

**An Archaeological Evaluation and Geoarchaeological
Test Pits on land to the Rear of Mandeys, Brasted
High Street, Kent**

NGR 547283 155103

Project No. 3049



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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Appledore Developments Ltd in advance of the proposed construction of five residential units (Planning Reference: SE/07/00153). The site was evaluated in late August 2007 with three trial trenches excavated to a cumulative length of 60 metres. Archaeological features were discovered in the northern half of the site (Trench 1). All the features were post-medieval in origin, although a single flint end-scraper was recovered as a residual component from one of the features.

Two geo-archaeological test pits were also excavated on the site. These revealed river terrace gravels that exhibited evidence of post-depositional reworking through solifluction, thus limiting their palaeoenvironmental and palaeogeographic potential.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (a division of The Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by Appledore Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed new housing development consisting of five townhouses (Fig.1 & 2) (NGR 547283 155103).
- 1.2 The site is situated to the rear of Mandeys which fronts Brasted High Street. The site is bounded by Streatfield house to the west and Refectory Lodge (surgery) to the east. To the south of the site lies open ground of the Oast House. According to the British Geological Survey (1:50 000 map sheet no 287), the underlying geology at the site is Second Terrace River Gravels capping Sandgate Beds in the north and Hythe Beds in the South.
- 1.3 Planning permission has been granted by Sevenoaks District Council for the construction of the new housing (ref. SE/07/00153). Owing to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area and after consultation with the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (Sevenoaks District Council's advisers on archaeological planning issues) a condition was attached to this consent requiring a programme of archaeological works to be implemented at the site prior to development.
- 1.4 A specification for the initial evaluation phase was produced by Adam Single of the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (HCGKCC 2006). This document outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches.
- 1.5 The objectives of the evaluation, as outlined in the Specification are herewith reproduced, with due acknowledgement.
- Assessing the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains using the results of the fieldwork
 - Assessing the impact of past development of the sites archaeological potential
 - Assessing the potential of the site to contain nationally important remains
 - Assessing the potential for early prehistoric remains to be present in the gravels
 - Establishing the degree of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site
 - Establishing the degree of prehistoric and Roman activity on the site

- Contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area.

1.6 The on-site archaeological work was carried out between 20th August 2007 and 23rd August 2007 by Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist) and Louise Mumms (Assistant Archaeologist). The Geo-archaeological work was carried out by Chris Pine of DAS. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager and Assistant Director).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies within the historical village of Brasted and is typical of many small medieval urban centres in England, in that there has been, as yet no significant archaeological research. Thus much of the study is based on documentary evidence, secondary published sources and analysis of settlement topography.

2.2 The site is part of the cartilage of the Grade II Listed Mandeys which dates to the later sixteenth or early seventeenth century, with an eighteenth century front and nineteenth century additions (KCC 2007).

2.4 A search with a 0.5km radius from the centre of the study area was requested from the Kent County Council Sites and Monuments Record. The results of this search are tabulated below.

No.	SMR No.	NGR	Description
1	TQ 45 NE 3-MKE53	TQ 4686 5548	Listed Building. St Martin's Church. Entirely re-built in 1866 except for its early English tower.
2	TQ 45 NE 16-MKE66	TQ 470 550	Archaeological Site- Mesolithic core and unknown quantity of blades and flakes found within Brasted parish.
3	TQ 45 SE 4-MKE78	TQ 4779 5491	Monument- An ancient stone cross in the grounds of Brasted Place.
4	TQ 45 SE 12-MKE86	TQ 4765 5499	Listed Building. Brasted Place. Designed by Robert Adam for John Turton, physician to George III in c. 1784.
5	TQ 45 NE 31-MKE8864	TQ 470 550	Listed Building. Alms Row 9 High Street. Post medieval date.
6	TQ 45 NE 26-MKE9442	TQ 471 552	Monument. Brasted first mentioned in 1227.
7	TQ 45 NE 32-MKE13667	TQ 4695 5506	Listed Buildings. 2-4 Alms Row cottages High Street. Medieval origin
8	TQ 45 NE 33-MKE13937	TQ 4720 5514	Listed Building. 17 High Street. Medieval origin
9	TQ 45 SE 23-MKE15118	TQ 4779 5498	Monument. 19 th Century Ice House in woodland Se of Brasted Place.
10	TQ 45 SE 30-	TQ 4757 5498	Monument. Saw pit or rubbish pit.

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No.	SMR No.	NGR	Description
	MKE15934		Post medieval date (1540-1900)
11	TQ 45 SE 31-MKE15935	TQ 4781 5495	Monument. Stone Bridge on which Saxon cross is believed to have stood. Post medieval date.
12	TQ 45 SE 32-MKE15936	TQ 4771 5492	Monument. Summer house, within grounds of Brasted Place. Post medieval date.
13	356893	TQ 47235 55097	Listed Building. 2 rows of 5 Cottages. Post medieval
14	356905	TQ 47235 55128	Listed Building. Combe Bank Lodge High Street; Antique Shop. C16 timber framed house divided into four dwellings.
15	356904	TQ 47253 55162	Listed Building. Bartons Cottages. C16 timber framed building with C18 painted brick front.
16	356892	TQ 4751 255221	Listed Building. C15 Tucke Shoppe and premises occupied by Le Watts.
17		TQ 47293 55172	Listed Building. Darenth Cottage. C17 or earlier timber framed building refronted in early C19.
18	356901	TQ 47301 55174	Listed Building. Dilgets and Eversley. Irregular range of C17 or earlier timber framed buildings with C18 & C19 alterations.
19	356925	TQ 47183 55119	Listed Building. Forecourt wall to Mount House-low stone capped C18 red brick wall
20	356926	TQ 47105 55080	Listed Building. Garden walls to west of Mount House. Long C18 brick wall with random stone base forming boundary of kitchen garden.
21	449163	TQ 47369 55187	Listed Building. Telephone Kiosk. Designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
22	356908	TQ 47203 55146	Listed Building. Kent Cottage and Premises occupied by KW Baker. Range of timber framed structures, 3 buildings adjoining.
23	356919	TQ 47292 55140	Listed Building. Mandeys and South Down House. C18 fronts to building of C17 or late C16. Each 2 storeys, 3 windows. Very high pitched tiled roof half hipped at ends. One large ridge stack and 2 smaller chimneys. 1st floor 3-light, one-bar C19 casements and a blocked window space at either side next to outer window. Painted brick walls with tarred, galleted rubble plinth. Ground floor of South Down House (at left) has 3 small modern shop windows and glazed door with plain rectangular fanlight. Mandeys has modern door at left under bracketed hood; and 2 modern casements one

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No.	SMR No.	NGR	Description
			of one, the other of 3, lights. 1-storey 1-window modern right extension in red brick with steep tiled roof and 5-light window.
24	356903	TQ 47281 55170	Listed Building. Markwick-Village Stores and Post Office. C18 Stucco elevation with incised lines and imitation stone courses.
25	356923	TQ 47210 55124	Listed Building. Mount Cottage and Premises occupied by MJP Ltd. C18 two storey painted brick building.
26	356915	TQ 47487 55193	Listed Building. North boundary wall to grounds of Brasted Place. C18 wall main material rubble.
27	356907	TQ 472185 55158	Listed Building. Old Forge Cottage. C16 or earlier buildings, with early C20 façade unifying them.
28	356966	TQ 47238 55162	Listed Building. Premises occupied by John McMaster, Cowlands Bakery & PJ Donoghue Hairdresser. C16 or earlier range of timber framed buildings with C18 and C19 fronts.
29	356900	TQ 4735655188	Listed Building. C19 Pump. Date: from 1800 to 1899. Main material: cast iron.
30	356918	TQ 47318 55140	Listed Building. Rectory Lodge. Early C18.
31	356914	TQ 47514 55161	Listed Building. C19 stable building now converted to residence. Installed on roof clock tower and cupola of C18 from Horse Guards in Whitehall, given to John Turton by George III.
32	356913	TQ 47671 55002	Monument. Stone Urns to the South of Brasted Place.
33	356897	TQ 4736355207	Listed Building. Swaylands Cottage, the Green & Swaylands.
34	356898	TQ 4735755206	Listed Building. The Green C18 cottage. 2 Storeys, 2 Windows.
35	356899	TQ 4734755207	Listed Building. The Green and the Old Manor House. Row of C16 or earlier 2-storey framed buildings.
36	356916	TQ 47461 55184	The Lodge and Entrance Gateway to Brasted Place.
37	356924	TQ 47196 55112	Listed Building. The Mount House and Wall. C18 house with early C19 back parts and large modern additions built to match in 1912.
38	356933	TQ 47149 55435	Listed Building. The Old Rectory. Early Victorian Tudor style house. Entrance front of 2 storeys and attic, 5 windows. 3 receding short right extensions, the nearest of 2 storeys.
39	356922	TQ 4722055125	Listed Building. The Pharmacy. Early C19. 2 storeys. Painted brick with 2 end pilasters

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No.	SMR No.	NGR	Description
40	356927	TQ 4707355072	Listed Building. The Village House. Mid C18 house with alterations
41	356917	TQ 4732855148	Listed Building. The White House. Circa 1700. 2 storeys and attic, 5 windows.
42	356896	TQ 47425 55201	Listed Building. The White Hart Cottages. Row of C19 cottages incorporating older framed, structures. 2 storeys, 11 windows in all.

Table 1: SMR data of a 700m search around the study area.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Three trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 60 metres. The preliminary pattern was produced by Adam Single of the Heritage Conservation Group prior to the commencement of work. Adjustments to this plan had to be made in the field due to the presence of an established trees. The revised plan of trenches is as shown on Figure 2.
- 3.2 The location of all trenches was checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services. The trenches were then excavated by a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator fitted with a six-foot (1.8 m) wide toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.
- 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 trenches were left open to weather for 48 hours prior to backfilling. They were then hand cleaned again to check for features.
- 3.5 The geo-archaeological test pits were excavated using the 13 ton 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The excavations were taken down to c. 2.5m beneath the current ground surface. The spoil was scanned for the presence of Paleolithic artifacts.
- 3.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.7 All trenches were leveled from a Temporary Bench Mark. These values were derived from a topographical survey supplied by Appledore Developments Ltd.
- 3.8 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 MAB 07.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig 2; Fig 3)

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 20 metres and to depths of between 0.75m (88.92m A.O.D) at the northern end and to 0.83m (89.17m A.O.D) at the southern end, at which point the 'natural' River gravels were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The overburden consisted of two distinct layers (latest to earliest). Context (1/001) was a c.0.25m thick deposit of dark greyish black silty clay topsoil. This directly overlay Context (1/002), a c.0.38-0.40m thick deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay sub soil. Directly beneath (1/002) the natural river terrace gravels were located (Context 1/003). These comprised mid brownish orange clay (Terrace River Gravels) which contained gravels throughout.
- 4.1.2 Cut features were recorded within this trench. Cut [1/004] (88.85m AOD) was a sub-circular shaped feature which had a concave shaped profile (Fig 3; Section 1). This feature measured 0.50m in width and 0.11m in depth. It was filled by (1/005), a mid brownish grey silty clay of a soft consistency. This feature was interpreted as a post hole and it contained modern (Victorian) finds throughout (see Section 6 below).
- 4.1.3 Cut [1/006] (89.33m AOD-string line) was partly visible extending beneath the eastern baulk section of the trench. It had a width of 1.60m and a depth of 0.25m (Fig 3; Section 2). This feature had gradually sloping sides and a gently rounded base. This feature was filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (1/007). This fill contained Victorian finds throughout (see Section 6 below).
- 4.1.4 Cut [1/008] (88.97m AOD) was a linear shaped feature 0.30m in width and 0.15m in depth (Fig 3; Section 3) with a rounded terminus at its eastern end. This feature had sharp concave sides and a flat base and was interpreted as a small gully. [1/008] was filled by (1/009), a mid brownish grey silty clay of a friable consistency and silty clay texture. It contained occasional rounded stones (>20mm) and Victorian finds throughout (see Section 6 below).
- 4.1.5 Cut [1/010] (89.20m AOD) was a sub circular shaped feature, 1.50m in width and 0.20m in depth (Fig 3; Section 4). It had concave sides and gradually sloping sides forming an irregular shaped base. This feature was interpreted as a probable shallow refuse pit. It was filled by (1/011), a mid greyish brown silty clay of a friable consistency which contained Victorian CBM (2%) throughout.

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig 2; Fig 3)

4.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 20 metres and to varying depths of between 0.85m (89.34m A.O.D) at its north-western end and to 0.90m (89.57m A.O.D) at the south-eastern end, at which point the natural clay with gravels were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The overburden consisted of two distinct layers. Stratigraphically (from latest to earliest) these were as follows. Context (2/001) was a 0.35m thick deposit of dark greyish black silty clay. It was friable in consistency and contained modern glass (1%), stone (1-2%) and CBM (2%) all dated to the 20th Century. This deposit was the current topsoil. Beneath this was Context (2/002). This was a mid greyish brown silty clay of c. 0.35m thickness. It had a firm consistency and contained a 19th Century finds throughout. Beneath Context (2/002) was Context (2/003). This was a mid orange brown coloured natural clay with gravels as seen across the development site.

4.2.2 One feature was recorded within this trench. [2/004] (89.28m AOD) was a sub rectangular shaped pit which was c. 0.80m in width, 0.30m in depth and at least 1.60m in length (Fig 3). This feature was a Victorian rubbish pit which was filled by (2/005). This fill contained a variety of typical post-medieval waste including many glass bottles, iron objects and plant pots.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig 2; Fig 3)

4.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 20 metres and to depths of between 0.75m (89.49m A.O.D) at the south-western end and 0.90m (89.46m A.O.D) at the north-eastern end, at which point the 'natural' clay with gravels were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. At the south-western end of the trench the overburden consisted of two distinct layers. From latest to earliest these were as follows. Context (3/001) was dark greyish black silty clay with roots throughout. It contained some modern finds. This deposit was the existing topsoil seen across the site. Beneath (3/001) was (3/002). This was a c. 0.45m thick deposit of mid greyish brown subsoil, which also contained some root disturbance and Victorian building materials (2%).

4.3.2 No finds or deposits of archaeological significance were seen within this trench.

5 THE GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This summary report presents details of the findings of a programme of Geoarchaeological investigation, by test pit excavation at the study site.
- 5.1.2 The work was guided by a 'Specification' for survey works provided by Kent County Council [KCC]. Should potentially significant sediments be encountered at the site provision was made within the specification [Section 7: methodology]. It was anticipated that archaeological evaluation might expose key sediment sequences specifically terrace gravels that might contain lithic artefacts. The presence of sediment units that might have the potential to contain key environmental indicators or provide benign preservational environments, particularly for organic artefacts should also be assessed.
- 5.1.3 It is understood this Geoarchaeological summary report is to form a component part of the archaeological investigation report to be submitted by Archaeology South East [ASE].
- 5.1.4 Although no specific provision / requirement was made within the specification for sample analysis selected 'pinch' / 'sub' samples from representative sedimentary units were to be collected for laboratory based description to supplement field based descriptions.

5.2 Aims and objectives of the survey

- 5.2.1 The primary objectives of the field evaluation were:
- Provide an initial assessment as to likely mode of deposition for sediment bodies/units at the site.
 - Assess the Geoarchaeological and palaeogeographic significance / potential of sediment bodies / units present at the site.
 - Determine the presence of, or potential for, undisturbed primary context archaeological remains / artefacts in the sediments encountered.
 - Assess and attempt preliminary integration of the site stratigraphic model with selected key area sites of known Geoarchaeological and palaeogeographic significance.
 - To assess the nature and significance of key sediment units, particularly alluvial sediments if present, at the site that may be under threat of impact from proposed development works.

5.3 Summary local geology and topography.

- 5.3.1 The British Geological survey fro the area [Sheet 287 Sevenoaks, Solid & Drift edition] suggests the site is underlain by surface / drift geology comprising of probable Pleistocene River gravels with Hythe Beds
- 5.3.2 The site is generally level at an approximate altitude of +90.00m OD and lies to the south of Brasted High Street [A25] with the site centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid reference of TQ 547283 155103.
- 5.3.3 Presently the site is a part over-grown garden plot laid predominantly to turf with some landscaped and paved areas to the north of the plot and various mature shrubs and trees occupying the remainder [see Figure 2].

5.4 Methodology:

- 5.4.1 Field work / survey were undertaken by C. A. Pine on 21st August 2007.
- 5.4.2 Two purposive test pits were excavated using a c. 12 ton 3600 tracked excavator fitted with an approximately 1.80m wide smooth grading bucket. [For Test Pit 1-2 locations see Plan at Figure 2]. Machining was in less than 5cm spits.
- 5.4.3 At test pit locations selected sections were hand trowelled to section heights of less than c.1.20metres below ground level. All observations below c. 1.20metres were made from observations from the side of test pits and from arisings. At c. 10cm intervals arisings were closely examined by hand / eye specifically for artefacts.
- 5.4.4 Recording was undertaken using standard sedimentological terminology and colours recorded using a standard Munsell colour chart.
- 5.4.5 Whilst no provision was made at this assessment phase for controlled sample recovery selected pinch samples [c. 1ltr] were retained for off site examination and possibly preliminary analysis.
- 5.4.6 Selected section faces at each test pit location were photographed using digital [6mmp] camera; these photographs are presently held by the author and may be passed to ASE as a part of the site archive.
- 5.4.7 The results of the survey are presented below:

5.5 Results

UNIT	DEPTH BGL	DESCRIPTION
IV	0.00-0.60	<p>10YR 4/3 brown to 10YR 4/2 dark greyish lose friable silt.</p> <p>[topsoil]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">0.60 0.90 diffuse horizontal contact</p>
III	0.60 / 0.90 – 1.10	<p>10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottled with 5YR 5/6 yellowish red coarse silt with block / crumb structure. Matrix supports frequent sub angular sandstone clasts to 2cm diameter [as weak fine gravel] matrix is moderately firm and compact with very weak bedding.</p> <p>[river terrace –derived –part re-worked]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1.10 diffuse predominantly horizontal contact</p>
II	1.10- 1.60/1.75	<p>5YR 6/6 reddish yellow to 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sandy clay with matrix supporting occasional sub angular to occasionally moderately well rounded sandstone clasts up to 3cm diameter. The unit exhibits no defined structure but in pockets shows weak normal [fining upwards] grading.</p> <p>[river terrace gravels –part soliflucted]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1.60/1.75 Diffuse irregular contact</p>
I	1.60.1.75- 2.30	<p>7.5YR 5/6 strong brown to 5YR 5/6 yellowish red coarse sands with weak lenses of 7.5YR 6/4 light brown clay silt. The silt / clay / silt fraction is weakly laminated.</p> <p>[In north facing section only between 2.00- to base of unit there is a pocket of clast supported gravels sub angular to occasionally moderately well rounded sandstone clasts up to 3cm diameter]</p>

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		[river terrace –derived –part re-worked]
	2.30	No further excavation due to partial side collapse of test pit

Table 2: Stratigraphic description for Test Pit 1
[TP1] Ground level at +90.20m OD

UNIT	DEPTH BGL	DESCRIPTION
III	0.00-0.75	10YR 4/3 brown loose friable silt. Matrix supports frequent modern CBM fragments and some ash fragments [Modern make-up and [topsoil] 0.75 moderately sharp horizontal contact
II	0.75 – 2.00	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silts with matrix supporting sparse [becoming more frequent with depth] sub angular with occasional sub rounded sandstone clasts to 4cm diameter [as weak fine gravel] matrix is moderately firm and compact with no discernable structure. [soliflucted – river terrace -derived] 2.00/2.40 diffuse undulating contact
I	2.00/2.40- 2.60	10YR 5/6 yellowish variable coarse sands with weak lenses of 7.5YR 6/4 light brown clay silt. No discernable structure within any sediment type / size fraction. The matrix is moderately firm and compact and in pockets is clast supported. [soliflucted – modified river terrace -derived]
	2.60	No further excavation due to partial side collapse of test pit

Table 3: Stratigraphic description for Test Pit 2.
[TP2] Ground level at +89.50m OD

5.5 Discussion: Recorded Stratigraphy

- 5.5.1 The general sediment characteristics of gravel sands and silts within Units I-II in Test Pit 2 and Units I, II and III in Test Pit 1 are considered consistent with upper river terrace deposits laid during the Pleistocene.
- 5.5.2 The lack of structure within all sediment units suggests tends to suggest that the sediments have undergone degrees of post primary depositional re-working. The lack of sphericity and / clearly defined structure or sorting of clasts suggest re-working has not been under extended fluvial processes.
- 5.5.3 Gravels exhibit only very weak bedding structure only within Unit III in TP 1. Similarly finer sediment fractions show limited structure with only weak laminations being recorded in silt clays within Unit I in TP1.
- 5.5.4 It is considered probable that sediment that had been re-worked under weak solifluction processes with finer sediments being transported and moved through water flow / drainage through interstitial voids within the sediment units
- 5.5.5 Whilst the potential for gravels / sands to contain of lithic artefacts should not be discounted the potential for their recovery / observation is considered low. It is considered unlikely that any artefacts would be recovered from a primary depositional context.
- 5.5.6 No sediments are recorded that might be considered to have other than low palaeoenvironmental potential.

5.6 Recommendations for further work.

- 5.6.1 The author is unaware of final impact depths for ground works associated with the proposed development at the study site, though given the low palaeoenvironmental and palaeogeographic potential / significance of the site it is considered that no additional geoarchaeological survey is required at this site.

6. THE FINDS ASSEMBLAGE by Elke Raemen, Lucy Allott and Gemma Driver

6.1 Spot Dates

[1/005] 18th to early 19th century

[1/007] Early to mid 19th century with residual 18th C (poss. old vessels which were in contemporary use with the 19th century vessels) + residual late 15th to mid 16th century

[1/009] First half 19th century with residual 17th to 18th century (or poss. older vessels in contemporary use with 19th century vessels)

[1/011] 16th to 18th century

[2/005] 19th century

6.2 Introduction

6.2.1 The evaluation at Mandey's High Street, Brasted, produced a small assemblage of finds, which is summarised in Table 2.

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt(g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Cu al	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	
1/001	7	240	18	2546							1	24			1	108							
1/005	1	4	8	178							1	294											
1/007	21	264	55	1174	2	4	1	<1	1	26	4	48	43	1118	2	10	3	10			1	8	
1/009	10	166	39	1640	2	32							1	4	5	52							
1/011	1	4	14	238																			
2/005	2	881													16	1446							
3/002																			2	290			

Table 4. Quantification of the finds from the evaluation at Mandey's High St. Brasted.

6.3 Pottery

6.3.1 The majority of the pottery is of mid 18th to 19th century date. However, context [1/007] contained three residual sherds dating to the late 15th to mid 16th century. These include a high fired earthenware, a high fired sandy earthenware and a medium fired sparse fine to medium sand-tempered earthenware. Other earlier sherds appear in mid 18th to 19th century contexts and are either residual or represent older vessels which were in contemporary use with the 19th century vessels. These include a metallic glazed red earthenware from [1/009] dating to the 17th to 18th century. Two tin glazed earthenwares with hand painted polychrome decoration from [1/007] date to the 18th century. Context [1/005] contained a glazed red earthenware of 18th to early 19th century

date. From the same period is a piece of Chinese hand painted porcelain from [1/009].

6.3.2 The mid 18th to 19th century pottery consists of glazed and unglazed red earthenware, English stonewares (including a complete inkbottle from [2/005] with “LOVATT” imprinted near the base) and yellow ware. Plain white china includes a Keiller marmalade jar fragment from [2/005] dating to the later 19th century. Also recovered were fragments of English porcelain, cream ware and pearlware, all from [1/007], and blue transfer printed china (i.e. from [1/007] and [1/009]). All pottery from the topsoil [1/001] is of mid 18th to 19th century date as well, including 19th century flower pot fragments and a small English stoneware inkbottle.

6.4 Ceramic Building Material

6.4.1 The ceramic building material (CBM) all dates to the 18th to 19th century. Brick fragments are low to medium fired and are sparse to moderate fine sand-tempered, some with occasional quartz inclusions to 3 mm or occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm. Two fragments from the topsoil [1/001] and a piece from [1/009] are self-glazed. Other fragments of brick are badly mixed, i.e. two pieces from [1/007]. Some measurements can be taken: two fragments from the topsoil [1/001] and one from [1/009] all measure 60 mm high. Another piece from [1/001] measures 55 mm high while a fragment from [1/009] measures 46 mm high.

6.4.2 A relatively large number of tile fragments were recovered. These pieces are all medium to hard fired and sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm and occasional quartz inclusions to 1 mm. One fragment from [1/005] and two pieces from [1/009] show square peg holes. A medium fired yellow tile with sparse fine sand-tempering and occasional quartz inclusions to 1 mm was recovered from [1/011] and dates to the 18th to early 19th century. In addition, a piece of buff coloured sandy mortar was recovered from [1/007].

6.5 Glass

6.5.1 The oldest piece from the small assemblage of glass was recovered from the topsoil [1/001] and is a fragment of a green wine bottle base with kick, dating to the second half of the 17th to the first half of the 18th century. Context [1/009] contained a green bottle neck fragment which is possibly part of a case bottle and dates to the 18th century. Other pieces were wine bottle fragments dating to the mid 18th to early 19th century, 19th century beer bottle fragments from [1/007] and a fragment from a 19th century green spirit bottle from [1/005].

6.5.2 Context [2/005] contained a range of mould blown bottles, including cylindrical, rectangular and hexagonal sectioned ones. Included are bottles for medical use with table spoon measurements embossed on the back, clear glass baby feeding bottle fragments (all part of the same vessel) and a clear cut glass decanter base. Interesting are a pale blue rectangular sectioned bottle with traces of the label which indicates a content of floor varnish and a pale blue hexagonal bottle with the embossing "G. F. H. Bartlett Chemist High St Battersea" on the front. Both these bottles are complete.

6.6 Other finds

6.6.1 A total of 43 iron pieces of tin was recovered from [1/007]. Context [1/009] contained one iron general purpose nail fragment. Two copper alloy pieces from the wick housing from a 19th century oil lamp were recovered from [3/002].

6.6.2 Context [1/007] contained three plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments, one dating to the 19th century and two of mid to late 18th century date.

6.6.3 A few pieces of stone were recovered, including three pieces of local sandstone from [1/005] and [1/007]. A fragment of Welsh slate and a piece of coal were produced by [1/007]. In addition, [1/007] produced one piece of very abraded oyster shell.

Flint

6.6.4 A single end scraper, made on an end struck flake, was recovered from context [1/007]. The flint is black/grey and the surfaces appear relatively fresh. This piece has abrupt retouch at the distal end and semi abrupt retouch along the lateral edges. The dorsal surface has several flake scars and approximately 30% cortex.

Bone

6.6.5 Three fragments of bone were found from two contexts. Context [1/007] contained an unfused sheep phalange and a sheep sized mandible fragment. Context [1/009] contained a fragment of sheep maxillae complete with all molars and premolars.

6.7 Potential

6.7.1 The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 An archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trenches was successful in proving that no ancient archaeological remains exist within the development area.
- 7.2 The post-medieval remains uncovered were limited to the northern half of the site. These remains were observed at a depth c. 0.90m from the original ground surface.
- 7.3 The post-medieval features which were recorded in Trenches 1 & 2 represent Victorian garden features. The function of these features is probable rubbish pits, a drainage gully and a post hole.
- 7.4 The methodology employed for this site is considered to be appropriate. The confidence rating is high that archaeological potential has been successfully established and the best results achieved.

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 SMR data used in this report.

9. REFERENCES

Kent Heritage Conservation Group (HCG) (2007). *Specification for an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Mandeys, Brasted High Street, Kent*. Unpub KCC Doc.

Terence Lawson & David Killingray (2004) *An Historical Atlas of Kent* Cambridge Printing.

Archaeology South-East
Land to the Rear of Mandeys, Brasted High Street, Kent.

SMR Summary Sheet

Site Code	MAB 07					
Identification Name and Address	Land to the rear Mandeys, Brasted High Street, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Sevenoaks District, Kent					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	NGR 547283 155103					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	3049					
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. 20-23 rd Aug 07	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Appledore Developments Ltd.					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Victorian		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Appledore Developments Ltd in advance of the proposed construction of five residential units (Planning Reference: SE/07/00153). The site was evaluated in late August 2007 with three trial trenches excavated to a cumulative length of 60 metres. Archaeological features were discovered in the northern half of the site (Trench 1). All the features were post-medieval in origin, although a single flint end-scraper was recovered as a residual component from one of the features.</i></p> <p><i>Two geo-archaeological test pits were also excavated on the site. These revealed river terrace gravels that exhibited evidence of post-depositional reworking through solifluction, thus limiting their palaeoenvironmental and palaeogeographic potential.</i></p>						

Archaeology South-East
Land to the Rear of Mandeys, Brasted High Street, Kent.

OASIS ID: archaeol6-34486

Project details

Project name	Land to the rear of Mandey's, Brasted High Street, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Appledore Developments Ltd in advance of the proposed construction of five residential units (Planning Reference: SE/07/00153). The site was evaluated in late August 2007 with three trial trenches excavated to a cumulative length of 60 metres. Archaeological features were discovered in the northern half of the site (Trench 1). All the features were post-medieval in origin, although a single flint end-scraper was recovered as a residual component from one of the features. Two geo-archaeological test pits were also excavated on the site. These revealed river terrace gravels that exhibited evidence of post-depositional reworking through solifluction, thus limiting their palaeoenvironmental and palaeogeographic potential.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2007 End: 23-08-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SE/07/00153 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	MAB 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

planning process

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS BRASTED Land to the rear of Mandey's, Brasted, Kent
Postcode	TNH16
Study area	5.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 547283 155103 50.9177039187 0.201494067331 50 55 03 N 000 12 05 E Point
Height OD	Min: 89.17m Max: 89.49m

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	Diccon Hart
Project supervisor	Paul Riccoboni
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
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Archaeology South-East
Land to the Rear of Mandeys, Brasted High Street, Kent.

Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Glass'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Entered by Paul Riccoboni (tcnppmr@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 22 November 2007