

# **An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Mountwood Horizons, Westerham Rd, Brasted, Kent, TN161HJ**

**Revision 1**

**Site Code: KWBR 11**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 463 548**

**Written and Researched by Guy Seddon**

**Project Manager: Tim Bradley**

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**Unit 54**

**Brockley Cross Business Centre**

**96 Endwell Road**

**Brockley**

**London**

**SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925**

**Fax: 020 7639 9588**

**Email: [tbradley@pre-construct.com](mailto:tbradley@pre-construct.com)**

**Website: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

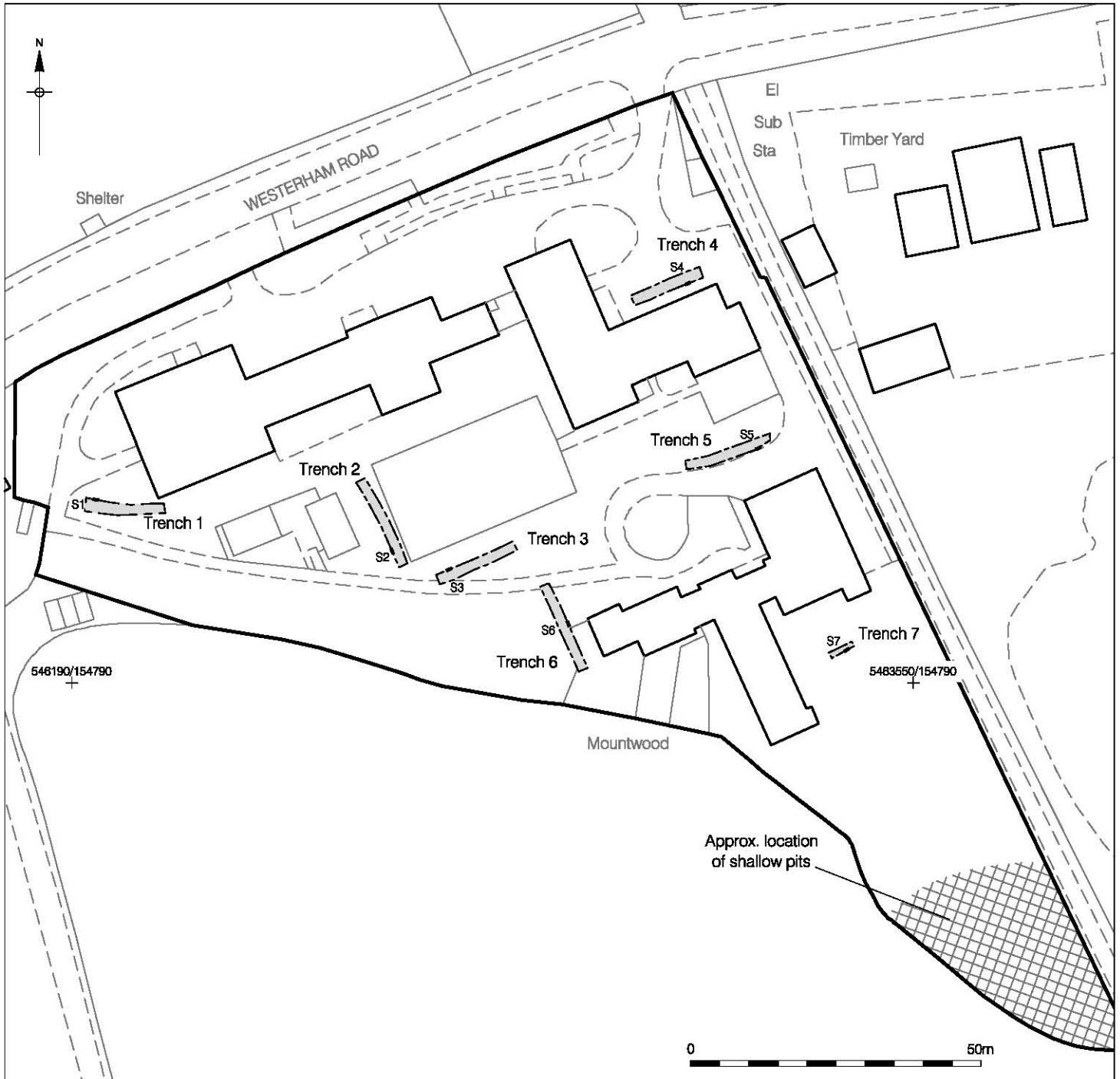
- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Mountwood and Horizons, Westerham Rd, Brasted, Kent. The evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2011.
- 1.2 The evaluation followed the writing of a Desk Based Assessment of the study site (Hawkins 2008).
- 1.3 Seven trenches were excavated across the site during the evaluation to establish the archaeological and palaeoarchaeological potential for the site.
- 1.4 The evaluation revealed that the site had been heavily terraced during the recent past and as such there was no evidence for survival of archaeological or palaeoarchaeological remains across the area with the exception of the footings of a late post-medieval estate boundary wall extending along the southern perimeter of the site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at Mountwood and Horizons, Westerham Rd, Brasted, Kent in order to assess the archaeological impact of a proposed housing development on the site. The evaluation was conducted between 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2011 and was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting.
- 2.2 The site comprises a sub-triangular irregular shaped plot of land with a total area of 1.39ha and is currently occupied by a former education centre.
- 2.3 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 463 548.
- 2.4 The site was given the code KWBR 11.
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Adam Single of Kent County Council, project managed for PCA Ltd by Tim Bradley and supervised by the author.



Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:1,000 at A4

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In March 2010 the Departments of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) issued Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) entitled 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. This document has replaced PPG15 and PPG16.

3.2 In short, government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protects the settings of these sites
- Protects nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in-situ preservation.

3.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.4 In May 2009 the Secretary of State published the final approved Regional Spatial Strategy (The South East Plan). The RSS replaces the Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG 9). The South-East Plan contains the following policy relating to archaeology and the historic environment:

#### **POLICY BE6: MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

**WHEN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING PLANS AND STRATEGIES, LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER BODIES WILL ADOPT POLICIES AND SUPPORT PROPOSALS WHICH PROTECT, CONSERVE AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ENHANCE THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND THE CONTRIBUTION IT MAKES TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL DISTINCTIVENESS AND SENSE OF PLACE. THE REGION'S INTERNATIONALLY AND NATIONALLY DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS SHOULD RECEIVE THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF PROTECTION. PROPOSALS THAT MAKE SENSITIVE USE OF HISTORIC ASSETS THROUGH REGENERATION, PARTICULARLY WHERE THESE BRING REDUNDANT OR UNDER-USED BUILDINGS AND AREAS INTO APPROPRIATE USE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.**

- 3.5 In relation to the Kent and Medway Structure Plan (adopted July 2006) the Secretary of State has decided that none of its policies relating to archaeology or cultural heritage should be extended, so these have ceased to have development plan status.
- 3.6 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Sevenoaks District Local Plan Core Strategy Draft for Submission, January 2010. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and cultural heritage features.

**POLICY SP1: DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT**

**ALL NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO A HIGH QUALITY AND SHOULD RESPOND TO THE DISTINCTIVE LOCAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA IN WHICH IT IS SITUATED. ACCOUNT SHOULD BE TAKEN OF GUIDANCE ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL IN THE FORM OF KENT DESIGN, LOCAL CHARACTER AREA ASSESSMENTS, CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISALS AND MANAGEMENT PLANS, VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENTS AND PARISH PLANS. IN RURAL AREAS ACCOUNT SHOULD BE TAKEN OF GUIDANCE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE ASSESSMENT AND GUIDANCE PRODUCED BY THE AONBS. IN AREAS WHERE THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT LACKS POSITIVE FEATURES NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT. NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD CREATE SAFE, INCLUSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE ENVIRONMENTS THAT MEET THE NEEDS OF USERS, INCORPORATE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY. THE DISTRICT'S HERITAGE ASSETS INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, ANCIENT MONUMENTS, HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, HISTORIC BUILDINGS, LANDSCAPES AND OUTSTANDING VIEWS WILL BE PROTECTED AND ENHANCED.**



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series Sheet No 287 Sevenoaks indicates that the site is underlain by superficial Third Terrace, River Gravel deposits. Lower Greensand Folkstone Bed strata are shown to be present beneath the superficial deposits. The Folkstone Bed strata are underlain by Sandgate Bed and Hythe Bed strata.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site is bounded by Westerham Rd to the north, Brasted Lodge to the west, a timber yard to the east and a golf course to the south.

4.2.2 The site slopes significantly downwards from south to north from a high of approximately 110.39m AOD to a low of 99.76m AOD on the north east. Originally the site would have sloped at gradients of between 1:8 and 1:14 but now falls in three terraces apparently created when the existing buildings and tennis courts were constructed believed to be in the 1970's.

4.2.3 No water course or bodies of water are present within the site.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 The archaeological and historical background is presented in full in the desk based assessment (Hawkins 2008) and summarised below.

### **5.2 Paleolithic**

5.2.1 An assemblage of Palaeolithic implements is recorded as having been found in 1930 in a sand and gravel pit immediately east of the study sites eastern boundary. The finds are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939. Details of the finds and the depth at which they were recovered is now unknown but it can be assumed they were retrieved from within the Third Terrace River Gravel deposits. Other Palaeolithic finds and Pleistocene faunal remains are recorded from the Third Terrace River Gravel deposits in the general Westerham – Brasted – Sevenoaks area.

### **5.3 Mesolithic**

5.3.1 An assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork is recorded from within the parish of Brasted, though the precise findspot is actually unknown, the modern grid reference for the find being an approximation (SMR Ref: TQ 45 NE16, MKE66, TQ 470 550).

### **5.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age**

5.4.1 Few finds of these periods are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site. A small Bronze Age polished quartzite hammer is recorded from 'Westerham' in 1900 but precise details of the find are now unknown (SMR Ref: TQ 45 SE1, MKE75, TQ 4638 5495).

### **5.5 Iron Age and Roman**

5.5.1 Although the Darent Valley was densely settled and heavily exploited during the Roman period there are no finds of either Iron age or Roman material recorded within a 1km radius of the study site.

## **5.6 Anglo Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval**

- 5.6.1 No finds of Anglo Saxon material are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site
- 5.6.2 During the late Medieval and early Post Medieval periods the site appears to have formed part of the Valence Estate (originally Hill Park) and probably lay in woodland.
- 5.6.3 The Tithe Map of 1845 identifies the site as a garden held by David Bailey. Further detail is provided by the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1869 which shows the bulk of the study site to be occupied by what appears to be a nursery with five principal bedding areas and six greenhouse/store buildings. The whole appears to have been enclosed by a wall and fence. Along the southern and eastern boundaries there were dense areas of tree planting screening the site from the south and east. It can be suggested that by this date the site was not part of the Valence Estate.
- 5.6.4 By 1896 the trees on the east of the site appear to have been felled and the formal bedding within the nursery to have fallen out of use.
- 5.6.5 In 1909 the study site was largely unchanged from 1896 though a small area of sand and gravel quarrying is identifiable on the extreme south east of the site. By 1939 the site was largely unchanged from 1909, though further quarrying had occurred on the south east. By 1967 a number of horticultural buildings within the study site had been deleted.
- 5.6.6 By 1986 the study site had been comprehensively developed as a 'social education centre'. Subsequently the site has changed only in detail.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2011), the trenches were arranged in order to fully investigate the underlying geology and assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains. Seven evaluation trenches, termed 1 to 7, were excavated.
- 6.2 The trench locations and orientations are detailed in Figure 2. They all measured 1.80m wide by 15m in length.
- 6.3 The trenches were opened with a wheeled mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Excavation by machine was undertaken in spits until significant archaeological horizons or natural geology was reached.
- 6.4 The sides and bases of the trenches were hand cleaned prior to recording.
- 6.5 Once the archaeological potential had been established in each trench location, one end of each trench was selected and machine excavated in spits by a palaeoarchaeologist so as to identify and record the stratigraphic sequence, examine and record the deposits and identify any palaeoarchaeological artefacts or ecofacts.
- 6.6 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All archaeological deposits were recorded with the Global Positioning System (GPS); excavated slots were recorded by hand on polyester based drawing film, with the sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. The trenches were located using GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 6.7 A full photographic record was also compiled, which included black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film. Digital shots were also taken.
- 6.8 Levels were taken in all trenches with the GPS.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL (See also Appendix 1)**

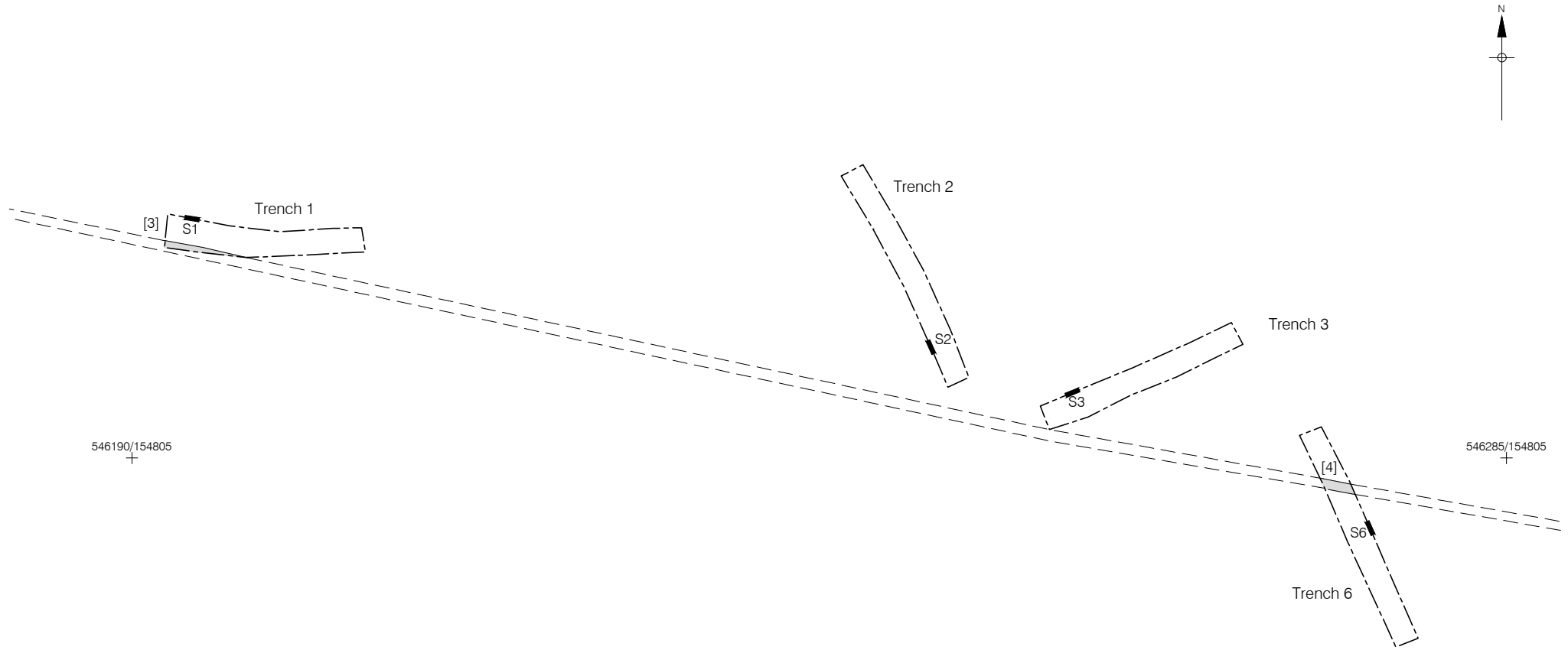
7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site was sand of the Lower Greensand Folkstone Bed Strata [7]. With the exception of Trench 7 towards the south of the site, this was overlain by a colluvially deposited stratum in the form of sandy gravel diamicts [6] in all trenches, which was in turn overlain by a colluvially deposited sandy silt [5] in Trench 4, towards the north east of the site – no redeposited artefacts were identified within this layer.

### **7.2 PHASE 2: LATE POST-MEDIEVAL**

7.2.1 The foundations of a wall were discovered in Trenches 1 (recorded as [3]) and 6 (recorded as [4]). It was constructed from lightly frogged red bricks and roughly hewn Kentish ragstone blocks and ran on an east-west alignment. In Trench 1 it had a length of 4.90m, in Trench 6 a length of 1.80m and a height of 0.48m. The wall was cut directly into sand [7] in Trench 6, and into subsoil [2] in Trench 1. The presence of a surviving post-medieval wall along the southern perimeter of the site would suggest that this area was not subjected to level of terracing and landscaping observed across the remainder of the site.

### **7.5 PHASE 3: 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

7.5.1 The site showed evidence of severe truncation through terracing into the natural deposits across the whole area during the construction of the education centre in the 1980s. A considerable amount of the material removed at this stage was redeposited across the site forming made ground and levelling layers [8] associated with this phase of the sites' development.



0 20m

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Figure 3  
Plan showing the masonry in Trenches 1 & 6  
1:400 at A4

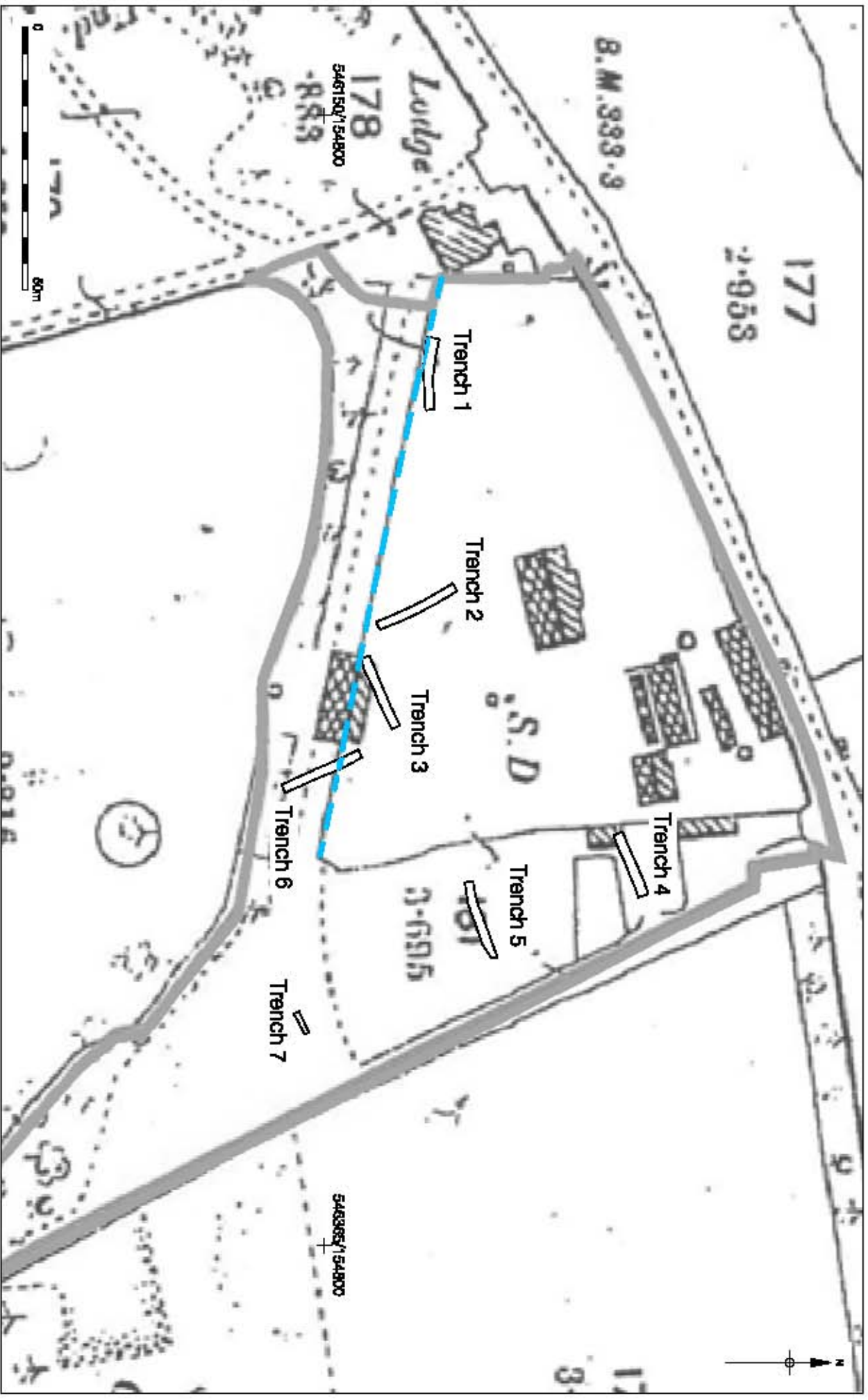
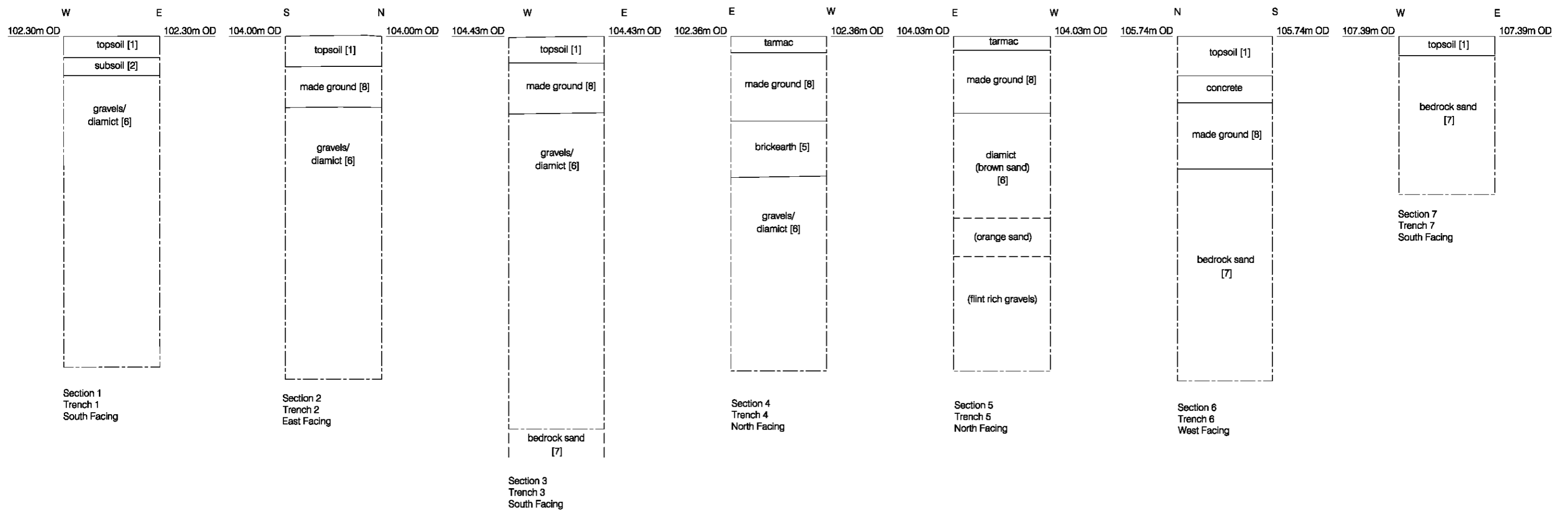


Figure 4  
 Plan showing the masonry in Trenches 1 & 8 overlain on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896  
 1:400 at A4



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Figure 5  
Sections  
1:40 at A3



## 8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The principle objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to locate, evaluate and record any archaeological and palaeoarchaeological remains and to determine the extent that the terraced landscaping truncated the site. These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below:
- 8.2 The earliest phase of archaeological activity evidenced during the evaluation occurred in the late post-medieval period as demonstrated by the wall running through Trenches 1 and 6. It is probable that this is the same as a wall depicted on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). The map shows a dividing wall running on an ENE-WSW alignment with the formal parkland to the south and greenhouses to the north. It is possible that the wall was in existence by the time of the 1869 Ordnance Survey map but the area of the wall is shrouded by trees. The presence of the wall foundation along the southern perimeter of the site suggests that this area lies outside the most significant areas of modern terracing discussed below.
- 8.3 The site had undergone significant horizontal truncation through terracing in the 1980s. With the exception of the southern perimeter, it appears that the site was reduced to below the level of the uppermost natural stratum across its entire area and then built up with redeposited material where needed. This process has effectively removed any archaeological features or deposits that may have previously been present. The palaeoarchaeological investigation revealed that no river gravels were present in the designated area of investigation and no redeposited artefacts were recorded in the colluvial deposits.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Barratt Homes.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley and Chris Mayo for their project management, and editing, Jenny Simonson for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the on-site surveying and field work and Sophie White for technical and logistical support.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Dr Chris Green of Quest for carrying out the paleoarchaeological evaluation.

Plate 1: Wall [3], Trench 1 Looking SE



Plate 2: Depth of Truncation, Trench 5 Looking W



## **9 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Bradley, T.2011 Land at Mountwood and Horizons, Westerham Rd, Brasted, Kent, TN16 1HJ, Written Scheme of investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report

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## **APPENDIX 1: Paleoarchaeological Assessment**

### **A REPORT ON THE GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT BRASTED, KENT – MOUNTWOOD AND HORIZONS (SITE CODE: KWBR11)**

**C.P. Green**

*Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), School of Human and Environmental Sciences, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box 227, Reading, RG6 6AB, UK*

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

This report summarises the findings arising out of the geoarchaeological investigations undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) in connection with the proposed development at Brasted, Kent (Site Code: KWBR11; National Grid Reference: TQ 463 548) following archaeological excavations on the site by Pre Construct Archaeology Ltd. The main aim of the geoarchaeological investigations was to observe and interpret the sub-surface stratigraphy across the site, to highlight sediments of potential palaeoenvironmental significance and to evaluate the potential for the recovery of Palaeolithic artefacts from the sediments preserved within the site, in particular the River Gravel of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace of the Darent, from which artefacts have been recovered in nearby localities.

#### **THE SITE**

The site is on the western outskirts of the village of Brasted, Kent, which is bounded on the north by the A25 road, on the west by parkland associated with the neighbouring golf course and on the east by industrial premises and reclaimed quarry land (former sandpits). The Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map (1939) shows several pits in the area to the east of the present site and records within the largest pit, adjacent to the southern extremity of the present site 'Palaeolithic Implements found A.D. 1930'. Other Palaeolithic finds and Pleistocene faunal remains have been recorded from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace Gravel of the Darent in the Westerham/Brasted/Sevenoaks area (Hawkins, 2010).

The present site is in the uppermost valley of the River Darent, which rises about 5 km to the west near Limpsfield and flows from WSW to ENE past the site towards Sevenoaks. The site lies about 150m to the south of the river on the rising ground of the lower valley-side slope. The site is largely occupied by a former educational facility comprising a group of buildings, associated roadways and a hard tennis court, all now derelict and much overgrown. The creation of this facility evidently involved extensive landscaping of the site with substantial earth-moving to create the platforms on which the buildings and roadways are constructed. At the upper (southern) end of the developed area the ground surface has been reduced by 2-3m to create a steep artificial slope bounding the development. To the south of this feature and outside the current development area, the site tapers southward, forming a narrow strip of undeveloped land occupied by trees and shrubs and including the overgrown remains of several shallow pits. The British Geological Survey (1:50,000 Sheet 287 Sevenoaks 1971) shows a narrow outcrop of the River Gravel of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Terrace of the Darent underlying the A25 and the most northerly part of the site, while at its southern end the higher ground of the site extends into a small patch of 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace River Gravel. The bedrock underlying the site is the Lower Cretaceous Folkestone Beds which are mapped at the surface in the area between the patches of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace River Gravel.

## **METHODS**

### ***Field descriptions and sampling***

Within the area of the proposed development six machine-dug trenches were excavated to a depth of ca. 1.2m. Representative sections were measured in each trench and were described in the field, using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment, noting the composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and thickness of the unit. Small exposures in the shallow pits at the southern end of the site were also recorded however the pits are situated outside the current proposed development area and no investigative trenches were put down in this area.

## **SUMMARY OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

In the shallow pits at the southern end of the site there were numerous small exposures in which a consistent sequence of deposits could be made out. Immediately below the ground surface a sandy gravel was present to a depth of about 1.0m. It was mainly composed of a mixture of medium to coarse sub-angular chert and cherty sandstone, well-rounded flint pebbles and cobbles, and sub-angular flint clasts, mainly small to medium in size but forming a conspicuous component of the gravel on account of their white patina. Scattered clasts of ironstone were also present. The gravel rested on weakly cemented golden yellow sand, which was seen to extend to the full depth of the pits (ca. 3-4m).

Within the area of the proposed development six machine-dug trenches were excavated to a depth of ca.1.2m. Bearing in mind the extensive landscaping of the site and judging by the large amount of anthropogenic material (CBM, etc.) in the near-surface deposits in these trenches, it seems likely that the uppermost natural horizons have in all cases been truncated. In each of the trenches a JCB was used to open a deeper sondage to between ca. 3.5m and 4.0m below the existing ground surface. A smaller seventh trench (Trench 7) was opened at the southern end of the current development area where the ground surface had been substantially lowered during the landscaping of the site. During the excavation of the sondages and of Trench 7, the sediment being raised by the JCB was closely watched in order to identify any included artefacts. No artefacts were observed. The trenches are described here in sequence from north to south (i.e. progressively further upslope).

### **Trench 1 (*put down from a ground surface at 102.30m OD*)**

About 0.7 m of dark soil incorporating large amounts of CBM overlay a massive reddish brown diamict seen to a depth of 3.46m below the present ground surface and consisting largely of sub-angular to well-rounded sandstone, cherty sandstone and chert clasts (up to 200mm long dimension) in a matrix of clayey sand. Several different sandstone lithologies were recognisable. Clasts of sub-angular flint were also present (up to 160mm long dimension, but mainly smaller) with patchy dark brown (mahogany) patination, and scattered well-rounded flint pebbles. No primary depositional structures could be recognised in the exposures created in the sides of the sondage.

**Trench 4 (*put down from a ground surface at 102.36m OD*)**

Beneath a tarmac surface, Made Ground was present to a depth of 1.05m, overlying a massive reddish brown diamict, seen to a depth of 3.5m below the present ground surface. This deposit was closely similar in appearance to the diamict seen in Trench 1 and consisted of sandstone, chert and flint clasts in a clayey sand matrix. The largest clasts, up to 0.22m, were of sub-angular cherty sandstone. No primary depositional structures could be made out in the sections exposed in the sides of the sondage.

**Trench 2 (*put down from a ground surface at 104.00m OD*)**

Re-deposited stony diamict was present to a depth of 0.4m below the present ground surface, overlying re-deposited dark soil with CBM to a depth of 0.8m. Below this level and down to 3.56m below the present ground surface a massive reddish brown stony diamict was present, closely similar to the diamicts seen in Trench 1 and Trench 4 and consisting of sandstone chert and flint clasts in a clayey sand matrix. The largest clasts were sub-angular pieces of cherty sandstone up to 0.2m long dimension. There was some indication in the spoil being recovered by the JCB from the lower part of the sondage that the deposit was becoming more pebbly downward, with fewer large sub-angular clasts and more well-rounded pebbles of sandstone and flint.

**Trench 5 (*put down from a ground surface at 104.03m OD*)**

Made Ground was present to a depth of 1.1m below the present ground surface, overlying a massive reddish brown stoneless clayey sand seen to a depth of 1.9m. Below this level a massive reddish yellow stoneless sand was present down to 2.3m where there was a sharp contact with an underlying gravel seen to a depth of 3.5m below the present ground surface and consisting largely of sub-angular flint in a clayey sand matrix with smaller amounts of sandstone and chert clasts. Many of the flints had a patchy dark brown (mahogany) patination. No primary depositional structures could be recognised in the sections exposed in the sides of the sondage.



**Trench 3 (*put down from a ground surface at 104.43m OD*)**

Made Ground, including large amounts of CBM was present to a depth of 1.0m below the present ground surface, overlying a reddish brown pebbly diamict containing large numbers of well-rounded clasts, many of flint and predominantly of medium gravel size, together with clasts of chert and sandstone of similar size in a matrix of clayey sand. Within this unit there were several sub-horizontal lens like sub-units of relatively stoneless sandy clay, up to about 0.25m at their greatest thickness and extending laterally over 1-3m. This pebbly diamict was seen to a depth of 4.0m below the present ground surface and overlay with a sharp contact golden yellow slightly clayey fine to medium sand in which in hand specimens brought up by the JCB it was possible to make out primary bedding structures. The sand was seen to a depth of 4.1m below the present ground surface.

**Trench 6 (*put down from a ground surface at 105.74m OD*)**

Made Ground with CBM was present to a depth of 1.3m below the present ground surface, overlying a stoneless golden sand which was seen to a depth of 3.6m and in which sub-horizontal bedding could be recognised, possibly primary but possibly associated with downslope movement of material.

**Trench 7 (*put down from a ground surface at 107.39m OD*)**

This trench was excavated near the southern end of the current development area where the ground surface had evidently been reduced by 2-3m from the original natural ground level. A thin (0.2m) dark brown soil rested with a very sharp contact on stoneless golden yellow sand which was seen to 1.65m below the present ground surface and which appeared identical to the sand seen in Trench 3 and Trench 6 and in exposures in the shallow pits further south within the site but beyond the current area of development.

**INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The aim of this investigation was to evaluate the potential for the recovery of Palaeolithic artefacts from the sediments preserved within the site, in particular the River Gravel of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace of the Darent, from which artefacts have been recovered in nearby localities.

In the event, the only sediments that might be remnants of 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace Gravel in a relatively undisturbed condition were preserved as a thin (ca. 1.0m) veneer of sandy gravel where the original ground surface survives among the shallow pits in the southern extension of the site outside the present area of development and investigation. The gravel was seen to overlie golden sands which are interpreted here as Folkestone Beds.

Downslope from these remnants of terrace gravel and within the current area of development, similar sands were seen in Trenches 7 and 6 where they formed the whole of the recorded sediment sequence. They were also present at the base of the sequence recorded in Trench 3. Overlying these sands in Trench 3 and forming the whole of the natural sediment sequences exposed in Trenches 5, 2, 4 and 1, were various poorly sorted sediments, mainly diamicts but including bodies of sand in Trench 5. There was little evidence of bedding or other primary depositional structures in any of these deposits. The absence of bedding and the poorly sorted nature of the diamicts suggest that they are most likely to be colluvial in origin. This interpretation is supported by the inclusion in all the diamicts of gravel components that are consistent with derivation from the *in situ* spreads of gravel identified further upslope. It is significant that the proportion of such gravel components diminishes with distance downslope from the source area. The other components in these stony deposits are various sandstones, cherty sandstones and ironstones derived from the Lower Cretaceous formations that form the bedrock at the site and upslope from it.

As no river gravels were present in the designated area of investigation and as no redeposited artefacts were recorded in the colluvial deposits that were present within the site, there is no reason to recommend any further investigation of the sediments underlying the site.

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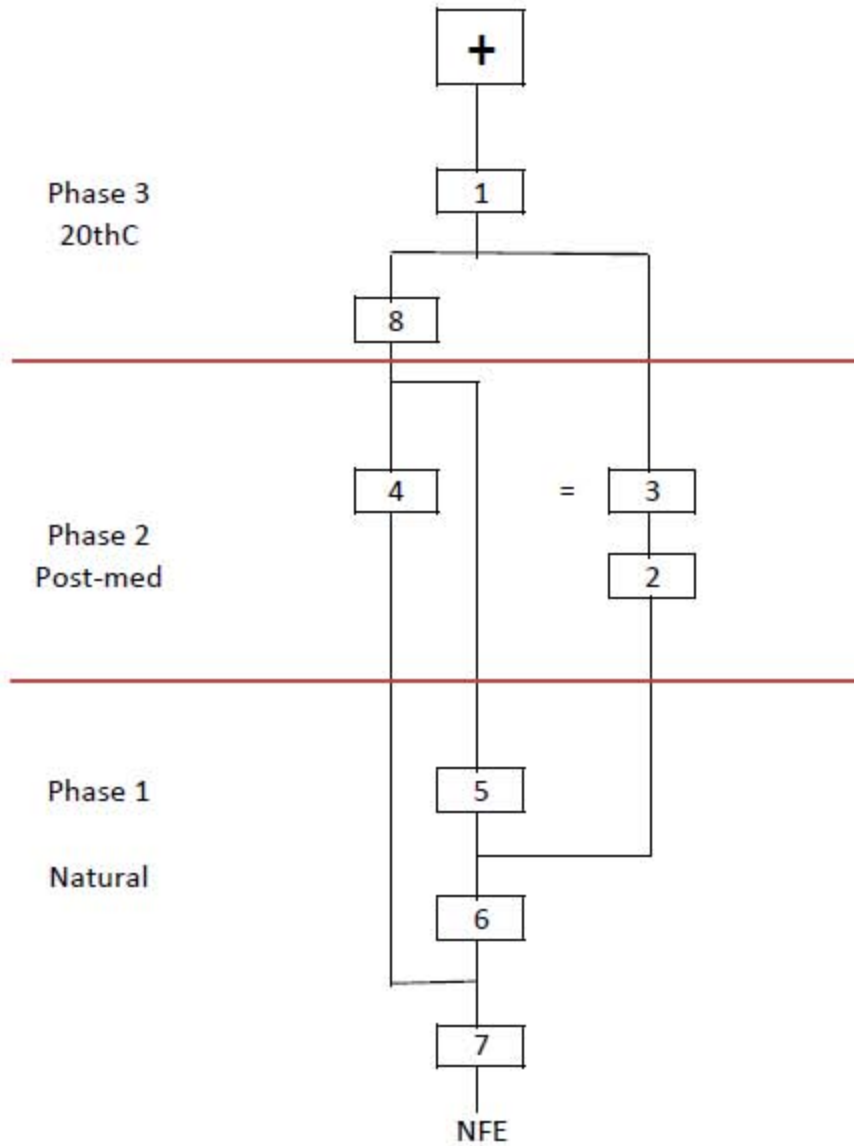
Hawkins, D. (2010) *Land at Mountwood & Horizons, Westerham Road, Brasted, Kent*. Unpublished CgMs Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment.

## APPENDIX 2: Context Index

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KWBR 11	1	1,2,3,6,7	*	1,2,3,6,7	Layer	Topsoil	20thC	3
KWBR 11	2	1	*	1	Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	2
KWBR 11	3	1	TR 1	*	Masonry	Wall	Post-med	2
KWBR 11	4	6	TR 6	*	Masonry	Wall	Post-med	2
KWBR 11	5	4	*	4	Layer	Colluvium	Natural	1
KWBR 11	6	1-6	*	1-6	Layer	Gravels	Natural	1
KWBR 11	7	1-7	1-7	1-7	Layer	Sand	Natural	1
KWBR 11	8	1-6	*	1-6	Layer	Made Ground	20thC	3

### APPENDIX 3: Matrix

KWBR 11



## APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-105500

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Mountwood and Horizons, Westerham Rd, Brasted, Kent. TN16 1HJ
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at Mountwood and Horizons, Westerham Rd, Brasted, Kent in order to assess the archaeological impact of a proposed housing development on the site. A late 19thC wall was observed and recorded.
Project dates	Start: 11-07-2011 End: 15-07-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KWBR 11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

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### Project location

Country England  
Site location KENT SEVENOAKS BRASTED Mountwood and Horizons, Westerham Rd, Brasted  
Postcode TN16 1HJ  
Study area 1.39 Hectares  
Site coordinates TQ 463 548 51.2730094887 0.09758485501920 51 16 22 N 000 05 51 E Point

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator CgMs Consulting  
Project design originator Duncan Hawkins  
Project director/manager Tim Bradley  
Project supervisor Guy Seddon  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Barratt Homes

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### Project archives

Physical Exists?	Archive	No
Digital recipient	Archive	Local museum
Digital Contents		'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital available	Media	'Database','Text'
Paper recipient	Archive	Local Museum
Paper Contents		'Survey'
Paper available	Media	'Context sheet','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Mountwood and Horizons, Westerham Rd, Brasted, Kent. TN16 1HJ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 bound grey literature report.