

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Birchfield, Rye Road  
Hawkhurst, Kent**

**NGR 576559 130479  
(TQ 76559 30479)**

**Tunbridge Wells BC Planning Ref: 14/00547/OUT  
ASE Project No: 160946  
Site Code: HBR 16  
ASE Report No: 2017486  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-301584**



**By Simon Stevens**



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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Riverdale Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Birchfield, Rye Road, Hawkhurst, Kent.*

*The mechanical excavation of fourteen trenches at the site resulted in the identification of a single, late post-medieval feature, reinforcing evidence from the cartographic sources that the site has been given over to parkland for an extended period.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Riverdale Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Birchfield, Rye Road, Hawkhurst, Kent (NGR 576559 130479; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site lies on the northern side of Rye Road to the east of the centre of Hawkhurst. Most of the site boundaries are marked by large mature trees and dense shrubbery; Hawkhurst Primary School lies immediately to the west and the gardens of Fowlers Park House and other buildings lie to the east. There is open pastureland to the north.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of the sandstones and siltstones of the Tunbridge Wells Sand formation, with Wadhurst Clay to the north and south (BGS 2017).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Tunbridge Wells Borough Council for the erection of 26 residential units with associated access and parking at the site (planning reference 14/00547/OUT).

1.3.2 Following consultation between Tunbridge Wells Borough Council and the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (Tunbridge Wells Borough Council's advisers on archaeological issues), and based on information contained in a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site's archaeological potential (ASE 2013), a condition was attached to the planning permission stating 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 and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme shall include measures to monitor archaeology and details of a scheme of archaeological mitigation. Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded and properly mitigated for'*

1.3.3 Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2016) outlined the methodology to be used in the evaluation and in reporting. The document was approved by Wendy Rogers, Principal Archaeologist, Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council before commencement of work on site.

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

1.4.1 This report details the results of the evaluation which was undertaken during November 2017.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 A search in the Kent County Council Historical Environment Record (HER) undertaken as part of the DBA (ASE 2013) recorded a number of archaeological sites and finds spots within a 1km radius of the site (referred to as *'the study area'*).

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 There are a handful of sites within 1km of the site that date to the prehistoric period:

- the Newenden-Wadhurst Ridgeway - a trackway, which later formed the A229 road, which constitutes the southern boundary of the site. It is stated that this track way may date to the prehistoric, and/or to the Roman period.
- the discovery of a Bronze Age copper alloy spear and axe found c. 0.7km to the north-east of the site, found by metal detecting.
- The discovery of two Iron Age silver coins, of Iron Age date, by metal detecting.

### **2.3 Romano-British**

2.3.1 As the nearest part of Britain to the Continent, Kent experienced contact with Rome from an early date. Following the Roman invasion of AD43, the region became heavily settled, particularly along the principal route, Watling Street, which linked Richborough with the major urban centres of Canterbury, Rochester and London. Stone Street was subsequently constructed southwards from Rochester, to access the iron resources of the Weald. Much of Kent was characterised by pre-Roman native type farmsteads, although the distribution of other Roman sites and finds are widespread, with all the main river valleys being well populated.

2.3.2 Hawkhurst is located in an area with known associations with the Roman Wealden iron industry. Iron ore was taken from local clay beds and then heated with charcoal from the abundant woods in the area. Many of the Roman roads in the area are thought to have been built in order to transport the iron. However, there are no known Roman ironworking sites in the study area.

2.3.3 There are two HER records within the 1km search area that date to the Roman period; a Roman lead alloy spindle whorl, was discovered c. 0.6km to the north-east of the site, and a Roman copper alloy rotary, was found c. 0.3km to the north of the site. Both discoveries were made by metal detecting.

### **2.4 Anglo-Saxon**

2.4.1 The area in which the site is located is known as the Weald, derived from the Saxon name *Andredswald*. The soils are relatively poor and early farming was restricted to grazing and pasture. The major roads through Hawkhurst, A229

and A268, were once old drove routes used to drive livestock from the North Downs into the wooded Weald for 'pannage', or a right to forage for autumnal nuts and mast. The A229 forms the southern boundary of the site.

- 2.4.2 The name Hawkhurst appears in several early documents but under different names. Hawkhurst appears in the Domesday Book as *Hauochesten*. It appears in the 11th century Domesday Monacorum as *Hawkashyrst*, and in the Taxatio of 1291 as *Hauekherst*, (meaning the 'wooded hawk hill').
- 2.4.3 During the Anglo Saxon period, Hawkhurst was in the Royal Manor of Wye. After the Norman conquest, King William gave land in Hawkhurst as endowment to monks at Battle Abbey.
- 2.4.4 There are no recorded sites or finds dating to the Anglo Saxon period within the Kent HER database within the 1km study area.

## **2.5 Medieval**

- 2.5.1 Medieval settlement in the Weald is typified by a dispersed pattern of farmsteads with associated open field systems (often enclosed at an early stage producing irregular field patterns), hamlets and moated sites. Isolated churches served these settlements. Much of the medieval settlement still exists as modern farmsteads. Higher status features of medieval settlement are less evident.
- 2.5.2 The HER records three metal detector finds of medieval date within the 1km study area:
- copper alloy thimble, found c.0.7km north-east of the site;
  - copper alloy buckle, found c.0.3km east of the site;
  - silver coin, found c.0.3km north of the site.
- 2.5.3 Numerous HER entries refer to Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1km study area, that were constructed in the medieval period. The majority of these buildings are located in the centre of Hawkhurst village. The nearest of these buildings to the site is Hawkhurst Place, which is located c.300m along the Rye Road, to the east.

## **2.6 Post-Medieval**

- 2.6.1 Smuggling became an important activity in Hawkhurst during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Heavy taxes on wool exported to Europe meant that farmers resorted to illegally trading abroad. Demand for wool fell and smuggling of luxury goods into the country became widespread. In the early 1700's the Hawkhurst Gang of smugglers was notorious throughout southern England. The smugglers brought brandy, silk and tobacco up from Rye on packhorses, to be stowed in hidden cellars and passages before being sold on.
- 2.6.2 It is said that there are smugglers passages and tunnels from the Royal Oak

the Queens Head, Fowlers and other main buildings along the ridge. The road known as Highgate Hill was built in 1763 and a smugglers passage from the former Adams store on the south-west corner of the road junction to Commercial Inn (now the Royal Oak) was found. The Queen's Head Hotel, a posting house, was formerly the Home Farm House for the Fowlers Park Estate.

- 2.6.3 The 19th century was a key period in the development of the Highgate area. Local benefactors and key individuals attracted by the convenient location of the village and its pleasant aspect with views over the Weald, influenced the development of the village as a commercial centre for the area. The more recent commercial development of the village began towards the end of the 18th century, early 19th century.
- 2.6.4 Numerous HER entries refer to Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1km study area that were constructed in the post-medieval period. The vast majority of these buildings are located in Hawkhurst village, although Fowler's Park House and the Coach Houses border the site to the east.
- 2.6.5 Fourteen HER entries relate to metal detector finds dating to the post-medieval period from within the 1km study area. These finds have mainly been found in two areas; 700m north-east of the site and 400m north of the site, and have consisted of coins, buckles, tokens and thimbles.
- 2.6.6 Six HER entries relate to farmsteads that have been dated to the post-medieval period and recorded as part of the *Kent Farmstead and Landscape Project*, published in 2012. These six sites are spread over the study area, the closest lies c. 250m east, along the Rye Road that forms that southern boundary of the site.
- 2.6.7 The site of a butcher's shop said to be extant in the post-medieval period is located c. 600m east of the site.
- 2.6.8 Historically, the current site lay within the grounds of Fowlers Park House, located immediately to the east, built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century on the site of an older property, known to have occupied the site from at least 1631 (ASE 2013. 13).

## **2.7 Modern**

- 2.7.1 Four HER entries date to the modern period within the 1km search radius, located c. 550m west of the site, these are:
- A Grade II Listed War memorial, erected in 1921
  - The crash site of a Messerschmitt BF110D (15th August 1940) is located c. 700m south-east of the site
  - The site of a WWII pill box ;
  - The site of a 'category B nodal point'



## **2.8 Unknown Date**

- 2.8.1 One entry within the 1km study area is of unknown date and relates to mining pits located c.600m south of the site.

## **2.9 Research aims and objectives**

- 2.9.1 The aims of the evaluation are derived from the WSI (ASE 2016) are:

- *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential within the footprint of the proposed development*
- *To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains*
- *To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits*
- *To enable the KCC Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site in order to fulfil the archaeology planning condition.*

- 2.9.2 The specific aims of the evaluation are:

- *To determine the presence of prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman remains on the site, specifically those relating to the Newenden-Wadhurst Ridgeway and any associated settlements.*
- *To assess the extent and severity of any modern truncation on the site due to previous development.*
- *Does any evidence relating to the Wealden Iron Industry extend into the site?*

- 2.9.3 The evaluation will seek to inform on the following areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

- *The evolution of settlement and land division from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.*
- *To identify the entire main road network of the Roman period and gather all vehicle evidence.*
- *The Weald: was it occupied or a barrier? How good is the evidence for occupation or exploitation? Was it a barrier to communication? We have little Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age evidence (but how much research has been done?). When did the iron industry start? What was the environment?*

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)**

- 3.1.1 Fourteen trenches each measuring between 30m in length and 1.8m wide, to a cumulative length of 420m were located to investigate areas of potential development impact. There were some minor alterations to the proposed trench plan as prescribed in the WSI (ASE 2016; Figure 2) owing to the presence of Tree Preservation Orders and areas of Japanese Knotweed.
- 3.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ibid.) and with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017).
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation using a flat-bladed bucket was undertaken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. All machining was done under archaeological supervision. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify any potential archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.5 The trench locations were planned using digital survey technology. A digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches and of the site in general.

### 3.2 Archive

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

Context sheets	44
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	23 images
Context register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	14

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	2 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	2
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

3.2.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

## 4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 and 3)

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The trenches were mechanically excavated and backfilled by a 13 tonne tracked excavator over a three-day period in November 2017. Weather conditions varied between bright sunshine and thin cloud with some rain, but offering generally good visibility for the identification of archaeological deposits, features and finds.
- 4.1.2 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching, there had been limited ecological work at the site, resulting in partial removal of the topsoil across the entire evaluated area. This had had no impact on underlying deposits.
- 4.1.3 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered in thirteen of the fourteen trenches excavated at the site. A single late post-medieval pit was found in Trench 2.

### 4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
[2/001]	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 – 0.23
[2/002]	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.33 – 0.35
[2/003]	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
[2/004]	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Unknown	-
[2/005]	Fill	Pit	Unknown	Unknown	-

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 The overburden in this trench consisted of a thin dark brown loamy topsoil/leaf mulch, context [2/001], which overlay a brownish grey sandy clay subsoil, context [2/002], which in turn overlay the brownish yellow sandy clay Tunbridge Wells Sand 'natural', context [2/003]. There was substantial disturbance/mixing of the overburden from substantial tree roots.
- 4.2.2 The only feature consisted of pit [2/004], a 20<sup>th</sup> century feature of unknown extent. The dark, soft ashy fill, context [2/005] contained numerous fragments of broken glass, so was not closely investigated, especially given repeated section collapse owing to the nature of the fill. A varied assemblage of finds including 107 bottles of household products such as medicines, jam and lemonade, food cans and pottery was recovered from limited investigation of the surface of the feature. A copper-alloy fob watch as well as a copper-alloy clock or lock mechanism of 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date were also recovered.
- 4.2.3 Presumably the pit contained domestic waste from Fowlers Park House, deposited at a convenient but inconspicuous location away from the house.



Pit [2/004]

### 4.3 The Remaining Trenches

4.3.1 The other thirteen trenches demonstrated a similar pattern of two layers of overburden over the Tunbridge Wells Sand geology. The topsoil/leaf mulch varied in thickness between 0.07m and 0.23m, while the subsoil varied in thickness between 0.16m and 0.47m, the thickest in areas of substantial root disturbance and presence of *in situ* tree stumps. No finds were recovered from the overburden in any of the trenches. A full context list is given in Appendix 1.

#### 4.4 The Well/Cistern

- 4.4.1 In addition to the recorded deposits in the evaluation trenches, the presence of a concrete-capped brick-built well/cistern was noted and the position recorded. The capping was partially broken allowing a photograph to be taken, but the feature could not be investigated owing the potential danger in attempting to remove the capping.



The Well/Cistern

- 4.4.2 The feature appears to lie with a small enclosure marked on cartographic sources dating from 1908 to 1938, and may have been marked by a post shown on the 1898 map (ASE 2013, Figures 6 to 8). It does not appear on later maps of the site.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A relatively large assemblage of predominantly earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century finds was recovered from a single context 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. Bulk finds are quantified in Table 4, while two additional objects, assigned unique registered finds numbers. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2/005	59	4618	5	86	107	15920
Total	59	4618	5	86	107	15920

Table 4: Quantification of bulk finds

### 5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered 59 sherds of pottery, weighing 4,618g, from 34 different vessels. The entire assemblage was recovered from pit context [2/005]. The material has been fully listed in Appendix 2 as part of the visible archive.

5.2.2 The assemblage has a range of wares and forms represented. With the exception of the bed warmer, the stonewares are essentially derived from household or food products and would have been discarded once the contents had been used up. There is a scattering of kitchen wares such as the yellow ware bowl and pie vent but most of the material is associated with the serving and consumption of food and drink. A range of plates and bowls is represented but there are no matching pieces to suggest services were present. Household ornaments are also represented in the form of the two figurines and the souvenir lid from Folkestone. There is a notable quantity of porcelain in the assemblage but this is certainly in part due to the late date of the assemblage. Taken together the group could be placed anywhere between c. 1910 and 1940, though a date in the 1920s is suspected. Overall the assemblage would suggest a low to middling class household.

5.2.3 The pottery assemblage is of interest as to date no good groups of this period have been archaeologically excavated in Sussex. The group appears not to be contaminated with residual or intrusive pieces and can probably be associated with the adjacent property. It provides a useful first benchmark against which future assemblages of this type can be compared. If any additional work is undertaken at the site further recovery from this deposit will increase the reliability of the ceramic profile. However, having been recorded the assemblage does not need to be retained for long-term curation in a museum.

### **5.3 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 An assemblage comprising 107 bottles (weight 15920g) was recovered from feature [2/005] (quantified in Appendix 3). As this was a bottle dump, a selection was made of the more complete bottles therefore thin-walled vessels have been underrepresented. Bottles have been listed in full for archive. Included are a wide range of domestic bottles, including pharmaceutical bottles, bottles containing toiletries, beverages, sauces and various household products. Beverages appear to have been underrepresented and few purely decorative glass was found. Pharmaceutical bottles include "BISURATED MAGNESIA BISMAG LTD LONDON", "SYROP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES", Virol and Bovril. Toiletries include a few probable perfume bottles as well as Anzora hair cream and Pond's hand/face cream. Daddies sauce was also found, including a diminutive bottle, as well as Heinz.
- 5.3.2 Other preserves include Newbery Brothers (Battle) Jam as well as various meat and fish paste jars. Beverages include EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE and Clayton's. A number of plain cylindrical ink bottles were recovered as well, including an example from MABIE TODD & Co. London. Table ware includes a saltern and part of a decorative serving dish. The latest bottle (Virol) that can be reliably dated dates from 1921 onwards and a deposition date of 1921-1950 is suggested.

### **5.4 The Bulk Metal** by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 Five fragments of iron were recovered (weight 86g). Four of these are from cylindrical cans or tins, e.g. food cans. One of these represents the top of a probable aerosol. The latter type came into use in the 1930s. A fifth fragment may represent part of iron railing.

### **5.5 The Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Two objects were assigned registered finds numbers. Included is a copper-alloy fob watch (RF <2>) as well as a copper-alloy clock or lock mechanism of 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date.



## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview**

6.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the evaluation, except for the late post-medieval pit found in Trench 2. The paucity of topsoil finds undoubtedly reflects the use of the area as a formal garden associated with Fowlers Park House and perhaps the '*ancient mansion*' that previously occupied that site (ASE 2013, 13).

### **6.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts**

6.2.1 There had been considerable disturbance across the entire site from substantial tree roots, and some *in situ* tree stumps. However, the surface of the 'natural' had not been heavily scarred by this given the firmness of the local geology.

### **6.3 Consideration of Research Aims**

6.3.1 Although no datable archaeological features or deposits were encountered predating the 20<sup>th</sup> century, some of the research aims have been addressed insofar as the depth of overburden and levels of truncation at the site have been established, and a report produced.

### **6.4 Conclusions**

6.4.1 The mechanical excavation of fourteen trenches at the site resulted in the identification of a single, late post-medieval feature, reinforcing the evidence from the cartographic sources that the site has been given over to parkland for an extended period.

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**Appendix 1 - Recorded Contexts in Trench with No Features**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.11
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.16 - 0.18
1/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.09 - 0.12
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.33 - 0.44
3/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.18
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.28
4/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.09 - 0.12
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30 - 0.47
5/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.09 - 0.19
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25 - 0.28
6/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.07 - 0.14
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30 - 0.33
7/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.12 - 0.13
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31 - 0.33
8/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.09 - 0.10
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23 - 0.43
9/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.05 - 0.08
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.29
10/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.07 - 0.10
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22 - 0.45
11/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.12
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.45
12/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.05 - 0.13
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.16 - 0.48
13/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.08 - 0.14
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18 - 0.36
14/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-

## Appendix 2 - Pottery assemblage from context [2/005]

Fabric	No	Weight	Form	Decoration/Maker	Comments
English stoneware	1	590	Preserve jar	Grey Bristol glaze, wide-set vertical grooves	100% complete. Rim diameter 98mm, base di 95mm, height 138mm
English stoneware	1	470	Preserve jar	Grey Bristol glaze, wide-set vertical grooves	100% complete. Rim di 98mm, base di 93mm, height 138mm. '27' stamped on base
English stoneware	1	700	Preserve jar	Grey Bristol glaze. Plain	100% complete. Rim di 109mm, base di 105mm, height 155mm. '5' stamped on base
English stoneware	1	384	Shouldered bottle	Grey Bristol glaze. Plain	100% complete. Rim di 38mm, base di 65mm, height 144mm, base to shoulder 89mm
English stoneware	1	300	Shouldered bottle	Grey Bristol glaze. Plain	100% complete. Rim di 36mm, base di 62mm, height 116mm, base to shoulder 80mm
English stoneware	1	326	Shouldered bottle	Grey Bristol glaze. Plain	100% complete. Rim di 37mm, base di 60mm, height 117mm, base to shoulder 80mm
English stoneware	1	250	Spouted ink bottle	Fe wash, salt glaze. Oval stamped cartouche near base: 'BOURNE//DENBY'	95% complete. Rim di 32mm, base di 55mm, height 113mm, base to shoulder 88mm
English stoneware	6	230	Bed warmer	Tan glazed end, Bristol glaze, black transfer-printed instructions	Internal screw stopper. Rim di 30mm
Refined redware	2	146	Teapot	Dark brown glaze all over	Vented lid and spout. 70mm di aperture
Staffordshire whiteware	1	16	Bowl	Applied clay wheat sheafs, glazed yellow and green	Speckled brown body glaze
Yellow ware	1	68	Bowl	White slip internally	Out-turned rim
Blue/grey transfer-printed whiteware	2	60	Tureen	Shaped body. Floral design	Lid
Blue/grey transfer-printed whiteware	2	66	Plate	Floral design	
Blue/grey transfer-printed whiteware	4	210	Plate	Floral/foilage design with overglaze red and green highlights	
Brown transfer-printed whiteware	1	66	Ladle	Thorn/blossom design on interior with underglaze pink, green and turquoise highlights	73mm di bowl

Fabric	No	Weight	Form	Decoration/Maker	Comments
Refined whiteware	1	38	Plate	Moulding on scalloped rim	
Refined whiteware	1	18	Side plate	Twisted ribbing around edge	
Refined whiteware	3	52	Bowl	Plain	
Refined whiteware	1	14	Mug		Cylindrical
Refined whiteware	1	10	Cup	Twisted ribbed body	
Refined whiteware	2	46	Cup	Plain	Semi-porcelain
Refined whiteware	5	86	Cup	Plain	Semi-porcelain
Refined whiteware	1	58	Saucer	Escalloped edge	Partial green transfer maker's mark on base
German porcelain	1	48	Figurine	Stamped '11816' on rear and 'GERMANY' on base. Orange painted in part	Boy with spade next to ?tree.
German porcelain	1	10	Figurine		Girl's head in hat with bow
German porcelain	1	48	Plate	Plain. Green transfer-print maker: 'Model von //Gh Rosenthal // Rosen thal - either side of heart with cross below // SELD-BAVARIA // MARIA'	
Porcelain	5	108	Plate	Twisted ribbing around edge	
Porcelain	1	50	Plate	Overglaze polychrome image of fruit. Green transfer-print (partial) of maker: bird/eagle with spread wings	
Porcelain	3	44	Dish	Moulded foliage all over interior	Small saucer-sized
Porcelain	2	36	Dish	Overglaze floral polychrome design	Small saucer-sized
Porcelain	1	12	Saucer	Overglaze red/orange transfer-print with red/green highlights	Chinese style
Porcelain	1	34	Souvenir	Overglaze black transfer-print of 'VICTORIA PIER, FOLKESTONE' with green and ochre highlights	Lid
Porcelain	1	16	Eggcup	External orange glaze	43mm di base
Porcelain	1	8	Pie vent	Corrugated one end	

**Appendix 3 - Glass assemblage from context [2/005]**

No	Wt (g)	Form/Type	Colour	MN	Window thickness (mm)	ED	LD	Function	Comments
22	2451	Square bottle	Aqua	22		1850	1950		x20 complete, 2 chipped; six different bases # H74-6mm, Base 38x38mm
1	238	Cylindrical bottle	Colourless	1		1875	1950	?beverage	Complete; embossed "L" on base; H183mm, diam 53.6mm
1	117	Rectangular Bottle	Colourless	1		1875	1950	sauce	long-necked with panels; H175mm, H to shoulder 91mm, section 52.8x30mm
1	148	Rectangular bottle	Blue/green	1		1850	1925	?pharmaceutical	panelled; H135mm, base 46x29mm
4	1015	Square bottle	x3 colourless, x1 aqua	4		1904	1950	sauce	Daddie's sauce; four different bases; H193, 194 and 197mm
1	315	Oval Jar	Amber	1		1920+		preserve	Fe lid with partially surviving external screw thread; H129mm, section 83-67mm
1	421	Cylindrical jar	Amber	1		1921+		Pharmaceutical	VIROL; H135mm, base diam 56mm, max diam 87mm
2	1430	Wine bottle	Green	2		1875	1975	wine	no kick; H308-310mm, diam 88-89mm
1	650	Cylindrical bottle	Colourless	1		1900	1950	?beverage	Complete; corrugated near base and near round shoulder; H267mm, diam 83mm
1	498	Cylindrical bottle	dark blue, petrol	1		1900+			H294mm, diam 59mm; narrow and tall, poss decorative function - identical to red example
1	519	Cylindrical bottle	red	1		1900+			H294mm, diam 59mm; narrow and tall, poss decorative function - identical to red example
1	227	Octagonal bottle	Colourless	1		1888+		sauce	H. J. HEINZ CO 162 604 PAT <sup>D</sup> beneath base; H209mm, diam 51mm

No	Wt (g)	Form/Type	Colour	MN	Window thickness (mm)	ED	LD	Function	Comments
1	141	Oval Jar	Amber	1		1877+	1950	Pharmaceutical	H151mm, section 55x31mm; ribbed front with "BOTTLED BY JEYES", rounded shoulders
1	161	Rectangular Bottle	Clear	1		1875	1950		H161mm, H of shoulder (rounded) 112mm, base 54x26mm
1	163	Cylindrical bottle	Pale green	1		1900	1980	preserve	NEWBERY BRO <sup>D</sup> (BATTLE) LT <sup>D</sup> (jam factory)
3	312	Bovril bottle	Amber	3		1870+		Pharmaceutical	2 oz; two different embossings
1	152	Rectangular Bottle	aqua	1		1875	1950		illegible embossing; recessed panel to front; H131mm, base 29x49mm
3	293	Square bottle	clear	3		1910	1960s		EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE, FOSTER CLARK LTD MAIDSTONE
1	148	cylindrical jar	Clear	1		1875	1950	preserve	ribbed meat/paste jar
1	91	Cylindrical jar	Clear	1		1875	1950	preserve	ribbed meat/paste jar
2	71	Hexagonal bottle	Green	2		1860	1950	poison	poison bottle embossed "NOT TO BE TAKEN" with ribbing on either panel next to embossed panel H87mm, diam 30mm
2	113	Cylindrical bottle	clear	2		1875	1950		small thick-walled bottles H67-8mm, diam 31mm
3	260	Cylindrical bottle	Clear	2		1875	1950	ink	H50-58 diam 50
1	61	Cylindrical bottle	Clear	1		1875	1950	ink	H50mm, diam44mm
1	106	Cylindrical bottle	Clear	1		1878+		ink	H66mm, diam49mm embossed beneath base "MABIE TODD & Co LONDON [illeg] w/swan symbol
1	85	cylindrical bottle	Clear	1		1875	1950		H82mm, diam35mm
1	85	Cylindrical bottle	clear	1		1875	1950	perfume?	starburst beneath base; in situ cork with remnants of white alloy embellishment - H83mm, diam 40mm

No	Wt (g)	Form/Type	Colour	MN	Window thickness (mm)	ED	LD	Function	Comments
1	74	saltern/pepper	Clear	1		1875	1950	tableware	complete, diamond-pattern, H65mm, base diam 39mm
1	80	Square bottle	clear	1		1875	1950	?ink	red stain; H89mm, base 37x37mm
1	28	Oval bottle	Clear	1		1875	1950		H75mm, base 32x15mm, embossed base (22 and flower)
1	16	Cylindrical bottle	Green	1		1875	1950		trident embossed beneath base H56mm, diam 18mm
1	65	Oval bottle	Clear	1		1875	1950		H73mm, starburst on base , base dim 24x36.5mm
1	9	Ampule	Clear	1		1850	1950	Pharmaceutical	L70mm, max width 30mm
1	20	stopper	Colourless	1		1875	1950	sauce	
6	888	Cylindrical jar	Clear	1		1875	1950	preserve	meat/fish paste jars - all ribbed with clear central round panel (H93mm); three different bases
2	273	Bovril bottle	Amber	2		1870+		Pharmaceutical	4oz
1	170	Rectangular bottle	clear	1		1875	1950	perfume?	complete with cork stopper with cu al embellishment (now mostly missing); starburst moulded on side panels
1	256	Octagonal bottle	Clear	1		1875	1950	sauce	same as Heinz but without company embossing
2	380	Rectangular Bottle	Clear	1		1910	1930	hair cream	"ANZORA-REGD" embossed on both side panels - near complete H157mm, base 58x28mm
1	271	Square bottle	Aqua	1		1875	1950		recessed panels and wide mouth H140mm, base 43x43mm
1	238	Oval bottle	Aqua	1		1850+		Pharmaceutical	"SYROP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES 'FELLOWS'"
1	227	Cylindrical bottle	aqua	1		1875	1950	beverage	base missing
1	234	Rectangular bottle	clear	1		1890s	1910s	beverage/pharmaceutical	"CALIFORNIA FIG SYROP CO. CALIFIG SAN FRANSISCO CAL."



No	Wt (g)	Form/Type	Colour	MN	Window thickness (mm)	ED	LD	Function	Comments
1	227	Cylindrical bottle	clear	1		1875	1950		wide mouth, "WHITE LABEL" H146mm, diam 53mm
1	594	Rectangular Bottle	Clear	1		1880+		beverage	"CLAYTON'S" H249mm, base 58x72mm
1	257	Cylindrical bottle	Clear	1		1900	1950		H257mm
1	102	Square bottle	Aqua	1		1900	1950	sauce	DADDIE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE diminutive bottle H129mm
1	111	Cylindrical bottle	clear	1		1900	1950	?ink	H93mm, diam45mm
1	76	Cylindrical bottle	Clear	1		1913	1950	Pharmaceutical	bisurated magnesia bismag ltd London H90mm
1	92	Cylindrical jar	clear	1		1900+		Pharmaceutical	external screw thread TRADEMARK VASELINE CHESEBROUGH NEW-YORK
1	42	Cylindrical jar	Clear	1		1900	1950	preserve/pharma	diam 38mm
2	118	Cylindrical bottle	clear	2		1900	1950		H68mm
1	63	Cylindrical bottle	Clear	1		1900	1950	ink	H50mm
1	65	Oval bottle	Clear	1		1900	1950	toiletries e.g. perfume	H71mm
1	68	cylindrical jar	Green	1		1900	1950		ext screw thread. H57mm
1	227	Rectangular jar	clear	1		1900	1950		ext screw thread. H106mm
1	1	Cylindrical vessel	Clear	1		1850	1950		fragment
1	13	dish	clear	1		1920	1950		moulded decoration and diamond-pattern - rim
2	9	Window glass	Clear	1	1.8	1850	1950		

No	Wt (g)	Form/Type	Colour	MN	Window thickness (mm)	ED	LD	Function	Comments
3	53	Bottle stopper	aqua	3		1850	1950		
1	125	Cylindrical bottle	aqua	1		1875	1950	?wine	
1	33	bowl lid	opaque white and translucent rose	1		1850	1950		decorative bowl
1	144	Square jar	Milk glass	1				Hand/face cream	Embossed 'POND'S' down each side - base di 51mm, rim di 47mm, height 50mm)

**HER Summary**

<b>Site code</b>	HBR16				
<b>Project code</b>	160946				
<b>Planning reference</b>	14/00547/OUT				
<b>Site address</b>	Birchfield, Rye Road, Hawkhurst				
<b>District/Borough</b>	Tunbridge Wells Borough				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	576559 130479				
<b>Geology</b>	Tunbridge Wells Sand – sandstone and siltstone				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval ✓				
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	6.11.2017 to 9.11.2017				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Riverdale Developments				
<b>Project manager</b>	Jon Sygrave				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Simon Stevens				
<b>Period summary</b>					
				Post-Medieval ✓	
<b>Project summary</b>	<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Riverdale Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Birchfield, Rye Road, Hawkhurst, Kent.</i></p> <p><i>The mechanical excavation of fourteen trenches at the site resulted in the identification of a single, late post-medieval feature, reinforcing evidence from the cartographic sources that the site has been given over to parkland for an extended period.</i></p>				

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-301584**

### Project details

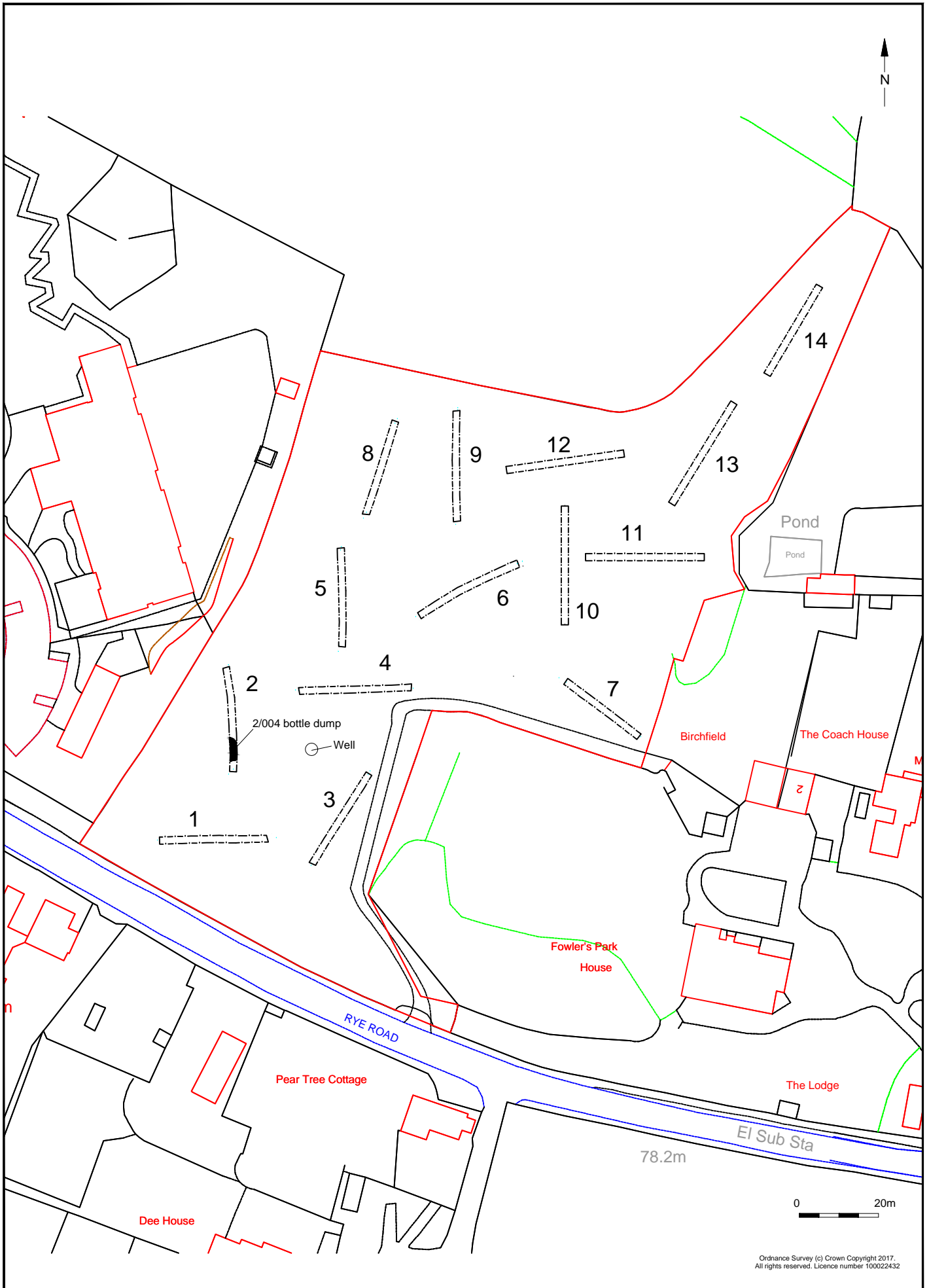
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Birchfield, Rye Road, Hawkhurst, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Riverdale Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Birchfield, Rye Road, Hawkhurst, Kent. The mechanical excavation of fourteen trenches at the site resulted in the identification of a single, late post-medieval feature, reinforcing evidence from the cartographic sources that the site has been given over to parkland for an extended period.
Project dates	Start: 06-11-2017 End: 09-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	160946 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HBR16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/00547/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT TUNBRIDGE WELLS HAWKHURST Birchfield, Rye Road
Study area	2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 76559 30479 51.045905843476 0.5190761617 51 02 45 N 000 31 08 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Riverdale Developments
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Tunbridge Wells
Physical Contents	"Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Tunbridge Wells
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Tunbridge Wells
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Report","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Birchfield, Rye Road, Hawkhurst, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2017486
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Project Ref: 160946	Nov 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017486	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Rye Road, Birchfield	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160946	Nov 2017	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2017486	Drawn by: JLR		

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