

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in  
Relation to the 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block at  
Folkestone Academy, Academy Lane,  
Folkestone, Kent.

January 2019

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the 6th Form Block at Folkestone Academy, Academy Lane, Folkestone, Kent.

National Grid Reference TR 21872 37288



Report for Abbott Construction

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the 6th Form Block at Folkestone Academy, Academy Lane, Folkestone, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Abbott Construction to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in relation to the new 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block at Folkestone Academy, Academy Lane, Folkestone, Kent. There is a planning application already in progress that has a condition attached that requires an archaeological assessment.*

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

*The Site is located within the grounds of Folkestone Academy, a secondary school situated in the northern part of the town of Folkestone, the centre of which is 1.8km to the south east. The development was for a new two storey 6th Form Block for the Folkestone Academy that was constructed during the summer holiday period in 2018. The 6th Form block is located immediately to the south east of the school's main block in an area that was previously cycle racks. An assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site revealed a low number of records primarily relating to finds found in antiquity of which very little detail were known. However, there was one evaluation close to the PDA in 2005 that does not appear to be in the KHER Record, that found late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age finds and features just south of the PDA in the area of the school playing fields. This leads to a low/moderate potential of archaeology for this period, but low potential for all other periods. Other recent evaluations*

*and watching briefs in the assessment area revealed nothing or little of interest. The map regression and geotechnical surveys confirm that there has been significant landscaping at the site in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when it became part of the school playing fields. As a result of this disturbance, there is not likely to be any archaeological horizons remaining. Therefore, it can be concluded that the site is of low archaeological interest. The impact of the new 6th Form Block foundations was within the made ground and would have had negligible impact on any potential surviving archaeology.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Abbott Construction (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Assessment in relation to the new 6th Form Block (the PDA) at Folkestone Academy, Academy Lane, Folkestone, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 63861 171772 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 The Site is located within the grounds of Folkestone Academy, a secondary school situated in the northern part of the town of Folkestone, the centre of which is 1.8km to the south east. 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 6<sup>th</sup> Form block is located immediately to the south east of the school's main block in an area that was previously cycle racks. The new block sits on level ground at a height of circa 42.5m aOD with the playing field immediately to the south and west on lower ground at 38m aOD (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Gault Formation Mudstone. There are no superficial deposits.

#### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.3 In 2011, a new Primary School was built immediately to the north east of the main Academy School building. Borehole analysis was submitted as part of the planning

that was taken in 2004/2005 and was probably undertaken ahead of the construction of the original Academy School. Trial Pit 202 in the area immediately to the north east of the PDA in what was then a grassed area.

**Table 1: TP202 Data**

Description	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Cumulative Depth (m)
Topsoil	0.10	0.10
Firm grey mottled clay with gravel, brick and pipe fragments- made ground	0.85	0.95
Firm to stiff orange brown sandy clay with fragments of flint, brick, coal and burnt waste – made ground	0.45	1.4
Grey mottled brown clay becoming grey with depth (Gault Clay)	1.60	3.0

1.2.4 For the construction of the 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block in 2018, further soil investigations were undertaken. Three boreholes in the area of the PDA were taken. One of the boreholes has terminated at 0.4m due to a drain, leaving two other boreholes that reached 4.0m in depth. These revealed made ground of circa 0.9m on top of silty clay identified as Gault Clay.

1.2.5 With made ground coming direct onto the Gault clay bedrock, this suggests that there are no archaeological horizons left in the area.

### *Stratigraphy*

1.2.6 The 2005 evaluation of the school playing fields south of the PDA had 11 evaluation trenches, none of which covered the far northern area where the main school building was built. The closest trench to the area of the PDA was trench 11, which revealed the following levels:

**Table 2: Stratigraphy of Trench 11**

Modern Ground level	40.91m OD to 41.27m OD
Base of modern fill	40.53m OD to 40.95 OD
Depth of Archaeological deposits seen	0.12m
Level of base of deposits observed	40.07 OD
Natural observed (light grey silty clay)	40.53m OD to 40.95 OD

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The development was for a new two storey 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block for the Folkestone Academy that was constructed during the summer holiday period in 2018 on pad foundations (Fig. 2). The application to Folkestone and Hythe District Council (Y18/1559/FH) has a planning condition as follows:

*'The site is within an Area of Archaeological Potential, therefore an archaeological desktop assessment is required which takes into consideration all known historic records relating to the site and gauge the archaeological potential of a site and its significance and assess the level of harm to the heritage asset that would result from the development.'*

- 1.3.2 Therefore, this report is to satisfy the said condition.

### **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 and ensure



than a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also 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
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

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

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 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.'*

2.2.3 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).'*

2.2.4 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.'*

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

*'The LPA 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.'*

2.2.6 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.
- **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.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

### **2.3 Local Policies**

2.3.1 Folkestone and Hythe District Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2006. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology but none of which apply within the area of the Site.

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

#### *Local Planning Guidance*

- 2.3.2 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 Abbott Construction 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 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 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.*

CIFA (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 Sources**

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

#### *Archaeological databases*

- 4.2.2 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.
- 4.2.3 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.
- 4.2.4 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*

- 4.2.5 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*

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

#### *Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Historic Parks and Gardens or cropmarks within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 3.

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 3: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 500m assessment are sparse with many finds being chance finds found in antiquity. The table in Figure 14 details all the KHER data in the assessment area.

## 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks is 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 no designated heritage assets within the assessment area.

## 5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 A number of evaluations have been undertaken in the area to the south east of the PDA. The main one of interest relates to a MOLAS 2005 evaluation of the school playing field south of the PDA ahead of the construction of the new Folkestone Academy school. The report and finds produced from the evaluation, taken from the Folkestone Council Planning website do not appear to be in the KHER record. Whilst Prehistoric archaeology was found in this instance, many of

the other watching briefs and evaluations have either found only modern archaeological finds or features, or none at all.

*Folkestone Academy, Channel School Site, Park Farm Road, 2005.*

5.3.2 In 2005 an 11 trench evaluation was undertaken of the playing fields to the west of the then Channel School, in the area that was south east of the site of the new Academy School building. The report acknowledged that since 1970, the area had been subject to severe disturbance from modern landscaping with significant quantities of made ground especially in the west of the site. A few archaeological finds and features were recorded in the central area of the field consisting of linear features that were dated to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age based on the lithics found. Residual finds of lithics from the same period were also discovered across the site in modern deposits. The report stated that preservation was poor.

5.3.3 Phase 1 referred to the area of the new Academy School building at the north and north western end of the school site. This area was deemed to have had extensive landscaping in the 1950s and therefore no evaluation trenches were placed in this part of the Site. The report also confirmed that the new school building was piled. At the time of the evaluation the land levels in that area ahead of the construction of the school building was 42.09m OD in the south east to 43.50m in the north west, some three meters above the playing field where the evaluation trenches were. Given the shallow depth of the archaeological horizons in the playing field, along with the piled foundations and truncation from previous landscaping, it was deemed unlikely that archaeology would be surviving in that area and that no further archaeological investigation, even in the form of watching brief was recommended (Unpublished Document: MOLAS. 2005. Folkestone Academy, Channel School Site, Park Farm Road, Folkestone, County of Kent: An Archaeological Evaluation Report).

*Evaluation at Broad Meadow, Park Farm, 2010*

5.3.4 A watching brief in 2010 ahead of a large area prepared for building circa 400m south east of the PDA revealed no finds or features of interest.



*Evaluation of Land at Park Farm Primary School, 2014*

- 5.3.5 Ahead of construction of houses circa 440m south east of the PDA, a large area was evaluated in 2014, No archaeological finds or features were observed.

*Watching brief on Land adjacent to Park Farm Road, 2005*

- 5.3.6 In the same area as the above two events, the watching brief in 2005 during the construction of a new care centre identified a Post Medieval rubbish pit containing Victorian glassware and ceramic food pots.

*Watching Brief along the line of the Foord Valley Flood Scheme, 2002*

- 5.3.7 This was in the area circa 250m to the south, south east of the PDA in 2002. Only Modern features were identified being a dump of bottles and modern field drains.

*Folkestone Academy Primary School, 2011-2012*

- 5.3.8 In 2011, a planning application with Folkestone and Hythe District Council was submitted for the new primary school building located immediately north east of the main school building on the raised ground. A review of the planning application does not reveal any correspondence regarding archaeology. Correspondence with the Construction company and the architect confirms that there were no archaeology planning conditions attached for this application. This suggests that the site was considered to be of low potential.

*Landscape Characterisation*

- 5.3.9 The PDA is in the eastern part of an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 Settlement (general)'. Prior to 1810, the area was rural and northwards of the main town of Folkestone (Fig. 16).

*0-100m Radius*

- 5.3.10 There is one KHER entry for this area. Circa 100m east on a north-south axis was a Second World War Anti-tank ditch (TR 23 NW 707).

*100-200m Radius*

- 5.3.11 There is one KHER entry for this area from the PDA. A Bronze Age beaker found prior to 1918 and very little is known about the find other than provenance from inside containing local brickearth and therefore the find ascribed to the area of the local brick works (TR 23 NW 36).

*200-300m Radius*

5.3.12 There are no KHER entries for this area from the PDA.

*300-400m Radius*

5.3.13 There are four KHER records for this area. Neolithic implements from the area are in Folkestone Museum. Including arrowheads and an axe. Exact date of find is unknown but located to the area of the Folkestone Golf Course circa 330m south west of the PDA (TR 23 NW 57). Circa 1973, a Neolithic arrowhead was found circa 370m west of the PDA (MKE67967). Another record of vague details is that of Roman pottery and mosaics in the vicinity of Sugar Loaf Hill. Given the exact location is unknown this is ascribed to a grid square starting 310m south, south east of the PDA (TR 23 NW 45). Circa 310m north of the PDA a pillbox from the Second World War was located (TR 23 NW 489).

*400-500m Radius*

5.3.14 There are five KHER records for this area. One is a farmstead that is covered separately below. Circa 420m south, south west of the PDA in 1971, by the golf course, Prehistoric pottery was discovered (TR 23 NW 86). Little else is known. Circa 490m south west a Bronze Age beaker was found around 1930 also on the golf course (TR 23 NW 3). Another pillbox relating to the Second World War was located circa 500m north west of the PDA (TR 23 NW 473). The Canterbury Archaeological Trust in a 2002 evaluation for the Foord Floor Alleviation Scheme identified late 19<sup>th</sup> century /early 20<sup>th</sup> century modern features including a bottle bank thought to be a dump as well as modern field drains and a ditch filled with clinker (TR 23 NW 593).

*Farmstead*

5.3.15 There is one KHER record for this area. A farmstead known as Park Farm circa 500m east, south east and seen on Post Medieval maps onwards as a regular courtyard farm with multi-yards. The farmhouse was detached in a central position but it has now been completely demolished (TR 23 NW 46). It is possible that this was a moated farmstead.

#### **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.
- 5.4.4 On the outskirts of Folkestone, northwards of the PDA, 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. Bronze Age burial mounds are at Castle Hill (also known as Caesar's encampment, though there is no evidence of Roman activity at this site). Holywell Coombe was a long-lived settlement based on pottery and flint finds dating to the Neolithic and early Bronze Age period between 4000 to 1500 years ago. The site suggests that the site was occupied by people of the early Bronze Age 'Beaker' tradition which reached Britain from Europe around 2400 years ago. This evidence for a domestic 'Beaker' settlement is very rare and makes this discovery of national importance.

- 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 Immediately 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. A Norman was built at Castle Hill on the area of earlier Bronze Age burial mounds.

- 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 17th century a mill was located alongside the stream in what was known as Bull Dog Lane, later called Foord Road South.
- 5.4.11 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.
- 5.4.12 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.

- 5.4.13 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.
- 5.4.14 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.
- 5.4.15 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.
- 5.4.16 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.
- 5.4.17 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.
- 5.4.18 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.

5.4.19 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.

5.4.20 The Folkestone Academy opened in 2007 replacing the town's Channel School which was located on Park Farm Road at the eastern edge of the Academy's playing fields. That school was then demolished once the Academy was built.

## **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. This shows a sparsely populated and arable landscape in the area around the PDA with the Pent Stream to the west. Park Farm can be seen to the south west of the PDA. The closest village is that of Foord to the south west. The main settlement of Folkestone is well to the south, south east. The higher ground of The Downs of Castle Hill is to the north (Fig. 3).

*Hasted, 1798*

- 5.5.2 The area is still sparsely populated and the locations of roads and hamlets not dissimilar to the map above (Fig. 4).

*Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

- 5.5.3 The maps from this series shows the individual buildings and field boundaries. The area around the PDA is dominated by fields with Park Farm to the south west. (Fig. 5).

*Tithe Map from 1842*

- 5.5.4 The tithe map did not provide any detail at all about Park Farm or the area around and suggests the area was open at the time although other plots in the area that are detailed suggests that this area is likely to be owned by the Earl of Radnor, a large landowner in the area.

*Historic OS Map 1877*

- 5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is located in a large field to the north west of Park Farm. There is now a track running northwards of Park Farm and the field to the east of the PDA is a rifle range. At the southern end of the rifle range is a rectangular reservoir and sheepfold. The number of sheepfolds suggests that this area at the foot of the Downs was used primarily for pasture (Fig. 6).

*Historic OS map 1899*

- 5.5.6 The PDA is still part of a field. However, there have been changes to the west and east of the PDA. Eastwards of the PDA beside the 700-yard mark of the rifle range is now brickworks, which have a tramway to the south by the reservoir to a quarry that pass over the rifle range just prior to the 1000-yard mark. The presence of water suggests that this area to the west of the PDA is a quarry. To the west of the PDA is now a golf course. To the south west, the village of Foord has grown northwards and includes Football and Cricket grounds as well as Laundry building and a hospital (Fig.7).



*Historic OS map 1908*

- 5.5.7 The PDA is still part of a large field albeit, is now smaller having be split up to create others fields. The rifle range is no longer in place and the quarry for the brick works has increased in size. Traversing northwards from the Broadmead area of Folkestone, and traversing up towards castle Hill and Holywell Coombe is a new road. Called Mill Hill (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1934*

- 5.5.8 There no change at the PDA. Other than it is part of a smaller field. Aside the Pent Stream to the south west, the map refers to ancient pottery that has been found. The brick works to the east are still in operation and the quarry area is larger. Folkestone to the south is continuing to creep northwards with a new row of houses north of the laundry (Fig.9).

*Historic OS map 1950*

- 5.5.9 There is little change compared to the previous map (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1962*

- 5.5.10 There have been changes. The farmstead of Park Farm no longer exists, having been demolished and the area turned into allotment gardens. The brickworks have closed and a factory located where the brickwork buildings were. A new road is being created called Park Farm Road that extends northwards beyond the track that used to reach the brick works to join Mill Hill. North of Alder Road is now a school complex and the PDA is now in a field labelled 'playing fields' (Fig.11).

*Historic OS map 1975*

- 5.5.11 There have been significant changes. There are now more industrial buiuldings in the area of the brick works. Another school complex has been built north of the previous school mentioned and eastwards of the PDA. The PDA is still part of playing field. Folkestone has continue growing and the area immediately south of the playing field is now housing (Fig.12).

*Historic OS map 1994*

- 5.5.12 The PDA is still part of the school complex to the east. However, the map suggests that the playing field area has been subject to landscaping probably to create level ground with the PDA on the edge of the higher ground. Housing has now been built to the west and the industrial estate has expanded westwards and now covers the area to the north of the PDA field (Fig. 13).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1940s*

- 5.6.1 This shows the PDA as part of a wider field of pasture. However, to the east on the north-south axis is the line of the anti-tank ditch that surrounded Folkestone in the Second World War. East of the ditch is the brick works and the quarry area. (Plate 1).

*1960s*

- 5.6.2 The brick works no longer exist and the anti-tank ditch has been filled in, although the route can still be seen as a cropmark. East of the PDA Park Farm road has been created and on the western side is a new school. The PDA is part of the playing fields. On the eastern side of the road can be seen the allotments (Plate 2).

*1990*

- 5.6.3 To the east, the school complex has grown. The playing fields have been landscaped to create two separate platforms with a grass bank, connected by stairs in the vicinity of the PDA. To the north is the industrial estate and to the south and west is housing (Plate 3).

*2003*

- 5.6.4 This shows the cropmark of the anti-tank ditch. At the southern end of the playing fields is a rectangular compound. This is likely to be preparation ahead of the construction of the new school (Plate 4).

*2006*

- 5.6.5 The new school is in the process of being constructed to the area immediately north, north west and east of the PDA. This shows the new school building is on raised ground part of the playing field. The area around the PDA would have been disturbed as a result of the construction (Plate 5).

*2008*

- 5.6.6 The new school building has been completed. However, the landscaping of the playing field is still to be completed. In addition, the old school, east of the PDA has been demolished. At the north eastern end of the new school building are tennis courts (Plate 6).

*2013*

- 5.6.7 The landscaping has been completed. The PDA is in an area of cycle racks. To the east is now a grassed playing field and east of that a multi surface playing field. To the north east of the new school building, the tennis courts have been replaced with new buildings under construction, which is a for a new primary school which opened in 2014 (Plate 7)

*2017*

- 5.6.8 A new building has been built at the far eastern side alongside Park Farm Road. No other changes are noted (Plate 8)

**5.7 Walkover Survey**

- 5.7.1 Since this is a retrospective application as the 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block has already been built, no walkover of the site was undertaken.

**5.8 Summary of Potential**

*Palaeolithic*

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

### *Mesolithic*

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

### *Neolithic*

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. One record relates to an early find of Neolithic implements in the area of what was the Golf course to the south west of the PDA. (TR 23 NW 57), exact location not known. The second record is a find of a flint arrowhead found, circa 1973 and reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (MKE 67967). Again, very little more is known about the item. The 2005 MOLAs evaluation not in the HER Record recorded Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age flints and linear features. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period cannot be entirely discounted within the confines of the development site but is considered **low/moderate**.

### *Bronze Age*

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. There are two Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. Both records relate to Bronze Age beakers, one circa 490m to the south west (TR 23 NW 3) and one circa 130m to the east (TR 23 NW 36). Again, both of these were early finds and the exact locations unclear. An undated record but recorded as Prehistoric pottery, is a find from the Golf Course area in 1971 (TR 23 NW 86), Again, no more information is known. Given the known barrows from this period to the north in the area of Castle Hill, as well as the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age finds and features found in the nearby MOLAS 2005 evaluation, chance finds in the area are possible and cannot be discounted. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

#### *Iron Age*

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has 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 just one record from this period within the assessment area. Roman pottery of a cinery urn and mosaics were found in the vicinity of Sugarloaf Hill in the late Victorian period (TR 23 NW 45). It is not considered that this area of Folkestone particularly had Roman activity. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. In the Anglo-Saxon period, activity was focussed in the area by the harbour in Folkstone. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Post Medieval map regressions suggests that this area was rural and agricultural in that period and was also likely to have been so in the Medieval period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. One relating to the farmstead of Park Farm, a possible moated site (TR 23 NW 46), that has since been destroyed for which the land of the PDA originally may have belonged to. The map regression confirms the agricultural use as pasture in this period, with the area to the east used as a rifle range before becoming Brick Works

with associated quarrying. In the area, to the east, by Park Farm Road a Post Medieval rubbish pit was found (TR 23 NW 593). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.10 KHER has three records dating to this period. Two relate to Second World War pillboxes, since destroyed (TR 23 NW 473, TR 23 NW 489) that were likely to have been placed to support the anti-tank ditch that was circa 100m to the east of the PDA (TR 23 NEW 707). It does not appear from the 2005 MOLAS evaluation report that the anti-tank ditch was investigated. The PDA was part of an arable field and not built on until 1990. The brickworks to the east continued until at least the 1950s and by 1962, a school had been built near the quarried area with industrial units located in the area of what were previously the Brick Work buildings. With the PDA becoming part of the school playing fields in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area has been subject to extreme landscaping. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Overview*

5.8.11 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.12 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/moderate**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- 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 PDA was agricultural land until the School was built on the newly created Park Farm Road. Since then the school area and playing fields have undergone a number of transformations. In the 1950s there was landscaping and in the 1970s, the western end was subject to further landscaping with the area ending up some 3 metres higher than the surrounding playing field. The 2005 evaluation report by MOLAS concluded that severe truncation would have

occurred in the area of the PDA and that the archaeology found elsewhere on the playing fields, was at a shallow depth leading to a high potential for disturbance. The later 2018 geotechnical survey at the PDA confirms made ground lying directing onto Gault clay. Therefore, any impact on surviving archaeological remains is likely to have been **total**.

- 6.2.2 The area of the new 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block, foundations did not extend below 3 metres. As a consequence, the new 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block would have had **negligible** impact on any potential surviving archaeology.

## 7 SIGNIFICANCE

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

### 7.2 Significance Criteria

#### *Period*

- 7.2.1 The main period of significance in the area appears to be the late Neolithic into the Bronze Age. Prehistoric activity is known in the area to the north of the PDA at The Downs by Castle Hill and Holywell Coombe. There is very little by way of Roman and later activity as evidenced in the recent watching briefs and evaluations within the wider assessment area. In the Post Medieval period, the area is rural and agricultural.

#### *Rarity*

- 7.2.2 The finds in the area are sparse and many found in antiquity with not much by way of exact location or additional information. The finds and features relating to the Bronze Age are ephemeral and are not considered rare or especially important and are considered of local significance.



*Documentation*

- 7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, photographic and other sources from the Post Medieval period onwards.

*Group Value*

- 7.2.4 There is little by way of group value.

*Survival / Condition*

- 7.2.5 The 2005 evaluation and 2018 geotechnical report suggests that due to the significant landscaping and truncation that has occurred there is little potential that any archaeology has survived in the area of the Site and that preservation was found to be poor.

*Fragility / Vulnerability*

- 7.2.6 Given the amount of made ground of some potential 3 metres in the area of the Site, the foundations of the new 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block would have had a negligible impact of any potentially surviving archaeology.

*Diversity*

- 7.2.7 There is not considered to be great diversity of the archaeology in this area.

*Potential*

- 7.2.8 The overall archaeological potential is considered low/moderate for the prehistoric period based on the 2005 MOLAs evaluation finds and other chance finds in the area. The archaeological potential is considered low for all other periods. However, given the significant landscaping in the area with any archaeological horizons should they survive well below foundation level the overall potential of finding archaeology in-situ is considered low.

*Significance*

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of low archaeological interest, given the significant amount of landscaping that has occurred in the area causing severe disturbance and truncation to any potential archaeology. Whilst it is appreciated that in general the area has potential for archaeology relating to the Bronze Age, it is considered to be of local significance, the likelihood of remains surviving are minimal and the impact of the

new 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block would have been negligible on any potential surviving archaeology with the public benefit greater than any less than substantial harm.

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **8.1 Introduction**

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **low/moderate** archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, and **low** for all other periods although the overall potential for surviving archaeology is considered **low** and the impact of the new 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block would have been negligible on any surviving archaeology.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

- 9.1.1 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.

### **9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

- 9.2.1 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.

### **9.3 Copyright**

- 9.3.1 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 Abbott

Construction (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCifA.

SWAT Archaeology

January 2019

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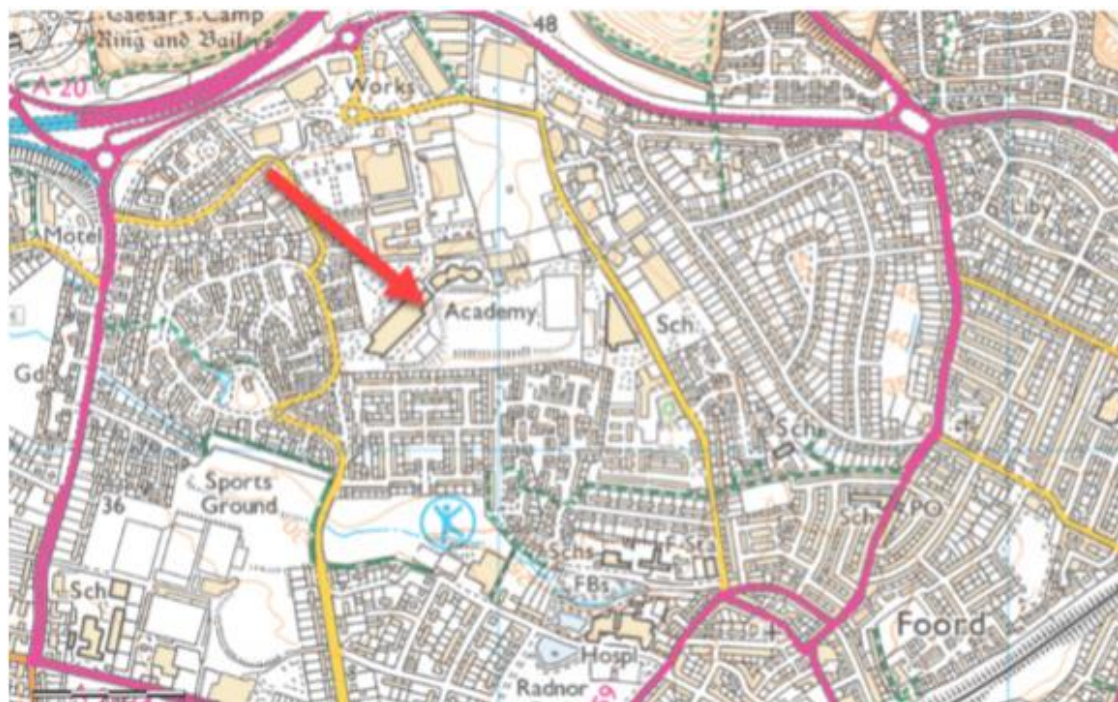
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New 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block at Folkestone Academy, Academy Lane, Folkestone, Kent  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment





New 6<sup>th</sup> Form Block at Folkestone Academy, Academy Lane, Folkestone, Kent  
 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

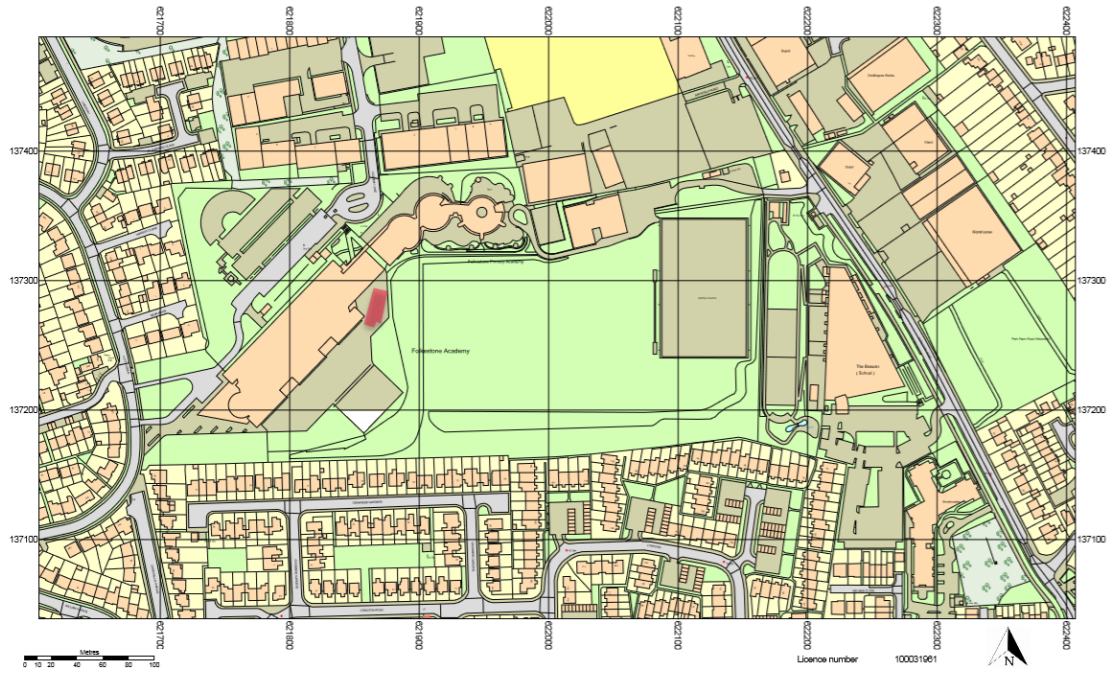


Figure 1: Location Map, Scale 1:640,000, 1:10,000, 1:2500

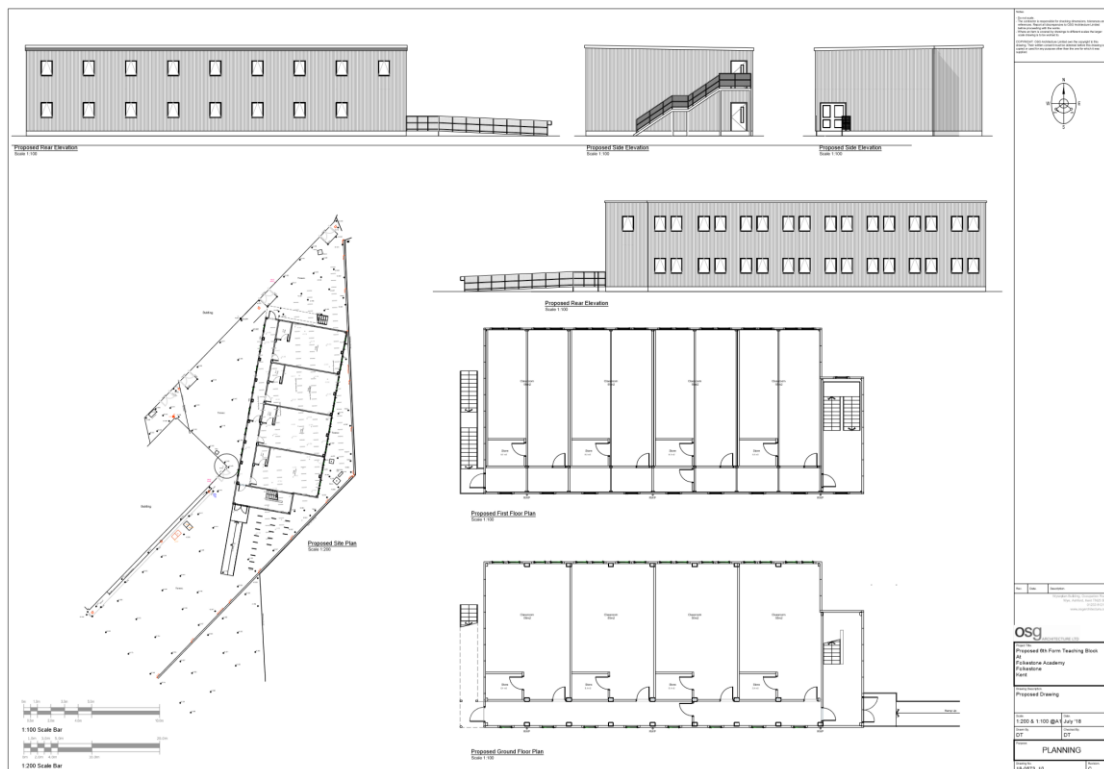


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area

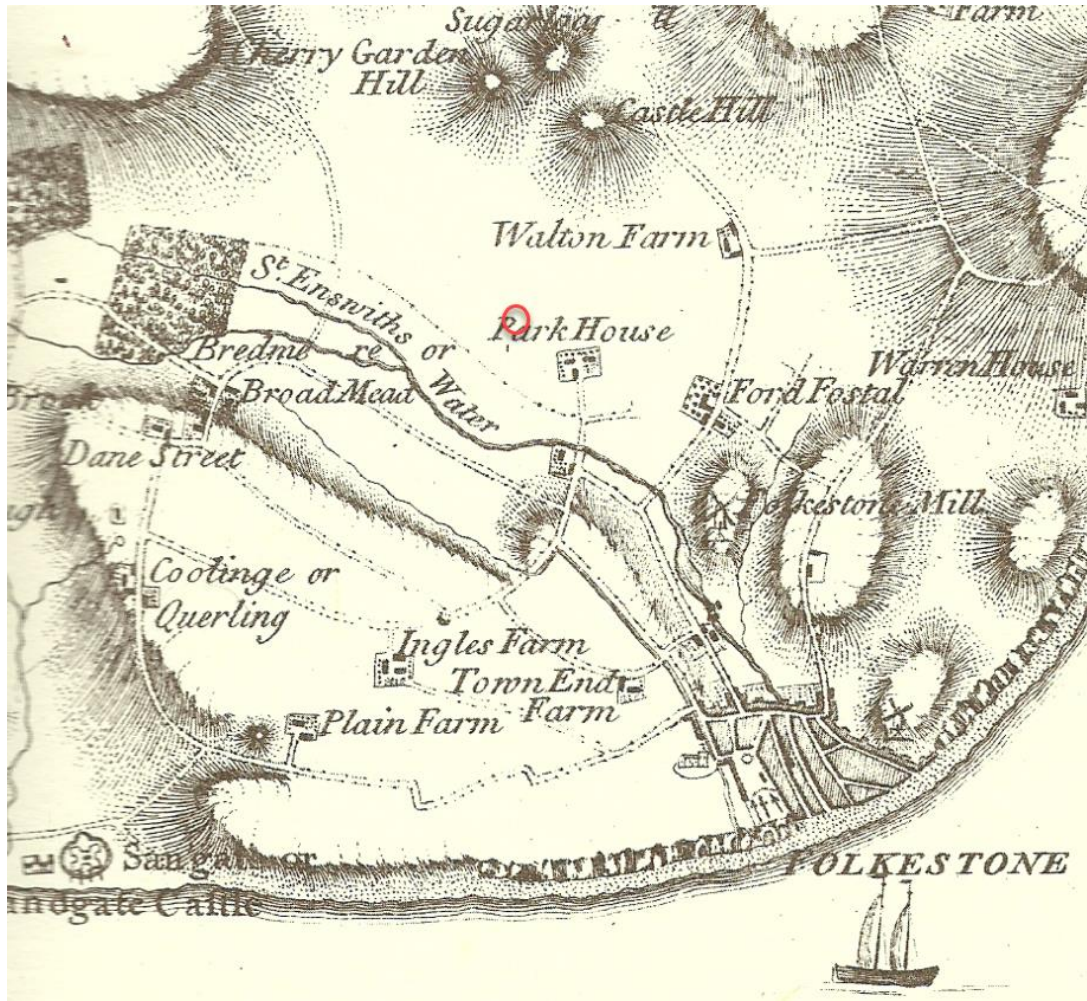


Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



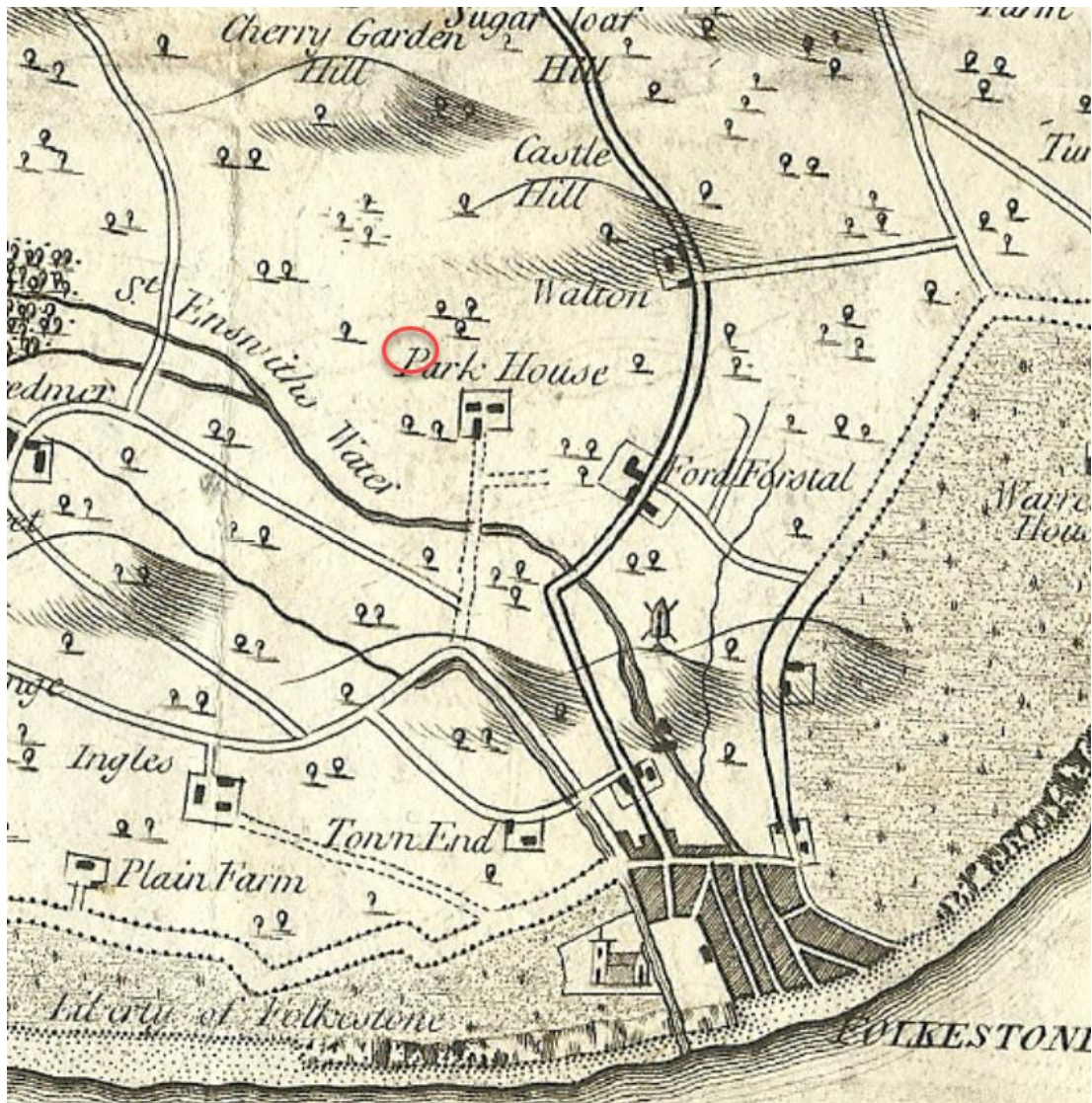


Figure 4: Hasted, 1798



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797





Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1877



Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1899

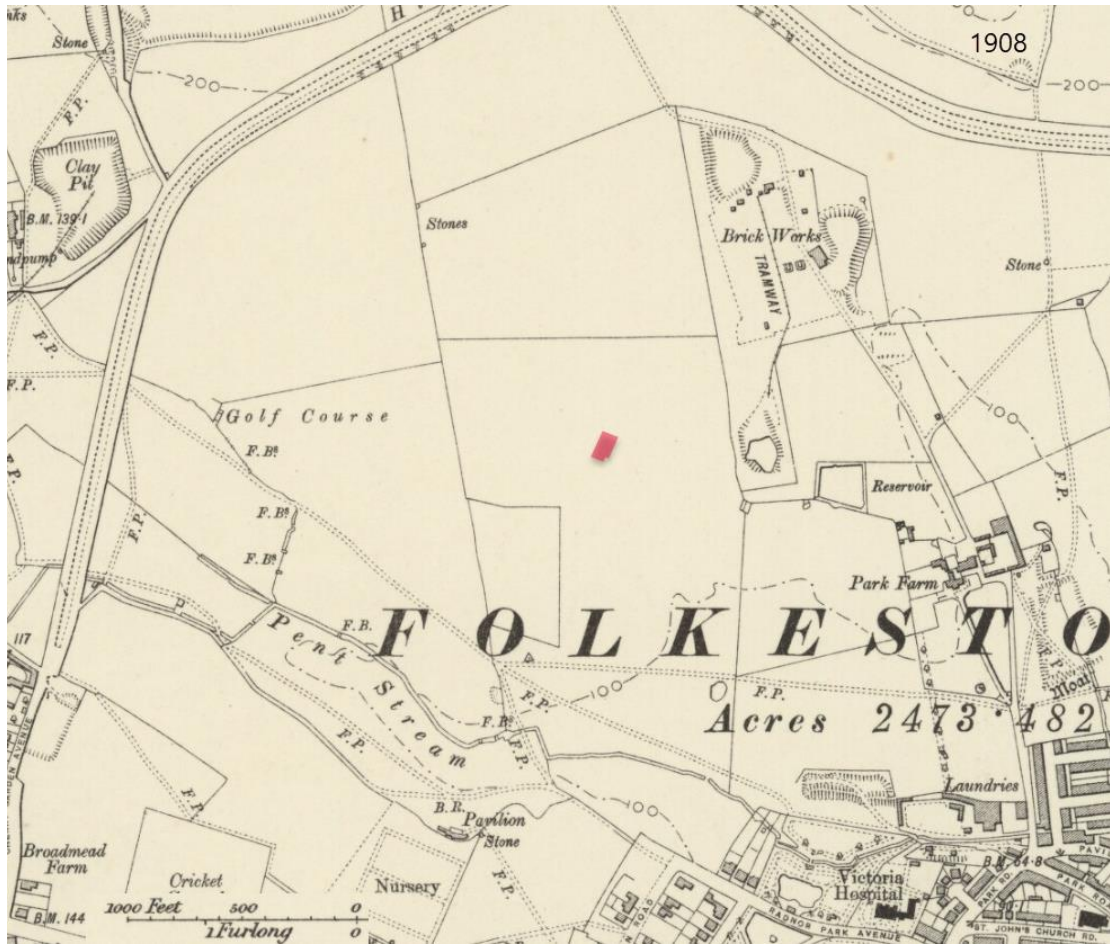


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1908



Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1934



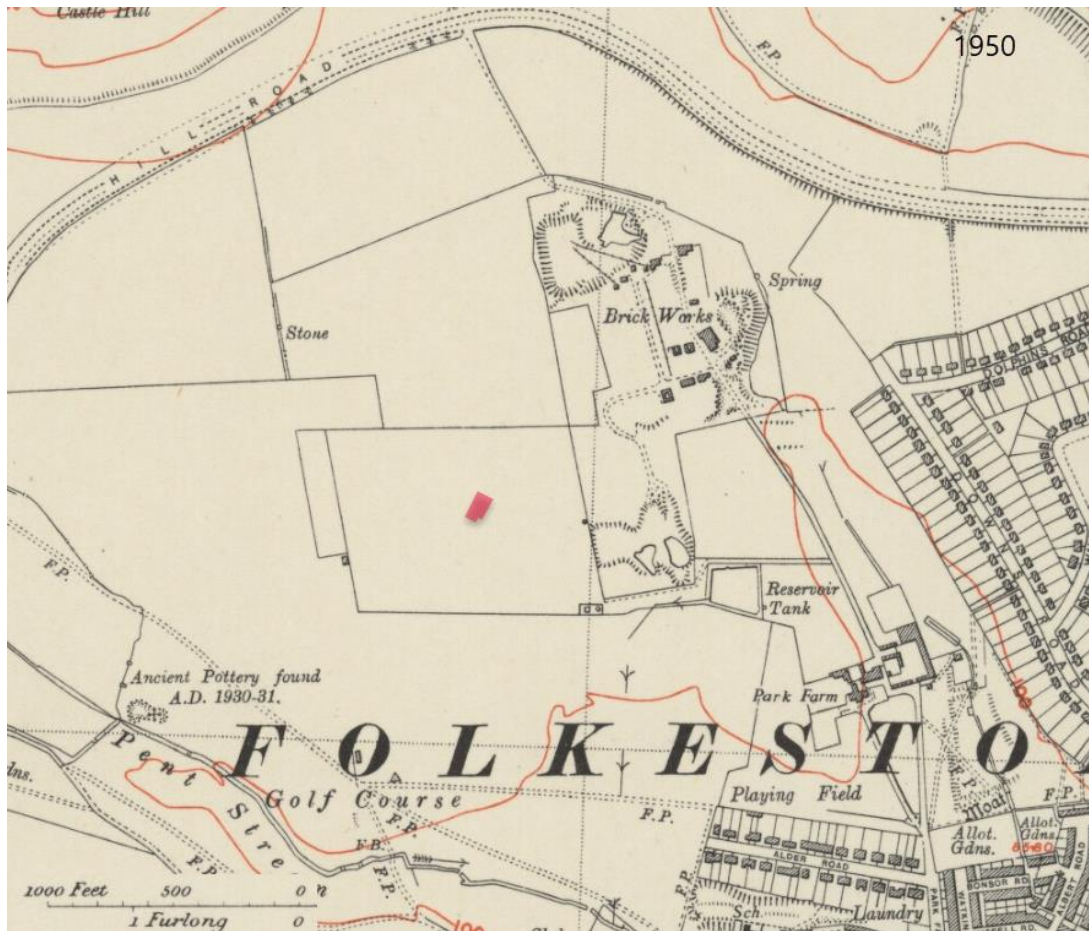


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1950

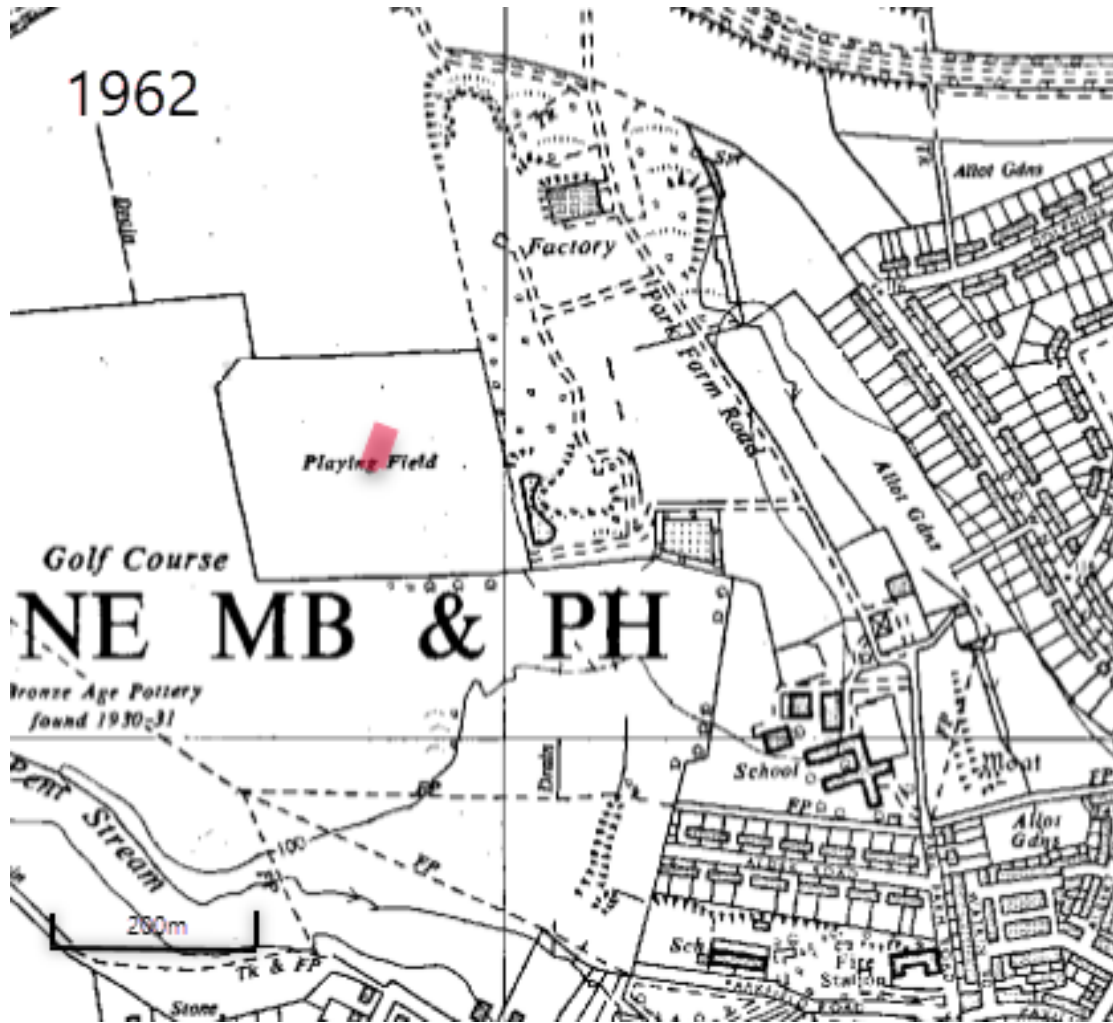


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1962





Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1975

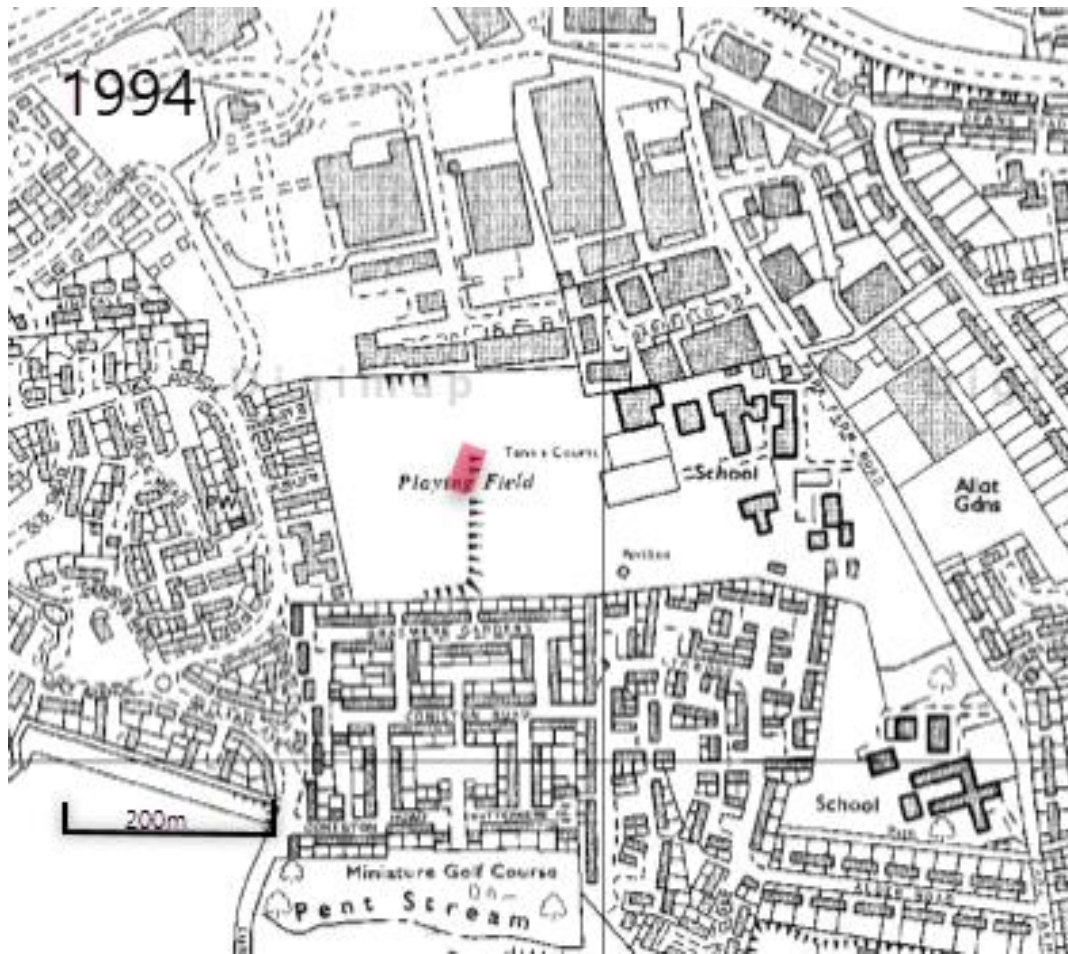


Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1994

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

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 473	Monument	c. 500m NW	Modern	Pillbox.
TR 23 NW 489	Monument	c. 310m N	Modern	Pillbox.
TR 23 NW 593	Monument	c. 430m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Early Modern features - refuse dump, field drains, post hole and a ditch. Several modern features including a late C19th/early C20th 'bottle bank' (most probably a dump filed with bottles), as well as modern field drains, post holes and a ditch filled with clinker were discovered.
TR 23 NW 3	Findspot	c. 490m SW	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Beaker, Morehall, Folkestone. A Bronze Age group C beaker was found in a sandpit close to the 13th tee in the south-west corner of Folkestone Golf Course, north of the Pent Stream. It was discovered in many pieces, and was repaired by Folkestone Museum, now standing 6.5 inches high. It is of a hard, well-fired clay, with impressed herring-bone decoration
TR 23 NW 36	Findspot	c. 130m E	Bronze Age	Bronze Age beaker. A butt-shaped beaker (B2) which came to Folkestone Museum as part of "the Old Collection" before 1918 was probably found in Folkestone. It is 6.5 inches high, of a soft fabric, and is ornamented with four zones of horizontal notched lines.

				No further information was gained at Folkestone Museum, except that its provenance was deduced from its containing local brick-earth. The main brick-works of Folkestone were centred at TR 220373 and have been disused for many years
TR 23 NW 45	Monument	c. 310m SSE	Roman	Roman pottery and a mosaic from Sugarloaf Hill. exhibited in 1874. (1) No further information was gained on the 1874 find, but two later Roman finds have been made in the vicinity of Sugarloaf Hill. The first is a large cinerary urn which was found in 1918 during excavations at "the back of the hill". Its fragments are in store in Folkestone Museum. The second is a fragment of tessalated pavement found on an allotment near the foot of Sugarloaf Hill: it was donated to Folkestone Museum in 1924 by a Mr. Weeks of Park Farm Cottage.
TR 23 NW 57	Findspot	c. 330m SW	Neolithic	Neolithic implements. In store in Folkestone Museum, donated by the late Mr. N. Toke, are a number of Ne. implements including arrowheads and part of a polished axe, found at an unknown date on Folkestone Golf Course, (Area centred TR 216371).
TR 23 NW 86	Findspot	c. 420m SSW	Unknown	Prehistoric pottery. Prehistoric pottery was found on Folkestone golf course in May 1971, during roadwork operations. It is site 140 in the group emergency reports. Information supplied by John Renshaw of the Council for Kentish Archaeology.
MKE67967	Findspot	c. 370m W	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	PAS Find. Neolithic flint arrowhead, found circa 1973.
TR 23 NW 46	Farmstead	c. 500m ESE	Post Medieval	Park Farm. Regular Courtyard farm. Farmhouse detached in central position. Farmstead completely demolished. It is likely to have medieval origins as a moated farmstead

TR 23 NW 707	Monument	c. 100m E	Modern	Second World War anti-tank ditches around Folkestone. A series of anti-tank ditches were constructed around Folkestone during the Second World War. In some places these are visible in aerial photography dating from 1946/7 and on the ground today. The exact route, and the history of construction, is not available and further research is needed.
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Figure 15: KHER Monument Record – All



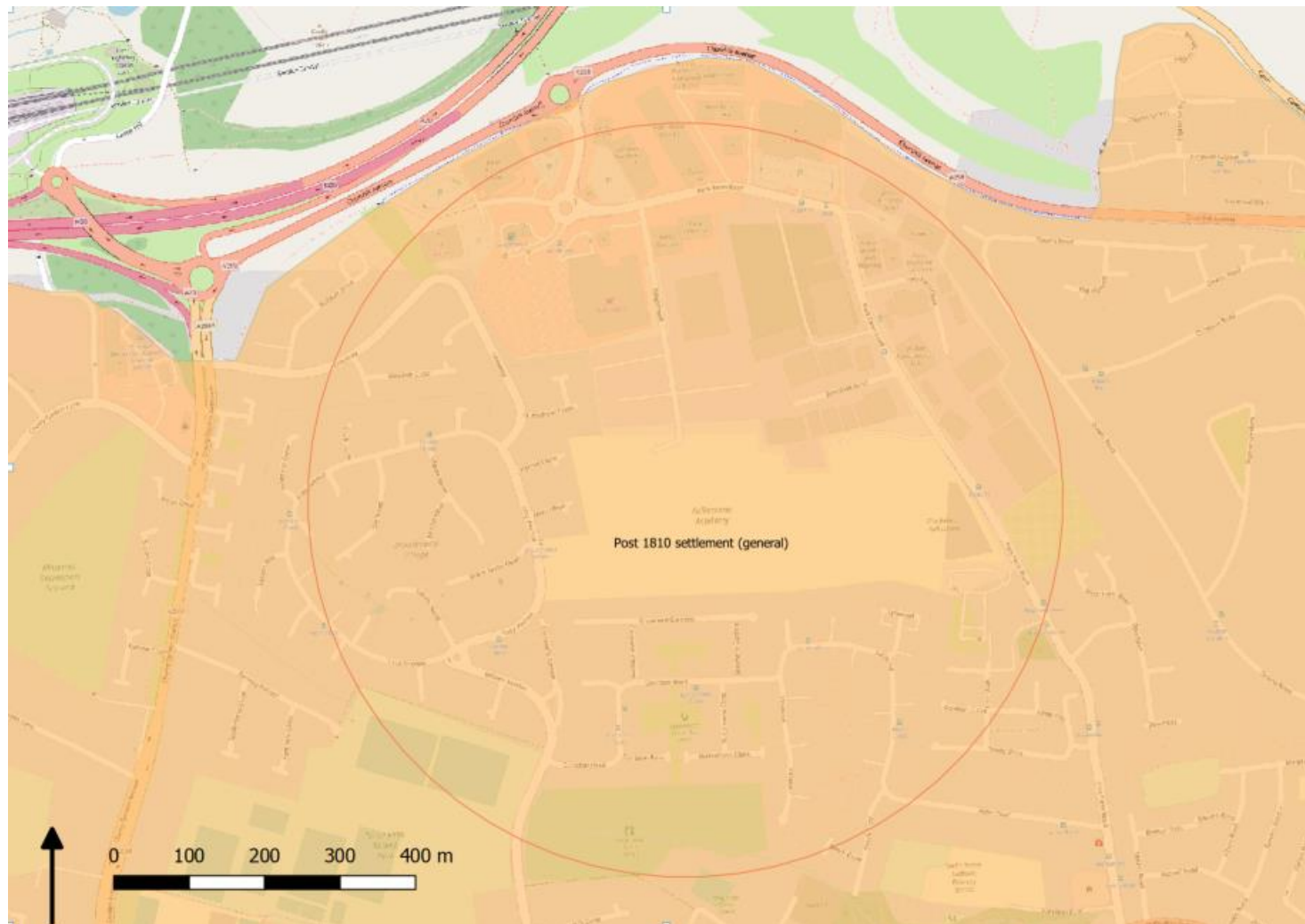


Figure 16: KHER Historic Landscape Character



*Plate 1: 1940s. All at an altitude of 653m (Google Earth).*





*Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)*



*Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)*





*Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)*



*Plate 5: 2006 (Google Earth)*





Plate 6: 2008 (Google Earth)





*Plate 7: 2013 (Google Earth)*





Plate 8: 2017 (Google Earth)