

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
in advance of the Proposed Development at  
Sandwich Road, Ash, Canterbury, Kent CT3 2AH

NGR: 629600 158500



Report for Quinn Estates Ltd

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## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Sandwich Road, Ash, Canterbury, Kent CT3 2AH

NGR: 629600 158500

### 1 SUMMARY

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of the Proposed Development at Sandwich Road, Ash, Canterbury, Kent CT3 2AH as part of the planning application submitted by Quinn Estates Ltd.*

*This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources.*

*Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarised as:*

- *Prehistoric: Moderate*
- *Iron Age: Moderate*
- *Romano-British: High*
- *Anglo-Saxon: Moderate*
- *Medieval: High*
- *Post-medieval: High*
- *Modern: High*

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that:*

- *The site has **High** potential for any archaeological discoveries.*

*The PDA is located in the south east of England, in the east of the county of Kent, within the district of Dover and in the village and civil parish of Ash. The site (629600 158500) is located north-east of Ash and is a parcel of land of some 15 hectares with access gained from Hills Court Road, to the west. It is bounded to the south by*

*Sandwich Road, the ancient Roman Road and in recent years has become bounded to the north by the Ash Bypass A257. The area has been subject to gradual residential development to the south and west of the site but remains largely rural to the north and east (Fig.7).*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment to supplement a planning application for the Proposed Development at Sandwich Road, Ash, Canterbury, Kent CT3 2AH (Figure 7). The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. The PDA is centered on National Grid Reference: 629600 158500.

Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment.

There have been twenty archaeological investigations within a 500-metre radius of the site ranging from Geotechnical Survey, Boreholes, Aerial photography analysis and several Watching Briefs, Evaluations and Excavations. A large number of these were in advance of the Ash Bypass that bound the site to the north.

Aerial photography has identified cropmarks that have also been confirmed by a Geophysical survey (EKE10283) and have been attributed to a Roman settlement (EKE14473), particularly a Roman villa within c200m southeast of the PDA. A watching brief at Europa Nursery (EKE12352) c.200m south opened four evaluation trenches and uncovered an area of sealed prehistoric remains. A second watching brief (EKE8877) on land adjacent to 115 New Street in 2004, c400m south, produced four late Saxon/early Medieval pot-sherds and a small flint blade.

This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

## **2.1 Geology and Topography**

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is situated upon Bedrock geology of Thanet Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 56 to 59 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas. There are also areas of Lambeth Group – Sand present. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 56 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. There are also areas of Head, 1 – Clay and Silt superficial deposits, which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when subaerial slopes previously dominated the local environment.

The PDA sits at an average height of 60ft (18.2m) AOD.

## **2.2 Planning Background**

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

Policy 12 is the relevant policy for the historic environment:

### **2.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment**

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should

recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

2.2.2 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 (NPPF 2012).

The local planning authority will have a number of policies relevant to archaeology and these policies are likely to be discussed in other documents submitted with this planning application.

### **Regional Policies**

The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.



This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practise Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practise Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government. The Good Practise Advice notes emphasises the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process. Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also it’s setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

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.

### **2.3 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development will comprise of a planning application for residential development with associated access roads and landscaping.

### **2.4 Project Constraints**

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed development at Sandwich Road, Ash, Canterbury, CT3 2AH, to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits.

### **3.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)**

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

*“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”.* (CiFA 2014)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Desk-Based Assessment**

#### *4.1.1 Archaeological Databases*

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Ash, Canterbury.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site.

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.

#### *4.1.2 Historical Documents*

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc., were considered not relevant to this specific study.

### 4.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-14).

#### **Map Regression 1789 - 1993**

The Ordnance Surveyors' Drawings (OSDs), compiled between 1789 and c.1840, represent the first continuous topographic mapping of England and Wales and are the most detailed record of the landscape preceding full-scale industrialisation in the mid-19th century. These original manuscript maps, drawn primarily at scales of ca. 1:21,120 and 1:31,680, with the Kent series being the first maps produced. The 1797 map of Ash shows a road system which has survived to the present day. Hells Court Farm is shown just to the north-east of the PDA and the PDA site is the same configuration as today.

In the OS Map of 1873 the PDA (1104) is set within a dispersed rural landscape of open fields, bounded to the south by the ancient Roman Road (BM65.5) and to the west by the modern 'Hills Court Road' (BM50.2). The east boundary is a ditch or waterway (BM66.0) that joins the pond of Hells Court farmstead located on the north boundary. Hells Court is a cluster of buildings with an Oast and two large ponds and the PDA, which appears to be cultivating hops, seems to form part of the estate. The Vicarage to the southwest and Collar Makers Hole to the southeast, both presenting as smallholdings, are the only two neighbours. A small gravel pit is located east and adjacent to Collar Makers Hole (Fig.1).

In the OS Map of 1898 the hop cultivation on the PDA has reduced and the land has been divided into two parcels of 1017a (18.013a) and 1010 (5.409a). Hills Court (previously Hells Court) has a well and the Vicarage has a well and a pump. Collar Makers Hole is growing hops and three boundary stones and two small outbuildings can be seen on the land. A new dwelling 'The Gables' has sprung up opposite the vicarage at the southwest corner of the PDA and a milepost on the southeast corner

of the Roman Road informs us that Canterbury is 10 miles and Sandwich is 2 miles away (Fig.2).

In the OS Map of 1907 the PDA has been further divided and now forms three fields 1017a (13.888a) 1010a (4.125a) and 1010 (5.409a), the only field growing hops. Collar Makers Hole have extended their hop growing and the fields that separate them from the Vicarage have been parcelled up into small holdings of three pairs of cottages and a single dwelling that front the south side of the Roman Road opposite the PDA (Fig.3).

In the OS Map of 1938 the PDA has been divided once again into two fields 186 (19.822a) and 185 (3.560a), Hills Court and Collar Makers Hole remain unchanged. The land adjacent to the Vicarage has developed a third cluster of buildings and the southern cluster has been enlarged. The occupation of Roman Road has spread east and west to create a small street of dwellings and the gravel pit, with the addition of a small building close to the road, has been extended into a large cut across the field. A guidepost can be found on the west boundary of Hills Court and at the southwest corner of the PDA. Boundary stones are numerous across the area (Fig.4).

In the National Grid Map of 1955 the PDA has undergone changes in its field layout. One large field 6555 (19.33a) takes up most of the west portion of the site and the east is a 'Nursery' 7842(1.09a) with adjoining fields of 7949 (1.20a) and 8559(1.89). The Nursery buildings are located in the southeast corner and form three rectangular buildings of differing sizes and two glasshouses. A historic boundary has formed into an earth works on the internal north bank of the southeast corner and is marked as 'Issues'. Hills Court is designated as 'ruins'; a cart track is in use in the west field, several drains have been installed, particularly one that runs to both sides of Hill Court Road on the west boundary of the PDA and a small footbridge is seen over the waterway/open ditches to the east boundary. The gravel cut has become an earth works and the occupation on the Roman Road has continued to grow east. The Vicarage land has been divided so that the east half is also a 'Nursery' and houses have sprung up on New Street to the south. The Roman Road is now Sandwich Road

and the milestone informs us that Canterbury is 10 miles, Sandwich 2 miles, London 66 miles and Deal 8 miles (Fig.5).

By the National Grid Map of 1970 the PDA has become one field 6856 (9.159ha) and the south boundary is BM20.67m. The nursery has gone and in its place a small square of land has been sectioned off and a pump house installed. Hills Court has been largely demolished and Sandwich Road has been widened incorporating the area marked 'Issues' at the southeast corner of the PDA. The gravel earthworks have disappeared, Collar Makers Hole has been renamed 'Saunders House' and a small cottage adjacent has taken the name Collar Makers Hole. One of the smallholdings has become an 'Agricultural Merchants' and the Vicarage is a 'Biological Research Centre' (Fig.6).

By the National Grid Map of 1982 the PDA remains unchanged. Sanders House has two large glasshouses, the Nursery has cultivated an Orchard and another 'Nursery has sprung up along the south of Sandwich Road (Fig.7).

#### *4.1.4 Aerial Photographs*

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken. In 1940 the PDA is located in a rural setting and is divided into several fields with the nursery visible in the southeast corner. Low-density residential housing interspersed with cultivated fields flank the south boundary of the Sandwich Road.

By 1960 the PDA remains divided into fields but the nursery area is a distinct square of land in the southeast corner.

During the thirty years leading to 1990 the PDA has developed into a single field and the nursery has been replaced with a Pump house. This has coincided with the widening of the Sandwich Road and the development of Ash village to the west corner.

By 2003 a new road is running east-west through the PDA dividing it in two and a strip of land to the southeast has been sectioned off.

Leading up to 2013 there are no further changes to the PDA but there has been significant infill between Sandwich Road and New Street.

The PDA has been consistently cultivated and while there has been development to the south the north remains rural in character (Plates 1-3).

#### 4.1.5 Geotechnical Information

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

#### 4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and websites are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

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		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**

The Archaeological record within the area around Ash is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human periods in Britain (the Neolithic) through to the post-medieval period. The PDA is situated to the north of the ancient Roman Road that went from Canterbury to the coastal port of Sandwich. The geographic and topographic location is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic.

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, followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on the previous page in **Table 1**.

## **5.2 History of the site**

The village of Ash takes its name from the Old English *æsc* meaning 'Ash' and is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. In other ancient records it is referred to as, Aisse or Esch and is commonly known as Ash-near-Sandwich to distinguish it from Ash-near-Wrotham.

Richborough Roman Fort (Rutupiae), only 3 miles from Ash, is one of the most symbolically important Roman sites in Britain, witnessing both the beginning and the end of Roman rule. The four invading legions assembled here after landing in Britain in AD43 and the ancient Roman Road began from the West Gate leading past the PDA to Canterbury and on to London making it the main port of entry and supply depot during the first two centuries. In the second half of the third century it became one of five forts under the authority of the Count of the Saxon shore and a Saxon cemetery is located only one third of a mile to the west of the PDA at Gilton (TR28165818).

Ash was once part of the Royal Manor of Wingham, which was established during the Roman period and continued into the Saxon period to be in the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Ash became a separate parish in 1282.

The Grade I listed parish church (0.6 mi / 1km from the PDA) is dedicated to St Nicholas and was built around 1190 on the site of an earlier Saxon building. It is built from flint and Roman brick, thought to originate from Richborough castle; One Lancet window and the Piscina survive from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The church was altered in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and a tower with green copper spire was added in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and was used as a navigation aid. The tower now houses a ring of ten bells of which six are by Thomas Mears I in 1790, two by Mears & Stainbank in 1927 and two by John Taylor & Co in 1978. The church holds the best collection of medieval monumental effigies in Kent including a Knight lying cross-legged, thought to be Sir John de Goshall dated 1306. The 15<sup>th</sup> century Brasses include one dedicated to Jane Kerriel (c. 1455), which reveals a unique horseshoe headdress. The mural monuments on the south wall of the Molland chancel depict Sit Thomas Septvans and his wife and seven daughters, five of which are holding skulls, indicating that they died in childhood.

'Hells Court' under whose ownership the PDA formed part, was named after the owners Betram de Helles, lieutenant of Dover Castle, Henry Helles, Knight of the Shire and Gilbert de Helles, Sheriff, during the reign of Henry III.

There are several medieval buildings in the village, including 'Molland House', dating to 1272, which is 1 mile (1.6km) west of the PDA and eleven of the twelve original manor houses. A lazar- house for those afflicted with leprosy was documented in the village in 1473 and the Chequer Inn, 0.5 mile (08.km) west of the PDA, began life as a timber-framed hall house, dating from about 1500.

**5.3** 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 centered on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 14 in **Table 1**.

A preliminary review of the cultural heritage data shows that the site has archaeological potential.



#### **5.4 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas**

Two events, no monuments, no listed buildings, no buildings, no farmsteads, no historic parks & gardens or conservation areas are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). Eighteen events, thirteen monuments, thirteen listed buildings, one building, twelve find-spots, seven farmsteads, one crash site and one conservation area are within the vicinity of the PDA. One listed building shares intervisibility with the PDA. Collar Makers Hole (TR25NE198) is a Grade II Listed two storey building built c.1733 with a cats slide outshot to the rear, located c.50m to the south.

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment.

#### **5.5 WALKOVER SURVEY**

A walkover survey by the writer of this report was accomplished on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> April 2016. Weather conditions were dry and overcast. The reason for the survey was to:

1. Identify any historic landscape features not shown on maps
2. Conduct a rapid survey for archaeological features
3. Make a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
4. Constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

The walkover survey was 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.

The PDA consists of an entrance situated on Hills Court Road itself the west boundary of the site. To the north the site is bounded by the A257 Ash Bypass and to

the south and east by the Sandwich Road.

At the time of the survey the field was planted with winter wheat with a hedgerow on the north and east boundary with an overgrown grass verge on the south and west boundaries. A single oak tree was located in the south-west corner of the field. The field slopes from north to south with an OD height of 15.00m at the north side sloping up to 18.00mOD on the south side. A rapid field survey failed to see any obvious archaeological finds or features.

## **6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age**

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, especially along the Medway and Stour Valleys. The Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area has not been found.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area. A watching brief uncovered a flint blade flake dating from Mesolithic to middle Bronze-age (TR25NE235) c.500m south of the PDA.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is represented within the assessment area. A watching brief uncovered 17 struck flints dating from 4000BC to 701BC (TR25NE49) c.300m to the south.

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is represented in the assessment area. A prehistoric pit with sherds of flint-tempered pottery, a flint core and charred cereal grains dating to the late Bronze age/early Iron age (TR25NE251) c.100m to the west.

There are records that reflect prehistoric activity within the search area. The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **moderate**.

## 6.2 Iron Age

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 tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was Canterbury). The Kent HER records a gold coin (MKE65811/65824) found c.200m northeast, a middle iron age pit (TR25NE50) with pottery sherds, slag, two triangle loom weights and a spindle whorl c.300m south, three find-spots of an amphora containing burnt bone (TR25NE8) and a gold coins (MKE65824) c.500m south. The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age period within the confines of the development site is also considered **moderate**.

## 6.3 Romano-British

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 predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia and the regional capital.

Cropmarks (TR25NE246) of a rectangular structure c.60m in length and c.13m in width, thought to be a Roman villa, located c.100m east of the PDA are visible in aerial photographs. Roman occupation pits, gullies and the remains of a robbed out building (TR25NE260) were found c.100m to the west. Belgic and Romanising Belgic

pottery dated 25-125AD (TR25NE52) and a Roman copper alloy coin (MKE64935) dated 330-341AD were found c.100m to the northwest. A Samian saucer and other Roman pottery (TR25NE7), two Roman urns discovered in 1862 and an amphora containing burnt bones were found c.200m southwest of the PDA. The potential for finding Roman features or deposits is therefore to be considered to be **high**.

#### **6.4 Anglo-Saxon**

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented within the assessment area but for the most part evidence has been for late Saxon/ early Medieval period. A Saxon cemetery is recorded one mile west at Gilton and in 1992 a watching brief uncovered an inhumation grave containing a bronze buckle, shoe shaped rivets and an iron knife dating to 6<sup>th</sup> century, a pit and a gully with Anglo-Saxon pottery and German lava stone quern fragments. Metal detecting produced a decorated gilded silver sword pommel and a cruciform brooch (TR25NE276). The finds were c.300m south of the PDA, therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered as **Moderate**.

#### **6.5 Medieval**

The Medieval period is represented within the assessment area. A Medieval silver coin, a penny short cross, dating from 1165 AD to 1214 AD (MKE64937), was found c.100m northwest of the site, a Listed 16<sup>th</sup> c, timber framed, 5 bay, aisled, barn (TR35NW881) is recorded 40m south of Goss hall and c.300m to the northeast of the PDA and an early medieval/Anglo Saxon copper alloy cruciform brooch, with horse's head foot (MKE64140) was discovered c.300m to the south. An incomplete medieval copper-alloy pointed oval (vesica) seal matrix with suspension loop (1200-1400AD) was found c.500m south of the site. The design on the obverse depicts a tonsured and robed figure standing left (right on matrix) setting a chalice on a draped altar and probably depicts a priest practicing Mass. The inscription is within a border (4.61mm wide, between two lines of beads), there is a four-pointed cross initial mark at the top (MKE95092). The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **high**.

## 6.6 Post Medieval to Modern

The Post Medieval period is well represented within the assessment area by seven farmsteads (MKE86817/86841/86842/86843/86844/86878/86879) of differing yard plans, five 17<sup>th</sup> century Listed houses and one barn (TR25NE140/208/210/294 & TR35NW531/438), six 18<sup>th</sup> century Listed houses (TR25NE128/134/141/145/196/198 /199) and four 19<sup>th</sup> century Listed houses (TR25NE138/146/158/196).

A milestone (TR25NE258) presumably that noted on the OS Map of 1873, is located c.50m east of the PDA and the remains of the old workhouse and Ash brewery (TR25NE54) are c.100m to the west.

The 'Old Radar Station' (TR25NE53) south of the site, may have been the site of Chain Home Station of WW2 date and the crash site (TR25NE274) of a Supermarine Spitfire I (X4042) from RAF Hornchurch crashed 11<sup>th</sup> October 1940 following a mid-air collision with a Spitfire (X4554) is located c.300m to the west. The pilot baled out but was killed. A 1962 Underground monitoring post (TR25NE70) built to monitor nuclear bomb explosions and the drift of fallout is south of the site.

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is abundant and the potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **high**.

## 6.7 Summary of Potential

The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Research has shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **Moderate**
- Iron Age: **Moderate**
- Roman: **High**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Moderate**
- Medieval: **High**
- Post-Medieval and Modern: **High**

## 7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 Introduction

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.

### 7.2 Existing Impacts

7.2.1 Cartographic regression (4.1.3), Topographic analysis (4.1.4) and Historical research (5.2) indicate that the site has been subject to agriculture, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **negative**.

7.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The site is within an enclosure that was once subject to agricultural use, therefore the impact of agriculture is considered to be **moderate**.

### 7.3 Proposed Impacts

#### 7.3.1 The general development of the site

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the construction of a residential development with associated access roads and landscaping.

7.3.2 The very nature of construction can have a negative impact on below ground deposits through the movement of plant, general ground disturbance and contamination and excavation. Therefore, extensive impact can be expected within the development area once construction begins.

7.3.3 With due consideration to the impacts sited above the following is an assessment of the specific impacts and their relation to this development:

- Ground contamination from the storage and use of materials may have an adverse effect on soil sampling and recording of shallow deposits – **Medium impact**
- Ground vibration, weight displacement and surface disturbance from the movement and use of plant and machinery may cause disruption of shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**
- Ground penetration from the erection of access equipment, barriers etc. could result in isolated damage to shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**

- Landscaping may result in the displacement of shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**
- Ground stripping and levelling could remove shallow deposits and features and leave the archaeological horizon open to damage or destruction from the foot, plant or vehicle traffic – **High impact**
- Trenching for the installation of services may involve the removal of shallow deposits or features and further damage the archaeological horizon sited immediately below or neighbouring archaeology – **High impact**
- The excavation of the foundations may result in the entire removal of the archaeological feature or deposit from a localised area, subsequently intruding on related neighbouring archaeology – **High impact**
- The long-term effect of the development will be in the new use of the site and changes resulting therein. In this case the possibility of higher foot and vehicular traffic to the site – **Low impact**

#### **7.4 Proposed mitigation for the impact of the construction process**

The adherence to the general requirements required by HSE to increase safety, reduce risk and lessen the impact of the construction process.

### **8. MITIGATION**

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** archaeological potential.



## **9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Setting of Listed Buildings**

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). 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).

Collar Makers Hole (TR25NE198) is a Grade II Listed building from the post medieval period located on the south side of Sandwich Road at the southeast corner of the PDA and shares intervisibility with the PDA (Plates 4-6)

### **9.1 Archive**

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

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

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**

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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA.

26<sup>th</sup> May 2016

## **10 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment.

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Data provided by Kent HE

## PLATES



Plate 1. Aerial photograph 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 2. Aerial photograph 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 3. Aerial photograph 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 4. The site (looking west on east boundary)





Plate 5. The Site (looking north-east)



Plate 6. The site (looking west on south boundary)



Plate 1. Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings 1797



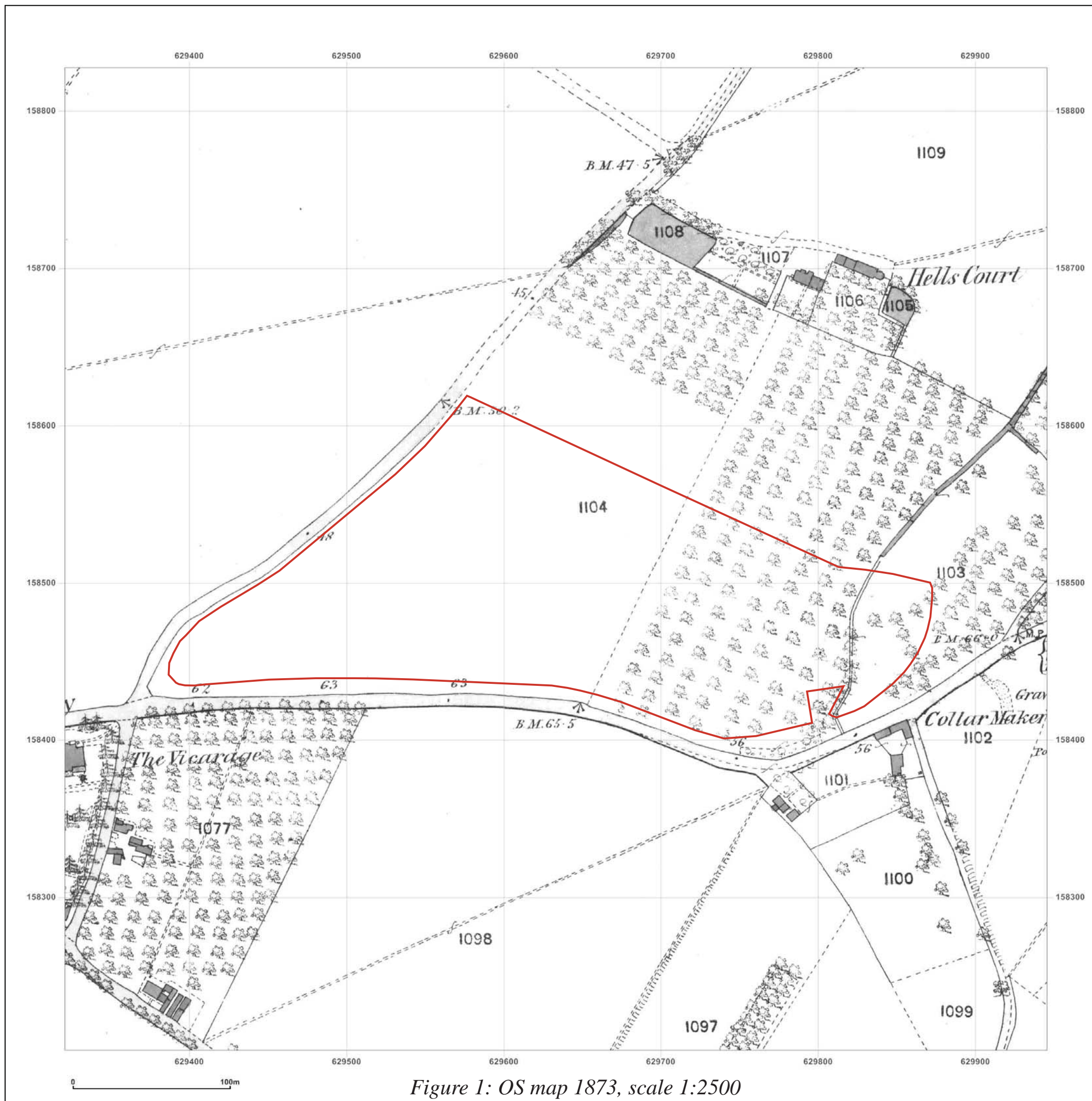


Figure 1: OS map 1873, scale 1:2500

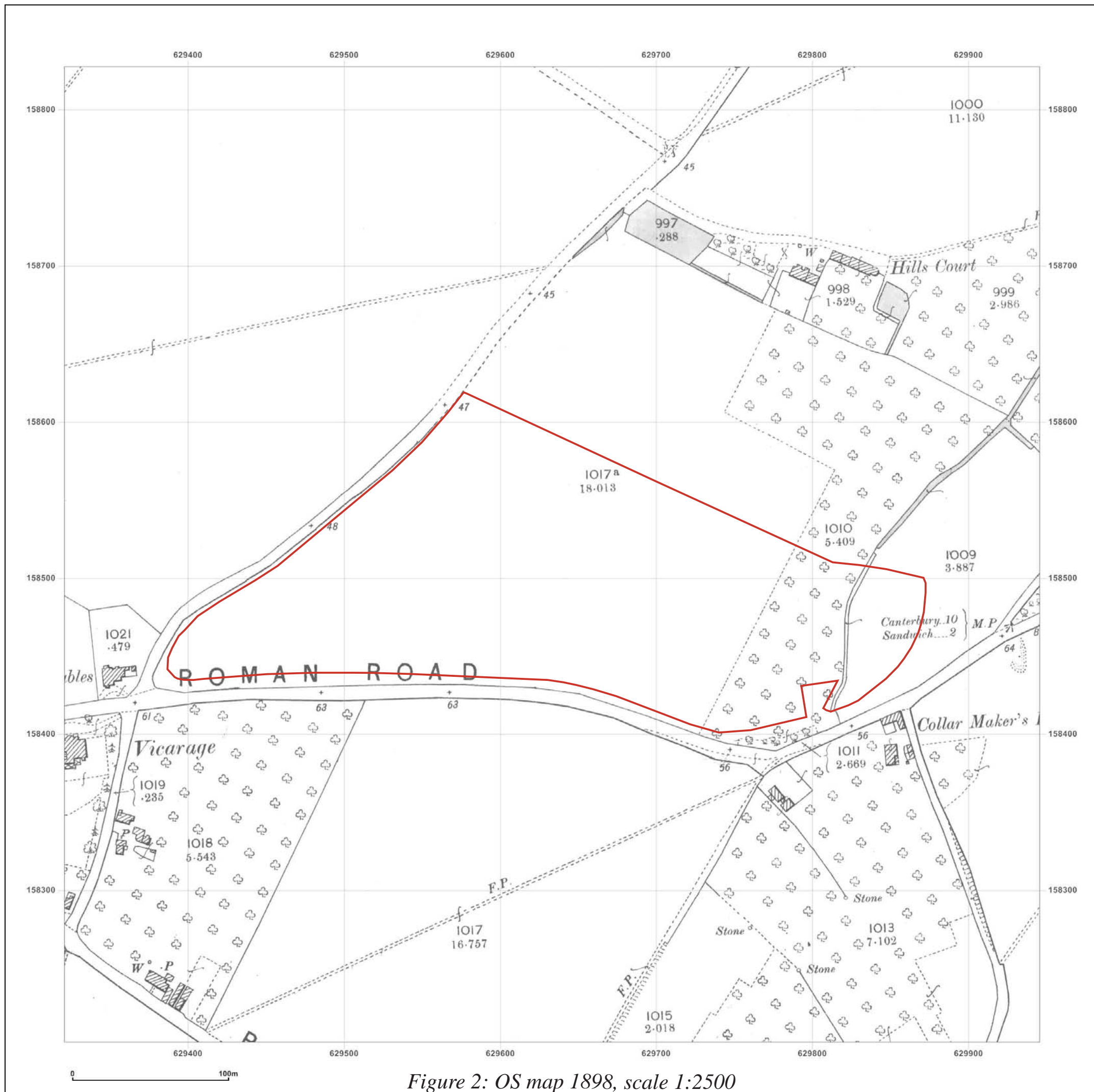


Figure 2: OS map 1898, scale 1:2500



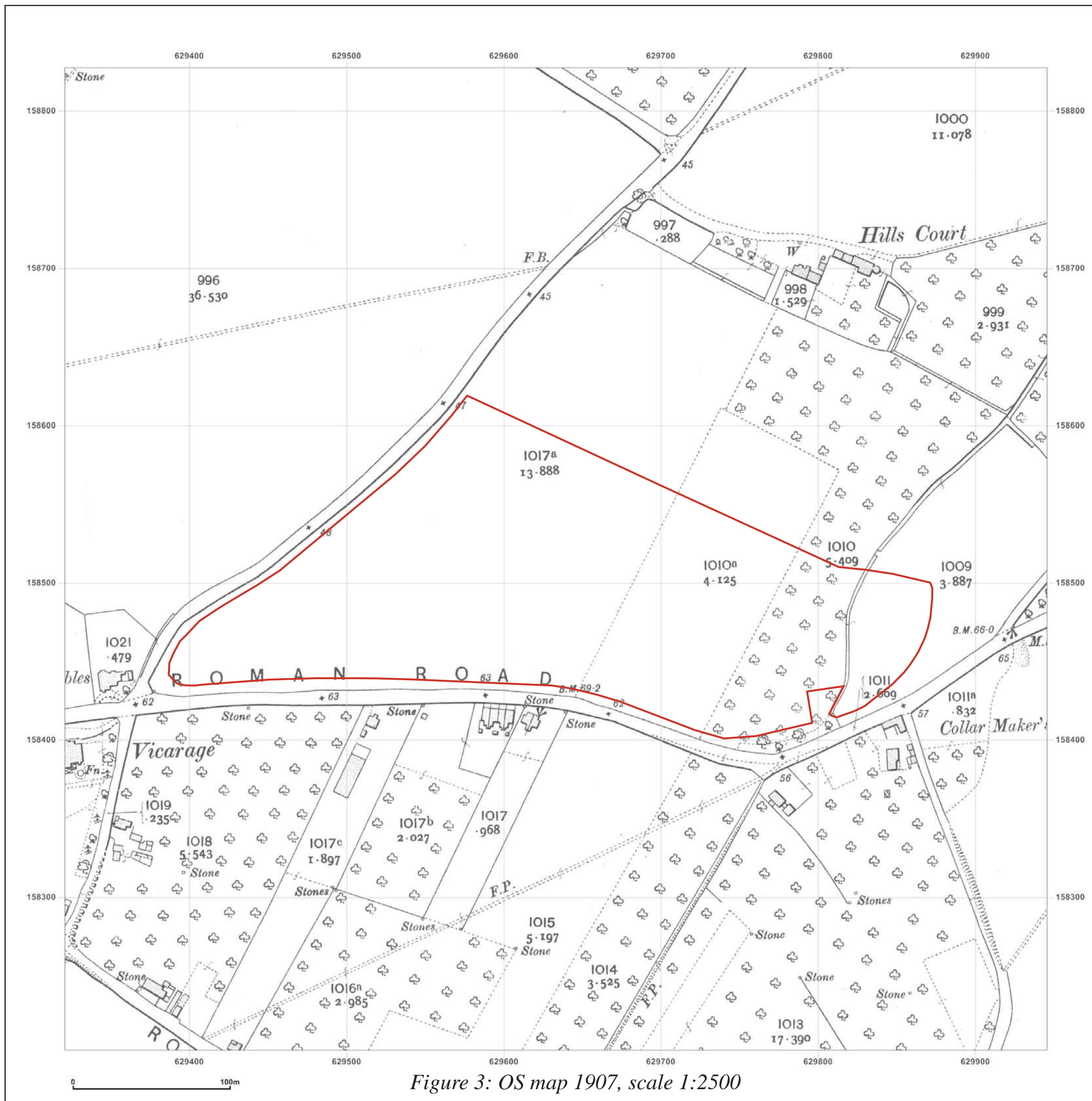


Figure 3: OS map 1907, scale 1:2500



Figure 4: OS map 1938 scale 1:2500



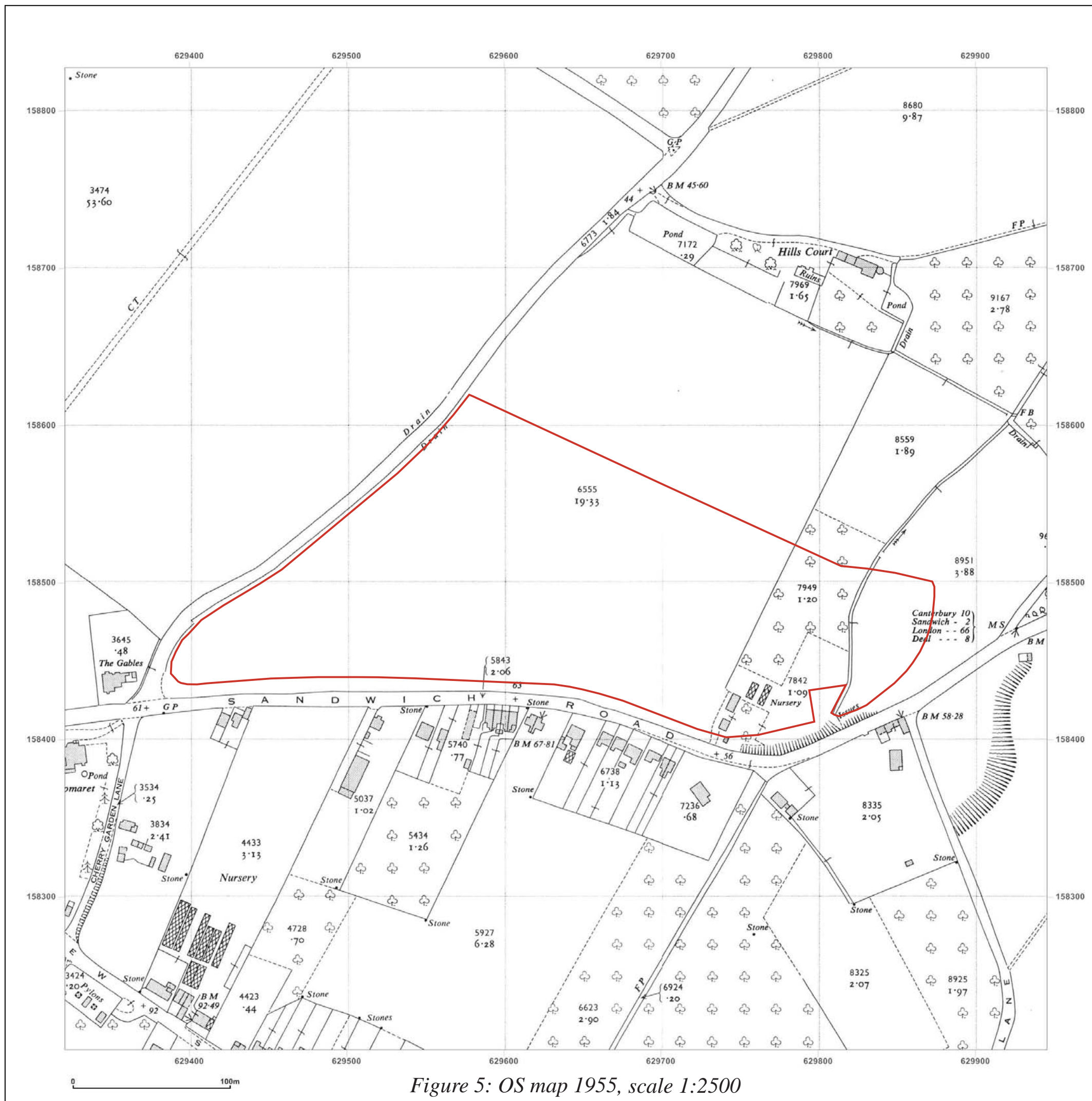


Figure 5: OS map 1955, scale 1:2500

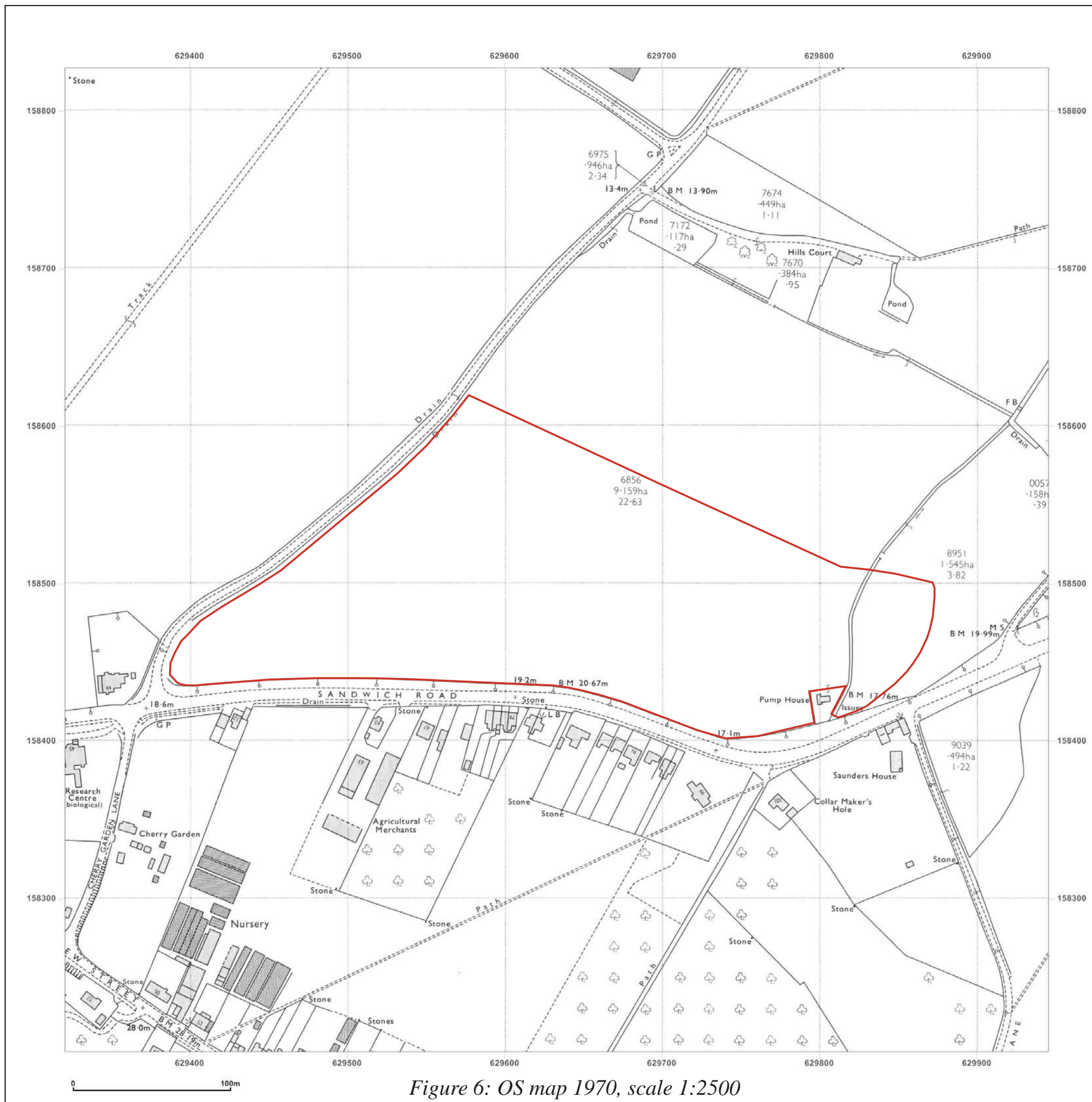


Figure 6: OS map 1970, scale 1:2500



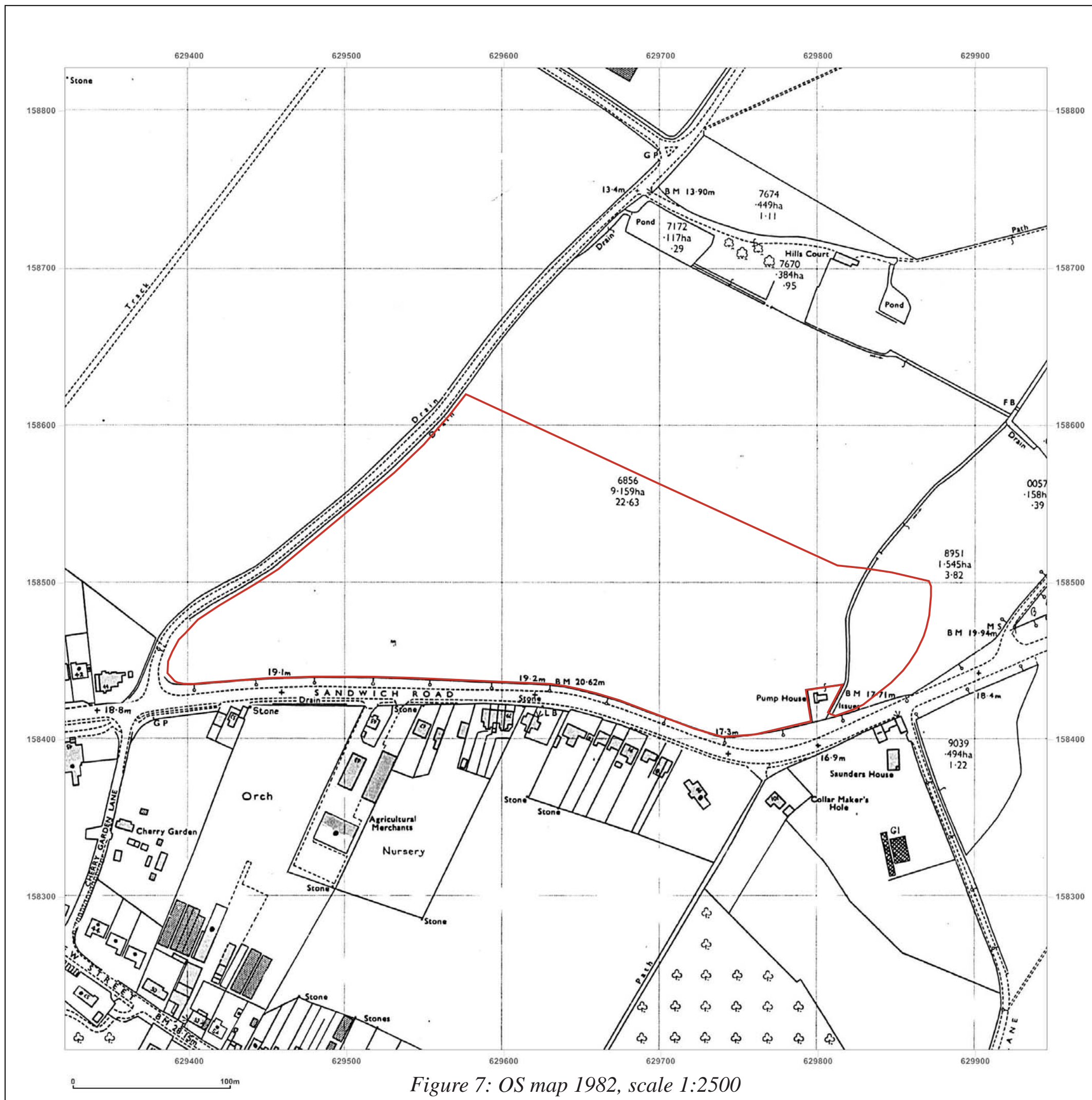


Figure 7: OS map 1982, scale 1:2500

## Appendix I - Archaeological Sites

Period	Type	Location	Kent HER Reference	Description
Roman	Cremation	S of site	TR 25 NE7	Amphora containing burnt bones found with Roman pottery 1 mile from Saxon cemetery.
Iron Age	Findspot	SW of site	TR 25 NE 8	Gold quarter-starter, Gallo-Belgic A: 'Bellovaci', Evans type A3 found in 1855 at Mount Ephraim - B.M.
Iron Age	Findspot	NE of site	TR 35 NW 23	Gold coin inscribed nos type IV 13 found at Goshall in 1844 - B.M.
Roman	Coffin	SE of site	TR 35 NW 31	Stone coffin found in 1710 at Gosshall, possibly Roman relating to burials located at TR 3043 5850.
Middle I. Age	Pit	S of site	TR 25 NE 50	Watching Brief 1992 - Six features - Middle Iron Age sherd, Slag, 2 triang. loom wghts, spindle whorl
Neolithic/ B. Age	Findspot	S of site	TR 25 NE 49	Watching Brief 1992 - 17 struck flints dating from 4000 BC to 701 BC.
Prehistoric/Roman	Findspot	N of site	TR 25 NE 52	Prehistoric and Roman pottery, 1 possible 7th C. AS sherd - dated from 25 AD to 125 AD.
Modern	Radar Station	S of site	TR 25 NE 53	'Old Radar Station' may have been site of Chain Home Station of WW2 date.
Post Medieval	Brewery & Maltings	S of site	TR 25 NE 54	Ash Brewery 1837 by J.Bushell. Eval. Two brick-built cellars/ possible evidence of earlier workhouse
Modern	U.ground Monit. Post	S of site	TR 25 NE 70	1962 Underground monitoring post built to monitor nuclear bomb explosions and the drift of fallout.
Med to Post Med	Listed B. - Barn	NE of site	TR 35 NW 881	16th C. 5 bay, aisled, timber framed barn 40metres south of Goss Hall.

Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	E of site	TR 25 NE 145	Griffin Cottage', no. 94, late 18th C. two storey house with attic and two hipped dormers
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	E of site	TR 25 NE 146	Mid 19th C Cottages, no 87 & 89 The Street. Two storeys, plinth, rusticated quoins, brick corbelled eaves cornice.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	E of site	TR 25 NE 158	The Mascot' Mid 19th C. house and shop. Two storeys, the right 2 bays recessed slightly.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	SE of site	TR 25 NE 204	Lovekey Cottage', 17th C. cottage extended 18th C. Red brick, irr. English Bond. Two storey, plinth, plat band.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	S of site	TR 25 NE 210	50 New Street' 17th C. house - 18th C. addition of rear wing. Red brick, thatched roof, weather-boarded, One storey, attic, plinth with plat band.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	S of site	TR 25 NE 208	17th C. house - 19th/ 20th C. additions. Painted brick and corrugated iron clad roof (covering thatch).
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	W of site	TR 25 NE 199	Early 18th C. house, altered & extended 19th C. Red brick, Header Bond, contrasting red brick details
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	S of site	TR 25 NE 198	Collar Maker's Hole', mid 18th C. house, Two storeys on plinth with hipped roof and central stack.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	W of site	TR 25 NE 196	Two houses from the 18th C. altered mid 19th C. Red brick, Road front (Vine Cottage): 2 storeys, painted quoins. Right return (Vine House); mid C19: 2 storeys, garret, moulded bresummer to 2 bargeboarded gables, with applied half-timbering and terracotta pinnacles.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	NE of site	TR 35 NW 531	17th C. barn and cowhouses, part rebuilt early 19th C. Red brick, header bond part rebuilt. Barn/granary: 2 storeys, dogtooth eaves cornice to half-hipped roof.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	W of site	TR 25 NE 128	43 New Street' Early 18th c two-storey house with painted brick and thatched roof attic on plinth.

Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	NE of site	TR 35 NW 438	Goss Hall', an early 19th C. front to 17th C. or earlier building. Two storeys, attic, paired modillion eaves cornice
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	S of site	TR 25 NE 140	Late 17th C. house remodelled in the 18th C. Red brick, English bond, rendered, weatherboarded, Two storey, garret with moulded brick eaves cornice
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	W of site	TR 25 NE 141	Diamond Cottage' early 18th C. house altered mid C19. Brown brick and plain tiled roof.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	W of site	TR 25 NE 134	Brewery Cottage' former brewery buildings. Early C18 and mid C19. Painted brick and plain tiled roofs, the left hand projecting wing is of painted render.
Post Medieval	Grade II Listed B.	W of site	TR 25 NE 138	Flint House' constructed in the mid C19 between 1833 and 1866. Flint with yellow brick dressing and slate roof. Two storeys on plinth with hipped roof and 4 stacks ranged to rear.
Unknown	Findspot	S of site	TR 25 NE 235	Watching Brief - land adjacent to 115 New Street, Four sherds from three vessels and a flint blade-flake - late Saxon/early medieval, one sherd poss. Ipswich type ware (AD 750 - 850), three sandy ware sherds (AD 950/75 - 1050).The flint blade-flake retouched -Mesolithic to Middle B. Age
Roman	Roman Road	W of site	TR 25 NW 450	Roman road - Canterbury to Richborough.TR 1522 5772. Can be seen as cropmark
Medieval	Findspot	S of site	MKE64140	Early medieval/Anglo Saxon copper alloy cruciform brooch, with horse's head foot
Roman	Findspot	N of site	MKE64935	Very worn Roman nummus, copper alloy coin, was found dating from 330 AD to 341 AD



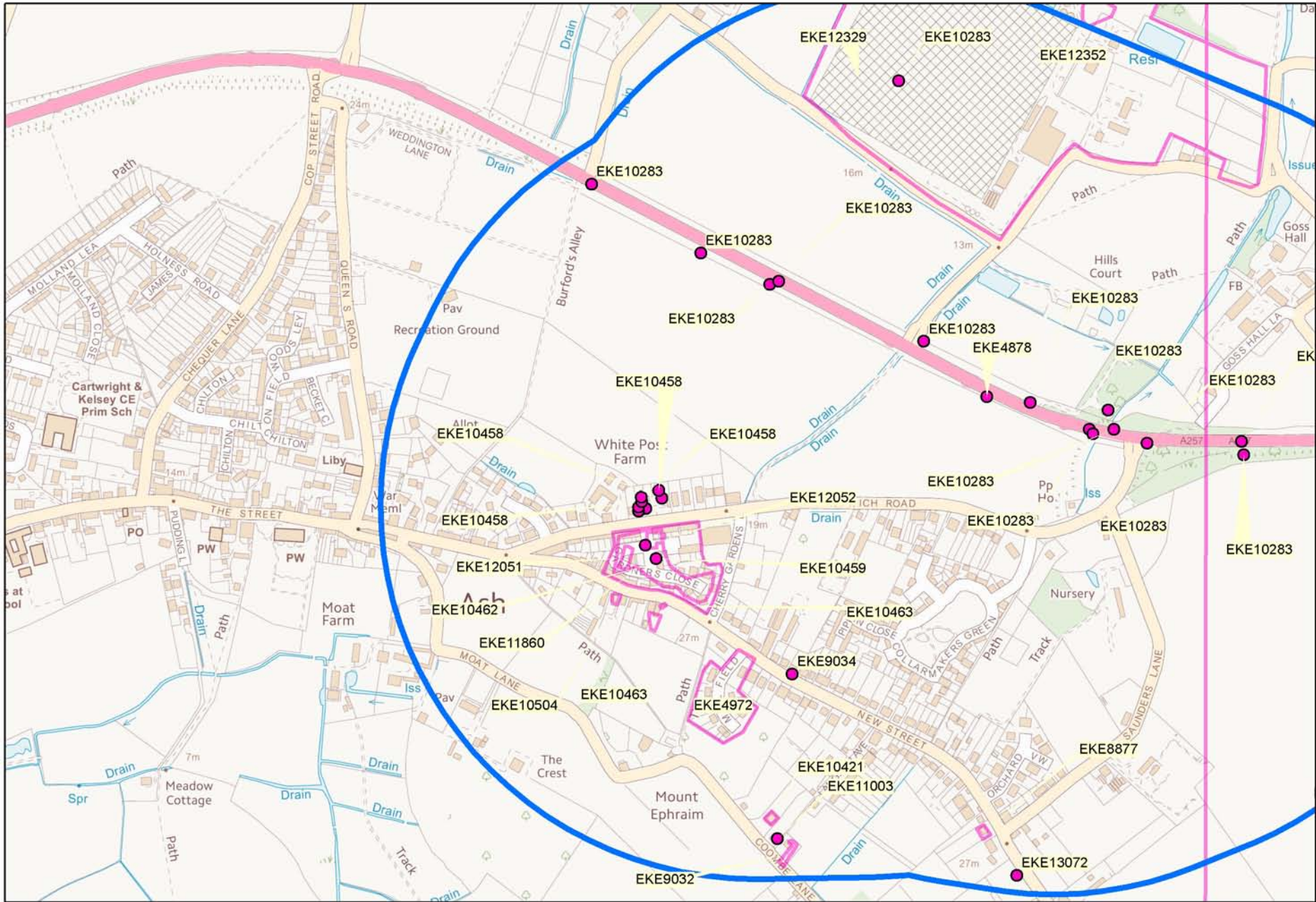
Medieval	Findspot	N of site	MKE64937	Medieval silver coin, penny short cross, was found dating from 1165 AD to 1214 AD
Iron Age	Findspot	NE of site	MKE65811	Gold Iron Age coin found in 1846 dating from 800 BC to 42 AD
Iron Age	Findspot	S of site	MKE65824	Gold Iron Age coin found in 1856 dating from 800 BC to 42 AD
Roman	Roman Road	S of site	TR 35 SW 357	Roman road running from Richborough (Ash) to Dover
Roman	Roman Villa?	E of site	TR 25 NE 246	A cropmark of a rectangular structure, c.60m in length and c.13m in width, is visible in aerial photos of 2007. Possibly evidence of a Roman Villa.
Post Med - Modern	Milestone	E of site	TR 25 NE 258	Milestone, Sandwich Road (A257) located at the rear of the verge of the east bound carriageway
Roman	Excavation	W of site	TR 25 NE 260	2003 MOLA eval. and exc. at former Puma Power Plant site. Roman features - pits, gullies, post holes, robbed-out timber building. Occupation 1st C. AD to 3rd C. Metalling area - yard or trackway.
Late B.A. - Early I.A	Pit	W of site	TR 25 NE 251	2003 MOLA exc. One feature - prehistoric. Pit - sherds of flint-tempered pottery - Late B. Age/Early I. Age. flint core, charred cereal grains.
Post Medieval	Farmstead	W of site	MKE86817	A regular courtyard farmstead with agricultural buildings to four sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Located within a village with less than 50% loss of original form
Post Medieval	Farmstead	N of site	MKE86841	Twigham Court Farm' a regular multiyard farmstead in an isolated position with significant loss of original form.

Post Medieval	Farmstead	NE of site	MKE86842	A linear plan farmstead in an isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains.
Post Medieval	Farmstead	S of site	MKE86843	outfarm in new street' a field barn located in a village position with no associated yard and no apparent alterations
Post Medieval	Farmstead	S of site	MKE86844	demolished field barn
Post Medieval	Farmstead	NE of site	MKE86878	Goss Hall' a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. It is in an isolated position and has partial loss of it's original form.
Post Medieval	Farmstead	NE of site	MKE86879	Completely demolished farmstead
Modern	Crash Site	S of site	TR 25 NE 274	Supermarine Spitfire I (X4042) of 41 Sq, RAF Hornchurch, crashed 11th October 1940 near Crooked Billet following mid-air collision with Spitfire (X4554). Pilot baled out, killed.
Late Iron Age - Roman	Excavation	S of site	TR 25 NE 275	1992 Watching Brief - ditched enclosure NE of the site, adjacent to New Street. Rectangular with rounded corners and 25m x 31m. Recut several times, pottery 1st C. AD. Two ditches same period, Oval pit within enclos. - late 1st/early 2n C. pot; Roman pit - 14 pieces of roof tile, 2nd C. or later.
Early Med/A Saxon	Excavation	S of site	TR 25 NE 276	1992 Watching brief - prob. inhumation grave. No human remains. Heavy bronze buckle with shoe-shaped rivets, iron knife 6th C. Metal detecting - decorated gilded silver sword pommel (6th/7th C. AD) cruciform brooch (6th C. AD). Pit & gully - A-Saxon pottery, the pit - German lava-stone quern fragments.

Medieval	Findspot	S of site	MKE95092	An incomplete Medieval copper-alloy pointed oval (vesica) seal matrix with a suspension loop (1200-1400) was found. The design on the obverse depicts a tonsured and robed figure standing left (right on matrix) setting a chalice on a draped altar and probably depicts a priest practicing Mass. The inscription is within a border (4.61mm wide, between two lines of beads), there is a four-pointed cross initial mark at the top.
Post Medieval	Findspot	W of site	MKE95104	Gold Post-Medieval posy ring dating 1700 AD to 1750 AD.
None	Evaluation	S of site	EKE10421	Eval. at former site of Wisteria Cottage, Coombe Lane, Ash. No archaeological features or finds.
None	Watching Brief	S of site	EKE11003	Watching Brief of hand dug extension foundation trenches. Nothing was observe.
Late B.A. - Roman	Excavation	W of site	EKE12051	Exc. of two areas following eval. Late B. Age/Early I. Age pit (TR 25 NE 251) Roman occupation (TR 25 NE 260) Ash brewery (TR 25 NE 54)
19th C	Watching Brief	W of site	EKE12052	Watching Brief - service and foundation trenches for Gardners Close. 19th C. road levels.
Roman - Modern	Evaluation	E of site	EKE14473	Eval. of aerial survey & geophys survey. Cropmarks - Roman settlement/WW2 features.
Prehistoric - Roman	Evaluation	N of site	EKE4878	1992 Ash by-pass eval. trenching and boreholes. Undated ditches ( TR 25 NE 51) Prehistoric + Rom-Brit pottery (TR 25 NE 52) I. Age/Rom-Brit site (TR 35 NW 195)
Neolithic - A-Saxon	Watching Brief	S of site	EKE4972	Watching Brief - housing estate. Late I. Age/Roman encl. ( TR 25 NE 275) A-Saxon burial and pits (TR 25 NE 276) Neolithic/B. Age flints (TR 25 NE 49) Middle I. Age pits (TR 25 NE 50)

Prehistoric	Watching Brief	N of site	EKE12352	Monitoring of topsoil stripping - truncated - four eval. Trenches - found to seal prehistoric remains
N/a	Geotechl Survey	W of site	EKE10458	7 trial pits - part of a geotechnical investigation of the former garage forecourt.
None	Watching Brief	S of site	EKE9032	Watching Brief - creation of new drive. No archaeological features or finds were noted.
None	Watching Brief	S of site	EKE9034	Watching Brief - extension foundations. No archaeological features or finds were noted
Roman	Evaluation	W of site	EKE11860	13 Evaluation trenches & 5 test pits. Roman occupation (TR 25 NE 260) Ash brewery (TR 25 NE 54)
None	Evaluation	SW of site	EKE10504	2 evaluation trenches total 18Lm. No archaeological features or finds were observed
Late Saxon - Early Med	Watching Brief	S of site	EKE8877	No Archaeological features. 4 pot sherds - late Saxon/Early Medieval.Small flint blade flake.
none	Evaluation	SW of site	EKE10463	Three evaluation trenches at 47 New Street, Ash. Negative result - modern sand quarry on the site.
None	Watching Brief	S of site	EKE13072	Monitoring of levelling and foundation trenches. No archaeological finds or features.

# Kent Historic Environment Record - Ash - Events

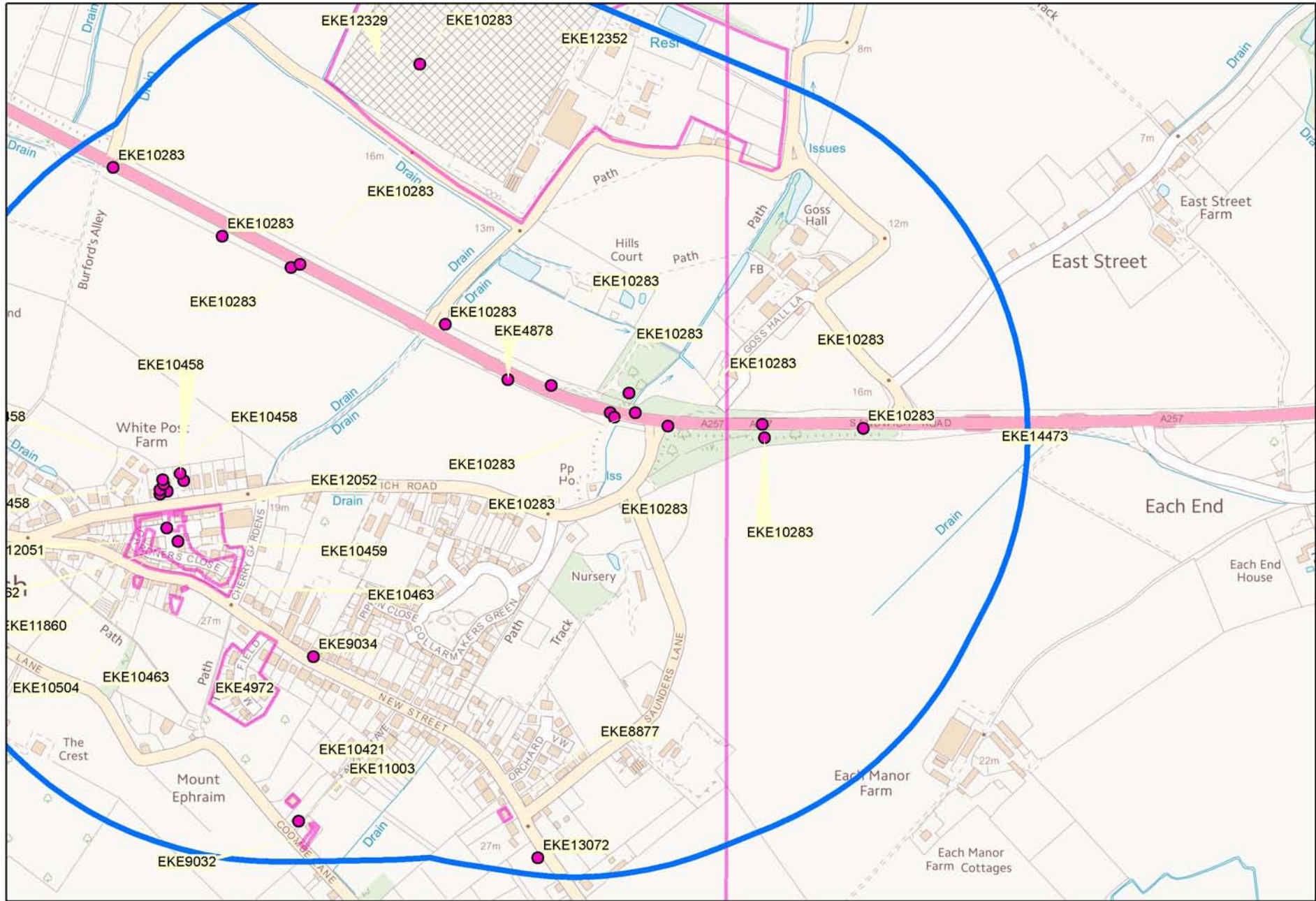


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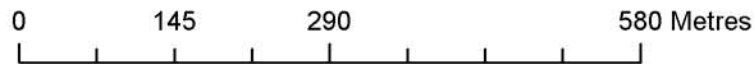




# Kent Historic Environment Record - Ash - Events

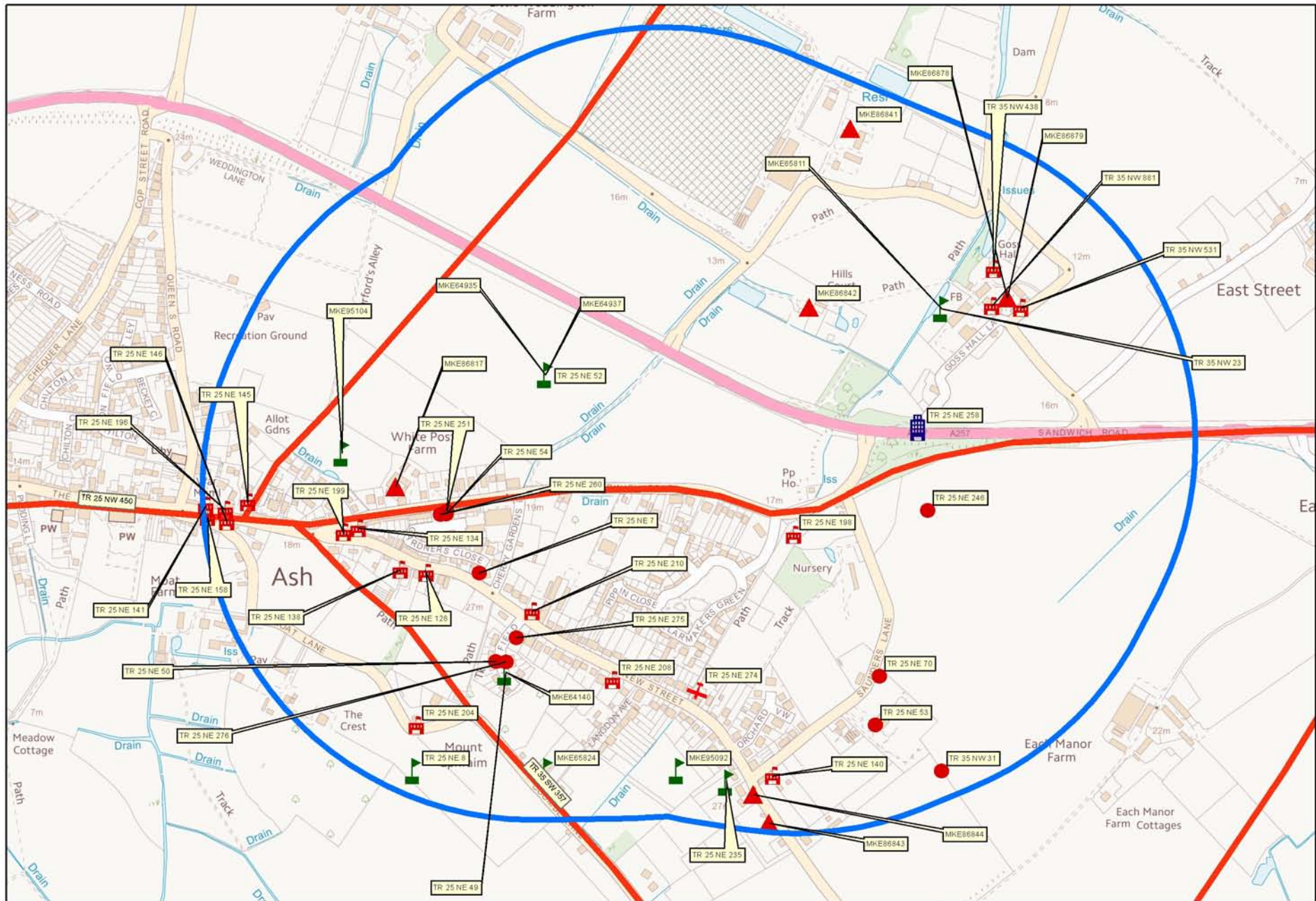


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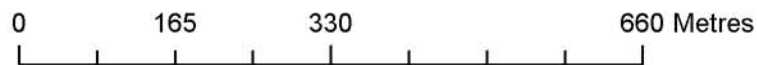


# Kent Historic Environment Record - Ash - Monuments



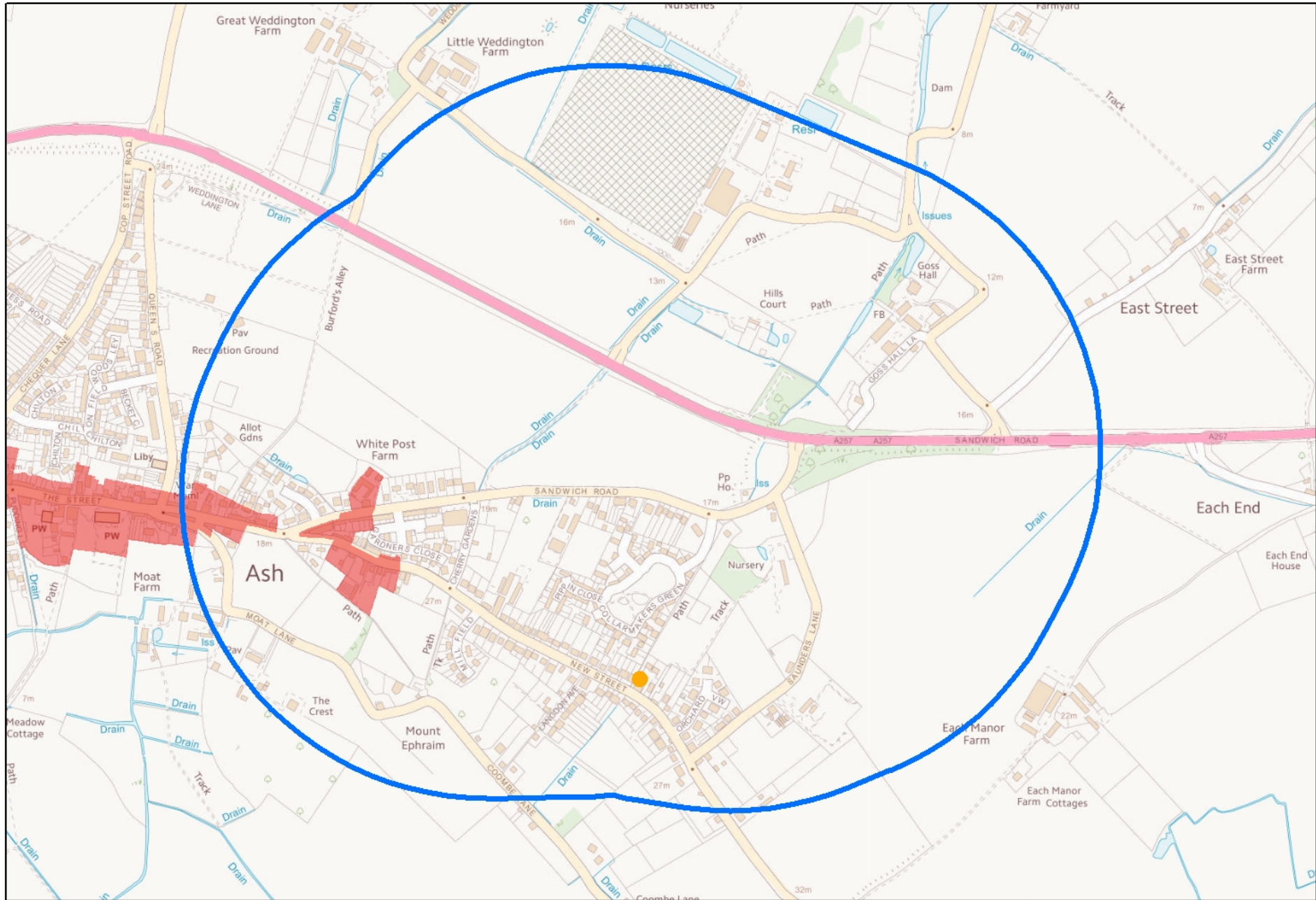
## Legend

-  Building
-  Crash Site
-  Farmstead
-  Findspot
-  Listed Building
-  Landscape
-  Maritime
-  Monument
-  Place
-  HEDGE
-  MON
-  Mon (poly)







# Kent Historic Environment Record - Ash - Designations



## Legend

-  Conservation Areas
-  Prot Mil Remains

