



**Janice Gooch**  
Heritage Consultancy

## Heritage Statement

BARNSTORMERS, STONE STREET, STANFORD NORTH, ASHFORD,  
KENT TN25 6DF

2 March 2021

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*"What Descartes did was a good step. You have added much several ways, and especially in taking the colours of thin plates into philosophical consideration. If I have seen a little further it is by standing on the shoulders of Giants."*

Isaac Newton in a letter to his rival Robert Hooke, 1676

*'We are only the trustees for those who come after us'*

William Morris

*'the history of architecture is the history of the sense of space'*

August Schmarson 1893

*'We can't solve problems using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them'*

Albert Einstein

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Registered Office: 3 East Street, Rochford, Essex SS4 1DY

Registered Company No.: 10420964

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## 1. Summary

This is a Heritage Statement, comprising of an understanding of significance and an impact assessment for the proposed scheme to develop the land to the rear of Barnstormers, Stone Street, Stanford North, Ashford, Kent, TN25 6DF, with four new dwellings.

The property is not listed or within a Conservation Area. The site is within the setting of the GII\* listed Stanford Windmill.

This Heritage Statement has been written with the proposed scheme, as per the OSG Architects drawings:

- 18/0650-02 Proposed Site Plan
- 18/0650-06D Proposed Plots 01 & 03 – Roof Plan & 3D Prospective
- 18/0650-07D Proposed Plots 01 & 03 – Proposed Elevations
- 18/0650-09C Proposed Plot 02 – Roof Plan & 3D Prospective
- 18/0650-10C Proposed Plot 02 – Proposed Elevations
- 18/0650-12B Proposed Plot 04 – Proposed Elevations and 3D Prospective
- 18/0650-15B Proposed Site Prospective A
- 18/0650-16 Proposed Site Prospective B
- 18/0650-17 Proposed Site Prospective C
- 18/0650-18 Proposed prospective – Birds Eye

### 1.1. Aims and Results

The aim of this statement is to recognise the significance and character of the heritage assets and to assess whether the works have affected the significance, character or setting of the heritage assets.

### 1.2. Purpose of Report

This report has been drafted to allow for planning consent purposes.

A site visit was undertaken as part of the report.

### 1.3. Commission

The report was commissioned via OSG Architecture on behalf of the client.

## 2. Methodology

This heritage statement looks to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) section 16, to provide:

- An understanding/describe the significance of the heritage asset
- An understanding/contribution to the setting of heritage assets
- An assessment of the impact of the proposed works on the heritage asset
- An assessment of the impact of the proposed works on the setting of the heritage assets

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019), paragraph 189 which states

*'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...*

This statement has been undertaken with the consideration of the level and extent of the proposed works and is not to be considered as a full historical report or conservation plan.

The format, techniques, terminology and content within this assessment is based upon Historic England's 'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance. This document sets out a comprehensive framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment, within which the term conservation is a process defined as managing change through the understanding of the significance of the place, fabric and setting, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations.

In addition, it follows the guidance of

- Planning Practice Guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (2014)
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2008)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The setting of Heritage Assets (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., Historic England 2017)

This report will not comment on the local planning policies, but reference can be found within the supporting Planning Statement.

### 2.1 Information Sources Consulted

This Heritage Statement has been prepared using a variety of resources to provide an understanding of the site and the wider setting. Sources include:

- Local Authority website
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) via Historic England – Search the List
- Heritage Gateway
- Information, historic maps, and photographs (online)
- Google Searches

## 3. The Site

The site within Stanford, a village in Kent, close to Folkstone. The village has been divided by the M20 into Stanford North and Stanford South. The Stanford Windmill is to the north of the M20 and west of the ancient Roman Stone Street.

The proposed site is open land to the south of Stanford Mill, a GII\* listed windmill.

To the north and east boundary of the site are residential dwellings, whilst the remaining boundaries look over fields and open land.

### 3.1. Site Description

The proposed site is currently open 'garden' land, associated with the residential curtilage of Barnstormers.

### 3.2. Listed Building Description

The site has no listed structures but is within proximity to the Grade II\* listed mill. Refer to Appendix 3 for listing description.

### 3.3. Curtilage Listed Buildings

The site is open land (part of garden), and therefore there is no consideration for curtilage listed buildings or structures.

Further guidance available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/listed-buildings-and-curtilage-advice-note-10/heag125-listed-buildings-and-curtilage/>

### 3.4. Development of Site

#### Historic Maps

The earliest OS map (1873) shows the windmill in relatively open land, with the bulk of the village to the north east.

By 1907 there is some development to Stone Street, which slowly developments to the present form. Barnstormers is identified on the 1971 OS map, but a building has been on this site from the earliest OS map.

The mass development around the windmill occurs between 1971 and 1986.

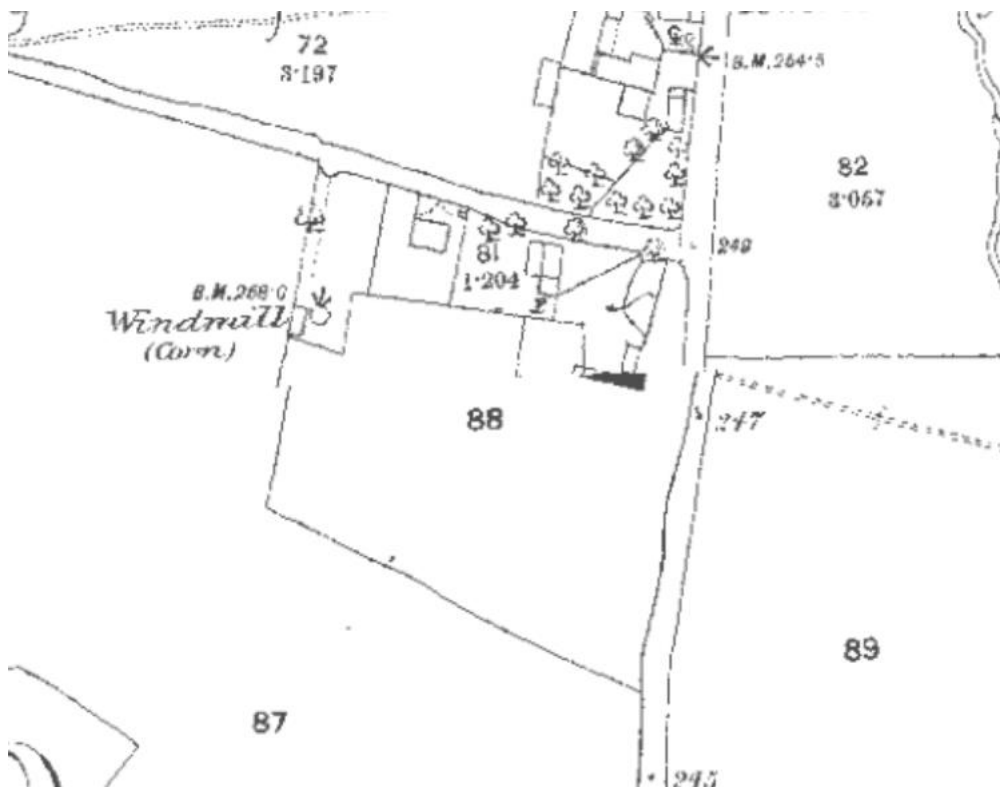


Figure 1 – OS Map, 1871-90.



Figure 2 -OS Map, 1907-23.

### Historic Photographs

A Google search resulted in no results for the site.

Historic England's 'Red Boxes' contained no pictures of the site.

### 3.5. Site Analysis

The site visit was undertaken on Friday 29<sup>th</sup> November 2019. This sought to identify the setting of the windmill and surrounding buildings.

### 3.6. Former Use(s)

The site is currently used as an extension to a private garden but has been left as an open field. The historic maps indicate that the former use was as farmland.

### 3.7. Identification of other Heritage Assets

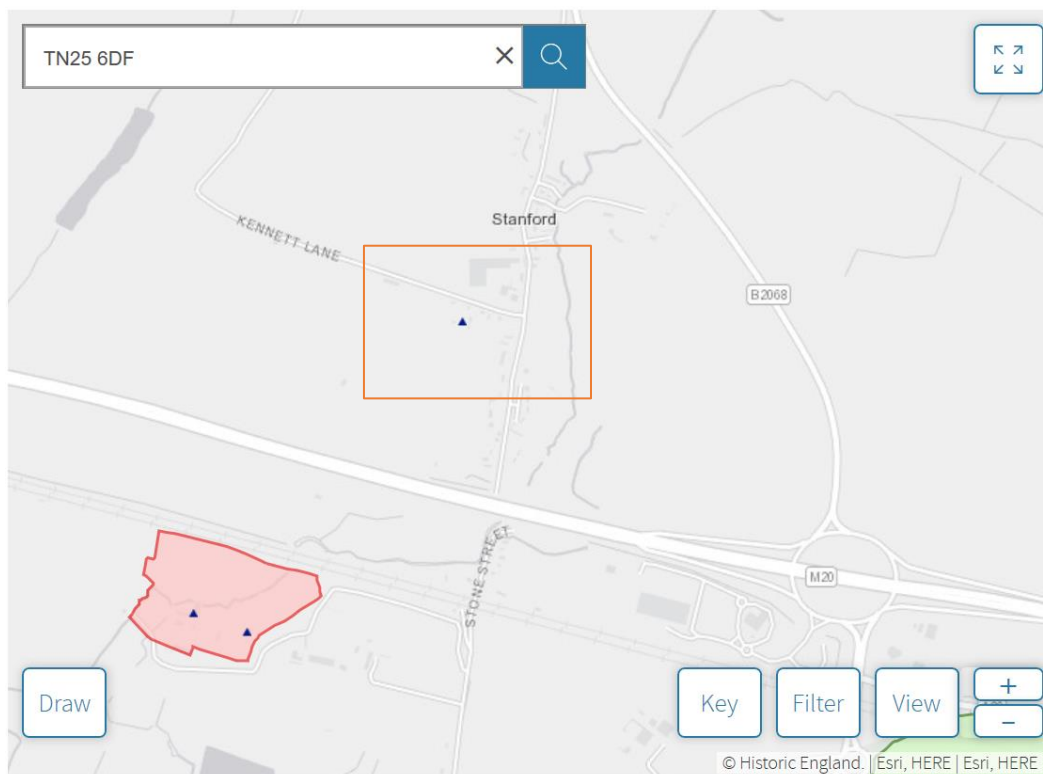
The proposed site lies to the south of the GII\* listed Sanford Windmill, recognised for the

- Degree of survival: the original mill machinery and fittings, although not complete, survive to a degree now rare in unrestored windmills.



- Architectural interest: for its unusual two-stage design and buttressing and the rare carved inscription on one of the beams commemorating its date and builder.
- Rarity: as the best-preserved example of only eight surviving tower mills in Kent, a county with a stronger tradition of timber smock mills.

The site and the windmill once formed part of the wider estate of Westhanger Castle, though it has been severed from the main estate by the creation of the M20 and the associated ground works & landscaping. A footbridge provides a link where Stone Street once run, but the visual connection is lost due the extensive trees planted to form screening from the busy motorway. The windmill can be glimpsed from the M20. However, further south on the A20 there are open views of the racetrack and the landscape (both natural topology and man-made), but any views of the windmill are blocked.



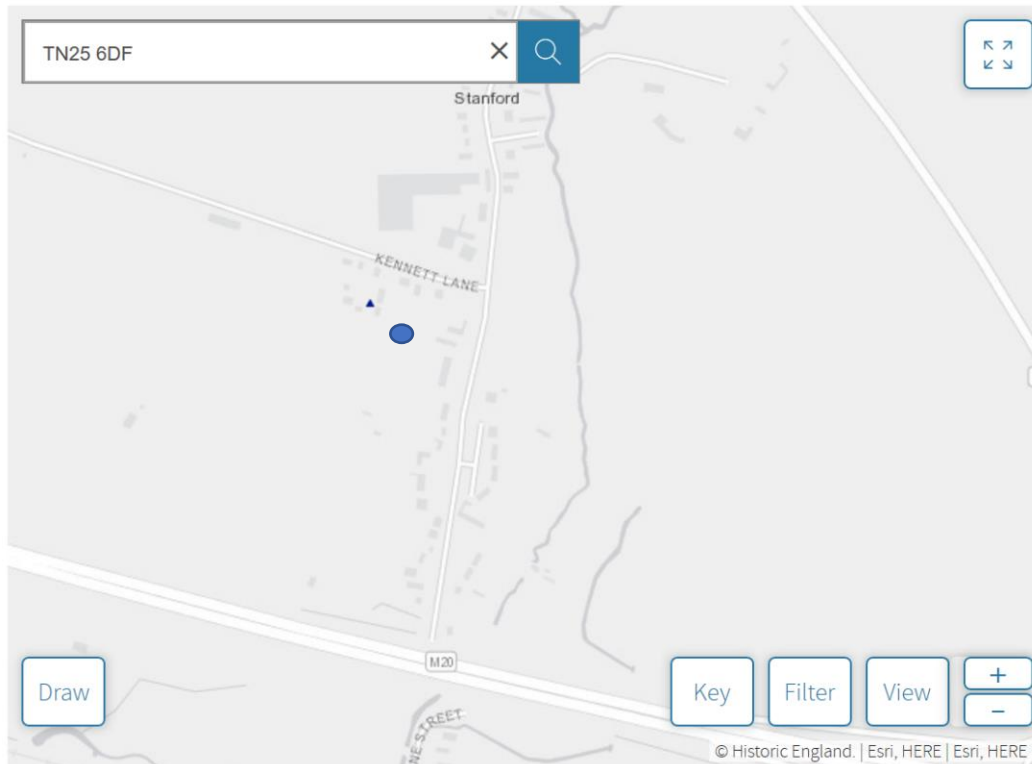


Figure 3 - designated heritage assets, shown as blue triangles (listed buildings). Taken from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?postcode=TN25%206DF&clearresults=True>

### 3.8. Setting of the Asset

The NPPF states that the setting as:

*The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be natural.*

Within Stanford North, the windmill can be glimpsed along Kennett Lane between the houses. Along Stone Street the windmill can be seen between Barnstormers and Barn Bungalow. Most of the views are blocked due to the houses and established trees.

Surrounding the windmill is a modern development (c.1988) which is of a standard domestic style and appearance, typical of the age of development. Kennett Lane and Stone Street is a collection of architectural styles, many with an Arts & Craft or vernacular influence. This section of Stanford North retains the character and appearance of a rural village settlement.

Outside the confines of the village, the surrounding landscape is rural, and forms part of the North Downs Special Landscape Area.

On the south side of the M20, there is now a clear separation between the two groups of houses. This side has the Castle, racecourse, and the railway station, with Stone Street being much narrower in width. This, together with the raised banks and trees make this side less open, with views restricted along the road.

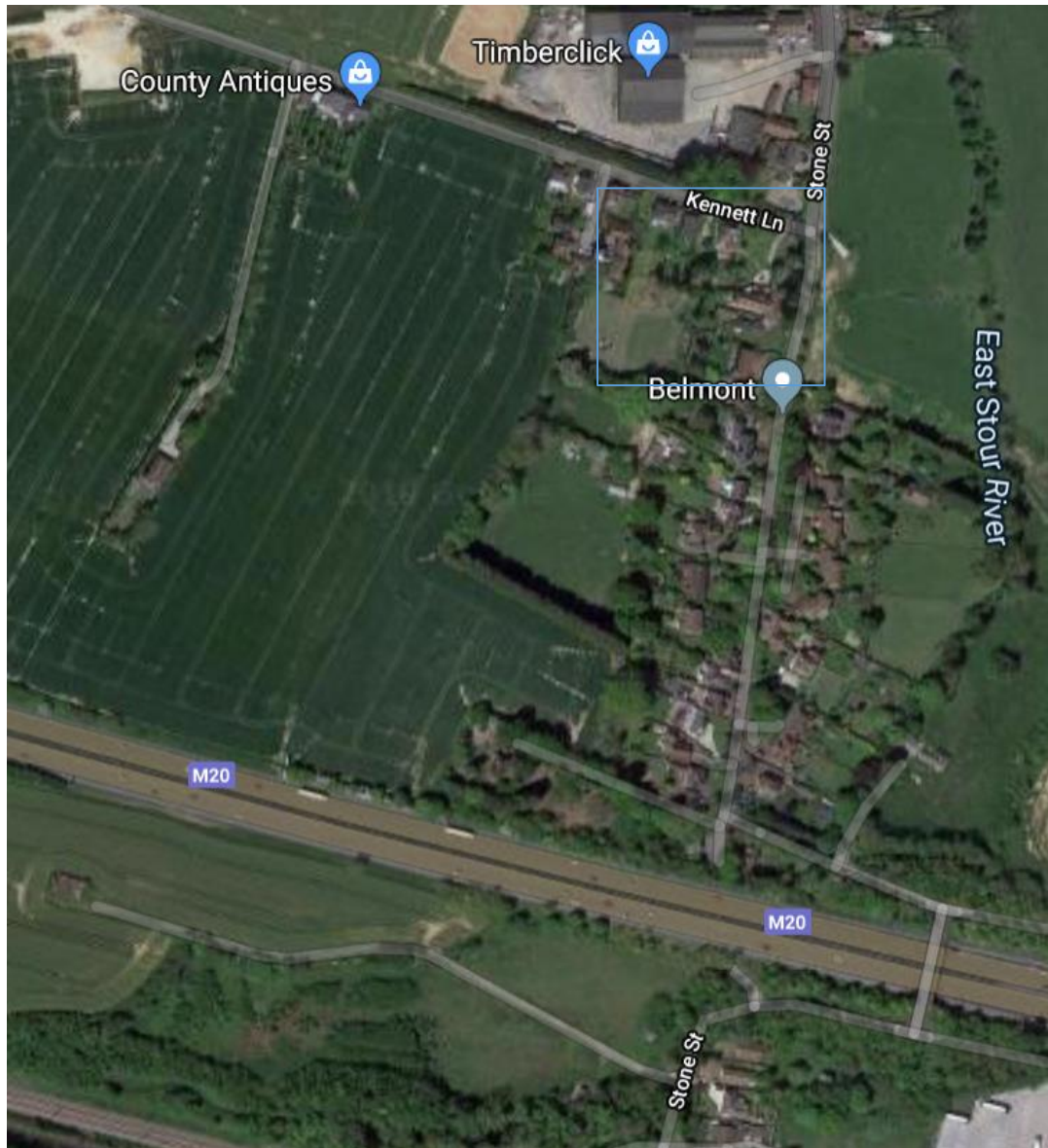


Figure 4 - Google Earth Maps showing wider setting.



Figure 5 - Google Earth Maps. Orange circle is Gill\* Windmill, the blue square is the proposed site. Taken from <https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.0999582,1.0381146,204m/data=!3m1!1e3>

### 3.9. Criteria for assessing Significance

The criteria used for assessing significance is based upon the Historic England guidance – Conservation Principles: Policy and Guidance and their renewed Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019).

Significance has been categorised into three main headings:

- *Archaeological interest*: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity
- *Architectural or artistic interest*: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place
- *Historic interest*: the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective memory or experience

In some circumstances, scientific or technical value may be considered as a building may have used new technology or materials to achieve the design.

The NPPF (2019) confirms that significance is:

*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage*



*Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.*

Each of these values is rated low; medium or high significance to provide an overall understanding of the building or place.

### 3.10. Assessment of Significance

The significance of the site is the adjacent listed windmill, which has an enhanced listing description (refer to appendix 3).

#### Archaeological Interest

The historic maps indicate that this site was once farmland. No Historic Environment Records (HER) are provided for the area, however, the site is located close to the Roman Road (Stone Street) and finds have been found at Farmead Farm, so some archaeological evidence may be found on the site.

There are no records of previous structures, and at present, the land is used as a garden. The archaeologist interest is unknown, but further details are set out within the supporting planning statement.

#### Architectural and Aesthetic Interest

The site is an open site which provides narrow views to the front of the windmill, from the private land. Wider views to the windmill have been reduced since the turn of the C20 when the area was slowly developed. This gradual development has produced a mix of architectural styles and building masses, each representing individual tastes and the tastes of the period of development, which provides some architectural and aesthetic interest within the village.

The windmill itself is a rare, well-preserved example of only eight surviving tower mills in Kent, a county with a stronger tradition of timber smock mills, which with its unusual two-stage design and buttressing and the rare carved inscription on one of the beams commemorating its date and builder provides architectural interest, resulting in this building being of GII\* quality.

The site itself provides limited aesthetic interest but does allow some views of the windmill in a more open setting, as it would have been when constructed and in use.

#### Historic Interest

The historic interest in the site is from its previous use as agricultural land and its connection with the farmstead. Agriculture provided much wealth to Kent and allowed the construction of many new houses and farmsteads.

Whilst it is not known that the site was connected to the windmill, it is possible that the land provided goods for use within the mill at some point.

## 4. Proposed Scheme

### 4.1. Requirements for Change

The objective in the proposed scheme is to use the site for development.

### 4.2. Design Considerations

The proposed site is a rear plot, with the proposed access from Stone Street to the south of Barn Bungalow. The surrounding area is a collection of residential dwellings in mixed architectural styles, though the dominated design is Arts & Craft and vernacular.

The street pattern has developed with a piecemeal, linear style, which has created a combination of designs, scales, and masses but with a standard form of front gardens with the houses set within their plots.

To construct a traditional group of houses on the proposed site would conflict with the established development pattern. Therefore, an alternative style was considered. It was considered that a very contemporary layout and design could add to the next layer of architectural style, a design ethos seen within Stanford, or a more rural setting and use a farmstead layout would be more appropriate to the setting.

Due to the sensitive setting (from both the windmill and surrounding North Downs Special Area), a softer approach was considered to be more appropriate to the landscape, and therefore a farmstead-based design scheme was chosen as this would allow for a variety of building styles and sizes. The design would also allow for a similar material palette to the windmill, and therefore more appropriate to protect the setting.

The layout of the proposed development retains the view from the M20 (and in theory from Westenhanger Castle) and the view from Stone Lane down the track to the windmill.

Setting the buildings around a courtyard allows connectivity between the dwellings and permits open spaces to protect the views through the new (and existing) buildings.

The proposed designs are not of a standard housing type but provide good architectural design. The choice of material palette, should reflect on the local vernacular palette of brick, render and even stone, with a mix of roof coverings (red clay tile and slate).

### 4.3. Mitigation and Enhancement

Where possible the NPPF encourages enhancement of heritage assets. However, this does not mean preventing any development to be undertaken, but where it is undertaken should be undertaken with care, respect and understanding of the significance of the heritage assets.

The setting of the designated heritage asset has changed over the last 100 years, with the slow infill development along Stone Street and Kennetts Lane, with the windmill remaining the tallest of the buildings. Whilst the windmill can no longer be seen in its former isolation, or even as the dominating structure within the area, it does not mean that further development and encroachment should be undertaken without consideration for its setting.

### 4.4. Proposed Scheme

It is proposed to construct 4 No detached dwellings, together with parking and landscaping.



Figure 6 – Architects proposed views – ariel (18/0650-18); Proposed perspective C (18/0650-17) & Proposed perspective B (18/0650-16)





Figure 7 – Architects proposed prospectus A (18/0650-16)

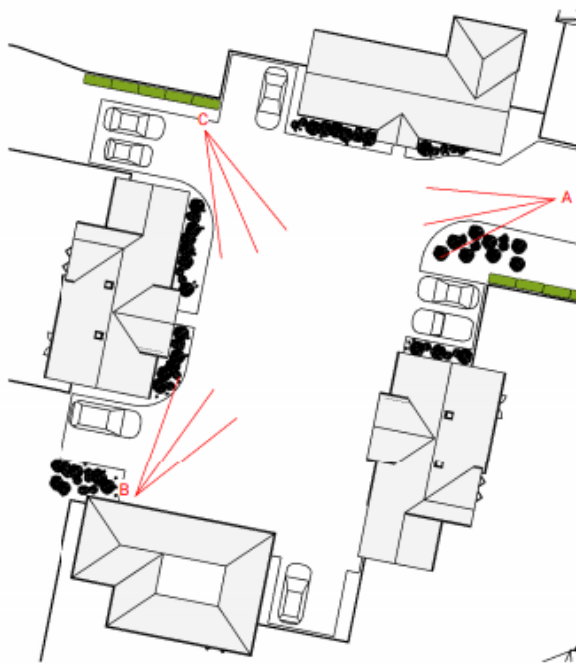


Figure 8 – proposed plan showing the proposed viewpoints.

#### 4.5. Condition of Asset

Under the NPPF, the local authority should not consider the condition of the building where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, damage to, a heritage asset.



## 5. Planning History

Refer to the Planning Statement for further information.

### 5.1. Pre-application

A pre-application was submitted (Y19/0237/PREAPP – 29 April 2020).

This provided the following guidance:

#### *Setting of listed building*

*As you are aware a Grade II\* listed windmill is located to the north of the site. The Council's Heritage Consultant is of the opinion that the mill has been compromised to a certain extent by its cement rendered based and the development of Millers Court. The only significant view from which it can now be appreciated is from the south west, therefore it is important that this view is protected as much as possible. The proposed tree planting to house 4 and the position of that property would undermine this.*

#### *Archaeology*

*The western half of the site falls within an area of archaeological potential centred on the windmill, so an archaeological desk top assessment would be required to be submitted with any planning application.*

...

#### *Impact on character of area*

*I do not consider that the proposal would have a detrimental effect on the rural character of the area or on the character of Stanford. Given its location to the rear of existing properties to the north and east it would be a visually acceptable extension to the village and from longer distance views from the south and west it would be viewed against the backdrop of the existing settlement.*

The advice provided additional guidance on the layout and style of the loose farmstead appearance. This advice and guidance have been used to amend the scheme.

## 6. Impact Assessment

In 2008, the then English Heritage (now Historic England) published their 'Conservation Principles, Policies & Guidance', which provided a framework and guidance on which to assess proposed works to historic buildings and other heritage assets.

Within this document, they defined 'conservation' as:

*'the process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generation'*

It is this advice and ethos that the proposed impact of the works is assessed against the 'special architectural and historic interest' and significance of the building and its setting.

### 6.1. Criteria for assessment

In 2008, the then English Heritage (now Historic England) published their 'Conservation Principles, Policies & Guidance', which provided a framework and guidance on which to assess proposed works to historic buildings and other heritage assets.

Within this document, they defined 'conservation' as:

*‘the process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations’*

It is this advice and ethos that the proposed impact of the works is assessed against the ‘special architectural and historic interest’ and significance of the building and its setting.

The level of change will be assessed on the following criteria:

Substantial Harm	The proposed changes will seriously alter or damage the overall setting and character of the heritage asset or result in a total or considerable loss of historic/ significant fabric.
Harm	The proposed changes will alter or damage the overall setting and character of the heritage asset or result in a total or considerable loss of historic/ significant fabric.
Less than substantial harm	The proposed changes will cause minor changes to the understanding or cause small harm the overall setting and character of the heritage asset or result in a minor loss of historic/ significant fabric.
Neutral	The proposed works will cause no harm to the significance of the heritage asset or its setting but will not contribute to enhanced understanding or reinforce the significance.
Positive / Improvement	The proposed scheme will improve the understanding of or the setting of the heritage asset or will help protect the asset for future generations.

## 6.2. Impact on the setting of the Listed Building

The setting, as previously discussed has changed, however, the wider view of the front elevation can still be glimpsed, and this should be preserved. The proposed layout allows this vista to be retained, together with the significant view between Barn Bungalow and Barnstormers.

The proposed height of the new dwellings and the materials have been chosen to represent a loose farmstead appearance, to allow the scheme to set within the landscape. However, contemporary elements have been included to ensure that the scheme is not mis-read in the future as being part of the original buildings associated with the mill.

The proposed height of the units has been maintained at a lower level, with only Plot 2 being two-storey plus roof, and Plot 4, which is in front of the Old Mill Cottage and closest to the mill, is single storey to preserve the view and dominance of the mill from the wider views.

## 6.3. Summary

The NPPF and Historic England guidance does not preclude development within the setting of a listed building but looks to protect the setting (and significance) of the heritage asset.

The proposed scheme has considered the setting, which ensures that the views from the wider landscape and the more immediate views within the village to the windmill are retained.

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The proposed design and layout respond to typical farm buildings found within Kent, but have a contemporary element to ensure that they are of the time.

The proposed scheme is not considered to cause harm to the setting or the significance of the Grade II\* listed mill.

## Appendix 1 – Photographs



*Figure 9 – Stanford Mill, with the modern dwelling adjoining the mill.*



*Figure 10 – view from the proposed site towards the windmill.*





*Figure 11 – looking towards Barnstormers, with the long rear gardens to the dwellings on Kennett Lane.*



*Figure 12 - wider view towards mill from the proposed site.*





*Figure 13 – looking towards the proposed site entrance.*



*Figure 14 – near the proposed site entrance looking towards mill.*





*Figure 15 – the mill (and the new build) is partly screened by the evergreens.*



*Figure 16 – looking towards the corner of the site, the top of the mill can just be seen.*





Figure 17 – looking towards the motorway.



Figure 18 – looking towards the proposed entrance.





Figure 19 – the rear of a dwelling on Kennett Lane.



Figure 20 – the mill as seen from Kennett Lane.



*Figure 21 – access to the mill along Kennett Lane.*



## Appendix 2 – Maps



Figure 22 - 1900 OS Map



Figure 23 - 1900 OS map in detail

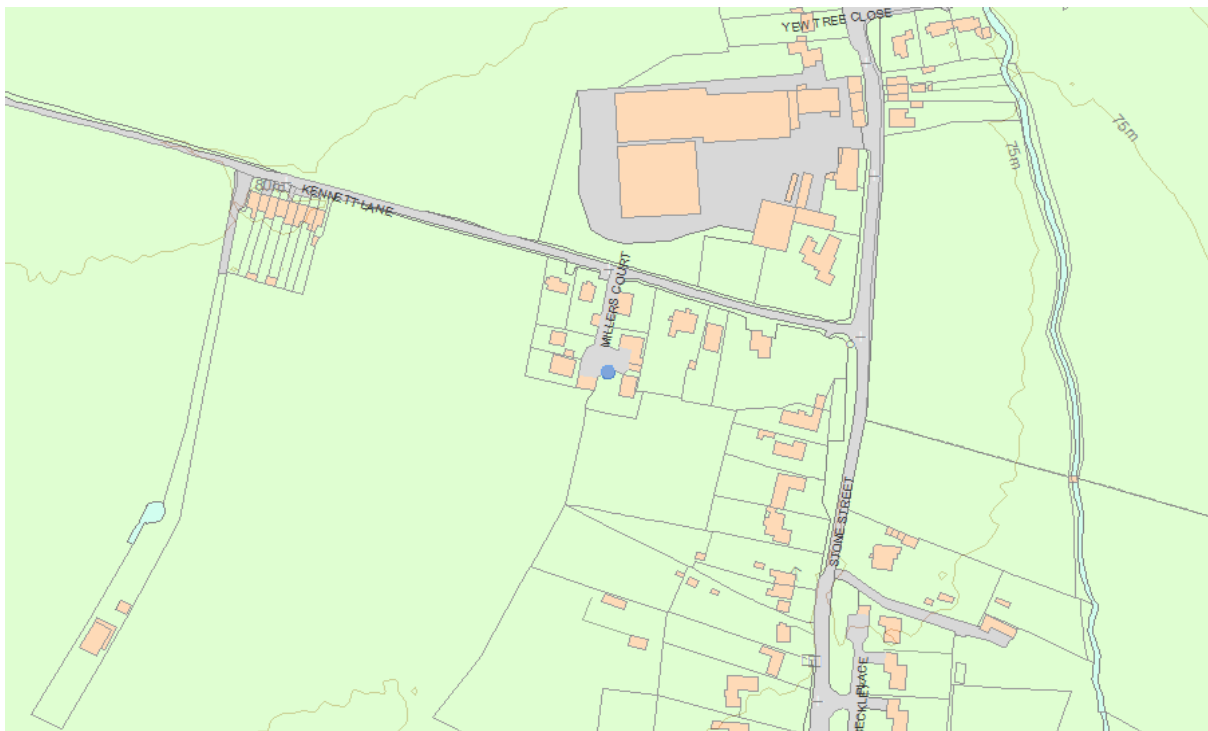
### Appendix 3 - Listed Building Description Stanford Windmill

[Be the first to contribute](#)

#### Overview

Heritage Category:	Listed Building
Grade:	II*
List Entry Number:	1370011
Date first listed:	29-Dec-1966
Date of most recent amendment:	29-May-2014
Statutory Address:	Stanford Mill, Kennett Lane, Stanford, Ashford, Kent, TN25 6DG

#### Map



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The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1370011.pdf \(opens in a new window\)](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 02-Dec-2019 at 15:26:34.

## Location

Statutory Address: Stanford Mill, Kennett Lane, Stanford, Ashford, Kent, TN25 6DG

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Kent

District: Shepway (District Authority)

Parish: Stanford

National Grid Reference: TR1279837840

## Summary

Tower mill. Built in 1851 by millwright John Hill of Ashford. Alterations in late C20. An adjoining brick wall and arch, a modern house to the east, and a relocated K6 telephone kiosk are excluded from the listing.

## Reasons for Designation

Stanford Windmill, a brick tower mill built by the millwright John Hill in 1851 is listed at Grade II\* for the following principal reasons:

\* Degree of survival: the original mill machinery and fittings, although not complete, survive to a degree now rare in unrestored windmills; \* Architectural interest: for its unusual two-stage design and buttressing and the rare carved inscription on one of the beams commemorating its date and builder; \* Rarity: as the best-preserved example of only eight surviving tower mills in Kent, a county with a stronger tradition of timber smock mills.

## History

The tower windmill at Stanford was built for John Hogben by the millwright John Hill of Ashford in 1851. Hill's firm was one of the largest in the area and was responsible for building many windmills and watermills in Kent and Sussex. After a succession of millers during the C19, in 1913 Henry Taylor took possession. The mill suffered minor damage during the First World War when a bomb fell nearby. In 1927 a single-cylinder oil engine was fitted to power the stones when the wind was insufficient; this was replaced by a Rushton and Hornsby diesel engine in 1938. In 1946 the shutters were removed from the sweeps, the fan was removed and the mill was powered solely by the diesel engine. Having been bought by M Hancock and Son in 1959, in 1961 the sweeps and fanstage were entirely removed and the timber cap roof was replaced by corrugated asbestos-cement sheets. Milling continued using electric power until it ceased to operate in 1969. Subsequently the timber gallery was removed and some machinery sold to Draper's Mill, Margate which was being restored at the time. In the 1990s the area surrounding the mill was developed for housing.

## Details

Tower mill built in 1851 by the millwright, John Hill of Ashford.

**MATERIALS:** yellow and pale red stock brick laid in English bond. The upper level retains the tarred finish which has been removed from the base.

PLAN: cylindrical base containing the first two floors and a tapering upper section surmounted by a timber-framed, boat-shaped cap.

EXTERIOR: the lower part has eight, two-stage buttresses with sandstone capping which formerly supported the timber gallery (or stage) at second-floor level. The cap has corrugated asbestos-cement cladding and the sweeps and fanstage have been removed. The fenestration is of small four-centred arched windows with sandstone stone sills and brick 'eyebrow' drip mouldings. The openings contain cast-iron casements, those to the lower floors with twelve panes, the upper ones having nine. The ground floor entrance is to the north and has a shallow brick arch and a batten door. There were additional doors at first and second floor level. The first-floor door was for hoisting grain sacks and the opposed second-floor doors gave access to the gallery. The first-floor door survives, the two second-floor doors have been converted to windows with square-headed timber casements.

INTERIOR: the mill has five floors. These include, from the top, the Dust floor, Bin floor, Stone floor and Spout floor. The floors are supported on heavy frames of Baltic pine, the Stone floor being reinforced with iron stanchions. One of the beams supporting the Stone floor bears the inscription 'BUILT BY/ JOHN HOGGEN/ HILL MAY 1851 MILLWht'. Each floor has a sack hoist trapdoor set vertically above the ones below.

MACHINERY: although incomplete, significant surviving elements of the machinery remain. These include the curb (circular track on which the cap rotates); the brake wheel and wind shaft; wallower; upright shaft; great spur wheel and stone and machine nuts and shafts; tentering gear and grain/meal/dresser bins and chutes. Most of the machinery is of cast-iron. Two pairs of millstones remain, one of flinty quartz (French Burr) for flour and one of Millstone Grit (Derbyshire Peak) for animal feed. The enclosing timber tuns and hoppers have been lost.

The windmill is adjoined by a brick wall and arch connecting it to a modern house to the east. A relocated K6 telephone kiosk is located at the foot of the windmill to the north-west. All these structures are excluded from the listing.

#### Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 175678

Legacy System: LBS

#### Sources

##### Books and journals

West, J, The Windmills of Kent, (1979), 73-75

##### Websites

Stanford Mill, Kent, accessed from

<http://www.millsarchive.com/asp/secured/ListItems.aspx?intMillID=2763&strTitle=>

##### Other

Vincent Pargeter, The Tower Mill, Kennett Lane, Stanford, Kent - A Brief History, Technical Appreciation and Recommendations for Repair, June 2001,

#### Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

The listed building is shown coloured blue on the attached map. Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), structures attached to or within the curtilage of the listed building (save those coloured blue on the map) are not to be treated as part of the listed building for the purposes of the Act.

End of official listing



#### Appendix 4 – Historic Environment Records (HER)

Search: Stanford North      Accessed: 2/12/19

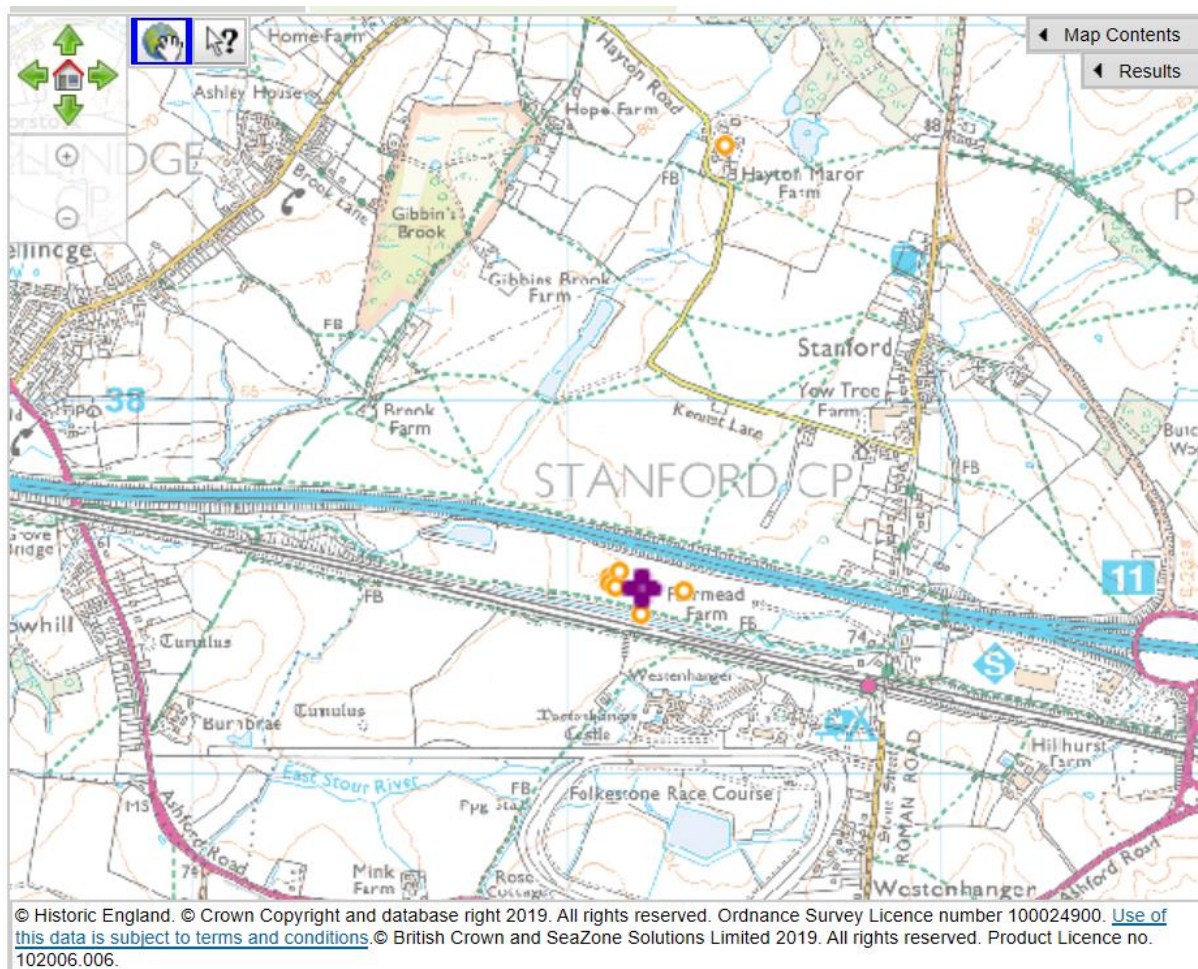


Figure 24 - HER's. Taken from <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>

#### Statutory Data

##### The National Heritage List for England

The National Heritage List for England is the official and up-to-date database for all nationally designated assets, including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Protected Wreck Sites.

An error has occurred searching the dataset.

National Designation Decisions

##### Designation Decision Records (De-listed entries)

Recommendations to remove listed buildings, scheduled monuments and protected wreck sites from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are made by Historic England. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport will then make a decision. Decisions to remove registered park,

garden and battlefield List entries are made by Historic England. A list of decisions made to remove buildings, monuments, landscapes and wreck sites from the NHLE can be found in this section.

No records matched the search criteria.

### Designation Decision Records (Non-designated entries)

Recommendations not to add a building, monument or wreck site to the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are made by Historic England. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport will then make a decision. For parks, gardens and battlefields Historic England makes the decision on whether or not to add it to the NHLE. These decisions are detailed in this section.

No records matched the search criteria.

### Non-Statutory National Data

#### Historic Milestone Society Database



The Milestone society was established in May 2001, we aim to "identify, record, research, conserve and interpret for public benefit the milestones and other waymarkers of the British Isles". Our members' interests also include tollhouses, turnpike history and canal milestones. Please browse <http://www.milestonesociety.co.uk/> to learn more about the history of milestones and about restoration techniques, about our activities and our publications.

Historic Milestone Society Database returned 1 records matching your search.

Title	Location
<a href="#">Milepost, Ashby Road, just S of village green, nr The Cresc ...</a>	LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE, BREEDO ...

[View all Historic Milestone Society Database results...](#)

#### HE PastScape



The information within PastScape is taken directly from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE). The NRHE contains over 410,000 records on the archaeology and buildings of England and its territorial waters.

An error has occurred searching the dataset

**National Trust HBSMR**

The National Trust is the largest private owner of archaeological sites in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Our Historic Buildings, Sites & Monuments Record (NT HBSMR) is the key tool for managing, revealing and sharing the historic environment in our care.

No records matched search criteria.

**Parks and Gardens UK**

Parks and Gardens UK is a web resource dedicated to historic designed landscapes across England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

No records matched the search criteria.

**PMSA**

PUBLIC MONUMENTS &amp; SCULPTURE ASSOCIATION

The PMSA aims to heighten public appreciation of Britain's public sculpture, and to contribute to its preservation, protection and promotion. It seeks to achieve this through several projects that include: the National Recording Project, the Sculpture Journal, Save our Sculpture and the Marsh Award for Public Sculpture.

There was a problem communicating with PMSA.

**NMR Excavation Index**

The Excavation Index (EI) is a guide to the archaeological excavations and interventions carried out in England since the earliest days of scientific archaeology, and an index to the location of the excavation archives and finds. It is part of the National Monuments Record, England's heritage archive.

NMR Excavation Index returned 5 records matching your search.

Title	Location
<a href="#">MUCKING NORTH RING</a>	THURROCK, STANFORD LE HOPE
<a href="#">PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE AT ONGAR RADIO STATION, NORTH WEA...</a>	ESSEX, EPPING FOREST, NORTH WEALD BASSETT
<a href="#">NORTH OF WESTENHANGER CASTLE (CHANNEL TUNNEL RAIL LINK)</a>	KENT, SHEPWAY, STANFORD

[ONGAR RADIO STATION, NORTH WEALD  
BASSETT/STANFORD RIVERS](#)

ESSEX, EPPING FOREST, STANFORD RIVERS

[NORTH OF WESTENHANGER CASTLE \(CTRL\)](#)

KENT, SHEPWAY, STANFORD

[View all NMR Excavation Index results...](#)

## Church Heritage Record



The Church Heritage Record is a digital database of church buildings in England developed by ChurchCare, the Church of England's national resource.

No records matched search criteria.

## Local Records

### Kent HER



The Historic Environment Record for Kent is a publicly-accessible database that is maintained and developed by Kent County Council. It contains information on archaeological sites, historic buildings and landscapes dating from the palaeolithic period to the present day. It is used for development control, conservation, research, education and for public access.

Kent HER returned 8 records matching your search, here are the first 5.

Name	Location
<a href="#">Medieval Features North of Westenhanger</a>	STANFORD; SHEPWAY
<a href="#">Prehistoric buried soil north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford</a>	STANFORD; ; SHEPWAY
<a href="#">Late Iron Age rural landscape, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford</a>	STANFORD; ; SHEPWAY
<a href="#">11th-13th century (?) settlement, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford</a>	STANFORD; ; SHEPWAY
<a href="#">14th-15th century (?) ditches and enclosures, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford</a>	STANFORD; ; SHEPWAY

[View all Kent HER results...](#)