

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in  
advance of the proposed development of  
Folkestone, Site of Folkestone Sports Centre,  
Radnor Avenue, CT19 5HX

May 2017

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of the proposed development of Folkestone, Site  
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NGR: TR 21933 36783



Report for Jenner

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# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the expansion of Folkestone Sports Centre, Radnor Avenue, Folkestone CT19 5HX

NGR TR 21933 36783

## **1. SUMMARY**

**1.1** *SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Jenner to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the Folkestone Sports Centre, Radnor Avenue, Folkestone CT19 5HX.*

**1.2** *The proposed development comprises the current site of the Folkestone Sports Centre and Golf Course, Radnor Avenue, Folkestone CT19 5HX.*

**1.3** *The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the County of Kent in the south of England, within the port town of Folkestone. The town lies on the southern edge of the North Downs in a valley between two cliffs, 1.5km from the coastline and the English Channel. It is bounded to the north by a housing development set around Coniston Road and Buttermere Close, to the east by further housing on Lynwood and Beech Close, to the west by Cornwallis Avenue and to the south by more residential development around Radnor Park Avenue. The site is largely a golf course with tennis courts and sports centre building, located within a semi-rural area. The development will encompass an irregular shaped plot of some 7 Hectares (Fig.1-2).*

**1.4** *This Desk Based Assessment has examined the wide variety of archaeological data held by KHER and other sources (section 10.2). Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

- *Prehistoric: **High***
- *Iron Age: **Moderate***
- *Romano-British: **High***
- *Anglo-Saxon: **Low***
- *Medieval: **Low***
- *Post-medieval: **high***
- *Modern: **High***

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that the site has a **High** potential for archaeological discoveries. However, as most of the site has been developed and more importantly a golf course the impact of these developments may have had a major impact on any potential buried archaeology.*

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

**2.1** The PDA is centered on National Grid Reference TR 21933 36783

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

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

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

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

## **3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **3.1 Geology**

**3.1.1** The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Bedrock Geology of Sand Stone; sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 100 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

**3.1.2** There are no Superficial Deposits recorded in the area.

### **3.2 Topography**

**3.2.1** The site sits at an average height of 33m AOD, c.1.5km from the coastline and the English Channel. It is located 2.5Km northeast of Sandgate and 3Km Southwest of Capel-le-Ferne. The main route of the M20 is c.1km to the northwest (Fig.1).

### **3.3 Historic Hedgerows**

Historically the PDA was in an area of irregular open fields and trackways with some tree and hedge boundary to the east of the site and along the line of the Pent Stream to the centre of the site. Google earth images from 1940 show that almost all of the trees and hedges have been removed to create the Golf Course and that the present day trees and hedgerows are a recent addition. Three of the four boundaries, north, south and west of the site are lined with hedges and trees, particularly the west boundary, however, there is no evidence that these hedgerows pre-date enclosure nor that they may otherwise qualify as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

## **4. PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development area is c.7 Hectares and comprises of a planning application for the development of the Folkestone Sports Centre site.

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

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

#### **4.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment**

Paragraph 126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.

In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

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

As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF 2012).



### **4.3 Planning Policy Guidance**

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

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

### **4.4 Statutory Protection**

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

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

### **4.5 Regional Policies**

**4.5.1** Shepway District Council in the Local Plan Publication Draft list a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

Shepway Local Plan Review: SD1, HO1, BE1, BE16, U1, TR5, TR12

Shepway Core Strategy: DSD, SS1, SS2, SS3, CSD4, CSD5

For additional information see:

[http://www.shepway.gov.uk/webapp/local-plan/contents\\_written.php](http://www.shepway.gov.uk/webapp/local-plan/contents_written.php)

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

**4.6** This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government. The Good Practice Advice notes emphasizes the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process.

Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also 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”.

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

## **5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS**

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

## **6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

**6.1** The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by OSG Architecture Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed expansion of the Folkestone Sports Centre, Radnor Avenue, Folkestone CT19 5HX (TR 21933 36783), to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits.

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

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

*“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”.* (CiFA 2014)

## **7. METHODOLOGY**

### **7.1 Desk-Based Assessment**

#### **7.1.1 Archaeological Databases**

The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Folkestone. The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### **7.1.2 Historical Documents**

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

#### **7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents**

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-14).

#### **7.1.4 Aerial Photographs**

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

#### **7.1.5 Geotechnical Information**

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

#### **7.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources**

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

### **8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

#### **8.1 Archaeology and Stratigraphy**

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

**8.2** The site is located within an area characterised as post 1810 settlement. There have been thirteen intrusive evaluations within the assessment area that have produced mostly negative results or 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century features.

Folkestone Cricket Club has revealed features and finds from the Neolithic through to the Post-Medieval period, Roman ditches were uncovered at The Harvey Grammar School and a Post-medieval rubbish pit was found on Park Farm Road (Appendix I & Fig.15-21).

### **8.2.1 0-100m Radius:**

There have been no intrusive events within 100m of the PDA.

### **8.2.2 100-200m Radius:**

There have been no intrusive events within 100m of the PDA.

### **8.2.3 200-300m Radius:**

In 1971, a watching brief was carried out by the Council for Kentish Archeology at the Golf Course, c.250m north of the PDA; however, no report was published (EKE4444). In 2007 a watching brief at Julian Road by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, c.200m southeast, revealed the brick foundation of a green house and a raised flower bed dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century (EKE10610).

### **8.2.4 300-400m Radius:**

In 2002, CAT carried out a watching brief along the line of the Foord valley flood alleviation scheme, c.350m north of the PDA, uncovering modern drains post holes and ditch filled with clinker (EKE10093). Several evaluations carried out at Harvey Grammar School, c.400m west, between 1994 and 1999 by CAT have proved negative (EKE5086/5087/6054/5417). In 2010 a watching brief at Broad Meadow, Park Farm, c.400m northeast, also produced a negative result (EKE10601). In 2011 an evaluation of nine trenches on land at Folkestone Cricket Club, Cheriton Road, c.400m southwest, by ASE produced features of late Iron Age to early Roman and pottery sherds from the Neolithic, Bronze age, Medieval and Post-medieval periods (EKE14725). A strip, map and sample by Wessex Archaeology in 2014, produced Bronze Age gulleys, Iron Age ditches, a Romano-British gully, flint and a cremation pit burial (EKE14646). In 2014 an evaluation of six trenches on land at Park Farm Primary School, c.400m west, by CGMS Consulting produced a negative result (EKE14013).

### **8.2.5 400-500m Radius:**

In 2005, a watching brief on land adjacent to Park Farm Road, c.450m north east, by CAT produced a large post-medieval rubbish pit containing Victorian glassware and ceramic food pots (EKE11220). In the same year a watching brief was carried out by CAT at The Harvey Grammar School, Cheriton Road, c.500m west, produced Roman ditches (EKE12275).

### 8.2.6 Established stratigraphy

There have been no intrusive events with a 200m radius and there is only one reported evaluation within a 200-300m radius that revealed remains of garden construction connected with that property. Evaluations within 300-400m have been inconsistent, therefore, Due to the lack of intrusive investigations within the close vicinity there has been no definitive stratigraphy established and the natural geology level remains unknown.

## 9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 9.1 Table of Historical Periods

Paleolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
Neolithic	c. 4.300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern	AD 1901 – present day

*Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods*

**9.2** This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centered on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 16 in **Table 1**.

### 9.3 Introduction

The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the modern period. The geographic and topographic location of Folkestone is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel, settlement, industry and communication since the Palaeolithic.

### 9.4 History of the Locality

The town of Folkestone has a unique natural geology of lower greensand known as the Folkestone Formation or Beds and with only 22 miles between France and England the coastline has been a point of transit for migrating peoples and the frontline of military conflict. The name Folkestone (*Folcanstan*) derives from the name *Folca* and the word for stone, meaning the 'meeting place of *Folca*' and the area has been continuously settled since prehistoric times.

An important Bronze Age site of roundhouses, trackways and fields with finds of pottery was uncovered in 1987 at Holywell Coombe, during evaluations in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel.

A large fortified Iron Age settlement or *Oppidum*, known as the East Wear Bay site has revealed the remains of a large quern stone workshop. Over 200 partly finished querns have been recovered from the site and Folkestone querns have been found at other Kentish sites and as far as London, Essex and possibly France. Archaeological evidence suggests that they were trading querns for fine pottery from Gaul and wine from Italy. Mesolithic artifacts were found beneath the site and a C1st Roman villa above.

The Roman villa looked out over the sea and tiles stamped '*Classis Britannica*' meaning 'the fleet of the province of Britannia', a provincial Roman naval fleet, were found here. It may be that the tiles were naval surplus or it may suggest that the villa had some connection with the Roman navy in Britain. In c.75AD, the villa was constructed in a single block from tufa stone with slate and ironstone foundations. Evidence suggests that the villa may have been damaged by fire, but regardless, a far larger and more luxurious villa was built in the C2<sup>nd</sup> with a hypocaust system, mosaic floors, painted plaster walls and a bath suite. It was abandoned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> of 4<sup>th</sup> century.

The name *Folcanstan* first appears in the C7th around the time that Eanswith, daughter of



Ethelberht of Kent founded a nunnery 'Folkestone Priory', believed to be the first Christian community for women in England, on the West Cliff in 630AD.

In 1066 William the Conqueror took the manor of Folkestone from the church of Canterbury and gifted it to his half-brother Bishop Odo. By 1086 the Barony had passed to William D'Arcy and then in 1095 to Nigel de Muneville. He built a new church to replace the one destroyed prior to the conquest and Folkestone Priory for Benedictine Monks was established close to the site of the nunnery. A second new church and priory were built and dedicated to St Mary and St Eanswythe in 1138 by William D'Averanches.

The village had grown to the point that it had appointed a Mayor and a Corporation but in 1216 the French attacked and laid waste to the settlement.

In 1313 the town received a Charter as a Corporate Limb of the Cinque Ports. As part of the agreements it had to supply seven boats but the Charter bought trade of wool, wine and cloth through the port.

During the Tudor period, relations with France and Spain had deteriorated to such an extent that gun sites were prepared on the Bayle headland. Folkestone had grown to become the most prosperous in Kent and in 1684 the 'Free School' for poor boys was established becoming the Harvey Grammar School. A Guildhall was constructed and the town expanded away from the coastline onto the hills of the stream valley.

In 1794, during the lead up to the Napoleonic Wars (1799 – 1815) the war department purchased 229 acres of open land and an earthwork fort, later known as Shorncliffe Camp was established. The camp was extended in 1796 and again in 1806 and with the construction of barracks and the outbreak of the Peninsular Wars. The Military camp has been used as the base for subsequent wars and is the home of the Ghurka regiment.

The C18th/19<sup>th</sup> saw a rise in smuggling on the South Coast of England and in Folkestone smuggled goods were stored at The Warren to the east of the town.

The railway arrived in the C19th leading to expansion and popularity as a watering and bathing destination and the town developed a pleasure pier and theatres.

In WWI the town housed some 65,000 refugees and the port became the main embarkation point for soldiers, trained at Shorncliffe Camp, crossing to the trenches of France and Belgium. Folkestone suffered little damage during WWI with the exception of a failed bombing raid on London that discharged its bombs over Folkestone on their way home, killing 71 people and injuring 94.

Following the war the town prepared for holidaymakers, refurbishing and building new properties and creating a pleasure garden and marina.

In WWII the town became a prohibited area and 35,000 residents left as defenses of tank traps and barbed wire were set up and gun batteries installed on high ground. The town fell under constant attack from bombing and shelling and flying bombs; 123 people were killed, 778 injured, 550 houses destroyed and 14,441 properties damaged and it took almost twenty years of recovery for the town to become a holiday destination again.

A focused history of the development site is examined in the next section.

## **9.5 Regression 1869 – 1992**

### **9.5.1 Historic maps**

**9.5.1.1** In an extract from the Topographical Map of the County of Kent by A Drury & W Herbert 1769 (54 x 71cm), the PDA is located in rural area. An area of woodland is to the west from which *St Enswiths Water* or Pent Stream runs eastward towards Park House. Broadmead is just southwest and Castle Hill, Sugarloaf Hill and Castle Hill can be seen to the distant north (cover).

### **9.5.2 The Ordnance Survey Maps**

#### **9.5.2.1 OS County Series 1872 1:2500**

The PDA is located in a rural area of open fields 141,142,143 and 149 with the Pent stream running in an easterly direction through the site. The main features of the area are the irregular shaped fields, tree and hedged boundaries and trackways (Fig.3).

#### **9.5.2.2 OS County Series 1898 1:2500**

The PDA remains open fields but they have been redesignated 90 and 92. Two footbridges have been installed to the west where the Pent stream has widened and another to the east. To the west of field 92 three detached properties have been constructed in an east west direction on the new Radnor Road and are abutted by Radnor Park. To the south of the road several detached properties have been constructed in a north south direction on the

new Radnor Park West. Several additional footpaths have appeared and a pavilion has sprung up in a field to the southwest (Fig.4).

#### **9.5.2.3 OS County Series 1907 1:2500**

The PDA remains within open fields but further residential development has occurred to the south of Radnor Road around the new Julian Road and a Nursery has sprung up in a southwest field (Fig.5).

#### **9.5.2.4 OS County Series 1933-38 1:2500**

The PDA has been developed into Folkestone golf course with a clubhouse to the western boundary. Adjacent, a school has been built. There has been further residential development to the south around the newly formed Cornwallis Avenue, Avereng Gardens and Wilton Road. To the northwest is a note on the map “pottery found 1930-31 (Fig.6-7).

#### **9.5.2.5 OS National Grid 1956-58 1:1250**

The PDA remains Folkestone Golf Course and Folkestone Golf Club. The school to the east boundary is now a clinic (Fig.8-10).

#### **9.5.2.6 OS National Grid 1971 - 73 1:1250**

The Folkestone Golf Course has become the Folkestone and District Sports Centre with tennis courts and a miniature golf course. To the north of the Pent stream, a new housing development has been constructed around Coniston Avenue, Buttermere Close and Lynwood Road (Fig.11-12).

#### **9.5.2.7 OS National Grid 1973 - 78 1:1250**

The Folkestone and District Sports Centre has expanded east to incorporate the building that housed the clinic and a new set of tennis courts have been added (Fig.13)

#### **9.5.2.8 OS National Grid 1988 - 92 1:1250**

The northern housing development has expanded to the west of Cornwallis Avenue (Fig.14)

### **9.6 Aerial photographs**

### **9.6.1 1940**

The PDA is within the Folkestone Golf Course that continues north to meet the A259 and open fields beyond. The urban development is largely to the south, east and west (Plate 1).

### **9.6.2 1960**

The PDA remains within the Folkestone Golf Course and the urban development to the east and west are expanding north to wrap around the golf course (Plate 2).

### **9.6.3 1990**

The southern part of the Folkestone Golf Course has been redeveloped as The Folkestone and District Sports Centre; the northern part as a housing development centred on Coniston Rd (Plate 3).

### **9.6.5 2003 - 2013**

There is no evidence of change to the PDA or its surrounding environs (Plates 4-8).

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

**9.7.1** There is one findspot recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). Nineteen monuments, eighteen events, seven buildings, seven findspots, two landscapes, two farmsteads and one crash site are recorded within a c.500m vicinity of the PDA; No listed building shares intervisibility with the PDA (Plates 9-11).

## **9.8 Setting of Listed Buildings**

**9.8.1** One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011). This guidance states 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).

**9.8.2** There are no Listed Buildings within the assessment area.

## **10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **10.1 Walkover Survey**

**10.1.1** The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

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

**10.1.2** The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artifacts.

**10.1.3** The site is the subject of a Sports Centre grounds and a walkover survey produced no evidence of archaeological remains.

**10.1.4** The PDA consists of one site – The Folkestone and District Sports Centre, bounded to all sides by residential housing development (Plates 8-11).

### **10.2 Kent Historic Environment Record**

See Appendix 1 & Fig.15 - 21

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

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area. In 1893, the tooth of a woolly rhinoceros was found in a brickfield in a brick earth layer (TR23NW37) at the Radnor Park end of St Johns Road, c.450m east of the PDA.

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

The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has four records dating to this period within the assessment area. Neolithic implements of arrowheads and the head of a polished axe (TR23NW57) were found at Folkestone Golf Course, c.300m northwest of the PDA, a cremation, pit and worked flint (TR23NW697/TR23NW698) were found at the Folkestone Cricket Club, c.400m west and a flint arrowhead (MKE67967) was found c.450m northwest.

The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has three records dating to this period within the assessment area. In 1930 a Bronze Age group C beaker with herringbone decoration (TR23NW3) was found in a sand pit close to the 13<sup>th</sup> Tee of Folkestone Golf Course, north of the Pent Stream, c.300m northwest of the PDA. In 2011 Wessex Archaeology uncovered mid to late Bronze Age gulleys (TR23NW692) at the cricket ground, c.400m west of the PDA, suggesting a low status enclosure system. Prior to 1918 a butt-shaped beaker ornamented with horizontal notched lines (TR23NW36) was found possibly c.450m northeast of the PDA and was donated to the Folkestone museum. The potential, therefore, for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is considered **high**.

### **10.2.2 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is, by definition, a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has two records of archaeological evidence within the assessment area. In 1918, Iron Age pottery and Roman burials (TR23NW15) were discovered

in allotments at 6 Bournemouth Gardens, Radnor, c.200m southeast of the PDA. In 2011, an evaluation by ASE at the Cricket club produced ditches and pits (TR23NW112) dating to the late Iron Age to Roman period, c.300m west. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### **10.2.3 Romano-British**

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. There are six Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. The Roman road (TR04SE120) that ran from Maidstone to Dover via Lympne is c.100m south of the PDA. Romano British pottery and fragments of tessellated pavement (TR23NW45) found at Sugar Loaf Hill, c.100m north, were exhibited in 1874. A Roman burial group c.150AD (TR23NW61) was found in 1953 in a foundation trench at Folkestone Football Ground, c.400m southwest. A watching brief in 2005 by CAT at Harvey Grammar School, produced a Roman ditch, enclosure, pit and posthole (TR23NW645) and an evaluation by Wessex Archeology in 2011 at the Cricket Ground, uncovered a Romano-British gully terminus (TR23NW694), c.400m west. In 1934, a C1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cremation burial (TR23NW60) was found at Harvey Grammar School, c.500m west. Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **high**.

### **10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon**

The Anglo-Saxon period saw the establishment of farmsteads and the forming of Kingdoms and Sub-Kingdoms; the country was divided into seven Kingdoms – Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Sussex, Wessex, Essex and Kent. There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

### **10.2.5 Medieval**

The medieval period saw significant social and economic change and the development of agriculture and medicine. There is only one record from this period in the Kent HER within the assessment area; the site of Moat and Lodge Park Farm (TR23NW4), c.500m northeast.



Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is considered as **low**.

### **10.2.6 Post Medieval**

The post-medieval period was a time of religious and cultural change and dramatic improvements in transport links. There are seven records held at the Kent HER within the assessment area. Folkestone central station (TR23NW160), c.300m southeast of the PDA, opened 1884. It was originally named Cheriton arch but changed to Radnor Park in 1886 and then to Folkestone Central in 1895. The Royal Victoria Hospital (TR23NW203), c.300m southeast, was designed by Joseph Gardener and H. Percy Adams and opened 1889. The Earl of Radnor donated Radnor Park (TR23NW579), c.300m southeast, in 1886. In 2002, a watching brief by CAT, c.400m northeast, produced a refuse dump, filled drains, a posthole and a ditch (TR23NW593). A Victorian pillar-box (Box type 15/1 - TR23NW601) dating to 1887-1892 is located at Radnor Park West, c.400m south. London and Dover railway (TQ84SW1), c.450m north, was built by the South Eastern Company and incorporated in 1836. A Victorian pillar-box (Box type 15/1 – TR23NW610) dating to 1887-1892 is located at Kings North Gardens, c.500m south. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **high**.

### **10.2.7 Modern**

The modern period saw changes in social and political life and two world wars. There are eight Kent HER records within the assessment area. A George V pillar-box (Type 27/2 - TR23NW628) dating to 1933-1936 is located at Avering road, c.100m south. The crash site of a Hawker Awdax (K3090), 2<sup>nd</sup> Squadron RAF Hawkinge, is located near Hollywell, c.150m northeast. The plane crashed in 1936 after hitting power cables; the crew were killed and the aircraft written off. WWII anti tank ditches (TR23NW707) are recorded c.300m northeast. WWII Air raid tunnels (TR23NW216) and a Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital (TR23NW169) used for military patients in 1914, were located at Harvey Grammar School, c.400m west. A WWII Air raid shelter (TR23NW584) is located, c.400m distant. A George V pillar-box (Type 27/3 – TR23NW634) dating to 1936-1937 is located at Bournemouth Road, c.400m southeast. An Edward VII pillar-box (Type 18/3 – TR23NW610) dating to 1902-1904 located at Watkins Avenue, c.450m east. Kings north Gardens (TR23NW574), c.500m south,

was the site of a former clay pit and a gift of Lord Radnor in 1926. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered as **high**.

### **10.2.8 Farmsteads**

There are two farmsteads recorded in the assessment area. Out farm northeast of Broadmead Manor (MKE885000), c.400m northwest of the PDA, is a post-medieval farmstead in a loose courtyard plan with buildings to one side of the yard, in an isolated position, now demolished. Park farm (TR23NW46/88502), c.400m northeast, has medieval origins and is a regular multi-yard with detached central farmhouse in an isolated position, now demolished.

### **10.2.9 Undated Records**

There are no undated records within the assessment area.

## **10.3 Summary of Potential**

**10.3.1** The PDA remained agricultural until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when it was developed into a Golf Course with clubhouse; later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century it was redeveloped into a sports centre. Several Bronze Age burial mounds exist on the hills overlooking Folkestone and further mounds, ploughed out from the agricultural process, have been uncovered. There have been many finds from the prehistoric period; evidence suggests that Castle Hill was a site of Neolithic occupation and between Castle Hill and Sugar loaf Hill an important Bronze Age settlement was discovered. Excavations c.400m southwest of the site have produced Neolithic, Bronze Age, Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery and features of Bronze Age gullies, Iron Age ditches, Romano-British gully and a cremation pit burial (EKE14725 EKE14646) evidencing continued occupation of the area. The Pent stream runs through the PDA and there have been finds of Neolithic implements (TR23NW57) close to the stream and a Bronze Age group C beaker with herringbone decoration (TR23NW3) found in a sand pit close to the 13<sup>th</sup> Tee of Folkestone Golf Course, north of the stream suggesting a high potential for prehistoric archaeology.

**10.3.2** An important Iron Age site associated with the *Cantiaci* was discovered at East Wear Bay with evidence of industrial quern making and evidence has confirmed that Iron Age settlement within the area continued on sites of prehistoric occupation. Iron Age pottery (TR23NW15) has been found c.200m southeast of the PDA and ditches and pits (TR23NW112) were uncovered c.300m west, therefore, the potential for archaeology from this period is considered moderate.

**10.3.3** A C1st Roman villa is recorded at East Wear Bay and the Roman road (TR04SE120) that ran from Maidstone to Dover via Lympe passes c.100m south of the PDA. Roman material finds have been recorded (TR23NW45) and features of ditches, gullies, an enclosure, a pit and post holes (EKE12275/ TR23NW645/TR23NW694) and burials (TR23NW61/TR23NW60/ TR23NW15) have been recorded at a distance of some 500m from the PDA suggesting a high potential for archaeological evidence.

**10.3.4** During the Saxon period a Priory was established by Eanswith, daughter of King Eadbald, later replaced by a Priory for the Benedictine monks. While the site of the Priory survives in the Parish Church, there are no records in the Kent HER relating to this period, signifying a low potential for archaeological evidence.

**10.3.5** Folkestone was at the eastern end of one of the branches of the Pilgrim's Way, the route to Canterbury and by the C13th there was a priory and church, a castle, a market and a cluster of fishermen's dwellings close to the shore. To the southeast of the farm buildings at Park Farm (TR23NW4) are the remains of a moat and pond-bay thought to be part of the medieval lodge. There has been scant evidence of the medieval period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is considered low.

**10.3.6** The post medieval period saw an improvement in transport networks, which boosted trade and population. The London and Dover railway (TQ84SW1) was incorporated in 1836 and Folkestone central station (TR23NW160) opened in 1884. The Royal Victoria Hospital (TR23NW203) opened in 1889 and the Earl of Radnor donated Radnor Park (TR23NW579) in 1886. Several pillar-boxes were installed (TR23NW601/TR23NW579)

between 1887-1892. It was a time of growth and prosperity for the town and therefore the potential for finding remains from this period is high.

**10.3.7** The modern period was a time of war, in which Folkestone, due to its close proximity to the English Channel was on the front line and consequently, many of the records from this period relate specifically to war. During WWI a Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital (TR23NW169) used for military patients was located at Harvey Grammar School and preparations for WWII still survive in the form of WWII anti tank ditches (TR23NW707), Air raid tunnels (TR23NW216) and an Air raid shelter (TR23NW584). The town's close proximity to the English Channel meant that it was on the front line. The crash site of a Hawker Awdax (K3090), in which the crew were killed and the aircraft written off is recorded at Holywell. On a more positive note Kings north Gardens (TR23NW574) the site of a former clay pit was gifted by Lord Radnor in 1926 and several pillar-boxes were installed (TR23NW634/ TR23NW610/TR23NW628). As a result of the damage inflicted by the war there was substantial post war development to the town. The PDA became the Folkestone Golf Course and later the Folkestone and District Sports Centre. Military occupation during the war period and post-war development suggests the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered as high.

**10.3.8** The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

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

## 11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 11.1 Introduction

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

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

### 11.2 Historic Impacts

**11.2.1** Cartographic regression (8.5), Topographic analysis (3.2) and Historical research (8.4) indicate that the development area was developed into a Golf Course in the early C20th and later a Sports Centre, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **High**.

**11.2.2** Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The expansion area was open fields until the early C20th, therefore, damage to archaeological remains from the agricultural process is considered to be **low**.

### **11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed**

**11.3.1** The development area appears to have remained open fields with the Pent Stream crossing in an easterly direction and the agricultural process may have had some impact on shallow deposits. In the modern period it was developed into a Golf Course and Golf Club. The area in which the buildings were constructed would have suffered significant impact from the construction process and the area in which the Golf Course was constructed may have suffered some impact depending on the depth of remains and the nature of the ground preparation. In the late C20th the site was converted to a Sports Centre with the construction of new buildings, tennis courts and a ski slope. The Golf Course became miniature golf and it is unclear whether the grounds underwent further preparation. Over a period of fifty years the entire site has been subject to some type of ground preparation, therefore we can assume that these impacts have affected most of the site, albeit some low, some moderate and some high.

**11.3.2** The level of natural geology remains unconfirmed and no geotechnical investigation has as yet taken place.

## **12. MITIGATION**

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

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential and the periods that have the highest potential for survival are Prehistoric, Roman, Post-Medieval and Modern periods. No evidence of features has been found within the site and the depth of natural geology is unconfirmed.

### **13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **13.1 Archive**

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

#### **13.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

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

#### **13.3 Copyright**

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**Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA SWAT Archaeology**



#### **14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Allen, T. 2009. Prehistoric settlement Patterns on the north Kent coast between Seasalter and the Wantsum. In *Archaeologia Cantiana* 129, 189-207.

Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2 (2014)

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

Data provided by Kent HER

KHER Ref	Type	Location	Period	Description
EKE10093	Event	c.350m N	Modern	2002-watching brief along the line of the Foord Valley Flood Alleviation Scheme by CAT. Modern drains post holes and ditch filled with clinker.
EKE10601	Event	c.400m NE	N/A	2010- watching brief Broad Meadow, Park Farm. Negative result
EKE12275	Event	c.500m W	N/A	2005- watching brief at The Grammar School, Cheriton Road by CAT. Roman ditches.
EKE14657	Event	c.400m NE	N/A	2014-DBA to land at Park Farm Primary school, by CGMS Consulting. Low potential
EKE5070	Event	c.300m SE	N/A	1992-Survey of Royal Victoria Hospital by RCHME.
EKE5086	Event	c.400m W	N/A	1994-watchng brief at Harvey Grammar School car park and playing field, by CAT-Negative result.
EKE5087	Event	c.400m W	N/A	1994-watching brief at Harvey Grammar school by CAT-5 trenches. Negative result
EKE14013	Event	c.400m W	N/A	2014-land at Park Farm primary school. Evaluation by CGMS consulting. 6 trenches, negative result
EKE5417	Event	c.400m W	N/A	1999-watching brief at Harvey Grammar School by CAT. Negative result.
EKE1136	Event		N/A	2004-DBA of the Channels School by Archeology Southeast. Low potential.
EKE14489	Event	c.450m NE	N/A	2014-DBA by ASE at Fox Wood and High View School. Moderate potential for medieval, high potential for post medieval
EKE11437	Event	c.400m W	Modern	2011-buildng survey by Wessex Archeology of WWII air raid shelter at Cheriton sports ground.
EKE11220	Event	c.450m NE	Post-Medieval	2005-watching brief on land adjacent to Park Farm Road by CAT. Large post medieval rubbish pit containing Victorian glassware and ceramic food pots.
EKE4444	Event	c.250m N	N/A	1971-watching brief by Council for Kentish Archeology at golf course. No report published.
EKE14725	Event	c.400m SW	Neolithic-Post-Medieval	2011-evaluatio of land at Folkestone Cricket Club,

				Cheriton Road by ASE. 9 trenches, features of late Iron Age to early Roman. Pottery shards of Neolithic Bronze Age, Medieval and Post Medieval.
EKE10610	Event	c.200m SE	Modern	2007-watching brief at Julian Road by CAT. Brick foundation of green house and raised flower bed-C19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> .
EKE6054	Event	c.400m W	N/A	1995-watching brief at Harvey Grammar school by CAT. Negative result
EKE14646	Event	c.400m SW	Late Bronze Age-Romano-British	2014-strip map and sample to Folkestone Club, Cheriton road by Wessex Archeology. Bronze age gulleys, Iron Age ditches, Romano-British gully, flint and cremation pit burial.
TR23NW3	Find spot	c.300m NW	Bronze Age	1930-Bronze age group C beaker. Found in sand pit close to the 13 <sup>th</sup> Tee of Folkestone Golf Course north of the Pent Stream. Herringbone decoration.
TR23NW4	Monument	c.500m NE	Medieval-Modern	Site of moat and lodge Park Farm.
TR23NW15	Monument	c.200m SE	Iron Age-Roman	1918-six Bournemouth gardens Radnor, Iron Age pottery and Roman burials discovered in allotments.
TR23NW36	Find spot	c.450m NE	Bronze Age	Pre 1918- butt shaped beaker owned by Folkestone museum. Ornament horizontal notched lines possibly found in local brick works
TR23NW37	Find spot	c.450m E	Palaeolithic	1893-Radnor Park end of St Johns Road. Tooth of wooly rhinoceros found in brick field and brick earth
TR23NW45	Monument	c.100m N	Roman	Romano British pottery and fragments of tessellated pavement from Sugar Loaf Hill exhibited 1874.
TR23NW57	Find spot	c.300m NW	Neolithic	Neolithic implements found at Folkestone Golf Course, arrow heads and heart of a polished axe.
TR23NW60	Monument	c.500m W	Roman	C 1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> cremation burial found 1934 in Harvey Grammar playing school.
TR23NW61	Monument	c.400m SW	Roman	Roman burial group C.150AD found 1953 in foundation trench of Folkestone Football Ground.
TR23NW86	Find spot	Within PDA	Prehistoric	1971-Folkestone Golf Course, prehistoric pottery found

				TR215371
TR23NW160	Building	c.300m SE	Post-Medieval-Modern	Folkestone Central Station opened 1884. Original name Cheriton Arch. Change to Radnor Park in 1886 then to Folkestone Central at 1895.
TR23NW203	Building	c.300m SE	Post-Medieval-Modern	Royal Victoria Hospital opened 1889 designed by Joseph Gardener and H. Percy Adams.
TR23NW216	Monument	c.400m W	Modern	Air raid tunnels at Harvey Grammar school WWII.
TR23NW593	Monument	c.400m NE	Post-Medieval-Modern	2002-watching brief-Refuse dump, filled drains post hole and ditch by CAT
TQ84SW1	Monument	c.450m N	Post-Medieval-Modern	London and Dover Railway built by South Eastern Company incorporated 1836.
MKE67967	Find spot	c.450m NW	Neolithic	Flint arrow head.
TR04SE120	Monument	c.100m S	Roman	Roman road running from Maidstone to Dover by Lympne.
TR23NW579	Landscape	c.300m SE	Post-Medieval-Modern	Radnor Park donated by Earl of Radnor in 1886.
TR23NW574	Landscape	c.500m S	Modern	Kings North Gardens-site of former clay pit. Gift of Lord Radnor 1926
TR23NW580	Monument	c.400m W	Unknown date	Ring ditch crop mark Google earth 2007. 17m radius.
TR23NW584	Monument	c.400m W	Modern	WWII air raid shelter building survey by Wessex Archeology 2011.
TR23NW663	Building	c.400m S	Post-Medieval	Victorian pillar-box. Radnor Park West, Cheriton road. Box type 15/1 1887-1892
TR23NW601	Building	c.500m S	Post-Medieval	Victorian pillar-box, Kings North Gardens. Box type 15/1 1887-1892
TR23NW610	Building	c.450m E	Modern	Edward VII pillar-box Watkins Avenue, Pavilion Road. Type 18/3 date 1902-1904.
TR23NW628	Building	c.100m S	Modern	George V pillar-box Avering road, Avering Gardens. Type 27/2 date 1933-1936
TR23NW634	Building	c.400m SE	Modern	George V pillar-box Bournemouth Road Radnor park Crescent type 27/3 date 1936-1937
TR23NW645	Monument	c.400m W	Roman	Harvey Grammar school 2005 watching brief Roman ditch, enclosure, pit and posthole by CAT

MKE885000	Farmstead	c.400m NW	Post-Medieval	Out farm NE of Broadmead Manor. Loose courtyard plan, buildings to one side of yard. Isolated position. Demolished
TR23NW46/88502	Farmstead	c.400m NE	Post-Medieval	Park Farm, regular multi-yard. Detached central farmhouse. Isolated position. Demolished. Medieval origins
TR23NW675	Crash site	c.150m NE	Modern	Crash site of Hawker Awdax (K3090) 2 <sup>nd</sup> squadron RAF Hawkinge crash 1936 near Hollywell after hitting power cables. Crew killed, aircraft written off.
TR23NW692	Monument	c.400m W	Mid-late Bronze Age	Wessex Archeology. Mitigation works 2011 mid-late Bronze Age gulleys low status enclosure system. (Cricket Ground)
TR23NW692	Monument	c.400m W	Late Bronze Age-early Iron Age	Wessex Archeology 2011 mitigation works. Cricket Ground. Late Bronze Age-early Iron Age ditches. Enclosure system.
TR23NW693	Monument	c.400m W	Mid-late Iron Age	Wessex Archeology 2011 mitigation works Cricket Ground. Mid-late Iron Age gulleys.
TR23NW694	Monument	c.400m W	Romano-British	Wessex Archeology. 2011Cricket Ground- Romano-British gulley terminus.
TR23NW697	Find spot	c.400m W	Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age	Wessex Archeology 2011 Cricket Club worked flint. Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age.
TR23NW698	Monument	c.400m W	Late Prehistoric-early Iron Age	Wessex Archeology 2011. Cricket Club. Cremation (late prehistoric) and a pit (late Neolithic-late Iron Age)
TR23NW112	Monument	c.300m W	Late Iron Age-early Roman	Evaluation 2011. Cricket Club by ASC. Ditches and pits. Late Iron Age to Roman period
TR23NW169	Building	c.400 m W	Modern	Voluntary Aid Detachment. Hospital. Harvey Grammar school Cheriton school. Used for military patients 1914.
TR23NW707	Monument	c.300m NE	Modern	WWII anti tank ditches.
	HLC			Post 1810 settlement

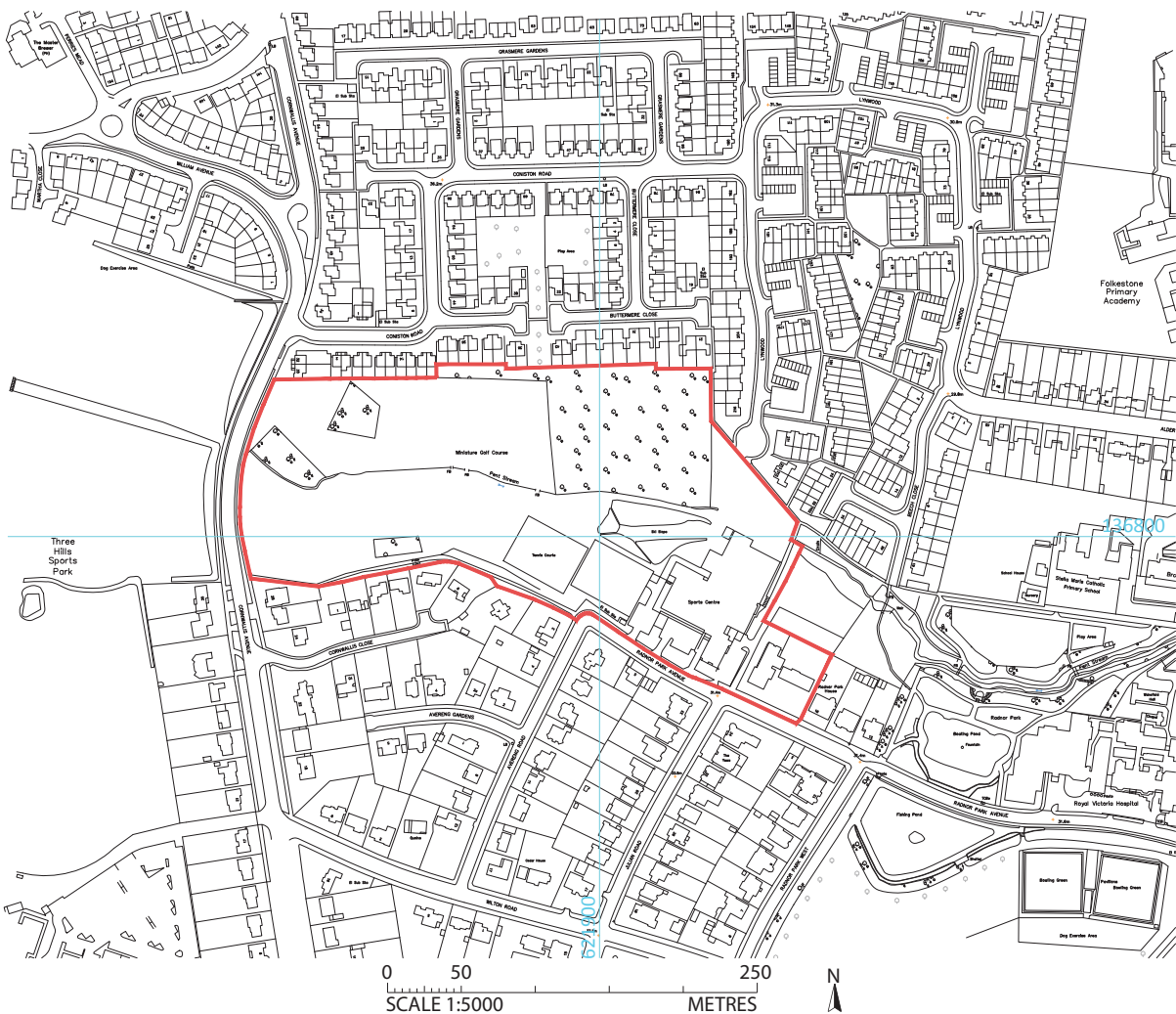


Figure 1: Site location map



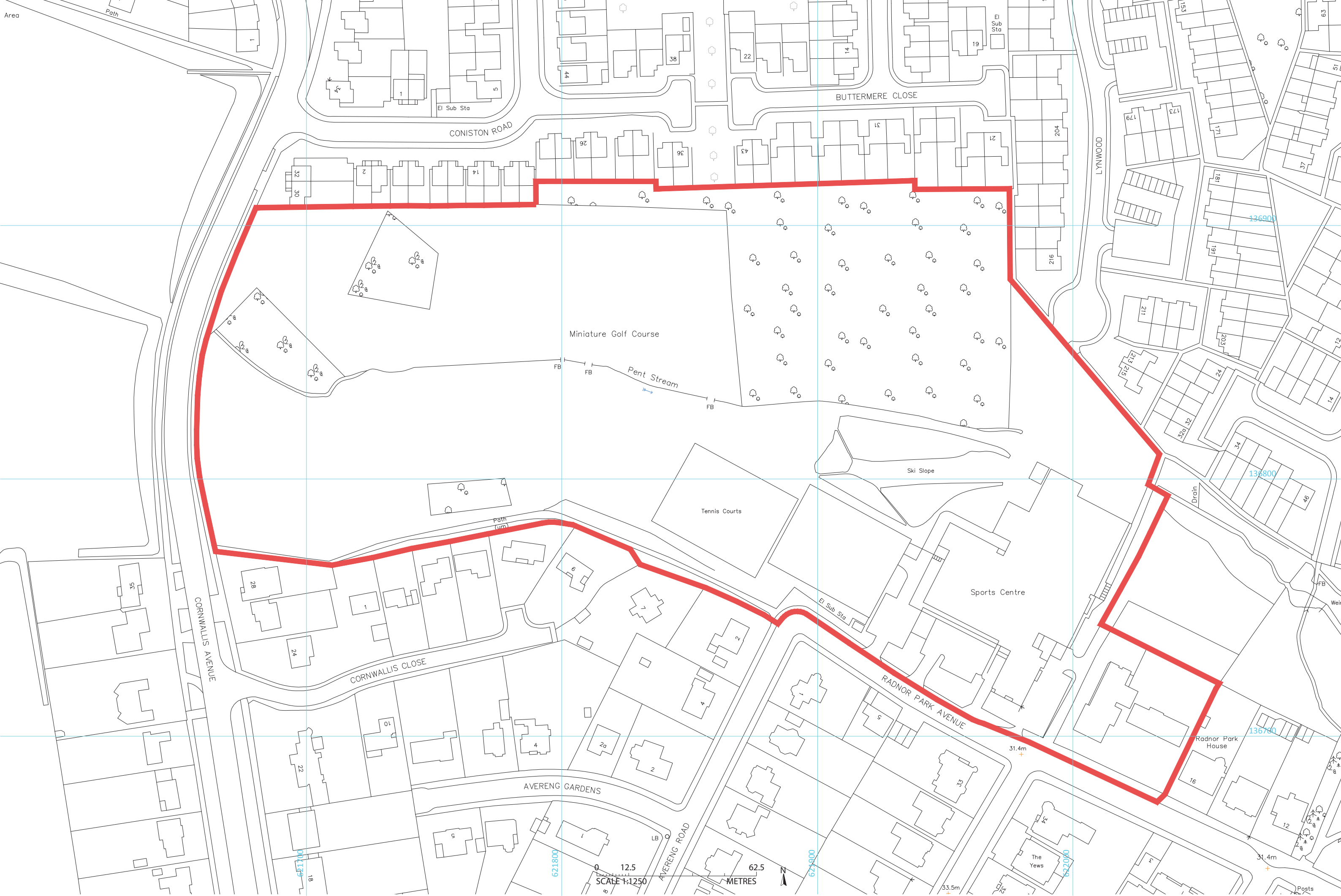


Figure 2: Site plan

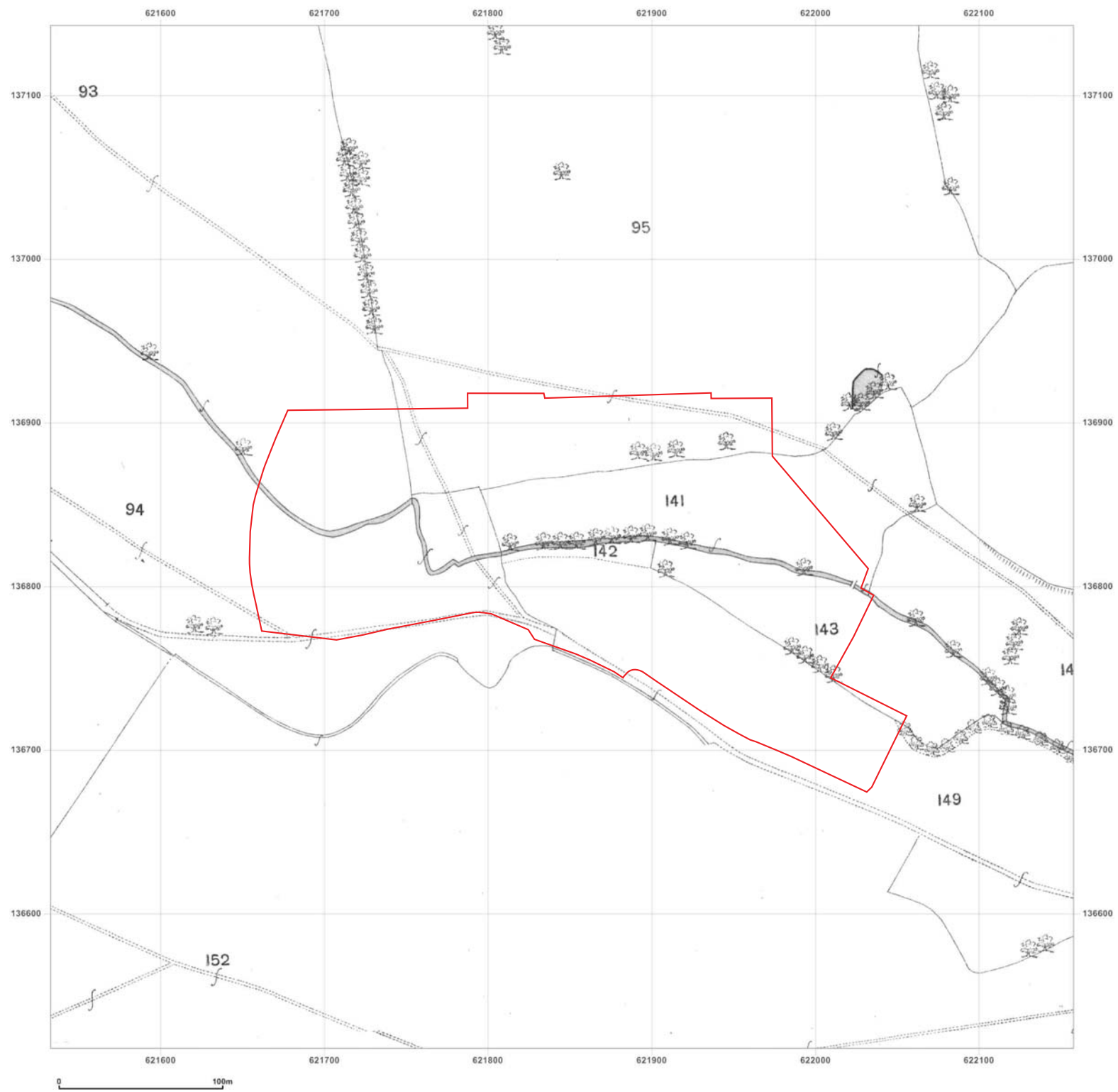


Figure 3: Historic OS map from 1872





Figure 4: Historic OS map from 1898

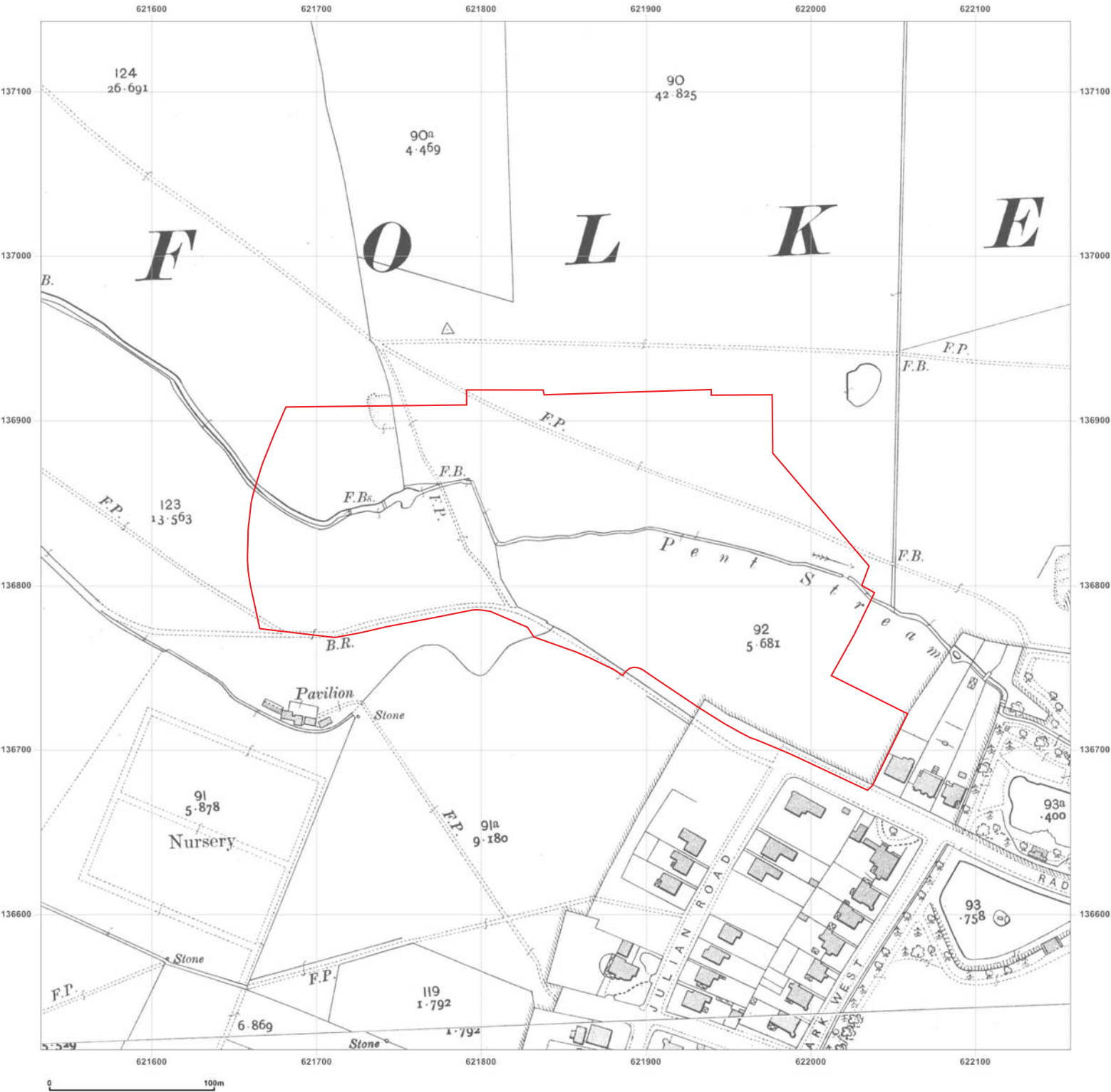


Figure 5: Historic OS map from 1907

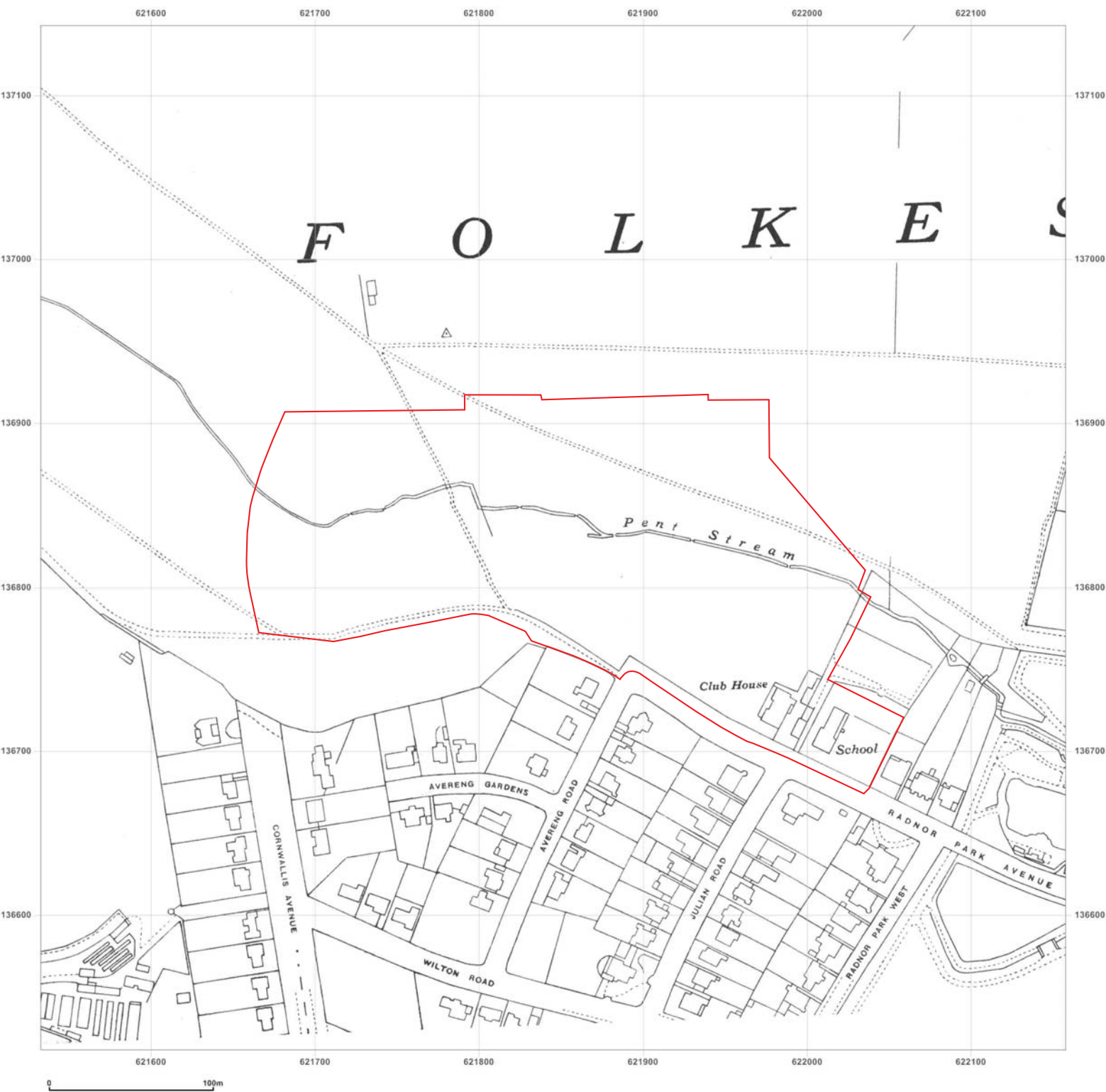


Figure 6: Historic OS map from 1937

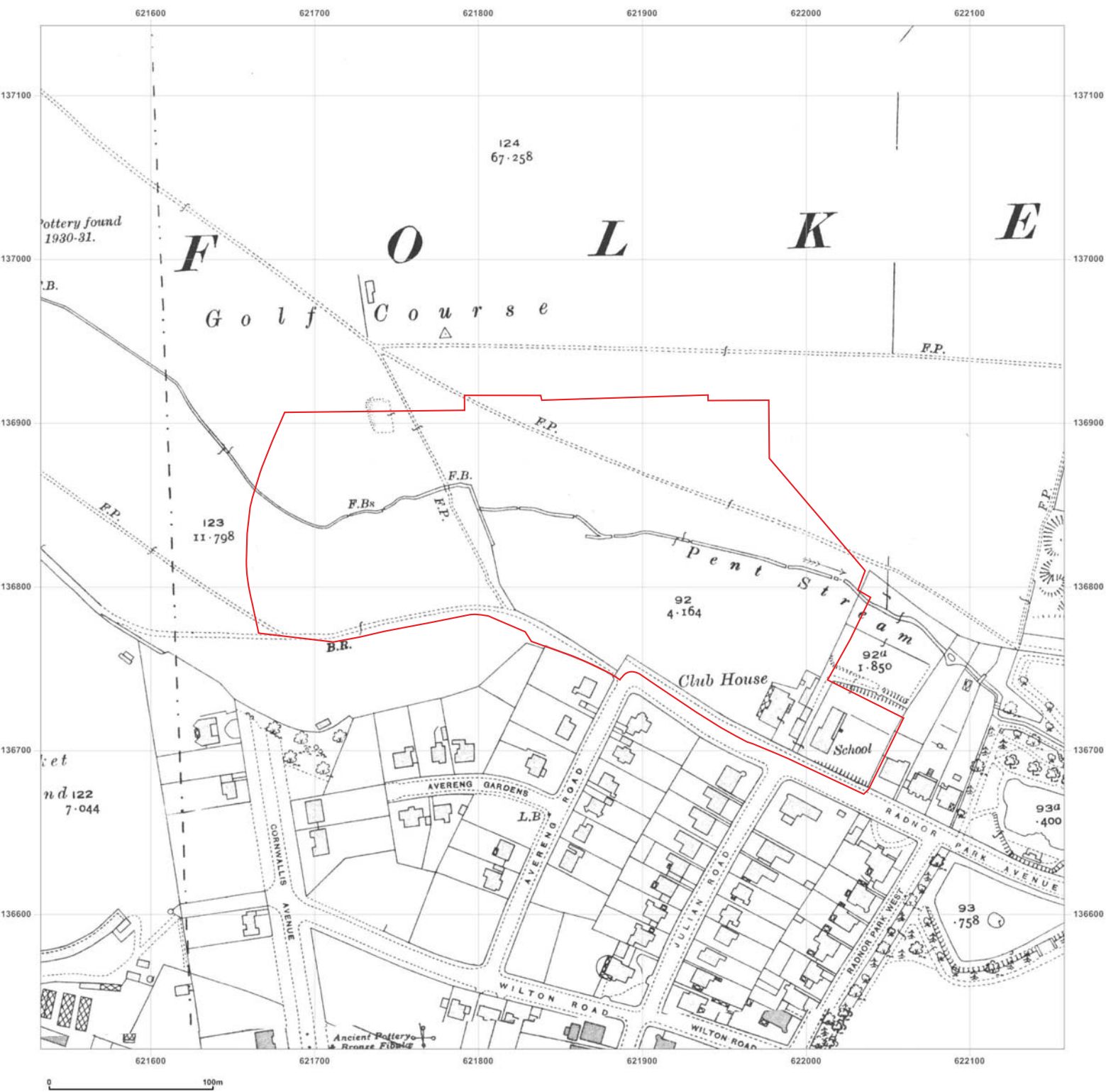


Figure 7: Historic OS map from 1933 - 1938



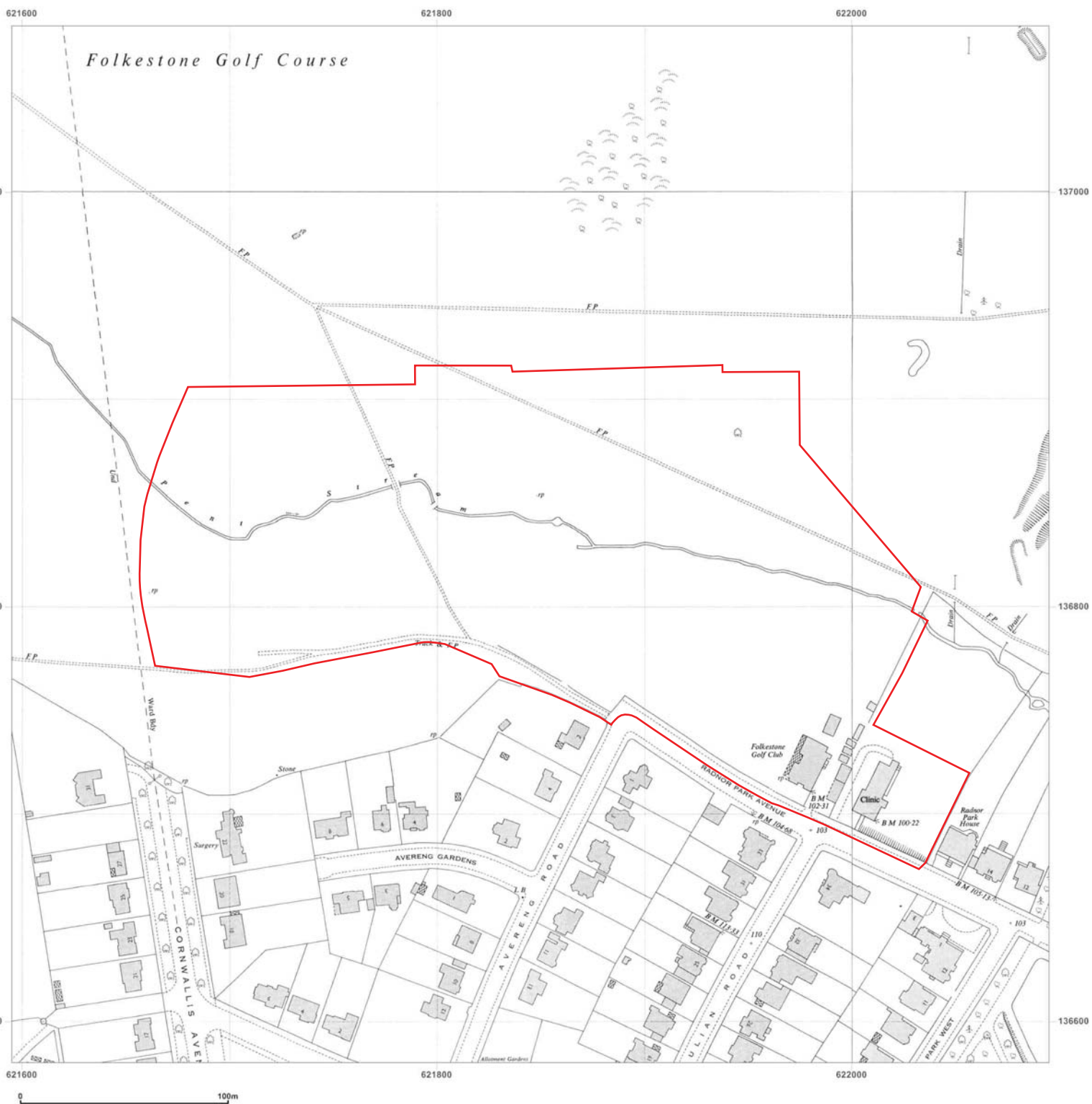


Figure 8: Historic OS map from 1956

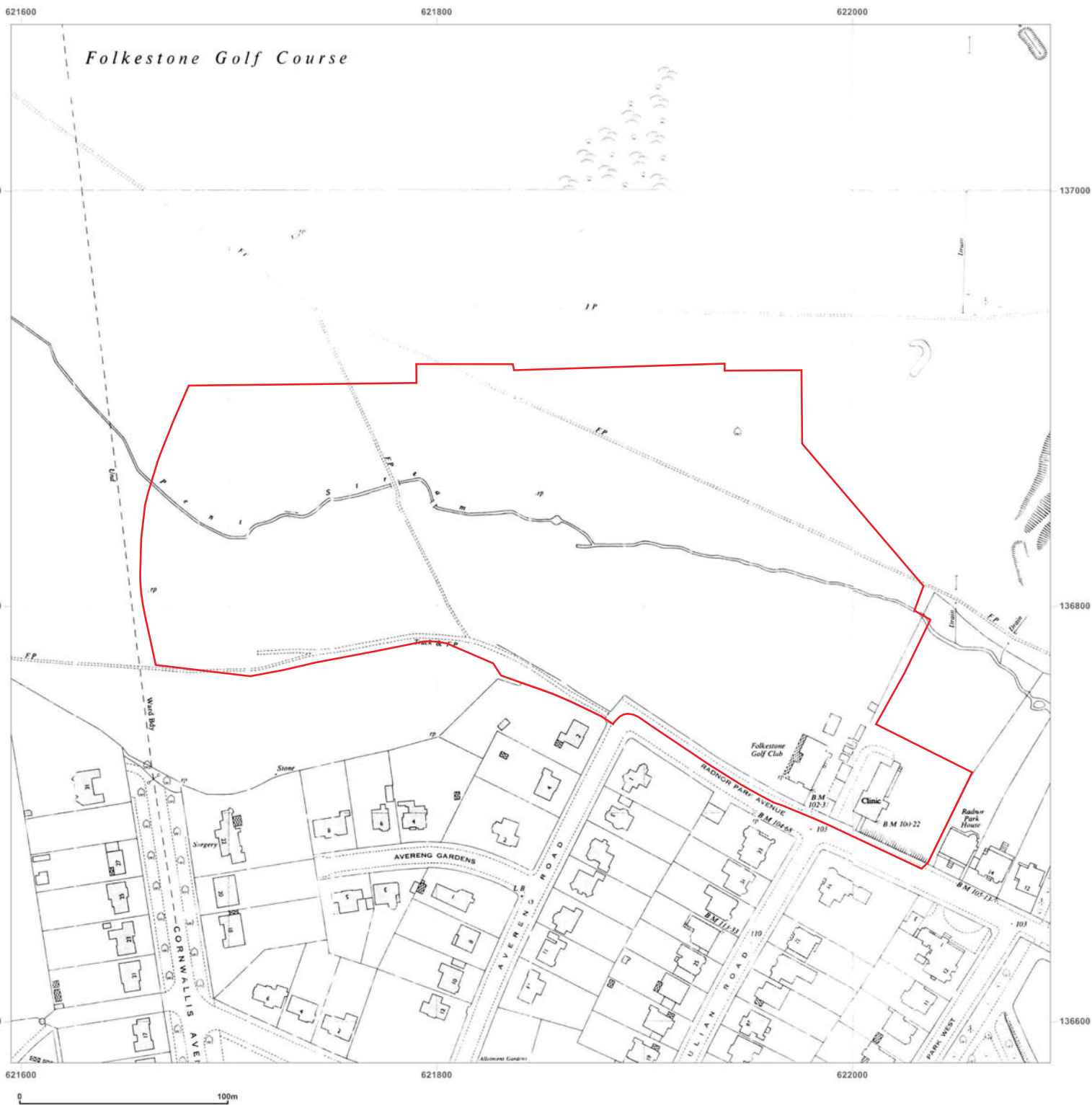


Figure 9: Historic OS map from 1957

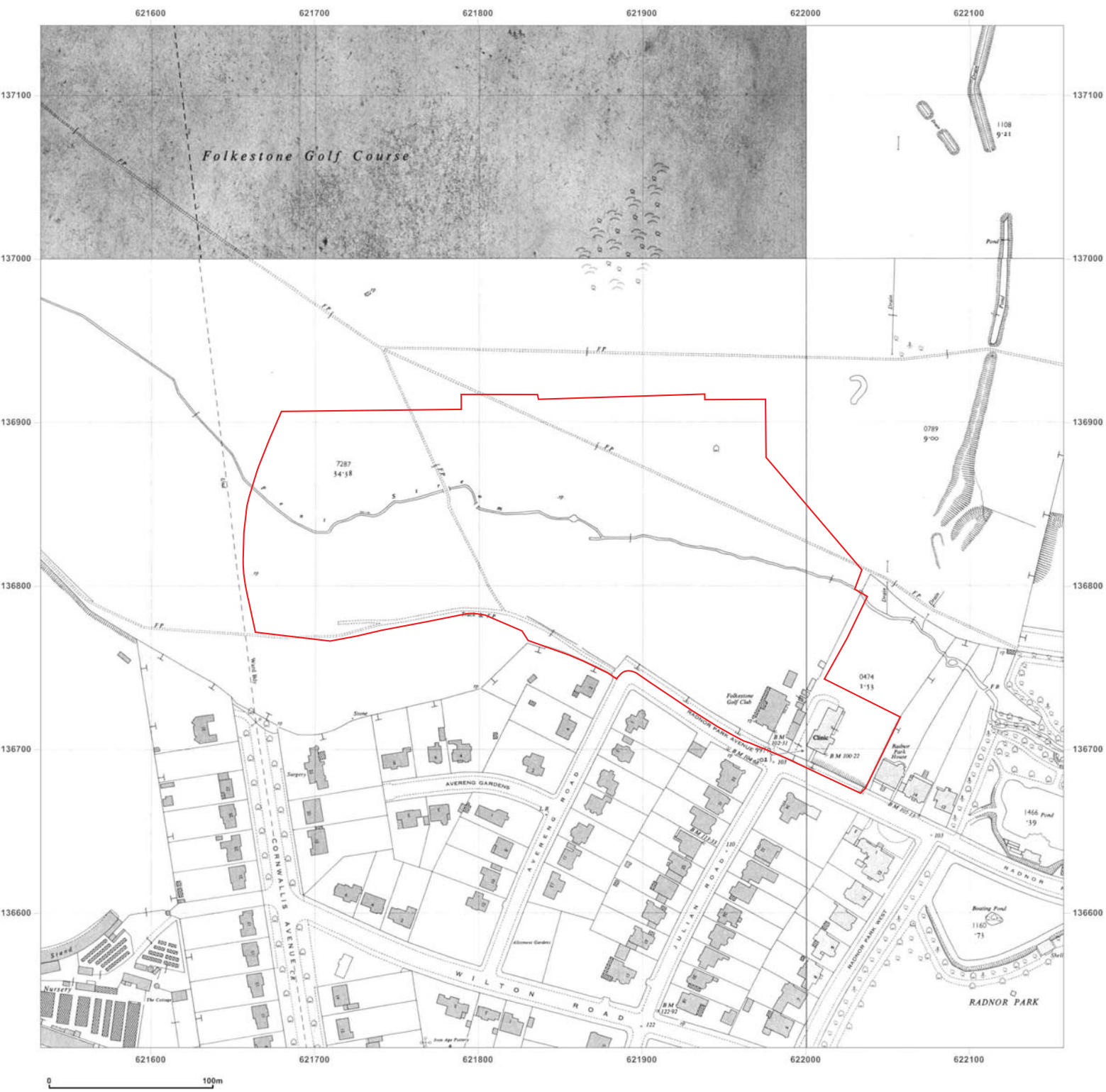


Figure 10: Historic OS map from 1956 - 1958





Figure 11: Historic OS map from 1971 - 1973





Figure 12: Historic OS map from 1972 - 1973



Figure 13: Historic OS map from 1973 - 1978





Figure 14: Historic OS map from 1988 - 1992



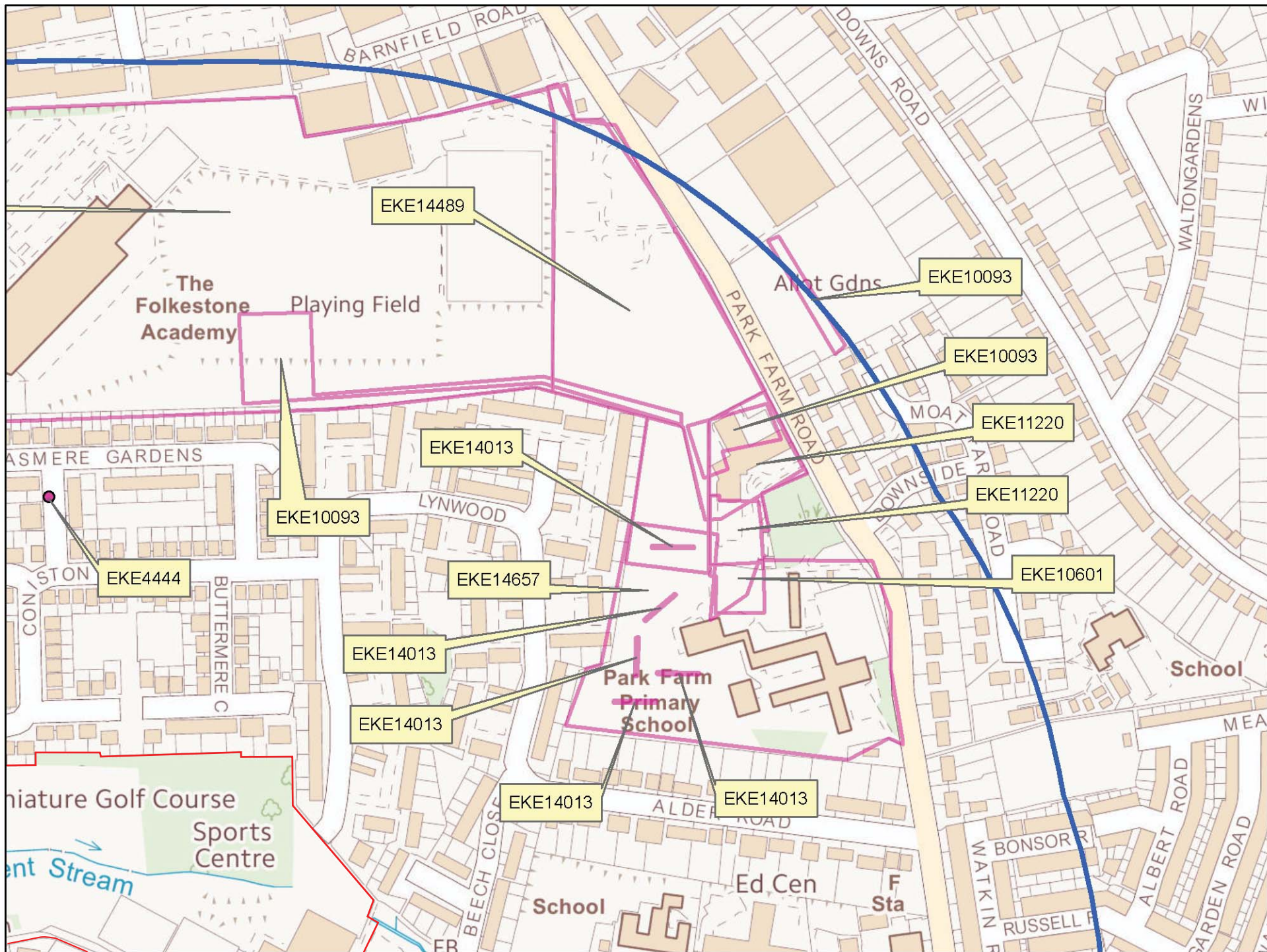








# Kent Historic Environment Record - Folkestone Sports Centre - Events

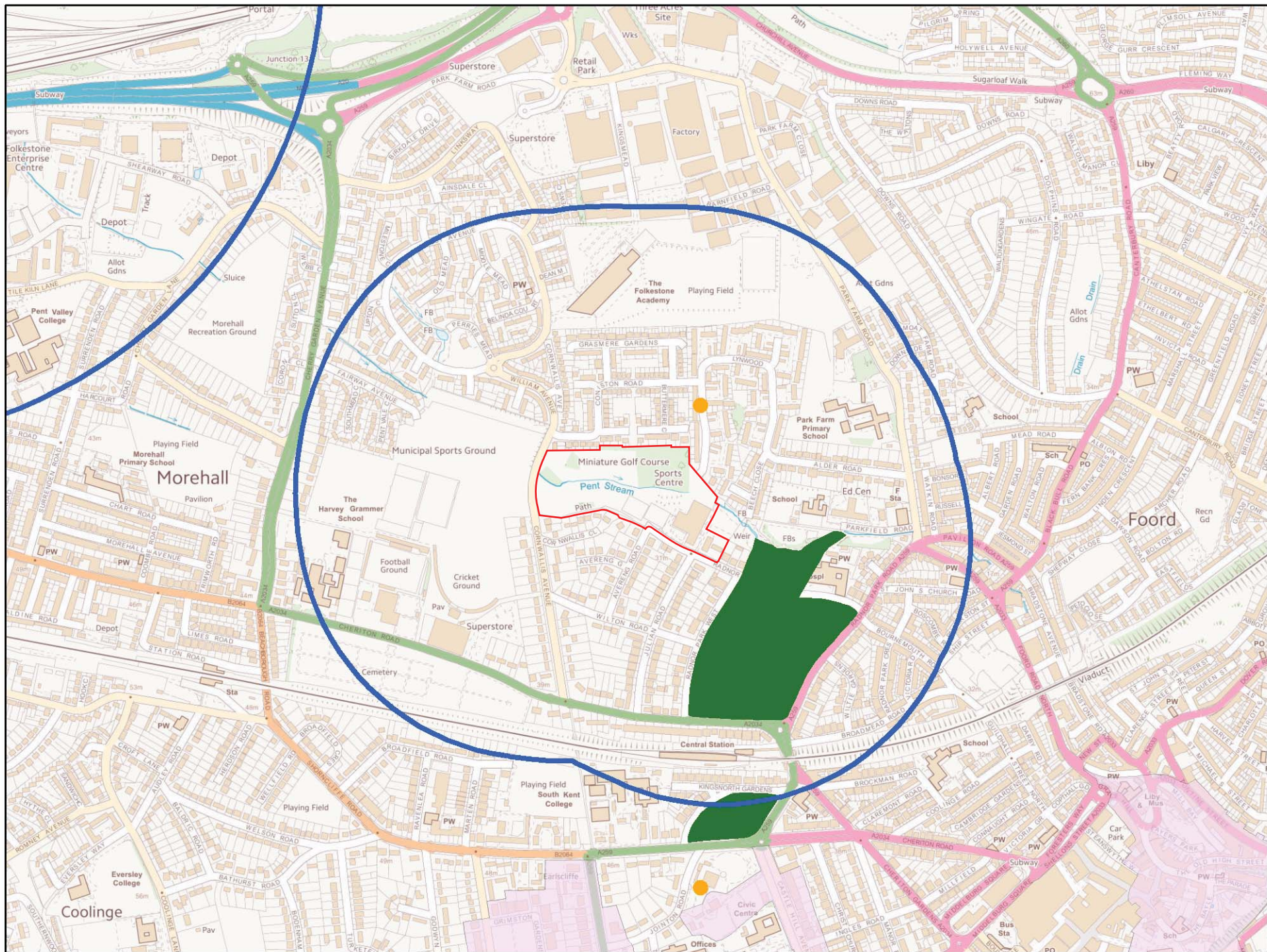








# Kent Historic Environment Record - Folkestone Sports Centre - Designations

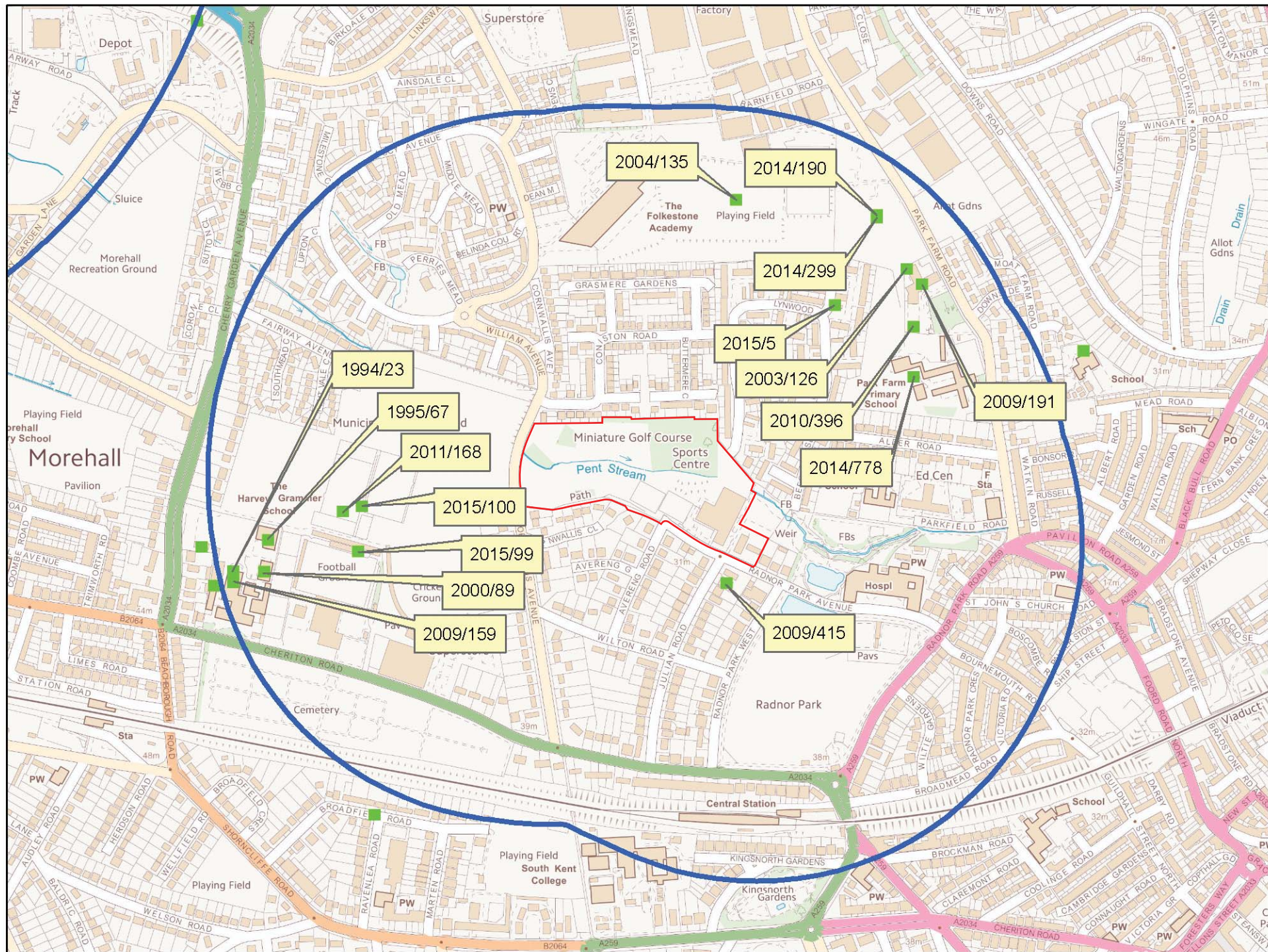


- Legend**
- DesigHPG (poly)
  - DesigPMR (point)
  - Conservation Area





# Kent Historic Environment Record - Folkestone Sports Centre - Reports

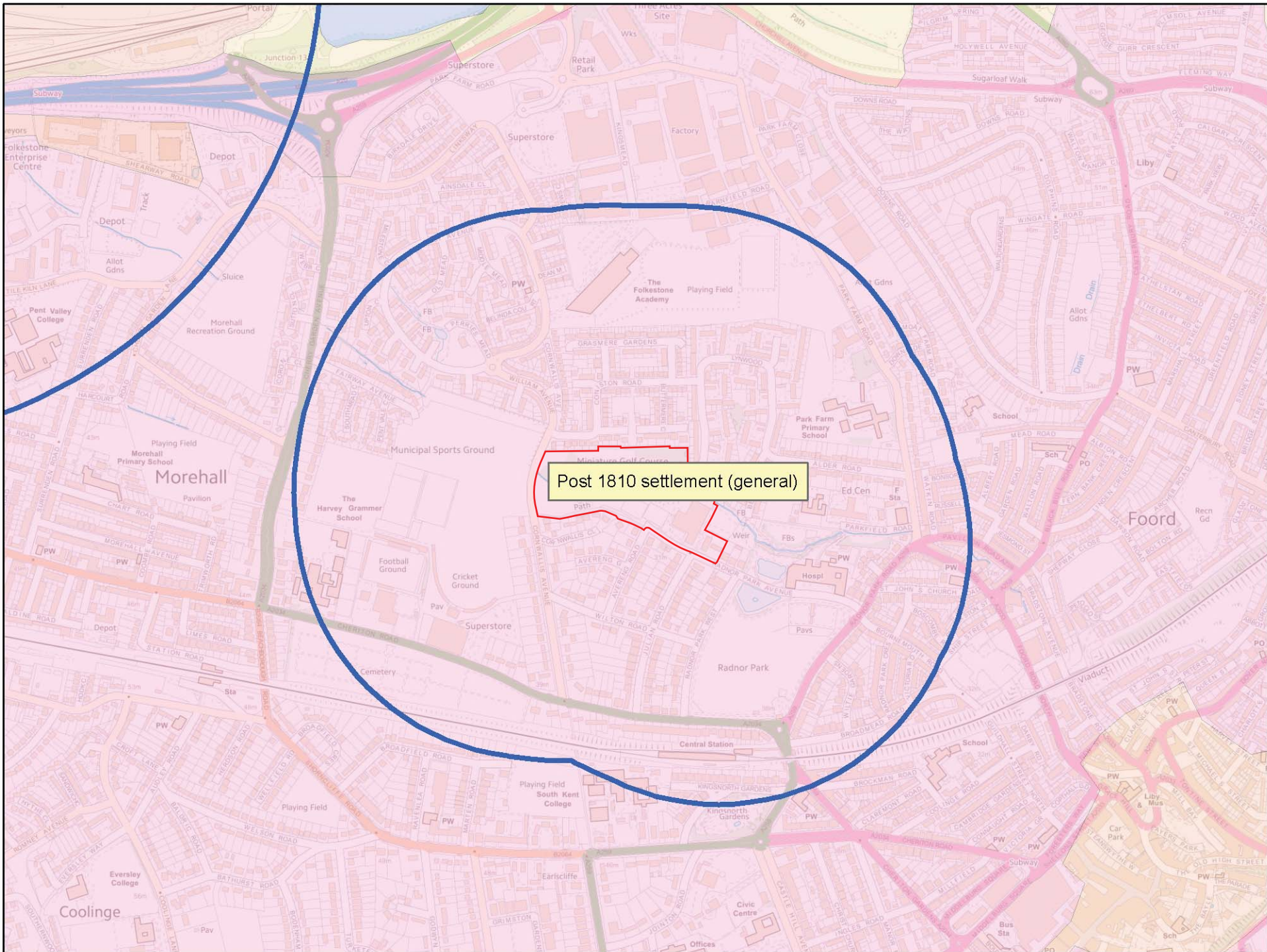


Legend





# Kent Historic Environment Record - Folkestone Sports Centre - Historic Landscape Character



Post 1810 settlement (general)

Legend







**Plate 1: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1940**



**Plate 2: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1960**





**Plate 3: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1990**



**Plate 4: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2003**





**Plate 5: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2006**



**Plate 6: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2007**





**Plate 7: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2008**



**Plate 8: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2013**





Plate 9. View of park (looking N)



Plate 10. View of park (looking NE)



Plate 11. View of Park (looking N)