

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Oliver Crescent, Farningham, Kent.**

NGR TQ 546 665

ASE Project no. 2913

Site Code: OCF 07

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the housing development at 1820 Oliver Crescent, Farningham, Kent. The work was carried out between 10 – 12th July 2007 on behalf of Kent County Council. Four trenches were excavated and modern features were discovered in Trench 1 and 2. Trench 3 was devoid of all archaeology and Trench 4 revealed a small gully running north/south containing mollusc remains but no datable archaeological evidence.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London was commissioned by the West Kent Housing Association to undertake an Archaeological Evaluation at 19-20 Oliver Crescent, Farningham, Kent, hereafter described as 'the site' (see location on Fig.1). The site is situated at NGR TQ 54613 66549.

1.2 Site geology

According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 271), Farningham lies on undivided flood plain gravel capping Upper Chalk.

1.3 Planning background

The site incorporated semi-detached residential housing and accompanying gardens. A planning application had been submitted for the redevelopment of the site to include the demolition of existing properties and the construction of five new two-storey dwellings on the land.

The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (KCC) considered the site to have sufficient archaeological potential to warrant the attachment of a condition to any planning consent which stated that:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of

- i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*
- ii. following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

1.4 Aims

A *Specification* for the work, to include the excavation of four machine dug trenches and two geoarchaeological trial pits, was prepared by the Heritage Conservation Group at KCC (KCC 2007).

1.5 Scope of the work

The fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Collie from 10-12th July 2007. The project was managed by Diccon Hart. The following report introduces the archaeological and historical background to the site, describes the methodology used and presents the results of the archaeological and geo-archaeological work undertaken.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It is not within the scope of this report to provide a full and detailed analysis of the historical background of the surrounding area of the site. However, since continued occupation is evident throughout the past two millennia and possibly beyond, a small summary is provided here.

2.1 Prehistoric

The earliest settlement evidence for Farningham dates from the Neolithic period where prehistoric worked flint and other tools were discovered. These now reside in Dartford museum. Settlers may have been attracted to the shallow banks of the River that were fertile enough to support both farming and livestock. Continued settlement evidence is provided again from the Iron Age period where archaeological excavations in 1973 unearthed a small farmstead complete with storage pits, commercially thrown pottery and jewellery.

2.2 Roman

There is substantial evidence from the Roman period for settlement in and surrounding Farningham. Indeed, around the site important remains include a Roman villa 230m to the north west, the associated bath house 113m to the north east, and a Roman enclosure 180m to the north east. Roman villas were constructed along the entire river valley of the Darwent, the most famous being Lullingstone villa, further to the south of the village in question. Indeed this villa was finally abandoned in the 5th century after total destruction by fire indicating a continued Roman presence in this area for five hundred years.

2.3 Saxon

Evidence from the Saxon period is prevalent from this village too since the remains of a Saxon cemetery was revealed in the 1930's containing objects such as daggers, spears and other burial furniture. It is thought that a Saxon riverside settlement is buried directly under the modern day settlement and that the etymological origin of the name "Farningham" is Saxon. Two possible meanings exist; the name might derive from the Ferningas, or "the people living in the ferny place" the people who dwelt here. Alternatively it could come from the "Friningas", the free men. Either way it suggests an established Saxon presence in Farningham.

2.4 Medieval

Farningham is mentioned in the Domesday Book, having four manors, the largest owned by Ansgot of Rochester. Another owner named Wadard also held a manor there and was famous for being depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry as commander of provisions from the natives at the battle of Hastings. The middle-ages saw the construction of a castle at Market Meadow owned by Ralph de Fremingham in the 1270's which in turn held a weekly market and annual fair, providing employment for the local inhabitants – this was reported to have thrived for many centuries. A church was constructed during this period and is now the only remaining feature of 15th century

Farningham.

2.5 Post-Medieval

During the 17th century, weavers, blacksmiths, publicans, saddle-makers, butchers, millers and other artisans were prevalent in the village, indicating a thriving and stable population. Farningham was not devastated by the great plague of this century like so many other small settlements in Britain. It was however directly affected by the Napoleonic Wars, providing the Farningham troop of Yeomanty Cavalry and the Farningham riflemen. The village also provided wagons and billeting and there were apparently barracks provided at the Lion Hotel. Farningham continued to flourish in the modern period. During the 19th century, it could boast that six stage coaches passed through it per day and could state that its presence was so stable and established that it required a police constable and two private schools. It was frequented by famous personalities of the time, Charles Dickens who travelled there to fish and Admiral Bligh who had famously commanded the "Bounty." In the 1860's, Farningham had an iron works and shops that would provide all the support a well-established settlement would need. Population increased from 586 in 1821 to 1328 in 1901 indicating the stability of this well established community.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Four trenches were excavated across the site (see Fig.2). The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision with a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.2 The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned to identify individual archaeological features. Sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards and in accordance with the *Specification* issued by KCC using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.4 Where archaeological remains were not present, two trial pits were excavated in the base of both Trench 4 and Trench 3 to investigate the presence/absence of artefacts and environmental indicators of early prehistoric date. The results of this work are included as Appendix 1.
- 3.5 A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max.depth/thickness	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil Light grey friable silt	10m	2m	0.23.m	35.39
1/002	Layer	Subsoil Mid orange brown firm silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional modern small brick fragments	10m	2m	0.67m	35.16
1/003	Layer	Natural geology Dark grey brown clay silt with abundant (90%) small/medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	10m	2m	n/a	34.49

Table 1: List of recorded contexts in Trench 1

4.1.1 Summary

The natural dark grey brown clay silt was located at 34.49m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 34.47m AOD at the south western end. This was cut by a single modern rubbish pit filled with metal, glass and animal bone (Figure 3). Above this was mid orange brown subsoil which was beneath light grey brown, loose, silt topsoil. All finds from this modern rubbish pit were discarded on site. The trench yielded no datable archaeological features.

4.2 Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max.depth/thickness	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil Light grey brown friable sandy silt	10m	2m	0.18.m	35.29
2/002	Layer	Subsoil Mid orange brown firm silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	10m	2m	0.60m	35.11
2/003	Layer	Natural geology Dark grey brown clay silt with abundant (90%) small/medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	10m	2m	n/a	34.51

Table 2: List of recorded contexts in Trench 2

4.2.1 Summary

The natural dark grey brown clay silt was located at 34.51m AOD at the north-western end of the trench and 34.43m AOD at the south-eastern end. This was cut by a single modern rubbish pit containing plastic, metal, concrete and glass, all of which were discarded on site (figure 3). Above this was compact mid orange brown clay/silt subsoil, beneath light grey brown, loose, silt topsoil.. The trench yielded no datable archaeological features.

4.3 Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max.depth/ thickness	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil Mid grey brown friable sandy silt	10m	2m	0.15.m	35.43
3/002	Layer	Subsoil Dark orange brown firm clay silt with occasional small/medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	10m	2m	0.50m	35.28
3/003	Layer	Natural geology Light white brown silty chalk with abundant (90%) small/medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	10m	2m	n/a	34.78

Table 3: List of recorded contexts in Trench 3

4.3.1 Summary

The natural light brown silty chalk was located at 34.78m AOD at the western end of the trench and 34.88m AOD at the eastern end. Above this was dark orange brown clay silt and mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil. The trench yielded no archaeological features.

A geotechnical test pit was excavated in the middle of this trench to gauge and assess the nature and limit of the natural geological layers within this area (see Appendix 1).

4.4 Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max.depth/ thickness	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil mid brown grey sandy silt	10m	2m	0.18.m	35.28
4/002	Layer	Subsoil Mid orange brown firm clay silt with occasional small/medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	10m	2m	0.40m	35.10
4/003	Layer	Natural geology Dark grey brown clay silt with	10m	2m	0.30m	34.70

		abundant (90%) small/medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint				
4/005	Gully fill	Fill of 4/006 Dark brown black firm silty clay containing abundant (90%) small and medium sized sub angular flint and two small snail shells.	2m	0.45m	0.15m	n/a
4/006	Gully cut	Gully cut Shallow flat based gully with shallow concave sides.	2m	0.45m	0.15m	34.40

Table 4: List of recorded contexts in Trench 4

4.4.1 Summary

Natural compact dark grey brown clay silt with abundant flint nodules [4/003] was located at 34.58m AOD at the western end of the trench and 34.70m AOD at the eastern end. Cut into [4/003] was a small gully running north/south across the eastern end of the trench [4/006] (Fig.3: Section). Unfortunately, even after total excavation, it did not yield any datable artefactual evidence but did contain two shells from the English Garden Snail (*cepaea nemoralis*) whose common habitat lies within meadows and woods.

The natural [4/003] and gully [4/006] were covered by [4/002], a mid orange brown clay subsoil. This was beneath the mid brown grey sandy silt topsoil [4/001]. No other archaeological features were observed

A geotechnical test pit was excavated in the middle of this trench to gauge and assess the nature and limit of the natural geological layers within this area (see Appendix 1)..

5.0 Discussion

5.1 The evaluation revealed that, apart from modern refuse, there was no archaeology present in the first three trenches. A small gully containing snail shells but no datable archaeology was however located in Trench 4. The snail shell is not evidence enough to suggest open fields and arable farming. In view of the fact that the surrounding area of Farningham has a high potential for Roman archaeology, the gully in this trench may indicate a previous human presence here. The grey brown gravels revealed in all trenches but Trench 3 combined with the presence of the chalky flint, confirm the British Geological Survey which states that this site lies upon undivided flood plain gravel capping Upper Chalk.

REFERENCES

KCC 2007 Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation at 18-20 Oliver Crescent, Farningham in Kent

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-operation and assistance of Adam Single of Kent County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	OCF07					
Identification Name and Address	19-20 Oliver Crescent, Farningham, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent, Sevenoaks					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR TQ 54613 66549					
Geology	Undivided flood plain gravel capping Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	ASE Project no. 2913					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 10-12 th July 2007	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	West Kent Housing Association					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Tom Collie					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern ✓		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East 19-20 Oliver Crescent, Farningham, Kent (NGR TQ 54613 66549 between 10th and 12th July 2007 for West Kent Housing Association.</p> <p>Four trenches were excavated on the site. Trenches one and two each revealed modern refuse pits. A single archaeological cut feature-a small gully-was observed in Trench 4 but no archaeological find was recovered.</p> <p>The geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of river terrace deposits on the site were monitored and recorded via two machine-dug test pits excavated in trenches three and four.</p>						

Appendix 1: Geoarchaeological Report by M. I Pope.

1.0 Introduction

The Boxgrove Project undertook the monitoring and recording of five archaeological test pits, at the Farningham site, on behalf of Kent County Council and Archaeology South East (UCL). The site is located to the rear of 18-20, Oliver Crescent, Farningham, measures around 0.16ha in extent and is centred on NGR TQ 54613 66549. The site lies at around 35.50m AOD. The British Geological Survey indicates that the site lies on the first terrace of the River Darent (River Darent), with an underlying solid geology of Upper Chalk. The Darent is a major part of the West Kent drainage being a north-south tributary of the Thames. Its catchment (400km²) is significant given that the river is less than 40km long. Subject to major changes in environment and vegetation through climatic shifts during the Pleistocene, at times the Darent valley would have been a major melt water channel draining the Kent Downs and northern Weald.

River terrace deposits are an important and productive source for the recovery of both Palaeolithic artefacts and other palaeoenvironmental indicators (e.g. faunal remains). Kent preserves a rich Palaeolithic record, mostly recovered from river gravels. The famous hand axe rich sites such as Swanscombe, Dartford, and Ingress Vale at the Darent-Thames confluence show the potential that the valley has to offer. Other north-south tributary valleys have produced rich artefact assemblages, for example the Medway valley and the associated site of Cuxton, and a similar hand axe rich site at Aylesford (Wymer 1982). Although hand axes are a distinctive feature of the Palaeolithic, more commonly recovered artefacts include modified flakes and debitage indicative of flint working. It is important therefore to monitor and map these deposits, to inform the decision making processes which can ultimately lead to their successful management and to widen our understanding of this regionally important scientific and archaeological resource.

Archaeology South-East undertook a geoarchaeological assessment of the site as part of the evaluation of the site. This comprised monitoring and recording of the geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of river terrace deposits on the site of proposed development.

Two machine-dug test pits were excavated, using a 360° excavator with a 1.8m ditching bucket and a 1.5m toothed bucket. Each test pit, with specified dimensions of 2m x 2m, was situated within the footprint of previously excavated evaluation trenches. These pits were located away from any other archaeological features identified during previous excavation. Each test pit was excavated to a depth in excess of 2.5m. At this point, water strike initiated massive collapse of the test pit sides making further progress impossible.

The excavation and recording of the test pits followed, where possible, the interfaces between the sedimentary units. The freshly dug surface and exposed section were continuously monitored for artefacts and changes in the composition and colour of the deposit as indicators of deposit interface. Any Pleistocene sedimentary unit encountered was, where possible, sampled (100 litres) and shaken through a 10mm mesh to ensure that smaller

artefacts were not being overlooked during the excavation. Where sampling was impossible the dumped sediment was continuously monitored and the spoil heaps were sampled and assessed for artefacts by hand.

2.0 Test Pit recording

Test Pit 1- TQ 54613 66549 (Evaluation Trench 4, see Fig.2)

Depth	Stratigraphy	Colour (Munsell)	Lithology	Clast Component	Notes
0-0.3m	Modern topsoil	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	10% Inclusions of, brick and modern debris (10-150mm) at	
0.3-0.5m	Made Ground	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty-Clay	20% Inclusions of, brick and modern debris (10-150mm)	
0.5-1m	Fluvial Gravel	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	75% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (15-80mm)	
1-1.25m	Fluvial Gravel	10YR 5/4 strong brown	Silty Clay with sand	80% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (20-90mm)	
1.25-2	Fluvial Gravel	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty clay with sand	90% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (20-100mm)	Fe/Mn staining at base of gravel
1.45-2.2m	Fluvial Gravel	Gley 1 6/6 grey silty clay	Coarse silty-sand	90% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (20-110mm)	
2.2-2.5m	Fluvial Gravel	Gley 1 6/6 grey silty clay	Coarse silty-sand	90% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (30-120mm)	Hole collapsing due to water-strike

Table 5: Nature and depth of the stratigraphy recorded in Test Pit 1 (Trench 4)

Test Pit 2- TQ 54614 66550 (Evaluation Trench 3, see Fig.2)

Depth	Stratigraphy	Colour (Munsell)	Lithology	Clast Component	Notes
0-0.4m	Modern topsoil	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	30% Inclusions of, brick and modern debris (10-150mm) at	
0.3-0.6m	Made Ground	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty-Clay	30% Inclusions of, brick and modern debris (10-150mm)	
0.6-1.1m	Fluvial Gravel	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty Clay	60% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (25-80mm)	
1.1-1.3m	Fluvial Gravel	10YR 5/4 strong brown	Silty Clay with sand	80% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (20-120mm)	
1.3-1.9	Fluvial Gravel	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty clay with sand	80% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (20-100mm)	Fe/Mn staining at base of gravel
1.9-2.5m	Fluvial Gravel	Gley 1 6/6 grey silty clay	Coarse silty-sand	90% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (20-100mm)	
2.5-2.7m	Fluvial Gravel	Gley 1 6/6 grey silty clay	Coarse silty-sand	80% Rounded to sub-rounded flint gravel (30-150mm)	Hole collapsing due to water-strike

Table 6: Nature and depth of the stratigraphy recorded in Test Pit 2 (Trench 3)

3.0 Interpretation

The deposits encountered during the test pits survey confirm the presence of fluvial gravel deposits of the first terrace of the River Darent at the site. Both test pit sequences record the same basic lithological sequence with only minor differences in the depth of lithological and stratigraphic boundaries, similar depth of over-burden and similar clast composition at given depths. Made ground, containing humic top soil, brick and concrete rubble persisted until a depth of approximately 0.5m, where a mixed contact with the underlying decalcified fluvial gravels was encountered.

These fluvial deposits were broadly uniform in colour and matrix, comprising a sandy-clay lithology, with sub-rounded to rounded flint forming between 75 and 90% of the total volume. The clast size range indicated a moderate degree of sorting with larger clast (approaching 120mm) only to be found in the basal deposits. No Wealden or other exotic lithologies were present amongst the clasts.

A 20mm horizon of redeposited iron and manganese oxide was encountered in both test pits at approximately 1.5m depth. As the water table sat just below this horizon this is confidently interpreted as iron pan resulting from the long-term Holocene water logging of the site. No organic deposits were associated with the iron pan or encountered below this horizon.

The bulk of the fluvial deposits were decalcified and offered little possibility for faunal preservation, no large fauna was encountered during the survey. While the water-logged deposits at the base of the sequence were irrecoverable due to the rapid collapse of the trench sides, it was possible to note that these were of a less oxidised (greyer) colour and may well have remained calcareous. This does offer the possibility for preservation of mammal fauna, molluscs and microfauna at this point in the stratigraphic sequence. Given the depth of this horizon (below 2.5m) it is unlikely that development will impact significantly on these deposits.

4.0 Future recommendations

River terrace gravels provide a useful resource for Palaeolithic archaeologists, frequently preserving significant quantities of lithic artefacts and other palaeoenvironmental indicators. Despite sieving 100 litres of all major lithological units, no such artefacts or indicators were observed. Similarly the monitoring of dumped spoil by hand yielded no Palaeolithic artefacts or other palaeoenvironmental indicators.

Due to the absence of artefacts, fauna or significant palaeoenvironmental deposits from either it is recommended that no future excavation need be undertaken at this location. Nevertheless, the recovery of large quantities of Palaeolithic artefacts from river terrace deposits at other locations within Kent (see above) highlights the potential and importance of such deposits for the recovery of Palaeolithic artefacts and other palaeoenvironmental indicators. It should also be noted that preservational conditions can vary markedly within general localities. Therefore any future work that may affect these river gravel deposits within the general vicinity of village should be monitored for artefactual remains and palaeoenvironmental indicators.

5.0 Bibliography

Wymer, J.J. 1982. The Palaeolithic Period in Kent. In Leach, P (ed.), 1982 *Archaeology in Kent to AD1500*. CBA Research Report 48

Appendix 2: Oasis Summary Form

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at 19-20 Oliver Crescent, Farningham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the housing development at 19-20 Oliver Crescent, Farningham Kent. The work was carried out between 10th and 12th July 2007 on behalf of Kent County Council. Four trenches were excavated and modern features were discovered in Trench 1 and 2. Trench 3 was devoid of all archaeology and Trench 4 revealed a small gully running north/south containing mollusc remains but no datable archaeological evidence.
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2007 End: 12-07-2007
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	OCF 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Significant Finds	MOLLUSC REMAINS Uncertain
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS FARNINGHAM 19-20 Oliver Crescent, Farningham
Postcode	DA4 0XX

Study area 1600m²

Site coordinates TQ 546 665 51.3759483583 0.221569737807 51 22 33 N 000
13 17 E Point

Height OD Min: 34.28m Max: 34.88m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Kent County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Diccon Hart

Project supervisor Tom Collie

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Archive ID OCF-07

Physical Contents 'Environmental'

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Archive ID OCF 07

Paper Media available 'Diary','Photograph','Report'

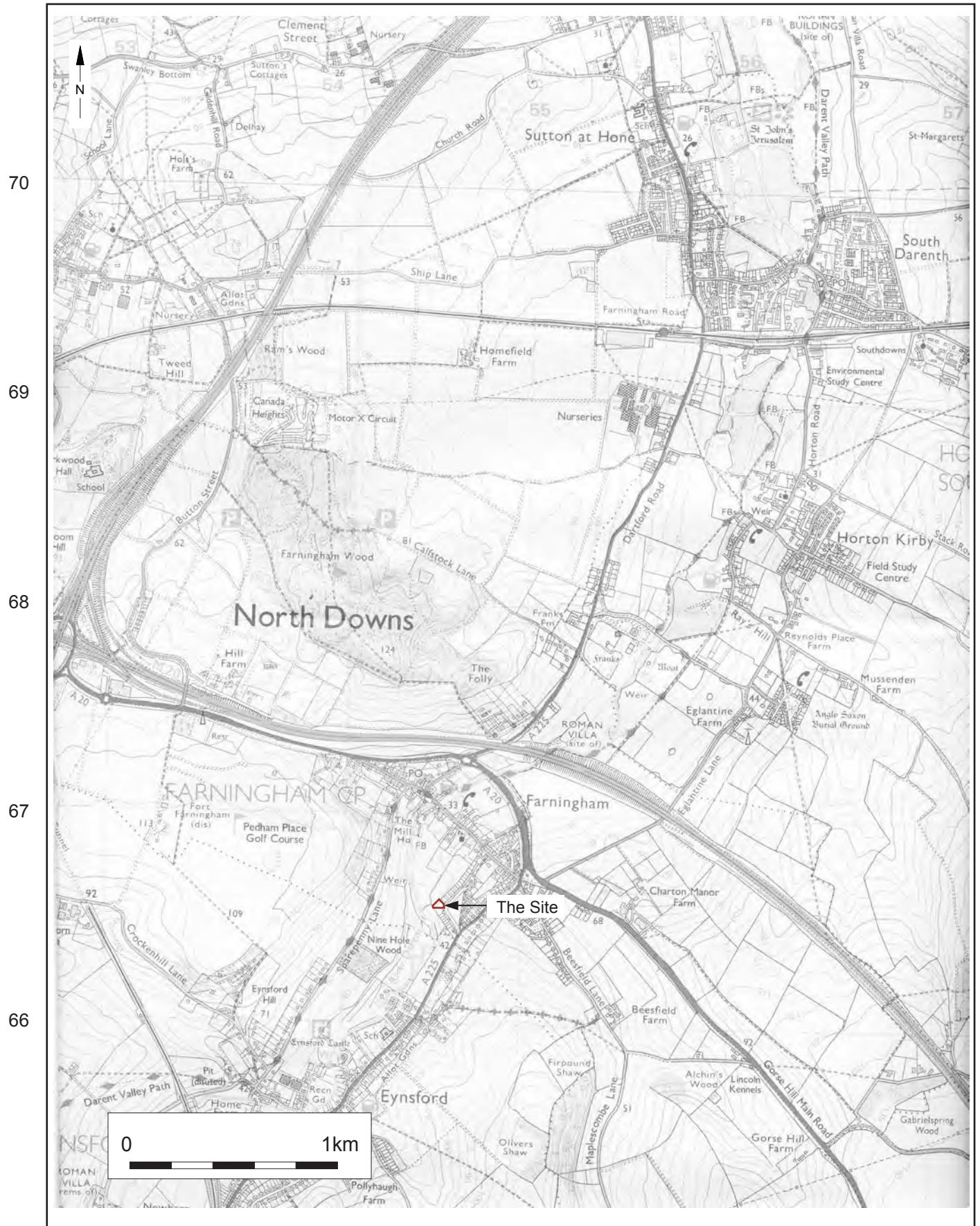
Paper Archive notes A4 grey literature report

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological evaluation at 19-20 Oliver Crescent, Farningham, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Collie, T
Other bibliographic details	A4 grey lit report with plans
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Ditchling, Hassocks
Description	A4 grey literature report complete with maps and trench plans



Entered by	Tom Collie (thjcollie@hotmail.com)
Entered on	13 July 2007



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© Archaeology South-East		Oliver Crescent, Farningham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2913	Sept 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2007081	Drawn by: SM		



© Archaeology South-East		Oliver Crescent, Farningham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 2913	Sept 2008	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2007081	Drawn by: SM		

