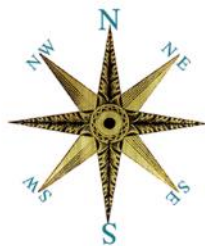


LINEAR UTILITY SCHEME AT COLES LANE, BRASTED, TN16 1NL

DMA: ZWSTRM01

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

October 2017

LINEAR UTILITY SCHEME AT COLES LANE, BRASTED, TN16 1NL

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Site Code: COB17
Approximate Site NGR: TQ 46972 55545; TQ 47317 55557
DMA: ZWSTRM01

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
250 YORK ROAD
LONDON SW11 3SJ

Tel: 020 7801 9444
E-mail: mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk
Author: Miranda Fulbright

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief conducted by Compass Archaeology during the excavation of launch and receptor pits for directional drilling to install a water main replacement at Coles Lane, Brasted TN16 1NL.

The watching brief was deemed necessary due to the site's location in close proximity to the Tanners, Brasted Historic Parks and Gardens, and the Brasted Church, Brasted and Sundridge Conservation Areas.

Eight pits were dug, measuring between 2-3.9m long by 0.8-4.6m wide and 1.1-1.35m deep (lowest level recorded was 91.47mOD, pit 7). The stratigraphy seen in the pits was generally the same, comprising asphalt overlying bedding gravel lying straight over natural clay.

No features of archaeological interest were encountered, some fragments of isolated CBM were recovered from pits 7 and 8, dated to the post-medieval or modern periods. Some fragments of (undated) iron slag were also recovered from pit 8, thought to be residual finds or resulting from an attempt at fertilisation, and not indicative of any metal-working industry nearby.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on the 6th October 2017, monitoring the excavation of launch and receptor pits ahead of directional drilling to install a replacement water main. The works covered a length of approximately 540m along Coles Lane, from the junction with Station Road in the west to the junction with Rectory Lane in the east. An additional N-S section ran between Coles Lane and a pumping station (fig. 1).

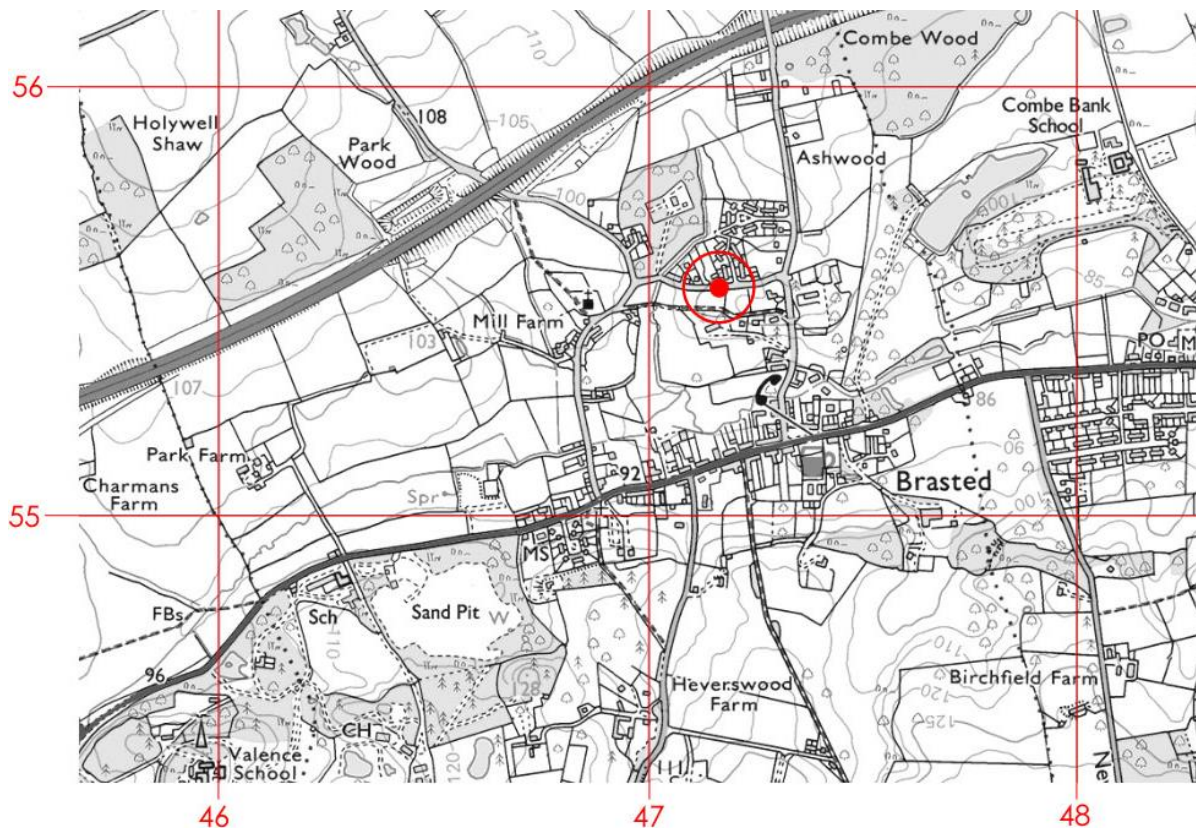


Figure 1: Approximate location of site centre marked in red. Reproduced from OS data with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. ©Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd, licence no. AL 100031317.

1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Claire Hallybone, on behalf of Thames Water Utilities. The Kent County Archaeological Officer considered that it would be appropriate to monitor the works in order to observe, identify, excavate and record archaeological remains, particularly as the excavations at the eastern end of the site are located adjacent to the Tanners, Brasted Historic Parks and Gardens, and the lane as a whole is bounded to the east, south and west by the Brasted Church, Brasted and Sundridge Conservation Areas (fig. 2).

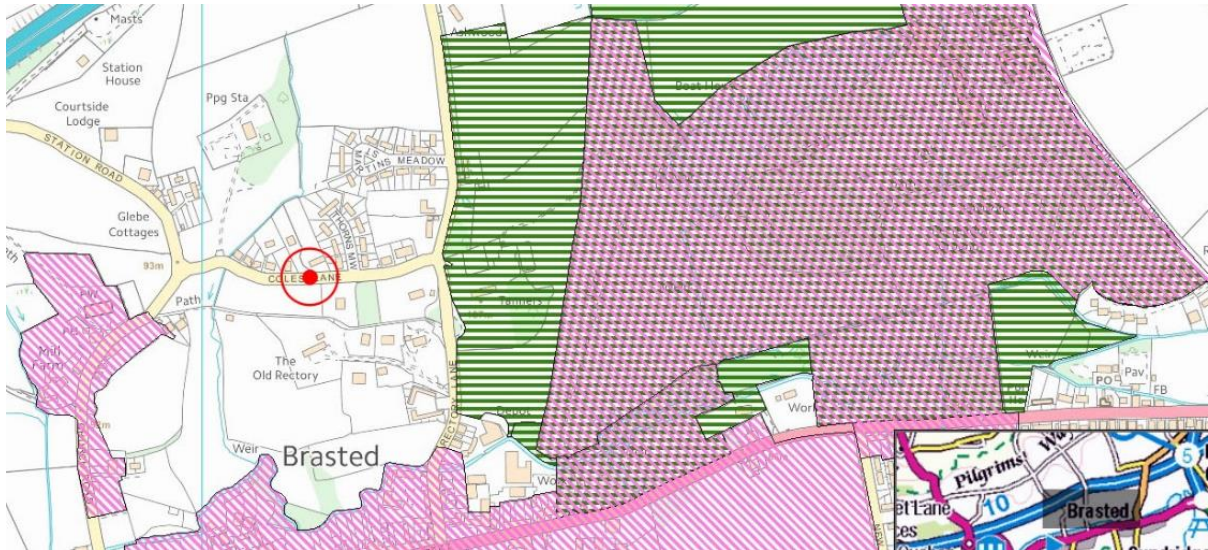


Figure 2: Site location in relation to the Conservation Areas (pink) of L-R: Brasted Church; Brasted and Sundridge, and Historic Parks and Gardens (green) of Tanners, Brasted and Combe Bank, Sundridge. Adapted from the KCC Heritage Maps.

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1** The works were located along the length of Coles Lane, Brasted, TN16 1NL, between the junctions of Station Road in the west to Rectory Lane in the east. An additional N-S aligned section ran at the western end, between Coles Lane and a pumping station.
- 2.2** According to the British Geological Survey, Sheet 287: Sevenoaks, the majority of the site lies on Gault, with Folkestone beds underlying western end of the site.
- 2.3** Coles Lane is a relatively flat stretch of road, though it has a very gradual slope up from the centre of the road (c.95.36mOD) to the eastern end of the road; the junction with Rectory Lane (c. 102mOD). The northern side of the road is fairly built up with a cul-de-sac and detached houses. The majority of the southern side of the road is bordered by a steep earthen bank.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1** A basic search of the Kent HER database was made for a buffered line search of 500m around the western and eastern extents of the site (TQ 46972 55545; TQ 47317 55557) via <http://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.ExploringKentsPast.Web.Sites.Public/> and the following section is largely based on this evidence. A full outline of the KHER search results can be found in the preceding WSI for the site (Compass Archaeology, 2017).

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1** There is some archaeological evidence of general ‘background’ activity taking place in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. The most notable KHER entry relates to approximately 117 gold coins recovered as individual finds and two larger hoards, 14 and 18 coins respectively. All the coins recovered were gold staters and quarter staters, dating from the Iron Age (800BC-43AD). The lack of other evidence relating to this period would suggest the hoards are isolated features, the result of deliberate deposition for ritual or safekeeping purposes, rather than accidental loss.

3.2.2 Though these coin finds are taken as isolated features and not indicative of prehistoric occupation of the area, Kent as a whole was exploited for its natural resources and extensively quarried, indicating the potential for encountering further evidence of occupation and activity of a similar date.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 The site is located in the north-western corner of Kent and therefore saw little Roman occupation, as more permanent settlements were focused on the coast and towards *Londinium*. There was no evidence in the KHER of significant Roman activity or occupation in the vicinity of the site.

3.4 Saxon

3.4.1 Similarly, there is little archaeological evidence of settled occupation or large-scale activity occurring in the vicinity of the site during the Saxon period. Documentary evidence suggests that Brasted was developing as a small village, appearing in Domesday as *Briestede* and then later as *Bradestede* in the *Textus Roffensis* (Tome of Rochester), written sometime between 1122 and 1124.

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 The Manor of Brasted continued to expand during the medieval period, utilising the arable land, pasture and woodland which could be used for lime-burning and water access/power from the River Darent.

3.5.2 Entries in the KHER indicate a sizeable settlement, located to the south of the proposed groundworks supported by archaeological and documentary evidence. The archaeological evidence includes two silver short cross coins of John and Henry, dating to 1205-1207 and 1204-1217 respectively, a series of pits, wells, gullies and ditches are also recorded, containing medieval pottery and CBM and most notably, a moated manor site. The Manor was an important building in the area, occupied until the late 18th century when it was replaced by Brasted Place.

3.5.3 Ten grouped entries for Listed Buildings are recorded for the medieval period in Brasted, the majority of which refer to 15th-16th century timber framed buildings lining the main road. The church of St Martin (13th century) is located adjacent to the western end of Coles Lane, 500m north of the present High Street. It is suggested therefore, that Brasted developed as a ribbon settlement in the late medieval and post-medieval periods, and before that the medieval settlement may have been clustered around the church.

3.6 Post-medieval

3.6.1 The present day village comprises a large number of Listed Buildings, mostly private residences concentrated around The Green. The largest is Brasted Place, in the south of the village. The Place was originally built as a hunting lodge in the late 18th century for physician to King George III, John Turton.

3.6.2 Coles Lane itself appears on cartographic sources from the 18th century, running between Church Road in the west and Rectory Lane in the east (figs. 3-6). The present lane is well developed on the northern side, consisting predominantly of a 1950s cul-de-sac laid out on previously open fields.



Figure 3: Pen and Ink drawing of Brasted, with site centre marked in red (1798).



Figure 4: Extract from OS six-inch edition, with site centre marked in red (1871).

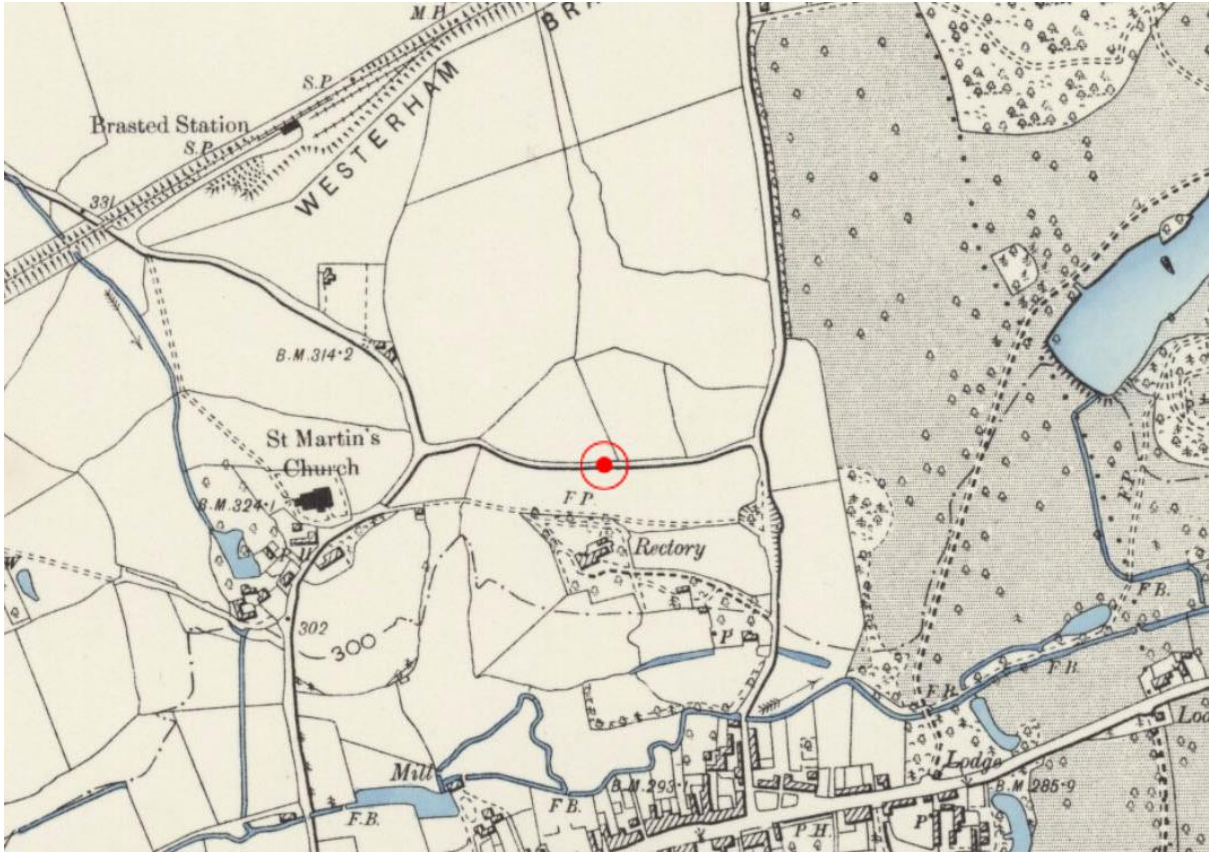


Figure 5: Extract from OS six-inch edition, with site centre marked in red (1897).



Figure 6: Aerial photographs from c. 1945 (top) and 1960 (bottom) showing the post-war creation of the Coles Lane estate.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

4.1 The watching brief presented the opportunity to answer the following specific and more general research questions:

- Is there any evidence of Prehistoric occupation or activity within the vicinity of the site? If so, what is its form and nature?
- Is there any evidence of previous land-use before the lane was constructed? If so, what is its form and nature?
- Is there any evidence of the medieval/post-medieval development of the settlement of Brasted? If so, what is its form and nature?
- What is the nature and level of archaeological survival across the area?

- What is the nature and level at which the natural geology was encountered?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Standards

- 5.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2012). Works conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2015). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

The watching brief will follow the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), adopted in March 2012.

- 5.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS Cards (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and appropriate PPE as required. Members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines and held Thames Water Safety Passports.

5.2 Fieldwork

- 5.2.1** The watching brief was conducted during excavations of eight launch and receptor pits associated with the directional drilling used to lay a replacement mains along Coles Lane. Excavation of the pits was undertaken by machine, using a flat bladed grading bucket, supplemented with hand digging where necessary.
- 5.2.2** Adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording, although every effort was made not to disrupt the development programme.
- 5.2.3** Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and finds dating evidence recovered where possible.
- 5.2.4** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* trench record sheets by written and measured description. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid on the 1:1250 map (fig. 7). The fieldwork was supplemented by digital photography in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 5.2.5** The Client and Kent County Council's Archaeological Officer were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

5.3 Report and archive

- 5.3.1** The following report of the watching brief has been deemed commensurate with the results; but as a minimum stands as a sufficiently detailed report on the archaeological monitoring to serve both future research and inform future planning decisions taken on the site.
- 5.3.2** The report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and interpretation of the associated deposits. A short summary of the

project has been appended using both the Kent County Historic Environment Record Report Form, and OASIS Data Collection Form.

- 5.3.3** Copies of the report will be supplied to the client, Kent County Council's Archaeological Officer and to the Local Studies Archive.
- 5.3.4** Once the project is completed, an ordered, indexed and internally consistent archive will be compiled in line with CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 2014b), and will be deposited in a local archive under the site code COB17. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained and the landowners will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the appropriate museum.

6 RESULTS

- 6.1** The watching brief was conducted on 6th October 2017. Observations made during the groundworks are detailed below. Figure 7 (page 10) shows the approximate locations of the pits observed. Deposits are shown in round brackets; (x) and cuts in square brackets; [x].
- 6.2** Eight separate pits were excavated as launch and receptor pits for use during directional drilling. They were all sub-rectangular in shape and dug to a maximum of 1.35m deep. All of the pits, bar pits 7 & 8 were overlain by asphalt (c. 80-200mm thick).
- 6.3 Pit 1**
 - 6.3.1** Pit 1 was positioned at the eastern-most end of Coles Lane and measured 2.7m by 1.6m and 1-1.2m deep. The observed stratigraphy comprised a layer of asphalt (130mm) overlying 480mm of stones above 590mm of dark brown silty soil in the east side of the pit. The west side was slightly different, underlying the asphalt was type 1 MOT (360mm thick) and light yellow sand (500mm thick; fig. 8). The natural was not visible in this pit, the lowest recorded level was 100.86mOD.

6.3.2 No finds or features of an archaeological nature were recovered from this pit.



Figure 8: Pit 1. Looking N. No scale.

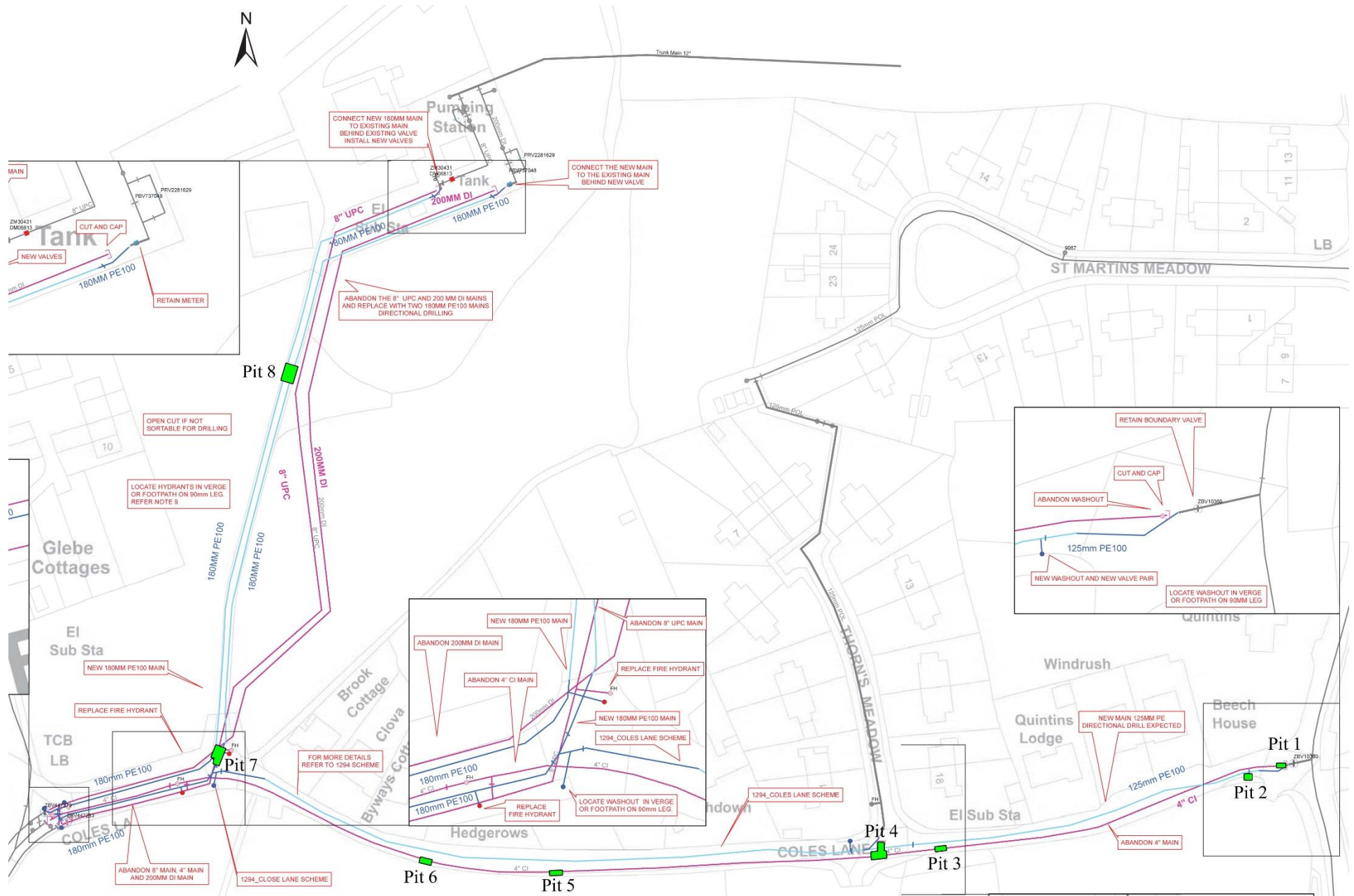


Figure 7: Approximate location of pits observed (green, not to scale). Adapted from drawings provided by Thames Water Utilities (drawing nos. D363-A1-20001-1293_B & D363-A1-20001-1294_B)

6.4 Pit 2

6.4.1 Pit 2 was located west of pit 1, measuring 2m by 1.1m and 1.25m deep (fig. 9). The observed stratigraphy comprised a layer of asphalt on the north side of the pit (120mm thick) overlying gravel (340mm). The stratigraphy on the southern side of the pit consisted of 100mm of topsoil, from the bank on the roadside. The natural was mid-brown clay, visible at 460mm (101.63mOD) in the north side and c.100mm (101.99mOD) on the southern side. The lowest recorded level was 100.84mOD

6.4.2 No finds or features of an archaeological nature were recovered from this pit.



Figure 9: Pit 2. Looking NW. Scale 1m.

6.5 Pit 3

6.5.1 Pit 3 was situated west of pit 2, just to the east of the junction of Coles Lane with Thorn's Meadow. It measured 2.1m by 1.1m and 1.1m deep (fig. 10). The stratigraphy in the north section comprised a layer of asphalt (150mm thick) overlying pale brown clay with frequent inclusions of large stones (150mm thick). The southern section was set into the roadside bank, where the stratigraphy consisted of c.100mm of topsoil overlaying a thin lens of tarmac. Beneath this lens was a light brown wet clay (120mm thick) overlying a mid-brown soily clay, 40mm thick. The natural clay was visible at 100.94mOD in the southern section, and 100.66mOD in the northern section. The lowest recorded level was 100.16mOD.

6.5.2 No features or finds of archaeological significance were recovered from pit 3.



Figure 10: Pit 3. Looking E. Scale 1m.

6.6 Pit 4

6.6.1 Pit 4 was located at the junction of Coles Lane with Thorn's Meadow. It was roughly 'L'-shaped, measuring 2.55m along the southern, E-W aligned section, 2.3m along the eastern N-S aligned section, and 0.45m along the northernmost section (fig. 11). The western N-S aligned section measured 1.1m and the E-W running section to the north measured 1m. The pit was c.1.15m deep (99.60mOD). Again the stratigraphy differed between the north and south sides of the pit, the northern side comprised <200mm of asphalt overlying c.450mm of stones, with made ground to the base of the pit. The stratigraphy on the southern side comprised asphalt, kerbs and bedding concrete up to 370mm thick. Below this road surface lay a dark brown silty soil (c. 350-600mm thick). Underlying this was weathered natural to the base of the pit.

6.6.2 No finds or features of archaeological significance were recovered from pit 4.



Figure 11: Pit 4. Looking SW. Scale 1m (c.0.25m underwater).

6.7 Pit 5

6.7.1 Pit 5 was located to the west of pit 4, measuring 2.7m by 1.1m and 1-1.1m deep (fig. 12). The southern side of the pit was again located along the dark brown soil bank that bordered the southern side of the road. The stratigraphy on the southern side consisted of 300mm of dark brown soil (above ground) overlying light brown clayey sand (80mm thick). Underlying this was a cleaner clayey sand to the base of the pit (94.26mOD). The stratigraphy on the northern side comprised c.150mm of asphalt overlying gravel 170mm thick, above natural clay to the base of the pit.

6.7.2 No finds or features of an archaeological nature were recovered from pit 5.



Figure 12: Pit 5. Looking W. Scale 1m.

6.8 Pit 6

6.8.1 Pit 6 was west of pit 5, measuring 3.5m by 0.8m and 1.35m deep (fig. 13). The pit was placed against the bank on the southern side of the road, leading to different stratigraphy in the southern and northern sections. The southern side has c.100mm of dark brown topsoil (above ground level), overlying a 700mm thick layer of mid-brown subsoil with frequent rooting activity. Natural sandy clay was visible from 93.15mOD to the base of pit (92.62mOD). On the northern side, asphalt (80mm thick) overlay a layer of general road make-up 270mm thick. A layer of gravel underlay this, 40mm thick, above the natural clay, seen from 93.37mOD to the base of the pit (92.62mOD).

6.8.2 No finds or features of an archaeological nature were recovered from this pit.



Figures 13: Pit 6. Looking W. Scale 1m.

6.9 Pit 7

6.9.1 Pit 7 was located at the junction of Coles Lane and track leading north to the pumping station. It measured (maximum) 3.9m (E-W) by 4.6 (N-S) and 1.35m deep (fig. 14). The stratigraphy comprised mid to dark brown made ground, 800mm thick. This overlay the natural clay (500mm thick) with a lens of orange flinty gravel underneath to the base of the pit (c. 91.47mOD).

6.9.2 Three fragments of CBM were recovered from the made ground layer in pit 7. They have been dated to post-medieval or modern periods (Appendix I).



Figure 14: Pit 7. Looking N. Scale 1m.

6.10 Pit 8

6.10.1 Pit 8 was located in the centre of the track that lead north from Coles Lane to the pumping station. It measured 2.7m by 2.5m and 1.25m deep (fig. 15). The stratigraphy on the eastern side comprised 20mm of the track surface, overlying a concrete base 400mm thick. The natural clay underlay this to the base of the pit, 93.31mOD. The western side stratigraphy comprised a light brown topsoil, overlying a subsoil (potentially the same as topsoil with less rooting activity; 410mm thick grouped). The natural clay was visible in this section from 94.15mOD to the base of the pit.

6.10.2 Some fragments of CBM were recovered from the topsoil/subsoil layers in this pit. Some pieces of iron slag were also recovered. The CBM was dated to the post-medieval period (Appendix I). The iron slag was not dated, and its provenance is unclear. It is possible that since pit 8 was located in an open field, the slag was being used as a fertiliser, a practice that began in the 19th century though generally it would have probably been ground down to ensure an even spread. This might have been a rudimentary attempt at sourcing a cheap fertiliser direct from the source, rather than buying pre-made, more expensive product. It is also likely that the presence of slag at a shallow level was a result of waste dumping or fly-tipping instead. Further investigation of the area would identify whether these were isolated finds or common

over the field which would indicate more specifically their provenance. Environmental sampling could also shed light on whether there were mineral traces of slag in the soil.



Figure 15: Pit 8. Looking E. Scale 1m.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 We can now look back at the research questions and compare them with the results from the watching brief.

7.2 Is there any evidence of Prehistoric occupation or activity within the vicinity of the site? If so, what is its form and nature?

No evidence of prehistoric occupation or activity were encountered during the groundworks.

7.3 Is there any evidence of previous land-use before the lane was constructed? If so, what is its form and nature?

There was no evidence encountered that related to the previous land-use of the area before Coles Lane was constructed.

7.4 Is there any evidence of the medieval/post-medieval development of the settlement of Brasted? If so, what is its form and nature?

Some fragments of CBM were recovered from pits 7 and 8 dating to the post-medieval/modern periods. As these were finds located in deposits near the surface they cannot be attributed to any one building event. No other evidence of the development of Brasted was encountered.

7.5 What is the nature and level of archaeological survival across the area?

Only isolated finds of CBM and slag were encountered across the area. These finds were located in high deposits, found just below the ground surface.

7.6 What is the nature and level at which the natural geology was encountered?

The natural geology comprised mid brown clay with varying levels of sandy inclusions, seen at a level of av. 93.59mOD at the western end of the site, and av. 101.29mOD at the eastern end.

8 SOURCES

8.1 Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2015. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Compass Archaeology (2017), *Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief for Linear Utility Scheme at Coles Lane, Brasted, TN16 1NL.*

Dartford Borough Council, (2015) *Dartford Development Policies Plan. Publication (Pre-Submission) Document*

Historic England, 2016. *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

Kimio ITO. 2015. *Steelmaking Slag for Fertilizer Usage.* Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal Technical Report no. 109. Pp. 130-6

8.2 Cartographic Sources (chronological)

Pen and Ink drawing of Brasted, (1798)

Ordnance Survey (1871), *Six-inch edition, Kent, Sheet XXXIX*

Ordnance Survey (1897), *Six-inch edition, Kent, Sheet XXXIX.NE*

APPENDIX I: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL by Sue Pringle and Miranda Fulbright

Several fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and iron slag were retrieved from pits 7 and 8. In both cases, the finds were located in the topsoil deposits in the pits. The finds were isolated and do not provide any information about the deposits or their dates.

The assemblage was examined at the Compass Archaeology office and recorded on *pro-forma* record sheets. The table below reproduces these observations. All the retrieved finds were post-medieval or modern in date and were not found to be archaeologically significant.

Key:

PM= post-medieval

M= modern

L= length; B= breadth; T= thickness

All measurements are given in mm and all weights in g.

A= abraded

Pit no.	Date	Period	Form	Fabric	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
7	1700-1900	PM	Brick	CAT34	1	125	-	-	-	-	Flake, flat faces and sharp arises.
7	1700-1900	M/PM	Peg	?	1	46	-	-	14	-	Fine moulding sand
7	1700-1900	M/PM	Peg	?	1	43	-	-	-	-	Very fine rose quartz moulding sand. Part nail-hole, probably square set diagonally
8	50-1900	?	Slag	Fe	4	459	-	-	-	-	Date unknown
8	1750-1850	PM	Brick	?	2	124	-	83+	65+	A	Conjoining flakes, shallow frog.

APPENDIX II: KENT COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD REPORT FORM

Site Name: Linear Utility Scheme at Coles Lane, Brasted: an archaeological watching brief	
Site Address: Coles Lane, Brasted, TN16 1NL	
Summary: An archaeological watching brief conducted during the excavation of launch and receptor pits for directional drilling to install a water main replacement at Coles Lane, Brasted, TN16 1NL. Eight pits were dug, measuring between 2-3.9m long by 0.8-4.6m wide and 1.1-1.35m deep (lowest level recorded was 91.47mOD, pit 7). The stratigraphy seen in the pits was generally the same, comprising asphalt overlying bedding gravel lying straight over natural clay. No features of archaeological interest were encountered, some fragments of isolated post-medieval/modern CBM were recovered from pits 7 and 8. Several fragments of iron slag were also found in pit 8.	
District/Unitary: Sevenoaks	Parish: Brasted
Period(s): Modern	
NGR: TQ 46972 55545; TQ 47317 55557	
Type of archaeological work Archaeological watching brief	
Date of Recording: 6 th October 2017	
Unit undertaking recording: Compass Archaeology Ltd	
Geology: Gault and Folkestone beds	
Title and author of accompanying report: Linear Utility Scheme at Coles Lane, Brasted, TN16 1NL: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report, by Miranda Fulbright	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) An archaeological watching brief conducted during excavation of launch and receptor pits for directional drilling a water main replacement. Eight pits were dug, measuring between 2-3.9m long by 0.8-4.6m wide and 1.1-1.35m deep (lowest level recorded was 91.47mOD, pit 7). The stratigraphy seen in the pits was generally the same, comprising asphalt overlying bedding gravel lying straight over natural clay. No features of archaeological interest were encountered, some fragments of isolated post-medieval/modern CBM were recovered from pits 7 and 8.	
Location of archive/finds: Compass Archaeology Ltd	
Contact at Unit: Geoff Potter	Date: 10 th October 2017

APPENDIX III: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-297880](#)

Project details

Project name	Linear Utility Scheme at Coles Lane, Brasted, TN16 1NL
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief conducted during the excavation of launch and receptor pits for directional drilling to install a water main replacement at Coles Lane, Brasted, Tn16 1NL. Eight pits were dug, measuring between 2-3.9m long by 0.8-4.6m wide and 1.1-1.35m deep (lowest level recorded was 91.47mOD, pit 7). The stratigraphy seen in the pits was generally the same, comprising asphalt overlying bedding gravel lying straight over natural clay. No features of archaeological interest were encountered, some fragments of isolated post-medieval/modern CBM were recovered from pits 7 and 8. Several pieces of iron slag were also recovered from pit 8.
Project dates	Start: 06-10-2017 End: 06-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	COB17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS BRASTED Coles Lane
Postcode	TN16 1NL
Study area	0.54 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 46972 55545 51.279531230506 0.107519168736 51 16 46 N 000 06 27 E Point
Site coordinates	TQ 47317 55557 51.279549728002 0.112467677631 51 16 46 N 000 06 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 93.59m Max: 101.29m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Thames Water Utilities Ltd
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter

Project supervisor	Geoff Potter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water Utilities

Project archives

Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Linear Utility Scheme at Coles Lane, Brasted, TN16 1NL
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fulbright, M.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	A short report detailing the findings from an archaeological watching brief, including photographs and finds analysis.

Entered by	Miranda Fulbright (miranda@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	9 October 2017