

Waitrose, 58 – 62 High Street, Sevenoaks: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

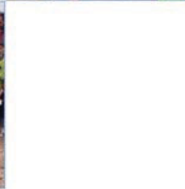
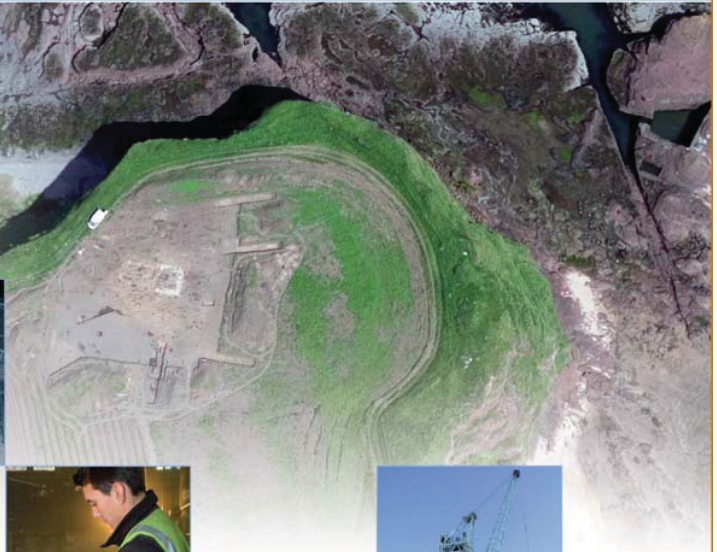
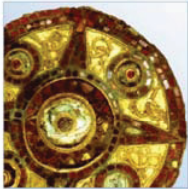
Planning Reference: SE/09/02322

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 5314 5459

AOC Project No: 30602

Site Code: HIG10

Date: March 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Waitrose, 58 – 62 High Street, Sevenoaks: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of: Underwood Carpenter
South Ash Manor
South Ash Road
Ash
Kent
TN15 7EN

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 5314 5459

AOC Project No: 30602

Prepared by: Chris Clarke

Illustration by: Jonathan Moller

Date of Fieldwork: 20th December 2010 to 9th March 2011

Date of Report: March 2011

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Draft/Final Report Stage:	Date: March 2010

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Non-Technical Summary

Between the 20th December 2010 and 9th March 2011 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at 58-62 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. The watching brief was on behalf of Underwood Carpenter. The work comprised the monitoring of ground works as part of the construction of a new supermarket and car parking facilities.

The earliest evidence for activity encountered during the course of the watching brief was associated with two isolated subsoil horizons which stratigraphically pre-date the late 19th century. A specific date for these contexts cannot be assigned, but they are likely to have been present during the medieval and early post-medieval development of the town.

Partial remains of a late 19th century well also survive in association with the remains of another possible well. These features would have related to the properties fronting onto the High Street which are known to be present by this period.

Significant levels of modern truncation were observed across the full area of the site which have removed all other evidence of archaeological activity on site.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken in association with re-development works at 58 – 62 High Street, Sevenoaks.
- 1.2 The site is located on the eastern side of Sevenoaks town centre at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 5314 5459. The site is bound by the High Street to the southwest, commercial and domestic buildings to the south and southeast, domestic properties to the east, and commercial properties to the north and west. The site is an irregular shaped plot of land covering an area of 0.60 hectares (Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.3 During the course of the watching brief, the excavations as part of the main contractor's ground works were observed and recorded. The ground works primarily consisted of ground reduction and the excavation of foundation pads.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Sevenoaks District Council. Archaeological advice to the Council is provided by Adam Single of Kent County Council's (KCC) Heritage Conservation Group.
- 2.2 Planning permission to undertake the development was granted in 2009 (Ref. No.: SE/09/02322), subject to conditions. Condition 14 states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.

- 2.3 A specification detailing the requirements of the archaeological works was produced by Kent County Council (KCC 2010)
- 2.4 In accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) (PPG16) and the recommendations of the Specification, a programme of archaeological work was to be undertaken.
- 2.5 The development comprises the demolition of the previously existing Waitrose supermarket and multi-storey car park, followed by the construction of a new Waitrose store and car parking facilities.
- 2.6 The site lies within a conservation area as defined by the local planning authority.
- 2.7 In accordance with the planning consent, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared as a method statement for the archaeological investigation (AOC 2010). This WSI was approved by Adam Single of KCC.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The site is located on solid geology of Lower Greensand.
- 3.2 Geotechnical site investigations were undertaken in 2009 by AP Geotechnics Ltd under the supervision of W.A. Fairhurst and Partners (Fairhurst 2010). The logs of this work indicate that the natural horizon is overlain by between 1.25m and 0.40m of made ground across much of the site, with thicker deposits up to 3.20m in the south and west. It is thought that the deeper areas of made ground represent basements.
- 3.3 The gradient on site generally decreases from south to north and lies at approximately 153m to 148mOD.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1 The area around Sevenoaks is extremely rich in prehistoric archaeology, a number of Palaeolithic tools including a handaxe have been found to the northeast of the site at Wilderness Park and in Knole Park.
- 4.2 Knole Park and Wilderness Park were also the focus for a great amount of Mesolithic activity; these comprised of an occupation floor containing flint axes, arrowheads, scrapers and blades, which was excavated 1000m east of the site. Over 30 Mesolithic tools have also been found in Wilderness Park.
- 4.3 Comparatively little Bronze Age and Iron Age activity has been noted in the area, a single Late Iron Age stater of Tasciovanus was found east of the site in 1933, however its exact find locatin is unknown.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4 There is little evidence for Roman activity within the vicinity of the site. The most notable Roman site near Sevenoaks is Lullingstone Villa; a high status villa built in about AD 100. Closer to the site a single coin of the emperor Valens dating to the 4th century was retrieved from Buckhurst Avenue 50m north-east of the site.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 4.4 The name Sevenoaks is derived from the Old English *Seouenaca*, also meaning 'seven oaks'; this name related to a chapel in Knole Park next to seven oak trees. The name is thought to date from the 8th century AD. However, to date no early medieval evidence has been found close to the site.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 4.5 Sevenoaks was not mentioned in the Domesday Book, as the area was part of the manor of Otford at this time. St Nicholas Church, however, has 11th century foundations indicating that a settlement was present. Sevenoaks was awarded market status in the 13th century; it being a suitable place for a market as it was at the meeting point of two major roads, the road from London to the coast and also from Dartford.
- 4.6 By the 15th century Sevenoaks had grown significantly, in 1432 Sevenoaks School was founded by Sir William Sennoke. In 1456 The Archbishop of Canterbury purchased the Knole Estate to the east of Sevenoaks and built Knole House. The house may have been built on the site of an earlier manor, dating to between 1281 and 1456; the house was later given to the Crown by Sir Thomas Cranmer. The house was made from Kentish ragstone, except for a later half timbered addition and it underwent major remodelling between 1605 and 1608.
- 4.7 Sevenoaks did not escape the Wars of the Roses entirely unscathed, in 1450 a rebellious army led by Jack Cade defeated a royalist army of Henry VI at the Battle of Solefields.

Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

- 4.8 Sevenoaks grew steadily throughout the post-medieval period with a number of the buildings in the town centre dating to the 16th and 17th centuries.

- 4.9 In the Victorian period Sevenoaks grew at an increased rate; with the construction of a railway linking it with London, Maidstone and Dover Sevenoaks became a major byway for the import and export of goods into the capital. As the railways developed Sevenoaks also came within commutable distance of London. The town expanded rapidly to deal with commuters moving there and many domestic buildings were constructed including houses near to the site.
- 4.10 Cartographic evidence shows that by the late 19th century the western part of the site was already built upon. By the 1951 map the buildings had been replaced but it was still only the western part of the site which had been built up.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the watching brief were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of any archaeological deposits.
 - To enable Adam Single, of Kent County Council's Heritage Conservation Group to make an informed decision on the status of the condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.2 The specific objectives of the investigation were to:
- Determine the presence of any remains of the medieval settlement on the site and to establish to what extent these survive or have been truncated by later development.
 - Determine the presence of any remains of the post-medieval activity seen on early maps.
- 5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief was carried out between 20th December 2010 and 9th March 2011 and was focussed on the monitoring of ground reduction and the excavation of foundation pads associated with the construction of the new store and car parking facilities (Figure 3). For ease of reference, each element of the ground works investigated was assigned a letter code, e.g. A, AA, etc.
- 6.2 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3rd Edition) (MoL 1994).
- 6.3 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).

- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008a).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008b).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Rescue/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – First Aid for Finds (Second Edition) (CBA 1998).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

6.4 Archaeological recording consisted of:

- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
- The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.
- A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
- A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits, where obtainable.

6.5 A unique site code, **HIG10**, was created prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This was used as the site identifier on all records.

6.6 During the course of the works all Ordnance Datum measurements were established in reference to a Bench Mark located at 61 High Street, Sevenoaks.

6.7 The watching brief was undertaken by Les Capon, Catherine Edwards, Geoff Morley and Chris Clarke, under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian; General Manager. The work was monitored by Adam Single on behalf of KCC.

7 Results

7.1 The earliest deposit identified during the course of the watching brief was a firm, yellow or orange, sandy deposit (100), interpreted as the natural horizon. The natural was present at the base of all intrusive ground works observed and was recorded at its highest in the southwest corner of the site at 152.84m AOD, decreasing to a height of 148.02m AOD in the northeast corner.

7.2 In restricted areas of the site undisturbed deposits were recorded overlying the natural sand (100). The most extensive area of undisturbed deposits was located in the northeast corner of the site associated with foundation pads P, R and U. These excavations revealed that the natural (100) was overlain by a soft, dark orangey brown, sandy clay deposit (24) which contained occasional small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). This layer was observed as extending approximately 5m north-south by 6m east-west, measuring between 0.40m and 0.60m thick, and interpreted as a buried *in-situ* subsoil horizon.

7.3 A second possible subsoil horizon was observed during ground reduction in the area AA, located in the southwest of the site, and was also noted to be sealing natural sand (100). The soft, brown, silty sand subsoil deposit (3) was recorded in the southwest corner of area AA and covered an area of

- 0.80m by 0.50m, reaching up to 0.10m in thickness. Occasional small fragments of CBM were also noted as being present within this context.
- 7.4 Two features of archaeological interest were observed during the course of the watching brief, both of which were located in the southwest area of the site. In area AA a brick lined well was identified. The cut [6] for the well truncated possible subsoil deposit (3), measured 2.40m in diameter and was vertically sided incorporating a flat base at 148.02m AOD. The red brick lining of the well (5) contained bricks measuring 240mm by 115mm by 60mm, laid in stretcher courses and bonded using a cement mortar. The size of the bricks and bonding material used suggest the well was constructed during the late 19th century. The internal space within the well contained a compact, grey, silty sand modern fill deposit (4). No finds were observed. Only the base of the well survived, with the upper element of the well having been removed by modern truncation.
- 7.5 The second feature of interest was associated with the excavation of foundation pad G. The base of cut [12] was recorded truncating natural sand (100) at a height of 150.85m AOD. The cut had subsequently been backfilled by a compact, grey, silty sand modern fill deposit (11), similar to well backfill (4), measuring up to 2m deep. The plan of feature [12] was obscured by modern truncation [14] and fill (13), although based on previous observations, it is suggested that feature [12] also represents the remains of a truncated well.
- 7.6 The remaining *in-situ* deposits recorded on site were identified overlying the surviving subsoil horizons. Overlying subsoil horizon (24) in the northeast corner of the site was a compact, dark grey, silty sand deposit (23), measuring up to 0.45m thick, which contained occasional small fragments of CBM. The character of layer (23) indicates that it may be a possible buried topsoil or garden soil horizon. A similar dark greyish brown, silty sand deposit (2) was observed partially overlying subsoil deposit (3) in the southwest of the site in area AA. This covered an area of approximately 0.55m by 0.50m, reaching a maximum thickness of 0.30m. Due to the scale of modern truncation a relationship with brick well [5] could not be established.
- 7.7 Throughout the southern area of the site, associated with foundations A, B, D, E, I to O, significant levels of modern truncation had taken place. Cut [10] was observed truncating the natural sand (100) in the majority of the foundation excavations investigated. These truncations were irregular in profile, averaging a depth of approximately 1m, and known to exceed 2.80m in depth. On each occasion cut [10] was observed, the cut had been backfilled by a mixture of sand and modern demolition debris (9). In places fill (9) had itself been cut by a further episode of modern truncation [8], backfilled using an ashy waste deposit (7). Further modern truncation was observed adjacent to the High Street frontage of the site in foundation excavation F, with the steep sided cut [16] exceeding 0.60m in depth and backfilled using a modern, grey, sandy deposit (15).
- 7.8 The sequence of deposits across the full area of the site was sealed by modern made ground consisting of crushed hardcore material (1) and (101), present up to a depth of 1m.

8 Finds

- 8.1 No finds were collected during the course of the watching brief.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 During the course of the watching brief a full sequence of deposits from natural through to the modern ground surface was recorded in isolated locations within the site boundary.

- 9.2 Natural (100) was identified across the full area of the site as a yellow or orange sandy deposit. The natural was at its highest in the southwest corner of the site at 152.84m AOD, decreasing to a height of 148.02m AOD in the northeast corner. This is generally representative of the previously existing site topography.
- 9.3 A limited sequence of undisturbed *in-situ* deposits were identified overlying the natural sand during the course of the watching brief in two isolated locations. One set sequence was recorded in the northeast corner of the site, while the other was recorded in the southwest corner of the site. Both sequences consisted of a subsoil deposit (3) and (24), overlain by a partial topsoil/garden soil deposit (2) and (23). The presence of small CBM fragments in all four contexts indicate their formation was influenced by human activity on, or in the vicinity of the site. Both soil sequences had been sealed by modern made ground.
- 9.4 Only two features of archaeological interest were identified, both of which were located in the southwest corner of the site. The more substantial of the two features was the base of a late 19th century red brick well [5], while feature [12], located a short distance to the south of well [5], is also thought to be the base of a well. The full plan and date of possible well [12] could not be established.
- 9.5 The full area of the site has experienced significant levels of modern truncation, with horizontally truncated natural sand identified across the majority of the site. The isolated survival of features and deposits in the northeast and southwest corners of the site demonstrate where modern truncation has not been as destructive. In the northeast corner of the site this lack of horizontal truncation can be attributed to the location's low lying topographic position in comparison with the rest of the site. In the southwest corner of the site truncation was probably restricted due to the need to retain a similar ground level to that of the adjacent High Street.
- 9.6 The truncation apparent in the rest of the site appears to be associated with ground reduction and the grubbing out of previously existing structures prior to the construction of the supermarket and car park in the 1980s.
- 9.7 The earliest evidence for activity encountered during the course of the watching brief is associated with two isolated subsoil deposits which stratigraphically pre-date the late 19th century and contain small fragments of CBM. This subsoil horizon is associated with a later topsoil/garden soil horizon. A specific date for these contexts cannot be assigned, but are likely to have been present during the medieval and early post-medieval development of the town and located to the rear of properties fronting onto the High Street. Partial remains of a late 19th well also survive in association with the remains of another possible well. These features were probably associated with the properties fronting onto the High Street which are known to be well established by the end of the 19th century. All remaining evidence relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of Sevenoaks' historic core that may have been located within the boundary of the site, has been removed by substantial levels of truncation associated with the construction of the previously existing 1980s superstore.
- 9.8 The site has demonstrated limited archaeological potential due to significant levels of modern truncation. The only surviving archaeology consists of isolated sequences of *in-situ* soil horizons and truncated 19th century features associated with previously existing High Street properties. No features were identified which could be directly associated with the medieval and post-medieval development of the town. The limited number of post-medieval features identified are of a limited scale and therefore unlikely to be associated with cartographic data, or provide meaningful information to the post-medieval activities taking place.

10. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the Kent Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings and digital photographs will be deposited with an appropriate local museum.

11 Bibliography

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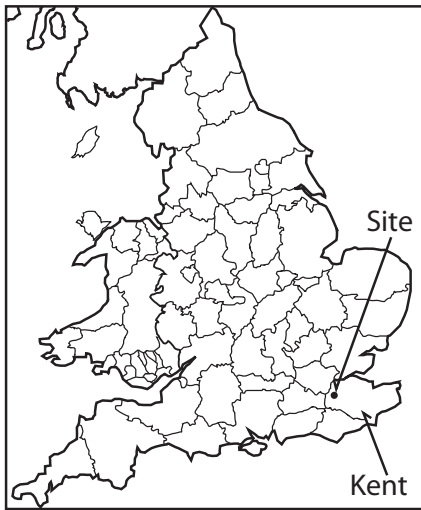
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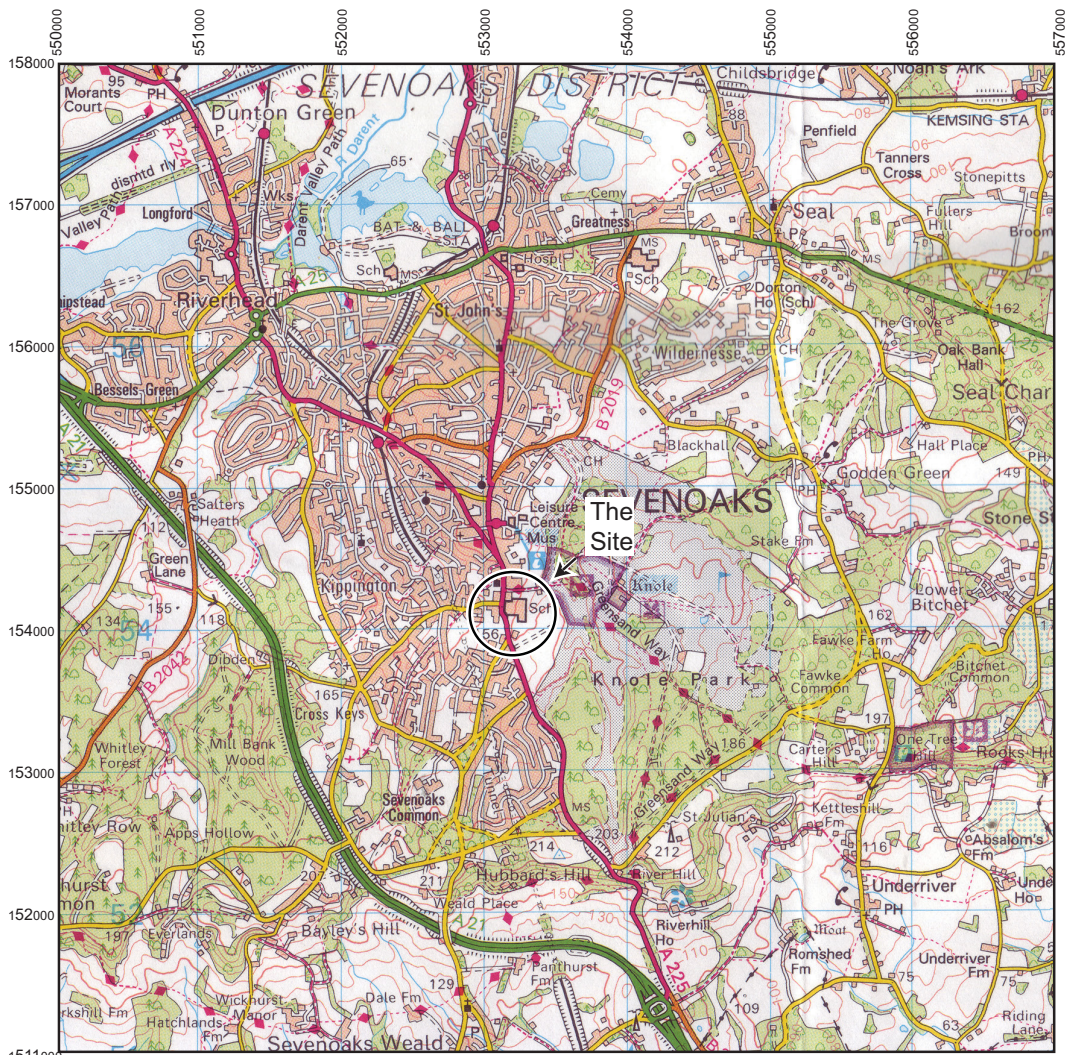
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Online Sources

<http://www.sevenoakstown.gov.uk/sevhistory.asp>



Approximate Site Location
Within England & Wales



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1995 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 100023757



1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Ordnance Survey's Superplan Digital Data of 2007
with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office
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15m 0 30m

1:600

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location/Current Development



Figure 3: Detailed Trench Location Plan

WAITROSE, 58-62 HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

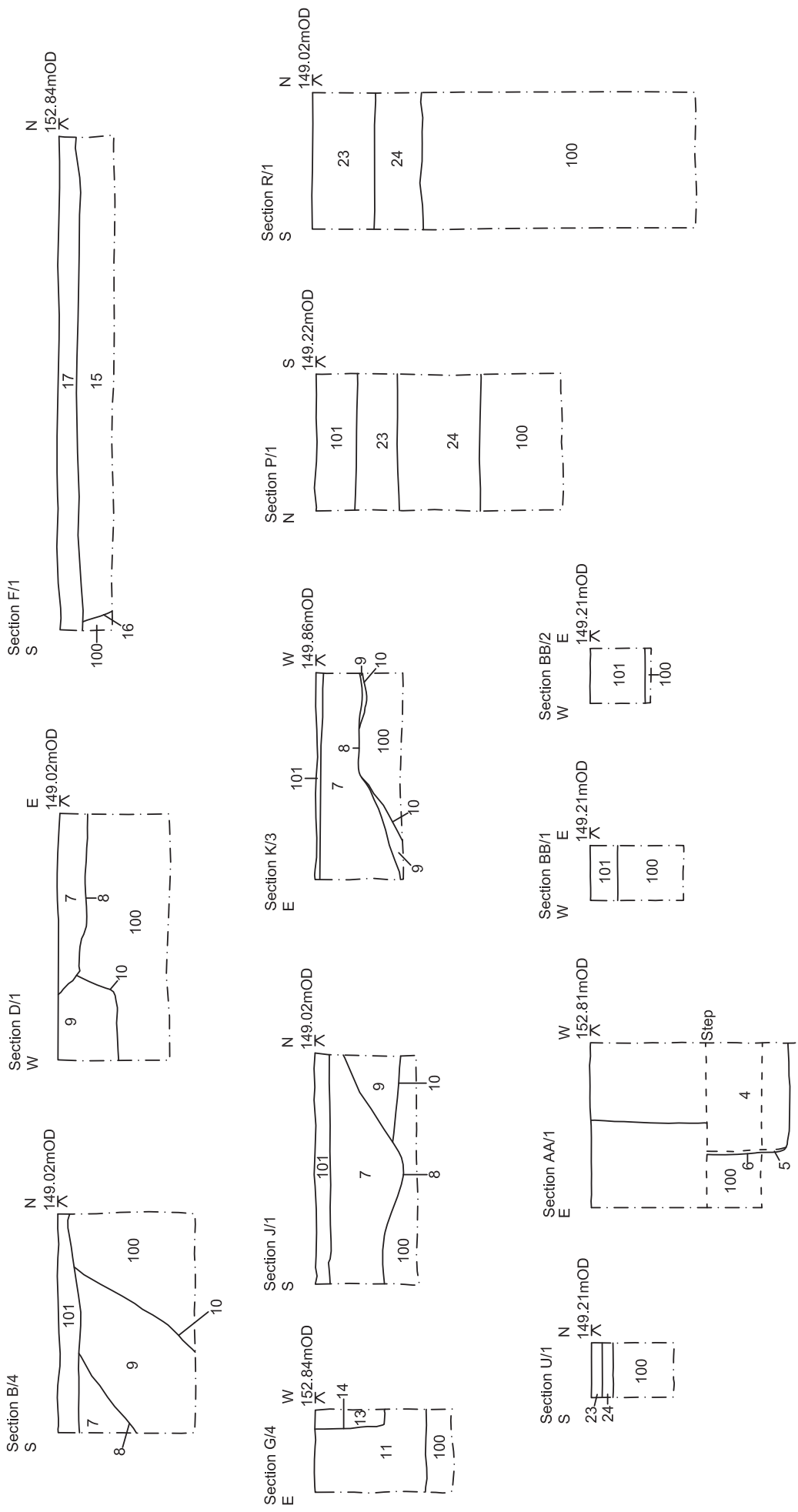


Figure 4: Sections



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1	Hardcore Surfacing	90.00m	80.00m	0.25zm
2	Buried Topsoil	0.55m	0.50m	0.28m
3	Subsoil	0.80m	0.50m	0.12m
4	Fill of Well [5]	2.20m	2.20m	2.60m
5	Red Brick Well	2.40m	2.40m	2.60m
6	Cut for Well [5]	2.40m	2.40m	2.60m
7	Fill of Cut [8]	15.00m+	5.00m+	2.80m+
8	Modern Demolition Truncation	15.00m+	5.00m+	2.80m+
9	Fill of Cut [10]	15.00m+	5.00m+	2.80m+
10	Modern Demolition Truncation	15.00m+	5.00m+	2.80m+
11	Fill of Possible Well [12]	1.50m+	1.50m+	2.00m
12	Cut for Possible Well	1.50m+	1.50m+	2.00m
13	Fill of Cut [14]	1.00m+	1.00m+	1.20m
14	Modern Demolition Truncation	1.00m+	1.00m+	1.20m
15	Fill of Cut [16]	1.50m+	2.40m	0.60m+
16	Modern Demolition Truncation	1.50m+	2.40m	0.60m+
17	VOID			
18	VOID			
19-22	Not taken			
23	Buried Topsoil/Garden Soil	6.00m	5.00m	0.45m
24	Subsoil	6.00m	5.00m	0.40m
25-99	Not taken			
100	Natural	90.00m	80.00m	0.20m+
101	Hardcore Surfacing	90.00m	80.00m	0.30m

Appendix B – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-76591

Project details

Project name Waitrose, 58-62 High Street, Sevenoaks

Short description of the project AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at 58-62 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. The work comprised the monitoring of ground works as part of the construction of a new supermarket and car parking facilities. The earliest evidence for activity encountered during the course of the watching brief was associated with two isolated subsoil horizons which stratigraphically pre-date the late 19th century. A specific date for these contexts cannot be assigned, but they are likely to have been present during the medieval and early post-medieval development of the town. Partial remains of a late 19th century well also survive in association with the remains of another possible well. These features would have related to the properties fronting onto the High Street which are known to be present by this period. Significant levels of modern truncation were observed across the full area of the site which have removed all other evidence of archaeological activity on site. Due to the restricted number of archaeological features and deposits observed, attributed to the high levels of modern truncation recorded on site, the site is of low archaeological interest, providing only limited information in relation to the medieval and post-medieval development of the town.

Project dates Start: 20-12-2010 End: 09-03-2011

Previous/future work No / No

Any project codes associated reference 30602 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference HIG10 - Sitecode

Any project codes associated reference SE/09/02322 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS SEVENOAKS Waitrose, 58-62 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent
Postcode	TN14 5PQ
Study area	0.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 5314 5459 51.2693203822 0.195488324069 51 16 09 N 000 11 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 148.02m Max: 152.84m

Project creators

Name Organisation	of AOC Archaeology
Project originator	brief Kent County Council
Project originator	design AOC Archaeology
Project	Melissa Melikian

director/manager

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Underwood Carpenter
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Kent Museum Service TBC
recipient

Digital Archive ID HIG10

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography'
available

Digital Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Paper Archive Kent Museum Service TBC
recipient

Paper Archive ID HIG10

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media 'Context sheet', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'
available

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title WAITROSE, 58-62 HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS: A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hogg, I.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text, 3 illustrations, 18 pages bound between plastic covers.

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title WAITROSE, 58-62 HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

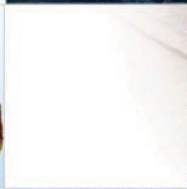
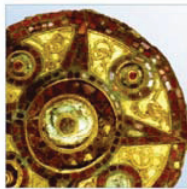
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Place of issue or London
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Entered on 18 March 2011



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