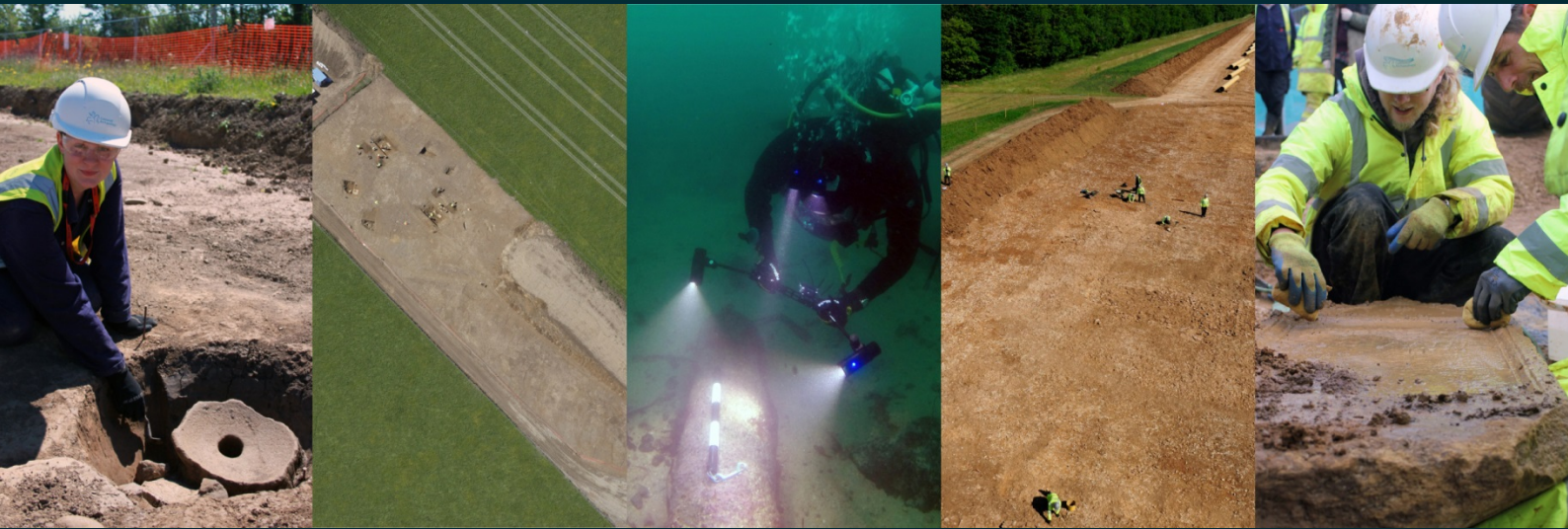


Knells Farm, Solar Farm Paddock Wood Kent

Archaeological Watching Brief



For
Belectric

Acting on behalf of
Luminous Energy Ltd

CA Project: 770168
CA Report: 15805

November 2015



Knells Farm, Solar Farm Paddock Wood Kent

Archaeological Watching Brief

CA Project: 770168
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Document Control Grid						
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A	12.05.15	J. Clutterbuck	J. Sulikowska	Internal review	General Edit	REG
B	12.11.15	J. Clutterbuck	R .Greatorex	DRAFT	Draft copy to client and KCC	REG
C	10.10.16	DDR	DDR	FINAL		DDR

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Knells Farm Solar Farm
Location: Paddock Wood, Kent
NGR: 568620 144274
Type: Watching Brief
Date: 12th January to 12th February 2015
Planning Reference: 14/50285/Full
Location of Archive: Andover Offices
CA Site Code: FRE15

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with cable trenches and installations at Knells Farm Solar Farm, Paddock Wood.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no finds pre-dating the post-medieval/modern period were recovered. The ditch observed to the north of the Site corresponded with the former railway line and subsequent field boundary, in-filled in the latter part of the 20th century.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and February 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Belectric on behalf of Luminous Energy Ltd at Knells Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent, centred on NGR: 568620 144274 (hereafter, 'the Site, Figure 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for a solar farm granted by Tunbridge Wells Borough Council (TWBC) (Planning ref: 14/50285/Full).

1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with brief prepared by Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer (SAO) at Kent County Council (KCC) and archaeological advisor to TWBC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* by CA (2014a), which was approved by the SAO. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014)*, the *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (English Heritage 2008) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MORPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The Site

1.3 The Site is situated approximately 800m to the east of the town of Paddock Wood in south-west Kent, and comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 25ha in area (Figure 1). The Site is bounded by Willow Lane to the east, Pearson's Green Road to the south and by agricultural fields to the north and west. The landscape surrounding the site is one of low-lying farmland, interspersed with small, scattered settlements and pockets of established woodland.

1.4 The Site is currently occupied by a single field under arable cultivation. Its southern and western boundaries are delineated by mature hedgerows incorporating trees, while wire fencing and drainage ditches mark the northern and eastern perimeters. A tree belt bisects the Site, extending northwards from a small field of rough grass which lies to the south, with a pond situated towards the western boundary.

1.5 The Site occupies a flat area of land in the broad, low-lying vale of the Low Weald, and situated at an elevation of around 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The surrounding landscape is traversed by a network of small streams and artificial drainage channels which feed into the River Teise, c. 1.1km to the north-east of the Site.

- 1.6 The underlying geology within the proposed development Site consists of mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed between 125 and 134 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial or drift deposits are recorded within the Site (British Geological Survey).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background presented below summarised the results of a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA, CA 2014b).

- 2.2 No finds or features of confirmed prehistoric date are recorded within the Site's environs, and the evidence for this period is generally sparse in the area of the Low Weald (Champion 2007). Isolated finds of Mesolithic flintwork recovered near East Peckham, c. 3.9km to the northwest, and from Marden, c. 4km to the east, are consistent with such a low level of activity. Approximately 2.8km to the east of the Site, an adze of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date was recovered at Little Sheephurst Farm. More substantial evidence for domestic activity, including a series of pits and postholes containing Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery, has been identified at East Peckham, c. 3.9km to the north-west.

- 2.3 A possible Iron Age hillfort has been identified as a precursor to the medieval ringwork at Castle Hill, c. 1.1km to the south of the Site. The feature, defined by a series of ditches and banks, encompasses a circular area approximately 60m in diameter and, in appearance and topographic position, reflects the characteristics of Iron Age hillforts in the Weald (Champion 2007). If Castle Hill is of Iron Age date, the Site would have likely formed part of its agricultural hinterland, and there may therefore be some limited potential for agricultural remains of this period to survive within the Site.

- 2.4 Some evidence of Roman occupation in the wider environs of the Site was identified during excavations near East Peckham, c. 3.9km to the north-west, and included pottery and building material found in association with a number of pits and postholes.

- 2.5 The Scheduled early medieval earthworks at Castle Hill represent simple earthen fortifications, which would have been topped by timber palisades and enclosed a number of domestic structures. Such monuments like this were constructed in the



early post-Conquest period in the 11th and 12th centuries, and were often adapted from earlier Iron Age enclosures. The monument appears to have been also re-used in the later medieval period, with the addition of a small circular mound and a rectangular enclosure which partially overlies the encircling bank. Metal-working slag recovered in the immediate vicinity of the monument may also be indicative of later small-scale industrial activity. In the post-medieval period, the Site was in agricultural use, as illustrated on the 1838 Brenchley Tithe Map (Figure 4). The Paddock Wood to Hawkhurst branch of the South Eastern Railway was constructed in the late 19th century (Figure 5). The railway, which bisected the north-eastern part of the Site, was dismantled in the 1960s and its alignment was subsequently followed by a field boundary.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of any structural and industrial remains; and
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- assess any archaeological remains encountered for their potential to further inform the archaeological record with regard to the Late Iron Age hinterland of Castle Hill;
- to assess possible evidence associated with early medieval, post-Conquest, 'manorial' and small settlement activity associated with Castle Hill; and
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.



4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2014a). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks resulting from the excavation of the cable trenches.
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-3)

- 5.1 Approximately 2km of cable trenches were excavated within the Site (Figure 2), measuring up to 1.05m in width and 0.95m in depth.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate across all the trenches comprised orange-mottled light bluish-grey clay with sporadic veins of ironstone, revealed consistently within the trenches at a depth between 0.3m and 0.5m below ground level. Across the majority of the Site, this was overlain predominantly by mid-greyish brown clayey silt topsoil, on average 0.3m thick. In a number of trenches to the north (Trenches 12, 14 and 16) and south (Trenches 1-5), a light orangey brown silty clay subsoil was observed to be overlain by topsoil. In Trenches 15 and 18, a modern spread was observed, which corresponded with an area known to have been used by the farmer for dumping.
- 5.3 A shallow north-west/south-east aligned ditch [902]/[1403]/[1405]/[1603] was observed in the cable trenches to the north of the Site (Figures 2 and 3). The ditch was backfilled with organic-rich modern debris and a similar spread of debris was observed on the surface of Trenches 9, 11, 12, 14 and 16. The ditch corresponds with the alignment of the former railway line, which was dismantled in the 1960s (Hart 2000) and a modern field boundary.

- 5.4 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the groundworks.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Finds recovered from the watching brief include ceramic building material and a metal object.
- 6.2 Fill **1406** of ditch **[1405]** produced two fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval/modern date. One is a drainpipe fragment.
- 6.3 Eight fragments of heavily corroded iron, recorded in layer **1503**, appear to have derived from a single object. This item may be a sheet or a vessel and is most likely post-medieval in date.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the Site, the watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks. The absence of residual finds pre-dating the post-medieval period in topsoil or modern features suggests limited human activity at this location prior to the post-medieval period. The ditch observed to the north of the Site would have been associated with the modern railway line and field boundary, in-filled in the latter part of the 20th century.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Clutterbuck, assisted by Adam Howard and Edwin Pearson. The report was written by Jeremy Clutterbuck. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The finds were assessed by Jacky Sommerville. The archive has been compiled by Jeremy Clutterbuck, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.



9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014a *Knells Farm Solar Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014b *Paddock Wood Solar Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*

Champion, T. 2007 'Prehistoric Kent' in: J. Williams. *The Archaeology of Kent to AD 800*.

Kent County Council

Hart, B. 2000 *The Hawkhurst Branch*. Didcot, Oxon: Wild Swan Publications



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	75	0.95	0.25	modern
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay with sporadic iron stone veins	75	0.95	0.20	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and orange clay	75	0.95	0.55	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	80	0.95	0.25	modern
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay with sporadic iron stone veins	80	0.95	0.20	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and orange clay	80	0.95	0.55	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	150	0.95	0.25	modern
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay with sporadic iron stone veins	150	0.95	0.19	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and orange clay	150	0.95	0.56	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	150	0.95	0.25	modern
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay with sporadic iron stone veins	150	0.95	0.25	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and orange clay	150	0.95	0.5	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	150	0.95	0.25	modern
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay with sporadic iron stone veins	150	0.95	0.25	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and orange clay	150	0.95	0.5	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	96	0.95	0.38	Modern
6	601	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and orange clay	96	0.95	0.52	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	100	0.95	0.3	Modern
7	701	Layer		Natural	Dark reddish brown iron rich clayey sand	100	0.95	0.2	
7	707	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and orange clay	100	0.95	0.4	
8	801	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	28	0.95	0.3	Modern
8	802	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish orange clay with common bands of dark reddish brown ironstone sand	28	0.95	0.6	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt and dark brown clayey silt with abundant <80mm rounded flint	180	0.95	0.3	Modern
9	901	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish orange clay with common bands of dark reddish brown ironstone sand	180	0.95	0.3	
9	902	Cut			Ditch	>0.95	1	0.2	Modern
9	903	Fill	902	Dumped	Dark greyish brown and black organic clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and plastic	>0.95	1	0.2	Modern

10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	47	0.95	0.3	Modern
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish orange and light bluish grey clay	47	0.95	0.6	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown and black clayey silt with foreign dumped stone	39.5	0.95	0.3	Modern
11	1101	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish orange clay with common bands of dark reddish brown ironstone sand	39.5	0.95	0.6	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate <40mm rounded pebbles	66	1.05	0.23	Modern
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay	11	1.05	0.14	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish orange clay with common bands of dark reddish brown ironstone sand	66	1.05	0.21	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	25	0.95	0.3	Modern
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish orange clay with common bands of dark reddish brown ironstone sand	25	0.95	0.3	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate <40mm rounded pebbles	11	0.5	0.24	Modern
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay	11	0.5	0.14	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish orange clay with common bands of dark reddish brown ironstone sand	11	0.5	0.62	
14	1403	Cut		Ditch	Moderately sloped and broken u-shaped linear	>5	1	0.32	
14	1404	Fill	1403	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown and black organic clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks	>5	1	0.32	Modern
14	1405	Cut		Ditch	Moderately sloped and broken u-shaped linear	>5	1	0.32	
14	1406	Fill	1405	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown and black organic clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and Fe debris	>5	1	0.32	Modern
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate <40mm rounded pebbles	138	1.05	0.3	Modern
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Light grey silty clay with moderate iron mottling	138	1.05	0.14	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Light grey silty clay with abundant iron mottling and common iron stone	138	1.05	0.17	
15	1503	Layer		Spread	Light yellowish brown clayey silt with iron debris and CBM	6	1.05	0.2	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate <40mm rounded pebbles	43	0.95	0.26	Modern
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay	10	0.95	0.14	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish orange clay with common bands of dark reddish brown ironstone sand	43	0.95	0.21	
16	1603	Cut		Ditch	Moderately sloped and broken u-shaped linear	>5	1	0.32	
16	1604	Fill	1603	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown and black organic clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks	>5	1	0.32	Modern

17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	5	5	0.3	Modern
17	1701	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and orange clay	5	5	1.7	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt and Dark greyish brown-black organic clayey silt above 1803	126	0.95	0.3	Modern
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey clay with abundant orangey mottling & occ. Ironstone veins	126	0.95	0.41	
18	1802	Layer		Spread	Dump of dark organic clayey silt with abundant modern debris	15	0.95	>0.41	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate <40mm rounded pebbles	20	0.95	0.3	Modern
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Light grey silty clay with moderate iron mottling	20	0.95	0.14	
19	1903	Layer		Natural	Light grey silty clay with abundant iron mottling and common iron stone	20	0.95	0.17	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate <40mm rounded pebbles	18	0.95	0.3	Modern
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Light grey silty clay with moderate iron mottling	18	0.95	0.14	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Light grey silty clay with abundant iron mottling and common iron stone	18	0.95	0.17	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	62	0.95	0.26	Modern
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Light grey silty clay with moderate iron mottling	62	0.95	0.14	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Light grey silty clay with abundant iron mottling, iron stone veins	62	0.95	0.45	
21	2103	Layer		Layer	Light yellowish brown clayey silt	6	0.95	0.2	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	384	1.05	0.3	Modern
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and light orangey yellow clay with sporadic veins of ironstone	384	1.05	0.5	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	203	0.95	0.3	Modern
23	2301	Layer		Natural	Bands of light grey and dark orange clay, but also almost continuous ironstone layer at southern end of trench for 50m.	203	0.95	0.5	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	183	0.95	0.3	Modern
24	2401	Layer		Natural	Bands of light grey and dark orange clay, but also almost continuous ironstone layer at southern end of trench for 50m.	183	0.95	0.5	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	182	0.95	0.3	Modern
25	2501	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and light orangey yellow clay with sporadic veins of ironstone	182	0.95	0.5	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	300	1.05	0.3	
26	2601	Layer		Natural	Light bluish grey and light orangey yellow clay with sporadic veins of ironstone	300	1.05	0.5	

APENDIX B: THE FINDS

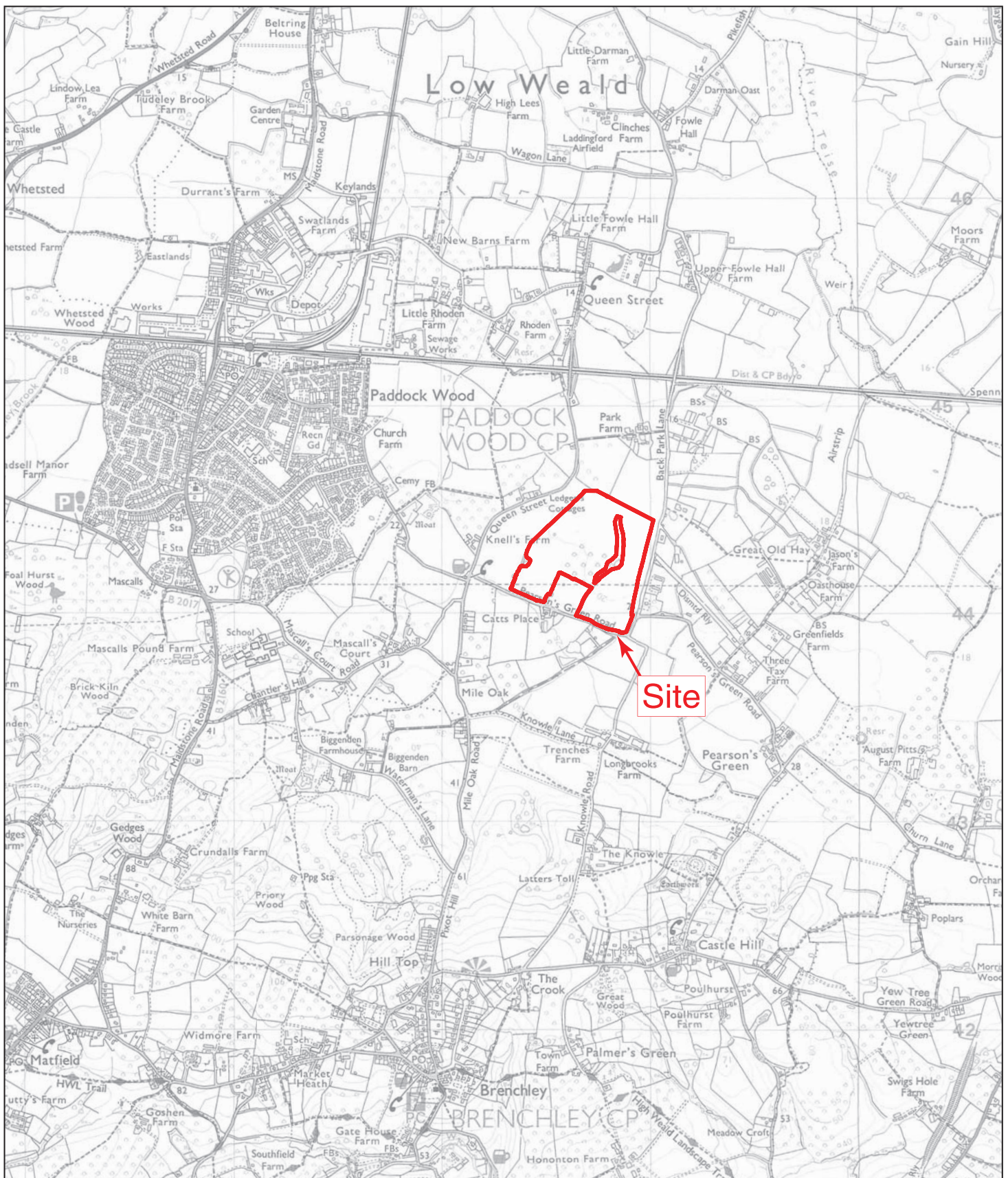
Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1406	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material: drainpipe	2	48	Post-medieval/ modern
1503	Iron object	8	154	Post-medieval?

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Knells Farm Solar Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with cable trenches and installations at Knells Farm Solar Farm, Paddock Wood. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks.
Project dates	January – February 2015
Project type	Watching Brief
Previous work	Only prior desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2014)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Knells Farm Solar Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent
Study area (M ² /ha)	25 ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	TQ 6862 4427
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Kent County Council (Wendy Rogers)
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck
MONUMENT TYPE	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
	Kent County Council's Museum Service
Physical	Modern debris - not kept
Paper	Context sheets, matrices etc.
Digital	Database, digital photos etc.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Knells Farm Solar Farm, Kent: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report	

APPENDIX D: HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site Code.	FRE15
Site identification and address	Knells Farm Solar Farm, Willow Lane, Paddock Wood, Kent TN12 6NN
County, district and / or borough	Kent, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council
O.S. grid ref.	TQ 68730 44352
Geology.	The underlying geology within the proposed development Site consists of mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed between 125 and 134 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial or drift deposits are recorded within the Site
Project number.	770168
Fieldwork type.	Watching Brief
Site type.	Solar Farm
Date of fieldwork.	12 January to 12 February 2015
Sponsor/client.	Luminous Energy Ltd
Project manager.	Richard Greatorex
Project supervisor.	Jeremy Clutterbuck
Period summary	Post-medieval/modern
Project summary. (100 word max)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with cable trenches and installations at Knells Farm Solar Farm, Paddock Wood.</p> <p>No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no finds pre-dating the post-medieval/modern period were recovered. The ditch observed to the north of the Site corresponded with the former railway line and subsequent field boundary, in-filled in the latter part of the 20th century.</p>



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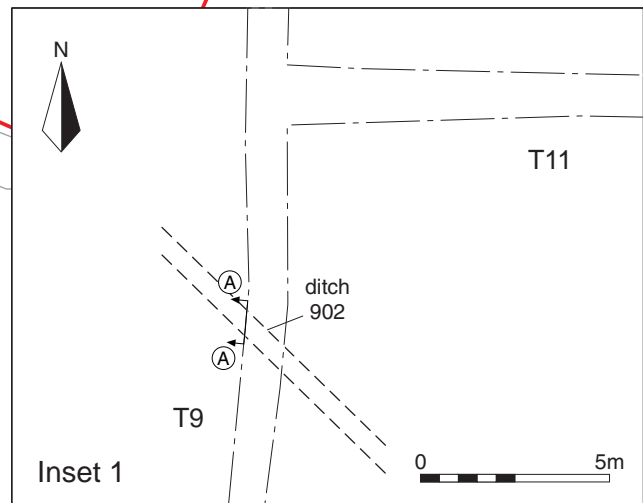
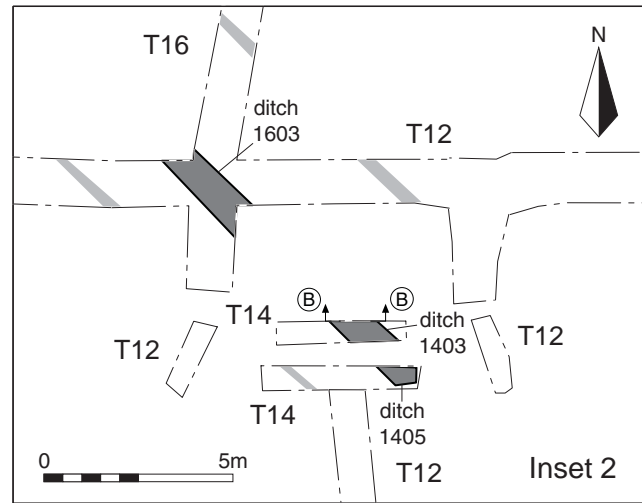
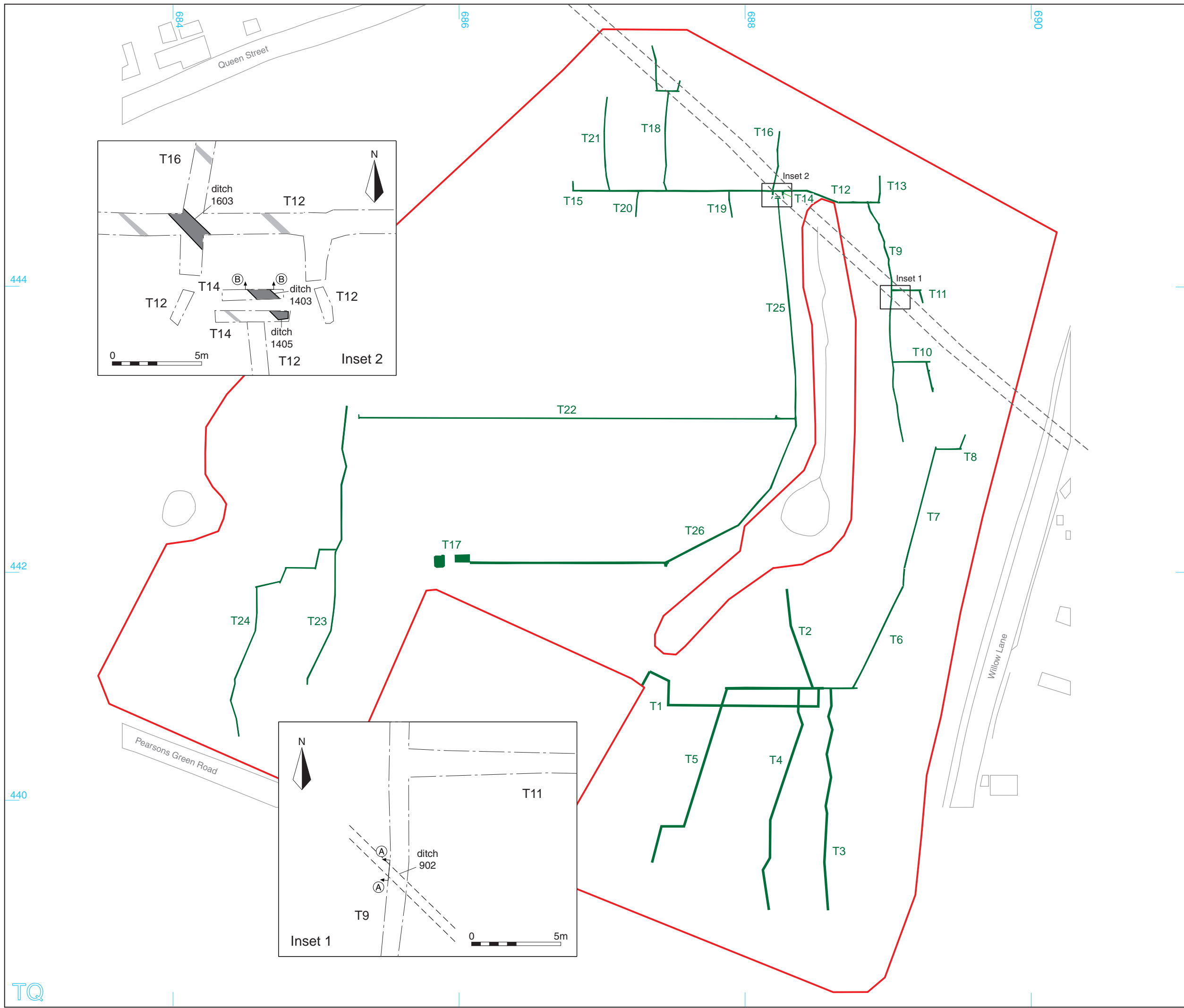
PROJECT TITLE
Knells Farm Solar Farm
Paddock Wood, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

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FIGURE NO.
1



- site boundary
- area of observed groundworks
- archaeological feature
- field drain
- train line 1897-1978



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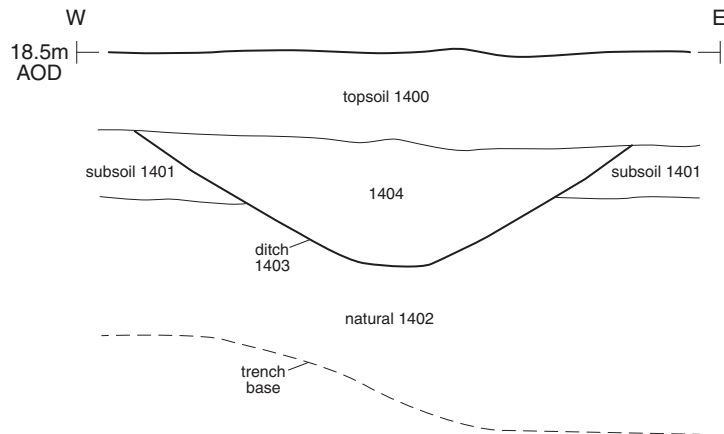
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PROJECT TITLE
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 Kent

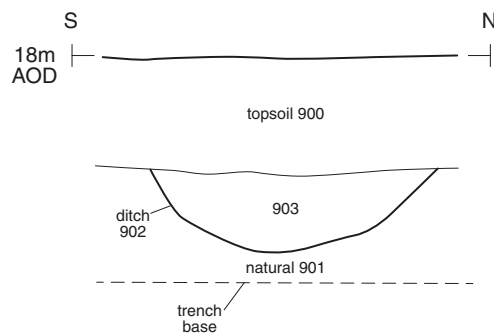
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

<small>DRAWN BY</small> L J H	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 770168	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> J B	<small>DATE</small> 13/11/15	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> R E G	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:2500 & 1:200	

Trench 14, Section AA



Trench 9, Section BB



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PROJECT TITLE

Knells Farm Solar Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent

FIGURE TITLE

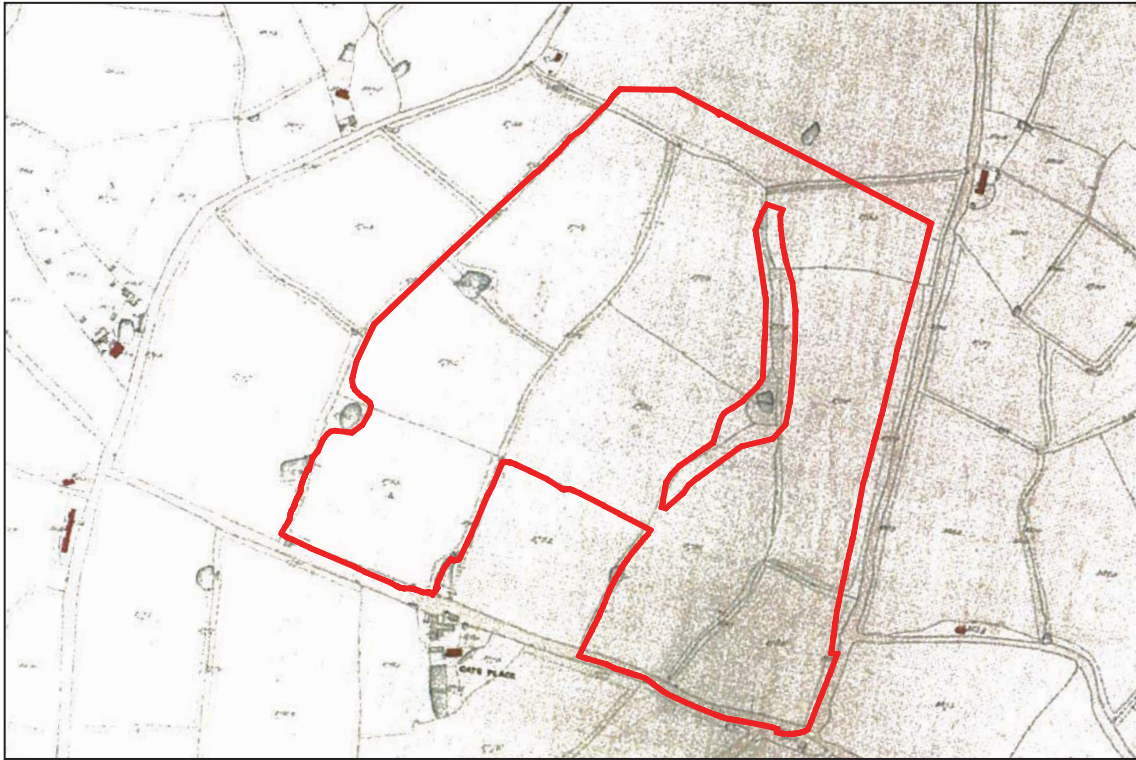
Trench 9 & Trench 14: sections



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FIGURE NO.

3



4



5

- 4 Extract from Brenchley Tithe map of 1838
- 5 Extract from the 1897 Ordnance Survey map



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PROJECT TITLE

Knells Farm Solar Farm,
 Paddock Wood, Kent

FIGURE TITLE

Historic maps

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FIGURE NOS.

4 & 5

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