Archaeological Evaluation of Land at the former Lipscomb Cars Site, Bridge House, Chart Road, Ashford, Kent TN23 3HZ

Site Code: BHA-EV-24

NGR Site Centre: 600058 143083

Planning Application Number: 2023/0128

Report for;

Betteridge & Milsom

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Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Betteridge & Milsom to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Lipscomb car Site, Bridge House on Chart Road in Ashford, Kent. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in evaluating the proposed development site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Despite the archaeological potential of the site no early archaeological finds or features were recorded within any of the trenches. That said, the remains of what are believed to represent the former 19th century Brickworks could be seen within three of the seven trenches excavated where the shadows of either walls and/or foundations were visible, albeit relatively vague.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore fulfilled the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Mr Kenny Pratt of Betteridge & Milsom to undertake an Archaeological Evaluation of land at the former Lipscomb car Site, Bridge House on Chart Road in Ashford, Kent (Figure 1).

1.1.2 A planning application (PAN: 2023/0128) for the redevelopment of the site to include new factory premises and two commercial units has been submitted to Ashford Borough Council (ABC). Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), who provide an advisory service to ABC, requested that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

1.1.3 A Condition of archaeological works in the Schedule of Conditions was attached to the Planning Decision Notice, as follows:

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

i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority;

ii) further archaeological investigation, recording and reporting, determined by the results of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

iii) programme of post excavation assessment and publication.

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

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation, which initially comprised the excavation of eight trenches measuring up to 25m in length and 1.8m in width, was carried out over the course of seven days in August 2024 (See Table 1 below). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2024), prior to commencement of works.

1.2 Timetable

1.2.1 A timetable for the archaeological programme of works, to date, is provided below;

Task	***Dates***	***Personnel/Company***
Submission of the Written Scheme of Investigation	May 2024	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation – Fieldwork	5th August 2024 to 13th August 2024	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Report	This document	SWAT Archaeology

Table 1 Timetable for the archaeological programme of works

1.3 Site Description and Topography

1.3.1 The site is centred on NGR 600058 143083 on the eastern side of Carlton Road, within the northern industrial area of Ashford, approximately 1,500m northwest of Ashford International Railway Station (Figure 1).

1.3.2 The proposed site is broadly L-shaped in plan, with the full boundary extending to include access routes to and from Carlton Road to the west encompassing an area of approximately 6,065sq.m with ground levels dropping towards the north at heights ranging from approximately 5.1m Ordnance Datum (OD) to 2.2m OD. The area available for evaluation trenching was around two existing industrial units, currently in use (Plate 1), within former vehicle parking areas and open space measuring approximately 5,395sq.m in area.

1.3.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS) shows that the site is located on Atherfield Clay Formation Mudstone, sandy, sedimentary bedrock formed between 126.3 and 113 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (BGS, accessed 15/08/2024).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report has been produced to provide initial information regarding the results of the archaeological evaluation. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer (KCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The proposed development area is located close to a number of archaeological sites which are identified on the KCCHER database. The archaeological WSI prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2024) provides a summary of the historical and archaeological background, provided herewith;

2.1.2 The KCC HER records show two sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity of the proposed site. Approximately 100m to the east is the site of a former decontamination Plant (TR 04 SW 107) whilst to the SSE a WWII set of concrete dragons teeth tank traps (TR 04 SW 73). In addition, about 300m to the west is the site of a Clay Pit (JQ 94 SE 29) and on the site itself the site of Brickworks and Kiln 1850-1925 (TR 04 SW 559).

2.1.3 Historical mapping shows that in 1871 the area was indeed a Brick Works with a pond to the west and large area of clay extraction (SWAT Archaeology 2024, MAP 1). The same map shows more of the landscape (2024, MAP 2). The 1879 map shows a larger pond and rows of kilns and the Brick Works expanding to the west (2024, MAP 3). The 1906 map shows the kilns have been replaced with a larger building (2024, MAP 4) but the 1907 map shows large areas of clay extraction to the NW and also beyond the railway line to the east (2024, MAP 5). The 1931 map shows the clay extraction to the east is finished and another large pond to the Brick Works site (2024, MAP 6). The 1938 map shows the same scene (MAP 7) as does the aerial photograph of 1940 (2024, AP 2). By 2007 all brickwork activity has stopped, and the site is now an industrial estate (2024, AP 1).

2.1.4 The KCC Archaeological Officer notes that the site '*may contain industrial remains of archaeological interest. 19th century brickworks are identifiable on the 1st and 2nd Ed OS maps and some of the kilns and other possible structures were located within the application site. Although this site has been redeveloped, there is still potential for substantial 19th century brickwork structures which can extend to a considerable depth'* (Consultation Reference: PA/2023/0128, 7 February 2023).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The specific objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (SWAT Archaeology 2024: 6.1) as stated below:

The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier prehistoric, Roman, Early medieval and later archaeological activity.

3.2 General Aims

3.2.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the CIfA *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2023), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
- To record the character, date, location, and preservation of any archaeological remains on Site; and
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remain on site.

3.3 Specific Aims

3.3.1 The specific aims of the investigation were:

- To excavate eight trenches within the site to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground;
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trench and record it in both plan and representative section;
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and, where possible, date;
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

3.4 General Objectives

3.4.1 The objectives of the investigation were:

- To undertake the archaeological evaluation to provide further information prior to the construction of the proposed development;
- To undertake work in accordance with national and local best practices and guidelines;

- To archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance);
- To analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use;
- To produce a written account to include summary, site description, deposit descriptions, deposit levels (relative to Ordnance Datum) and conclusions;
- To disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible; and
- Provide an ordered archive.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2024) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2023).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 A total of seven evaluation trenches were excavated, as shown on Figure 2, and Plate 1, out of the eight proposed. Excavation was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon (Plate 2), under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Additional time was allowed for the breaking up of existing tarmac surfaces which, in most trenches, overlay reinforced concrete slabs.

4.2.2 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date, and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations, and during back filling.

4.2.3 On completion, the trenches were made safe and left open in order to provide the opportunity for a curatorial monitoring visit. Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey, and monitoring had been completed.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.

4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography and drone photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.

4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (101), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [101]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+, etc.).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Trenches were positioned in order to cover as many areas of the site as possible as set out in the WSI (Plate 1).

5.1.2 The site, as shown on Figure 2 provides the trench layout with Figures 3-7 illustrating the results for each individual archaeological evaluation trench; Plates 1-19 consist of photographs of features and selected trenches that have been provided to supplement the text.

5.1.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information for all trenches, with the location of Representative Sections provided on each Trench plan.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the site comprising tarmac surfaces overlying modern construction layers that included reinforced concrete slabs, Type 1 reject stone and crushed concrete which overlay the natural geological drift deposits. The natural geology consisted of mid orange, yellow stiff clay within the southern extent of the site

while within the northern extent of the site the natural geology was recorded as a stiff blue grey clay.

5.2.2 The trenches were excavated in two phases with the upper concrete slab being removed (Phase 1) prior to removal of any further overburden (Phase 2) to the upper archaeological horizon (Plate 2).

5.3 Archaeological Narrative

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 3-4)

5.3.1 Within the southern extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 1 was excavated on a NE-SE alignment and measured approximately 20m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.64m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits (104) were recorded at levels ranging from 3.95m OD and 4.10m OD, below a tarmac surface (101) that sealed Type I reject stone (102) which overlay made ground (103) sealing the natural clay (104).

5.3.2 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figure 4, Plates 5-6)

5.3.3 Trench 2 was located within the southern extent of the site, north of Trench 1. This trench was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 20.6m in length (Figure 4) with an average depth of 0.62m. Natural geological horizons (203) were recorded at a level of approximately 3.78m OD, sealed below made ground (203) which was topped by Type 1 stone (202) and a tarmac surface (201).

5.3.4 Two areas of modern disturbance included a pit filled with hardcore and plastic sheeting, and a ceramic soakaway drain. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figure 5, Plates 7-8)

5.3.5 Within the southern area of the site (Figure 2) adjacent to the western boundary, Trench 3 was excavated on an NW-SE alignment and measured approximately 16.4m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.62m (Figure 5). This trench was reduced in length so that access could be maintained to the site. As with the two former trenches, steps were cut into the ends of the trench to provide safe access/egress.

5.3.6 Natural geological deposits (305) were recorded at a level of approximately 2.88m OD, below a stratigraphic sequence that comprised a tarmac surface (301) over Type 1 reject stone (302) which sealed a reinforced concrete slab (303). Direct made ground (304) sealed the natural clay.

5.3.7 A live electric surface was recorded within this trench (Figure 5).No archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 4 (Figure 6, Plates 9-11)

5.3.8 Within the central western extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 4 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured approximately 20m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.64m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits (403) were recorded at a level of approximately 3.14m OD, c. 0.29m below the existing ground surface (Plate 11). The upper horizon of the natural clay was heavily truncated along the full extent of the trench by modern service trenches.

5.3.9 Within the central area of the trench the feint remains of a former building was recognised. The fill of the structure comprised pulverised brick dust and small fragments of mortar (405), which formed the linear remains of what appeared to be a former building. Although now demolished, it is considered possible that this building may have been related to the former brickworks present on the site.

Trench 5 (Figure 7, Plates 12-14)

5.3.10 Within the central northern extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 5 was excavated on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 21m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.59m (Figure 7). Natural geological deposits (503) were recorded at a level of approximately 2.69m OD, below a tarmac surface (501) that sealed compact deposited chalk (502) (Plate 14). The upper horizon of the natural clay was truncated by modern drains, with a large, contaminated pit present at the western extent.

5.3.11 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 5.

Trench 6 (Figure 2)

5.3.12 Trench 6 was located within an area previously occupied by a modern industrial unit. This building was raised above the surrounding ground level by approximately 0.8m. The above round structure of the building had been demolished but the concrete ground slab remained. Excavation of a trench through the former building would have required trenches exceeding 1m in depth through heavily reinforced concrete. It was therefore decided that this trench would be left out of the current evaluation. The KCC Senior was notified of this decision during the fieldwork.

Trench 7 (Figure 8, Plates 15-17)

5.3.13 Within the northern extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 7 was excavated on a N-S alignment and measured approximately 21m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.58m (Figure 8). Natural geological deposits (704) were recorded at a level of approximately 3.14m OD, c. 0.29m below the existing ground surface (Plate 17). The upper horizon of the natural clay was heavily truncated by modern service trenches and a contaminated pit.

5.3.14 With the northern area of the trench feint remains of a former building were once again recognised. As with Trench 4, the fill of a possible structure comprised pulverised brick dust and small fragments of mortar (705), with layers of reject buff red stone (706) surrounding a seam of compact grey stone (707). It is possible that this building is also related the former brickworks present on the site.

Trench 8 (Figure 9, Plates 18-19)

5.3.15 Trench 8 was located within the northern extent of the site and measured 20.9m in length with a maximum depth of 0.41m. This E-W orientated trench contained a stratigraphic sequence comprising block paving (801) overlying a mixed layer of fine grey sand and stone (802) which was sealed by a thin layer of modern made ground (803). Natural clay was recorded at a level of approximately 2.42m OD along the majority of the trench.

5.3.16 Within the western extent of the trench angular layers of buff red crushed brick (807) and grey stone (806) were present on a similar alignment to comparable deposits within Trench 7. Black contaminated sand silt with fragments of concrete and broken brick filled what may represent a robbed/demolished foundation/wall (808 and 809).

6 FINDS

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 No finds of archaeological significance were present within the evaluation trenches.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological investigation on land at the former Lipscomb car Site, Bridge House on Chart Road in Ashford, Kent has investigated the extents of the proposed development area using seven trenches, measuring between 16m and 25m in length and 1.8m in width. The natural geology was encountered within all trenches at an average depth of approximately 0.6m below

the existing ground surface, directly underlying modern sequences of hardcore, reinforced concrete slabs and a tarmac surface.

7.2 Archaeological Narrative

7.2.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site no early archaeological finds or features were recorded within any of the trenches. The recording of a disturbed natural clay directly below modern aggregate and reinforced concrete slabs across the whole site, coupled with the presence of many areas of modern disturbance, would certainly suggest that preservation conditions are reasonably poor, particularly for earlier archaeological periods.

7.2.2 That said, the remains of what are believed to represent the former 19th century Brickworks could be seen within three of the seven trenches excavated where the shadows of either walls and/or foundations were visible, albeit relatively vague. Plotting of the archaeological survey over an historical map has been provided as Figure 10. From this we can suggest that feature (405) within Trench 4 may be the remains of one of the larger Brickworks buildings within the central area of the site, and that feature (809) within Trench 8 may represent the remains of a foundation trench robbed of its original brick fabric (Plate 20).

7.2.3 To the south Trench 3 was heavily disturbed during the construction of a modern reinforced concrete slab and services, and so it is suggested southernmost building shown on the historical mapping may have been completely removed.

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The area evaluated measured 5,436sq.m within and available space of 4,480sq.m, giving and evaluation sample size of 5.7%.

7.3.2 The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

8.1.1 The site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records and A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

9.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Betteridge & Milsom for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, for her advice and assistance.

9.1.2 David Britchfield BA (Hons) MCIfA carried out the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Ravelin Archaeological Services. David Britchfield produced the draft text for this report. The Project Manager for the project was Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA, FRSA of SWAT Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

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Websites

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: https://www.archaeologists.net/

British Geological Society (BGS): https://www.bgs.ac.uk/

Kent County Council Historic Environment Record: https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/

11 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

Table 2 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 1

Dimensions: 20.05m x 1.8m **Maximum Depth:** 0.64m **Ground Level:** 4.59m OD – 5.08m OD				
Context	**Section**	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(101)	RS 1/1	Surface	Tarmac	0.00-0.05
(102)	RS 1/1	Made ground	Reject stone (Type I)	0.05-0.32
(103)	RS 1/1	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with frequent crushed concrete, brick and occasional plastic and metal	0.32-0.51
(104)	RS1/1	Natural	Light green, yellow clay with rare angular stone	0.51-0.64+
(101)	RS 1/2	Surface	Tarmac	0.00-0.05
(102)	RS 1/2	Made ground	Reject stone (Type I)	0.05-0.35
(103)	RS 1/2	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with frequent crushed concrete, brick and occasional plastic and metal	0.35-0.47
(104)	RS 1/2	Natural	Light green, yellow clay with rare angular stone	0.47-0.58+
(101)	RS 1/3	Surface	Tarmac	0.00-0.05
(102)	RS 1/3	Made ground	Reject stone (Type I)	0.05-0.35
(103)	RS 1/3	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with frequent crushed concrete, brick and occasional plastic and metal	0.35-0.54
(104)	RS 1/3	Natural	Light green, yellow clay with rare angular stone	0.54+
(105)	Trench	Disturbance	Dark grey black silt clay with frequent fragment of modern broken brick and fragmented concrete.	0.64+

Table 3 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 2

Dimensions: 20.6m x 1.8m **Maximum Depth:** 0.62m **Ground Level:** 4.07m OD – 4.43m OD				
Context	**Section**	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(201)	RS 2/1	Surface	Tarmac	0.00-0.05
(202)	RS 2/1	Made ground	Reject stone (Type I)	0.05-0.45
(203)	RS 2/1	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with frequent crushed concrete, brick and occasional plastic and metal	0.45-0.62
(204)	RS 2/1	Natural	Light green, yellow clay with rare angular stone	0.62+

Table 4 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 3

Dimensions: 16.4m x 1.8m **Maximum Depth:** 0.65m **Ground Level:** 3.53m OD – 4.32m OD				
Context	**Section**	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(301)	RS 3/1	Surface	Tarmac	0.00-0.05
(302)	RS 3/1	Made ground	Reject stone (Type I)	0.05-0.17
(303)	RS 3/1	Layer	Reinforced concrete slab	0.17-0.49
(304)	RS 3/1	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with frequent crushed concrete, brick and occasional plastic and metal	0.49-0.65
(305)	RS 3/1	Natural	Mid green clay with rare angular stone	0.65+

Table 5 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 4

Dimensions: 20.9m x 1.8m **Maximum Depth:** 0.64m **Ground Level:** 3.38m OD – 3.66m OD				
Context	**Section**	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(401)	RS 4/1	Surface	Tarmac	0.00-0.05
(402)	RS 4/1	Made ground	Reinforced concrete slab	0.05-0.29
(403)	-	Made ground	Reject stone (Type I)	0.29+
(404)	-	Natural	Light orange, brown clay with occasional angular stone and occasional green clay inclusions	0.29+
(405)	-	Foundation?	Pulverised brick dust and mortar with occasional brick fragments	0.29+

Table 6 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 5

Dimensions: 21.2m x 1.8m **Maximum Depth:** 0.59m **Ground Level:** 2.74m OD – 3.26m OD				
Context	**Section**	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(501)	RS 5/1	Surface	Tarmac	0.00-0.12
(502)	RS 5/1	Made ground	Compact redeposited chalk	0.12-0.41
(503)	RS 5/1	Natural	Mottled mid orange, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and manganese staining. Areas of stiff green clay. Upper surface disturbed.	0.41-0.59+

Table 7 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 6

Dimensions: NA **Maximum Depth:** NA **Ground Level:** 2.76m OD – 3.25m OD				
Context	**Section**	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(601)	RS 2/1	Surface	Reinforced concrete slab*	0.00+

* *Trench 6 was not excavated*

Table 8 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 7

Dimensions: 21.2m x 1.8m **Maximum Depth:** 0.58m **Ground Level:** 2.70m OD – 2.81m OD				
Context	**Section**	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(701)	RS 7/1	Surface	Tarmac	0.00-0.07
(702)	RS 7/1	Made ground	Mixed chalk and tarmac chippings with modern inclusions included concrete, metal and plastic	0.07-0.47
(703)	RS 7/1	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with frequent crushed concrete, brick and occasional plastic and metal	0.47-0.58
(704)	RS 7/1	Natural	Light orange, green clay with occasional angular stone	0.58+
(705)	-	Masonry	Pulverised brick dust and mortar with occasional brick fragments	0.19+
[706]	-	Deposit	Layers of buff red redeposited stone surrounding (707)	0.19+
(707)	-	Structural?	A seam of compact grey stone	0.19+

Table 9 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 8

Dimensions: 20.9m x 1.8m **Maximum Depth:** 0.41m **Ground Level:** 2.25m OD – 2.78m OD				
Context	**Section**	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(801)	RS 2/1	Surface	Block paving	0.00-0.05
(802)	RS 2/1	Made ground	Fine sand a reject stone (Type II)	0.05-0.30
(803)	RS 2/1	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with frequent crushed concrete, brick and occasional plastic and metal	0.30-0.41
(804)	RS 2/1	Natural	Light orange, brown sandy clay with occasional angular stone and occasional iron panning	0.41+
(805)	-	Deposit	Possible fill of foundation cut associated with (806)	0.31+
(806)	-	Deposit	Compact grey stone	0.31+
(807)	-	Deposit	Compact crushed red brick	0.31+
[808]	-	Cut	Robbed wall	-
(809)	-	Fill	Black contaminated sand silt with occasional fragments of concrete. Fill of [808]	-

12 APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM

Site Name: The former Lipscomb car Site, Bridge House on Chart Road in Ashford, Kent

SWAT Site Code: BHA-EV-24

Site Address: As above

Summary. *Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Betteridge & Milsom to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Lipscomb car Site, Bridge House on Chart Road in Ashford, Kent. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.*

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in evaluating the proposed development site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Despite the archaeological potential of the site no early archaeological finds or features were recorded within any of the trenches. That said, the remains of what are believed to represent the former 19th century Brickworks could be seen within three of the seven trenches excavated where the shadows of either walls and/or foundations were visible, albeit relatively vague.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore fulfilled the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

District/Unitary: Ashford Borough Council & Kent County Council

Period(s): 19th century and Modern

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 600058 143083

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: August 2024

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)

Geology: Taplow Gravel Member - Sand and gravel

Title and author of accompanying report: D Britchfield (2024) Archaeological Evaluation of Land at the *former Lipscomb car Site, Bridge House on Chart Road in Ashford, Kent*. SWAT Archaeology Ref. BHA-EV-2024

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 08/09/2024

PLATES

Plate 1 Aerial photograph of the site following excavation of the archaeological trenches

Plate 2 Archaeological trenches were excavated in two phases; removal of concrete surface followed by excavation to upper archaeological horizon

Plate 3 Trench 1, viewed from the northwest

Plate 4 Trench 1, viewed from the southeast

Plate 5 Trench 2, viewed from the northeast

Plate 6 Trench 2, viewed from the southwest

Plate 7 Trench 3, viewed from the northwest

Plate 8 Trench 3, viewed from the southeast

Plate 9 Trench 4, viewed from the southeast

Plate 10 Trench 4, viewed from the northwest

Plate 11 Trench 4, Representative Section RS4/1

Plate 12 Trench 5, viewed from the northeast

Plate 13 Trench 5, viewed from the southwest

Plate 14 Trench 5, representative Section RS5/1

Plate 15 Trench 7, viewed from the northwest

Plate 16 Trench 7, viewed from the southeast

Plate 17 Trench 7, representative Section RS7/1

Plate 18 Trench 8, viewed from the northeast

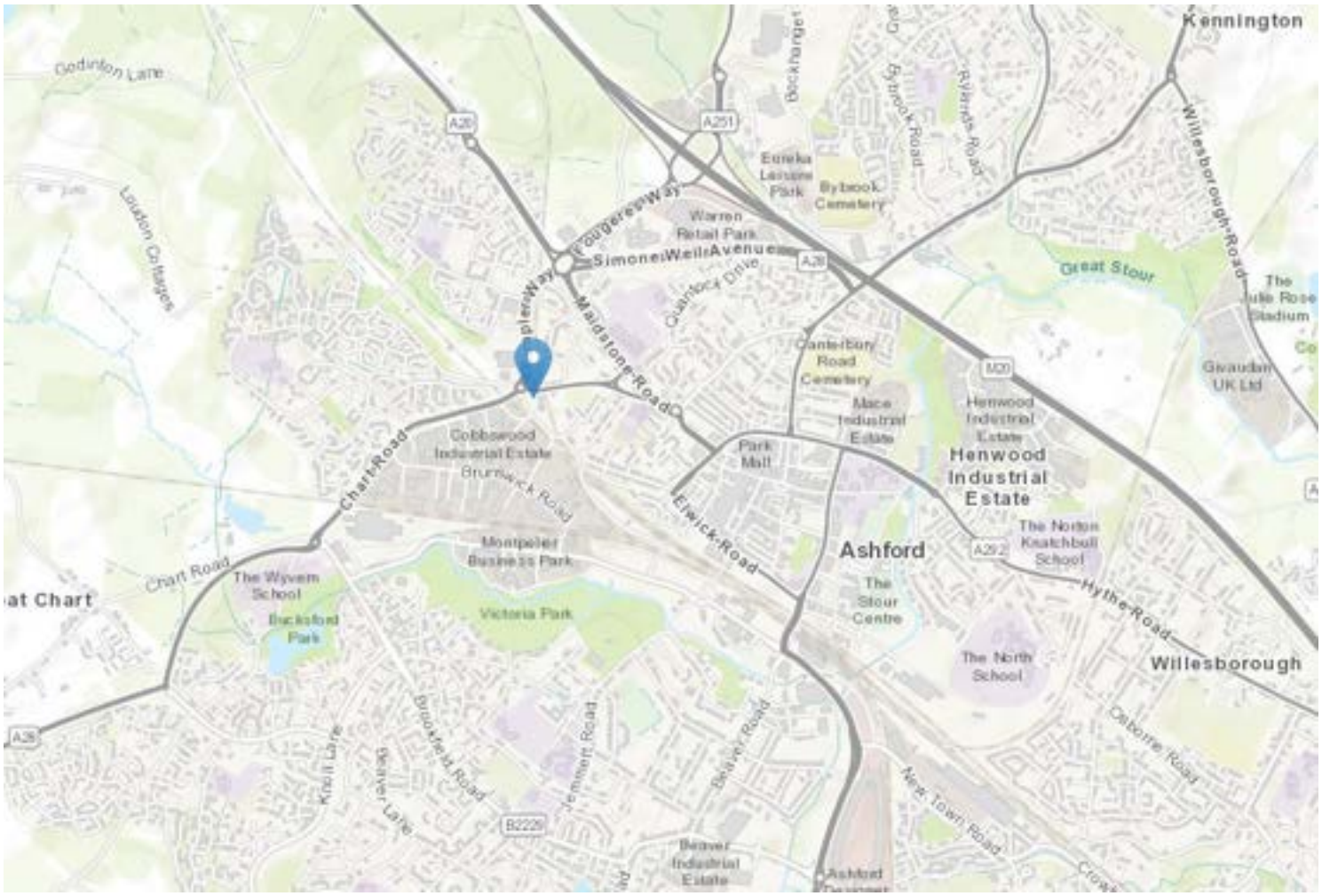
Plate 19 Trench 8, viewed from the southwest

Plate 20 Robbed wall (809) within Trench 8, viewed from the north

FIGURES

Map of UK (NTS)

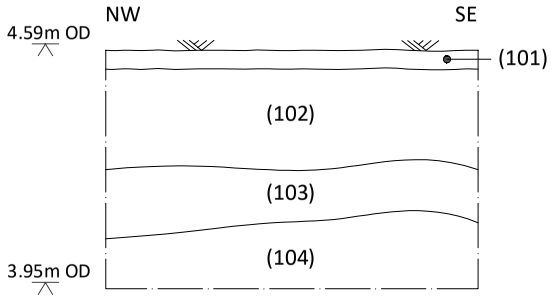
Map of Kent (NTS)



Courtesy of National Library of Scotland

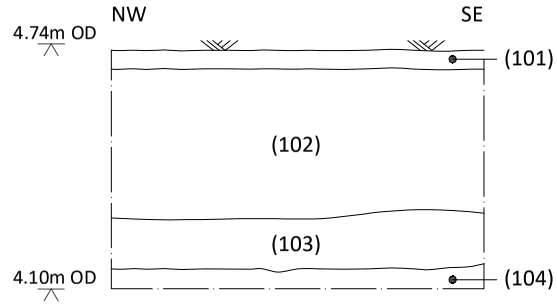
Figure 1 Site Location Plan

Figure 2 Site Plan



Representative Section (RS1/2)

0m 1m



Representative Section (RS1/3)

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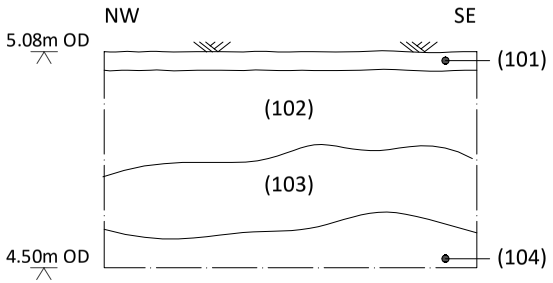

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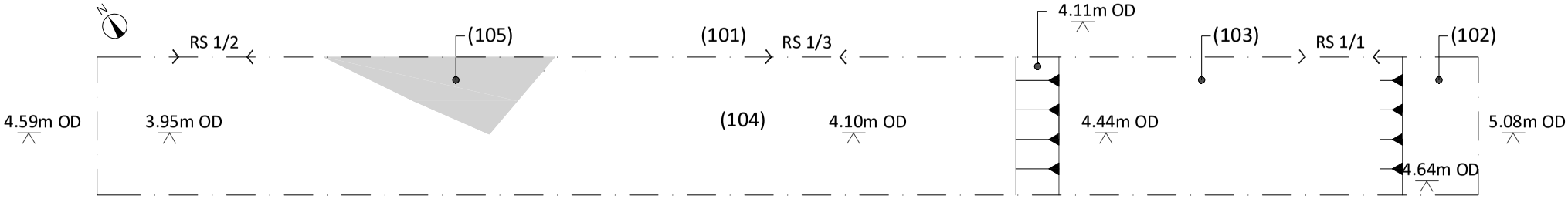


Key

Modern disturbance

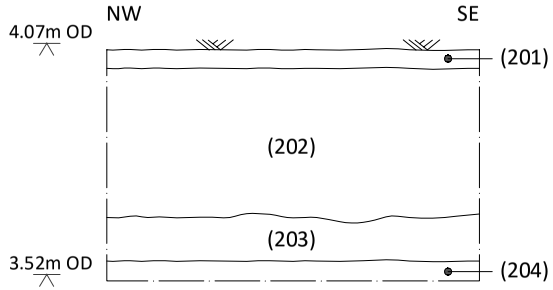
Trench 1 Plan

0m 2m

Trench 1 Plan

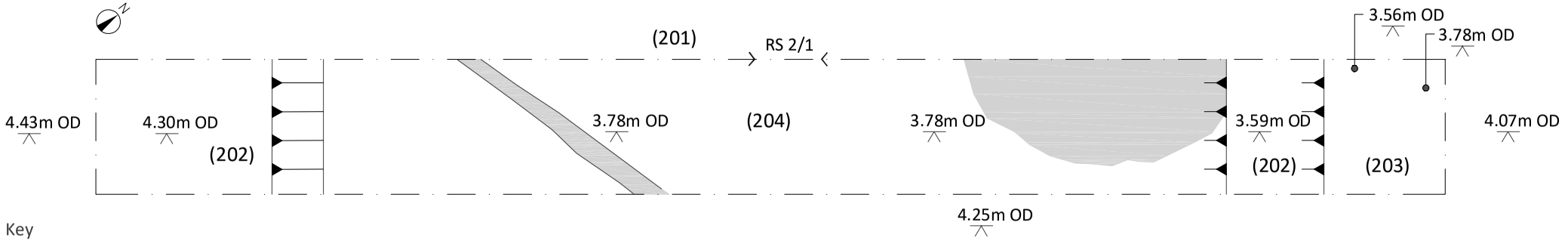
0m 2m

Figure 3 Trench 1 Details



Representative Section (RS2/1)

0m 1m



Key

Modern disturbance

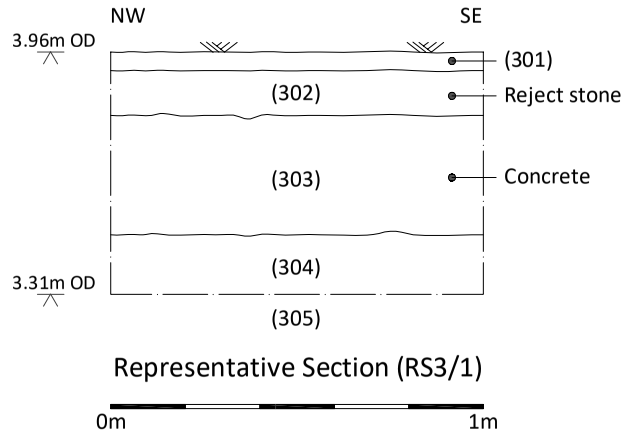
Trench 2 Plan

0m 2m

Trench 2 Plan

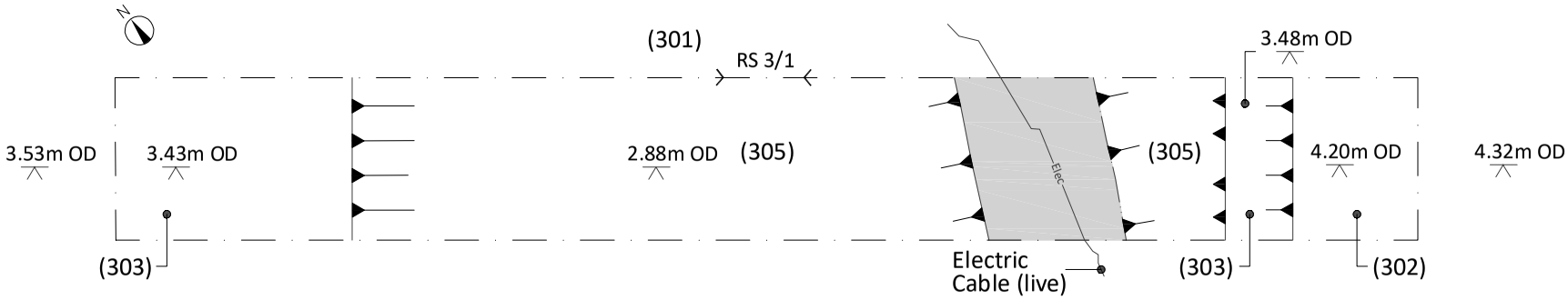
0m 2m

Figure 4 Trench 2 Details



Representative Section (RS3/1)

0m 1m



Key

Modern disturbance

Trench 3 Plan

0m 2m

Trench 3 Plan

0m 2m

Figure 5 Trench 3 Details

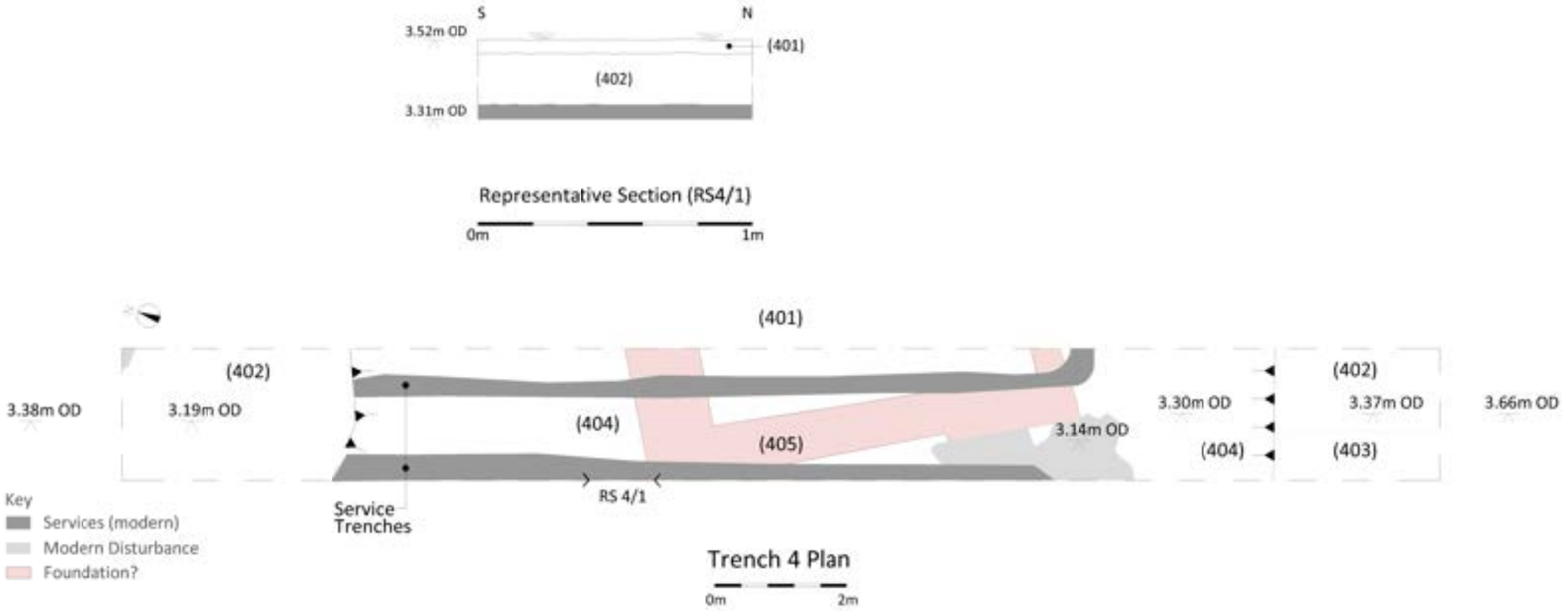
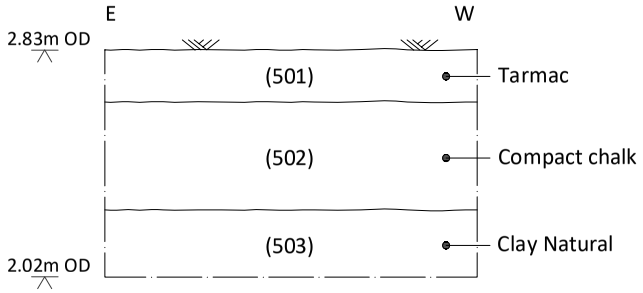
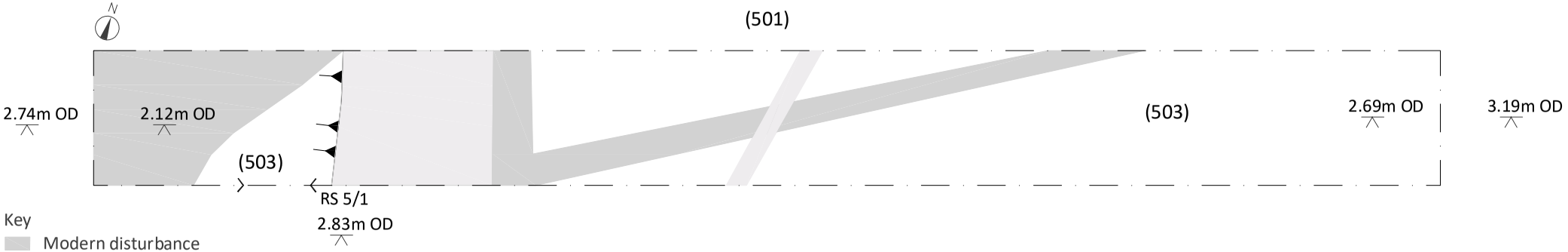


Figure 6 Trench 4 Details



Representative Section (RS5/2)

0m 1m



Trench 5 Plan

0m 2m

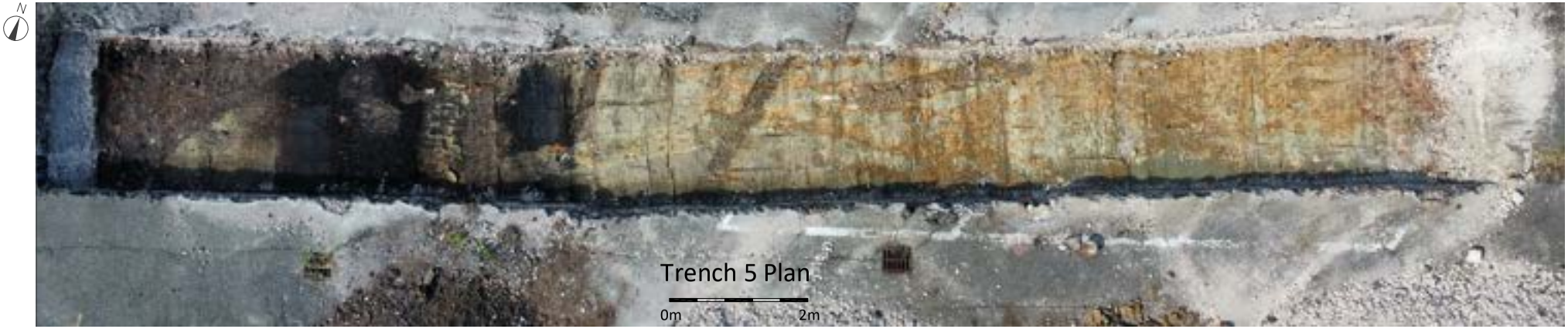


Figure 7 Trench 5 Details

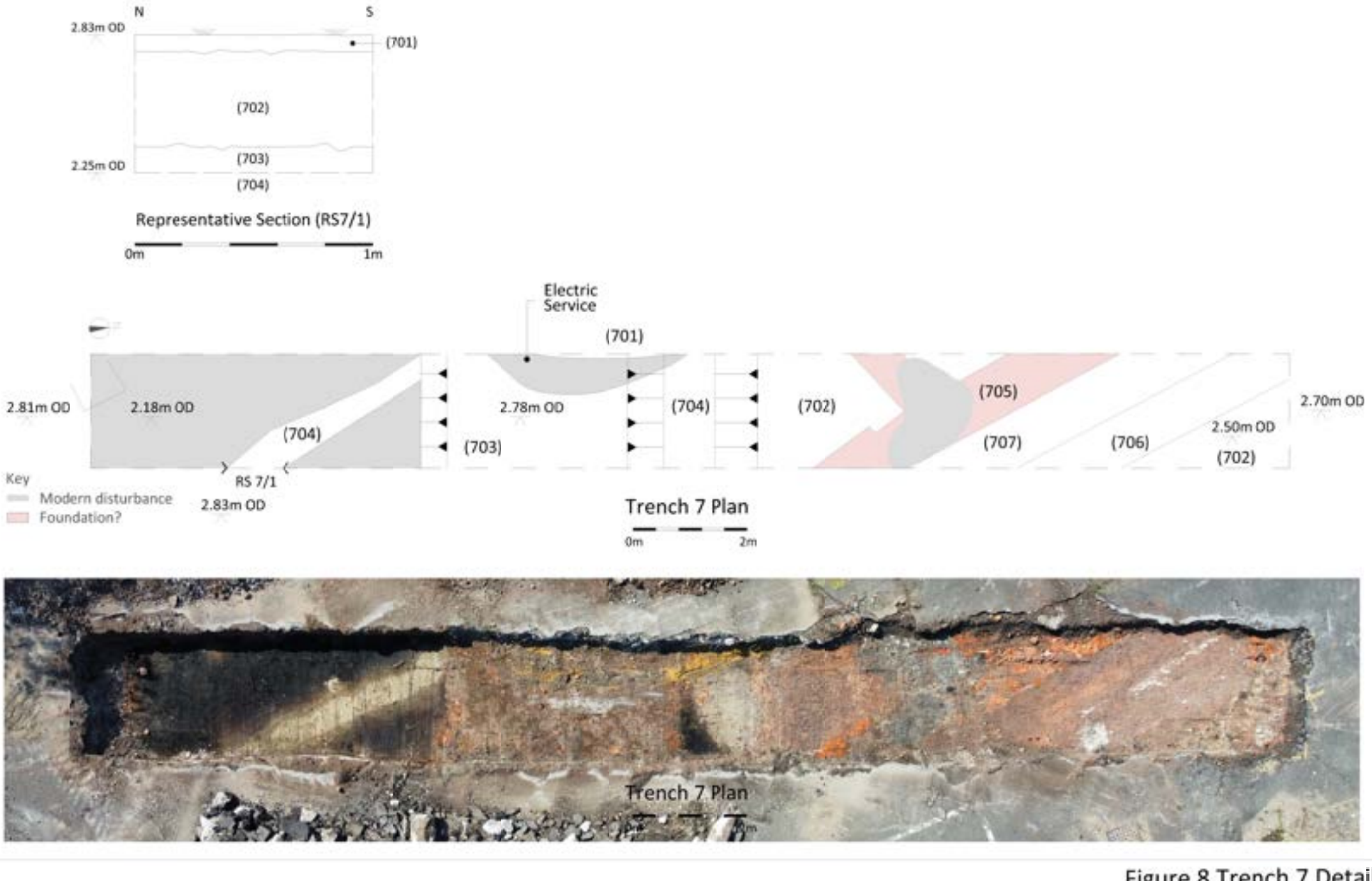
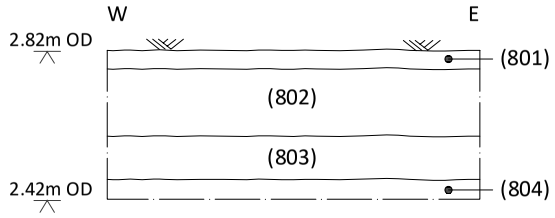
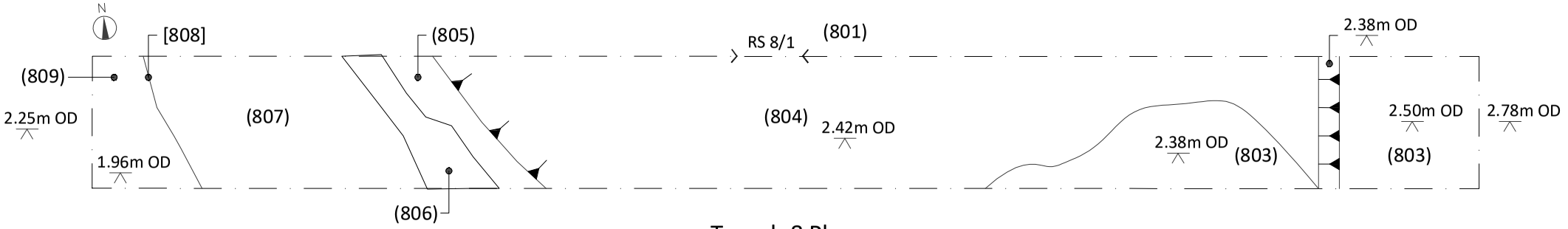


Figure 8 Trench 7 Details



Representative Section (RS8/1)

0m 1m



Trench 8 Plan

0m 2m

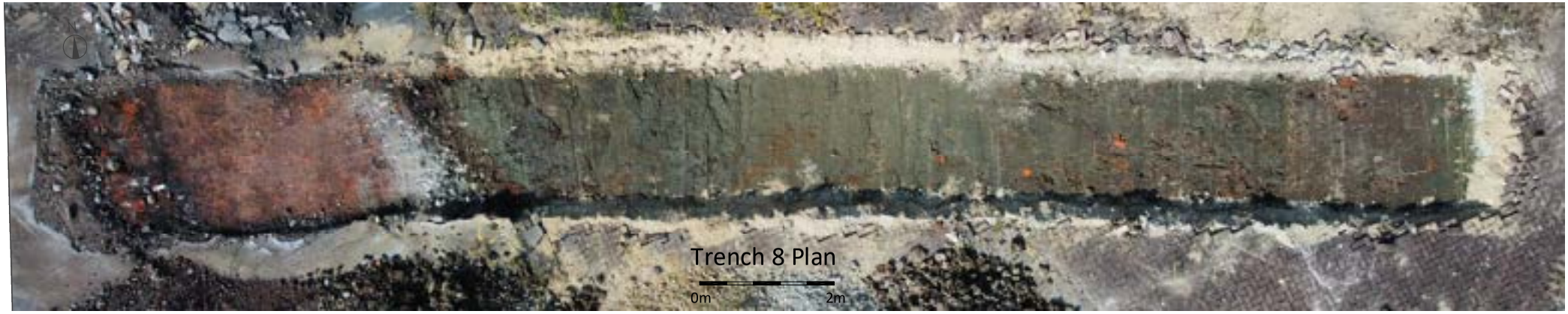


Figure 9 Trench 8 Details

Figure 10 Historical Map 1900 Overlay