

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land to the rear of
Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent**

**Planning Reference: SE/06/02844
NGR: 553038 154465
(TQ 53038 54465)**

**Project No. 3902
Site Code: STT 09**

**ASE Report No. 2009176
OASIS id: archaeol6-68345**



**By Kathryn Grant, MSc, AIFA
With contributions by
Gemma Ayton, Sarah Porteus and Elke Raemen**

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR: 553038 154465) on 5th and 6th November 2009 for Mansell Construction Ltd. on behalf of their client, Rockdale Housing Association Ltd.

One 20m long archaeological trial-trench was excavated in advance of a proposed redevelopment. Two sub-square post-medieval pits were encountered within the western end of the trench. In addition, a few unstratified post-medieval finds were recovered from the subsoil and made-ground covering the site. The features were cut into the natural Folkestone Beds, which were encountered between 148.58m AOD and 147.85m AOD and were sealed by the overburden, which was recorded between 0.7m and 1.15m in thickness.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by Mansell Construction Ltd. on behalf of their client, Rockdale Housing Association Ltd., to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR: TQ 53038 54465; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in a single phase of work in which one 20m long trial trench with a width of 1.5m was investigated (Figure 2).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HCGKCC) advised Sevenoaks District council that a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological works be added to any forthcoming planning consent ref SE/06/02844. The condition states 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 which has first been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.

1.2.2 Due to the archaeological potential of the site and following discussions with the County Archaeological Officer (Adam Single), an archaeological strategy was agreed in the form of evaluation by trial trench.

1.2.3 A *Specification* (HCG 2009) for the evaluation was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council. This document outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation and conformed to the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of any archaeological remains on the site and to record any such archaeological features that may be impacted by the scheme. The findings from the archaeological evaluation have been considered within this document with a view to assessing the potential impact of development upon any revealed archaeological remains.

1.3.2 The trench was located in the vicinity of a small square structure shown on the 1st edition OS map (HCG 2009). The specific aims as outlined in the Specification (HCG 2009) include:

- 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
- Assessing the impact of past development on the site's archaeological potential based on the fieldwork results and the known extent of past landscaping.
- Assessing the potential of the site to contain nationally important remains
- Establishing the degree of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site
- Establishing the degree of prehistoric and Roman activity on the site
- Contributing to the environmental, geoarchaeological and landscape history of the area

1.3.3 The evaluation set out to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 This document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on land to the rear of Stable court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, which was carried out on 5th and 6th November 2009.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Kathryn Grant (Archaeologist/Field Officer) with the assistance Rob Cole (Archaeologist/Surveyor). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site lies west of Sevenoaks High Street and around 150m northwest of St Nicholas Church. The site occupies the upper, northern terrace of landscaped gardens, set into the steeply sloping ground on the western edge of the town. The northern terrace lies some three metres above its neighbour to the south, the two being separated by a steep, unrevetted slope. The land falls sharply along the southern edge of the site, which is bounded to the north and west by modern residential development, and is visually enclosed by trees to the east. Borehole data suggests that soil may have been removed from parts of the upper terrace in the past, and deposited to the south, where the depth of made ground is at its greatest (ASE 2008).
- 2.1.2 According to the maps of the British Geological Survey (BGS 1996), the site lies on Folkestone Beds overlooking a steep slope that drops to the west.
- 2.1.3 Sevenoaks is situated in the Holmesdale vale on a well drained slope at the southern end of the Darent Valley where the river cuts through the North Downs. The High Street runs along a slight ridge of high ground formed by a spur of Folkestone Beds. This overlies a thin band of Sandgate beds above Hythe beds, all forming part of the lower greensand.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Synopsis

- 2.2.1 In 2008 a Desk Based Assessment was carried out by ASE as a means to better understanding the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs, with a view to assessing the future impacts of the proposed development. The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) was consulted for this study as a means to assessing the archaeological sites, designated areas and Listed Buildings within a 1km search radius of the centre of the site/study area. For a comprehensive account of the site's archaeological background please see the DBA (ASE 2008). A summary will be reproduced within this report.
- 2.2.2 The development lies in an area known to be rich in archaeological remains, within the core of the medieval settlement of Sevenoaks. However, there has been little archaeological work within this area. The HER search revealed twenty-eight records pertaining to sites of archaeological significance within the vicinity of the study area. These have been tabulated in the Appendix of this report and their locations have been plotted on Figures 3, 4 and 5.

2.3 Statement of Archaeological Potential

- 2.3.1 The rich historical background of the study area, in addition to the varied findspots and listed buildings, indicated that there was distinct potential for archaeological remains, particularly of medieval and post-medieval date to be

uncovered at the site.

- 2.3.2 Historic-map regression also demonstrated a relatively static landscape within the study area until the late 19th and 20th centuries, with surges in urban development occurring after the arrival of the railway and during the post-war period. Although the DBA found that no previous development had been identified within the site itself, the clear landscaping operations, associated with the creation of garden terraces may have truncated or destroyed archaeological deposits. However, recent excavations carried out by ASE in 2004 (ASE 2004) demonstrated that medieval boundary features survive 1m below the modern ground surface, and it is therefore a possibility that any further surviving features (pits, ditches, building foundations, etc.) may still survive at the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methods Employed

- 3.1.1 The evaluation work comprised one archaeological trench which was excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a mini mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket to minimise damage to deposits. The trench was positioned across the development area so as to ensure that an optimum sample of the area was investigated (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 A Risk Assessment of the fieldwork to be carried out was produced prior to any work on site.
- 3.1.3 The area was CAT scanned prior to machine excavation and all excavation proceeded with due caution. With the exception of an out-of-use land drain located in the western end of the trench no services were encountered during the archaeological works.
- 3.1.4 The trench was located and levelled using a Topcom GR3 Global Positioning System (GPS).
- 3.1.5 The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. When removed, topsoil, subsoil and made ground deposits were kept separate to ensure that they could be redeposited stratigraphically during the backfilling process for optimum reinstatement. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The trench sections were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts, which were recovered and bagged for dating and analysis.
- 3.1.6 The trench and its features were planned and sections were drawn. A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation in addition to a full black and white (monochrome) and colour (35mm transparency) SLR photographic record of all the trench and revealed features.
- 3.1.7 The trench was fully recorded on trial trench record sheets and ASE context sheets. Each deposit uncovered during the archaeological trial-trenching was assigned its own unique context number system prefixed with the trench number.
- 3.1.8 At the end of the first day, the trench was clearly fenced-off using blue mesh fencing to warn members of the public of the deep excavations.
- 3.1.9 On the completion of all excavation and recording, the County Archaeologist, Adam Single (KCC) was informed. Permission was obtained to backfill the trench on Friday 6th November 2009.

3.2 The Project Archive

3.2.1 The project archive is currently held at offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below for reference in this report (Table 1).

3.2.2

Number of Trenches	1
Number of Contexts	8
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1 plan and section sheet
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	3 on b&w film, 3 on colour film & 15 digital colour photographs
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	None

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 6)

4.1.1 Trench 1, measuring 20m in length with a width of 1.8m, was positioned centrally across the croquet lawn to the rear of Stable Court.

4.1.2 Eight contexts were revealed within this trench. These have been summarised in 4.3.

4.1.3 Two features were uncovered within the trench: 1/005 and 1/007.

4.1.4 This trench revealed undulating natural geology which was deepest at 1.15m (147.85m AOD) in the middle of the trench and gradually sloped upwards at each end to 0.7m (148.36m AOD) in the east and 0.5m in the west (148.58m AOD).

4.1.5

Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (mm)	Height m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	50-100	East 148.96 West 149.03
1/002	Deposit	Made ground	180-600	East 148.86 West 148.93
1/003	Deposit	Subsoil	150-750	East 148.56 West N/A
1/004	Deposit	Natural	-	East 148.36 West 148.58
1/005	Cut	Square pit cut	-	148.5
1/006	Fill	Fill of 1/005	112	-
1/007	Cut	Rectangular pit cut	-	148.5
1/008	Fill	Fill of 1/007	250	-

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 1

4.2 Summary of Contexts

4.2.1 Natural stratum [004] comprised light yellowish-orange silty-sand Folkestone Beds. Natural geology was overlain by mid to dark grey brown silty clay subsoil [003] which had been terraced in parts and levelled with firm light yellowish grey-brown fine sandy silt made ground [002]. Sealing the overburden was a very thin layer of dark grey-brown silty topsoil [001] and turf. Post-medieval finds comprising ceramic building material (CBM), clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments and potsherds were recovered from both the subsoil and made ground deposits. A modern land drain cut through the natural strata on an east-west alignment at the western end of the trench at a depth of 0.7m.

4.2.2 Pit [005], measuring 0.5m² with a depth of 0.12m, was square in plan with slightly rounded corners and had a steep sided profile with a slightly concave base. This pit was filled with light grey-brown silty clay [006] which contained

rare charcoal flecks, post-medieval CBM and glass sherds.

- 4.2.3 Pit [007], measuring 0.75m (NE-SW) by 0.55m (NW-SE) with a depth of 0.25m, was rectangular in plan slightly rounded corners and had near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. This pit was filled with light grey-brown soft silty clay [008] with patches of redeposited natural orange clay, rare charcoal flecks, post-medieval CBM and an animal bone fragment.
- 4.2.4 Both of the pits were recorded in the western end of the trench at a depth of 0.62m below current ground surface at 148.50m AOD.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small finds assemblage, mainly consisting of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during the archaeological work. An overview can be found in Table 2.

5.1.1

Context	Pot	Wt(g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
1/002	1	36	3	120			1	24		
1/003	1	6	3	46					1	4
1/006			3	44			1	6		
1/008			3	296	1	12				

Table 2: Quantification of the Finds

5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 Only two fragments of pottery were recovered. A glazed red earthenware bowl fragment, dating to the mid 18th to 19th century, was recovered from [1/002]. Context [1/003] contained an unglazed red earthenware flowerpot fragment of 19th- to early 20th-century date.

5.3 The Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of 12 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and a single stone fragment weighing 504g were recovered from site, the material is of post-medieval date with a residual late medieval to early post-medieval brick fragment. Peg tile fragments in a fine orange under-fired fabric (T3) with sparse fine calcareous inclusions and moderate very fine quartz inclusions were recovered from [1/008] and are of probable 17th or 18th century date. Context [1/008] also contained a fragment of peg tile in a poorly mixed sandy fabric with fine calcareous speckling (T1) of 17th to 19th century date. An abraded red brick fragment of probable 15th to 17th century date, 50mm thick in a sandy fabric with sparse red iron rich inclusions (B1), was also present in context [1/008]. Peg tile of 17th or 18th century date in fabric T3 was also recovered from context [1/002] along with a totally vitrified peg tile fragment of unknown date. Context [1/006] contained a fragment of 17th to 19th century peg tile in fabric T1 and an undated brick fragment in fabric B1. Context [1/003] contained a fragment of pale orange peg tile with abundant cream silt marbling (T2) of 17th to 19th century date and an undated fragment of abraded brick in an under fired soft fabric with small to very coarse red iron rich silt pellets. An angular fragment of pink coloured granite was also recovered from [1/003] and is of unknown form.

5.4 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 5.4.1 One fragment of animal bone was recovered from context [1/008]. The bone is cattle-sized and forms part of the vertebral articulation. A lateral chop mark has been recorded on the fragment. There is no evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology on the bone.

5.5 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Two green glass wine bottle body sherds were recovered during the evaluation. A piece from the made ground [1/002] dates to the mid 19th- to mid 20th-century. Context [1/006] contained a fragment of mid 18th- to 19th-century date. In addition, a plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment of mid 17th-century date was recovered from [1/003].

5.6 Potential

- 5.6.1 The assemblage is too small to be of any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 A reminder of the specific research objectives of the project as outlined in the Specification (HCG 2009) is set out below:
- 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
 - Assessing the impact of past development on the site's archaeological potential based on the fieldwork results and the known extent of past landscaping.
 - Assessing the potential of the site to contain nationally important remains
 - Establishing the degree of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site
 - Establishing the degree of prehistoric and Roman activity on the site
 - Contributing to the environmental, geoarchaeological and landscape history of the area
- 6.2 The character of the overburden found in Trench 1 suggests that there has been substantial landscaping in the area, with removal/redistribution and subsequent importation of material to level the site in the recent past. This importation/redistribution of material has led to a considerable depth of overburden above the surface of the natural geology, and hence above the surviving archaeological deposits. The depth of overburden within Trench 1 was between 0.5m and 1.15m.
- 6.3 The archaeological evaluation revealed that archaeological features do survive the terracing and landscaping which the site has undergone. The presence of two pits [1/005] and [1/007] demonstrates the potential for surviving archaeological features cut into the natural geology and sealed by buried subsoil [002]. Given this potential, if further archaeology was present in the area of Trench 1 it may have survived more recent landscaping. However, the extent of landscaping and terracing work to the south of this trench where there is a steep descent in the natural hill suggests that any surviving archaeology will be deeper with a substantial covering of modern overburden.
- 6.4 Pits [1/005] and [1/007] have both been dated to the post-medieval period by artefactual dating and therefore demonstrate the potential for activity from this period. There was, however, no indication of the small square structure shown on the 1st edition OS map, although there is the possibility that some of the post-medieval finds recovered may be associated with it.
- 6.5 Since no earlier archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation there is perhaps less potential for features of earlier periods at the proposed site.

REFERENCES

ASE 2004 An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at The Rear of 63-65 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. Unpublished ASE Report: 1785.

ASE 2007 An Archaeological Evaluation at Rectory Farm, Rectory Lane, Sevenoaks. Unpublished ASE Report: 3145.

ASE 2008. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Summerbank, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks. ASE unpublished report. Project No. 3462

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Neil Newcombe (Design Manager) of Mansell Construction Ltd. for commissioning the work and Adam Single of KCC for his guidance throughout the project. The author would also like to thank the staff at Rockdale Housing Association Ltd. and the residents of Stable Court for their cooperation during the archaeological work.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	STT 09					
Identification Name and Address	Land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks					
County, District &/or Borough	Sevenoaks District, Kent					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	553038 154465 (TQ 53038 54465)					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	3902					
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. 05/11/09 - 06/11/09	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mansell Construction Ltd/ Rockdale Housing Association Ltd.					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Kathy Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM 2 Pits & Unstrat.Finds	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR: 553038 154465) on 5th and 6th November 2009 for Mansell Construction Ltd. on behalf of their client, Rockdale Housing Association Ltd.</i></p> <p><i>One 20m long archaeological trial-trench was excavated in advance of a proposed redevelopment. Two sub-square post-medieval pits were encountered within the western end of the trench. In addition, a few unstratified post-medieval finds were recovered from the subsoil and made-ground covering the site. The features were cut into the natural Folkestone Beds, which were encountered between 148.58m AOD and 147.85m AOD and were sealed by the overburden, which was recorded between 0.7m and 1.15m in thickness.</i></p>						

Oasis Form**OASIS ID: archaeo16-68345****Project details**

Project name	Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East on land to the rear of Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR: 553038 154465) on 5th and 6th November 2009 for Mansell Construction Ltd. on behalf of their client, Rockdale Housing Association Ltd.</p> <p>One 20m long archaeological trial-trench was excavated in advance of a proposed redevelopment. Two sub-square post-medieval pits were encountered within the western end of the trench. In addition, a few unstratified post-medieval finds were recovered from the subsoil and made-ground covering the site. The features were cut into the natural Folkestone Beds, which were encountered between 148.58m AOD and 147.85m AOD and were sealed by the overburden, which was recorded between 0.7m and 1.15m in thickness..</p>
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2009 End: 06-11-2009
Any associated project reference codes	STT 09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SE/06/02844 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS SEVENOAKS Stable Court, Rockdale Road, Sevenoaks
Postcode	TN13 2
Site coordinates	TQ 53038 54465 51.2682245794 0.193973637617 51 16 05 N 000 11 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 147.85m Max: 148.58m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Kathryn Grant

Entered by Kathryn Grant (kathryn.grant@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 27 November 2009

Appendix 1 - Summary Table of Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings (refer to Fig. 7)

Site No.	SMR/NMR/ LB No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
1	TQ 55 SW 5 MKE 419 NATINV- 409847	53 54	Gold stater of Tasciovanus, found near Sevenoaks at unknown date.	Iron Age
2	TQ 55 SW 6 MKE 420 NATINV- 409848	531 546	Brass coin of Valens (AD364-376) found in Buckhurst Avenue at unknown date.	Roman
3	TQ 55 SW 32	5308 5457	Medieval town. Remains of the medieval street plan survive in the area of the High Street and London Road, and the probable locations of the pre- and post- AD 1200 markets have been identified (see Fig. 10).	Medieval
4	TQ 55 SW 1 172208 NATINV- 409837	53117 54311	The Parish Church of St Nicholas. Church. Mainly perpendicular. The North aisle is part of the 13 th century church, although excavations in 1993 located an earlier, 11 th century structure (Webber and Boyle 1994). Pulpit dated 1636. <i>Grade II* Listed Buildings.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
5	172204 172205 172206 NATINV- 409859	5312 5422	Nos 13, 15 & 17 High Street. Originally an inn, but now divided into 3 houses. 16 th century or earlier, timber-framed structure. <i>Grade II* Listed Buildings.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
6	172215	53142 54425	Nos 31-37 High Street. 16 th century framed structure with early 19 th century elevation. No 37 stands on the corner of Six Bells Lane. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
7	172218	53075 54543	Nos 63 and 65 High Street. Probably a 16 th century framed structure. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
8	TQ 55 SW 2 172227	5395 5420	Knole House. Seat of Lord Sackville. Late 15 th century and Jacobean. Built by Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury. <i>Grade I Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
9	TQ 55 SW 4/82 172228	53827 54067	Stone garden walls adjoining Knole. <i>Grade I Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
10	-	54 54	Knole Park. Medieval deer park and woodland of 400ha, with walled gardens of 11ha. 16 th -20 th century. <i>Grade I Registered Park and Garden (Ref 1088)</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
11	172173 NATINV- 409857	53207 54098	Sevenoaks School. Forms part of a group of buildings with the Almshouses (see below). Buildings date from the early 18 th century, designed by Lord Burlington, but the endowment and foundation of the School and Almshouses date from 1432. Symmetrical layout with central school block, courtyard in front, flanked by Almshouse wings bordering the street. The 2 almshouse wings are connected in front of the courtyard by a low screen wall surmounted by cast iron railings with central gateway (gates removed). <i>Grade II* Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Site No.	SMR/NMR/ LB No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
12	172175 NAT/INV- 887189	53146 54151	Almshouses, consisting of 2 buildings of similar design bordering the High Street on either side of the central school courtyard. <i>Grade II* Listed Building.</i>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
13	-	5304 5453	Remains of a linear, E-W aligned ditch, identified in 2004, during trial trench evaluation to the rear of 63-65 High Street. Fragments of 13 th century pottery were recovered from the ditch fill. Probably represents a property or field boundary (ASE 2004).	Medieval
14	TQ 55 SW 21 MKE 434 NAT/INV- 409864	5316 5429	Possible 16 th century, brick-lined well, approximately 1m in diameter, recorded on corner of High Street and Knole Lane, outside Sevenoaks School.	Medieval
15	TQ 55 SW 41 Mke 20988	52919 54746	A 19 th century brick-lined and domed well, identified in 2006 during a watching brief at land to the rear of 49 London Road. Measured 1.2m in diameter and more than 2m deep.	Post-Medieval
16	TQ 55 SW 42 Mke 21015	52952 54796	A second 19 th century brick-lined and domed well, identified in 2006 during a watching brief at land to the rear of 46-52 London Road. Measured 1.8m in diameter and 3.5m deep.	Post-Medieval
17	Mke 39281	5301 5475	During WWII, Sevenoaks was classed as a Category 'B' nodal point, located within Eastern Command. As such, the town formed part of a network of defences during the early 1940s, designed to hinder the advance of an enemy invasion force. <i>DoB S0009206.</i>	Post-Medieval
18	172216	53120 54463	Nos 43 and 45 High Street. Early 19 th century. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
19	172217	53089 54521	Nos 57 and 59 High Street. 18 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
20	172265	53130 54435	Nos 1 and 2 Six Bells Lane. Pair 18 th century cottages. <i>Grade II Listed Buildings.</i>	Post-Medieval
21	172266	53123 54435	No. 3 Six Bells Lane. 18 th century cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
22	172267	53123 54431	No. 4 Six Bells Lane. 18 th century cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
23	172268	53115 54427	No. 8 Six Bells Lane. 18 th century cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
24	172269	53098 54421	Nos 10 and 11 Six Bells Lane. Pair 18 th century cottages. <i>Grade II Listed Buildings.</i>	Post-Medieval
25	172270	53086 54423	Nos 12-16 Six Bells Lane, including gas lamp bracket and lantern. Early 19 th century. <i>Grade II Listed Buildings.</i>	Post-Medieval
26	-	5311 5444	Upper High Street Gardens. Designed to symbolise the Garden of Eden, the garden was donated to the public in 1949. <i>Grade 3 Kent Gardens Compendium (Ref 319).</i>	Post-Medieval

Site No.	SMR/NMR/ LB No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
27	172277	52570 55184	Emily Jackson Hospital (originally called the Children's Hip Hospital). Former hospital, designed in 1901 by Sir Thomas Jackson (1835-1924) for his sister Emily who devoted her life to working with children crippled by Tuberculosis and wanted a purpose-built hospital for them. Built in William and Mary style to an Edwardian butterfly plan which is very unusual for a hospital. Some c1930 and later extensions. <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i>	Post-Medieval
28	-	5303 5428	18 th -19 th century wall footings and a large Post-medieval pit identified during archaeological evaluation at Rectory Farm, Rectory Lane, in 2007 (ASE 2007).	Post- Medieval



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Project Ref: 3902	Nov 2009	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2009176	Drawn by: HLF		

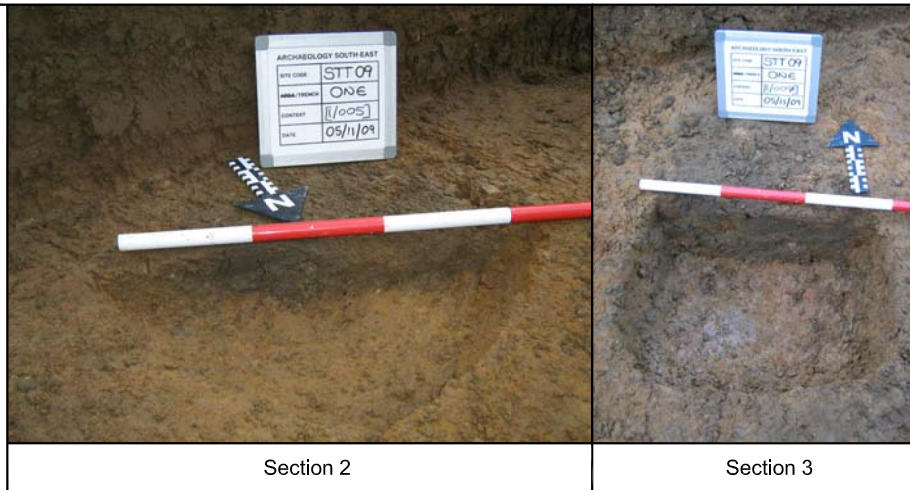
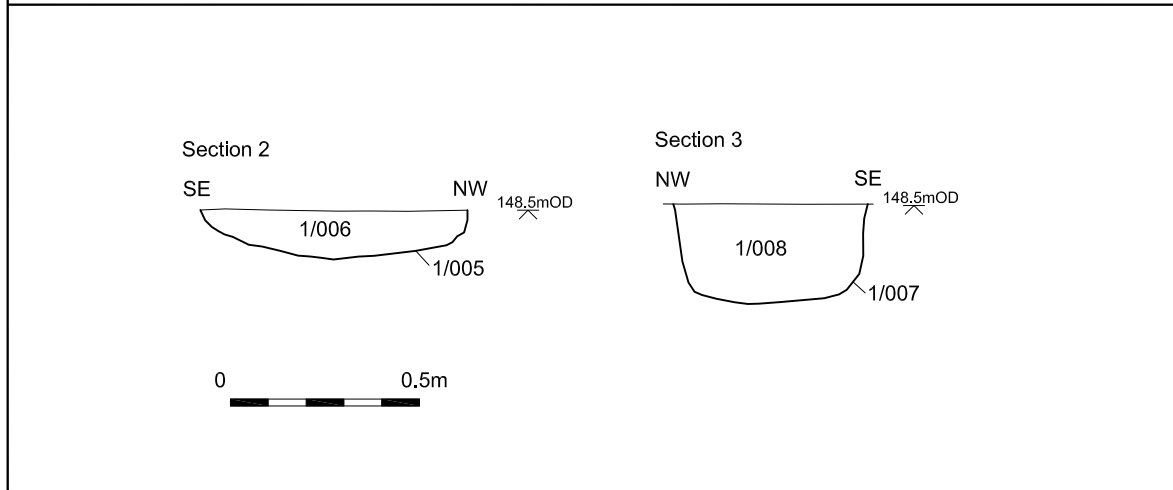
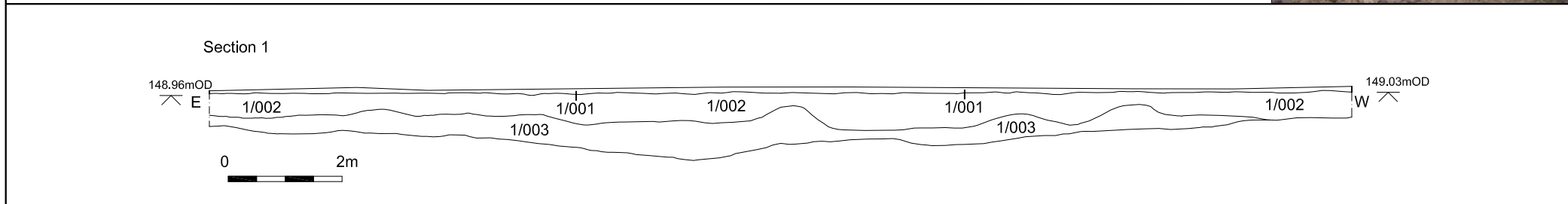
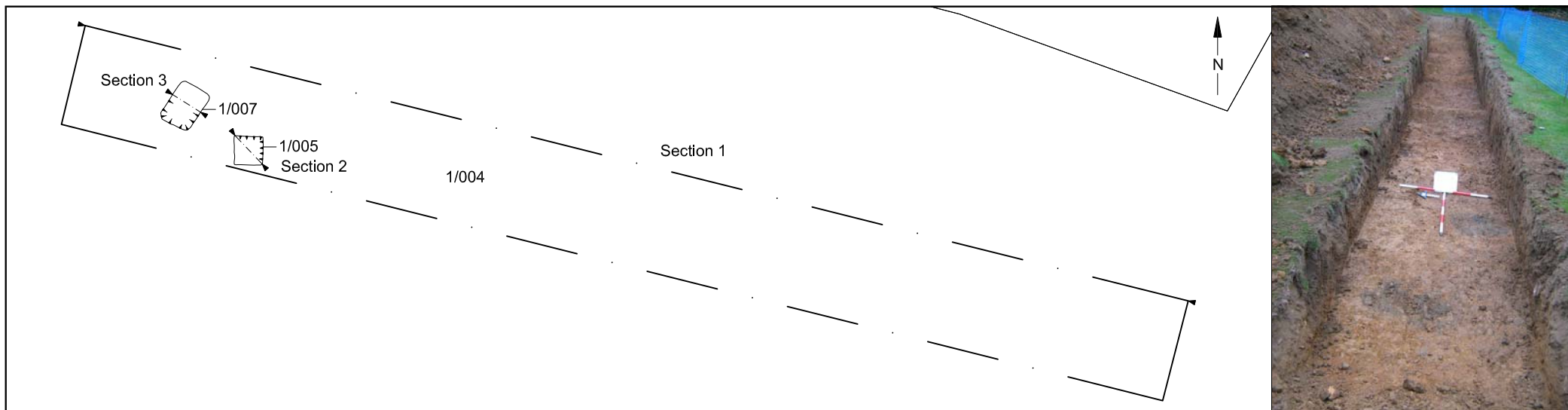
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Project Ref: 3902	Nov 2009	Trench 1 plan and sections	
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