

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land West of Cherry Avenue
Swanley, Kent**

NGR: 550478 168438

Planning Ref: SE/18/02235

ASE Project No: 180886

Site Code: WCA19

ASE Report No: 2019049

OASIS id: archaeol6-341949



By Sophie Austin

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Land West of Cherry Avenue, Swanley, Kent, between the 28th January and 1st of February 2019. Fourteen trenches were excavated in advance of development of the site.

This evaluation established the presence of a small number of undated features focused primarily on the western side of the site. All are thought to be of recent origin, relating to field boundaries and the orchard use of the site from the 19th – 20th century. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to development on Land West of Cherry Avenue, Swanley, Kent (centred at NGR 550478 168438; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site was appraised by desk-based assessment (CgMs 2017) which concluded that the site had low archaeological potential for all past periods.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies c.1 km west from Swanley town centre and is generally flat at approximately 75m aOD and is approximately 1.5 ha in extent. It is bounded by residential properties to the north, east and south and by the A20 to the west.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2019) indicates the bedrock geology on the western part of the study site to be Harwich Formation (sand and gravel) and Thanet Formation (sand) on the eastern part of the study site. No superficial deposits are recorded.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The following condition was proposed, pending planning permission, after consultation with the archaeological advisor for Kent County Council regarding planning application SE/18/02235:

AR1 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 by the Local Planning Authority.

1.3.2 Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CgMs Heritage (2019) for a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching, and submitted to the KCC principal archaeological officer for approval. It was noted within this document that further archaeological mitigation may be required in the event that archaeological remains were found during the evaluation process.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken between the 28th January and 1st of February 2019.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is summarised from the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs, 2017).

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 The HER records Palaeolithic finds spots in the Swanley area. Eleven Palaeolithic handaxes and debitage were found c.930m east from the study site (TQ 56 NW 126) and a further handaxe was recorded c.730m east (TQ 56 NW 125) from the site.

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 Various Mesolithic implements were found at Heathwood Farm, c.500m north from the study site (TQ 56 NW 70). They include 7 tranchet axes, 6 other axes, 3 picks, 7 cores, 48 blades and 1 scraper.

2.3.2 A Mesolithic tranchet axe and 6 blades were found c.600m south-east from the study site (TQ 56 NW 71; TQ 56 NW 73) and a further Mesolithic axe c.880m south from the study site (TQ 56 NW 62).

2.3.3 A considerable number of Mesolithic implements comprising 2 tranchet axes, 7 other axes, 7 picks and 14 blades were also found c.1200m south from the study site (TQ 56 NW 63; TQ 56 NW 59).

2.4 Neolithic – Bronze Age

2.4.1 Lithic implements dated to the Late Neolithic – Bronze Age were recorded c.500m south-west from the study site (MLO14352). The HER records the location as a suspected Bronze Age settlement, although no evidence except a few flakes and scrapers were found.

2.4.2 Two cropmarks of ring ditches were recorded c.1150m north-east from the study site (TQ 56 NW 258), a linear feature/cropmark, now destroyed by a by-pass, was recorded c.900m south-east from the study site (TQ 56 NW 90) and a possible trackway c.1150m south-west from the study site (MLO19473).

2.5 Iron Age

2.5.1 By the 1st millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.

2.5.2 An Iron Age gold coin was found c. 600m south from the study site (MKE72344).

2.6 Roman

- 2.6.1 A Roman cinerary urn containing bones was found near Swanley Junction c. 600m south-east from the study site (TQ 56 NW 18). It is possible that further Roman burials could be present close to this finds spot. It is likely that the study site lay within a wooded or rural landscape during this period.
- 2.6.2 Roman villas have been found close to the River Darent at Farningham and Lullingstone approximately 4km from the study site suggesting the desire to exploit the river resource.

2.7 Medieval

- 2.7.1 Swanley is not recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey. The nearest recorded settlement of Ruxley lies c.3km north-west from the study site. Swanley was first mentioned in 1203 as Swanleg, meaning 'woodland clearing of the herdsman'
- 2.7.2 A medieval moat farmhouse is recorded c.900m south from the study site (TQ 56 NW 198) and a large circular mound, believed to be a motte or a windmill mound c.480m north-west from the study site (MLO18024).

2.8 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.8.1 The HER records numerous post-medieval farms in the study area (MKE83663; MKE88800; MKE83661; MKE83660; MKE88805; MKE83661; MKE88806;MKE83659), the nearest one located c.460m north from the study site (MKE83662).
- 2.8.2 The 1769 Andrews and Dury Map shows the study site occupied by woodland and so does the 1840 Sutton at Hone tithe map. Plot of land No. 21 is described as Heath Wood in the Tithe Award.
- 2.8.3 The study site was cleared of woodland by 1864 and the Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 10) shows a field boundary running across the site. An area of woodland is shown in the south-western area and a railway to the south of the study site. The rapid development of Swanley town followed the arrival of the railway.
- 2.8.4 The majority of the study site was occupied by an orchard between at least 1896 and 1933. A field boundary in the south-eastern corner of the study site separates the orchard from open land or possibly woodland.
- 2.8.5 An aerial photograph from 1940 shows a north-south aligned path across the study site, an orchard in the north-west area and open land across the rest of the study site.
- 2.8.6 The 1960 aerial photograph and the 1966 OS Map show the general development of the area with residential properties to the north and east of the study site. The eastern area of the study site is an open field and the western area is occupied by an orchard, an open field and by newly established footpaths.

2.8.7 The A20 motorway was constructed along the western site boundary by 1983 and the study site is shown as an open field with no field boundaries or footpaths. The later aerial photographs show the study site in a similar form.

2.9 Project Aims and Objectives

2.9.1 General Aims

The general objective was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by any proposed new development.

2.9.2 The evaluation would also be sufficient to enable the LPA's Archaeological Officer to make an informed decision on the potential requirement for any further mitigation work.

2.9.3 Site Specific Aims

The archaeological evaluation also aimed to address aims specific to the site:

- *Historic Landscapes* - To what extent and in what ways can past landscapes and their components (prehistoric onwards) be understood in the present landscape?
- *Post-Medieval/Modern and Industrial periods* - Study the development of fields and their boundaries
- *Post-Medieval/Modern and Industrial periods* - further study woodland features in the region. Study of the form of woodland/field boundaries along with their mapping and dating (archaeological/documentary) would be very useful for assessing dates of undated examples.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

(Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology for evaluation trenches was initially set out in the WSI (CgMs 2019). All work was carried out in accordance with this document, relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) procedural documents (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and the *Kent County Council Manual of Specification for Archaeological Evaluation* (KCC 2007).
- 3.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in a single phase, comprising of the excavation of thirteen 10m x 1.8m trenches and one additional 20m x 1.8m trench (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 The trenches were located using GPS equipment and were scanned prior to excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.
- 3.1.4 Upon arrival on site it was apparent that topsoil stripping of the area had already been undertaken prior to archaeological evaluation taking place. This included the creation of spoil heaps over a large part of the site, leading to the need for the relocation of Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11.
- 3.1.5 Trenches 1, 2, 7 and 12 were excavated in their original locations, however, all 4 were interrupted by c. 5m and excavated in two lengths to avoid the spoil heaps (see Figure 2).
- 3.1.6 Trenches 4, 9 and 10 were excavated in their intended locations.
- 3.1.7 Trench 14 was the auxiliary trench, added in an attempt to identify the extent and orientation of linear features recorded in Trench 9.
- 3.1.8 A mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove the overburden in spits of c. 100mm, down to the top of the first significant archaeological deposit/horizon, or until the top of the underlying natural substrate was revealed, whichever was uppermost.
- 3.1.9 All trenches and exposed features were then planned using digital survey technology. Hand investigation of the features was undertaken and all deposits were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets. A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated features and trenches.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be assembled, in accordance with the guidelines set out in Historic England’s Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (HE 2015), for deposition with a suitable local repository in due course. The contents of the archive area tabulated below in Tables 1 and 2

Context sheets	53
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	50
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
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)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	1
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	1

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation are presented below. For trenches with archaeology, the stratigraphic results are presented in Tables 3-7, for those devoid of archaeology a summary of the encountered deposits can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

4.1.2 The geological substrate was encountered at heights between 71.86m and 75.06m OD, consistent with the generally flat topography of the site. The geology varied across the site, consisting of a mix of bright orange sandy gravels, and orange-yellow silty sand. All trenches apart from Trench 1, 5 and 9 consisted of a mix of gravel and sand. Trench 1 revealed a substrate exclusively consisting of gravels, and Trenches 5 and 9 revealed a substrate of exclusively fine-grained silty sand.

4.1.3 The topsoil had been stripped across much of the site prior to the evaluation, however, in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 a thin layer of surviving topsoil was observed.

4.2 Trench 5 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.04	72.25-72.74
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.1	72.15-72.7
5/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.2	71.86-72.41
5/004	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.64	0.62	0.11	72.43
5/005	Fill	Fill	0.64	0.62	0.11	72.32

Table 3: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 Trench 5 was oriented broadly E-W. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m below ground level with a stratigraphy of topsoil [5/001] (only present at south-eastern end), overlying subsoil [5/002], which sealed the natural sandy geology below. A single discrete feature was recorded within this trench.

4.1.2 The base of a small pit or posthole [5/004] measured 0.64m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. It contained a single mixed mid grey-brown silty clay fill, [5/005], from which a small amount of charcoal and burnt clay was visible. The feature was ephemeral in nature and may simply be the result of burnt out roots. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.1.3 A bulk sample <1> was taken from posthole fill [5/005] due to the presence of charcoal visible during excavation, in the interests of recovering dating evidence. From this charcoal and tiny amounts of unworked burnt flint and magnetic material were recovered. The material is not suitable for dating.

4.3 Trench 9 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.1	72.65
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.16	72.55-75.57
9/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.2	72.34
9/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.83	0.74	0.22	72.31
9/005	Fill	Fill	1.83	0.74	0.22	72.09
9/006	Cut	Ditch	2.2	1.01	0.17	72.31
9/007	Fill	Fill	2.2	1.01	0.17	72.14
9/008	Cut	Ditch	1.9	0.9	0.14	72.4
9/009	Fill	Fill	1.9	0.9	0.14	72.26
9/010	Cut	Pit	1.16	0.65	0.17	72.57
9/011	Fill	Fill	1.16	0.65	0.17	72.4

Table 4: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 9 was oriented broadly N-S, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m. Two linear features, a linear terminus and a single discrete feature were recorded within this trench.
- 4.3.2 Ditch terminus [9/004] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. It steep sides and a rounded base. A single fill [9/005] was recorded within consisting of light brown grey sandy clay. Extensive root action was observed within the fill, and no finds were recovered.
- 4.3.3 Ditch [9/006] ran on a NW-SE alignment and ditch [9/008] on an E-W alignment. Both ditches had shallow, rounded profiles, and each had only one fill recorded ([9/007] and [9/009] respectively) consisting of light brown grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered from either feature, and the fills were observed to be of a similar nature to fill [9/005], with root action present in both.
- 4.3.4 Pit [9/010] was located to the south of ditch [9/008] and was ovoid in plan. It measured 1.16m in length and 0.17m in depth, and was oriented on an E-W alignment. A single fill [9/011] was observed, consisting of an homogeneous mid brown grey sandy clay, similar in character to fills [9/005], [9/007] and [9/009], though the extensive rooting present in the other features was not observed in this pit. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.4 Trench 11 (figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.06	74.41-74.76
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.19	74.22-74.7
11/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	74.05-74.53
11/004	Cut	Trackway	1	1.42	0.17	74.33
11/005	Fill	Fill	1	1.42	0.17	74.16
11/006	Cut	Ditch terminus	1	0.77	0.27	74.34
11/007	Fill	Fill	1	0.77	0.27	74.07

Table 5: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 11 was oriented E-W and was targeted over a potential trackway visible on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map (see Figure 10). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.26m. This trackway and a linear terminus were recorded within this trench.
- 4.4.2 Trackway [11/004] was oriented on a N-S alignment, and in section was observed to be cutting into subsoil [11/002]. It had a shallow, irregular profile, and a single compact chalk fill [11/005] was recorded within, from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.4.3 Ditch terminus [11/006] was oriented SW-NE. It was steep-sided with a rounded base, and contained a single fill [11/007] consisting of dark yellow-brown silty sand. Modern material was recovered from the top of this fill in the form of plastic, which was not retained.

4.5 Trench 13 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.07	73.19-73.66
13/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.15	73.02-73.61
13/003	Cut	Ditch terminus	2.62	1.1	0.41	73.2
13/004	Fill	Fill	2.62	1.1	0.41	72.79

Table 6: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 13 was oriented on a broadly E-W alignment and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.21m. The overburden consisted of a single layer of subsoil [13/001], with no topsoil surviving. A single linear terminus was recorded in this trench.
- 4.5.2 Ditch terminus [13/003] was observed to be heavily rooted at the northern edge, but retained a regular, steep-sided profile. It contained a single fill [13/004], consisting of mid grey-brown sandy clay. Extensive root action was observed within the fill, and no finds were recovered. It is possible that this feature was related to the boundary present in the south-east corner of the site, visible on Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 10).

4.6 Trench 14 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
14/001	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.07	72.73-73.08
14/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.15	72.48-72.85
14/0003	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.85	1.1	0.22	72.66
14/004	Fill	Fill	1.85	1.1	0.22	72.44

Table 7: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 14 was on a N-S alignment, was added to attempt to identify the extent and orientation of the linear features recorded in the north end of Trench 9. It did not. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.32m with no surviving topsoil present.
- 4.6.2 Ditch terminus [14/003] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment, with a shallow, rounded based profile. It contained a single fill [14/004], consisting of mid grey-brown sandy clay. Root action and manganese flecking were observed within the fill, and it appeared to be of a similar consistence to the leached, sandy fills observed elsewhere on site. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.7 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12

- 4.2.1 The remaining 9 trenches demonstrated similar stratigraphic sequences of natural gravels and sands overlain by a layer of subsoil, below occasional small areas of intact topsoil. The majority of the trenches had minimal - to no topsoil remaining as a result of the topsoil strip evident on the site prior to the beginnings of the evaluation. The undisturbed areas of topsoil varied in thickness between 0.04m and 0.15m. The subsoil varied in thickness between 0.07m and 0.26m. The natural geology was encountered at heights between 71.86m and 75.06m AOD. A full list of contexts has been tabulated in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

5.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

5.1 Introduction and methodology

- 5.1.1 One bulk soil sample was taken from the fill of a small pit or posthole to recover any possible small fragments of dating evidence and/or environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery.
- 5.1.2 The sample, measuring 30L in volume, was processed in its entirety in a flotation tank and the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 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 (Table 2). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.2 Results

Sample <1> [5/005]

- 5.2.1 The flot contained 50% of uncharred material, consisting in rootlets and seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). No charred plant remains were recorded. Charcoal occurred in moderate amounts and no identification work was warranted. Signs of sediment encrustation and percolation were present on the charcoal fragments; these are due to fluctuations in the ground water level. No other ecofacts were recovered from the heavy residue or the flot, but a small amount of fire cracked flint and magnetic material were recorded.

5.3 Discussion

- 5.3.1 The bulk soil sample did not yield any charred plant macrofossils. This could be due to the small sample size and/or circumstances of deposition and might not necessarily reflect the scale of agricultural activities at the site. The presence of charcoal suggests that there is potential for nearby deposits to also preserve charred environmental remains and any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits and a range of features across the site.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	5/005	Posthole [5/004]	30	30	**	3	***	2	FCF (*1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)

Table 8: Environmental residues

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	5/005	5	75	75	50	10	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	***

Table 9: Environmental sample flots

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 No finds were recovered by hand during the evaluation however a small quantity of artefactual material was later found in the residues of environmental samples. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

6.2 The Burnt Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

6.2.1 A very small fragment of unworked burnt flint weighing just 1g was retrieved from bulk soil sample <01> extracted from posthole the fill [5/005] of posthole [5/004]. The fragment displays a light grey colour and cracking indicating that it has been subject to high level heat. The material is not dateable.

6.3 Magnetic Material

6.3.1 Some tiny fragments (2g) of magnetic material were recovered. The material is not dateable.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 The stratigraphy remained consistent across the evaluated area. Very little topsoil remained intact due to topsoil stripping evident at the site. Subsoil remained predominantly intact across the site, though an element of truncation is to be expected as part of the stripping process.
- 7.1.2 The archaeological evaluation revealed a total of 9 features across 5 of the 14 total trenches excavated, predominantly in the eastern half of the site. These consisted of 7 ditches, 4 of which were termini, a single pit and a single shallow pit or posthole. No dateable finds were recovered from any of the features recorded.
- 7.1.3 Due to the ephemeral nature of the features, the extensive root action observed within almost all archaeological deposits and the total lack of dating evidence it is difficult to draw any conclusive interpretations. As discussed in Section 2 above, and shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the area (such as that on Figure 10), the site was predominantly used as an orchard from at least 1896 to c. 1960. The linear features recorded in Trenches 9 and 14 most likely relate to this use.
- 7.1.4 It is also clear from the 1864 Ordnance Survey map that a field boundary, or a trackway bisected the site from north to south at this time and this feature is believed to have been recorded within Trench 11 (Figure 10).
- 7.1.5 The ditch terminus in Trench 13 may be attributed to the boundary across the south-eastern corner of the site also visible on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) which appears to have remained in use until the 1930s. The extensive rooting and disturbance present in this area could indicate that though this shallow feature was recorded as a terminus, it may originally have continued to the north-east of the extant recorded section.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 Although extensive stripping of the overburden has occurred across the entirety of the site, this only impacted the topsoil and so the archaeological horizon is considered to be intact. Where the topsoil was observed to be intact it was clear that, had topsoil stripping not taken place, the depth at which the archaeology was encountered was shallow.
- 7.2.2 There was very little evidence for any other truncation, aside from two geotechnical pits observed within Trenches 4 and 13. Favourable conditions for the survival of archaeological deposits and therefore construed.

7.3 Consideration of research aims

7.3.1 The small number of archaeological features, and the lack of any definitive dating evidence from the site, markedly limited the potential for addressing the research aims set out in section 2. However, the research aims regarding the investigation of field boundaries and post-medieval land use can at least be partially addressed:

- *Post-Medieval/Modern and Industrial periods - Study the development of fields and their boundaries*

The location of field boundaries recorded during this evaluation – specifically in Trench 11 and Trench 13 – indicate very little change in boundaries of the site since the mid-1800s.

- *Post-Medieval/Modern and Industrial periods - further study woodland features in the region. Study of the form of woodland/field boundaries along with their mapping and dating (archaeological/documentary) would be very useful for assessing dates of undated examples.*

No significant evidence of woodland features were recorded on this site. Archaeological features interpreted as field boundaries appear to be in keeping with those recorded from the mid 1800's to the mid 1900's, discussed in section 2, with more detail to be found in the DBA (CgMs 2017). The paucity of any archaeological finds have unfortunately resulted in no dating evidence being available for further understanding of land use from the post-medieval period.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 This evaluation established the presence of a small number of undated features focused primarily on the western side of the site. All of these are thought to be of recent origin, relating to field boundaries and the orchard use of the site from the 19th – 20th century. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Heritage for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rodgers, County Archaeologist for Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring. The evaluation was directed by Sophie Austin. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. John Cook produced the figures for this report; Leonie Pett and Darryl Palmer managed the excavations and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.					
Site code	WCA19				
Project code	180886				
Planning reference	SE/18/02235				
Site address	Land West of Cherry Avenue, Swanley, Kent				
District/Borough					
NGR (12 figures)	550478 168438				
Geology	Harwich formation/Thanet formation				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	28/01/2019 - 01/02/2019				
Sponsor/client	CgMs Heritage				
Project manager	Leonie Pett/Darryl Palmer				
Project supervisor	Sophie Austin				
Period summary					
				Post-Medieval	
Project summary	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Land West of Cherry Avenue, Swanley, Kent, between the 28th January and 1st of February 2019. Fourteen trenches were excavated in advance of development of the site.</p> <p>This evaluation established the presence of a small number of undated features focused primarily on the western side of the site. All are thought to be of recent origin, relating to field boundaries and the orchard use of the site from the 19th – 20th century. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.</p>				
Museum/Accession No.					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-341949

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land West of Cherry Avenue, Swanley, Kent
Short description of the project	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Land West of Cherry Avenue, Swanley, Kent, between the 28th January and 1st of February 2019. Fourteen trenches were excavated in advance of development of the site.</p> <p>This evaluation established the presence of a small number of undated features focused primarily on the western side of the site. All are thought to be of recent origin, relating to field boundaries and the orchard use of the site from the 19th – 20th century. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.</p>
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2019 End: 01-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WCA19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	180886 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
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 SEVENOAKS SWANLEY Land West of Cherry Avenue, Swanley, Kent
Postcode	BR8 7EU

Study area	1.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 550478 168438 50.929601676978 0.2066034419 50 55 46 N 000 12 23 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 71.86m Max: 75.06m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage
Project design originator	CgMs
Project director/manager	Leonie Pett/Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Sophie Austin
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMS
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMS

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	ASE
Physical Contents	"Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	ASE
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	ASE
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land West of Cherry Avenue, Swanley, Kent

Author(s)/Editor(s) Austin, S

Other bibliographic details Report Number: 2019049

Date 2019

Issuer or publisher ASE

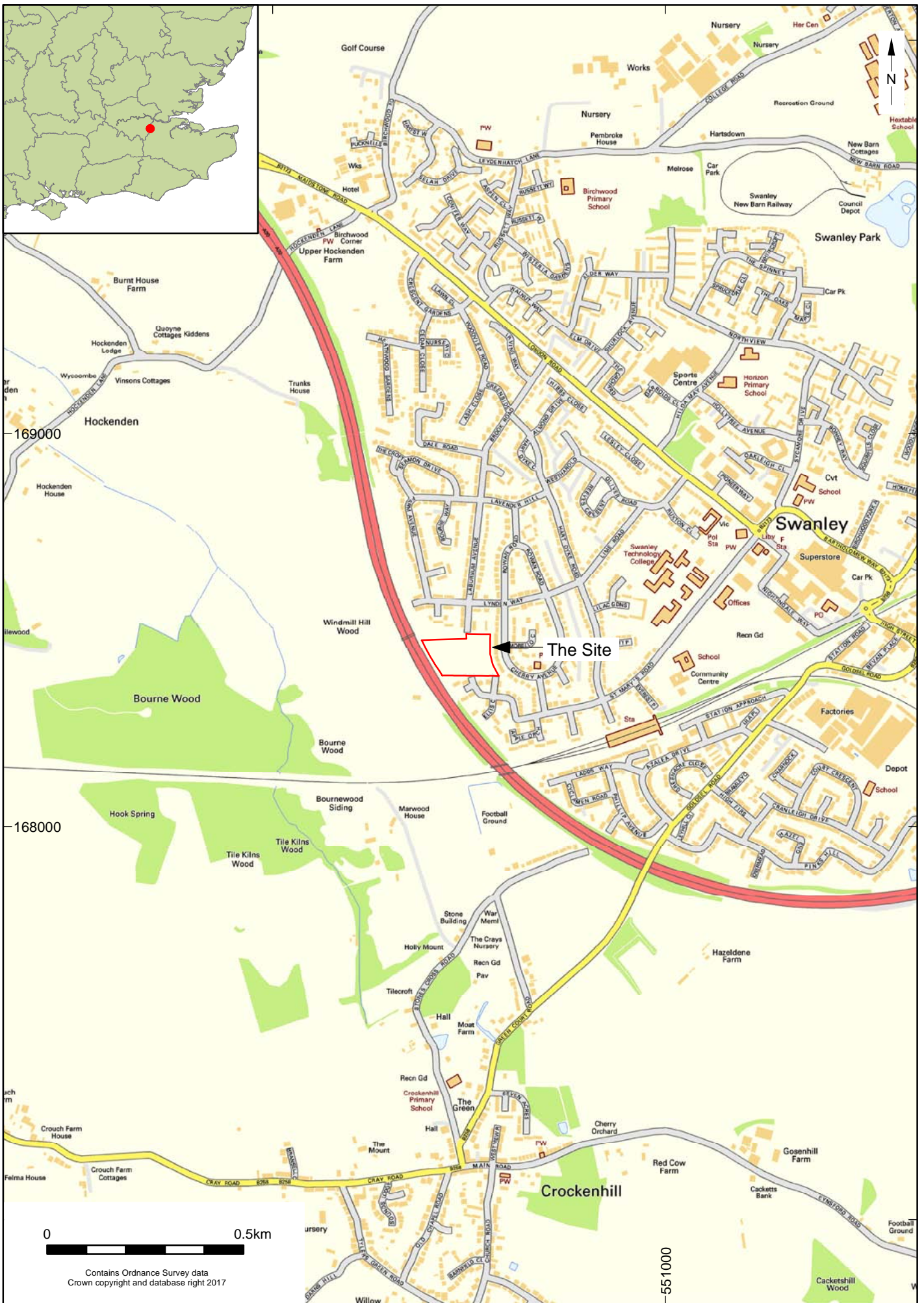
Place of issue or publication Portslade

Entered by Sophie Austin (sophie.austin@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 6 February 2019

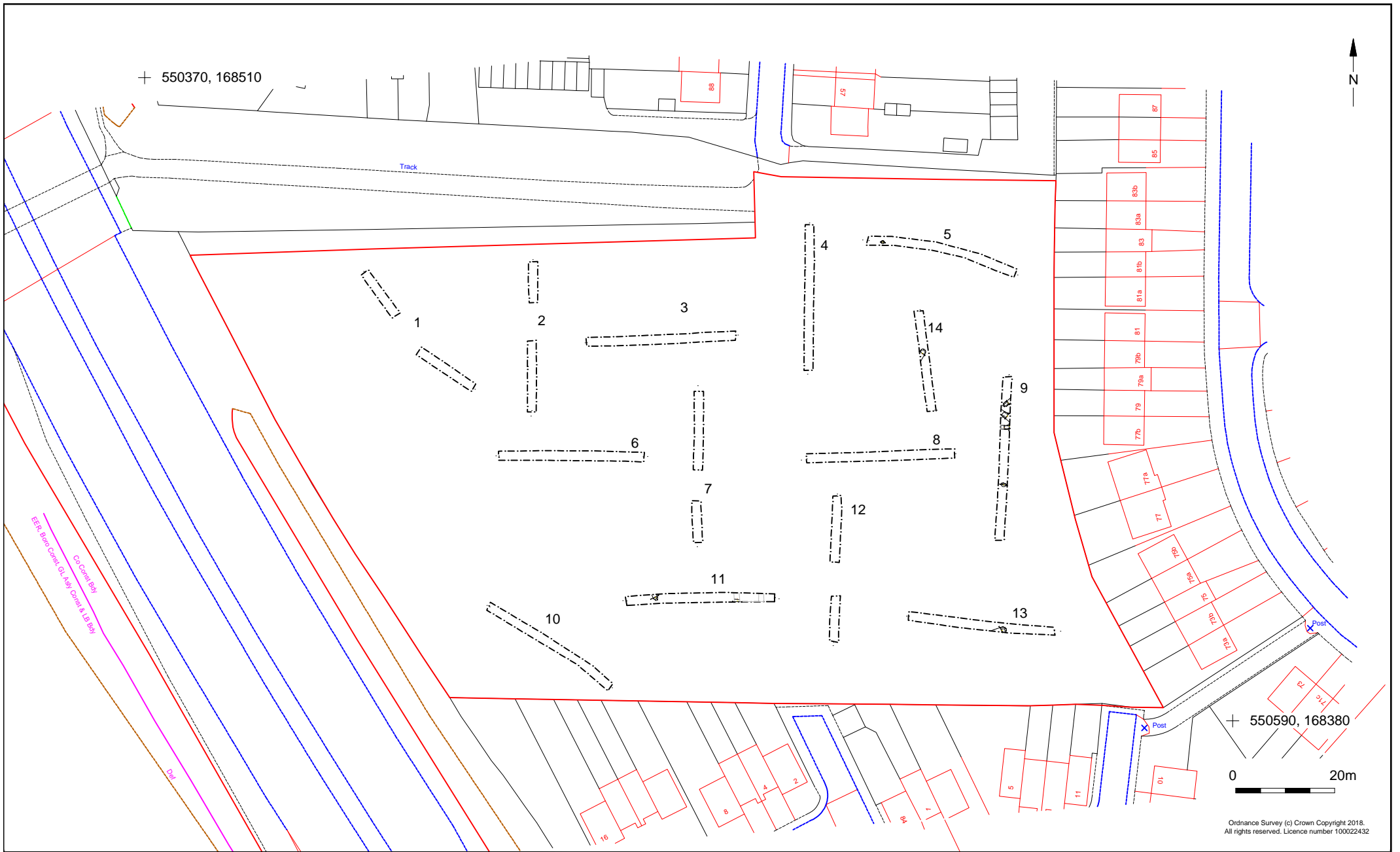
Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.1	74.79-75.13
1	1/002	Layer	Natural	0.2	74.69-75.01
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15	74.55-74.71
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.1	74.4-74.66
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	0.13	74.26-74.43
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.08	73.94-74.38
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22	73.86-74.32
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	0.07	73.59-74.25
4	4/001	Layer	Subsoil	0.2	72.89-73.27
4	4/002	Layer	Natural	0.08	72.79-73.03
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05	74.41-74.86
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11	74.36-74.77
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	0.4	74.19-74.46
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.1	74.12-74.53
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26	74.02-74.43
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	0.13	73.73-74.37
8	8/001	Layer	Subsoil	0.12	73.01-73.71
8	8/002	Layer	Natural	0.09	72.87-73.45
10	10/001	Layer	Subsoil	0.14	75.12-75.17
10	10/002	Layer	Natural	0.14	75.03-75.06
12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.1	73.514-73.95
12	12/002	Layer	Natural	0.1	73.38-73.81



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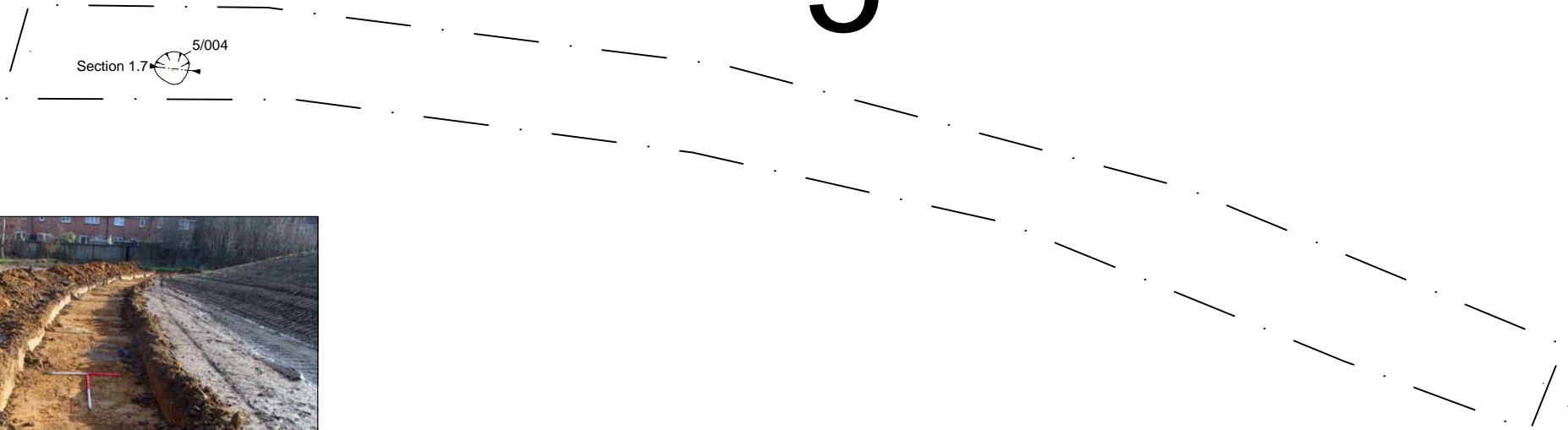
© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Cherry Avenue, Swanley	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180886	February 2019	Site location	
Report Ref: 2019049	Drawn by: JC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Cherry Avenue, Swanley	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180886	February 2019	Trench locations	
Report Ref: 2019049	Drawn by: JC		

+ 550515, 168480

5

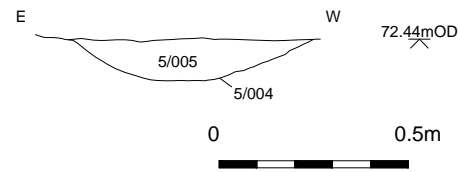


Trench 5 facing east



5/004 facing south

Section 1.7



+ 550540, 168465



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Land west of Cherry Avenue, Swanley

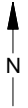
Project Ref: 180886 February 2019

Trench 5 plan, section and photographs

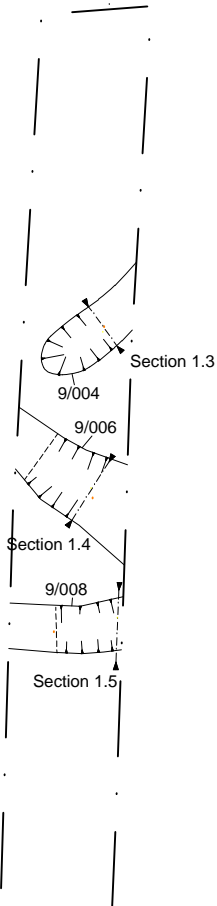
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Fig. 3

+ 550550, 168450



9



+ 550550, 168435



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9/004 facing north-east



9/006 facing south-east



9/008 facing east

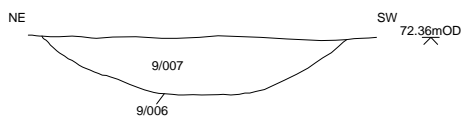


9/010 facing south

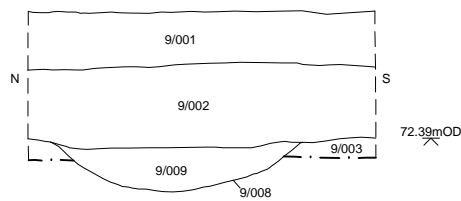
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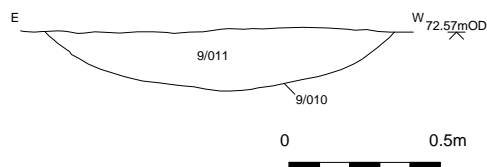
Section 1.4



Section 1.5



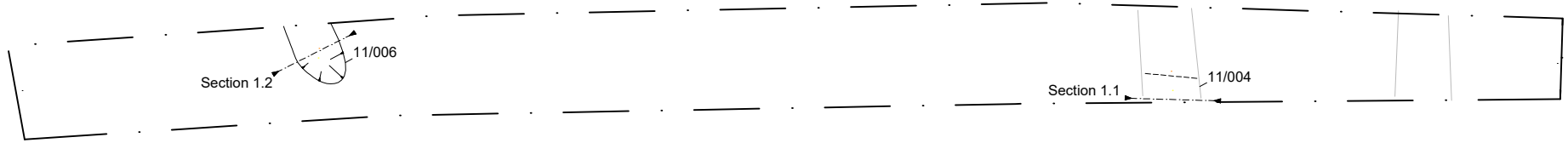
Section 1.6



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Cherry Avenue, Swanley	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180886	February 2019	Trench 9 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019049	Drawn by: JC		

+ 550470, 168410

11

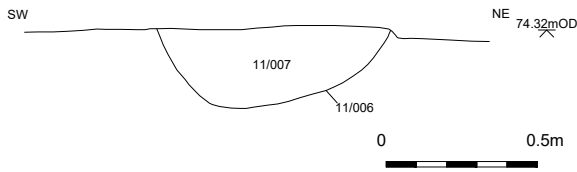


+ 550490, 168400

Section 1.1



Section 1.2



11/004 facing south



11/006 facing north



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Land west of Cherry Avenue, Swanley

Project Ref: 180886

February 2019

Trench 11 plan, sections and photographs

Report Ref: 2019049

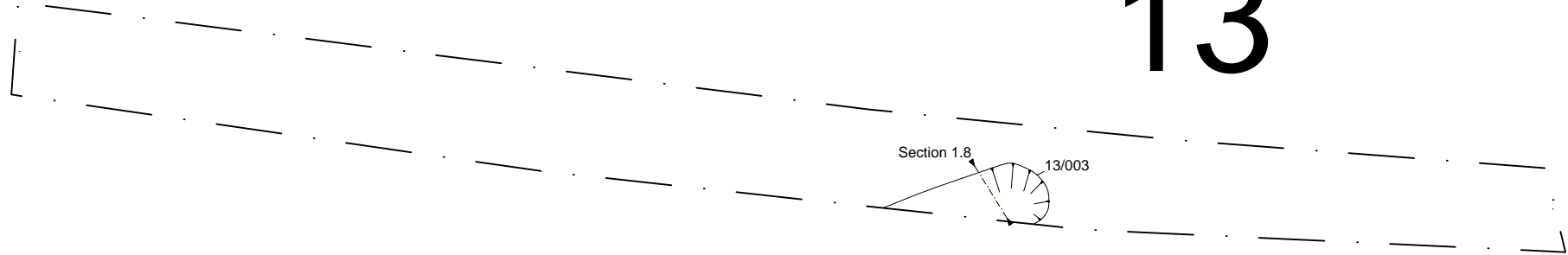
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Fig. 5

+ 550525, 168405



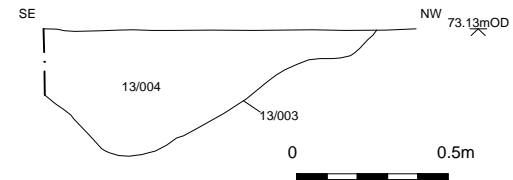
13



+ 550550, 168395



Section 1.8



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13/003 facing south-west

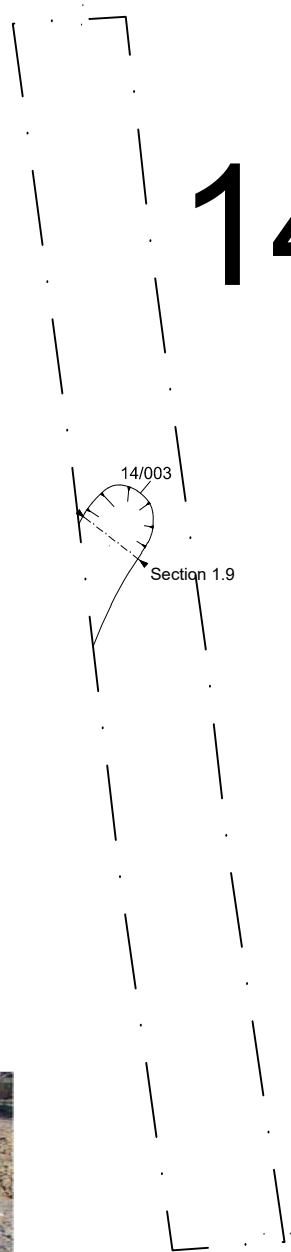
Trench 13 facing east

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Project Ref: 180886	February 2019	Trench 13 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019049	Drawn by: JC		



+ 550520, 168460

14



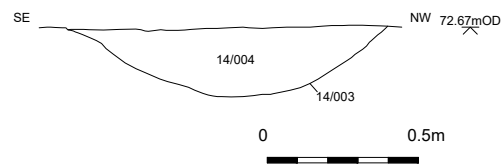
Trench 14 facing north



14/003 facing south-west

+ 550535, 168440

Section 1.9



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© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Cherry Avenue, Swanley	Fig. 7
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Trench 1 facing south-east



Trench 1 facing north-west



Trench 2 facing south



Trench 2 facing north



Trench 3 facing east



Trench 4 facing south



Trench 6 facing west



Trench 7 facing north



Trench 8 facing east



Trench 10 facing north-west



Trench 12 facing north



Trench 12 facing south



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Cherry Avenue, Swanley	Fig. 10
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Report Ref: 2019049	Drawn by: JC		

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