

An Archaeological Watching Brief during Geotechnical Testpitting at the site of Pembury Hospital, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, Kent

NGR 561550 141430 (centered)

SITE CODE: PHT 07



**Project No. 3112
Report Number: 2008011**

**by
Paul Riccoboni BA (Hons)**

January 2008

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief took place at the site of Pembury Hospital, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent (NGR 561550 141430), during the excavation of geotechnical test pits, borehole window sampling and boreholes. Eleven site visits were made between 5th September and 26th October 2007. An indicative assessment was able to be made of the degree of truncation of the archaeological horizon across the site. Three areas with higher potential for surviving archaeological remains and two with a lower potential were identified. No archaeological features or finds were recovered from this site.

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HER Summary Sheet

OASIS FORM

Figure 1: Site location and HER data

Figure 2: Site plan showing the location of boreholes, window samples and test pits

Figure 3: Site plan showing potential areas of truncated / surviving deposits

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (part of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) was commissioned by Gifford to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of a proposed new hospital (Fig. 1) (NGR 561550 141430, centered).
- 1.2 The site is situated within the eastern portion of the now disused part of the hospital (Phase 1 Fig. 2). The site is bounded by the operating part of the hospital to the north and west and trees to the east. According to the British Geological Survey (1:50 000 map Sheet No. 303), the underlying geology at the site is Ardingly Sandstone and Tunbridge Wells Sands.
- 1.3 As part of this report, an assessment has also been made of window sample logs from the Phase 2 area of the hospital (Fig. 2). This part of the site is still in use and has not, as yet, been subject to direct archaeological monitoring.
- 1.4 Geo-technical test pitting was an initial exploratory phase of work in advance of a full planning permission. The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (Tunbridge District Council's advisers on archaeological issues) advised that all such test pitting should be monitored by an archaeologist to help advise initial guidance on the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.5 A specification for the monitoring of the geo-technical pits was produced by Adam Single of the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (HCGKCC 2007). The stated objective of the monitoring exercise was to:
- 'contribute to the knowledge of the Pembury Hospital site through the recording of any archaeological remains exposed as a result of the excavations in connection with the groundworks. Particular attention will be made to the character, height below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.'*
- 1.6 Specific aims of the archaeological work were to include:
- Characterising and dating any remains encountered that are connected with medieval and post medieval use of the site including those connected with the hospital
 - Identifying as far as possible, any Roman and prehistoric activity on the site
 - Identifying and plotting areas of the site where archaeological potential has been destroyed or damaged by modern development, incorporating examination and analysis of borehole logs

- Contributing to the environmental history of the area.
- 1.7 The on-site archaeological work was carried out between by Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist), Alice Thorne (Archaeologist) and Dave Atkins (Assistant Archaeologist) over 11 site visits. The borehole excavations and windows sample excavations were carried out by Bureau Veritas Ltd. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager and Assistant Director).

2. Archaeological Background

2.1 A Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the site which consisted of a review of the documentary evidence (historic maps, aerial photographs, and the Kent HER) (Giffords 2007). The Heritage Impact Assessment should be referred to for a detailed breakdown of the archaeological potential of the site. A summary is given here with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Within a 1km radius of the hospital, there are several HER entries of relevance (Fig. 1)

No (on Fig 1)	HER	NGR	Type	Description
1	TQ 64 SW 9	TQ 6245 4095	Find Spot	BA flint scraper
2	TQ 64 SW 12	TQ 6167 4110	Find Spot	Neolithic flint axe
3	TQ 64 SW 27	TQ 6115 4209	Monument	Post-med earthwork banks
4	TQ 64 SW 28	TQ 6115 4130	Monument	Medieval bank and ditch boundary
5	TQ 64 SW 28	TQ 6115 4130	Monument	Post-med brickworks

Perhaps the most significant of these is the alignment of a possible medieval ditch boundary which may continue into the site from the west (Fig.1 no. 4) although the Neolithic axe and flint scraper also found nearby indicate that there was also prehistoric activity in the vicinity. There are also four Grade II listed buildings within the 1km radius of the site (not shown).

2.3 Historic maps indicate that the hospital was formally a Union Workhouse and there is a possibility of remains associated with this complex surviving.

2.4 The impact assessment concluded that there was a low number of known archaeological sites in the surrounding area and that there was a low likelihood of archaeological remains being present on site, especially given the probable degree of disturbance caused by the existing hospital's construction. However, it was also suggested that some areas of the site may not have been impacted by the current buildings.

3. Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1 A total of 18 geotechnical test pits (TP) were subject to archaeological monitoring. The test pits were located across Phase 1 of the development area. Eight borehole window samples (WS) and eight boreholes (BH) were also monitored in the Phase 1.
- 3.2 The geotechnical test pits were excavated by a 13 tonne 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 0.60m wide toothless bucket under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3 The excavation was taken down to the top of the 'natural' or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned, where it was deemed appropriate, in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts by a metal detector.
- 3.4 The borehole window samples and boreholes were excavated using drilling machinery. Monitoring took place during the excavation process and the stratigraphy was analysed for any potential archaeological deposits or finds.
- 3.5 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using context record sheets based upon the Central Excavation Unit recording system as modified for use by Archaeology South-East. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Ditchling and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course. The fieldwork was carried out under sitecode PHT 07.
- 3.7 21 borehole window samples were excavated across Phase 2 of the development area (Fig. 2). These boreholes were not subject to archaeological monitoring. However, the borehole logs have been examined as part of this report and the degree of truncation of the natural substrate (and so the potential for undisturbed archaeological deposits) has been assessed.

4. Results: Phase 1

The results of the monitored boreholes, window samples and geotechnical test pits are listed below by type.

4.1 Summary of Results: Boreholes

BH 201

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
BH201/1	Hardcore-Current road surface	0.20m	-
BH201/2	Tarmac	0.20m	0.20m
BH202/3	Made ground-(Tarmac fragments-CBM)	0.50m	0.40m
BH202/4	Natural clay / sands	-	0.90m

BH 202

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
BH202/1	Hardcore-Current road surface	0.50m	-
BH202/2	Made ground-contained high % of modern CBM throughout	1.5m	0.50m
BH202/3	Natural clay		2.00m

BH 203

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
BH203/1	Tarmac	0.17m	-
BH203/2	Hardcore	0.20m	0.17m
BH203/3	Dark greyish black, silty gravel	0.60m	0.37m
BH203/4	Natural clay		0.97m

BH204

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
BH204/1	Concrete hardstanding	0.20m	-
BH204/2	Mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and CBM specks	0.30m	0.20m
BH204/3	Natural fine sand	-	0.50m

BH205

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s
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			(to top of layer)
BH205/1	Tarmac	0.15m	-
BH205/2	Hardcore	0.48m	0.15m
BH205/3	Dark greyish brown, silty gravel	0.45m	0.63m
BH205/4	Natural fine sand	-	1.08m

BH206

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
BH205/1	Tarmac	0.17m	-
BH205/2	Hardcore	0.30m	0.17m
BH205/3	Dark greyish brown, silty gravel	1.0m	0.47m
BH205/4	Natural fine sand	-	1.47m

4.2 Summary of Results: Window Samples

WS205

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
WS205/1	Asphalt	0.14m	-
WS205/2	Brown grey, clay silt	0.51m	0.14m
WS205/3	Orange brown, silt with chalk and gravel-backfill of a pipe	0.05m	0.66m
WS205/4	Orange brown sandy clay	0.20m	0.86m

WS206

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
WS206/1	Asphalt	0.05m	-
WS206/2	Concrete	0.25m	0.05m
WS206/3	Soft brown sand with gravel, contains brick pieces and asphalt chippings	0.45m	0.30m
WS206/4	Natural clay	-	0.75m

WS207

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
WS207/1	Asphalt	0.05m	-
WS207/2	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	0.24m	0.05m
WS207/3	Natural medium sand	-	0.29m

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WS208

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
WS208/1	Asphalt	0.05m	-
WS208/2	Hardcore-CBM (<50mm)	0.24m	0.05m
WS208/3	Mid greyish brown, firm clay silt CBM and tarmac chippings throughout	0.30m	0.29m
WS208/4	Natural clay	-	0.59m

WS209

Not monitored

WS210

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
WS210/1	Mid orange yellow clay silt, re-deposited natural	0.48m	-
WS210/2	Asphalt layer (rare CBM inclusions)	0.03m	0.48m
WS210/3	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	0.12m	0.51m
WS210/4	Natural clay	-	0.63m

4.3 Summary of results: Geotechnical Test Pits (TP)

TP202

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP202/1	Topsoil	0.50m	-
TP202/2	Subsoil-sandy silt	1.0m	0.50m
TP202/3	Natural clay	-	1.50m

TP203

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP203/1	Topsoil	0.30m	-
TP203/2	Subsoil-mid orange brown sandy silt	0.90m	0.30m
TP203/3	Natural clay / sands	-	0.90m

TP204

Not Monitored

TP205

Context	Description	Thickness	Depth
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		of Layer	Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP205/1	Topsoil	0.30m	-
TP205/2	Subsoil-mid orange brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.30m
TP205/3	Natural yellow clay	-	0.60m

TP206

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP206/1	Tarmac	0.18m	-
TP206/2	Dark grey asphalt/grit	0.15m	0.18m
TP206/3	Re-deposited	0.20m	0.32m
TP206/4	19 th Century layer of clinker & ash	0.20m	0.52m
TP206/5	Subsoil-clay silt	0.50m	0.73m
TP206/6	Natural clay	-	1.23m

TP207

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP207/1	Tarmac	0.09m	-
TP207/2	Grey brown sand & gravel	0.09m	0.09m
TP207/3	Dark grey black sandy silt	0.95m	0.18m
TP207/4	Natural clay / sands	-	1.13m

TP208

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP208/1	Tarmac	0.15m	-
TP208/2	Grey brown sand & gravel	0.40m	0.15m
TP208/3	Dark grey black sandy silt	0.65m	0.55m
TP208/4	Natural clay / sands	-	1.20m

TP210

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP210/1	Tarmac	0.15m	-
TP210/2	Hardcore; Grey brown sand gravel	0.35m	0.15m
TP210/3	Dark grey black sandy silt	0.40m	0.50m
TP210/4	Natural clay / sands	-	0.90m

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TP211

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP211/1	Tarmac	0.15m	-
TP211/2	Hardcore- grey-brown sand and gravel	0.25m	0.15m
TP211/3	Dark grey black sandy silt	0.65m	0.40
TP211/4	Natural	-	1.05m

TP212

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP212/1	Tarmac	0.15m	-
TP212/2	Grey brown hardcore	0.40m	0.15m
TP213/3	Dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone fragments	0.45m	0.55m
TP214/4	Natural clay / sands	-	1.00m

TP213

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP213/1	Tarmac	0.15m	-
TP213/2	Hardcore	0.35m	0.15m
TP213/3	Dark grey, sandy silt	0.50m	0.50m
TP213/4	Mid grey brown sandy silt	0.60m	1.00m
TP213/5	Grey brown silty clay-demolition layer	0.30m	1.60m
TP213/6	Natural clay	-	1.90m

TP214

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP214/1	Tarmac	0.15m	-
TP214/2	Hardcore-sandy clay gravel	0.15m	0.15m
TP214/3	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.70m	0.30m
TP214/4	Greyish brown silty sand	0.40m	1.00m
TP214/5	Greyish orange brown sandy silt-slightly mottled interface.	2m	1.40m
TP214/6	Natural clay	-	3.40m

TP215

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Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP215/1	Hardcore- used as a road surface	0.20m – 0.55m	-
TP215/2	Hardcore-builders waste-bricks, masonry fragments, glass, electrical wire, plastic drain pipe	1.5m	0.20-0.55m
TP215/3	Natural clay	-	1.70-2.05m

TP216

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP216/1	Tarmac	0.20m	-
TP216/2	Made ground	0.30m	0.20m
TP216/3	Re-deposited natural	0.50m	0.50m
TP216/4	Dark greyish black sandy silt with CBM	0.40m	1.00m
TP216/5	Mid yellow clay natural	-	1.40m

TP218

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP218/1	Tarmac	0.04m	-
TP218/2	Concrete	0.20m	0.04m
TP218/3	Re-positied natural silty clay	0.30m	0.24m
TP218/4	Dark grey black clay-containing modern CBM	0.30m	0.54m
TP218/5	Natural	-	0.84m

TP219

Not monitored

TP220

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP220/1	Topsoil	0.50m	-
TP220/2	Subsoil	0.15m	0.50m
TP220/3	Natural clay / sands	-	0.65m

TP221

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)

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TP221/1	Topsoil	0.30m	-
TP221/2	Subsoil-mid orange brown sandy silt	0.60m	0.30m
TP221/3	Natural yellow clay	-	0.90m

TP222

Not monitored

TP223

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP223/1	Tarmac	0.05m	-
TP223/2	Concrete	0.10m	0.05m
TP223/3	Natural clay / sands	-	0.15m

TP224

Not monitored

TP225

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP225/1	Tarmac	0.15m	-
TP225/2	Hardcore	0.20m	0.15
TP225/3	Subsoil	0.60m	0.35m
TP225/4	Natural clays / sands	-	0.95m

TP226

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP226/1	Topsoil	0.30m	-
TP226/2	Subsoil-mid orange brown sandy silt	0.60m	0.30m
TP226/3	Re-deposited natural	0.10m	0.90m
TP226/4	Mid grey deposit containing coke/coal & charcoal.	0.60m	1.00m
TP226/5	Natural clays / sands	-	1.60m

TP227

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP203/1	Topsoil	0.50m	-
TP203/2	Subsoil-mid yellow grey sandy silt	0.30m	0.50m
TP203/3	Natural yellow clay	-	0.80m

TP228

Not monitored

TP229

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP229/1	Topsoil	0.20m	-
TP229/2	Re-deposited subsoil	0.70m	0.20m
TP229/3	Black organic layer	0.08m	0.90m
TP229/4	Mid orange yellow, subsoil	0.50m	0.98m
TP229/5	Natural clay	-	1.48m

TP230

Context	Description	Thickness of Layer	Depth Below g/s (to top of layer)
TP230/1	Topsoil	0.10m	-
TP230/2	Subsoil	0.30m	0.10m
TP230/3	Natural clays / sands	-	0.40m

- 4.4 On the basis of these, Phase 1 results, two areas of higher archaeological potential have been identified in and a further area of lower potential, encompassing likely more truncated ground (Figs.2 and 3).
- 4.5 Area A (TP20 and TP21) shows evidence that subsoil deposits overlying the natural substrate remain which suggests that the archaeological horizon has not been impacted into by the previous development in this area. There may, therefore, be the potential for surviving archaeological remains in this vicinity.
- 4.6 Area B (TP202, TP203, TP205, TP227 and TP230) also shows evidence of surviving subsoil deposits, suggesting the surface of the natural substrate (and therefore the potential archaeological horizon) may be intact.
- 4.7 Area C, encompasses the remaining part of the Phase 1 area. The test pits monitored here (TP207, TP208, TP210, TP211, TP212, TP214, TP216, TP223, TP224,) did not show any evidence of surviving soils above the natural horizon, suggesting that they may have been removed by previous groundworks. Similarly, the window sample logs did not reveal any evidence of intact soils overlying the natural substrate. Level data from the window samples suggests the surface of the underlying natural sand / clays slopes from c.120mOD at the southwest of Phase 1 to c.101mOD. Although this is broadly in keeping with the contours of the land, there is enough variation in the level data to suggest that in places, particularly in Area C, previous development has cut into the

underlying natural by a degree which is likely to have removed all but the most substantial archaeological deposits.

- 4.8 The window samples and the boreholes generally also bear out the results of the test pits, although there is some variation which is to be expected given the more keyhole nature of these investigations

5. Assessment of the Phase 2 Window Sample Logs

- 5.1 The borehole records for 21 borehole window samples (Fig. 2) taken across the Phase 2 area were examined. This study sought to assess the potential for surviving archaeological deposits across the western area of the site. A reasonable idea of degree of truncation of the archaeological horizon by the construction of the original hospital can be made by assessing the survival of soils overlying the natural substrate (subsoils and head deposits) and the height above OD which this natural substrate appears.
- 5.2 The Phase 2 area has been separated in two further divisions on this basis: Areas D and E (Fig. 3).
- 5.3 Area D, located at the southwest corner of the site, has the most potential for surviving archaeological remains. Here, there are either surviving Head / subsoil deposits (WS301 and WS302) which suggest the surface of the natural horizon has not been impacted into by construction activities. The other window samples in this area (WS303, WS304, WS307 and WS308), although not showing surviving subsoil or head deposits, do reveal a fairly even height OD for the surface of the natural substrate. This possibly suggests that overburden has been removed down to this level, but the archaeological horizon has not been impacted into.
- 5.4 The potential of Area E is more uncertain. There is no evidence from the window sample logs that subsoils or head deposits survive. There is evidence that the site has been leveled with a significant depth of made ground in places.
- 5.5 The height OD of the surviving surface of the natural substrate shows a fall to the northeast (from c. 125.95m at the west to 112.30m in the west). This fall does to an extent mirror the natural slope of the land but a drop of 13.65m seems high and probably suggests that the natural substrate has been impacted on by the construction of the former hospital.

6. The Finds

- 6.1 There were no artefacts or ecofacts recovered from the works at the development site.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The archaeological monitoring of the Phase 1 boreholes, test pits and window samples revealed no evidence of archaeological deposits or features and no unstratified artefacts were recovered. This is not especially surprising given the keyhole nature of these investigations and this negative result does not discount the possibility of intact archaeological remains being present on site. There was, therefore, no evidence of any activity associated with the prehistoric, medieval and post medieval occupation of the site.
- 7.2 The general stratigraphic sequence across the site as revealed in the monitoring exercise (Phase 1, Area B, Figs. 2 and 3) and by examination of the window sample logs (Phase 2, Area E, Figs. 2 and 3) suggests varying depths of made ground overlying the natural sands or clays. The eastern side of the site, (Fig. 3 Area C), showed the greatest depth of such deposits (ranging from 1.0- 3.0m in thickness). It is probable that this made ground was created when the hospital was built during the mid 20th Century and may have been imported to level the site.
- 7.3 There were three areas within the two Phases 1-2 which exhibited a slightly different stratigraphic sequence (Figs. 2 & 3). At the southwest corner of the site, the monitoring work in Area A showed evidence for possibly intact head / subsoil deposits overlying the natural horizon. Examination of the window sample logs in the Phase 2 area, indicates that such subsoil / head deposits also continue to the northeast (Area D, adjoining Area A). This is significant for the potential survival of any archaeological remains which may be sealed beneath or cut into such deposits. Similarly, Area B, identified during the Phase 1 monitoring also revealed an intact sequence of subsoil overlying the natural substrate.
- 7.4 No such head / subsoil deposits were present at the east / southeastern and west / northeastern parts of the site (Areas C and E). It is probable, therefore that this upper part of the soil sequence has been mostly removed in these areas during initial construction of the hospital. This is significant, as it is likely that the underlying natural sands / clays were also cut into during these works and the archaeological horizon removed. There is, however, the possibility that substantial archaeological features may survive, or that the archaeological horizon remains intact in places. The level information from the window sample logs suggests that the surface of the underlying sand / clays broadly mirrors the natural northeast facing slope of the site. However, there are some large variations in the height OD in places in these two areas which may suggest quite a severe truncation into the sands / clays.

- 7.5 The areas of potential surviving and potentially removed archaeological horizon as shown on Figure 3 and discussed above, should be treated as indicative only and viewed with an element of caution. It is probable that there is quite a large local variation within these areas and there may well be 'islands' which have been less disturbed by construction where archaeological deposits may remain intact. Equally, the level of survival in the higher potential areas, A and B may not be consistent.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The use of information supplied by the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council is gratefully acknowledged. Also the assistance of Andrew Mayfield for promptly supplying the HER data used in this report.

REFERENCES

Gifford 2007, Heritage Impact Assessment: Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust PFI Redevelopment Project

Kent Heritage Conservation Group (HCG) (2007). Specification for an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical testpitting at the site of Pembury Hospital near Tonbridge Wells in Kent.

Archaeology South-East
Pembury Hospital Site, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, Kent.

HER Summary Sheet

Site Code	PHT 07					
Identification Name and Address	Pembury Hospital, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Tunbridge Wells, Kent					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	NGR 561510 141387					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	3112					
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. 5 th Sep 07- 25 th Oct 07	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Gifford Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other		

Archaeology South-East
Pembury Hospital Site, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, Kent.

100 Word Summary.

An archaeological watching brief took place at the site of Pembury Hospital, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent (NGR 561550 141430), during the excavation of geotechnical test pits, borehole window sampling and boreholes. Eleven site visits were made between 5th September and 26th October 2007. An indicative assessment was able to be made of the degree of truncation of the archaeological horizon across the site. Three areas with higher potential for surviving archaeological remains and two with a lower potential were identified. No archaeological features or finds were recovered from this site.

Archaeology South-East
Pembury Hospital Site, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, Kent.

OASIS ID: archaeol6-37194	
Project details	
Project name	Pembury Hospital, Pembury, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief took place at the site of Pembury Hospital, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent (NGR 561510 141387), during the excavation of geotechnical test pits, borehole window sampling and boreholes. Eleven site visits were made between 5th September and 26th October 2007. The watching brief was useful in gaining an understanding of the depths of overburden and limits of modern disturbance across the development area. Some areas of have been identified which may hold potential archaeological horizons due to surviving intact natural surfaces, beneath relatively shallow overburden. Other areas have been identified as unlikely to contain any surviving archaeology due to the presence of deep made ground deposits. No archaeological features or finds were recovered from this site.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2007 End: 26-10-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PHT 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT TUNBRIDGE WELLS PEMBURY Pembury Hospital, Pembury, Kent
Postcode	TN2 4QJ
Study area	1000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 56151 14138 50.9049872714 0.221132931841 50 54 17 N 000 13 16 E Point
Height OD	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Archaeology South-East
Pembury Hospital Site, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, Kent.

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Paul Riccoboni
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	gifford
Project archives	
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological watching brief at Pembury Hospital, Tonbridge Road, Pembury, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Riccoboni P
Other bibliographic details	3112
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Draft
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Entered on	31 January 2008