

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at The Harrow Public House
Hadlow, Tonbridge
Kent, TN11 0HP**

**NGR 563707 150443
(TQ 63707 50443)**

Planning Ref: 15/02042/FL

**ASE Project No: 170427
Site Code: HPH17**

**ASE Report No: 2017256
OASIS ID: archaeol6-286913**



By John Cook

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at The Harrow Public House, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent on the 1st June 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.

The evaluation comprised four trenches and revealed natural Weald Clay between 13.34m and 14.25m aOD; Natural was overlain by subsoil where present, which has been overlain by modern made ground deposits and topsoil.

No archaeological finds, deposits or features were recorded on the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at The Harrow Public House, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent, TN11 0HP (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 63707 50443 and its location is shown in Figures 1 and 2).

1.1.2 The site is located a short distance to the north of Hadlow, on the eastern side of Maidstone Road (the A26), near the junction with Cemetery Lane. The site lies at approximately 33m OD and is bounded by Maidstone Road to the west, Cemetery Lane to the north, and private land to the south and east.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey the geology of the site is underlying Weald Clay Formation mudstone with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS website accessed 8.5.2017).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The Kent County Council Senior Archaeological Officer originally recommended a Historic Building Assessment that was completed by ASE in 2015. Subsequently they advised that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken (letter of 3rd December 2015, reference: TM/15/02042) with a condition worded as follows:

Prior to the commencement of development the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, will secure and implement:

i archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority; and

ii further archaeological investigation, recording and reporting, determined by the results of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on 1st June 2017. It has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017). The fieldwork was carried out by John Cook and managed by Darryl Palmer (fieldwork) and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A comprehensive record of the Public House has previously been undertaken (ASE 2015) and some of the background below is taken for that document. The report includes a full map regression, not reproduced here.

2.2 Roman

- 2.2.1 Two urns containing charcoal and burnt bones were discovered in the Hadlow Cemetery in the August of 1896.
- 2.2.3 At Hadlow Common, when excavating for gravel, the workmen found several holes the 'size of a bushel measure", two to three feet below the surface. Their sides were baked as if fires had been lit in them and they were filled with charred material. This contained very crude and coarse potsherds, clay net sinkers, parts of a millstone, iron sickle-shaped implement and fragments of Roman pottery including Samian and Durobrivian wares.

2.3 Saxon & Medieval

- 2.3.1 The church of St Mary's in Hadlow is believed to date from 975 and Hadlow is mentioned in the *Textus Roffensis* by the place name of Haeselholte. Hadlow was also mentioned in the Domesday book (Hasted 1798):

“Richard de Tonebridge holds of the bishop (of Baieux) Haslow. It was taxed at six sulings. The arable land is twelve carucates. In demesne there are three, and forty-seven villeins, with fifteen borderers, having fifteen carucates. There is a church and ten servants, and two mills of eleven shillings, and twelve fisheries of seven shillings and six-pence, and twelve acres of meadow, Wood for the pannage of sixty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, and now, it was and is worth thirty pounds. Eddeva held it of king Edward.”

- 2.3.2 During the medieval period the site was within the Hadlow Manorial estate, inside a tenement referred to as 'Coswyns' (Thirsk 2006, 9). Hadlow manor covered about 1200 acres of land, stretching from the Medway in the south, through the village centre, which lies east of Tonbridge, to its boundary in the north with North Frith Park

2.4 Post-medieval

- 2.4.1 A half-groat from the reign of Elizabeth I (minted 1582-83) was found to the east of site during the evaluation undertaken before the expansion of the cemetery (Daniels 2012)
- 2.4.2 The earliest known map of the locality is that by Andrews, Dury & Herbert of 1769, which shows the location of the site as empty. The Hadlow Tithe Map of 1841 shows two buildings on the site, which is divided in two by a boundary. The northern building is an L-shaped structure coded dark grey, indicating it had an agricultural or ancillary function. To the south, the dwelling is a small

rectangular structure set back from the road, and aligned with it. There is no sign on the site of the former, whilst the latter is located at the southern end of the extant pub. The tithe apportionment describes the site as a 'cottage and garden' tenanted by John Allchin.

2.4.3 The first mention of the site as a pub is in the 1861 Census, which notes a 'brickmaker and beer seller employing five men and three boys' on the property. The subsequent map evidence accords with this change in function for the site.

2.4.4 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872, together with the first large-scale Ordnance Survey map of 1885-94, show the site as having changed radically from 1841. The L-shaped service building is gone, whilst the small dwelling has been replaced with the existing pub. Its long southern range lies on the approximate site of the former dwelling; to the north is a projecting cross-wing, with a short rectangular range extending from its northern side. A small detached structure, presumably a privy, lies on the site boundary to the rear.

2.5 Project Aims and Objectives

2.5.1 The broad aims of the evaluation were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological 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; and
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation (e.g. further archaeological investigation and recording and/or engineering design to allow for meaningful preservation in situ).

2.5.2 Specific aims are:

- Is there any evidence of Roman occupation on the site?
- Rural settlement in Kent during the medieval period is characterised by dispersed patterns of small hamlets and isolated farms (Weekes SERF 2012, 10). Is there any evidence of medieval settlement or agricultural practise on the site during the medieval period? If not, is it more likely that the site was woodland?

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation of four trenches, measuring 15m x 1.80m as shown on Figure 2. All four trenches were excavated in the vicinity of their original position as per WSI (ASE 2017). However, locations were adjusted slightly due to spatial constraints and services.

3.1.2 The trenches were excavated using a 14 tonne mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed ditching bucket. The trenches were excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.10m until the top of the underlying natural sediments was reached.

3.1.3 The trenches were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated, and were left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	12
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	25
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	4

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 & 3)

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the south west of the site, and measured 15.00m x 1.80m in plan; the trench was repositioned from the WSI due to onsite constraints. No archaeology was recorded.

4.1.2 The natural mottled blue and yellow brown grey Weald Clay [1/003] was overlain by a mid greyish brown silt clay made ground [1/002]. This was in turn sealed by an asphalt surface with crushed brick subbase [1/001].

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the south of the site, and measured 15.00m x 1.80m in plan; the trench was repositioned from the WSI plan due to onsite constraints. A modern plastic surface water pipe and a land drain were encountered. No archaeology was recorded.

4.2.2 The natural yellow brown Weald Clay [2/003] was overlain by a mid greyish brown former topsoil [2/002]. This was sealed by a textile and type 1 aggregate surface [2/001].

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the north east of the site, and measured 15.00m x 1.80m in plan; The trench was rotated from the WSI plan due to garden structures and overhead power cables. No archaeology was recorded.

4.3.2 The natural yellow brown Weald Clay [3/003] was overlain by a mid greyish brown clay silt subsoil [3/002]. The subsoil was sealed by a dark brown clay silt topsoil [3/001].

4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Trench 4 was located in the north of the site, and measured 15.00m x 1.80m in plan; the trench was rotated and repositioned south from the WSI plan due to overhead power cables. No archaeology was recorded.

4.4.2 The natural yellow brown Weald Clay [4/003] was overlain by a mid greyish brown clay silt subsoil [4/002]. The subsoil was sealed by a dark brown clay silt topsoil [4/001].

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

5.1.1 Natural Weald Clay was recorded across the site between 31.20m and 32.07m aOD; the natural deposits were either overlain by subsoil and topsoil in the north of the site or made ground in the south.

5.1.2 No archaeological features were recorded on the site.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

5.2.1 The site was generally undisturbed apart from the make-up deposits recorded in trenches 1 and 2. No truncation was observed during the evaluation but isolated evidence of rooting was recorded in Trench 4.

5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

5.3.1 No archaeological remains were recorded on the site.

5.4 Consideration of Research Aims

5.4.1 The evaluation has established that the site was relatively undisturbed in the north but parking and storage areas indicate some disturbance in the south; no archaeological remains were recorded on the site.

5.4.2 No evidence of Roman occupation, medieval settlement or agricultural practise was noted on site.

5.5 Conclusions

5.5.1 The evaluation established the lack of archaeological remains on the site despite good deposit survival in all of the trenches.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	HPH17					
Project code	170427					
Planning reference	Planning Ref: 15/02042/FL					
Site address	Harrow Public House, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent					
District/Borough	Tonbridge					
NGR (12 figures)	563707 150443					
Geology	Weald Clay Formation mudstone					
Fieldwork type	Eval ✓	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	01/06/2017					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting					
Project manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project supervisor	John Cook					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary	<p><i>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at The Harrow Public House, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent on the 1st June 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The evaluation comprised four trenches and revealed natural Weald Clay between 13.34m and 14.25m aOD; Natural was overlain by subsoil where present, which has been overlain by modern made ground deposits and topsoil. No archaeological finds, deposits or features were recorded on the site.</i></p>					

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-286913**

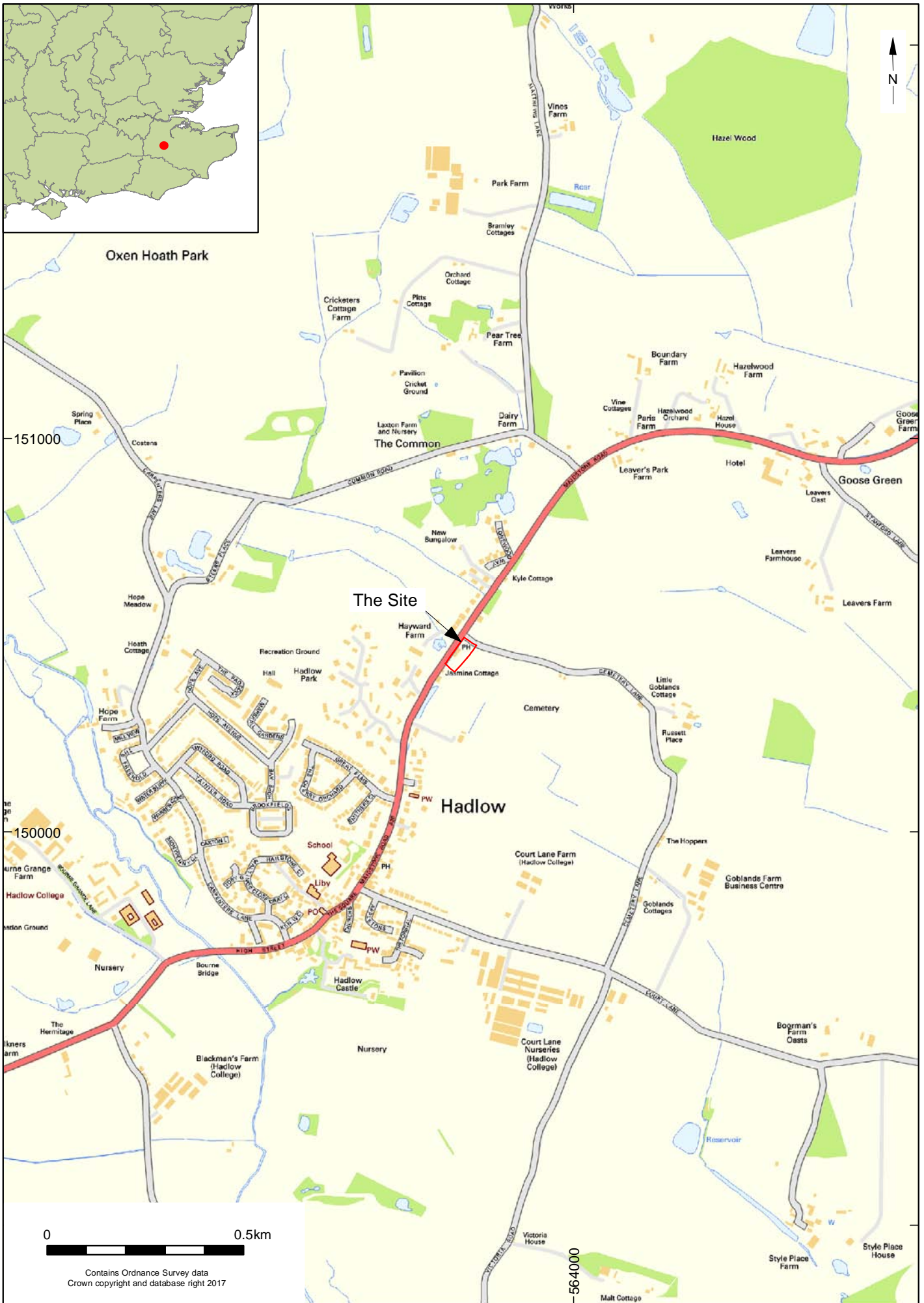
Project details

Project name	Land at The Harrow Public House, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent
Short description of the project	The evaluation comprised four trenches and revealed natural Weald Clay between 13.34m and 14.25m aOD; Natural was overlain by subsoil where present, which has been overlain by modern made ground deposits and topsoil. No archaeological finds, deposits or features were recorded on the site.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2017 End: 01-06-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HPH17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT TONBRIDGE AND MALLING HADLOW Land at The Harrow Public House, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent
Postcode	TN11 0HP
Study area	4000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 6370 5044 51.229087229222 0.344851667706 51 13 44 N 000 20 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 31.2m Max: 32.07m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	John Cook

Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	HPH17
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	HPH17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report Land at The Harrow Public House Hadlow, Tonbridge Kent, TN11 0HP
Author(s)/Editor(s)	cook, j
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2017256
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	ASE
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Description	grey lit bound rep
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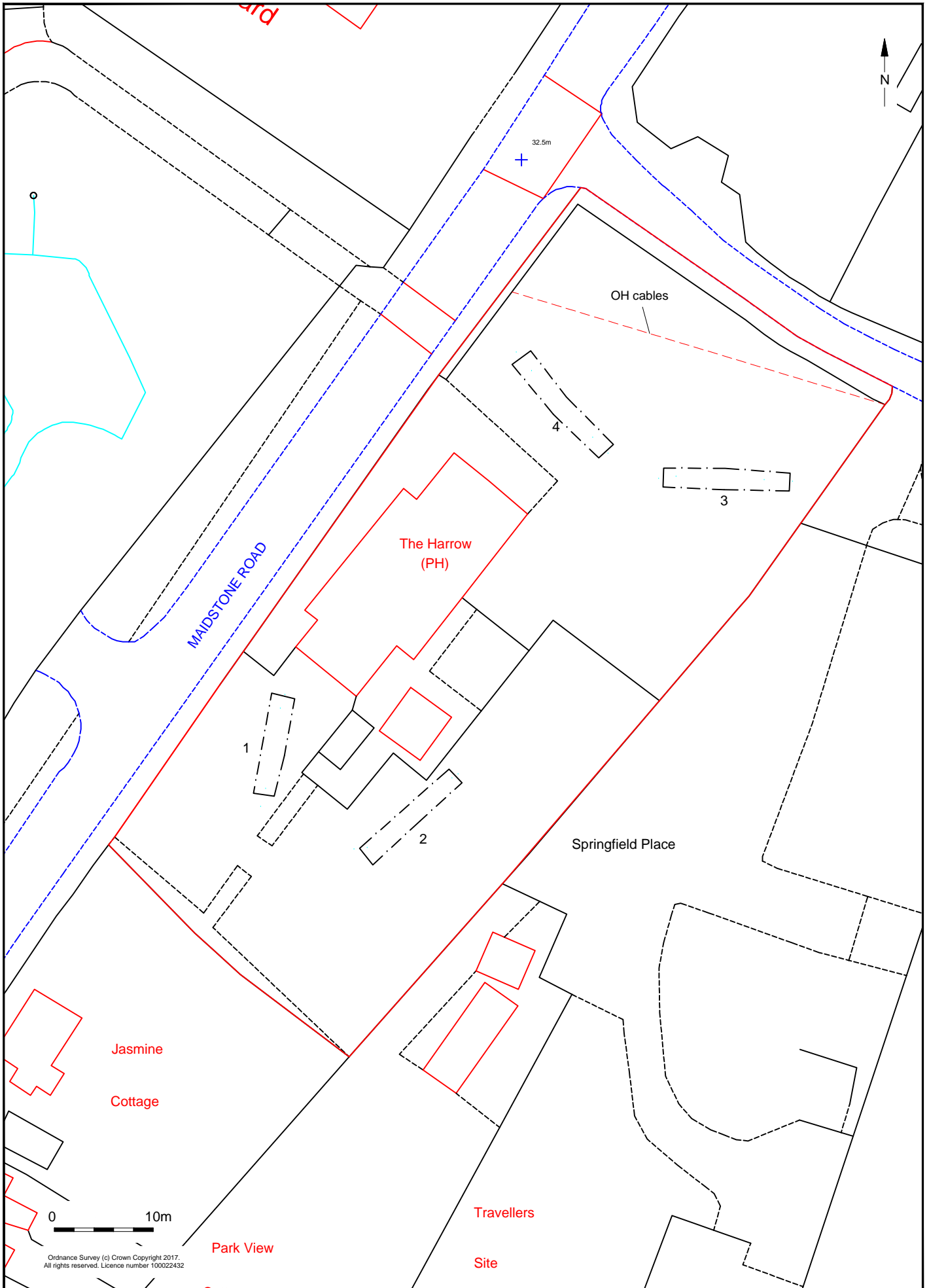
Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: List of recorded context

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth (m)	Height (m aOD)
1	1/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.25	31.80-31.85
1	1/002	Layer	Made ground	0.50-0.55	31.50-31.60
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	-	31.20-31.25
2	2/001	Layer	Made ground	0.15	31.89-32.17
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.35-0.45	31.54-31.72
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	-	31.48-31.70
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.20	32.54-32.62
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.45-0.60	32.44-32.42
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	-	31.92-32.07
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.30	32.27-32.36
4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.60-0.70	31.97-32.06
4	4/003	Layer	Natural Clay	-	31.55-31.77



Contains Ordnance Survey data
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at The Harrow Public House, Hadlow, Tonbridge		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170427	May 2017	Site location		
Report Ref: 2017256	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		Land at The Harrow Public House, Hadlow, Tonbridge	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170427	May 2017	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2017256	Drawn by: JC		



Trench 1 facing north



Trench 2 facing south west



Trench 3 facing west



Trench 4 facing south east

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