

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Land North East of Hammill Lodge on Hammill Road, Woodnesborough, Near Sandwich, Kent

National Grid Reference TR 629877 156353



Report for Down to Groundworks Ltd

Date of Report: 6th April 2018

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development of land north west of Hammill Lodge, Hammill Road, Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Down to Groundworks Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land north west of Hammill Lodge, Hammill Road, Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, Kent.

This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **Moderate**
- Iron Age: **Low**
- Roman: **Low/Moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Moderate**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **High**
-

The PDA is situated to the south west of Woodnesborough and east of Eastry in amongst a small group of houses and businesses situated around a crossroads. The PDA appears to have been part of agrarian fields until the building of the East Kent Light Railway, which opened in 1912 and the path of which passed through the PDA, effectively cutting it into two at that point. Once the railway was dismantled in 1951, the land reverted back to a field, although it does appear at times a couple of small temporary building such as a shed or greenhouse were erected on site at the northern end. Due to the railway, it is unclear what potential archaeology may have survived although it is likely that there are parts of the PDA that may not have been disturbed. The PDA sits within a wider landscape that is rich in archaeology and has been occupied for millennia. To the north west of the PDA, is a site of extreme importance nationally, being the location of the Bronze Age gold Ringlemere Cup, now residing in the British Museum. The area around the Ringlemere cup has evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon occupation. The nearby villages of Woodnesborough and Eastry also have Anglo-Saxon origins.

Closer in the vicinity of the PDA, prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon feature and finds have been found.

Therefore, this assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest in the site. The proposed development is for 20 houses with foundations and therefore the development is likely to have an impact on any possible surviving archaeological remains. In addition, consideration will need to be given with regards to the statutory protection of the hedgerows surrounding the site.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works has therefore been recommended and should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Down to Groundworks Ltd (the 'Client), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land north west of Hammill Lodge, Hammill Road, Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 629877 156353 (Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 This document will be used in support of planning applications associated with proposed development.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located to the east side of Hammill Road, approximately one mile south west from the village of Woodnesborough, one and a half miles north west from Eastry, situated near crossroads circa 10 miles from Canterbury and 10 miles from Dover. The hamlet situated around the crossroads is known as Drainless Drove. The site is at an OD of between 19-16m, gently sloping downwards from south west to north easterly direction in an area circa 30m wide and circa 140m long. The site is currently surrounded by mature hedgerows on the eastern and western side with low level fencing at the north and southern end where the PDA adjoins residential properties (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology consists of bedrock comprising of Thanet Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay. There is no

Superficial geology recorded. Formed circa 56-59.2 million years ago during the Palaeocene epoch, it is found in the London Basin of south east England. It consists of finely grained grey sands, interbedded with silts and clays from circa 0 to 30 metres thick.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for 20 2/3/4 bed residential properties, being a mix of terraced, semi-detached and detached. Access will be via the Hammill Road. The site plan suggests that the current hedgerows will be maintained on the north, south and east side (Fig. 2).

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.2 Heritage Assets

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Designation is a formal acknowledgement of a building, monument or site's significance, intended to make sure that the character of the asset in question is protected through the planning system and to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.3.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.3.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.3.3 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets

adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 Paragraph 126 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

2.3.5 Paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that:

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.

2.3.6 Paragraph 129 of the NPPF states that:

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.

2.3.7 The NPPF, Section 12, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.3.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Heritage Asset.** This is 'a building, monument, Site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions'. These include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority.
- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.3.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them in a viable use consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that the conservation of the historic environment can bring;

- The desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

2.3.10 In order to determine applications for development, Paragraph 128 (2.3.5 above) of the NPPF states that LPAs should require applicants to describe the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution made by their setting. Adding that the level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and sufficient to understand the impact of the proposal on this significance.

2.3.11 According to Paragraph 129, the LPA should also identify and assess the significance of a heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal and should take this assessment into account when considering the impact upon the heritage asset.

2.3.12 Paragraphs 132 and 136 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.3.13 Paragraph 132 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be. It is noted within this paragraph that significance can be harmed or lost through the alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or by development within its setting. Adding, 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 or Registered 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.

2.3.14 Paragraph 133 states that 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.

2.3.15 Conversely, paragraph 133 notes that 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.

2.3.16 Paragraph 136 states that LPAs 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.

2.3.17 Paragraph 137 encourages LPAs to look for new development opportunities within Conservation Areas, and states that developments which better reveal or enhance the significance of a designated heritage asset and its setting, will be looked upon favourably.

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

2.4 Planning Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Guidance that help to preserve the built and archaeological heritage are:

Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)

- 2.4.1 Historic England sets out in this document a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England's historic environment. The Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance are primarily intended to help us to ensure consistency of approach in carrying out our role as the Government's statutory advisor on the historic environment in England. Specifically, they make a contribution to addressing the challenges of modernising heritage protection by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.
- 2.4.2 The document explains its relationship to other policy documents in existence at that time, including Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005), which includes the explicit objective of 'protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment' In this document, Heritage England provide detailed guidance on sustaining the historic environment within the framework of established government policy. In particular, the document distils from Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG) 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (1990) those general principles which are applicable to the historic environment as a whole.
- 2.4.3 The policy document provides details about a range of Heritage Values, which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being:
- **Evidential value.** This derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Physical remains of past human activity are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them especially in the absence of written records, the material record, particularly archaeological deposits, provides the only source of evidence about the distant past.

- **Historical Value.** This derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. Illustration depends on visibility in a way that evidential value (for example, of buried remains) does not. Places with illustrative value will normally also have evidential value, but it may be of a different order of importance. Association with a notable family, person, event, or movement gives historical value a particular resonance.
- **Aesthetic value.** This derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour. Equally, they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time.
- **Communal value.** This derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects. These can be commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it. Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence. Spiritual value attached to places can emanate from the beliefs and teachings of an organised religion, or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of place.

Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Notes

- 2.4.4 In March 2015, Heritage England produced three Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) notes. The notes provided information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG). GPA1 covered 'The Historic Environment in Local Plans'. GPA2 provided advice on 'Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and GPA3 covered 'The Setting of Heritage Assets'. As at

March 2017, GPA4 entitled 'Enabling Development and Heritage Assets' was still in draft.

GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment.

2.4.5 The guidance focuses on understanding the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution of its setting to its significance. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. The document sets out a number of stages to follow:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected

2.4.6 Since heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. It is important to be able properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting early in the process to assist with any planning decision-making in line with legal requirements.

GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets.

2.4.7 This document emphasises that the information required in support of applications for planning permission and listed building consents should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision, and that activities to conserve or invest need to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on the significance of those heritage assets.

- 2.4.8 The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings 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 neutral.
- 2.4.9 The contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from or through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.
- 2.4.10 It covers areas such as cumulative change, where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by unsympathetic development affecting its setting, to accord with NPPF policies, consideration still needs to be given to whether additional change will further detract from, or can enhance, the significance of the asset. Change over time and understanding any history of change will help to determine how further development within the asset's setting is likely to affect the contribution made by setting to the significance of the heritage asset.
- 2.4.11 The implications of development affecting the setting of heritage assets to be considered on a case-by-case basis and since conservation decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of a heritage asset's significance, Historic England recommends the following broad approach to assessment, undertaken as a series of steps:
- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
 - Step 2: Assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s).
 - Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance.
 - Step 4: Explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.

- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

2.4.12 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting results in 'substantial' harm to significance, this harm can only be justified if the developments delivers substantial public benefit and that there is no other alternative (i.e. redesign or relocation).

2.4.13 Historic England has also published three core Advice Notes, which provide detailed and practical advice on how national policy and guidance is implemented. These documents include; 'Historic England Advice Note 1: Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management' (25th February 2016), 'Historic England Advice Note 2: Making Changes to Heritage Assets' (25th February 2016) and 'Historic England Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans' (30th October 2015).

2.5 Statutory Protection

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

2.5.1 Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). ^[11]Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

2.5.2 The legal requirements on control of development and alterations affecting buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas (which are protected by law), is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

2.5.3 From April 2014, the act introduced changes to the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This covers heritage planning and legal requirements around nationally and locally listed buildings and consent orders. It upholds levels of existing heritage protection, whilst also simplifying the process.

Listed Building Heritage Partnership Agreements were introduced to allow listed building consent for specified works (other than demolition), to listed buildings covered by the Agreement, which would otherwise require several consents. Listed Building Consent Orders and Locally Listed Building Consent Orders have been introduced to allow local planning authorities to grant permission for works (other than demolition) to listed buildings in their area, which would otherwise require several consents. Where new buildings are listed, it is now possible to declare that specific features of the building, or specific buildings or structures attached to, or within the curtilage of the listed building are not of special interest. The demolition of unlisted buildings in conservation areas now requires planning permission rather than conservation area consent.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.5.4 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

Treasures Act 1996

- 2.5.5 The act is designed to deal with finds of treasure in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It legally obliges finders of objects which constitute a legally defined term of treasure to report their find to their local coroner within 14 days. An inquest led by the coroner then determines whether the find constitutes treasure or not. If it is declared to be treasure then the finder must offer the item for sale to a museum at a price set by an independent board of antiquities experts known as the Treasure Valuation Committee. Only if a museum expresses no interest in the item, or is unable to purchase it, can the finder retain it. 'Treasure' is defined as being: (i) All coins from the same find, if it consists of two or more coins, and as long as they are at least 300 years old when found. If they contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10 in the find for it to qualify; (ii) Two or more prehistoric base metal objects in association with one another; (iii) Any individual

(non-coin) find that is at least 300 years old and contains at least 10% gold or silver; (iv) Associated finds: any object of any material found in the same place as (or which had previously been together with) another object which is deemed treasure; (v) Objects substantially made from gold or silver but are less than 300 years old, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown.

Burial Act 1857.

- 2.5.6 Its purpose is to regulate burial grounds. It regulates where and how deceased people may be buried and provides for the exhumation of remains. The Act made it illegal to disturb a grave (other than for an officially sanctioned exhumation).

2.6 Regional Policies

- 2.6.1 The Dover District Council Core Strategy was adopted in February 2010. It is the Local Plan and It sets out the District's vision, aims and objectives which will determine the future pattern of development the period up until 2026. The council applies existing and emerging national and regional policies at the local level regarding Conservation Areas, listed buildings and Archaeological Remains.
- 2.6.2 The council is also in the process of developing a new Local Plan to cover the period 2014 to 2037. In 2013 the council commissioned a Heritage Strategy with the help of English Heritage to ensure that the heritage of the district shapes any future regeneration, development and management decisions

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Down to Groundworks Ltd, to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

- 3.1.2 The Good Practice Advice notes emphasizes the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process.
- 3.1.3 Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also its setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.
- 3.1.4 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.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

- 3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

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

IFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 There are a number of criteria to address and they include the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the Heritage Assets.

Heritage Assets

- 4.2.2 Any Heritage Asset which includes a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Wreck, Registered Park or Garden, Conservation Area or Landscape can be identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage Assets are the valued components of the historic environment and will include designated Heritage Assets as well as assets identified by the Local Planning Authority during the process of decision making or through the plan making process.

Setting

- 4.2.3 The surroundings in which a Heritage Asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset or may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Significance

- 4.2.4 The value of a Heritage Asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance may be informed by a number of factors which may include; assessment of the significance of the site, setting and building, where relevant, under a number of headings:
- Historic significance – the age and history of the asset, its development over time, the strength of its tie to a particular architectural period, the layout of a site, the plan form of a building, internal features of special character including chimneystacks and fireplaces,
 - Cultural significance – the role a site plays in an historic setting, village, town or landscape context, the use of a building perhaps tied to a local industry or agriculture, social connections of an original architect or owner,
 - Aesthetic/architectural significance – the visual qualities and characteristics of the asset (settlement site or building), long views, legibility of building form, character of elevations, roofscape, materials and fabric special features of interest,

- Archaeological significance – evolution of the asset, phases of development over different periods, important features, evidence in building fabric, potential for below ground remains.

4.3 Sources

- 4.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.3.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.3.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.3.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.3.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

- 4.3.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-8).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

- 4.3.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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	c. 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		

- 5.1.2 Features in and around the PDA and wider area encompass many millennia, from Neolithic henges, Bronze Age barrows with a gold cup, Iron Age coins, Roman pottery as well as Anglo-Saxon settlement activity.
- 5.1.3 Whilst the detailed assessment area is a radius of 500m around the PDA, given the importance of the archaeology within a 1km distance from the PDA, some of the commentary below includes the area outside 500m. The table in Figure 14 details all the finds provided in the KHER assessment area.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 There is just one building within the 500m assessment area (Table 2).

Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets

TR 25 NE 103	Post Medieval	Fairview and Forge Cottage. Grade II listed (1281472). House pair. Dated to 1750, Two storeys and kneelered gable to right with stacks to left and to right. Three wooden casements and 3 cross windows on first floor and 2 wooden casements and 2 cross windows on ground floor with flying cornices. Rib and stud doors in gabled porches to left and to right. Central date stone inscribed E H with large heart shaped stone below. Pantiled catslide 1750 outshot to rear.
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5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 The KCCHER contains no entries pertaining relating to archaeological investigations in the 500m assessment area. However, excavations were undertaken by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) in the area of the location of the find of the early Bronze Age Ringlemere Cup, circa 850m from the PDA, which is detailed below.
- 5.3.2 An extensive programme of field-walking, excavation work was undertaken in Spring 2002 by CAT following the discovery of the cup in November 2001. The aim was to determine the context of the gold cup. The cup had in fact been placed in the earth core of a barrow mound but not at the centre or with a burial. The barrow survived as a ring ditch having been ploughed flat. The ring ditch and base of the barrow showed signs of earlier activity below it with a large number of prehistoric struck flints and Grooved ware pottery indicating activity at the site during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. It is thought that the location of the site near a small fresh water stream made it attractive. The cup itself is deemed

to have national and international importance given that there have been only five comparable discoveries from Europe including the Rillaton vessel from Cornwall found in the 19th century. Versions of these cups are known in alternative materials such as shale, amber and silver. (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2002. Field walking, geophysical survey and excavation at site of discovery of early bronze age gold cup*) & (*British Museum. 2006. The Ringlemere Cup: Precious Cups and the Beginning of the Channel Bronze Age*)

- 5.3.3 Further excavations were undertaken by CAT in the area of the barrow in 2004. The barrow was deemed to have been a focus activity in subsequent periods and an Anglo-Saxon sunken hut was found cut into the northern edge of the mound and 13 Anglo-Saxon burials were found, with the full extent of the cemetery continuing further south. Eight burials were inhumations and five were of in-urned cremations, which is rare as so few early Anglo-Saxon cremations are known. The urns and graves goods dated some of the burials to the 5th century. Grave goods recovered included two glass claw beakers, decorated beads and various iron objects including knives and belt buckles. Further excavations of the base of the mound identified a Neolithic hearth and more Grooved ware pottery and flint work. (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2005. INTERIM REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT MONUMENT NO.1 (TRENCH 5) RINGLEMERE FARM, KENT*).

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.4 The site is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post 1810 Settlement with the PDA, bordering on the eastern side Prairie Fields (19th century enclosure with extensive boundary loss) (Fig. 15).

Historic Hedgerows

- 5.3.5 The PDA boundary appears to have potentially been in place since at least 1797. Therefore, the site may still have vegetation that qualifies as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 as mentioned in section 2.5.4. The proposed development may have an impact upon this vegetation (Plates 9-15).

Palaeolithic Character Area

- 5.3.6 The assessment area sits within three different Palaeolithic Character Areas (PCA). The PDA is within PCA 13. This is classed as relating to chalk downs north and north west of Dover and have abundant Palaeolithic finds. To the north east and west of the PDA is PCA 11. These areas are small brickearth patches overlying Thanet sand in the Woodnesborough area and has a low probability of finding Palaeolithic remains. To the south east of the PDA is PCA 12. This area is widespread brickearth deposits overlying chalk bedrock. This area is known to be a source of flints in the Palaeolithic so may attract activity but likelihood of finds is moderate. (Fig.18).

0-100m Radius

- 5.3.7 There are five KHER entries for this area. The PDA itself includes the path of the dismantled East Kent Railway line (TR 25 SE 333). 30m to the west is also the site of the Woodnesborough Halt station (TR 25 NE 68). Also, to the west, circa 30m is the land and garden associated with Birnam (TR 25 NE 239 & TR 25 NE 247), which is considered a naturalistic garden of country of local importance. Prehistoric flints were found circa 70m south, south east of the PDA including a core and other worked pieces suggesting casual activity in the area (TR 25 NE 71).

100-200m Radius

- 5.3.8 There are eight KHER entries for this area. To the south, south east, circa 200m from the PDA is a ritual shaft and pits and is thought to be Roman based on the pottery sherds found (TR 25 NE 16). The bottom of the shaft included a complete Belgic jar (albeit broken), along with other vessels dating it to circa 100AD. The nearby pits included finds of red deer antler, horses teeth, animal bones from ox, horse, sheep or goat along with a Venus figurine. Also, in the same direction but circa 195m from the PDA, a medieval horse harness mount found through metal detecting (TR 25 NE 76). The same metal detecting event also found to the south, south east, circa 130m from the PDA, a Roman bracelet (TR 25 NE 73), circa 150m south, south east an Anglo-Saxon belt slider (TR 25 NE 75) and circa 170m south east and Anglo-Saxon brooch (TR 25 NE 74). This area, circa 200m south, south east from the PDA found Roman pottery and tile fragments (TR 25 NE 72). This

material is thought to be from the nearby field when the ritual shaft was discovered and suggests we are within an area of Roman settlement.

- 5.3.9 To the north west, circa 200m a number of cropmarks relating to possible field systems and trackways being parallel lines on a NW-SE axis (TR 25 NE 242) and are undated. 150m to the north, north east on the northern side of the crossroads, are the Grade II listed cottages of Fairview and Forge Cottage, both dating to 1750 (TR 25 NE 103).

200-300m Radius

- 5.3.10 The next radius area includes four records in the Kent HER. All found circa 300m to the west of the PDA, are a number of Portable Antiquity Scheme finds. A medieval silver coin dating to 1247-1279 (MKE 95052). A Roman coin was also found near the same spot being a nummus of the House of Constantine dating to 330-335 AD (MKE 95055). A decorated copper alloy purse bar dating from 1475-1550 AD being either late medieval or early post medieval (MKE 95054) and a post medieval copper alloy belt buckle dated to 1620-1720 AD (MKE 95053)

300-400m Radius

- 5.3.11 There are five finds records in this area. An Anglo-Saxon copper alloy brooch was found during a 2002 excavation by metal detector (MKE 64201), circa 400m north west. Circa 450m north, a Jetton type of Iron Age coin was found by metal detecting (MKE 64355), dating to 100-75 BC. Another Iron Age copper alloy coin was also found 400m, north, north west (MKE 662870), along with another Iron Age coin dated to 50-30 BC (MKE 63589), circa 380m north west. Circa 450m north west, a Neolithic flint scraper tool was discovered (MKE 102058).
- 5.3.12 There are two farmsteads located within this area, Ringlemere Farm (MKE 86849), circa c380m north, north west and Beacon Lane Farm (MKE 88969), circa 400m north east. Ringlemere Farm was a multi-yard with farmhouse in detached central position and has been altered with significant loss of its original form. Beacon Lane Farm is a regular 'U' plan shape, with farmhouse in a detached central position but only has partial loss of original form.

400-500m Radius

- 5.3.13 There is one KHER record for this area being a PAS find of an Iron Age coin from circa 35 AD and located 500m north west of the PDA. (MKE 63273) other than that of a farmstead to the west of Ringlemere Farm circa 500m north west of the PDA (MKE 86850). This is 'L' plan courtyard that had agricultural buildings on three sides. Only the farmhouse now remains.

Exact Location Not Known

- 5.3.14 There are a number of records where the exact location is not known and the find attributed to a grid square. This usually occurs when the artefacts were found before detailed modern records began. The grid square is immediately to the east of the PDA and therefore the finds located in this square are relevant. A Roman large ovoid jar of unknown provenance but in Maidstone museum (TR 35 NW 109). Roman Samian ware Patera with a stamp of AVITIMA (TR 35 NW 108), again provenance is unknown. A number of Roman coin, one of which was gold, found with no provenance (TR 365 NW 21). A mounted mound from Anglo-Saxon period is by the church in Woodnesborough, this is located in the far north of the grid (TR 35 NW 106). Three Iron Age coins were found by metal detecting, two were copper alloy (MKE 65487 & MKE 65697) and one was silver (MKE 66241).

Beyond 500m

- 5.3.15 Although beyond the search radius of this study but within 1km, a collection of sites and finds are certainly worthy of mention. The area is essentially to the north west of the PDA and relate to the find of the gold early Bronze Age Ringlemere Cup in 2001 (TR 25 NE 83), which is now in the British Museum. The cup, dating to circa 1800-1600 BC had been buried within a mound built within an earlier henge probably built sometime in the 4th millennium BC. Following the find of the cup, a number of excavations have been undertaken by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) in the area to try and understand the nature of the site. Various evidence relates to numerous occupation sequences. In the area there was a significant scatter of late prehistoric flint was found (TR 25 NE 268). At the base of a barrow mound, more Mesolithic (TR 25 NE 81) and Neolithic flints were found along with a number of Neolithic hearths (TR 25 NE 82), all confirming prehistoric activity in the area prior to the mound. The area retained significance to prehistoric people, attested by the clustering of Bronze Age burial mounds. The area also has as cropmarks six ring ditches, although are undated, they are likely

to be the ploughed-out remains of a round barrow where the barrow mound has completely disappeared and are usually Bronze Age (TR 25 NE 237). An Anglo-Saxon cemetery (TR 25 NE 284) was also discovered. Other than the cup, other artefacts found in the area include Bronze Age gold wire (MKE 64440) and some Iron Age coins, a couple of which were gold (MKE 65656, MKE 64511, MKE 64238 & MKE 65704).

- 5.3.16 The area to the north west of the PDA, has found a number of Roman and Anglo-Saxon coins through metal detecting (TR 35 NW 866, TR 35 NW 867, TR 35 NW 868, MKE 64370, MKE 64371, MKE 64372, MKE 95300, MKE 95301 & MKE 64829).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Woodnesborough known as Woden's beorg in old English, meaning "Woden's Hill". The village takes its name from the Saxon god of wisdom. Woden has given his name to the third day of the week, originally called "Woden's Day" but now known as 'Wednesday'. Hammill
- 5.4.2 Prehistoric activity in the area is attested by the finds of worked flints and the Ringlemere cup (circa 850m north west of the PDA). The body of the cup was created by hammering a single piece of gold, with the handle cut from a flat strip of gold and attached by rivets. Although badly crushed by plough damage it can be seen to have been 14 cm high with corrugated sides. The cup resembles a late Neolithic (approximately 2300 BC) ceramic beaker with Corded Ware decoration, but dates to a much later period.
- 5.4.3 It is thought that the cup was not a grave good, but a votive offering independent of any inhumation, which was placed near the centre of the barrow in about 1700–1500 BC. No contemporary burials have been found at the site, although later Iron Age ones have since been found, along with a Saxon cemetery.
- 5.4.4 Only seven similar gold "unstable handled cups" (unstable because round-bottomed) have been found in Europe, all dating to the period between 1700 and 1500 BC. The Ringlemere cup is most similar to the other British example, the Rillaton gold cup found in Cornwall in 1837. After discovery of the cup, the site was excavated between 2002 and 2005 revealing a history starting with activity in the Mesolithic period, a number of Neolithic features and finds, a funerary

complex of Early Bronze Age date (approximately 2300 BC), and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

- 5.4.5 Woodnesborough stands on an old Roman road from Richborough to Dover. Dover and Richborough were in communication by a road running almost in a straight line through Pineham, Napchester, Studdal, Betteshanger, Eastry and Woodnesborough. For the most part of the way it is now just a track, followed for long stretches by parish boundaries, but for a mile at Eastry it coincides with the main road.
- 5.4.6 Following the end of Roman administration in 410 AD, Germanic tribal groups moved into the area, as testified by both archaeological evidence and Late Anglo-Saxon textual sources. The primary ethnic group to settle in the area appears to have been the Jutes, who established their Kingdom in East Kent, which was potentially initially under the dominion of the Kingdom of Francia. It has been argued that an East Saxon community initially settled West Kent, before being conquered by the expanding East Kentish in the sixth century. During this period, Anglo-Saxon kings moved around their kingdoms continually, subsisting on goods from the local populations and reciprocating with gifts. Various seventh and eighth century documents attest to the fact that Kent was governed by two kings, a dominant one in the east and a subordinate in the west.
- 5.4.7 The earliest recorded king of Kent was Æthelberht, who as *bretwalda* wielded significant influence over other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the late sixth century. The Christianization of the Anglo-Saxons began in Kent under Æthelberht's reign with the arrival of the monk Augustine of Canterbury and his Gregorian mission in 597. It was one of the seven traditional kingdoms of the so-called Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, but it lost its independence in the 8th century when it became a sub-kingdom of Mercia. In the 9th century, it became a sub-kingdom of Wessex, and in the 10th century, it became part of the unified Kingdom of England that was created under the leadership of Wessex. Its name has been carried forward ever since as the county of Kent.
- 5.4.8 At nearby Eastry, a royal palace of the Saxon kings of Kent stood. One of Kent's oldest legends concerns King Ecgberht of Kent and the murder of his cousins within the palace walls. According to the legend, the royal residence was passed

to the priory of Christchurch in Canterbury as penance for the crime. The site of this ancient palace is believed to now be occupied by Eastry Court, close besides the church. After the consolidation of the several independent kingships of Kent into one monarchy, in A.D. 827, Eastry gradually ceased to be a royal residence, and in A.D. 979 the reigning sovereign bestowed the palace and manor upon the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. The Anglo-Saxons made use of pre-existing prehistoric and Roman road systems, with 85% of cemeteries being located within 1.2km of a Roman road, a navigable river or the coast, and the remaining 15% being close to ancient trackways

- 5.4.9 The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that Kent was first attacked by Viking raiders in the late eighth century. Kent and southeast England would have been an attractive target because of its wealthy minsters, often located on exposed coastal locations. In 804 AD, the nuns of Lyminge were granted refuge in Canterbury to escape the attackers, while in 811 AD Kentish forces gathered to repel a Viking army based on the Isle of Sheppey. Further recorded attacks occurred on Sheppey in 835 AD, through Romney Marsh in 841 AD, in Rochester in 842 AD, Canterbury and Sandwich in 851 AD, Thanet in 853, and across Kent in 865 AD.
- 5.4.10 As well as Woden, the village is also associated with another Saxon deity: the main street was once called Cold Friday Street after the goddess Friga. According to legend, pagan meetings were held on Fir Tree Hill – a large mound on which the present church is built. Until the middle Ages, Kent was separated from the Isle of Thanet by the sea and this would have been a splendid site overlooking the water. Legend also says that a solid gold statue of Woden is buried in the hill. The mound which is supposedly artificial. It is said to be the burial place of King Vortmer, who died in AD 457 and, according to chroniclers, “desired to be buried near the place where the Saxons used to land, being persuaded that his bones would deter them from any attempt in the future”. Another theory is that the hill was the burial mound for the dead of the great battle between the kings of Mercia and Wessex which was fought at “Woodnesbeorh’ in 715. No one knows the truth of these myths but a number of Anglo-Saxon artefacts have been found on the site.

5.4.11 The Domesday Survey mentions two estates, both which were part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands they are entered in it as follows:

- Turstin holds of the bishop, one yoke in Wanesberge, and there are two borderers. Tochi held it of king Edward.

And again, in another place, but both within the hundred of Eastry.

- Oshern,(son of Letard) holds of the bishop one suling in Selinge. There he has one villein paying two shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards, and now thirty shillings. Aluvin held it in the time of king Edward the Confessor.

Four years after the taking of this survey, the bishop was disgraced, and all his estates were confiscated to the crown; after which the seignory of these estates was granted, among others, to the family of Crevequer, and made a part of their barony, which consisted of lands assigned by the Conqueror, for his assistance in the defence of Dover castle, and were held of the king by barony.

5.4.12 The Church was built in 1180 by Ascelinda de Wodenberg. The tower once had a steeple but this was taken down in 1740 when the present wooden copula and balustrade was added, an unusual and possibly unique feature, which survived restoration in 1884.

5.4.13 In Medieval times the area was predominately agricultural and Eastry was a market village. Eastry Court was an important priory residence which was used by the monks and the prior's guests, including the king, members of the court, the archbishop or his staff, who might be travelling to and from London, Canterbury and the Channel ports.

5.4.14 In the 16th and 17th centuries Flemish refugees settled in the area to escape religious persecution. Their influence can be seen in the old brick houses such as Melville House and Street Farm House of which have typical Dutch gables. The refugees also reclaimed the marshes north of Woodnesborough for market gardening. These are called 'polders' after the reclaimed land in Holland.

- 5.4.15 In 1910 work began on a colliery at Woodnesborough to exploit the newly discovered Kent coalfield, but it soon closed. In the 1920s, further plans were drawn up for a new pit and mining town to house 12,000 people. Again, the scheme was abandoned as the great Depression set the economy back.
- 5.4.16 The East Kent Light Railways was originally conceived before the First World War as a network of lines in East Kent linking at least nine proposed collieries in the newly discovered Kent coalfield to a new coal port at Richborough Port. Passenger traffic was of secondary importance.
- 5.4.17 Woodnesborough Station was west of the Hammill Road level crossing. It had a siding, loading dock and water tank. Opened as 'Woodnesborough Colliery'. The station is now occupied by the mushroom farm. There was a spur to Woodnesborough Colliery added shortly after to colliery opened. This ran from south-east of Woodnesborough station to Woodnesborough Colliery.
- 5.4.18 Most of the collieries were either flooded out or abandoned before reaching production, and the EKLR only served one productive mine. Richborough Port was a failure, and the EKLR became a truly rural railway with a heavy coal flow for a few miles only at one end between the working colliery at Tilmanstone and the SECR main line at Shepherdswell. The Woodnesborough colliery was never operational, and work was completely stopped when WW1 broke out in 1914.
- 5.4.19 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 brickworks on the site in 1927 and re-utilised some of the existing buildings. An EKLR locomotive maintenance shed and a workshop and store with accommodation were built on site at the brickworks. The colliery never produced coal but the spur line was used to supply coal to the Hammill Brickworks. Part of the spur line was later used to transport clay from an outlying pit to the brickworks. Production ceased at Hammill Brickworks due to economic and commercial reasons in 2006. The brickworks site is currently in the process of being developed for residential housing and light industrial units where the locomotive sheds will be retained.
- 5.4.20 For the EKLR, the final passenger service of two trains each way on weekdays (down from three) ran on 30 October 1948 following the nationalisation of British

Railways. Freight services from Eastry to Port Richborough ceased officially on 27 October 1949. Track removal north of the northern junction of the Tilmanstone Colliery loop occurred in May 1954, and most of the trackbed has since been ploughed out. However, some hedgerows remain marking to location of the old track routes along with cropmarks seen on maps.

- 5.4.21 Hamwold, or as it is now called, Hammill, the name means forest bordering water meadow. It is in the western part of the parish of Woodnesborough, which in the survey of Domesday is written both Hamolde, and Aimolde, at the time of taking which it was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the title of whose lands it is thus described in it:

'Adam holds of the fee of the bishop in Hamolde half a yoke. Riculf held it of Adam, and another half yoke of Aimolde. Herbert holds it of Hugh, the grandson of Herbert; both these are worth twenty shillings.'

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Hasted, 1797,

- 5.5.1 It is thought that Hasted based his maps on the Hundreds of Kent on Andrews and Dury's work. The PDA is highlighted by the red circle and is located in a large field. The parish boundary line between Woodnesborough and Eastry is clearly marked running on a north-south axis to the east of the PDA until it reaches Drainless Road where it turns to the east and follows the road. Individual buildings are marked and there appear to be a couple of buildings to the north of the PDA situated at the southern end of the crossroads with other buildings on the north side of the crossroads. (Fig. 3)

Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing from 1797

- 5.5.2 This shows a sparsely populated agricultural landscape. The PDA site appears to show an orchard, which is surrounded by fields alongside Hammill Road. The northern end adjoins the garden of a property on the corner of Hammill Road and Drainless Road. Denne court is to the south with Ham Hill court to the west. The village of Woodnesborough and Eastry are to the north east and south east respectively joined by the remains of what was the old straight Roman Road from Richborough to Dover (Fig. 4).

Historic OS map 1873 1:2,500

5.5.3 The map continues to show an agrarian landscape. The PDA is assigned as field 267. The property on the northern boundary is marked as a smithy with a number of buildings, allocated field 266. On the opposite corner can be seen 2 semi-detached houses in field 265. Four properties adjoining each other are seen facing Drainless Road. The eastern boundary of field 268 is marked 'C. Ditch'. This is the parish boundary line between Woodnesborough and Eastry and can be seen continuing southwards along the eastern side of field 513. (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1898 1:2,500

5.5.4 The PDA has been reassigned field 144 (1.056 acres) and at the northern end a couple of small buildings can be seen. It is still showing as an orchard and the boundary plot is marked by stones. The smithy, reassigned as 143 (0.438) appears unchanged except for the inclusion of a well on the eastern side. However, the building on the corner is now labelled as the Prince of Wales Beer House. According to documentary evidence the pub was in existence from 1871 but not labelled as such on the earlier map. North east of field 266, which is now reassigned 142 (0.357) is labelled Water Works. The parish boundary line is still showing to the east of the PDA but the southern part of the boundary line feature is showing as destroyed or defaced. (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1907 1:2,500

5.5.5 There does not appear to be any changes on the southern side of Drainless Road. To the north of Drainless Road, there is now a new semi-detached property next to that of 142. What was previously part of a large field a new field boundary line has been put into place between the Water Works and 142. Along with a new orchard area. (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1914

5.5.6 There have been significant changes. The PDA and field 160 has essentially been cut into two by the line of the East Kent Light Railway with the station just over the opposite side of Hammill Road and passes through field 145a. (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1936,

5.5.7 The scale of this map does not show the detail regarding the PDA boundary lines. However, it can clearly be seen that the railway crosses Hammill Road and Drainless Road with a cutting. The map also shows the spur passing down to the brickfields further southwards. Around the crossroads of Hammill Road and Drainless Road there appears to be more properties. field to the west, behind North Foreland Lodge appears to have new strip of boundaries. One is labelled 389 (1.219) and the southern portion labelled 381 (0.826). The northern part of strip 389 encompasses the western end of the PDA. It is not clear the purpose or owner of these strips at this point. The eastern boundary area of the PDA remains unchanged. More properties have now been built within the new estate area including ones directly opposite the eastern end of the PDA on the North Foreland Road. Additional properties have already been built on what was a field between the property to the north of the PDA and the North Foreland Lighthouse. Within the North Foreland Lodge there is a new large building to the south west of the original house. The original house also appears to have been re-modelled with additional elements to the west and south. The summer house at Stone Lodge to the south, has been replaced with a large building and the garden appears more open with additional outbuildings added. (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1938 1:2,500

5.5.8 The field designations have been re-designated again. The PDA is showing as 416 (0.542) at the northern end and 417 (0.75) at the southern end with the railway passing between them. There is a new property on the western corner of Hammill Road and Drainless Road. It also appears that there is a new building at the back of the smithy and the Prince of Wales Beer House. North of the Water Works are a number of other new buildings on the western side of the road. (Fig.10).

Historic OS map 1955-1956 1:2,500

5.5.9 There have been significant changes. The fields have been re-designated again. The northern part of the PDA is now 9039 and shows a glazed roofed building with a smaller building by the north west corner. This is likely to be a greenhouse and shed. The southern part of the PDA is now 8533 and an additional parcel of land has been carved out of clay pit field and adjoins the southern boundary. The

field to the south of the PDA and alongside the now dismantled railway line is a large clay pit. This would have been quarried for the Hammill Brickworks and transported on the spur line. Around the crossroads, the pub and adjoining 4 terraced properties have a new boundary line between them. To the right of the 4 terraced properties is another new property facing Drainless Road. The pub has been extended and the smithy building no longer showing. The building on the western corner has been replaced and is now labelled as a garage with new properties on the western side of Hammill Road, south of the garage between the old railway station. The parish boundary ditch is now showing as a drain (Fig.11).

Historic OS map 1973-1976 1:2,500

5.5.10 There have been more significant changes. The PDA land is now showing as being unified and designated 8837 (0.425Ha, 1.05 acre). The south western border that was a plot of land designated 8229 now has a residential house on the land called Hammill Lodge. The north eastern border, the land between the PDA and Drainless Road has now been sub-divided. The western plot on the corner of Drainless Road and Hammill Road is the Price of Wales pub, the centre property is labelled Celendine and the eastern property labelled Glengary. The properties on the northern side of the crossroads appear unchanged and are labelled for the first time. The residential properties and garage on the western side of Hammill Road appear unchanged. However, at the southern end of this row of properties, on the opposite side to the PDA is now a Mushroom Farm, which includes a number of large agricultural buildings. There is also another residential property adjoining the southern end of the mushroom farm. The line of the dismantled railway to the south east of the PDA is still shown (Fig.12).

Historic OS map 1993 1:2,500

5.5.11 The PDA and properties on the eastern and western side of Hammill Road appear unchanged. To the north of the crossroads there are new residential properties between Syndale Villa and the pumping station. The line of the dismantled railway immediately south east of the PDA is showing as having being levelled and is labelled as scrub Fig.13).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940

- 5.6.1 The photo is not clear. However, you can make out the line of the railway across the PDA. (Plate 1).

1960

- 5.6.2 The railway has been dismantled. Within the PDA a cropmark can be seen as to the path of the dismantled railway through the PDA. The field to the south east show the line of the railway and that it is scrub. To the north east of the PDA the three properties and their boundaries can be seen. The garage has been built on the western corner of the crossroads and south of this are some residential properties. At the point opposite the PDA appears to be fields with faint cropmarks showing the line of the railway and further south west of that field the beginning of the layout of the mushroom farm is showing. The fields around are either arable or orchards. (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 The photo is a mixture of colour and black and white and unfortunately does not match together perfectly especially across the PDA area as it appears the southern part of the photo actually relates to the 1960s version. However, it does show that the PDA is a field. The mushroom farm has now been built. The properties to the north of the crossroad has now also been built and the pumping station and reservoir can be seen. To the north east the property boundary that was the Prince of Wales pub appears to have been divided and that a new residential property has been built in the garden area. It appears that on the western side of Hammill Road that the garage and mushroom farm have extended their boundaries north westwards, leaving a smaller shaped field at the back of the residential properties that are between the mushroom farm and the garage. The land around the PDA are mainly fields and orchards (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 The PDA is showing as grass surrounded by hedgerows. To the south west boundary, Hammill Lodge has been built. To the south east the line of the old railway can be seen surrounded by hedgerow. The field to the north of this line is

grass with a number of what looks like immature trees planted, to the south of this line is still arable. On the western side of Hammill Road the mushroom farm, garage and residential properties appear unchanged. However, the land in between the mushroom farm and the garage is now clearly separate from the adjoining arable field and appears to be an orchard. To the north of the crossroads, a new 'L' shaped building with access from Drainless Road has been built at the rear of the residential properties on Drainless Road and Beacon Road. (Plate 4).

2007

5.6.5 There does not appear to be any changes other than the PDA appears to be ploughed rather than scrub. (Plate 5).

2008

5.6.6 There does not appear to be any change (Plate 6).

2013

5.6.7 The PDA has reverted to scrub. The hedgerow that marks the line of the old railway to the south east of the PDA has matured. The field to the north of this line is clearly planted with trees in a set pattern. To the south of this line is still arable field. (Plate 6).

2017

5.6.8 There appears to be no change. (Plate 6).

5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

- 5.7.2 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 29th March 2018. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover. Nor was there any evidence of the railway that historically would have passed through the site (Plates 9-15).
- 5.7.3 The site is essentially covered by scrub, bordered on the western and eastern side by mature hedgerows. Access to the PDA is currently via a gap in the hedgerow in the north western corner from Hammill Road.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the 500m assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the 500m assessment area. However, circa 850m to the north west of the PDA, a Mesolithic occupation site was identified between 2002 and 2006 following excavation work by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. There are two records dating to this period within the 500m assessment area. Neolithic activity has been found within 70m to the south, south east of the PDA in the form of scatters of struck flints, some of which includes cores and some flints are worked (TR 25 NE 71). Also, circa 450m

north west of the PDA, a Neolithic flint scraper was found that is oval in shape showing retouches on the edges (MKE 102058). Just outside of the assessment area to the north east, a Neolithic occupation site was found by CAT in the form of flints and pottery (TR 25 NE 82). In the wider area through structured field walking, more prehistoric flints have been found (TR 25 NE 268). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Bronze Age

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has no dating to this period within the 500m assessment area. However, an extremely nationally important find being the gold Ringlemere cup was found circa 850m north west of the PDA having been buried within a Bronze Age burial mound (TR 25 NE 83). This burial mound is considered to be one of a cluster in the area and ring ditches have been seen as cropmarks (TR 25 NE 237), whilst undated they are thought to be Bronze Age. Excavations by CAT in the area have found gold wire of 37.25mm in length (MKE 6440). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Iron Age

5.8.5 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 Kent HER has 4 records from this period within the 500m assessment area and three without an exact location. Of those entries, they are all coins relate to finds under the Portable Antiquities scheme (PAS). They are all copper alloy with the exception of one silver coin (MKE 66241). Within the wider assessment area, three other coins have been found of which two were gold. Therefore, the potential remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 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 Kent HER has seven records from this period within the 500m assessment area. A ritual shaft and pits with Belgic jars and other pottery was found circa 200m south, south east of the PDA (TR 25 NE 16). A layer of chalk lumps intermixed with similar sherds sealed the shaft. That part of the shaft, sunk through chalk was lined with clay. At the bottom of the shaft was a complete Belgic jar broken into small pieces. Near it were pieces of two other large vessels. The top 48 ft of the shaft yielded sherds and animal remains. The shaft was dated to circa 100 AD. 44 ft north of the shaft was a saucer-shaped hollow containing sherds, flints, an antler of red deer, a group of horse's teeth, bones of horse, ox, sheep or goat, and part of a pipe-clay Venus figurine. The area nearby also yielded other pottery and tile fragments during a metal detecting survey, thought to originally have come from the shaft and scattered (TR 25 NE 72). Circa 130m south, south east of the PDA a Roman bracelet was found during the same survey in 2002 (TR 25 NE 73). Circa 300m west, a PAS find of a nummas coin dating to 312-323 AD was discovered (MKE 95055). Three other Roman finds whose exact location is not known but were in the area to the east and north east of the PDA are a large ovoid jar now in Maidstone Museum (TR 35 NW 109), a 7.5 inch Samian Paterna bowl (TR 35 NW 108) and some coins, of which one was gold (TR 35 NW 21). There is a Roman Road that runs nearby from Woodnesborough to Eastry but cropmarks in the wider assessment area attest to a number of other possible Roman roads. One running from Richborough to Canterbury (TR 25 NW 450) that passes 5650m north, north west of the PDA. Another cropmark relating to a possible Roman road is to the north, north east, circa 600m from the PDA (TR 35 NW 819). Outside the 500m assessment area, towards the north east there have been a number of PAS finds of Roman coin. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 There are four Kent HER records from this period within the 500m assessment area. During the 2002 metal detecting survey, close to the PDA, 150m south,

south east an Anglo-Saxon belt slider was discovered (TR 25 NE 75) as well as a crucifixion brooch, circa 170m south east (TR 25 NE 74). We know the origins of Woodnesborough are Anglo-Saxon and a mounted mound has been found near the church (TR 35 NW 106) although the Kent HER is located to a grid rather than an exact location. A second brooch was discovered 400m north west, being a cruciform type (MKE 64201). Outside of the assessment area, circa 820m north west of the PDA, CAT found a cemetery (TR 25 NE 284). The wider area also has many PAS finds relating to coins. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Medieval

5.8.8 There are three Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. During the 2002 metal detecting survey, a horse's copper alloy harness was discovered circa 195m south, south east of the PDA (TR 25 NE 76). Circa 300m west of the PDA, a worn silver coin dated 1247 to 1279 AAD was a PAS find (MKE 95052), along with a copper alloy purse bar from 1475 to 1550 AD (MKE 95054). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 There are four entries at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area other than farmsteads, which are discussed separately below. Immediately to the west of the PDA on the opposite side of Hammill Road are the lands associated with Birnam (TR 25 NE 239) classed by KHER as post medieval to modern. A copper alloy jetton coin, being a PAS find, dated to 1585 to 1635 AD, was found circa 450m north (MKE 64355). Circa 300m west, a belt buckle was found (MKE 95053). The Grade II listed cottages of Fairview and Forge Cottage are circa 150m north, north east dating from circa 1750 AD (TR 25 NE 103). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Modern

- 5.8.10 There three records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period. The most important one is that of the East Kent Light Railway whose tracks actually ran across the PDA on a north west to south east axis, virtually splitting the PDA into two (TR 25 SE 333). The railway was opened in 1912 and closed in 1951 and the tracks dismantled. There is no evidence of the railway within the PDA itself but a hedge line in a field on the eastern shows the historical path. In addition, faint cropmarks within the PDA can sometimes be seen showing the path across the PDA. Immediately to the west is the site of the Woodnesborough Halt railway station, which is now covered by the mushroom farm (TR 25 NE 68). In addition, there is the modern garden of Birman which has been surveyed by the Kent Garden Trust (TR 25 NE 27). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **high**.

Farmsteads

- 5.8.11 There are three farmsteads within the 500m assessment area. Ringlemere Farm, circa 380m north, north west, which has since been significantly altered (MKE 86849) and a farmstead to the west of Ringlemere farm where only the farmhouse remains (MKE 86850). 400m to the north east is Beacon Lane Farm, which has only had partial loss of its original form, with the farmhouse in a detached central position around a 'U' plan courtyard (MKE 88969).

Overview

- 5.8.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.
- 5.8.13 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low/moderate**

- Anglo-Saxon: **moderate**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **high**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site has mainly been agrarian with the exception of the time that the EKLR traversed across part of the PDA. It is not clear how much disturbance to any potential archaeology would have occurred by the building and

subsequent dismantling of the railway or how wide the disturbance across the PDA would have been. Therefore, for the central portion of the PDA the impact is likely to have been **high**. It is possible at the far north eastern southern western ends of the PDA, there has been little disturbance, although a number of what appears to be temporary structures have been placed on the northern end of the PDA such as shed or greenhouse. Therefore, for these areas of the PDA the impact is considered **low**.

6.3 Summary of Impacts

- 6.3.1 Due to the use of the PDA for both agriculture, scrub, and also the line of the EKLR in the first half of the 20th century, the site effectively has a combination of low at the far north eastern and south western ends and high impact in the central part.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the modern period. **Moderate** archaeological potential for the prehistoric period and Anglo-Saxon period, with **low/moderate** for the Roman and **low** archaeological potential for all other periods.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

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

8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 8.2.1 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.

8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 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 Goddard Planning Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

April 2018

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Figure 1: Site Location Map, Scale 1:10000



Figure 2: Proposed Development.



Figure 3: Hasted 1797

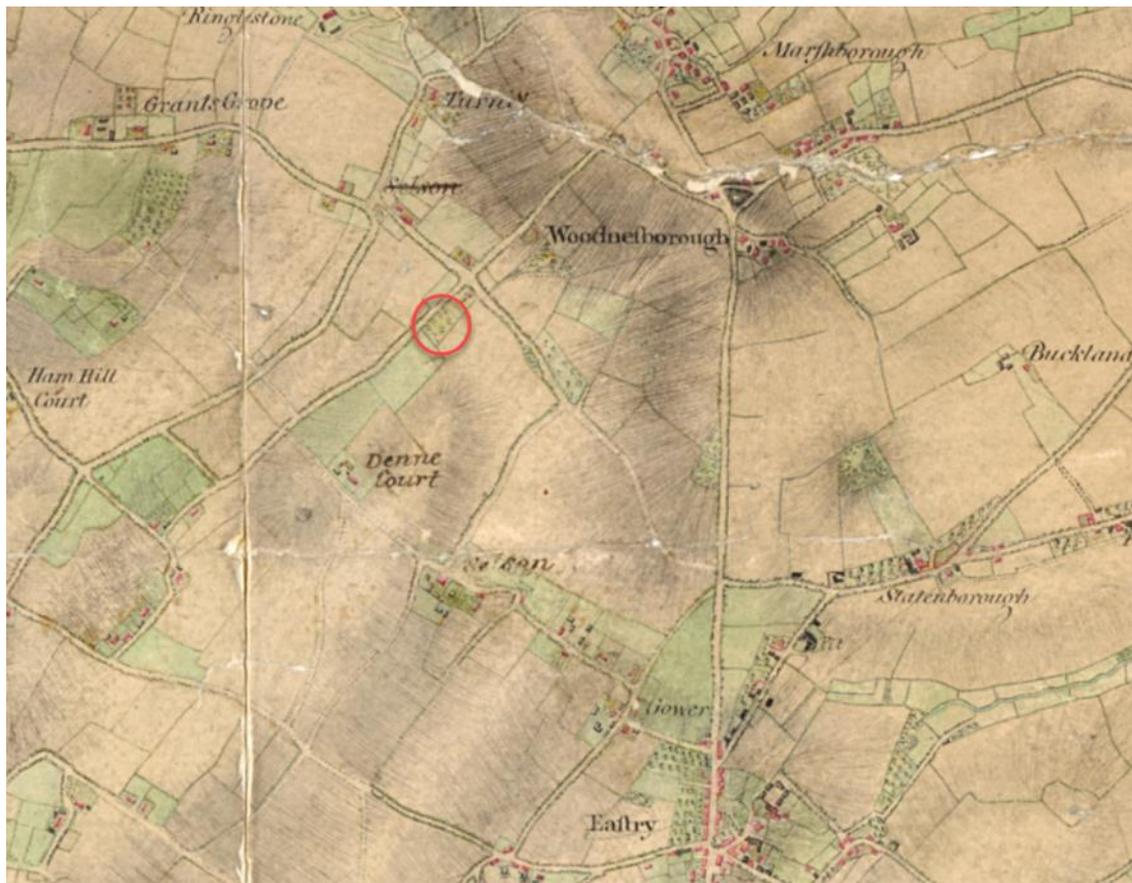


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing from 1797

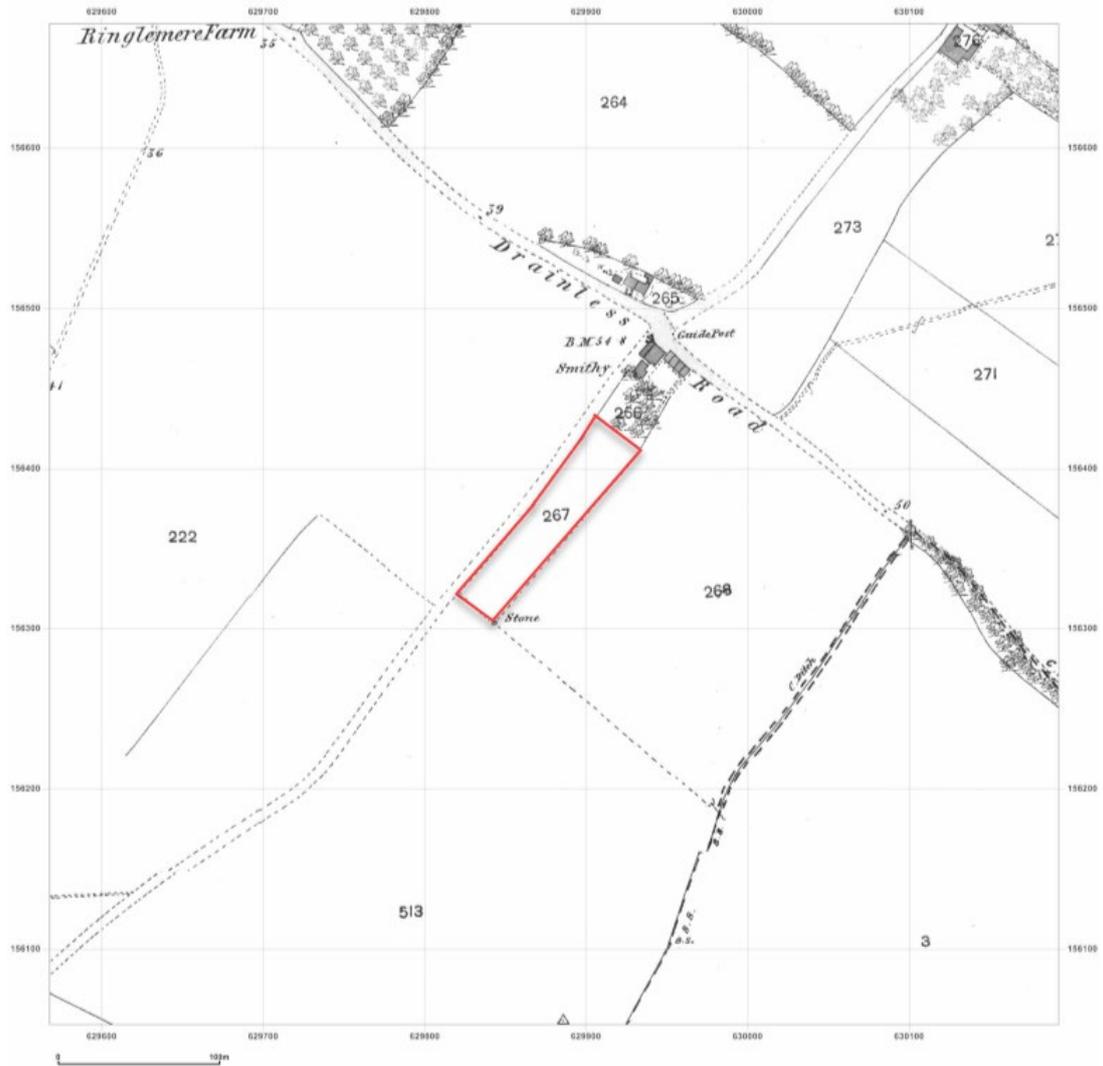


Figure 5: OS Map from 1873 1:2500

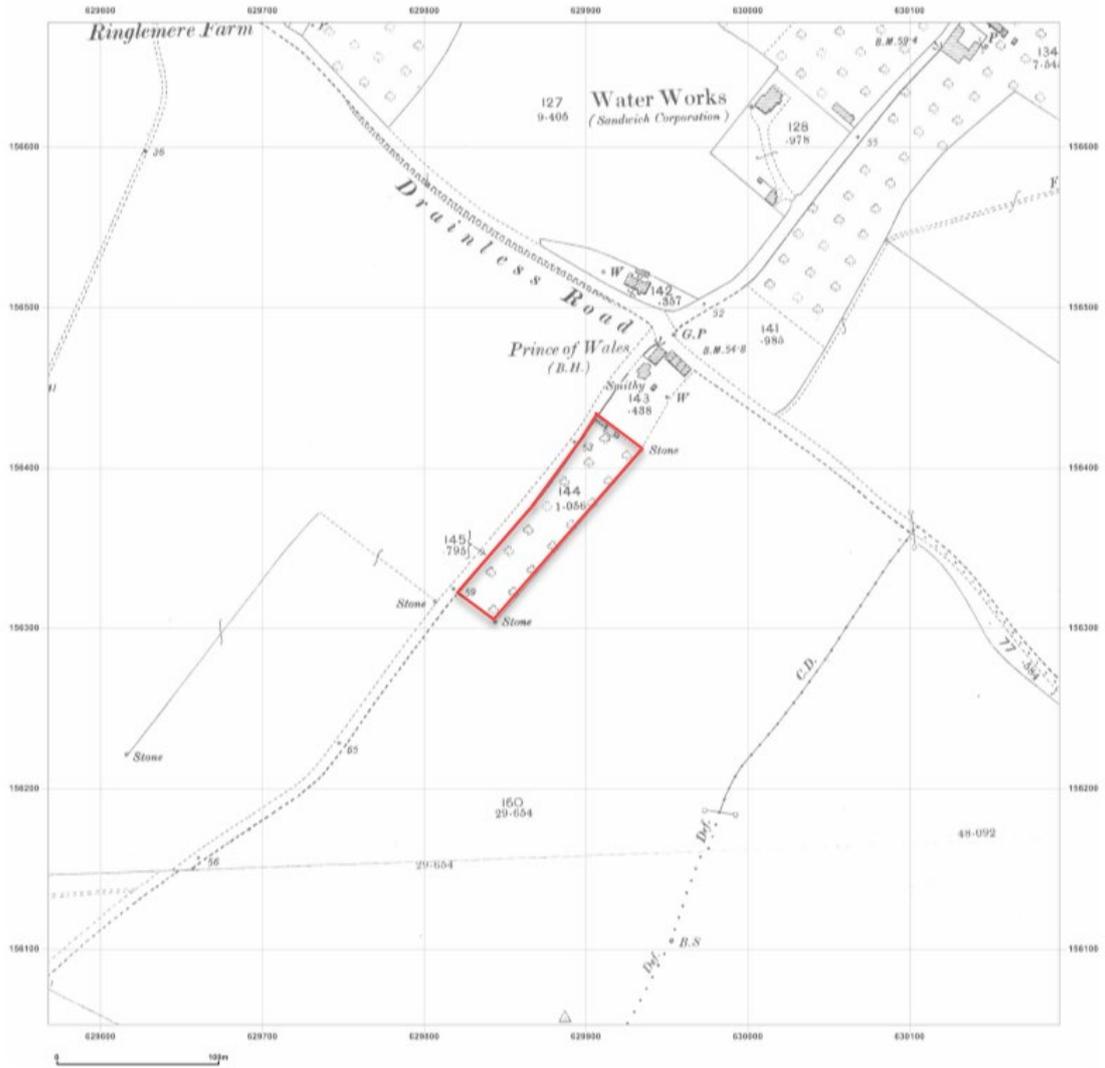


Figure 6: 1898 1:2500

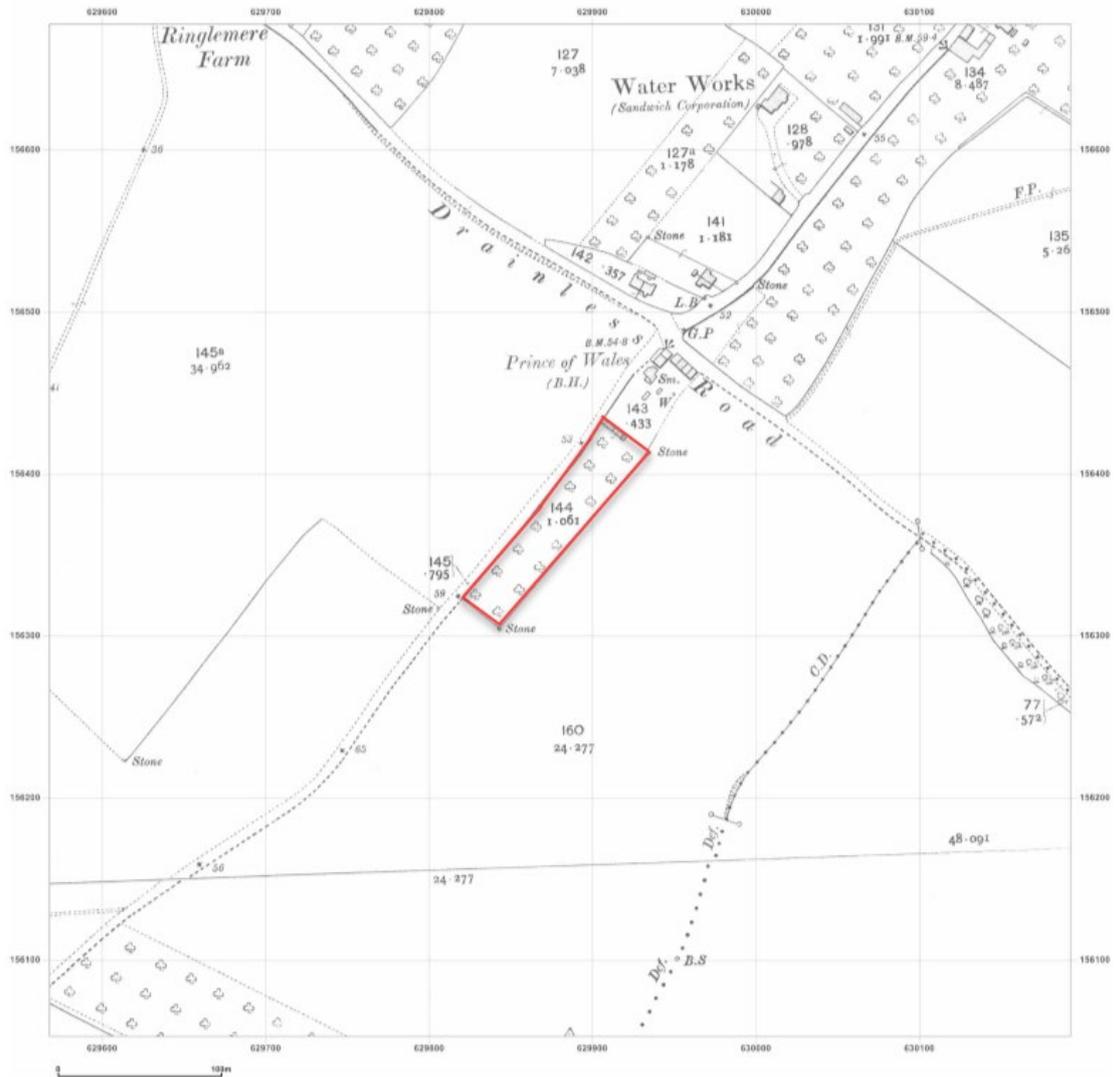


Figure 7 :1907 1:2500

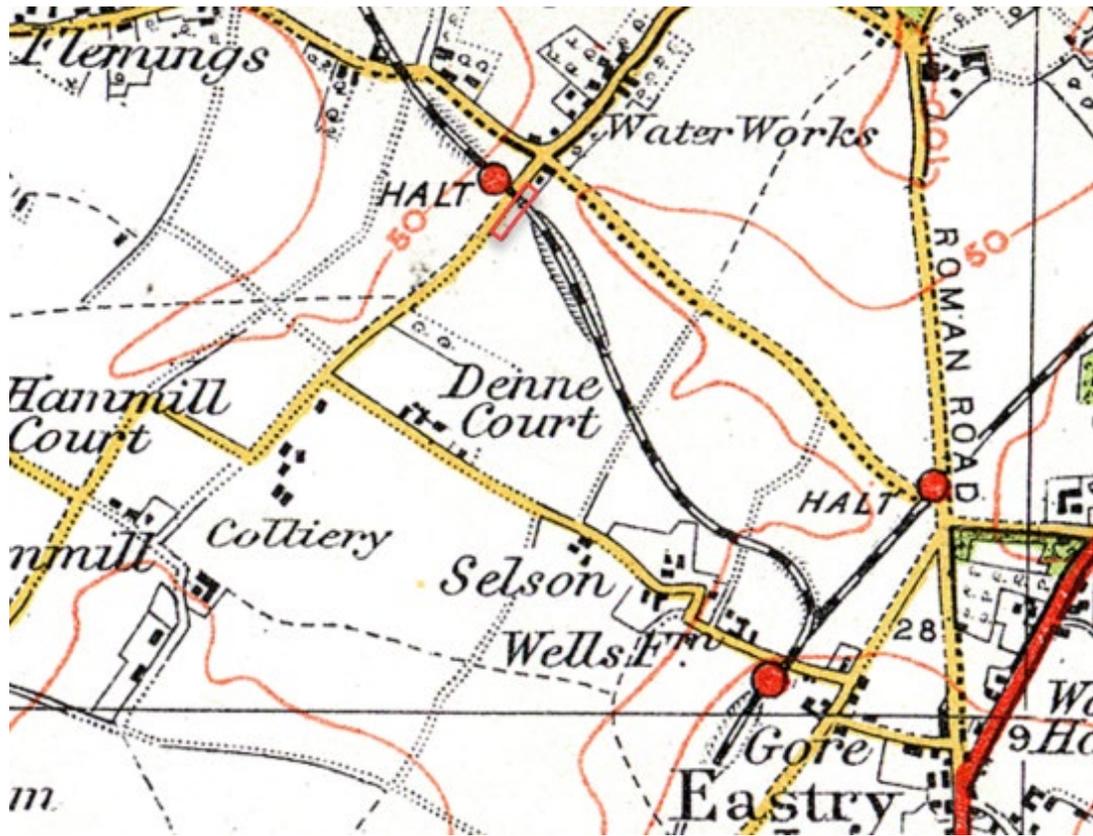


Figure 8: O.S. map of 1914 showing the original colliery and EKLR buildings



Figure 9: O.S. 1936 map showing ECLR rail spur used to deliver coal to Hammill Brick Works

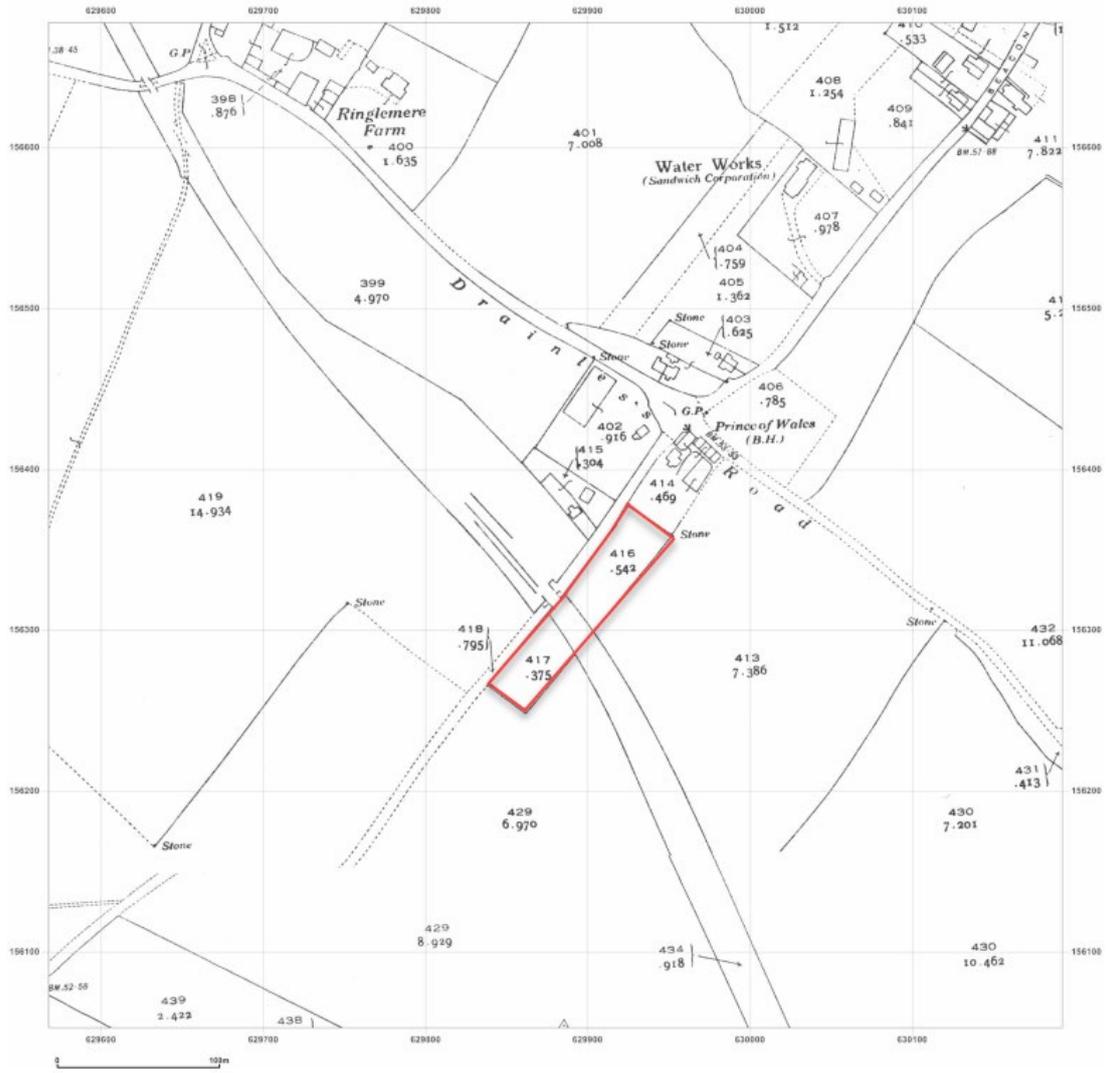


Figure 10: 1938 1:2500

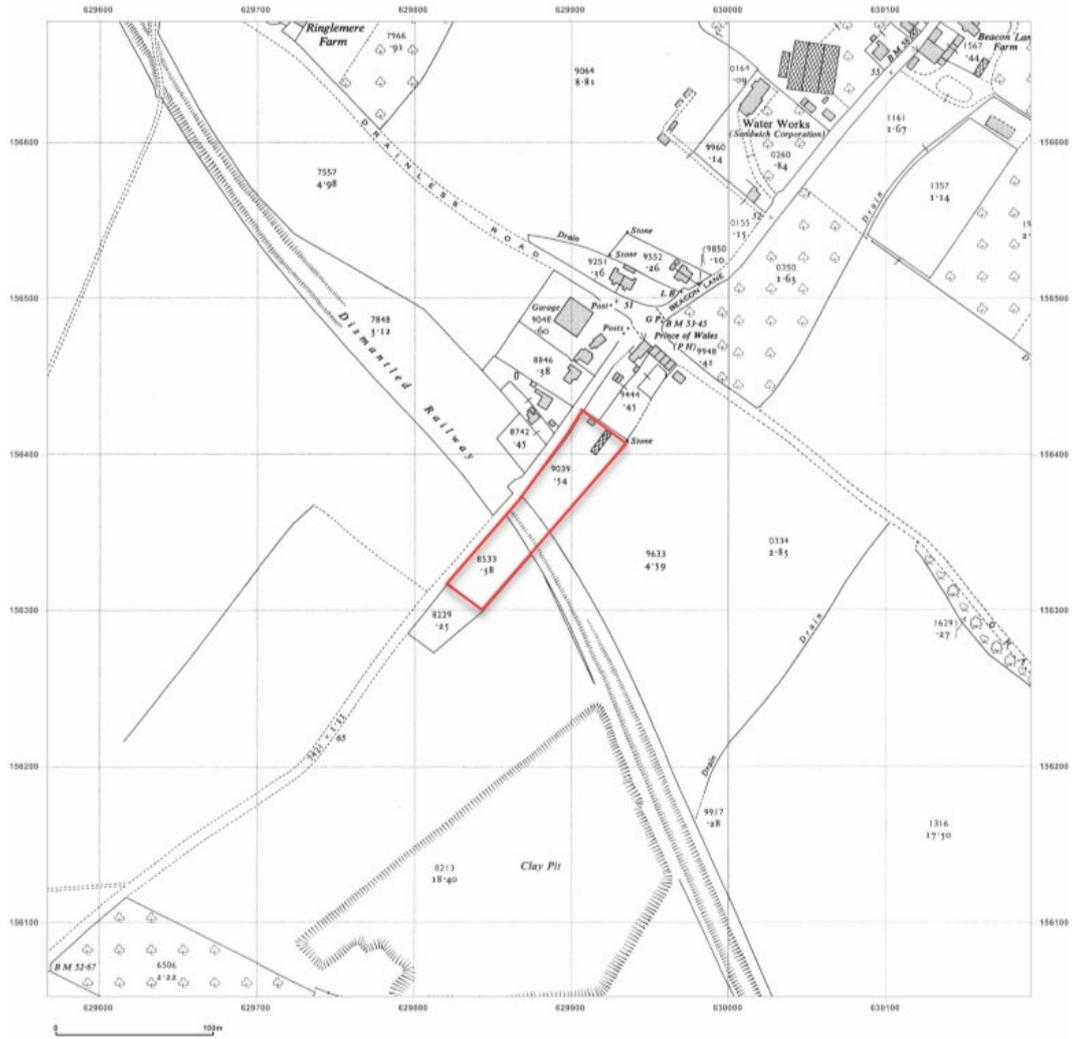


Figure 11: 1955-1956 1:2500



Figure 13: 1993 1:2500

10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-16)

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The site is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post 1810 Settlement with the PDA, bordering on the eastern side Prairie Fields (19 th century enclosure with extensive boundary loss).
TR 25 NE 68	Monument	c. 30m W	Modern	Site of Woodnesborough Halt for the East Kent Light Railway. Opened in 1912 and closed in 1951.
TR 25 NE 16	Monument	c. 200m SSE	Roman	Ritual Shaft and two pits with Belgic jars. A Romano-British ritual shaft was excavated in 1948 on a hill-top site, being the property of the Hammill Brick Company. The finds are in the British Museum. The approximate site of the pit was pointed out by Mr. B. Hamlin of the Hammill Brick Co at TR 29935616. A chamber in the shaft contained large quantities of fragmented Samian and Romano-British sherds. A layer of chalk lumps intermixed with similar sherds sealed the shaft. That part of the shaft, sunk through chalk was lined with clay. At the bottom of the shaft was a complete Belgic jar broken into small pieces. Near it were pieces of two other large vessels. The top 48 ft of the shaft yielded sherds and animal remains. The shaft was dated to circa 100 AD. 44 ft north of the shaft was a saucer-shaped hollow containing sherds, flints, an antler of red deer, a group of horse's teeth, bones of horse, ox, sheep or goat, and part of a pipe-clay Venus figurine. A small circular pit containing pottery had been largely destroyed by mechanical digging prior to archaeological excavation. It is impossible to give an exact date for the construction of the Hammill shaft and for its

				<p>infilling. From a study of the pottery and from Major Burchell's description of the layers of soil around and in the shaft, it would appear that the shaft was dug and the pottery placed at the bottom at some time in the second or third centuries A.D; that a fall of clay occurred soon afterwards; and that the rest of the shaft was then filled with soil from the adjacent occupied area. It is unlikely that the shaft was open for long at any stage of the infilling because there was no evidence of the collections of rubbish or wild animal remains or silting that are usually found in open shafts. A subsiding pit was found three metres north of the path.</p>
TR 25 NE 76	Findspot	c. 195m SSE	Medieval	<p>Horse harness mount of copper alloy. During February 2002 metal detecting surveys and evaluation trenching were undertaken across a field off Drainless Road, Woodnesborough uncovered medieval copper-alloy horse harness mount.</p>
TR 25 NE 71	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Prehistoric	<p>Flints. During February 2002 metal detecting surveys and evaluation trenching were undertaken across a field off Drainless Road, Woodnesborough. 25 prehistoric struck flints were uncovered including a core and one or two worked pieces. Calcined flints were present over the whole field but a slight concentration was noted on the slopes of the high ground at the south. These findings suggest casual prehistoric activity in the area.</p>
TR 25 NE 72	Findspot	c. 700m SSE	Roman	<p>Pottery and tile fragments. During February 2002 metal detecting surveys and evaluation trenching were undertaken across a field off Drainless Road, Woodnesborough. The investigations uncovered 15 sherds of Roman pottery and possible tile fragments collected from the surface. This small quantity of Roman material is thought to have come from the adjacent field to the south where the Hammill ritual shaft was discovered (TR 25 NE 16), within an area of Roman settlement.</p>

TR 25 NE 73	Findspot	c. 130m SSE	Roman	Possible Roman Bracelet. During February 2002 metal detecting surveys and evaluation trenching were undertaken across a field off Drainless Road, Woodnesborough uncovered part of a copper-alloy bracelet, possibly dating to the Roman period. Roman pottery was also uncovered on the site (TR 25 NE 72).
TR 25 NE 75	Findspot	c. 150m SSE	Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval	Belt Slider. During February 2002 metal detecting surveys and evaluation trenching were undertaken across a field off Drainless Road, Woodnesborough uncovered a late Anglo-Saxon belt slider.
TR 25 NE 74	Findspot	c. 170m SE	Anglo-Saxon	Brooch. During February 2002 metal detecting surveys and evaluation trenching were undertaken across a field off Drainless Road, Woodnesborough uncovered the foot of an early Anglo-Saxon crucifixion brooch.
TR 35 NW 21	Findspot	Exact location unknown but in grid to the east of PDA	Roman	Roman coins (one gold) are said to have been found. No further information could be gained as to the provenance of this find.
TR 35 NW 109	Findspot	c. 220m W	Roman	A large ovoid jar of dull red gritted clay is in Maidstone Museum. Information from H.J. Elgar in 1932. No information could be gained as to the provenance.
TR 35 NW 108	Findspot	c. 350m SSE	Roman	A Samian Patera 7.5 ins in diameter stamped AVITIMA found near Woodnesborough on Lords Northbourne's land. The bowl was donated by C. Roach-Smith. The Samian bowl is in Maidstone Museum. No further information could be gained as to the provenance.
TR 35 NW 106	Monument	c. 750m S	Anglo-Saxon / Medieval	Mounted Mound. A moated mound by the church. Probably the work of Ine in 715 - appears in a list of moated mounds or burghs.
TR 25 NE 242	Monument	c. 200m NW	Undated	Cropmarks of possible field systems. Series of linears, possibly representing field systems, pre-1780s OS drawings. About a dozen parallel linears on a NW-SE alignment, possibly representing a series of field systems and associated trackways.

MKE 86849	Farmstead	c. 380m NNW	Post Medieval	Ringlemere Farm. Regular courtyard, multi-yard with detached elements. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with significant loss of form (more than 50%). Large modern sheds may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.
MKE 88969	Farmstead	c. 400m NE	Post Medieval	Beacon Lane Farm. Regular U plan courtyard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TR 25 NE 103	Listed Building	c. 150m NNE	Post Medieval	Fairview and Forge Cottage. Grade II listed (1281472). House pair. Dated to 1750, Two storeys and kneelered gable to right with stacks to left and to right. Three wooden casements and 3 cross windows on first floor and 2 wooden casements and 2 cross windows on ground floor with flying cornices. Rib and stud doors in gabled porches to left and to right. Central date stone inscribed E H with large heart shaped stone below. Pantiled catslide 1750 outshot to rear.
MKE 86850	Farmstead	c. 500m NW	Post Medieval	Farmstead west of Ringlemere Farm. Regular 'L' plan courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides. Farmhouse detached in central position. Only the farmhouse remains.
TR 35 NW 49	Monument	c. 700m NE	Post Medieval	16 th century beacon. William Lambarde's 'Carde' of c.1570 shows a beacon at 'Wodnesbrough' near Sandwich and a total of 52 beacons in Kent. The beacon system dropped out of use after 1640. There is a Beacon Hill at TR 302570 but no ground evidence
TR 35 NW 119	Monument	c. 600m NNE	Anglo-Saxon	Cinerary Urn. An Anglo-Saxon urn from Marshborough, near Ash found between 1908 and 1910. Sited to locality only.
TR 25 NE 79	Monument	c. 850m WNW	Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval	Site at Ovenden's Hammill Brickpit. Surface collection and limited trial-trenching by the late Dr. J. Ogilvie in 1981-3 at Ovenden's Hammill brickpit produced evidence of three periods of occupation: Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age-Romano-British and early Post-Roman. The site archive and excavation finds are with Dover Museum. A small quantity of organic-tempered pottery was found including one

				sherd from a sub-biconical jar with simple vertical and linear decoration suggesting a date of 575-650 AD. The sherds are thought to be from an adjacent site. The sherds imply occupation of the site into either the remains of a previously managed Roman landscape or around the edges of one that was tended to some extent by a remnant Romano-British population.
TR 25 NE 81	Monument	c. 850m NW	Mesolithic	Occupation evidence. Ringlemere Farm. A programme of archaeological work was carried out in Spring of 2002 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust and English Heritage. At the base of the barrow mound evidence of Mesolithic and Later Neolithic (TR 25 NE 82) occupation was found. In the form of struck flints and pottery fragments. Early Medieval pottery was recovered from the outer mound.
TR 25 NE 82	Monument	c. 850m NW	Neolithic	Occupation site, Ringlemere Farm. A programme of archaeological work was carried out in from 2002 to 2006 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust and English Heritage. Early Medieval pottery was recovered from the outer mound. At the base of the barrow mound evidence of Mesolithic (TR 25 NE 82) and Later Neolithic occupation was found, in the form of large quantities of struck flints and pottery fragments. 3 Late Neolithic hearths were excavated and various other cut features beneath the mound. Beneath the mound 2 dozen cut features were found evidence of site activity before the mound.
TR 25 NE 185	Listed Building	c. 600m NNW	Medieval / Post Medieval	Christian Court. Grade II listed (1070107). C17 on medieval base, fronted early C18. Timber framed and clad with brick on flint base, and front range tile hung on side elevations. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and garret on plinth with discontinuous plat band and half-hipped roof. One glazing bar sash on each floor, and door of 6 raised and fielded panels to right in surround with rectangular fanlight and cornice on brackets. Various outshots and irregularly

				fenestrated wings to rear and right, with large free-standing stack at rear right. Main rear range with flint and rubble plinth and some English bond brickwork, tile hung first floor and hipped roof with gable.
TR 25 NE 108	Listed Building	c. 950m NNW	Post Medieval	Ringleton Manor. Grade II listed (1203815). House. Late C17 extended early C19. Red brick in Header bond and irregular English bond with brown brick side and rear elevations. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with moulded plat band and wooden modillion eaves cornice to hipped roof with stacks to left and to right. Regular fenestration of 5 glazing bar sashes on first floor and 4 on ground floor with cambered heads. Central door of 6 panels in panelled surround with fine, enriched shell hood on modillion brackets.
TR 25 NE 96	Listed Building	c. 580m SSW	Post Medieval	Denne Court. Grade II listed (1203862). House. C17 altered early C19. Red brick in English bond with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth and hipped roof with stacks to end left and, moulded, to right. Three paired glazing bar sashes on each floor with single glazing bar sash to centre right on first floor and glazed door below it on ground floor. Outshot to rear. A manorial site.
TR 25 NE 83	Findspot	c. 850m NW	Bronze Age	Ringlemere Cup. In November 2001 Cliff Bradshaw, a metal detectorist, discovered a gold vessel buried at a depth of c. 0.4 m in fields at Ringlemere in Woodnesborough. The cup was buckled inwards, squashed by the ploughshare which had caught it. It had been deliberately buried in a mound, built within an earlier henge, and dates from c.1800-1600BC. The henge, probably built in the 4th millennium BC, was a special place set aside for ceremonial use. As the millennia passed, the area remained so; Bronze Age burial mounds (barrows) clustered nearby and Anglo-Saxon burials were made some two and a half thousand years after this. The cup is about 11cm high, with a handle on one side. It is remarkably similar

				to a gold cup from Rillaton in Cornwall, which was found in 1837. The shape of the gold Cornish and Kentish cups is reflected in cups fashioned in other materials such as silver, amber and shale from north-western Europe. Both are now in the British Museum.
TR 25 NW 450	Monument	c. 550m NNW	Roman	Roman Road running from Richborough to Canterbury. A section of this road can be seen as cropmark traces of its lateral ditches and the banks of the road, these run ENE-WSW between TR 2157 5847 and TR 2181 5855.
TR 25 SE 333	Monument	c. 0m	Modern	East Kent Light Railway. Opened in 1912 to support development of the East Kent Coalfield. Passenger traffic began in 1916. It ran from a junction on the Chatham Line at Shepherdswell 10.25 miles to Wingham, connecting several pits. After World War I, the company owning Tilmanstone pit became interested in using Richborough Port for coal exports, so in 1925 a 2.25 mile branch was opened from Eastry to Sandwich, the extension to Richborough Port being completed in 1928. Passenger services to Richborough started in the same year, but were withdrawn in November, the passenger coach on the mixed train being decoupled at Eastry. In 1925, a mile-long extension from Wingham Colliery to Canterbury Road was constructed. Wingham colliery closed in 1935, and only Tilmanstone colliery remained open. The railway survived to nationalisation in 1948. All general freight traffic ceased beyond Eythorne shortly afterwards, the track being taken up.
TR 25 NE 237	Monument	c. 850m NW	Undated	Ring ditch. At least 6 ring ditches visible as cropmarks in aerial photos of 1990 and Google Earth image of 2007, to the west of Woodnesborough. The "lesser three" of these ring ditches (Monuments 2, 3 and 4) were excavated by Trench 9 of the annual CAT excavations at Ringlemere in 2007. The ring ditches remain undated. During this excavation, the ring ditches, additional boundary ditches, Anglo-Saxon graves and a host of Mesolithic and

				Palaeolithic finds were unearthed, providing a large quantity of evidence for the prehistoric occupation of the site from the Palaeolithic onwards.
TR 25 NE 239	Landscape	c. 30m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Land associated with Birnam. A garden surveyed by the Kent Gardens Trust, no further information.
TR 25 NE 247	Landscape	c. 30m W	Modern	Birnam. A garden surveyed by the Kent Gardens Trust. A post 1960 informal/naturalistic garden of specialist interest, with County/local importance.
TR 35 NW 866	Findspot	c. 650m NNE	Anglo-Saxo	Early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat'), Old Romney. Minted 715-735. Ruler anon.
TR 35 NW 867	Findspot	c. 600m NNE	Anglo-Saxon	Viking imitation Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Old Romney. Ruler: Aethelred (the Unready). Minted 997-1050
TR 35 NW 868	Findspot		Anglo-Saxon	Silver penny, Old Romney. Ruler: Edward the Confessor. Minted 1059-1062.
TR 35 NW 819	Monument	c. 600m NNE	Roman	Cropmark of possible Roman Road. Visible in 2007 and 2008 Google Earth. The cropmark is not clear but there appear to be two parallel linears, 25m apart, running for 290m on a NE-SW alignment. The field to the south seems to have been more deeply ploughed. (There are two additional linears in both fields. The one in the north field is a former field boundary, the one in the south field is of unknown use.) It roughly lines up with another stretch of possible Roman road to the NE. These may also be field boundaries.
MKE 86816	Farmstead	c. 900m NW	Post Medieval	Great Flemings Farm. Loose courtyard with buildings to three sides. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Altered with significant loss of original form (over 50%). Large modern sheds built on the farmstead than may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.
MKE 86845	Farmstead	c. 950m NNW	Post Medieval	Ringleton Manor. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with significant loss of original form (more than 50%)

MKE 86848	Farmstead	c. 600m NNW	Post Medieval	Christian Court. Loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with significant loss of original form (more than 50%)
MKE 86851	Farmstead	c. 580m SSW	Post Medieval	Denne Court Farm. Loose courtyard plan with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TR 25 NE 268	Findspot	c. 950m NW	Late Prehistoric	Flints. In 2003 and 2004 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out fieldwalking of a field adjacent to the Ringlemere cup site. More than 130 30m squares were surveyed. The exact extent of this work is unknown but an 'essentially unbroken scatter of prehistoric struck flint and calcined flint was present across the entire area'. A concentration of burnt flint in the north of the field was investigated in 2009. No corresponding archaeological features were located.
TR 25 NE 284	Monument	c. 820m NW	Anglo-Saxon	Cemetery. Excavations in Trench 5 in 2004 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust confirmed suspicions that there might be later (than the Late Neolithic activity already identified) phases of occupation and use of the site in the form of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery using the barrow as a focal point.
MKE 63273	Findspot	c. 500m NW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin, circa 35 AD. Found in 1999 by metal detector. Obverse illegible. Reverse is a horse.
MKE 63589	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin, Atuatuci or Nervii, circa 50-30 BC. Found in 1997 by metal detector. Obverse branch pattern. Reverse is a horse.
MKE 64201	Findspot	c. 400m NW	Anglo-Saxon	Copper alloy brooch, circa 450-550 AD. Found in 2002 by metal detector in controlled archaeological excavation. Part of the bow and upper half of footplate of an Anglo-Saxon bow brooch, probably a cruciform brooch. The bow is plain but there are three groups of transverse lines across the upper part of the foot.

MKE 64238	Findspot	c. 620m NNW	Iron Age	PAS find. Gold coin, circa 100-75 BC. Found in 2001 by metal detector. Obverse head of Apollo. Reverse is a horse.
MKE 64355	Findspot	c. 450m N	Post Medieval	Copper Alloy Jetton (coin type), circa 1585 to 1635 AD. Found in 2003 by metal detector.
MKE 64370	Findspot	c. 750m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper Alloy coin, circa 300-400 AD. Found in 2003 by metal detector. Ruler uncertain.
MKE 64371	Findspot	c. 750m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper Alloy coin, circa 300-400 AD. Found in 2003 by metal detector. Ruler uncertain.
MKE 64372	Findspot	c. 750m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy token, circa 1675-1700 AD. Found in 2003 by metal detector. Very worn
MKE 64440	Findspot	c. 650m NW	Bronze Age	PAS find. Gold wire. Found on Ringlemere Farm in 2004 by metal detector during controlled archaeological investigation. Length of thick gold wire or rod. The piece has a neat circular section except where chopped at either end. Cutting or chiselling from opposite ends has given the ends a wedge-like profile. The piece is 37.25mm long, with a diameter of between 2.86mm to 2.60mm. It weighs 3.27g. The rod is undiagnostic, but its composition is consistent with a Bronze Age date.
MKE 64511	Findspot	c. 800m NW	Late Iron Age / Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin circa 100 BC to 43 AD. Obverse head left. Reverse uncertain animal. Found in 2004 by metal detector in controlled archaeological investigation.
MKE 64829	Findspot	c. 580m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin circa 284-305 AD. Roman nummas. Obverse, bust right. Reverse Genio Populis Romani. Found in 2004 by metal detector.
MKE 65127	Findspot	c. 600m NW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy nail. Flattened head, slightly bent, round-sectioned shaft, terminating in a four-sided point. Found in 2006 by metal detector
MKE 65487	Findspot	Exact location unknown but in	Iron Age	PAS find. Copper alloy coin, potin type. Found in 1999 by metal detector.

		grid to the east of PDA		
MKE 65621	Findspot	c. 550m E	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy button. It is circular in plan and domed. There is an integrally cast attachment loop on the reverse. The upper surface has cast decoration, however due to corrosion the exact design cannot be determined. It is 11.70mm in diameter, 3.76mm thick. The attachment loop is 9.76mm long, 6.63mm wide and the hole is 2.73mm in diameter. Found in 2010 by metal detector.
MKE 65656	Findspot	c. 500m NNW	Iron Age	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Found in 1999 by metal detector.
MKE 65697	Findspot	Exact location unknown but in grid to the east of PDA	Iron Age	PAS find. Found in 1999 by metal detector. Potin type.
MKE 65704	Findspot	c. 780m NNW	Iron Age	PAS find. Gold coin. Stater type found in 2001 by metal detector.
MKE 66241	Findspot	Exact location unknown but in grid to the east of PDA	Iron Age	PAS find. Silver coin found in 2010 by metal detector. Obverse AGR in wreath. Reverse hound and snake right, on exergual line
MKE 66280	Findspot	c. 400m NNW	Iron Age	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Found in 2010 by metal detector.
MKE 95052	Findspot	c. 300m W	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin circa 1247 to 1279 AD. A very worn Medieval silver cut half voided long cross penny of Henry III to Edward I, c, AD1247-1279. Minded by Ricard at uncertain mint.
MKE 95053	Findspot	c. 300m W	Post Medieval	PAS find. Belt buckle, copper alloy circa 1620-1720 AD. The buckle has a two-piece frame but the separate spindle is now missing. The frame is trapezoidal and had moulded pin rests surrounded by groves on either end. There are raised knops on either side of the drilled central bar where the spindle would have attached. The

				reverse of the frame is undecorated. The buckle is 22.4mm long, 15.5mm wide, 1.7mm thick and weighs 2.5 grams
MKE 95054	Findspot	c. 300m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy purse bar dating from c. AD 1475 to 1550. The purse bar is made up of two sections. There is a horizontal, circular cross sectioned bar with a square block in the centre. Both ends of this bar are ribbed and appear to end in old breaks. The central block is decorated on one side with an incised chevron. There is a circular perforation in the centre of the block through which passes another separate bar with a conical shaped separate knop on one end securing it in place. At the other end of this bar is an integral oval attachment loop. Both side of both bars are undecorated. The object is 59.1mm long, 34.1mm wide, 9.8mm thick and weighs 23.2 grams
MKE 95055	Findspot	c. 300m W	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin, circa 321-323 AD. Nummus of the House of Constantine. BEATA TRAN-QVILLITAS (Globe on altar, inscribed VO/TIS XX ; above three stars) reverse illegible. Coin pierced at 12 O'clock. Found by metal detector.
MKE 95300	Findspot	c. 770m NE	Roman	PAS find. Popper alloy coin Nummus of the House of Constantine. GLORIA EXERCITVS (Two soldiers and two standards) reverse type. Minted in Lyons c. AD 330-335. Found by metal detector
MKE 95301	Findspot	c. 770m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy Nummus of Constantine I. SARMATIA DEVICTA (victory advancing right holding wreath and palm, punching captive to right) reverse type. Minted at Lyons c. AD323-325. Found by metal detector.
MKE 102058	Findspot	C 450m NW	Neolithic	Flint scraper tool. Probably Neolithic date, about 4000 BC - 2200 BC. It is formed on mottled grey to black flint. It is an oval flake which is trapezoidal in cross-section and is a secondary flake. All the edges have short, sub-parallel, abrupt retouch worked from both the ventral and dorsal faces in different areas. The scarper is 45.8mm long, 35.4mm wide, 11.5mm thick and weighs 18.67 grams.

Land North East of Hammill Lodge, Hammill Road, Woodnesborough, Near Sandwich, Kent
 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

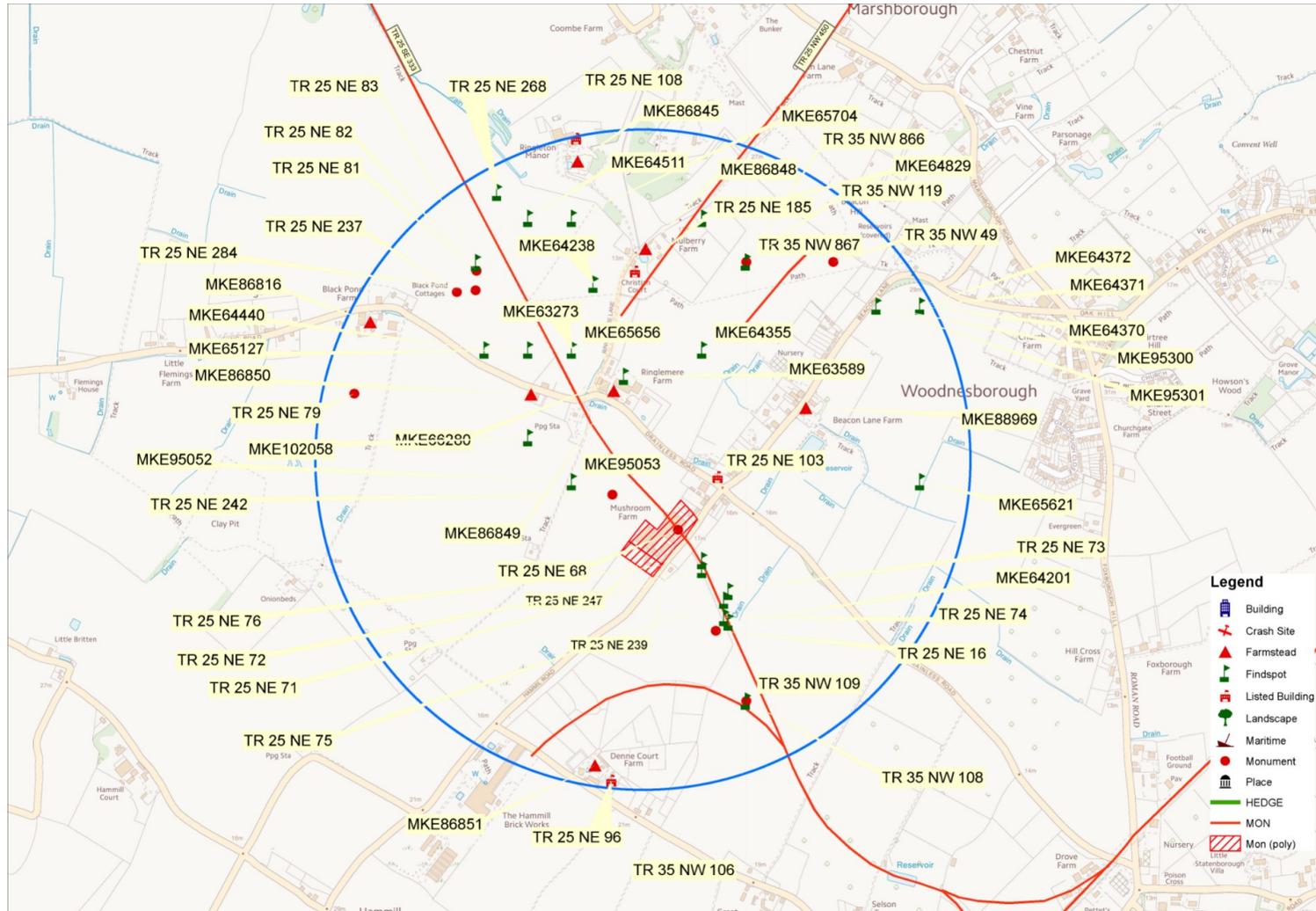


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record

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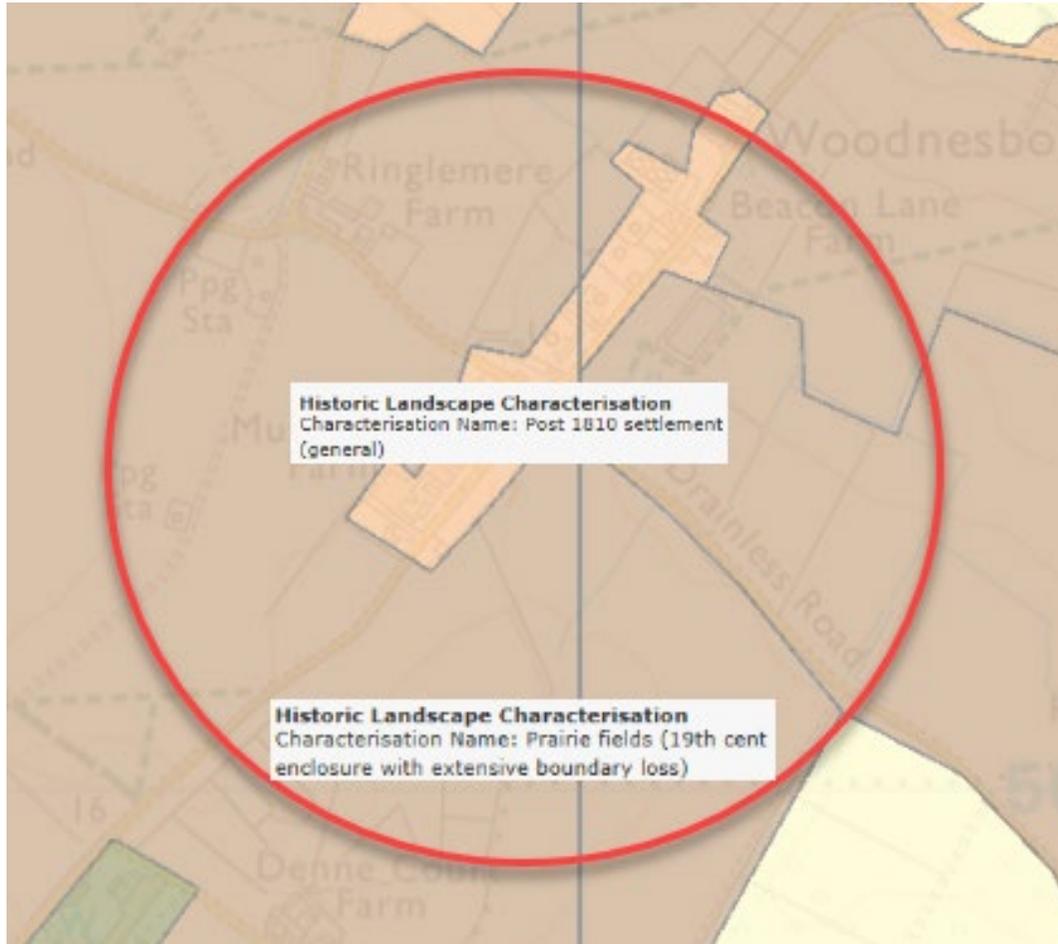


Figure 15: KHER Historic Landscape Character

Kent Historic Environment Record - Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project

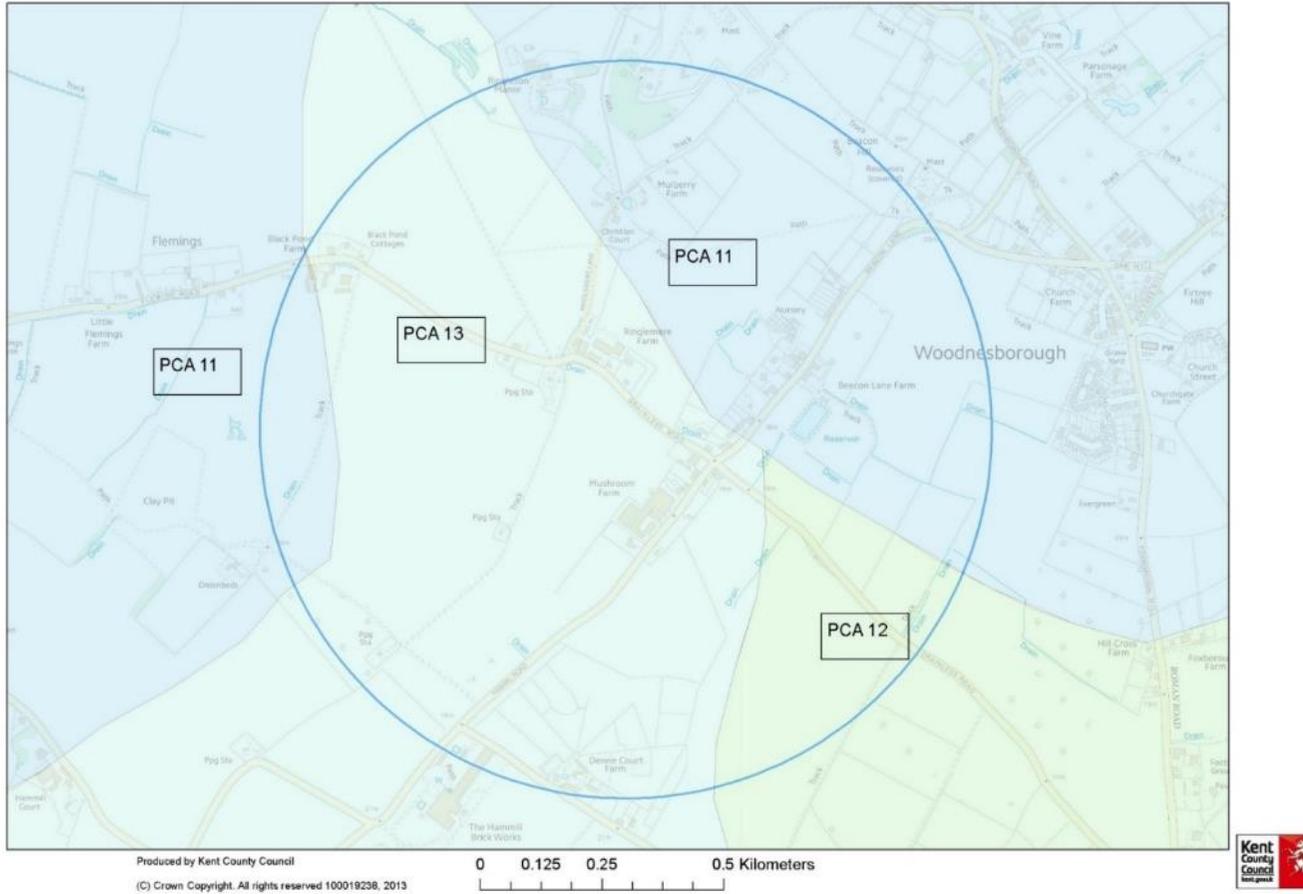


Figure 16: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Character Area.



Plate 1: 1940 (Google Earth)



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)

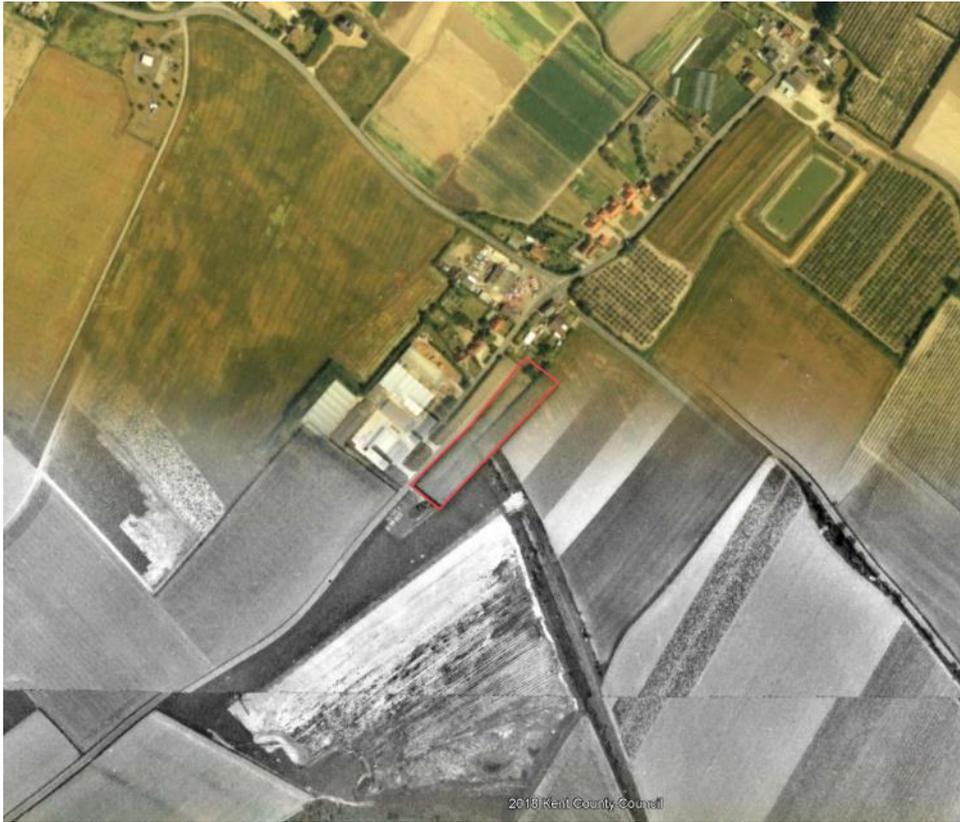


Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2008 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 9: View of outside of western boundary (looking south west)



Plate 10: View of inside from northern boundary (looking south west)



Plate 11: View of eastern boundary from inside (looking south)



Plate 12: View inside from north east corner (looking north east)



Plate 13: View of western boundary from inside (looking north, north east)



Plate 14: View of northern boundary and current entranceway (looking north west)



Plate 15: View of outside of western boundary (looking south west)