

County Square
Land off Elwick Road
Ashford
Kent



Archaeological Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology

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County Square, Land off Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent

NGR TR 007 427

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Summary

In September 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at County Square, land off Elwick Road, Ashford (NGR TR 007 427) on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The evaluation revealed evidence of housing and commercial properties associated with the Victorian and modern expansion of Ashford.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In September 2005, OA carried out a field evaluation at County Square, Land off Elwick Road, Ashford in Kent (NGR: TR 007 427) on behalf of CgMs Consulting in respect of a planning condition for the extension of the existing County Square shopping precinct, with underground car parking (Planning Application No. 03/01420). CgMs Consulting set a brief (CgMs 2004) outlining the requirements for a field evaluation. An archaeological method statement was prepared by OA and agreed with CgMs Consulting and the County Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The proposed development area is approximately 0.6 hectares in area and lies 200 m south of the High Street and historic core of Ashford (NGR: TR 007 427). The site is bounded to the north by the existing County Square shopping precinct, to the west by Apsley Street, to the south by Elwick Road and to the east by a spur of Elwick Street accessing Bank Street. A small section of Godington Road crosses the centre of the development and is accessed from Bank Street and Apsley Street. The site is currently occupied by several asphalt surfaced car parks, which can be respectively grouped into the northern car park, to the north of Godington Road and to the southern car park, situated between Elwick Road and Godington Road to the north (see Fig. 2)

1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises Weald Clay, close to its interface with the overlying Lower Greensand.

1.3 Archaeological [and historical] background

1.3.1 An archaeological desk based assessment of the site was prepared by CgMs (Chadwick 2003) in support of the planning application. That study concluded that the site has only a limited archaeological potential. Only summary results of the historic assessment are presented below.

1.3.2 Examination of data in the Kent Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) and various published and unpublished sources indicates that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments occur on or particularly near the site. Indeed, although the study site lies only 200 m south of the High Street and the historic core of Ashford, there are no SMR entries within 100 m of the site and very few within 200 m.

1.3.3 The site lies off the Weald Clay, a geological base that, to the south of Ashford has produced evidence of extensive settlement and farming from the Bronze Age onwards. The Roman roadside settlement of Westhawk Farm is situated some 2.5 km south of the site, lying at the junction of roads crossing the area. The projected line of one of these Roman roads, connecting Canterbury to the iron working sites of the Weald is situated *c* 500 m to the east of the site, which also lies away from the historic, medieval core of Ashford. Although it can be suggested that the site was probably cleared and farmed from the later prehistoric or Roman period, there is no evidence to suggest that settlement of any kind likely to leave archaeological evidence has occurred on the site.

1.3.4 The construction of terraced houses with associated roads and services in the 1860s and their subsequent demolition in the 1970s for the construction of Elwick Road and its adjacent areas of car parking, is likely to have destroyed any remaining archaeological potential (see Plates 1 and 2, aerial photographs).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the staff at the Ashford Local Studies Library for providing the cartographic and historical resources. Many thanks are also due to local historians, Roger Airey and Steve R Salter for their invaluable local knowledge. Special thanks must be extended to Steve R Salter for the provision and permission to use the historic photographs in this report.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The primary aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.

2.1.2 • To establish the exigency for a mitigation strategy.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

2.1.3 In addition the site presents the opportunity to address the following research objectives:

- Do the County Sites and Monuments record and historic map sources represent a valid indicator of the extent of historic settlement at Ashford.
- Does evidence of extensive settlement and farming from the Bronze Age onwards that occurs on the Weald Clay south of Ashford extend off the Weald Clay onto Hythe Beds?
- Does evidence of extensive settlement and farming from the Bronze Age onwards that occurs on the low-lying land south of Ashford extend up the hillslope into the site?
- Have any archaeological deposits survived Victorian development and more recent demolition activity on the site?

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The investigation consisted of four evaluation trenches; the location of each was agreed with the County Archaeologist prior to the start of the evaluation. Trenches 1 and 2 were located in the northern car park and Trenches 3 and 4 were located in the southern car park (Fig. 2).

3.1.2 The trenches measured 1.8 m in width and were originally designed to be either 20 m (Trenches 1 and 3) or 30 m (Trenches 1 and 4) in length. With the exception of Trench 3, the remaining trench lengths and positions were altered during the course of the evaluation in order to avoid underground services or to facilitate the placement of the welfare accommodation. The necessary changes to the trench designs were agreed following discussions with Paul Chadwick from CgMs Consulting.

- Trench 1 was re-located to the south of its original location and was shortened to 20 m in length to facilitate the placement of the enabling works welfare accommodation.
- Trench 2 was re-located to the south of its original location to avoid identified services and was extended to 30 m in length to compensate for the reduction in length of Trench 1.
- The location of Trench 4 was altered to avoid an identified service. The trench was separated into two shorter lengths to compensate but remained 30 m in length. Another identified service running parallel to the northern edge of the trench and contaminated soil storage bays to the south, restricted the widening of the trench when the depth of the trench exceeded 1.2 m. Access to the base of the trench following excavation was therefore prohibited.

3.1.3 The trenches were scanned prior to excavations to locate any existing services and were excavated to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural geology - whichever was encountered first. All machine excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision.

3.1.4 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features/deposits were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. Spoil heaps were monitored to allow analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts and for finds retrieval.

3.1.5 All archaeological features were planned at an appropriate scale of 1:50 and the trench sections were also drawn at a scale of 1:50. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

4 RESULTS

4.1 General

Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The site is located on the Weald Clay and although most of the soils have a clay matrix they were generally well drained and the ground water table was not reached.

Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.1.2 A fairly uniform stratigraphy was observed within Trenches 1, 2 and 3 with numerous foundations for Victorian structures and their associated garden soils having cut into and overlain the natural Weald Clay. The stratigraphy within Trench 4 was more mixed and had been disturbed by modern interventions.
- 4.1.3 Within Trenches 1, 2, the natural Weald Clay was reached at an average depth of 1 m (c 51.5 m OD).
- 4.1.4 The Weald Clay within Trenches 3 and 4, was reached at 1.7 m within Trench 3 (c 49.67 m OD) and 1 m in Trench 4 (c 49.24 m OD).

4.2 Descriptions***Trench 1 (Fig. 3)***

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was oriented WNW-ESE and was located on the western corner of Hempsted Street and Godington Road. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 1.2 m throughout (see Plate 3).
- 4.2.2 Natural clay (106) was encountered at the bottom of the trench. It was disturbed slightly by bioturbation at the western end of the trench, but was otherwise fairly clean throughout. The natural was directly overlain by a layer of mid brown clay loam (105) with an average depth of 0.5 m. This layer was mixed throughout and represents an accumulated garden soil or former plough soil.
- 4.2.3 Deposit 105 was overlain by layers 103 and 104 which were friable, mottled light and mid brown clay loams and are probably the same re-deposited and mixed garden soil which had subsequently been disturbed and cut by the construction of brick structures 107, 108, 109 and 112.
- 4.2.4 Structure 108 probably was the earliest of the structures encountered and was constructed of red bricks (measuring 235 mm x 110 mm x 70 mm) laid in an English bonding pattern and bonded with a mid brown lime mortar. The structure probably represented the easternmost of a row of Victorian terrace houses which were located on the northern side of Godington Road (see Plate 5).
- 4.2.5 Structure 109, wall 112 and brick surface 110 represented elements of the same building. Structure 109 and wall 112 were constructed of red bricks (measuring 225 mm x 110 mm x 70 mm) laid in alternate layers of headers and stretchers with a mid brown sandy cement mortar. The bricks survive to a depth of up to 10 courses and have been laid on a concrete foundation. Brick surface 110 was constructed of red brick (measuring 220 mm x 105 mm x 65 mm) and abutted the eastern face of wall

112. The surface had been laid on a layer of yellow sand bedding and represented a former internal surface. The structures described above were the remains of the former Invicta Public House, which was built in the latter part of the 19th century (see Plate 4).

- 4.2.6 Brick surface 110 was truncated on the eastern extent by a modern 20th century structure (107). The structure was constructed of red brick (measuring 225 mm x 110 mm x 70 mm) surviving to a height of eight courses, and was constructed on a concrete foundation.
- 4.2.7 Structures 107, 108, 109 and 112 were demolished and overlain by brick rubble throughout. The rubble layer 102 was subsequently overlain by limestone aggregate and two phases of asphalt surfaces laid out as part of the car parks in the 1960s and 1980s associated with the County Square shopping precinct (formally the Tufton centre).

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

- 4.2.8 Trench 2 was oriented WNW-ESE and was located on the western corner of Hempsted Street and Godington Road. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 1.2 m throughout.
- 4.2.9 Natural clay (219) was encountered at the bottom of the trench. It was disturbed throughout the length of the trench. The natural was directly overlain by a layer of mid brown clay loam, with an average depth of 0.35 m, and represented by contexts 205, 211 and 217. The layer was mixed throughout and represented an accumulated garden soil or former plough soil.
- 4.2.10 This deposit was overlain by layer 202, which was a friable, mid brown clay loam and was likely to have been the same re-deposited and mixed garden soil. Deposit 202 was subsequently truncated by the construction of brick structure 208, the construction trench for brick conduit 214 and tree root disturbance 204 at the western end of the trench.
- 4.2.11 Structure 208 was constructed of red brick (measuring 230 mm x 110 mm x 70 mm) laid in an English Bond pattern and bonded with a sandy yellow brown lime mortar. The structure represented an L-shaped building, which was the former number 16 Godington Road, built after 1871 and which occupied the corner of Hempsted Street and Godington Road.
- 4.2.12 Structure 208 re-used an earlier wall (211) for its foundation. This earlier wall was constructed in fairly even courses of roughly hewn Kentish Ragstone, bonded with a soft light brown lime mortar and survived to a minimum height of 0.75 m. The wall represented the western wall of the former terrace house at number 14 Godington Road. The eastern wall of the house was represented by wall 211 and followed the same construction technique as 209.

- 4.2.13 Wall 211 was abutted by brick conduit 207 on the western face and brick wall 210 on the eastern face. Structure 207 was constructed of red brick (measuring 230 mm x 110 mm x 65 mm) laid in random courses and were bonded with a soft brown lime mortar. The bricks were constructed in a barrel vault form and probably represented a brick conduit. The structure was contemporary with structure 208.
- 4.2.14 Wall 210 was constructed of red brick (measuring 230 mm x 110 mm x 65 mm) laid in level courses in a random brick bonding pattern and were bonded with a soft brown lime mortar. The wall was probably contemporary with structure 208 and part of the house at number 12 Godington Road. The eastern extent was truncated by the construction cut for brick conduit 214.
- 4.2.15 The brick conduit was constructed of red brick (measuring 235 mm x 110 mm x 65 mm) laid in stretcher courses and were bonded with a soft light brown sandy lime mortar. The structure is believed to be late 19th or early 20th century in date.
- 4.2.16 All the structures within the trench had been demolished in the 1960's and were overlain and abutted by brick rubble throughout. The rubble layer 206 and 215 were subsequently overlain by limestone aggregate and two phases of asphalt surfaces laid out as part of the car parks in the 1960's and 1980's associated with the County Square shopping precinct (formally the Tufton centre).

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

- 4.2.17 Trench 3 was oriented WNW-ESE and was located on the southern side of Godington Road. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 1.7 m throughout. The northern side of the trench was stepped to reduce the height of the overburden (Plate 7).
- 4.2.18 Natural clay (313) was encountered at the bottom of the trench in a single machine excavated sondage. Its upper limits were disturbed and stained. It was truncated by the construction cuts for walls 304, 307, 310, 312 which were the remains of a Victorian terrace housing that formally occupied the site and was called Hempsted Terrace (Plates 2 and 8).
- 4.2.19 The walls had the same construction technique and the same materials were used throughout. The internal walls 304 and 307 were constructed of roughly hewn Kentish Ragstone laid in fairly level courses, bonded with a soft light brown lime mortar. The walls were reduced to their foundation levels and only survived to a depth of two courses. They had an average width of 0.45 m and have each been abutted on their western and eastern faces by internal red brick surfaces. Several courses of the external northern wall of the terrace houses survived at the eastern end of the trench, to approximately 1.10 m above the brick surfaces. The base of the wall within the machine excavated sondage had shallow foundations and was only cut into the natural clay 313 by 0.20 m below brick surface 311, at 49.0 m OD.

- 4.2.20 The terrace houses were constructed on ground that was sloping down to the south. Consequently the elevation at the front of the terrace were three floors high, while the rear of the terrace had an extra floor level and was four stories in height.
- 4.2.21 The red bricks (measuring 225 mm x 105 mm x 65 mm) from which the internal floor surfaces were constructed had the same dimensions throughout the trench. They had been laid on a shallow layer of yellow bedding sand directly above the natural clay. The internal surfaces were covered in places with a thin concrete screed and in the westernmost structure with linoleum. The surfaces increased in height slightly from west to east reflecting the original contours of the rise on which the terrace housing was built.
- 4.2.22 The terrace houses were demolished in the 1960s in advance of the construction of the Tufton centre and the truncation was extensive. The majority of the walls only remain in plan, having been demolished to the same height as the internal floor level.
- 4.2.23 The internal floor surfaces were overlain by a demolition rubble layer (302) which consisted of dark brown clay loam garden soil and mixed rubble throughout. The average depth of the deposit was 0.7 m throughout. Layer 302 was subsequently overlain by a 0.7 m thick layer of limestone aggregate (301), which formed the make-up for the 1960s asphalt car park surface.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

- 4.2.24 Trench 4 was oriented WNW-ESE and was located on the western side of the southern end of Bank Street on the former spur of Elwick Road. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 1.7 m throughout the trench. A machine excavated sondage at the western end was excavated to a depth of 3.4 m (46.84 m OD) (Plate 9).
- 4.2.25 Natural clay (412) was only visible at the eastern end of the trench where it was cut by feature 410, a large pit or truncation area.
- 4.2.26 Feature 410 had near vertical sides and was visible throughout the length of the trench. At the western end of the trench the truncation continued to a depth of 3.40 m below the existing ground level, and the base of the feature was not reached. The function of the pit is unknown and the date of excavation remains uncertain. The pit could reflect truncation in the 20th century or possibly a bomb crater from the Second World War. The pit was backfilled with two fills (409, 408). Deposit 409 was loose, light brown clayey silt with no visible inclusions and a minimum depth of 0.90 m. It was overlain by fill 408 which consisted of friable, mottled light and dark brown clay and silt clay with an average depth of 0.8 m. This deposit was mixed throughout and could represent re-deposited garden soil and natural Weald Clay. Both deposits were contemporary and were rapidly deposited to backfill pit 410. Fill 408 was overlain by layer 407 and was also truncated by the construction cut for walls 403 and 404 at the eastern end of the trench.

- 4.2.27 Layer 407 was friable mid-dark brown clay loam and grey clay. The deposit probably represented accumulated garden soil which formed or was re-deposited after the backfill of pit/truncation 410.
- 4.2.28 Walls 403 and 404 were part of the same structure and were constructed of red brick (measuring 225 mm x 110 mm x 75 mm) laid in level courses in an English Bond and was bonded with a soft brown sandy lime mortar. The walls were probably constructed in the 20th century and were part of the Stanhay Works that produced agricultural machinery from the 19th century (Plates 10 and 11).
- 4.2.29 Red brick wall 414 at the western end of the trench had the same construction techniques as those seen in 403 and 404 and was also part of the Stanhay Works.
- 4.2.30 Structure 406 and 413 were similarly associated with the Stanhay Works and represented 20th century service pipe conduits. The conduits were overlain by a concrete floor layer 401 which was subsequently overlain by the asphalt car park surface.

4.3 **Finds**

- 4.3.1 No finds of special interest were found during the evaluation.

4.4 **Palaeo-environmental evidence**

- 4.4.1 No deposits of palaeo-environmental potential were encountered during the evaluation.

5 **DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

- 5.1.1 Desk-based investigations and cartographic resources have established that the historic map sources represent a valid indicator of the extent of historic settlement at Ashford.
- 5.1.2 Structures located within the investigation also correlate with the general layout of the 19th and 20th century historic maps of Ashford.
- 5.1.3 The southern end of Bank Street (formally called George Street) was developed from 1855 on land previously owned by the Jemmett family. The eastern end of Godington Road (formally Hempsted Terrace) near the corner junction with Bank Street was also developed at this time and terrace housing, shops and small commercial premises were constructed. The Market Hotel, which later changed its name to the Wig and Gavel, was built on the corner in 1858 (Plate 12).
- 5.1.4 The western end of Godington Road (formally called Hemsted Terrace) had already been developed by 1853 and a row of four storey terrace housing was built on the southern side of the road. Hemsted Street (formally called Hemsted Place) had also been developed with terrace housing on the eastern side.

5.1.5 Discuss the integrity of the stratigraphic evidence, and describe any later disturbance, eg ploughing or recent building work, which may have affected the evidence. Refer to any evidence from finds for re-deposition or smallness of sample, degree of abrasion, etc. Refer to any indications of contamination of environmental samples, etc. This is not the place to comment on the weather, unless it is relevant, as for example in field walking. It is not your place to comment on the quality of your evaluation. That is for the county archaeologist/curator to judge from your report.

5.2 Presence/potential for undisturbed remains

5.2.1 The only area with any potential for the preservation of undisturbed archaeological deposits is located approximately between the rear gardens of the former Hempsted Terrace and the site of the former cattle market. There is also potential for preservation within the terrace rear gardens themselves which had not been developed. However, where the Weald Clay natural geology lay undisturbed between the building foundations and within the former gardens or yards, no archaeological features were noted.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

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Chadwick, P, 2003 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Land off Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent. Unpublished client report CgMs Consulting April 2003

Chadwick, P, 2004 Written Scheme of Investigation and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation exercise, County Square, Land off Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent. Unpublished client report CgMs Consulting June 2004.

OA 1992 Fieldwork Manual (ed. D Wilkinson, First edition 1992)

Salter, Steve R, 2003 Britain in Old Photographs: Changing Ashford. Sutton Publishing

Salter, Steve R, 2003 Britain in Old Photographs: Ashford Now And Then. Sutton Publishing

6.2 Cartographic Sources

Plan of the town of Ashford in the county of Kent, surveyed by T. Thurston in 1853

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of Ashford (1871)

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of Ashford showing distribution of PH (1871)

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" map of Ashford (1897)

Photogrammetric survey from air photographs taken in 1963 for the Ashford Urban District Council

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
Trench 1	100	Surface	Trench	0.08	Asphalt car park surface	20 th century
	101	Layer	Trench	0.26	Aggregate make-up layer	
	102	Layer	Trench	0.08	Demolition rubble	20 th century
	103	Layer	Trench	0.45	Garden soil and rubble	20 th century
	104	Layer	Trench	0.50	Re-deposited Garden soil	20 th century
	105	Layer	Trench	0.60	Garden soil	19 th century
	106	Layer	Trench	0.10	Natural Clay	
	107	Struct	4.0	0.23	Brick building	20 th century
	108	Struct	3.60	0.23	Brick building	20 th century
	109	Struct	0.36	4.55	Brick building	19 th century
	110	Surface	1.90	0.07	Brick Surface	19 th century
	111	Layer	4.0	0.09	Sand Bedding layer	20 th century
	112	Wall	0.35	0.80	Brick Wall	19 th century
Trench 2	200	Surface	Trench	0.08	Asphalt car park surface	20 th century
	201	Surface	Trench	0.38	Aggregate make-up layer	20 th century
	202	Layer	Trench	0.20	Garden soil	20 th century
	203	Fill	2.0	1.22	Fill of cut [204]	20 th century
	204	Cut	2.0	1.22	Tree root action	19 th /20 th century
	205	Layer	5.50	0.30	Former Garden soil	19 th century
	206	Layer	2.40	0.50	Rubble layer	20 th century
	207	Struct	1.30	0.80	Brick Conduit	19 th century
	208	Wall	1.20	0.80	Kentish Ragstone wall	19 th century
	209	Wall	0.70	0.35	Kentish Ragstone wall	19 th century
	210	Wall	3.60	0.80	Brick wall	19 th /20 th century
	211	Wall	0.65	0.35	Kentish Ragstone wall	19 th century
	212	Layer	1.50	0.40	Former Garden soil	19 th /20 th century
	213	Fill	3.20	0.70	Fill of [214]	20 th century

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
	214	Struct	1.50	1.0	Brick conduit	20 th century
	215	Layer	11.0	0.15	Demolition rubble layer	20 th century
	216	Struct	0.14	0.07	Brick Wall	20 th century
	217	Layer	3.5	0.30	Re-deposited Nat. clay	19 th /20 th century
	218	Cut	3.20	0.70	Construct cut for 214	19 th /20 th century
	219	Layer	Trench	1.20	Nat clay	
Trench 3	300	Surface	Trench	0.12	Asphalt car park surface	20 th century
	301	Surface	Trench	0.70	Aggregate make-up layer	20 th century
	302	Layer	Trench	0.70	Demolition rubble layer	20 th century
	303	Surface	2.0	0.07	Red brick surface	19 th century
	304	Wall	0.45	0.45	Kentish Ragstone wall	19 th century
	305	Surface	1.90	0.07	Red brick surface	19 th century
	306	Layer	2.40	0.50	Rubble layer	19 th century
	307	Layer	0.95	0.20	Clinker and ash deposit	20 th century
	308	Struct	0.95	0.75	Brick Hearth	19 th century
	309	Surface	4.20	0.07	Red brick surface	19 th century
	310	Wall	0.40	0.10	Brick wall	19 th century
	311	layer	Trench	0.30	Demolition rubble layer	19 th century
	312	Wall	1.50	0.40	Kentish Ragstone wall	19 th century
	313	Layer	2.0	0.40	Natural clay	
Trench 4	400	Surface	Trench	0.08	Asphalt car park surface	20 th century
	401	Layer	Trench	0.08	Aggregate make-up layer	20 th century
	402	Layer	4.20	0.36	Demolition rubble	20 th century
	403	Wall	0.50	0.50	Brick wall	20 th century
	404	Wall	3.60	0.50	Brick wall	20 th century
	405	Struct	0.85	0.75	Brick service conduit	20 th century
	406	Struct	0.85	0.75	Brick service conduit	20 th century
	407	Layer	23.20	0.65	Garden soil	20 th century
	408	Fill	3.20	1.20	Fill of [410]	20 th century
	409	Fill	3.20	0.70	Fill of [410]	20 th century

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
	410	Cut	29.0	2.40	Large pit/ truncation	20 th century
	411	Void				
	412	Layer	1.40	1.0	Natural.clay	
	413	Struct	4.30	0.30	Concrete foundation of [406]	20 th century
	414	Wall	0.40	0.70	Brick wall	20 th century

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: County Square, Land off Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent

Site code: ASHCS 05

Grid reference: NGR: TR 007 427

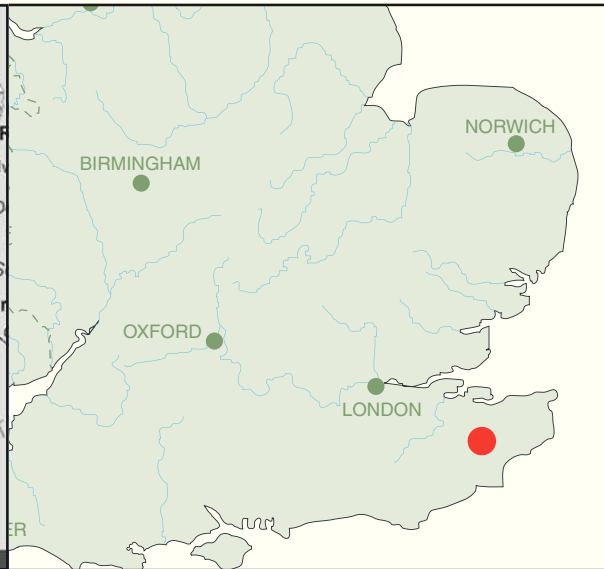
Type of evaluation: Four trench evaluation

Date and duration of project: Five days between the 13th-17th September

Area of site: 200 square m

Summary of results: The evaluation revealed Victorian domestic and commercial buildings relating to the 19th century development and expansion of Ashford.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the appropriate museum in due course.



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

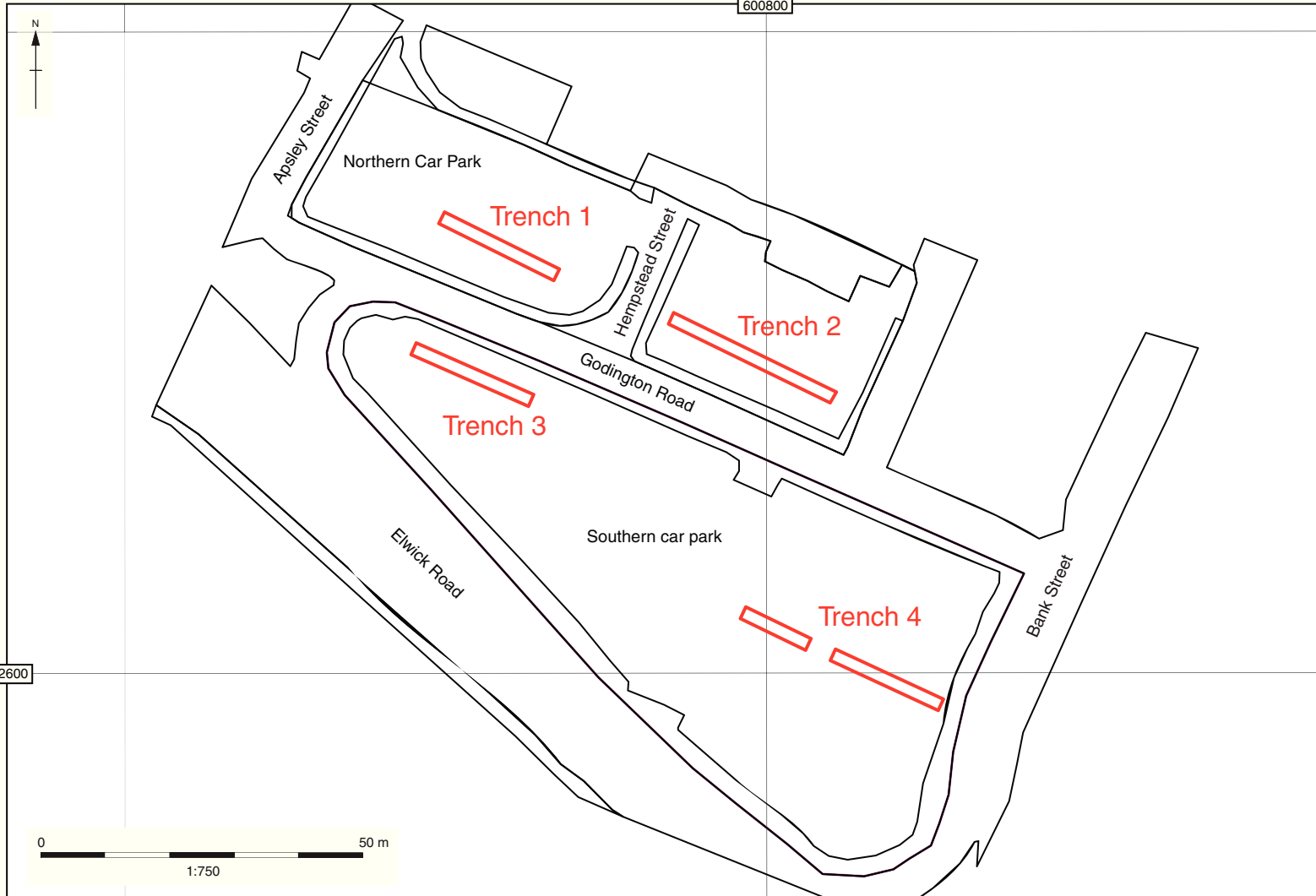
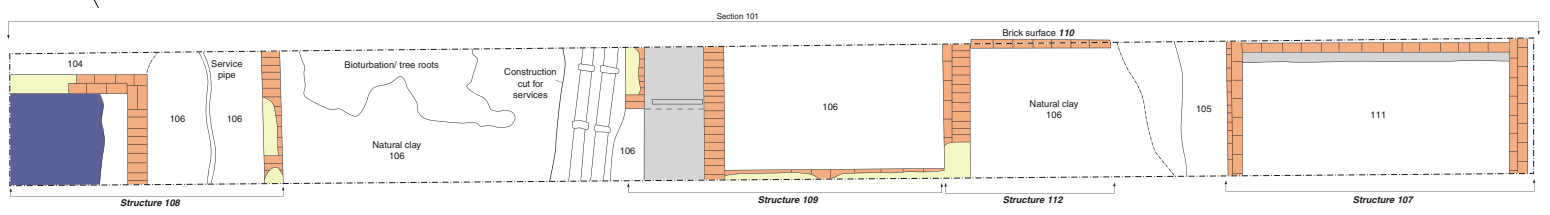


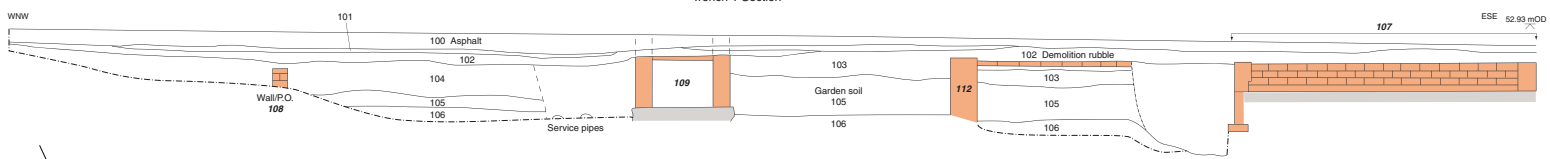
Figure 2: Trench location plan



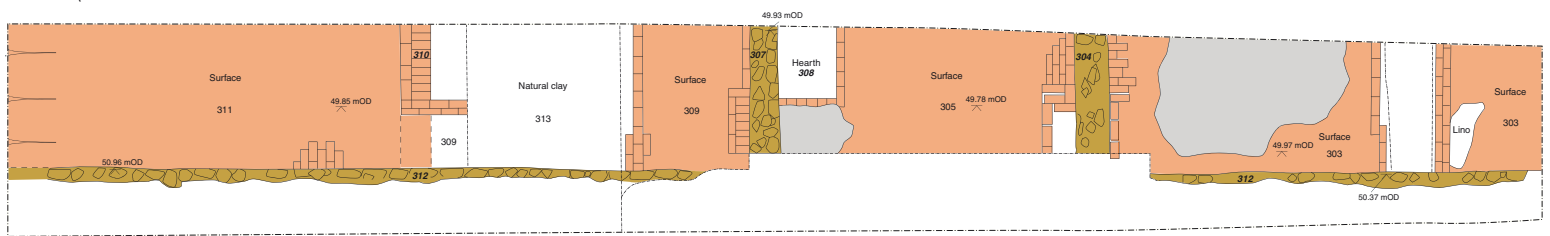
Trench 1 Plan



Trench 1 Section



Trench 3 Plan



KEY

- Brick
- Concrete
- Mortar for brick-bonding
- Compact mortar bedding
- Mortar and Kentish ragstone



Figure 3 : Trench 1 plan and section, Trench 3 plan

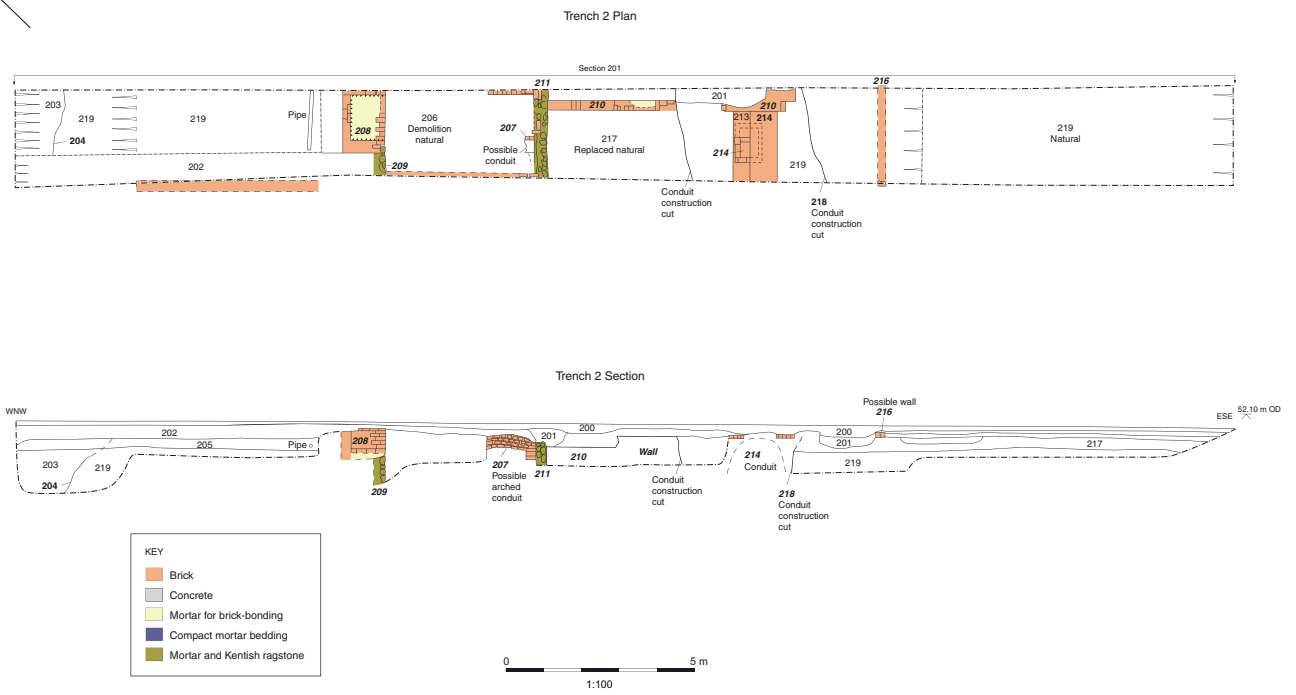


Figure 4 : Trench 2 plan and section



Plate 1: Aerial photograph of Godington Road and Hampstead Street (1975)



Plate 2: Aerial photograph of Godington Road and Hampstead Street (1963)



Plate 3: Trench 1 looking south-east



Plate 4: The Invicta public house (1975)



Plate 5: Houses west of the Invicta public house on Godington Road (1971)



Plate 6: Trench 2 looking north-west



Plate 7: Trench 3 looking east



Plate 8: Godington Road looking east (1950s)



Plate 9: Trench 4 looking north






















Plate 10: Stanhay Works and Wig and Gavel public house, Elwick Road (1964)



Plate 11: Stanhay Works on Bank Street (1970)



Plate 12: Wig and Gavel public house (1980)

	Section line and number
	Section through feature not illustrated with section drawing
	Limit of excavation
	Sondage / Interior limit of excavation
	Fill line and number
	Cut line and number
	Structure number
	Unclear boundary
	Hachures indicate inclination of slope inside excavated feature
	Levels
	Grid point
	Continuation line (trench edge continues)
	Charcoal
	Clay
	Clay nodule
	Stones
	Ceramic building material
	Bone
	Pot



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