

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to
Florence Cottages, Edenbridge, Kent**

NGR 544469 146252

**Sevenoaks District Council Planning Reference
SE/05/03134/FUL**

**Project No. 3923
Site Code: EFC 09**

**ASE Report No. 2009118
OASIS ID: archaeol6-63244**



**by
Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

**With contributions by
Chris Pine, Elke Raeman, Sarah Porteus and
Gemma Driver**

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August 2009

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land immediately to the east of Florence Cottages, Edenbridge in July 2009. A 20m long trial trench and a 2m by 2m geoarchaeological test-pit were mechanically excavated at the site. No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered in the trial trench. However, the test-pit encountered potentially significant geoarchaeological deposits, but at a depth below that of the extent of the planned foundations.

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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 O' Brien Properties Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land immediately to the east of Florence Cottages, Edenbridge, Kent (NGR 544469 146252) (Fig. 1)

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is 0.07ha in area and lies to the east of Edenbridge High Street, to the north of Croft Court at a height of c.44mAOD. It is bounded to the west by Florence Cottages and to the north by the local telephone exchange. The eastern boundary is with a lane leading to the Market Yard car park. At the time of the evaluation, the site had been cleared of undergrowth leaving a level surface.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 277, *Sevenoaks*), the underlying geology at the site is First Terrace River Gravels with Weald Clay to the south.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Sevenoaks District Council for the erection of five residential dwellings, with associated access and car parking at the site (planning ref. SE/05/03134/FUL). Following consultation between Sevenoaks District Council and the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (Sevenoaks District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), 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

i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority, and

ii) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a Specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority'

1.3.2 A Specification for the initial evaluation of the site was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (HCGKCC 2006). This document set out a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site by the mechanical excavation of a 20m long trial trench and a 2m by 2m geoarchaeological test-pit.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The stated objective of the archaeological evaluation (HCGKCC 2006), was to:

'establish whether there are any archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The excavation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site'

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation of the site. The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and by Chris Pine (Geoarchaeologist) on 23rd July 2009. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

- 2.1 The archaeological background to the site is assessed by considering the nature of the existing known archaeological remains and historic buildings within 500 metres of the site, based on the records of the Kent Historic Environment Record.
- 2.2 The evaluation site lies approximately 90 metres to the north of a group of sites clustered around the High Street; these are predominantly medieval and post-medieval listed buildings and monuments; most notably the church of St. Peter and St Paul which includes some early Norman features and is likely to have been built on the site of an earlier Saxon church.
- 2.3 Within the graveyard of the church some sherds of Romano-British pottery were discovered during grave digging in 1912, while a number of Roman coins have been recovered from more peripheral sites within the study area dating to the reigns of Constantine (306 - 337 A.D.) and Arcadius (383-408 A.D.). The High Street itself follows the known alignment of a Roman road part of the old famous Roman Road 'Watling Street' built from the Kent coast, up through London towards Leicester.
- 2.4 There is very little prehistoric material within the study area and this consists exclusively of the recovery of two Mesolithic flints at Harmans Orchard, 500 metres southeast of the site.

1	No. TQ 44 NW 20	Two Mesolithic flints found at Harmans Orchard, High Street.
2	No. TQ 44 NW 3	Romano-British pottery recovered during grave digging in 1912.
3	No. TQ 44 NW 7	Coin of Constantine I (306-37) found in garden in Stangrove Road.
4	No. TQ 44 NW 6	Coin of Arcadius (383-408) discovered in garden of the Star Inn.
5	No. TQ 44 NW 9	Various Roman coins found by local enthusiast. No exact locations.
6	No. TQ 44 NW11	Roman tiles observed at Ford Manor House.
7	No. TQ 44 NW 1	Medieval church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Some early Norman work.
8	No. TQ 44 NW 5	Site of medieval moated manor house. Moat survives as earthwork.
9	No. TQ 44 NW 52	Watching brief uncovered evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity.
10	No. TQ 44 NW 44	Farringtons, High Street. Medieval listed building.
11	No. TQ 44 NW 15	No. 69 High Street. Medieval listed building with later additions.
12	No. TQ 44 NW 16	The Crown Hotel. Medieval listed building with later additions.
13	No. TQ 44 NW 17	Tanyard House. Medieval listed building with later additions.
14	No. TQ 44 NW 19	Excavation in 1973 uncovered post-medieval trackway and culvert.
15	No. TQ 44 NW 25/26	Medieval listed building. C15th with later additions. Confirmed by dendrochronology.
16	No. TQ 44 NW 35	Medieval listed building. Currently HSBC bank.
17	No. TQ 44 NW 45	No. 84, High Street. Medieval listed building.
18	No. TQ 44 NW 29	No. 94 High Street. Medieval listed building. Two-bay open hall.
19	No. TQ 44 NW 36	No. 66-66a High Street, Medieval listed building.
20	No. TQ 44 NW 37	Wickens Cottage, High Street. Medieval listed building.
21	No. TQ 44 NW 40	The Crown Inn, High Street. Post-medieval ?Coaching Inn.
22	No. TQ 44 NW 41	Old Pound House, High Street. C16th listed building with later

		additions.
23	No. TQ 44 NW 42	The White Horse, High Street. Medieval building
24	No. TQ 44 NW 46	Post-medieval water-powered corn mill on the High Street.
25	No. TQ 44 NW 33	No. 1, Hever Road. HER holds no details.
26	No. TQ 44 NW 34	No. 3, Hever Road. HER holds no details.

Table 1: HER data

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The locations of one 20m long evaluation trench and one 2m by 2m geoarchaeological test-pit were agreed with the HCGKCC. The trench was positioned running east to west within the footprint of the proposed new terrace of houses. The location of the trench was checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services prior to the commencement of work.
- 3.2 The archaeological evaluation trench was then excavated by a JCB 3cx fitted with a six-foot (1.5m) wide toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. The geoarchaeological test-pit was excavated under the supervision of Chris Pine.
- 3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds in the evaluation trench were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. Levels were taken from a Temporary Bench Mark set up with the site with reference to a Cover Level on a plan supplied by O'Brien Properties Ltd.
- 3.4 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	3
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	-
Bulk Samples	-
Photograph	10 digital 2 colour slide 2 black & white prints
Bulk finds	-
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 2: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS : The Archaeological Evaluation Trench (Figs. 3 and 4)

- 4.1 The single evaluation trench was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 650mm (44.26mAOD) at the western end and to 580mm (44.30mAOD) at the eastern end, at which depth the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The overburden consisted of two distinct layers, which were broadly consistent in thickness along the length of the trench section (Fig. 4).
- 4.2 The uppermost layer, Context [01] was a mid-brown humic silty clay topsoil, which was a maximum of 500mm in thickness. It directly overlay Context [02], a deposit of mid-greyish brown silty clay, which was a maximum of 200mm in thickness. This in turn directly overlay the 'natural', Context [03], which was a greyish yellow silty clay, with grey and orange mottling.
- 4.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the topsoil, Context [01]. Most were post-medieval in date. No artefacts were recovered from Context [02], which appeared to be a subsoil layer at the junction of the topsoil and underlying 'natural' deposits. It may also have been the remnant of a former ploughsoil layer, but remains undated.
- 4.4 The geoarchaeological Test-Pit was excavated at the eastern end of the evaluation trench.

5.0 RESULTS: The Geoarchaeological Test-Pit (Fig. 3) by Chris Pine

- 5.1 The geoarchaeological excavation was undertaken after the archaeological evaluation survey had taken place. The test pit was located and cut through natural at a location where the evaluation trench was archaeologically sterile.
- 5.2 A single purposive test pit was located at the eastern terminus of the archaeological evaluation trench. Excavation was carried out using a c. 7.5 ton JCB excavator fitted with an approximately 1m wide toothed bucket. Machining was in less than 5cm spits. Representative test pit sections were hand trowelled prior to examination and description.
- 5.3 Description was undertaken using standard sedimentological terminology with colours being recorded using a Munsell colour chart. Arisings were examined for presence / absence of both artefacts and environmental indicators. The ground level / top of test pit was levelled relative to ordnance datum by ASE.
- 5.4 The tabulated results of the survey are presented below (Table 3): The recorded sequences may be summarised as:
- Unit 4 made ground
 - Unit 3 made ground
 - Unit 2 Brickearth silts
 - Unit 1 Possible 1st Terrace gravels [part re-deposited in upper c. 0.50m of unit]
- 5.5 Characteristics of Unit 4 [made ground] suggest a moderate degree of probably modern landscaping / levelling. The archaeological significance and palaeoenvironmental significance / potential of Unit 4 may be considered as nil to very low.
- 5.6 As a sub soil / “b” horizon to Unit 4 the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental significance / potential of unit 3 can also be considered as nil to very low.
- 5.7 Transition to natural [Top of Unit 2] is considered to have moderate to high potential. However, it is understood that investigation undertaken by ASE has recorded no significant archaeology at contact between Units 3 and 2 within the sampled area.
- 5.8 Unit 1 is interpreted as Terrace gravel deposit. The upper c. 50cms of the unit exhibit no structure, although their association with well rounded weakly bedded clasts at the base of the unit suggest they may have originally been laid down under a moderate to high energy fluvial depositional regime, the lack of structure is interpreted as suggesting they have undergone post depositional modification possible as a result of colluvial process.
- 5.9 The weak structure of bedded gravel lenses, seen in pockets at c. 1.90m below round level suggests less post depositional transformation at this depth. The clast size suggests sediments have been laid down under a moderate to high fluvial depositional regime.

Geoarchaeological Test-Pit: Ground level at +44.88m AOD

UNIT	DEPTH BGL [Bracketed depths = relative to OD]	DESCRIPTION / sediment description / interpretation
UNIT 4	0.00-0.35/0.45	<p>10YR 5/2 greyish brown silt. Granular Matrix is moderately dense firm and compact [desiccated] with pockets that are loose and friable. The matrix supports modern inclusions of sub angular to angular brick / glass / ferrous debris. The unit is lightly rooted [modern]</p> <p><i>[Disturbed re-deposited / made ground].</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.35 / 0.45contact [+44.53-44.43m OD]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----Moderately sharp horizontal contact-----</p>
UNIT 3	0.35/0.45 – 0.50	<p>10YR 5/4 yellowish brown to 10YR 5/2 brown silt to weak sandy silt. The unit is moderately to very dense firm and compact with matrix supporting sparse modern cbm [modern] and some organic debris [modern]</p> <p><i>[sub soil / modern]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.50 contact [+44.38m OD]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- sharp horizontal contact -----</p>
UNIT 2	0.50-1.20	<p>10YR 5/4 yellowish brown to 10YR 5/3 silt. Matrix is very dense firm [note excavation progressed with toothed bucket] and compact. No discernable structure. In the lower 30cm of the unit there are occasional discrete pockets of poorly sorted sub angular to occasionally well rounded flint gravels flint gravels with clast size of < 2cms.</p> <p><i>Brickearth silts. [Natural] Granular pockets re-worked / from overlying unit.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1.20 contact [+43.68m OD]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----moderately sharp horizontal contact-----</p>
UNIT 1	1.20-2.30	<p>10YR 5/6 yellowish brown medium to coarse sand supporting occasional pockets of weakly horizontally bedded sub rounded to sub angular to occasionally well rounded predominantly flint clasts up to 2cm max diameter. There is no structure apparent in finer sediment [medium / coarse sands] fraction The matrix is firm to very dense firm and compact.</p> <p><i>[Possible 1st Terrace Gravels] part re-deposited in upper c. 0.50m of unit]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">2.20 [+42.68m OD] end of test pit</p>

Table 3: The Geoarchaeological Results

THE FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds, mainly consisting of pottery, was recovered during the archaeological work at Florence Cottages. Finds were all recovered from the topsoil. A summary can be found in Table 3.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Cu.Al.	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
1	81	1178	8	140	1	2	1	2	2	168	2	4	9	538

Table 4. Quantification of the Finds

6.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen (incorporating comments by Luke Barber)

6.2.1 A total of 81 sherds were recovered from the topsoil. The earliest piece consists of a 14th-century medium sand-tempered bowl fragment with horizontal flat top rim. A hard fired sandy earthenware jug or pitcher handle was recovered as well. The piece dates to the 15th to mid 16th century.

6.2.2 All other fragments are of late 18th to early 20th century date. Included is English stoneware, representing at least three bottles and a preserve jar, all dating to the 19th to early 20th century. Yellow ware bowl fragments with internal white slip and embossed decoration of later 19th- to early 20th-century date were also recovered, as well as a piece of yellow ware with slip and mocha decoration, dating to the mid 19th to early 20th century.

6.2.3 Plain white china fragments were recovered, including a plate fragment with moulded decoration. Other white china shows blue or green transfer-printed or hand-painted pink or red decoration. A white china bowl fragment exhibits a black transfer-printed elephant below "COPELAND-SPODE" (late 19th to early 20th century). A white china serving dish rim shows brown sponged decoration and is of 19th century date. Other pieces include an overglaze polychrome hand-painted china body sherd, blue transfer-printed pearlware and a flow blue china plate fragment. An unglazed red earthenware flowerpot fragment of 19th to early 20th century date was recovered as well.

6.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

6.3.1 A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the topsoil. Half of the CBM fragments are 20th century ceramic wall tile, three white and one cream fragment. A single fragment of flanged peg tile of possible broad 12th to 16th century date was also recovered; the fragment was abraded and made of a fine soft silty fabric with very sparse coarse quartz and a fine scatter of mica and black iron rich speckling.

6.3.2 Three fragments of late medieval or early post-medieval (15th to 17th century) peg tile in an orange fabric with poorly sorted medium to very coarse quartz and medium to coarse red iron rich inclusions and sparse pale cream silt were also present in the assemblage.

6.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

6.4.1 Glass is all of late 19th to early 20th century date, apart from an amber glass beer bottle dating to the second half of the 20th century. Included are a clear glass stem from a heavy wine glass or goblet, two aqua jar rim fragments, three aqua cylindrical mineral water bottle shards and a clear glass cylindrical vessel fragment.

6.5 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

6.5.1 Context [1] produced one fragment of animal bone. The fragment has been identified as the distal end of a chicken (*Gallus gallus*) tarsometatarsus. The tarsometatarsus is spurred indicating a male animal. The fragment is in a relatively good condition with little surface weathering. There is no evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology.

6.6 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

6.6.1 Two copper-alloy objects were recovered from the topsoil. A decorative coal shovel with figural cut-out dates to the late 19th to early 20th century. Of the same date is a disc-shaped, unidentified fitting. Two plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments are of mid 18th to 19th century date. In addition, the topsoil contained a single scallop fragment.

6.7 Potential

6.7.1 The assemblage is small, late in date and unstratified. It is therefore not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

7.0 DISCUSSION : The Archaeological Evaluation Trench

- 7.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the mechanical excavation and recording of the archaeological evaluation trench. The small assemblage of artefacts recovered from the topsoil did include one sherd of medieval pottery, and possible medieval tile, but this is not in itself indicative of medieval occupation of the site. The post-medieval assemblage of domestic refuse is typical of a site of this kind, close to known post-medieval buildings.
- 7.2 Clearly there was medieval settlement along the High Street of Edenbridge, which itself follows the course of a known Roman Road. The very limited medieval material from the site hints at the prosperity of the town at this time, as does the survival of many buildings with medieval elements. No Romano-British material was recovered despite the relative proximity of the churchyard from which pottery of this date has previously been recovered. (see Section 2.0 above).
- 7.3 Arguably the current site lies too far to the east to contain deposits directly associated with medieval plots fronting onto the High Street. However, given the concentration of known archaeological sites of both Romano-British and medieval date in the town, it would be unwise to presume that any site in Edenbridge would be completely devoid of either Romano-British or medieval material.

8.0 DISCUSSION : The Geoarchaeological Test-Pit by Chris Pine

- 8.1 No significant artefacts were recorded during the geoarchaeological component of this evaluation. The presence of probable 1st terrace gravels at this location [NGR 544469 146252] and at an altitude of c. +43.75 + 42.66m. is worthy of record. Whilst recording of 1st Terrace gravels is significant the proposed foundation installation, to a depth of 1.1m, is unlikely to expose Palaeolithic artefacts.

9.0 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 Despite the negative results, the implementation of an archaeological evaluation was prudent given the archaeological potential of the area, and the geoarchaeological test pitting did result in the identification of a potentially fossiliferous deposit of River Terrace Gravel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

HCGKCC 2006. *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation on land East of Florence Cottages, High Street, Edenbridge, Kent prior to the Erection of five 2.5 storey, Three Bedroom Terraced Residential Dwellings with Eight Car Parking Spaces.* Unpub. HCGKCC Document

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The input of Adam Single, HCGKCC and the co-operation of the on-site staff from O'Brien Properties Limited are gratefully acknowledged.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	EFC09					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Florence Cottages, Edenbridge					
County, District &/or Borough	Sevenoaks District, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	Centred at NGR 544469 146252					
Geology	First Terrace River Gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3923					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. July 2009	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	O'Brien Properties Limited					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land immediately to the east of Florence Cottages, Edenbridge in July 2009. A 20m long trial trench and a 2m by 2m geoarchaeological test-pit were mechanically excavated at the site. No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were recovered. The test-pit encountered potentially significant geoarchaeological deposits, but at a depth below that of the extent of the planned foundations.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-63244

Project details

Project name	Florence Cottages, Edenbridge, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land immediately to the east of Florence Cottages, Edenbridge in July 2009. A 20m long trial trench and a 2m by 2m geoarchaeological test-pit were mechanically excavated at the site. No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were recovered. The test-pit encountered potentially significant geoarchaeological deposits, but at a depth below that of the extent of the planned foundations.
Project dates	Start: 23-07-2009 End: 23-07-2009
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	3923 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	EFC 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT SEVENOAKS EDENBRIDGE Florence Cottages

Postcode TN8 5BZ

Study area 0.07 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 44469 46252 51.1966567944 0.06790321915570 51 11 47 N
000 04 04 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 44.26m Max: 44.30m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Kent County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Jon Sygrave

Project supervisor Simon Stevens

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body O'Brien Construction Limited

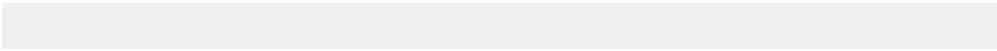
Project archives

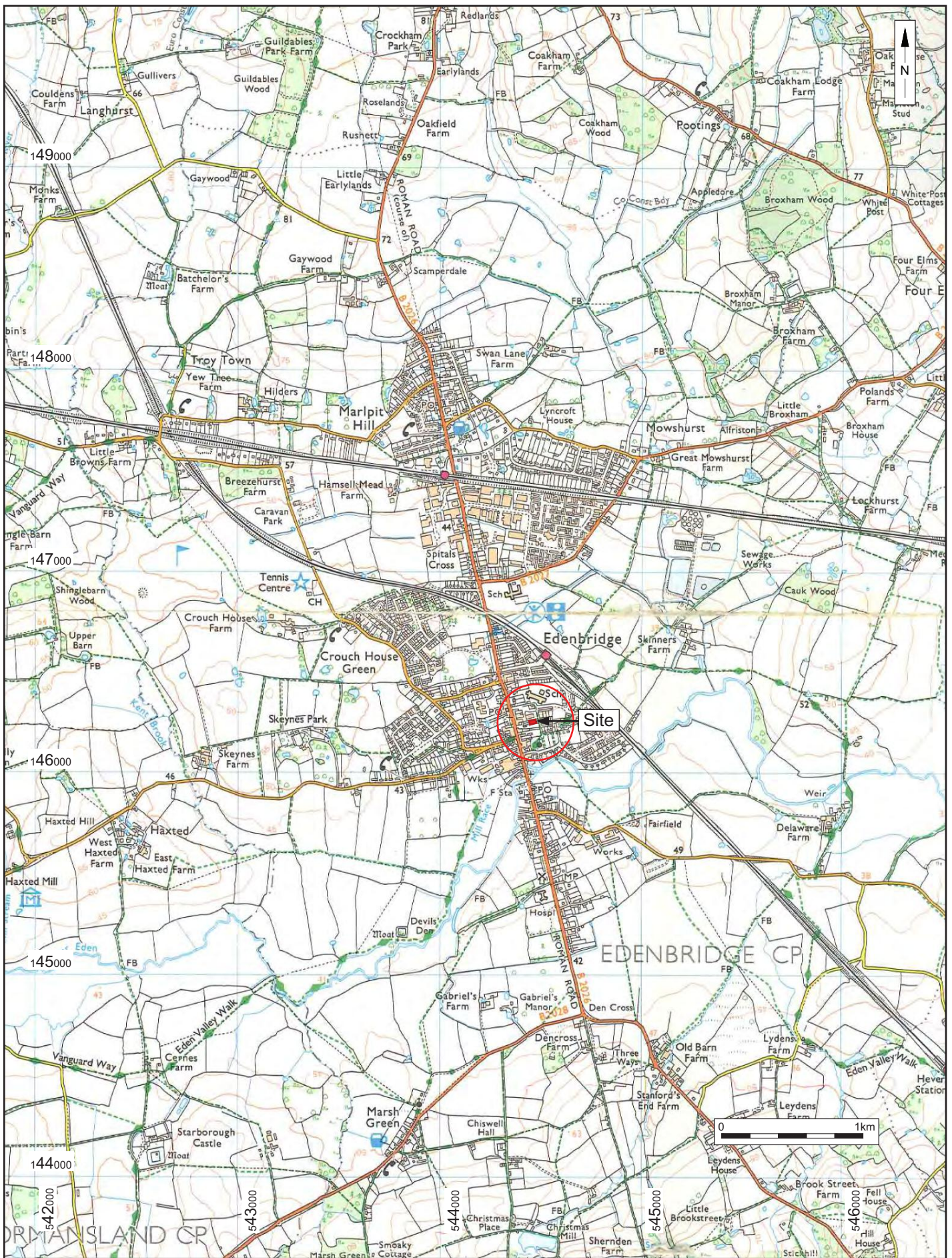
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Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Florence Cottages, Edenbridge, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2009118
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex

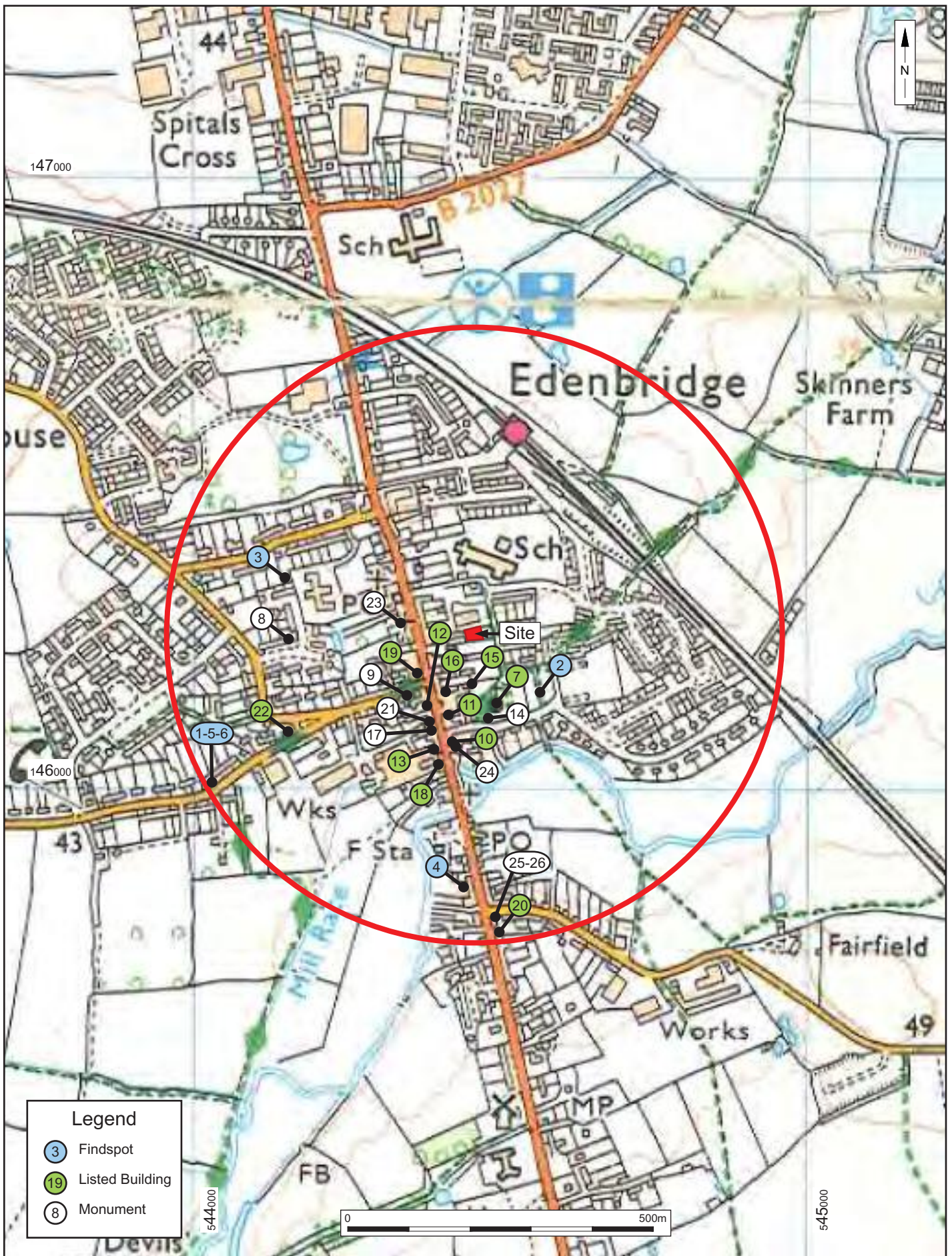
Description Standard ASE Client Report. A4-Sized with cover photograph and logos.



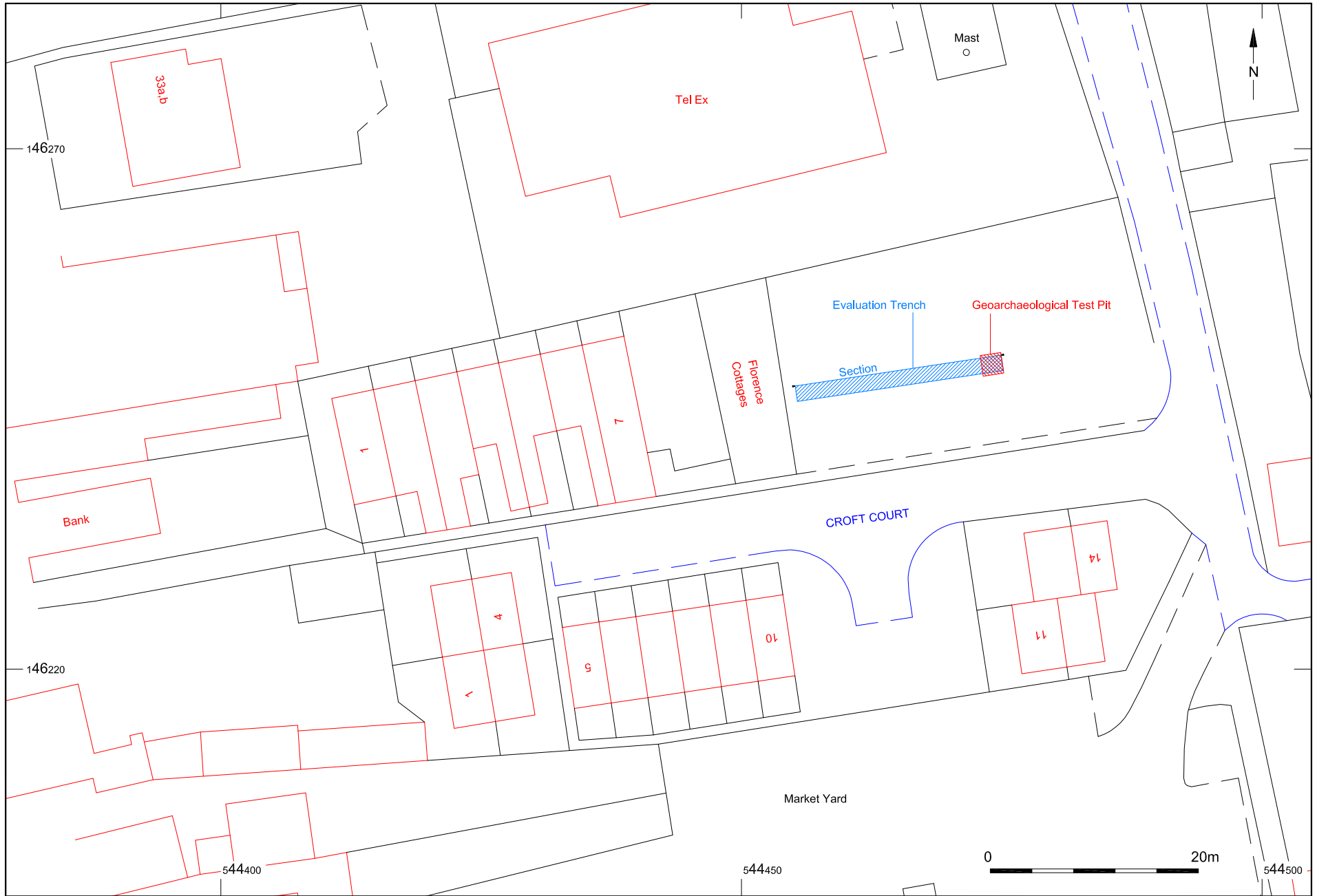


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Project Ref: 3923	August 2009	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2009118	Drawn by: DJH			

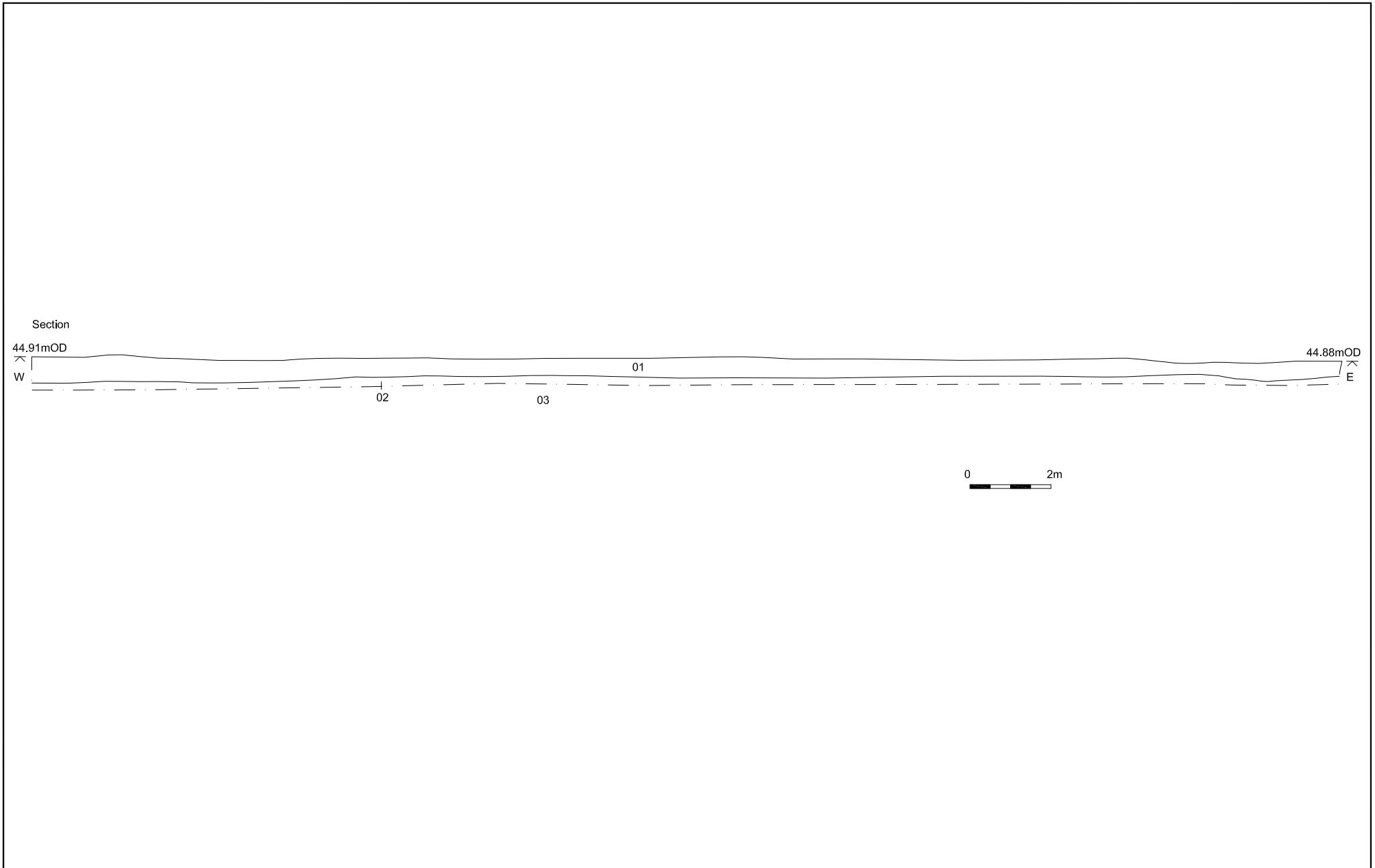
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Project Ref: 3923	August 2009	Kent Historic Environment Record Entries		
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© Archaeology South-East		Land Adjacent to Florence Cottages, Edenbridge, Kent.		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3923	August 2009	Site Plan: The Evaluation Trench and Geoarchaeological Test-Pit		
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© Archaeology South-East		Land Adjacent to Florence Cottages, Edenbridge, Kent.	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 3923	Sept 2009	Section	
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