



Land at the rear of The Kings Arms House Brasted, Kent

Archaeological Investigations Report





**LAND AT THYE REAR OF THE KINGS ARMS HOUSE
BRASTED
KENT**

REPORT OF A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

Prepared for:

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**Land at the rear of the Kings Arms House
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Report on a Programme of Archaeological Works

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Millwood Designer Homes Limited to carry out a programme of archaeological works on land at the rear of the Kings Arms House, Brasted, Kent (hereafter the Site). The area of investigation is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 547085 155161. The archaeological programme of a proposed strip, map and record excavation was by necessity altered, due to health and safety considerations and issues of access, largely due to the depth of made ground encountered on Site. Two trenches and three test pits were excavated within the development footprint. This was followed by an archaeological watching brief on construction work on the new development.

Made ground deposits occurred across the Site, to depths exceeding 1.2m Below Ground Level (BGL). Natural deposits were only revealed in the southern half of the site, at between 1.5 and 1.7m BGL. Despite the proximity to a cluster of medieval and post-medieval features to the north-west of Site, little comparable evidence was found on Site. A single pit dated to the 13th or 14th century was identified, but was not excavated by hand as it lay 1.55m BGL. This single feature seems likely to be associated with the pits and linear features of a comparable date found to the north and west. Prior to the excavation programme, the medieval property boundaries identified to the west and north-west during previous excavations were on an alignment which suggested they may have continued into the Site.

The single feature identified on Site occurred at 88.3mOD, whilst archaeology revealed during the previous phase of works to the north occurred at approximately 88.5mOD. Therefore whilst natural deposits occurred on site at a similar level to the features revealed to the north, there appears to have been a far greater thickness of made ground within Site, hence the necessity of the revised excavation methodology. It is possible that the builder's yard previously occupying the Site required some stabilisation of the ground prior to its establishment, and thus the made ground on site may represent part of that stabilising process. Where the natural deposits were not reached on Site, additional features could potentially remain at depth, undisturbed by the current construction process. However no further features were identified during the watching brief within the foundation trenches.

It is possible that only one of the features identified during prior excavations to the north/west would have continued into the Site boundary. A single ditch on a north/west-south/east orientation could potentially have continued directly into the Site if it remained on the same alignment. It is possible this feature did not continue either far enough or on the same alignment to be identified within the Site boundary. Additionally, discrepancies in the alignments of features and interventions identified during the two-stage archaeological investigations on the adjacent site by ASE, suggest that the linear may not have continued into the Site at all (See **Figures 1 and 2**).

The above findings will be published as a short note and forwarded to Archaeology South-East to inform their own findings.

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Kent**

Report on a Programme of Archaeological Works

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The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Chloe Hunnisett and Chris Johnson. The report was written by Chloe Hunnisett, with contributions from Lorraine Mephram and the illustrations were produced by Linda Coleman

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex and Mark Williams.

Land at the rear of the Kings Arms House Brasted Kent

Report on a Programme of Archaeological Works

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Millwood Designer Homes Limited (MDH) to carry out a programme of archaeological works on land at the rear of the Kings Arms House, Brasted, Kent (hereafter the Site). The area of investigation is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 547085 155161

1.1.2 The work was to comprise a strip, map and record excavation within the exact impact footprint of a new one house development on the Site, followed by an archaeological watching brief during construction works on Site associated with the new development

1.1.3 The excavation was carried out on 9th and 10th August 2009, and the watching brief was carried out on 28th and 29th September 2009.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located to the north of Brasted High Street. Immediately north, north-east and west of the Site is a recently completed housing development (by MDH), to the east are the grounds of Wisteria Cottage and to the south are the grounds of the Kings Arms House.

1.2.2 The Site is generally level, although there is a slight slope from south to north away from the High Street (naturally located on the higher ground).

1.2.3 Beyond the Site boundary, the ground slopes quite sharply down to the north-east, away from the street frontages.

1.2.4 The British Geological Survey defines the underlying deposits of this area as Pleistocene River Terrace Gravels overlain by alluvial clay silts (Sheet 287 Sevenoaks, Solid and Drift edition).

1.2.5 At the time that the archaeological works were undertaken, the Site was brown field, unoccupied and overgrown. The Site had a hard standing and had previously formed part of a builder's yard.

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Immediately to the north and north-east of the Site lies Millwood Designer Home's recently completed small housing development at the Millworks. This site underwent a programme of archaeological investigation, comprising desk-based assessment, trial trench/test pit evaluation and excavation by Archaeology South East (ASE 2008).

- 1.3.2 The fieldwork investigations identified a series of pits and linear features immediately to the north-west of the current site. Of those features which could be dated, most fell within a relatively narrow date range between the 13th and 15th centuries. Some later features dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were also identified (ASE 2008). The features are typical of refuse pits associated with small urban house plots and linear boundary markers. The pottery recovered was typical for the periods in question and allowed only limited differentiation between the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. Stratigraphic relationships allowed some definition in terms of sequencing but little else.
- 1.3.3 There was therefore the potential for features of a similar medieval date and type to be encountered on the current development, or potentially a continuation of linear features already identified, to exist within the present Site.

2 AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the programme of archaeological works (as set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2008)) were:

2.2 General

- 2.2.1 To determine the presence/absence and the general nature of any deposits and remains present.
- 2.2.2 To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains/deposits, by means of artefactual/environmental evidence.

2.3 Site Specific

- 2.3.1 To identify features which might be associated with, or be continuations of, features identified immediately to the north-west.
- 2.3.2 Where possible to attempt to refine dating of features which correspond with those already identified in Archaeology South-East's excavation
- 2.3.3 To reconstruct from the available evidence the medieval property boundaries and compare them with any documentary evidence that might be relevant.
- 2.3.4 To establish if any of the remains relate to the post-medieval or earlier milling activity.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 It was initially proposed (WA 2009) to carry out a full archaeological strip, map and record excavation of the exact impact footprint of the proposed development, prior to commencement of construction works. This footprint comprised an irregular plot of land with an area of roughly 200m².
- 3.1.2 On commencing the strip, map and record excavation, it soon became apparent that a considerable depth of loose and unstable made ground covered the entire impact footprint. Natural and archaeological deposits were not encountered even at a depth of 1.2m below ground level (BGL). A sondage

excavated in the north-east corner of the Site indicated that neither natural or archaeological deposits were present at a much greater depth of 2.2m BGL.

- 3.1.3 In light of the considerable depth of modern overburden present on Site, and the fact that the Site was an enclosed space measuring only 25m by 30m, it was agreed with the development control archaeologist for KCC (Adam Single) that it would be both impractical and unsafe to excavate the entire development footprint. In order to machine to depths required to potentially reveal archaeology or natural deposits, the excavation would have required multiple stepping or considerable battering of the modern deposits on all sides. This, it was agreed, would have reduced the effective size of the excavation to such an extent that meaningful results could not have been produced.
- 3.1.4 Instead, two trenches (red on **Figure 1**) and three test pits (blue on **Figure 1**) were excavated within the development footprint, in order to obtain the maximum possible information regarding the presence or absence of archaeology and the soil sequence across the Site. Relevant levels for the Site are produced for reference in **Appendix 1** and trench and test pit context summaries in **Appendix 2**. **Trench 1** measured 14.5m x 3.2m and **Trench 2**, 7m x 2m. **Test Pits 3, 4** and **5** measured, 4m x 2m, 4m x 2m and 2.4m x 1.8m respectively.
- 3.1.5 Subsequently a watching brief of the groundwork for the foundation trenches for the development was undertaken.

3.2 Machining and recording

- 3.2.1 All mechanical stripping on site was carried out with a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the direction of a suitably qualified member of Wessex Archaeology staff.
- 3.2.2 Machine stripping was carried out in discrete 0.1m spits. The machine stripping continued until either archaeological deposits or the top of natural soils were reached, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.2.3 In accordance with Health and Safety guidelines, excavations did not generally exceed 1.2m in depth. Any excavations which proceeded beyond this depth were not entered by members of Wessex Archaeology or any other individuals on the Site, and were immediately backfilled upon completion of recording.
- 3.2.4 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. All features and deposits were assigned a unique context number.
- 3.2.5 A full graphic record was maintained. Sections and plans were produced at 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. All archaeological features were surveyed by GPS and the Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all features was calculated. All archaeological features and interventions were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid.
- 3.2.6 A full photographic record was maintained, consisting of black and white negatives, colour transparencies and digital images. The record included images of both the detail and the general context of the principal archaeological deposits and features, and other images to illustrate their

location and context, and the site as a whole. The record also included digital photographs taken during the watching brief.

3.2.7 Following findings of heavy metal contamination within the topsoil on site (Southern Testing Laboratories Ltd. 2009), all topsoil was stored separately after mechanical removal, and the spoil heap was fenced.

3.2.8 Recording was carried out on 9th and 10th August 2009 and then subsequently on 28th and 29th September 2009.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Stratigraphic

4.1.1 The trenches and test pits excavated on Site all revealed a considerable thickness of overburden, in all cases extending below 1.2m BGL.

4.1.2 The topsoil encountered on site was a dark brown sandy loam between 0.3 and 0.4m thick. This topsoil contained assorted modern finds including CBM, brick, plastic and glass, all of an indisputably modern date. As mentioned above, this topsoil had been identified as contaminated.

4.1.3 Below the topsoil a series of made ground deposits were encountered. Made ground layer **(102)** was compact yellow-brown sandy clay, with CBM, charcoal flecks, a clay pipe stem and 19th and 20th century pottery sherds. **(102)** was present to 1.1m BGL.

4.1.4 Below this mid grey-brown sandy clay made ground **(103)** was present, containing CBM, charcoal and post-medieval pottery fragments. This was identified to 1.4m BGL.

4.1.5 In **Test Pit 3** re-deposited natural clay **(104)** was present below **(103)**, with sparse CBM fragments present.

4.1.6 **Test Pit 5**, excavated as a sondage within **Trench 1** to a depth of 2.2m BGL, revealed a mid brown sandy clay with a blue-ish hue, **(105)** present from 2m BGL, or 88.2 mOD. This deposit contained frequent waterlogged leaf and plant remains and very sparse animal bone. No dating was obtained as the deposit could not be investigated by hand due to its depth. Deposit **(105)** is likely to represent a water-lain deposit. It could potentially be equivalent to later **(103)**, with the differences in organic preservation and colour being due to **(105)** being below the water table.

4.1.7 Natural deposits were not revealed in **Trench 1**, as this was machined to a depth of 1.2m. Within **Test Pit 5** natural soils were still not present at 2.2m depth.

4.1.8 Natural deposits consisting of mid yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional gravels were revealed within **Trench 2** and **Test Pits 3** and **4**. The natural deposits occurred at a depth of between 1.5m to 1.7m BGL, corresponding to between 88.28 and 88.5mOD.

4.2 Archaeological Features

4.2.1 A single archaeological feature was identified on site, within **Trench 2**.

- 4.2.2 Feature **[107]** was revealed at the base of **Trench 2** at 1.5m BGL or 88.28mOD (see **Appendix 2**). The feature was partially exposed within the trench, but it was clear that the feature terminated within the trench, and was therefore either a discrete feature or the terminus of a ditch. The fact that the feature was not identified within **Trench 1**, and exhibited a clearly curving shape in plan, strongly suggests that the feature was a small pit.
- 4.2.3 Due to the depth at which the feature was revealed, it was not possible to enter the trench to excavate the pit by hand. It was also impossible to extend the trench due to the small, enclosed nature of the Site, which prevented access.
- 4.2.4 The portion of the feature exposed within the trench measured 1.2m by 0.8m. A slot was excavated through the feature by machine, revealing the pit to be approximately 0.3m deep.
- 4.2.5 A single sherd of pottery was retrieved by machine from fill **(108)** of the pit, which has been dated to the late 13th or early 14th century. Pit **[107]** has therefore been interpreted as a small pit of later medieval date, the only such feature identified on the Site.

4.3 Watching Brief

- 4.3.1 A watching brief was carried out on machine excavation of foundation trenches on Site.
- 4.3.2 Foundation trenches were excavated in a grid pattern within an approximately 15m by 15m area. The trenches were between 0.3m and 0.7m wide and were excavated to between 1.1m and 2.2m BGL. However, as <0.4m of topsoil had been removed from the whole site prior to the commencement of the watching brief, this corresponds to 2.6m to 1.5m BGL during the previous strip map and record phase.
- 4.3.3 A dark greyish-brown deposit with a blue-ish hue was revealed in the foundation trenches in the north eastern area of the development footprint. This corresponded with deposit **(105)**, and confirmed that the deposit revealed in **Test Pit 5** was a layer extending over a reasonably large area rather than a discrete feature. In the northern-most foundation trenches, layer **(105)** was still present at 2.2m BGL at the trench base, with natural deposits not reached in this area. No finds were retrieved from this deposit.
- 4.3.4 Within the southerly/south-westerly trenches natural clay was revealed within the trenches, from 1.2m BGL (which corresponds to 1.5m BGL accounting for removed topsoil). This corresponds with the findings from **Trench 2** and **Test Pits 3** and **4**, confirming that natural geology occurs from 88.3-88.5m aOD in this area of the Site.
- 4.3.5 No archaeological features were identified, nor finds recovered, during the watching brief.
- 4.3.6 Trenches excavated immediately to the north-east and north-west of pit **[107]** failed to reveal any signs of this feature continuing. It can therefore be concluded that the feature was in fact a discrete and not a linear, and of less than 1.6m diameter (the distance between the southern edge of pit **[107]** and the edge of the foundation trench to the north).

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered from the Site, deriving from four contexts, and in a restricted range of material types. The assemblage ranges in date from medieval to Post-medieval. Finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.
- 5.1.2 Medieval material comprises one sherd of pottery from context (**108**), and all but two of the pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), consisting of flat roof tile. The pottery sherd is a jar rim in a hard, sandy fabric; both fabric and form are comparable to the products of the late 13th to early 14th century Limpsfield kilns, located about 7km to the west of the Site (Prendergast 1974; Ketteringham 1989).
- 5.1.3 The remaining six sherds of pottery are post-medieval (coarse redware, stoneware), as is the remaining CBM (brick fragments), and the clay tobacco pipe (stem fragments).
- 5.1.4 The animal bone, comprising fragments of a single cattle horn core, is undatable.
- 5.1.5 Given the small quantity of finds, and their lack of intrinsic interest, the assemblage could be targeted for discard prior to archive deposition.

Table 1: Finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Pottery
102			2/7	1/19
103		6/261		5/125
105	5/43	2/58		
108		6/108		1/12
TOTAL	5/43	14/427	2/7	7/157

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 6.1.1 No deposits were identified during the course of the excavation or the watching brief which were deemed suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The original proposal of a strip map and record excavation within the development footprint of the Site had to be modified due to the restrictions discussed above.
- 7.1.2 The modified strategy of trenches and test pits (**see section 4.1**) identified a single archaeological feature on Site. Pit **[107]** was a small pit of medieval date.
- 7.1.3 Due to the depth at which the feature was encountered, the pit could not be excavated by hand and the purpose or function of the feature therefore remains uncertain. However, it seems likely to be related to features of 13th to 15th century date revealed on the adjacent Millworks site to the north and west of Site (ASE 2008). These features have been interpreted as plot boundaries and domestic refuse pits relating to housing plots. It seems highly likely that pit

- [107] falls under the same interpretation, perhaps an “outlier” on the periphery of the settled area identified to the north and west.
- 7.1.4 Due to the unexpected depth of overburden, natural deposits were only revealed in the southern part of the Site (**Trench 2** and **Test Pits 3** and **4**).
- 7.1.5 The previous phase of archaeological evaluation on land to the north and west of Site revealed a number of features of medieval and post-medieval date. Although the report on the archaeological excavation (ASE 2008) does not discuss detailed levels, a comparison can be made to the current Site using trench data from the evaluation phase (ASE 2007). The natural geology seems to be highest immediately to the west of Site, at roughly 89mOD. The natural deposits seem to drop away to the north and east, with the most northerly ASE trenches revealing natural deposits at 88.1 to 88.6mOD.
- 7.1.6 This corresponds to the general topography of the vicinity. The river runs in a tight bend to the north of the Site, encircling the land to the rear of King's Arms House. Therefore the ground slopes towards the river, dropping off to the north, north east and east.
- 7.1.7 The 2 trenches spatially closest to the Site were ASE Trench 1 to the north and ASE Trench 8 to the west. These 2 trenches revealed natural deposits. ASE Trench 8 to the west lies on the “island” of higher ground, and natural deposits occur at 89.44 – 89.51m aOD. ASE Trench 1 to the north of Site by contrast has natural deposits at 88. 52m aOD. This reflects a rather sharp dropping away of the ground in this direction, toward the river.
- 7.1.8 Where natural deposits were revealed within the current site, in the south, they occur from 88.3m aOD. This is very close to the levels from ASE Trench 1. However on Site these lay 1.6 – 1.8m BGL. The original ground surface levels are not stated for the previous phase of works, but this suggests that the Site must have a greater depth of overburden than the areas to the north and west.
- 7.1.9 Thus to clarify, where natural geology was encountered on Site it corresponded closely to the level at which it was encountered during the ASE evaluation (ie roughly 88.5mOD). However the increased levels of made ground overburden on Site meant that these deposits lay 1.6 to 1.8m BGL, making them inaccessible through mechanical excavation on the basis of health and safety and logistical considerations. The single feature on Site, Pit [107], occurred at a similar level to archaeology revealed in ASE Trench 1.
- 7.1.10 Whilst no more archaeology was revealed either within the Test Pits or during the watching brief on Site, there is in theory the potential for further archaeology to exist on Site, lying either outside of those areas excavated during archaeological and construction works, or below them in areas where natural deposits were not reached.. As demonstrated these features would be likely to occur at 1.5 to 2m BGL. However, this theoretical potential was not impacted upon by the current phase of construction, due to the depth at which they occur below made ground, and would only be impacted upon by future activities on Site if deep excavations were carried out.
- 7.1.11 With regard to the features revealed within the adjacent land, one linear feature had the potential to continue within the Site. Undated ditch [166] was identified within the excavation area (ASE 2008) and also within ASE evaluation Trench 1 as ditch [1/004] (ASE 2007). If the ditch had continued on exactly the

alignment identified within the excavation area, this feature would have appeared within the Site. No trace of this feature was identified. This could be due to an alteration in the alignment of the feature, or its termination, in the area between ASE Trench 1 and the Site.

- 7.1.12 However, it is also worth noting that there appears to be an anomaly in the location and alignment of ASE Trenches 1 and 8. In the 2007 evaluation report ASE Trench 1 is shown on a north-west to south-east alignment, with ditch [1/004] running east to west (ASE 2007, Fig. 2). If this alignment is taken, ditch [1/004] would not have appeared within Site if it had continued on this alignment. However in the 2008 excavation report ASE Trench 1 is shown on a north to south alignment (ASE 2008, Fig. 2). This significantly changes the alignment of the ditch so that it corresponds with Ditch [166], putting it north-east to south-west and suggesting it would continue onto Site. Given these not insignificant discrepancies in the orientation of interventions and features during the previous phase of works, it could be argued that there is no strong evidence that these linear features were likely to continue within the present Site.
- 7.1.13 The Site has clearly been built up significantly in the past. The post medieval made ground deposits are up to 1.5m thick in the south of the development footprint, whilst natural deposits were still not reached at 2.2m BGL in the north-eastern corner of Site.
- 7.1.14 The degree to which the ground level has been raised in the past could reflect fear of, and a reaction to, a rising water table from the north.
- 7.1.15 Alternatively, the Site is recorded as having been used as a builder's storage and supply yard during the 19th century (ASE 2008). The considerable thickness of post-medieval made ground, the upper layer certainly consistent with an 18th or 19th century date, could be potentially be partly explained by this previous site usage.
- 7.1.16 Deposit (105) identified at the at base of the sondage and in foundation TR 1 could possibly be interpreted as a "peat deposit" as identified in previous neighbouring excavations (ASE 2008) which were radio carbon dated to 7th to 9th century A.D. It was then interpreted as a possible land surface, but from these investigations it would appear to have been a more natural marsh deposit.

7.2 Review of WSI Aims

- 7.2.1 The general aim of the programme of archaeological works (as set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2008) was to determine the presence or absence, general nature and date or date range of any remains present on Site.
- 7.2.2 The aim of the programme of archaeological works fulfilled by the identification of a single feature of medieval date, with no further features revealed during the watching brief.
- 7.2.3 The site-specific aims of the programme of archaeological works were:
- To identify features which might be associated with, or be continuations of, features identified immediately to the north-east.

- Where possible to attempt to refine dating of features which correspond with those already identified in Archaeology South-East's excavation
 - To reconstruct from the available evidence the medieval property boundaries and compare them with any documentary evidence that might be relevant.
 - To establish if any of the remains relate to the post-medieval or earlier milling activity
- 7.2.4 A single later medieval feature was identified which is likely to be associated with features found immediately to the north-west.
- 7.2.5 The single dateable find obtained from the feature was a pottery sherd dated to the late 13th or early 14th century. This slightly refines the date range of 13th to 15th century which was obtained from the previous excavation (ASE 2008).
- 7.2.6 From the single discrete feature found on Site, it was not possible to reconstruct the medieval property boundaries or to contribute further to the evidence for these boundaries which was identified to the west and north of Site.
- 7.2.7 The archaeological features on Site gave no indication of relating to post-medieval or earlier milling activity.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The archaeological programme of a proposed strip, map and record excavation was by necessity altered due to health and safety considerations and access issues, due to the depth of made ground encountered on Site. Two trenches and three test pits were excavated within the development footprint. This was followed by an archaeological watching brief on construction work on the new development
- 8.1.2 Despite the proximity to a cluster of medieval and post-medieval features to the north west of Site, little comparable evidence was found on Site.
- 8.1.3 Extensive made ground deposits were encountered on site. It is possible that the builder's yard previously occupying the Site required some stabilisation of the marshy ground prior to its establishment, which would account for the made ground encountered
- 8.1.4 A single pit dated to the 13th or 14th century was identified, but was not excavated by hand as it lay 1.55m BGL.
- 8.1.5 This single feature seems likely to be associated with the pits and linears of a comparable date found to the north and west. However there is no evidence that the density of features seen on the adjacent site, especially immediately to the west, continues within the current Site. There is the possibility that additional features lie within the Site, undisturbed by the construction process and protected by overburden. However it is equally possible that the density of features seen to the north-west significantly reduce within this area. A single ditch had the potential to continue within the Site boundary, but this was not identified. This, was either due to the feature terminating or changing direction,

or potentially due to uncertainties regarding the exact alignment of this feature (see 7.1.12).

- 8.1.6 The above findings will be published as a short note and forwarded to Archaeology South-East to inform their own findings.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 9.1.1 The project archive comprises a ring bound file that contains context sheets, digital and manual photographic record sheets, a graphics register and drawings, the risk assessment, the method statement, site location plans, plus a written record of the watching brief. This archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's office building under the site code 72320, but will ultimately be deposited for permanent storage at an appropriate depository in Kent.

10 REFERENCES

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Appendix 1

	Ground surface (OD)	Ground surface (OD)	Natural depth BGL	Natural - OD	Depth of Intervention BGL	Base of Intervention - OD
Trench 1	89.79 W	89.66 E	NOT REACHED	NOT REACHED	1.2	88.59 – 88.46
Trench 2	89.88 W	89.78 E	1.5	88.28	1.7	88.08
Test Pit 3	89.92		1.55	88.37	1.6	88.32
Test Pit 4	90.20		1.7	88.5	1.8	88.40
Test Pit 5	89.39		NOT REACHED	NOT REACHED	2.2	88.19

Appendix 2

TRENCH 1		Site Sub-Division		-
	Length (m)	14.5	Ground level — m OD	89.79
	Width (m)	2.5	Co-ords (NGR) X	547080.14
	Depth BGL (m)	1.2	Co-ords (NGR) Y	155162.48
Context No.	Description			Depth
101	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy loam. Relatively fine-grained with few inclusions. Moderate CBM. Heavily bioturbated. Contaminated topsoil.			0 – 0.5m
102	Made Ground: Light brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces <0.07m. Rare to moderate charcoal inclusions, rare to moderate brick and CBM, rare clay pipe inclusions. Modern made-ground deposit.			0.45 – 1.4m
103	Made Ground: Mid greyish-brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces. Rare CBM. Modern made ground deposit.			1.4 – 2.0m

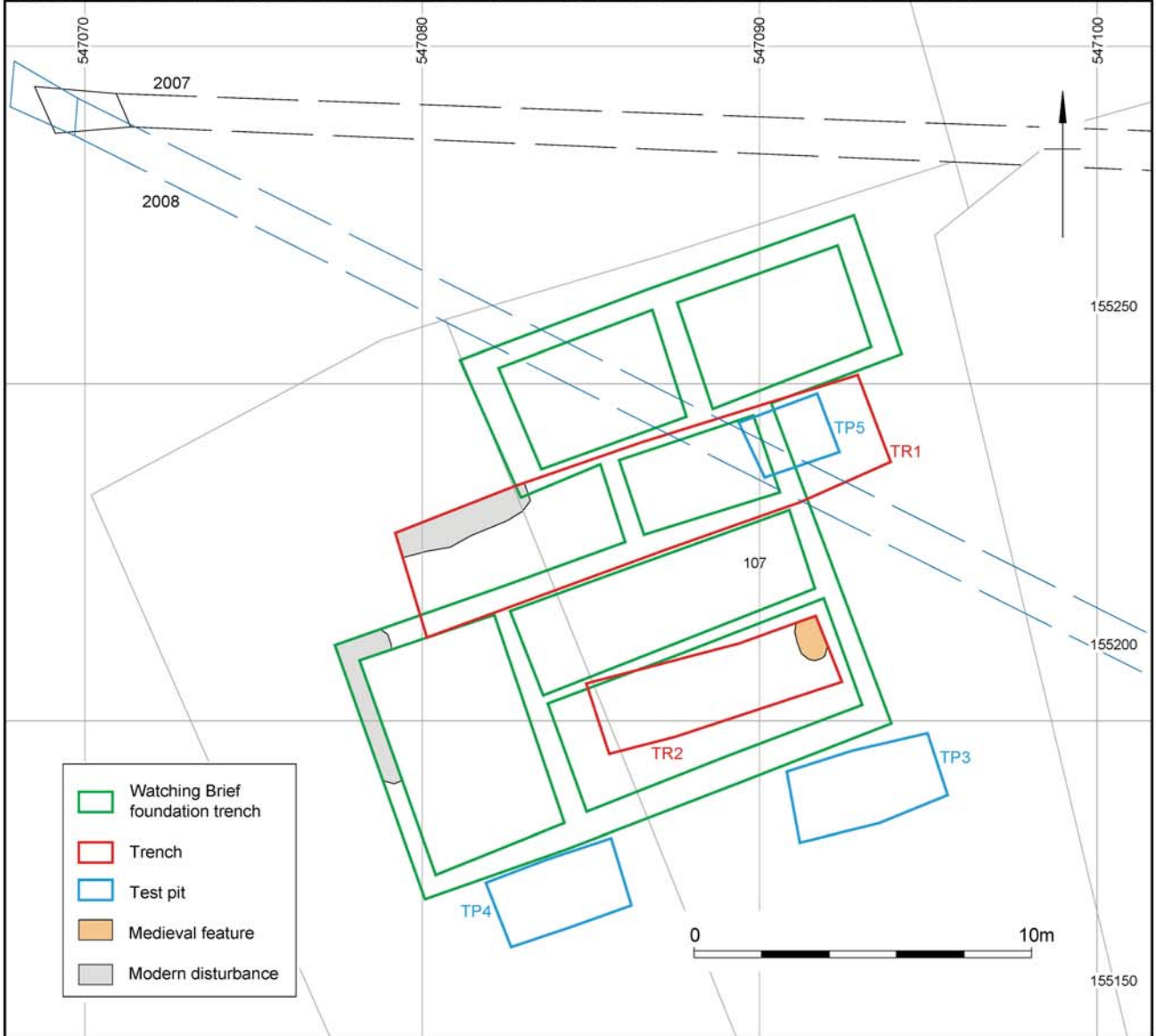
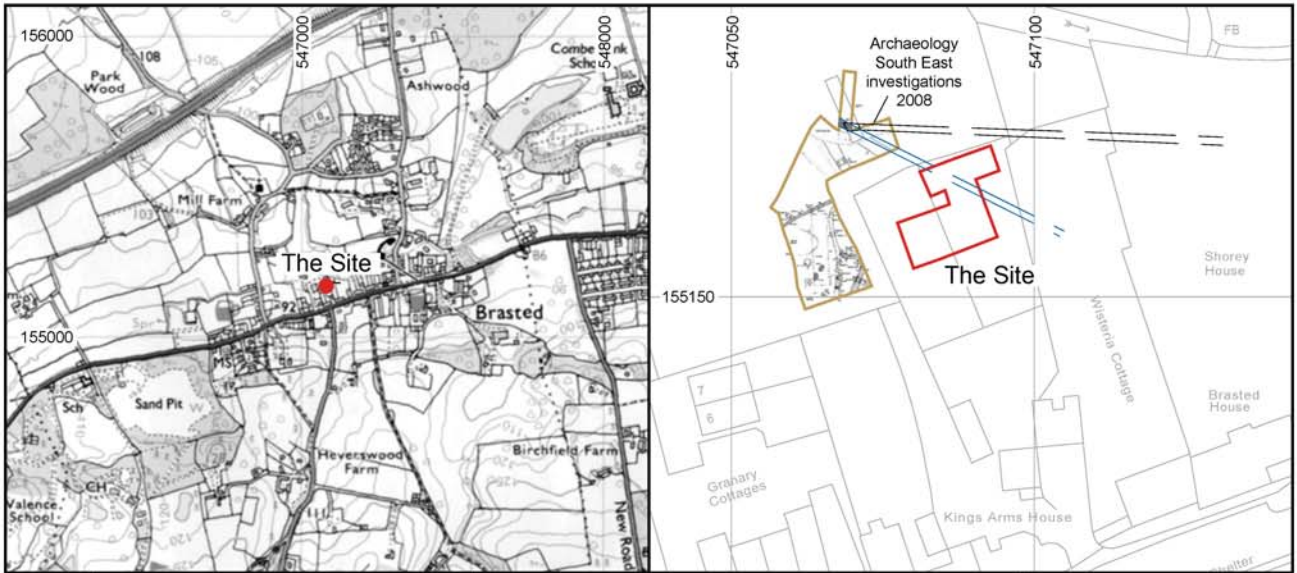
TRENCH 2		Site Sub-Division		-
	Length (m)	7.2	Ground level — m OD	89.88
	Width (m)	2.5	Co-ords (NGR) X	547085.54
	Depth BGL (m)	1.7	Co-ords (NGR) Y	155159.02
Context No.	Description			Depth
101	<p>Topsoil: Dark brown sandy loam. Relatively fine-grained with few inclusions. Moderate CBM. Heavily bio-turbated. Contaminated topsoil.</p>			0 – 0.45m
102	<p>Made Ground: Light brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces <0.07m. Rare to moderate charcoal inclusions, rare to moderate brick and CBM. Rare clay pipe fragments. Modern made-ground deposit.</p>			0.45 – 1.0m
103	<p>Made Ground: Mid greyish-brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces. Rare CBM. Modern made ground deposit</p>			0.9 – 1.5m
104	<p>Re-deposited clay: Yellow brown sandy clay. Very rare gravel inclusions. Very rare CBM fragments. Manganese flecks. Re-deposited clay, possibly a make-up layer to level the area.</p>			1.5 – 1.6m
106	<p>Natural Clay: Yellow sandy clay, occasionally with gravel patches.</p>			1.55m+
107	<p>Cut of probable pit: Partly exposed within trench. 1.2m by 0.8m exposed, approximately 0.3m deep. Contains a single fill (108). Revealed at too great a depth (1.5 BGL) to excavate by hand. Medieval date.</p>			1.5m
108	<p>Fill of pit: Dark brown silty loam. Secondary fill of pit, with possible</p>			0.3m

	organic components. 1 x medieval pottery recovered with machine (due to depth). Rare CBM fragments, moderate charcoal.	
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TEST PIT 3			Site Sub-Division		-
	Length (m)	4.3	Ground level — m OD		89.92
	Width (m)	2.5	Co-ords (NGR) X		547091.19
	Depth BGL (m)	1.6	Co-ords (NGR) Y		155156.39
Context No.	Description				Depth
101	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy loam. Relatively fine-grained with few inclusions. Moderate CBM. Heavily bio-turbated. Contaminated topsoil.				0 - 0.42m
102	Made Ground: Light brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces <0.07m. Rare to moderate charcoal inclusions, rare to moderate brick and CBM. Modern made-ground deposit.				0.42 - 1.0m
103	Made Ground: Mid greyish-brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces. Rare CBM. Modern made ground deposit				1.0 – 1.25m
104	Re-deposited clay: Yellow brown sandy clay. Very rare gravel inclusions. Very rare CBM fragments. Manganese flecks. Re-deposited clay, possibly a make-up layer to level the area.				1.25 – 1.6m
106	Natural Clay: Yellow sandy clay, occasionally with gravel patches.				1.55m+

TEST PIT 4			Site Sub-Division	
	Length (m)	3.7	Ground level — m OD	90.2
	Width (m)		Co-ords (NGR) X	547082.63
	Depth BGL (m)	1.8	Co-ords (NGR) Y	155153.3
Context No.	Description			Depth
109	Tarmac: with hardcore underlay			0 – 0.2m
101	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy loam. Relatively fine-grained with few inclusions. Moderate CBM. Heavily bio-turbated. Contaminated topsoil. Topsoil is retained below tarmac, though much compacted.			0.2 – 0.6m
102	Made Ground: Light brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces <0.07m. Rare to moderate charcoal inclusions, rare to moderate brick and CBM. Rare clay pie fragments. Modern made-ground deposit.			0.6 – 1.8m
104	Re-deposited clay: Yellow brown sandy clay. Very rare gravel inclusions. Very rare CBM fragments. Manganese flecks. Re-deposited clay, possibly a make-up layer to level the area.			1.5 – 1.8m
106	Natural Clay: Yellow sandy clay, occasionally with gravel patches.			1.8m+

TEST PIT 5		Site Sub-Division		-
	Length (m)	2.3	Ground level — m OD	89.39
	Width (m)	2.2	Co-ords (NGR) X	547090.15
	Depth BGL (m)	2.2	Co-ords (NGR) Y	155167.22
Context No.	Description			Depth
101	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy loam. Relatively fine-grained with few inclusions. Moderate CBM. Heavily bio-turbated. Contaminated topsoil.			0 – 0.5m
102	Made Ground: Light brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces <0.07m. Rare to moderate charcoal inclusions, rare to moderate brick and CBM, rare clay pipe inclusions. Modern made-ground deposit.			0.45 – 1.4m
103	Made Ground: Mid greyish-brown sandy loam. Rare sub-rounded sandstone pieces. Rare CBM. Modern made ground deposit			1.4 – 2.0m
105	Layer: Mid blueish-brown silty clay. Very rare CBM pieces, very rare animal bone. Probable water-lain/peaty deposit.			2.0m+



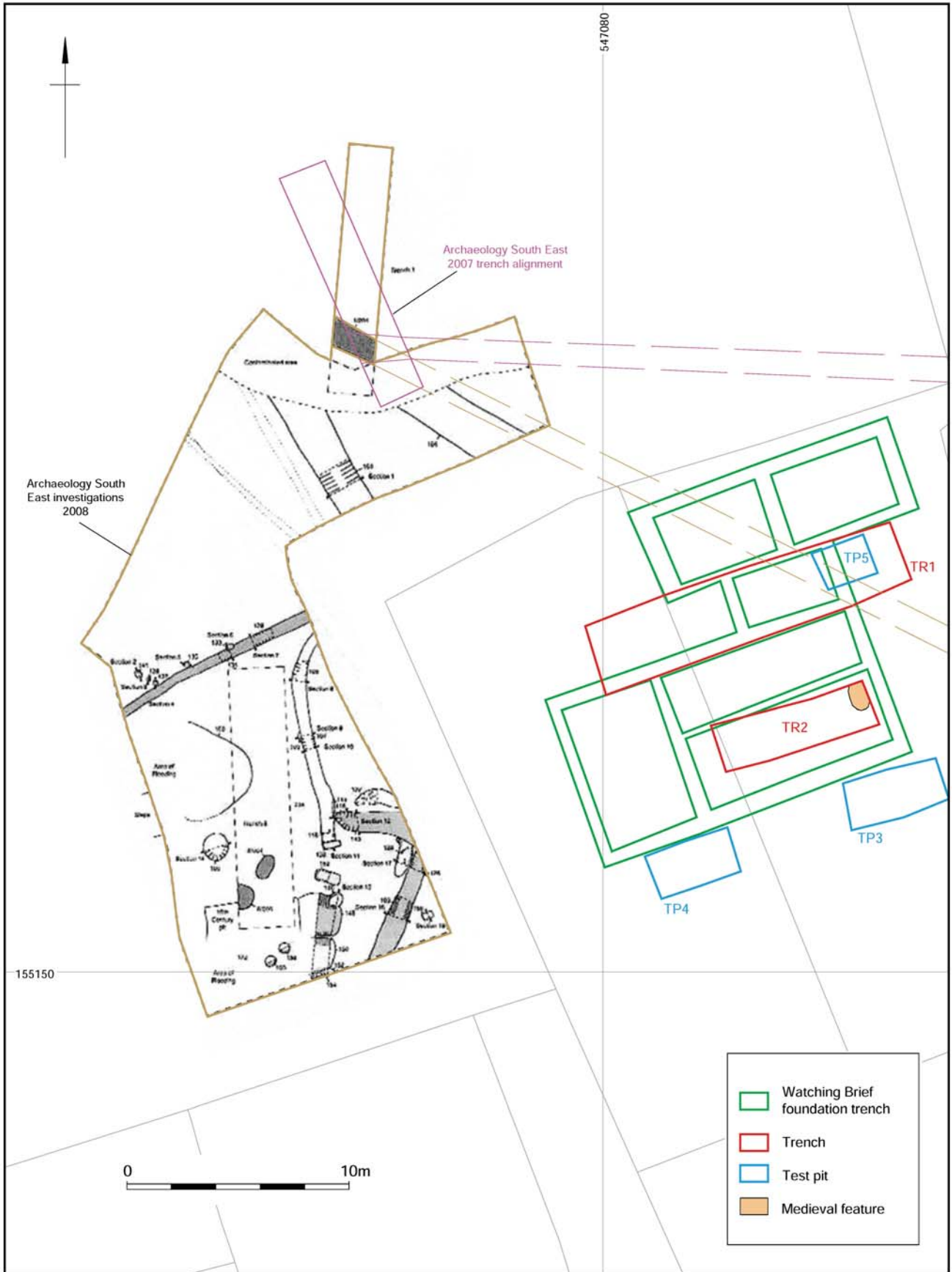
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Site location plan showing trenches, test pits and foundation trenches

Figure 1



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Previous archaeological excavations

Figure 2



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