Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Land at Bayham Lake Estate
Bayham Abbey, East Sussex

NGR: 563398 136761

Planning Ref: WD/772/CM and WD/816/CM

ASE Project No: 190704
Site Code: BYM19

ASE Report No: 2020024
OASIS id: archaeol6-388141

By Jake Wilson

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was conducted during lake maintenance works on Land at Bayham Lake Estate, Bayham Abbey, East Sussex, between 17th and 27th February 2020.

The areas in which the watching brief took place have been previously impacted during prior lake maintenance events resulting in the deposition of former lake bed silts. The excavated areas exhibited the removal of a single homogeneous layer of this silt. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Tony Cox Associates to undertake a watching brief on land on the Bayham Lake Estate, Bayham Abbey, East Sussex (hereafter 'the site'; centred NGR:563398 136761; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site consists of regenerated woodland and lies in a rural location in the High Weald of East Sussex immediately adjacent to the border with Kent. The Bayham Lake Estate lies to the north of the B2169 between the settlements of Bells Yew Green and Lamberhurst. The area to be used for the deposition of silt lies on the north-west of Bayham Lake, immediately to the south-west of the River Teise.

1.2.2 According to latest available data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of the sandstone and siltstone of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation, overlain in part by superficial deposits of alluvium associated with the River Teise (BGS 2019).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by East Sussex County Council (ESCC) under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Town And Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010, for the deposition of silt from an adjacent lake onto the site (Planning Reference WD/772/CM renewal reference WD/816/CM) (Figure 2).

1.3.2 Conditions were attached to the renewed permission requiring that:

'No development shall take place within the application area until a written scheme of investigation and programme of implementation of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Director of Communities, Economy and Transport. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme which shall be implemented in full, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Director of Communities, Economy and Transport.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded in accordance with Saved Policies EN24, EN25 and EN26 of the Wealden Local Plan 1998

Condition 7: Within 3 months of completion of the archaeological investigation as identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation under Condition 6, a written record of all archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Director of Communities, Economy & Transport.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is

safeguarded and recorded in accordance with Saved Policies EN24, EN25 and EN26 of the Wealden Local Plan 1998.

1.3.3 Following consultation between ASE, Tony Cox Associates and departments within ESCC (including the ESCC County Archaeologist), it was concluded that a watching brief on all groundworks associated with the scheme would meet the terms of condition No.6. An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2019) set out the methodology for the watching brief.

1.3.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (ibid), the CIfA Regulations, Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2019) and with the Sussex Archaeological Standards (CDC/ESCC/WSCC 2019).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 In general, the aim of the watching brief is to record, interpret and report on any archaeological remains exposed during the groundworks associated with this development (including artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest) to appropriate archaeological standards.

1.4.2 The watching brief will also assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.

1.4.3 In terms of site specific aims, the watching brief will seek to identify any surviving remains from ironworking at the site or in the vicinity, and assess their character (e.g. are they the remains of activity associated with a bloomery furnace, or a blast furnace, or a forge?).

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological watching brief carried out between the 17/02/2020 and the 27/02/2020**.**

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken in connection with the scheme (ASE 2015). Known archaeological sites located within a 1km radius of the site (hereafter 'the Study Area') held on both the ESCC and Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) were considered in this document, which suggested the overall potential for the survival of archaeological remains was low, except for remains of ironworking. The following background is taken from the DBA.

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 A number of isolated find spots are known to date from the Palaeolithic period within Sussex, but most of the relatively small number of artefacts found, have been recovered from geologically disturbed contexts. The majority of the finds in the region have been associated with the lines of raised beaches in the Upper Coastal Plain – as at Boxgrove and Slindon (Woodcock 1978). Other finds have been retrieved from the chalk downland and the river gravel terraces, although these deposits are 'fragmentary and thin' (Woodcock 1999). No heritage assets of Palaeolithic date are recorded on the East Sussex or Kent HER's within the Study Area.

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 The start of the Mesolithic period sees Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who were exploiting the resources on a seasonal basis (Holgate 2003). Such discoveries are normally linked to specific geological conditions, such as tertiary deposits and gravels, which are not found in this area. Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are represented by concentrations of flintwork rather than by settlement sites. These flint scatters are found in all parts of the county, forming clusters which may represent activity zones. The clusters predominate in the river valleys, with other sizeable concentrations on the High Weald and along the Coastal Plain. There have been no discoveries of Palaeolithic artefacts in the immediate Study Area, and there are only a handful of artefacts known to have a provenance in the Weald (Pope 2003). Although no evidence dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods has been recorded within the vicinity of the Site, there is a great deal of evidence for hunter-gatherer groups exploiting the resources of the High Weald woodland throughout the Mesolithic period. The archaeological potential of the Site for these periods is therefore considered to be low, although there is perhaps more potential in geo-archaeological remains surviving with the alluvial band which crosses the Site. A number of rockshelter sites, which are thought to have been short-stay hunting camps associated with the later Mesolithic, are recorded near Frant to the south-west of the Site (Greatorex and Seager-Thomas 2000, Jacobi and Tebbutt 1981 and Wymer 1977). No heritage assets of Mesolithic date are recorded on the East Sussex or Kent HER's within the Study Area.

2.4 Neolithic

2.4.1 The earliest period recorded within the Study Area on the HER is the Neolithic. This period was one of increasing temperatures and more settled human occupation, allowing the development of more permanent farming systems alongside the traditional exploitation of natural resources. Although residual finds and isolated concentrations of worked flint are common in Sussex, evidence for settlement sites of this period is limited, particularly in coastal and floodplain areas where sites are likely to have been truncated by fluctuating sea-levels or become deeply buried beneath later deposits. Flintwork concentrations, causewayed enclosures and barrows indicate that during the Neolithic period settlement and farming was concentrated along the raised beaches and on Chalk Downland. The areas north of the Downs are represented by isolated finds of stone axes and some flint tools. The current evidence would tend to suggest that only limited attempts were made to exploit this area for agricultural purposes during the Neolithic, as the poor drainage and extensive woodland cover would have proved a great obstacle. However, it is likely that hunting and gathering will have continued in the High Weald where the woodland probably remained dominant (Drewett 2003), with the continued use of rockshelter sites (Gardiner 1990). Other changes in the earlier part of the Neolithic period include the construction of large-scale monuments and the first industrial activity. However all of these sites are located on the South Downs which suggests that they had little influence over this area (Oswald, Dyer and Barber 2001). A number of scatters of later Neolithic/Bronze Age flintwork have been identified in the High Weald. These are mostly localised discrete concentrations, therefore it is unlikely that they represent settlements or agriculture, but more probably demonstrate the occasional exploitation of the natural resources available in this area. There are no local finds of Neolithic flintwork, although both flintwork and a polished greenstone axe have been found in Eridge Park to the west of Frant. A Neolithic flint Axe (1) is recorded on the Kent HER c.40m east of the Site in the wooded area beyond the River Teise (between Site and lake). There are no other records listed on either HER for this period within the Study Area. Bronze Age

2.4.2 An increase in funerary monuments is seen in the Bronze Age period. In Sussex, the vast majority of these are located on the South Downs, overlooking the Weald, river valleys and coastal environments. Early Bronze Age settlement sites are still thought to be poorly represented in Sussex as a whole. By the Middle Bronze Age, however, increased population and perhaps drier soils encouraged more sedentary settlements to spread from the Downs onto the Coastal Plain and it continued to increase in the Late Bronze Age (Hamilton 2003). The area north of the Downs is very much a blank area throughout the Bronze Age based on current evidence, with a few isolated find spots of bronze axes perhaps indicating some utilisation of woodland resources, probably associated with woodland camps (Drewett, Rudling & Gardiner 1988, 112). No heritage assets of Bronze Age date are recorded on the East Sussex or Kent HER's within the Study Area.

2.5 Iron Age

2.5.1 Rapid socio-economic growth occurred during the Iron Age, alongside a rise in population and the increasing exploitation of what had previously been more marginal environments. Consequently, this period is characterised by marked changes throughout the archaeological record of Sussex, from ceramic styles to settlement and funerary practices. A greater emphasis on trade and exchange can also be seen during the Late Iron Age, demonstrated by the appearance of local coin production and the growing presence of imported Roman goods, culminating in the rapid Romanisation of southern England at this time (Hamilton and Manley 1999). Few sites of this period are recorded from north of the Downs, apart from a scatter of hillforts in the High Weald, perhaps associated with increased exploitation of the Wealden iron ores in the Later Iron Age. Most of the settlement evidence from this period has come from the Downs and, increasingly, the Coastal Plain. No heritage assets of Iron Age date are recorded on the East Sussex or Kent HER's within the Study Area.

2.6 Romano-British

2.6.1 As one of the nearest parts of Britain to the Continent, Sussex experienced contact with Rome from an early date, first as trade and then as conquest. Following the Roman invasion of AD43 and the subsequent social and economic alterations which it brought about (Rudling 2003), Sussex became heavily settled, particularly along the Downs and the fertile Coastal Plain. These settlements were mostly associated with farming and are characterised by evidence of continuity with the previous Iron Age (Rudling 1999, 24). It is likely that many of the rural farmsteads and associated field systems that were in existence in the Later Iron Age continued throughout the Roman period. Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald, however, is sparse, and is confined mainly to the arterial network of Roman roads, way-stations and ironworking or industrial sites. Settlements also occur along principal routes such as Stane Street, which linked the major urban centre of Chichester with London. Within the region, there is a probable Roman road heading south from Tonbridge, which follows the course of the possible prehistoric trackway (MES4876) through Frant and Cross-in-hand, and a second one, also following the route of a prehistoric trackway (MES4875) from Newenden in Kent to Wadhurst (Margary 1948).

2.6.2 Villa sites are almost entirely concentrated on the Coastal Plain and immediately to the north of the South Downs, therefore they are unknown in the Wealden region. There is also little evidence for any larger settlement sites within this area. It has been suggested that the Weald was set aside as an Imperial Estate for iron working, which may explain the lack of villas and larger settlements in the area. Ironworking became a major industry during the Romano-British period, with large numbers of iron working sites across the Weald (Cleere and Crossley 1995).

2.6.3 This prolific industry began during the Roman occupation but extended through the Tudor and early Stuart periods and into post-medieval times (ibid.). Hodgkinson (2008) notes two factors which make the Weald an appealing location for iron-working processes; its geology of clay and sandstone, which provide many of the structural needs for the industry (e.g. iron stone/ore), and its woodland, which was necessary for the production of charcoal, the fuel that kept the furnaces and forges alight. The names of woodlands which surround the Site, 'Forge Wood' and 'Furnace Wood' also reflect the importance of this industry within the area. Although there are no Roman ironworking sites within the Study Area, two bloomery sites have been found in Eridge Park (Tebbutt 1978) to the west of the Study Area and others are known within the surrounding area.

2.6.4 There are no Romano-British heritage assets recorded on the East Sussex or Kent HER's within the Study Area.

2.7 Anglo-Saxon

2.7.1 Prior to the 'official' end of the Roman rule of Britain in c.410AD there seems to have been a gradual decline in both the economy and administration of the colony. The subsequent Early Anglo-Saxon period is poorly represented in the archaeological record, with few identified settlement sites and much of the archaeological evidence for this period is therefore derived from cemeteries, and the grave goods they contain. Towards the end of the Saxon period the Kent/Sussex border of the Weald was used by the manors of north Kent for the grazing of pigs and other animals during the pannage season (Gardiner 1990). Even in the 7th century, there were still no recognisable towns, and it was not until the mid-11th century that a hierarchy of settlements had emerged, reflecting the economic and administrative complexity of the ascendant English society (Gardiner 1999).

2.7.2 There are no Anglo-Saxon heritage assets recorded on the East Sussex or Kent HER's within the Study Area.

2.8 Medieval

2.8.1 There are no Medieval heritage assets recorded on the East Sussex or Kent HER's within the Study Area. During this period the Site is recorded as and 'Irregular Piecemeal Enclosure' set within 'Informal Fieldscapes' (Ref. HES37274) and bounded by watercourse and woodland.

2.8.2 Settlements named in Domesday are more numerous in the south and west of Sussex, lying in the area of fertile land between the coastline and the ridge of the downs, than in the Wealden area to the north (King 1962, 419). Although Frant was not mentioned in the Domesday Book, a settlement seems to have predated the Norman Conquest. The first mention of an area within the parish was in 742, when the Saxon chief Æðelberht granted the manor of Ridrefelde (Rotherfield) and Ramslye to the Abbey of St Denis in France. After 1066 the Manor of Rotherfield was given to Odo Bishop of Bayeux (Morris 1976). Frant became a separate manor in its own right at some time between 1103 and 1194 (Wright 1982) when a Manor of Frant, linked to the de Bendevill family, is mentioned in a pipe roll (Eeles 1947).

2.8.3 The first documentary reference to Lamberhurst is 'Lamberhurste' in a Chrism List of 1115, which is thought to mean 'a wooded hill for lambs, or lambing, near a stream' (TWBC 2002). The area appears to have been a centre of significant industrial activity during this period. The River Teise and its tributaries provided water power for the grist mills to grind corn from the early 1100s, for fulling mills for the cloth industry and later as the motive force behind the forge trip hammers and even a blast furnace (ibid.).

2.8.4 Bayham Abbey, which is located on the edge of Frant Parish, was founded as a Premonstratensian Abbey in c.1207, and expanded during the later 13th century. In 1208, the canons of the abbey of Otham were transferred to Bayham where Sir Robert de Turnham was establishing a monastery (Page 1973). In 1524 when Cardinal Wolsey was at the height of his power following the procurement of the papal licence to suppress a number of small monasteries and bestow their endowments upon his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, Bayham was one of the houses appointed to be suppressed (ibid.). The neighbourhood greatly resented the dissolution of the house in May 1525 and a large force assembled under the leadership of a late canon, Thomas Towers, whom they reinstated as abbot. The abbey was held with armed force for some time, but the resistance eventually dwindled and the ringleaders were ultimately captured and imprisoned (ibid.). The ruins of Bayham Old Abbey lies c.1.5km to the east of the Site.

2.8.5 Prior to the Industrial Revolution the Study Area would have been at the centre of the Wealden iron industry. It was not until the 16th century that the Parishes of Lamberhurst and Frant became important centres for iron working. The first mention of the iron industry in Lamberhurst is in 1522 (TWBC 2002). While there is no documentary or cartographic evidence to suggest any potential for post-medieval iron-working at the Site, there is some potential for late medieval iron-working activity within the area.

2.9 Post-Medieval

2.9.1 From the middle of the 16th century the iron industry dominated the general area for nearly 300 years. There are numerous examples of iron working sites within the Parish of Frant including: Breechers Forge (TQ 6266 3844) mentioned in documentary sources of 1557 and 1618; Henley Furnace (TQ 5994 3398) listed in 1574; Bayham Abbey used 1575 – 1714; Sunninglye (TQ 6287 3845) mentioned in documentary sources in 1574, and Camden Wood (TQ 6162 3497) mentioned in 152150. Lamberhurst was also known for its beer brewhouses (there had also been cider brewing historically from the late 10th century), leather workshops, woodworking shops and an unusual number of tailors, clock and watch makers (TWBC 2002). However, there is no evidence for iron-working activities recorded within the Study Area.

2.9.2 In 1797 Bayham was inherited by the second Earl Camden, John Jeffries, who in 1799 commissioned Humphry Repton (1752-1818) to advise on improvements to the estate and to provide designs for a new house. The principal proposals in Repton's Red Book for Bayham, dated 1800, included the creation of a lake towards the western end of the valley with the new house sited on its north-east bank, a new approach drive from the west along the south side of the lake, the reduction of the gothic Dower House to a cottage, and the development of the valley landscape to retain its character of forest to the west and of a more highly dressed lawn fed by cows and sheep but not deer, to the east. By the first decade of the 19th century the lake had been constructed as a result of Repton's plans. Plate 1 in Appendix 1 of this report shows a coloured engraving of Bayham Estate by Humphry Repton before and after the changes to the landscape and the construction of the lake (Hall 1995,33). Repton visited the estate in 1814 at which point the lake was the only one of his proposals which had been delivered. However, subsequent cartographic sources suggest that his proposals did influence the surrounding landscape. By 1870, Repton's suggestion of a new site for the house, further to the north-east on a spot more elevated than the first, was adopted by the third Marquess when he built the present house and laid out the surrounding gardens. Bayham remained with the Camden family until 1961 when the fifth Marquess placed the abbey ruins in the guardianship of the state; these are nowmanaged by English Heritage. The house and c.16ha of gardens, ancillary buildings, and grounds were sold in the mid-1970s then divided into separate private ownerships and resold in 1977. The majority of the estate remained in hand until 1993 when that also was divided and sold into several private ownerships. Today, the open land between Furnace and Forge Woods and that to the south of Great Coppice Wood is under arable cultivation.

2.9.3 Six post-medieval sites are recorded within the Study Area, of which one is the RPG of Bayham Abbey Gardens (and two are Grade II listed buildings). The remainder are as follows:

- Site of Tollslye furnace, Furnace Wood, Lamberhurst
- Outfarm south east of Dundale Farm – Farmstead
- Tollslye Farmstead

2.10 Undated

2.10.1 Three heritage assets of unspecified date are recorded on the East Sussex HER within the Study Area. Of these (is arguably the most significant as it relates to features identified on the Site itself in the LiDAR (light detection and ranging) survey of the Weald Forest Ridge area of Kent, Sussex and West Sussex which was undertaken in 2009 and 2010 (High Weald 2013: image ref. 563136DTM4C, Fig. 15). It is likely that these features relate to water management following the straightening of the River Tease watercourse to the north of the Site in the mid-20th century The undated HER's comprise:

- Bayham: Water Meadows (series of small rectangular banked enclosures adjacent to stream- visible of 2009 LIDAR survey)
- Upper Sluice Wood, Bartley Mill: Quarry and trackway
- Upper Sluice Wood, Bartley Mill: Bank

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Areas proposed for the deposition of the lake silt bed were reduced by contractors under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, grading in spits of no more than 100mm until the required depth (variable on location) was achieved. This was done in long trenches inside Areas 1, 2 and 3 and adjacent to the standing banks (Figure 2).

3.1.2 All resultant spoil was then formed into banks alongside the areas marked (Figure 2), spoil was placed with a toothless ditching bucket and compacted to reinforce standing banks in Areas 1, 2 and 3.

3.1.3 Replacement pipes connecting Areas 1, 2 and 3 were placed at ground level and secured within existing banks. No excavation was required.

3.1.1 All layers were recorded using standard ASE context sheets with colours recorded by visual inspection only. A digital photographic record was made of the trenches.

3.1.4 All spoil heaps were scanned by eye for unstratified artefacts.

3.1.5 All recording and planning was conducted according to the methodology in the WSI (ASE 2019).

3.2 The Site Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a local museum in due course.

Context sheets	1
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	23
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	3
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)	0
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 Excavations between 17/02/2020 and the 27/02/2020

4.1.1 Excavations consisted of the partial reduction of former lake silt bed deposits from Areas 1, 2 and 3 and had variable measurements in width and depth based on proximity to the standing banks, river and large trees and shrubs. Though variable, excavated trenches were a width of between 0.8-2.1m and no deeper than 0.41m.

4.1.2 At the base of excavations was the continuation of the former lake silt bed deposits [01], a disturbed, fine grained brown silt- clay. There was no additional overburden, layers or deposits in Areas 1, 2 or 3.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
01	Layer	Lake bed deposit silt	Variable	0.8-2.10m	0.01-0.4m

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

5.1.1 The area of the groundworks exhibited the same stratigraphic sequence throughout, with just the single deposit of redeposited, former lake bed silt present throughout with no additional overburden, layers or deposits in Areas 1, 2 or 3.

5.1.2 The conditions on site were conducive to the confident and efficient identification and recording of the stratigraphic sequence and as such, it is considered that this archaeological watching brief and report has successfully achieved its objective.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

5.2.1 The area in which the watching brief took place has been significantly impacted by modern groundworks resulting in the amassing of former lake bed silt deposits. This is from prior lake maintenance events, resulting in the possible disturbance and burial of natural layers and deposits.

5.3 Consideration of research aims

5.3.1 Due to the lack of any archaeology present no research aims could be addressed, but the general objectives of this watching brief have been achieved.

5.4 Conclusions

5.4.1 The areas in which the watching brief took place have been previously impacted during prior lake maintenance events resulting in the deposition of former lake bed silts. The excavated areas exhibited the removal of a single homogeneous layer of this silt. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	BYM19					
Project code	190704					
Planning reference	WD/772/CM and WD/816/CM					
Site address	Land at Bayham Lake Estate, Bayham Abbey, East Sussex					
District/Borough	Tunbridge Wells					
NGR (12 figures)	563398 136761					
Geology	Sandstone and siltstone of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation, overlain in part by superficial deposits of Alluvium associated with the River Teise					
Fieldwork type			WB			
Date of fieldwork	17/02/2020 and the 27/02/2020					
Sponsor/client	Tony Cox Associates					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Jake Wilson					
Period summary	none					
Project summary	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Bayham Lake Estate, Bayham Abbey, East Sussex NGR 563398 136761, on the 17/02/2020 and the 27/02/2020. The areas in which the watching brief took place have been previously impacted during prior lake maintenance events resulting in the deposition of former lake bed silts. The excavated areas exhibited the removal of a single homogeneous layer of this silt. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-388141

Project details

Project name	Summary Report on Archaeological Watching Brief at Land at Bayham Lake Estate, Bayham Abbey, East Sussex
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Land at Bayham Lake Estate, Bayham Abbey, East Sussex NGR 563398 136761, between 17th and 27th February 2020. The areas in which the watching brief took place have been previously impacted during prior lake maintenance events resulting in the deposition of former lake bed silts. The excavated areas exhibited the removal of a single homogeneous layer of this silt. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 17-02-2020 End: 27-02-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BYM19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 3 - Mixed
Monument type	- None
Significant Finds	- None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT TUNBRIDGE WELLS LAMBERHURST Bayham Lake Estate, Bayham Abbey
Postcode	TN3 8BD
Study area	11235 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 6336 3675 51.106236 0.333807 51 06 22 N 000 20 01 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

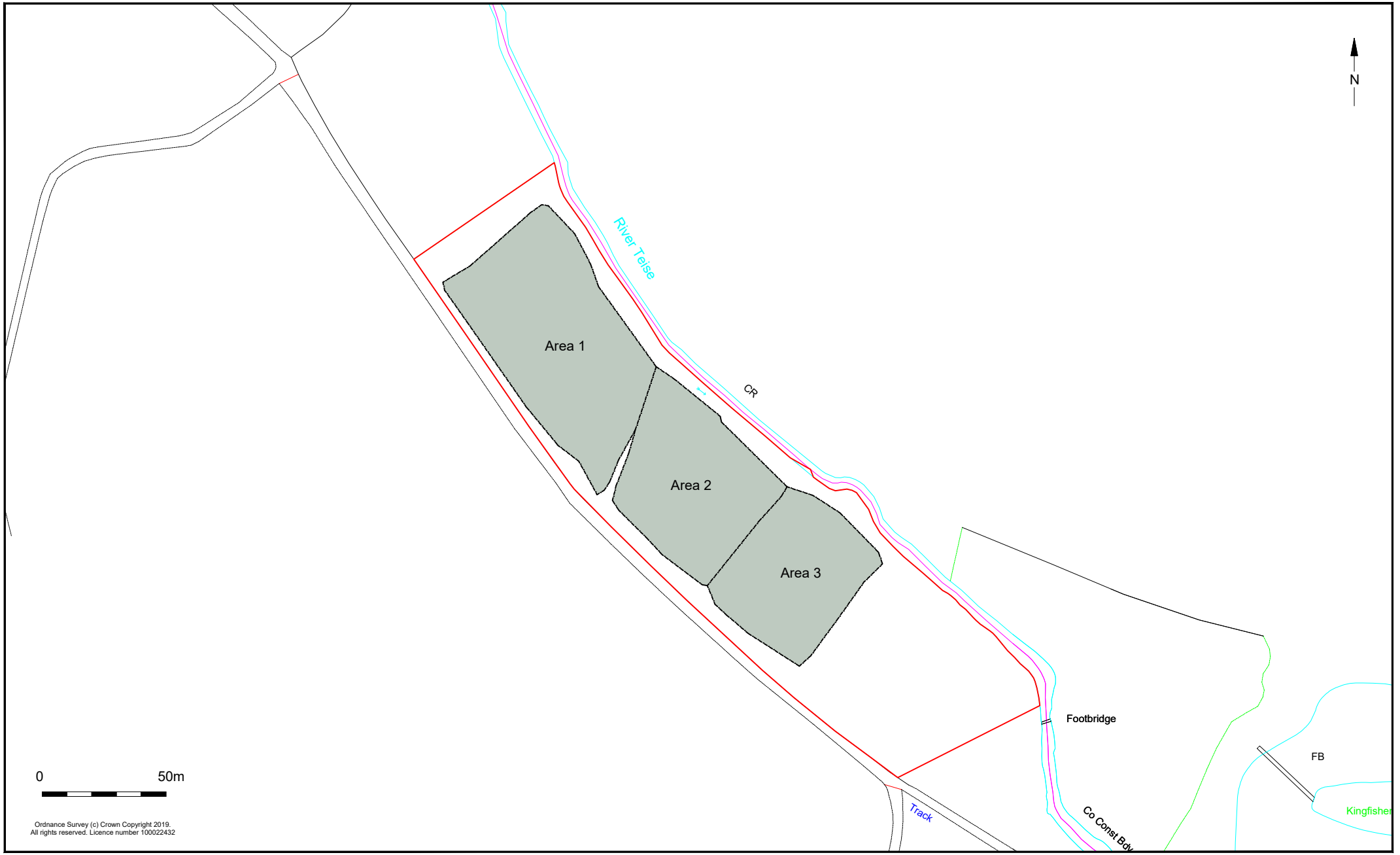
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Jake Wilson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Tony Cox Associates

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report"

Entered by	Jake wilson (tcrnjrw@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	9 March 2020

© **Archaeology South-East**		Bayham Lake Estate, Tunbridge Wells	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190704	March 2020	Site location	
Report Ref: 2020024	Drawn by: JR		



© Archaeology South-East		Bayham Lake Estate, Tunbridge Wells	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 190704	March 2020	Location of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2020024	Drawn by: JR		

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Project Ref: 190704	March 2020	Selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2020024	Drawn by: JR		

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