

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
In advance of Development at the  
Hammill Brick Works,  
Hammill, Woodnesborough, Kent

NGR: 629380 155741



Report for  
Quinn Estates Ltd

September 2012

**SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development at the Hammill Brick Works, Hammill, Woodnesborough, Kent CT13 OEJ.**

**NGR: 629380 155741**

### **1 SUMMARY**

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) have been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development at Hammill Brickworks, Hammill, Woodnesborough, Kent CT13 OEJ as part of the planning application DOV/12/00460.*

*This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources. This data is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that a limited archaeological evaluation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents and immediate vicinity of the site to be developed and used to inform further mitigation if necessary. However, caution will need to be exercised in the location of evaluation trenches as most of the site has been severely truncated.*

*The buildings themselves are the subject of an additional Desk Based Assessment.*

*The proposed redevelopment of the former Hammill Brickworks is a joint venture initiative between Hammill Properties Ltd and Quinn Estates Ltd.*

*A full application for change of use and conversion of two engine sheds to six live/work units and an outline application for the erection of 19 dwellings, 2352 sq m of B1(c) accommodation, construction of vehicular access, associated car parking and landscaping with existing buildings to be demolished (DOV/12/00460).*

*A Design and Access Statement was prepared by Clague and this statement sets out the architectural proposals for the regeneration of the former Hammill Brickworks in a sustainable manner both environmentally and economically.*

*The proposals for a mixed use development of this redundant brown field site will provide for an innovative enterprise, which would provide for the immediate delivery of new employment opportunities within an enhanced local environment.*

*The proposed regeneration of the former brickworks will provide an opportunity to re-mediate an existing contaminated site within a ground water protection zone, whilst providing ecological enhancements to increase biodiversity.*

*The proposals seek to redevelop the site in a responsible and sensitive manner to both respect the existing buildings of historical value whilst ensuring that the proposed mixed use development lessens the sites visual impact.*

*The former brickworks site is located to the corner of Hammill Road and the lane which leads to Selson within the parish of Woodnesborough within the Dover District, between the villages of Eastry (1.9 km to southeast), Staple and Ash. The town of Sandwich is located 4.8 km to the north east (Clague 2011).*

### **1.1 History of the site**

Construction started at Woodnesborough Colliery in 1910 by Arthur Burr's 'Goodnestone & Woodnesborough Colliery Ltd' and these included the winding house and office buildings which still survive, along with other ancillary buildings and a chimney which was later removed. The colliery was never operational, and work was completely stopped when WW1 broke out in 1914 (Fig. 2). The site was acquired by the Ministry of Defence and then sold on to Pearson, Dormer & Long, and eventually came into the ownership of Hammill Brick Co who constructed a brickworks on the site, and re-utilised some of the existing buildings (Fig. 1). Shortly after the establishment of the Woodnesborough Colliery a spur of the East Kent Light Railway (EKLR) was built to Hammill to transport the coal from the colliery (Fig. 3). An EKLR locomotive maintenance shed and a workshop and store with accommodation were built on site and these long brick buildings still exist today. The colliery never produced coal but the spur line was used to supply coal to the Hammill Brickworks (Fig. 3). Part of the spur line was later used to transport clay from an outlying pit to the brickworks (Fig. 4). Production ceased at Hammill Brickworks due to economic and commercial reasons (Fig. 4).

The Hammill Brick Works made use of an innovative 'tunnel kiln', the first of its type in the country, and was fired using coal delivered to the site by the former colliery rail link. Clay was dug from nearby quarry pits which exploited a seam within the Thanet Beds geology (Fig. 7). The brickworks opened in June 1927 and continued in operation until 2006. When the brickworks opened a two foot gauge line was built parallel to the standard gauge line and ran between the brickworks and a clay pit c. 500m to the north-east of the brickworks, another clay pit is indicated c. 800m to the north-west.

During the Second World War the site was used for drying salvaged water-damaged corn and the Ministry of Food erected six Nissan huts for the storage of foodstuffs (Plate 4). Following the war brick production re-commenced at the Hammill site with production continuing until the closure of the works in 2008.

Further information on the works is contained in the *Dover District Heritage Strategy (Draft for Public Consultation, July 2012)*.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Planning Background**

Planning Policy Statement - Planning for the Historic Environment (2012)

It is worth quoting from this long awaited planning document, in particular Policy 12:

#### **12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact

of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. **Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.**

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

130. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

### **Achieving sustainable development**

131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

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

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed



buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

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

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

### **32 National Planning Policy Framework**

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its

contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the dis-benefits of departing from those policies.

**141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible.** They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

*This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.*

## **2.2 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development will comprise of the application for change of use and conversion of two engine sheds (Plates 2,3) to six live/work units and an outline application for the erection of 19 dwellings, 2352 sq m of B1(c) accommodation, construction of vehicular access, associated car parking and landscaping with existing buildings to be demolished (Plates 1,4).

## **2.3 Project Constraints**

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

## **2.4 Geology and Topography**

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that Hammill Works are situated upon Bedrock Geology of Margate Chalk Member-Chalk whereas the Superficial Deposits are of Head Clay and Silt.

There has been alteration to the local topography in the form of landscaping associated with the brick works (Fig. 7). The topography of the proposed

development site has also been altered: it has been levelled and terraced for the construction of the present brickworks and associated buildings (Plate 5). Study of the site during a site visit (10<sup>th</sup> Sept 2012) suggests that the topographic disturbance is extensive.

The former Hammill brickworks site extends to approximately 5.80 hectares (14.40 acres) incorporating a variety of period buildings and structures, including a detached attractive office building fronting Ham Hill Road to the front of the site, a large detached factory, two other smaller brick built warehouses, a selection of Nissan huts, sheds together with various hard standing and level grassed fenced and gated areas. There are three entrances onto the site, two on Ham Hill Road with the main entrance in front of the office building (Plates 1-4).

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Huw Evans of Quinn Estates Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the development of the site at Hammill Brick Works.

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

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologist (revised 2011). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

*“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”.* (2011)

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate as required:

- 1. an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- 2. an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- 3. strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- 4. an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- 5. strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- 6. design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- 7. proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

IFA (2011)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

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

#### *4.1.1 Archaeological databases*

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding environs of Hammill (Plate 5).

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and was also used. The search was carried out within a 750m radius of the proposed development site (10/09/12).

A full listing of the relevant HER data is included in Appendix 1. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also used as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### 4.1.2 *Historical documents*

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

#### 4.1.3 *Cartographic and pictorial documents*

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Appendix 2).

#### 4.1.4 *Aerial photographs*

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Kent County Council are referred to in the main text of each relevant Kent HER reference within the assessment area.

#### 4.1.5 *Geotechnical information*

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

#### 4.1.6 *Secondary and statutory resources*

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

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day

**Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods**

The Archaeological record within the area around Hammill is diverse and comprises possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain (the Neolithic) through to the post-medieval period. Hammill is situated to the west of the main Roman road running from Dover to Richborough. The geographic and topographic location of Hammill is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic.

This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape, followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on the previous page in **Table 1**.

Further details of the data used are shown in Figure 8.

## **5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas**

No scheduled monuments are recorded within the confines of the proposed development site. However, three farmhouses in the near vicinity are listed. Great Selson Grade II\* (Kent HER Ref.: TR35 NW 472), Denne Court Grade II (Kent HER Ref.: TR 25 NE 96). Hammill Farmhouse Grade II (Kent HER Ref.: TR 25 NE 104). Gardens associated with Birnam are listed (KENT HER Ref.: TR 25 NE) and two monuments, the East Kent Light Railway (Kent HER Ref.: TR 25 SE 337), and the Hammill Brick Works (KENT HER Ref.: 25 NE 245).

## **5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)**

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

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is represented within the assessment area by a double trefoil type denehole which may be Neolithic (Kent HER Ref.: TR 25 NE 14).

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level should also be represented in the Hammill area.

#### **5.4 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or *civitas* of the Cantiaci, the tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was Canterbury). The Kent HER records several small finds in the vicinity of the development site including coins.

#### **5.5 Romano-British**

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years.

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

The assessment area includes several records from this period. A Romano-British ritual shaft and associated features (KENT HER Ref.: TR 25 NE 16) was found north-east of the development site. The shaft contained Samian ware and Romano-British pottery sherds. Just to the east of the development site a find spot of Roman coins, including one of gold (KENT HER Ref.: TR 35 NW 21).

## **5.6 Anglo-Saxon**

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented by a moated mound by the church probably dating from the 8<sup>th</sup> Century (KENT HER Ref.: TR 35 NW 106), and an Anglo-Saxon brooch found during a metal detector survey (KENT HER Ref.: TR NE 74).

## **5.7 Medieval**

The medieval period is not well represented within the assessment area and the only HER data is of Late Medieval pottery found by Dr Ogilvie north-west of the development site (KENT HER Ref.: TR 25 NE 26).

## **5.8 Post-Medieval**

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by the three listed farmhouses of Great Selson (TR 35 NW 472), Denne Court (TR 25 NE 96), and Hammill Farmhouse (TR 25 NE 104).

## **5.9 Modern**

Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to domestic housing, farming and brickearth extraction– the latter being responsible for the present landscape.

## **5.10 Undated**

There is no Kent HER undated records that fall within the assessment area.

## **5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression**

A map regression exercise (Appendix 2) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Nine detailed maps of the area dating from 1873 up to 2012 show the area to be farmland until the building of the colliery buildings in c.1911 and by 1938 brickworks and Nissan huts.

## **5.12 Aerial Photographs**

Research of aerial photographs held by Kent County Council and the National Monuments Record were not available during the writing of this report. Google Earth provided a vertical image dated to 2007 (Plate 8).



## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

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

There are no records that reflect prehistoric activity within the search area. The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **low**.

### **6.2 Iron Age**

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of Hammill Brick works is also considered **low**.

### **6.3 Romano-British**

The presence of Romano-British archaeology in the research area, though small but concentrated suggests that further archaeological remains associated with this period could extend into the proposed development site. The potential is therefore to be considered as **low-moderate**.

### **6.4 Anglo-Saxon**

Although Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the assessment area has been represented by a single record (Kent HER Ref.: TR 25 NE 74), the presence of the Church with the associated moated mound dating from the 8<sup>th</sup> century (TR 35 NW 106) suggests that there could be other Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. Many churches in East Kent have possible Anglo-Saxon origins. However, the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period on the development site is considered as **low**.

### **6.5 Medieval**

The presence of medieval archaeology within the assessment area is poorly represented. The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **low**.

### **6.6 Post-Medieval**

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is abundant with a number of farms in the vicinity. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **moderate**.

## **7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **7.1 Existing Impacts**

The search area is for the most part, subject to farming and the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been due to agricultural activities and brickearth extraction (Figure 7). The site of the proposed development will have been affected by the construction and landscaping of the present colliery and brick works. Additionally, existing services may also have had a damaging effect. Therefore, the impact is considered as **high**.

Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **moderate-high**.

### **7.2 Proposed Impacts**

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for change of use and conversion of two engine sheds to six live/work units and an outline application for the erection of 19 dwellings, 2352 sq m of B1(c) accommodation, construction of vehicular access, associated car parking and landscaping with existing buildings to be demolished (DOV/12/00460).

## **8 MITIGATION**

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record, in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that maybe impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **low** archaeological potential.

However, it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that a limited archaeological evaluation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature; depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used further inform further mitigation if necessary.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

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

### **9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources**

The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

### **9.3 Copyright**

Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Quinn Estates Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author would like to thank Huw Quinn of Quinn Estates Ltd for commissioning this report.

Paul Wilkinson PhD., MifA., FRSA.  
Sept 2012

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The East Kent Railway Vol 1 & 2 by M. Lawson Finch & S R Garrett. Published 2003 by Oakwood Press.

**Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites**

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Prehistoric	Monument	TR 25 NE 14	“A double trefoil type denehole. Pick marks on the walls originally thought to be Neolithic”
Romano-British	Monument	TR 25 NE 16	“Romano-British ritual shaft and two associated pits contained Samian and Romano-British pottery sherds”
Romano-British	Findspot	TR 35 NW 21	“Roman coins including one of gold said to be found”
Early Medieval	Monument	TR 35 NW 106	“An earthwork moated mound adjacent to the church dated to the 8 <sup>th</sup> century”

<b>Period</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Kent HER Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
Early Medieval	Find spot	TR 25 NE 74	"An Anglo-Saxon brooch in a metal detector survey"
Modern	Monument	TR 25 NE 104	"East Kent Light Railway, stations, bridges, tracks"
Modern	Monument	TR 25 NE 74	"Hammill Brick Works early 20 <sup>th</sup> century factory site"
Unknown	Features	TR 25 NE 239	" Gardens associated with Birham".

## Figures

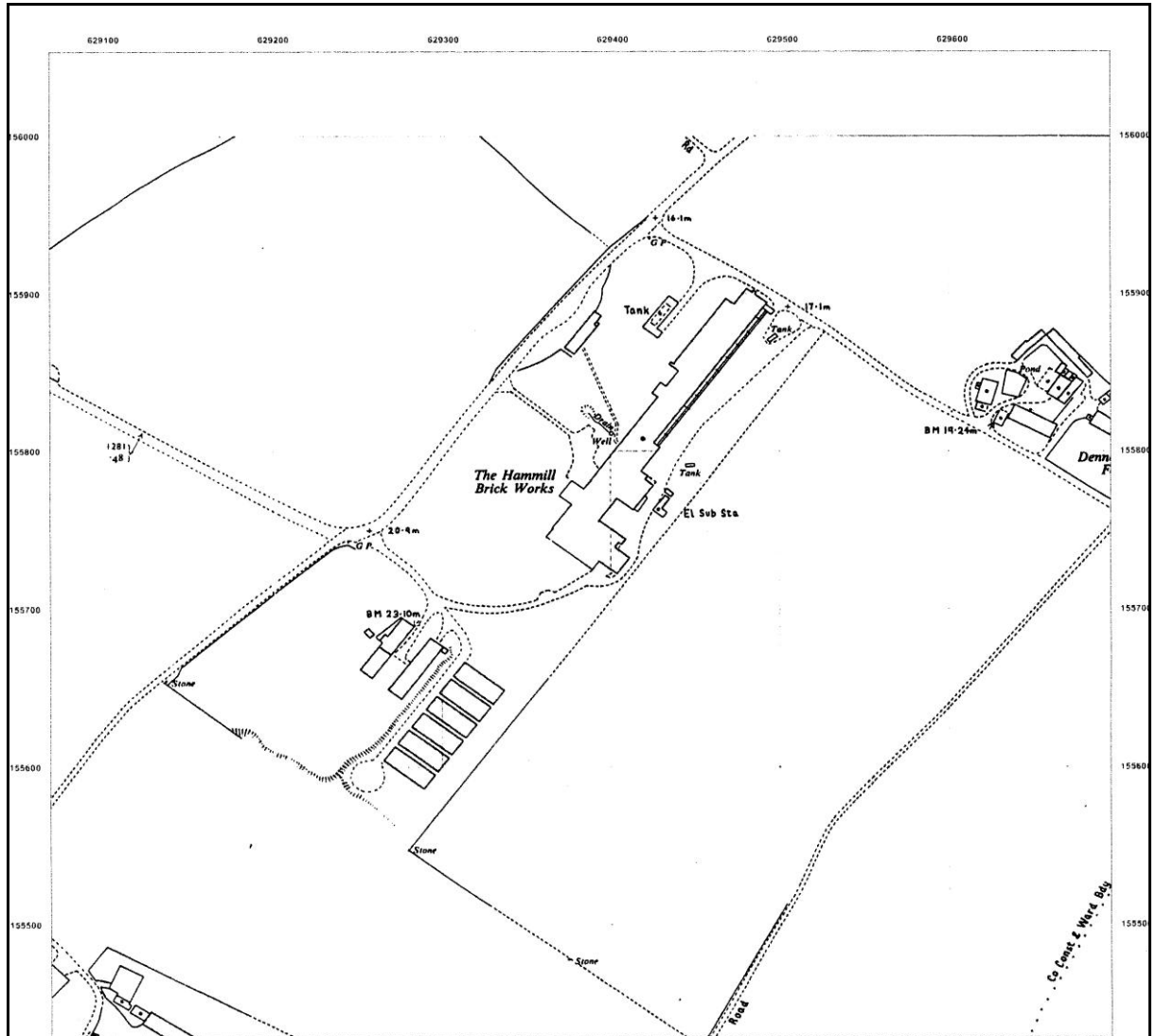


Figure 1. Layout of Hammill Brick Works, Kent (OS 1986).

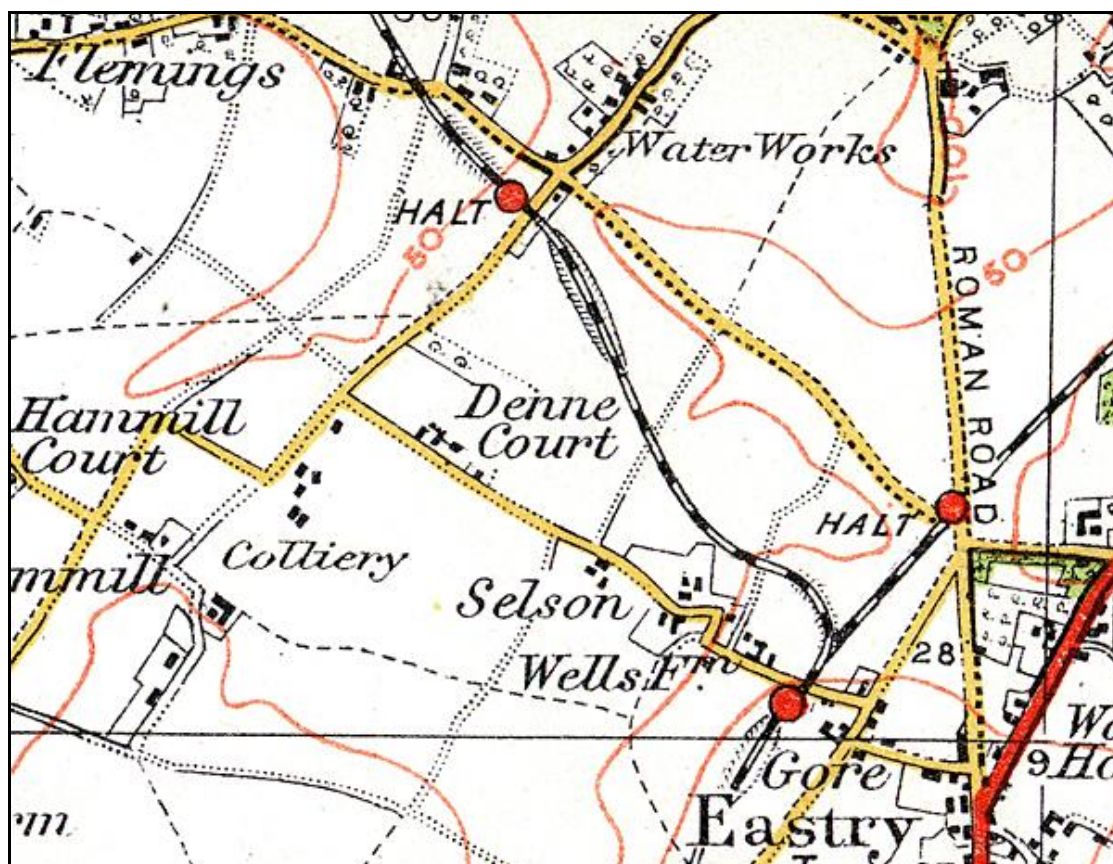


Figure 2. O.S. map of 1914 showing the original colliery and EKL buildings



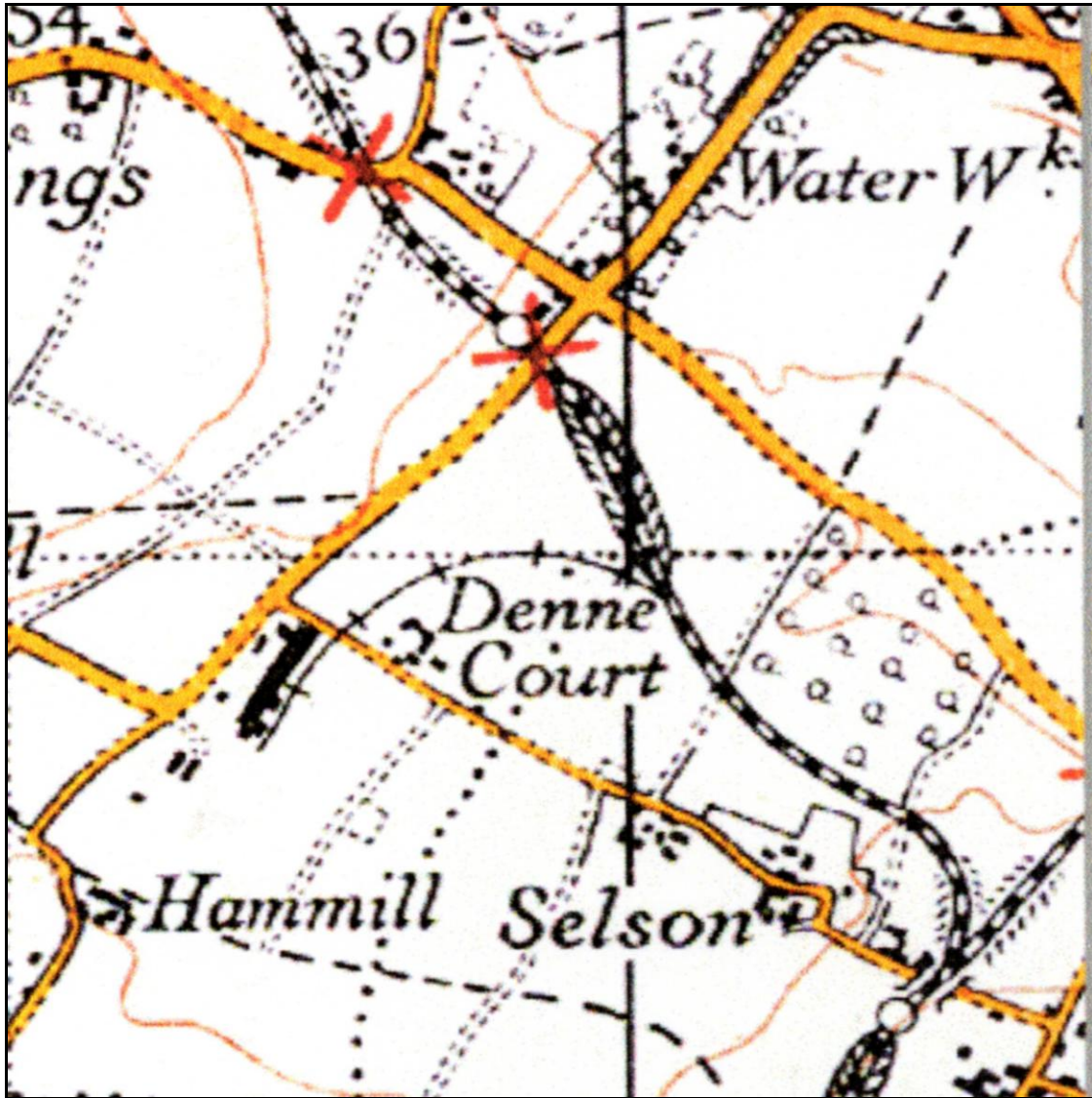


Figure 3. O.S. 1936 map showing ECLR rail spur used to deliver coal to Hammill Brick Works



Figure 4. O.S. map of 1959 showing remains of EKL rail spur used to transport clay to the brickworks from outlying pits



Figure 5. O.S. Surveyors Drawing of c.1798 shows the landscape to still be essential arable farmland



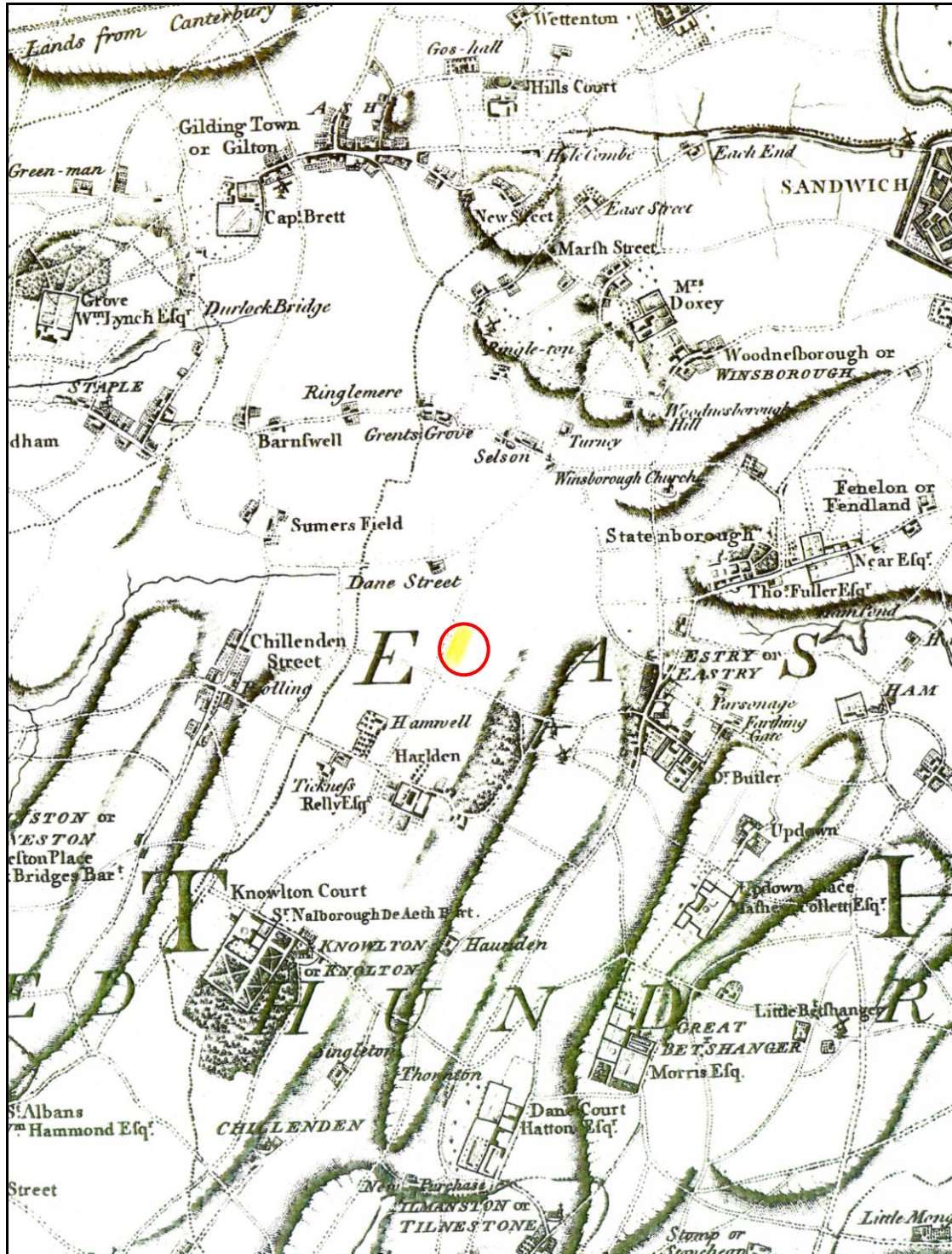


Figure 6. Andrews Drury map of 1769 shows that Hammill (spelt Hamwell) is situated in an agricultural landscape

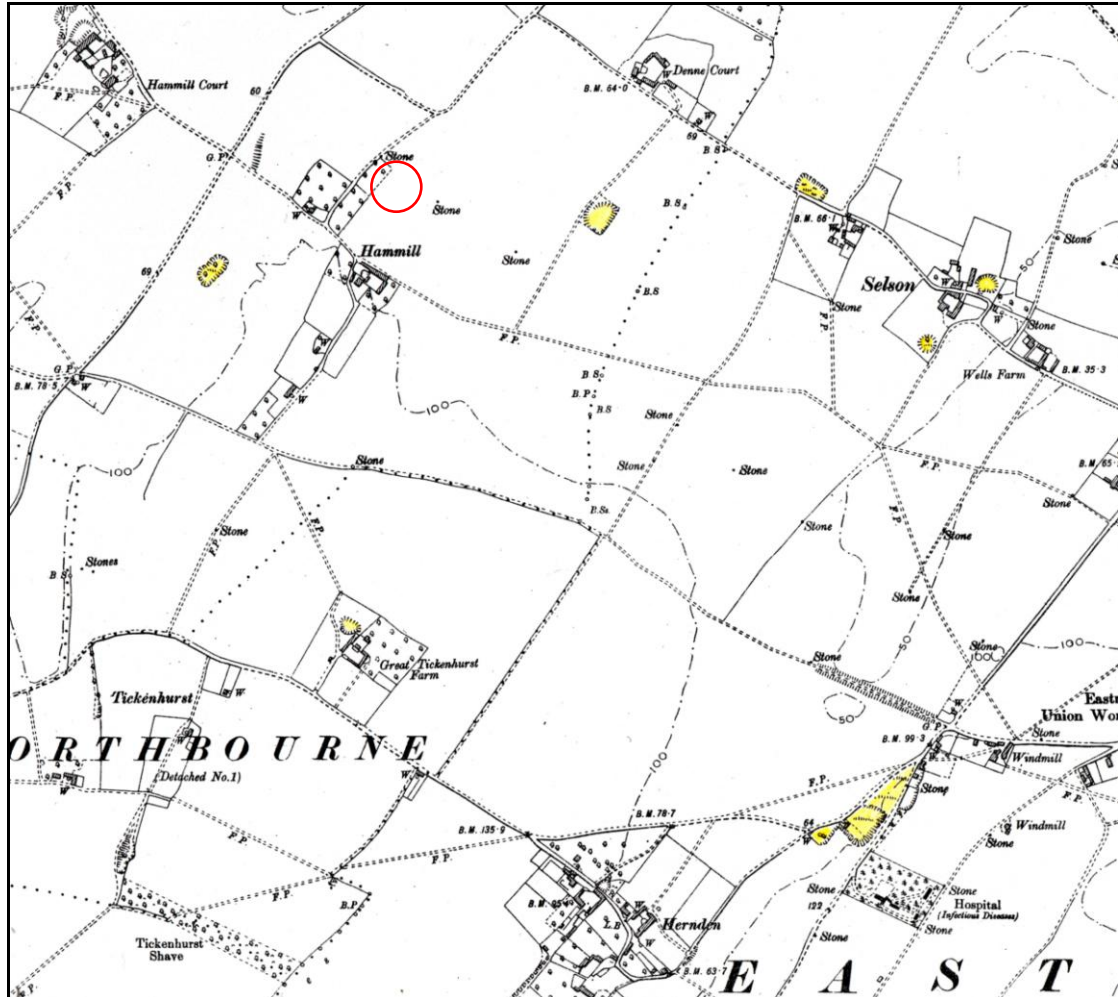


Figure 7. The O.S. map of 1907 shows quarries for brickearth extraction beginning to expand in the landscape. Red circle denotes future location of Hammill works



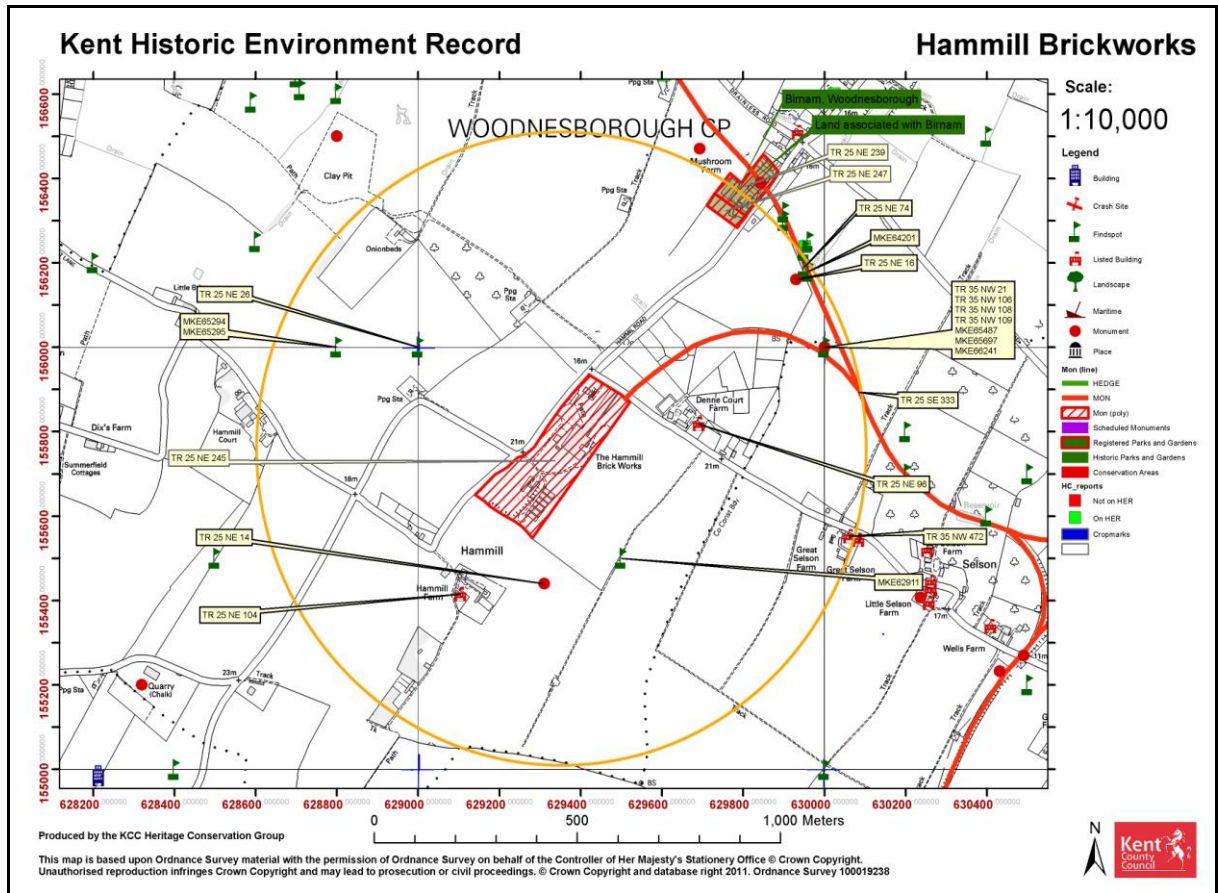


Figure 8. HER data for Hammill Brick Works

## Plates



Plate 1. The Winding Shed



Plate 2. The Engine Sheds





Plate 3. The Engine Sheds



Plate 4. The Nissan Huts



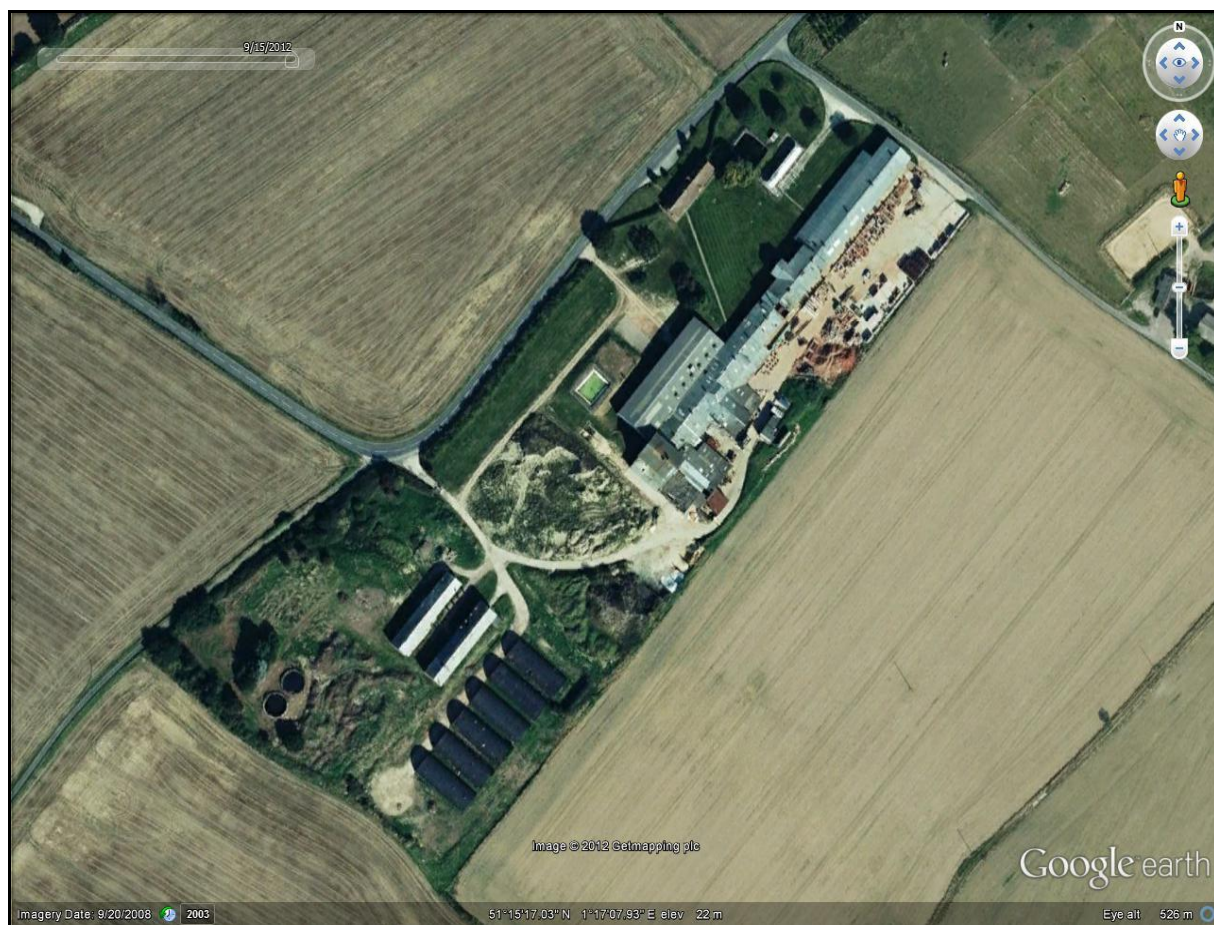


Plate 5. Google Earth 2007