



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Ashford Fire Station, Henwood Industrial Estate, Henwood, Ashford TN24 8DH.

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Kent Fire and Rescue Service to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Ashford Fire Station, Henwood Industrial Estate, Henwood, Ashford TN24 8DH. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **high/uncertain**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is situated on the eastern outskirts of Ashford in Henwood Industrial Estate. The centre of Ashford is just under circa 600m away. Located on the eastern side of the River Stour which runs on a north-south axis through Ashford. The PDA covers an area approximately 1 ½ of an acre and is the main Fire Station for Ashford. There are two buildings that front the road, with one housing the engines and the southernmost one as offices and utilities block. At the rear is a yard area for car parking and the area also includes a training tower in the north corner. Access to the rear yard is along the southern boundary. Also within the yard are metal containers, one for storing oil and others for storage. The access road and yard area comprise of block paving and in parts, tarmac. Adjacent to the eastern corner is a tarmacked public car parking area and adjacent to the south is a modern business unit. The western boundary is heavily treed and is adjacent to a cycle path alongside the Great Stour. The PDA is broadly level ground at 37m aOD.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high/uncertain archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic period and low for all other periods. The site was not built on until that of the current fire station in the early 1990s having

been pasture for sheep grazing prior to the Henwood Industrial Estate. Similar alluvium deposits in the Conningbrook Manor quarry area have yielded Palaeolithic artefacts and Palaeoenvironmental evidence and any finds from this period would be of high importance due to the current lack of information about Palaeolithic occupation in the Ashford area. Consequently, there is a high priority to understand these deposits better and establish a model of Palaeolithic potential in the Ashford area. Parts of the PDA have not been built on with a low historical impact in the areas of the present buildings the archaeological potential is considered lower due to the truncation and disturbance that is likely to have occurred. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development if development is outside of the current building footprints. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities depending on the final development proposals and their archaeological impact.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Kent Fire and Rescue Service (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Ashford Fire Station, Henwood Industrial Estate, Henwood, Ashford TN24 8DH centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 01674 42933 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated on the eastern outskirts of Ashford in Henwood Industrial Estate. The centre of Ashford is just under circa 600m away. Located on the eastern side of the River Stour which runs on a north-south axis through Ashford. The PDA covers an area approximately 1 ½ of an acre and is the main Fire Station for Ashford. There are two buildings that front the road, with one housing the engines and the southernmost one as offices and utilities block. At the rear is a yard area for car parking and includes a training tower in the north corner. Access to the rear yard is along the southern boundary. Also within the yard are tank, one for storing oil and other metal containers. The access road and yard area comprise of block paving. Adjacent to the eastern corner is a tarmacked public car parking area and adjacent to the south is a modern business unit. The western boundary is heavily treed and is adjacent to a cycle path in an area referred to as Martyrs Field alongside the Great Stour. The PDA is broadly level ground at 37m aOD (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of Atherfield Clay Formation - Mudstone, Sandy. There are superficial deposits of Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel being the deposits from the Great Stour.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA. There is a borehole record from 1960 just 50m to the south of the PDA on the northern side of the Henwood Roundabout (TR04SW630). Below the topsoil of just over 1ft there was firm brown and grey mottled clay of circa 5 ft, with silty sand with gravel below of circa

2ft and below that brown sandy gravel mixed with firm grey-blue clay with the borehole stopping at 10ft.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing Breathing Apparatus Complex in readiness to construct a new purpose-built Live Fire and Smoke Training Facility, including the refurbishment of the existing Ashford Fire Station. The proposed development is at an early stage is that there are currently no proposed plans.

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 There were no constraints associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human

activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

- 2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

2.3 Local Policies

- 2.3.1 The Ashford Borough Council Local Plan to 2030 was adopted in February 2019. In addition, Ashford Borough Council also has a Heritage Strategy dated October 2017 relating to the heritage assets of the Borough. There are three policies in the new Local Plan that address the protection and enhancement of the heritage assets of the borough. Policy ENV13 Conservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets, ENV14 Conservation Areas and ENV15 Archaeology. As the PDA is not close to a Conservation Area, only ENV13 and ENV15 are expanded upon below. In addition, the Local Plan also has a specific site policy, S7 relating to the PDA. These are each covered below.

POLICY ENV13: Conservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets.

- 2.3.2 Proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the heritage assets of the Borough, sustaining and enhancing their significance and the contribution they make to local character and distinctiveness, will be supported. Proposals that make sensitive use of heritage assets through regeneration, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into appropriate and viable use consistent with their conservation, will be encouraged. Development will not be permitted where it will cause loss or substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets or their settings unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits will be delivered that outweigh the harm or loss. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the

significance of a designated heritage asset, or where a non-designated heritage asset is likely to be impacted, harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the heritage asset. All applications which will affect a heritage asset or its setting should be supported by a description of the asset's historic, architectural or archaeological significance with an appropriate level of detail relating to the asset and the likely impact of the proposals on its significance.

POLICY ENV15: Archaeology

- 2.3.3 The archaeological and historic integrity of Scheduled Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and where possible enhanced. Development which would adversely affect such designated heritage assets will be assessed in line with Policy ENV13.
- 2.3.4 In addition, where the assessment outlined in Policy ENV13 reveals that important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.
- 2.3.5 Where the case for development affecting a site of archaeological interest is accepted, any archaeological remains should be preserved in situ as the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative dependent upon their significance. Any archaeological recording should be by an approved archaeological body and take place in accordance with a specification and programme of work to be submitted to and approved by the Borough Council in advance of development commencing.

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.6 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Kent Fire and Rescue Service to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*

- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 2-6).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, NMP Cropmarks or Protected Military Remains in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 500m assessment area have very few monument records and below ground archaeology probably reflecting the rural nature of the area until the 20th century and the lack of excavations opportunities in the assessment area. There are a number of Listed Buildings from the core settlement area to the west and given that the PDA was located on the edge of the core settlement area, there are records for a number of farmsteads. Most records are from the Post Medieval period reflecting the growth of Ashford in this period.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 There are 14 designated assets. All bar one are located to the south west along East Hill and up towards and into the eastern end of the High Street to the west, south west of the PDA leading into the historical core of the town. Most are Grade II with two that are Grade II* being Bridge House and Nightingale House, both 18th century. Circa 120m to the south is the Grade II Fox Public House located on the main Hythe Road. Given that there are a significant number of buildings both residential and commercial between the PDA and these designated assets the proposed development will not have any impact upon their significance or setting.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

Intrusive Excavations

- 5.3.1 There have only been a few intrusive events in the assessment area. A 2007 watching brief at Cradlebridge Farm (EKE10729), east of the PDA identified a modern trench and pit, a pond and pit of Post Medieval date (TR 04 SW 385). A 2002 watching brief at Ashford School (EKE10730), south west of the PDA did not identify any finds or features. A 2008 watching brief by SWAT at Wellesley Road (EKE10731), west, south west of the PDA found no archaeological finds or features.

Historic Landscape Classification

- 5.3.2 The KHER landscape classification shows the PDA as part of the post 1810 settlement area where the 1810 extent of the town is shown as reaching as far as the western side of the Great Stour, to the west of the PDA.

Stour Palaeolithic Classification Area

- 5.3.3 The PDA sits within two separate areas (Fig.15). The western part sits within an area classified as No. 36 and the eastern part in an area classified No. 34. Essentially Area 36 follows the river itself and is part of the Stour floodplain and associated alluvium. This area follows as far north as Wye. It was these floodplain gravels that were exploited at Conningbrook Lakes to the north. It is of the

Holocene period in date and can at its edges be underlain by Pleistocene slopewash deposits. Finds from this area are rare, although north of Ashford at Conningbrook Manor Quarry, evidence of the early Upper Palaeolithic has been found and is of national importance. The gravels yielded many fauna, such as woolly rhinoceros and mammoth, spotted hyena, lion, bear, bison and giant Irish elk as well as numerous specimens of small mammals with the arctic lemming being especially abundant although these were not identified in-situ.

- 5.3.4 For Area No. 34 contain fluvial terrace outcrops and likely to be later Middle Pleistocene. There are no HER findspots for this assessment area but it is thought that deposits of Area No. 36 probably extend into this area and overall the likelihood of Palaeolithic finds is considered moderate/uncertain by the survey. The geology and nearby borehole data do suggest that the site contains alluvium and therefore it is possible that there may be Palaeolithic evidence. Any finds would be of high importance due to the current lack of information about Palaeolithic occupation in the Ashford area and there is a high priority to understand these deposits better and establish a model of Palaeolithic potential in the Ashford area.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 In the Prehistoric period the attraction to the area would have been the wooded North Downs, north of the PDA and the valley of the Great Stour. Ashford town marks the start of the middle section of the River Stour. Here the East Stour and the Great River Stour join. After Ashford, the River Stour heads North East up through, Wye and Chilham, reaching Canterbury. Archaeological assets in the area attest to Palaeolithic activity in the form of Acheulian hand axe along with unstratified material recovered from Conningbrook quarry in the form of faunal and mammal remains as well as lithics. Prehistoric Barrows are located at various places along the North Downs. During the Neolithic period there was clearance of woodland. Neolithic earthen long barrows are seen in the Stour Valley at Wye and Chilham with Julieberrie's grave a few km downstream from the PDA. Other possible long barrows are at Boughton Aluph and Elmestead. In addition, dredging of the Stour north of Ashford uncovered Neolithic artefacts. Mesolithic evidence

as flint assemblages have been found at Park Farm, south of the PDA, Brisley Farm, south west Ashford (circa 3.5km from the PDA) and Westhawk Farm, also south, south east of Ashford and 3.5km from the PDA.

- 5.4.2 Along with burial mounds of the Bronze Age there are as well Bronze Age field systems in places such as Westwell, Wye with Hinxhill. On the outskirts of Sevington, south east of the PDA, Bronze Age ring ditches, fields systems and trackways have also been found. At Park Farm a prehistoric settlement for the Late Neolithic period was discovered.
- 5.4.3 Iron Age evidence in the Ashford area is at Brisley Farm, that contained two warrior burials from the 1st century AD being of national importance given they are considered the latest of their type in southern Britain. Iron Age remains can also be found at Sevington. Iron Age remains are also not far from the PDA, under a Medieval moated Manor site in Willesborough, to the south east of Boys Halls. Iron Age hillforts have been found up on the top of the Downs at Oldbury near Sevenoaks, Bigbury near Canterbury, also a couple in Thanet. At North School south east of the PDA, pottery of late Iron Age/Roman date were found.
- 5.4.4 Given Ashford's location in Kent and close to the coast and trade routes with the weald, North Downs and the Continent, it is not surprising that Roman evidence is found in the area across the Borough in Ashford. Ashford itself lies on the junction of two Roman roads, one from London to the Roman port town of Lympne and the other from the Weald, through Canterbury and onto to Richborough. A Roman settlement was found at Westhawk Farm, that includes shrines, temple and a Roman road. There are other known Roman villas such as at Aldington and outside of Wye. Evidence suggests that the River Stour, which runs through Ashford, was used by both the Roman for the transportation of goods and animals. North of the PDA on the Stour at Wye was also a Roman water mill, which suggests that the Romans were exploiting the Great Stour. Wye as well as Ashford were considered fording points.
- 5.4.5 The town is thought to having originated in the 9th century although the Roman presence suggest it may have originated earlier. The area in Anglo-Saxon times would have been rural and wooded. Ashford means Ash-tree corner by ford. Being 'esc sceat ford' in Old English. Changing to Essetesford in 1086 AD, Aescedesford circa 1100 AD, with many other variations before becoming Ashford

by 1610. The town lies on a large bend of the Great Stour and therefore appears to have been a crossing place. Many of the villages around Ashford end in the name 'den'. This is Anglo-Saxon to mean a woodland swine pasture. During the spread of Augustine's work in the seventh century, many Anglo-Saxon churches were built across the South East, and many of Ashford's churches have Anglo-Saxon origins. For example, the Church of St Mary in the centre of Ashford and Kennington's church. In addition, at the site of the new Lorry Park by Sevington Church, which is Medieval, an Anglo-Saxon wall feature was found suggesting possible earlier origins for this area. In terms of archaeology, information is limited for this period.

- 5.4.6 In the Domesday Book in 1086 AD, Ashford has a church, two mills and 21 'households'. In 1243, Henry III granted the town a charter to hold a market. By the 1600s, Ashford was established in the area as a market town centered around the parish church. In this period the PDA was outside of the main settlement area within the borough of Henwood, referred to by Hasted, a 18th century historian with the alias Hewit. Hewitt refers to a place where a clearing has been made in woodland from the Old English 'hiewet'. It was recorded as Heuwette in 1307.
- 5.4.7 The area south east and north east of Ashford has a number of Medieval moats such as at Sevington and Wye and also within the assessment area there was one at Parsonage Farm. Farming was of considerable importance in Kent and this is seen with the high number of Post Medieval farms in the area surrounding Ashford, some of which still existing in operation today although others have been demolished or converted to residential housing. The town continued to grow during the Medieval and Post Medieval period.
- 5.4.8 Great Stour and the East Stour rivers join to the south of the Mill Bridge south of the PDA. Originally the two rivers joined at a point higher upstream but an artificial cut was made to create the stretch on the western side. This cut is shown on the 1898 ordinance survey map as the 'Lords Cut' yet was actually made many years previous in approximately the 15th century. The reason behind the cut was based on a need to improve the flow of water to the mill at the bottom of East Hill. Prior to a bridge being built, the river was crossed by a ford and it is debated whether it was this ford that gave Ashford its name or a ford elsewhere in Ashford.

- 5.4.9 The Ashford Heritage Strategy devotes a whole chapter specifically to the railway as it was a decisive factor that allowed the industry in Ashford to grow substantially in the Victorian period and led to significant development in the town. The development of New Town in Ashford was considered to be a model town for the railways and reflects the overall history in the development of railways in Britain.
- 5.4.10 In 1762 there was the Faversham- Ashford – Hythe – Canterbury Turnpike Trust that effectively centred on Ashford with a number of turnpiked roads radiating away from Ashford. Toll gates were at Willesborough (Lancton Green) for the Hythe Road.
- 5.4.11 To the south of the PDA at the bottom of East Hill is the Stour Flour Mill, which was built in 1864 and referred to as Pledges Mill. It closed in 1972 and has since converted to alternative use. The site is believed to be that of one of the mills mentioned in the Domesday Book. Martyrs Field adjacent to the PDA and just south of the PDA is a memorial referred to as Martyrs Seat, erected in 1974 that commemorates those who were executed for heresy against the Catholic Church under the reigns of Henry VIII and Mary I. It is believed that the executions were reportedly near the ford at the bottom of East Hill.
- 5.4.12 In 1842, Ashford was connected by rail to London, which was later extended towards Folkestone. In 1846, Ashford was linked to Canterbury with another line to Hastings in 1851. The Maidstone Line was extended to Ashford in 1884, originally terminating west of the town but later joined with the Southeastern Railway line in 1892. Even today Ashford remains a central railway hub with the advent of the Ashford International Station for the Eurostar.
- 5.4.13 In all for Ashford, there have been five known Fire Station sites. It is believed the Fire Brigade was formed in Ashford in 1826. The first known fire station in Ashford was located in Gravel Walk sometime in the 19th century. It is believed the Fire Brigade was formed in Ashford in 1826. Before being demolished in 1876. Between 1876 and 1894, the site was located in 27 New Street Ashford, since demolished before moving to the Middle Row, High Street. It is not known when prior to the current site, Ashford's Fire Station moved to be in Canterbury Road until the site was demolished in 1995 and then moved to the present site 1km to the south.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows the PDA located outside of the core settlement area on the eastern side of the Great Stour. The Hythe road passes to the south and there are only a few scattered farms in the area. East Stour Farm is depicted to the south of the Hythe Road. To the east, north east there is higher ground showing a single building, which is that of Henwood Farm. Just to the south on the northern side of the Hythe Road is another farm enclosure and the site of a milestone (Fig. 2).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1798

- 5.5.2 This map shows far greater details of buildings, and land use. The area around the PDA is referred to as Henwood. There is now a new building showing on the southern side of the Hythe Road beside the Great Stour and is a mill. The area of the PDA is one of pasture (Fig.3).

Ashford Tithe Map of 1842

- 5.5.3 The PDA at the time of the tithes fell within the far eastern end of Ashford and is part of a field designated 205 with the Executors of Reverent James Fairbrass Wall and John Wall as landowners and occupied by Walter Murton. and simply referred to as Ashford Meadow and is pasture. To the south at the junction of the Hythe Road and the Great Stour is a timber yard designated 203 with the remaining land around the bridge being the mill and associated yards. The triangular field designated 207 is occupied by Thomas Thurston and is called Bridge Meadow and Lodge and is also pasture. On the southern side of the Hythe Road and the first signs of the expansion of Ashford with a row of terraced houses having been built. (Fig.4).

Historic OS Map 1876

- 5.5.4 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is clearly situated in a field with the embankment of The Great Stour to the west. Through the PDA on a north-south axis is a trackway to access a farm to the north. To the north and east there is also a drainage channel. The junction to the south is referred to a Mill Bridge and this area is also called Martyrs Field. To the south east along Hythe Road

there are now more properties as the town expands including to the east the layout shown of new roads for a housing estate. To the south on the north eastern side of the bridge and Great Stour, the timber yard is no longer in place (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1898

5.5.5 There is little change at the PDA. To the south at the site of what was the timber yard is now terraced housing. The depiction of a sheepwash to the north suggests the pasture is used for sheep grazing (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.6 There is little change (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1935

5.5.7 There is little change at the PDA except for on the eastern side of the trackway, that the field has been subdivided (Fig.8)

Historic OS Report 1962

5.5.8 There appears to be little change (Fig. 9)

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1929

5.6.1 This photograph shows the southern part of the PDA. To the south of the PDA are the terraced houses and rear gardens. The triangular portion between the rivers are allotments as is the western side of the river. The PDA is pasture with the southern corner located by a telegraph pole. On the eastern side a fenced square enclosure can be seen with the trackway passing through the PDA and pasture either side (Plate 1).

1940s

5.6.2 There is little change other than the banks of the river have more mature vegetation. (Plate 2).

1960s

5.6.3 There is little change. Sheep can be seen grazing. The area is still one that is predominately rural (Plate 3).

1990

- 5.6.4 There have been significant changes. To the south, the road has been widened and made a dual carriageway with a new roundabout at the junction of a new road called Henwood. Henwood leads to an industrial estate which has also replaced the farm buildings and yard that the track that passed through the PDA accessed. There is no sign of the trackway at all. The fire station has yet to be built and is still grass although there is now a public car park adjacent to the eastern section of the PDA. Along the Great Stour there is still green areas and a path can be seen between the PDA and the river. To the south of the PDA is a large industrial unit. (Plate 4)

2003

- 5.6.5 The fire station has now been built. The industrial unit to the south has been replaced by a more modern building. A green corridor is retained alongside the banks of The Great Stour. The western and northern boundaries of the PDA are heavily vegetated (Plate 5).

2019

- 5.6.6 There is little change (Plate 6).

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. Given that the area is tarmacked, and block paved and in light of the current Covid-19 situation, no walkover was undertaken. The architects were able to provide site photographs (Plates 7-15).
- 5.7.2 The site is accessed from Henwood and passes along the southern boundary of the site. There are two buildings that face Henwood set back off the road that houses the engines and provide two storey offices and accommodation. At the rear of these buildings there is an open yard area. Along the western boundary is an oil storage tank and other metal containers and in the north western corner a secure compound area. The northern end of the yard contains a brick-built

training building of five storey. The yard area is surrounded by metal fencing and screened from the public path to the west by heavy vegetation.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no entries for this period within the assessment area. However, in the wider area to the north of Ashford at the Conningbrook Manor gravel pit, in the Stour alluvium Palaeolithic evidence have been found. Discovered at the pit were tools as well as datable Pleistocene fauna and paleoenvironmental evidence, possibly suggesting some form of hunting may be occurring in the area in that period with Great Stour river making the area attractive. The Stour Palaeolithic Survey considers the potential in this area to be moderate/uncertain. A Palaeolithic DBA based on that area comments on the alluvium floodplain material and considers that the floodplain channel stands a good chance of recovering archaeological and paleoenvironmental material although these are likely to be at some depth. The Conningbrook Manor gravels have yielded artefact assemblages of both Late Middle Palaeolithic and Early Upper Palaeolithic character, including Lower Palaeolithic handaxes, Middle Palaeolithic cores and a Late Middle or Early Upper Palaeolithic blade point. The early Upper Palaeolithic material may be associated with the earliest modern humans. The mapping of the superficial geological boundaries via the BGS survey is at a scale that it is not precise, and the area covered by the PDA is much smaller and not as extensive as the area covered by quarrying at Conningbrook. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential is considered **high/uncertain**.

Mesolithic

5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period. Whilst it is possible that the river valley could have continued to be exploited during this period it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no records from this period. However, we know that the Great Stour Valley was attractive in the Neolithic period with Neolithic earthen long barrows downstream from the PDA at Wye and Chilham with Julieberrie's grave as well as Neolithic evidence located north east of Ashford from the Great Stour dredged material. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER no records from this period within the assessment area. In the wider area, Bronze Age field systems have been found to the north east of Ashford in the Hinxhill/Wye area and ring ditches to the south east at Sevington. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Romano-British

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being that of the line of the Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford (TQ 93 NE 66). It passes to the west of the PDA on a north – south axis. However, it is known that the Roman exploited the waterways along the Stour with mills. On

consideration, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period. The PDA is to the east of the core settlement area in this period and possibly in an area on lower ground that could have flooded being close to the river and not used for occupation. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has two monument records from this period within the assessment area being that of a moated farmstead site circa 410m to the north, north west of the PDA in the area of Gore Hill. The site was largely filled and levelled in the 19th or early 20th century. The second record is for Mummery's, the site of a 16th house that was on East Hill at the eastern end of the core settlement area in Ashford but very little is known about it. Map regression shows this area of the PDA as pasture in the Post Medieval period and it was likely that the PDA was also pasture in this period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has 25 records from this period within the assessment area. Three of the records are associated with farmsteads attesting to the rural and agricultural nature of the area in this period, which have all been demolished. There was a farm to the east at Henwood, East Stour Farm to the south, south east and Parsonage Barn on the outer reaches of the assessment area to the north, north west and associated with that of Parsonage Farm, which was also a Medieval Manor site. Map regression confirms that the PDA was pasture in this period with a trackway that passed through the site from the Hythe Road northwards to an area that appears to be an agricultural yard in this period with buildings on three sides. The track also continued further north towards a sheepfold. None of the maps name the buildings and nor are they included in the Kent Farmstead Survey. They buildings remained in position until the arrival of the industrial estate in the second half of the 20th century. The KHER records also include 14 listed buildings and three building records. The 5 monument records

are those for the mills to the south that have been demolished, as well as a brewery in Wellsley Road and circa 220m to the east, south east was a pumping station and two engines, since demolished. Below ground archaeology is represented by a Post Medieval pit and pond circa 450m to the east. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 There are three KHER records from this period. Two are pillar box locations and that of memorial gardens circa 490m to the south west. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

5.8.11 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.12 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **high/uncertain**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the majority of the PDA appears not to have been built on until the construction of the present fire station in 1995. The land having appeared to have been used for pasture with a trackway passing through the PDA from the south to the north towards farm buildings. Aside from the main buildings at the station and the training tower, the remaining area is tarmacked and block paving with possible service trenches crossing the area. Therefore, the historical impact on the archaeology in the PDA is considered to be **low/medium** for those tarmacked and block paving areas but **high** in the areas of the buildings.

6.2.2 The proposed development concern a new breathing apparatus training centre., which is likely to be on a different footprint to that of the tower. and will have a

high impact in an area that has a high impact in the footprint of the current tower
but low/medium outside of that.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high/uncertain potential for the Palaeolithic period. There is evidence of Palaeolithic occupation in the vicinity of the site to the north at Conningbrook Manor in alluvium material and a possibility that deposits incorporating Palaeolithic material are present within the PDA. The archaeological potential is considered low for all other periods. It is possible that the low number of records are as a result of lack of opportunity for archaeological investigation across the area rather than absence of archaeology. Although the PDA is outside of what was the core settlement area which could reflect the low amount of finds and features.

Rarity

7.2.2 Information concerning the Palaeolithic is rare and would be of national importance. Information concerning the Bronze, Iron Age, Roman period and Anglo-Saxon period especially if associated with the river would have been considered to have regional significance and could potentially further our understanding of exploitation of the area in this period.

Documentation

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research may uncover more documentary evidence.

Group Value

- 7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value is potentially furthering our understanding of the Palaeolithic should archaeological and paleoenvironmental deposits be present.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 It is considered for there to have been a low/medium historical impact upon any potential archaeological remains for the PDA outside of the area of the buildings and high impact in the area of the buildings.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development, due to the requirement for foundations and services if outside of the current building footprint.

Potential

- 7.2.7 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains of the Palaeolithic period and low for all other periods.

Significance

- 7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of high archaeological interest although the likelihood of Palaeolithic remains being present is uncertain but if they were, they would have national significance. Any finds would be of high importance due to the current lack of information about Palaeolithic occupation in the Ashford area and there is a high priority to understand these deposits better and establish a model of Palaeolithic potential in the Ashford area.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high/uncertain** archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic period and **low** for all other periods. However, any finds would be of high importance due to the current lack of information about Palaeolithic occupation in the Ashford area and there is a high priority to understand these deposits better and establish a model of Palaeolithic potential in the Ashford area. Parts of the PDA have not been built on with a low historical impact. In the areas of the present buildings the archaeological potential is considered lower due to the truncation and disturbance that is likely to have occurred. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development if development is outside of the current building footprints. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities depending on the final development proposals.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.1.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.2 Copyright

- 9.2.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Kent Fire and Rescue Service (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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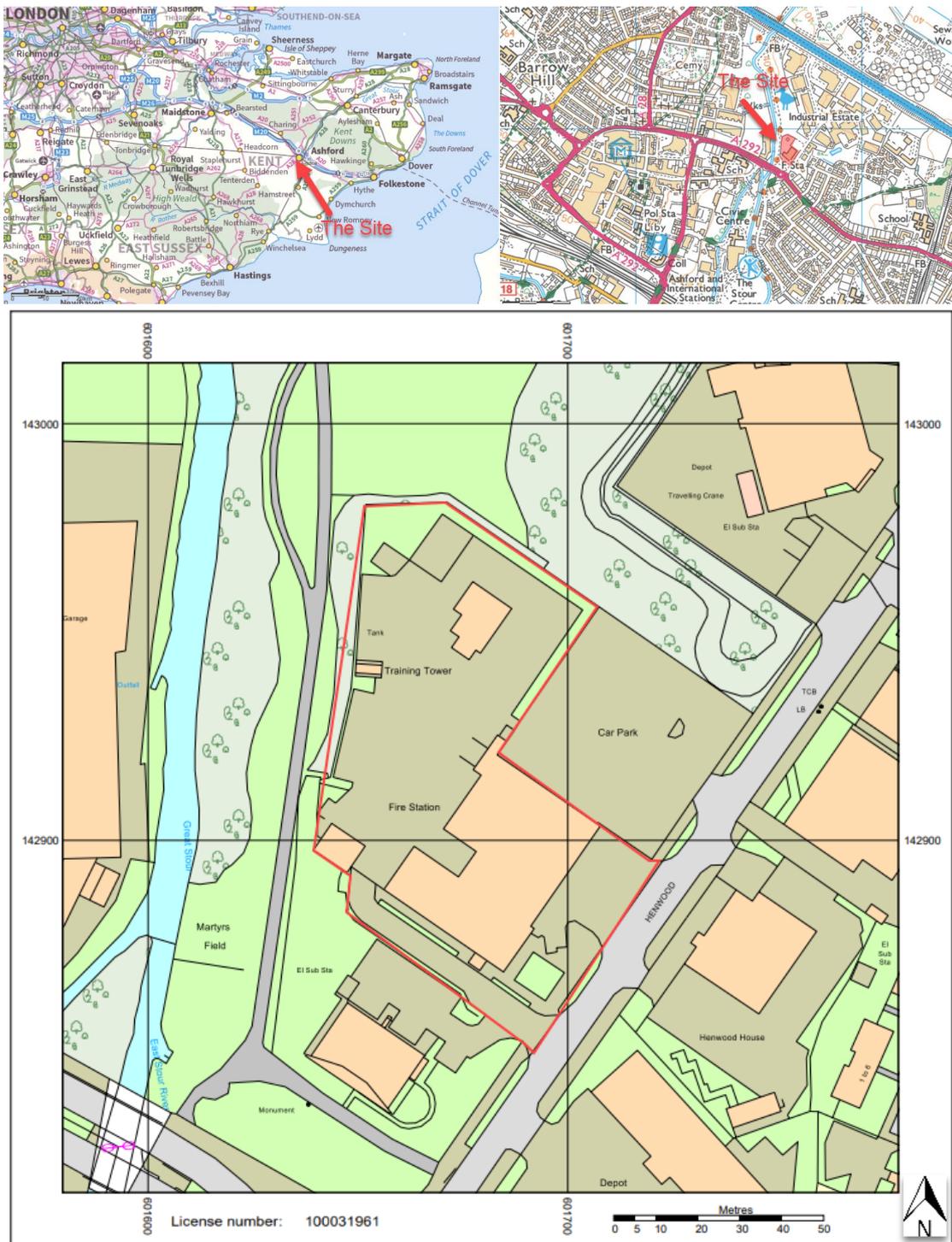


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:1,250



Figure 2: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 3: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798

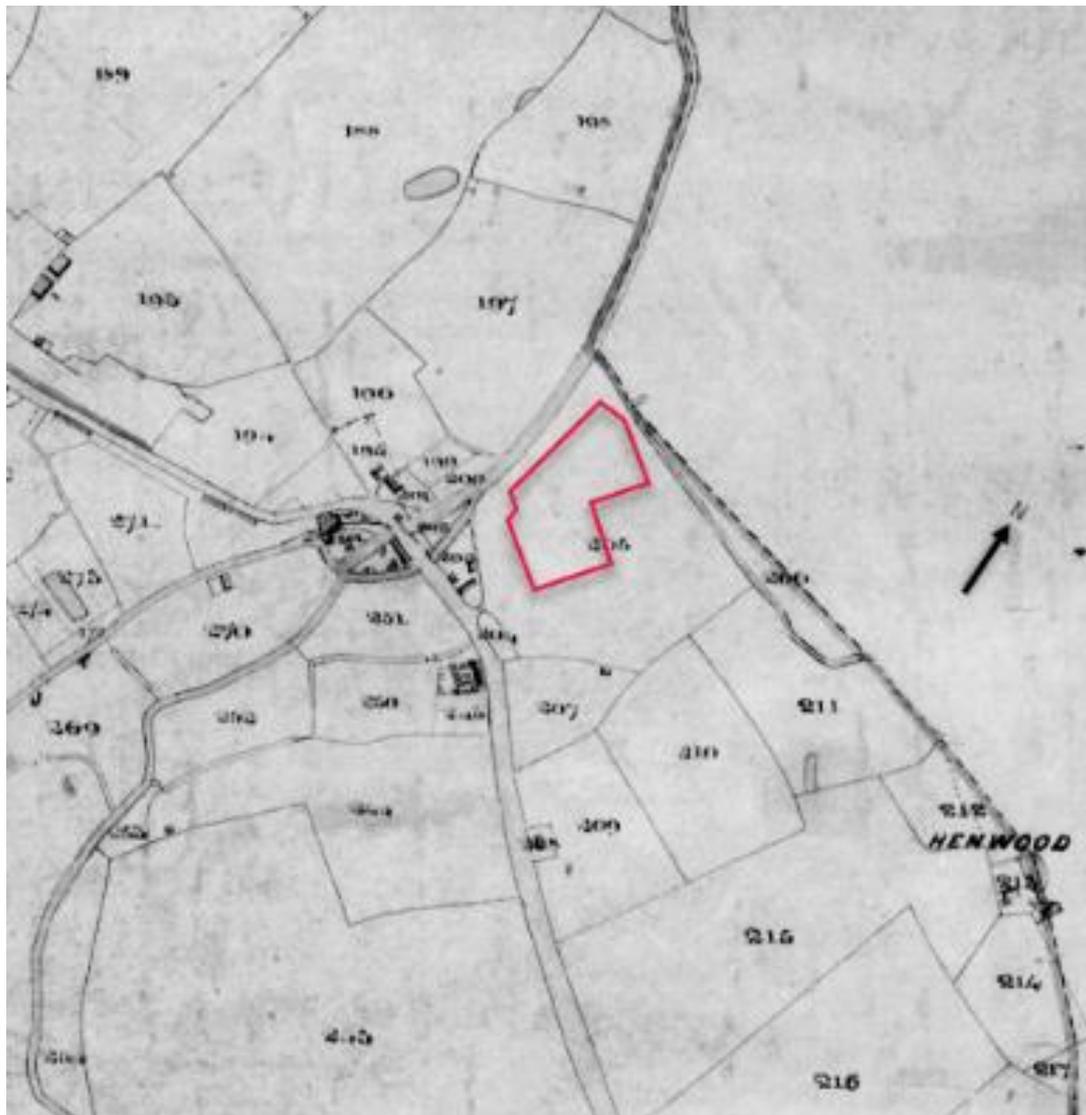


Figure 4: Ashford Tithe Map 1842

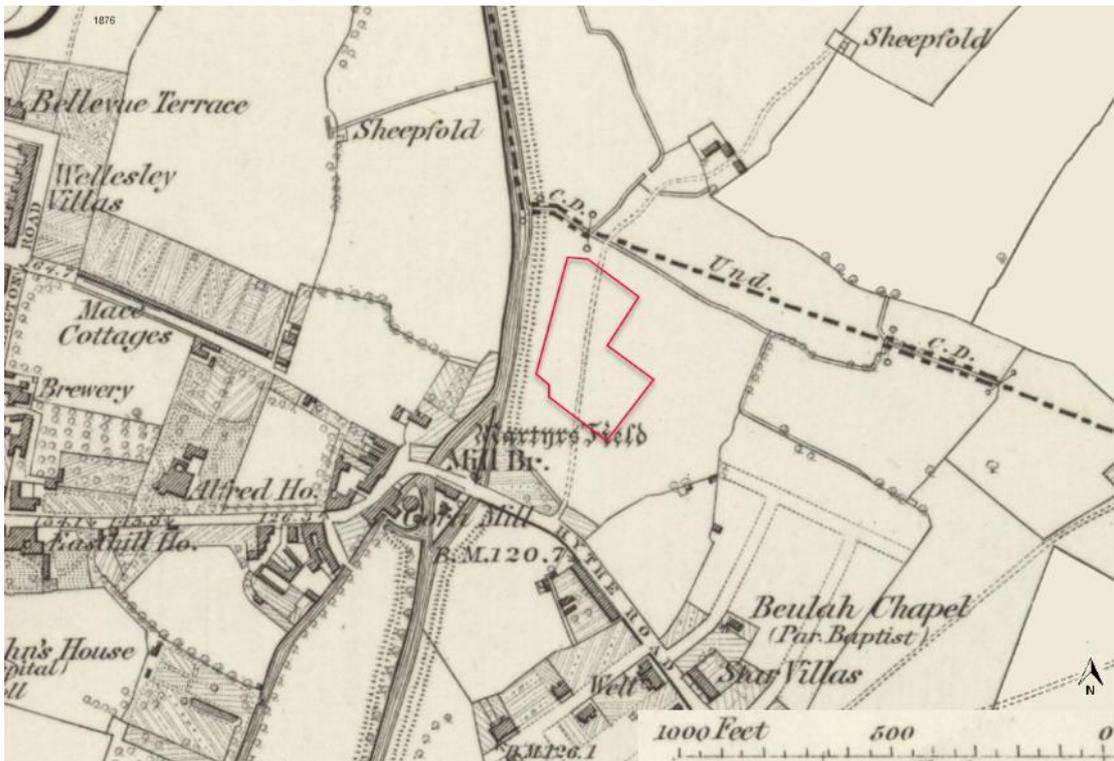


Figure 5: Historic OS Map 1876

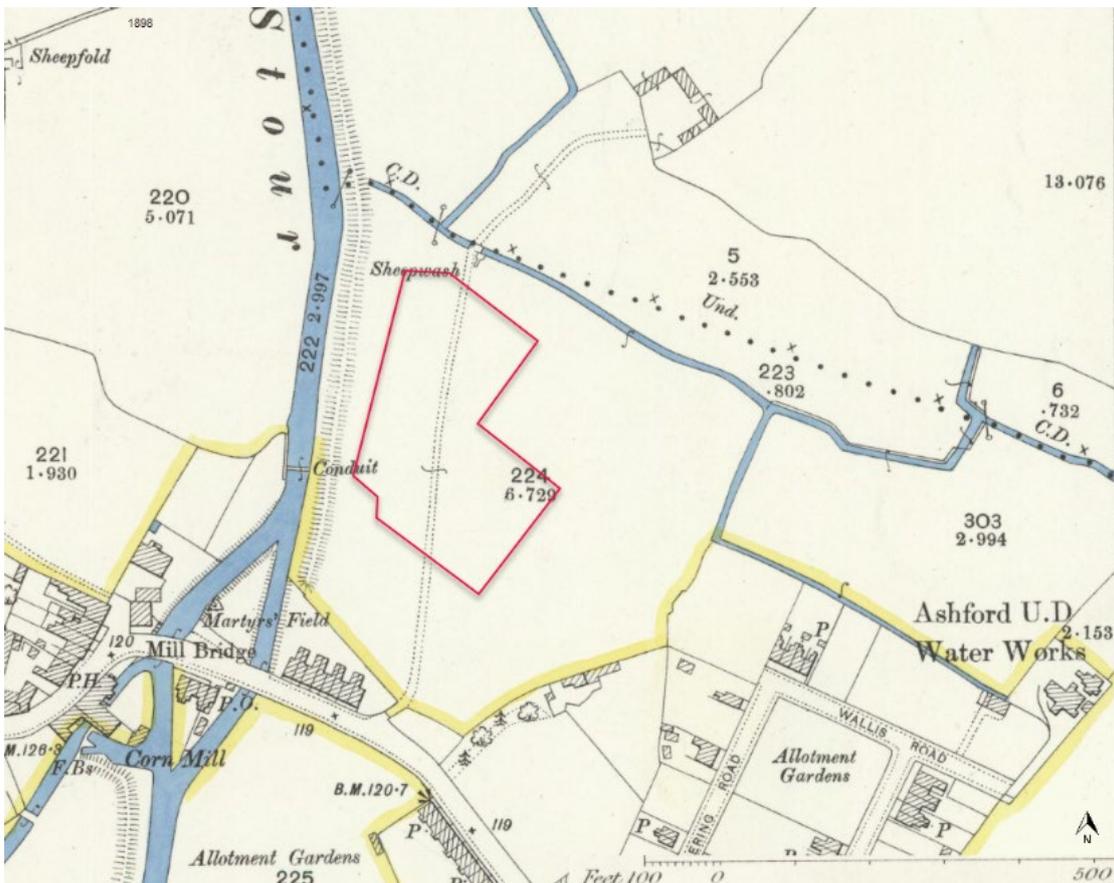


Figure 6: Historic OS Map from 1898

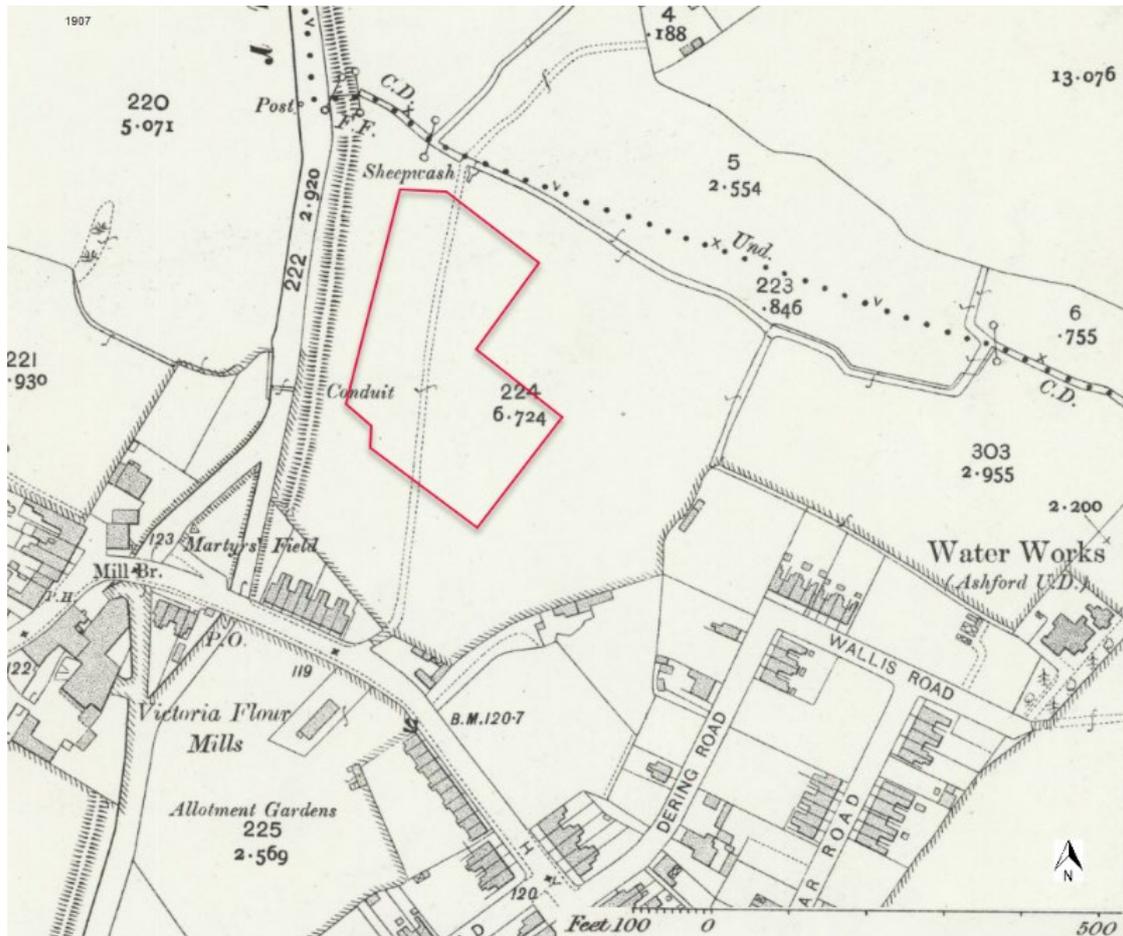


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1907

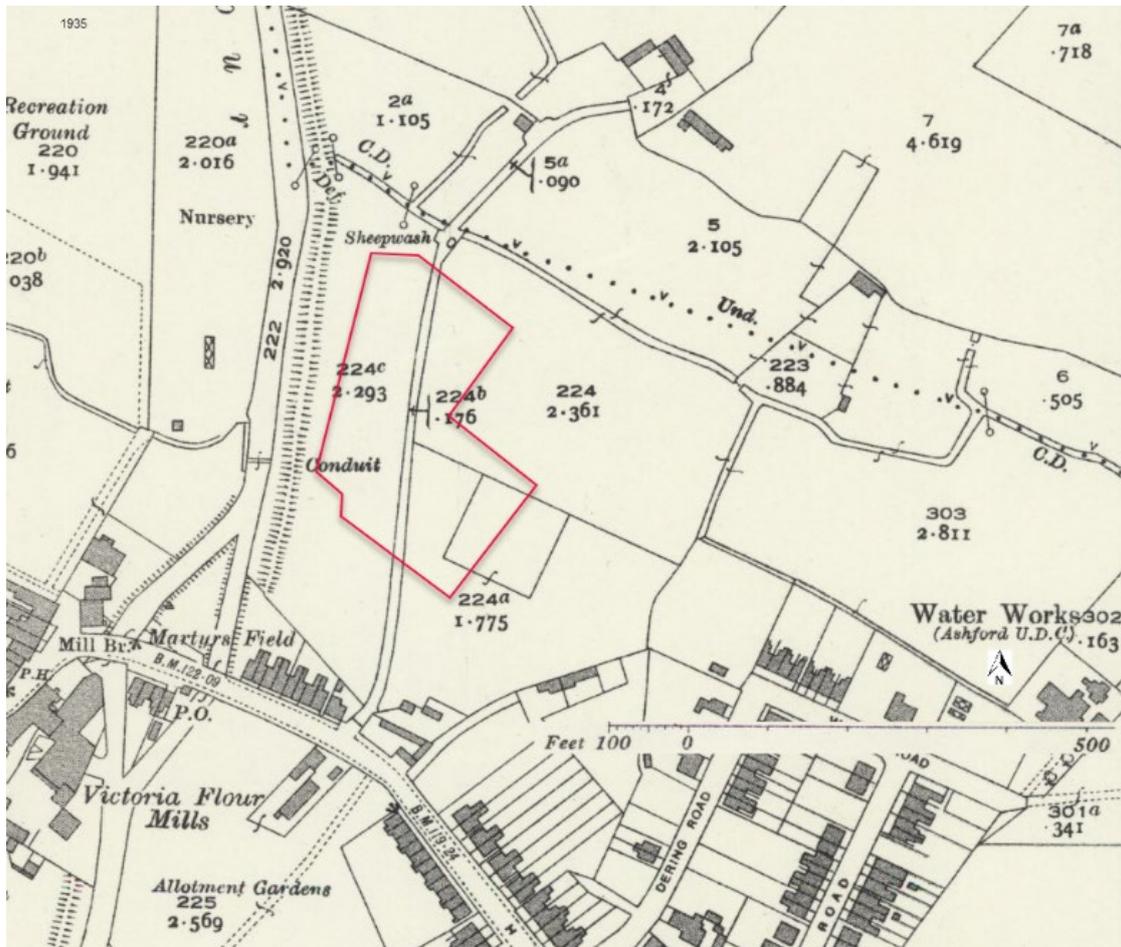


Figure 8: Historic OS Report 1935

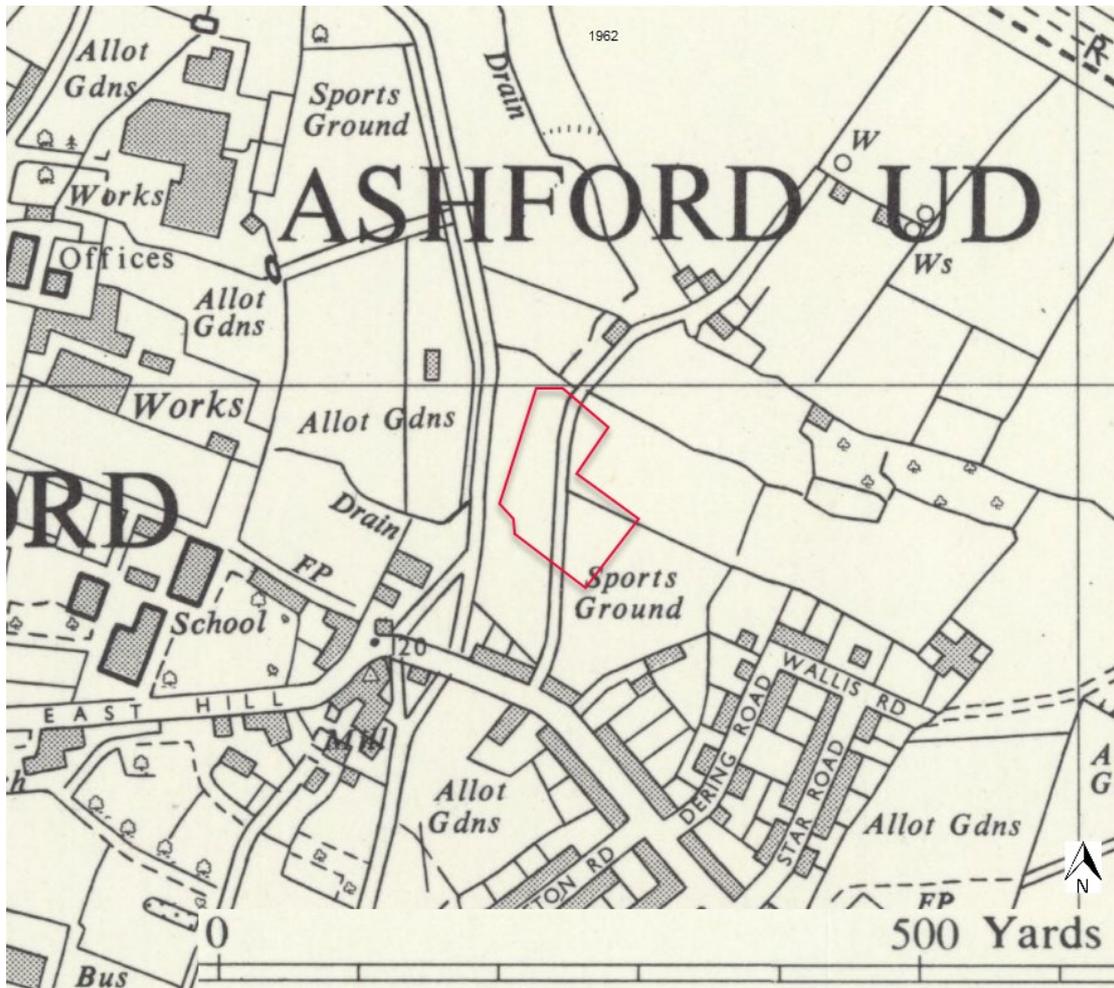


Figure 9: Historic OS Report 1962

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 10-15).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 04 SW 110	Building	c. 360m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Ashford Cottage Hospital. Cottage hospital established in 1869 but was superseded by a purpose built hospital, erected in 1877. Constructed of red brick on an H-plan, it was extended in 1900 and a new ward wing was added in 1915. In 1926 a new hospital was built in Ashford and the building in Wellesley Road is now occupied by various businesses as offices.
TR 04 SW 185	Listed Building	c. 245m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Bridge House 22. Grade II* listed building (1071079) 18th century 3 storeys red brick on a stone base with galleting. Hipped tiled roof and moulded wooden eaves cornice. 5 sashes with glazing bars intact, the centre window bay projecting slightly. Doorcase up 4 steps with handrail, the doorcase having pilasters, pediment, panelled reveals and door of 5 fielded panels.
TR 04 SW 194	Listed Building	c. 220m SW	Post Medieval	The Star Inn 26. Grade II (1071081). The front dates from 1830-1840. 2 storeys stuccoed. Stepped parapet. String course. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact in moulded architrave surrounds. The ground floor window is a single large 3 -light window with architrave over. On each side of it is a round-headed doorway with pilasters and semi-circular fanlight. Projecting iron bracket with gilded star suspended from it. To the rear is an C18 house with old tiled roof and 2 hipped dormers. No 22, garden wall to west of 22 and 24 to 30 (even) form a group.
TR 04 SW 201	Listed Building	c. 455m WSW	Post Medieval	County Hotel. Grade II (1071091). C18. 3 storeys. Originally red brick, but the top floor and the parapet are now tile hung. Hipped slate roof. Wooden dentilled cornice. 7 sashes with glazing bars intact above ground floor. The shop fronts on the ground floor have now been replaced by modern sashes. Doorcase with engaged Tuscan columns, enriched frieze with reeded band and oval paterae; modillion cornice and door of 5 richly moulded panels. Nos 10-18 (even nos) form a group.

TR 04 SW 179	Listed Building	c. 120m S	Post Medieval	The Fox Public House. Grade II (1071096). Mid C19. 3 storeys stuccoed, Hipped slate roof. 3 round -headed sashes. Cast iron balcony to 1st floor central window. The ground floor is rusticated and has a projecting porch crowned with ball finials.
TR 04 SW 210	Listed Building	c. 370m WSW	Post Medieval	Wall To South East No 9. Grade II (1071120). . C18 brick wall, ab out 8 feet in height with brick coping. Nos 5 to 9 (odd), wall to south-east of No 9, No 11 and wall to south-east of No 11 form a group.
TR 04 SW 178	Listed Building	c. 470m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	12-18 High Street. Grade II (1184514). Mid C19 range. 3 storeys and attics stuccoed. Mansard slate roof with 9 dormers in all. 3 window spaces to each with some blanks. Only No 18 has all glazing bars intact. Later shop fronts built out in modern extensions. Nos 10-18 (even nos) form a group.
TR 04 SW 278	Listed Building	c. 280m WSW	Post Medieval	11 East Hill (North side). Grade II (1300169). C18. 2 storeys and attics, originally red brick but front now cemented. Roof has 3 large hipped dormers. Wide wooden modillion eaves cornice. 3 double sashes with glazing bars intact. French windows on ground floor. Doorcase with pilasters and projecting cornice. Nos 5 to 9 (odd), wall to south-east of No 9, No 11 and wall to south-east of No 11 form a group.
TR 04 SW 234	Listed Building	c. 375m WSW	Post Medieval	Railings And Wall To East Of No 14. Grade II (1362864). Row of Mid C19 spear railings in front of the house. Red brick garden wall with buttresses at regular intervals. No 14 and wall have group value.
TR 04 SW 233	Monument	c. 235m ESE	Post Medieval	Former site of 2 water pumps at Ashford Waterworks. Former site of a listed building. Water pumps form 01881 and removed from building ahead of demolition.
TR 04 SW 193	Listed Building	c. 300m WSW	Post Medieval	Wall To South East Of No 11. Grade II (1362808). C18 stock brick wall about 3 feet high with stone coping surmounted by cast iron spear railings. Nos 5 to 9 (odd). wall to south-east of No 9, No 11 and wall to south-east of No 11 form a group.
TR 04 SW 354	Listed Building	c. 250m WSW	Post Medieval	Garden Wall To West Of No 22. Grade II (1071080). C18 red brick wall in English Bond. About 10 feet high. Brick coping. No 22, garden wall to west of 22 and 24 to 30 (even) form a group.
TR 04 SW 237	Listed Building	c. 225m SW	Post Medieval	Northside 24. Grade II (1362865). Early C19 facade to probable C18 house. 3 storeys and basement stuccoed, the ground floor rusticated. Parapet with stone coping. String course above ground floor. 4 sashes with glazing bars

				intact. Round-headed doorcase with semi-circular fanlight and door of 6 fielded panels. 4 steps to street. No 22, garden wall to west of 22 and 24 to 30 (even) form a group.
TR 04 SW 239	Listed Building	c. 415m WSW	Post Medieval	5 East Hill. Grade II (13001622). A pair of houses built as one composition. C18. 3 storeys red brick. Wooden modillion eaves cornice of unusual design, the spaces between the modillions being shaped like horses' hooves. 3 sashes with glazing bars missing. 2 bay windows on the ground and 1st floors, the former being larger than the latter. Pair of doorways not quite central, placed up 5 steps, the doorways having pilasters, projecting cornices, rectangular fanlights and doors of 6 fielded panels, 4 panels having been cut away and glazed. Nos 5 to 9 (odd), wall to south-east of No 9, No 11 and wall to south-east of No 11 form a group.
TR 04 SW 318	Listed Building	c. 395m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Nightingale House. Grade II * (1071078). C18. 3 storeys red brick. Hipped tiled roof and wooden modillion eaves cornice. Painted string courses above ground and first floors. 5 windows, 2 of them double sashes. The 3 centre window bays project slightly. Glazing bars missing. Keystone over ground and 1st floor windows. Doorcase with pilasters, pediment and door of 6 fielded panels, the top 2 panels cut away and glazed. The rear elevation has a Venetian window. Mid C19 extension of red brick in matching style with hipped slate roof, modillion cornice and 3 sashes. No 14 and wall have group value.
TR 04 SW 155	Listed Building	c. 390m WSW	Post Medieval	Brooke Place. Grade II (1362807). Early C19 front to a probable C18 house . 3 storeys yellow brick. Brick parapet and wooden cornice above 2nd floor. Stone string courses above ground and 1st floors, the ground floor string course having a reeded band. 5 sashes with glazing bars missing. Fine porch with twin fluted Doric columns, triglyph frieze and modillion cornice. Doorcase in reeded architrave surround with semi -circular fanlight and door of 6 moulded panels. Ground floor addition on the east side. East front painted brick with eaves bracket cornice. Nos 5 to 9 (odd), wall to south-east of No 9. No 11 and wall to south-east of No 11 form a group.
TR 04 SW 21	Monument	c. 220m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Henwood Pumping Station, Ashford. Late 19th century. Demolished in 1999.
TR 04 SW 29	Monument	c. 410m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval moated farmstead site, Gore Hill, Ashford. A medieval moated farmstead was found in Ashford during a rescue excavation in advance of

				construction works for a housing development. An internal platform was found, surrounded on all four sides by a moat with a causewayed entrance on the west side. Found on the platform were the remains of two possible buildings, one of which showed signs of postmedieval industrial activity. The moat is clearly visible in a good condition on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of c.1861 at Parsonage Farm. Its remains are also visible on the 2nd and 3rd edition maps of c.1895-1922. The small amount of finds from the site dated to the 13th - 15th centuries, indicating this was probably the main period of activity at the site.
TR 04 SW 385	Monument	c. 450m E	Post Medieval	Post-medieval pit and pond.
TR 04 SW 412	Building	c. 465m SSE	Modern	Edward VII pillar box, Mabledon Avenue / Hythe Road
TR 04 SW 419	Building	c. 255m SSE	Modern	George V pillar box, PO, Hythe Road
TR 04 SW 399	Building	c. 335m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone
MKE87337	Farmstead	c. 475m NNW	Post Medieval	Parsonage Barn. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE87338	Farmstead	c. 505m SSE	Post Medieval	East Stour Farm. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE87347	Farmstead	c. 365m E	Post Medieval	Henwood. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
TR 04 SW 77	Monument	c. 350m WSW	Medieval	Mummers' - medieval house at Ashford. The English Heritage National Monuments Record website (Pastscape) is reported as recording a house at Ashford of c.1500 date. There was no further information available about this monument on the website and little else is known about it.
TR 04 SW 97	Monument	c. 360m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of brewery, Wellesley Road, Ashford. A brewery was located at Wellesley Road in Ashford. The brewery was reportedly established before 1847 after which it changed hands several times. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps dating to c.1861-1895. The brewery was demolished by the 1910's and is no longer visible on the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition map of c.1922.

TR 04 SW 473	Building	c. 480m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Baptist Church, Station Road, Ashford. The original building for the general Baptist congregation was in St Johns Lane, as shown on the 1862 -75 map. A new chapel was built in 1881, fronting on Station Road but on the same site as the original building, and is shown on the 1897 -1900, 1907-23 and current O/S maps. It is still in use.
TR 04 SW 483	Monument	c. 145m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of former East Hill Flour Mill, East Hill, Ashford. East Hill Flour Mill was a water/steam powered mill built by Henry Sturgess Pledge in 1890 on the site of earlier corn mills. The mills are shown on the 1862-75, 1897-1900 and 1907-23 maps, The building has now been demolished and a car park built on the site.
TQ 93 NE 66	Monument	c. 380m W	Roman	Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford.
TR 04 SW 391	Monument	c. 490m SW	Modern	Memorial Gardens, Ashford. The features of the memorial garden and public open space include a sunken amphitheatre, pier, moorings, wide lawns, flowering fruit trees and fountains. The gardens also include two stainless steel gateways, designed by Anthony Robinson, depicting flying swans.

Figure 10: Gazetteer of KHER Records

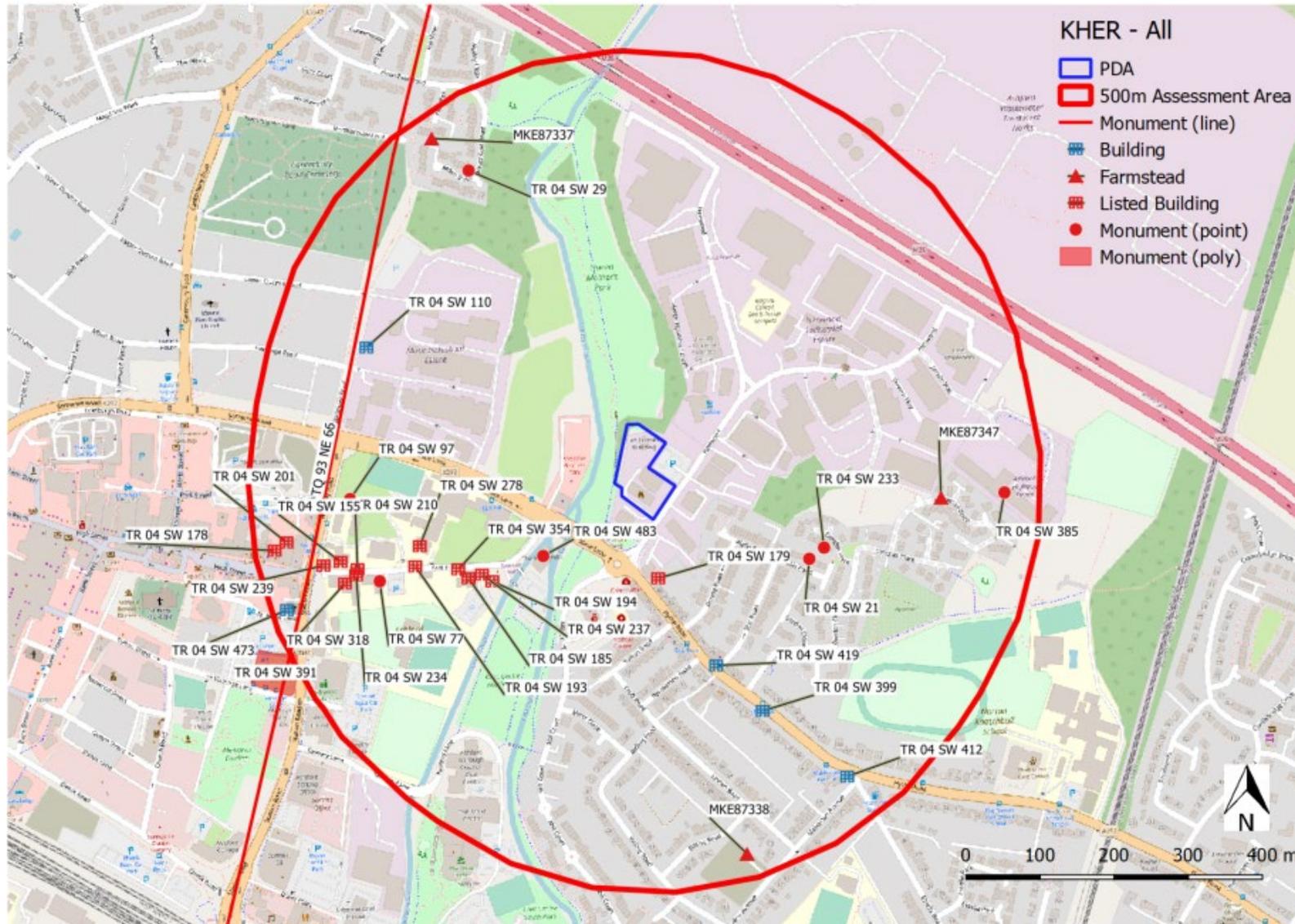


Figure 11: KHER Monument Record

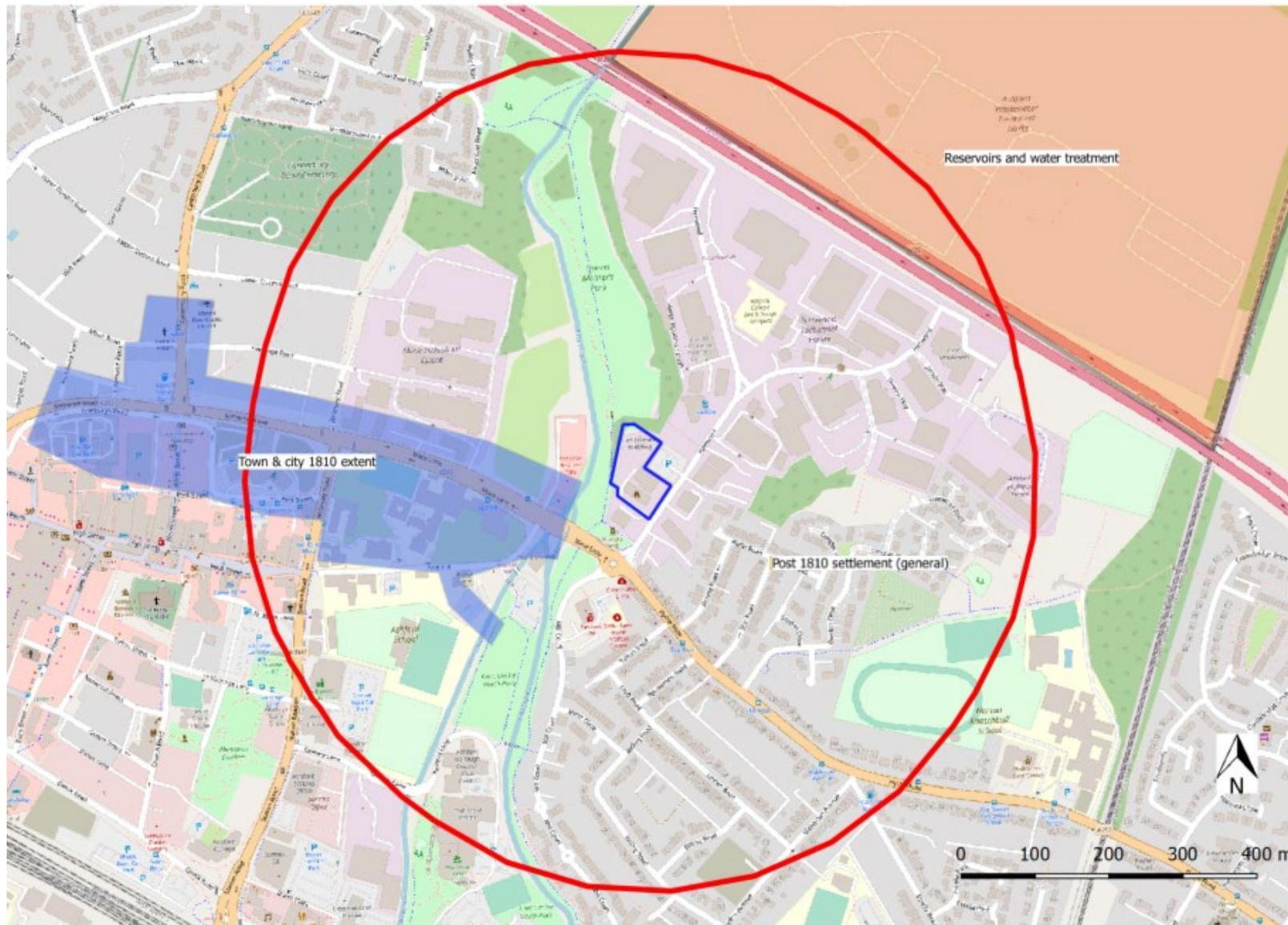


Figure 12: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

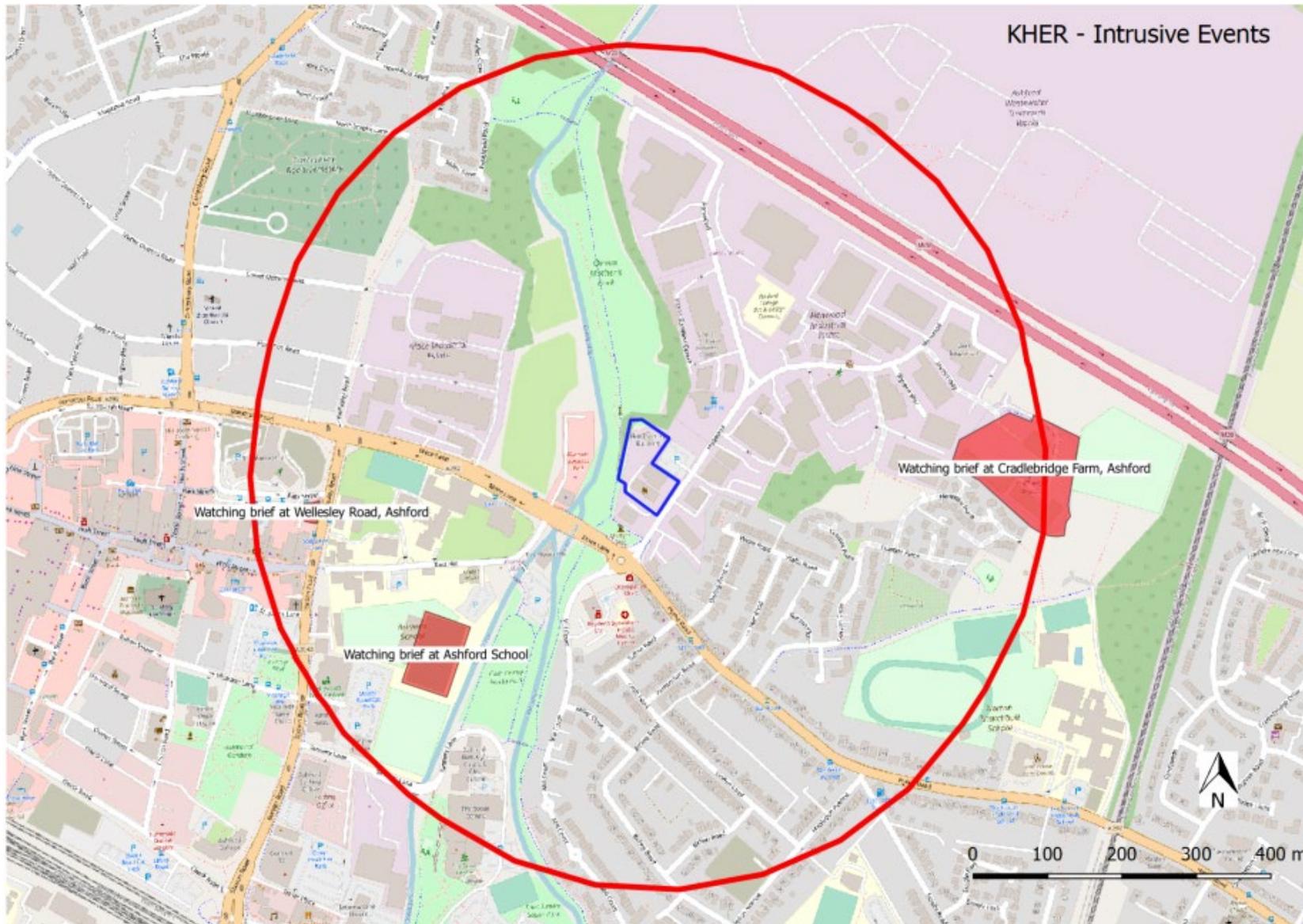


Figure 13: KHER Intrusive Events

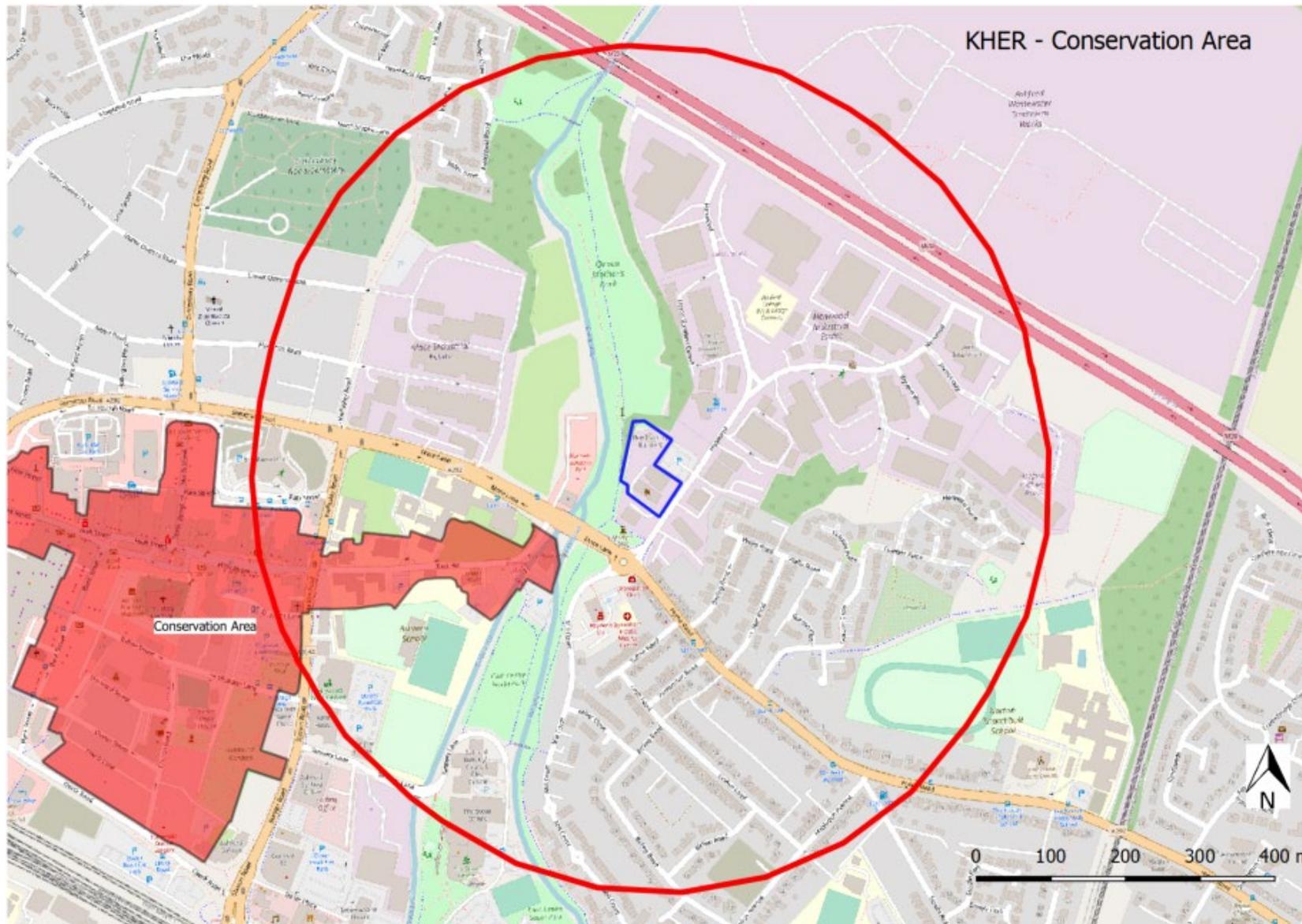


Figure 14: KHER – Conservation Area

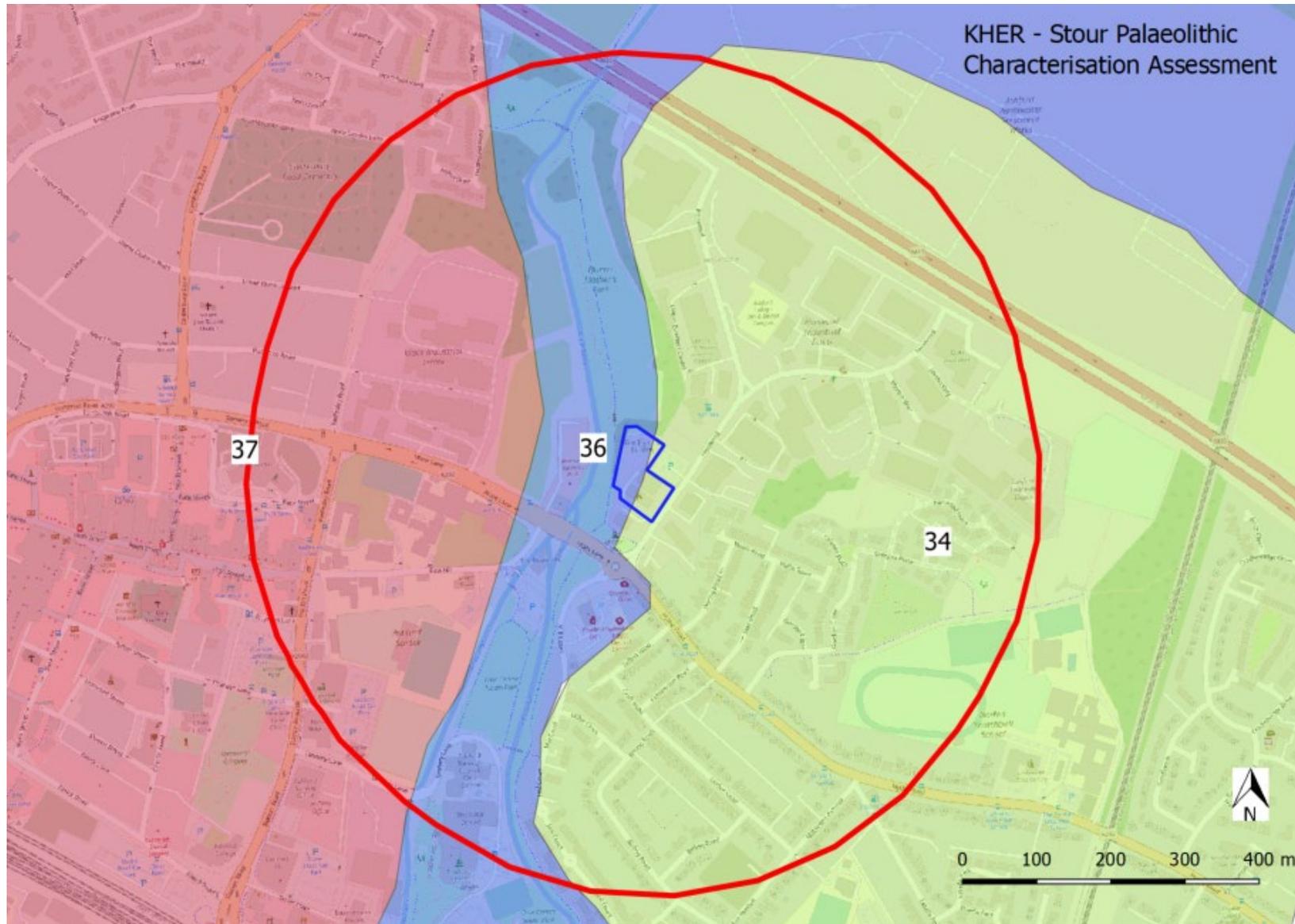


Figure 15: KHER – Stour Palaeolithic Survey



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph 1929, PDA partly shown



Plate 2: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 3: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: Entrance to the PDA (facing SSW)



Plate 8: South western boundary of the PDA (facing W)



Plate 9: View across the rear yard (facing SE)



Plate 10: Training tower (facing NNW)



Plate 11: View towards the north western corner of the PDA (facing SSW)



Plate 12: View at the rear of the training tower (facing S)



Plate 13: View across the rear yard of the PDA (facing E)



Plate 14: View of the training tower from Henwood (facing NW)

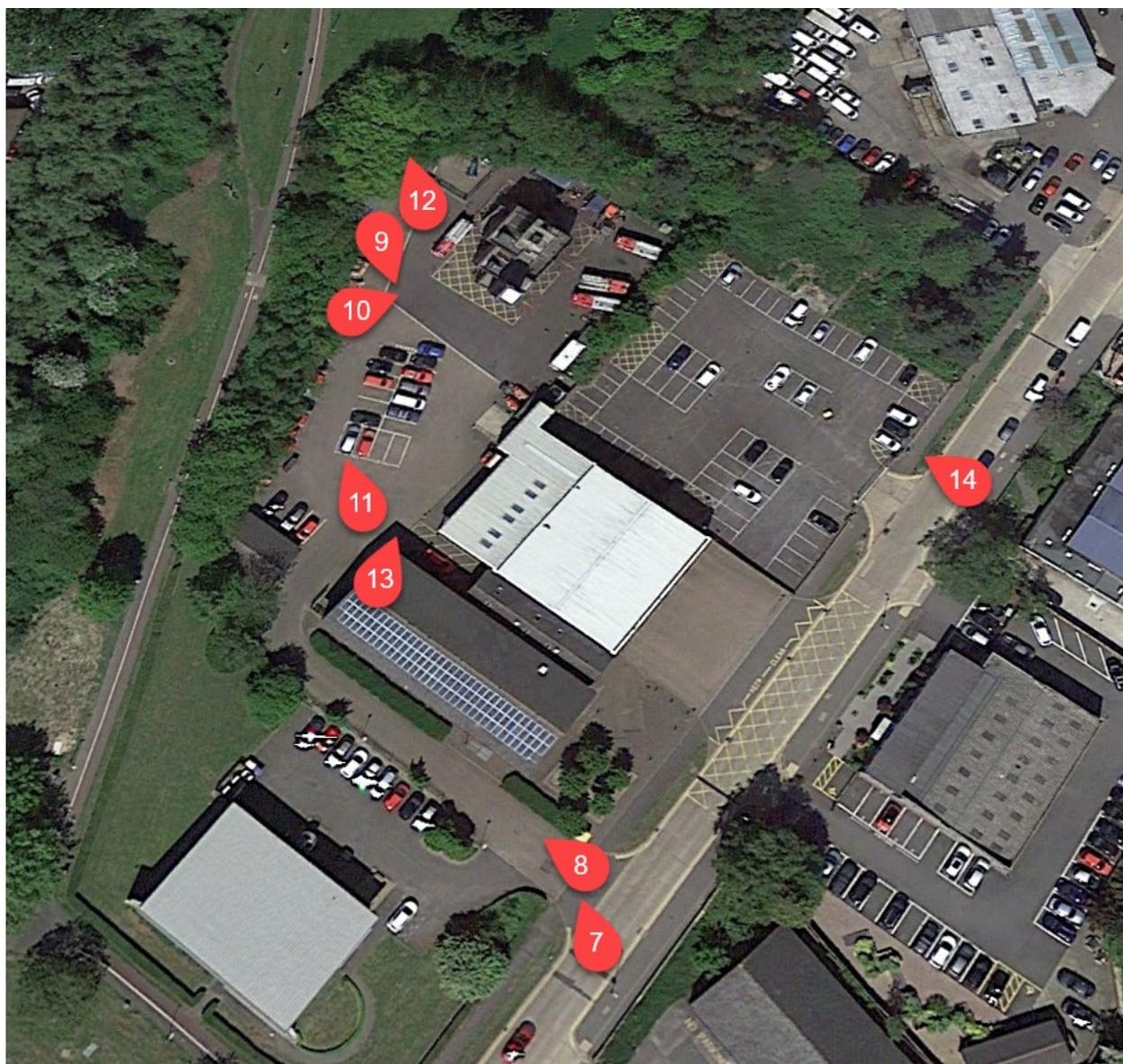


Plate 15: Plate Locations