



**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Adjoining Unit 1, Linden Business Centre and Former Petrol Filling Station, Ashford Road, High Halden, Ashford, Kent TN26 3LJ**

September 2022

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land Adjoining Unit 1, Linden Business Centre and Former Petrol Filling Station, Ashford Road, High Halden, Ashford, Kent TN26 3LJ

National Grid Reference TQ 91659 37969



Report for Stevenson Brothers C/O Hollaway

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**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed  
Development of Land Adjoining Unit 1, Linden Business Centre and  
Former Petrol Filling Station, Ashford Road, High Halden, Ashford, Kent  
TN26 3LJ**

**Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Stevenson Brothers C/O Hollaway to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land Adjoining Unit 1, Linden Business Centre and Former Petrol Filling Station, Ashford Road, High Halden, Ashford, Kent TN26 3LJ. 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: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

*The PDA is situated 1.2km to the north east of High Halden and circa 9km south west of Ashford. The PDA lies on the southern side of the A28 road between Tenterden and Ashford. The PDA has on the northern part of the PDA, roadside a modern garage that has converted into a tyre repair shop along with another retail business and to the south west of the garage a large workshop in a modern building associated with the Stevenson Brothers. A number of other modern outbuildings remain in a dilapidated state to the rear of the garage. The remaining area of the PDA is subdivided into irregular shaped fields of pasture. Within the PDA are two small ponds. The area of the PDA is circa just under 7 hectares and is on broadly level ground of 46m aOD.*

*The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low potential for all periods. It is unclear if this low potential is representative of absence*

*of past activity or due to the lack of archaeological investigation across the Low Weald area. Research suggests that the majority of the PDA was away from core settlement areas and was woodland until the 20th century where this was cleared for arable/pasture use as part of Linden Farm with the creation of two small ponds and drainage ditches. Modern buildings were added to the northern part of the site.*

*Overall, historically there has been a low impact at the PDA for most of the area covered by trees and high impact in the area of the outbuildings. The proposed development for a museum and shop along with new residential new buildings will potentially cause a high impact to any possible archaeological resource. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Stevenson Brothers C/O Hollaway (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land Adjoining Unit 1, Linden Business Centre and Former Petrol Filling Station, Ashford Road, High Halden, Ashford, Kent TN26 3LJ located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 91659 37969 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 The PDA is situated 1.2km to the north east of High Halden and circa 9km south west of Ashford. The PDA lies on the southern side of the A28 road between Tenterden and Ashford. The PDA has on the northern part of the PDA, roadside a modern garage that has converted into a tyre repair shop along with another retail business and to the south west of the garage a large workshop in a modern building associated with the Stevenson Brothers. A number of other modern outbuildings remain in a dilapidated state to the rear of the garage. The remaining area of the PDA is subdivided into irregular shaped fields of pasture. Within the PDA are two small ponds. The area of the PDA is circa just under 7 hectares and is on broadly level ground of 46m aOD (Fig. 1).

#### *Geology*

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the Application Site consists of Weald Clay Formation Mudstone. There are no superficial deposits in the area of the PDA.

#### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information.

#### *The Proposed Development*

1.2.4 Redevelopment of existing workshop and former garage buildings to create a mixed use scheme comprising of a new purpose designed sustainable workshop for the Stevenson Brothers (incorporating museum and public café/farmshop) to be delivered by the erection of 22 no. detached exemplar homes alongside associated landscaping, biodiversity gains, improvements to the existing footpath network together with access and associated parking/delivery areas (Fig.2)

### **1.3 Scope of Document**

1.3.1 This desk-based 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.

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

### **2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): 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.'*

2.2.2 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*

2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.’

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 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. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’*

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

*‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They 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.'*

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary 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 (for heritage policy).*** *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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *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'.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'.*

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'.

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

*'Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'.*

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'*.

2.2.16 Paragraph 204 states that *'Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred'*.

2.2.17 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *'look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'*.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 208, *'should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies'*.

2.2.19 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.*

2.2.20 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.

2.2.21 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

## **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 Application Site 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 Application Site. 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 Stevenson Brothers C/O Hollaway 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 historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations 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 ClfA. 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 (KHER) 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 1km 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 1-5).

#### *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 and Heritage Assets.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

4.2.9 The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5 of this document.

## 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 (1km radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or NMP cropmarks within 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
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 Within the study area there are 11 listed buildings, the majority of which are all towards the outer reaches of the 1km assessment area away from the PDA with the exception of Tanden, considered in the listing to be a 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed cottages (1070967) on the northern side of the A28 opposite the PDA although dendrochronology suggests construction in part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Marten Farmhouse, 18<sup>th</sup> century, Grade II listed (1186044) circa 145m east of the PDA located along a minor road. Full details are provided in the appendix table of HER data. Due to the strong landscape vegetation boundaries there is little by way of visibility into the PDA.

### 5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 The HER event date can be seen in the table in the appendix and also in figure 19. There is very little by way of events within the study area. The main events are associated with the route of the Biddenden to Stubbs Cross water Pipeline in 2008 and as a result a desk-based assessment of the route was undertaken (EKE9626) along with a Historic Hedgerow Survey (EKE9627). On the outer reaches of the assessment geophysical analysis along the pipeline was undertaken but this did not involve the area of the PDA. The route of the pipeline based on the HER record (Fig.19) passes through the PDA. However, assessing the underlying report saw that the proposed route actually ran to the south of the PDA and the HER database is currently being updated to reflect the correct route (pers.comm. R Broadley 26<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2022).

*Desk Based Assessment Biddenden to Stubbs Cross Pipeline (EKE9626).*

- 5.3.2 Circa 135m north, north west of the PDA there was an evaluation at a site known as Cherry Orchard on the Eureka Science Business Park in 1995. The evaluation included 20 trenches over an area of circa 4 hectares. No archaeological finds or features were found. The evaluation report commented that there had been disturbance to a depth between 0.5m and 0.75m probably as a result of agricultural activity likely associated with the grubbing out of trees.

*Historic Hedgerows and Field Boundaries Survey along the route of the Biddenden to Stubbs Cross Pipeline (EKE9627)*

The survey was to highlight any important hedgerows along the route of the pipeline ahead of clearance. The criteria used for establishing important hedgerows was based on The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. There are none highlighted at the PDA.

## **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 In the prehistoric period the region was covered by dense forest and being an area of heavy clay tended to be avoided. Hasted records High Halden as being 'situated obscurely, in an unpleasant part within the county..... the soil being stiff clay.' There is very little archaeological evidence across the Wealden area for periods up to the Iron Age. A heavily wooded landscape, interspersed with small-scale clearance.
- 5.4.2 Given nearby 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 wider area across the Borough in Ashford. A Roman settlement was found

south of Ashford at Westhawk Farm, that includes shrines, temples and a Roman road. There is a Roman road from south Ashford passing through the Low Weald heading towards St Michaels, to the south west of the PDA. The line of the road is circa 1km south of the PDA on a south, south west to north east axis. The Low Weald was exploited for Roman iron production although this was comparatively little compared to the areas of the High Weald. The heavy clay would not have been beneficial; for extensive agriculture with little evidence for settlement in the Roman period.

5.4.3 The area began to be settled in the Anglo-Saxon period, and the area around High Halden has a high concentration of villages that include the name 'den'. High Halden lies within the Low Weald. It was called High Halden to distinguish it from the manor of Halden in Rolvenden. The landscape is dominated by small fields with hedgerows that are an indication of the impact of Kent gravelkind laws.

5.4.4 In Old English it was called '*Heaðuwealding denn*' meaning Heaðuweald's pasture'. Den is an Anglo-Saxon name for woodland clearing. High Halden was not listed in the Domesday Book suggesting along with nearby villages, it was an inconsequential settlement at the time. The closest record was that of Tiffenden to the south of the present-day village which at the time of the Domesday has just 2 villagers and 0.5 men's plough teams. Hasted describes the village it as being 'so little frequented as hardly to be known beyond its own neighbourhood'.

5.4.5 The church dates back to the 10-14<sup>th</sup> century. During the Medieval period the village began to be settled as rural agricultural village. The road between Ashford and Tenterden (A28) was turnpiked in the 18<sup>th</sup> century but was considered by Hasted as barely passable after any rain. By 1801 the population of the parish was 519, increasing to 931 by 1961.

5.4.6 Farming was of considerable importance in Kent, and this is seen with the high number of Post Medieval farms some of which still existing in operation today. In 1831, two thirds of the population were agricultural labourers.

5.4.7 The London Gazette of 1850 refers to individuals before the judge of County Court Maidstone as insolvent debtors. George Small, the Younger, formerly of Hales Place in High Halden, managing a farm for George Small the Elder, and holding land in the same parish, farmer afterwards of Gascoyne Wood.

- 5.4.8 Stevenson Brothers originally set up their first workshop in 1982 in Kingsnorth on the outskirts of Ashford. By 1983, they were successful and had outgrown their original premises and brought the current site in Bethersden with the business going global. The workshop in Bethersden soon doubled in size with neighbouring gardens being used as a car park. More recently as the business continued growing, an additional site near High Halden on Linden Farm was acquired.

#### *Landscape Character Areas*

- 5.4.9 The KHER historic landscape classification shows the main part of the Application Site as part of the 'other pre-1810 woodland, with the western part as 'small rectilinear with wavy boundaries and ponds' and the extreme northern section alongside the road as 'scattered settlement with paddocks (post 1800 extent). The Kent Historic Landscape Classification shows that the PDA lies in the area classed as HLCA 15 The Marling Weald described as a well-defined area on Weald Clays composed predominately of fields with ponds.

### **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. The PDA can be located on the map eastwards of the village centre. It lies in an area the is predominately covered by woodland south of the main road. The area of the PDA is sparsely populated with the road referred to as Halden Hill and other areas of woodland around being remnants of the Low Wealden Forest. The road to Ashford turns northwards just north of the PDA (Fig. 3).

#### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797*

- 5.5.2 This map shows greater detail including field boundaries. There does not appear to be any buildings located at the PDA. Two thirds of the PDA remains as woodland. On the northern side of the road there is a property in the place of the current property of Tanden. It appears more woodland in the general area has been cleared (Fig. 4).

#### *High Halden Tithe Map, 1837*

- 5.5.3 The PDA appears is in areas designated as 1046 and 1088. Plot 1046 is owned and occupied by the Waterman family. It is a field called 'seven acres' and is classed as

arable. John Waterman lives at Lon Farm opposite the church in High Halden itself. The majority of the plot falls in an area designated 1088 which is owned and occupied by John Mace and is woodland called 'Gascoign Wood'. Separating the two areas appears to be a trackway (Fig.5).

*Historic OS map 1871*

5.5.4 This is the first OS map. There is little change at the PDA. There is a minor change in the speeling of the wood to 'Gascoyne Wood' North of the wooded area outside of the PDA but south of the road, the woodland has been cleared and Gascoyne Cottage has been built. South of the PDA there are a couple of ponds. Towards the south western corner of the PDA there is a triangulation station (Fig.6).

*Historic OS map 1897*

5.5.5 There appear to be little change at the PDA with the exception of a footpath across the field at the western end (Fig.7).

*Historic OS map 1907*

5.5.6 There is little change (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1974-75*

5.5.7 There have been significant changes. The woodland has been cleared and is now a field. Along the southern side of the road, the land has been divided into residential plots. Within the PDA there are now buildings associated with Linden Farm. At the far northern end of the PDA there is a garage facing the road with an access road to the farm on the eastern side of the garage. The north eastern and north western adjacent plots are residential housing. The PDA is still divided into two fields (Fig.9).

*Historic OS map 1993*

5.5.8 There is no change (Fig. 10)

Aerial Photographs

*1946*

5.5.9 The PDA is part woodland and part field. The garage in the north eastern corner facing the main road has been built as have residential plots on the land east of the garage outside of the PDA. Within the north eastern area of woodland within the PDA, it

appears that there is some clearance occurring. There are also residential plots adjacent to the PDA to the north west. The surrounding area is agricultural (Plate 1).

*1960*

5.5.10 The north west part of the woodland has been cleared and now contains a number of agricultural buildings. There is access for a road southward of the main road to the east of the garage building. The south eastern quadrant of the PDA that was woodland has been cleared and is now a field appearing to be pasture. The field at the western end of the PDA is clearly arable (Plate 3).

*1990*

5.5.11 The wood has been cleared in its entirety and is all pasture. The farm buildings seen in the earlier aerial photograph have been demolished with the exception of one that lies alongside the access road. New farm buildings have been built. To the rear of the garage there are more large commercial buildings surrounded by hardstanding. The PDA boundaries are hedgerows. Within the PDA can clearly be seen two ponds. Within the PDA, the internal field boundaries bears landscape scars of drainage ditches (Plate 4).

*2003*

5.5.12 The western end of the PDA has reverted back to arable use. The eastern two thirds of the PDA is pasture/scrub and can be seen to have been subdivided. There remains a number of agricultural buildings and a couple of ponds. Some of the internal field boundaries are now trees/hedgerows (Plate 5).

*2021*

5.5.13 There is little change. There are only a few agricultural buildings remaining and the area reverting to pasture again with clear subdivisions (Plate 6).

*LIDAR*

5.5.14 The LIDAR map is a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) model where surface objects are removed. The LIDAR shows disturbance with linear features representing the recent subdivision of the land by drainage ditches. There are only slight depressions seen in the area of the two ponds. The south western quadrant shows a deeper ditch. The central area where there were many farm buildings shows disturbance (Fig. 22)

## **5.6 Walkover Survey**

- 5.6.1 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. No archaeological finds or features were observed on the walkover of the 21st of September 2022 (Plates 6-27).
- 5.6.2 Access to the PDA was obtained either side of the garage facing the main road. The PDA being on broadly level ground. Most of the PDA is long grass limited the possibility of identifying any on the ground features. On the western side of the garage is a large concrete hardstanding area with a large modern barn in the south western corner along with a couple of shipping containers. To the rear of the garage building are a couple of other smaller modern outbuildings. To the west of the hardstanding area is a small field of long grass of which a public footpath crosses. Surrounded by mature hedgerow. Adjacent to the north western corner is the residential property of The Oaks.
- 5.6.3 Along the eastern side of the garage there is a track leading southward to allow across to the other fields of the PDA. Adjacent to the north eastern part of the PDA is the residential property. The westernmost field is also long grass with mature trees along the western boundary. Between this field and the central field are drainage ditches of which there is a small pond. The southern and eastern boundaries are also mature hedgerows and include large trees that are likely to have been left in place from the original wood. In the southern field there is a second pond. The southernmost area of the PDA shows paler patches in the aerial photographs, and these are piles of wood shavings. The eastern most field again is long grass. The field boundary of this field to that of the adjacent field to the north and also to the west is delimited by post and wire fencing. The PDA boundaries and many of the internal field boundaries include drainage ditches. The southern group of outbuildings by the track are all in poor condition of modern breeze block construction, some with asbestos roofing.

## **5.7 Summary of Potential**

- 5.7.1 This section pulls together by period the historical documentation, mapping, aerial imagery and KHER data, and the known historic landscape to provide an overview by period

### *Palaeolithic*

5.7.2 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. The Palaeolithic potential associated with Area 38 of the Stour Palaeolithic survey is very low. Therefore, the potential for finding finds from this period is considered to be **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

5.7.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period. It is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the PDA is **low**.

### *Neolithic*

5.7.4 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 within the study area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Bronze Age*

5.7.5 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 has no records from this period within the assessment area or generally in the immediate wider area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Iron Age*

5.7.6 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. The Weald generally has Iron industry in this period and hillforts are known in the region surrounding Tunbridge Wells, but no evidence has been found in and around High Halden. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Romano-British*

- 5.7.7 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 no records from this period. Evidence of iron working and settlement in this area is sparse. Nearby Ashford to the east had an extensive Roman settlement and a Roman Road passes through the Low Weald circa from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford (TQ 93 NE 66) passing circa 2.5km south of the PDA. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.7.8 The Kent HER has no records from this period. However, we know from documentary evidence that the Low Weald started to be settled in the Anglo-Saxon period. However, little is known archaeologically regarding this period. It appears that the PDA was outside of the core settlement area in this period and the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Medieval*

- 5.7.9 The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. The first settlement in this area appears to be that of Tanden (TR 93 NW 65) on the northern side of the road to the PDA. On the outer reaches of the study area to the south west is Old Place Farmhouse. Both are Grade II listed. The Post Medieval mapping shows the PDA outside of the core settlement areas as mainly woodland with perhaps the western part as agricultural land. It is possible that in the Medieval period it was all woodland. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

### *Post Medieval*

- 5.7.10 Reflecting the growth of the settlement in this region in the Post Medieval period the majority of records are for this period numbering 27. Nine records are for listed buildings located to the north east. 17 of the records are for scattered Farmsteads reflecting the rural nature of the area around the PDA in the Post Medieval period and some of which still have accompanying Grade II listed farmhouses. Gascoyne Wood of which the PDA is part gradually reduced in size over this period based on the historical mapping. It is possible that the wood was being utilised in this period especially since there is a brickfield circa 200m to the east of the PDA (TQ 93 NW 101). The areas on

the west and northern side were cleared first and occasional settlement began to occur along the road side. Therefore, the potential for finding remains from this period is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.7.11 There are four KHER records from this period, mainly towards the outer reaches of the study area and none of which have any impact on the PDA. The woodland within the PDA remained until it was completely cleared around the late 1960s, early 1970s. By 1974 mapping confirms the presence of farm outbuildings buildings located on part of the PDA, although these only occupy a comparatively small area of the whole site. The western portion was arable before it was all pasture by the 1990s. After the woodland clearance, drainage ditches were created on some internal boundaries. The buildings within the PDA are all modern and of no significance. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the Application Site is considered **low**.

#### *Overview*

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

5.7.13 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 PDA may contain archaeological sites, and these can be summarised as:

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

## 6 IMPACT ASSESMENT

### 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.

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the Application Site has been mainly woodland with arable use at the western end of the PDA and the woodland being cleared by the 1970s before becoming pasture and drainage ditches created. There is the possibility of disturbance from the cleared woodland for circa 0.5m below ground level leading to an overall historical impact of low/medium. Foundations associated with some of the modern buildings would have had a high impact in those areas. Overall, any archaeological remains should they exist, are considered to have a high rate of survival across the majority of the area.

#### *Proposed Impact*

6.1.3 The proposed development for the demolition of the existing modern buildings located within the PDA. Facing the road will be a new workshop, museum and café area with car parking in front in the area of the existing garage and hardstanding. Access road to

the east to 22 residential units in the remaining area including strengthening landscape boundaries and retaining the public footpath. Both of the existing ponds will be retained. The development will result in a high impact on any potential archaeological remains due to the requirement for foundations and services.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 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.

7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low archaeological potential for all periods. However, this lack of known archaeology is potentially as a result of the lack of opportunity in the area for archaeological investigation. There is considered to have been low/medium historical impact in the majority of the area of the proposed development. The proposed development for new residential new buildings will potentially cause a high impact to any possible archaeological resource. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

### **8.1 Summary**

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low potential for all periods. It is unclear if this low potential is representative of absence of past activity or due to the lack of archaeological investigation across the Low Weald area. Research suggests that the majority of the PDA was away from core settlement areas and was woodland until the 20<sup>th</sup> century where this was cleared for arable/pasture use as part of Linden Farm with the creation of two small ponds and drainage ditches. Modern buildings were added to the northern part of the site.
- 8.1.3 Overall, historically there has been a low impact at the PDA for most of the area covered by trees and high impact in the area of the outbuildings. The proposed development for a museum and shop along with new residential buildings will potentially cause a high impact to any possible archaeological resource. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

### **9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

9.2.1 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.

### **9.3 Copyright**

9.3.1 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 Stevenson Brothers C/O Hollaway (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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Land Adjoining Unit 1, Linden Business Centre and Former Petrol Filling Station, Ashford Road, High Halden,  
Ashford, Kent TN26 3LJ  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

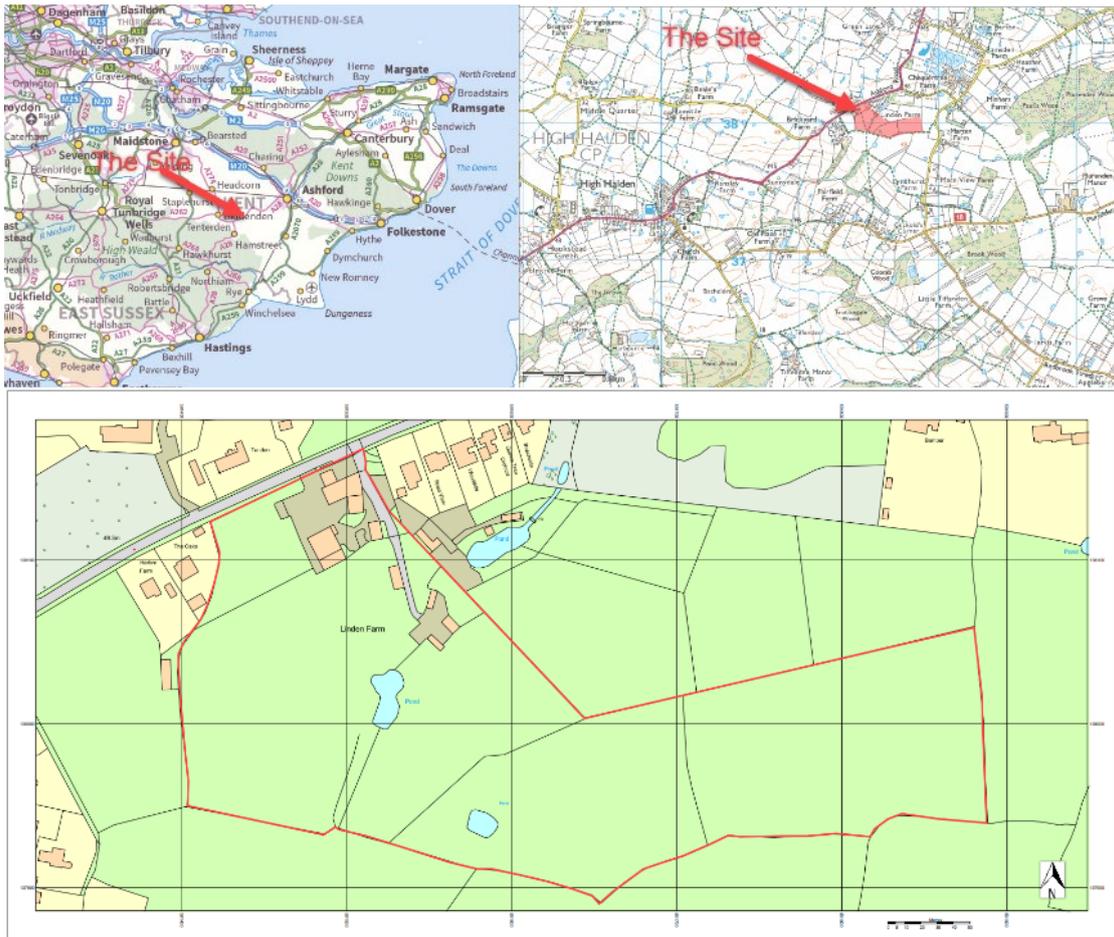


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:1,250



*Figure 2: Proposed Development*

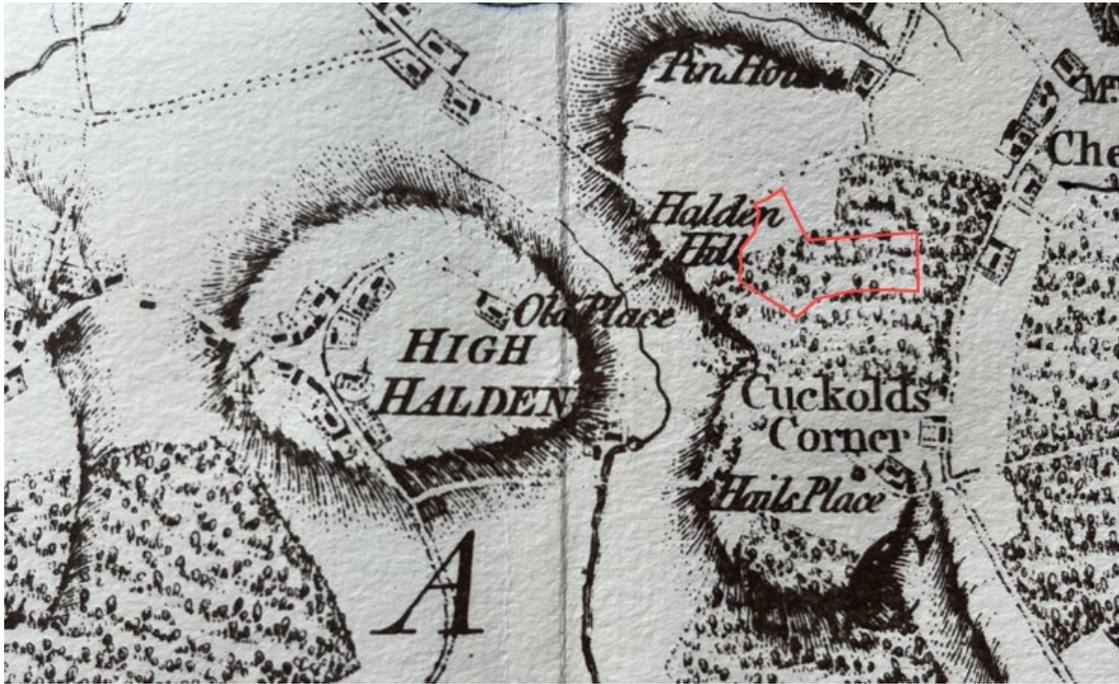
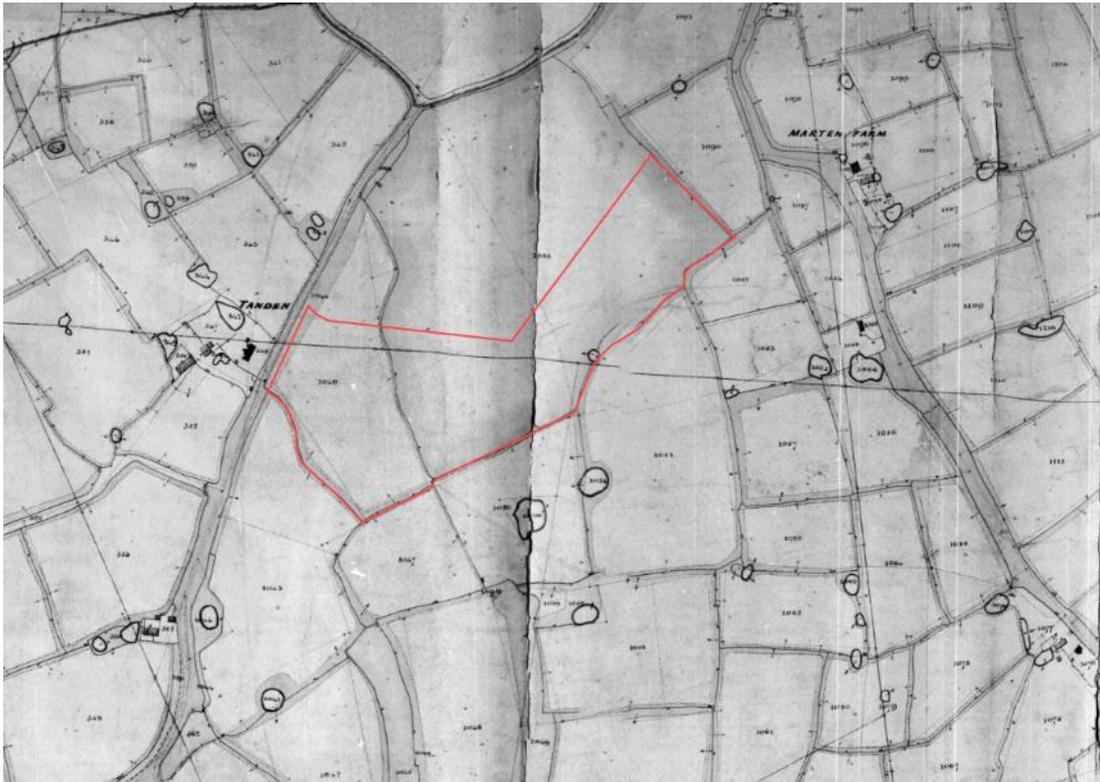


Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: OS Surveyors Drawing 1797



*Figure 5: High Halden tithe Map 1839*

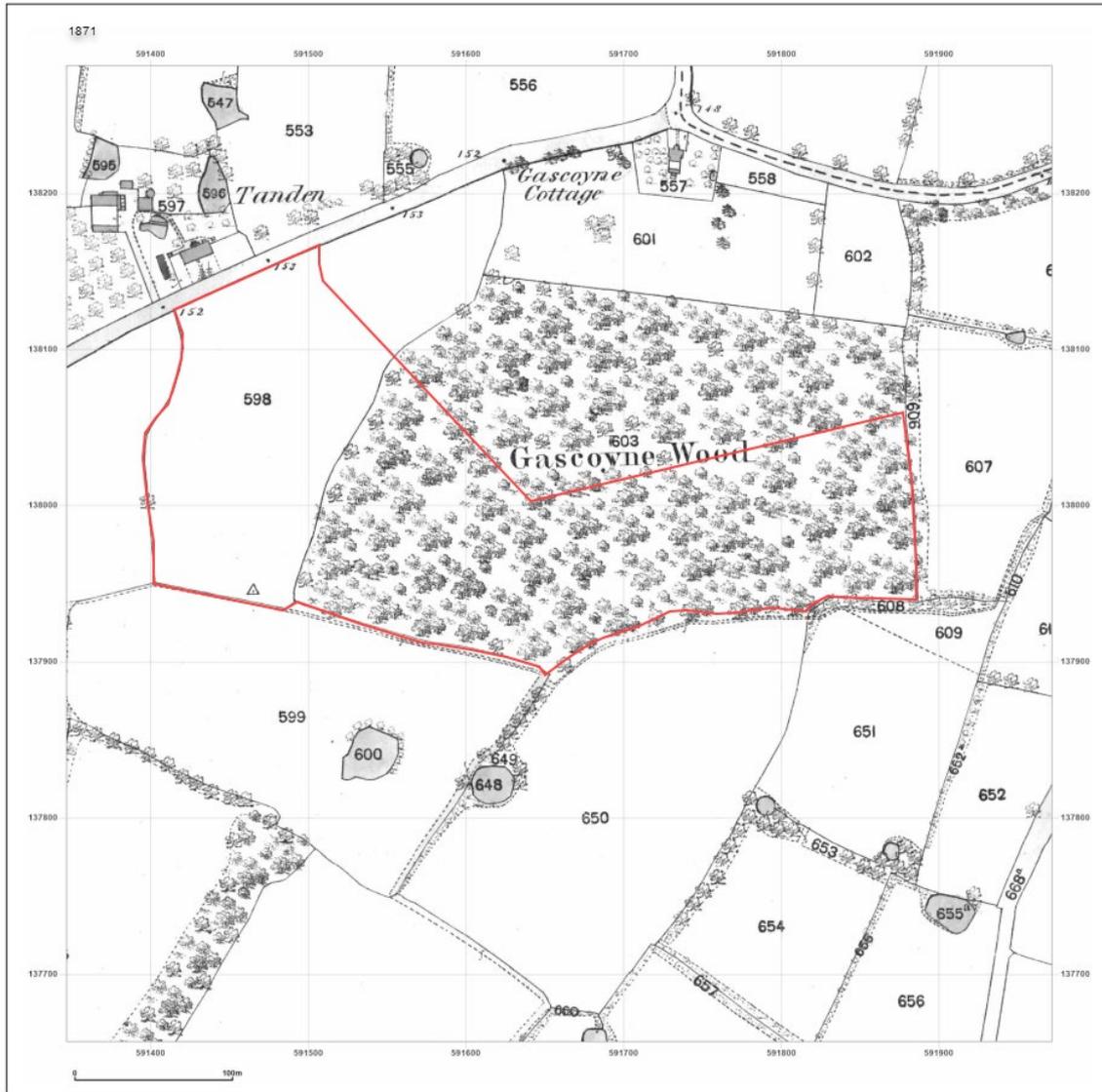


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1871, scale 1:2,500

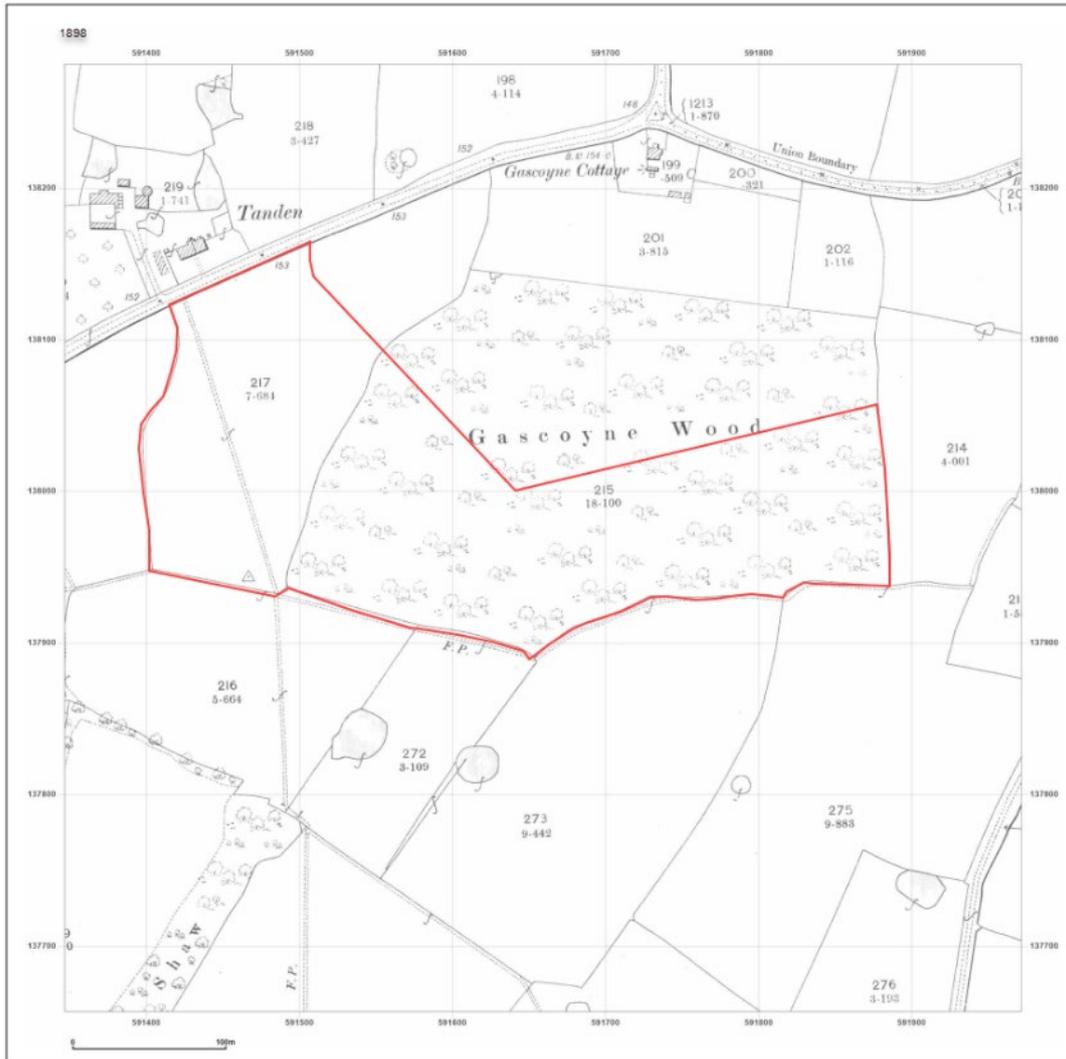


Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1898, scale 1:2,500

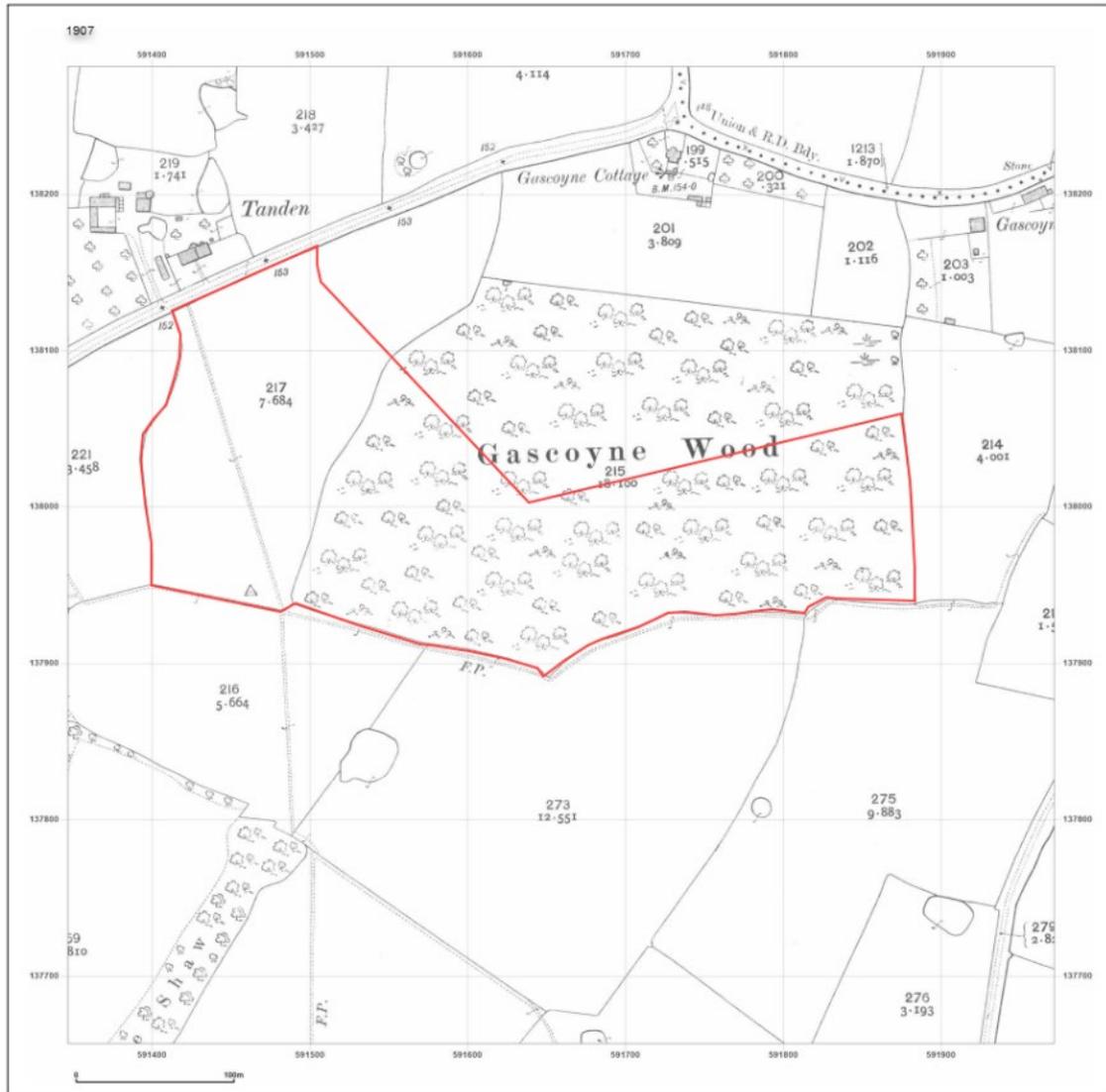


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1907, scale 1: 2,500

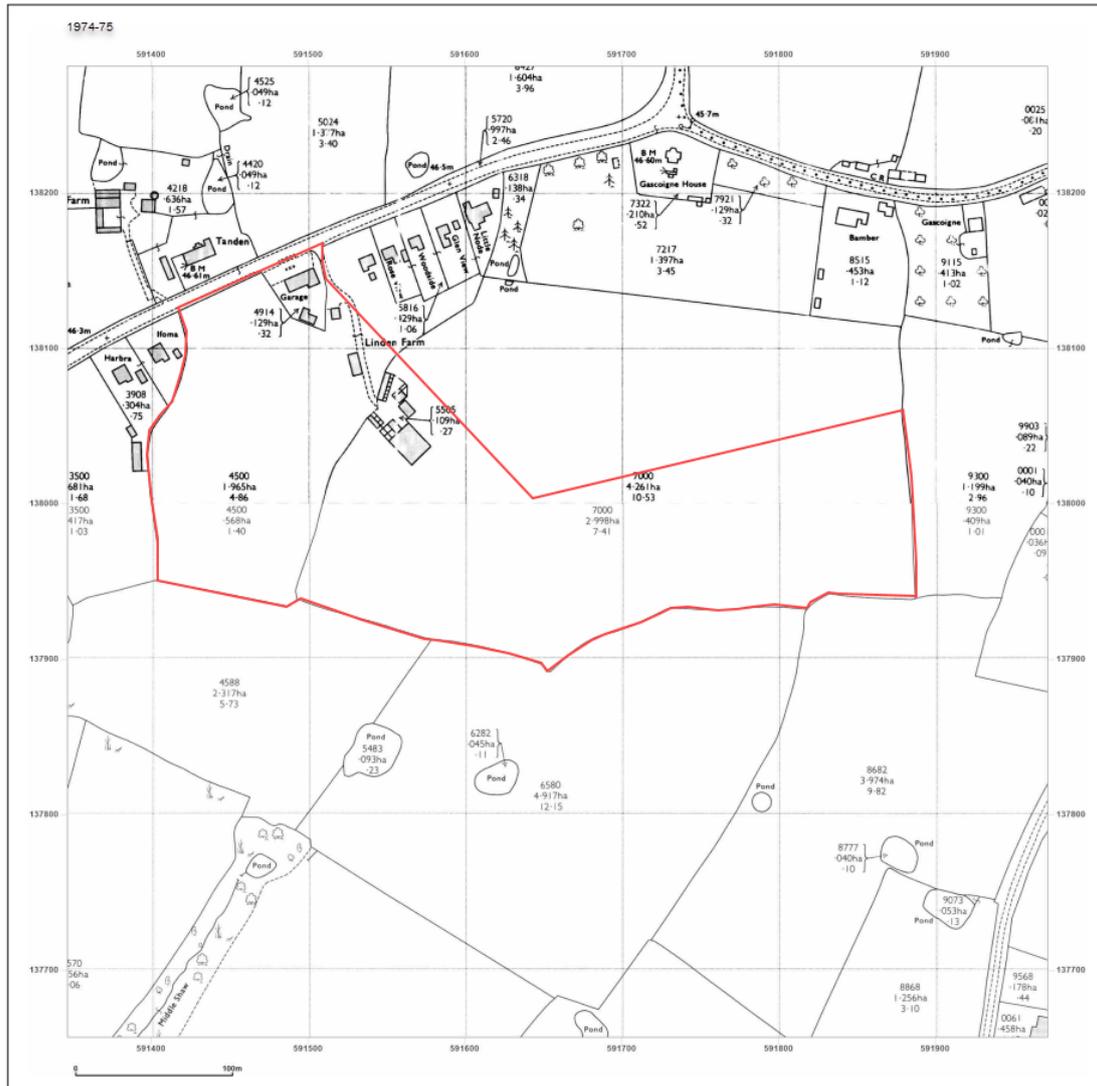


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1974-75, scale 1: 2,500

**10.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data. ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY**

TQ 93 NW 27	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 1000m NNE	Potten Farmhouse (II - 1070804). C18. Two storeys red brick. Tiled roof.
TQ 93 NW 33	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 710m NNE	Royal Standard Public House (II - 1070805). Early C19. Two storeys red brick with grey headers. Hipped tiled roof. Four Gothick - headed casements.
TQ 93 NW 32	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 980m WSW	Sunnydale (II - 1186046). C18. Two parallel ranges. Two storeys faced with weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof.
TQ 93 NW 28	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 770m NE	Chequertree Farmhouse (II - 1299768). C18 exterior to an older building. Two storeys. Ground floor red brick and grey headers alternately, above tile-hung. Tiled roof, half-hipped at one end.
TQ 93 NW 38	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 1000m SW	Old Place Farmhouse (II - 1362888). Probable late Mediaeval timber-framed building refronted in C18. Ground floor red brick, first floor weatherboarded. Hipped tiled roof. Two hipped dormers.
TQ 93 NW 65	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 20m NW	Tanden (II - 1070967). Two cottages. C19. Two storeys. Ground floor red brick and grey headers, above tile hung except the easternmost window bay which is weatherboarded. Tiled roof.
TQ 93 NW 72	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 630m NE	Oasthouse To North East of Ramsden Farmhouse (II - 1299681). C19 cylindrical brick oast with modillion cornice. Conical tiled roof. Cowl and fantail missing. Attached to an C18 brick and weatherboarded barn with half-hipped tiled roof.
TQ 93 NW 61	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 625m NE	Weatherboarded Barn to North East of Ramsden Farmhouse (II - 1362963). C18. One storey weatherboarded. Tiled roof.
TQ 93 NW 73	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 145m E	Marten Farmhouse (II - 1186044). C18. Two storeys red brick. Side elevation partly tile hung. Half-hipped tiled roof. Three casement windows with cambered architraves to ground floor. Gabled weather-porch.
TQ 93 NW 18	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 610m NE	Ramsden Farmhouse (II - 1299719). Two parallel ranges. Front range early C19, rear range probably older. Two storeys. Ground floor red brick with grey headers. First floor tile-hung. Tiled roof.

				Three sashes with glazing bars intact. Central doorcase with flat hood.
TQ 93 NW 13	Monument	Modern	c. 990m NNW	Auxiliary Unit Operational Base
TQ 93 NW 79	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 960m NNE	Foster Cottage, Ashford Road, Bethersden (II - 1392666). Cottage. C18, refenestrated and porch added in the early C20. The early C21 conservatory to the south-west is not of special interest. A substantially intact C18 two bay end chimneystack house with rear outshot whose plan form is still clearly readable;* It is built of a variety of vernacular building materials including hand made local bricks laid in a variety of bond patterns and timber framing, clad in weatherboarding or tile-hung; It retains many original internal features including an open fireplace, exposed spine beams and ceiling beams, plank doors and tiled floor; It has group value with Potten Farmhouse (Grade II) with which it was historically linked.
TQ 93 NW 81	Crash Site	Modern	c. 680m SE	Possible crash site of an RAF Hurricane. Crashed 08/08/40. A licence to excavate the wreck was being sought under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 in February 2010 for the co-ordinates TQ923374. A licence was issued in November 2010 but no excavation occurred.
TQ 93 NW 87	Monument	Modern	c. 930m WSW	Rubble-filled pits, a sub-rectangular pit, and WWII bomb craters. Geophysical survey undertaken by Abingdon Archaeological Geophysics in 2007 found several features of archaeological potential. Rubble-filled pits and a sub-rectangular pit measuring 12m x 7m, in addition to WWII bomb craters.
MKE82845	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 770m WSW	Sunnydale (Old Barn). Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Notes: Oast lost.
MKE82905	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 880m NNE	Winder Farm. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE82906	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 730m NNW	Outfarm on lane west of Royal Standard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE82907	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 620m N	Green Lane Bungalow. No apparent alteration.
MKE82908	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 550m N	Green Lane Farm. No apparent alteration.
MKE82909	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 440m NNE	Outfarm south east of Crownfield House. Farmstead completely demolished.

MKE82910	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 575m N	Field building north west of Crownfield House. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE82911	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 30m NW	Tanden. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Notes: Oast converted
MKE82912	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 165m ESE	Marten Farm. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE82913	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 580m SSE	Egardon. Farmstead survives but has been completely altered.
MKE82914	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 700m S	Hales Place. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Notes: Oast converted
MKE82934	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 525m NE	Chequertree Farm. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Notes: Oast
MKE82935	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 655m NE	Ramsden Farm. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Notes: Oast - listed.
MKE82936	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 665m NE	Little Barton Farm. No apparent alteration.
MKE88683	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 680m NNE	Kitsbridge Farm. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Notes: Oast. Kiln lost.
MKE88684	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 725m ENE	Heather Farm. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE88685	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 600m ENE	Minners Farm. Only the farmhouse remains.
TQ 93 NW 89	Landscape	Modern	c. 660m SW	Old Place Farm, High Halden. A modern informal garden of specialist interest only.
TQ 93 NW 101	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 200m E	Site of Brickworks, Ashford Road, High Halden. Shown on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd (Disused) Edition O/S maps. The area is now Brickyard Farm.

<b>Events</b>				
<b>ID</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
EKE10911	Geophysical Survey	Proposed route of the Biddenden to Stubbs Cross water pipeline	2007	Possible WWII bomb craters and potentially significant linear features found.
EKE11448	Dendrochronology	Tanden Farmhouse	2007	
EKE9626	Desk-based assessment	Proposed route of the Biddenden to Stubbs cross water pipeline	2007	
EKE9627	Hedgerow and Field survey	Proposed route of the Biddenden to Stubbs cross water pipeline	2008	
EKE9843	Watching Brief	Hadlow to High Halden Natural Gas Pipeline	2001	
EKE8484	Geophysical Survey	Hadlow to High Halden Natural Gas Pipeline	2001	No clearly defined anomalies of archaeological interest were located.
EKE5745	Field Walking	Farningham to High Halden Pipeline	2000	Surface collection survey along line of pipeline. The work was hampered by bad weather but two areas of high concentrations of burnt flint and slag, at Copt Hall Farm Marden and Maplehurst Staplehurst, suggest the presence of iron working sites.

Figure 10: Gazetteer of HER Data

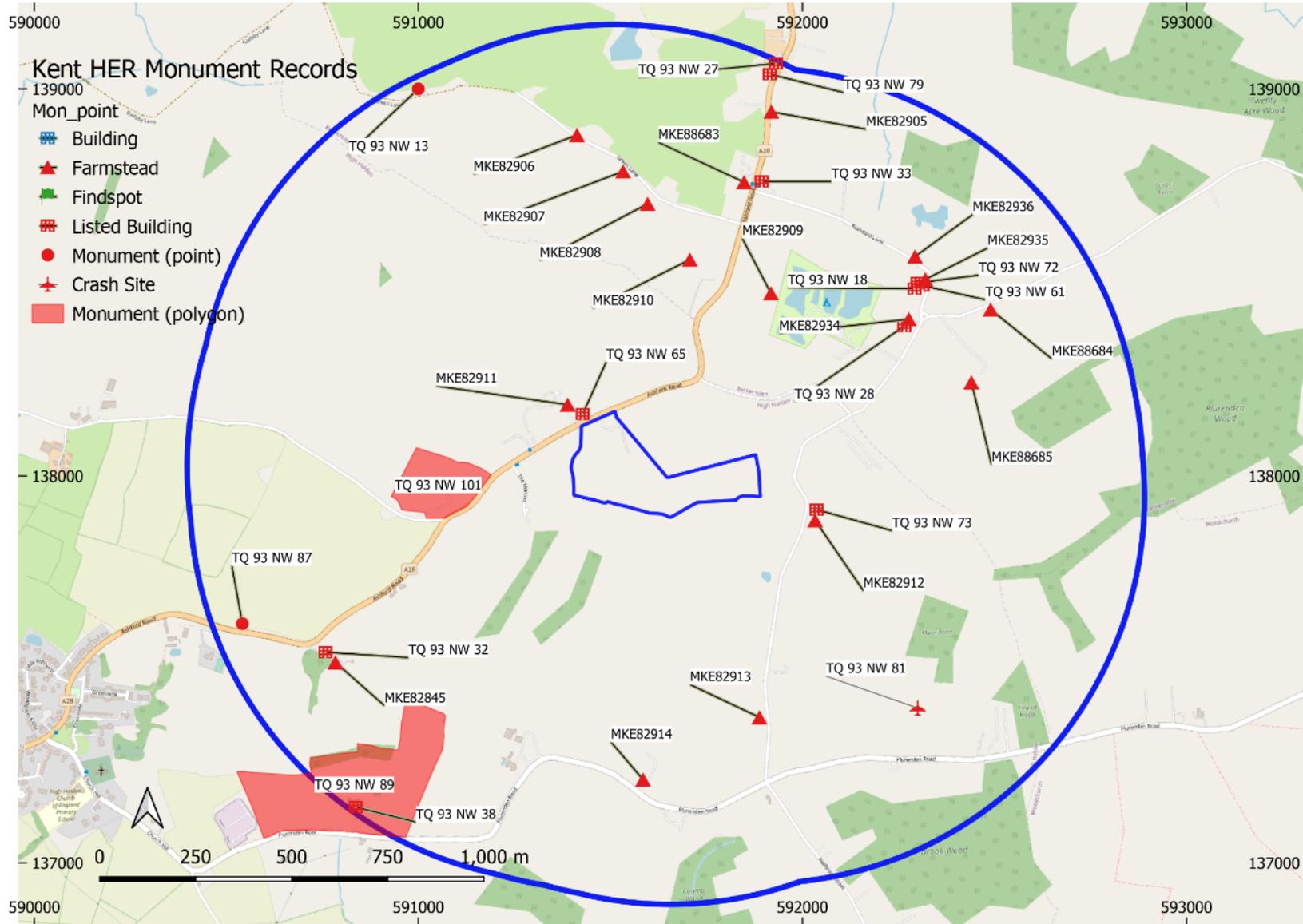


Figure 11: KHER Monument Record

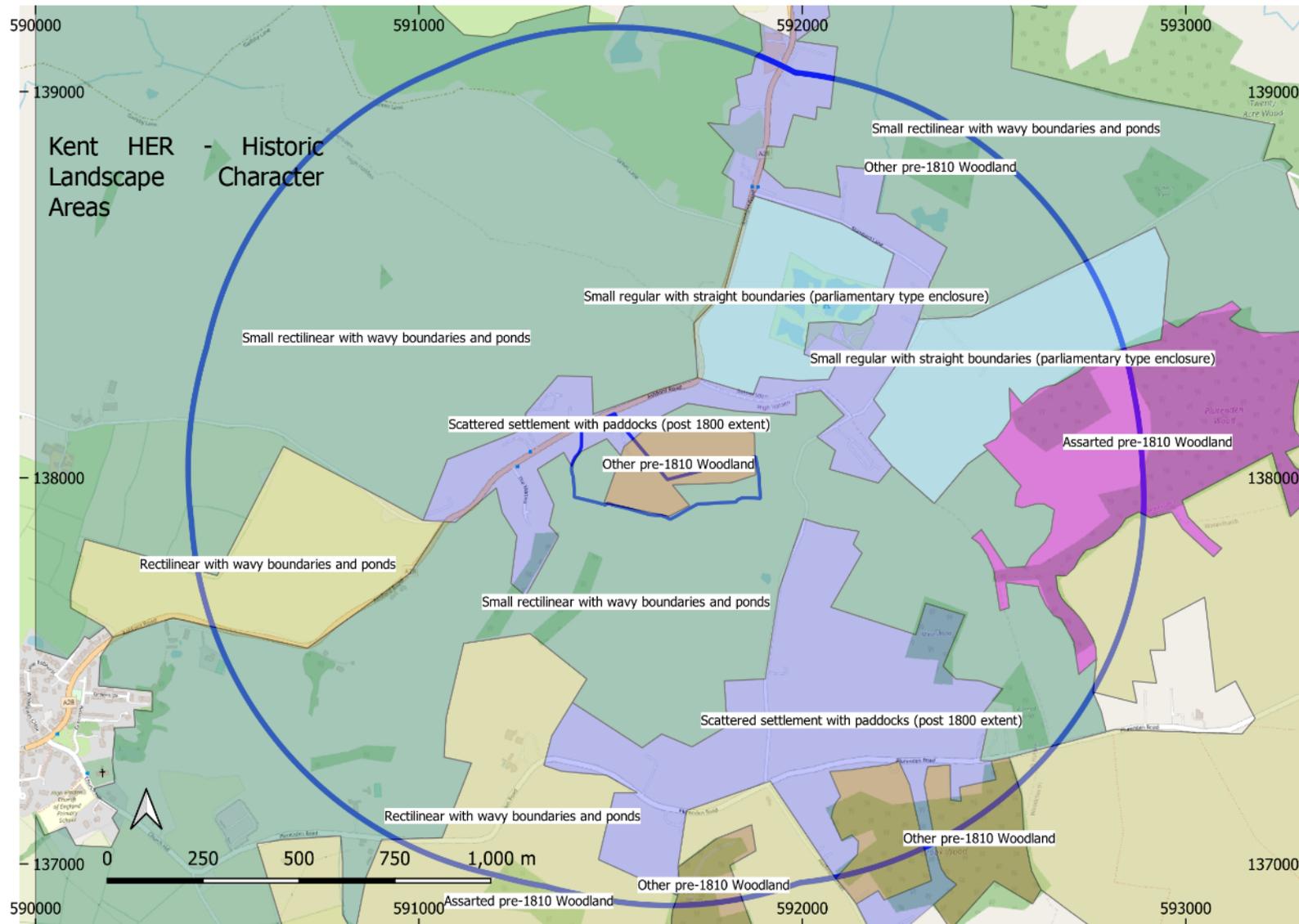


Figure 12: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

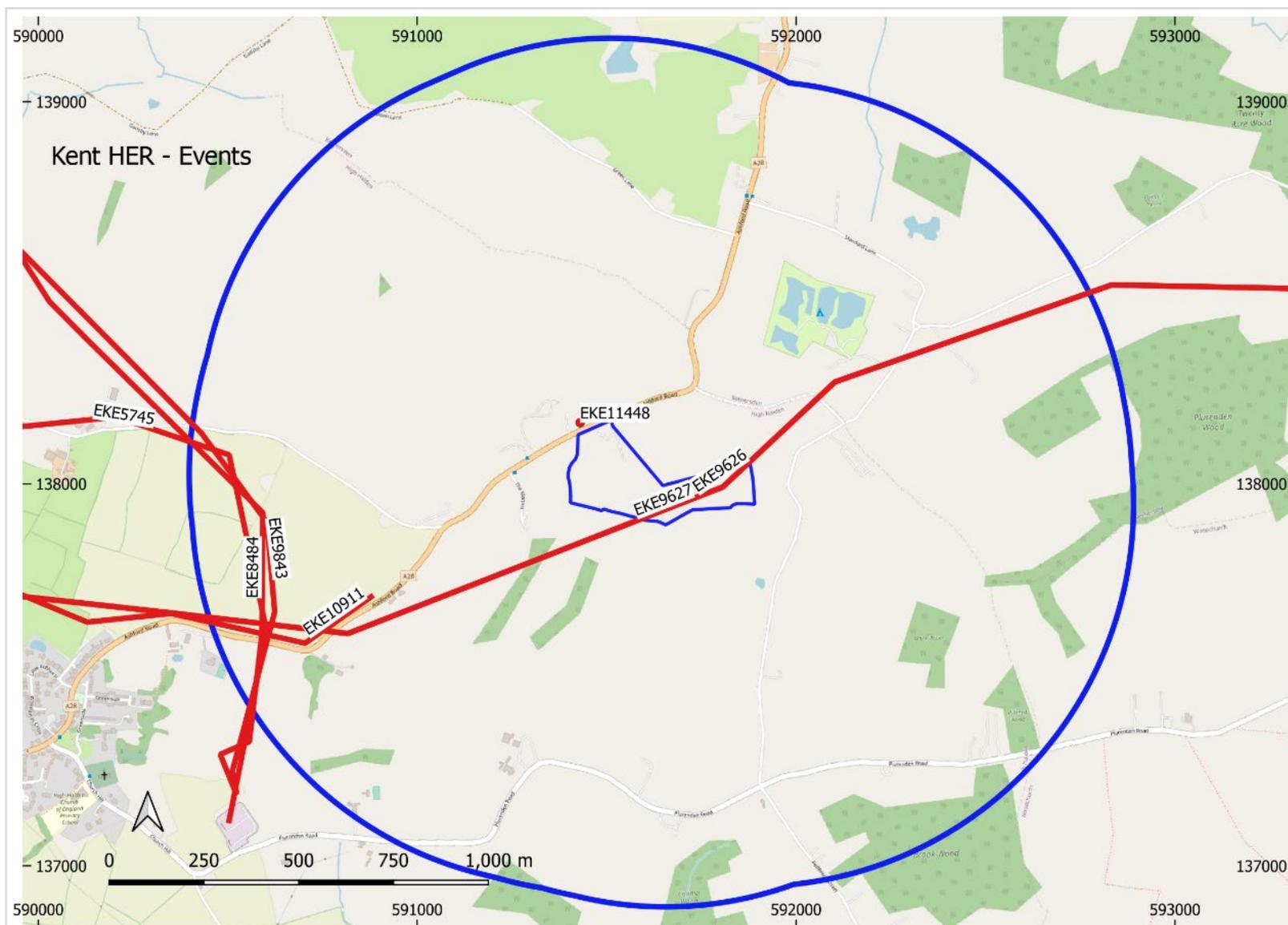


Figure 13: KHER Events

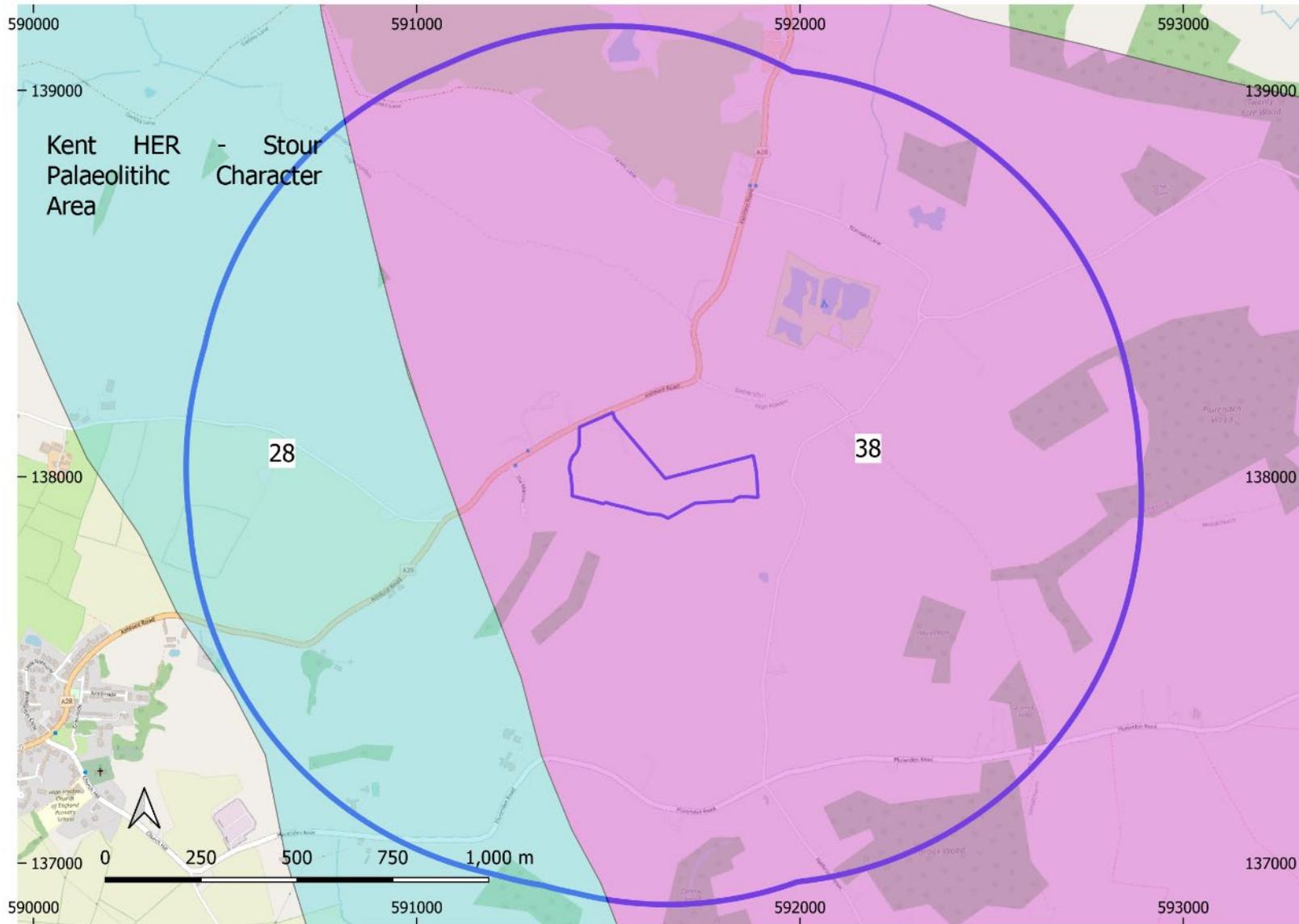


Figure 14: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas

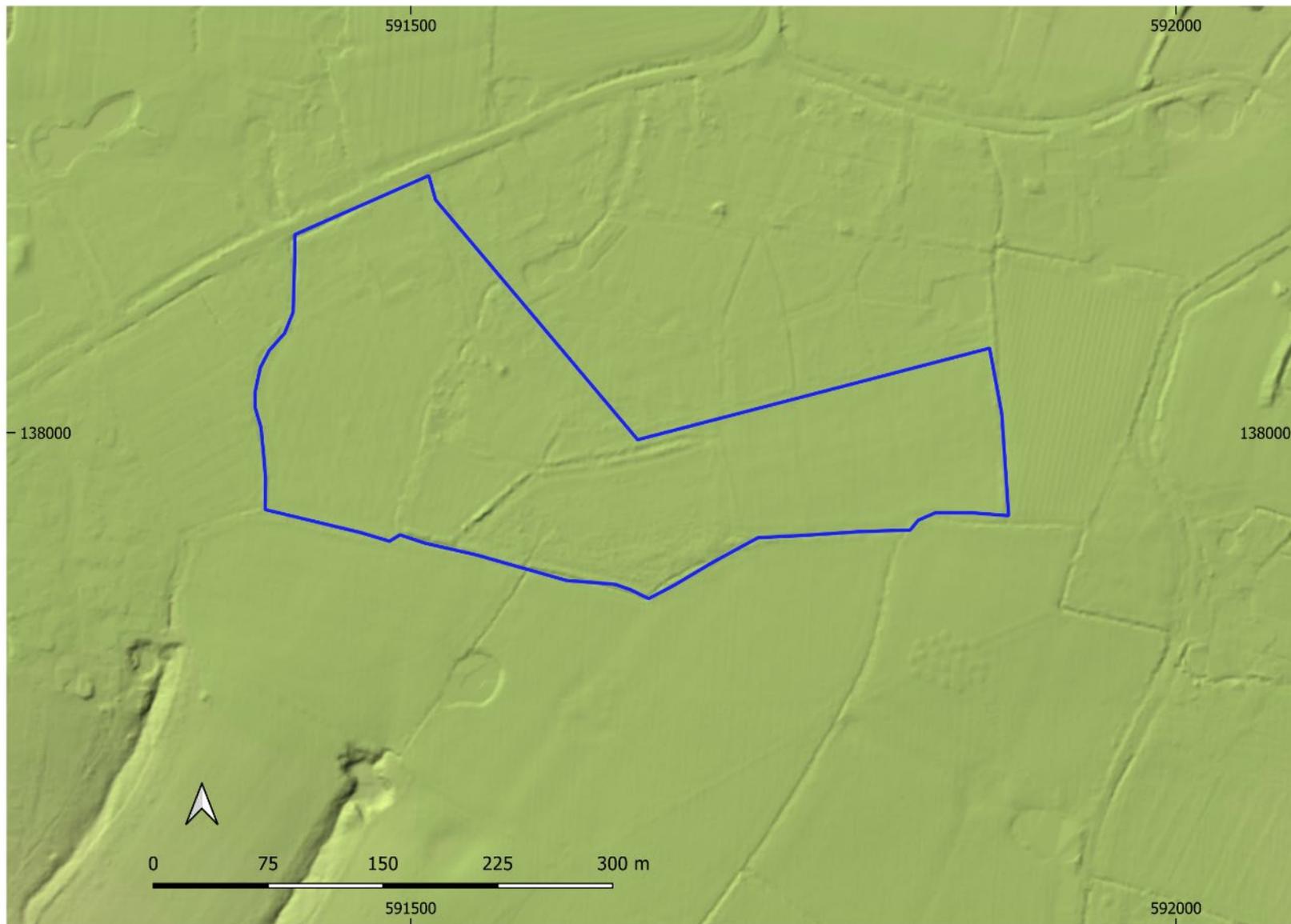


Figure 15: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)



Plate 1: 1946. (Google Earth).



*Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)*



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2021 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: View of the garage (facing SW)



*Plate 7: Roadside garage (facing SE)*



*Plate 8: North western roadside boundary of the PDA (facing SW)*



*Plate 9: View across the north western field (facing SSE)*



*Plate 10: View towards the buildings at the northern end of the PDA (facing ENE)*



*Plate 11:View of buildings at the northern end of the PDA (facing SE)*



*Plate 12: View across the western field of the PDA (facing SW)*



*Plate 13: View along access track of the PDA (facing SSE)*



*Plate 14: View of the eastern access to the PDA (facing NNW)*



*Plate 15: View of the one of the outbuildings (facing NNW)*



*Plate 16: View of the other outbuilding (facing SSW)*



*Plate 17: View along the access track of the PDA (facing SE)*



*Plate 18: View across the western field of the PDA (facing W)*



*Plate 19: View from the south western corner across the PDA (facing NE)*



*Plate 20: View of the central pond (facing E)*



*Plate 21: View across the central field of the PDA (facing NE)*



*Plate 22: View of the southernmost pond (facing ENE)*



*Plate 23: View across the PDA from the south (facing NNW)*



*Plate 24: View across the eastern part of the PDA (facing ENE)*



*Plate 25: View across the eastern part of the PDA (facing WSW)*



*Plate 26: View across the eastern part of the PDA (facing E)*



*Plate 27: View across the central part of the PDA (facing SW)*



Plate 28: Plate locations