

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of the proposed development at the site of 10 Seabrook Gardens, Hythe Kent

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Advance of the proposed development at the site
of 10 Seabrook Gardens, Hythe CT21 5RD

NGR: TR 18518 34942



Report for Mr. J Martin

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development at the site of 10 Seabrook Gardens, Hythe CT21 5RD

NGR: TR 18518 34942

1. SUMMARY

1.1 *SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr. J Martin to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site of 10 Seabrook Gardens, Hythe CT21 5RD.*

1.2 *The proposed development comprises of a new dwelling with garage to the rear of No.9 Seabrook Gardens, Hythe.*

1.3 *The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the south east of England, in the south of the county of Kent and the town of Hythe. The PDA (NGR: TR 18518 34942) is located in an urban area to the east of the town. The site comprises of c.433 sqm. land that forms part of the garden of No.9 Seabrook Gardens. It is bounded to the north and west by the gardens of the houses on Seabrook Road (A259), to the east by No.9 Seabrook Gardens and to the south by the Royal Military Canal (Fig.1-2).*

1.4 *This Desk Based Assessment has examined the wide variety of archaeological data held by KHER and other sources (section 10.2). 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: **low***
- *Iron Age: **low***
- *Romano-British: **low***
- *Anglo-Saxon: **low***

- *Medieval: low*
- *Post-medieval: high*
- *Modern: moderate*

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that the site has a **moderate** potential for archaeological discoveries.*

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The PDA is centered on the National Grid Reference: TR 18518 34942

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within a c.500m vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

2.2 Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

2.3 This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and Archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

2.4 It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Weald Clay Formation – Mudstone; Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 126 to 134 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.

3.1.2 Storm Beach Deposits - Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by shorelines (U).

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The PDA sits at an average height of 4m AOD. It is located to the east of Hythe, c.200m north of the coastline and just north of the Royal Military Canal. The area of Seabrook is c.800m east, the Esplanade c.850m east and Sandgate c.1.4m east (Fig.1-2).

3.3 Historic Hedgerows

The PDA is located in an urban part of the town and is garden to the property of 9 Seabrook Gardens. In 1898 housing was developed along Seabrook Road, in 1933 and 1938 further housing was developed along the north bank of the Royal Military Canal and between 1939 to 1957, Seabrook Gardens was created. The developments resulted in the breakdown of the pre C19th boundaries and cartographic evidence suggests that the south boundary that meets the Royal Military Canal, may be the only surviving boundary from the C19th. Therefore, the site may have vegetation that qualifies as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Plate 8-11).

The proposed development may have an impact on the vegetation to the south boundary.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The Proposed Development

The proposed development area comprises of c.433 sqm of garden to 9 Seabrook Gardens, with a planning application for a single dwelling with associated access road and landscaping.

4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) Policy 12

The NPPF (2012) paragraphs 126 – 141 is the relevant policy for the historic environment, particularly paragraphs 126 and 128:

4.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

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

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

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

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 (NPPF 2012).

4.3 Planning Policy Guidance

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

- PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment
- PPG16 Archaeology and Planning

4.4 Statutory Protection

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). Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

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.

4.5 Regional Policies

4.5.1 Shepway District Council Core Strategy Local Plan Publication (2013) list the following policies relevant to archaeology:

Policy SS6 – Spacial Strategy for Folkestone

Policy SS7 Spatial Strategy for Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone

CSD8 New Romney Strategy

From 2013 onwards the following policies will become relevant:

Policy SD 1 - Sustainable Development

Policy LR3 - Development of sports and recreational facilities in the countryside

Policy LR5 - Development at Folkestone Racecourse

4.5.2 The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

4.6 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance 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.

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.

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 it’s 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”.

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.

5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

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

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Mr. J Martin, in order to supplement a planning application, for the proposed construction of a single dwelling with access road and landscaping, to establish the potential for archeological features and deposits.

6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2017). 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”. (CiFA 2017)

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 Desk-Based Assessment

7.1.1 Archaeological Databases

The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Sittingbourne. 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.

7.1.2 Historical Documents

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

7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-13).

7.1.4 Aerial Photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-7).

7.1.5 Geotechnical Information

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

7.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological Studies are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

8.1 The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

8.2 Archaeology

8.2.1 The PDA is located in an area characterised as post 1810 settlement. Dunes are recorded c.200m south; parliamentary-type field enclosures with small, regular and straight boundaries and pre 1810 scarp and steep valley-side woodland are located c.350m to the northeast and golf courses are c.400m northwest.

The coastal position of the town on the English Channel has caused it to be a frontline position during conflict and consequently the town has a strong military history. The Royal Military Canal (TQ92NW18) that forms the south boundary of the PDA and is designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The defensive canal was built from 1804 to 1809, during the Napoleonic war and in response to the threat of invasion. It is 60ft wide and 9ft deep and every third of a mile there was a bend, which was defended by eighteen pounder cannons positioned on raised banks. Civilian traffic was charged a toll and barges were charged by the load. It was sold off in sections in C19th and taken over by the military in WWI and WWII. Shorncliffe Battery wall (TR13SE23) is a Napoleonic sea defence with four Martello towers.

The Protected Military Remains of a crashed aircraft from WWII are located c.450m east and

German maps of the defenses of East Kent, C20th aerial photographs and the South-East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey NMP note several WWII Pillboxes and defence features that have since been destroyed (*Blatt Sheet 1/74*).

8.2.2 0-100m Radius:

At Seaview Bridge on the Royal Military Canal, a watching brief was carried out during the leveling of a section of the rampart to allow for dredging (EKE10846); prior to the reinstatement of the Military Road in 2002, two evaluation trenches (EKE10831) were opened by Canterbury Archaeological Trust between Seabrook Lodge Bridge and Canongate Bridge revealing the original pebble surface overlain with clinker, following this a watching brief was carried out during the re-instatement of the Military Road between West Hythe Dam and the eastern end which again revealed a pebble surface (EKE10844) (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2003. The Royal Military Canal: An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation during works between Seabrook near Folkstone and West Hythe*).

8.2.3 100-200m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area.

8.2.4 200-300m Radius:

A Photogrammetric survey was carried out on the Battery Wall at Shorncliffe Battery (EKE12015); a watching brief (EKE12035) and in 2004 an excavation was carried out by Archaeology South-East at Shorncliffe Battery site on Seabrook Road uncovering a layer of hard-standing. It was interpreted as part of the military road that ran to the south of the Royal Military Canal, a base for the battery embankment or a pre C19th hard standing for boats (EKE12036/TR13SE229) (*Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. 2004. Report on Archaeological Investigations (Stages 1, 2 and 3) at the Shorncliffe Battery Site at Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent*).

8.2.5 300-400m Radius:

CgMs Consulting carried out an Interpretative Walkover Survey in 2014 on Land at Shorncliffe Garrison. The survey identified C19th and C20th features from the Garrisons use as a military Hospital training camp in 1870 through to the present date including trenches

from 1914-18AD and zigzag training trenches and brick structures; anti invasion trenches, banks and three Martello towers and a structure built from curved concrete blocks dating to 1940AD; two 1930AD manholes and terraced areas; a 1970AD track. A large hollow area in a slope of a hill was identified as a possible quarry that predates 1870 (EKE14660/TR13NE243) (*Unpublished document: CgMs Consulting. 2014. Interpretative Walkover Survey. Land at Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone*).

8.2.6 400-500m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area however beyond the assessment area there are.

8.2.7 Established stratigraphy

There is no established stratigraphy at the site.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Table of Historical Periods

Paleolithic	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

9.2 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 centered 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 on page 16 in **Table 1**.

9.3 Introduction

The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the modern period.

The geographic and topographic location of Hythe is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel, settlement, industry and communication since the Paleolithic.

9.4 History of the Locality

9.4.1 Seabrook derives its name from the river that ran from Newington to Hythe. In the C18th it was a small, isolated and unpopulated part of the foreshore that was bonded by Hythe to the north and west and Cheriton to the west but did not form part of either parish. The area surrounding it was described as 'very poor and barren' and 'wild and unfrequented', made up of foreshore, meadows watered by several natural springs and covered with furze and brakes. Horn Street ran from Cheriton in the north, between two quarry hills to the northeast boundary of Seabrook and then turned east to Sandgate. The Seabrook River followed Horn Street south, feeding a paper and corn mill that worked on both wind and water power and a corn mill known as Seabrook Mill, turning westwards across the area known as Seabrook to Hythe where it joined the sea.

9.4.2 In 1794, in the lead up to the Napoleonic wars, the British army bought over 229 acres of land at Shorncliffe, just east of Seabrook and established an earthwork field fortification. The camp was extended twice, once in 1796 and again in 1806 with the outbreak of the Peninsular Wars, when the construction of the barracks made it a

permanent feature. It was there that Sir John Moore trained The Light Division in 1803 that fought under the Duke of Wellington during the Napoleonic wars (1799-1815).

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, 95th 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.

Shorncliffe 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. During the first and second world wars it was used as a staging post for troops travelling to the western front. In 1915 it was the base for a Canadian Training Division and the site of Canadian Army Medical Corps hospitals from September 1917 to December 1918. The camp was composed of Moore Barracks, Napier Barracks, Risborough Barracks, Ross Barracks and Somerset Barracks. The camp suffered three German air raids in which soldiers were killed. After the war it became known as Sir John Moore Barracks and became one of the most celebrated military stations in the country, renowned for being the birthplace of modern light infantry

tactics. The Camp continued to be used through the C20th and was home to the Royal Ghurka Rifles, although its closure was announced in 2016.

The Military Cemetery associated with the barracks is the resting place for three Victoria Cross recipients and over six hundred commonwealth war graves from WWI and WWII.

9.4.3 In 1804, in response to the threat of invasion, Lieutenant Colonel John Brown of the Royal Staff Corps of field engineers proposed the construction of a defensive canal at Seabrook. Prime Minister William Pitt the younger and the Duke of York who was Commander in chief of the forces endorsed the plan and John Rennie was appointed consultant engineer.

It began at Seabrook on 30th October 1804. The work was slow and only six miles had been achieved within seven months and as a consequence the Prime Minister intervened and both the John Rennie and the contractors were dismissed. Civilian labourers carried out the remainder of the excavation work and the ramparts constructed by the soldiers. Artillery batteries were located approximately 500 yards apart at which point the canal turned so that guns could be positioned over the next stretch of water. A military road was constructed to the north inland bank and was protected by an earthen bank, created from the excavated soil, and parapet and moveable wooden bridges allowed the water to be crossed. Sluices, protected by Martello Towers, controlled the water level. The canal ran for 28 km to Cliff End in Hastings following the cliff line that borders Romney Marsh and was completed in 1809 with a final cost of £234,000.00.

During peacetime, guardhouses were constructed at each bridge and the canal was used to control smuggling from the Romney Marshes, although this was largely unsuccessful because of corruption. Later, a barge service from Hythe to Rye was established, however, it was again unsuccessful and was abandoned in 1877. The canal was then leased to the Lords of the Level of Romney Marsh.

During the first and second world wars the canal was commandeered by the military and a pillbox and barbed wire were constructed at each turn or salient in the canal. Post war information releases revealed that in the German invasion plan "Operation Sea Lion", paratroopers of the 7th Flieger-Division were instructed to secure crossing points on the first day of the invasion.

In modern times the canal is used to manage the water levels on the Romney Marsh and Walland Marsh and is important for fish and wildlife; a path runs along the edge of the canal forming part of the Saxon Shore Way.

9.4.4 On 25th January 1870 the Hythe and Sandgate Railway Company was registered. A railway line was proposed from Sandling to Sandgate via Hythe. A mile of track ran along the seafront at Seabrook and a seaside development was proposed resulting in the formation of the Seabrook Estate Company. The War Office owned much of the land and the company had to pay a very high price for the land. It seems that the ambition was to extend the line to Folkestone, however the extension was refused and the seaside development was never built. The railway opened in 1874 and closed in 1931.

9.4.5 The village did not become established until the late C19th, prior to this it was the site of a Gas Works and military defensive structures.

9.5 Regression 1869 – 1992

9.5.1 Historic maps

9.5.1.1 In an extract from the Topographical Map of the County of Kent by A Drury & W Herbert 1769 (front cover), Seabrook is a small unpopulated coastal area between 'Hith' (Hythe) and Sandgate Castle. A stream runs from Echinghill, through Seabrook in an east-west direction to Hythe and onwards to the sea. Seabrook Mill is to the northeast of Seabrook within the area of Sandgate. The closest dwelling is the Red House to the North in the area of Hythe.

9.5.2 The Ordnance Survey Maps

9.5.2.1 Historic OS map 1873-74 1:2500

Seabrook is a small coastal village consisting of the Gasworks (163), the Fountain Inn and a few buildings to the east side of the road that lead northwards to a cluster of buildings and

small holdings known as Seabrook Terrace. The PDA is a sub-rectangular enclosure of sand and shingle (162) to the west boundary of the Gasworks. It is bounded to the north by a road (161) that marks the division between Seabrook and Hythe and beyond, irregular fields containing footpaths and natural springs. To the south is the Royal Military Canal (165) and the north (164) and south (168) embankments. The stream that is the dominant feature of the 1769 map runs south under the crossroads of the village, past the gasworks and a sluice (166) and under the canal to continue its journey to the coast (Fig.3).

9.5.2.2 Historic OS map 1898 1:2500

By 1898 the railway has arrived to the north and the village has begun to develop. The Fountain Inn has become the Fountain Hotel; there are two schools, the gasworks has been removed and replaced with housing and shops and the PDA is allotment gardens (252/5.260) to the rear of a row of semi-detached houses. Seaview Footbridge has been constructed over the canal to the west of the PDA and a towpath is on the south bank; a tramway runs through the foreshore (Fig.4).

9.5.2.3 Historic OS map 1907 1:2500

A Reservoir has been established at Sandgate Urban District Water Works to the northwest of the village and four pairs of cottages have been constructed there. A large building, four terraced houses and a small rectangular building, have replaced the smaller buildings to the east of the PDA; one of the schools has become a Missionary Hall (Fig.5).

9.5.2.4 Historic OS map 1933 1:2500

The railway has gone out of use although the embankment still remains. The centre of the canal has become the Ward Boundary. A pumping station and additional semi-detached housing has been created at the waterworks and the buildings to the east of the PDA have been replaced with Beacon Terrace, a row of eight terraced houses (Fig.6).

9.5.2.5 Historic OS map 1938-39 1:2500

A Telephone Communication Box has been installed to the village and four pairs of semi-detached houses have been built on the embankment that once carried the railway. The area within which the PDA sits, has been reduced in size by half to become the gardens of

the nearby houses and two pairs of cottages have been built to the east. In preparation for war, posts have been installed to the bridge and a shelter has been constructed nearby (Fig.7).

9.5.2.6 Historic OS map 1957-59 1:2000

A new road 'Seabrook Gardens' has been installed to the east boundary of the PDA to access the rear of the houses on Seabrook Road. The area within which the PDA sits has been divided in two and the east side has a new dwelling; a small square building is within the north boundary of the PDA. The area to the north of the railway at Seabrook Terrace has been developed into semi-detached housing and a new shelter has been installed to the centre of the village. The Royal Military Road and a footpath have been installed to the north embankment of the canal (Fig.8-11).

9.5.2.7 Historic OS map 1972-75 1:2000

There has been further development north of the railway line and a small glasshouse and a rectangular building have been built within the PDA (Fig.12).

9.5.2.8 Historic OS map 1992 1:2000

There has been no change (Fig.13).

9.6 Aerial photographs

9.6.1 1940

The PDA forms part of two plots of land and the access road of Seabrook Gardens. It is located between the rear gardens of the housing along Seabrook Road and the Royal Military Canal. A footpath runs through the centre running north south; to the east is a row of housing and to the west are the gardens of the houses to the north (Plate 1).

9.6.2 1960

The footpaths have been removed and replaced by pathways that lead along the boundary of the two plots and east west across the north and south section of the PDA. A driveway has been installed to the east boundary (Plate 2).

9.6.3 1990

By 1990 a dwelling has been constructed to the east boundary and several small outbuildings are in the northeast corner of the PDA (Plate 3).

9.6.4 2003-7

There has been no change (Plate 4-5).

9.6.5 2013 - 17

A new house has been constructed in place of the original to the west (Plate 6-7).

9.7 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

9.7.1 There are no Historic Environment Records within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). There are twenty-five monuments, two buildings, one findspot, one listed building, one farmstead and one crash site recorded within the assessment area (Appendix I).

9.8 Setting of Listed Buildings

9.8.1 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).

This guidance states “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).

9.8.2 There is one Grade II listed buildings within the assessment area; Mill House at 1253 Horn Street, c.250m north of the PDA, was built between 1800 and 1832. A row of semi-detached houses are located between Mill House and the PDA, therefore, there is no shared intervisibility between the two sites (TR13NE100).

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Walkover Survey

10.1.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

1. Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps
2. Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features
3. Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
4. Constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

10.1.2 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 artifacts. The walkover identified that the PDA was an area of grass enclosed by hedges (Plates 8-11).

10.1.3 The site has historically been foreshore and allotment gardens.

10.1.4 The PDA consists of garden to 9 Seabrook Gardens (Plates 8-11).

10.2 Kent Historic Environment Record

See Appendix I

10.2.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

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 record from this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no record dating to this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

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 record dating to this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

10.2.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has no record dating to this period, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

10.2.3 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. There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **low**.

10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon

There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area, therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.5 Medieval

There is one Kent HER record from this period within the assessment area. A silver coin of William the Conqueror (1066-1087AD) was found c.450m east of the PDA (MKE67711). Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.6 Post Medieval

There are thirteen records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area. The listed building of Mill House (TR13NE100) and a farmstead (MKE88484) are mentioned in other sections. The Gas works visible on the OS map of 1877 was sited c.50m east of the PDA (MWX44026), the Royal Military Canal is a defensive canal built during the Napoleonic war between 1804-1809, c.50m southwest (TQ92NW18), a horse drawn Tramway, c.100m south, operated between 1891-1921 to assist the development of the Seabrook estate to the north (TR13SE233, a building that was a school on the 1897 -1900 OS map and later became a Mission Hall on the 1907 – 1923 OS map is located c.100m northwest (TR13NE286), the Sandgate railway branch line, c.150m north, opened in 1874 and closed in 1931 and ran for 3.5 miles from Sandling Junction to Sandgate railway station, c.300m east, via Hythe (TR13NE229/TR23NW164), Shorncliffe Garrison Military Camp, c.250m northeast, has numerous features dating from its C19th use as a Military Hospital Training Camp through to the C20th (TR13NE243); a quarry, that may pre-date 1870, is also recorded here (TR13NE245), Shorncliffe Battery wall, C.300m east, was a Napoleonic sea defence with four Martello towers (TR13SE23), Station house, c.300m southeast, was built as a guardhouse for crossings over the Royal Military Canal (TR13SE242), a Hardstanding

that was a possible military Road, a base for a Battery embankment or a pre C19th boat landing is located c.350m east (TR13SE229). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **high**.

10.2.7 Modern

There are seventeen records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period. Pillboxes identified on German defense maps and aerial photographs that have since been destroyed are recorded at distances of between 200 -500m (TR13SE166/181/191/192/193/194/MWX51304/51402/3/4/5/6). A WWII barbed wire obstruction, c.250m south (MWX51522) and a WWII beach defense, c.175m south (MWX51462) are visible on aerial photographs. The WWII defended locality of Princess Parade is located c.450m southwest (MWX51343) and the Protected Military Remains of a crashed Hawker Hurricane is found c.450m east (TR13NE260). A George VI pillar-box type 35/1 dating from 1938-1950 is located c.450m north (TR13NE256). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **moderate**.

10.2.8 Farmsteads

There is one farmstead recorded within the assessment area. A post-medieval dispersed cluster plan farmstead was located, C.350m north of the PDA, in the hamlet of Seabrook Terrace but is now completely demolished (MKE88484)

10.2.9 Undated Records

There are no undated records within the assessment area.

10.3 Summary of Potential

10.3.1 The area in which the PDA is set is the coastline of the English Channel. The village did not develop until the C19th and has historically been on the frontline in times of conflict and consequently the archaeological evidence is largely associated with the defenses built up through the Napoleonic war and the later first and second world wars. Some of these defenses survive and others have since been destroyed. The PDA was historically part of the

foreshore until the early C19th when the Royal Military Canal was constructed to the south boundary and the Gas works was developed to the east boundary. In the late C19th it became allotment gardens and in the C20th as the village grew it became the gardens of 9 Seabrook Gardens. Therefore the site has a high potential for the Post Medieval and a moderate potential for the Modern periods.

10.3.8 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: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **moderate**

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1 Introduction

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.

11.2 Historic Impacts

11.2.1 Cartographic regression (8.5), Topographic analysis (3.2) and Historical research (8.4) indicate that the PDA was foreshore and allotment gardens, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **low**.

11.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The PDA has been subject to allotment cultivation, therefore, the damage to archaeological remains from the agricultural process is considered to be **low**.

11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed

11.3.1 Evidence suggests that the site has historically been the subject of allotment cultivation and during the C20th the site became gardens. At this time several small outbuildings were constructed to the northeast, although it is probable that they had little or no foundation. Therefore, the site has probably sustained little to no impact from construction and low impact from hand dug allotment cultivation.

11.3.2 The level of natural geology of the site is unconfirmed.

12. 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 may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential and the period that has the highest potential for survival is the Post-Medieval period associated with the Gasworks and the Royal Military Canal and any features that may pre-date their construction.

13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Archive

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

13.2 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 EHER, and therefore considered as being reliable.

13.3 Copyright

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Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA., SWAT Archaeology

14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

Shepway District Core Strategy Local Plan Publication (2013)

IFA (2017) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

Data provided by Kent HER

Appendix 1

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
EKE10846	Event	c.50m S	Post Medieval	2002, Watching brief by CAT during the leveling of a section of the rampart to allow for dredging at Seaview Bridge, Royal Military Canal (Intrusive Event) (TQ92NW18/TR13SE197), <i>Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2003. The Royal Military Canal: An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation during works between Seabrook near Folkestone and West Hythe.</i>
EKE10844	Event	c.50m S	Post Medieval	2002, Watching brief by CAT during the reinstatement of the Military Road, Hythe (Intrusive Event) (TQ92NW18), <i>Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2003. The Royal Military Canal: An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation during works between Seabrook near Folkestone and West Hythe.</i>
EKE12113	Event	c.300m E	N/a	2006, DBA by CgMs Consulting, of the Seapoint Centre Site, Seabrook Road, <i>Unpublished document: CgMs Consulting. 2006. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Seapoint, Seabrook Road and Princes Parade, Hythe, Kent.</i>

EKE12109	Event	c.300m E	N/a	2011, evaluation by Trust for Thanet Archaeology, at the Seapoint Centre, Seabrook Road, two trenches and two test pits, negative result, <i>Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2012. Seapoint Centre, Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report.</i>
EKE12015	Event	c.300m E	Post Medieval	2004, Photogrammetric survey by Archaeology South East, of the battery wall at Shorncliffe Battery (Non-Intrusive Event)(TR13SE23) Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. 2004. Report on Archaeological Investigations (Stages 1, 2 and 3) at the Shorncliffe Battery Site at Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent, <i>Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. 2004. Interim Report on Archaeological Investigations at the Shorncliffe Battery site at Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent.</i>
EKE12016	Event	c.300m E	Post Medieval	2004, Stage 1 of 3, an evaluation by Archaeology South East at Shorncliffe Battery, three trenches, negative result, Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. 2004. Report on Archaeological Investigations (Stages 1, 2 and 3) at the Shorncliffe Battery Site at Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent, <i>Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. 2004. Interim Report on Archaeological Investigations at the Shorncliffe Battery site at</i>

				<i>Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent.</i>
EKE12035	Event	c.300m E	Post Medieval	2004, Stage 2 of 3, Watching brief by Archaeology South East at Shorncliffe Battery site, Seabrook Road, Hythe (Intrusive Event) (TR13SE23), <i>Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. 2004. Report on Archaeological Investigations (Stages 1, 2 and 3) at the Shorncliffe Battery Site at Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent.</i>
EKE12036	Event	c.300m E	Post Medieval	2004, Stage 3 of 3, Excavation by Archaeology South East at Shorncliffe Battery site, Seabrook Road, Hythe (Intrusive Event) (TR13SE229), <i>Unpublished document: Archaeology South-East. 2004. Report on Archaeological Investigations (Stages 1, 2 and 3) at the Shorncliffe Battery Site at Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent.</i>
EKE14660	Event	c.450m NE	Post Medieval	2014, Interpretative Walkover Survey by CgMs. Land at Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone (Non-Intrusive Event) (TR13NE243/244/245), <i>Unpublished document: CgMs Consulting. 2014. Interpretative Walkover Survey. Land at Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone.</i>

EKE14631	Event	c.700m NE	N/a	2014, Built Heritage Assessment by CgMs Consulting at Shorncliffe Barracks, <i>Unpublished document: CgMs Consulting. 2014. Built Heritage Assessment. Shorncliffe Barracks, Folkestone, Kent.</i>
EKE14629	Event	c.700m NE	N/a	2014, Cultural Heritage DBA by CgMs Consulting, on land at the Shorncliffe Garrison, moderate potential for Neolithic and Bronze Age and good potential for Anglo Saxon, early medieval and late medieval, <i>Unpublished document: CgMs Consulting. 2014. Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment. Land at Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone.</i>
EKE11446	Event	c.600m NE	N/a	2004, DBA by Defence Estates, on land at Shorncliffe Camp, High potential, <i>Unpublished document: Defence Estates. 2004. Land at The Redoubt, Shorncliffe, Kent: Archaeological Options Report.</i>
EKE11444	Event	c.700m E	Post Medieval	1998, DBA by The Conservation Practice, on the former Territorial Army Centre, low potential for pre C18th, <i>Unpublished document: The Conservation Practice. 1998. Former Territorial Army Centre, Sandgate, Folkestone: Desk Based Assessment - Archaeology.</i>

EKE11443	Event	c.700m E	Post Medieval	1998, Evaluation by Wessex Archaeology at the former Territorial Army Centre, the gun emplacements of the Napoleonic Battery and the laundry building of the C19 Female Hospital were found (TR13SE222/223/224), <i>Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 1998. Former Territorial Army Centre, Sandgate, Folkestone, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation.</i>
TR23NW164	Monument	c.300m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Sandgate Railway Station opened 1874 closed 1931.
TR13SE23	Monument	c.300m E	Post Medieval	Shorncliffe Battery wall, a Napoleonic sea defence with four Martello towers.
TQ92NW18	Monument	c.100m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Defensive canal built during Napoleonic war 1804-1809 in response to the threat of invasion, 60ft wide and 9ft deep, civilian traffic was charged a toll and barges were charged by the load. Every third of a mile there was a bend, which was defended by eighteen pounder cannons positioned on raised banks. It was sold off in sections in C19th and taken over by the military in WWI and WWII.
TR13NE100	Listed Building	c.250m N	Post Medieval	C19th Mill House, 1253 Horn Street, GII listed, built between 1800-1832.
TR13SE191	Monument	c.500m SW	Modern	Pillbox constructed before 1940, located between Hythe and Sandgate on the coast. On German defence map (Blatt 1/74).

TR13SE192	Monument	c.250m SW	Modern	Pillbox, on Royal Military Canal between Hythe and Sandgate. On German defence map (Blatt 1/74).
TR13SE193	Monument	c.300m W	Modern	Pillbox, on Royal Military Canal between Hythe and Sandgate. Cassini ref 621530.
TR13SE194	Monument	c.300m SE	Modern	Pillbox, at east end of the Royal Military Canal, west of Sandgate. Destroyed when the canal wall was rebuilt. On German defence map (Blatt 1/74).
TR13NE166	Monument	c.300m E	Modern	Pillbox, west of Sandgate. Cassini ref 626530.
TR13NE181	Monument	c.450m NE	Modern	Pillbox, west of Sandgate. Cassini ref 627532.
MWX44026	Monument	c.50m E	Post Medieval	Gas works, visible on Epoch 1 (1877) 1:2500 OS map.
MWX51304	Monument	c.200m NE	Modern	Pillbox type 24 between Hythe and Sandgate, visible on aerial photographs taken in 1942.
MWX51343	Monument	c.450m SW	Modern	WWII defended locality at Princess Parade, regularly spaced pillboxes with a roadblock at each end, barbed wire obstructions on the beach and promenade and five rectangular structures possibly ammunition storage or air raid shelters, visible on aerial photographs of 1941.
MWX51402	Monument	c.200m E	Modern	Pillbox, east end of the military canal, west of Sandgate, destroyed when the canal wall was rebuilt, Cassini ref 625529. Type FW3/24.

MWX51403	Monument	c.400m SW	Modern	Pillbox type 24, between Hythe and Sandgate, visible on aerial photographs taken during the war.
MWX51404	Monument	c.250m W	Modern	Pillbox Type 24, on Royal Military Canal between Hythe and Sandgate, visible on aerial photographs taken during the war.
MWX51405	Monument	c.50m S	Modern	Pillbox, on Royal Military Canal between Hythe and Sandgate, Cassini ref 621530.
MWX51406	Monument	c.350m W	Modern	Pillbox, on Royal Military Canal east of Hythe, Cassini Ref 619528.
MWX51462	Monument	c.175m S	Modern	WWII beach defence between Hythe and Sandgate, possibly beach scaffolding or barbed wire, visible on aerial photographs taken in 1942.
MWX51522	Monument	c.250m S	Modern	WWII barbed wire obstructions on the now Battery Point Road, visible on aerial photos taken in 1942, removed after war.
TR13NE229	Monument	c.150m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Railway, Sandgate branch line running for 3.5 miles from Sandling junction to Sandgate via Hythe. Opened in 1874, closed 1931. Hythe station closed in 1951.
MKE67711	Findspot	c.450m E	Medieval	Silver coin 1066-1087AD, William the Conqueror.
TR13NE256	Building	c.450m N	Modern	George VI pillar-box, Springfield Way, Spring Lane, Type 35/1 dates from 1938 to 1950.
TR13SE229	Monument	c.350m E	Post Medieval	Hard standing, relating to Shorncliffe Battery site, Seabrook Road, possibly

				a military road, a base for the battery embankment or a pre C19th boat landing.
MKE88484	Farmstead	c.350m N	Post Medieval	Farmstead north of Seabrook Terrace, a dispersed cluster plan farmstead, in a hamlet, completely demolished.
TR13NE260	Crash Site	c.450m E	Modern	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I, of 151 squadron, RAF North Weald, crashed 15 th August 1940 at Shorncliffe, Pilot survived, Aircraft DZ-G written off.
TR13SE233	Monument	c.100m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Folkestone, Hythe and Sandgate horse drawn Tramways operated from 1891 to 1921 to assist the development of the Seabrook estate.
TR13NE243	Monument	c.250m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Various C19 th and C20th military camp features located at Shorncliffe Garrison – manholes, terraced areas, trenches, tracks, banks and structures observed during a walkover survey in 2014. It was a military hospital training camp in 1870.
TR13NE245	Monument	c.250m NE	Post Medieval	Quarry observed as a large hollow during a walkover survey at Shorncliffe Garrison in 2014. There are two other potential sites further up the hill. The quarry is not on the OS map and probably predates 1870.
TR13SE242	Monument	c.300m SE	Post Medieval	Station House, built as a guardhouse for the Royal main crossings over the Royal Military Canal. On OS map 1862-75.

TR13NE286	Building	c.100m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	School/Mission Hall, 141 Seabrook Road, on OS map 1897-1900 and a Mission Hall on OS map 1907-1923.
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Plate 8. View of site (looking north)



Plate 9. View of site (looking south)



Plate 10. View of site (looking east)



Plate 11. View of site (looking west)

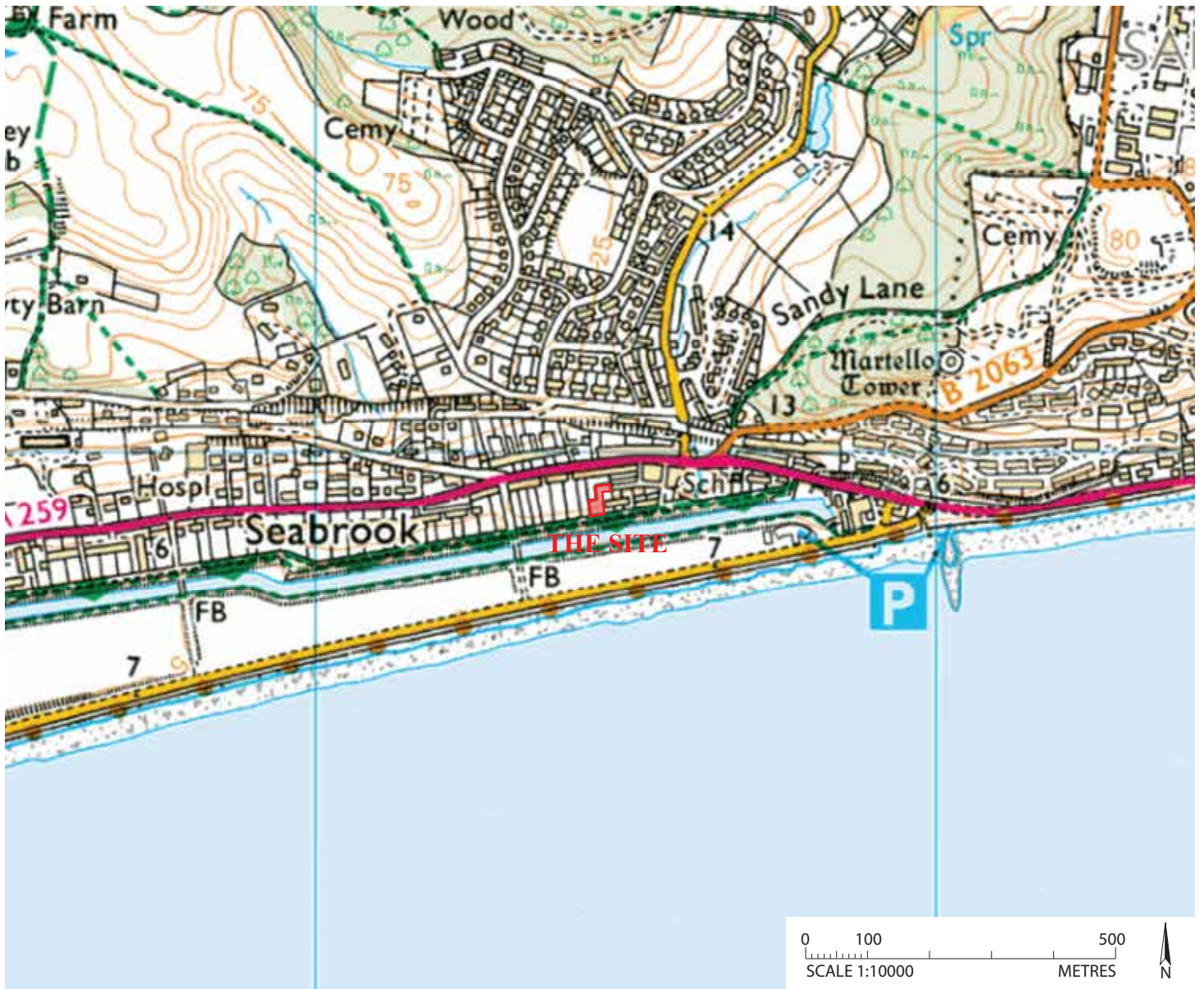


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

OS Plan Colour



Licence number: 100031961

Metres
0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25

Scale: 1:500

Figure 2: Site location map

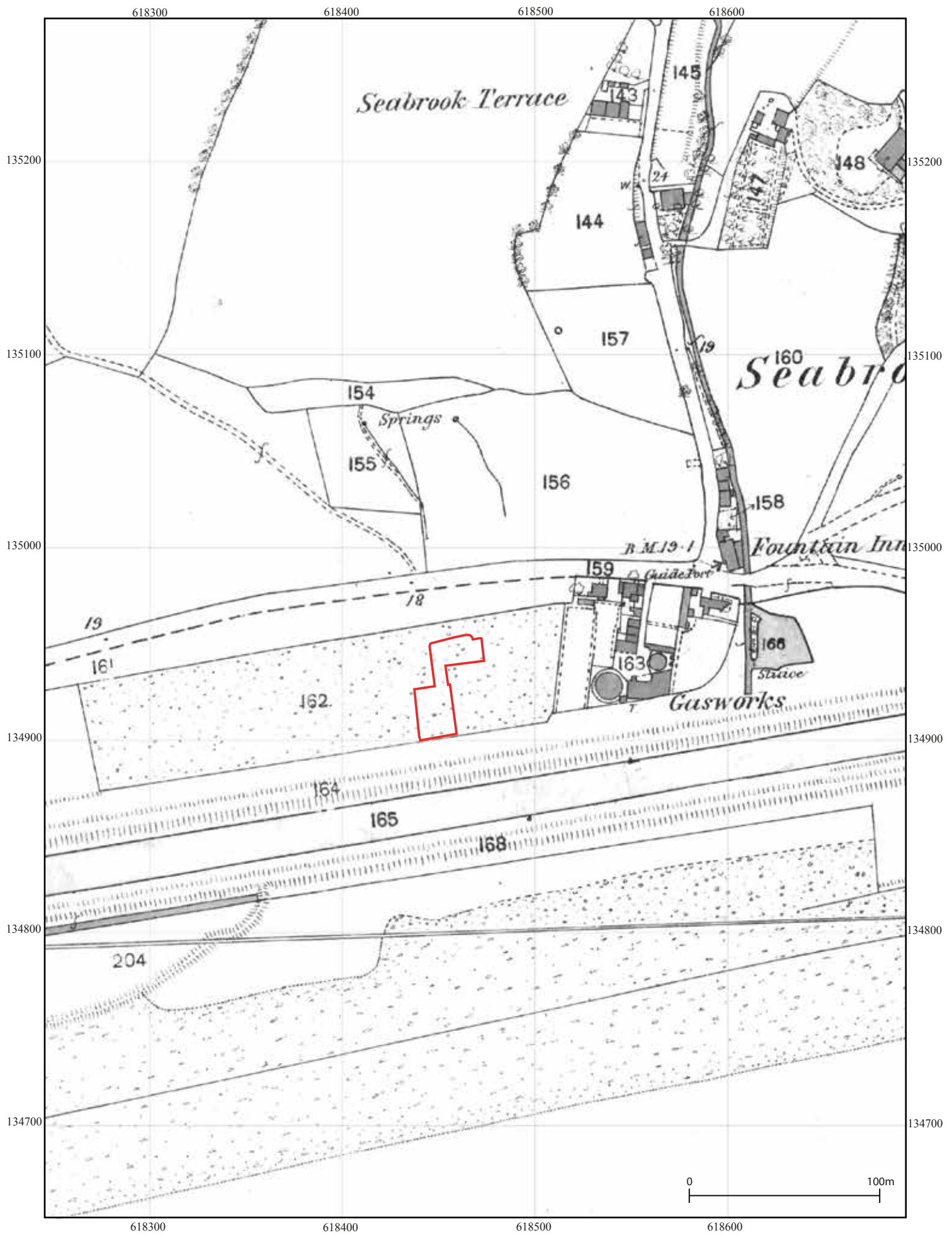


Figure 3: OS historic map from 1873-1874, scale 1:2500

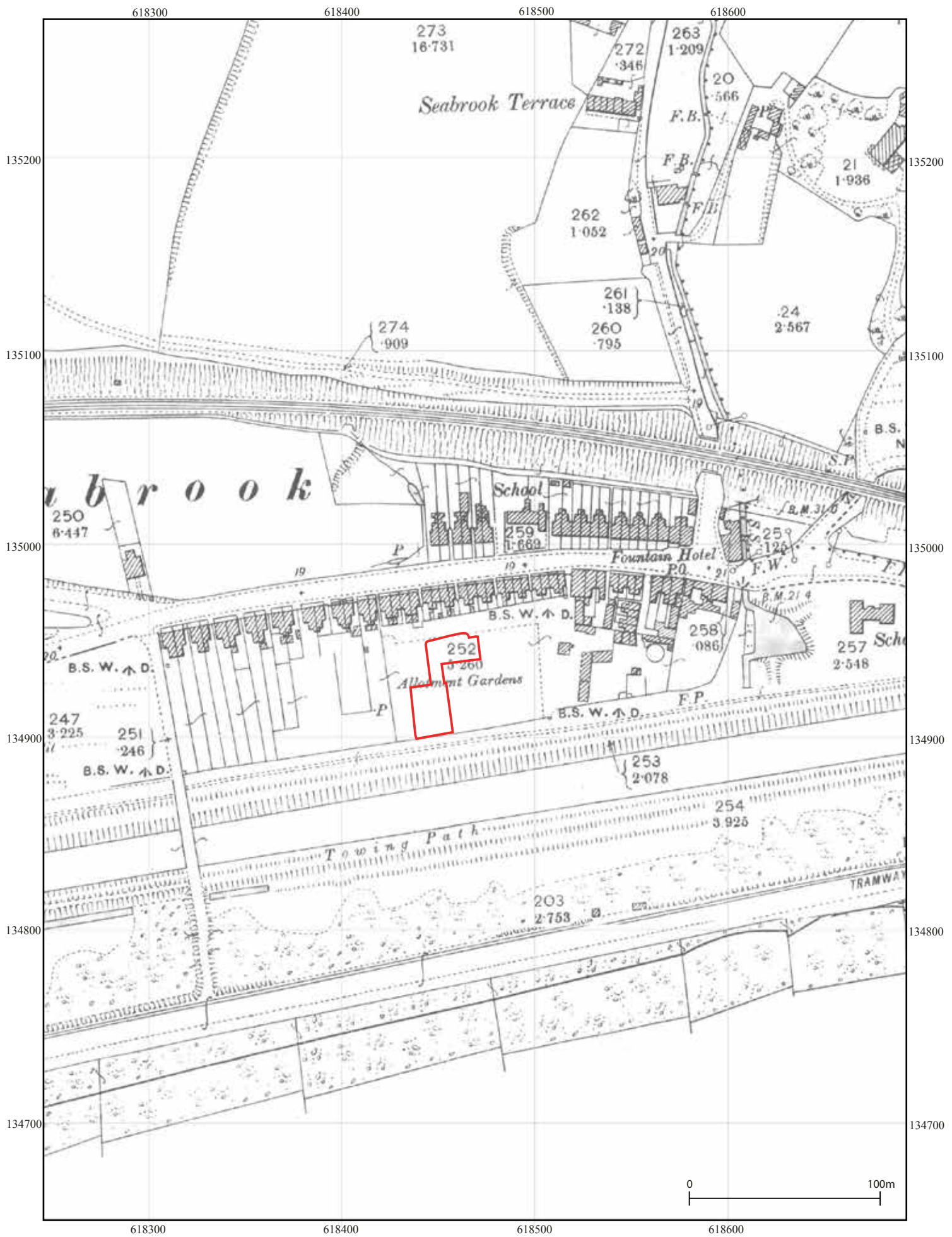


Figure 4: OS historic map from 1898, scale 1:2500

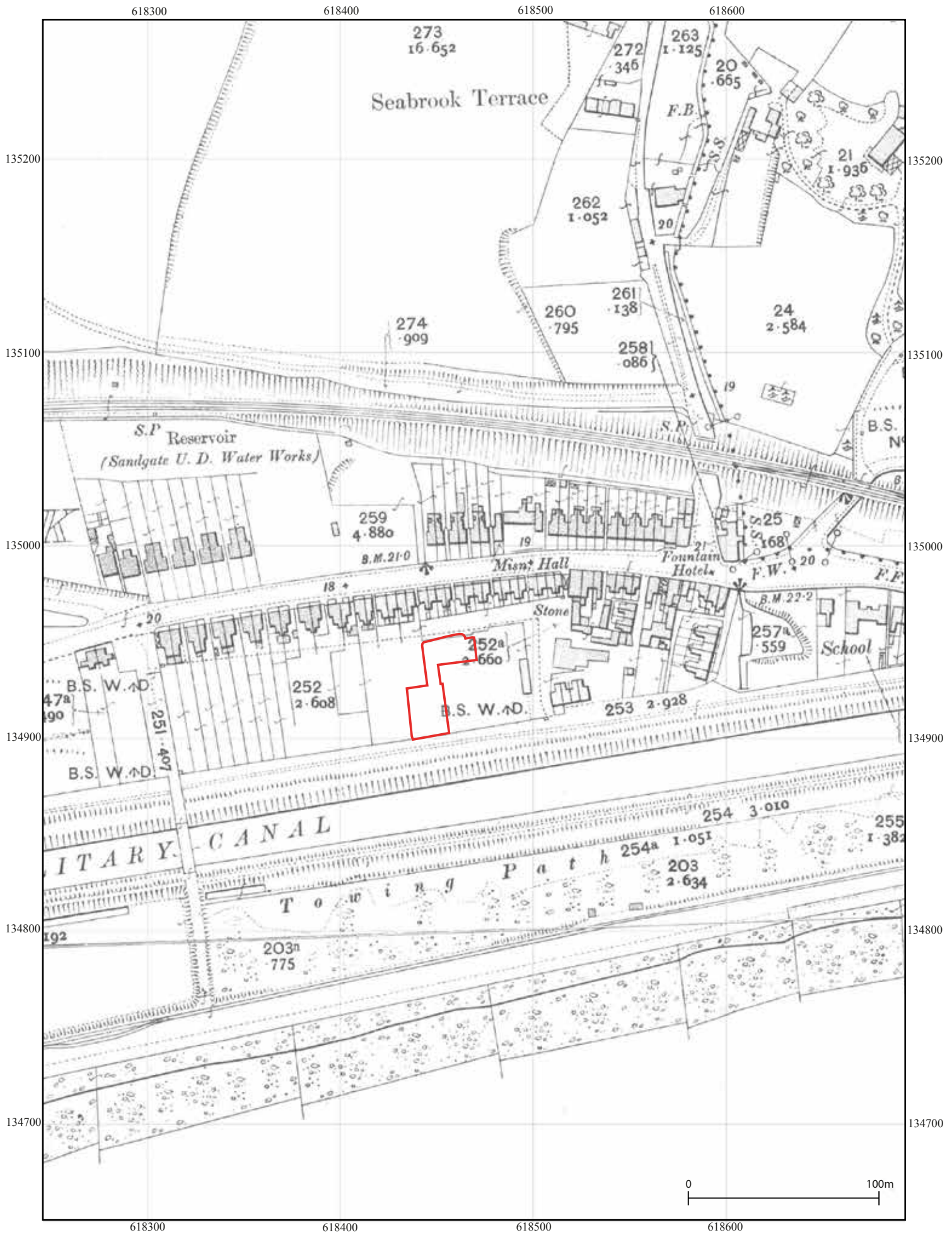


Figure 5: OS historic map from 1907, scale 1:2500

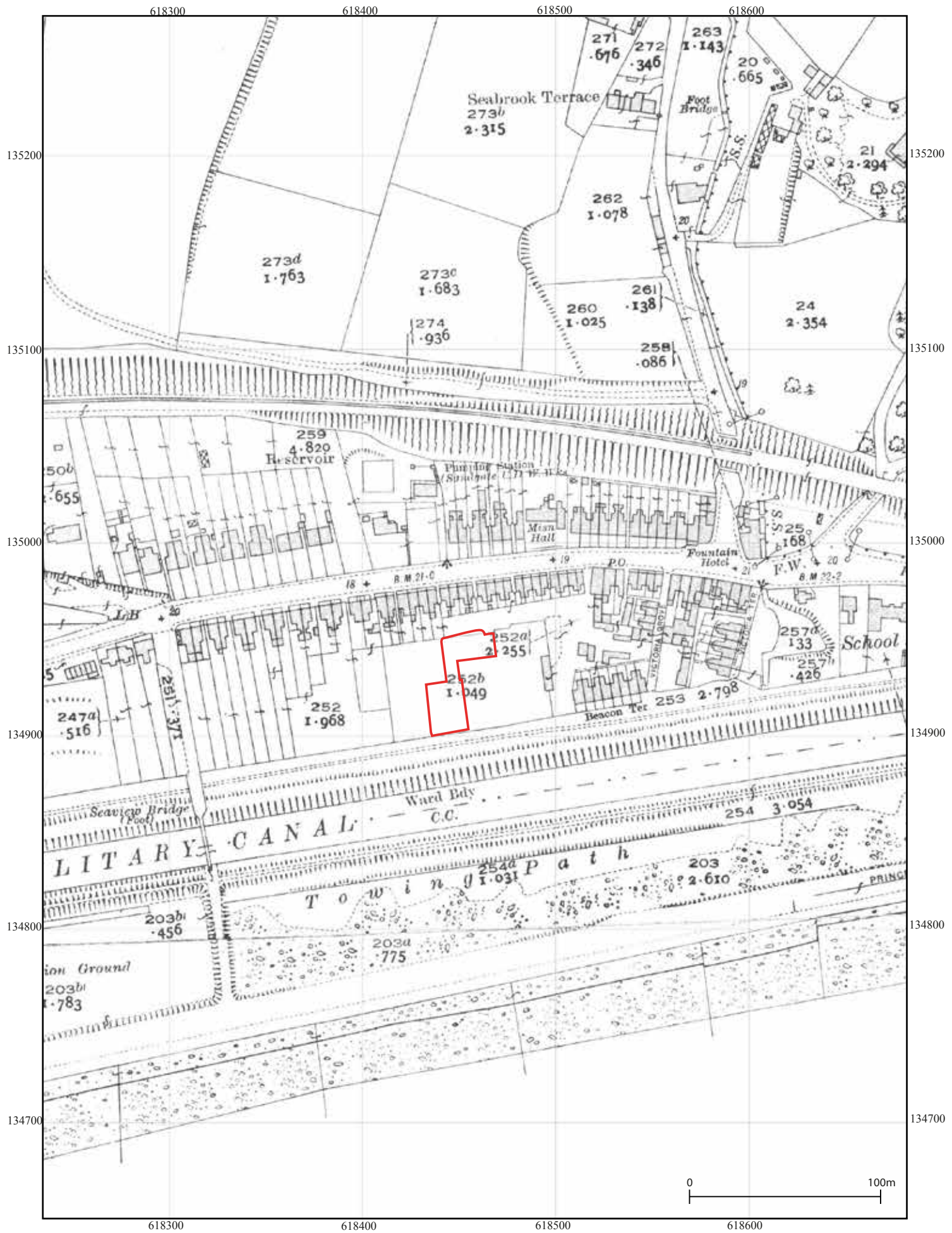


Figure 6: OS historic map from 1933, scale 1:2500

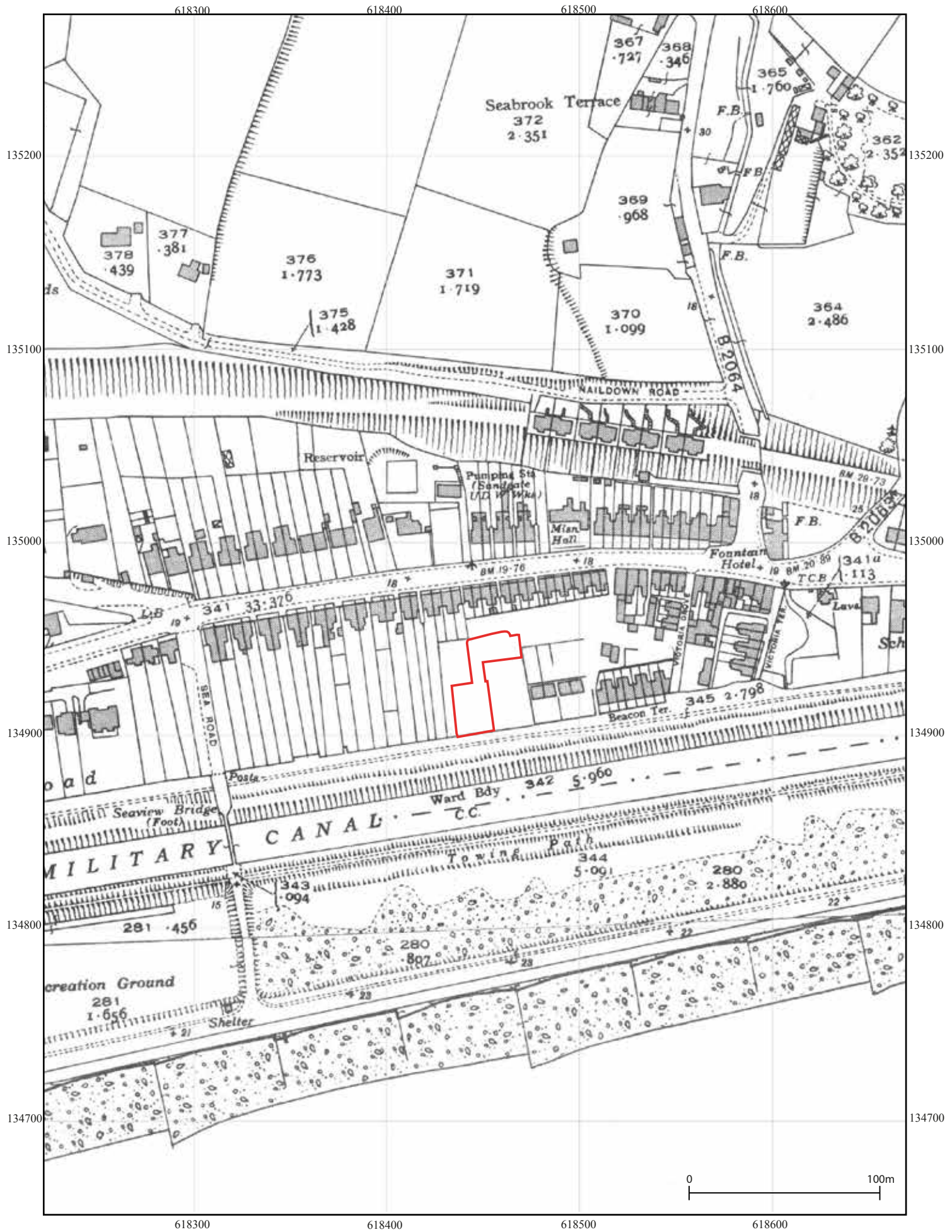


Figure 7: OS historic map from 1938-1939, scale 1:2500

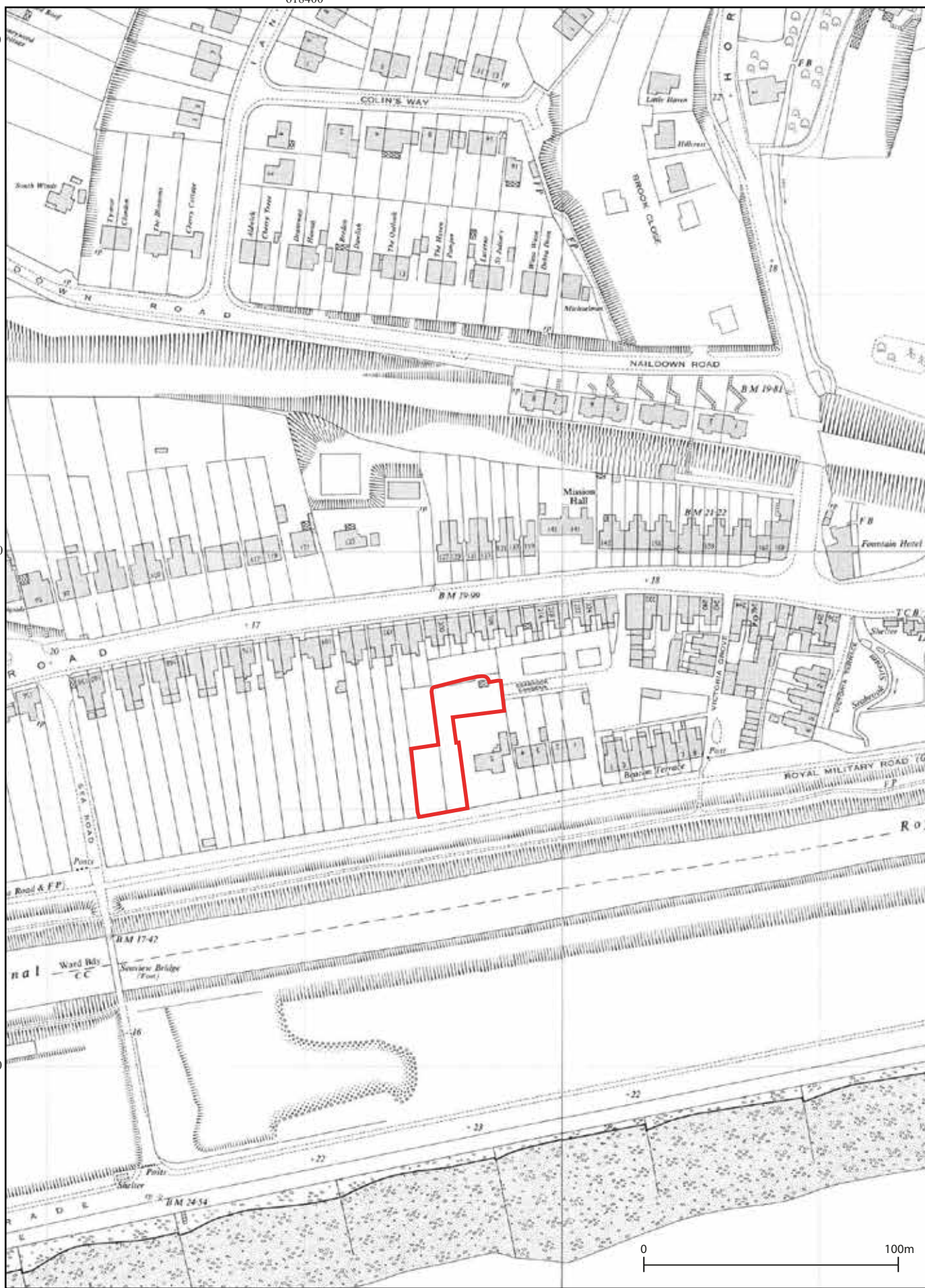


Figure 8: OS historic map from 1957, scale 1:2000

618400

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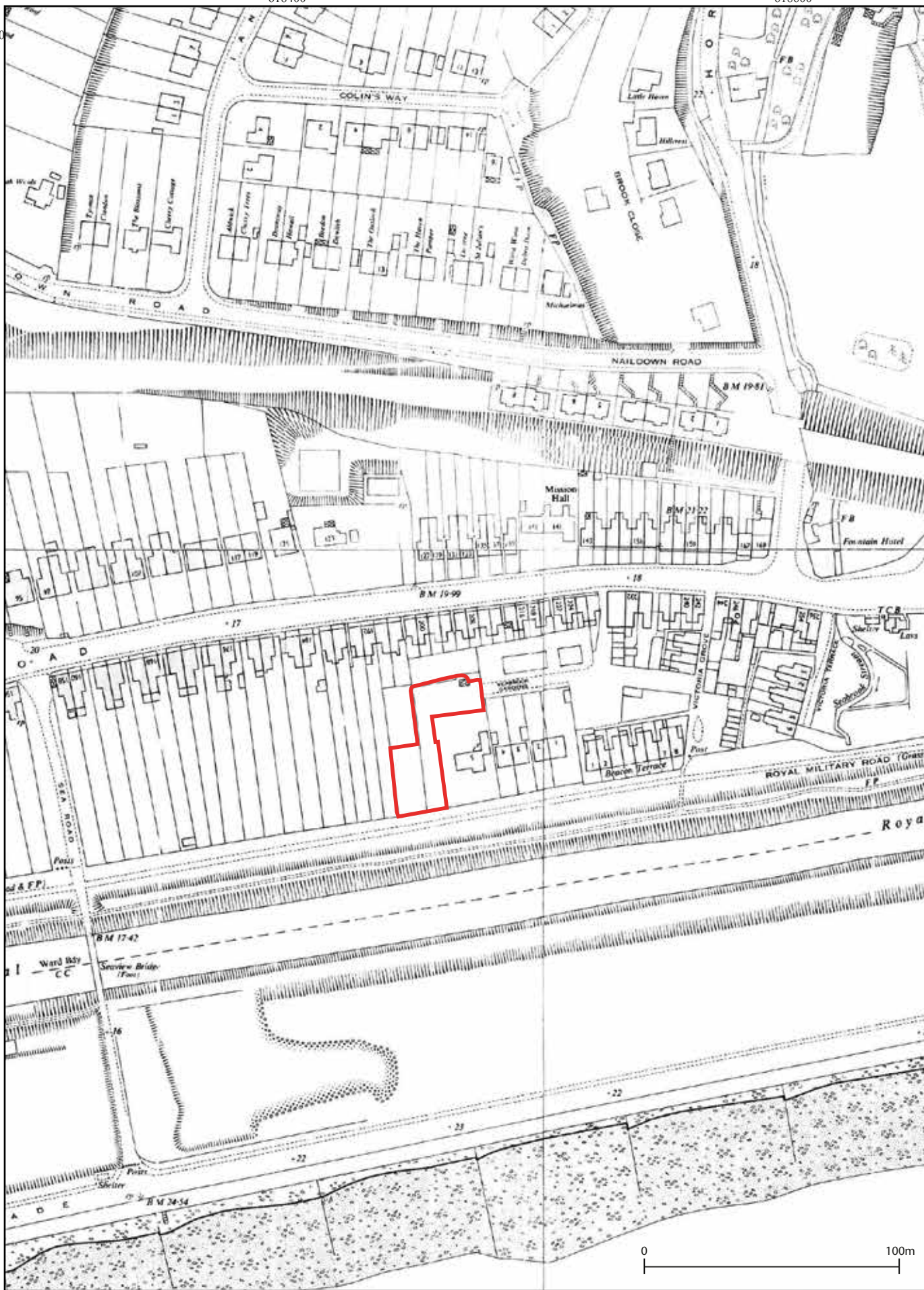
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Figure 9: OS historic map from 1958, scale 1:2000

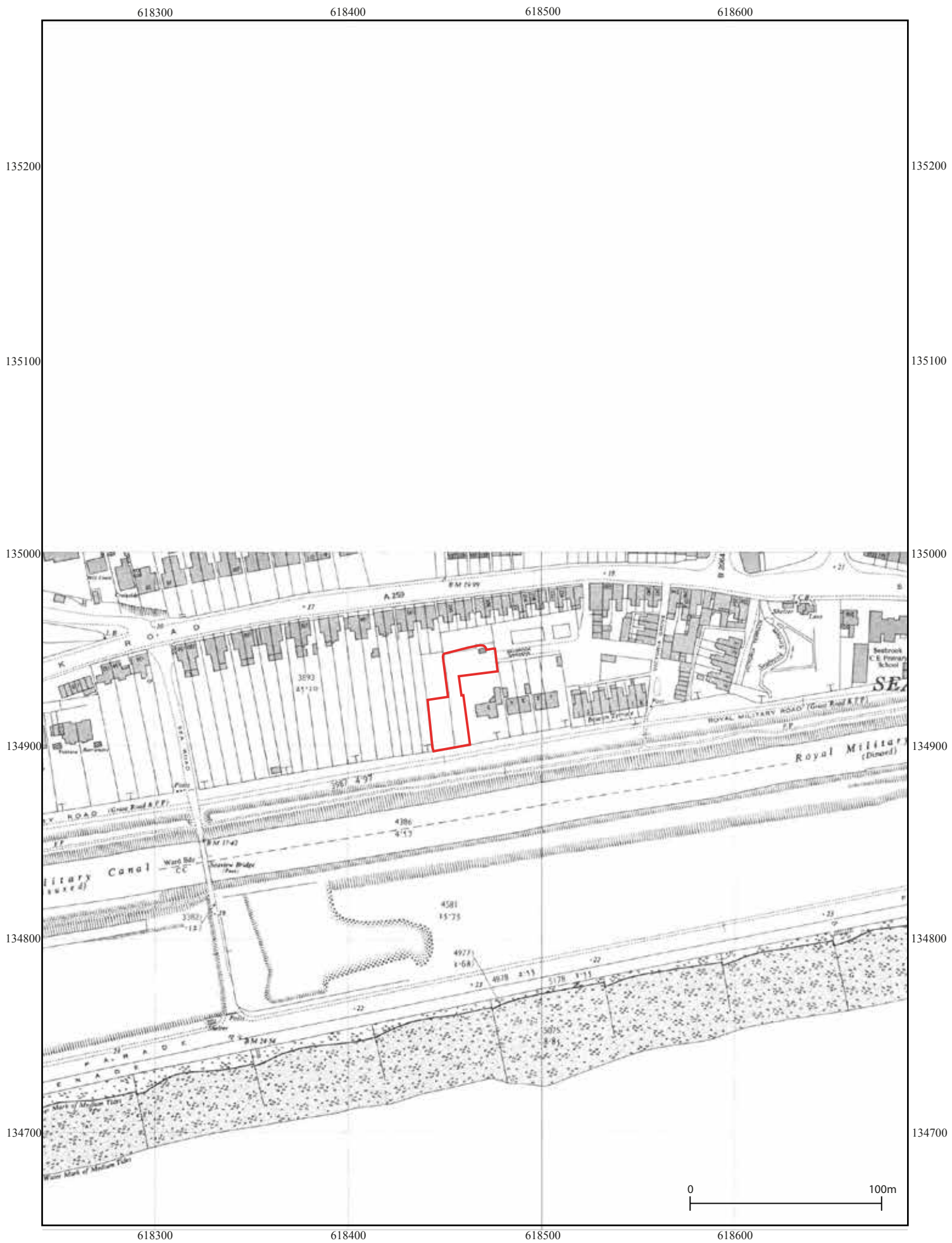


Figure 10: OS historic map from 1958, scale 1:2500

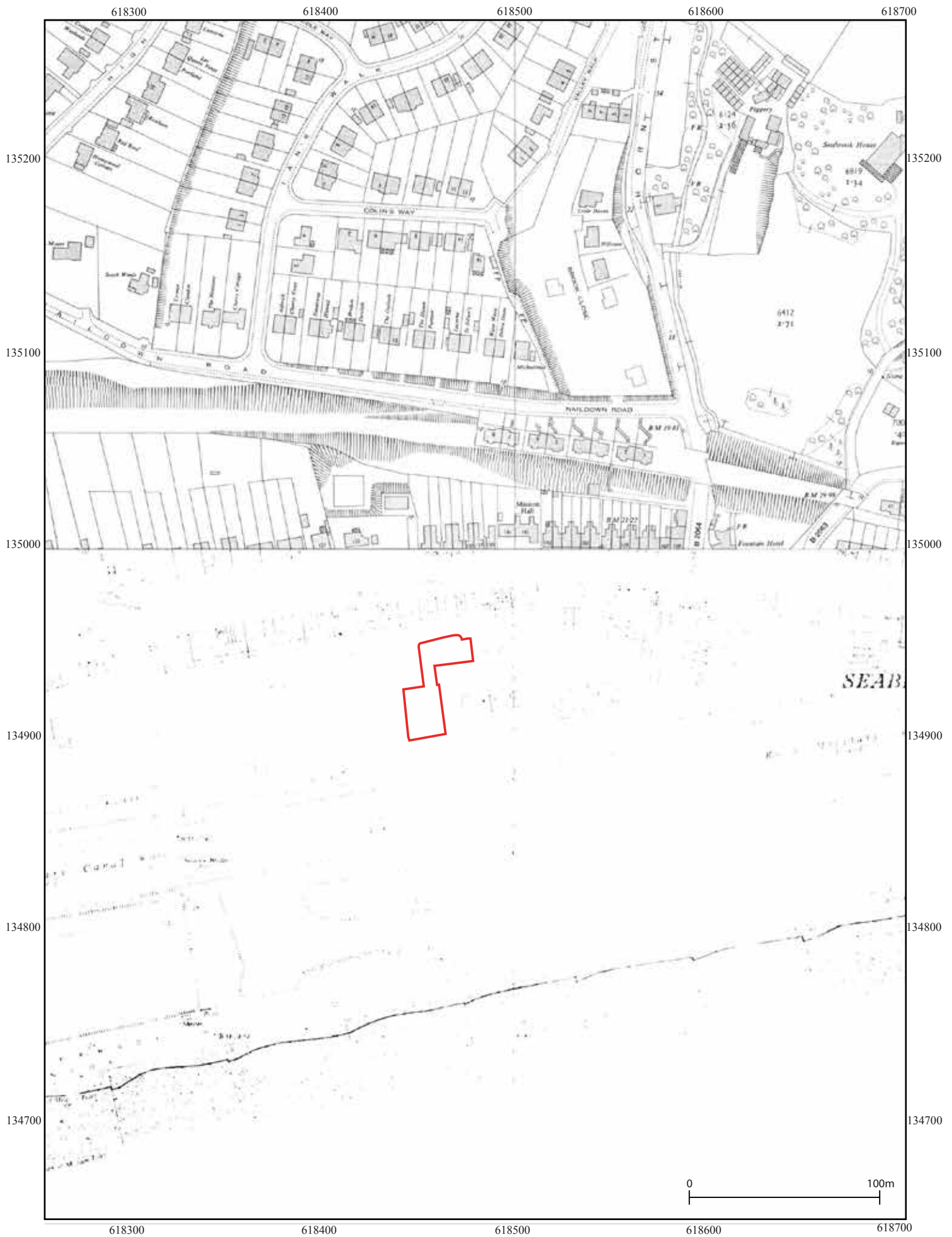


Figure 11: OS historic map from 1958-1959, scale 1:2500

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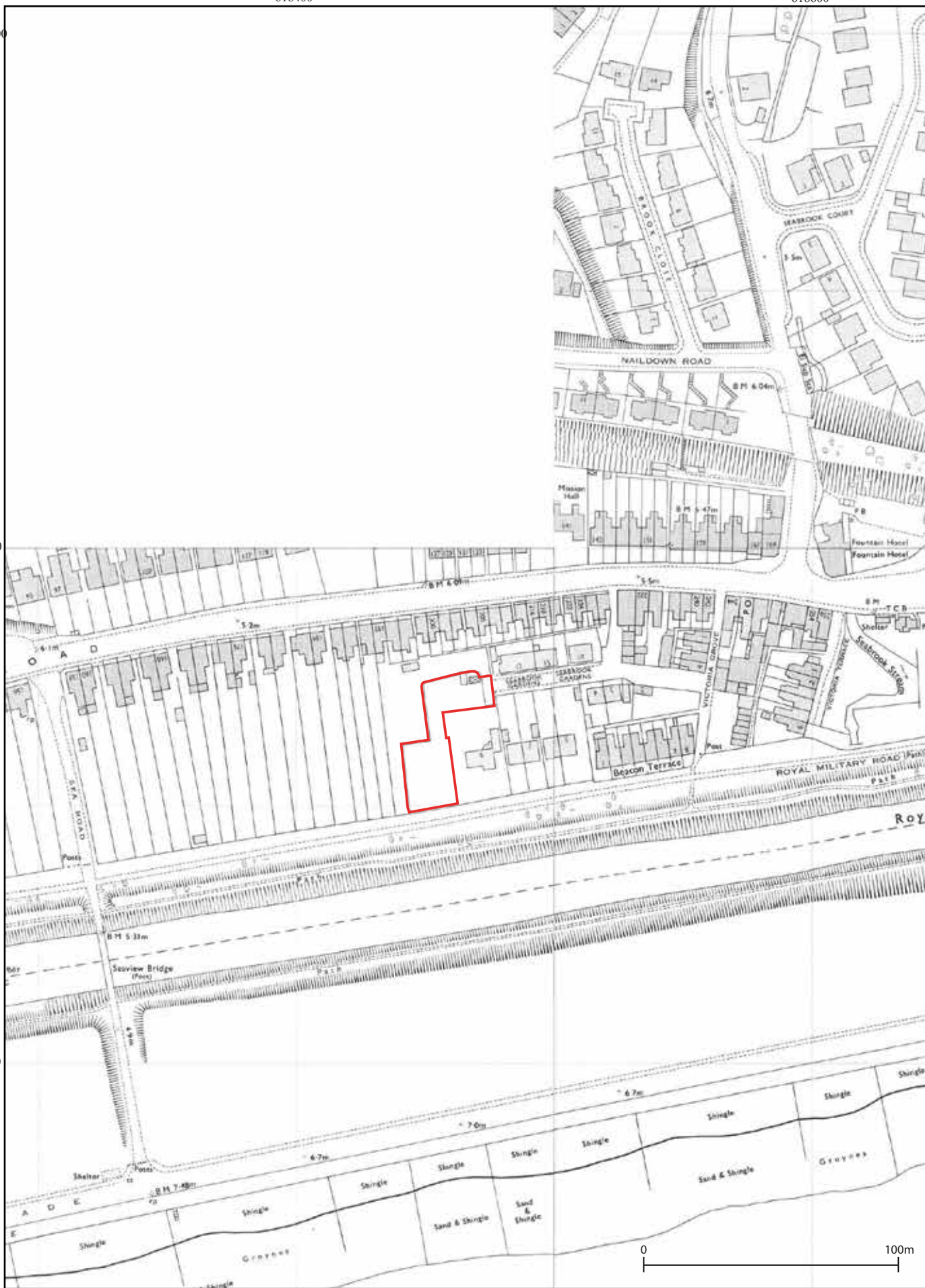
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618600

Figure 12: OS historic map from 1972-1975, scale 1:2000

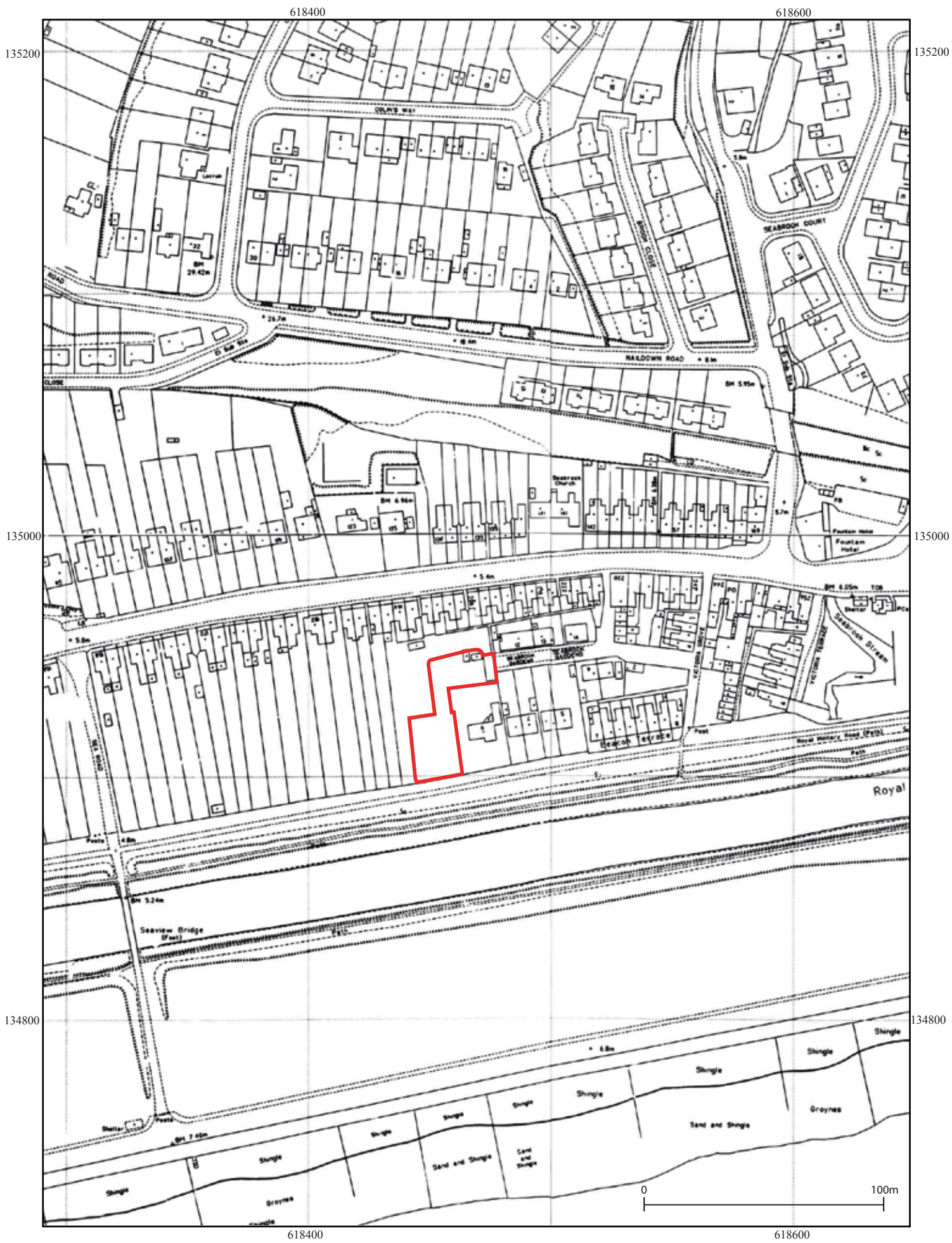
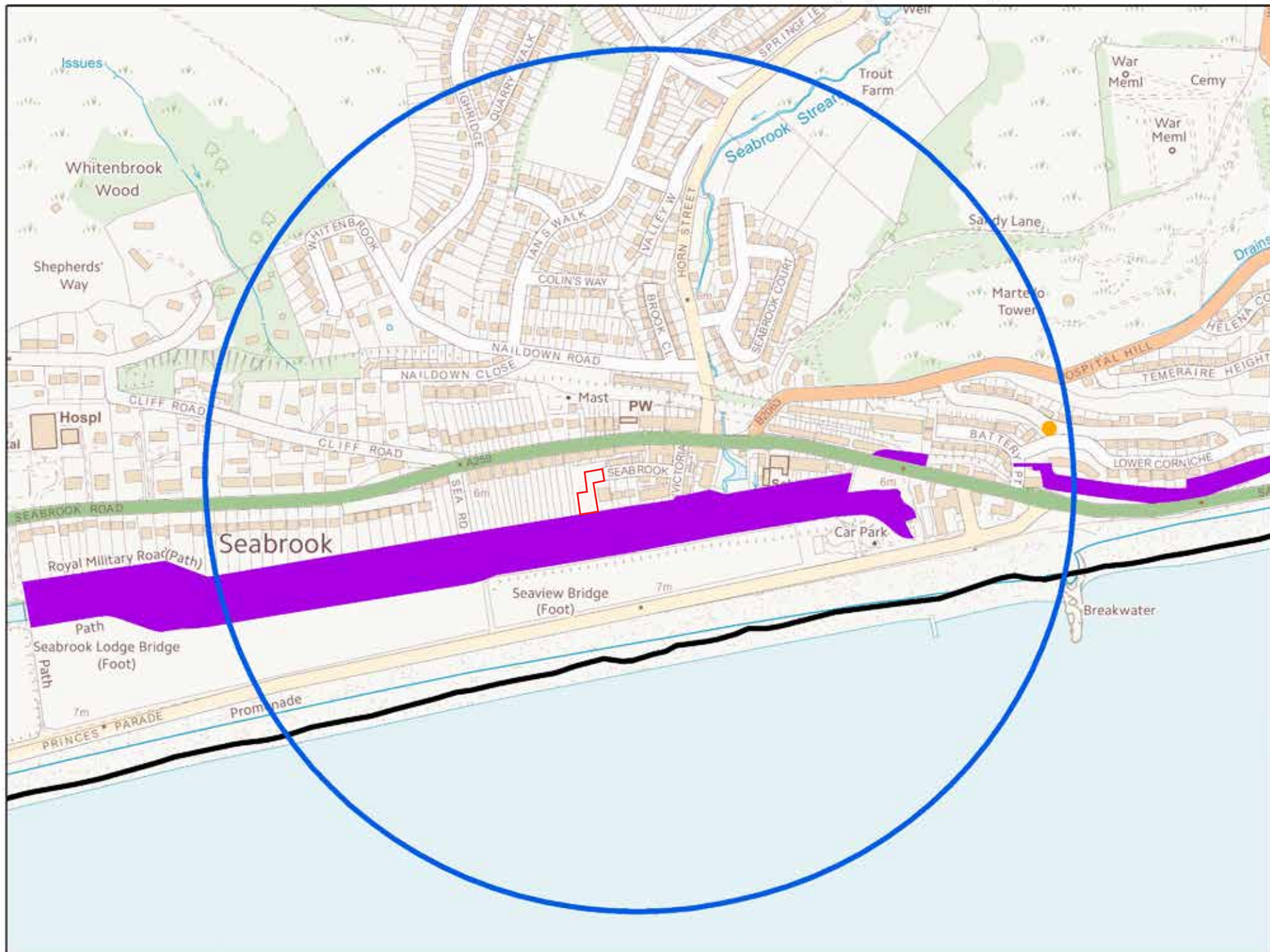


Figure 13: OS historic map from 1992, scale 1:2000

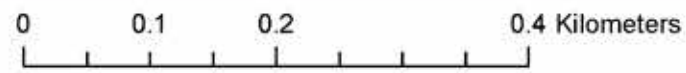
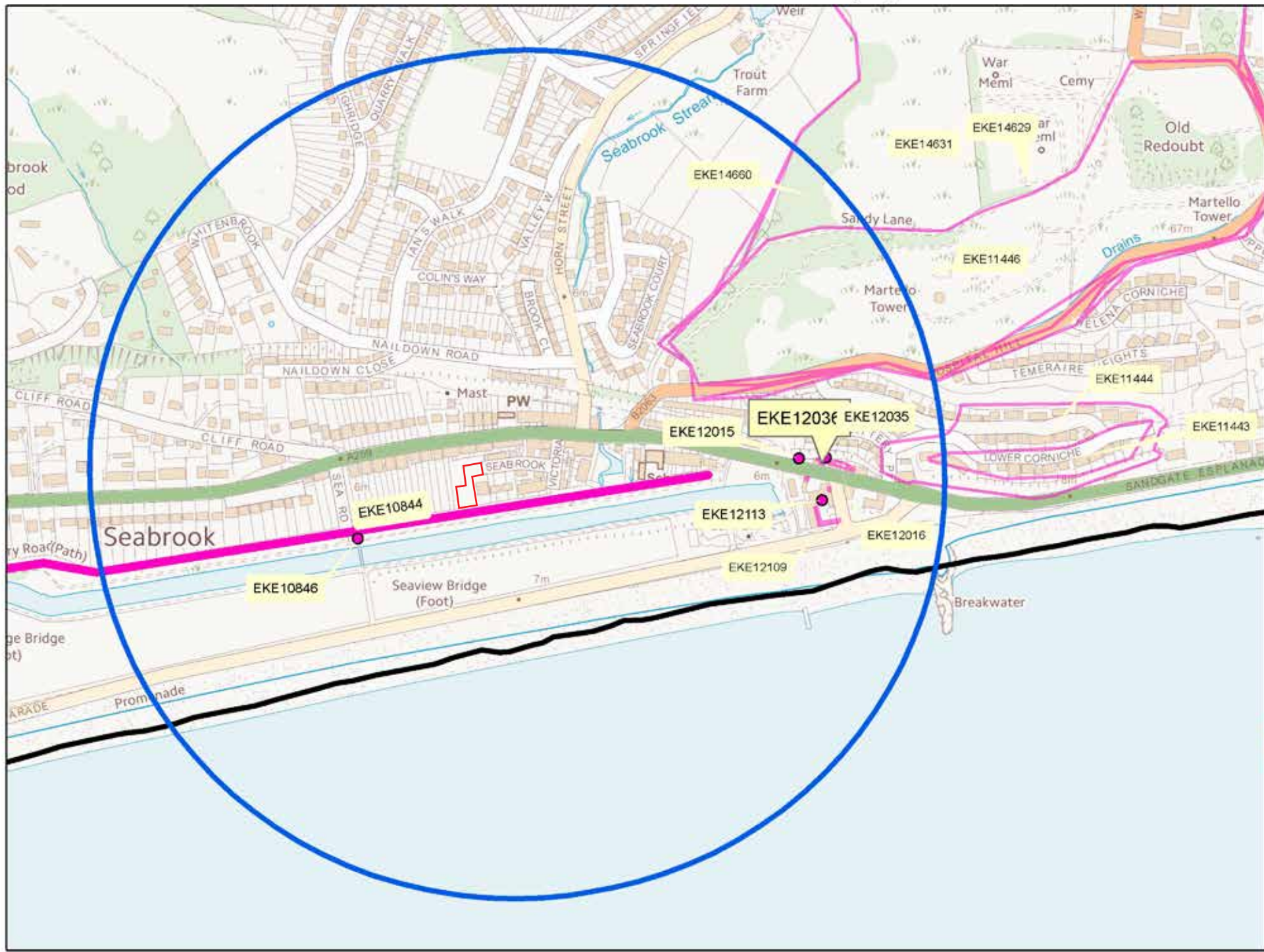
Kent Historic Environment Record - Seabrook Gardens, Hythe - Designations



- Legend
- DesigSAM (poly)
 - DesigPMR (point)



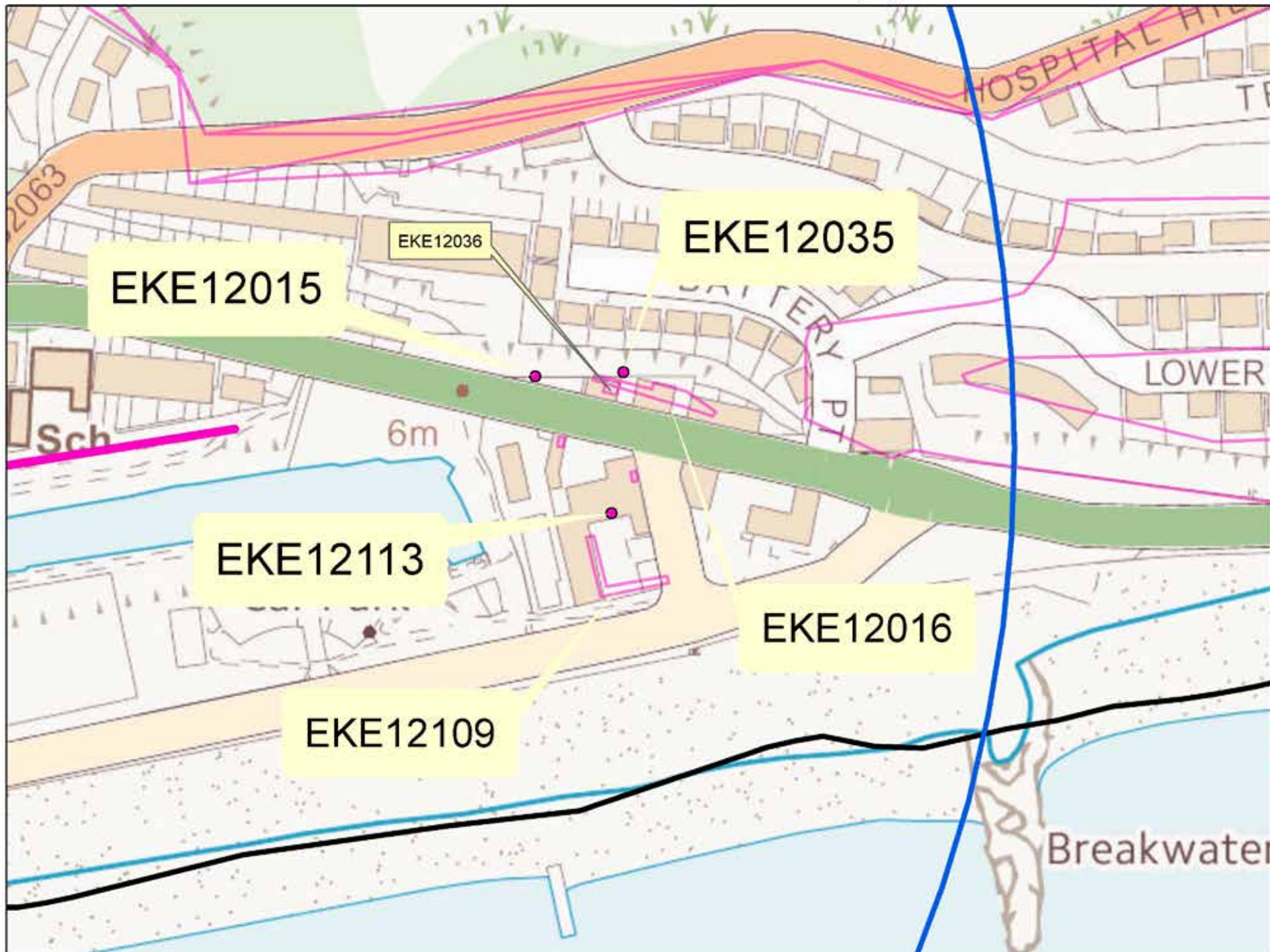
Kent Historic Environment Record - Seabrook Gardens, Hythe - Events



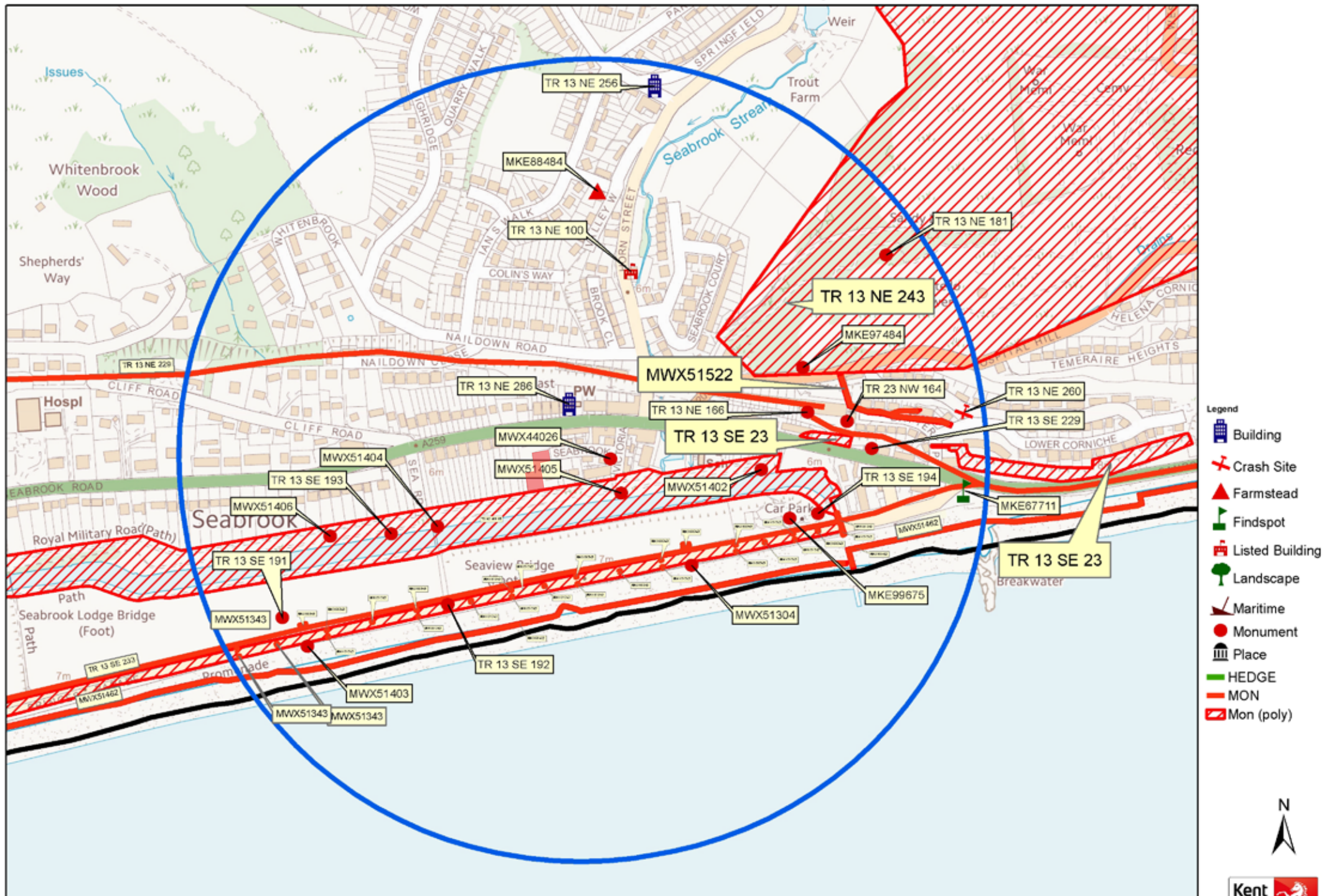
Legend
 ● Event (point)
 — Event (line)
 □ Event (poly)



Kent Historic Environment Record - Seabrook Gardens, Hythe - Events



Kent Historic Environment Record - Seabrook Gardens, Hythe - Monuments



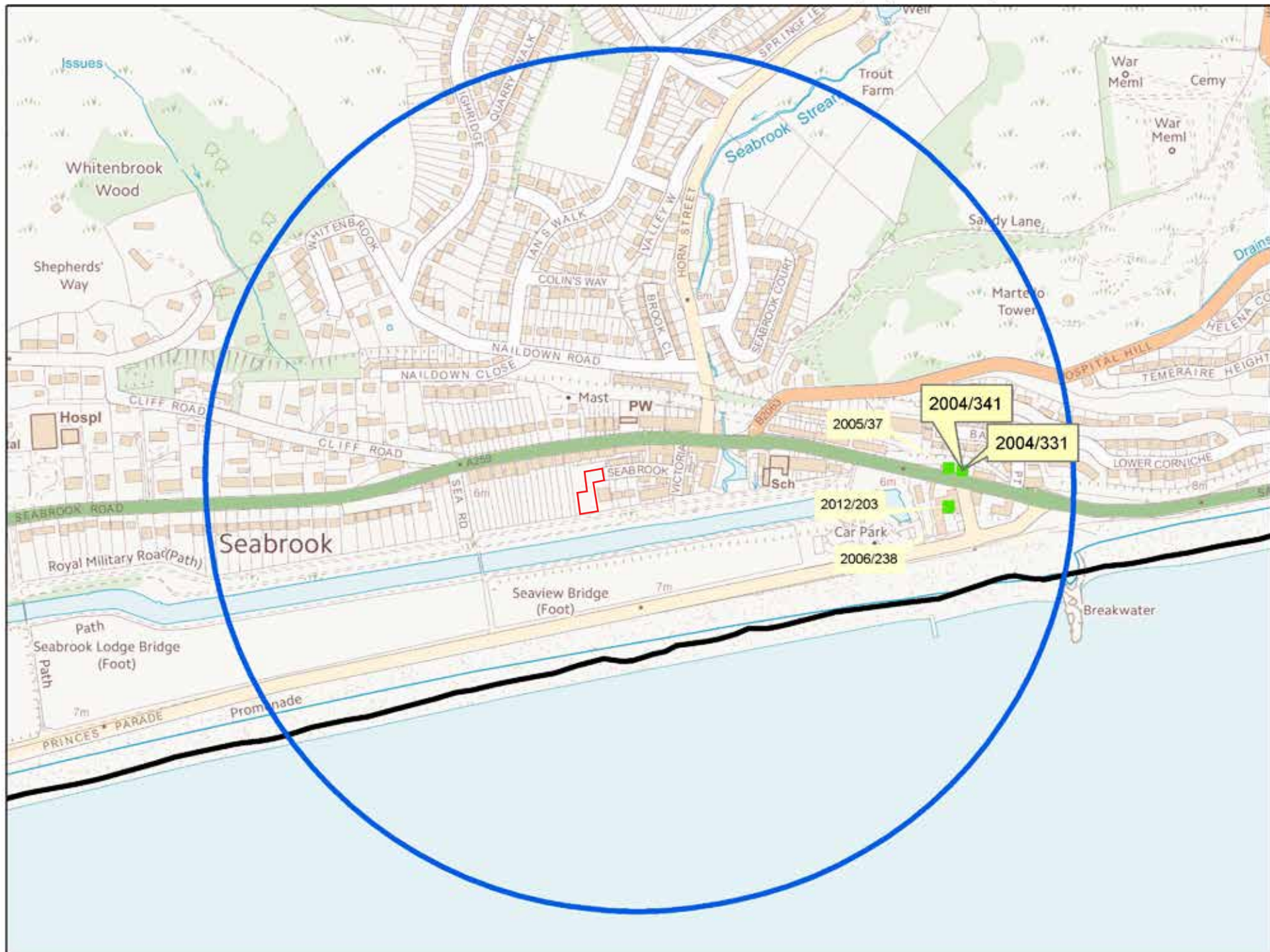
Kent Historic Environment Record - Seabrook Gardens, Hythe - Monuments



- Legend
- Building
 - Crash Site
 - Farmstead
 - Findspot
 - Listed Building
 - Landscape
 - Maritime
 - Monument
 - Place
 - HEDGE
 - MON
 - Mon (poly)



Kent Historic Environment Record - Seabrook Gardens, Hythe - Reports



- Legend
- HC_Reports
 - <all other values>
 - On_HER_
 - Not on HER
 - On HER

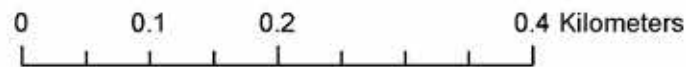




Plate 1: Google aerial photograph from 1940

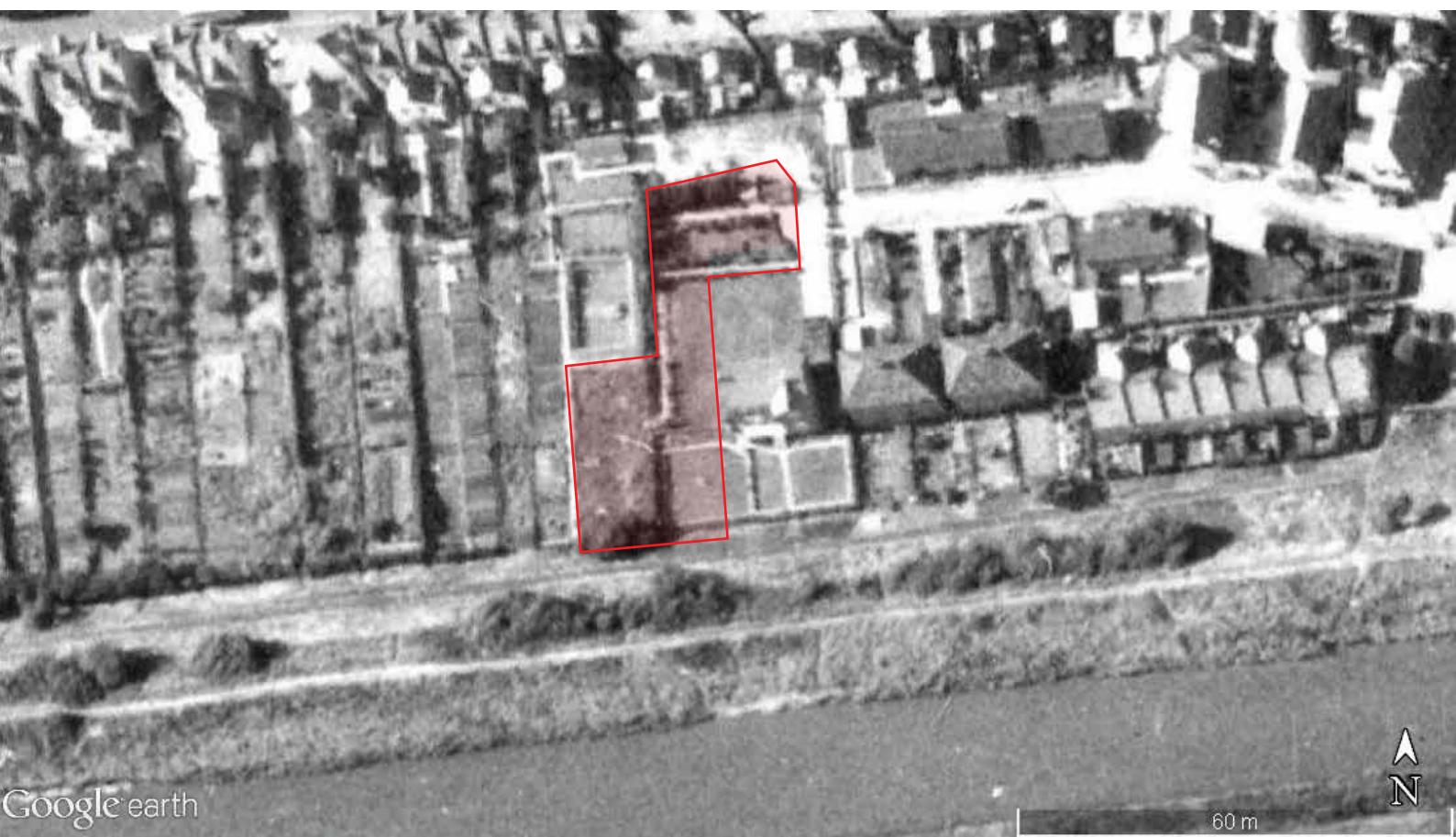


Plate 2: Google aerial photograph from 1960



Plate 3: Google aerial photograph from 1990



Plate 4: Google aerial photograph from 2003



Plate 5: Google aerial photograph from 2007



Plate 6: Google aerial photograph from 2013



Plate 7: Google aerial photograph from 2017