

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
on Land off Common Road,  
Sissinghurst,  
Kent**

**NGR: 579105 137939**

**Planning Ref: 14/502645/OUT**

**ASE Project No: 161053  
Site Code: SIC17**

**ASE Report No: 2017360  
OASIS id: archaeol6-293125**

**By John Hirst**

**With contributions by Luke Barber and Isa Benedetti-Whitton**

**Illustrations by Antonio Reis**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land off Common Road, Sissinghurst, Kent. Twenty-three trenches were excavated to reveal the underlying natural, firm orangey-yellow silt clay, mixed with frequent natural sandstone deposits at a maximum elevation of 81.45m AOD. Archaeological features were excavated in three of the 23 trenches.*

*Post-medieval activity was limited to a single ditch, located in the north of the site (trenches 4 and 5), with an undated post-hole recorded towards the south.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed residential development of land at Common Road, Sissinghurst, Kent. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 579105 137939 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site comprises a roughly rectangular-shaped field (3.65ha) to the immediate north of Sissinghurst, on the eastern side of Common Road. It is bounded by Frittenden Road to the north, residential plots to the south, agricultural fields to the east and Common Road to the west. Within the site, levels fall in a south-easterly direction from the north-western corner of the site at c. 81m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to the south-eastern corner of the site at c. 71m AOD.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey maps the geology of the site as Wealden Group Sandstone and Siltstone. Superficial deposits are not mapped (BGS 2017).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 An outline planning application has been submitted to Tunbridge Wells Borough Council for residential development of the site (Planning Ref: 14/502645/OUT).

1.3.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE (2017) in accordance with relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfAa). All work was reported in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015).

1.3.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the Kent County Council Manual of Specifications for Evaluation (2010).

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

1.4.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site, carried out between the 31<sup>st</sup> of July and 7th August 2017. The fieldwork was supervised by John Hirst (Archaeologist) with assistance from Lucy Sheeran (Assistant Archaeologist). Survey was conducted by Naomi Humphreys and Vas Tsamis. The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason and post-excavation by Jim Stevenson.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following summary is taken from a Desk-based Assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting, with due acknowledgement (CgMs 2014).

2.1.2 The only evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is a single Iron Age coin found 50m to the north.

2.1.3 Common Road is thought to respect the line of the Rochester-Maidstone-Hastings Roman road. Metal detecting has produced a small number of Roman artefacts in the vicinity of the site.

2.1.4 The site is thought to have been wooded/given to agriculture throughout the historical period.

### **2.2 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.2.1 The broad aims of the evaluation were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological remains and deposits.
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site;
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation (e.g. further archaeological investigation and recording and/or engineering design to allow for meaningful preservation in situ).

2.2.2 Specific aims were:

- To determine the presence/absence of Roman remains given its proximity to the line of the Roman road

2.2.3 The site also has the potential to address the following research priority drawn from the South-Eastern Research Framework (2007):

- The physical layout of the landscape in the Roman period – how is it articulated? Where are the settlement sites? (SERF, Roman Period, Page 18)

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with the relevant professional standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).
- 3.1.2 All 23 trenches were excavated in their intended locations as shown in Figure 2.
- 3.1.3 The locations of trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services.
- 3.1.4 The location of the trenches was accurately established using a Leica Viva CS15 RTK GPS instrument.

#### 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	10
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	85
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	23

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Geology and Overburden

- 4.1.1 The trenches were situated on a fairly gentle south-east facing slope, with ground level falling in a south-easterly direction from the north-western corner of the site at c. 81m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to the south-eastern corner of the site at c. 71m AOD.
- 4.1.2 All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural firm orange-yellow silt clay with frequent natural sandstone inclusions overlain by a firm/friable mid brown silt clay subsoil. The only exceptions to this were in Trenches 1, 6, 10, 16, 17, 21 and 23 where colluvium was present overlying the natural. The colluvial deposit comprised a firm greyish brown sandy clay.
- 4.1.3 This colluvium measured between 0.11m and 0.65m thick and overlay the natural substrate in Trenches 6, 16 and 17, the east end to the mid-section of Trench 1, the west end to the mid-section in Trench 10, the east end to the mid-section in trench 21 and the south west end in Trench 23. The deposit was predominant in Trenches 17, 21 and 23, at the foot of a fairly sharp drop in the south-eastern slope.
- 4.1.4 A subsoil deposit measuring between 0.05m and 0.43m thick was present in all trenches except trench 23 where it appeared to have been heavily truncated, possibly by modern ploughing.
- 4.1.5 A topsoil/ploughsoil deposit overlay the subsoil in all trenches except Trench 23, where it directly overlay the natural substrate. This deposit comprised a friable greyish brown, sandy clay and measured between 0.10m and 0.36m thick.
- 4.1.6 Narrow trencher-dug land drains and were encountered in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20 and 21. All cut the natural substrate.
- 4.1.7 Of the 23 trenches excavated, two contained archaeological features of a post-medieval date whilst one contained an undated posthole.

### 4.2 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.14-0.30	81.25-81.30
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.25	-
4/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	80.75-80.82
4/004	Cut	Ditch	2.5	1.8	0.22-0.22	80.51-80.57
4/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.5	1.8	0.22-0.22	-

Table 3: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 4 was located in the north west of the site. The trench measured 29.70m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a northeast to southwest alignment.



4.2.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch.

4.2.3 Ditch [4/004] was located towards the southwest end of the trench, linear in plan and orientated on a west to east alignment. The fill [4/005] comprised a firm greyish-brown silt clay with frequent manganese fleck inclusions and contained a single pot sherd of probable 18th century date as well as post-medieval Ceramic Building Material (CBM), glass and fuel ash slag. The same feature appears to have continued into Trench 5 (see below).

4.2.4 No other archaeological deposits, features or finds were recovered from the trench.

### 4.3 Trench 5 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.24-0.27	80.00-80.14
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.12-0.43	-
5/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	79.56
5/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.5	1.4	0.18-0.18	79.36-79.36
5/005	Cut	Ditch	2.5	1.4	0.18-0.18	-

Table 4: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 5 was located in the north-west of the site. The trench measured 29.70m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north east to south west alignment.

4.3.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch; a continuation of the feature identified in trench 4 ([4/004]).

4.3.3 Ditch [5/005] was located towards the south west end of the trench, linear in plan and orientated on a west to east alignment. The fill [5/004] comprised a firm grey-brown fine sand clay with natural sandstone piece inclusions and produced fragments of post-medieval CBM.

4.3.4 No other archaeological deposits, features or finds were recovered from the trench.

### 4.4 Trench 18 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.13-0.16	75.94-76.16
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.18-0.30	-
18/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	75.65
18/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.42	0.38	0.32-0.32	79.46-79.48
18/005	Cut	Posthole	0.42	0.38	0.32-0.32	-

Table 5: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 18 was located in the south west of the site. The trench measured

28.90m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north east to south west alignment.

4.4.2 One archaeological posthole was identified within the trench.

4.4.3 Posthole [18/005] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan with a V-shaped profile. The fill [18/004] comprised a firm mid grey-brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. There was no evidence of in situ burning.

4.4.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.

#### **4.5 Archaeologically negative trenches: Trenches 1-3, 6-17 and 19-23**

4.5.1 All of the above trenches were devoid of archaeology. A list of all recorded contexts in each trench is provided in Appendix 1 and a selection of photographs can be seen in figure 6. The archaeologically negative trenches were located throughout the site. No pre-modern archaeological deposits were revealed in any of the above trenches and the sequence of overburden deposits was consistent with that identified across the site.

4.5.2 The overburden from three of the trenches produced small quantities of finds. The subsoil in trench 11 ([11/002]) produced a shard of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century glass and late post-medieval CBM was recovered from subsoil in Trench 12 ([12/002]) and colluvium in Trench 21 ([21/003]).

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Common Road, Sissinghurst. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 6). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
4/005	1	2	7	545	1	12	2	11
5/005			2	623				
11/002							1	89
12/002			3	33				
21/003			3	44				
Total	1	2	14	1245	1	12	3	100

Table 6: Finds quantification

### 5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 A single piece of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the site, a 2g sherd from context [4/005]. The piece consists of a notably worn body sherd in glazed red earthenware with clear glaze internally. Although the vessel form is uncertain the sherd is probably of the 18th century. The sherd has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

### 5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.3.1 Fourteen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 1245g were hand-collected from four contexts across four evaluation trenches: [04/005, 05/005, 12/002, and 21/003]. Four fabrics were identified; two tile fabrics and two brick fabrics, descriptions for which are provided in Table 7. All of the material appeared to be of later post-medieval date, with even the earliest dating CBM unlikely to date before the 17<sup>th</sup> century. An 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date is most likely for the whole assemblage.
- 5.3.2 The brick fragments in B1 recovered from [04/005] did not survive well enough to be accurately dated, one being a laterally broken fragment with no intact surfaces and the other a vitrified solid corner fragment with no intact dimensions. The T1 tile pieces recovered from the same context were also hard fired; one fragment had a diamond-shaped peg hole neatly puncturing the fragment, further indication that the T1 tile is most likely to be post-medieval in date.
- 5.3.3 Ditch fill [05/005] produced the material in B2 and T2, which were very similar to one another being hard fired fine red fabrics. The B1 brick fragment was unfrogged with clear surface striations and a thickness of only 51mm, which would generally indicate an earlier post-medieval date but in this instance the

hardness of the firing of this and the accompanying tile fragments would suggest a later date. However, the CBM sample found in this context is too small to provide accurate evidence for dating.

5.3.4 Contexts [12/002] and [21/003] each produced only broken pieces of tile in T1.

5.3.5 All the CBM has been retained in case of further mitigation but is recommended for discard.

Fabric	Description
B1	Badly mixed pinkish clay with white marl marbling.
B2	Similar to T2 but with sparse angular inclusion and ferrous inclusions.
T1	Slightly lump textured fabric with clay lumps and calcareous matter.
T2	Fine, hard fired clay with red iron-rich clay inclusions.

Table 7: Ceramic building material fabric descriptions

#### 5.4 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered three pieces of glass from two separate contexts. Context [4/005] contained two (11g) body shards from a dark green wine bottle. Both have notable surface weathering/dulling. The base shard from context [11/002] (89g) is also from a dark green wine bottle with weathered/dulled surfaces. The base is from a sub-square wine bottle with kicked base. All of the glass can be placed in a c. 1725-1850 date range. The glass has no potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and has been discarded.

#### 5.5 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Context [4/005] produced a 12g fragment of fuel ash slag derived from burning coal. As such, the material would be very much in keeping with the date suggested by the pottery and glass. The slag has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 6.1.1 All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural firm orange-yellow silt clay with frequent natural sandstone inclusions overlain by a firm/friable mid brown silt clay subsoil. The only exceptions to this were in Trenches 1, 6, 10, 16, 17, 21 and 23 where colluvium was present and Trench 23, in which no subsoil was present.
- 6.1.2 The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 81.45m AOD in the north-west of the site area (Trench 1), falling away to 71.20m AOD in the south-east of the site (Trench 23).
- 6.1.3 The depth of overburden varied between 0.20m and 0.60m across the site.
- 6.1.4 Of the twenty-three trenches excavated, two contained archaeological features of post-medieval date and one contained an undated feature.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 6.2.1 Intact topsoil and subsoil deposits were identified in all trenches except trench 23, where horizontal truncation due to modern ploughing may have occurred. A colluvial deposit was identified in trenches located in a band across the site, predominantly from northwest to southeast, at the foot of a fairly gradual slope.
- 6.2.2 Narrow trencher-dug land drains were encountered in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20 and 21. All cut the natural substrate.

### **6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

#### *Post-medieval*

- 6.3.1 A single ditch was recorded running east to west through Trenches 4 and 5. This appears to correlate with a field boundary that is visible on historic maps from the 1840 tithe map to the 1971 OS, where it forms the northern boundary to Carpenter Cottage (CgMs 2014, Figs 4-8). Although it appears that the field boundary remained in this location the ditch itself is unlikely to have remained in use throughout this period. This feature was not seen in Trench 3 to the west, but was perhaps shallower and less substantial in this location.

#### *Undated*

- 6.3.2 A single archaeological feature on the site remained undated. This comprised a posthole, sealed by a subsoil deposit. The character of the feature is unknown.

### **6.4 Consideration of research aims**

- 6.4.1 The broad aims of the evaluation were:

- *To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological remains and deposits.*
- *To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site;*
- *To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and*
- *To assess what options should be considered for mitigation (e.g. further archaeological investigation and recording and/or engineering design to allow for meaningful preservation in situ).*

The methodology, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2017) was successfully employed during the evaluation and conditions on site were conducive to confident and efficient identification and recording of archaeological remains and the surviving overburden.

#### 6.4.2 Specific aims were:

- *To determine the presence/absence of Roman remains given its proximity to the line of the Roman road*
- *The physical layout of the landscape in the Roman period – how is it articulated? Where are the settlement sites? (SERF 2007, Roman Period, Page 18)*

6.4.3 The field evaluation has been unable to establish that there are any archaeological remains of Roman date on site, although the undated posthole may be of this date.

## **6.5 Conclusions**

6.5.1 The investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in three of the 23 excavated trenches.

6.5.2 The only substantial discovery was a ditch of post-medieval date (Trenches 4 and 5), which relates to an historic field boundary.

6.5.3 A single posthole of unknown date was also discovered (Trench 18) but its character is hard to ascertain.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rogers, KCC for her guidance and monitoring.

**HER Summary**

<b>Site code</b>	SIC17				
<b>Project code</b>	161053				
<b>Planning reference</b>	14/502645/OUT				
<b>Site address</b>	Land off Common Road, Sissinghurst, Kent				
<b>District/Borough</b>	Tunbridge Wells				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	TQ: 579105 137939				
<b>Geology</b>	Wealden group sandstone and siltstone				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval				
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	31/07/17 to 07/08/17				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	CgMS				
<b>Project manager</b>	Paul Mason				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	John Hirst				
<b>Period summary</b>					
				Post-medieval	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	<p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land off Common Road, Sissinghurst, Kent. Twenty-three trenches were excavated to reveal the underlying natural, firm orangey-yellow silt clay, mixed with frequent natural sandstone deposits at a maximum elevation of 81.45m AOD. Archaeological features were excavated in 3 of the 23 trenches.</i></p> <p><i>Post-medieval activity was limited to a single ditch; located in the north-west of site (trenches 4 and 5).</i></p>				



## OASIS Form

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**OASIS ID: archaeol6-293125**

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### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land off Common Road, Sissinghurst, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land off Common Road, Sissinghurst, Kent. Twenty-three trenches were excavated to reveal the underlying natural, firm orangey-yellow silt clay, mixed with frequent natural sandstone deposits at a maximum elevation of 81.45m AOD. Archaeological features were excavated in 3 of the 23 trenches. Securely dated post-medieval activity was limited to a single ditch; located in trenches 4 and 5.
Project dates	Start: 31-07-2017 End: 07-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 10 - Orchard
Monument type	DITCH Modern

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT TUNBRIDGE WELLS GOUDHURST Land off Common Road, Sissinghurst, Kent
Study area	3.65 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 579105 137939 50.901415065322 0.245991245765 50 54 05 N 000 14 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 71m Max: 81m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	John Hirst

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### Project archives

Physical Contents	"Glass", "other"
Digital Media	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"

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available

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

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Entered by John Hirst (j.hirst@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 16 August 2017

## Appendix 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.16-0.20	81.80-81.81
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.11-0.16	
1/003	Deposit	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.23-0.23	
1/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	81.45
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	81.06-81.80
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.05-0.15	
2/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	80.72
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.18-0.27	81.74-81.84
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.16-0.27	
3/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	81.3
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.25	80.90-81.35
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.14-0.25	
6/003	Deposit	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.11-0.28	
6/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	80.20-80.85
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.32	80.29-80.94
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.26	
7/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	79.85-80.42
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26-0.35	78.27-79.35
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.23	
8/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	77.77
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.36	78.12-78.82
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.06-0.19	
9/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	77.80-78.40

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	79.62-80.33
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.30	
10/003	Deposit	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.10-0.15	
10/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	79.03-79.78
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.10	78.08-79.17
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.30	
11/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	77.71-78.85
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.20	76.80-77.67
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.20	
12/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	76.46-77.37
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.19	74.55-75.46
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.35	
13/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	74.05-75.01
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.34	79.26-79.40
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.05-0.15	
14/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	78.99-79.45
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.21	77.71-77.83
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.13	
15/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	77.38-77.33
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.15	76.30-76.74
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.20	
16/003	Deposit	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.11-0.11	
16/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	76.00-76.33

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height AOD
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.09-0.11	72.53-74.44
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.05-0.14	
17/003	Deposit	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.25-0.65	
17/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	71.96-73.89
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.14-0.15	75.75-76.78
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.30-0.32	
19/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	75.30-76.32
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.12-0.15	74.01-74.48
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.20	
20/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	73.66-74.17
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.20	70.41-72.42
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.40	
21/003	Deposit	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.10-0.20	
21/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	69.96-71.82
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.24	73.08-75.00
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.24-0.28	
22/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	72.70-74.52
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.24	71.40-71.87
23/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	71.12-71.20
23/003	Deposit	Colluvium	trench	trench		

Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

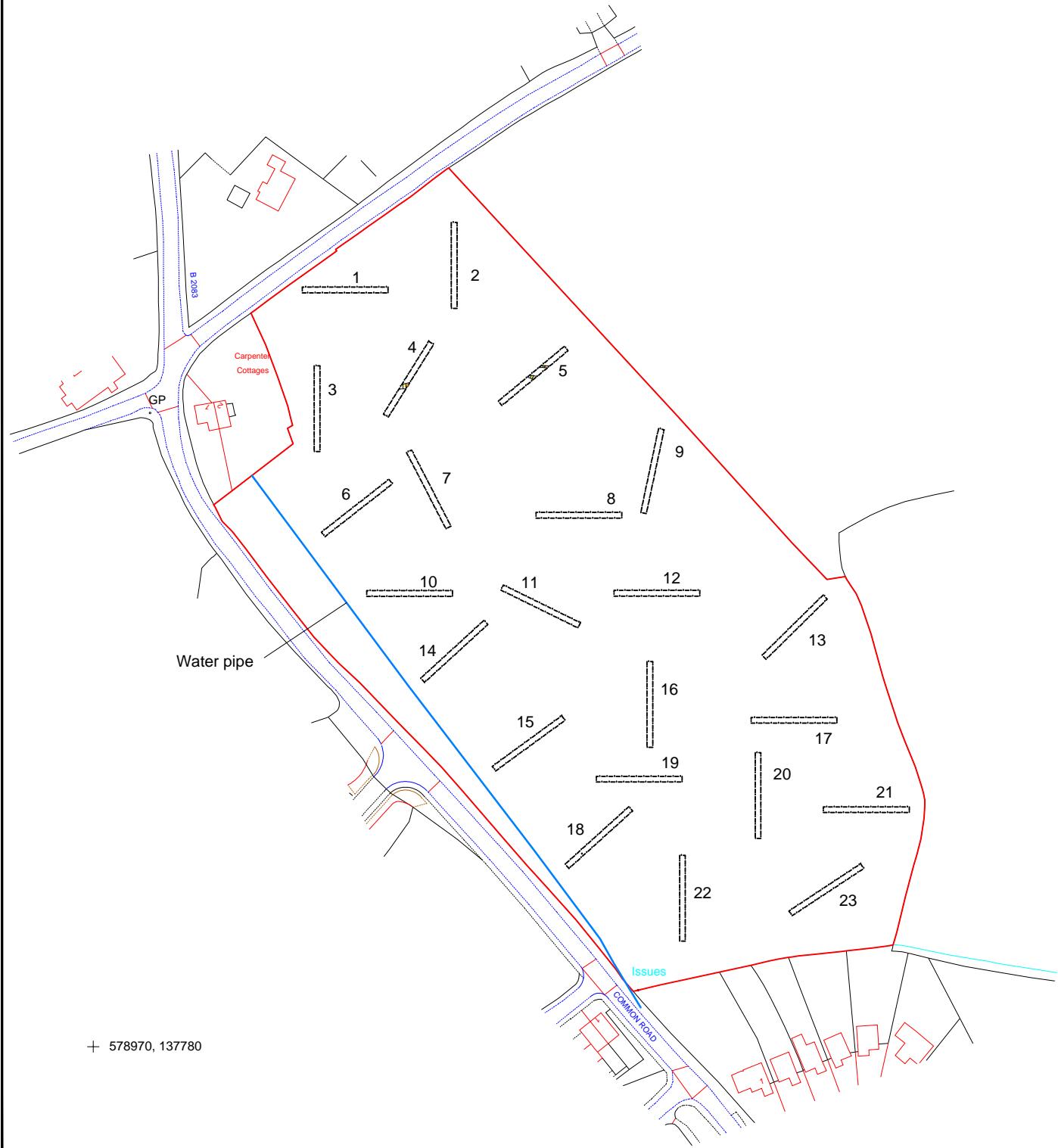


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© Archaeology South-East		Common Road, Sissinghurst		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 161053	August 2017	Site location		
Report Ref: 2017360	Drawn by: AR			



+ 579190, 138160



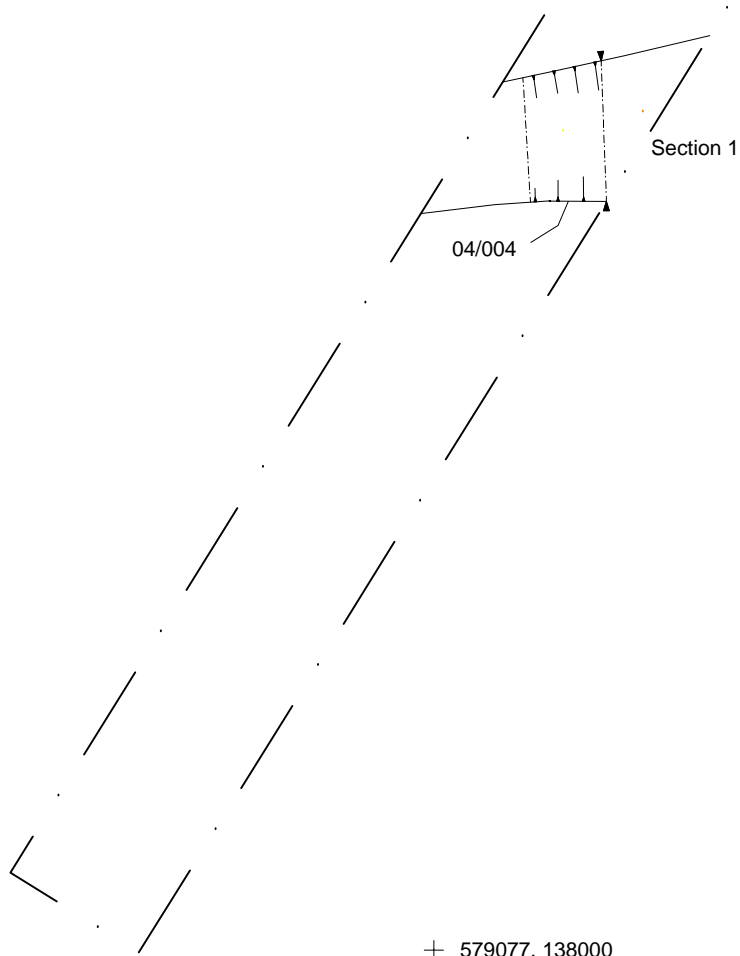
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© Archaeology South-East		Common Road, Sissinghurst		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 161053	August 2017	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2017360	Drawn by: AR			

+ 579071, 138014



0 2m

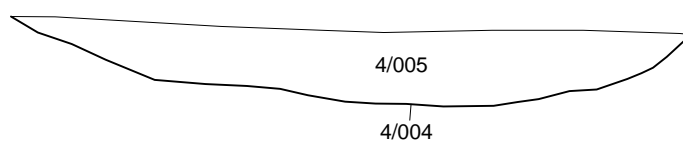


Trench 4, looking south west

Section 1

N

S



80,58 mOD



0 0.5m



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Common Road, Sissinghurst

Project Ref: 161053

August 2017

Report Ref: 2017360

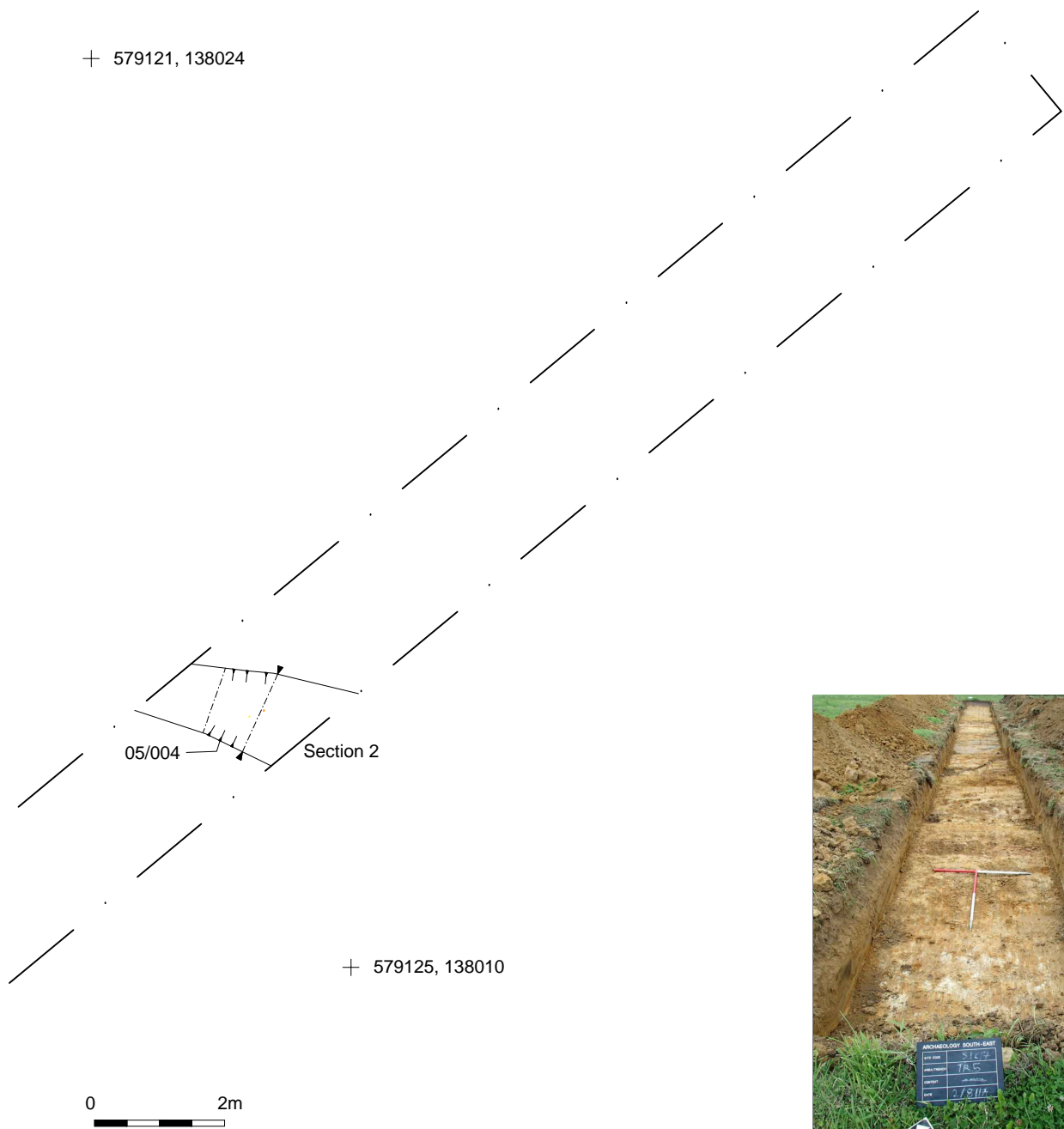
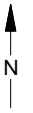
Drawn by: AR

Trench 4, plan, section and photograph

Fig. 3



+ 579121, 138024



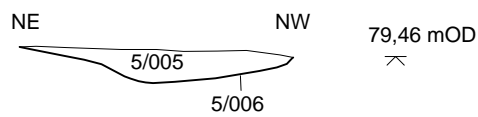
+ 579125, 138010

0 2m



Trench 5, looking north east

Section 2



0 0.5m

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Common Road, Sissinghurst

Project Ref: 161053

August 2017

Report Ref: 2017360

Drawn by: AR

Trench 5, plan, section and photograph

Fig. 4

+ 579134, 137853



18/005  
Section 3

0 2m

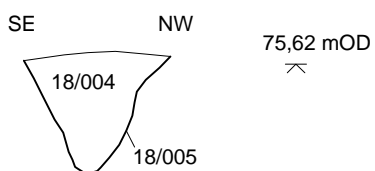


18/005, looking west



Trench 18, looking north east

Section 3



0 0.5m



Trench 1, looking east



Trench 8, looking east



Trench 14, looking south west



Trench 17, looking west

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