

**An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation on  
the land to the rear of 22 The Charne, Otford, near  
Sevenoaks, Kent**

**Planning Ref: SE/08/00609**

**NGR 552292 158909  
(TQ 52292 58909)**

**Project No: 3865  
Site Code: TCO 09**

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## **Abstract**

*A programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was undertaken at the land to the rear of 22, The Charne, Otford, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of April 2009 on behalf of Croudace Homes. Four evaluation trenches initially sampled the surface archaeology and two geoarchaeological test pits, situated at the end of two of the trenches, investigated the geological sequence.*

*The evaluation trenches revealed only modern activity. The first natural horizon varied in depth from 60.58m OD in the north of the site and 59.9m OD in the east of the site.*

*The geoarchaeological test pits revealed weathered Holocene alluvium overlying 1<sup>st</sup> terrace gravels of the River Darent. These comprised up to 1.5m of sub-rounded gravels from a variety of sources including the Lower Greensand to the south and Tertiary and Solifluction deposits of the local chalk gap. No artefacts, faunal remains or deposits likely to preserve other palaeoenvironmental remains were encountered.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), was commissioned by Croudace Homes to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 22 The Charne, Otford, near Sevenoaks Kent (NGR 552292, 158909; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site is located on the rear garden of a pre-existing semi-detached house. The site is bounded to the south-west and north-east by gardens of the adjacent properties and to the south-east by green fields used for animal grazing.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) sheet (287) shows that the site lies on Gault Clay although alluvium and terrace gravel is recorded close by.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Sevenoaks District Council for the construction of three two-storey houses on the site (planning ref. SE/08/00609). Following consultation between Kent County Council and the council's own Heritage Conservation Group, a condition was attached to the permission requiring 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 by the Local Planning Authority'*

1.3.2 A Specification for the work was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council. The documentation consisted of a site specific element (*Part A*) and a set of guidelines covering general procedures (*Part B*). In combination, these documents outlined the methods to be used during the archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation of the site, namely the excavation and recording of four 10m x 1.8m archaeological evaluation trenches, and the excavation and recording of two geoarchaeological test-pits.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The aims of this work were outlined in Kent County Councils (KCC) Site Specific Requirements and are summarised below with due acknowledgement (KCC 2009).

(a) Assessing the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains within the evaluated parts of the site, using the results of the fieldwork.

- (b) Assessing the impact of past development on the site's archaeological potential based on the fieldwork results and the known extent of past quarrying.
- (c) Assessing the potential of the site to contain nationally important remains.
- (d) Establishing the degree of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site.
- (e) Establishing the degree of prehistoric and roman activity on the site.
- (f) Contributing to the environmental, geoarchaeological and landscape history of the area.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation undertaken by Dr Matt Pope and Nick Garland between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> April 2009. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager, excavation) and Dan Swift (Project Manager, post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND** by Nick Garland

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Kent County Council (KCC), and held at County Hall, Maidstone, was consulted and the results are summarised below. Details were taken of all archaeological sites and listed buildings within a 500 metre radius of the centre of the Site. The identified sites (numbered 1 – 19) are discussed below, tabulated in Appendix 1 and plotted on Figure 1.

### **2.2 Archaeological Periods Represented**

#### 2.2.1 Prehistoric

Palaeolithic 450,000 - 10,000 BC  
Mesolithic 10,000 - 5,000 BC  
Neolithic 5,000 - 2,300 BC  
Bronze Age 2,300 - 600 BC  
Iron Age 600 - AD 42

#### 2.2.2 Historic

Roman AD 42 - 410  
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval AD 410 - 1065  
Medieval AD 1066 - 1485  
Post Medieval AD 1486 - date

### **2.3 Summary**

#### 2.3.1 Mesolithic

A Mesolithic pick was found near the Old Village, Otford and was probably recovered from nearby fields (1: TQ 55 NW 68).

#### 2.3.2 Neolithic

A findspot of a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age scraper was found on the bank of the River Darent (2: TQ 52 59).

#### 2.3.3 Iron Age

A single sherd of Early Iron Age Patch |Grove pottery was found in Hale, near Otford (3: TQ 55 NW 10).

#### 2.3.4 Roman

Excavations to the north of the site revealed a simple Romano-British farm building from which animal bones, coins and pottery were recovered (4:TQ 55 NW 2). Also two Romano-British cinerary urns, as well as nine other pottery vessels, were uncovered from just to the west of the site (5: TQ 55 NW 12)

#### 2.3.5 Anglo-Saxon

No finds or sites of Anglo-Saxon date were found within the study area.

### 2.3.6 Medieval

An early medieval cinerary urn was found in close proximity to the site at 19, The Charne, Otford (6:TQ 55 NW 48). A Medieval glass Roundel was found in a field in 1970, approximately 1000 yards to the west of St Bartholemew's Church in Otford, to the west of the site (7: TQ 55 NW 48).

Two cottages, 59 and 61, High Street, are located to the north of the site (8: MKE31095). While the majority of the buildings that remain were constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, there is an earlier timber wing that is thought to have been built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Boughton Manor, built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, is located to the north of the site (9: TQ 55 NW 19). Later 18<sup>th</sup> century additions were also made to this building. The Horns Public House originated in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and has been built upon up until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (10: MKE 31090). This was originally a medieval manor hall house and is located to the north of the site.

### 2.3.7 Post-Medieval

Six Listed buildings are located within the search area of the site. All of these buildings represent Post-Medieval Grade II listed buildings located to the north of the site within the centre of Otford.

These include No 69 High Street (11:TQ 55 NW 44), Bridge Cottages (12: MKE31091) (18: MKE31110), Pickmoss cottages (13: MKE31096), The Grange (14: MKE310917), Boughton Manor (15: MKE31099) (16: MKE31099), The Mill House (17: MKE31107) and Bridge Cottage East (19: MKE31799)

## 2.4 Previous Archaeological Investigation

### 2.4.1 Watching Briefs

Two negative watching briefs have also been undertaken within the study area of the site. In 2002 a watching brief was undertaken at 42, The Charne, to the north of the site (20: 2006/100) and in 2004 a watching brief was undertaken at 19, Rye Lane, to the west of the site (21: 2006/101).

### 2.4.2 Geophysical survey

A Resistivity survey was undertaken to the north-west of the site at 6, The Charne, in 2003. No significant results were observed (22: 2006/104).

### **3.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND** by Matt Pope

- 3.1** The site is located on the margins of the modern floodplain of the River Darent on deposits marked by the BGS as 1<sup>st</sup> terrace Pleistocene terrace deposits. These in turn are mapped as overlying the cretaceous Gault Clay which outcrops here due to down cutting by River Darent.
- 3.2** At this point the River Darent, having originally followed an easterly course along the foot of the scarp slope of the North Downs, turns north entering the narrow chalk gap of the Darent Valley north towards its confluence with the Thames north of Dartford. The site sits at the interface between the wide Gault Vale where the river has been able to erode an extensive floodplain and the narrow chalk gap to the north where flood plain formation is constricted by the higher chalk relief. To the immediate west of the site it is possible to determine in the local relief the remains of river bluff which possibly marks the edge of the 1<sup>st</sup> Terrace and the higher eroded surface of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Terrace.
- 3.3** The Darent Valley has produced a rich number of known Palaeolithic find localities, mainly from within the chalk gap but locally present fringing the Gault Vale. 11 sites within the chalk gap have been recorded, some of which (Lullingstone Gate and Ramsden) have been particularly rich. Most finds in the area were made by 19<sup>th</sup> century collectors including Benjamin Harrison who worked prolifically in the area (Wymer 1999). The locale was particularly important in historical terms as it was intensively studied by Joseph Prestwich who lived locally at Shoreham. The configuration of the valley and its relationship to deposits capping the chalk escarpment did much to shape his thought on the formation of the Wealden landscape by ice-processes and on the nature and timing of plateau implements.
- 3.4** However, most find in the local vicinity relate to Lower Palaeolithic surface artefacts and are unlikely to be associated with the 1<sup>st</sup> Terrace of the Darent. Here artefacts are likely to relate to the last glacial (MIS 4 to MIS 2) and to be of a Middle or Upper Palaeolithic nature.

### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY** By Nick Garland

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- 4.1** Four trial trenches, measuring 10m x 1.8m, were machine excavated across the area of proposed development under archaeological supervision (Figure 2).
- 4.2** The location of the trenches was altered slightly from their original positions due to unforeseen obstacles on site. Whilst Trench 2 and 3 retained their original position, Trench 1 was moved 5m to the north and Trench 4 was moved 3.6m to the south-east.
- 4.3** The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using an 8 tonne 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 4.4** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 4.5** A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.
- 4.6** Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken, in spits of no more than 0.1m for the top and sub soil, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural'.

Number of Contexts	18 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheet
Photographs	4 colour slides, 4 B+W, 36 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## **5.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1** Two geoarchaeological test pits were excavated at the site (Figure 2), one located in western extremity of Trench 1 and the other in the southern extremity of Trench 4. The test pits measured 2 x 2.5m in extent and were each excavated to a depth in excess of 2.5m reaching and proving the solid cretaceous chalk bedrock. The pits were excavated using a toothless bucket and were dug in 250mm spits unless a stratigraphic boundary of lithological change was encountered.
- 5.2** Observations of lithology, colour and structure were made for each stratigraphic unit. 100litre sediment samples of sands and gravels were taken for on-site sieving to determine the presence of stone artefacts for each 250mm spit of the Pleistocene sediments. Further 40 litre palaeoenvironmental bulk samples were taken for later assessment of potential for suitable sediments.

## **6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS** by Nick Garland

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## 6.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3).

### List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Layer	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.13 m	60.93
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.82 m	60.80
1/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	59.98
1/004	Cut	Cut of modern pit	Tr.	1.8 m	N/A	60.01
1/005	Fill	Fill of modern pit	Tr.	1.8 m	N/A	60.01

Table 2: Recorded contexts within Trench 1

### Summary

- 6.1.1 The natural [1/003], a light orange clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 59.98 OD to the east of the trench and 60.08 OD to the west of the trench. A subsoil layer [1/002], a mid brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of hardcore [1/001].
- 6.1.2 A single feature was uncovered within this trench (Figure 4). A large modern pit [1/004] was located to the eastern end of the trench. It was square in shape and had steeply sloping sides (Figure 5). It was filled by a dark greyish brown stony silt with frequent small and medium stone inclusions [1/005]. This feature appears to be the remains of a modern cut.

## 6.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4).

### List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2/001	Layer	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.18 m	61.43
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.83 m	61.25
2/003	Layer	Gravel layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.06 m	60.42
2/004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	60.36

Table 3: Recorded contexts within Trench 2

### Summary

- 6.2.1 The natural [2/004], a light orange clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 60.36 OD to the north of the trench and 60.43 OD to the south of the trench. A layer of gravel [2/003], a mid orangish brown stony clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular stone inclusions, lay over the natural and underneath subsoil layer [2/002]. The subsoil [2/002] was a mid brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions that lay over the gravel layer and underneath a layer of hardcore [1/001]. No archaeological features or

finds were present in this trench.

### 6.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5).

#### List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18 m	60.85
3/002	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.90 m	60.67
3/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	59.77
3/004	Cut	Cut of modern soakaway	3.2 m	Tr.	N/A	59.90
3/005	Fill	Fill of modern soakaway	3.2 m	Tr.	N/A	59.90

Table 4: Recorded contexts within Trench 3

#### Summary

6.3.1 The natural [3/003], a light orange clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 59.77 OD to the east of the trench and 59.54 OD to the west of the trench. A subsoil layer [3/002], a mid brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, lay over the natural and underneath a hardcore layer [3/001].

6.3.2 A single feature, a modern soakaway, was observed to the western end of the trench. It was filled by a mid brown stony clay with frequent small and medium stone inclusions [3/005]. Due to flooding in the trench this feature could not be examined thoroughly.

### 6.4 Trench 4 (Figure 6).

#### List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15 m	61.56
4/002	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.13 m	61.41
4/003	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.70 m	61.28
4/004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	60.58

Table 5: Recorded contexts within Trench 4

## Summary

- 6.4.1 The natural [4/004], a light orange clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 60.58 OD to the north of the trench and 60.52 OD to the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [4/003], a mid brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of made ground [4/002]. The made ground [2/002] was a dark grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions that lay over the subsoil and underneath a layer of hardcore [1/001]. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

## 7.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

7.1 The following observations were made at the site.

### Geological Test Pit 1 : Trench 4, Southern End

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Made Ground (1)	Silty Clay with sand	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown			Modern CBM
0.4	Alluvium (2)	Silty Clay	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Stone Free		
1.1	Upper Gravels(3)	Silty clay with sand	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	40% rounded flint gravel 20-120mm Contained nodular and tertiary flint. 5% sub-rounded lower greensand and derived iron stone 20-50mm	For artefacts 100 litres, none present.	
1.3	Lower Alluvium (4)	Silty Clay	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Stone Free		
1.45	Lower Gravels(5)	Silty clay with sand	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	60% rounded flint gravel 20-160mm Contained nodular and tertiary flint. 10% sub-rounded lower greensand and derived iron stone 30-150mm	For artefacts 100 litres, none present.	
2.0	Basal Sands(6)	Coarse Sand	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow			Water Strike and subsequent collapse. Hole abandoned.

Table 6: Sediment sequence within Test Pit 1

**Geological Test Pit 2 : Trench 1, Western End**

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Made Ground (1)	Silty Clay with sand	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown			Modern CBM
0.2	Weathered Alluvium (2)	Silty Clay	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Stone Free		
1.05	Alluvium (4)	Silty Clay	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Stone Free		
1.2	Upper Gravels(3)	Silty clay with sand	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	60% rounded flint gravel 10-110mm Contained nodular and tertiary flint. 10% sub-rounded lower greensand and derived iron stone 20-50mm	For artefacts 100 litres, none present.	
2.2	Lower Gravels(5)	Sand with clay	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	90% sub-rounded flint gravel 20-2000mm Contained nodular and tertiary flint. 10% sub-rounded lower greensand and derived iron stone 30-160mm	For artefacts 100 litres, none present.	Water strike
2.6	Gault Clay	Clay				Cretaceous Natural

Table 7: Sediment sequence within Test Pit 2

## **8.0 DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Archaeological Results**

- 8.1.1 Following the excavation of the four evaluation trenches only two features were uncovered. Both of these features appear to be modern in date and probably originate from the use of the site for garages as part of the back garden of 22, The Charne. No other features were observed.
- 8.1.2 The thick layer of subsoil that was evident across all four of the trenches indicates a long period of fluvial deposition, associated with the River Darent to the east. The fact that no finds were recovered from this subsoil tends to indicate that it has remained unoccupied for a lengthy period of time, possibly due to its unsuitable location on the flood plain.

### **8.2 Geoarchaeological Results**

- 8.2.1 The geoarchaeological test pit allowed the characterisation of Pleistocene sedimentation at the site as well as assessment for potential for Palaeolithic archaeology. The test pits revealed two comparable sequences of modern Holocene alluvium overlying Late Pleistocene terrace gravels of the 1<sup>st</sup> Terrace of the River Darent, which on the basis of altitude most probably correlate with aggradation phases of the last Glacial (Devensian).
- 8.2.2 The gravels were composed of elements derived from a wide variety of sources including frost shattered nodular flint, presumably reworked from very local solifluction deposits, tertiary flint originating from surviving beds on local Downland and a small but significant Wealden component comprises sub-rounded cobbles gravels of Lower Greensand Hythe Beds, chert and Iron Stone. The composition of the gravels reflect the position of the river at this point just entering the chalk gap after a significant course draining the Cretaceous rocks of the low Weald between the escarpments of the Chalk to the north and Lower Greensand to the south.
- 8.2.3 While the low-lying position from the river and the underlying clay solid geology can give rise to preservation of Pleistocene peats (eg. Horton, West Sussex) no organic elements were present in part of the alluvial sequence. The gravel members were sifted for Palaeolithic artefacts and faunal remains but none were encountered. The gravel bodies in this locale should still be considered to have Palaeolithic potential despite the negative results at this particular location.



## **9.0 CONCLUSIONS**

### **9.1 Archaeological**

9.1.1 The surrounding area, primarily to the north, contains known Roman and Anglo-Saxon archaeology. The existence of this suggests mid to high probability of uncovering remains in areas beyond the flood plain. Conversely, the lack of archaeological remains uncovered at the site is almost certainly the result of the location of the site on the flood plain.

### **9.2 Geo-archaeological**

9.2.1 Despite the lack of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, the evaluation has allowed the characterisation of Pleistocene sedimentation at the site. This consists of high energy gravels derived from a variety of Wealden and Downland sources relating to drainage during the Devensian period.

9.2.2 While no further work is required in regard to this particular site, further investigation in the region could build on this characterisation exercise by further prospection for artefacts, an awareness of the potential for organic remains given the high clay content of the lower gravels and contingencies for dating. More detailed dating could be applied to this locale through targeted OSL dating.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

KCC (2009), Specification for an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 22 The Charne in Otford near Sevenoaks, in Kent.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The assistance of Mick Stanford of Croudace Homes and Adam Single of KCC is gratefully acknowledged.

## Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Sites, Finds and Listed Buildings within a 500 m Radius of Land to the Rear of 22, The Charne, Otford, Sevenoaks.

	<b>NGR</b>	<b>SMR Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Details/Description</b>
1.	TQ 525 593	TQ 55 NW 68	Mesolithic	One Mesolithic pick was found at the Old Village, Otford, probably recovered from the nearby fields.
2.	TQ 55 NW 46	TQ 52 59	Neolithic	Findspot of a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze age scraper was found on the bank of the River Darent.
3.	TQ 52 59	TQ 55 NW 10	Iron Age	Findspot of Early Iron Age Patch Grove pottery
4.	TQ 5224 5905	TQ 55 NW 2	Roman	Romano-British Farm - Excavations revealed a simple farm building which may have been a cow byre, judging from the and animal bones found - Coins and pottery were also recovered from this building.
5.	TQ 52 59	TQ 55 NW 12	Roman	Romano-British cremations – two cremations and nine other vessels recovered
6.	TQ 5221 5897	TQ 55 NW 28	Medieval	Early Medieval cinerary urn was found to the rear of 19, The Charne, Otford
7.	TQ 52 59	TQ 55 NW 48	Medieval	Medieval Roundel was found in 1970 1000 yards west of St Bartholemew's Church, Otford

8.	TQ 5243 5934	MKE31095	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Nos 59 & 61 High Street, Grade II listed building
9.	TQ 5228 5927	TQ 55 NW 19	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Broughton Manor – 16 <sup>th</sup> century and earlier manor with later 18 <sup>th</sup> century additions.
10.	TQ 5241 5936	MKE31090	Late Medieval to Post- Medieval	The Horns Public House - Grade II Listed building - Late medieval hall house with later alterations
11.	TQ 5241 5934	TQ 55 NW 44	Post-Medieval	No 69, High Street - Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century house that used to be two dwellings.
12.	TQ 5235 5932	MKE31091	Post-Medieval	Forecourt walls to Bridge Cottages – Grade II Listed Building
13.	TQ 5241 5933	MKE31096	Post-Medieval	Pickmoss, including former No 67 Pickmoss Cottage – Grade II Listed building
14.	TQ 5241 5931	MKE31097	Post-Medieval	The Grange (formerly the Vicarage) – Grade II Listed building
15.	TQ 5228 5927	MKE31098	Post-Medieval	Broughton Manor – Grade II Listed Building
16.	TQ 5231 5930	MKE31099	Post-Medieval	Wall and Gates to North of Broughton Manor – Grade II Listed Building

17.	TQ 5235 5937	MKE31107	Post-Medieval	The Mill House – Grade II Listed Building
18.	TQ 5239 5934	MKE31110	Post-Medieval	Front Garden Wall of the Grange – Grade II Listed Building.
19.	TQ 5234 5933	MKE31799	Post-Medieval	Bridge Cottage East – Grade II Listed Building
20.	-	2006/100	-	Negative Watching Brief at 42, The Charne
21.	-	2006/101	-	Negative Watching Brief at 19, Rye Lane
22.	-	2006/104	-	Resistivity Survey at 6, The Charne

**SMR Summary Form**

<b>Site Name:</b> Land to the Rear of 22, The Charne, Otford, Kent	
<b>Site Address:</b> 22 The Charne Otford Kent	
<b>Summary:</b> A programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was undertaken at the land to the rear of 22, The Charne, Otford, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> of April 2009 on behalf of Croudace Homes. Four evaluation trenches initially sampled the surface archaeology and two geoarchaeological test pits, at the end of two of the trenches, investigated the geological sequence.  The evaluation trenches revealed only features, representing modern activity. The first natural horizon varied in depth from 60.58 metres OD to the north of the site and 59.9 metres OD to the east of the site. The lack of archaeological remains may indicate that this area was part of the flood plain of the River Darent in antiquity and therefore holds little potential for archaeology  The geoarchaeological test pits revealed weathered Holocene alluvium overlying 1 <sup>st</sup> terrace gravels of the River Darent. These comprised up to 1.5m of sub-rounded gravels from a variety of sources including the Lower Greensand to the south and Tertiary and Solifluction deposits of the local chalk gap. No artefacts, faunal remains or deposits likely to preserve other palaeoenvironmental remains were encountered.	
<b>District/Unitary:</b> Otford	<b>Parish:</b> Sevenoaks
<b>Nature of Development:</b> Residential development	
<b>Period(s):</b> None	
<b>NGR (centre of site : 8 figures):</b> NGR 552292 158909	
<b>Type of archaeological work (delete)</b> Evaluation	
<b>Date of Recording:</b> 15 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2009	
<b>Unit undertaking recording:</b> Archaeology South-East	
<b>Geology:</b> Gault Clay	
<b>Title and author of accompanying report:</b> An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological evaluation at land to the rear of 22, The Charne, Otford, Near Sevenoaks, Kent by Dr Matt Pope and Nick Garland	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results</b> Modern features	
<b>Likelihood of surviving archaeological remains on-site:</b> Low	
<b>Location of archive/finds:</b> Currently held at the offices of ASE	
<b>Contact at Unit:</b> Darryl Palmer	<b>Date:</b> April 2009

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeo16-58894**

### Project details

Project name Land the the rear of 22, The Charne, Otford

Short description of the project A programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was undertaken at the land to the rear of 22, The Charne, Otford, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 15th and 16th of April 2009 on behalf of Croudace Homes. Four evaluation trenches initially sampled the surface archaeology and two geoarchaeological test pits, at the end of two of the trenches, investigated the geological sequence. The evaluation trenches revealed only features, representing modern activity. The first natural horizon varied in depth from 60.58 metres OD to the north of the site and 59.9 metres OD to the east of the site. The lack of archaeological remains may indicate that this area was part of the flood plain of the River Darent in antiquity and therefore holds little potential for archaeology. The geoarchaeological test pits revealed weathered Holocene alluvium overlying 1st terrace gravels of the River Darent. These comprised up to 1.5m of sub-rounded gravels from a variety of sources including the Lower Greensand to the south and Tertiary and Solifluction deposits of the local chalk gap. No artefacts, faunal remains or deposits likely to preserve other palaeoenvironmental remains were encountered.

Project dates Start: 15-04-2009 End: 16-04-2009

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes TCO 09 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques 'Targeted Trenches'

Development type Rural residential

Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS OTFORD Land to the rear of 22, The Charne
Postcode	TN14 5
Study area	1488.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 52292 58909 51.3083599364 0.185182658977 51 18 30 N 000 11 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 59.90m Max: 60.58m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Croudace Homes
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No



Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey '

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation on the land to the rear of 22 The Charne, Otford, near Sevenoaks, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pope, M, Garland, N
Other bibliographic details	2009061
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Nick Garland (n.garland@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	1 May 2009



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Project Ref: 3865	April 2009	Site location Plan	
Report Ref: 2009061	Drawn by: HLF		

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Project Ref: 3865	April 2009	Trench location Plan	
Report Ref:2009061	Drawn by: LD		



Fig. 3: West facing photo of trench 1



Fig. 4: North facing photo of trench 2

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Project Ref: 3865	April 2009		
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Fig. 5: East facing photo of trench 3



Fig. 6: South facing photo of trench 4

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Project Ref: 3865	April 2009		
Report Ref: 2009061	Drawn by: LD		