



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
in Advance of the Proposed  
Development of Land at Shepway  
Close, Folkestone, Kent.

August 2018

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Shepway Close, Folkestone, Kent.

National Grid Reference TR 22795 36644



Report for Dwyer Engineering Services Ltd

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Shepway Close, Folkestone, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Dwyer Engineering Services Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Shepway Close, Folkestone, Kent.*

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

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low/moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

*The PDA is located in the northern part of Folkestone in an area known as Foord. Foord has ancient origins being the crossing place of the Pent Stream which runs through the valley in Folkestone from the North Downs and discharges into Folkestone Harbour. Exact locations unknown but prehistoric remains have been found in the area, and the PDA is in the vicinity of a possible Bronze Age barrow and a Roman road. The archaeological potential is low/moderate for Roman and low for all other periods. Originally a separate village, Foord was situated at the crossroad of the Road from Canterbury and Dover into Folkestone and a hostelry for travellers was located there but essentially the area was rural until the late Victorian period following the arrival of the railway in the Folkestone began to grow fast and encroached northwards. The area quickly became urbanised and as part of this urbanisation it has transpired that there is a major Victorian brick-built trunk sewer that passes across the PDA. This feature is not seen on any of the historical mapping, which shows the PDA itself as a*

*field and later allotments. There are no records of any excavations in the vicinity of the PDA prior to the area being built on in Victorian times and much of the archaeological record for Foord would have been lost. The construction of the sewer would have historically had a total impact on any archaeological remains across a circa 16m strip across the path of the sewer as a wide construction trench would have needed to be required for the cut and cover method of construction. There are also a couple of buildings in the far south east corner built in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, that have since been demolished. Therefore, it appears that only the western part of the PDA has not been built on and provides one of the few remaining opportunities in what is a built-up area for archaeological excavation on potentially undisturbed ground. The use of the PDA for residential development will require foundations and as a consequence the proposed development will have a high impact on any potential archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Dwyer Engineering Services Ltd (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Shepway Close, Folkestone, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 22795 36644 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 The PDA sits in the northern suburbs of Folkestone in an area known as Foord, which at one time was a separate village. Folkestone lies on the southern edge of the North Downs at a valley between two cliffs. It was an important harbour and shipping port for most of the 19th and 20th centuries. The PDA is currently an area of scrub that is fenced off open ground surrounded by residential housing. The western boundary borders a footpath in front of housing, the northern boundary is the road of Shepway Close. To the east is the road of Walter Tull Way and to the north are fences and walls relating to the garden boundaries of houses in Peto Close and Brambledown (Fig. 1).

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society maps (1:50,000) shows that the local geology at the PDA is Folkestone Formation – Sandstone for the western part of the PDA and Gault Formation Mudstone on the eastern third of the site. There are no superficial deposits. The Lower Greensand Group is a geological unit, which forms part of the underlying geological structure of southeast England. South of London in the counties of West Sussex, East Sussex and Kent, which together form the wider Weald, the Lower Greensand can usually be subdivided to formational levels with varying properties into the Atherfield Clay Formation, the Hythe Formation, the Sandgate Formation, Bargate Formation and the Folkestone Formation. The Lower Greensand is one of the most landslide-susceptible formations in the UK. The Lower Greensand Group was deposited during the Early Cretaceous Period, which lasted for approximately 40 million years from 140 to 100 million years ago.

#### *Geotechnical Information*

- 1.2.3 There is no known geotechnical information.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for an area of mixed residential housing comprising of 24 houses and 18 flats (Fig. 2).

### **1.4 Project Constraints**

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

### **1.5 Scope of Document**

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



## **2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

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

### **2.2 Heritage Assets**

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

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

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

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

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

### **2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.3.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018): Annex 2, comprises:

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

2.3.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.3.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 Paragraph 185 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

2.3.5 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

*'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any*

*contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.'*

2.3.6 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.3.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

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

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings

evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.3.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 192 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them in a viable use consistent with their conservation;

b) The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that the conservation of the historic environment can bring;

c) The desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

2.3.10 Paragraphs 193 and 198 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.3.11 Paragraph 193 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

2.3.12 Paragraph 194 notes that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) Grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) Assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\*

registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

2.3.13 Paragraph 195 states that where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

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

2.3.14 Conversely, paragraph 196 notes that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

2.3.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 201, that not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

2.3.16 Paragraph 198 states that LPAs should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

2.3.17 Paragraph 200 encourages LPAs to look for new development opportunities within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

Any LPA based on paragraph 202, should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

## **2.4 Planning Policy Guidance**

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

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

2.4.1 Historic England sets out in this document a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England's historic environment. The Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance are primarily intended to help us to ensure consistency of approach in carrying out our role as the Government's statutory advisor on the historic environment in England. Specifically, they make a contribution to addressing the challenges of modernising heritage protection by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.

2.4.2 The document explains its relationship to other policy documents in existence at that time, including Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005), which includes the explicit objective of 'protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment' In this document, Heritage England provide detailed guidance on sustaining the historic environment within the framework of established government policy. In particular, the document distils from Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG) 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (1990) those general principles which are applicable to the historic environment as a whole.

2.4.3 The policy document provides details about a range of Heritage Values, which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being:

- **Evidential value.** This derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Physical remains of past human activity are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them especially in the absence of written records, the material record, particularly archaeological deposits, provides the only source of evidence about the distant past.
- **Historical Value.** This derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. Illustration depends on visibility in a way that evidential value (for example, of buried remains) does not. Places with illustrative value will normally also have evidential value, but it may be of a different order of importance. Association with a notable family, person, event, or movement gives historical value a particular resonance.
- **Aesthetic value.** This derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour. Equally, they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time.
- **Communal value.** This derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects. These can be commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it. Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence. Spiritual value attached

to places can emanate from the beliefs and teachings of an organised religion, or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of place.

## **2.5 Statutory Protection**

### *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*

- 2.5.1 Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). <sup>1</sup>Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

### *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*

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

### *Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013*

- 2.5.3 From April 2014, the act introduced changes to the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This covers heritage planning and legal requirements around nationally and locally listed buildings and consent orders. It upholds levels of existing heritage protection, whilst also simplifying the process. Listed Building Heritage Partnership Agreements were introduced to allow listed building consent for specified works (other than demolition), to listed buildings covered by the Agreement, which would otherwise require several consents. Listed Building Consent Orders and Locally Listed Building Consent Orders have been introduced to allow local planning authorities to grant permission for works (other than demolition) to listed buildings in their area, which would otherwise require several consents. Where new buildings are listed, it is now possible to declare that specific features of the building, or specific buildings or structures attached to, or within the curtilage of the listed building are not of special interest. The demolition of unlisted buildings in conservation areas now requires planning permission rather than conservation area consent.



*Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997*

- 2.5.4 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge. A hedgerow is deemed important and therefore protected if it is at least 30 years old and meets a number of other criteria.

*Treasures Act 1996*

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

*Burial Act 1857.*

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

## **2.6 Local Policies**

- 2.6.1 Shepway District Council, now called Folkestone and Hythe District Council since the 1st April 2018 has a Local Plan adopted in 2006. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

POLICY BE3 & BE4: CONSERVATION AREAS

POLICY BE5: LISTED BUILDINGS

POLICY BE6: OTHER BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

POLICY BE12: AREAS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

POLICY BNE18: HISTORIC PARKS & GARDENS

### *POLICY BE3: Conservation Areas*

- 2.6.2 When considering new Conservation Areas or reviewing existing Conservation Areas: the following criteria will be taken into account: The area is:

- a. of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance;
- b. includes sufficient buildings of historic and/or architectural interest, listed or unlisted, to give a strong character;
- c. includes sufficient good quality hard and/or soft landscape
- d. shows strong relationships between buildings, and buildings and open spaces that create a sense of place;
- e. one which either illustrates local architectural development or an area of one architectural period which remains largely in its original condition.

### *Policy BE4: Demolition in Conservation Areas*

- 2.6.3 The District Planning Authority will:
- a. refuse Conservation Area Consent for the demolition of buildings which contribute to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area;

- b. refuse proposals for infill or backland development which would adversely affect the character of a Conservation Area;
- c. require the height, scale, form and materials of new development, including alterations or extensions to existing buildings, to respect the character of Conservation Areas;
- d. seek to retain materials, features and details of unlisted buildings or structures which preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas;
- e. seek to retain the historic patterns, plot boundaries, building lines, open spaces, footways, footpaths and kerblines which are essential to the character or appearance of Conservation areas;
- f. protect trees, verges and hedgerows which enhance both the setting and character of Conservation Areas.

*Policy BE5: Listed Buildings*

2.6.4 In order to preserve listed buildings and their settings and any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess, the District Planning Authority will:

- a. refuse Listed Building Consent for demolition, extension, alteration or partial demolition, including internal or external works, if the proposals are considered to be detrimental to the character of the building;
- b. refuse proposals for the change of use of a listed building where such a use would adversely affect its character or setting, or where insufficient details are submitted to enable the application to be appropriately assessed. Changes of use will normally be permitted where these would provide the best means of conserving the character, appearance, fabric, integrity and setting of a listed building;
- c. impose conditions as necessary when granting consent to alter a listed building in order to protect the character afforded to that building by the retention or reinstatement of traditional features or materials;

- d. require the display of signs and advertisements to respect the character of a listed building, and refuse applications which would entail structural alterations for the display of advertisements;
- e. refuse applications for development which would adversely affect the setting or character of a listed building;
- f. refuse applications for extensions or alterations which would dominate the original building in either scale, material or situation;
- g. refuse applications which would involve the replacement of windows having glazing bars with sheet glass;
- h. refuse applications which involve the blocking up of windows or external doorways, or the making of new openings;
- i. refuse applications which involve repairs or alterations other than in matching materials and to the original design;
- j. refuse applications which would entail the removal of mouldings, balustrades, balconies, chimneys or other architectural features;
- k. refuse applications which would entail the introduction of incongruous period features such as shutters and bow windows;
- l. refuse applications which would entail use of replacement windows and doors in PVCu plastic;
- m. refuse applications involving major internal alterations, such as the reshaping of rooms, the removal of a staircase, the removal or destruction of panelling or stained glass, or alterations to roof trusses of interest.

*Policy BE6: Other Buildings of Special Character*

- 2.6.5 Using powers over the control of demolition and other development control powers, the District Planning Authority will refuse permission for redevelopment which would harm the character of groups of historic buildings up to and including early 20th Century buildings of distinctive or uniform architectural style. Permission will only be granted for developments which would reflect and contribute to that style.

- 2.6.6 When dealing with proposals for development which would affect nationally important archaeologically remains (whether scheduled as Ancient Monuments or not) and their settings, the District Council will presume in favour of their physical preservation in situ. Where remains are not considered to be of national importance or in situ preservation is not considered to be justified, a programme of excavation, recording and publishing of information gathered may be an alternative. This process of excavation and recording will be achieved either by obligations entered into under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, or through the use of conditions attached to planning permission in respect of the development proposed.
- 2.6.7 In all cases where development proposals are likely to affect archaeological remains, developers are urged to consult with the District Council as early as possible, and preferably before applications are submitted, to avoid possible costly delays at later stages in the planning process. Developers may be required to submit assessments of the archaeological importance of sites and the impact of their development proposals on that archaeology as information in support of planning applications.

*Policy BE12: Areas of Special Character*

- 2.6.8 Planning permission for further development within the following Areas of Special Character as defined on the Proposals Map will not be granted if the development will harm the existing character of that area, by reason of either a loss of existing vegetation, especially in relation to important skylines; or a greater visual impact of buildings:
- a. the west end of Folkestone, and Radnor Cliff;
  - b. Julian Road/Wilton Road/Cornwallis Avenue;
  - c. Sunnyside Road/Brewers Hill, Sandgate;
  - d. Hillside Street/North Road, Hythe, and Saltwood;
  - e. Cannongate Road/Cliff Road/Seabrook Road, Hythe;
  - f. Madeira Road, Littlestone;

g. The Oval, Dymchurch.

2.6.9 Where sites are allocated for development within these areas, proposals will only be permitted if the design blends in terms of scale, mass and architectural details with the character of the surrounding area.

*Policy BE18: Historic Parks and Gardens*

2.6.10 Planning permission will be refused where development proposals would adversely affect the site or setting of the following parks and gardens of historic interest as shown on the Proposals Map:

- Acrise Place
- Beachborough Park
- Horton Priory
- Lympne Castle
- Port Lympne
- Saltwood Castle
- Sandling Park

*Local Planning Guidance*

2.6.11 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Dwyer Engineering Services Ltd to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

(see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

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

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

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

IFA (2017:4)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

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



## **4.2 Designated Heritage Assets**

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

### *Heritage Assets*

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

### *Setting*

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

### *Significance*

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

- Aesthetic/architectural significance – the visual qualities and characteristics of the asset (settlement site or building), long views, legibility of building form, character of elevations, roofscape, materials and fabric special features of interest,
- Archaeological significance – evolution of the asset, phases of development over different periods, important features, evidence in building fabric, potential for below ground remains.

### **4.3 Sources**

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

#### *Archaeological databases*

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

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

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

#### *Aerial photographs*

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

#### *Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

#### *Walkover Survey*

4.3.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

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

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (250m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Protected Military Remains or Cropmarks within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
	Romano-British	c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
	Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
	Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
	Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
	Modern	AD 1901 – present day
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the wider 500m assessment are mostly related to buildings of the Post Medieval period, particularly of the late Victorian period as the town of Folkestone grew. However, there are some prehistoric finds related to the nearby Pent Stream, west of the PDA. The table in Figure 22 details all the finds, features and buildings within the 500m assessment area. Given the dense Post Medieval, late Victorian period of occupation of the area and the number of KHER assets, it has been decided to concentrate of a 250m assessment area of the PDA for the radius.

## 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 There are 10 Grade II listed heritage assets and 16 non-designated heritage assets within the assessment area. The majority of the non-designated assets relate to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century letter boxes or late Victorian churches and halls. None of the designated assets have any visibility with the PDA except for the top of the viaduct. The setting of which has already been eroded with the urbanisation of the area.

**Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets**

TR 23 NW 340	Post Medieval	The Martello Public House. Grade II listed (1061211). Early C19.
TR 23 NW 445	Post Medieval	Library and Museum. Grade II listed (1061215). Built between 1886 and 1888 by Brightwen Binyon and dated 1887. The Library and Museum form a group with the Former Technical Institute.
TR 23 NW 446	Post Medieval	Grace Chapel. Grade II listed (1061216). Former Technical Institute. Architect Frank Newman 1895. The Library and Museum form a group with the Former Technical Institute.
TR 23 NW 453	Post Medieval	Masonic Hall. Grade II listed (1061217). Mid C19.
TR 23 NW 456	Post Medieval	Malvina House. Grade II listed (1061219). C18.
TR 23 NW 461	Post Medieval	Railway Viaduct. Grade II listed (1061235). Built 1843 by William Cubitt. Consists of 19 round-headed brick arches spanning tile Foord Valley, nearly 100 ft high in the centre. Included for its technical interest and scenic qualities.
TR 23 NW 308	Post Medieval	Roman Catholic Church (including the Presbytery to the south east). Grade II listed (1068791). Built 1889, Leonard Stokes architect. Perpendicular Gothic style. arches
TR 23 NW 401	Post Medieval	Church of St Saviour. Grade II listed (1251151). 1890-1913 by Somers Clarke and J T Micklethwaite. Reordering and bricking off of the W part of the church for multi-purpose use 1984-9 by David Irwin of Kenneth Waite and Partners of Folkestone.
TR 23 NW 376	Post Medieval	106 Dover Road, Grade II listed (1344136). The part on the right is C18 of 3 storeys painted brick.
TR 23 NW 278	Post Medieval	Old Harvey Grammar School. Grade II listed (1376803). School, later clinic. Built as the Harvey Grammar School in 1882, Architect Robert Wheeler, in Vernacular Revival style. Built of yellow and red brick with some pointed tile-hanging, stone window dressings and tiled roof.

### 5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of intrusive archaeological events within the assessment area, which are detailed below.
- 5.3.2 A watching brief was undertaken by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) in 2003 at Highview School circa 400m north west of the PDA. No features or artefacts were observed. (*Unpublished Document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2003. Watching Brief at Highview School, Folkestone*).
- 5.3.3 A watching brief was undertaken in 1999 by the Canterbury Archaeological trust on work relating to the Dover & Folkestone WWT Scheme. Of the five areas looked at only one produced archaeological evidence. A wall on the line of the town ditch, a contour aqueduct, part of a water cistern were recorded, which is located outside of the assessment area (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2001. Folkestone Drainage Area Plan & Dover & Folkestone Wastewater Treatment Scheme, Report on Field Evaluations, Excavations & Watching Briefs*).
- 5.3.4 There was in 2006, a watching brief at the Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks by Pre-Construct Archaeology, circa 450m south of the PDA. No archaeological finds or features were observed (*Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2005. Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks, Mill Bay, Folkestone: Archaeological Watching Brief*).
- 5.3.5 An evaluation was undertaken prior to planning application for an urban skate park on Dover Road/ Tontine Street in 2016 by CAT circa 350m south of the PDA. There were three evaluation trenches circa 12-14m long within the footprint of the proposed development. Two geoarchaeological test pits were cut in Trench 1 to assess potential Pent Stream Deposits. Where necessary archaeological features or layers were partly excavated to elucidate the stratigraphic sequence and secure datable materials for assessment and relates to Kent HER record TR 23 NW 779 (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2016. Proposed Urban Skate Park, Dover Road/Tontine Street, Folkestone, Kent. Evaluation report*).

### *Landscape Characterisation*

- 5.3.6 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 settlement (general)' (Fig. 23).

### *Designations*

- 5.3.7 To the far south of the assessment area is the Conservation Area of the historic centre of Folkestone. To the far west of the assessment area is the Historic Park and Garden of Radnor Park. Radnor Park was donated to Folkestone for use as a recreation ground by the Earl of Radnor in 1886. Features include a mock-Tudor lodge, extensive flower beds, tree avenues and a boating lake. Neither designation has any impact upon the PDA (Fig. 24). However, the council has area designated of Archaeological Potential of which the PDA falls into (Fig. 19).

### *LIDAR*

- 5.3.8 The LIDAR picture shows a row of mounds within the PDA. The walkover survey confirm that these are soil mounds and have been deposited following the construction of the access road on the site (Fig. 20).

### *Services*

- 5.3.9 A separate report undertaken by RMB Consultants (Civil Engineering) Ltd in June 2018 confirmed that running across the PDA is a major truck sewer (Fig. 21). This sewer is 1.8m diameter, brick built and was constructed in Victorian times.

### *0-100m Radius*

- 5.3.10 There are three KHER entries for this area. The Roman Road is thought to pass through along the northern boundary area of the PDA (TR 04 SE 120) based on the analysis by Margary in 1949. The exact route is not known and does not appear to have been tested in the vicinity of the PDA. Circa 50m north west is the KHER record for Giant's Grave (TR 23 NW 87). It is thought that there is a possible Bronze Age barrow in the area. Again, exact location is not known and this is the reason why the area is designated as having archaeological potential. The third record relates to a George VI pillbox (TR 23 NW 600).

#### *100-200m Radius*

5.3.11 There are nine KHER entries for this area. Circa 150m south, south west of the PDA, Roman pottery of two urns of typology Upchurch ware were found (TR 23 NW 5) in the area of the Pent Stream around the viaduct. The viaduct is Grade II listed and was built in 1843 (TR 23 NW 461) for the London to Dover Railway which opened in 1844 (TQ 84 SW 1). Folkestone quarries is circa 200m to the south east (TR 23 NW 106). There is an Edward VII pillar box at the viaduct (TR 23 NW 23) and another circa 200m to the north at the junction of Black Bull Road /Albion Road of George V. (TR 23 NW 624). A late Victorian Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was located circa 200m north east of the PDA, that has since been demolished and replaced with housing (TR 23 NW 729). Built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, St John the Baptist church and hall was built circa 200m west of the PDA on the western side of the crossroads of Foord (TR 23 NW 741). The church is still in use. To the south, south east, circa 200m from the PDA on the southern side of the railway was the Railway Mission Hall, that has since been demolished (TR 23 NW 749).

#### *200-250m Radius*

5.3.12 There are two KHER entries for this area. King Albert's Hospital for Convalescent soldiers was 250m east of the PDA having opened in 1914. It is now 11 & 11a Lennard Road (TR 23 NW 166). Behind the Wesleyan Chapel was Mission Rooms (TR 23 NW 747). First seen on the 1907 maps, they have since been replaced by housing.

### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

5.4.1 The name Folkestone is thought to originate from Folca's stone being a rock marking the meeting place of local people. It is not known who Folca was or where the stone may have been. Originally known as Folcan Stän in Old English by 1610, the name is recorded as Folkston.

5.4.2 Folkestone is a port town situated on the English Channel in south east Kent. The town lies on the southern edge of the North Downs at a valley between two cliffs. It is 6 miles South west of Dover and 71 miles south east of London. The Pent stream is an ancient watercourse that flows from the North Downs into the sea.



The waters from the stream percolated through the chalk on the downs, eventually eroding the soft clay at the foot of the Downs forming a valley, known as the Foord Valley. The main source of the stream is from an area near Castle Hill and it flows in a south easterly direction into what is now Folkestone Harbour. The stream being an important water source in ancient times. The stream in modern times is diverted underground near the M20 and runs in a culvert under the town.

- 5.4.3 The town has been occupied since Mesolithic times as seen from various flint find spots across the town. Folkestone's history has been shaped by its location within the natural landscape. It sits near the North Downs Trackway, which provided a natural track from the narrowest point across the English Channel. There is evidence of a Palaeolithic settlement at nearby castle hill (also known as Caesar's encampment, though there is no evidence of Roman activity at this site).
- 5.4.4 On the outskirts of Folkestone, an important Bronze Age site was found at Holywell Coombe between 1987 and 1988, in advance of the building of the Channel Tunnel. Findings included "round houses," fields, trackways, and pottery fragments.
- 5.4.5 On the East Cliff, at East Wear Bay, an extensive Iron Age oppidum existed, which produced quern-stones on an almost industrial scale and is part of a current and continuing excavation in recent years. Folkestone querns have been found in numerous other archaeological excavations throughout the greater Kent area and beyond, suggesting that the Iron Age residents had widespread trading connections.
- 5.4.6 To the west of the Iron Age site is a Roman villa, constructed sometime during the first century AD, followed by a more luxurious one in about 200 AD. The villa included hypocausts, mosaic floors, painted walls with a bath house, kitchens. The villa was abandoned during the third or fourth century. Tiles stamped "Classis Britannica" have also been found at the Roman villa site, suggesting that the villa may have had some sort of connection to Roman navy in Britain.
- 5.4.7 The Church of St Mary and St Eanswythe, in the town centre, contains the remains of St Eanswythe. In 630 AD, Eanswythe founded a nunnery on the site of her father's castle near Folkestone by the present Parish Church of St Mary & St

Eanswythe. Her father was Eadbald, who in turn was the son of Ethelbert, an Anglo-Saxon pagan King of Kent who greeted St Augustine at Canterbury in 597AD. Eanswythe died c 640 AD and was made a saint. The church became a focus of prayer and pilgrimage and Eanswythe was adopted as the town's patron. The community grew and developed into Folkestone Priory until it was dissolved by Henry VIII. St Mary and St Eanswythe's Church is a Grade II\* listed Anglican church. Parts of the building date from the 13th century, but it was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. It is unusual in having a central tower. During the renovation of the church in 1885, a reliquary was discovered in a niche in the walls near the altar. From the ornamentation it was judged to be of the 12th century. It contained the bones of a young woman who died in the 7th century; from the position of the reliquary, it was concluded that they were the remains of St Eanswythe. They were re-interred in the same place, the niche covered by a brass door and grill.

- 5.4.8 In 1066 the manor of Folkestone was in the ownership of the church at Canterbury. In 1052 Earl Godwin of Wessex had attacked all the coastal towns, and the area was thought important enough for a Norman to own it. After William I became king he took the barony and made a gift of it to his half-brother Bishop Odo. By 1086, the year of Domesday the barony was held by William D'Arcy. It was given a value of £100 and consisted of about 6,240 acres (25.3 km<sup>2</sup>), 5 churches, about 600 people of whom 209 were villains and 83 bondsmen. Folkestone at the time was a fishing village.
- 5.4.9 The French attacked Folkestone in 1216 and laid waste to much of the settlement which, although still a village in size, was significant enough to have a Mayor and a Corporation. In 1313, Folkestone became part of the Cinque Ports in the and with that the privilege of being a wealthy trading port especially of wool, but also of luxury goods such as wines and cloth. The name Cinque Ports is Norman French, meaning "five ports". They were: Hastings; New Romney; Hythe; Dover and Sandwich. Folkestone was a limb port of Dover.
- 5.4.10 The Tudor period again saw fears of French invasion, and coastal defences were strengthened. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, Folkestone contained about 120 houses. The Pent Stream continued to cause the Foord Valley to narrow and

deepen. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century a mill was located alongside the stream in what was known as Bull Dog Lane, later called Foord Road South.

5.4.11 The village of Foord was once a separate village. The road from Canterbury is from the north west and the road from Dover is from the north east. Folkestone is to the south following the Pent stream. The convergence of the road lead to the creation of a hostelry for travellers and the Red Cow Pub is an original building having been an inn since 1682. The origin of the name is due to its place as a ford crossing of the Pent Stream. The earliest know appearance is in 1357 as 'fforde'.

5.4.12 Seymour, in his Survey of Kent of 1776 commented:

*'At a place called Foard, a quarter mile distant west from Folkestone, is a fine salubrious spring of water, which has all the virtue and efficacy of the chalybeate, being impregnated with iron in a degree equal to the Tunbridge water. If a subscription was opened by the inhabitants of Folkestone, and the gentlemen of the vicinity, to make this place convenient for public resort, it would greatly contribute to the benefit of the town and its environs.'*

5.4.13 In 1815, the landlord of the Red Cow, William Holmes, obtained a license to bottle and sell natural spring waters. Unfortunately, the spa resort did not materialise.

5.4.14 Prior to the development of the harbour, Folkestone remained a small fishing community with a seafront that was continually battered by storms and encroaching shingle that made it hard to land boats. In 1801, the population was 4,522. In 1807 an Act of Parliament was passed to build a pier and harbour which was built by Thomas Telford in 1809. By 1820 a harbour area of 14 acres had been enclosed.

5.4.15 The South Eastern Railway Company (SER), brought the harbour from the government in 1842, which was then building the London to Dover railway line. As part of that line, a suitable site for a station (Junction Station) was earmarked on the eastern side of the Foord Valley and a viaduct was built. The Foord Viaduct was designed by the Victorian engineer, Sir William Cubitt and completed in 1844. It is built from bricks made locally and comprises nineteen arches, the highest of which measures 100ft. The structure gained Grade 2 listed status in 1975 and has

been more recently reinforced with steel tie rods within the arches and fencing sympathetically erected for safety reasons.

- 5.4.16 In 1844 the Horn pier was built, the harbour dredged, and the construction of a rail route down to the pier to a station called Folkestone Harbour. Once completed the town became the SER's principal packet station for the Continental traffic to Boulogne. In 1851 the population totalled 9,336 and 10 years later, this has significantly increased to 17,341.
- 5.4.17 By the 1880s, Folkestone had expanded to the north and west and the original stations were no longer convenient and a new station that was eventually called Folkestone Central west of the viaduct was opened.
- 5.4.18 The town has a number of Martello Towers. These are small defensive forts that were built across the British Empire during the 19th century, from the time of the French Revolutionary Wars onwards. Most were coastal forts. Martello Tower (No 3) stands on the cliff above Copt Point. Built in 1806 as a defence against Napoleon, it has also been a Coast Guard lookout, a family home, a golf clubhouse and a Second World War Naval mine control post. It now houses a visitor centre.
- 5.4.19 Gas was brought to Folkestone in 1842, thanks to the enterprise of the then Town Clerk, Mr R.T. Brockman, who injected capital of £2,500 to supply 60 customers and 30 street lamps. Demand outstripped supply and the original works, near where The Grand Burstin Hotel now stands, were abandoned in favour of a much larger site in Foord Road in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A residential estate known as Viaduct Villas was demolished to make way for the huge new gasholders. This was made possible by the Folkestone Gas Act of 1865.
- 5.4.20 The village of Foord had remained cut off from the rest of Folkestone because it did not have easy road access to the harbour and the remainder of the town. Poor transport links made the transportation of coal to the new site difficult. Coal was brought to the harbour by ship and then by horse drawn cart uphill to Rendezvous Street and then down again via Grace Hill to the works. Access was improved with the construction of a new road from Tontine Street to Foord Road. The returning coal carts carried chalk back to the colliers in the harbour for ballast and the new road became known as the "Milky Way" for the chalk dust that lined the route. An even bigger gasholder was built at the site in 1875.

- 5.4.21 The railway encouraged tourism to the town. However, most of the facilities expected of a seaside resort - a pleasure pier, a bathing establishment, theatres - only appeared after the 1880s. In 1881, the population has increased further to 23,463 and just before the first world war in 1911, it had grown to 43,918.
- 5.4.22 In the First World War the town became host to some 65,000 Belgian refugees fleeing the conflict. Shorncliffe Camp, to the west of Folkestone served as a training camp for thousands of recruits in training. The port was the main embarkation point for soldiers leaving to fight in the trenches of France and Belgium. Whole blocks of houses, hotels and other buildings were commandeered for the hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Little serious damage was done to Folkestone during World War I.
- 5.4.23 In the second world war, at the very beginning of that war thousands of school children were evacuated to the town, but were soon sent elsewhere in 1940. Folkestone became a prohibited area and 35,000 residents left. Defences around the town were set up: tank traps, barbed wire surrounded it, and gun batteries set upon the heights. The town was under constant attack: bombs and shelling (from across the Channel) and later flying bombs caused immense damage. Casualties were high: 123 people were killed, and 778 injured. 550 houses had been destroyed and 14,441 properties damaged.
- 5.4.24 Folkestone Harbour was one of three stations in the town. It was at the end of the short branch Line, joining the South Eastern Main Line at Folkestone Junction. Folkestone Junction, passenger traffic declined in later years with the opening of other more convenient stations in the town and the station eventually closed in 1965. For Folkestone Harbour, the branch and station closed to regular passenger train services in 2001 although the line and station continued to be used by the Venice-Simplon Orient Express and rail tours until 2009. An occasional inspection train used the line until the line was officially closed on 31 May 2014. The former railway station and harbour viaduct are being reconstructed as a public walkway and promenade. Folkestone West is now the only station remaining in operation. The 2011 census for Folkestone showed a population of 51,337.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

### *Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. The town of Folkestone can be seen on the coast with the Pent Stream running towards the town in a south easterly direction. Cliffs are shown either side of Folkestone. North of the town is a mill to the east of the stream and north of that a small cluster of houses around a crossroads called Ford Fostal (Fig. 3).

### *Hasted, 1798*

- 5.5.2 The area is still sparsely populated and the locations of buildings in what is now called Ford Forstal is not dissimilar to the map above. The PDA is still a field (Fig. 4).

### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

- 5.5.3 The Fostal/Forstal name has been dropped and Ford is still shown as a separate village north of Folkestone with a cluster of buildings around the crossroads. The PDA is just to the east of the buildings as is a field and the area is very rural (Fig. 5).

### *Tithe Map from 1840*

- 5.5.4 The village is now referred to as Foord. The PDA is located in a field to the east of the village and the area is particularly rural. Plot 231 is owned by William Bean and the occupier Margaret Butcher. The field is called 'House Meadow' and is a meadow. Margaret Butcher lived in a property in the north west corner of the field. The village is not particularly large and some of the plots show are already owned by the railway ahead of its construction to the south of the village. (Fig. 6).

### *Historic OS mapping 1872 1:2,500*

- 5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. This map shows the PDA is part of fields 160 and 161. There is a hedge dividing the two. On the southern side is an undefined boundary between the Administrative area of Foord and Folkestone. The western boundary is demarked by a footpath running on a north-south axis and part of the northern boundary is a footpath as well. To the west is the main

settlement of Foord. The area is becoming urbanised with terraced housing on the south side of Black Bull Road. On the western side of the crossroad is a new housing estate of terraced housing. The Red Cow pub is located on the south part of the crossroad on Foord Road. To the south of the PDA the railway viaduct has been built. To the western side of Foord Road, north of the viaduct can be seen the path of the Pent Stream and a large area referred to as the drying ground. On the western side of Foord Road, north of the viaduct are the grand detached houses of Viaduct Villas, but west of those is Folkestone Town's gasworks of which there is one large gas chamber and two smaller ones. South of the viaduct is urbanised with many terraced houses already built or roads laid out ready for new housing. On the northern side of the crossroads is a building marked Tower. This is thought to be related to the water management of the stream. The far north west is an area of laid out gardens called Pavilion Gardens. To the north and north east the area is still rural with a patchwork of field and the occasional property (Fig. 7).

*Historic OS Map 1898 1:2,500*

- 5.5.6 The PDA is part of the fields designated 100 and 101. The footpath still exists on the western and northern boundaries. The area to the north and north west is now extremely urbanised with estates of terraced housing, including churches and schools. The area to the east is now brickworks with kilns, which is then surrounded by housing and the Methodist Chapel and Congregational Hall. The Pent Stream only shows above ground at the rear of the Red Cow pub, going underground to the north and south. To the south of the PDA is another field with a single building within it. To the west, the gasworks have expanded with 2 new additional gas chambers which have been placed in the area of the now demolished houses of Villa Viaduct. The Pavilion Gardens are no longer labelled and a new road has been built with housing around. (Fig. 8).

*Historic OS map 1907 1:2,500*

- 5.5.7 No changes are noted to the PDA. The field to the south is now labelled as allotments. Footpaths still existing on the north and western boundaries. To the east there is now a football ground at the rear of the Congregational Hall. Just beyond the north west corner of the PDA there is a building labelled as 'Engine

House' although it is not clear what this relates to but it is possible that it is associated with the sewer or water management (Fig. 9).

*Historic OS map 1931 1:2,500*

5.5.8 The map is not complete and only shows the area south of the PDA. There appears to be a gas chamber in the field south of the PDA. (Fig. 10).

*Historic OS map 1937 1:2,500*

5.5.9 This map does not show the area south of the PDA. There is now a housing estate to the east of the PDA with terraced housing in place of the brickworks. The footpaths along the northern and western boundaries still exist. (Fig. 11).

*Historic OS map 1933-1938 1: 2,500*

5.5.10 The PDA is labelled allotment gardens. As is the field adjoining to the south east. The area of the football pitch is now called the Recreation Ground. The field to the south west shows a single round structure though to be a gas chamber (Fig. 12).

*Historic OS map 1956 1:1,250*

5.5.11 The area of the PDA has been sub-divided. The allotment gardens are now an 'L' shaped field and two smaller fields in the northern area of the PDA as well as further allotment garden areas to the south and west. Immediately to the north west of the PDA there is a new building labelled as 'Club' and the footpath along the northern boundary has been replaced with a small road to the club from Dawson Road. The western boundary is still a footpath (Fig. 13).

*Historic OS map 1956 1:2,500*

5.5.12 There appears little change (Fig. 14).

*Historic OS map 1957 1:1,250*

5.5.13 There do not appear to be any changes (Fig. 15).

*Historic OS map 1973-1975 1:1,250*

5.5.14 There have been some changes. Just beyond the eastern side of the PDA there is the County Youth Centre and Tennis Courts. Housing has been built just to the



south of the gas chamber south of the PDA called Eastfields. The field to the south east of the PDA is no longer allotments but scrub. The allotments are now confined to a smaller area west of the gas chamber (Fig. 16).

*Historic OS map 1983-1988 1:1,250*

5.5.15 There have been more changes. Shepway Close to the north of the PDA has been constructed and west of the club house is a new building called Cubitt House, which has been built over the area that used to hold the Engine House. Just beyond the north east corner of the PDA is a building labelled as Store. The club appears to now be residential housing. On the western side of the PDA new terraced houses have been built. (Fig. 17).

*Historic OS map 1988-1992 1:1,250*

5.5.16 More housing has been built in the area just to the south east of the PDA called Brambledown. Within the PDA in the south east corner there are 2 buildings of unknown use (Fig. 18).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1940s*

5.6.1 This shows the PDA and the area around being used as allotments. The gas chamber can be seen beyond the PDA to the south west. Housing is to the north and east (Plate 1).

*1960s*

5.6.2 The PDA and most of the area around is now longer allotments, with the area reverting to scrub. Active allotments still exist to the far south and west of the PDA. The footpaths around the north and western boundaries can be seen. To the north west of the PDA the club building is now in existence (Plate 2).

*1990*

5.6.3 There have been significant changes. To the south the houses of Brambledown and Eastfields have been built. To the west housing in Shepway Close have been built as well as Cubitt House to the north west of the PDA. East of the PDA is the

youth centre and tennis court and a building associated with the youth centre is in the south east corner of the PDA. The store and car parking is to the north east. (Plate 3).

*2003*

5.6.4 The PDA is grass. The gas chamber in to the south west has been demolished leaving a patch of scrub following the closure of the gas works. East of the PDA, the youth centre has also been demolished. In the south east corner of the PDA are the remaining foundations of buildings related to the youth centre. To the north east, the store and car park has been replaced by housing (Plate 4).

*2008*

5.6.5 There is little change. The PDA is scrub. (Plate 5).

*2013*

5.6.6 Peto Close and houses have been built on the site of the gas chamber. The area to the east of the PDA is cleared and boarded off. The PDA is still scrub except that an access road has been built across the site from the north east corner towards the south east corner. It is not clear why this was needed (Plate 6).

*2017*

5.6.7 Housing has been built just beyond the eastern end of the PDA. The PDA is still scrub (Plate 7).

## **5.7 Walkover Survey**

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 24th August 2018. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 8-16).

5.7.2 The PDA is mainly scrub with the exception of the internal access road, an area of broken tarmac and in the south eastern corner are two concrete foundation

relating to two now demolished buildings built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The land is highest in the south east corner and gently falls away to the north western corner. The large mounds seen in the LIDAR picture can be seen on the ground and mounds of soil deposited in a line alongside the internal access road.

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

### *Palaeolithic*

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the 500m assessment area being an Acheulian ovate and tooth of woolly rhinoceros found circa 400m west of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area all of which the location is unknown. It is highly likely that the area was occupied during this period. However, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Neolithic*

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has one possible record from this period within the assessment area that can be ascribed to the prehistoric period being a barbed and tanged arrowhead found circa 400m south east of the PDA. Therefore, potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Bronze Age*

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER one possible record from this period within the assessment area being

Giant's Grace. A possible Bronze Age barrow in the area of the PDA identified through documentary research, although it is likely to have been built over but there may be chance finds in the area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Iron Age*

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

#### *Romano-British*

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area being a Roman Road and in the vicinity of the viaduct, two Roman urns of Upchurch ware type were found. Analysis by Marjory in 1949, suggested the road of the Roman Roads most probably course was:

*'a direct line from a point close to the railway near Cheriton Junction to St. John's Church Road, Foord, running near Cheriton Road through Morehall and then just north of Radnor Park. A continuation by the course of Archer Road and Green Lane to the lower elbow of Dover Hill seems very probable, though it is now only an inconspicuous "back lane" among houses.'*

- 5.8.7 The exact route of the road is not known and it has not been located archaeologically in the area. It is possible that it may pass within or in the close vicinity of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being a disc brooch found in the general area of Martello Farm. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area. There is Folkestone quarry circa 200m south east of the PDA. To the north is the site of a moat and lodge circa 450m north west of the PDA and to the north west is also Walton Park, known from 1263. Map regressions suggests the PDA at this time was rural. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period cannot be entirely discounted within the confines of the development site but it is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

- 5.8.10 The Kent HER has 32 records from this period within the assessment area. The majority relate to buildings from the late Victorian periods as the area around the PDA urbanised. Map regression confirms that the area was fields during this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

- 5.8.11 KHER has 15 records dating to this period. The majority relating to buildings and pillar boxes. During this period the PDA was used a fields and allotments. Also, the eastern side of the PDA had a couple of buildings on the far south eastern corner relating to the youth centre east of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Overview*

- 5.8.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.
- 5.8.13 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical

environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low/moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Introduction

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

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

- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

## 6.2 Historic Impacts

- 6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the majority of the PDA was agricultural land and used as allotments. However, the notification that running across the site is a major Victorian sewer means that there would have been major disruption to any archaeology in the area of the sewer. Construction in Victorian times was by cut and cover and given that the sewer is at a depth below ground of circa 8m, in order to construct a brick lined sewer at that depth the trench created would have needed to be banked. Therefore, the potential impact either side of the sewer's path could be circa 8m either side of the sewer's path, a total width of circa 16m, which means that in the eastern half of the PDA, there is likely to have been **total** impact historically on any archaeological remains. Beyond the area affect by the path of the sewer any impact on surviving archaeological remains would have been **low**.
- 6.2.2 The use of the PDA for residential development will require foundations. As a consequence, the proposed development will have a **high** impact upon any potential archaeology within the area of the foundations.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **low/moderate** archaeological potential for the Roman period and **low** for all other periods. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

## **8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **8.1 Archive**

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

### **8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

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

### **8.3 Copyright**

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

August 2018



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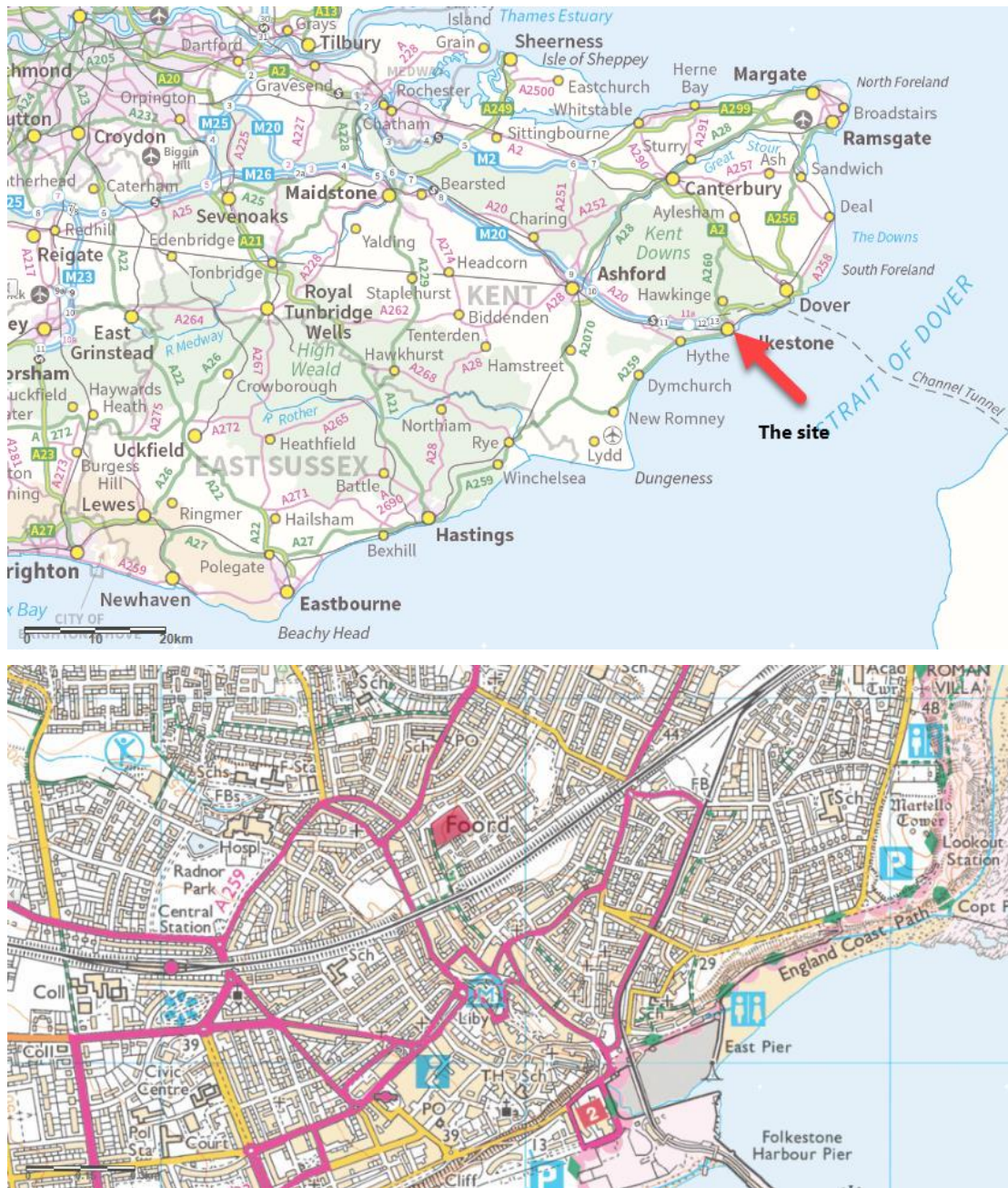


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.



*Figure 2: Proposed Development Area,*





Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Hasted, 1798





Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 6: 1841 Tithe Map



Figure 7: OS Map 1872 1:2500





Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1898 1:2500



Figure 9: Historic OS Map from 1907 1:2500



Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1931 1:2500







Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1933-1938 1: 2500



Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1956 1:1250







Figure 15: Historic OS Map 1957 1:1250





Figure 16: Historic OS Map 1973-1975 1:1250



Figure 17: Historic OS Map 1983-1988 1:1250



Figure 18: Historic OS Map 1988-1992 1:1250



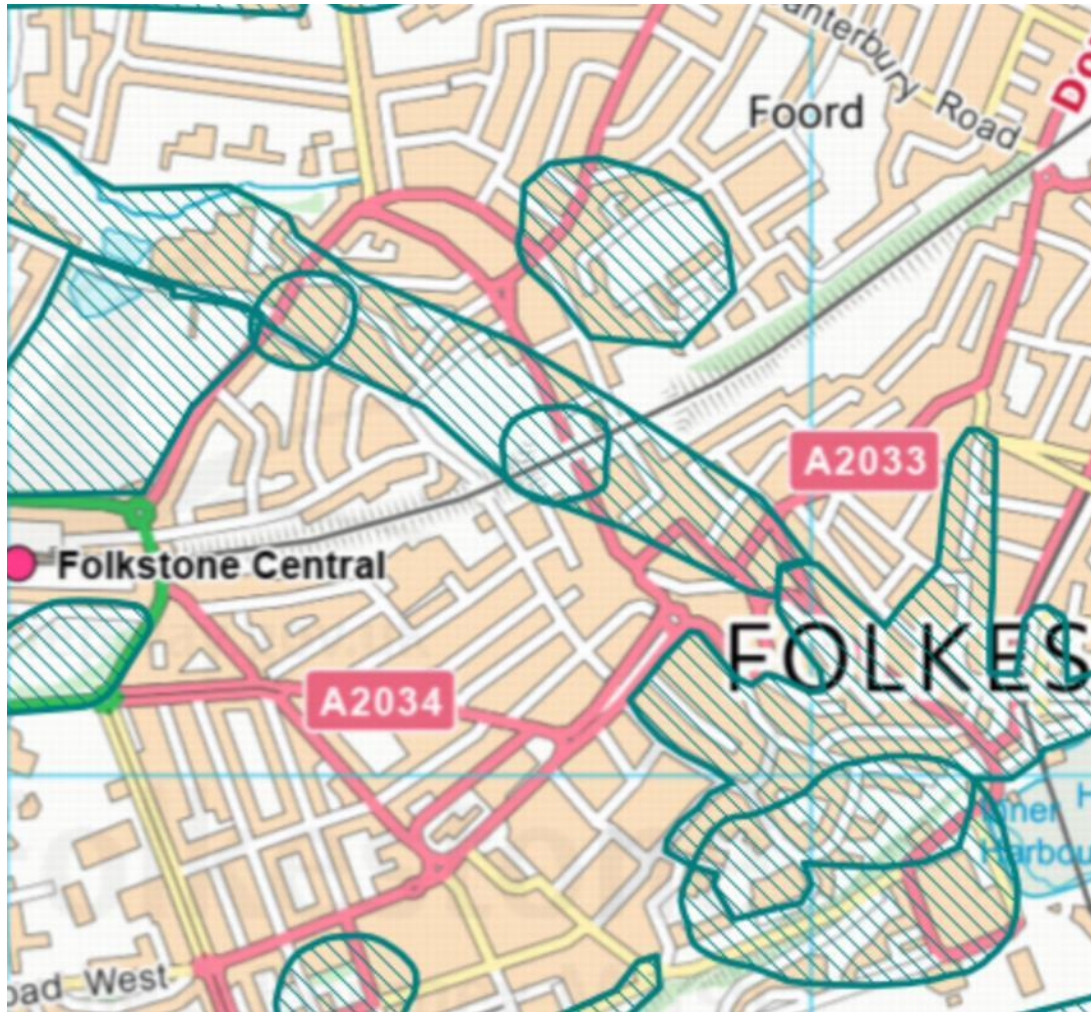


Figure 19: Folkestone Council – Areas of Archaeological Potential.





Figure 20: LIDAR DSM1m (Environment Agency)

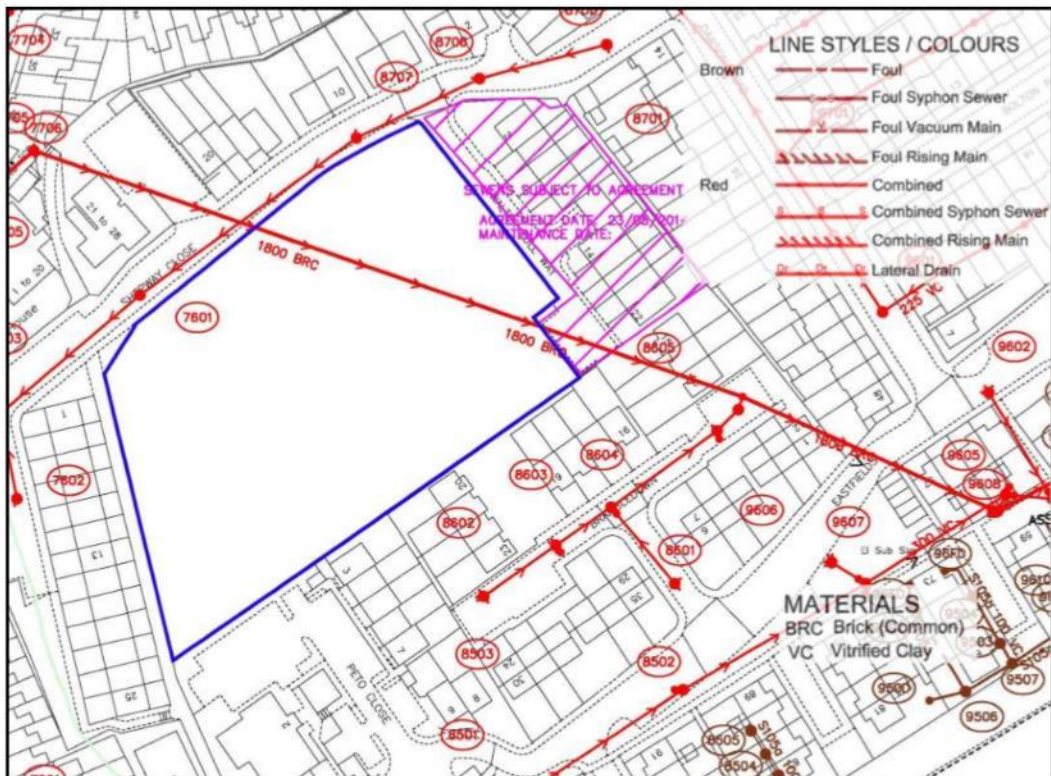


Figure 21: Public Sewer Record (Southern Water)

10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 22-24)

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 settlement (general).
TR 23 NW 4	Monument	c. 450m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Site of Moat and Lodge, Park Farm, Folkestone. To the south-east of the farm buildings at Park Farm, Folkestone, there are slight but complicated traces of considerable moating. The moat comprises a dry west arm, a wet south arm and an east arm that canalises the waters of the Pont stream; the north arm has long been filled in. Below it there is a pond-bay, now breached, undoubtedly for a fish stew, with a deep overflow channel by-passing it along the west side of the valley. The complex probably marks the lodge of the ancient part of Folkestone referred to by Hasted. The site has been covered by a housing development during the 1960's and early 70's.
TR 23 NW 5	Findspot	c. 150m SSW	Roman	Roman Upchurch Urns. Two small Upchurch urns with iron nails were found near the Canterbury Road and the railway viaduct at Folkestone. Many potsherds and tile wasters, found nearby, are thought to indicate a brickyard, but they may be connected with the Roman building in Folly Fields. Two small Upchurch urns with iron nails were found near the Canterbury Road and the railway viaduct at Folkestone. Many potsherds and tile wasters, found nearby, are thought to indicate a brickyard, but they may be connected with the Roman building in Folly Fields.
TR 23 NW 37	Findspot	c. 400m W	Prehistoric	Acheulian ovate and tooth of woolly rhinoceros. An ovate Palaeolithic implement was found in 1893 in brickearth at a low level at the Radnor Park end of St. John's Road, Folkestone; with it

				was the tooth of a woolly rhinoceros. A small brickfield, now built over, shown on the 1st ed. 6" at TR 22383657 is probably the find-site
TR 23 NW 68	Findspot	c. 400m SE	Prehistoric	Barbed and tanged arrowhead. Found in the garden of 14 Greenfield Road, Folkestone, May 1969, by a little boy playing on spoil from a trench being dug
TR 23 NW 87	Monument	c. 50m NW	Bronze Age	Giant's Grave. Black Bull Road (centred TR 227 367, OS 1:10,000, 1975), Folkestone. The site of a possible barrow was discovered through documentary research by C.P. Davies of Folkestone Library. A Register of Pupils attending Mill Day Sunday School, Folkestone in 1835, gave addresses of four of the pupils as "Giant's Graves". A further reference to Giant's Grave was in the Tithe Map of 1842 and accompanying tithe charges, which mentioned a Thomas Bennett who owned pasture land called Giant's Grave, on the W side of the Black Bull Road between Foord and Canterbury Road. It is suggested that the field was named in antiquity, and the name of a prominent feature, such as a barrow, was preserved. W.H. Elgar, the local historian of Folkestone also mentioned in an article he wrote on 7th November, 1925 "another old map at the Manor Office shows Giant's Grave at the bend of the road opposite the Imperial Hotel in what is now Black Bull Road, Folkestone. The Peden Memorial stands on the site". The memorial is no longer there, but Mr Davies, from the Folkestone Library remembers that it formerly stood on the E side of Black Bull Road opposite the land he had already deduced was called Giant's Grave. A visit to the site showed that it had been completely built over many years ago and there is now no trace of a barrow.
TR 23 NW 88	Findspot	c. 320m NE	Anglo-Saxon	Disc brooch, Martello Dairy Farm. Exact location is uncertain, but it is said to be between Folkestone and Dover. The jewelled disc brooch was found with a string of seventy-four beads, two of which

				were of amethyst, at Martello Dairy Farm. The brooch was of gilded silver, 3.5cm in diameter but the central setting was now empty. The brooch and beads were sold at Sotherbys on 12 July 1971, lots 10 and 11 and are now in a private collection. They have been recorded in the Leeds Archive at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
TR 23 NW 99	Findspot	c. 320m NE	Mesolithic	A Mesolithic flint core, now in the City of Liverpool Museum. Exact location unknown and sited to a place name.
TR 23 NW 100	Findspot	c. 320m NE	Mesolithic	Five Mesolithic flint blades or flakes in Folkestone Museum. Exact location unknown and sited to a place name.
TR 23 NW 101	Findspot	c. 320m NE	Mesolithic	A Mesolithic pick was found on the downs near Folkestone. Exact location unknown and sited to a place name.
TR 23 NW 106	Monument	c. 200m SE	Medieval	Folkestone Quarries. Its stone quarries have always played a conspicuous part in its history. They are mentioned in two valuations of the manor of Folkestone in the reign of Henry III. In 1263 "there are there certain quarries worth per annum 20s", and in 1271 "the quarry in which mill-stones and handmill-stones are dug" is worth 20s. per annum. Later in 1356 Edward III ordered from Folkestone stone for warlike engines to be sent to Calais. The accounts of Merton College, Oxford, record "six great stones, to lay under the granary of Elham Rectory, were obtained from Folkestone" in 1330. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603), one hundred labourers were employed in the quarries extracting stone for Dover Haven. The Lower Green Sand stone which crops out at Copt Point was quarried during the middle ages. Exact location unknown. Used for Dover Castle in the 13th century and Sheppey Castle in the 14th century
TR 23 NW 201	Monument	c. 500m SSW	Post Medieval	Maltings on Cheriton Road. Operated by G.H. Tite from before 1859 until at least 1874. Possibly identified from map, a group of buildings around a small courtyard, with access via a pend from



				Cheriton Road, almost on the corner of Cheriton Road and Guildhall Street. It is uncertain if the maltings survives in this complex.
TR 23 NW 203	Building	c. 500m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Royal Victoria Hospital (formerly Victoria Hospital). Small general hospital begun in 1889 and still in use. A small general hospital, designed by Joseph Gardner in 1889, but built in phases. The central section, containing administrative offices, general and private wards, opened in 1890, and was supplemented by a ward wing designed by H. Percy Adams and built in 1900-2. Further ward wings were added in 1910 and 1927, and a nurses' home and private block were built in 1921-3. All buildings are of red brick with dressings stone. From 1914-1918 this civil hospital provided military beds.
TR 23 NW 340	Listed Building	c. 400m SE	Post Medieval	The Martello Public House. Grade II listed (1061211). Early C19. 2 storeys stuccoed. Hipped tiled roof partly renewed. Parapet and dropped cornice. Moulded stringcourse. 5 sashes with glazing bars intact to front elevation. The 2 sashes to the left are in a recessed wing, 3 doors with rectangular fanlights including one on the rounded corner. 1 to 2 sashes on the right side elevation.
TR 23 NW 445	Listed Building	c. 450m S	Post Medieval	Library and Museum. Grade II listed (1061215). Built between 1886 and 1888 by Brightwen Binyon and dated 1887. 2 storeys red brick. 2 parallel ranges. Hipped tiled roof. Centre pediment with moulded brick decorations. Parapet with 4 ball finials. 5 sashes with glazing bars intact with stone pediments above and swag moulding below this. Moulded architraves. Pilasters flank 1st floor windows. Aprons underneath windows. Stringcourse. Elaborate pedimented doorcase with brick pilasters. The Library and Museum form a group with the Former Technical Institute.
TR 23 NW 446	Listed Building	c. 400m S	Post Medieval	Grace Chapel. Grade II listed (1061216). Former Technical Institute. Architect Frank Newman 1895. 3 storeys red brick with stone dressings. Very steeply pitched tiled roof with elaborate cupola. Parapet with stone finials and part stone balustrading. Stone

				pilasters. 1 casement window. Ground floor has left side round-headed doorcase with 3 stone brackets above. Right side round-headed doorcase. The Library and Museum form a group with the Former Technical Institute.
TR 23 NW 453	Listed Building	c. 450m S	Post Medieval	Masonic Hall. Grade II listed (1061217). Mid C19. 2 storeys and basement cement rendered. Pediment with modillion cornice decorated with Masonic tools and the Latin motto "Audi, Vide, Tace". The 1st floor has 4 Roman Ionic half columns and 2 plain pilasters. 5 round-headed windows. Stone balustrading between ground and 1st floor. Rusticated ground floor. Ground floor has cambered headed windows with keystones. Tuscan porch. Balustrading to basement.
TR 23 NW 456	Listed Building	c. 500m SE	Post Medieval	Malvina House. Grade II listed (1061219). C18. 2 parallel ranges. 3 storeys red brick. The side elevation is partially tile hung. Old hipped tiled roof. Modillion eaves cornice. 3 sashes with glazing bars intact. The centre 1st floor window is round-headed. Doorcase with open pediment and engaged Tuscan columns. Outside chimneystack. No 79 forms a group with Nos 81 to 93 (odd), (Nos 81 to 93 (odd) are buildings of local interest).
TR 23 NW 461	Listed Building	c. 150m SW	Post Medieval	Railway Viaduct. Grade II listed (1061235). Built 1843 by William Cubitt. Consists of 19 round-headed brick arches spanning tile Ford Valley, nearly 100 ft high in the centre. Included for its technical interest and scenic qualities.
TR 23 NW 308	Listed Building	c. 500m SSW	Post Medieval	Roman Catholic Church (including the Presbytery to the south east). Grade II listed (1068791). Built 1889, Leonard Stokes architect. Perpendicular Gothic style. Built of red brick with stone dressings and tiled roof. Facade to road has 7-light Perpendicular window flanked by squat square towers. These have numerous stone offsets and are crowned by battlements that are carried across the central gable. Porches at base of towers. At sides brick buttresses

				with mullioned windows between. Octagonal copper covered bellcote on left hand tower. Presbytery attached of 3 storeys and basement. Door with basket arch, to left. To right a 3-light mullion window with basket arches to lights. Above mullion window with square heads.
TR 23 NW 401	Listed Building	c. 500m NNE	Post Medieval	Church of St Saviour. Grade II listed (1251151). 1890-1913 by Somers Clarke and J T Micklethwaite. Reordering and bricking off of the W part of the church for multi-purpose use 1984-9 by David Irwin of Kenneth Waite and Partners of Folkestone. MATERIALS: Kentish ragstone with brick dressings. Doulton terracotta for the windows and pinnacles. Red clay tile roofs. PLAN: Nave, chancel, N and S aisles, N vestibule in angle of N aisle and nave, S porch, N vestry and sacristy. The two W bays divided off from the worship area. The site for the church, which had been a market garden, was given by Lord Radnor. Late Victorian Gothic Revival church in Perpendicular style
TR 23 NW 376	Listed Building	c. 400m SE	Post Medieval	106 Dover Road, Grade II listed (1344136). The part on the right is C18 of 3 storeys painted brick. Parapet. 3 sashes with glazing bars intact. Simple central doorcase with keystone and 2 semi-circular head linings. 4 flush panelled door. The left hand side is early to mid C19. 2 parallel ranges. 2 storeys stuccoed, Tiled roof with tile hung end gable. 2 sashes with verticals only and loading door on 1st floor. The ground floor has cambered sashes. All are set in moulded architraves. Central doorcase with cornice and 2 console brackets.
TR 23 NW 278	Listed Building	c. 350m SSW	Post Medieval	Old Harvey Grammar School. Grade II listed (1376803). School, later clinic. Built as the Harvey Grammar School in 1882, Architect Robert Wheeler, in Vernacular Revival style. Built of yellow and red brick with some pointed tile-hanging, stone window dressings and tiled roof.

TQ 84 SW 1	Monument	c. 150m S	Post Medieval	London & Dover Railway. The earliest of the London - Dover main lines, built by the South Eastern Company, incorporated in 1836 and completed by 1844. The route ran from Dover to Folkestone and Ashford, and then virtually straight through the Vale of Kent to Redhill via Tonbridge.
TR 04 SE 120	Monument	c. 0m N	Roman	Roman Road. Running from Maidstone to Dover via Lympe.
TR 23 NW 579	Landscape	c. 450m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Radnor Park. Donated to Folkestone for use as a recreation ground by the Earl of Radnor in 1886. Features include a mock-Tudor lodge, extensive flower beds, tree avenues and a boating lake. It is unclear whether the park is still used as recreation ground.
TR 23 NW 651	Building	c. 350m SW	Post Medieval	Victorian Pillar Box Coolinge Road / Guildhall Street. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 15/2. Dates from 1893 to 1900.
TR 23 NW 23	Building	c. 150m SW	Modern	An Edward VII pillar box, Foord Road at The Viaduct. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 17/3. Dates from 1902 to 1904.
TR 23 NW 610	Building	c. 300m W	Modern	An Edward VII pillar box, Watkin Avenue / Pavilion Road. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 18/3. Dates from 1902 to 1904
TR 23 NW 618	Building	c. 300m SE	Modern	A George V pillar box, Dover Road SPO. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 24/3. Dates from 1922 to 1929.
TR 23 NW 621	Building	c. 400m E	Modern	A George V pillar box, Canterbury Road / Princess Street. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 26/2. Dates from 1922 to 1927.
TR 23 NW 624	Building	c. 200m N	Modern	A George V pillar box, Foord PO, Black Bull Road / Albion Road. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 27/2. Dates from 1933 to 1936.
TR 23 NW 625	Building	c. 350m NNE	Modern	A George V pillar box, Canterbury Road / Black Bull Road by St Saviour's church. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 27/2. Dates from 1933 to 1936
TR 23 NW 631	Building	c. 480m NNW	Modern	A George V pillar box, Downs Road near Walton Gardens. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 27/2. Dates from 1933 to 1936.
TR 23 NW 634	Building	c. 380m W	Modern	A George V pillar box, Bournemouth Road / Radnor Park Crescent. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 27/3. Dates from 1936 to 1937.

TR 23 NW 600	Building	c. 30m E	Modern	A George VI pillar box, Dawson Road / Archer Road. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 35/1LN. Dates from 1938 to 1950
TR 23 NW 166	Monument	c. 250m E	Modern	King Albert's Hospital for Convalescent Soldiers No. 4, St Gabriel's Home, Lennard Road, Folkestone. The hospital was opened on 16th December 1914 in Folkestone (the Belgian military authorities in Folkestone requested that the two Belgian ambulance units with 150 beds, which had been based there since November 1914, be added to the list). Now 11 & 11a Lennard Road.
TR 23 NW 707	Monument		Modern	Second World War anti-tank ditches around Folkestone. These have been identified by aerial photography dating from 1946/7. It is possible that some were constructed before the War or were constructed for training purposes but further research would be needed to confirm this.
TR 23 NW 725	Monument	c. 500m SSE	Post Medieval	Mill Bay Baptist Church. Completed in 1729, Closed in 1845. It is now been Demolished and the site is now occupied by 'The Glassworks' in Mill Bay.
TR 23 NW 728	Monument	c. 460m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Methodist Chapel/Grace Hill Methodist Church - Grace Hill/Rendezvous Street/Dover Road. A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (then Church). Is said to be built in 1865 and demolished in 1976. It has been replaced by a block of flats (called Grace Court). (1 & 2)
TR 23 NW 729	Monument	c. 200m NE	Post Medieval	(Wesleyan) Methodist Chapel - Canterbury Road, Folkestone. Has now been demolished and has been replaced by housing. First shown on 2nd edition 25" OS map (1898-1900).
TR 23 NW 730	Monument	c. 400m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Methodist Church - Dover Street/Radnor Bridge Road. This building was a Methodist Church said to be built in 1878 and shown on the OS 2nd & 3rd edition Maps. It is said to have stopped being a church in 1933. It later on became 'The Gordon Club' (as is shown on the OS 4th Edition Map). It has now been demolished and has been replaced by Housing.

TR 23 NW 732	Monument	c. 400m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Congregational Chapel/Tontine Street. first mentioned in 1856 It was demolished in 1974. It was first replaced by a block of flats which have in turn been replaced by a centre for Creative & Performing Arts which is known as 'The Cube'.
TR 23 NW 734	Monument	c. 300m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Congregational Hall/ Congregational Church - Canterbury Road. This building is labelled as a Congregational Hall in both the OS 2nd (1897-1900) & 3rd (1907-1923) Edition Maps but says it is a Congregational Church in the 4th Edition Map (1929-1952). It also says on the Churches in Folkestone website that it was a congregational Church from 1893, It was demolished in 1971 and has been replaced by Telford Court.
TR 23 NW 737	Monument	c. 450m ESE	Post Medieval	St John Chapel - Martello Road. A Roman Catholic Chapel, only shown on OS 1st edition map. It was demolished and replaced by a convalescent home/club, which itself has now been demolished.
TR 23 NW 738	Monument	c. 480m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Friends Meeting House (Quakers) - Dover Street. Building shown in the OS 1st Edition map. By the OS 4th Edition map the building is still shown but not called a Friends Meeting House. Unknown if the building still survives.
TR 23 NW 739	Building	c. 360m S	Post Medieval	Salvation Army Barracks/Hall - 15 Bradstone Road, Folkestone. First shown on the OS 2nd Edition map as Salvation Army Barracks but by the OS 3rd Edition map it is called The Salvation Army Hall. The building is still there but is now called Channe House and is not used by the Salvation Army.
TR 23 NW 740	Monument	c. 350m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	St Michael and All Angels - Dover Road/Harvey Street/St Michaels Street. This church was built in 1884 and was one of Bodley & Garner's most influential churches. It was demolished in 1953 & replaced by The Sherwood Homes.
TR 23 NW 741	Building	c. 200m W	Post Medieval	St John the Baptist (& Hall) - St John's Road/Park Road. This church was built in 1877 by Barker. The church first appears on the OS 2nd edition map, the hall first appears on the 4th Edition map.

TR 23 NW 745	Monument	c. 490m SSW	Post Medieval	Mission Church - Victoria Grove. First shown in OS 2nd Edition Map (1897-1900) as a Hall and as a mission church on the OS 3rd Edition Map (1907 - 1923). It is now been demolished and has been replaced by Shepherd House.
TR 23 NW 746	Monument	c. 480m E	Post Medieval	Mission Rooms - Rossendale Road. First shown on the OS 2nd Edition map (1897-1900). It has now been demolished and replaced by housing.
TR 23 NW 747	Monument	c. 250m NE	Modern	Mission Rooms - Behind Wesleyan Chapel, Canterbury Road. First shown on the OS 3rd Edition map (1907 - 1923) and have now been demolished and has been replaced by housing.
TR 23 NW 749	Monument	c. 200m SSE	Modern	Railway Mission Hall - Near St John's Street. The building only called Railway Mission Hall on the OS 3rd Edition map (1907-1923) and by the OS 4th Edition map (1929-1952) it was labelled as a hall with a new building labelled club to its east. It is now demolished and replaced by a modern club building.
TR 23 NW 750	Building	c. 350m SSE	Post Medieval	The Edward Husband Memorial Hall/St Augustine Mission Church/St Augustine Centre - Dover Road. This building was originally called 'The Edward Husband Memorial Hall' and is first shown but not named on the OS 2nd Edition map (1897-1900). Shown as St Augustine Mission Church (Church of England) on a 1957 OS Map. It is still standing but is now called The St Augustine Centre.
TR 23 NW 751	Building	c. 500m SE	Modern	Gospel Hall/Full Gospel Tabernacle/Church - Harvey Street. Shown on the OS 4th Edition map as a Hall. Shown as a Full Gospel Tabernacle up to at least the 1966-1977 OS Plan. As of August 2016 it seems to be disused.
TR 23 NW 768	Monument	c. 500m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Quakers Graveyard, Dover Street. First shown in OS 1st Edition map, still shown but not named in OS 4th Edition. Site now covered by car park, not known if graves still in situ.

TR 23 NW 770	Monument	c. 300m S	Post Medieval	Bradstone Road Burial Ground (Non-Conformist/Baptist Graveyard) - Rope Walk (Later Bradstone Road). Established in around 1747 (as earliest memorial is from that time). Still Exists.
TR 23 NW 772	Monument	c. 400m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Sunday School - Opposite side of Tontine Street to The Tontine Congregational Church. First shown on OS 2nd Edition map. Now demolished, site now possibly waste ground. Last recorded on 1966-1977 OS Plan.
TR 23 NW 777	Building	c. 350m NE	Modern	Salvation Army Citadel, Canterbury Road, built post 1952 and is shown on the current O/S map. It is in use.
TR 23 NW 779	Monument	c. 400m S	Undated	Organic material indicating the presence of Pent Stream deposits at Dover Road/Tontine Street.
MKE 104557	Landscape	c. 500m NW	Medieval	Walton Park (Terlingham). First mentioned in a document of 1241. By 1263 it comprised 82 acres and by 1668 it reached 126 acres. Boundaries unknown

Figure 22: KHER Monument Record



### Historic Environment Record - HLC

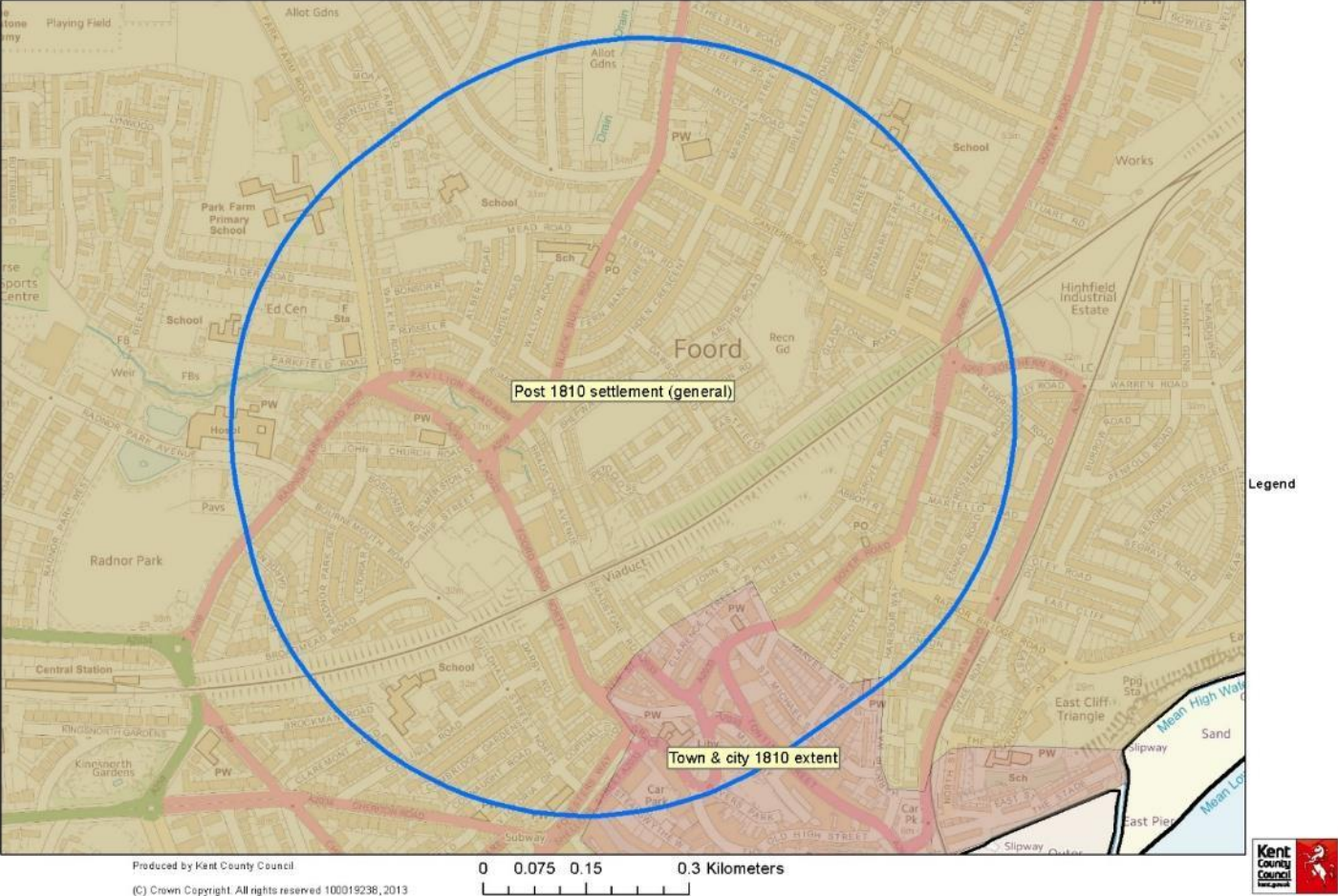


Figure 23: KHER Historic Landscape Character

### Historic Environment Record - Conservation Areas and Parks/Gardens

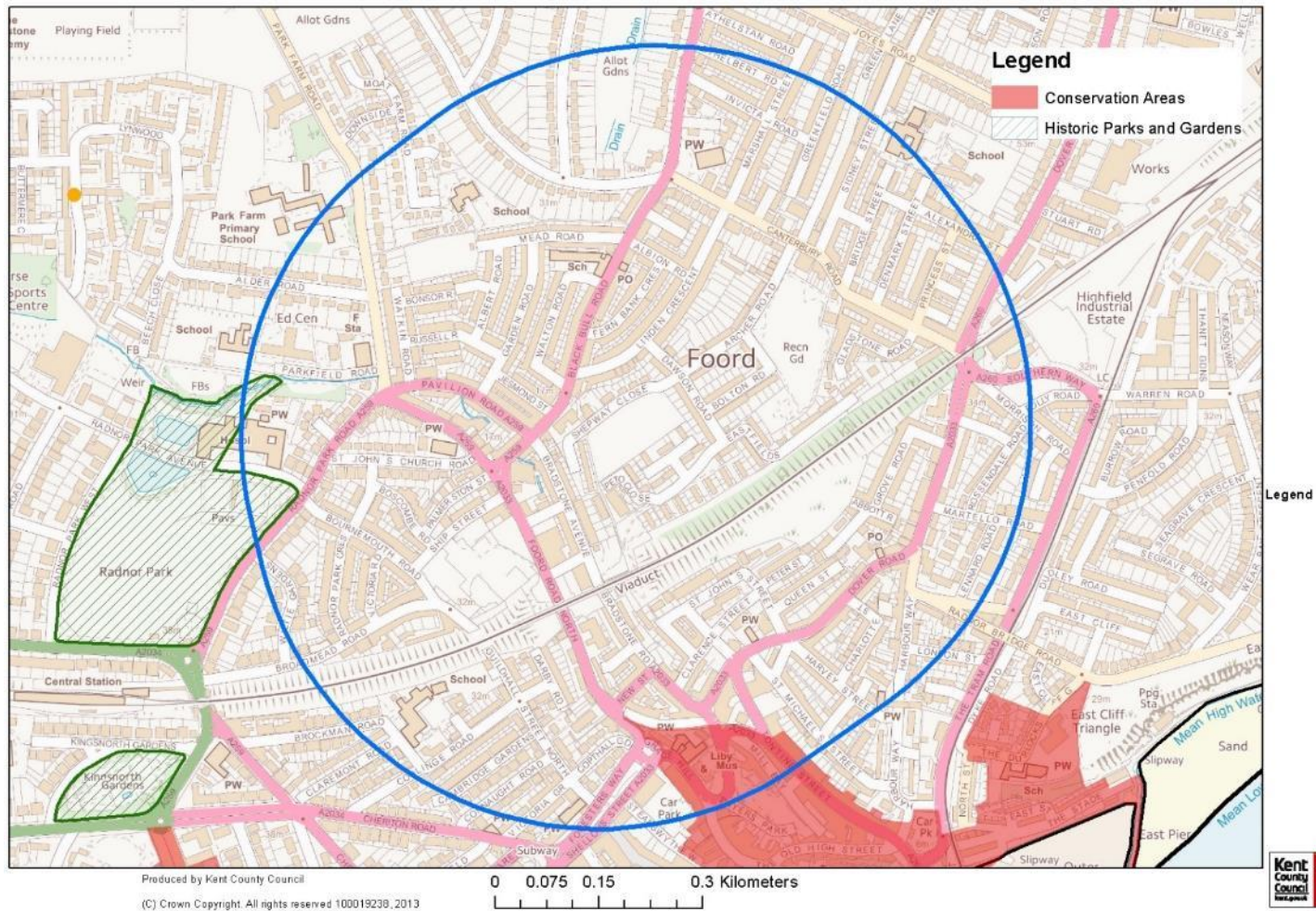
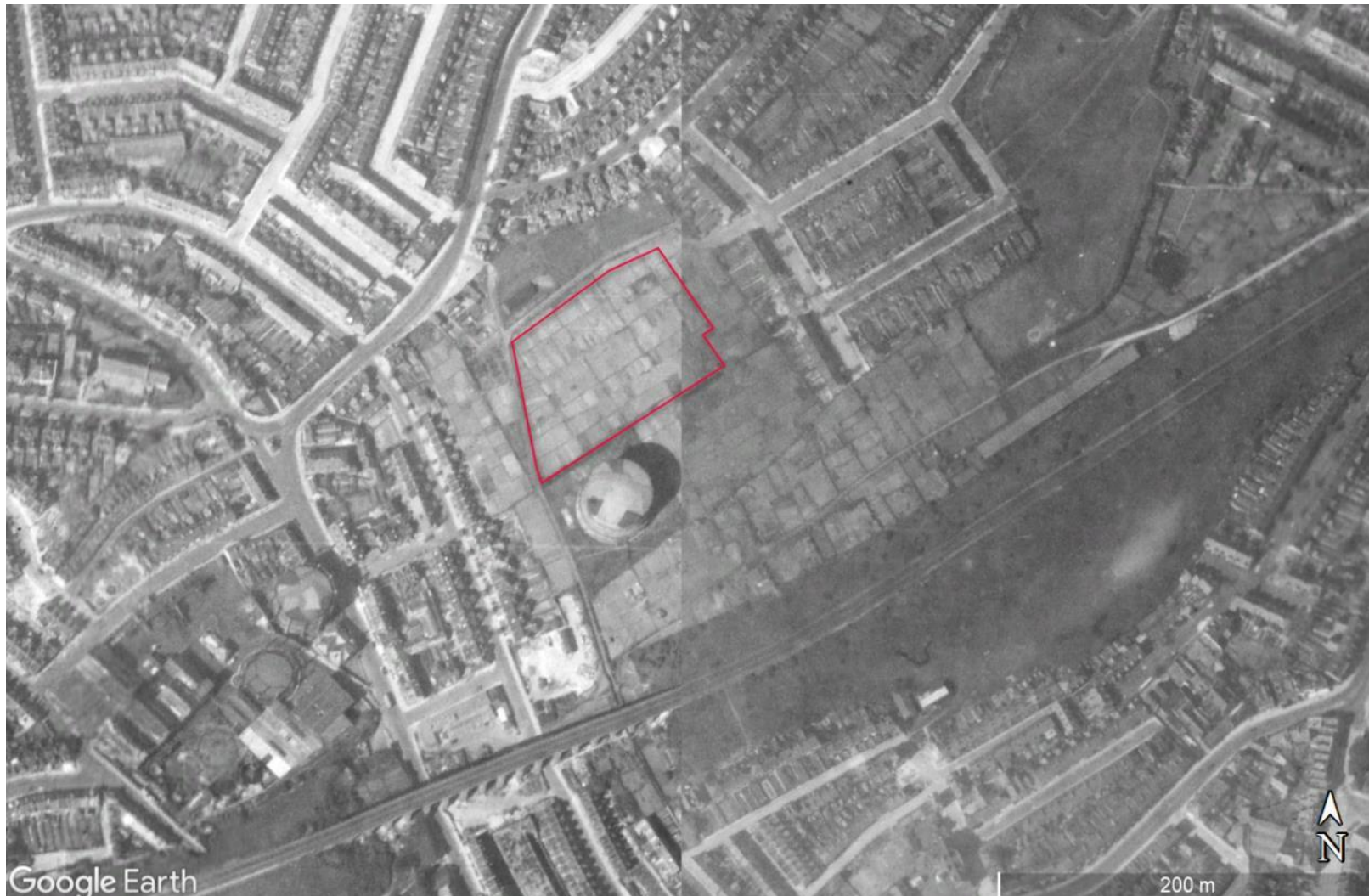


Figure 24: KHER Designations





*Plate 1: 1940s. All at an altitude of 763m (Google Earth).*



*Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)*





Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)





*Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)*





Plate 5: 2008 (Google Earth)





Plate 6: 2013 (Google Earth)





Plate 7: 2017 (Google Earth)





*Plate 8: View across site from north east corner. Viaduct is in the distance (facing SW).*





*Plate 9: View across PDA from south east corner (facing NW)*





*Plate 10: View of the PDA from south east corner (facing W).*





*Plate 11: View along southern boundary (facing SW).*





*Plate 12: View across PDA from south west corner (facing NE)*



*Plate 13: View along the western boundary (Facing N).*





*Plate 14: View along northern boundary (facing NE).*





*Plate 15: View across PDA north west corner (facing E).*





*Plate 16: View along the access road internally within the PDA (Facing NE).*