

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
In advance of Development of land at  
Military Road, Folkestone,  
Kent CT20 3SP

NGR: TQ 4059 2091



Report for  
OSG Architecture Ltd  
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## Contents

<i>List of Figures</i> .....	4
<i>List of Plates</i> .....	4
1. SUMMARY.....	4
2. INTRODUCTION.....	7
2.1 Planning Background .....	7
2.2 The Proposed Development .....	8
2.3 Projects Constraints .....	9
2.4 Geology and Topography.....	9
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	9
3.1 Introduction .....	9
3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011) .....	9
4. METHODOLOGY .....	10
4.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	10
4.1.1 Archaeological databases .....	10
4.1.2 Historical documents .....	10
4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents .....	11
4.1.4 Aerial photographs .....	11
4.1.5 Geotechnical information .....	17
4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources .....	17
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT .....	11
5.1 Introduction .....	11
5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas .....	18
5.3 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age .....	18
5.4 Iron Age.....	19
5.5 Romano-British .....	19
5.6 Anglo-Saxon .....	13
5.7 Medieval .....	13
5.8 Post-Medieval .....	19
5.9 Modern .....	20
5.10 Undated .....	21

5.11	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression .....	21
6.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL .....	21
6.1	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age .....	21
6.4	Anglo-Saxon .....	21
6.5	Medieval .....	21
6.6	Post-Medieval .....	22
7.	IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	22
7.1	Existing Impacts .....	22
7.2	Proposed Impacts .....	22
8.	MITIGATION .....	22
9.	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS .....	23
9.1	Archive .....	23
9.2	Reliability/limitations of sources .....	24
9.3	Copyright.....	24
10.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	24
11.	REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	24

Appendix 1. Aerial view of site and proposed development

### **List of Figures**

Fig.1	O.S. map (1872)
Fig.2	O.S. map (1898)
Fig.3	O.S. map (1907)
Fig.4	O.S. map (1933)
Fig. 5	O.S. map (1938)
Fig. 6	O.S. map (1957)
Fig. 7	O.S. map (1963)
Fig. 8	O.S. map (1970)
Fig. 9	O.S. map (1982)
Fig. 10	O.S. map (1988)
Fig. 11	O.S. map (1992)

### **List of Plates**

Plate 1.	Google Earth showing location of site (2013)
Plate 2.	N boundary of site
Plate 3.	E boundary of site
Plate 4.	S boundary of site
Plate 5.	W boundary of site
Plate 6.	KCC HER data map

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development on land at Military Road, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3SP**

**NGR: TR 20075 35835**

### **1 SUMMARY**

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development of residential dwellings on the site of the former Education Centre, adjacent to Military Road, Folkestone, Kent as part of the planning application by OSG Architecture Ltd.*

*This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources. This data is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required in the form of an Archaeological Evaluation after planning permission has been obtained but prior to the initial ground works of the development.*

*A Design and Access Statement was prepared by OSG Architecture Ltd and this document sets out the architectural proposals for the development of the site in a sustainable manner both environmentally and economically.*

*The proposals for a housing development of this site will provide for an innovative enterprise, which would provide for the immediate delivery of new affordable and market housing within an enhanced local environment (Appendix 1).*

*The site is located at the junction of North Road and Military Road (B2063), north of Shornccliffe Camp and east of Somerset House on the site of the former Education Centre and lies within the Parish Boundary of Sandgate (Figure 7). It is a triangular plot that extends to approximately 6300sqm, 0.63 hectares, 1.5 acres.*

## 1.1 History of the site

Sandgate is located on the southeast coast of the English Channel, at the southern end of the North Downs, southwest of Folkestone, in the Shepway district of Kent, England. It formed part of Cheriton parish until 1894, when it became an urban district. In 1934 it was added to Folkestone and finally acquired civil parish status in 2004. The parish boundary spans two miles of sand and shingle coast and extends inland up steep wooded hills.

The Viking word 'gata' refers to a road or street and the name 'Sandgate' probably finds its origins in the term 'road to the sand'. It is first recorded in 1256 as 'Sandygeat' which also denotes a 'gate' or 'cleft' in the sandstone hills through which the Enbrook flows to meet the sea.

Folkestone is two miles east and Hythe three miles west of Sandgate. Archaeological work at Folkestone has produced Mesolithic artifacts beneath an Iron Age settlement, which in itself sits beneath the 1<sup>st</sup> Century Roman Villa. Eanswith daughter of Ethelberht of Kent founded a nunnery there in 597AD and the Barony of the town was held by a Norman Knight, which led to its entry as one of the Cinque Ports, testifying to constant occupation of the area since early times.

Hythe has Saxon, Norman and Medieval remains, although records show that the Black Death arrived in 1348 and the plague in 1400, substantially reducing the local population.

With only 22 miles between France and England the Kent coast has been on the frontline for much of its history and consequently the landscape around Sandgate has been dominated by conflict.

By the Reformation of 1539, relations with France and Spain had deteriorated to such an extent that Henry VIII ordered the building of Sandgate Castle. Originally built as an artillery castle or Device fort and forming part of a coastal chain of defenses located at Sandown, Kent, Walmer and Camber. The cost of the build was £5584.7s.2d and the construction took 18 months. The original castle comprised a large, three-storey central keep surrounded by two concentric curtain walls. The inner curtain wall had three smaller, round towers and the outer curtain wall had a three-storey gatehouse to the north and a rectangular building or barbican connecting it to the central keep. All of the buildings were originally roofed and the castle was designed so that it rose progressively from the outside in to provide up to four tiers of heavy guns. These were positioned behind 65 embrasures or gun ports and there were also gun loops in the lower levels of the towers and buildings to provide flanking fire. It underwent alterations in the time of the Napoleonic War to convert it to a gun fort/castle and the central tower was converted into a Martello-style tower (TR23NW302/DKE19151) mounting a coastal battery. In 1889 it was sold into private ownership but requisitioned for both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> world wars, during

which time Pillboxes were added; it was visited by Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria.

Sandgate allegedly owes its origins to a ship builder named Wilson, who settled there in 1773. As Sandgate was already an established village by then it is probable that the reference is in regard to the establishment of the shipbuilding trade, which prospered there, particularly with the construction of George III's (1738 – 1820) Navy.

In 1794, during the lead up to the Napoleonic Wars (1799 – 1815) the war department purchased 229 acres of open land and an earthwork fort, later known as Shorncliffe Camp was established. The camp was extended in 1796 and again in 1806 and with the construction of barracks and the outbreak of war, Sandgate became occupied by friends and relatives of the military, leading to its expansion and popularity as a watering and bathing destination.

Under the command of Lieutenant General Sir John Moore from 1803- 1805, Shorncliffe became one of the most celebrated military stations in the country, renowned for being the birthplace of modern light infantry tactics.

Born in Glasgow in 1761, the son of a doctor, descended from the Muires of Rowallen and the Earls of Kinnoull, Sir John Moore commanded the Regiment of Foot, 95<sup>th</sup> Rifles. In 1808 he was sent to Spain to reinforce the British Army during the Peninsular War (1808 - 14), and took command in the same year. By December of 1808 the French had taken Madrid and defeat was imminent. Moore led a winter retreat under terrible conditions across the mountains from Astorga to the coast at Corunna, with the intention of evacuating his army by sea, however, the French attacked with greatly superior numbers and a desperate battle ensued. Although the British were eventually triumphant, Moore was killed at Corunna in 1809 in the last stages of the battle. Rev. Charles Wolfe (1791 – 1823) wrote a poem entitled 'Burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna'. Later, he was remembered at Sandgate with the construction of the St John Moore Memorial Hall (TR13NE265) in 1915 and the erection of his statue (TR13NE137) in 1916 and in more modern times with the Roman Catholic Chapel of the most Holy name Sir John Moore Barracks (TR13NW280).

The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) were the first to use military camouflage. Along with the 60th they were the sharpshooters, skirmishers and scouts of the British Army. Armed with the Baker rifle which, though it took twice as long to load and required a separate gunpowder (leading to supply issues), was considerably more accurate and effective at a longer range than the standard issue Brown Bess musket of the line regiments and regular light infantry companies. The success led in 1800 to the raising of an entire regiment of riflemen - the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen", later renamed the 95th Regiment of Foot in 1802. The 95th then became

the Rifle Brigade in 1816.

Sandgate continued to expand as a Military camp and was the station from which troops travelled to both the Crimean war of 1853-56 and the Indian Mutiny of 1857. In 1915 it was a staging post for WWI and The Canadian Training Division was formed. The Canadian Army Medical Corps had general hospitals based there from 1917-1918 and five unit lines of Barracks were created – Ross, Somerset, Napier, Moore and Risborough.

It was again used as a staging post for WWII and in 1939 suffered three German air raids in which soldiers were killed. After the war it became known as Sir John Moore Barracks and is currently home to the Royal Gurkha Rifles.

John, 4th Earl of Darnley, of Cobham Hall, built Enbrook House and later in 1922, the Chapel of ease. His son demolished the house in 1852 and constructed a mansion in the centre of the estate designed by Samuel S. Teulon. His daughter, the Countess of Chichester, wife of Walter, Lord Pelham, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Chichester inherited the estate and after she died in 1911, Sandgate Chichester Hall was built in her memory. The property left family ownership for some time and was eventually sold to the Red Cross, who opened it as a Star and Garter Home for injured Service Personnel. In 1924 it was rebuilt to the design of Edwin Cooper as a holiday home for the disabled of WWI. The Cape Dutch style architecture, with rectangular rooms and stuccoed walls, was combined with the Port Corchere and nearby chimney that were retained from the original Teulon design. During WWII it was evacuated and leased to the War Office as Training and Stores for the National Fire Service. After the war it continued as a Police Training Centre and despite being listed in 1975 was later demolished.

St Paul's Church is located on Sandgate Hill and started its life in 1922 at the Enbrook Estate as the Episcopal Chapel-of ease, built by the Earl of Darnley. The original square Georgian Classical style building with cupola was demolished in 1848 to accommodate a larger church designed by Samuel S Teulon. The new church was in the Victorian Gothic style, with two-decker seating and galleries and four cross-gables of polychrome brickwork with stone dressings dominated the front elevation. In 1888 it became a parish church. The War Memorial porch, designed by C. W. Oldrid-Scott, was added in 1919 along with an extension to the east end to create a larger sanctuary and chancel, enclosure of the choir stalls with a low screen of carved oak and a barrel-vaulted ceiling to the nave between 1923 and 1934. Robert Anning-Bell designed the reredos painting of the Nativity, with the window above (1923) from which angels look down on the infant Christ and the west window (1926) on the theme of the Song of Mary (Magnificat). The ceiling decoration was the work of Charles Powell (1927/36). The chancel contains a 17th century painting by Guercius entitled "St. John at Patmos", and a memorial window (by T. A. Dixon,



1953) to St. Paul. In the Children's Corner is a Victorian window of the Good Samaritan and another window by Dixon of Christ and St. Francis. The bronze angel and churchyard sundial ("Life's Journey". 1964) were made and presented by Kenelm Armytage (1963). The north aisle has an unusual floral window by Leonard Walker (1935) and two windows by Wallace Wood of Christ the Healer (1958) and St. Paul (1968). The fine organ, by Brownes' of Canterbury, was the gift of the Master family.

The Sandgate branch railway line was opened in 1874 operating to and from Westenhanger and was extended in 1888 when Sanding junction opened with four platforms. A plan to provide a new route to the continent with a proposed extension through to Folkestone Harbour was granted parliamentary consent in 1876 but it was never built. In 1931 Sandgate station was closed and the remaining line between Sandling and Hythe singled. The last train ran between Hythe and Sandling on 3 December 1951. Little of the infrastructure remains, but it is still possible to see the remains of a tall overbridge at the bottom of Hospital Hill.

The landscape in which the proposed development sits is old and has been worked by hunter-gatherers and early farmers from the Early Mesolithic to Modern times. In the 1950's a 'Neolithic flake tool', described as a well-polished flint axe, 10 inches long with square sides, a rounded working edge and thin butt was found in the garden of 73, Shorncliffe Crescent at a distance c.500m northeast from the PDA (TR23NW51) and in 1922, an early Iron Age burial (TR23NW14) was recorded at Eversley Girls School (No.122 Catalogue of La Tene III Cremation Burials – Whimster/Unconfirmed Ordnance Survey Report by OGS Crawford). However, the Groundskeeper of forty-five years, Mr Knight, could not recall the event.

Listed buildings in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site (PDA) are: 'The Roman Catholic Chapel of the most Holy Name Sir John Moore Barracks' (TR23NW280) and 'The Castle Hotel'. The Chapel, which is within c.100m of the proposed development site. It is a Grade II listed building, built in 1966 and designed by Zbigniew Jan Piet (Pietruszewski) of Brian and Norman Westwood, Piet and Partners. The south wall has 'stations of the cross', by John McCarthy, created from fibreglass and conceived in a row like a comic strip; the west wall has a Madonna, also by McCarthy. The firm was commissioned to build a new barracks in c. 1961 and Piet's deeply felt Catholicism led him to take personal responsibility for the chapel. The building is reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's Unitarian Church at Shorewood Hills, Wisconsin, though the scale is tiny and the form more fluid. The form resembles a tent, devised in memory of years spent in the Boy Scouts and made of Polish timber personally selected by Piet at the docks. It is a mix of nostalgia for his native Poland and the gratitude he felt for what Britain had given him since his exile here in 1945. The Architectural Review for May 1996 described it as 'the numinous in

an unexpected quarter'. The Castle Hotel (TR23NW426), c.200-300m southeast of the PDA, is a Grade II Listed Building dating to 1824 is a two-storey, hipped tiled roof, sandstone building, with red brick dressings and quoins, three sash windows and simple wooden door cases. (Appendix 1)

The landscape around the PDA is in essence urban and owes its character to the strong military presence on the Kent coastline. From a small village surrounded by grasslands, dense housing and industrial areas have grown outwards to accommodate the increased activity and rising fortunes of a Bastion, Castle, Ship builders and Barracks. In modern times small areas of the Barracks have been reclaimed and grasslands and woodlands have been established.

### **Map Regression 1783-1985**

A survey of published and unpublished maps (including geology and contour survey) has been undertaken. Only maps showing significant topographical developments are reproduced in this report. Aerial photographs and satellite imagery have also been consulted for this study. Visits to the Kent Record Office were productive in viewing early maps including the Tithe maps and aerial photographs from the 1940's. All results of analyses are presented in chronological order.

A map regression exercise on maps was carried out on the proposed development area and has shown that the site has been developed since at least 1872.

Maps consulted for this period include the Andrews, Dury and Herbert maps (1769), the OS Surveyors Drawing (1798) and the OS Kent Survey of 1800. The scale on all these maps was too small to interpret detail of the site in question.

From the 1840s the Ordnance Survey started work on the Great Britain 'County Series', modelled on the earlier Ireland survey. A start was made on mapping the whole country, county by county, at six inches to the mile (1:10,560). From 1854, to meet requirements for greater detail, including land-parcel numbers in rural areas and accompanying information, cultivated and inhabited areas were mapped at 1:2500 (25.344 inches to the mile), at first parish by parish, with blank space beyond the parish boundary, and later continuously. Early copies of the 1:2500s were available hand-coloured. Up to 1879, the 1:2500s were accompanied by Books of Reference or "area books" that gave acreages and land-use information for land-parcel numbers. After 1879, land-use information was dropped from these area books; after the mid-1880s, the books themselves were dropped and acreages were printed instead on the maps. After 1854, the six-inch maps and their revisions were based on the "twenty-five inch" maps and theirs. The six-inch sheets covered an area of six by four miles on the ground; the "twenty-five inch" sheets an area of one by one and a half. One square inch on the "twenty-five inch" maps was roughly equal to

an acre on the ground. In later editions the six-inch sheets were published in "quarters" (NW,NE,SW,SE), each covering an area of three by two miles on the ground. The first edition of the two scales was completed by the 1890s. A second edition (or "first revision") was begun in 1891 and completed just before the First World War. From 1907 till the early 1940s, a third edition (or "second revision") was begun but never completed: only areas with significant changes on the ground were revised, many two or three times.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1872 (Figure 1) shows the Proposed Development Area lying within the confines of the existing 'Artillery Barracks', a rectangular complex that comprises of the Officers Quarters, Guard Rooms, Soldiers Quarters, Magazine, Ball Alley, Engine House and Stables served by six pumps and one well. Boundary stones are located at the northwest (B06) and southwest corner (WD) and just outside of the perimeter to the northwest (Stone), northeast (B08) and west (BS). The Manege is located off of the northwest corner and adjoining the southwest corner is a second rectangular complex of Quarters, Officers Mess, Guard Room and Infants School served by one pump and three wells. Track ways, footpaths set around formal gardens, connect all elements of the camp, bound the PDA to the south. Further south a small building with pump is located adjacent to east west earthworks that adjoin the north south earthworks bounding 185, a long rectangular piece of land containing four buildings. Area 186, a small collection of four buildings and footpath joins 186 at its northern boundary. The Officers Quarters, Soldiers Quarters and Guard Room are within the PDA.

By 1898 OS Map (Figure 2) the Artillery Barracks have undergone extensive development and are known as Ross Barracks. The track ways and footpaths are still in situ and the main east west route is tree-lined and has been designated as 230, the entrance road to the barracks 227 and the two north south routes 210 and 232; additional track ways and footpaths have been installed to accommodate the new buildings. The wells, pumps and boundary stones have been removed with the exception of B.S.8, which is still in place and the western boundary stone that has been replaced with a Bench Mark (B.M.233.3). A new Bench Mark (B.M.229.0) has been added to the entrance of the Barracks and a Boundary stone BS8a to the northeast, adjacent to BS8. To the south, the earthworks have been reworked and the small building adjacent has been rebuilt. To the east, areas 185 and 186 have joined and been parcelled into two areas 34 (1.350 Ac) and 37 (2.251 Ac) where two wells and a Boundary Stone have been installed. The western complex has been removed and replaced with open land 35 (1.569 Ac) and a small building. The Manege has been removed and the Artillery Barrack complex 36, although retaining its original entrance, has been redesigned and extended west by more than double its original size to 12.772 acres.

By 1907 OS Map (Figure 4) the overall size of the Barracks has reduced to 12.701 acres, although the reason for this is not visible within the map area. It has had undergone some small alterations to its northern section, resulting in the removal of boundary stone B.S.8a and a Smithy has been marked in the west, but otherwise remains unchanged. Area 35 has increased to 1.862 possibly due to redesignation, as the adjacent piece of land has been designated as 165b (3.531 Ac) and a small garden area has been added to the western building. Area 37 has reduced in acreage to 1.899 due to a small section being parcelled off to the north as 41 (0.352 Ac) and an adjacent piece of land to the east has been designated 38a (3.868 Ac). All wells have been removed; a Guide Post installed to road 210 and a Letter Box to the Barracks entrance. A small building and access road has appeared off of road 232.

By 1933 OS map (Figure 4) the Barracks has spread north and some of the larger buildings have been divided into smaller units; the overall acreage has increased to 17.071 to reflect these changes. The Smithy has moved to the east and the Officers Mess has made an appearance in the south within the PDA. Road 232 is tree-lined and has been widened to accommodate the increase in traffic and the north south route has been re-designated 35a (0.263 Ac). Area 35 has increased in acreage to 1.906 and a small building has appeared at the site of Bench Mark 8 and a Pillbox (TR23NW537) has been constructed to the land immediately south of the Barracks.

By 1938 OS map (Figure 4) there have been some small changes to the layout of buildings in the north and west of the Barracks, the acreage has increased to 28.695 and been redesignated 364 and flag staffs have been installed to the entrance, the central courtyard area and to the west. The north south 263 and east west 210 access roads have joined to become the B2063 (1.128 Ac) and the Pillbox (TR23NW537) immediately to the south has been extended to three buildings. The earthworks to the east have been reorganised into Allotment gardens, so that 34 is 398 (1.360 Ac), 37 is 365 (1.899 Ac), 41 is 366 (0.199 Ac) and 38a is 367 (3.921 Ac).

By 1957 OS map (Figure 4) the western barracks (Dorset Barracks) have had two ramps and several posts installed, presumably for the control of traffic. Ross Barracks has 'Married Sergeant's Quarters' numbered 1 -20 and some redevelopment has taken place to the north and east. The Flagstaffs are gone and a new one has appeared on the small traffic island to the south of the barracks. A drain is serving the small cluster of western buildings, new buildings have been constructed adjacent to the 'East Road' and the extensions to the Pillbox (TR23NW537) have been removed in the south area adjacent to North Road. Bench mark BM8 has gone as a result of the new development, BM229 has been redesignated BM227.95 and new

Bench Marks have been installed to Ross Barracks (BM230.18), to the East Road (BM234.29) and to the North Road (BM195.64).

By 1963 OS map (Figure 4) the Allotment gardens have been redeveloped with access roads Valley Road, Chichester Road and a Letter Box. There have been no further changes.

By 1970 OS map (Figure 4) the development to the Allotment gardens has continued north with the addition of a new access road 'Vincent Close'. Ross Barracks has undergone redevelopment with the removal and reorganisation of some buildings. Dorset Barracks is no longer in situ and has been replaced with open ground that houses two small buildings and an electrical sub station and in the area to the south of the PDA has been marked as Shorncliffe camp and there has been some development with the addition of several small buildings, access roads a telephone call box and 'The Holy Name Church' (TR23NW280).

By 1982 OS map (Figure 5) Ross Barracks has been completely redeveloped and bears no resemblance to its former layout; Ross House and a group of larger buildings, accessed via Ross Way occupy the space. Military Road has been introduced to the Northeast boundary of the PDA and the PDA itself contains the Folkestone Social Education Centre.

By 1988 OS map (Figure 6) the area north of Military Road has undergone little change but the buildings have been marked as Ross House Council Offices, Electrical Sub Station, Depot, Works, Public Refuse tip, Tanks and Weighbridge. To the west of the PDA, the site that once housed Dorset Barracks, has been redeveloped so that a group of buildings and an electrical sub-station surround a circular turning point accessed via North Close.

By 1992 OS map (Figure 4) the buildings at Shorncliffe Camp have been named Sir John Moore Barracks and a Bench Mark BM70.35m has been installed at the building adjacent to the Telephone Call Box. The area to the southwest has undergone some planting around a new access road and is marked as Scrub and Non Coniferous. The area accessed by North Close has been marked as 'Industrial Estate' and an area further west on Naseby Avenue, has been redeveloped as residential housing.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Planning Background**

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

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

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

12.6. 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.

12.8. 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.

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

## **2.3 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development will comprise of the erection of housing and construction of vehicular access, associated car parking and landscaping.

The site lies west of Military Road, Folkestone and is some 1.3 hectares. It is the site of the former Education Centre, a triangular plot bounded by North Road and the North Close Industrial Estate to the northeast and Military Road and the Hillside Industrial Estate to the northwest. The southern aspect faces the continuation of the

North Road, the grass areas of Somerset House and the landscaped areas that separate it from Shorncliffe Camp Barracks. (Appendix 1).

#### **2.4 Project Constraints**

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

#### **2.5 Geology and Topography**

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) indicates the underlying surface is anticipated to be bedrock of Folkestone Formation Sandstone (BGS 1:50,000 digital).

Approximately 100 to 125 million years ago, during the Cretaceous Period, the local environment was dominated by shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments, comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals, and deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel forming bedrock of Folkestone Formation Sandstone. The site slopes from north to south and averages 69m AOD.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by OSG Architecture Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the development of the site adjacent to Military Road, Sandgate, Folkestone, Kent.

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

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

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

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

- 1. an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- 2. an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- 3. strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- 4. an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- 5. strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- 6. design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- 7. proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not (IFA 2011).*

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

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

#### *4.1.1 Archaeological databases*

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council holds catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding landscape of Folkestone.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site (14/08/15).

A listing of the relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also scrutinised for any additional data.

#### *4.1.2 Historical documents*

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



#### 4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 1-11).

#### 4.1.4 Aerial photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plate 1).

#### 4.1.5 Geotechnical information

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

#### 4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and websites have been included within this assessment where necessary.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

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

**Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods**

The Archaeological record within the area around Sandgate is diverse and comprises possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain (the Neolithic) through to modern times. The geographic and topographic location of the site is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Palaeolithic. However, the assessment area has had limited past

archaeological investigations so for most periods the archaeological potential is unknown.

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 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 on the previous page in **Table 1**.

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

No scheduled monuments; No Listed Buildings; No Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). The Listed Building in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site (PDA) is 'The Roman Catholic Chapel of the most Holy Name Sir John Moore Barracks' (TR23NW280) a Grade II listed building, built in 1966 and designed by Zbigniew Jan Piet (Pietruszewski) of Brian and Norman Westwood, Piet and Partners. The south wall has Stations of the Cross, by John McCarthy, created from fiberglass and conceived in a row like a comic strip; the west wall has a Madonna, also by McCarthy. The firm were commissioned to build a new barracks in c. 1961 and Piet's deeply felt Catholicism led him to take personal responsibility for the chapel. The building is reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's Unitarian Church at Shorewood Hills, Wisconsin, though the scale is tiny and the form more fluid. The form resembles a tent, devised in memory of years spent in the Boy Scouts and made of Polish timber personally selected by Piet at the docks. It is a mix of nostalgia for his native Poland and the gratitude he felt for what Britain had given him since his exile here in 1945. The Architectural Review for May 1996 described it as 'the numinous in an unexpected quarter'.

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

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age.

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

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry, is evidenced by one record within the assessment area. A 'Neolithic flake tool' described as a well-polished flint axe, 10 inches long with

square sides, a rounded working edge and thin butt was found in the garden of 73, Shorncliffe Crescent at a distance of c.500m northeast from the PDA (TR23NW51).

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is not represented in the assessment area.

#### **5.4 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres. The Kent HER has one record relating to this period within the assessment area. An early Iron Age burial was recorded at Eversley Girls School in 1922 in (No.122 Catalogue of La Tene III Cremation Burials – Whimster/Unconfirmed Ordnance Survey Report by OGS Crawford). However, the Groundskeeper of forty-five years, Mr Knight, could not recall the event. (TR23NW14).

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

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

The predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. The assessment area includes no record from this period.

#### **5.6 Anglo-Saxon**

The Anglo-Saxon period is not represented in the assessment area.

#### **5.7 Medieval**

The medieval period is not represented within the assessment area.

#### **5.8 Post-Medieval**

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented primarily by the defence of the coast in the form of the Grade II Listed 'Martello Tower' (TR23NW302), built in 1805 and set within a dry moat c.500m southeast of the PDA. It was constructed on three levels, 10m high and 13 m in diameter and was one of a chain of six moated towers between Hythe and Folkestone. The walls range from 1.6m to 4m in thickness and housed twenty-four men and one officer.

The 'Castle Hotel' (TR23NW426), a Grade II Listed Building, c.200m southeast of the PDA and dating to 1824, is a two-storey, hipped tiled roof, sandstone building, with red brick dressings and quoins, three sash windows and simple wooden door cases.

Of later construction are the Grade II Listed 'Piers and Gates to the Army Ordnance Depot', built in 1899. The original decorative wrought iron gates are hung on red brick piers with moulded yellow brick and stone cornice, set on square black-painted plinths with chamfered tops and topped with stone ball finials. The upper panel to the east elevation houses a terracotta plaque depicting the arms of the Army Ordnance Department and a shield with three cannon balls above three cannons.

The 'Recreation Hall' (TR13NE267) was added to the Army Barracks in 1900AD and is a modest 'kit' type building that could be purchased at that time from a catalogue. It is a rectangular building with enclosed entrance porch to the west, ramped access to the east and irregular extensions to the north constructed from a pitched roof of tensioned steel-rod roof trusses, supported by a timber frame on a rendered brick plinth, clad in green-painted corrugated-iron sheet with timber window casements. Interesting features are the pointed arches on the windows to the west and south, the simple traceried east window, and the modestly decorative barge boards on the east gable end. The interior is clad in white-painted timber boarding.

## **5.9 Modern**

Modern development within the assessment area has been extensive and comprises of additions to the Military Barracks, high-density domestic housing estates and Industrial areas – all being partly responsible for the present landscape.

Three pillboxes are positioned around the PDA, one southwest (TR13NE164), one southeast (TR23NW538) and one immediately opposite within c.100m distance (TR23NW537). 'The Roman Catholic Chapel of the most Holy Name Sir John Moore Barracks' (TR23NW280) is within c.100m southeast of the PDA. It is a Grade II listed building, built in 1966 and designed by Zbigniew Jan Piet (Pietruszewski) of Brian and Norman Westwood, Piet and Partners. The south wall has Stations of the Cross, by John McCarthy, created from fiberglass and conceived in a row like a comic strip; the west wall has a Madonna, also by McCarthy. The firm were commissioned to build a new barracks in c. 1961 and Piet's deeply felt Catholicism led him to take personal responsibility for the chapel. The building is reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's Unitarian Church at Shorewood Hills, Wisconsin, though the scale is tiny and the form more fluid. The form resembles a tent, devised in memory of years spent in the Boy Scouts and made of Polish timber personally selected by Piet at the docks. It is a mix of nostalgia for his native Poland and the gratitude he felt for what Britain had given him since his exile here in 1945. The Architectural Review for May 1996 described it as 'the numinous in an unexpected quarter'. Beyond this, at a distance of

some c.400m are the Grade II Listed Buildings of the 'Sir John Moore Memorial Hall and Library' (TR13NE265) dating to 1915, the 'Statue of Sir John Moore' (TR13NE137) dating to 1916 and the 1939 'St Marks Garrison Church' (TR13NE128). (Appendix 1)

### **5.10 Undated**

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

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

A full map regression exercise carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site has been used as a Military camp and Barracks for at least three hundred years. Seven detailed maps of the area dating from 1872 up to 1992 show the area in constant use by the army.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

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

There is one record that reflects prehistoric activity within the search area. The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **undefined**.

### **6.2 Iron Age**

There is one record of Iron Age archaeology within the search area, therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of the PDA is considered **undefined**.

### **6.3 Romano-British**

The lack of presence of Romano-British archaeology in the research area suggests that the potential is therefore to be considered as **undefined**.

### **6.4 Anglo-Saxon**

Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the assessment area has not been represented. The potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period on the development site is considered as **undefined**.

### **6.5 Medieval**

Medieval archaeology is not represented within the search area, therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is considered as **undefined**.

## 6.6 Post-Medieval

The site has been continually occupied during this period and there are several records of post-medieval military construction within the search area, therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **high**.

## 6.7 Modern

The site has been continually occupied during this period and there are several records of modern construction within the search area, therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is therefore considered as **high**. Of importance is the potential of survival of foundation remains of the Officers and Soldiers Quarters and the Guard Room as shown on the 1872 OS map (Figure 1). In addition the Ross Barracks as seen on the 1898 OS map (Figure 2) may still survive as foundations in some areas of the site.

## 7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area for the most part, has been widely used and developed as a Military Camp and Barracks for almost three hundred years and consequently the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been due to construction processes. Therefore, the previous impacts are considered **high**.

### 7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the build of residential units, access roads, landscaping and car parking. Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **moderate-high**.

## 8 MITIGATION

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

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **undefined** archaeological potential up to the post-medieval period but military camp remains mean the archaeological potential for the later periods is **high**.

It is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an Archaeological Evaluation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature; depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used to inform further mitigation if necessary.

## 9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

### Setting of Listed Buildings

The site visit aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development, by comparing the theoretical Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site. Other aspects of the landscape were also considered in order to attempt to establish whether the Site constituted or contributed to the setting of any monuments within the theoretical ZVI, in accordance with *The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance* (English Heritage 2011). The above 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).

The nearest Designated Heritage Asset to the Site is a Pillbox (TR23NW537) closely followed by ‘The Roman Catholic Chapel of the most Holy Name Sir John Moore Barracks’ (TR23NW280) which is within c.100m of the proposed development site. It is a Grade II listed building, built in 1966 and designed by Zbigniew Jan Piet (Pietruszewski) of Brian and Norman Westwood, Piet and Partners. The south wall has Stations of the Cross, by John McCarthy, created from fiberglass and conceived in a row like a comic strip; the west wall has a Madonna, also by McCarthy. The firm were commissioned to build a new barracks in c. 1961 and Piet's deeply felt Catholicism led him to take personal responsibility for the chapel. The Castle Hotel (TR23NW426), a Grade II Listed Building dating to 1824 is a two-storey, hipped tiled roof, sandstone building, with red brick dressings and quoins, three sash windows and simple wooden door cases. It sits at a distance of c.200-300m southeast of the PDA and is screened by existing buildings and shares no intervisibility with it.

The remaining Designated Heritage assets are all at least c.300-400m distance and no intervisibility between the Site and the other designated heritage assets within the Study Area was established during the site visit.

### **9.1 Archive**

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

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

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

### **9.3 Copyright**

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## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Paul Wilkinson BA (Hons), PhD., MCifA., FRSA.  
September 17<sup>th</sup> 2015

## **11 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

IFA (revised 2011) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment.

National Planning Policy Statement 2010: Planning for the Historic Environment. TSO (The Stationery Office)

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Data provided by Kent HER (2915)



## Figures

Figure 1. OS map 1:2,500 1872

Figure 2. OS 1:2,500 map of 1898

Figure 3. OS 1:2,500 1907 map

Figure 4. OS 1:2,500 map of 1933

Figure 5. OS 1:2,500 map of 1938

Figure 6. OS 1:2,500 map of 1957

Figure 7. OS 1:2,500 map of 1963

Figure 8. OS 1:2,500 map of 1970

Figure 9. OS 1:2,500 map of 1982

Figure 10. OS 1:2,500 map of 1988

Figure 11. OS 1:2,500 map of 1992

## Plates



Plate 1. The Google Earth view (2013) of the site



Plate 2. The north boundary of the site (looking west)



Plate 3. The east boundary of the site (looking east)



Plate 4. The south boundary of the site (looking south)



Plate 5. The west boundary of the site (looking north)

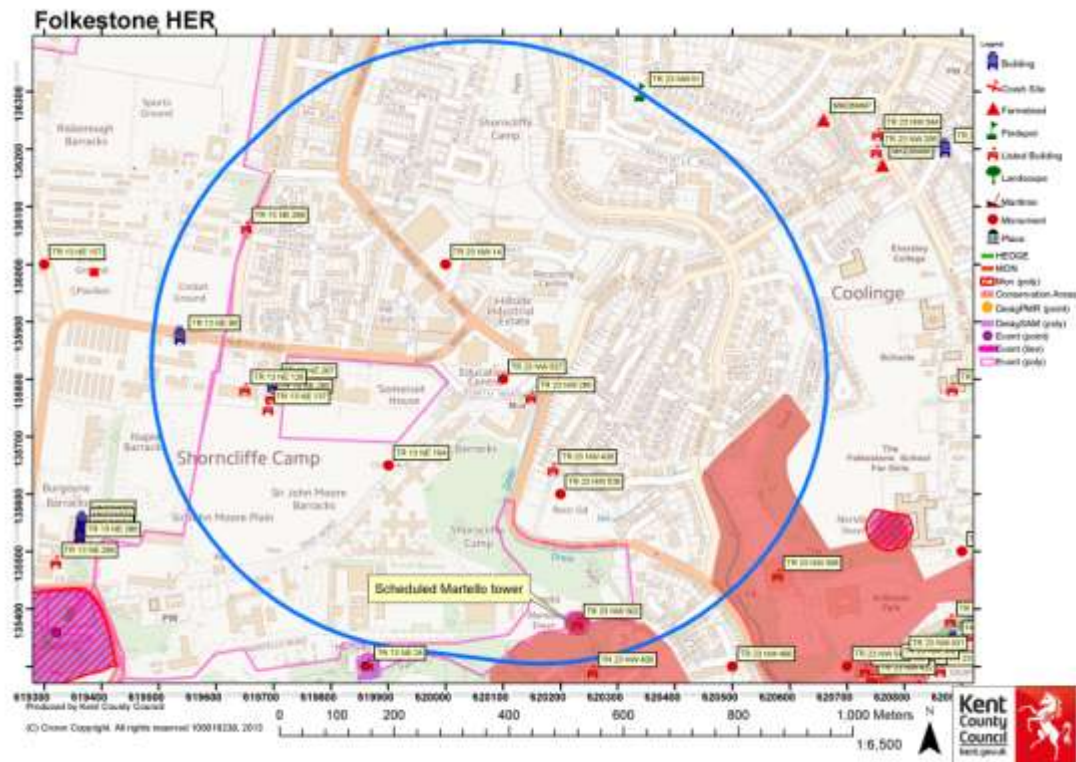


Plate 6. KCCHER data