

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Marlpit House and the Chase, Edenbridge**

Planning Refs: SE/08/0162 and APP/G2245/A/08/2081200

NGR 544092 147627

**Project No. 4038
Site Code: MPH10**

**ASE Report No. 2010090
OASIS id: archaeol6-79115**

**Alice Thorne
With contributions by
Luke Barber, Sarah Porteus and Elke Raemen**

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Abstract

Archaeology South East was commissioned by Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation on land at Marlpit House and the Chase, Edenbridge, Kent.

A total of six trenches totalling 100m of trenching were excavated across the site. No indication of the Roman London to Lewes way was observed. The majority of activity on the site was found to derive from the late post-medieval or modern periods and is thought to relate to drainage and landscaping activity within the grounds of Marlpit House. In addition a probable post-medieval marl pit was identified.

Natural geology, Weald Clay, varied from 58.02m OD in the north of the site to 59.19m OD in the south-central part of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake an evaluation on land at Marlpit House and The Chase, Main Road in Edenbridge, Kent. The site is situated to the north of Edenbridge town centre, just north of Edenbridge Station (NGR 544092 147627; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the maps of the British Geological Survey, the site is situated on Weald Clay at around 60m OD, near the summit of Marlpit Hill which looks south onto the Eden Valley below.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application has been submitted to Sevenoaks District Council for the demolition of Marlpit House and its outbuildings and the erection of 8 semi-detached and 3 terraced houses. The Chase is planned for refurbishment with new access and parking areas. The application (ref: SE/08/0162) was initially refused by Sevenoaks District but subsequently allowed on appeal by the Planning Inspectorate (ref: APP/G2245/A/08/2081200).

1.3.2 The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HCGKCC) had advised Sevenoaks District Council that a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological works be added to planning ref SE/08/0162:

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.

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

1.3.3 A specification outlining the scope of this work was subsequently prepared by the HCGKCC (KCC 2009). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and with the relevant Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance papers (IfA 2008).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The specific aims of the evaluation included:

- 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 quarrying.
- 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

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of archaeological evaluation works on the site. The work was undertaken between the 2nd to the 4th of June 2010 by Alice Thorne (Senior Archaeologist), Rob Cole (Surveyor), and Ben Sharp (Assistant Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information has been provided by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council and is duly acknowledged. The application site lies alongside Main Road which follows the route of the Roman road from London to the iron working areas of The Weald and the south coast. Mesolithic tools have been found a kilometre west and a handful of medieval and post-medieval features are recorded closer by on the Kent SMR. The site appears to have been largely undeveloped and used as gardens in the modern era although excavations for a swimming pool have been undertaken recently in the centre of the site. Historic mapping reveals ponds nearby which may be the remains of former marl pits.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 6 trial trenches under archaeological supervision.

3.2 A service search was provided by Rydon Homes Ltd which demonstrated the presence of a live sewer crossing the southern part of the garden on a north-east to south-west axis. As a result, some alterations to the planned layout of the trenches were required (Figure 2).

3.3 Each trench was scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation. A live electricity service crossing the centre of the garden required the shortening of trench 4 by 3.5 meters.

3.4 The open trenches were hand cleaned and inspected regularly for features.

3.5 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded using visual inspection. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales on plastic drafting film.

3.6 A photographic record was made.

3.7 Trenches were backfilled and compacted by machine but no further reinstatement was undertaken.

Number of Contexts	41
No. of files	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	n/a
Photographs	22 digital images
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	1
Environmental flots/residue	n/a

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 – 8)

4.1 Natural Geology

4.1.1 The natural geology (Weald Clay) comprised a compact, mid orangish brown slightly silty clay, with frequent laminar plates of nodular/shelly ironstone. This ranged from 58.02m OD in the north of the site (Trench 5) to 59.19m OD in the centre and south of the site (Trench 3).

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: max 0.30m

Orientation: Northeast-southwest

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	59.40m
1/002	Cut	Culvert cut	1.8m	0.40m	0.30m	58.92m
1/003	Structure	Culvert	1.8m	0.40m	0.30m	58.92m
1/004	Fill	Culvert Fill	1.80m	0.09m	0.30m	58.92m
1/005	Fill	Culvert silting	1.80m	0.17m	0.25m	-
1/006	Cut	Possible linear	1.80m	0.90m	0.10m	58.79
1/007	Fill	Possible linear Fill	1.80m	0.90m	0.10m	58.79
1/008	Deposit	Weald Clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	59.18

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 1

4.2.2 Summary

The natural Weald Clay (1/008) was encountered between 59.06m and 59.18m OD.

Within the eastern part of the trench, an 18th to 19th century brick culvert was identified (1/003). This structure had a north to south orientation, and comprised four courses of un-mortared brick set on bed, with a fifth and upper course set perpendicular to the lower courses forming a cap to the drain (Figure 3, section 3). This feature had been cut into the underlying Weald Clay and was filled by a compact silting infill (1/005), completely blocking the drain.

In the centre west of the trench an irregular feature was identified, comprising a roughly linear feature of 0.90m in width by 0.10m in depth extending from the southern baulk, broadening to 3.50m wide across the trench before the northern baulk. A slot dug across the feature identified a rough concave profile (1/006), filled by a compact mid orangish brown silty clay matrix with frequent pebbles, subangular fragments of flint, 18th to 19th century fragments of CBM, and fragments of a Wealden earthenware jar of early/mid 18th- to 19th- century date (1/007) (Figure 3; section 2). This feature is thought to represent a shallow gully or worn hollow at the edge of a late post-medieval levelling spread, the fill of which is likely to represent the same depositional

process as context 2/007.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 Length: 15.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: max 0.60m

Orientation: Northeast-southwest

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	59.41m
2/002	Cut	Culvert cut	1.8m	0.40m	0.16m	59.11m
2/003	Structure	Culvert	1.8m	0.40m	0.30m	59.11m
2/004	Fill	Culvert Fill	1.80m	0.08m	0.16m	59.11m
2/005	Fill	Culvert silting	1.80m	0.16m	0.25m	-
2/006	Deposit	Possible yard surface	16.5m	Tr.	0.10m	59.21m
2/007	Deposit	Deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.30m	58.11m
2/008	Deposit	Weald Clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	58.84m

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 2

4.3.2 Summary

The natural Weald Clay (2/008) was encountered between 58.84m and 58.73m OD.

Within the centre of the trench, an 18th to 19th century brick culvert was identified (2/003) (Figure 4, Section 5). This structure had a north-west to south-east orientation, and had a very similar construction as structure (1/003) to the south. It comprised four courses of un-mortared red brick set on bed, with a fifth and upper course set perpendicular to the lower courses forming the cap to the drain. The cut for this culvert was extremely indistinct, but was thought to cut through deposit (2/007).

Deposit 2/006 comprised a firm light greyish brown silt matrix, containing very frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional sub-angular flint nodules and occasional fragments of 18th to 19th century brick and tile. This deposit is thought to represent a rough gravel yard surface, and overlay the surface of culvert (2/003).

Below this (2/007) comprised a mid greyish-brown silty clay matrix, containing frequent fragments of 18th to 19th brick, and occasional pockets of ash. This layer is thought to represent a garden levelling deposit, likely to be related to fill 1/007 to the south.

4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

4.4.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: max 0.79m

Orientation: Northeast-southwest

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	59.63
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil/Interface layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	59.43
3/003	Deposit	Weald Clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	59.19
3/004	Fill	Fill of 3/012	12.50m	Tr.	0.65m	59.20
3/005	Context Void		-	-	-	
3/006	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 3/007	3.5m	1.0m	0.17m	58.83
3/007	Cut	Cut of ditch	3.5m	1.36m	0.17m	58.83
3/008	Fill	lower fill of ditch 3/007	3.5m	1.36m	0.17m	58.83
3/009	Cut	Culvert Cut	1.00m	0.80m	0.05m	59.00
3/010	Fill	Fill of Culvert	1.00m	0.80m	0.05m	59.00
3/011	Structure	Culvert	1.00m	0.80m	0.05m	59.00
3/012	Cut	Modern Landscaping cut	12.50m	Tr.	0.65m	59.20

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 3

4.4.2 Summary

Weald Clay (3/003) was encountered between 59.19m and 58.74m OD.

Within the centre of the trench a northeast to southwest orientated linear was observed (3/007) (Figure 5; Section 7). This comprised an ephemeral and irregular cut, measuring 1.36m wide by 0.17m deep with an irregular concave profile. Two fills were observed, the lower comprising a friable light orangish yellow silty clay silting deposit (3/008) and the upper a firm light greyish yellow silty clay containing occasional flint pebbles and a small fragment of 18th to 19th century brick (3/006). This feature may represent a shallow ditch; however, the ephemeral and irregular cut may suggest an area of ground disturbance or intrusion resulting from garden landscaping.

A heavily truncated brick culvert (3/011) was also identified in trench 3, orientated upon a similar alignment to structure (2/003). However, structure (3/011) was much less well preserved, and comprised the heavily truncated remains of two courses of red brick, with small patches of a sandy lime mortar surviving on the southern edge of the structure. This feature is thought to represent the end of the culvert noted in trench 2, although a sample of brick from this structure was of a different fabric type. The structure had been truncated by cut (3/012) (Fig 5, Section 6). A medieval to post-medieval iron horseshoe (RF1) was recovered from the fill (3/010) of the culvert.

At the western end of the trench, (3/012) represented a large and irregular

cut, increasing in depth towards the south-western end of the trench to a maximum depth of 0.65m. It was filled by (3/004), a friable mid greyish brown silty clay containing brick, sandstone and mortar rubble and occasional chalk fragments. This feature is thought to represent an area of modern intrusion/landscaping within the grounds of Marlpit House (Fig 5; Section 6).

4.5 Trench 4 (Figure 6)

4.5.1 Length: 15.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: max 1.20m

Orientation: Northwest-southeast

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m	59.24
4/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m	59.02
4/003	Deposit	Brick dump	-	0.50m	0.20m	58.42
4/004	Deposit	Buried Soil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	58.22
4/005	Deposit	Weald Clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	58.16m

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 4

4.5.2 Summary

The natural Weald Clay (4/005) was encountered between 58.11m and 58.16m OD.

A sequence (Figure 6; Section 8) of made ground and buried soil layers were observed within this trench. Deposit (4/001) comprised a mid brown clayey silt topsoil, which overlay a mixed yellowish – grey silty clay containing frequent fragments of charcoal, CBM and mixed modern plastic (4/002). In the far north-western corner of the trench a small dump of light grey sandy silt containing brick and mortar was observed (4/003). This overlay a homogenous mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt, with few inclusions, which is thought to represent a buried topsoil layer (4/004). This deposit overlay the natural Weald Clay (4/005).

4.6 Trench 5 (Figure 7)

4.6.1 Length: 11.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: max 1.50m

Orientation: Northeast-southwest

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	59.15
5/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.80m	58.95
5/003	Deposit	Refuse dump	10m	- Tr.	0.50m	58.55
5/004	Deposit	Layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m	58.45
5/005	Deposit	Weald Clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	58.02

Table 6: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 5

4.6.2 Summary

The natural Weald Clay (5/005) was encountered at 58.02mOD.

A sequence of made ground and buried soil layers were observed within this trench, indicating a similar sequence of deposition as that observed in trench 4. Context (5/001) comprised a mid brown clayey silt topsoil, which overlay a very mixed mid brown silty clay containing frequent fragments of charcoal, concrete, CBM, window glass and modern plastic (5/002). Below this a thick layer of dark greyish brown silt (5/003), containing charcoal fragments, slate, glass, iron and ashy waste was observed. This deposit contained a late moulded yellow ware mixing bowl, blue transfer-printed vessel and two sherds of porcelain, thought to be of a mid 19th- to early 20th- century date. This overlay a mottled light brownish yellow fine silty clay (5/004), containing occasional brick and tile, and a fragment of 18th to 19th century clay tobacco pipe. This overlay the natural Weald Clay (5/005).

4.7 Trench 6 (Figure 8)

4.7.1 Length: 15.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: max 0.60m

Orientation: East-West

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.46- 0.37m	59.62
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	59.25
6/003	Deposit	Weald Clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	59.17

Table 7: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 6

4.7.2 Summary

The natural Weald Clay (6/003) was encountered at between 59.17 and 59.62m OD.

Within this trench a 0.37 to 0.46m thick layer of garden soil (6/001) overlay a thin subsoil deposit (6/002).

No archaeology was observed within this trench.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. The majority consist of ceramic building material (CBM). An overview can be found in Table 8. In addition to these bulk finds, a horseshoe was assigned a registered finds number (RF <1>; wt 250g).

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
1/003			1	2486		
1/007	6	282	2	64		
2/003			2	5030		
2/006			8	366		
2/007			4	1100		
3/006			1	6		
3/011			1	2584		
4/004			3	188		
5/003	4	168				
5/004			3	620	1	<2
Total	10	450	25	12444	1	<2

Table 8: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery from just two contexts. Context (1/007) produced six fresh conjoining sherds from the base of an internally glazed jar in a buff Wealden earthenware containing some iron oxide inclusions. The vessel is likely to be of early/mid 18th- to 19th- century date.

Context (5/003) produced four sherds from three different vessels. These include a late moulded yellow ware mixing bowl with internal white slip, a small fragment from a blue transfer-printed vessel and two sherds from a plain white English porcelain plate. A mid 19th- to early 20th- century date is probable.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

A total of 25 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 12400g was recovered from nine contexts. The material is all of post-medieval 18th to 19th century date with a small quantity of undated material. Four complete brick samples were collected, all bricks were unfrogged with sharp arises and likely to be of 18th to 19th century date. The bricks from contexts (1/003) and (2/003) are all in fabric B1 and the brick from (3/011) is in fabric T4. The bricks are all of fairly uniform dimensions, averaging 226 by 111 by 653mm. A summary of the fabric types by context is given in Table 9.

Fabric	Description	Forms	Contexts
T1	Orangish red fabric with abundant calcareous speckles and sparse medium quartz	Peg tile	5/004
T2	poorly mixed orangish red fabric with abundant calcareous speckles and sparse medium quartz	Peg tile	5/004
T3	fine sandy orange fabric with sparse fine quartz	Peg tile	5/004
T4	Orange fabric with cream silt streaks and sparse black iron rich inclusions	Peg tile, brick	2/006, 2/007, 3/001
B1	Orangish red fabric with fine cream silt bands and moderate coarse black iron rich inclusions and sparse fine to medium quartz	Brick	1/003, 1/007, 2/003, 3/006, 4/004
V	Vitrified	Peg tile, brick	1/007, 2/007

Table 9: CBM fabrics with context and form

Samples of the fabric types have been retained with the archive. No further work is required.

5.4 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

A clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment was recovered from (5/004). The piece is plain and of mid 18th- to 19th-century date. In addition, a complete iron horseshoe (RF <1>) was recovered from (3/010). The piece is of medieval to early post-medieval date (13th century onwards) and retains one calkin and one feathered heel.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Prehistoric to Roman Period

- 6.1.1 No prehistoric evidence was identified in the evaluation.
- 6.1.2 Although located close to the line of the Roman London to Lewes way as defined by Margary (Margary, 1965, 124) no indication of the road was observed in trench 6, and no Roman period finds were recovered from the site.

6.2 Medieval to Post Medieval Period

- 6.2.1 With the exception of a medieval horse shoe, found within the line of the 18th to 19th century culvert in trench 3, the remainder of the activity on site appears to be confined to the late post medieval period. The culverts and levelling deposits found within trenches 1, 2 and 3 are thought to relate to drainage and garden landscaping within the garden of Marlpit House.
- 6.2.2 However, trenches 4 and 5 (up to 1.50m deep in places) have indicated the presence of a substantial landscape feature within the central / north of the gardens. A review of historic maps has revealed the presence of an earthwork feature on the site thought to be a Marl pit (25 inch OS 1st edition 1894; Figure 9). This may have been one of a pair of pits with the second sub-oval pit shown immediately to the north.
- 6.2.3 Although it is likely to predate the construction of Marlpit House, the map shows that this feature was still at least partially open / visible during the late 19th century. It is likely that the series of deposits noted in trenches 4 and 5 represent 19th and 20th century backfill of the feature and landscaping of the gardens to the north-west of the house.

6.3 Modern Period

- 6.3.1 The site appears to have been largely undeveloped and used as gardens in the 20th century although excavations for a swimming pool have been undertaken in the centre of the site. The large cut noted in trench 3 may represent an associated phase of modern disturbance, or possibly a tree / hedgerow clearance feature (a line of trees is shown on the OS 1894 map within this area ;Figure 9).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Margary, I.D., 1965. *Roman Ways in the Weald*. Phoenix House

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Rydon Homes Ltd for commissioning the work and Adam Single for his guidance throughout the project.

SMR SUMMARY FORM

Site Code	MPH10					
Identification Name and Address	An Archaeological Evaluation at Marlpit House and the Chase, Edenbridge					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 544092 147627					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4038					
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. 2 nd - 4 th of June 2010	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Rydon Homes					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Alice Thorne					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South East was commissioned by Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation on land at Marlpit House and the Chase, Edenbridge, Kent.</i></p> <p><i>A total of six trenches totalling 100m of trenching were excavated across the site. No indication of the Roman London to Lewes way was observed. The majority of activity on the site was found to derive from the late post-medieval or modern periods and is thought to relate to drainage and landscaping activity within the grounds of Marlpit House. In addition a probable post-medieval marl pit was identified.</i></p> <p><i>Natural geology, Weald Clay, varied from 58.02m OD in the north of the site to 59.19m OD in the south-central part of the site.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-79115

Project details

Project name	Marlpit House and the Chase, Edenbridge
Short description of the project	<p>Archaeology South East was commissioned by Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation on land at Marlpit House and the Chase, Edenbridge, Kent.</p> <p>A total of six trenches totalling 100m of trenching were excavated across the site. No indication of the Roman London to Lewes way was observed. The majority of activity on the site was found to derive from the late post-medieval or modern periods and is thought to relate to drainage and landscaping activity within the grounds of Marlpit House. In addition a probable post-medieval marl pit was identified.</p> <p>Natural geology, Weald Clay, varied from 58.02m OD in the north of the site to 59.19m OD in the south-central part of the site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2010 End: 04-06-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	4038 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MPH10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	MARLPIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS EDENBRIDGE Marlpit House and the Chase, Edenbridge
Postcode	XXXXXX
Study area	0.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 544092 147627 50.9110711251 0.196640991056 50 54 39 N 000 11 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 57.50m Max: 59.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Rydon Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
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Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section'

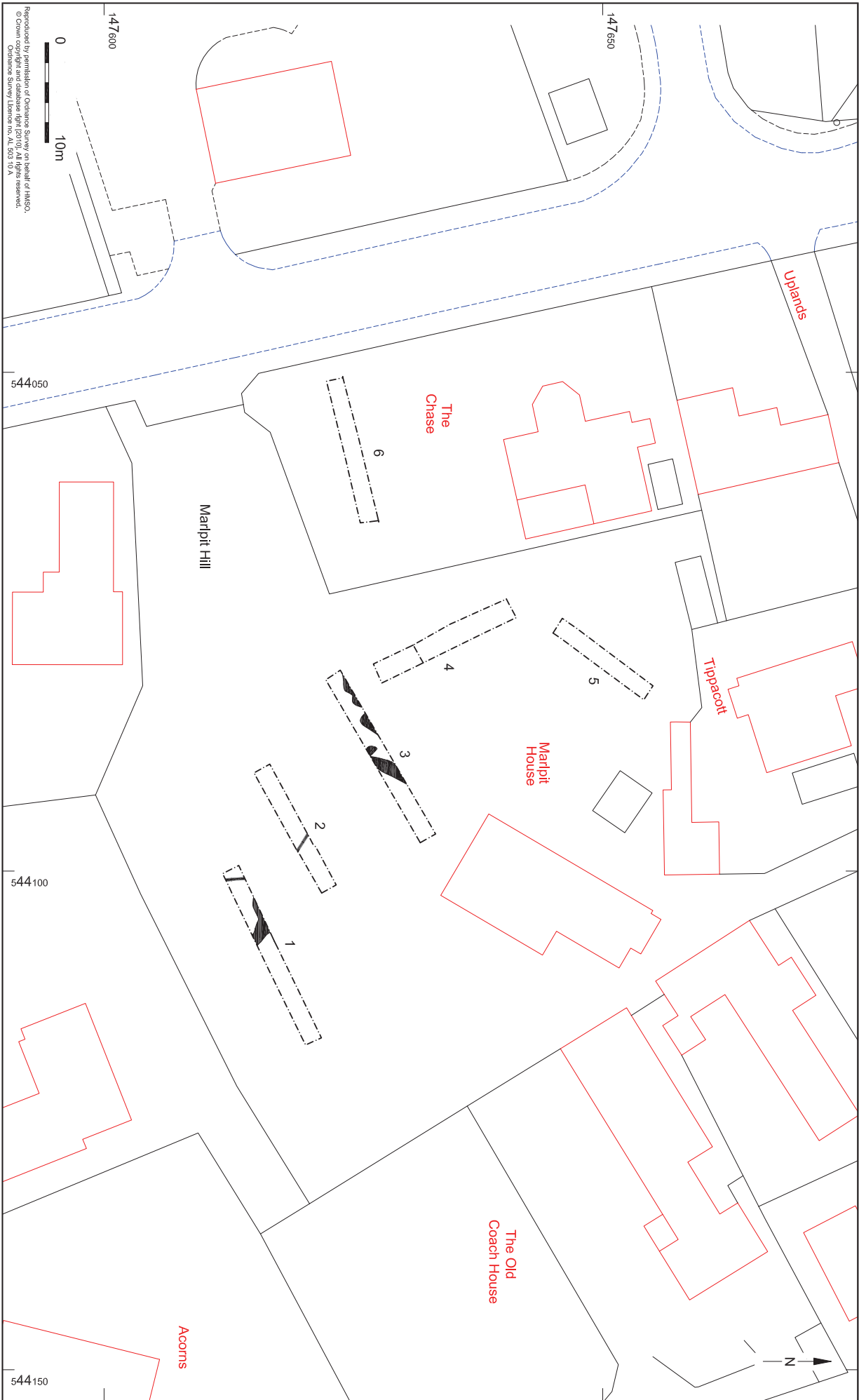
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thorne, A
Other bibliographic details	2010090
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South - East
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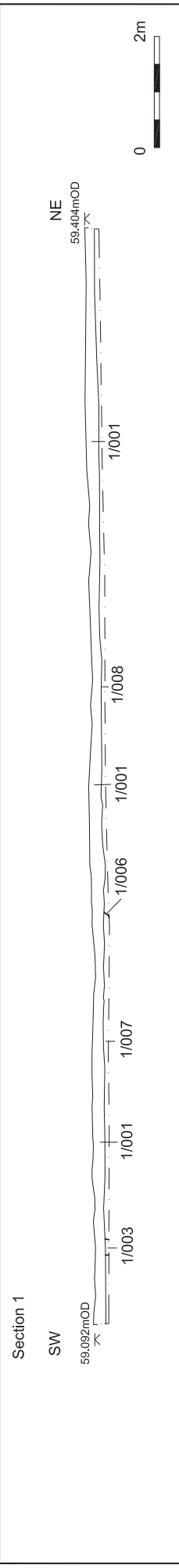
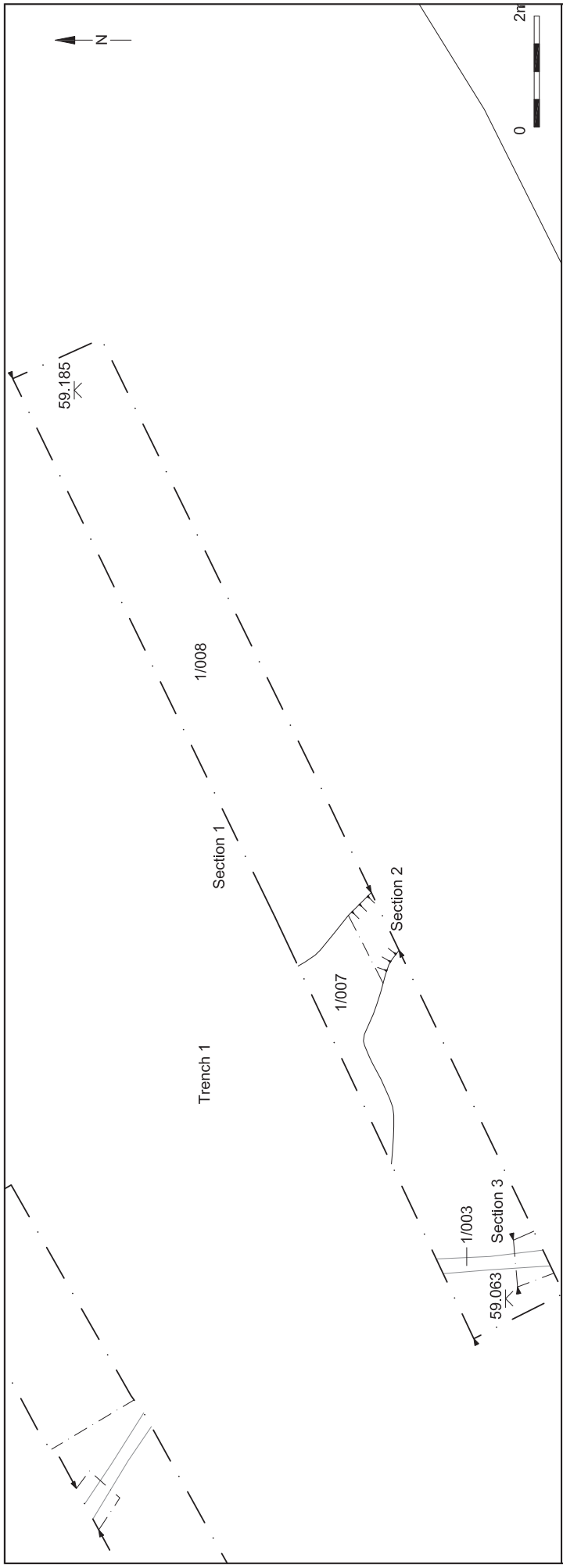


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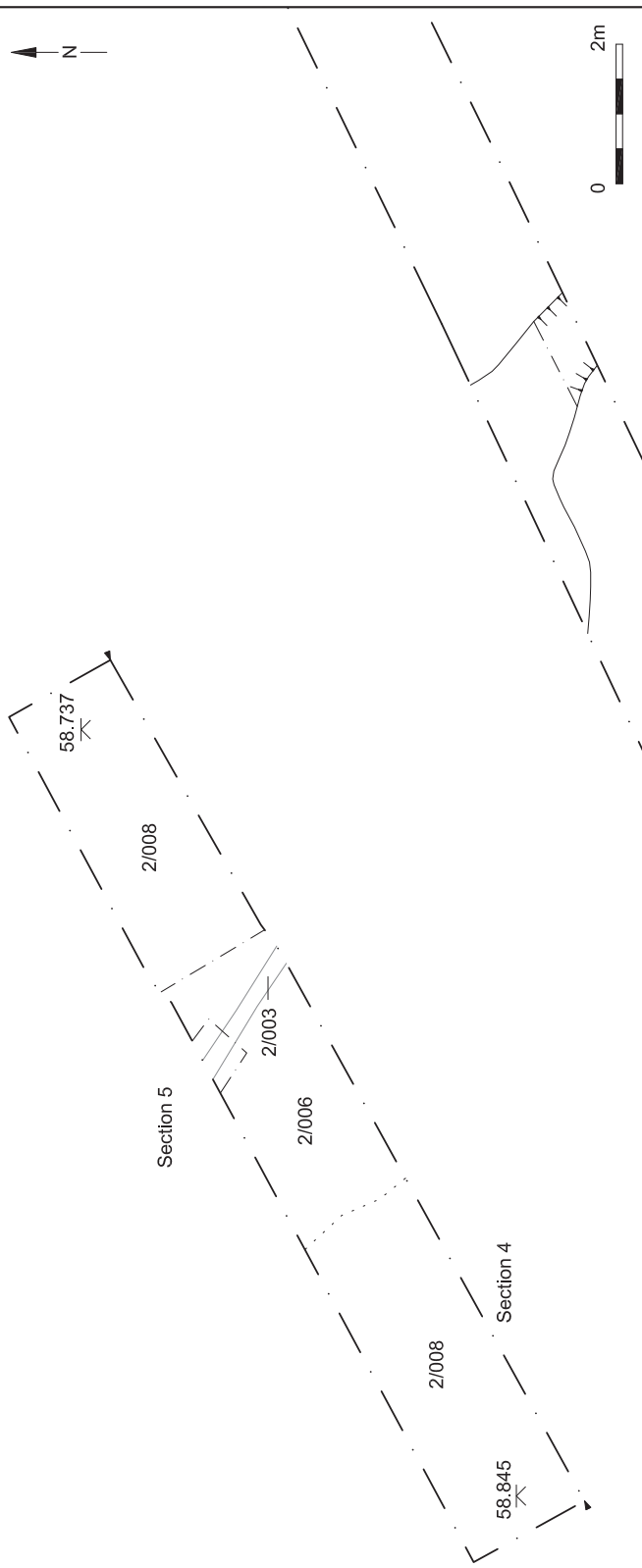
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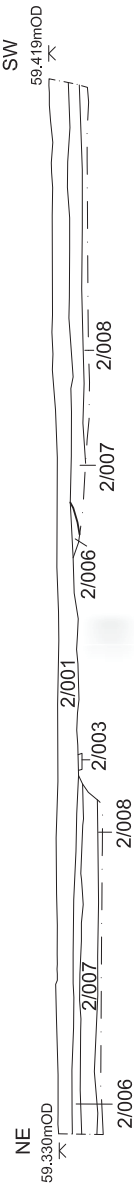
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Fig. 3

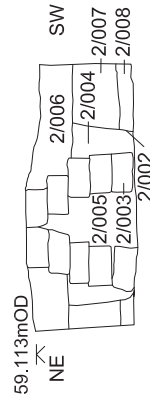
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Section 4



Section 5



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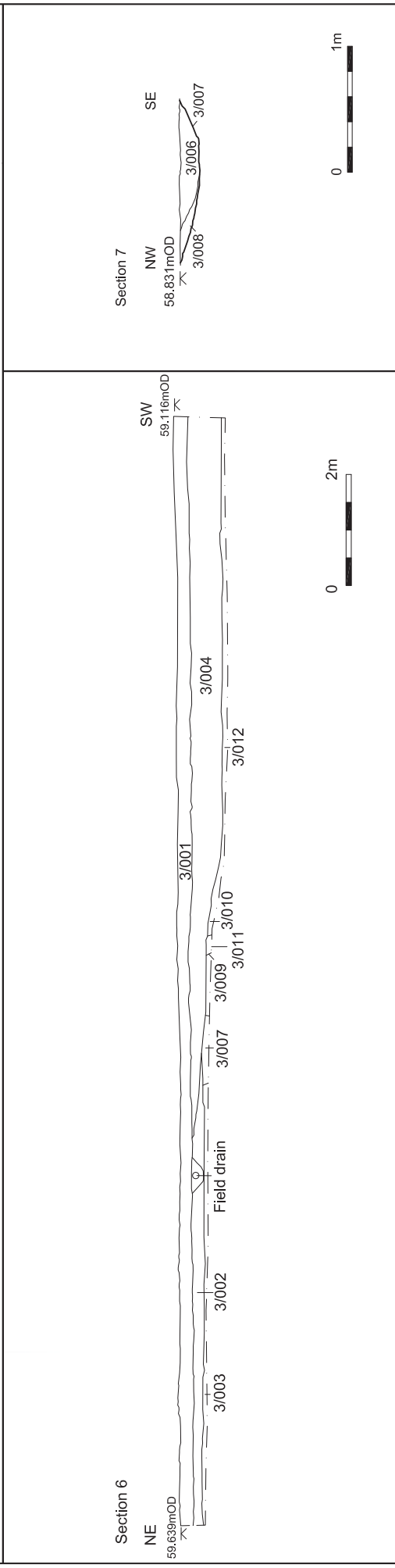
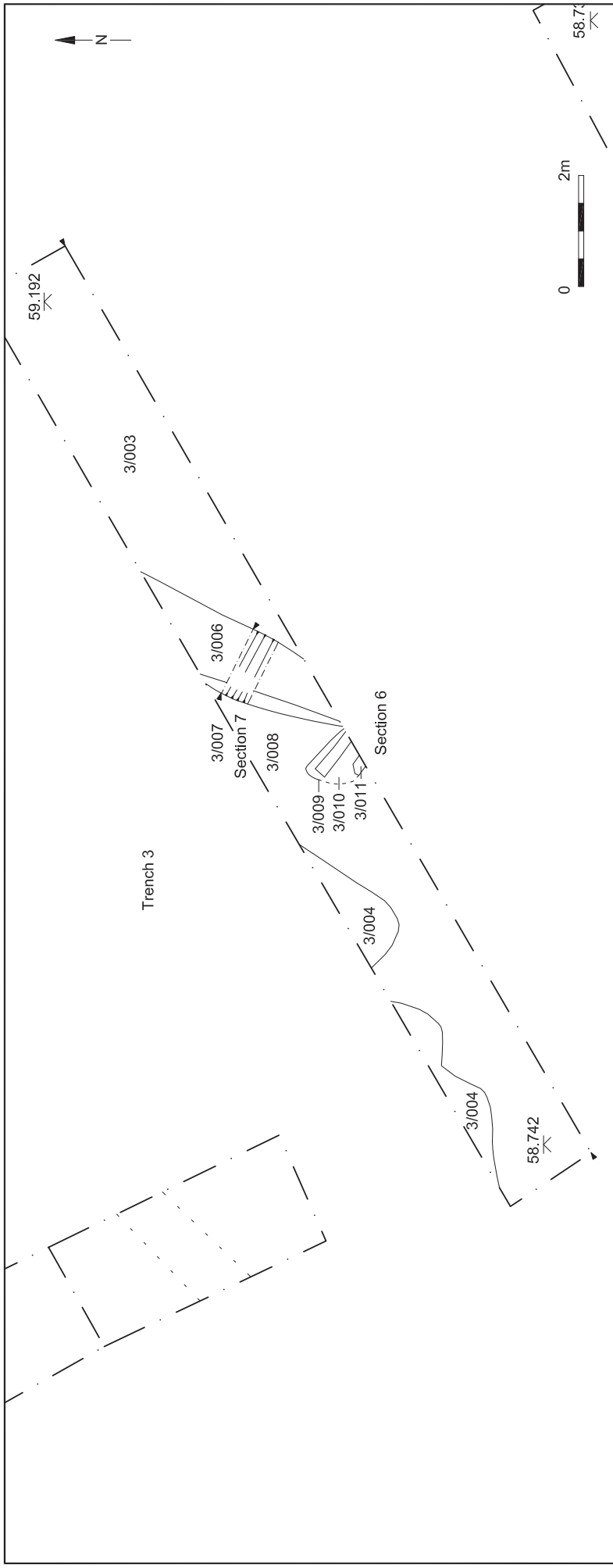
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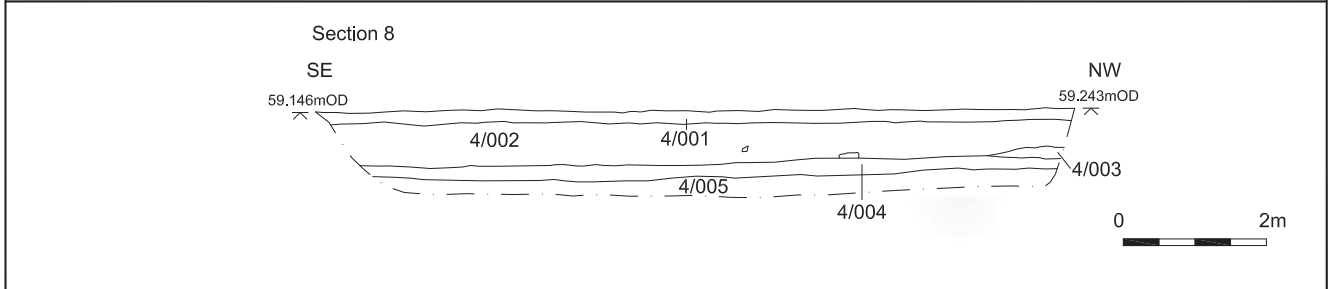
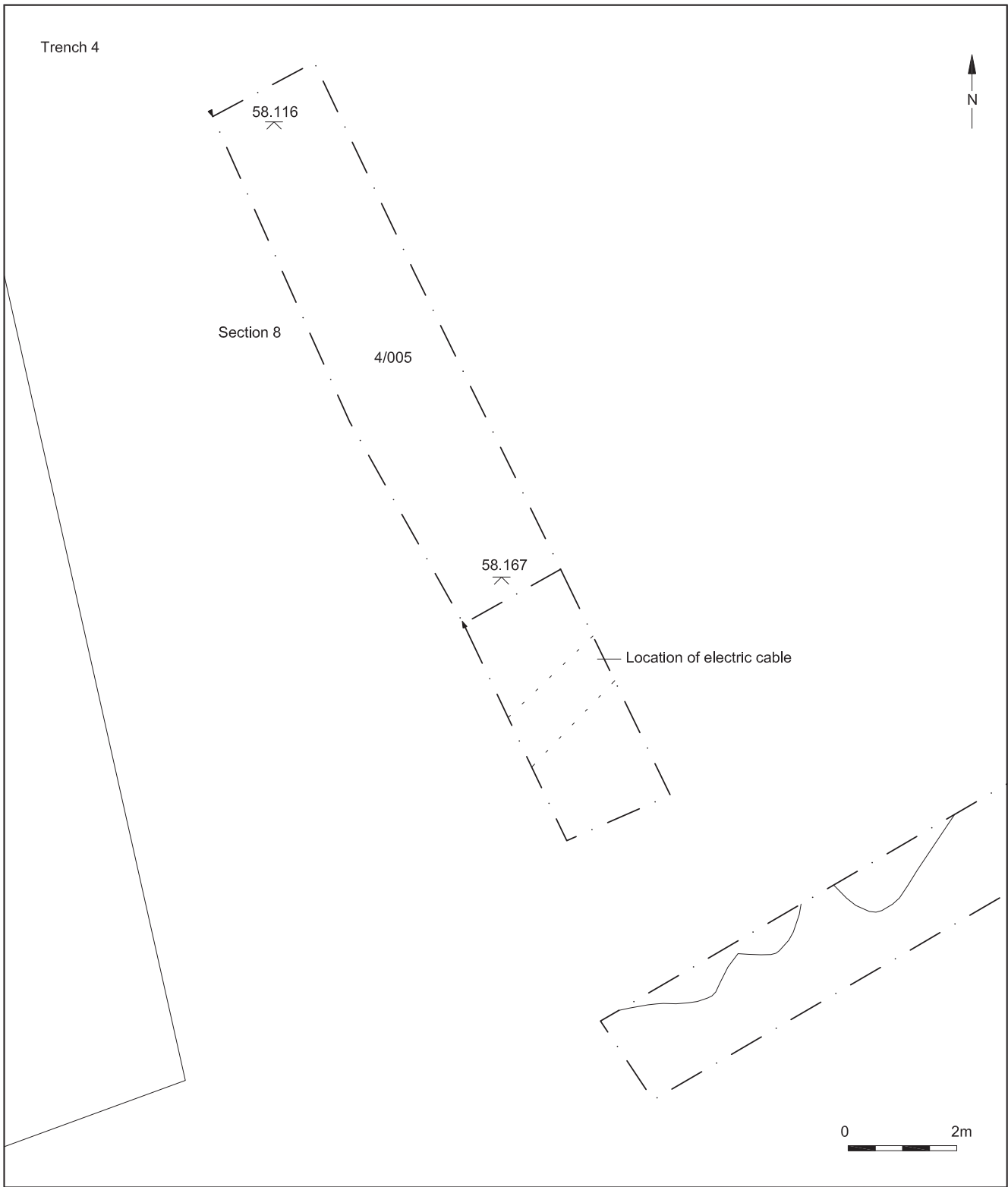
Trench 2 plan and sections

Fig. 4

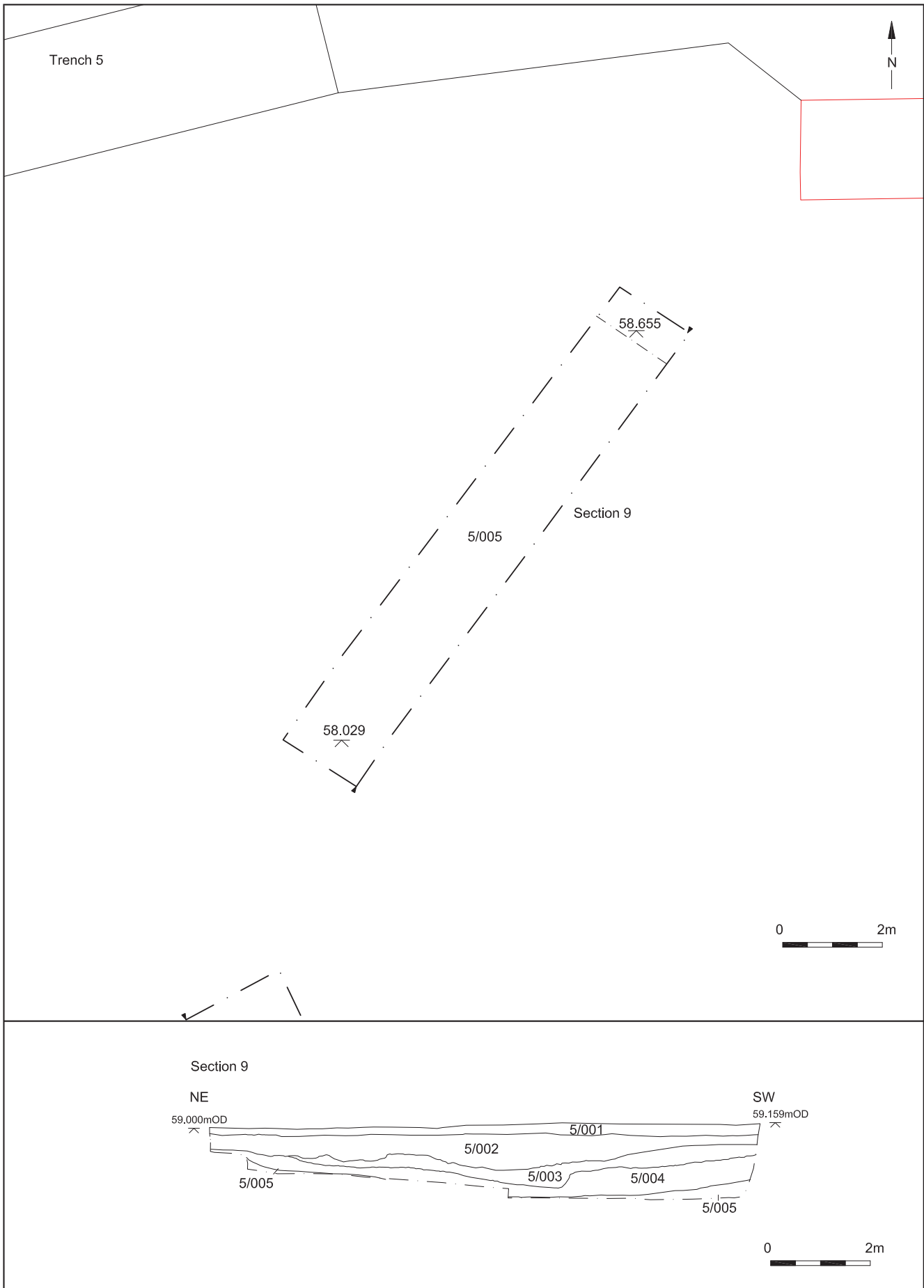


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Fig. 5

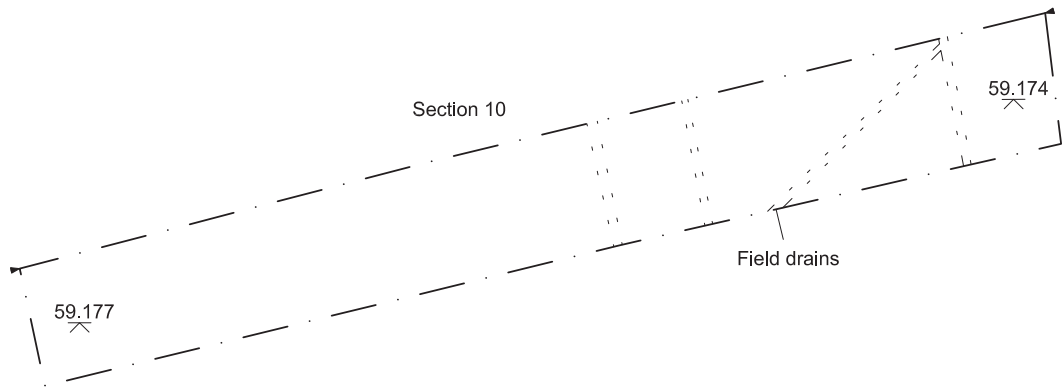


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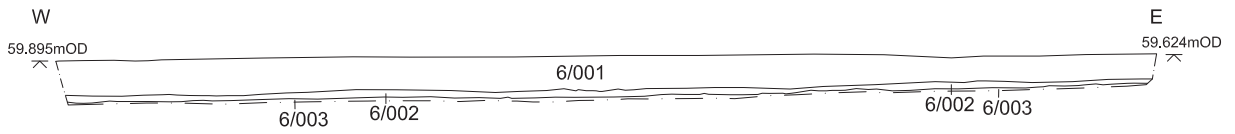


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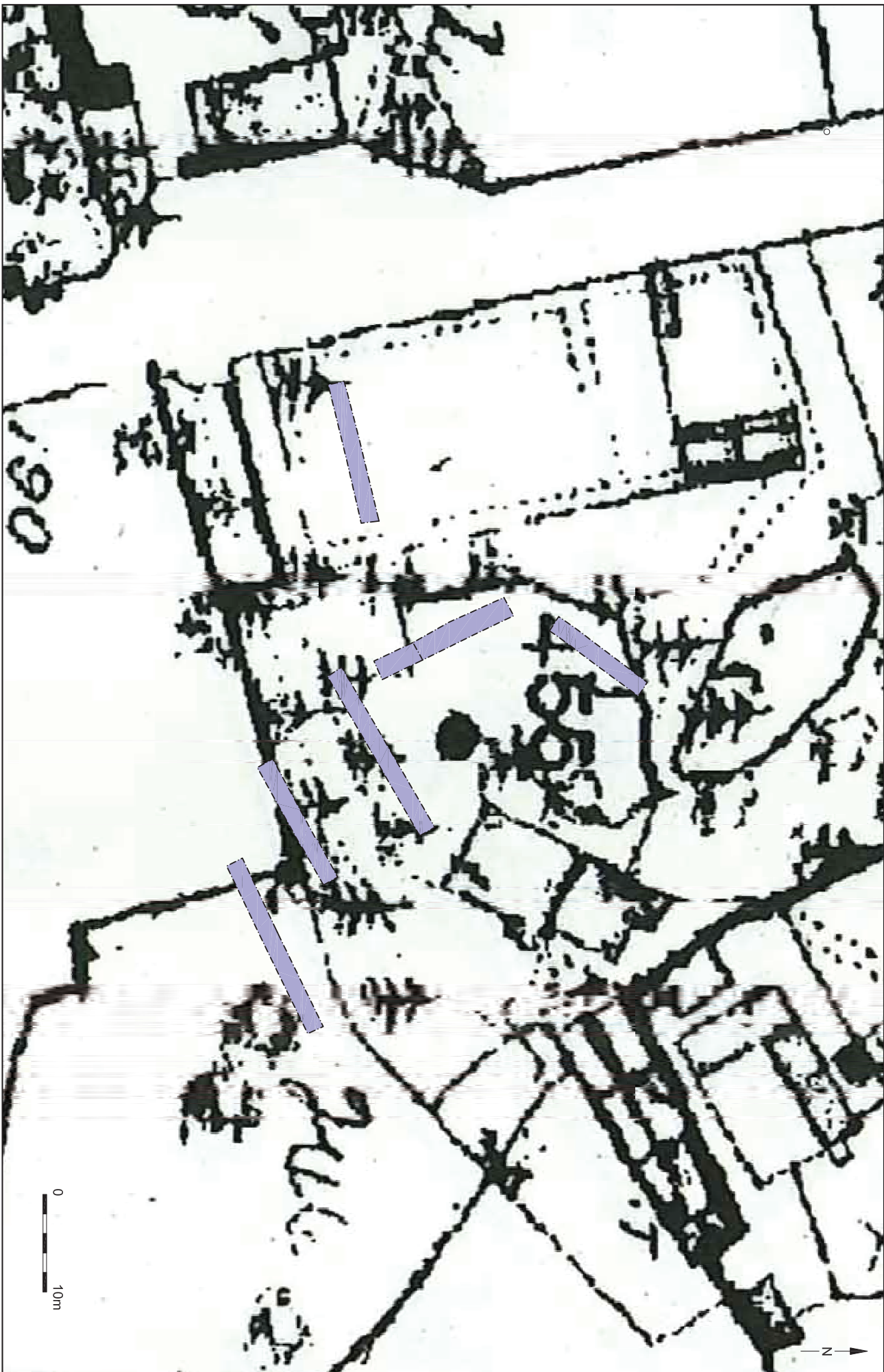
Trench 6



Section 10



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