

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
'Summerbank House' development
Land to the rear of
Stable Court, Rockdale Road
Sevenoaks, Kent**

**NGR: 553038 154465
(TQ 53038 54465)**

Planning Reference: SE/06/02844

**ASE Project No: 4166
Site Code: STT 09**

**ASE Report No: 2014091
OASIS ID: archaeol6-174595**



By Kathryn Grant BA MSc AIFA

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March 2014

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent for the 'Summerbank House' development. The watching brief was undertaken between November 2012 and March for Mansell Construction Ltd. on behalf of their client, Rockdale Housing Association Ltd.

No significant archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief. A small sample of features were identified during the archaeological evaluation and watching brief, but these all relate to garden features associated with recent activities at the site and no earlier features, finds or deposits were encountered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Mansell Construction Ltd. on behalf of their client, Rockdale Housing Association Ltd., to undertake an archaeological watching brief for the 'Summerbank House' development on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR: TQ 53038 54465; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken following an archaeological evaluation at the site in 2009 (ASE 2009a) and was maintained during groundwork associated with the redevelopment of the land.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HCGKCC) advised Sevenoaks District council that a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological works be added to any forthcoming planning consent ref SE/06/02844. The condition stated that:

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 which has first been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

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

1.2.2 Following archaeological evaluation of the site (ASE 2009a) Wendy Rogers of the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council advised that a watching brief be maintained during the groundwork.

1.2.3 A *Specification* (HCG 2009) for the watching brief was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council. This outlined a strategy for the archaeological watching brief and conformed to the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The evaluation set out to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

1.3.2 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of any archaeological remains on the site and to record any such archaeological features that may be impacted by the scheme.

- 1.3.2 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief are to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the ground work.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This document presents the results of the archaeological watching brief. The results of the evaluation work are discussed within this report where relevant. The groundwork began at the end of 2012 at which time two site visits were carried out for archaeological monitoring during initial excavations. The groundwork programme was then halted for over a year and commenced again on 6th February 2014 and was maintained intermittently until 27th February 2014.
- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Kathryn Grant, Giles Dawkes, Simon Stevens and Greg Priestly-Bell. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site lies west of Sevenoaks High Street and around 150m north-west of St Nicholas Church. The site occupies the upper, northern terrace of landscaped gardens, set into the steeply sloping ground on the western edge of the town. The northern terrace lies some three metres above its neighbour to the south, the two being separated by a steep, un-revetted slope. The land falls sharply along the southern edge of the site, which is bounded to the north and west by modern residential development, and is visually enclosed by trees to the east. Borehole data suggested that soil may have been removed from parts of the upper terrace in the past, and deposited to the south, where the depth of made ground is at its greatest (ASE 2008).
- 2.1.2 According to the maps of the British Geological Survey (BGS 2014), the site lies on Folkestone Beds overlooking a steep slope that drops to the west.
- 2.1.3 Sevenoaks is situated in the Holmesdale Vale on a well-drained slope at the southern end of the Darent Valley where the river cuts through the North Downs. The High Street runs along a slight ridge of high ground formed by a spur of Folkestone Beds. This overlies a thin band of Sandgate Beds above Hythe Beds, all forming part of the Lower Greensand.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Synopsis

- 2.2.1 In 2008 a Desk-Based Assessment (ASE 2008) of the site was carried out as a means to better understanding the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs, with a view to assessing the future impacts of the proposed development. The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) was consulted for this study as a means to assessing the archaeological sites, designated areas and Listed Buildings within a 1km search radius of the centre of the site/study area. For a comprehensive account of the site's archaeological background please see the DBA (*ibid.*). A summary is given below.
- 2.2.2 The development lies in an area known to be rich in archaeological remains, within the core of the medieval settlement of Sevenoaks. However, there has been little archaeological work within this area. The HER search revealed twenty-eight records pertaining to sites of archaeological significance within the vicinity of the study area. These have been tabulated in the Appendix of this report and their locations have been plotted on Figure 1.

2.3 Statement of Archaeological Potential

- 2.3.1 The rich historical background of the study area, in addition to the varied findspots and listed buildings, indicated that there was distinct potential for archaeological remains, particularly of medieval and post-medieval date to be uncovered at the site.
- 2.3.2 Historic-map regression also demonstrated a relatively static landscape

within the study area until the late 19th and 20th centuries, with surges in urban development occurring after the arrival of the railway and during the post-war period. Although the DBA found that no previous development had been identified within the site itself, the clear landscaping operations, associated with the creation of garden terraces may have truncated or destroyed archaeological deposits. However, recent excavations carried out by ASE in 2004 (ASE 2004) demonstrated that medieval boundary features survive 1m below the modern ground surface, and it is therefore a possibility that any further surviving features (pits, ditches, building foundations, etc.) may still survive at the site.

2.4 2009 Evaluation Results

- 2.4.1 In 2009 Archaeology South-East carried out an archaeological evaluation on the upper terrace of the site (ASE 2009a). Due to onsite constraints, only one trial-trench with a length of 20m was possible.
- 2.4.2 Two sub-square post-medieval pits were encountered within the western end of the trench. In addition, a few unstratified post-medieval finds were recovered from the subsoil and made-ground covering the site. The features were cut into the natural Folkestone Beds, which were encountered between 148.58m AOD and 147.85m AOD and were sealed by the overburden, which was recorded between 0.7m and 1.15m in thickness.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methods Employed

- 3.1.1 The watching comprised considerable ground reduction across two terraces. A large 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used for these excavations. A supervising archaeologist was present for archaeological monitoring throughout the groundwork excavations until notice was given by Wendy Rodgers (KCC) that monitoring could cease. The monitored areas can be seen in Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 A *Fieldwork Risk Assessment and Method Statement* (ASE 2009b) was produced prior to any work on site and was followed throughout the programme of works.
- 3.1.3 The excavations were monitored to the top of the underlying geology. Where necessary, revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The trench sections were selectively cleaned to observe and record stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts, which were recovered and bagged for dating and analysis.
- 3.1.4 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the archaeological watching brief and forms part of the project archive.
- 3.1.5 Each deposit uncovered during the archaeological trial-trenching was assigned its own unique context number system from 001-016. These numbers were not prefixed in order to distinguish between the contexts assigned during the archaeological evaluation.
- 3.1.6 On 28th February 2014, a summary report was prepared by ASE (2014) and was submitted to Wendy Rodgers. In light of our findings, permission was obtained to cease archaeological monitoring on the excavation of the remaining 25% of the footprint.

3.2 The Project Archive

- 3.2.1 The project archive is currently held at offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below for reference in this report (Table 1).

3.2.2

Number of Contexts	18
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1 plan and section sheet
Photographs	65 photographs
Bulk finds	1 small box

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 3 and 4)

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Approximately 75% of the footprint of the new building was reduced to below natural geology under the supervision of a monitoring archaeologist. Some deeper excavations (e.g. footing and service trenches) were also excavated, but it was agreed with Wendy Rogers that these would not require monitoring as they were already below the natural horizon.

4.1.2 A total of eighteen contexts were recorded during the watching brief. These have been tabulated below (Table 2).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness	Height m AOD
001	Layer	Tarmac surface in car park	0.17	149.72
002	Layer	Made ground	0.79	149.55
003	Deposit	Rag-stone layer	0.12	148.76
004	Layer	Sunken garden soil	0.32	148.64
005	Layer	Natural geology	≥0.35	148.32
006	Deposit	Topsoil	0.3-0.5	
007	Deposit	Made ground	≥0.4	
008	Deposit	Natural geology	≥0.3	148.25-145.40
009	Cut	PM ditch cut	-	148.58
010	Fill	Fill of 009	≥0.24	148.58
011	Deposit	Subsoil	c.0.9	-
012	Layer	Garden soil	c.0.5	-
013	Deposit	Made ground on S. Terrace	0.6	146.40
014	Cut	Terrace cut	-	-
015	Cut	PM pit cut	-	145.40
016	Fill	Fill of 015	≥0.2	145.40
017	Cut	Robbed-out wall cut	-	145.55
018	Masonry	Brick and rubble fill of wall 017	≥0.3	145.55

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

4.2 2012 Groundwork Monitoring

4.2.1 The first two site visits in 2012 were undertaken during groundwork in the northernmost part of the footprint and involved alterations to the existing perimeter and ground reduction for the installation of a new retaining wall. Contexts [001-005] were identified in the south facing section during the removal of the old retaining wall which divided the northern terrace with another higher terrace used currently as a car park.

4.2.2 The revealed stratigraphic sequence was as follows: natural yellow gravelly sand [005] geology was encountered 1.4m below the existing car park level (c.148.32m AOD); this was overlain by a sunken layer of silty topsoil/garden soil [004] (0.32m thick), which in turn was overlain by the consolidation materials making up the modern car park [001-003]. These consisted of a thin layer of

rag-stone make-up [003] (0.12m thick), which was overlain by a thick layer of made ground [002] (0.79m thick), which was in turn sealed by a Tarmac surface [001] (0.17m thick).

- 4.2.3 Initial ground reduction across the northern extent of the footprint revealed comprised light yellowish-orange silty-sand natural geology [008] (Folkestone Beds) at a depth of c.0.7m. In the north-west of the footprint a small ditch terminus [009] was identified (c.148.58m AOD). This feature has been interpreted as a post-medieval drain. This feature had a rounded terminus and extended beyond the limit of the excavated footprint to the west. It was 1.1m long (recorded up to limit of area), 0.79m wide and 0.24m deep. The feature was filled with friable mid-to-dark brown silt [010] with large rag stone inclusions (0.25m by 0.15m). It was overlain by dark brown silty made ground [007] (0.4m thick+), which was sealed by mid brown silty topsoil [006] (0.3m thick).

4.3 2014 Groundwork Monitoring

- 4.3.1 The initial groundwork in 2014 involved clearing the spoil from previous excavations and reducing the upper and lower terraces for the footprint of the new building. Natural geology [008] was encountered at 148.25m AOD in the north of the site and at 145.40m AOD in the south which demonstrates the significant natural slope at the site (dropping nearly 3m across c.30m). Natural geology was occasionally overlain by mid to dark grey brown silty clay subsoil [011] on the northern terrace of the site, but this seems to have been terraced away across most of the site and levelled with made ground. The overburden had a varied thickness of 0.7m to 1.5m across the site. The natural layer was generally overlain by a thick layer of made ground [007 and 013] (up to 0.9m thick) and topsoil [006 (up to 0.5m thick). Garden soil [012] was also observed on the slope between terraces and thinly over made ground on the southern terrace. It appears to be the result of build-up from gardening and landscaping activities.
- 4.3.2 A large (c.3m x 4m), sub-rectangular post-medieval pit [015] was found along the southern terrace. This feature was not excavated due to the limit of excavation, but surface finds were collected from the mid grey brown silty clay fill [016]. This feature may have been a related to the outbuildings (an outhouse?) that were positioned here until the redevelopment of the site. The feature contained several finds including willow-pattern china fragments, a clay tobacco pipe stem, ceramic building materials, slate and animal bones (see 5.0 for further details). Adjacent to this was a 0.3m wide linear trench [017], thought to be a robbed-out footing associated with the outbuildings that were recently positioned here or a retaining wall at the base of the slope. Some loose (no bonding material was present) red bricks (24cm x 11cm x 7cm) with frogged-imprint were observed in the western end of this feature, but the eastern end was filled with rag-stone rubble and modern debris (e.g. plastic) [018]. These features were sealed c.1m below former ground level by c.0.7m of made ground [013] and 0.3m thick garden soil [012].
- 4.3.3 Two east-west aligned rows of trees were formerly positioned across the southern extent of the upper (northern) terrace and along the lower (southern) terrace. As expected, several tree-boles and considerable rooting was observed during the excavation in these areas.

- 4.3.4 It is thought that the area in the south-west corner of the footprint would be heavily disturbed by rooting from the existing tree-line. The geotechnical investigations in this area indicated made ground with a thickness of 0.8m directly over natural geology at c.145.9m AOD. Based on these factors and the results so far, this area was considered to have very low potential for surviving archaeology and was consequently not monitored as agreed by Wendy Rodgers. Approximately 75% of the entire footprint of the new building was monitored during the watching brief.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were bagged and stored following IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
16	2	36	1	30	1	4	1	44
Total	2	36	1	30	1	4	1	44

Table 3: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Two sherds (35g) from a single transfer-printed plate were recovered from context [16]. The vessel, decorated with floral pattern can be placed between c. 1850 and 1925.

5.3 The Mortar by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A worn 31g fragment of buff brown sandy cement mortar was recovered from context [16]. The piece would be in keeping with a later 19th- to early 20th-century date.

5.3.2 The assemblage of pottery, stone and mortar is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and is recommended for discard.

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 An unmarked and undecorated clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment was recovered from [16]. It is unabraded and of 18th-century date.

5.5 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Context [16] produced a 45g fragment from a Welsh roofing slate of 19th- to early 20th- century date.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Natural geology (Folkestone Beds) was encountered at 148.25m AOD in the north of the site and at 145.40m AOD in the south which demonstrates the significant natural slope at the site (dropping nearly 3m across c.30m). The overburden had a varied thickness of 0.7m to 1.5m across the site.
- 6.2 No significant archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief. In addition to the two sub-square post-medieval pits which were encountered within the western end of the 2009 evaluation trench; three further late post-medieval features were observed during the watching brief: a small drainage ditch in the north-west of the site [009] and a sub-rectangular pit along the southern terrace [015], which contained post-medieval finds and an adjacent robbed-out footing trench [017]. The two features located on the southern terrace, [015] and [017], are likely to have been associated with the outbuildings that were recently positioned here and/or a retaining wall at the base of the slope.
- 6.3 All of the deposits recorded at the site relate to recent landscaping activities to do with terracing of the slope. Recent made ground was observed across the entire area and in the majority of the site it immediately overlies natural geology suggesting probable truncation of the natural horizon during landscaping/sculpting activities prior to the dumping of large quantities of made ground to create platforms. The only area with surviving subsoil was in the upper (northern) extent of the site. The recorded stratigraphy corresponds with the previous geotechnical investigations at the site (IFA 2008).
- 6.5 Although the evaluation indicated potential for archaeological features to survive the recent terracing and landscaping activities, this was not be the case for the majority of the footprint. The only other area with surviving features was in the south-east.
- 6.6 The small sample of features identified during the archaeological evaluation and watching brief relate to garden features associated with recent activities at the site and no earlier features, finds or deposits were encountered.

REFERENCES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Mansell Construction Ltd. for commissioning the work and Wendy Rogers of KCC for her guidance throughout the project.

HER Summary

Site Code	STT 09				
Identification Name and Address	Summerbank House, Rockdale Road				
County, District &/or Borough	Sevenoaks District, Kent				
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	553038 154465 (TQ 53038 54465)				
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	4166				
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief ✓		
Type of Site		Shallow Urban ✓			
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 05/11/09 - 06/11/09		WB. 22/11/2012 – 27/11/2014		
Sponsor/Client	Mansell Construction Ltd/ Rockdale Housing Association Ltd.				
Project Manager	Neil Griffin				
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant				
Period Summary					
			PM Pits and Drainage Ditch Unstrat. Finds		
<p>Summary</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent for the 'Summerbank House' development. The watching brief was undertaken between November 2012 and March for Mansell Construction Ltd. on behalf of their client, Rockdale Housing Association Ltd.</p> <p>No significant archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief. A small sample of features were identified during the archaeological evaluation and watching brief, but these all relate to garden features associated with recent activities at the site and no earlier features, finds or deposits were encountered.</p>					

Oasis Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-174595

Project details

Project name	Summerbank, Roackdale Road, Sevenoaks
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent for the 'Summerbank House' development. The watching brief was undertaken between November 2012 and March for Mansell Construction Ltd. on behalf of their client, Rockdale Housing Association Ltd. No significant archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief. A small sample of features were identified during the archaeological evaluation and watching brief, but these all relate to garden features associated with recent activities at the site and no earlier features, finds or deposits were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 23-11-2012 End: 27-02-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	STT09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS SEVENOAKS Summerbank, Roackdale Road
Postcode	TN13 1JX
Site coordinates	TQ 53038 55465 51.2772108092 0.194401856179 51 16 37 N 000 11 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 145.40m Max: 148.25m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project	Neil Griffin

director/manager
 Project supervisor Kathryn Grant
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mansell

Project archives

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title An Archaeological Watching Brief for the 'Summerbank House' development on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent
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 Entered by Kathryn Grant (kathryn.grant@ucl.ac.uk)
 Entered on 13 March 2014

Appendix: Summary Table of Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings

(use in reference with Fig. 1 for plotted locations)

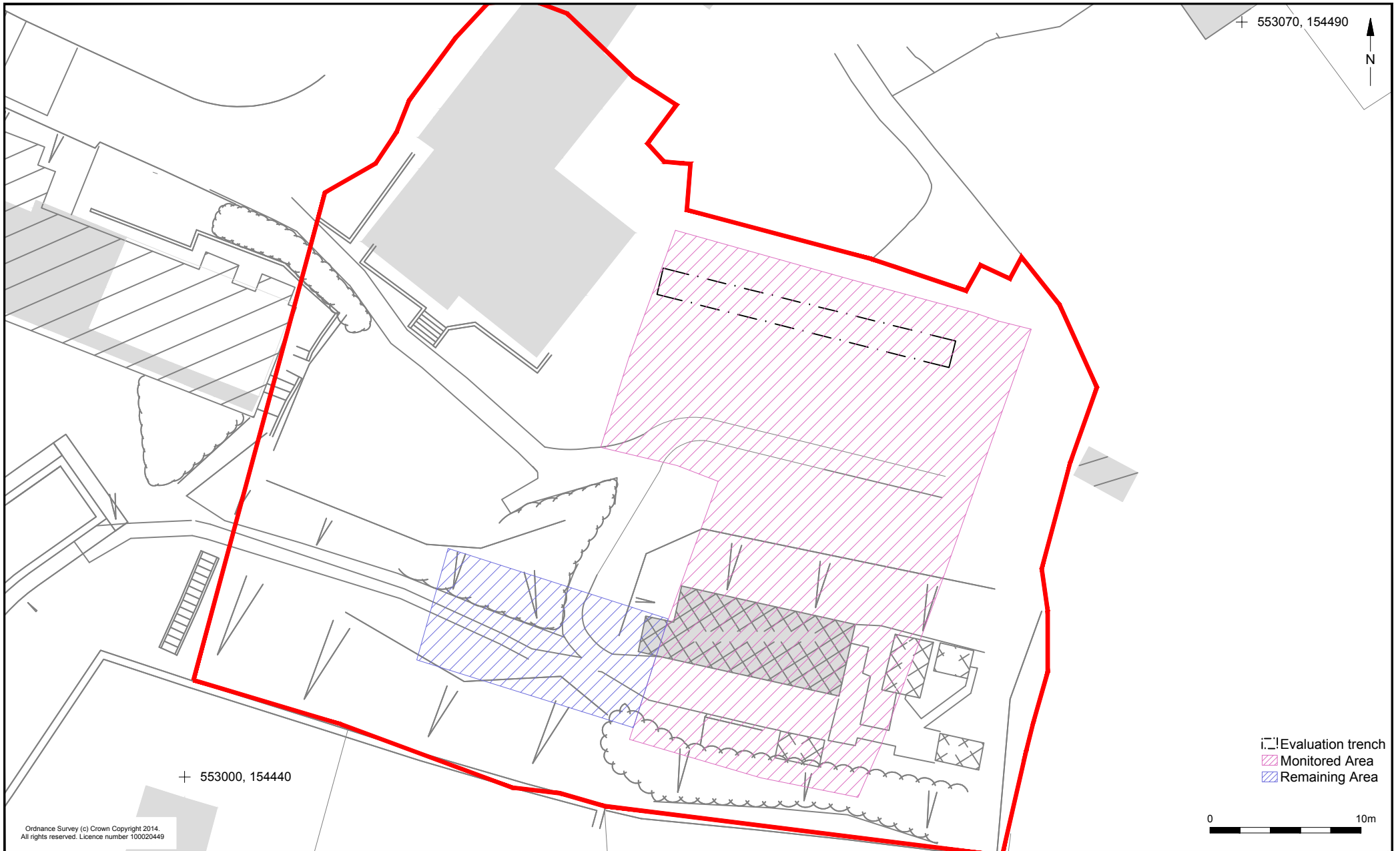
Site No.	SMR/NMR/ LB No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
1	TQ 55 SW 5 MKE 419 NATINV- 409847	53 54	Gold stater of Tasciovanus, found near Sevenoaks at unknown date.	Iron Age
2	TQ 55 SW 6 MKE 420 NATINV- 409848	531 546	Brass coin of Valens (AD364-376) found in Buckhurst Avenue at unknown date.	Roman
3	TQ 55 SW 32	5308 5457	Medieval town. Remains of the medieval street plan survive in the area of the High Street and London Road, and the probable locations of the pre- and post- AD 1200 markets have been identified (see Fig. 10).	Medieval
4	TQ 55 SW 1 172208 NATINV- 409837	53117 54311	The Parish Church of St Nicholas. Church. Mainly perpendicular. The North aisle is part of the 13 th century church, although excavations in 1993 located an earlier, 11 th century structure (Webber and Boyle 1994). Pulpit dated 1636. <i>Grade II* Listed Buildings.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
5	172204 172205 172206 NATINV- 409859	5312 5422	Nos 13, 15 & 17 High Street. Originally an inn, but now divided into 3 houses. 16 th century or earlier, timber-framed structure. <i>Grade II* Listed Buildings.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
6	172215	53142 54425	Nos 31-37 High Street. 16 th century framed structure with early 19 th century elevation. No 37 stands on the corner of Six Bells Lane. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
7	172218	53075 54543	Nos 63 and 65 High Street. Probably a 16 th century framed structure. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
8	TQ 55 SW 2 172227	5395 5420	Knole House. Seat of Lord Sackville. Late 15 th century and Jacobean. Built by Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury. <i>Grade I Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
9	TQ 55 SW 4/82 172228	53827 54067	Stone garden walls adjoining Knole. <i>Grade I Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
10	-	54 54	Knole Park. Medieval deer park and woodland of 400ha, with walled gardens of 11ha. 16 th -20 th century. <i>Grade I Registered Park and Garden (Ref 1088)</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
11	172173 NATINV- 409857	53207 54098	Sevenoaks School. Forms part of a group of buildings with the Almshouses (see below). Buildings date from the early 18 th century, designed by Lord Burlington, but the endowment and foundation of the School and Almshouses date from 1432. Symmetrical layout with central school block, courtyard in front, flanked by Almshouse wings bordering the street. The 2 almshouse wings are connected in front of the courtyard by a low screen wall surmounted by cast iron railings with central gateway (gates removed). <i>Grade II* Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Site No.	SMR/NMR/ LB No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
12	172175 NATINV- 887189	53146 54151	Almshouses, consisting of 2 buildings of similar design bordering the High Street on either side of the central school courtyard. <i>Grade II* Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
13	-	5304 5453	Remains of a linear, E-W aligned ditch, identified in 2004, during trial trench evaluation to the rear of 63-65 High Street. Fragments of 13 th century pottery were recovered from the ditch fill. Probably represents a property or field boundary (ASE 2004).	Medieval
14	TQ 55 SW 21 MKE 434 NATINV- 409864	5316 5429	Possible 16 th century, brick-lined well, approximately 1m in diameter, recorded on corner of High Street and Knole Lane, outside Sevenoaks School.	Medieval
15	TQ 55 SW 41 Mke 20988	52919 54746	A 19 th century brick-lined and domed well, identified in 2006 during a watching brief at land to the rear of 49 London Road. Measured 1.2m in diameter and more than 2m deep.	Post-Medieval
16	TQ 55 SW 42 Mke 21015	52952 54796	A second 19 th century brick-lined and domed well, identified in 2006 during a watching brief at land to the rear of 46-52 London Road. Measured 1.8m in diameter and 3.5m deep.	Post-Medieval
17	Mke 39281	5301 5475	During WWII, Sevenoaks was classed as a Category 'B' nodal point, located within Eastern Command. As such, the town formed part of a network of defences during the early 1940s, designed to hinder the advance of an enemy invasion force. <i>DoB S0009206.</i>	Post-Medieval
18	172216	53120 54463	Nos 43 and 45 High Street. Early 19 th century. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
19	172217	53089 54521	Nos 57 and 59 High Street. 18 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
20	172265	53130 54435	Nos 1 and 2 Six Bells Lane. Pair 18 th century cottages. <i>Grade II Listed Buildings.</i>	Post-Medieval
21	172266	53123 54435	No. 3 Six Bells Lane. 18 th century cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
22	172267	53123 54431	No. 4 Six Bells Lane. 18 th century cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
23	172268	53115 54427	No. 8 Six Bells Lane. 18 th century cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
24	172269	53098 54421	Nos 10 and 11 Six Bells Lane. Pair 18 th century cottages. <i>Grade II Listed Buildings.</i>	Post-Medieval
25	172270	53086 54423	Nos 12-16 Six Bells Lane, including gas lamp bracket and lantern. Early 19 th century. <i>Grade II Listed Buildings.</i>	Post-Medieval
26	-	5311 5444	Upper High Street Gardens. Designed to symbolise the Garden of Eden, the garden was donated to the public in 1949. <i>Grade 3 Kent Gardens Compendium (Ref 319).</i>	Post-Medieval

Site No.	SMR/NMR/ LB No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
27	172277	52570 55184	Emily Jackson Hospital (originally called the Children's Hip Hospital). Former hospital, designed in 1901 by Sir Thomas Jackson (1835-1924) for his sister Emily who devoted her life to working with children crippled by Tuberculosis and wanted a purpose-built hospital for them. Built in William and Mary style to an Edwardian butterfly plan which is very unusual for a hospital. Some c1930 and later extensions. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
28	-	5303 5428	18 th -19 th century wall footings and a large Post-medieval pit identified during archaeological evaluation at Rectory Farm, Rectory Lane, in 2007 (ASE 2007).	Post-Medieval

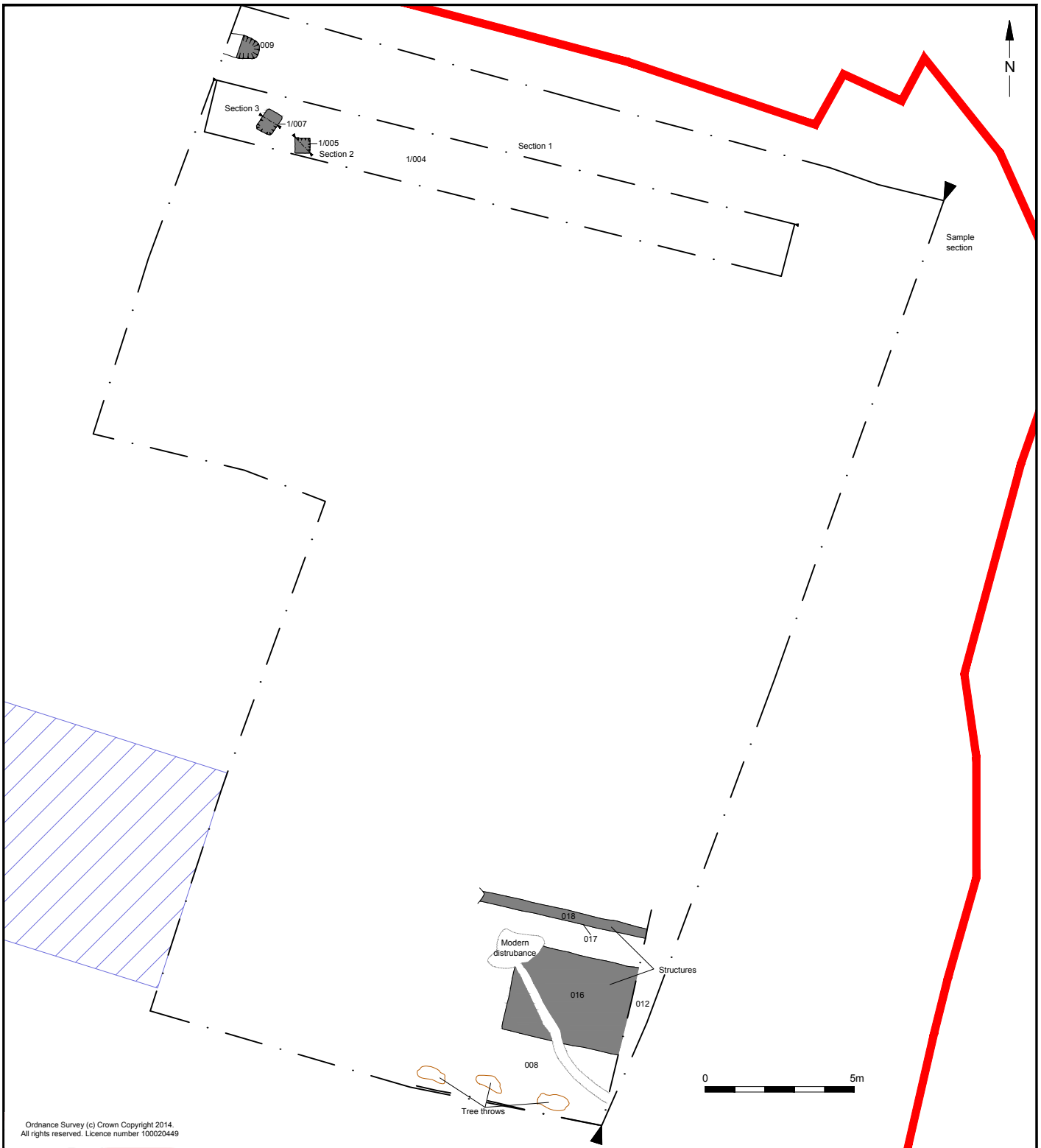


© Archaeology South-East		Summerbank, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4166	March 2014	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2014091	Drawn by: RHC		



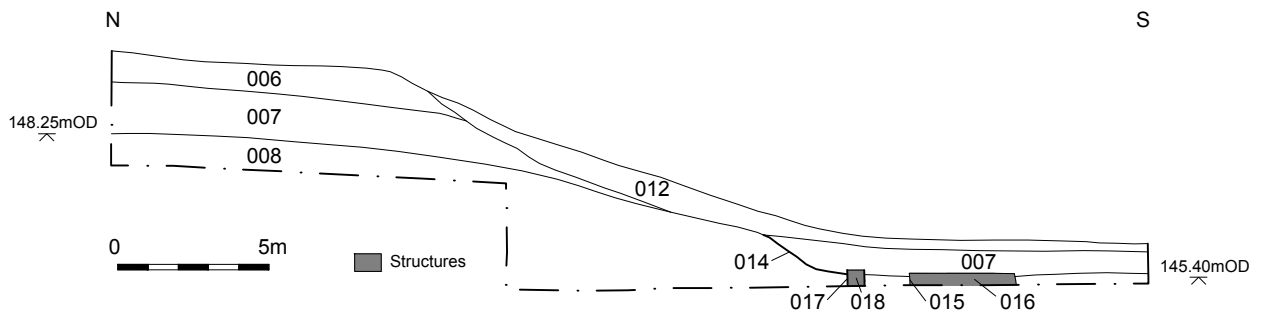
© Archaeology South-East		Summerbanks, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4166	March 2014	Location of evaluation trench and monitored area	
Report Ref: 2014091	Drawn by: RHC		

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Sample section



© Archaeology South-East		Summerbanks, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4166	March 2014	Archaeological features and sample section	
Report Ref: 2014091	Drawn by: RHC		



Fig. 4.1 The footprint excavations looking northwest



Fig. 4.2 The footprint excavations looking north



Fig. 4.3 The footprint excavations looking south-west



Fig. 4.4 Pit [015] and footing [017] looking south



Fig. 4.5 Ditch [009] looking west

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