

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Woodgates, Stonewall Park,
Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent**

NGR: 550131 142357 (TQ 50127 42354)

Planning Ref: SE/13/00333/HOUSE

**ASE Project No: 5350
Site Code: WSP13**

**ASE Report No: 2013206
OASIS ID: archaeol6-158561**

By Dr Michael Shapland

September 2013

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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by David Potts to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Woodgates, Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent.

The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches and ground reduction for an extension to the existing house. Several archaeological features were recorded, centring in date on the 19th and early 20th centuries, which can be related to the history and development of the adjacent medieval manor house.

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Archaeological Background
3.0	Archaeological Methodology
4.0	Results
5.0	The Finds
6.0	Discussion and Conclusions

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

TABLES

Table 1: Summary of HER/SMR data
Table 2: Site visits
Table 3: Quantification of site archive
Table 4: List of recorded contexts
Table 5: Quantification of the finds assemblage

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Plan of monitored area
Figure 3: Site plan
Figure 4: Photographs
Figure 5: Photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by David Potts to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Woodgates, Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent (Figure 1; NGR TQ 50127 42354).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is located on Grinstead Clay, interbedded with Tunbridge Wells Sandstone and Siltstone deposits.
- 1.2.2 The site is located to the west of the grounds of Stonewall Park and is bounded by residential properties to the south and east and by the road to Stonewall Park to the north.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission and listed building consent for the erection of an extension to the existing listed building was granted by Sevenoaks District Council, subject to conditions (Ref: SE/13/00333/HOUSE).

- 1.3.2 Condition 4 of the planning permission states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist approved by the Local Planning Authority so that the excavation is observed and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification 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.

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The primary aim of the watching brief is to recover evidence relating to the history and development of the medieval manor house which lies immediately adjacent to the site.

1.4.2 The archaeological monitoring will:

- Recover any dateable material that might be thrown up by the building works
- Establish the archaeological significance of the deposits disturbed by the building works
- Make a stratigraphic record of the deposits or features exposed
- Produce a report on the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within the foundation trenches

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out on the site on the 22nd and 23rd Jull 2013. The work was undertaken by Dr Michael Shapland (Senior Archaeologist).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The site lies immediately east of a Grade II* 15th century and later hall house (listed building no. 1336423), the residence of the High Sherriff of Kent during the 16th century, which the proposed extension will adjoin.
- 2.1.2 The site stands to the west of the 18th to 19th century Stonewall Park pleasure gardens, listed Grade II on the English Heritage register of Parks and Gardens, to the east of the Chiddingstone Hoath conservation area.

2.2 Period Summaries (Table 1)

- 2.2.1 Prehistoric settlement in the area is concentrated on the fertile soils of the Greensand and the Chalk uplands. The Weald was covered in dense forest throughout this period, and much of the known settlement pattern concentrates around the rim of the Weald, where the Chalk and Greensand produce better soils. Mesolithic communities resettled the area as the climate began to improve at the end of the Ice Age. Expanding woodland provided a rich resource base for transient hunting groups, who also exploited the river valleys of the region. The early farming communities of the Neolithic saw a major phase of woodland clearance take place, opening up land for crops and the domestication of animals. A rock shelter 200 m to the northwest of the site produced Mesolithic flints, hearths and some Neolithic pottery during excavations in 1957-62 (Kent HER no. TQ 44 SE 11).
- 2.2.2 As the nearest part of Britain to the Continent, Kent experienced contact with Rome from an early date. Following the Roman invasion of AD43, the region became heavily settled, particularly along the principal route, Watling Street, which linked Richborough with the major urban centres of Canterbury, Rochester and London. Stone Street was subsequently constructed southwards from Rochester, to access the iron resources of the Weald. A possible Roman road has been identified running near the site from Cowden to Penshurst (Kent HER no. TQ 34 SW 278), and a Romano-British bloomery – used for smelting iron – lies 1 km east-south-east of the site (Kent HER no. TQ 54 SW 9).
- 2.2.3 Although Kent was one of the first areas to be heavily settled by Germanic peoples, they tended to prefer the more tractable soils of the coastal plain and the river valleys. From the 6th century estates were set up on the Greensand ridge, their centres often corresponding with later village centres. These estate centres spawned a system of outlying subsidiary settlements exploiting the Wealden woodlands for stock pasture: the place-name Chiddingstone Hoath relates its origins as a heath belonging to Chiddingstone, a name of Anglo-Saxon origin (*Ciddinga stān*), meaning ‘the boundary marker of the people of Cidding’ (Glover 1976).

- 2.2.4 Medieval settlement in the Weald is typified by a dispersed pattern of farmsteads with associated open field systems (often enclosed at an early stage producing irregular field patterns), hamlets and moated sites. Isolated churches served these settlements. A number of farms in the vicinity of the site retain medieval buildings; lazy beds of unknown date have also been recorded 500 m east-south-east of the site (Kent HER no. TQ 54 SW 18). As noted above, a 15th century and later hall house (listed building no. 1336423), the residence of the High Sherriff of Kent during the 16th century, lies adjacent to the site.
- 2.2.5 The area around the site remained agricultural throughout the post-medieval period. The site was occupied by the Woodgate family from the 16th century; the house ('Woodgates') on the site was superseded in the 18th century by the construction of Stonewall Park, which adopted the site's previous name, 'Stonewall'. It is a Grade II listed park and garden (EH **List entry no.** 1000267), which was broken up and sold by the Woodgate family in the early 19th century.

	Kent HER No.	Grid reference	Description
1.	TQ 44 SE 11	TQ 4997 4241	Mesolithic/Neolithic rock shelter
2.	TQ 34 SW 278	TQ 5043 4188	Possible Roman road running from Cowden to Penshurst
3.	TQ 54 SW 9	TQ 504 428	Romano-British bloomery
4.	TQ 54 SW 114	TQ 5012 4234	Woodgates, C15 and later hall house
5.	TQ 54 SW 190	TQ 50172 42833	Oakenden, small hall house of late C15 or early C16
6.	TQ 54 SW 164	TQ 5050 4196	Yew Tree Cottage, late C15 or early C16 farmhouse
7.	TQ 54 SW 107	TQ 5015 4282	Small C16 barn NW of Oakenden
8.	TQ 44 SE 113	TQ 4970 4253	Forest cottage, C16 timber framed house
9.	TQ 54 SW 181	TQ 50227 42954	Skipreed, C16 timber framed house
10.	TQ 54 SW 191	TQ 54 SW 191	C16 or C17 farmhouse at Bookers Farm
11.	MKE80771	TQ 5007 4232	Post Medieval farmstead at Bookers Farm
12.	MKE80769	TQ 5023 4297	Post Medieval farmstead at Skipreed
13.	TQ 54 SW 275	TQ 5046 4237	Stonewall Park, C18 and later house and gardens
14.	TQ 54 SW 18	TQ 506 422	Lazy Beds, unknown date

Table 1: Summary of HER data

2.3 Recent Archaeological Investigation

- 2.3.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out 200m north-west of the site at Chiddingstone Hoath Wastewater Treatment Works (NGR 549982 142509). No archaeological deposits or features were observed (Collings 2006).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The work comprised mechanical excavation for the foundations of an extension to the existing house. The excavations were monitored by an ASE Archaeologist.
- 3.1.2 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only.
- 3.1.3 A digital photographic record was taken of the work.
- 3.1.4 Two visits were made to the site (Table 2):

Date of Visit	Work at time of visit
22 07 13	Excavation of foundation trenches and stripping of building plot.
23 07 13	Continued excavation of foundation trenches

Table 2: Site visits

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 Excavation of the foundation trenches was undertaken with a toothed bucket, meaning that deposits were observable only in section in these areas. The rest of the building plot was stripped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.2.2 A modern service trench truncated the southernmost part of the excavation area.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with a suitable archive repository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below.

Number of Contexts	10
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Photographs	20 Digital

Table 3: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 3, 4 and 5)

4.1 Foundation trenches and building plot

- 4.1.1 Several shallow features became visible in section during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension (Table 4). The extent of these features became clear during the subsequent stripping of the topsoil from the building plot bounded by these trenches.
- 4.1.2 Natural Grinstead Clay, interbedded with Tunbridge Wells Sandstone and Siltstone, lay immediately beneath the dark brown sandy silt topsoil [1000], at a depth of between 0.1 and 0.2 m below ground level across the site.
- 4.1.3 Four distinct features were observed beneath the topsoil, each of which was cut directly into the natural. None of the features intercut. The features were undisturbed across the site, with the exception of the shallow dump or levelling deposit [1005] which was truncated to the south by a modern service trench. Heavy root activity was visible across the site, but the observed features were unaffected.
- 4.1.4 A shallow linear cut [1002] 1.0 m wide extended from the present external doorway to the existing house and continued north-east beyond the limit of the excavated area. It was 0.1 m deep with a gradually sloped base, and contained a fill of silty clay (1001) with very frequent stone and CBM. It is interpreted as a garden path. Associated finds consisted of glassware (first half of the 19th to mid-20th century), brick (of mid-18th to 19th century type) and a fragment of an earthenware saucer (later 19th to early 20th century). This assemblage suggests an overall date of c. 1875-1940 for this feature.
- 4.1.5 A shallow sub-circular feature [1005] occupied the south-eastern corner of the site, truncated to the south and east, measuring 1.60 by 3.00 m, by up to 0.20 m deep. It had a gradual uneven sloping base and was filled with sandy silt and natural sandstone (1004). It was interpreted as a dump or levelling deposit. Associated finds consisted of early 19th century transfer-printed pottery, 17th to mid-18th century brick, and peg tiles of likely 18th or 19th century date. This assemblage suggests an overall date of c. 1800-1850 for this feature.
- 4.1.6 A small pit [1007] c. 1.0 m in diameter and 0.35 m deep lay on the western edge of the building plot, truncated on its western side. Its base was formed into a narrow gully, suggesting a drainage function for this feature. Its fill (1006) was of mid brown sandy silt and sandstone, containing early 19th century transfer-printed pottery, and peg tiles dating to the 17th- to 18th-centuries and the 18th to 19th centuries. This assemblage suggests an overall date of c. 1800-1850 for this feature.
- 4.1.7 A shallow sub-circular feature [1009] occupied the north-western corner of the site, truncated to the north and west, measuring 3.70 by 1.60 m, by up to 0.25 m deep. It had a gradual uneven sloping base, was filled with sandy silt, and natural chalk and sandstone (1008), and can be interpreted as a

rubbish pit. It contained early 19th century transfer-printed pottery alongside other 19th and early 20th century wares, mid-18th to 19th century brick, a mid-18th to 19th century clay pipe stem, undated ironwork, and peg tiles dating to as early as the 16th century with further examples from the 18th or 19th centuries. This assemblage suggests an overall date of c. 1830-1875 for this feature.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. depth m
1000	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.10-0.20
1001	Fill	Fill of [1002]	Trench	1.00	0.10
1002	Cut	Path	Trench	1.00	0.10
1003	Layer	Grinstead Clay	-	-	-
1004	Fill	Fill of [1005]	3.00	1.60	0.20
1005	Cut	Shallow pit	3.00	1.60	0.20
1006	Fill	Fill of [1007]	1.00	0.90	0.35
1007	Cut	Drainage(?) pit	1.00	0.90	0.35
1008	Fill	Fill of [1009]	3.70	1.60	0.25
1009	Cut	Shallow pit	3.70	1.60	0.25

Table 4: List of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The assemblage from the excavated contexts was domestic in character and consisted mainly of brick, pottery – including decorative transfer-printed wares – and roof tiles, with limited glassware, ironwork and a single clay pipe stem. The assemblage centred in date on the 19th century, with the brick potentially dating to the 17th or 18th centuries and the roof tile as early as the 16th century in date. Table 5 shows an overview of the assemblage.

Context	Pottery	Wgt	CBM	Wgt	Stone	Wgt	Fe	Wgt	Glass	Wgt	CTP	Wgt
1001	1	10g	3	736g	1	30g			1	40g		
1004	7	36g	7	466g	3	14g						
1006	1	2g	3	50g								
1008	7	64g	6	298g			3	48g	1	8g	1	4g
Total	16	112g	19	1550g	4	44g	3	48g	2	48g	1	4g

Table 5: Quantification of the finds assemblage

5.2 Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery from four different contexts. The whole assemblage is of the late post-medieval period with nothing predating c. 1800. Although sherd sizes are not large, most are fresh, suggesting they have not been subjected to extensive reworking. A fairly typical range of domestic types is present although the assemblage is too small to be reliable.

5.2.2 The earliest pottery was recovered from contexts [1004] and [1006]. These deposits produced eight sherds from at least two transfer-printed pearlware willow pattern plates that probably belong to the first couple of decades of the 19th century. Context [1008] produced a further similar sherd alongside general 19th century wares and mid/late 19th century material. Included are a fragment of unglazed earthenware dish, part of a yellow ware bowl with blue mocha decoration, part of an English porcelain cup and three transfer-printed refined white earthenware sherds. The latter include blue, brown and purple transfer colourings suggesting a date in the middle of the 19th- century is likely. The only other sherd was part of a plain refined white earthenware sherd from a saucer (context [1001]) that is more likely to be of the later 19th to early 20th century.

5.2.3 Context [1008] produced the only clay pipe from the site: a somewhat worn stem fragment of mid-18th to 19th century type.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The small assemblage of brick and tile from the site is dominated by pieces of mid-18th to 19th century type. Only a few pieces may be earlier, however, these are too small to be conclusive and a larger sample would be needed to be certain.
- 5.3.2 Potentially the earliest brick fragment consists of a low/medium fired example with silty/very fine sand tempering and rare iron oxides to 1mm (context [1004]: 64g). This could be of 17th to mid-18th century date. The remaining brick fragments are all well-formed and -fired. They can best be placed between the mid-18th and 19th centuries. These later types appear in two different fabrics, one with sparse fine sand and iron oxides to 1mm, the other of similar type but with some marl streaks within the fabric. Both produced a brick each with complete thickness: a 61mm tall example from [1001] with deliberate glazing on its header and a 61mm tall marl-streaked example from [1008].
- 5.3.3 All of the roofing material from the site appears to be from peg tiles. The potentially earliest pieces were recovered from [1006] and [1008] which each produced small fragments (16g and 6g respectively) in low/medium fired silty fabrics, either with iron oxide or calcareous inclusions (respectively). The latter type may be as early as the 16th century, with the former more of 17th to 18th century type. The remaining tile from [1004], [1006] and [1008] are all quite well formed, thin (10-12mm) and well fired. They are tempered with sparse fine sand and iron oxide pellets to 1mm, either with or without marl swirls (the latter type being dominant in [1008]). A general 18th to 19th century date is likely.

5.4 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Context [1004] produced three thinly bedded pieces of fine-grained local Wealden sandstone.

5.5 Metallurgical Remains by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.1 Three iron objects weighing a total of 48g were recovered from context [1008]. The ironwork is in poor condition with a high degree of corrosion. Two objects are incomplete general purpose nails with sub rectangular section stems. A rectangular strap fragment, possibly part of a hinge, was also recovered. None of the objects is inherently dateable; no further work is recommended.

5.6 Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 Context [1001] contained the base of a colourless glass eggcup with moulded pattern in relief (not cut) and clear signs of having all around mould seams. This is almost certainly of late 19th to mid-20th century date. The other glass shard consists of part of a thin-walled blown cylindrical bottle with slight greenish tinge. A date in the first half of the 19th century appears likely.

5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Context [1008] produced the only clay pipe from the site: a somewhat worn stem fragment of mid 18th- to 19th- century type.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The primary aim of the watching brief was to recover evidence relating to the history and development of the adjacent medieval manor house.
- 6.2 Although several archaeological features were recorded, they centred in date on the 19th and early 20th centuries. The only one that possibly relates to the manor house is a linear feature [1002] interpreted as a garden path which appears to have been laid out in the late 19th or early 20th centuries to run east from the back door of the manor house. This can be related to the partial rebuilding of the east wing of the manor house in brick, whose arts-and-crafts style is broadly dateable to the late 19th century.
- 6.3 The remaining archaeological features consist of shallow pits which were presumably dug for rubbish or to level the ground during the 19th century. Feature [1007] may preserve the terminus of a drainage ditch running east away from the manor house.
- 6.4 The limited quantity of mostly redeposited ceramic building material, of potentially 16th century and later date, may relate to the replacement of the thatched roof of the extant manor house with peg tiles, and to periodic subsequent construction work in brick at the house or garden.
- 6.5 The remaining finds can be related to domestic life in the house during the 19th and early 20th centuries, particularly the decorative tableware, glass and porcelain. Although this assemblage is small, it is indicative of a relatively affluent standard of living at that time. The lack of any faunal remains or potential for environmental sampling from the site means that nothing of the diet of the manor house's inhabitants was recovered: the domestic waste was presumably dumped some distance further from the house.
- 6.6 Each of the features identified during the removal of topsoil from the site was either wholly-excavated or half-sectioned. No additional work is recommended as the site is likely to have no further archaeological potential, although the potential for archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the manor house remains high.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Glover, J., 1976. *The Place Names of Kent*. B.T. Batsford Ltd.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	WSP13					
Identification Name and Address	Woodgates, Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Sevenoaks District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	550131 142357 (TQ 50127 42354)					
Geology	Grinstead Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5350					
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.	Excav.	WB. 22 & 23 July 2013	Other		
Sponsor/Client	David Potts					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Michal Shapland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by David Potts to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Woodgates, Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent.</i></p> <p><i>The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches and ground reduction for an extension to the existing house. Several archaeological features were recorded, centring in date on the 19th and early 20th centuries, which can be related to the history and development of the adjacent medieval manor house.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-158561

Project details

Project name	Archaeological watching brief at Stonewall House, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by David Potts to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Woodgates, Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent. The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches and ground reduction for an extension to the existing house. Several archaeological features were recorded, centring in date on the 19th and early 20th centuries, which can be related to the history and development of the adjacent medieval manor house.
Project dates	Start: 22-07-2013 End: 23-07-2013
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSP13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT TUNBRIDGE WELLS ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS Stonewall House
Postcode	TN8 7DD

Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 50127 42354 51 0 51 09 36 N 000 08 49 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 99.00m Max: 99.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Michael Shapland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	David Potts

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	WSP13
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	WSP13
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	WSP13

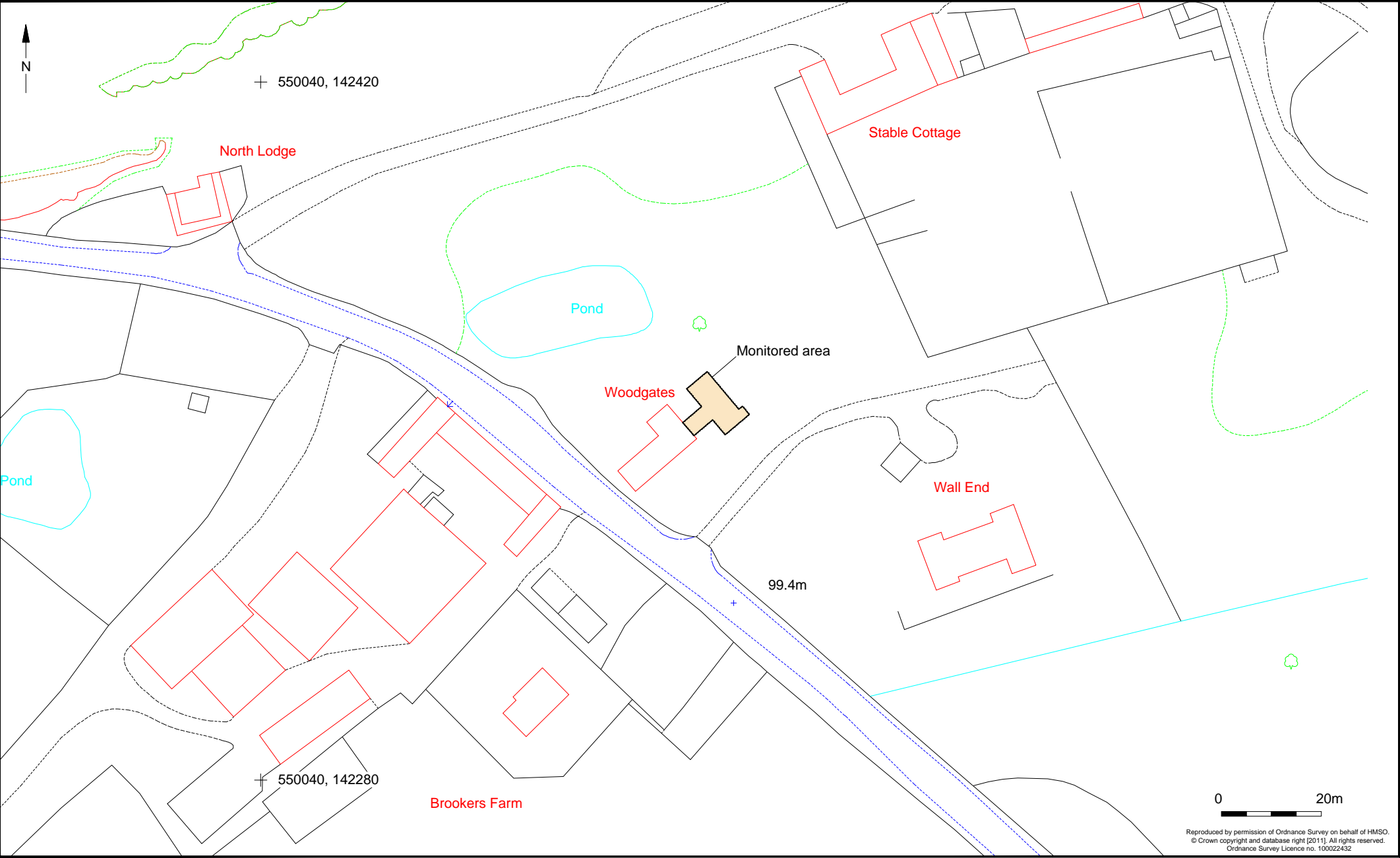
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report"

**Project
bibliography 1**

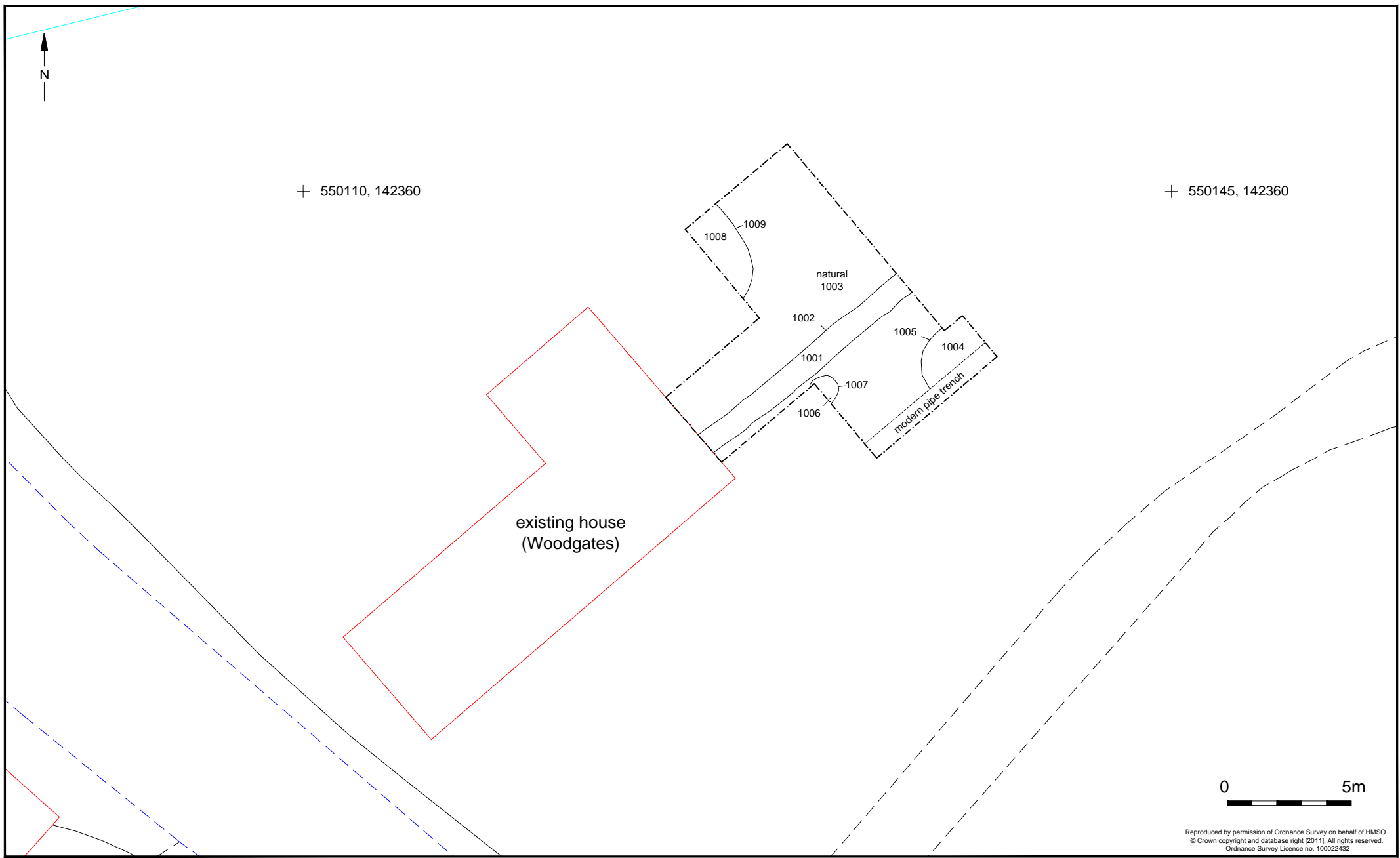
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© Archaeology South-East		Woodgates, Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5350	August 2013	Plan of monitored area	
Report Ref: 2013206	Drawn by: MGS		



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Project Ref: 5350	August 2013	Site plan	
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Feature [1002], half-section, looking west



Feature [1005], section looking west

© Archaeology South-East		Woodgates, Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5350 Report Ref: 2013206	August 2013 Drawn by: MGS	Photographs of features [1002] & [1005]	



Feature [1007], looking east



Feature [1009], half-section, looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Woodgates, Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone Hoath, Kent	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5350 Report Ref: 2013206	August 2013 Drawn by: MGS	Photographs of features [1007] & [1009]	

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

