

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Hazelden Farm,  
Marden Road, Cranbrook, Kent**

**DRAFT**

**Planning Ref: TW/09/01824**

**NGR 576759 138494  
(TQ 76759 38494)**

**Project No: 4062  
Site Code: HAZ09**

**ASE Report No. 2009182  
OASIS id: archaeol6 - 67522**

**Sarah Porteus  
With contributions by  
Elke Raemen**

**November 2009**

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**Abstract**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2009 on behalf of Chanteclair Ltd. Four evaluation trenches were excavated to a total length of 70m. The evaluation uncovered a single undated pit of uncertain function in Trench 1. No archaeological features were found in Trench 2. The natural subsoil was found to be truncated in Trench 4 and Trench 3 was heavily disturbed by root action, limiting archaeological potential. A small quantity of post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from subsoil deposits. There was no evidence of any remains directly associated with the farmstead.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East have been commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Chanteclaire Ltd in advance of development at Hazelden Farm, Marden Road, Cranbrook, Kent (NGR 576759 138494, Fig.1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The site lies on Tunbridge Wells Sand with exposures of Wadhurst Clay (BGS Sheet 304). The site is located close to the top of a slight prominence with a general slope north east to south west.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Planning consent (TW/09/01824) has been granted for the redevelopment of various buildings associated with the existing farmstead for residential and holiday let use.
- 1.3.2 Tunbridge Wells Borough Council placed a condition on the planning consent for application TW/09/01824 which stated that:

*No development shall take place until the applicant has secured and had implemented 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: In view of the archaeological significance of the site and the need to protect and/or record any artefacts found on the site in accordance with Policy EN10 of the local plan*

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation given in the specification (Kent County Council 2009) were:

*To test for evidence of Roman, Saxon or Prehistoric activity in the development area.*

*To test for evidence of medieval settlement, communication routes or landuse in the development area.*

*To test for evidence for further post-medieval activity within the development area connected with the development of the Hazelden complex.*

*Can any shifts in alignment or other phases of use of the drift way be identified and dated?*

*Has modern disturbance connected with construction or farming reduced archaeological potential?*

*What impact will the development proposals and the new drainage scheme, have on the heritage resource?*

- 1.4.2 The objectives of the evaluation given in the specification (Kent County Council 2009) are to:

*Ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.*

*Establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site*

*Establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.*

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report represents the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2009 by Sarah Porteus (archaeologist) and Paula Howell (assistant archaeologist). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1** No previous intrusive archaeological works are recorded within the 1km radius of the site.
- 2.2** The site is known to have been a farmstead since the later medieval period and contains a listed farmhouse (TQ 73 NE 282) surrounded by buildings protected as curtilage buildings. Comprehensive archaeological interpretative surveys have been undertaken of the oasthouse, barn and farmhouse on site (ASE 2009a,b,c). The farmhouse is believed to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century with later additions and alterations (ASE 2009c), the barn is also believed to be of early 17<sup>th</sup> century date with later alterations (ASE 2009 b) and the present oasthouse appears to be a later conversion on the site of an earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century three-bayed, two storey timber frame building (ASE 2009a). These documents provide an in-depth account which should be referred to for a detailed analysis of the farmstead.
- 2.3** A search of the HER data within a 1km radius of the site revealed no recorded findspots, features or structures of earlier date than 1400. A list of recorded monuments is given in Table 1.

<b>SMR Record number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
TQ73NE242	Barn, listed building	1600-1699
TQ73NE243	Farmhouse, Listed Building	1400-1899
TQ73NE254	Listed building	1500-1599
TQ73NE305	Cottage, listed building	1500-1899
TQ73NE282	Farmhouse, listed building	1500-1899
TQ73NE253	Farmhouse, Listed building	1500-1899
TQ73NE149	Hotel, Listed building	1567-1999
TQ73NE252	Lodge and gates	1911
TQ73NE86	Cottage, listed building	1600-1699
TQ73NE237	Listed building	1467-1799
TQ73NE97	Listed building	1400-1999

Table 1: List of recorded monuments within a 1km radius of the site.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1** Four trenches, of a combined length of 70m were excavated using a 360 degree mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. Machine excavation was undertaken under constant supervision by a qualified archaeologist in spits of no more than 0.10m thickness.
- 3.2** Excavation by machine was taken down to the top of any archaeological layer or deposit or the top of 'natural' substrate where no archaeological deposits were found at a higher level.
- 3.3** The surface of the excavated area was cleared of loose spoil by hand following machine excavation. These exposed surfaces were left open for 48 hours to permit the weathering out of features.
- 3.4** Any finds recovered were bagged separately and clearly labelled by context and retained for examination by ASE specialists. All removed spoil was scanned using a metal detector to recover any artefacts.
- 3.5** Material excavated from features suitable for environmental processing were collected with no less than 50 percent of discrete exposed features sampled.
- 3.6** All contexts were recorded on pro forma context recording forms.
- 3.7** A digital photographic record was maintained of the excavations.
- 3.8** A long, running section of the stratigraphy of each trench was recorded at a scale of 1:20. Additional plans and sections of features encountered were drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 scale respectively. All features and trenches were levelled in relation to ordnance datum heights.
- 3.9** Following signing off by the KCC Archaeology Officer, the trenches were left open at the request of the landowner. No reinstatement was undertaken.

Number of Contexts	15
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	1 digital CD
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	1

Table 2: Quantification of site archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

**4.1** A total of four evaluation trenches were excavated across the farmstead (Fig. 2). Where trenches occupy a slope a range of heights above Ordinance Datum are given.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	72.326 – 71.651
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	72.226 – 71.551
1/003	Deposit	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.976 – 71.201
1/004	Cut	Cut of pit?	1.20m	0.35m	0.15m	72.226
1/005	Fill	Fill of pit	1.20m	0.35m	0.15m	72.226

#### 4.2.1 Summary

Trench 1 was located in a grassed field to the south west of the farmstead, on an east to west facing slope. The trench measured 20.00m long by 1.80m wide.

The natural subsoil, [1/003], a stiff yellow clay, was encountered at a maximum height of 71.976m.AOD and a minimum height of 71.201m.AOD.

Cut into the natural clay was probable pit, [1/004]. The pit was an irregular ovoid shape (as exposed) with shallow 'U' shaped profile. Some evidence of root disturbance was observed in the base and sides. The pit was filled by a yellowish brown sticky clay, [1/005], with flecks of orange, possibly heat affected, clay and a deposit of charcoal in the base. There was no evidence of any *in situ* burning. No datable finds were recovered from the pit. There was no clear evidence of what function this pit may have served.

Overlying the pit was a mid orange brown silty clay subsoil, [1/002], of 0.25m thickness. This in turn was overlain by a darker mid orange brown silty clay topsoil deposit, [1/001], of 0.10m thickness.

### 4.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	73.686 - 74.561
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	73.586 - 74.461
2/003	Deposit	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.436 - 74.411

#### 4.3.1 Summary

Trench 2 was located in a small grassed field bounded by a modern garage, a hedge and consolidated roads. A slight east to west slope was present

across the field. The trench measured 24.00m long by 1.8m wide.

The natural stiff yellow clay [2/003] was encountered at a minimum height of 73.436m.AOD and a maximum height of 74.411m.AOD. Overlying the natural clay was a loose orange brown silty clay subsoil, [2/002], of 0.15m thickness. This subsoil contained a small, mixed assemblage of finds, including fragments of glass, ceramic and ceramic building materials ranging from 17<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

The subsoil deposit was overlain by a dark greyish brown humic silty clay topsoil deposit [2/001] of 0.10m thickness.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 2.

#### **4.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)**

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m	79.954 - 80.192
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	79.774 – 80.092
3/003	Deposit	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	79.274 – 80.000

##### **4.4.1 Summary**

Trench 3 was located close to a wooded area behind a modern barn, on a slight north to south slope. The area was covered by scrubby woodland vegetation and a few tree stumps. Trench 3 measured 14.40m by 1.8m.

The natural stiff yellow clay, [3/003], was observed at a minimum height of 79.274m.AOD and a maximum height of 80.000m.AOD. This was overlain by a mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil, [3/002], of up to 0.50m thickness containing 20<sup>th</sup> century glass, china and plastic. Overlying the subsoil was a loose blackish grey humic silty clay topsoil, [3/001], of up to 0.32m thickness. All deposits were heavily disturbed by root activity from nearby vegetation and trees.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 3.

#### **4.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 5)**

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.45m	78.980 – 78.770
4/002	Masonry	Brick drain	0.47	0.47m	0.20m	78.73
4/003	Deposit	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	78.530 – 78.320
4/004	Cut	Cut for brick drain	0.47m	0.47m	0.20m	78.73
4/005	Deposit	Gravel / hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	c.0.30m	c78.52
4/006	Deposit	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	c.0.10m	c. 78.62

##### **4.5.1 Summary**

Trench 4 was located in the courtyard close to the oasthouse and was located in an area covered by concrete. Trench 4 measured 11.90m by 1.80m.

The stiff natural yellow clay, [4/003] was observed at a minimum height of 78.320m.AOD and a maximum height of 78.530m.AOD.

Cut into the natural was a brick lined drain [4/002] (cut [4/004]). The brick drain measured 0.47m square. A broken cast iron grill was identified within with drain, the cement based mortar and bricks with sharp arises forming the drain were of 20th century date.

Overlying the brick drain was a sequence of modern gravel hardcore, [4/005], overlain by tarmac / concrete, [4/006]. Overlying this was a thin topsoil, [4/001].

No archaeological features were identified, the natural subsoil appeared to have been truncated and levelled prior to the laying of the modern surface deposits.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

- 5.1 A small assemblage of finds, consisting of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and glass, was recovered during the evaluation. An overview can be found in Table 3.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Glasses	Wt (g)
2/002	6	142	8	1412	3	590
3/002	1	26	2	322	3	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1734</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>656</b>

Table 3: Finds Quantification

### 5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

- 5.2.1 A small assemblage of seven sherds was recovered from two individually numbered contexts. Subsoil [2/002] contained two glazed red earthenware fragments, including a bowl rim. Both pieces are of mid 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. A pearlware willow pattern plate fragment and a plain pearlware sherd were also found. Both date to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two 19<sup>th</sup>-century polychrome hand-painted English china fragments, including a plate rim, were recovered from the same context. In addition, subsoil [3/002] contained the handle from a white china mug, dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 Ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from two subsoil contexts on site. The CBM is abraded and fragmentary.
- 5.3.2 Context [2/002] contained two fragments of brick in a hard fired red fabric with moderate medium to coarse iron rich inclusions. One of the bricks was of 48mm thickness and had a smoothed upper surface suggesting use as a flooring brick, the second brick fragment was of 63mm thickness and had a grey vitrified header. The vitrified header on the brick may have been intentional for use in a two tone effect of walling. Both bricks are well formed and likely to have a later 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.3.3 Also recovered from [2/002] were five fragments of peg tile in a red high fired fabric with moderate medium to coarse iron rich inclusions and sparse fine cream silt marbling. The peg tile is also of probable 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A highly abraded fragment of curved CBM, probably a portion of unglazed ceramic field drain, was also identified again of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.3.4 Context [3/002] yielded a single fragment of brick in the same iron rich fabric as those from context [2/002] and of probable 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A fragment of pantile in a fine orange fabric with sparse coarse black iron rich inclusions and fine calcareous inclusions of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date was also recovered from context [2/002].

5.3.5 The CBM appears to be contemporary with the present farmstead buildings.

**5.4 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from subsoil [2/002] and [3/002]. Wine bottle fragments from [2/002] include a green glass base (di 91mm) with high kick as well as a small kick fragment. Both date to the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A green glass wine bottle body fragment of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date was recovered from [3/002].

5.4.2 Subsoil [2/002] contained in addition a wine or beer bottle base (di 77.65mm) with low kick in green glass with an amber tinge, dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two clear glass body fragments from a cylindrical bottle are from a milk bottle and date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**5.5 Potential**

5.5.1 The finds assemblage has no potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

**6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE** by Lucy Allott

- 6.1** A single bulk soil sample was taken from a charcoal rich deposit [1/005] at the base of pit [1/004] to confirm the presence of environmental evidence such as charcoal and charred plant remains. The sample was processed in its entirety in a flotation tank, the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and air dried prior to sorting. The residue was passed through 4 and 2mm geological sieves and sorted for environmental and artefact remains. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and the contents recorded.
- 6.2** The flot was dominated by uncharred vegetation (83%) including uncharred seeds and provides some indication of relatively modern disturbances within the deposit. Nevertheless the sample also contained a small wood charcoal assemblage dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.). No other charred macrobotanical remains such as seeds were recorded and no further environmental remains or artefacts were recovered from this deposit. The small assemblage of charcoal presents no potential for further analytical work.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1** A single archaeological feature was identified during the evaluation; a pit of unknown date and function in Trench 1. The uncharred seeds and vegetation found in the environmental sample suggest that there has been a degree of fairly recent disturbance to the fill of the pit
- 7.2** Trench 2 contained no archaeological features, although a small amount of post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from the subsoil. These artefacts are consistent with the post-medieval and recent development of the site and are likely to have been deposited during construction and general day to day activity.
- 7.3** It was found that the courtyard area had most likely been levelled to the natural substrate prior to the laying of a concrete surface. It is therefore likely that any archaeological features in the area of Trench 4 will have been removed.
- 7.4** The area tested by Trench 3 was found to have been significantly disturbed by tree rooting and vegetation. The presence of tree stumps within the trench suggest that the area was wooded prior to the construction of the adjacent modern barn limiting the potential for the survival of archaeological features.
- 7.5** Regarding the Specific research aims as highlighted in the WSI, the results are largely negative:
- 7.5.1** No finds of earlier than post-medieval date were found.
- 7.5.2** No evidence for Roman, Saxon or prehistoric activity was identified.
- 7.5.3** No finds or features associated with medieval activity at the site were identified.
- 7.5.4** No evidence for further post-medieval activity associated with the Hazelden complex was identified. A single drain of probable modern date was identified.
- 7.5.5** No evidence for shifting alignment or phases of use of the driftway were identified.

## **8.0 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1** The excavation of four evaluation trenches with a combined total area of 126.54m demonstrated that the surface of the natural clay occurred at between 0.35 and 0.82m below surface level.
- 8.2** The identification of an undated pit in the field to the south west indicates some, albeit limited, archaeological activity (Trench 1). The feature is undated, however, it is most likely associated with the general farmyard activity in the post-medieval modern period. A general lack of finds in the subsoil and the absence of any other features or deposits suggests that the archaeological potential is limited in this vicinity.
- 8.3** There was no apparent truncation of the natural clay in the area of Trench 2. However, there was a complete lack of archaeological features or deposits.
- 8.4** Tree rooting and vegetation were found to have penetrated and disturbed the archaeological levels to the east of the modern barn (Trench 3). Modern disturbance was found to have truncated the deposits in the courtyard area, (Trench 4), potentially removing any archaeological remains that may have been present.
- 8.5** No evidence was found in any of the trenches to confirm the presence of archaeological activity on the site prior to, or associated with, the construction of the farmstead.
- 8.6** The trial trenching has effectively tested the archaeology of the area to be affected by the development.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

ASE 2009a *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Oasthouse at Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook, Kent*. Unpublished Client report on behalf of Chanteclaire Ltd.

ASE 2009b *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Barn at Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook, Kent*. Unpublished Client report on behalf of Chanteclaire Ltd.

ASE 2009c *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Hazelden Farmhouse, Cranbrook, Kent*. Unpublished Client report on behalf of Chanteclaire Ltd.

Kent County Council 2009 *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation and further study of historic Farm Structures at Hazelden Farm, Marden Road in Cranbrook near Tunbridge Wells in Kent*. Specification report.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The co-operation and assistance of Mr Bryn Gaertner of Chanteclaire Ltd and Adam Single of Kent County Council is greatly acknowledged.

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	HAZ09					
Identification Name and Address	Hazelden Farm, Marden Road					
County, District &/or Borough	Cranbrook, Kent.					
OS Grid Refs.	576759 138494					
Geology	Tunbridge Wells Sand, and Wadhurst Clay.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4062					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 16.11.09- 17.11.09	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Chanteclaire Ltd.					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Four evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total area of 126.54square metres. A single undated pit feature was identified. A small quantity of post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from the subsoil of two trenches.</p>						

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-67522**

Project details

Project name	An archaeological Evaluation at Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook, Kent
Short description of the project	Four evaluation trenches were excavated. A single undated pit feature was identified. A small quantity of post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from the subsoil of two trenches.
Project dates	Start: 16-11-2009 End: 17-11-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Monument type	OAST HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT TUNBRIDGE WELLS CRANBROOK Hazelden Farm
Postcode	TN17 3
Study area	60.00 Square metres

Site coordinates      TQ 576759 138494 50.9019781154 0.242681188124 50 54 07  
N 000 14 33 E Point

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      Sarah Porteus

Type of sponsor/funding body      Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body      chanteclair Ltd

Project archives  
Physical Archive recipient      Local Museum

Physical Contents      'Ceramics','Glass'

Digital Archive recipient      Local Museum

Digital Contents      'none'

Digital Media available      'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive recipient      Local Museum

Paper Contents      'none'

Paper Media available      'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type      Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title      An archaeological evaluation at Hazelden Farm, Marden Road, Cranbrook, Kent

Author(s)/Editor(s)      Porteus, S.

Other bibliographic details      Report number:2009182

Date      2009

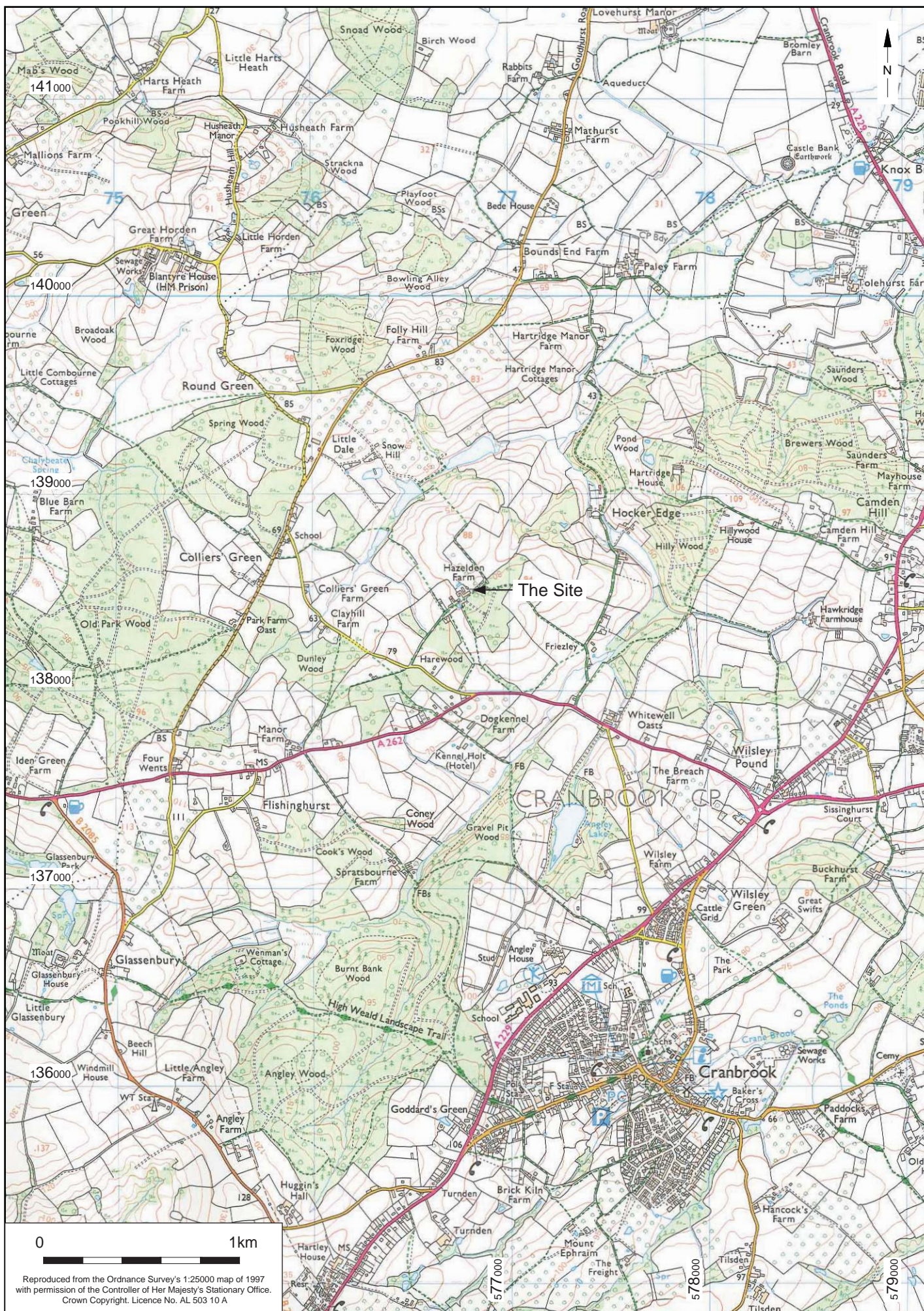
Issuer or publisher      Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication      Archaeology South-East, Portslade

Description      A4 bound report and pdf copy

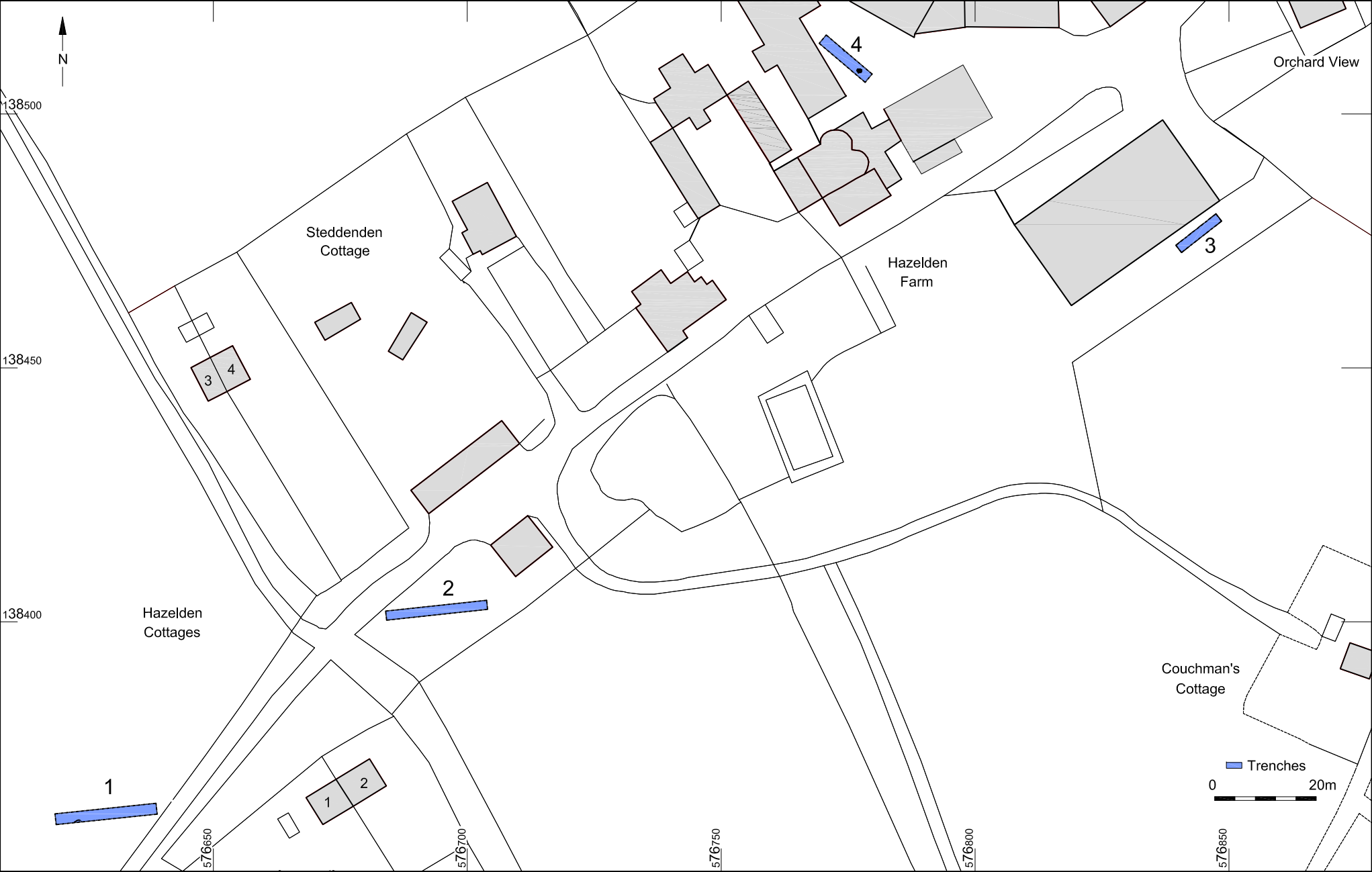
Entered by      sarah porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)  
Entered on      17 November 2009



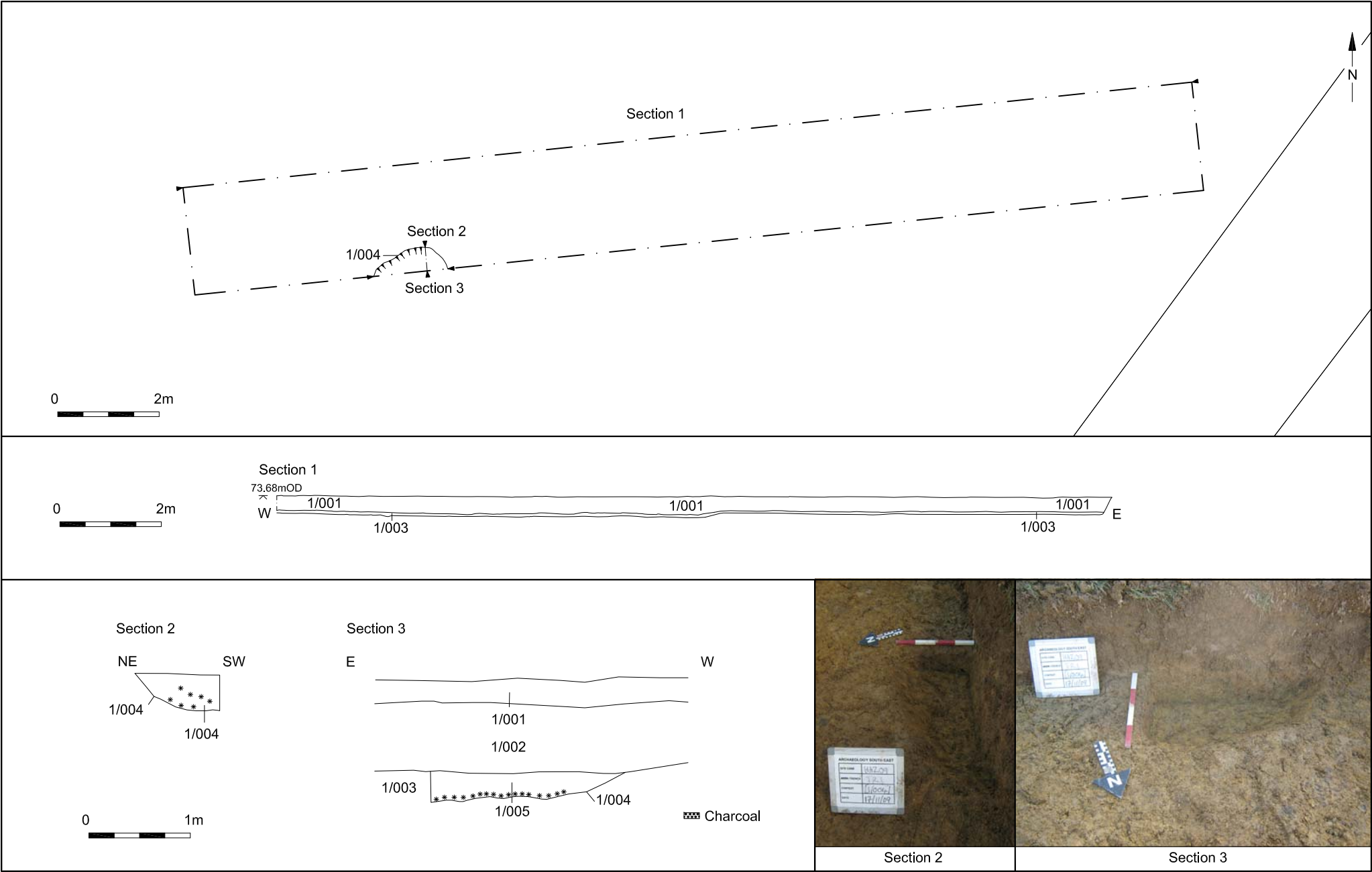


© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4062	Nov 2009	Site location		
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© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4062	Nov 2009	Trench location		
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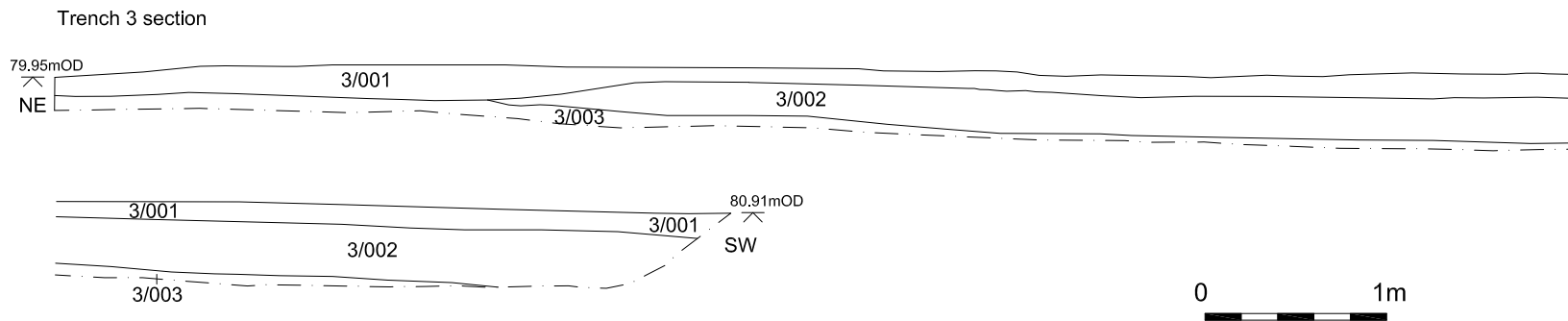
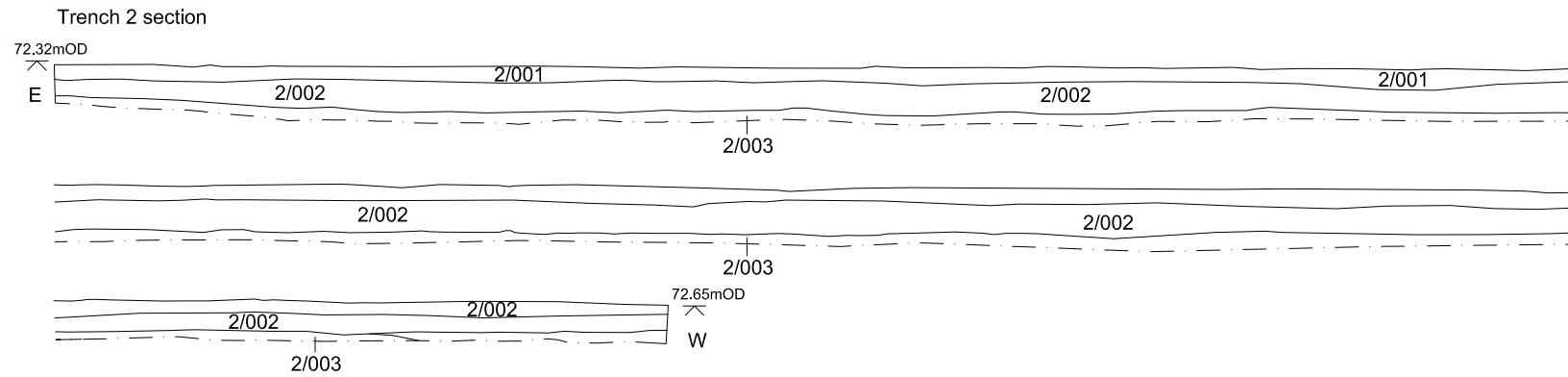
Drawn by: HLF

Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook

Trench 1 plan and sections

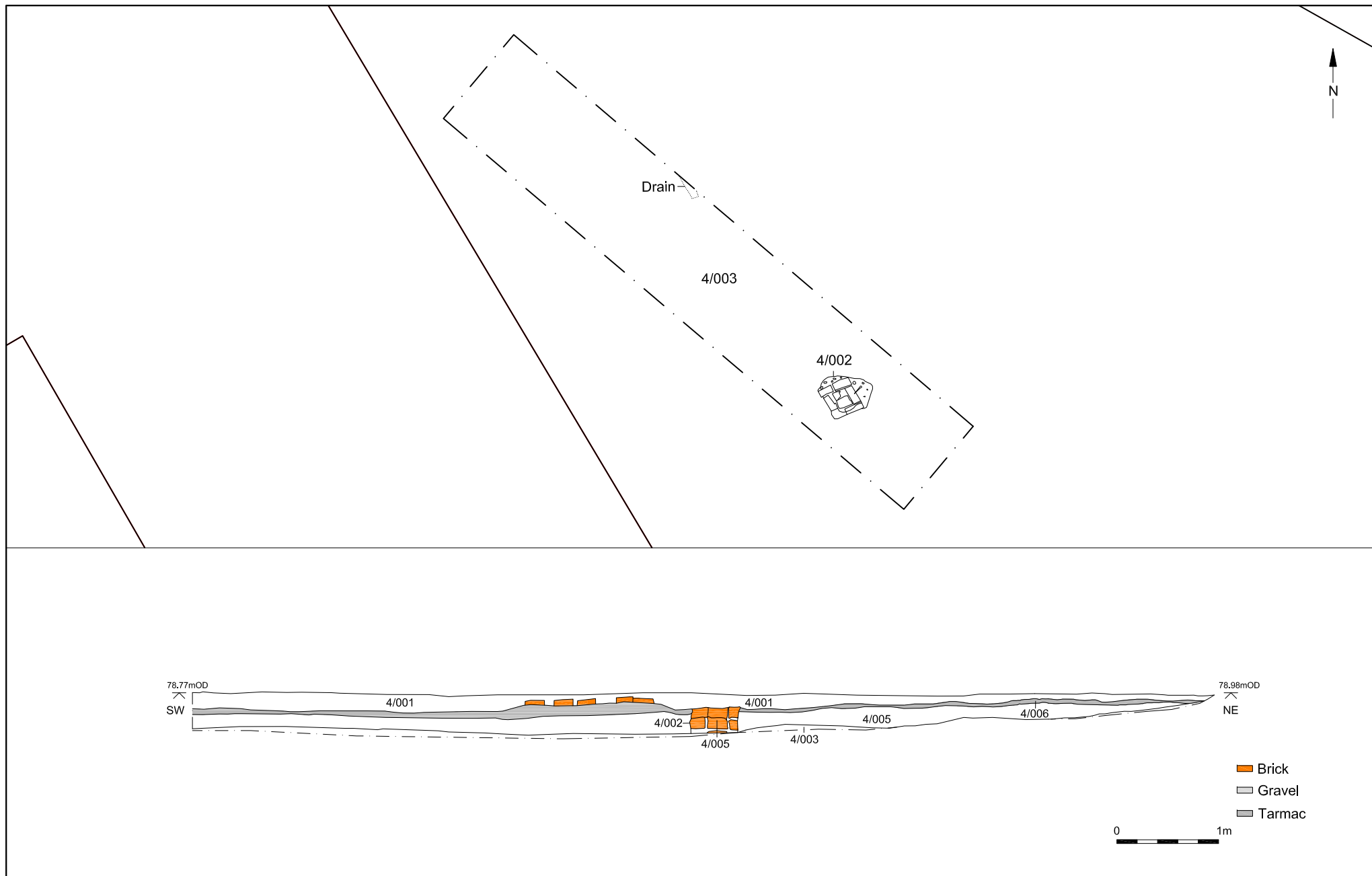
Fig. 3





0 1m

© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4062	Nov 2009	Trench 2 & 3 sections	
Report Ref: 2009182	Drawn by: HLF		



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Project Ref: 4062	Nov 2009	Trench 4 plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2009182	Drawn by: HLF		

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