

**Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation Report
Former Peugeot Garage, Otford Road,
Sevenoaks, Kent**

**NGR 552846 157479
(TQ 52846 57479)**

Sevenoaks District Council Planning Reference: SE/17/01976/FUL

**ASE Project No: 171196
Site Code: OFR 18
ASE Report No: 2018099
OASIS ID: archaeol6-311812**



By Simon Stevens

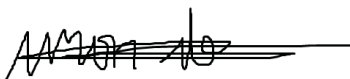
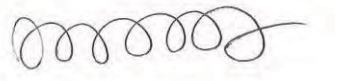
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at the former site of the Peugeot Garage (Haywards), Otford Road, Sevenoaks.

The geoarchaeological evaluation of the site has led to the conclusion that, based on currently available evidence, no significant geoarchaeological deposits will be disturbed during the redevelopment of the site. Twentieth century infilling of the former brickworks quarry pit sometime after 1961-64 did contain some interesting World War 2 military pottery in the area of Trench 2, but the derivation of the infill may prove to be mixed and to originate from several local sources.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at the former site of the Peugeot Garage (Haywards), Otford Road, Sevenoaks (NGR 552846 157479; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the western side of Otford Road, opposite the junction with Crampton's Road, c.2km to the north of the centre of Sevenoaks. It is bound to the south by properties fronting onto Otford Road, and by undeveloped land to the east and north.
- 1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018), the underlying geology at the site consists of Gault Clay with superficial deposits of alluvium associated with the River Darent to the west.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Sevenoaks District Council in October 2017 for the demolition of the existing buildings at the site and for the erection of an Aldi store with associated car parking, landscaping and access (planning reference SE/17/01976/FUL).
- 1.3.2 Following consultation between Sevenoaks District Council and the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (Sevenoaks District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), and the submission of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2017) with the application, a condition (No. 20) was attached to the planning permission stating that:

'prior to the commencement of development (excluding demolition and site clearance etc.) the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, will secure and implement of an archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority; and ii further archaeological investigation, recording and reporting, determined by the results of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded'

- 1.3.3 Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; ASE 2018) was produced that outlined the methodology to be used in the field (in this case an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches and test-pits) and in production of a report, and a site archive. The document was duly approved by Wendy Rogers, Principal Archaeologist, Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council before the

commencement of work on site.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching undertaken during March 2018.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following background information and research aims are taken directly from the WSI (*ibid*), based on research carried out for the production of the Desk-Based Assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2017), with some minor additions.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The earliest evidence of activity in the Sevenoaks area dates to the Palaeolithic Period. There was continued activity into the Mesolithic period with 'flint factories' recorded within the Darent Valley. Human and mammal remains were recovered from Redlands pit during mineral extraction (c.540m north-west of the site).
- 2.2.2 The earliest remains are from the Palaeolithic and comprise remains of woolly rhinoceros and an unrolled molar of a woolly mammoth. These were mixed with more recent material and may have been redeposited in fluvial strata (Harrison et al. 1981).
- 2.2.3 Mesolithic flints are recorded c.300m west of the site and included an axe or adze, three cores, twelve blades or flakes, one scraper, six microliths and seven other implements. The finds were found on a possible working floor.
- 2.2.4 The Neolithic period is also well represented within Kent, with a considerable concentration of sites along the edge of the North Downs, on the Greensands, near Maidstone and in the Wye Valley. A large collection of worked flints was retrieved in the early 20th century retrieved from a location approximately 20m north-west of the site interpreted as a Neolithic chipping floor. This material is likely to have been recovered during 19th and 20th century clay extraction for brick-making identified adjacent to the site from cartographic evidence (Cotswold Archaeology 2017, Figs 4-7).
- 2.2.5 Later prehistoric periods are also well documented within the northern part of Kent, in particular along the clays and alluvium north of the North Downs and along the Greensands areas. Bronze Age material retrieved within the site locale comprises 2 bronze palstave axes located c.270m and c.350m to the north-west.

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 There is strong evidence for activity continuing into the Roman period within Kent, settlement focused on the major routes that ran east to west across the county. Finds dated to the 1st to 4th centuries have been retrieved from a site c.830m to the north, including pottery, metal glass and worked stone. Archaeological investigation failed to provide evidence of structural remains that could confirm the presence of settlement.

2.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 2.4.1 The site is located c.2km south of the centre of Otford, Anglo-Saxon *Ottanford*, and in Domesday book, *Otefort*. Two significant Anglo-Saxon battles are purported to have occurred at Otford: one in 776, between the Mercian King Offa and the Kentish kingdom (Drewett, Rudling and Gardiner 1988, 288) and the other between Edmund and Canute in the eleventh century. Historical documentary sources recording frequent finds of inhumations believed related to these battles notably during the widening of the '*new turnpike road which leads from Eynsford, through Otford, to Sevenoke*', in 1767 when '*many skeletons were found in the chalk banks on each side of it*'.
- 2.4.2 Of the remains recorded at Redland pit, the early medieval period was represented by the remains of domesticated horse from dated by C14 to c.970 AD, and remains of roe deer, fallow deer and domesticated sheep.
- 2.4.3 During the later medieval and post-medieval period the site was located within the rural hinterland of Sevenoaks and Otford. Otford was the site of a Bishop's Palace belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury at the time of the Domesday survey. The site of the 16th century palace at Otford is a scheduled monument. Sevenoaks was established around a market which was first recorded in 1287, but appears to have been established before this date. The first shops and building plots surrounding the market were established in 1292 indicating a shift in activity from within the Darent Valley to the current location (Kent County Council 2004). The site is likely to have been located within the surrounding agricultural landscape.

2.5 Modern - The Cartographic Sources

- 2.5.1 The 1844 Otford Tithe Map (Cotswold Archaeology, 2017, Fig. 4) shows the site as part of a meadow, with woodland in the south-west. These different land uses correspond to parts of plots entitled respectively Kiln Field and Kiln Field Shaw, which would suggest some kiln activity in the vicinity prior to the indication of a brickworks north of the site on later 19th century maps (by at least 1879: *ibid*, Fig. 5). Two small rectangular 19th century buildings are located in the south-east corner of the site and a pond extends into the west side (*ibid*, Fig. 5).
- 2.5.2 The 1909 map shows two further buildings at the northern end (*ibid*, Fig. 6). By 1936 the woodlands in the south-west had been removed and an access road constructed within the site between Otford Road and the brickworks (*ibid*, Fig. 7). The clay extraction pit associated with the brick works had begun to encroach on the north-western corner of the site. By 1946, aerial photographs depict the majority of the site as part of the brickworks, the extraction pit within the brickworks extending some way into the site (*ibid*, Fig 3), and an access road cutting through the north. The southern part of the site appears to have been separated from the brickworks by a fence. Subsequent aerial photographs show the majority of the site to have been cleared by 1980 and redeveloped as the site of a car dealership in 2003 (*ibid*, 25-26).

2.6 Research Aims and Objectives

- 2.6.1 The general objective was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by any proposed new development.
- 2.6.2 Further to this, the evaluation aimed to test the results of the borehole survey.
- 2.6.3 The evaluation should also be sufficient to enable the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council to make an informed decision on the requirement for any further mitigation work that may be required.
- 2.6.4 The evaluation also had the potential to address the following specific research priority set out in the South East Research Framework (SERF):
- *Identifying supplementary data for the Neolithic and Bronze Age in the Weald highlighted as an area that needs more focussed study and understanding.*
 - *Early medieval settlement and the exploitation of the Weald*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 Three trenches each measuring 20m by 1.8m were positioned in areas thought to have been the least affected by known disturbance from buried services and the location of underground fuel tanks. Two were located near the Otford Road street frontage (T1 and T3), with the other trench close the western boundary of the site. Geoarchaeological test-pits were mechanically excavated at both ends of each of the evaluation trenches.
- 3.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018), the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b).
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision was conducted using a flat-bladed bucket removing earth in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits and then manually cleaned to identify any potential archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.5 The trench locations were planned using digital survey technology. A digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches and of the site in general.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Sevenoaks Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	17
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	37 images
Context register	1
Drawing register	0
Test-Pit Record Forms	6
Trench Record forms	3

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Figures 2 and 3)

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The trenches were excavated and backfilled over a three-day period in March 2018. Weather conditions varied between bright, low sunshine, and thin cloud with light rain, but offering generally good visibility for the identification of archaeological deposits, features and finds.
- 4.1.2 The only impairments to the excavation of the trenches were the presence of a concrete-encased gully in Trench 2, and an unidentified service in Trench 3. Neither of these anomalies was excavated.
- 4.1.3 No significant archaeological or geoarchaeological deposits or features were encountered in any of the trenches.

4.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Thickness (m)	Height (m)
1-001	Layer	Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.12 - 0.13	65.74 - 65.79
1-002	Layer	Sub-Base	Trench	Trench	0.20 - 0.22	-
1-003	Layer	Sub-Base	Trench	Trench	0.24 - 0.27	-
1-004	Layer	Terram Sheet	Trench	Trench	<0.05	-
1-005	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.32 - 0.62	-
1-006	Layer	'Natural' Clay	Trench	Trench	-	64.54 - 64.86
2-001	Layer	Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.19 - 0.19	66.24 - 66.25
2-002	Layer	Sub-Base	Trench	Trench	0.11 - 0.16	-
2-003	Layer	Sub-Base	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.21	-
2-004	Layer	Terram Sheet	Trench	Trench	<0.05	-
2-005	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	>1.00	64.69 - 65.13
3-001	Layer	Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.18 - 0.19	66.05 - 66.30
3-002	Layer	Sub-Base	Trench	Trench	0.21 - 0.28	-
3-003	Layer	Sub-Base	Trench	Trench	0.16 - 0.18	-
3-004	Layer	Terram Sheet	Trench	Trench	<0.05	-
3-005	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.35 - 0.41	-
3-006	Layer	'Natural' Clay	Trench	Trench	-	65.08 - 65.35

Table 3: Recorded deposits

- 4.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence seen across all three trenches of the site was similar with layers of surface tarmac (contexts [1/001], [2/001] and [3/001]), MOT Type 1 crushed stone (contexts [2/001], [2/002] and [2/003]) and crushed concrete and stone (contexts [3/001], [3/002] and [3/003]), which overlay a Terram sheet/geotextile membrane (contexts [4/001], [4/002] and [4/003]). These deposits were clearly associated with modern use of the site.
- 4.2.2 There was some small variation in the underlying deposits. In Trench 1 there

was a highly mixed layer of made ground, recorded as context [1/005] below the Terram sheet. This deposit was a silty clay, which varied in colour between mid-greenish brown and mid-brown and contained brick and concrete rubble and pieces of timber. It directly overlay the greyish yellow/orange 'natural' clay, context [1/006]. The trench rapidly flooded on exposure of the clay.

- 4.2.3 In Trench 2, the deposit below the Terram was considerably thicker, and the surface of the 'natural' was not exposed during the initial trenching, even following the excavation of a 1.6m deep sondage at the northern end of the trench. Context [2/005] was a highly mixed deposit of silty clay which varied in colour between orangey brown and greyish black. It contained a range of material including brick rubble, leather, timber and corroded metalwork, as well as large quantities of pottery and glassware. The deposit clearly represents dumping of 20th century domestic detritus within the former clay extraction pit (Cotswolds, 2017, 24, Fig 7) known to have been infilled between 1961 and 1964.
- 4.2.4 In Trench 3, a deposit similar in character and inclusions was encountered below the Terram sheet. However, context [3/005] was considerably thinner than the deposit recorded in Trench 2, and the underlying clay, context [3/006] was encountered. The trench flooded on exposure of the clay.

5.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS by Edward Blinkhorn

- 5.1 Six geoarchaeological test-pits (GTPs), each measuring c.2.0m x c.2.5 m were excavated at the site, one being situated in each end in each of the three archaeological trenches. Due to rapid water ingress, test-pits 3, 4 and 5 were abandoned as it was impossible to observe the sediment being excavated, causing a hazard to the detection of unmapped services.
- 5.2 During excavation, material was mechanically excavated under geoarchaeological supervision in spits not exceeding 250mm; most spits equated to about 100mm of sediment. No samples were retained for sieving due to the absence of appropriate geoarchaeological units.
- 5.3 Between 0.70 and 1.90+ metres of made ground was observed to overlie Gault Formation clay (Solid Geology) across the site. No Quaternary deposits were encountered during the excavation.
- 5.4 It is thought that a simple scheme of made ground overlying solid geology exists across the site. Inspection of borehole logs supplied by the client supports this interpretation. Description of the lower made ground unit in borehole WS02 as 'alluvial' is thought likely to be contaminated, if of alluvial origin, and of little geoarchaeological value.

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Deposit interpretation	Height m AOD
1	Tarmac overlying hardcore, crush and brick rubble. Terram layer. Hydrocarbon odour.	0.00-0.95	Made Ground	66.05
Sharp				
2	Stiff Light Grey-Blue CLAY with light orange-brown coarse sand lenses. Weathered and slightly fissured at upper contact. Water ingress at 1.50m.	0.95-2.30+	Solid Geology (Gault)	63.75 at base

Table 4: GTP1 - Trench 3 North End

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Deposit interpretation	Height m AOD
1	Tarmac overlying hardcore, crush and brick rubble. Terram layer. Hydrocarbon odour.	0.00-0.70	Made Ground	65.75
Sharp				
2	Stiff Light Grey-Blue CLAY with light orange-brown coarse sand lenses. Very occasional degrading light grey sub angular <30mm limestone GRAVEL.	0.70-1.80+	Solid Geology (Gault)	63.95 at base

Table 5: GTP2 - Trench 1 South End

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Deposit interpretation	Height m AOD
1	Tarmac overlying hardcore, crush and brick rubble. Terram layer. Hydrocarbon odour.	0.00-0.85	Made Ground	65.79
Sharp				
2	Stiff CLAY? Water ingress. GTP Abandoned.	0.85+	Solid Geology (Gault)	64.94 at base

Table 6: GTP3 -Trench 1 North End

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Deposit interpretation	Height m AOD
1	Tarmac overlying hardcore, crush and brick rubble. Terram layer. Hydrocarbon odour.	0.00-1.10	Made Ground	66.24
Sharp				
2	Isolated patch of stiff Light Grey-Blue CLAY to the southeast of test-pit. Weathered and contaminated. Hydrocarbon odour. Abandoned due to water ingress.	1.10-1.50+	Solid Geology (Gault)	64.74 at base

Table 7: GTP4 – Trench 2 North End

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Deposit interpretation	Height m AOD
1	Tarmac overlying hardcore, crush and brick rubble. Terram layer. Hydrocarbon odour. Abandoned due to water ingress	0.00-1.90+	Made Ground	66.25

Table 8: GTP5 - Trench 2 South

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Deposit interpretation	Height m AOD
1	Tarmac overlying hardcore, crush and brick rubble. Terram layer. Hydrocarbon odour.	0.00-0.55	Made Ground	66.30
Sharp				
2	Light orange-brown CLAY, becoming grey-blue at depth. Water ingress; depth demonstrates elevation of surviving clay.	0.55-0.70+	Solid Geology (Gault)	65.60 at base

Table 9: GTP6 - Trench 3 South End

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 10. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2/005	18	1802	23	5046
3/005	8	1725	3	1432
Total	26	3527	26	6478

Table 10: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

6.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 6.2.1 The archaeological evaluation recovered a moderately-sized sample of the pottery from the site: 26 sherds, weighing 3512g, from two individually numbered contexts. The material is in fresh condition, with a high average sherd size (135g) and includes two complete stoneware bottles. As such it is clear the assemblage has not been subjected to any notable reworking once initially deposited. The material has been fully listed by common ware name in Table 11 as part of the visible archive.
- 6.2.2 All of the pottery from the site is of late post-medieval date. Although a few pieces may originate in the late 19th century, as a whole, the group is likely to represent a 20th- century deposition. The groups from the different contexts vary somewhat in their composition.
- 6.2.3 Context [3/005] produced purely domestic pottery. The material includes types used in the kitchen, in the dining room and at least one for sanitary purposes. There is nothing to date the group closely and it could easily have been deposited anywhere between c. 1900 and 1950.
- 6.2.4 Context [2/005] produced a more interesting sample as it contains a mixture of domestic types and War Office issue material from WW2. The latter pieces dominate the group but only consist of cups and tankards. A larger sample may produce the usually well-represented plates and bowls. A number of different makers are represented demonstrating, even in this small sample, the diversity of suppliers used by the War Office. All the current ones are Staffordshire firms and it is interesting to note that Doulton were using the same mark when supplying War Office contracts in the Great War. Although War Office contracts tried to get some standardisation in forms there was usually quite a range of variance between makers, particularly for the drinking vessels – something noted by the author on Great War refuse from Seaford camp (East Sussex). Usefully three of the vessels are dated: 1943 and 1944 (x2), the latter including the 'NAAFI' (Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes) cup. This material undoubtedly originated from a military camp – almost certainly the Montreal

Park Camp a little way to the south of the current site (c. TQ 525 555). This was begun in 1940 and was apparently used for a time after the war to house displaced civilians. Military doctrine was quite strict about the disposal of refuse from camps and a suitable dump site a little way from the camp was quite typical. Old quarries and clay pits, particularly when adjacent a road, would have provided a convenient solution.

Context	Fabric	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of vessels)
2/005	English stoneware (late)	1	34g	Bottle x1 (grey Bristol glaze)
2/005	English stoneware (late)	1	228g	Jar/large bottle stopper x1 (unglazed, T-sectioned with 70mm di circular top and 55mm long tapering stopper – overall 65mm tall)
2/005	Polychrome transfer-printed whiteware	1	46g	Plate x1 (red 'fish roe' sheet pattern around rim with gold yellow wreaths and flowers)
2/005	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	1	14g	Plate x1 (ruins design)
2/005	Porcelain	1	132g	Bowl x1 (red-orange transfer-print of Japanese style foliage in panels. G4980 / R painted on base)
2/005	Porcelain	1	48g	Lid x1 (from jar/condiment) (knob handle with gold gilt trims around edges/carinations, pale red transfer-printed underglaze roses with overglaze green highlighting)
2/005	Japanese refined whiteware	1	106g	Toast-rack x1 (rectangular 125 x 78mm) (moulded fruit highlighted in light and dark green, orange, blue and red. Black maker's mark on base 'MARUHO WARE // K [in circle] // MADE IN JAPAN')
2/005	Refined white earthenware	1	696g	Large bowl x1 (footring)
2/005	Refined white earthenware	2	50g	Mug x1 (cylindrical with 90mm di base)
2/005	Refined white earthenware	2	102g	Mug x1 (cylindrical with 110mm di base. Black printed 'W' in lozenge War Office mark, '1943' and then partial maker's mark – lion on globe with banner above inscribed 'QUALITY')
2/005	Refined white earthenware	2	52g	Cup x2 (unmarked but military form)
2/005	Refined white earthenware	1	74g	Cup x1 (90mm di rim, green printed maker's mark on base: crown over 'MADE IN ENGLAND', over 'ROYAL DOULTON [trademark] 'ENGLAND')
2/005	Refined white earthenware	1	80g	Cup x1 (80mm di rim, black maker's mark on base: 'MADDOCK ENGLAND' in circle around 'MADE IN')
2/005	Refined white earthenware	1	72g	Cup x1 (black maker's mark across base: '1944 // TAMS // ENGLAND')
2/005	Refined white earthenware	1	30g	Cup x1 (grey institution/maker's mark across base: N.A.A.F.I // 1944 // WOOD'S // ENGLAND')
3/005	English stoneware	1	708g	Blacking bottle x1 (100%, iron wash, salt glaze, unmarked. Dimensions: rim 60mm, base 80mm, height 195mm)
3/005	English stoneware	1	522g	Shouldered bottle x1 (100%, grey Bristol glaze, unmarked. Rim 49mm, base 75mm, height 144mm, base to shoulder carination 95mm)
3/005	English stoneware	1	28g	Preserve jar x1 (grey Bristol glaze with thin tan top and close-set vertical grooving)
3/005	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	1	150g	Tureen lid x1 (oval with scalloped edges, pale floral design)
3/005	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	1	32g	Sauceboat (pale Asiatic pheasant design)
3/005	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	1	166g	Serving dish x1 (pale Asiatic pheasant design)
3/005	Refined white earthenware	1	90g	Chamber pot x1 (handle with hand-painted purple-red stylised floral/dotty design)
3/005	Refined white earthenware	1	22g	Uncertain form x1 (blue circumferential lines)

Table 11: The late post-medieval pottery assemblage

- 6.2.5 Context [2/005] also produced a scattering of fresh civilian vessels, which are clearly not War Office property. Of particular note is the Japanese toast rack whose 'K' marking indicates a mark for a pre- WW2 export. The rack is likely to be of the 1920s or 30s. Although all military establishments have some 'private purchased' decorative vessels brought in by soldiers/officers the current quantities suggest there is indeed a proper civilian element represented. It is not certain at the time of writing whether the military vessels were completely intermixed with the domestic ones, or whether they were in a discrete dump within the wider infill. As such it is uncertain if the pit (or at least the investigated section of it) was being used simultaneously by the military and local civilian population or whether the refuse could all be from the camp. If the latter then it would appear that both the military and post-war civilian occupation are represented. Although the pit may still have been being infilled as late as the early 1960s, the current ceramics suggest that this part of it at least had been infilled in the few short years after 1945.
- 6.2.6 The pottery assemblage recovered from the evaluation is of notably late date. However, due to its probable association with the nearby military camp it does hold some interest both at local and regional level. Firstly it sheds light on the supply and use of ceramics to such camps and secondly, it may shed light on how a civilian population of 'displaced' people inhabiting the camp provisioned themselves with ceramics (though more secure evidence would be needed from the site stratigraphy to prove this association).
- 6.2.7 The current assemblage has no potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and has largely been discarded. The marked pieces of War Office material have been retained for the local museum as they may provide display material for local history exhibits on the history of Sevenoaks in WW2.

6.3 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 6.3.1 A small assemblage of glass comprising of 26 complete bottles (weight 6478g) was recovered from two different contexts, both representing backfills of a clay pit. The vast majority derives from [2/005]. The bottles were all complete, suggesting they were sampled from a much larger assemblage.
- 6.3.2 Made ground [3/005] contained three complete bottles including a green bottle embossed "W. A. Ross & Sons Ltd, Belfast". These soft drink manufacturers started trading in 1879. The current bottle is of 20th-century date, probably dating between c. 1930 and 1975. A rectangular panelled pharmaceutical bottle dating between c. 1850 and 1950 was found in the same context as well as a 20th-century cylindrical amber bottle with in situ cork, which would likely have had medicinal contents too.
- 6.3.3 Most bottles from [2/005] are from companies which were trading over a century or more and as such it is not possible to provide a tight date based on the glass alone. A few bottles may be of 19th-century date, however, it is likely that the entire assemblage is of 20th-century date. An amber bottle with vulcanite cap with incuse lettering "MELTONIAN" (shoe care products) dates between 1928 and 1964 and thus represents the piece with the tightest date

range. Based on the glass alone, it is likely that the entire assemblage was deposited sometime between the 1920s and the 1960s. Made ground [3/005] includes a range of domestic bottles including medicinal material (e.g. cod liver oil from Kepler, Wellcome Chemical Works, Milk of Magnesium, Owbridge's Lung Tonic, Successor of California Fig Syrup and Roboleine), food containers (e.g. Marmite, Mason's OK sauce, Shippam's fish or meat paste) and beverages (e.g. lemon barley water by Keen Robinson & Co Ltd Norwich). Many of the companies represented ceased trading in the 1970s or were absorbed into larger companies.

- 6.3.4 Context [2/005] also contained war department crockery and it is likely that the above assemblage came from the same source, perhaps representing a dump relating to the nearby military camp or to the "displaced persons" who occupied the camp shortly after the war. Should that be the case, the glass assemblage was likely deposited sometime during the 1940s or shortly after.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 No significant geoarchaeological deposits were encountered at the site.
- 7.1.2 In Trench 2, the infill of the former brickworks clay quarry, which closed sometime between 1961 and 1964, contained some interesting 20th century military pottery that surely originates from a military camp; almost certainly the Montreal Park Camp situated a little way to the south of the current site (c. TQ 525 555). This camp was founded in 1940 and was apparently also used after the war to house displaced civilians; perhaps finally closing therefore in the early 1960s.
- 7.1.3 Virtually no WW2 camp assemblages have been archaeologically studied in the country; such dumps, when found, are usually dug-out by amateur bottle diggers or 'military collectors' and the material dispersed with no record. As a result, uncompromised deposits of such type are becoming rarer. Military archaeology of the 20th century has been an established line of research for a number of years now, at both academic and fieldwork levels. As such if the opportunity arises it would be prudent try to obtain a larger more controlled sample of the material.

7.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts

- 7.2.1 Although difficult to quantify, it appears clear that the site has been subjected to considerable earthmoving probably as a result of extraction of clay for brickmaking and associated infill activity.
- 7.2.2 While the surviving deposits of infill, or made ground were thinner near the street frontage (0.32m to 0.62m), taking into account the probable disturbance to these deposits during the construction of the current hardstanding (the tarmac and sub-base together measured more than 0.50m), there was apparently a substantial overburden above the surviving surface of the 'natural' clay across the whole site.
- 7.2.3 Towards the rear of the site this material was more than 1.6m thick. These depths are taken as indication of the substantial truncation of the surface of the clay created through the quarrying of clay for the later 19th and 20th century brickworks. Subsequently, sometime after 1961 and 1964, the former brickworks clay extraction pits were infilled (Cotswold Archaeology, 2017, 24) at least in part with material from a military camp.

7.3 Consideration of Research Aims

- 7.3.1 Twentieth century infill of the former brickworks clay quarry sometime after 1961-4 contained some interesting World War 2 military ceramics apparently mixed with domestic material. The infill in the area of Trench 2 seems to contain a concentration of this World War 2 material.
- 7.3.2 The geoarchaeological evaluation found that the 'alluvium' recorded in WS02 is thought likely to be contaminated, if of alluvial origin, and of little

geoarchaeological value.

- 7.3.3 The evaluation cannot address the specific research aims set out in the South East Research Framework (SERF).

7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 The geoarchaeological evaluation of the site has led to the conclusion that, based on currently available evidence, no significant geoarchaeological deposits will be disturbed during the redevelopment of the site. Twentieth century infilling of the former brickworks quarry pit sometime after 1961-64 did contain some interesting World War 2 military pottery in the area of Trench 2, but the derivation of the infill may prove to be mixed and to originate from several local sources.

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HER Summary

Site code	OFR 18					
Project code	171196					
Planning reference	SE/17/01976/FUL					
Site address	Former Peugeot Garage (Haywards), Otford Road, Sevenoaks					
District/Borough	Sevenoaks District					
NGR (12 figures)	552846 157479					
Geology	Gaunt Clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval ✓	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	12.03.2018 – 14.03.2018					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Heritage					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval ✓	Other	
Project summary	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at the former site of the Peugeot Garage (Haywards), Otford Road, Sevenoaks. Three trial trenches and six test-pits were mechanically excavated at the site.</p> <p>The geoarchaeological evaluation of the site has led to the conclusion that, based on currently available evidence, no significant geoarchaeological deposits will be disturbed during the redevelopment of the site. Twentieth century infilling of the former brickworks quarry pit sometime after 1961-64 did contain some interesting World War 2 military pottery in the area of Trench 2, but the derivation of the infill may prove to be mixed and to originate from several local sources.</p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-311812

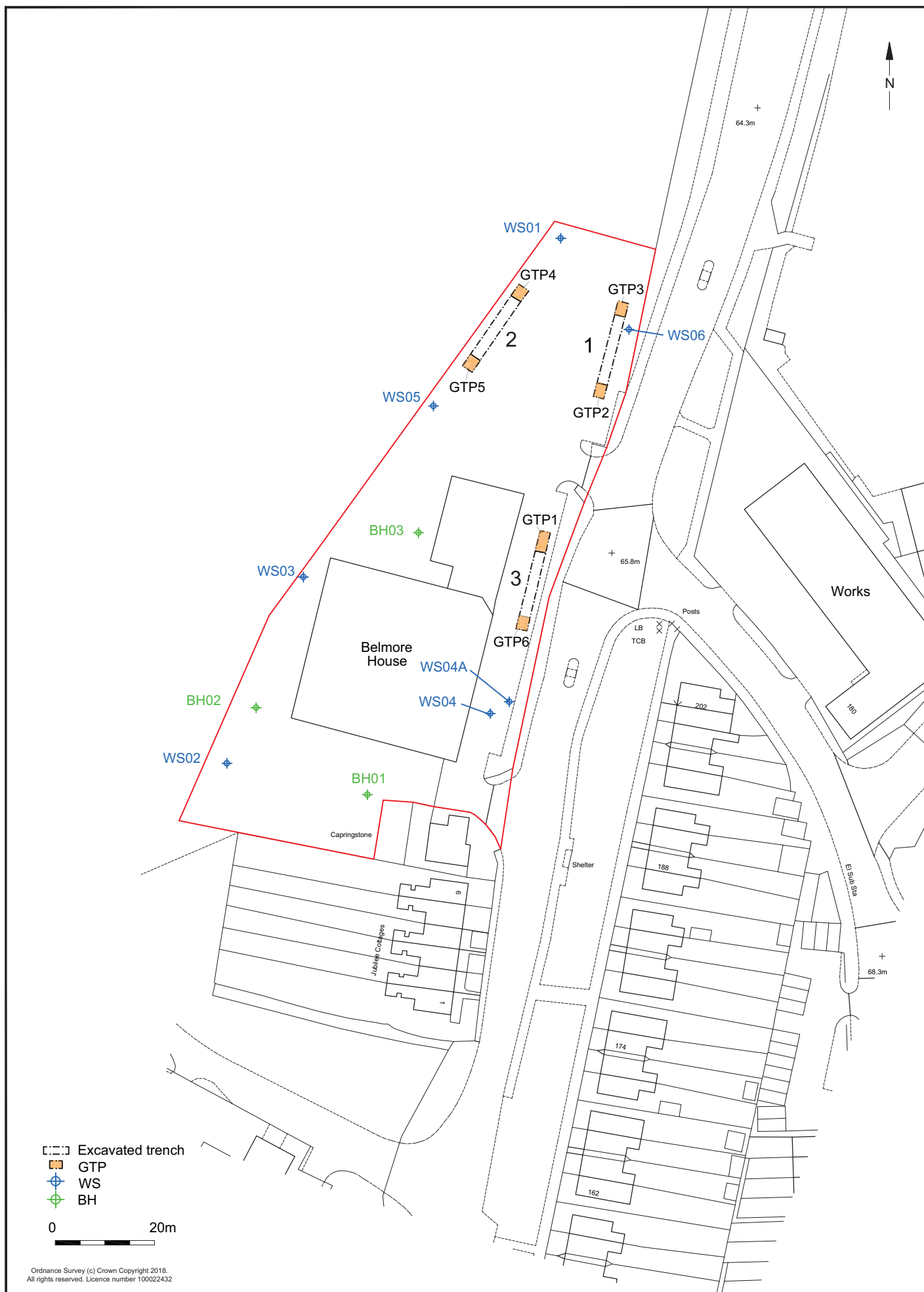
Project details

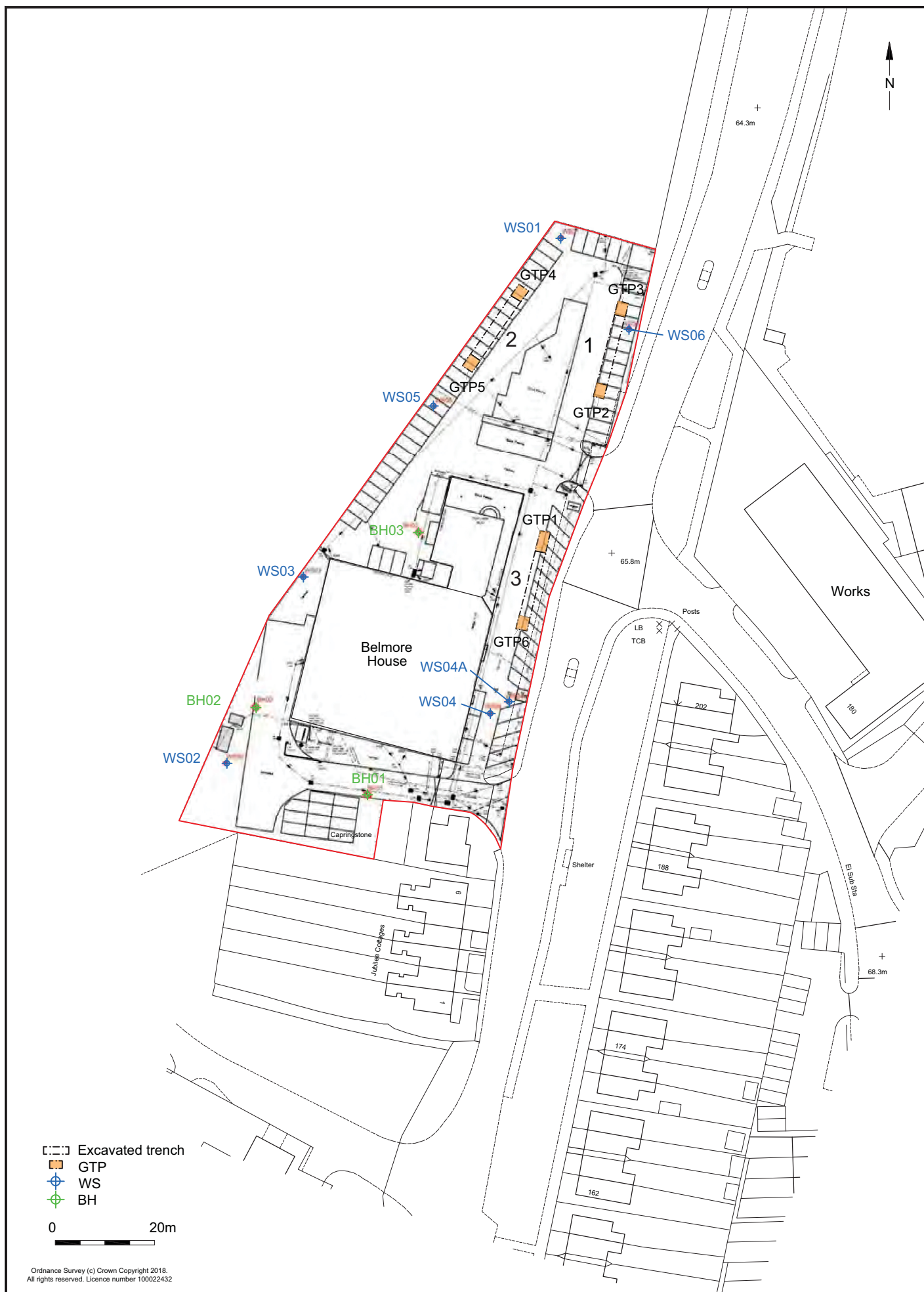
Project name	Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation Report - Former Peugeot Garage, Otford Road, Sevenoaks, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at the former site of the Peugeot Garage (Haywards), Otford Road, Sevenoaks. Three trial trenches and six test-pits were mechanically excavated at the site. The geoarchaeological evaluation of the site has led to the conclusion that, based on currently available evidence, no significant geoarchaeological deposits will be disturbed during the redevelopment of the site. Twentieth century infilling of the former brickworks quarry pit sometime after 1961-64 did contain some interesting World War 2 military pottery in the area of Trench 2, but the derivation of the infill may prove to be mixed and to originate from several local sources.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2018 End: 14-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	171196 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	OFR18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SE/17/01976/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	""""Sample Trenches"""" , """"Test Pits""""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS SEVENOAKS Former Peugeot Garage, Otford Road
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 52846 57479 51.295360745358 0.192512964413 51 17 43 N 000 11 33 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Heritage
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Sevenoaks Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Sevenoaks Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Sevenoaks Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation Report - Former Peugeot Garage, Otford Road, Sevenoaks
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2018099
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Entered on	19 March 2018



© Archaeology South-East		Otford Road, Sevenoaks	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 171196	March 2018	Site location	
Report Ref: 2018099	Drawn by: NH		







Trench 1, looking north



Trench 1, looking south



Trench 2, looking northeast



Trench 2, looking southwest



Trench 3, looking north-northwest



Trench 3, looking south-southeast

• Archaeology South-East		Otford Road, Sevenoaks	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 171196	March 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018099	Drawn by: NH		



GTP 1, looking east



GTP2, looking east



GTP 3, looking east



GTP 4, looking southeast



GTP 5, looking southeast



GTP 6, looking southeast

• Archaeology South-East		Otford Road, Sevenoaks	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 171196	March 2018	GTP photographs	
Report Ref: 2018099	Drawn by: NH		

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