

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
7 Bubblestone Road, Otford,  
Kent**

**NGR: 52858 59042  
(TQ 52858 59042)**

**Scheduled Monument No: SM KE 9, HA 1005197**



**Teresa Vieira**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
7 Bubblestone Road, Otford,  
Kent  
NGR: 52858 59042  
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**Scheduled Monument No: SM KE 9, HA 1005197**

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Site Code: OTF 17**

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**Teresa Vieira  
With contributions by  
Luke Barber Hayley Forsyth-Magee, Susan Pringle  
and Mariangela Vitolo**

**Illustrations by Susan Chandler**

<b>Prepared by:</b>	Teresa Vieira	Archaeologist	
<b>Reviewed and approved by:</b>	Lucy Sibun	Senior Archaeologist	
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**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at 7, Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent, on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of September, 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd. on behalf of the property owners, Mr. and Mrs. Scales.*

*The evaluation uncovered medieval deposits and a chalk wall foundation, probably associated with the early medieval manor at Otford. This was overlain by a buried topsoil, reflecting the post-medieval agricultural use of the site. The presence of residual fragments of Roman ceramic building material attests to the vicinity of the site to a nearby Roman villa. No finds or features dating from the pre-Roman period were found.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned, by CgMs Ltd, to undertake an archaeological trial evaluation of 7 Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent (NGR: 52858 59042).
- 1.1.2 The site is located at the village of Otford, a civil parish in the Sevenoaks District of Kent. It is located on a west facing slope, approximately 200m east from the River Darent, at the foot of the Darenth Valley.
- 1.1.3 Bounded to the south by Bubblestone Road, the site comprises a residential plot, with a house and a rear garden to the north. The site is generally flat and lies at height of 66m AOD. The property is demarkated at its north boundary by a small brook or culvert.
- 1.1.4 The site lies within the area of the Otford Palace, a Scheduled Monument, from which partially conserved remains above ground are visible within the property area.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprised one trench measuring 2.0m X 0.5m in plan and was located between the eastern wall of the house and its eastern boundary.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the natural geology of the site comprises Gault Formation (Mudstone). The superficial geological deposits remain unknown.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 No planning application has been submitted to present date. The proposed redevelopment comprises a modest extension on the eastern side of 7 Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent. Pre-application advice was provided by the Historic England as the proposed development is located within a Scheduled Monument (Otford Place) and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) would be required for all associated groundworks.
- 1.3.2 An archaeological trial pit/evaluation was recommended to determine whether Scheduled Monument Consent and Planning Permission should be granted, and was agreed between the property owners (Mr and Mrs Scales) and Historic England.

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on site on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2017. It has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2017). The work was carried out by Teresa Vieira (Archaeologist) and Lucy Sheeran (Site Assistant). The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason, the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The following information is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2017) with due acknowledgement.
- 2.2 The monument, Otford Palace, comprises the remains of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, constructed by Archbishop William Warham in 1518. It is located on the site of an earlier Manor House, which it replaced. Archbishop William Warham, Lord Chancellor between 1504 and 1515, is believed to have started work on the palace in 1514 when records note that all but the walls of the chapel and great hall of the preceding manor were demolished.
- 2.3 Archbishop Cranmer exchanged the Palace with Henry VIII in 1538. Queen Elizabeth I granted the palace to Sir Robert Sidney and it was subsequently sold to Sir Thomas Smith in the 17th century. Otford remained in the possession of the Smith's until it was purchased by Robert Parker in the 18th century.
- 2.4 Despite Henry VIII refurbishing the palace between 1541 and 1543 the building was allowed to decay following his death in 1547. The Palace comprised a large range of buildings set about two courtyards. The earlier parts of the palace are constructed of stone and set within a moated enclosure, possibly marking the site of an earlier manor house, the latter phase buildings are rendered in Tudor brick. At present some elements of the southern complex survive above ground as does a large part of the north-west range of the outer courtyard to the north. Part of the north-west range comprises Castle Cottages. The ground floor of the cottages incorporate remnants of the palace, the first floor and roof are later additions.
- 2.5 The site appears to remain abandoned, with no records of the palace being rebuilt or repaired. On the contrary it would appear the site was used as a 'mine' to provide construction materials elsewhere.
- 2.6 The site has remained agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and modern period.
- 2.7 Prior to compelling the Written Scheme of Investigation the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Kent County Council was reviewed with a set search radius of 250m around the site to determine the archaeological potential for periods predating the medieval palace construction.
- 2.8 Archaeological intervention within the search radius found no evidence for human activity predating the Roman period. It is quite possible that the poorly drained area was unsuitable for early farming and hence settlement. The area might have been used as marginal grazing land only in the late prehistoric (Iron Age) period.
- 2.9 A geophysical survey conducted in 2012, 250m north-east of 7 Bubblestone Road, followed by test pits in 2013 identified the remains of a large Roman building. The layout observed in the survey, and the quality of the construction materials identified in the test pits, indicate a high status winged villa.
- 2.10 The study site, 7 Bubblestone Road, falls entirely within the footprint of the Scheduled Monument known as Otford Palace. A garden wall at the rear of the property, which is listed (national reference number 1259003LB), is considered to mark the southern wall of the outer courtyard. However, it is suggested by Stoyel (1984) that the front garden

wall might be the remnants of the south wall of the chapel, the foundations of which predate the Tudor palace.

- 2.11 Charters dated to 821-822AD grant land at Otford to Archbishop Wulferd and at the compilation of Domesday, 1086AD, Otford is owned by Archbishop Lanfranc. Otford had become one of the principle palaces held by the archbishops of Canterbury by the mid- 14<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible elements of the chapel and associated great hall that were left intact by Archbishop William Warham in 1514, date to this period.
- 2.12 Excavation in the rear garden of 5 Bubblestone Road identified a sewer of 12<sup>th</sup> century date. The sewer belongs to the earlier medieval manor and was not incorporated into the later Tudor sewer system. The excavation retrieved papal bulla belonging to Pope Lucius III (1181-1185AD) and Pope Urban III (1185-1187AD).

### **2.3 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.3.1 *The aims of the evaluation were:*

- To establish the presence or otherwise of any human activity on the site prior to the Medieval period, and to define the date and nature of such activity*
- To establish the environmental context of site activity*
- To determine the impact of past land use*
- To provide sufficient information to construct a strategy for further archaeological mitigation if necessary.*

2.3.2 *The specific aims to the objectives were as follows:*

- Is it possible to characterize, in general terms, the chronology, distribution and social status of the occupation*
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site?*
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?*
- Is there any evidence for any Saxon occupation on the site?*
- Is there any evidence for an earlier medieval manor house on the site?*
- Is there any evidence for adaptation or change in the occupation?*
- Is there any evidence for any late medieval abandonment and decay?*
- Is there any evidence for formal demolition and/or robbing of the palace?*
- Is there any evidence for post-medieval, or later, 'squatter' occupation?*

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 One trench was excavated (Fig.2) .The trench measured 2.0m x 0.5m in plan.
- 3.1.2 The trench was accurately located by means of a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS or similar).
- 3.1.3 The trench was opened by disc cutter with the blade regulated to cut no deeper than 10cm, and the hardstanding material was removed. The underlying material was hand dug with mattock, shovel and trowel, and removed by levelled spits of no more than 0.25m depth.
- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were recorded where appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.5 The trench was backfilled by hand and no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

#### 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Sevenoaks Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

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

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
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 Trench 1

4.1.1 The trench was located on the driveway of the property, between the eastern wall of the house and the boundary wall with number 9, Bubblestone Road. It was positioned on a north-south orientation and excavated to a depth of 0.70m below ground surface, at 66m AOD. A sondage located at the southern end of the trench, with 0.50m width by 0.50m length was excavated to a depth of 1.20m below ground surface. All the contexts encountered have been summarized in table 3 below.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
100	Layer	Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.10	66.00
101	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.15	65.90
102	Layer	Buried topsoil	1.43	Trench	0.29	65.75
103	Masonry	Wall foundation	0.95	0.24	0.85	65.46
104	Layer	Buried soil	Trench	Trench	0.54	65.46
105	Cut	Cut of service	1.0	Trench	N/A	65.66
106	Cut	Foundation cut for 103	0.95	0.18	0.85	65.46
107	Fill	Fill of 106	0.95	0.18	0.85	65.46
108	Layer	Buried topsoil	N/A	0.33	0.17	65.12
109	Fill	Fill of 105	1.0	0.15	0.15	65.66

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.2 A sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench to a depth of 1.20m. At the base of the sondage was 0.17m of loose dark brown silty clay, with rooting and occasional charcoal flecks, interpreted as a buried topsoil [108]. This context produced Roman ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and medieval pottery and was sampled for further environmental analysis. This was overlain by 0.54m of [104], a layer that extended across the trench comprising compact, light grey brown silty clay, with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions. This layer produced Roman CBM and a single medieval pottery fragment.
- 4.1.3 Cutting through [104] was wall foundation cut [106], visible on the southern profile of the trench and measuring approximately 0.18m in width with a V-shaped profile. It was filled with a moderately compact dark grey brown silty clay deposit, with occasional charcoal flecks and chalk [107], that also produced Roman CBM as well as medieval pottery. The wall foundation itself [103] was orientated approximately north-northeast to south-southwest alignment and was composed of stone and mortar. A small fragment of stone and mortar were collected for further characterization.
- 4.1.4 Overlying wall foundation [103] and layer [104] was layer [102], which was 0.29m thick and comprised a mid-grey brown silty clay with moderate rooting and occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions. A modern service trench running northwest to southeast [105/109] cut through [102] and [104] at the northern end of the trench. The service trench and layer [102] were directly overlain by 0.20m of made ground [101], comprising brick rubble and yellow sand. The trench was sealed with 0.10-0.15m of tarmac [100].

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. 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. The finds are quantified in Table 4. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM/Mortar	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)
103			2	42	1	53		
104	1	10	3	82				
107	2	14	3	7				
108	3	34	2	47			3	4
Total	6	58	10	178	1	53	3	4

Table 4: Finds Quantification

### 5.2 Medieval and/or Post-Medieval Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery from the site: just six sherds, weighing 58g, from three individually numbered contexts. All of the pottery is of medieval date and in fairly fresh condition. The material does not appear to have been subjected to any notable reworking.

5.2.2 Context [104] produced the latest pottery, a single well fired body sherd (10g) in fine/medium North-West Kent sandy greyware. The form of the vessel it derived from is uncertain and, in the absence of any form details, only a general c. 1200 to 1400 date can be ascribed.

5.2.3 Context [107] produced two coarse shelly ware sherds from an oxidised cooking pot with slightly concave flaring rim (14g). Context [108] produced three more sherds (34g) from another oxidised cooking pot with thickened flaring rim in similar fabric. The fabric and form can be closely paralleled at excavations at the bishop's palace in Otford (Keller 1984) and all can be placed between c. 1075 and 1150/75.

### 5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Susan Pringle

5.3.1 Eight pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 136g were collected from three contexts: [104], [107], and [108]. Two further pieces of mortar weighing 42g were also sampled from masonry structure [103], one of which had a split fragment of marble in it. It was not a particularly large piece of marble and did not appear to have been specially shaped or subject to any particular treatment so in this instance most likely represents nothing more than hard core aggregate.

5.3.2 All the CBM was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and

0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 5. All of the CBM was Roman, although the fragment of *imbrex* from [108] was very fragmentary and this identification cannot be asserted with complete certainty. The *imbrex* was also the only fragment made from fabric R2.

- 5.3.3 The rest of the CBM appears to be pieces of Roman brick, all in R1, although the splinters retrieved from [107] could be from any CBM, the fabric appears to be the same as the larger more clearly diagnostic pieces of Roman brick collected from [104] and [108]. The brick piece from [104] is the best preserved example, with the level of firing and intact thickness of 30mm both fairly typical of Roman CBM. The edge fragment from [108] had remains of hard sandy lime mortar on the intact surfaces.

Fabric	Description
R1	Slightly micaceous but otherwise nearly sterile fabric; sparse quartz.
R2	Similar to R1 but with pale silty deposits and sparse white inclusions.

Table 5: Fabric descriptions for ceramic building material

#### 5.4 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 A 53g stone sample was taken from wall [103]. This proved to be a somewhat weathered piece of slightly greyish chalk, probably deriving from the Lower Chalk of the North Downs.

#### 5.5 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 34 fragments weighing 37g was recovered from the excavation. The assemblage was retrieved through hand-collection from one context and one whole earth sample with the majority of the assemblage in a moderate state of preservation with some surface erosion evident. The assemblage contains domestic and wild fauna and no complete bones are present.
- 5.5.2 Buried soil [108] contained two medium mammal long bone fragments and a fragment of sheep/goat scapula from a juvenile animal. Whole earth sample <1> taken from context [108] produced a small quantity of 31 fragments consisting of medium mammal cranial and post-cranial fragments, rodent long bone fragments, sheep/goat dentition in wear and a cattle horn-core fragment. Nineteen medium mammal fragments also showed signs of burning. Wild taxa were represented by three fish vertebrae identified as herring and eel. Eels would have been caught from a nearby river, such as the River Darent in Otford, whilst herring could have been traded either fresh or preserved from the coastal settlements in the area.
- 5.5.3 The animal bone assemblage suggests that domestic refuse disposal was undertaken in this area. No evidence of butchery, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology were observed.

## **6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Mariangela Vitolo

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 One bulk soil sample was taken in order to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the sample and the contribution that the environmental remains can make to discussions of diet, agrarian economy and environment at the site.

### **6.2 Methodology**

6.2.1 The sample measured 10L in volume and was processed by flotation in its entirety. The flot and residue were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 1). Artefacts recovered from the sample were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and its contents recorded (Appendix 2). Nomenclature used follow Stace (1997).

### **6.3 Results**

6.3.1 The sample produced a small flot, dominated by uncharred rootlets, indicative of low level disturbance. A small number of caryopses were recorded, including hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), barley/wheat (*Hordeum/Triticum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.). It is not possible to identify oats as belonging to a wild or a cultivated variety without the diagnostic chaff; hence the oats from Bubblestone Road could equally represent a crop or a weed. Indeterminate grass caryopses (Poaceae) were also present. Charcoal was recovered in small amounts and mostly in a fragmentary state and no identification work was carried out.

6.3.2 The residue also yielded bone, some of which was burnt, marine and land molluscs, as well as finds.

### **6.4 Discussion**

6.4.1 The bulk soil sample from Bubblestone Road yielded a small amount of cereal caryopses, which probably originated from a background scatter of waste. The absence of chaff and weeds hints to a rather clean product. The plant macrofossils could not be identified to species, given the absence of barley rachis and oat floret base remains. This sample however shows that the local deposits have a good potential for the preservation of charred material.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 7.1.1 Underlying natural deposits were not reached as the excavation stopped at a depth of 1.20m below ground surface (65.12m aOD) for health and safety reasons. A series of buried soil layers were uncovered beneath made ground and tarmac, which sealed the test-pit.
- 7.1.2 The buried soil layers were of medieval date, cut by a medieval wall foundation, the top of which was recorded at 65.46m aOD.

### **7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 7.2.1 Archaeological deposits and features were recognised below the tarmac and made ground. These consisted of layers of buried soil as well as a stone and mortar wall foundation. Natural strata were not reached in the trench as the depth of the overburden layers exceeded 1.20m
- 7.2.2 The presence of these in situ deposits above the natural strata suggests a good level of preservation, although there is some evidence for modern disturbance in the form of a service trench.

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

#### *Romano-British*

- 7.3.1 Although no features of this date were revealed within the test-pit, the Roman CBM recovered from the buried soil layers indicates activity of this date in the vicinity. This is unsurprising, given the proximity of the site to the probable remains of a high status Roman Villa, revealed during a geophysical survey undertaken approximately 250m to the north of the current site.

#### *Medieval*

- 7.3.2 All the archaeological deposits and features recorded were of medieval date and the base of deposits was not reached during the excavation. At the base of the excavations was a buried soil layer that produced pottery dating from 1075-1150/75, as well as animal bone and charred plant remains indicative of domestic waste. Overlying this was a further buried soil layer that produced a single pottery sherd dating from 1200-1400. Both these layers were cut by a substantial medieval chalk wall foundation, the backfill of which contained sherds of pottery dating from 1075-1150/75.
- 7.3.3 The current site is situated within the footprint of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Otford Palace. Although the SAM listing refers to the Tudor Palace, it was built on the site of a medieval manor house of probable 12<sup>th</sup> century date and it thought that the early manor house was re-built and enlarged from its origins until the death of Henry VIII in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. The date of the wall foundation uncovered is uncertain, but given the date of

the associated pottery, with a possible range of 1075-1200, it is more likely to be associated with the earlier manor house buildings: it has been suggested that the wall at the front of the property at 7, Bubblestone Road survives from the chapel or hall of the pre-Tudor manor house (Stoyel 1984), and evidence of a 12<sup>th</sup> century sewer was uncovered during excavation in the adjacent property.

#### **7.4 Consideration of research aims**

7.4.1 The fieldwork fulfilled the general aims of the evaluation by establishing the extent and quality of archaeological remains present on site. As the archaeological deposits, features and finds uncovered were of Roman and medieval date it is not possible to address specific aims relating other periods. Those that can be addressed are discussed below

*Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?*

7.4.2 The evidence for Roman activity on site was limited to residual CBM in medieval contexts. This likely reflects the proximity of the current site to a probable Roman villa identified approximately 250m to the north.

*Is there any evidence for an earlier medieval manor house on the site?*

*Is there any evidence for adaptation or change in the occupation?*

*Is there any evidence for any late medieval abandonment and decay?*

7.4.3 Both the buried soil layers and substantial wall foundation are thought to be associated with the early manor house and it is possible that the wall foundation is related to the chapel or hall of the earlier building. No evidence of the Tudor Palace was uncovered and the overlying buried topsoil may relate to the subsequent post-medieval use of the site for agricultural purposes.

#### **7.5 Conclusions**

7.5.1 The earliest activity represented on site dates to the Roman period and consisted of residual Roman brick and tile recovered from medieval contexts. These finds are consistent with the presence of a nearby high-status villa.

7.5.2 The test-pit also established the presence of early medieval activity including the remains of a wall foundation that is probably associated with the early manor house. No evidence of the Tudor Manor house was uncovered and the archaeological remains appeared to be overlain by a buried topsoil, likely related to the post-medieval agricultural use of the site.

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## HER Summary

<b>HER enquiry no.</b>					
<b>Site code</b>	OTF 17				
<b>Project code</b>	170065				
<b>Planning reference</b>					
<b>Site address</b>	7, Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent				
<b>District/Borough</b>	Otford, Kent				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	552858 159042				
<b>Geology</b>	Gault Formation (Mudstone).				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval				
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	25-26 September 2017				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	CgMs				
<b>Project manager</b>	Paul Mason				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Teresa Vieira				
<b>Period summary</b>					
	Roman		Medieval	Post-Medieval	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	<p><i>The evaluation uncovered medieval deposits and a chalk wall foundation, probably associated with the early medieval manor at Otford. This was overlain by a buried topsoil, reflecting the post-medieval agricultural use of the site. The presence of residual fragments of Roman ceramic building material attests to the vicinity of the site to a nearby Roman villa. No finds or features dating from the pre-Roman period were found.</i></p>				

## Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Brick and tile	Ceramic	Roman	10 frags
Pottery	ceramic	medieval	6 sherds
stone	chalk	medieval	1 piece
Animal bone	bone	medieval	34 frags



**Appendix 1** Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) with weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	108	10	*	<1	**	2	*	<1	***	25	*	<1	**	<1	**	6	**	<1	Pot (*17g) B.Clay (*6g) Ind.Mat. (*<1g)

**Appendix 2** Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	108	14	10	10	50	10	*	**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., hulled, <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	<i>Avena</i> sp., Poaceae	++	**

## OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-298953

#### Project details

Project name	7 Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent
Short description of the project	The evaluation uncovered medieval deposits and a chalk wall foundation, probably associated with the early medieval manor at Otford. This was overlain by a buried topsoil, reflecting the post-medieval agricultural use of the site. The presence of residual fragments of Roman ceramic building material attests to the vicinity of the site to a nearby Roman villa. No finds or features dating from the pre-Roman period were found.
Project dates	Start: 26-09-2017 End: 27-09-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	OTF17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	170065 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	MASONRY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS OTFORD 7 Bubblestone Road, Otford
Postcode	TN14 5PN
Study area	1 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 52858 59042 51.309402931746 0.193354622756 51 18 33 N 000 11 36 E Point

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client

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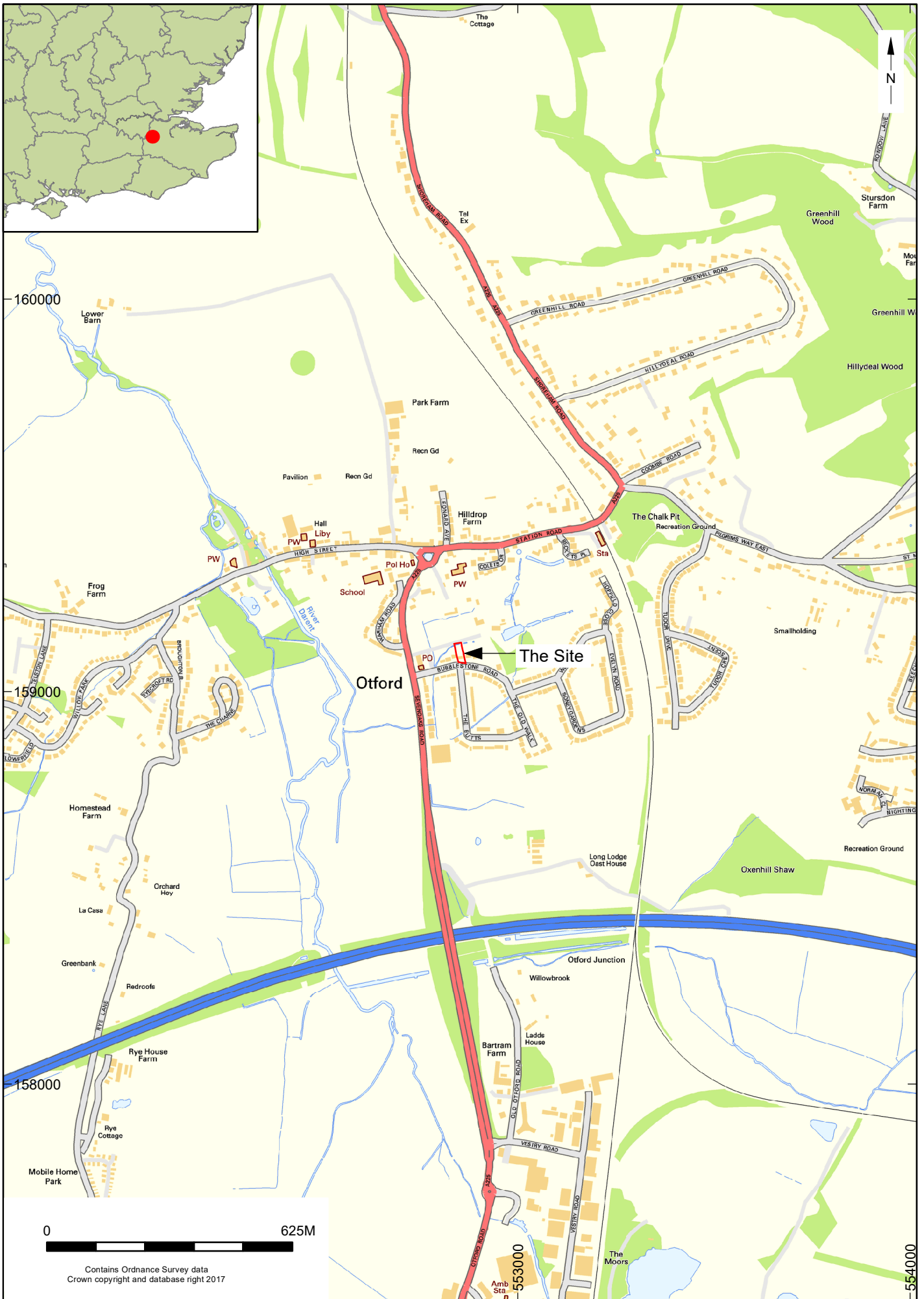
### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Sevenoaks Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Sevenoaks Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Sevenoaks Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Unpublished Text"

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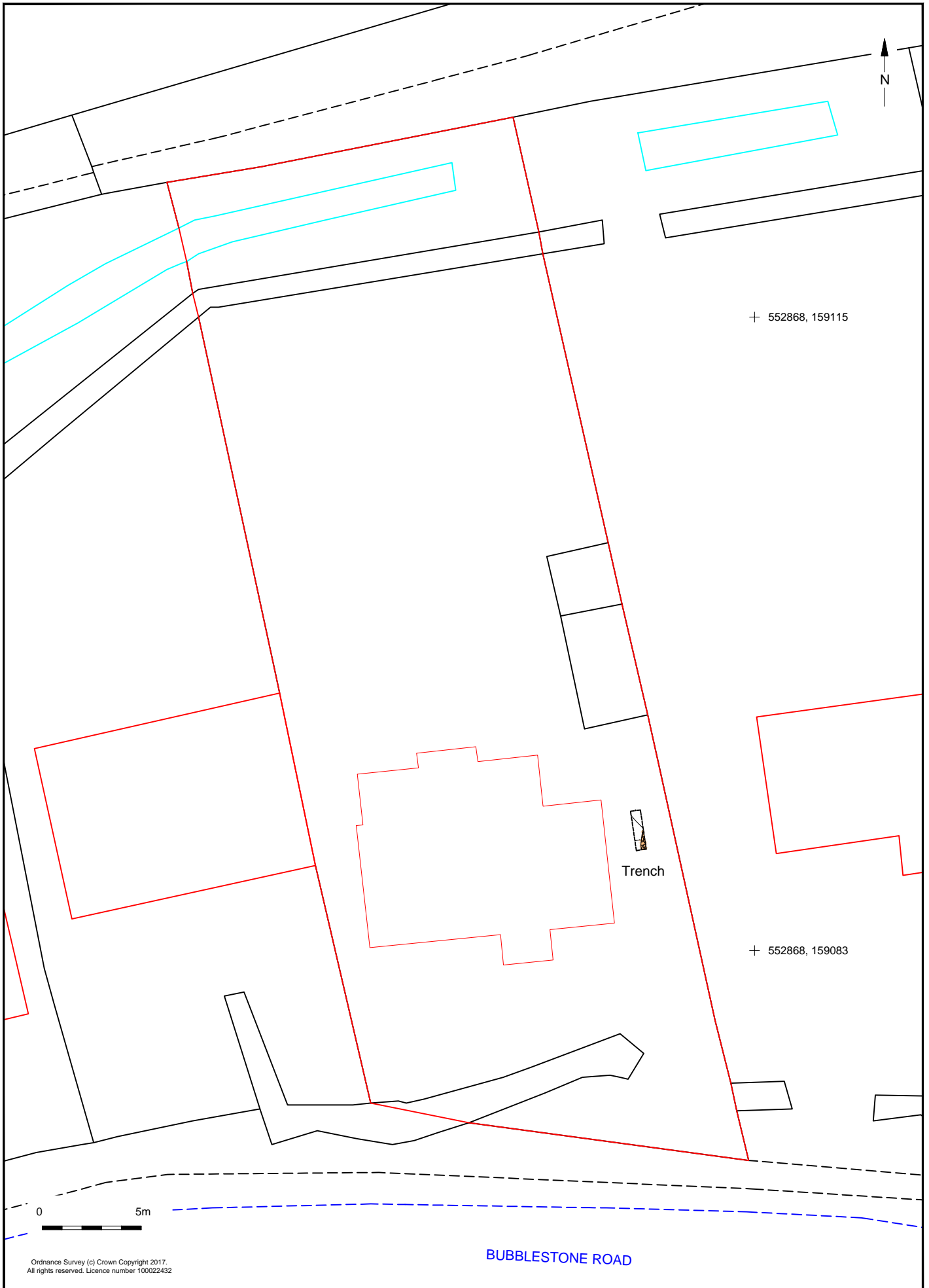
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation, 7 Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Vieira, T
Other bibliographic details	2017421
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

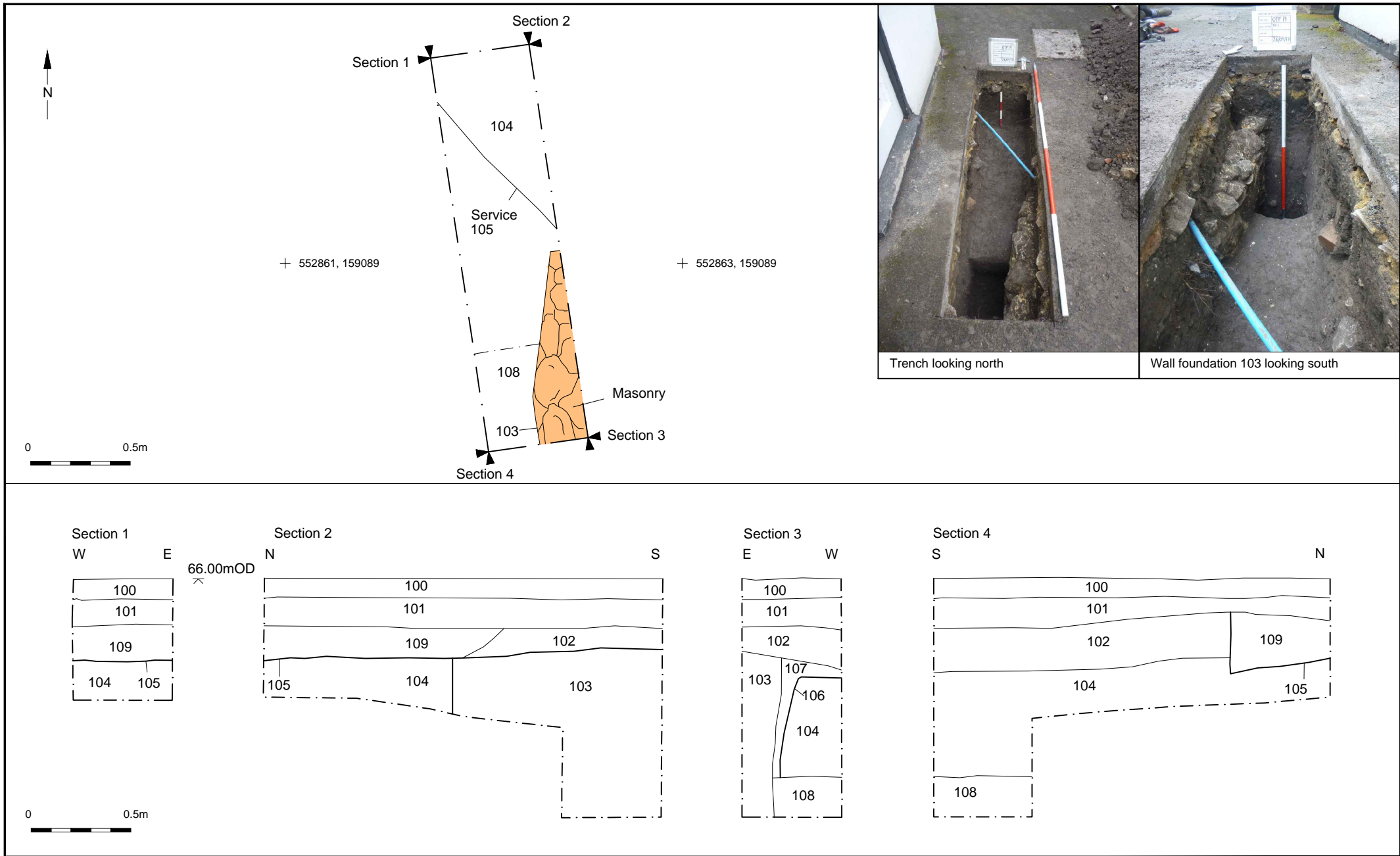


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© Archaeology South-East		7 Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170065	Sept 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017421	Drawn by: SC		



© Archaeology South-East		7 Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170065	Sept 2017	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2017421	Drawn by: SC		



© Archaeology South-East		7 Bubblestone Road, Otford, Kent	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170065	Sept 2017	Trench Plan, Sections and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2017421	Drawn by: SC		

**Sussex Office**

Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
tel: +44(0)1273 426830  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**Essex Office**

27 Eastways  
Witham  
Essex  
CM8 3YQ  
tel: +44(0)1376 331470  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**London Office**

Centre for Applied Archaeology  
UCL Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
London WC1H 0PY  
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

