

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road
Paddock Wood, Kent**

NGR 567568 147683

**Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council
Reference No: TM/12/0297/FL**

**ASE Project No: 6155
Site Code: BBI 13**

**ASE Report No: 2013162
OASIS ID: archaeol6-154162**

By Diccon Hart, Simon Stevens and Kristina Krawiec

**With contributions by
Elke Raemen and Gemma Ayton**

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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood, in advance of the redevelopment. Four trenches, each measuring 20.00m by 1.80m were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural geology between 57.69m and 57.10m OD across the site.

An intact subsoil horizon suggested that the site was untruncated by previous groundworks and processes. The only features revealed during the course of the investigation comprise later 19th and early 20th century pits cut through the subsoil horizon of the site, including two rubbish pits, a dog burial and an undated feature of uncertain function. A small quantity of residual later 18th century finds suggests some activity of that date in the vicinity of the site. These features were sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site.

Additionally four test pits were excavated at the end of each evaluation trench in order to ascertain information about the underlying geology of the site. These revealed the underlying sand and gravels to be sealed by a layer of weathered sandy clay. The boundary between these two units was delineated by a thin layer of iron-pan indicating a weathered upper surface. The underlying sands and gravels were well sorted and represent fluvial deposition and may relate to Upper Medway Terrace 4 although this is based on the elevation of the upper surface of the gravels as the base of the unit was not reached.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood, Kent (NGR: 567568 147683; Figure 1).

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located at the junction of Beltring Road and the A228, Branbridges Road, Paddock Wood, Kent to the north-east of *The Hop Farm*. It is currently occupied by buildings of the Blue Bell Inn, including the inn itself and an oasthouse. The southbound carriageway of the A228 lies to the west, Beltring Road lies to the south, and there is open land to the north and east.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock at the site consists of Weald Clay. There are localised superficial deposits of alluvium consisting of sands, silts, clays and gravels and also undifferentiated river terrace gravels (ASE 2013).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council for the conversion of existing buildings at the site into dwellings and the construction of three further detached properties with associated access, parking and landscaping (planning reference TM/12/02971/FL).

1.3.2 Following consultations between Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council and Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group, (Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council's advisers on archaeological issues), a condition (no. 12) was attached to the permission requiring that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority

Reason: in the interests of archaeological research in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy framework 2012.'

1.3.3 In accordance with the terms of the condition a *Written Scheme of Investigation (ibid.)* for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by ASE following consultation between ASE and CgMs Consulting Limited and KCC Heritage Conservation Group. The document was submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims stated in the *Written Scheme of Investigation (ibid.)* were:

'to assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits

To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site

To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site

To assess what options should be considered for mitigation'

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site carried out on 24th and 25th June 2013. The on-site work was undertaken by Kristina Krawiec (Senior Archaeologist), and by Sophie Nias-Cooper (Archaeological Assistant). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following archaeological background is reproduced in full from the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2013), with due acknowledgement.
- 2.2 The known archaeological background for the site is limited, and few findspots are recorded in the vicinity in the Kent County Council Historic Environment Record. Exceptions include a Mesolithic flint flake recovered during construction work in 1955 and a polished greenstone axe found in the 1920's both to the west of the current site.
- 2.3 In addition to these prehistoric finds, the general area contains several Listed Buildings of post-medieval date, many of which were used for the storage and processing of hops, including the oasthouse at the site. Paddock Wood/East Peckham was a major centre of the hop producing industry in Kent and until 1997 The Whitbread Hop Farm on the opposite side of the A228 was owned and operated by the Whitbread brewery. The complex is now open to the public and is called *The Hop Farm*.
- 2.4 Archaeological work on the re-alignment and dualling of the A228 to the west of the current site revealed no significant archaeological deposits, features or finds (SEAS 1993: ASE 1996: ASE 1997). More recent work at *The Hop Farm* produced similarly negative results (ASE 2007).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

- 3.1 Four evaluation trenches each measuring 20m by 1.8m were excavated. Minor changes to the prescribed trench location plan in the WSI (ASE 2013; Figure 2) were necessary due to the presence of buried services (see below).
- 3.2 The evaluation was executed following the methodology specified in the WSI (*ibid.*). The location of each of the trenches was scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. The trenches were then excavated by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of personnel from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3 The mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of 'natural' geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.4 In addition to the above, a single sondage test pit (TP) was mechanically excavated at the end of each trench to a sufficient depth to characterise underlying deposits. No sampling was undertaken during this phase of the work.
- 3.5 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive which is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and will be deposited at the English Heritage store at Dover Castle in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	24
Trench Record Forms	4
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Photographs	44
Bulk finds	1 small box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Four trenches were excavated. Fine weather provided ideal conditions for the identification and recording of archaeological features. All trenches were 20m long and 1.8m wide.

4.2 Trench 1

(Figure 5)

4.2.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.98m Orientation: E-W

Context	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. thickness	Max. height m OD
[1/001]	Masonry	Concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	58.29m
[1/002]	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	58.06m
[1/003]	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.45m	57.81m
[1/004]	Masonry	Brick			0.30m	58.06m
[1/005]	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	57.36m

Table 2: Trench 1 recorded contexts

4.2.2 Natural alluvium consisting of mottled mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay [1/005] was encountered at 57.36m OD across the trench. This was sealed by layer of mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil [1/003], through which two recently grubbed out 20th century foundations were cut [1/004]. These were sealed by a layer of mid brown silty clay topsoil [1/002]. The sequence was capped with a concrete slab and associated makeup [1/001].

4.2.3 No archaeological finds or features were identified.

4.3 Trench 2

(Figure 5)

4.3.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.90m Orientation: N-S

Context	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. thickness	Max. height m OD
[2/001]	Masonry	Concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	58.35m
[2/002]	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	58.15m
[2/003]	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	57.94m
[2/004]	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	57.54m

Table 3: Trench 2 recorded contexts

4.3.2 Natural alluvial deposits [2/004] were recorded between 57.54m and 57.45m OD across the trench. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil [2/003], in turn sealed by a concrete slab [1/001] and associated makeup [1/002].

4.3.3 No archaeological finds or features were identified.

4.4 Trench 3

(Figure 3)

4.4.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.90m Orientation: Northwest-southeast

Context	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. thickness	Max. height m OD
[3/001]	Layer	Tarmac	16.00m	Tr.	0.10m	58.03m
[3/002]	Layer	Hardcore	16.00m	Tr.	0.43m	57.93m
[3/003]	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	58.29m
[3/004]	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	57.89m
[3/005]	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	57.69m
[3/006]	Cut	Pit	0.90m	0.60m	0.12m	57.60m
[3/007]	Fill	Pit	0.90m	0.60m	0.12m	57.60m
[3/008]	Cut	Pit	0.50m	0.45m	0.50m	57.60m
[3/009]	Fill	Pit	0.50m	0.45m	0.50m	57.60m

Table 4: Trench 3 recorded contexts

4.4.2 Natural alluvial deposits [3/005] were recorded at a maximum height of 57.69m OD at the south-eastern end of the trench, falling away to 57.50m OD to the northwest. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay subsoil [3/004] through which a number of modern features were cut.

4.4.3 These include a recent dog burial at the north-western end of the trench and

two rectangular pits [3/006] and [3/008], whose fills [3/007] and [3/009] respectively, contained a range of refuse, including clay tobacco pipe, stoneware, porcelain, china and glass, all of which dates to the later 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as food waste such as a number of whelks from pit [3/008] and an assemblage pig bones from pit [3/006].

4.4.4 These features were sealed by a layer of mid brown silty clay topsoil [3/003], in turn capped by tarmac [3/001] and associated makeup [3/002] at the north-western end of the trench.

4.5 Trench 4

(Figure 4)

4.5.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.10m Orientation: Northwest-southeast

Context	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. thickness	Max. height m OD
[4/001]	Layer	Tarmac	5.00m	Tr.	0.10m	58.25m
[4/002]	Layer	Hardcore	5.00m	Tr.	0.43m	58.25m
[4/003]	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m	58.35m
[4/004]	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.45m	58.03m
[4/005]	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	57.68m
[4/006]	Cut	Pit	0.60m	0.46m	0.17m	57.60m
[4/007]	Fill	Pit	0.60m	0.46m	0.17m	57.60m

Table 5 - Trench 4 recorded contexts

4.5.2 Natural alluvial deposits [4/005] were recorded at a maximum height of 57.68m OD at the north-western end of the trench, falling away to 57.10m OD to the south-east.

4.5.3 This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish-brown sandy silty clay subsoil [4/004], through which a single modern pit was cut, consisting of a sub-circular pit cut [4/006] containing an indurated fill of yellow and brown clay [4/007]. No finds were recovered from the feature but given that it is cut through the subsoil horizon of the site it is not considered to be of any great antiquity.

4.5.4 The feature was sealed by a layer of mid brown silty clay topsoil [4/003] overlain in places by tarmac [4/001] and associated makeup [4/002].

4.6 Test pit 1

Test pit 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.90m at the south end of Trench 2. The underlying sand and gravel was located at 1.10m below ground level (57.18m OD). These gravels were manganese rich and well sorted. These were overlain by a weathered orange yellow sandy clay 0.30m thick which was in turn sealed by a 0.40m thick deposits of subsoil. This subsoil was directly overlain by the hardcore and concrete hardstanding.

4.7 Test pit 2

Test pit 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.50m at the south east end of Trench 3. The underlying sand and gravels were encountered at 1.40m below ground level (56.77m OD). These were well sorted and manganese rich. These were overlain by a layer of weathered yellow brown sandy silt clay 0.60m thick. This in turn was overlain by 0.20m of brown orange sandy clay subsoil which was overlain by the topsoil from a former flower bed.

4.8 Test pit 3

Test pit 3 was excavated at the north east end of Trench 1 and was excavated to a depth of 1.50m below ground level. The well sorted sands and gravels were encountered at 1.20m below ground level (56.91mOD). These were overlain by a 0.45m thick layer of weathered yellow orange sandy clay with occasional clasts of gravel indicating some reworking of the lower deposits. This was overlain by a 0.40m thick layer of orange brown sandy clay subsoil which in turn was sealed by topsoil and patio slabs.

4.9 Test pit 4

Test pit 4 was excavated at the south east end of Trench 4 to a depth of 1.90m. The well sorted sands and gravels were encountered at 1.25m below ground level (56.89m OD) with a layer of iron pan at 56.58m OD. This was overlain by a 0.45m thick layer of weathered yellow brown sandy clay which in turn was overlain by an orange brown sandy clay subsoil.

THE FINDS

4.10.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work. An overview can be found in Table 6. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and by context. None of the finds require further conservation.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
1/003	2	8							3	4		
02/002	2	2	1	14					2	4		
T3/007	3	<2			27	52	8	80	1	<2	2	<2
T3/009	10	362									7	1006
Total	17	372	1	14	27	52	8	80	6	8	9	1006

Table 6: Quantification of the finds

4.11 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

4.11.1 A small assemblage of pottery, all of 19th- to early 20th-century date was recovered from four different contexts. Included are jars in industrial slip ware (mocha ware), Bristol glazed stoneware and an English white porcelain tea cup, all from [3/009] and dating to the later 19th- to early 20th-century.

4.11.2 Other pottery consists of small fragments of creamware (late 18th century; [2/002]), pearlware (late 18th to mid 19th century; [1/003]), white china ([3/007] and [01/003]) and blue transfer-printed china ([3/007]).

4.12 The Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

4.12.1 A brick fragment with moderate medium sand-temper and moderate iron oxide inclusions to 3mm was recovered from [2/002]. No complete dimensions survive but the fragment can be dated to the 18th to 19th century.

4.13 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

4.13.1 Five clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments and one mouthpiece were recovered during the evaluation. All are of 19th-century date. None are marked or decorated. The mouthpiece ([3/007]) was formed by simply cutting the stem.

4.14 The Glass by Elke Raemen

4.14.1 A small assemblage consisting of nine glass fragments from two individually numbered contexts was recovered during the evaluation. Context [3/009] contained a green glass wine bottle neck of 19th- century date. Two incomplete aqua glass codd bottles were recovered as well.

4.14.2 Embossing on one bottle (di 56mm) reads "THE PRIORY MINERAL WATER C^O L^{TD} MAIDSTONE" across the body and "A. ALEXANDER & CO LEEDS & LONDON" near the base. Based on the bottle maker mark, this bottle dates between c. 1884-1913 (Lockhart 2013).

- 4.14.3 The other bottle contains the embossing “J. BURGESS PURITY TRADEMARK HADLOW” across the body and “W^M BARNARD & SONS LONDON” near the base. James Burgess was working as a mineral water manufacturer from the late 19th to early 20th-century (1891-1911 census). The current bottle probably dates to the early 20th century.
- 4.14.4 A rectangular bottle base fragment in aqua glass and with rounded corner was also recovered, with embossing “C.W & C(...)” beneath the base.
- 4.14.5 A complete, small cylindrical bottle measuring 82.14mm high and up to 25mm diameter was found, as well as two conjoining fragments from a wine glass in clear, cut glass. All date to the mid 19th- to early 20th- century.
- 4.14.6 Glass from [3/007] includes a clear glass cylindrical bottle fragment and a clear glass window fragment. Both are of late 19th- to early 20th-century date.

4.15 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 4.15.1 A total of 27 fragments of animal bone were recovered all of which derived from Trench 3, [3/007]. The assemblage is in a good condition and contains the partial remains of a single, neo-natal pig burial. The animal is represented by long bones, including the tibia, humerus and radius alongside deciduous teeth and metapodials.
- 4.15.2 The assemblage is too small to warrant further analysis and no further work is required.

4.16 The Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

- 4.16.1 Test pit [3/009] contained eight common whelks, ranging from immature to mature specimens. Evidence of parasitic activity is notes on the mature examples.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1** An intact subsoil horizon was encountered in each trench suggesting that the site has not suffered substantial truncation from previous groundworks or other processes. This soil was relatively thick and had evidence of rooting probably deriving from former agricultural cultivation at the site (orchards, hop farming etc.).
- 5.2** The only archaeological features revealed during the course of the investigation date solely to the later 19th-20th centuries and include two refuse pits [3/006] and [3/008], a recent dog burial and a small pit of uncertain function [4/006], all of which were cut through the subsoil horizon of the site.
- 5.3** A small, residual assemblage of slightly earlier 18th century material suggests some activity of that date on the site but the complete absence of any features or finds of any greater antiquity suggest that the site was not the focus of any significant activity prior to the late post-medieval/modern period.
- 5.4** The test pits revealed the underlying well sorted sands and gravels to be overlain by a thin layer of weathered sandy clay. These gravels probably relate to Upper Medway Terrace 4 although the base of the sequence overlying the Weald clay was not reached and this is based on elevation of the top not the base of the deposit (Bridgland 2003). The upper surface of the gravel may have been subject to reworking and weathering as is evidenced by the presence of gravel in the overlying silty clay alluvial deposits and a layer of hard iron pan at the top of the gravels. No organic or fine-grained sedimentation was observed in the test pits indicating the site has low potential for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	BB1 13					
Identification Name and Address	Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood					
County, District &/or Borough	Tonbridge and Malling District, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	567568 147683					
Geology	London Clay overlain by Alluvium					
ASE Project Number	6155					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd.					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Kristina Krawiec					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other ✓ modern		

Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. Four trenches, each measuring 20.00m by 1.80m were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural alluvial deposits between 57.69m and 57.10m OD across the site.

An intact subsoil horizon suggests that the site is untruncated by previous groundworks and processes. The only features revealed during the course of the investigation comprise a handful of features of later 19th and early 20th century date cut through the subsoil horizon of the site, including two rubbish pits, a dog burial and an undated feature of uncertain function. A small quantity of residual later 18th century finds suggests some activity of that date in the vicinity of the site. These features were sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site.

Additionally four test pits were excavated at the end of each evaluation trench in order to ascertain information about the underlying geology of the site. These demonstrated the underlying sands and gravels were at 1.25-1.50m below ground level and were well sorted with evidence of weathering of the upper surface of the deposit. These were overlain by sandy alluvium which in turn was sealed by a relatively thick subsoil.

OASIS Form

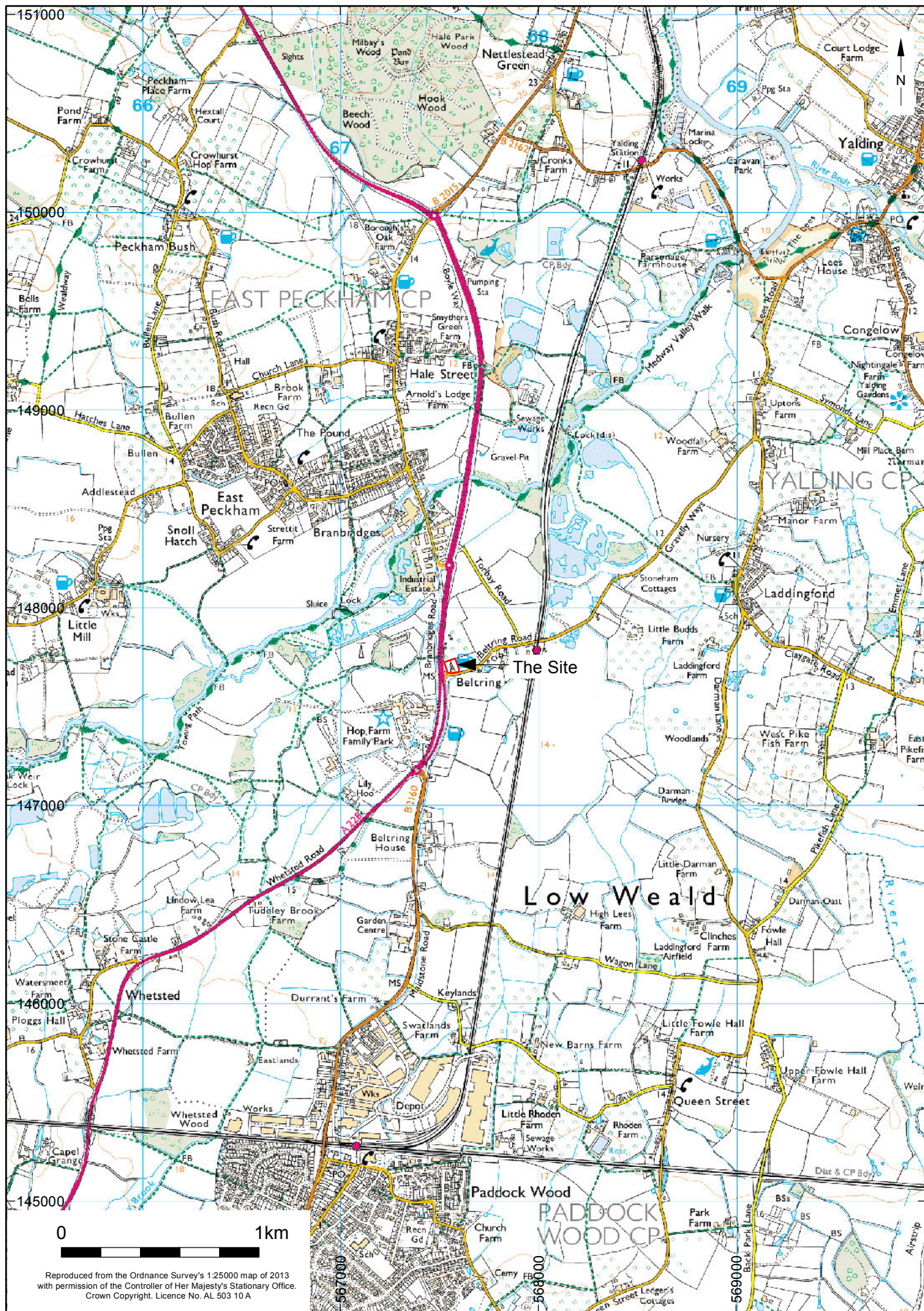
OASIS ID: archaeol6-154162

Project details

Project name	Land at Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood, Kent: Archaeological evaluation report. Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. Four trenches, each measuring 20.00m by 1.80m were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural alluvial deposits between 57.69m and 57.10m OD across the site.
Short description of the project	<p>An intact subsoil horizon suggests that the site is untruncated by previous groundworks and processes. The only features revealed during the course of the investigation comprise a handful of features of later 19th and early 20th century date cut through the subsoil horizon of the site, including two rubbish pits, a dog burial and an undated feature of uncertain function. A small quantity of residual later 18th century finds suggests some activity of that date in the vicinity of the site. These features were sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site.</p> <p>Additionally four test pits were excavated at the end of each evaluation trench in order to ascertain information about the underlying geology of the site. These demonstrated the underlying sands and gravels were at 1.25-1.50m below ground level and were well sorted with evidence of weathering of the upper surface of the deposit. These were overlain by sandy alluvium which in turn was sealed by a relatively thick subsoil.</p>
Project dates	Start: 24-06-2013 End: 25-06-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BBI13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	6155 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Test Pits"

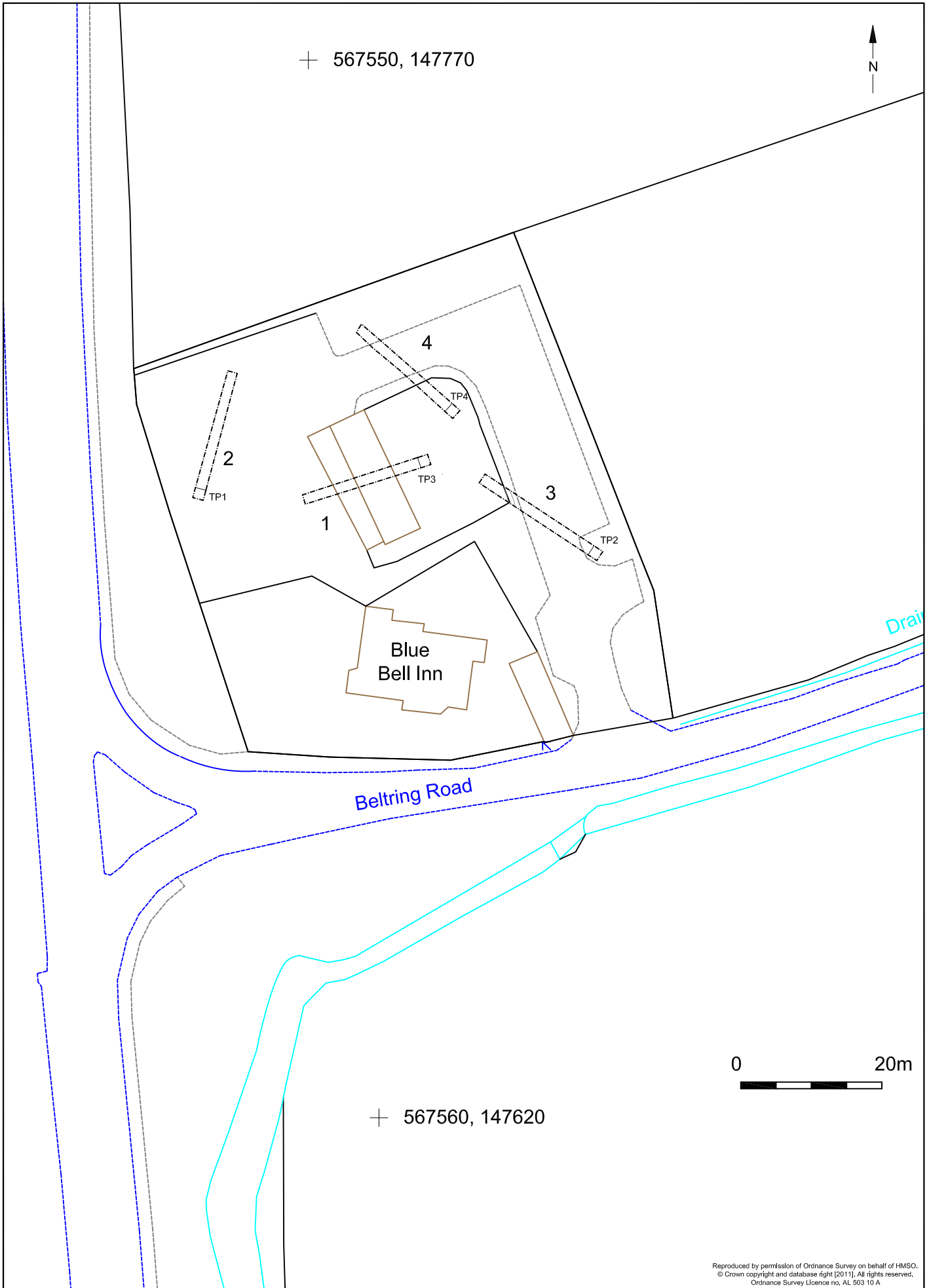
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT TONBRIDGE AND MALLING EAST PECKHAM Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood.
Postcode	TN12 6QQ
Study area	4000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 675 476 51 0 51 12 08 N 000 23 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 57.00m Max: 58.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Kristina Krawiec
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Report"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Land at Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood, Kent: Archaeological evaluation report.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hart, D
Other bibliographic details	2013162
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
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Project Ref: 6155	July 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013162	Drawn by: JLR		



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© Archaeology South-East		Blue Bell Inn, Beltring Road, Paddock Wood	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6155	July 2013	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2013162	Drawn by: RHC		

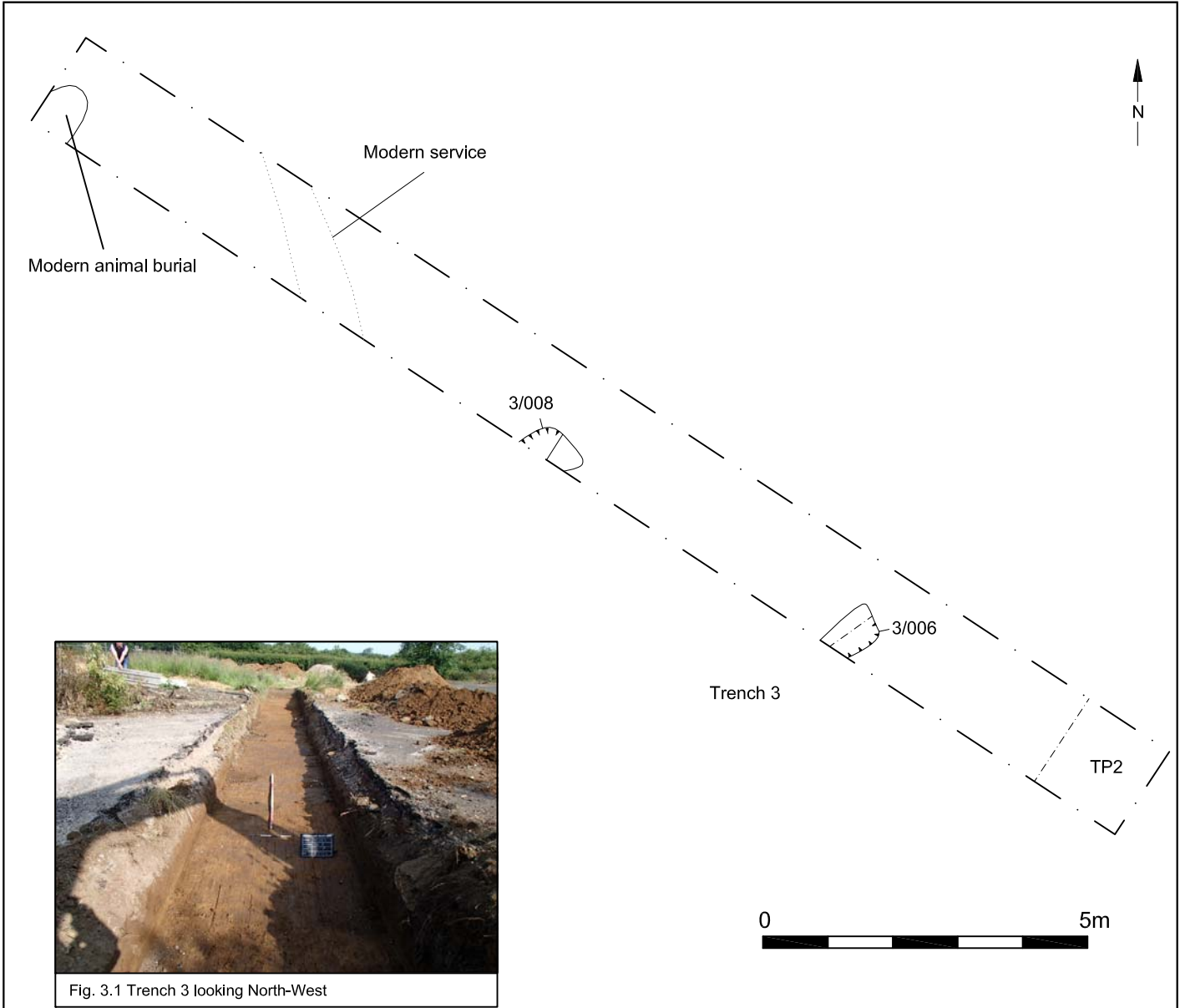


Fig. 3.1 Trench 3 looking North-West



Fig. 3.2 Pit [3/008]



Fig. 3.3 Pit [3/006]

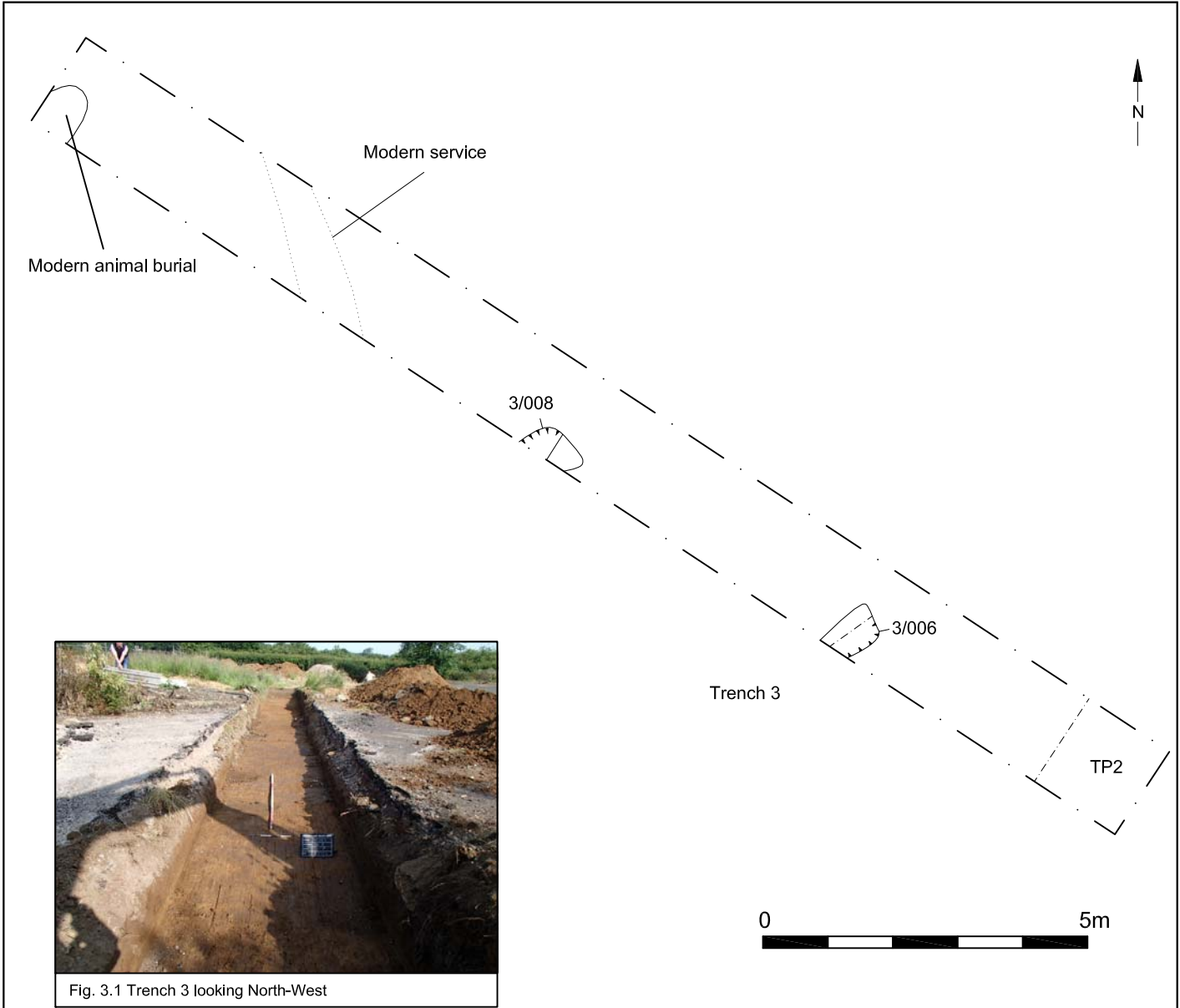


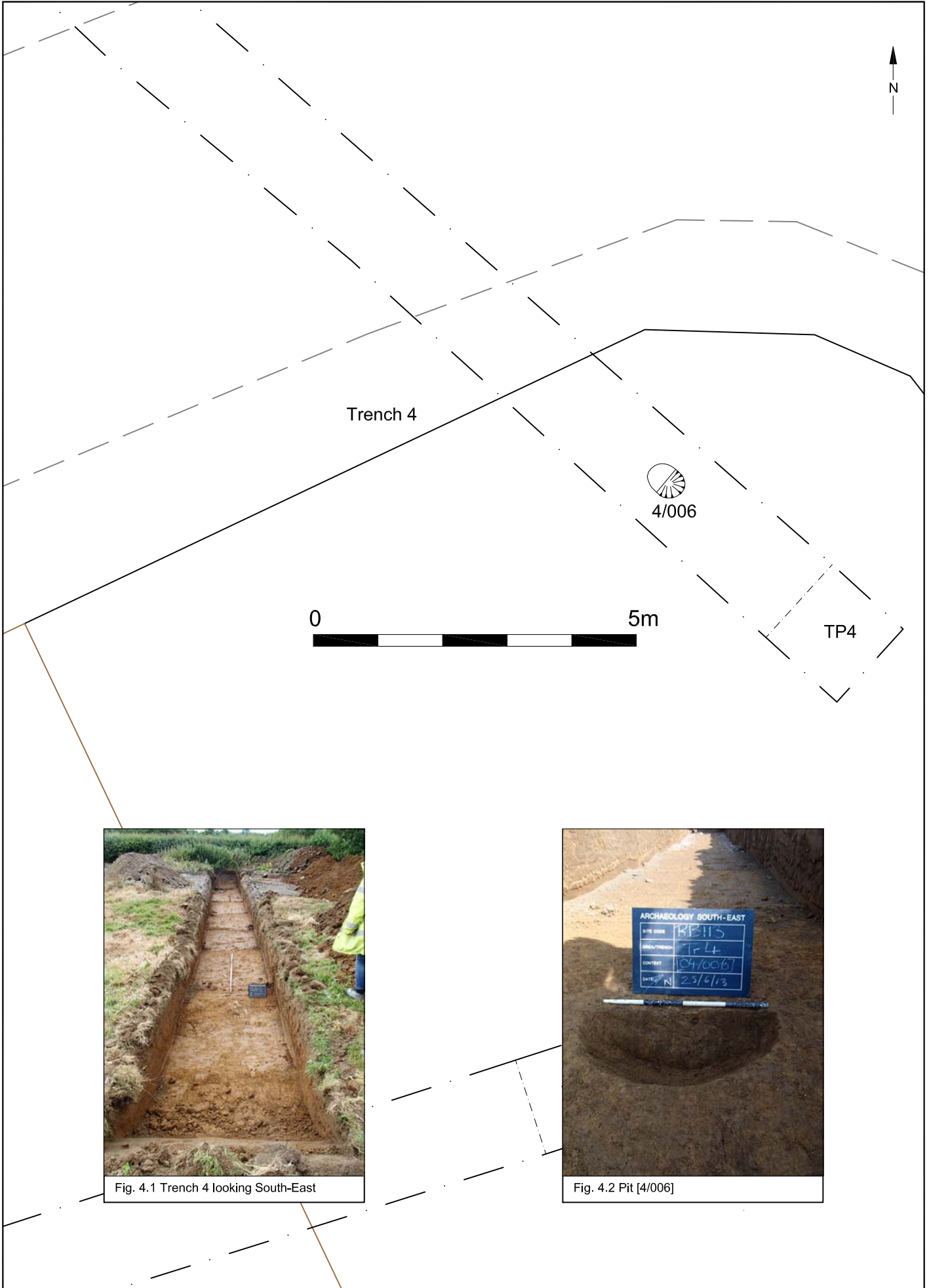
Fig. 3.1 Trench 3 looking North-West



Fig. 3.2 Pit [3/008]



Fig. 3.3 Pit [3/006]



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Project Ref: 6155	July 2013	Trench 4 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013162	Drawn by: RHC		



Fig. 5.1 Trench 1 looking North-East



Fig. 5.2 Trench 2 looking North

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

