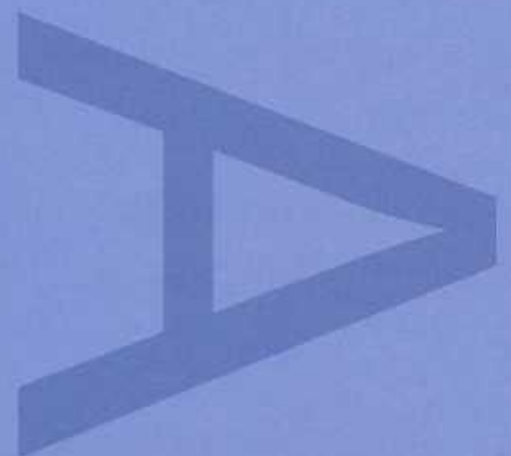
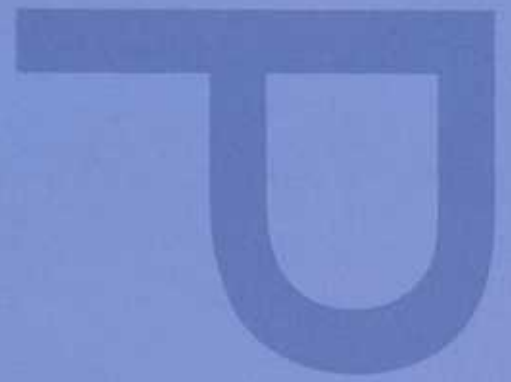


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING
RECORDING OF FOLKESTONE AND
HASTINGS GLASSWORKS,
MILL BAY, FOLKESTONE,
KENT**

SITE CODE: KFHG05

SEPTEMBER 2005



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Archaeological Building Recording of Folkestone and Hastings
Glassworks, Mill Bay, Folkestone, Kent.**

SITE CODE: KFHG05

Central National Grid Reference: TR 2297 3618

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2005**

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1 **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

- 1.1 The Creative Foundation are currently undertaking Phase Two of on-going development work at Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks, Mill Bay, Folkestone, Kent.
- 1.2 This report presents the results of a phase of archaeological building recording of Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks. This work followed the Specification for Archaeological Recording produced by Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council.
- 1.3 The earliest elements of Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks date from the late-nineteenth century and elements of a late-nineteenth to late-twentieth century urban industrial complex are retained within the structure of the building. Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks is not listed, and does not fall within a conservation area.
- 1.4 A fabric analysis of the building was undertaken, alongside a small-scale recording of elements of it as mitigation for the proposed development. The building, internally and externally, was comprehensively photographically recorded.
- 1.5 No recommendations for further building recording have arisen from this phase of work.

2 INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 This work has been commissioned by Pringle Richards Sharratt Architects on behalf of The Creative Foundation in advance of Phase Two development at Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks, Mill Bay, Folkestone, Kent.
- 2.2 Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks stands on the west side of Mill Bay, Folkestone, bounded to the east by a series of nineteenth century residential buildings between Mill Bay and Tontine Street, to the north by Dover Road, and by Payers Park to the south (Figs 1, 2).
- 2.3 The recording work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology. Pre-Construct Archaeology is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 2.4 All work has been undertaken in accordance with current best practice. The work will conform to guidance from statutory and professional bodies including:
- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings* (1997)
 - British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group: *Code of Practice* (1986)
 - British Standards Institution: *Guide to the Principals of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)* (1998)
 - English Heritage (Clark K): *Informed Conservation: Understanding Historic Buildings and their Landscapes for Conservation* (2001)
 - English Heritage: *Guidance Paper 98; GLAAS: Guidance Paper 3 – Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*; English Heritage (Clark K): *Informed Conservation* (2001)
 - English Heritage: *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD* (2000)
 - IFA: *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (1999)
 - Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (now part of English Heritage): *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (1996)
- 2.5 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of Kent County Council and Shepway District Council, which fully recognise the importance of the buried and built heritage for which they are the custodians: 'archaeological remains provide evidence of the development of civilisation and are of great value for their own sake, for purposes of education, leisure and tourism' (Shepway District Local Plan, 2002).

- 2.6 The proposed development of the site is subject to Shepway Council's Archaeology and Built Environment Policies:

'In respect of proposed developments which are near or on sites thought to contain archaeological remains, applicants for planning permission should submit assessments of the archaeological importance of the site and of the impact of development on archaeological interests. If a proposal would affect an archaeological site or its setting, *in situ* preservation will be the preferred solution. Where development proposals are permitted and *in situ* preservation of remains would be inappropriate, provision should be made for the excavation and recording and recording of remains' (Policy BE 7).

'Certain buildings or groups of buildings are particularly sensitive to alterations or extensions. The collective impact of such changes can significantly alter the appearance and character of a building or building group. Alterations and extensions to existing buildings should reflect the scale, proportions, materials, roof line, and detailing of the original building and should not adversely affect the amenity enjoyed by the occupiers of neighbouring properties or have a detrimental impact on the streetscene' (Policy BE 8).

- 2.7 Identification and protection of the built heritage is administered and controlled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. More detailed guidance is provided in Planning Policy Guidance 15.

In sections 69-71 of the 1990 Act, Local Authorities have a duty to determine which areas are of special architectural or historic interest and designate them as Conservation Areas and formulate proposals for the preservation and enhancement of their character or appearance. PPG15 (Part 1, section 4.3) specifies that the Local Planning Authority has a duty to review their areas from time to time and consider the need for further designation. Section 4.4 states that areas of special interest should be identified by the process of assessment of their component elements and an analysis of which elements contribute or detract from the character and appearance of the area. This process of appraisal better defines the interest of the area, which allows for more informed and effective conservation. Section 54 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 specifies that regard has to be made to the local development plan when making determinations under the Planning Acts. The conservation policies laid out in the Shepway District Local Plan have taken the requirements and spirit of the legislation and national policy documents into consideration.

'Using powers over the demolition and other development control powers, the District Planning Authority will refuse permission for redevelopment which would harm the character of groups of historic buildings up to and including 20th century buildings of distinctive or uniform architectural style. Permission will only be granted for developments which would reflect and contribute to that style' (Policy BE 6).

The Local Plan also covers Listed Buildings of special architectural or historic interest; any proposed alterations or demolition are strictly controlled (Policy BE 5). The Planning Authority is also responsible for the creating, protecting and enhancing Conservation Areas and can refuse proposals for development that would adversely affect the character of a Conservation Area (Policy BE 4).

- 2.8 Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks does not fall under local legislation concerning Conservation Area protection. Nevertheless, a Specification for Archaeological Recording was produced by Wendy Rogers of Shepway Council, following the recommendations of an Archaeological Desktop Assessment produced for the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited¹.
- 2.9 This report presents the results of a phase of archaeological recording following the Specification for Archaeological Recording. This phase of work was aimed at recording a section through a low courtyard building, omitted from the original architects' survey, to demonstrate the chronological development of the complex.
- 2.10 The results will be presented herein alongside a summary of the photographic recording and fabric analysis that formed the second part of the Specification for Archaeological Recording.

¹ **Barrett N** 2005 *Archaeological Desktop Assessment of the Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks, Mill Bay, Folkestone, Kent* Pre-Construct Archaeology

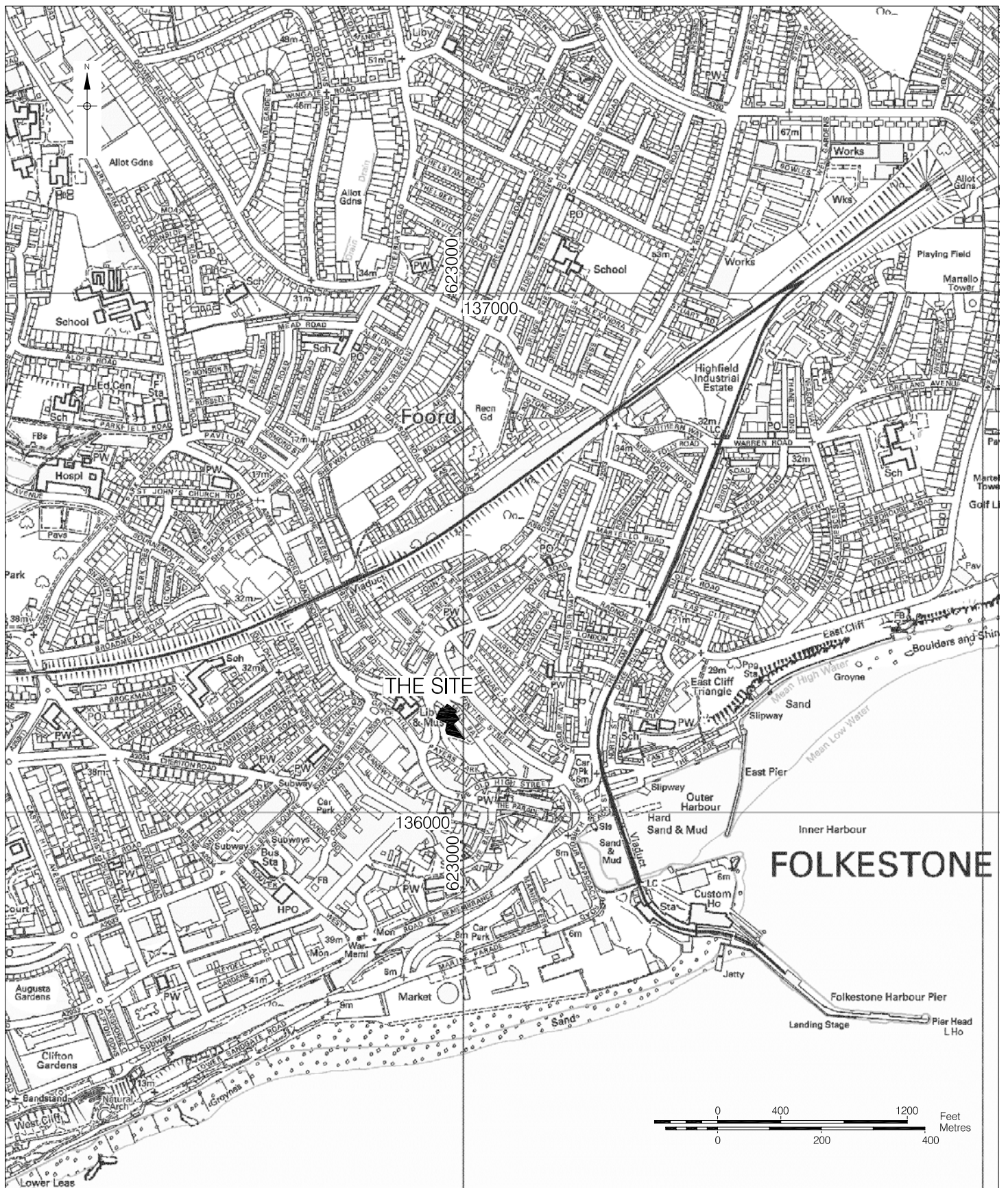
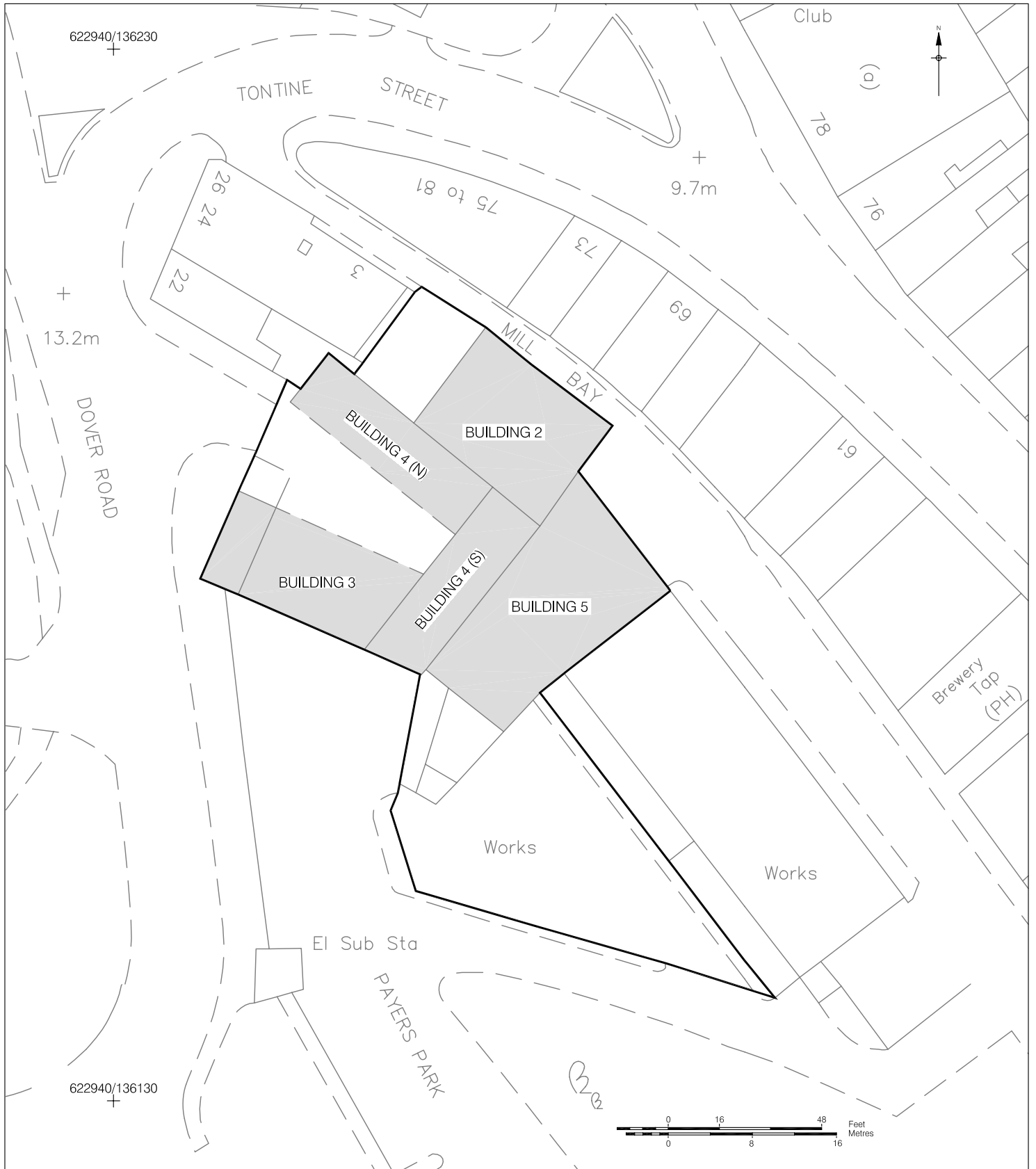


Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:10,000



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:500

3 **METHOD**

3.1 **General**

- 3.1.1 The archaeological recording of Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology and a Specification for Archaeological Recording produced by Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council.
- 3.1.2 No recommendations for further archaeological building recording arose from this phase of work.
- 3.1.3 For the purposes of recording, the buildings on site were divided up and numbered, based on the existing numbering on the architects' drawings supplied to Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The numbers of the buildings are shown in Fig 3.

3.2 **Recording**

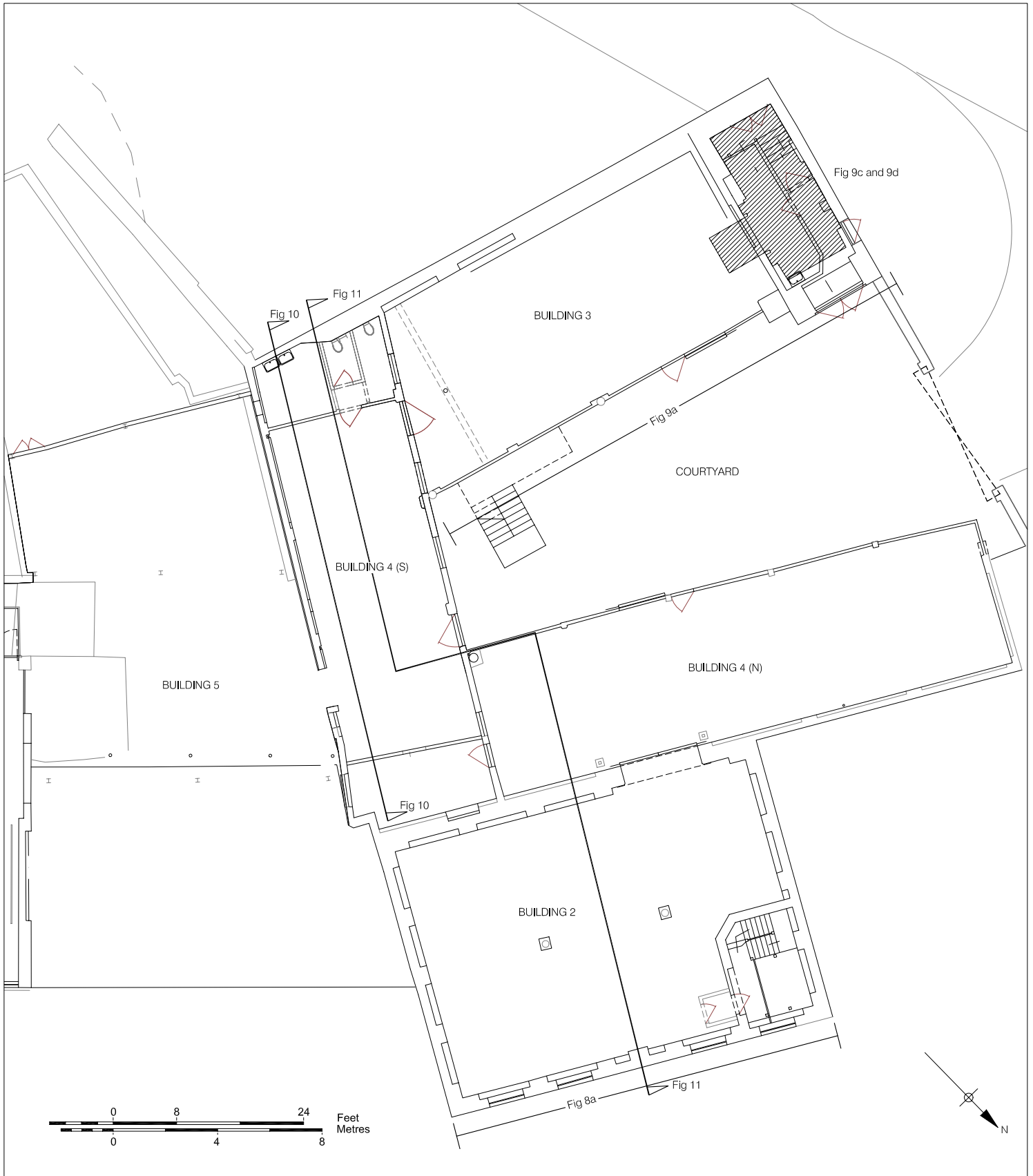
- 3.2.1 Archaeological recording took place in order to provide a permanent record of the structure as-is and to determine its historic development significance. Background research was also undertaken, including a full map regression and an investigation of available documents relating to historic uses of the buildings forming the site.
- 3.2.2 The Specification for Archaeological Recording advised that all measured survey took place based upon existing architect's drawings. These were added to in order to note structural phasing, changes in building material and evidence of surviving fixtures and fittings.
- 3.2.3 The Specification for Archaeological Recording stated that one section of the building must be drawn, based upon architect's drawings. This was completed by hand.
- 3.2.4 In addition to this, a basement room and kiln were recorded by hand. These were not accessible at the time of the site survey in advance of the Desk-based Assessment and, as such, were not included in the Specification for Archaeological Recording. They were deemed, by Pre-Construct Archaeology, to be eligible for recording under the brief to record any surviving fixtures and fittings within the buildings.

3.3 **Photography**

3.3.1 Photographs were taken throughout the building in 35mm black and white and on 35mm colour slide film.

3.4 **Archive**

3.4.1 After the completion of all work, the site archive will be stored at Folkestone Local Studies Centre. The archive will consist of this report, a photographic record and the drawings produced during and after work on site.



Plan based on a drawing by J. C. White, Geomatics Ltd

Figure 3
 Site Plan Showing Elevations, Sections and Plan Details
 1:200

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, fishing was the area's principal industry, with the area also renowned for its involvement with smuggling. This would have concentrated the development of the town near the seafront, rising up the hill behind this, placing Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks on the outskirts of one of the more historically important areas of the town.
- 4.2 In the early-nineteenth century, the seafront was developed to make a viable harbour. The arrival of cross-channel steamships and the railway led to a boom time for the town. The pier was built and the town's reputation grew as a seaside resort with visitors coming by rail from London.
- 4.3 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1881 (Fig 4) shows the site occupied by a garden area, surrounded on all sides by buildings. None of the current buildings is in place and the area currently occupied by Building 2 is occupied by a short row of houses. There are also two buildings at the northwest of the site, fronting onto Dover Road. Kelly's Directory of Kent 1882 lists no trades operating from any of these buildings.
- 4.4 By the time of the production of the 1898 (Fig 5) Ordnance Survey Map, the site has taken much of the form it retains today. The low courtyard building, Building 4, is in existence, as is Building 3. The area now occupied by Building 2 is still taken up by housing and the area of Building 5, the covered yard, is shown occupied by small, possibly workshop or shed, buildings. Kelly's Directory of Kent for this period lists 18-20 Dover Road, the buildings to the northwest of the site fronting onto Dover Road, as occupied by '*Bridges and Co. carriers and furniture removers and agents for the Globe Parcels Co.*'. It can be assumed that the courtyard buildings behind 18-20 Dover Road were owned by this company as the steep hill on which the complex is built only allows access from Dover Road, thus through a passageway built into these buildings.
- 4.5 This is clearer on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1907 (Fig 6) that shows a covered passageway to the northwest of the courtyard. Also by this time, Building 2 has replaced some of the housing on Mill Bay. Parson's Folkestone Directory 1910 lists both 20 Dover Road and 16-20 Mill Bay as owned by *Bridges and Co.*. The area of Building 5 remains occupied by unknown structures.
- 4.6 The only major structural alteration after this period (see Fig 7 for Ordnance Survey Map 1933) sees a widening of Dover Road in the second half of the twentieth-century and the demolition of the buildings fronting onto Dover Road. This has left the

courtyard directly open to the street with the previously hidden westernmost faces of Buildings 3 and 4 now visible from Dover Road.

- 4.7 The trade directories for the buildings reveals that the buildings would have been used as warehousing for almost the entirety of their use-life. From 1895, they are the property of *Bridges and Co.*, a company of furniture removers and it is likely that the Buildings 2 and 3 were in use to store items while Building 4 was possibly in use as vehicle maintenance and/or offices. The company appears to reach its height of prosperity in the early-1920s when it is listed as being agents for '*Carter Patterson Ltd, GN Railway, Globe Express Ltd, Dominion Express of Canada*'. By the 1940s, the company has become a subsidiary of *Pickfords Ltd*. In 1964, the Mill Bay fronting properties become Folkestone Glassworks, the same company taking over the rest of the company following the demolition of 18-20 Dover Road in the early-1970s. The final trade listing for the properties comes in 1974 as '*Hastings and Folkestone Glassworks, glass merchants and glazing contractors*'. This company went into liquidation in 1987.

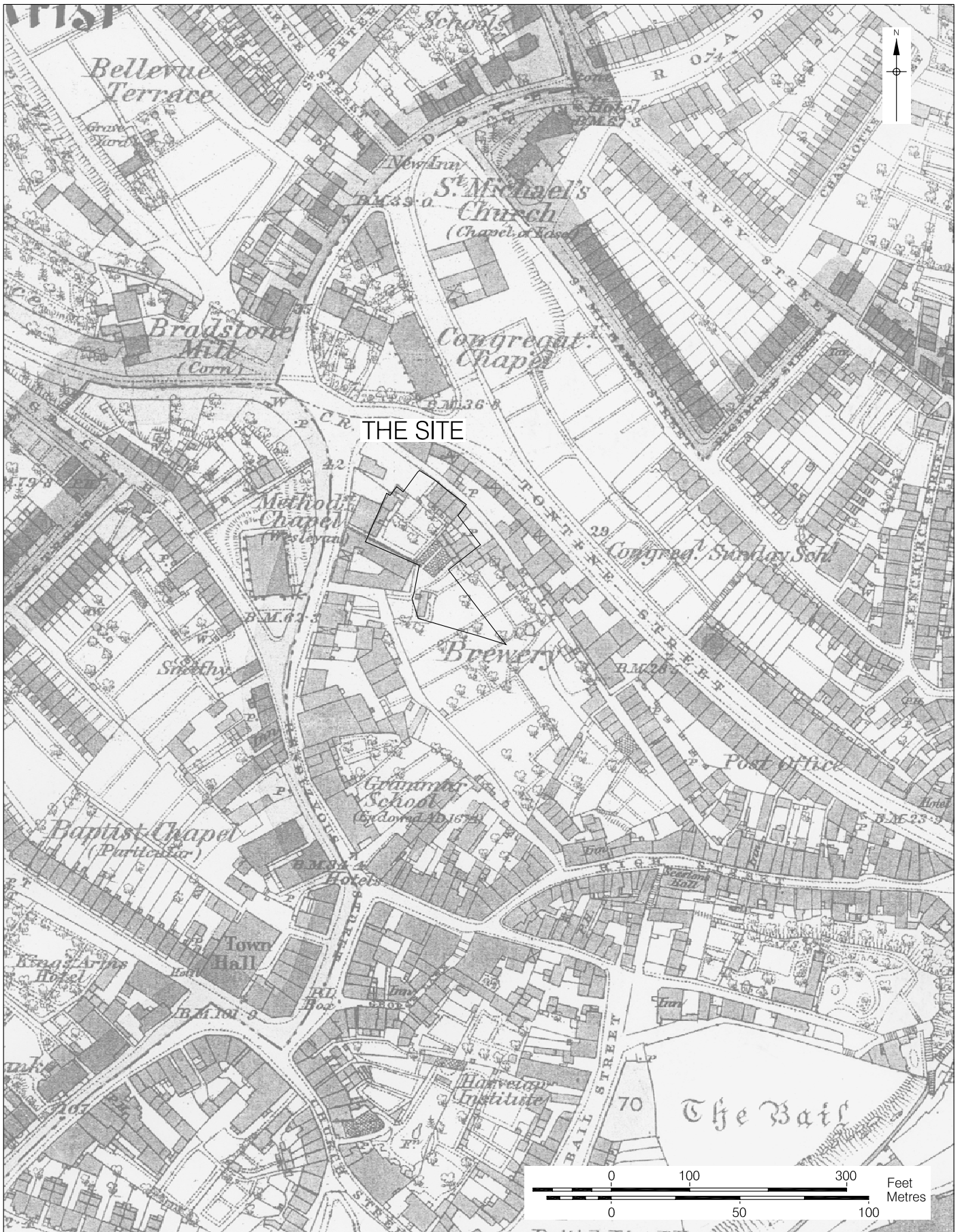


Figure 4
 Ordnance Survey 1881
 1:2,000

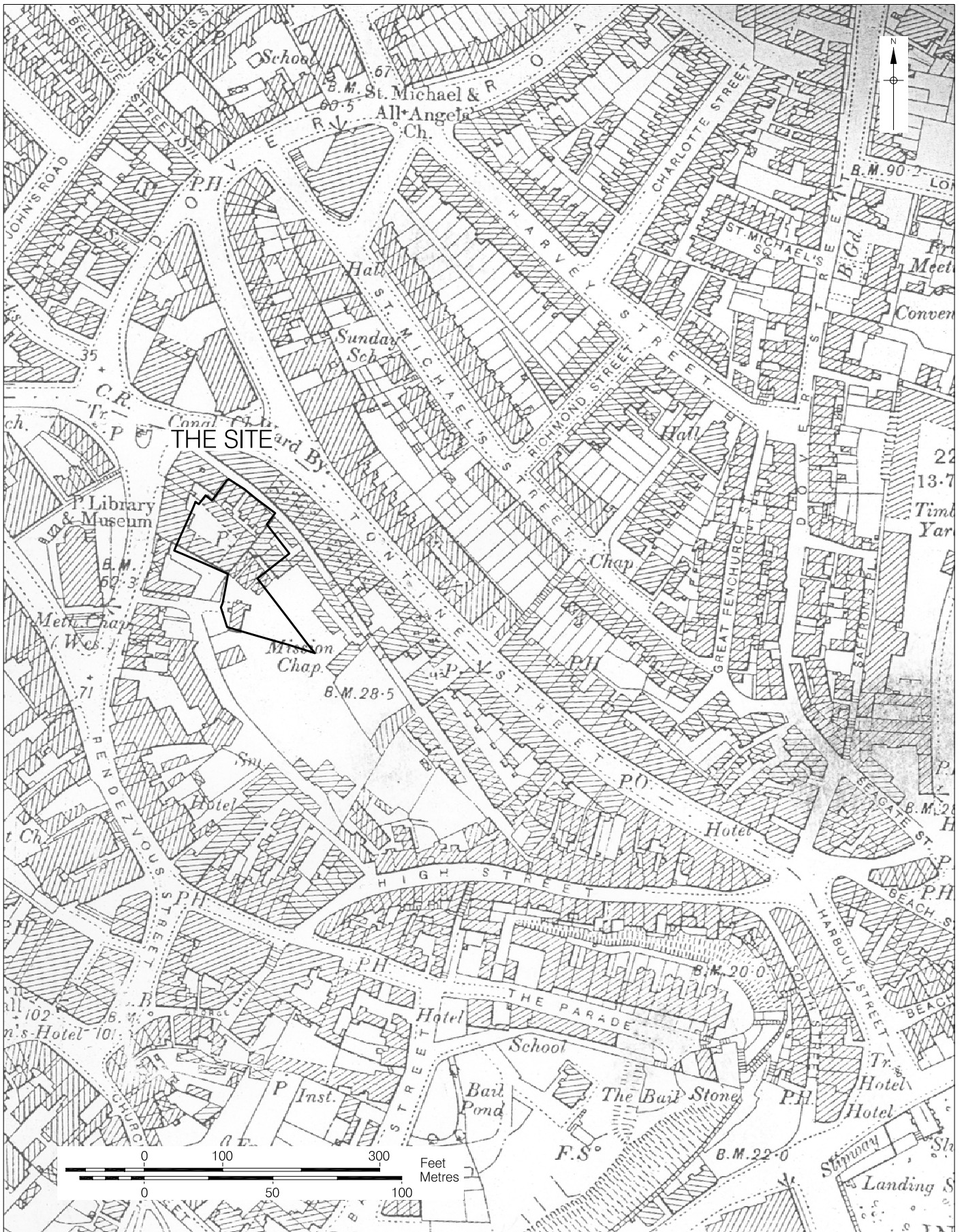


Figure 5
 Ordnance Survey 1898
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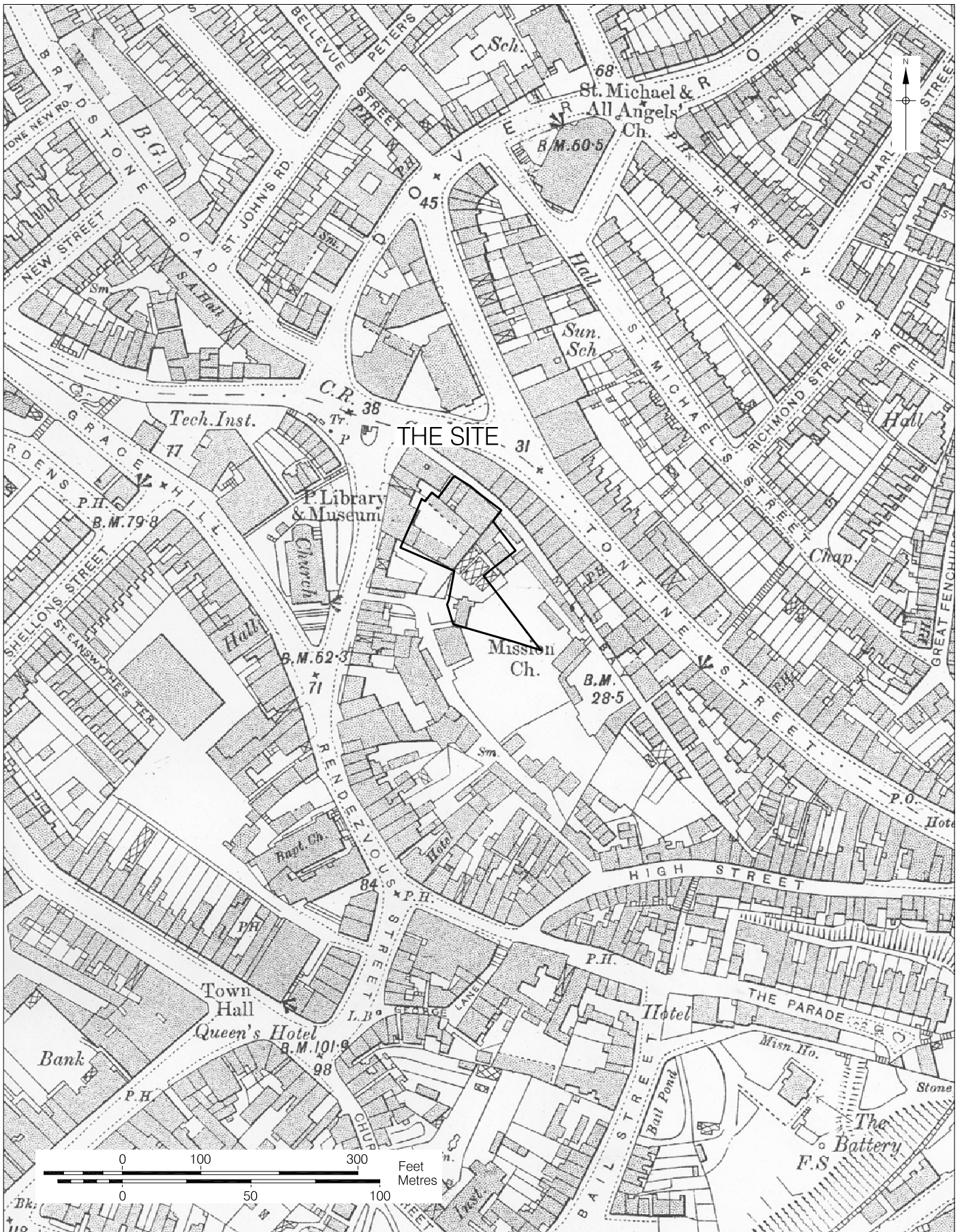


Figure 6
 Ordnance Survey 1907
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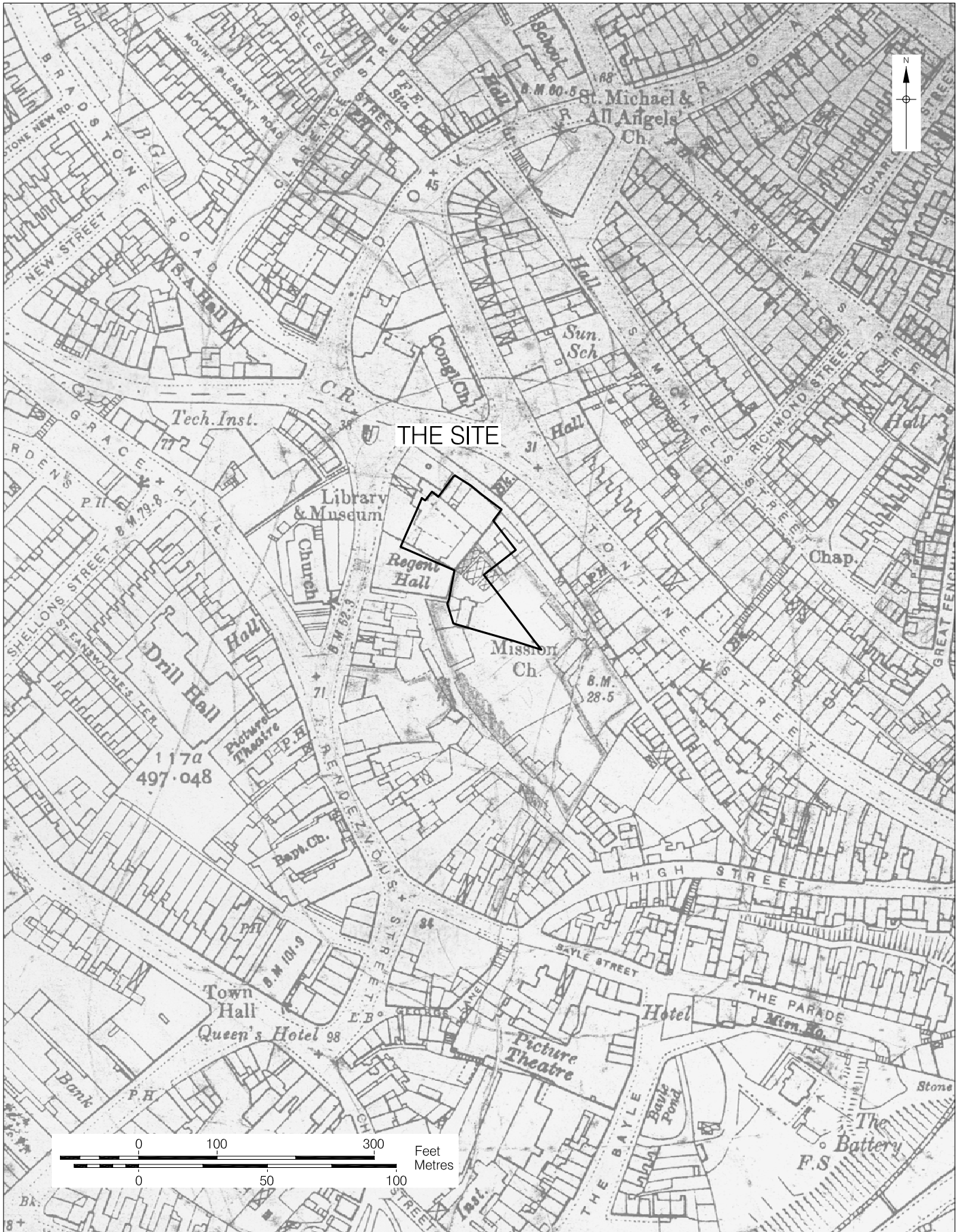


Figure 7
 Ordnance Survey 1933
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5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 The complex being altered in the Phase 2 development of Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks consists of four distinct buildings. These are marked on Fig 3. The complex as a whole is incomplete, with some of its constituent buildings having been demolished in the 1970s (see 4.7).

5.2 Building 2 (Figs 8a, 8b)

5.2.1 Building 2 is a functional, five storey warehouse building, the lowest of the floors being at basement level in relation to the courtyard, but at road level in Mill Bay. The exterior of the building is in Fletton brick laid in English Bond and measuring 235-240mmx118-120mmx68-70mm. The building is divided internally into five bays, but these are not evident from the building's exterior. The courtyard elevation, beginning above Building 4 shows three windows centrally placed on each of the third and fourth floors, these with brick segmental arches and concrete sills. All of the casement windows have iron frames. On the northeast elevation (Fig8a), the windows appear to show two bays, being set in pairs at either end of the building and on all floors, save for the ground floor where the second window from the south is replaced with a doorway. The windows on the ground floor are horizontally proportioned, those of the first floor elongated, and those of the top three floors are of the same proportion as the courtyard elevation. There is a brick stringcourse running around the building beneath the windows of the fourth floor. The southeast elevation is plain, save for a reverse 'S' reinforcing bar and two modern doors leading to the flat roof over Building 5. The northwest elevation holds the flue of a previously adjoining building, but was inaccessible for further analysis. This flue leads to a chimneystack with four pots and another stack rises above the centre of the northeast elevation. The roof of the building is of slate and gable-ended. The tower of the lift shaft breaks the line of the roof in the northern corner of the building.



Plate 1: Building 2, South Facing Elevation

5.2.2 The interior of the building appears to have been heavily altered, with a concrete and steel column grid and floors replacing what was probably originally a wooden arrangement. On all of the floors, the only original room division is that between the main room and the stair/lift shaft. This is built in the same brick as the rest of the walls of the building and bonded into the northwest and northeast walls. The central portion of the wall is angled (Fig 8b). The stairs within the shaft/tower are plain wooden return stairs with landings at each floor and at intermediate levels. The lift shaft is built of, and reinforced with, steel 'I' sections and its mechanism remains in situ above the level of the fourth floor.

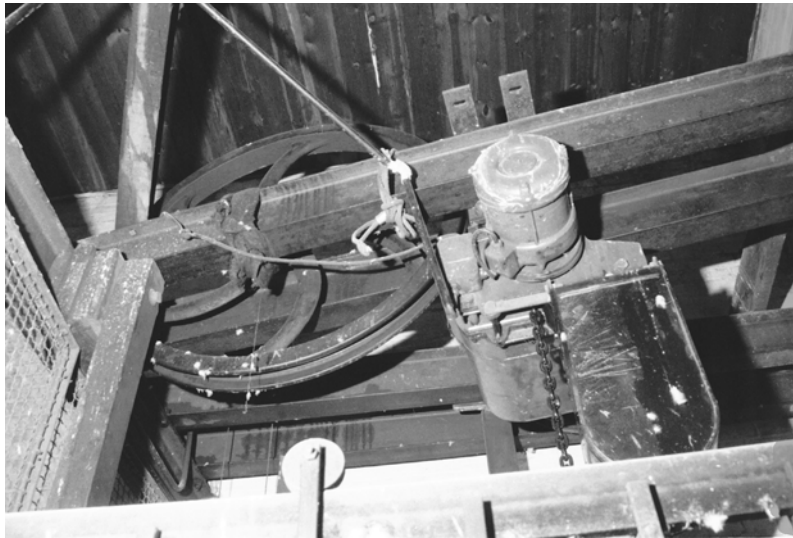
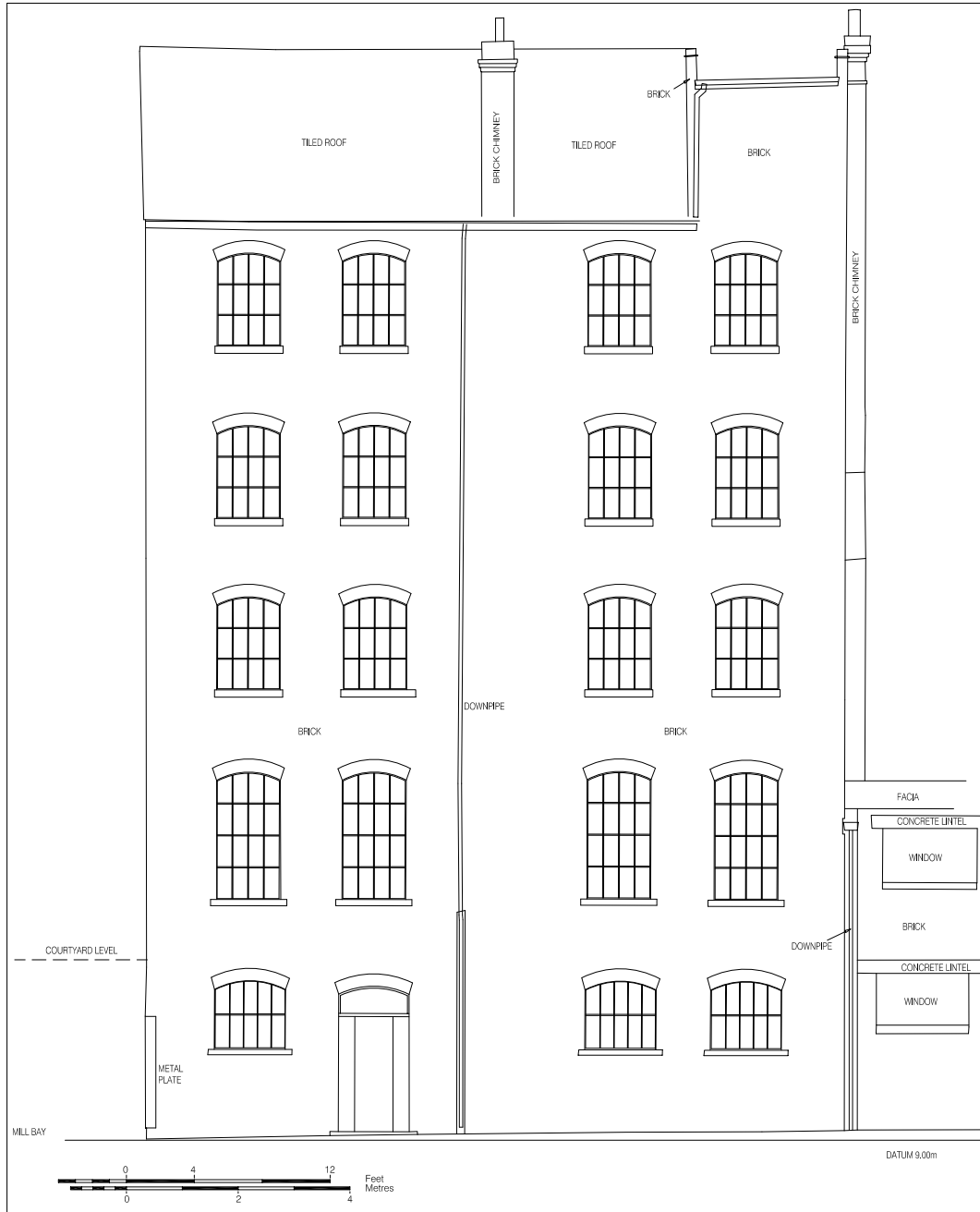
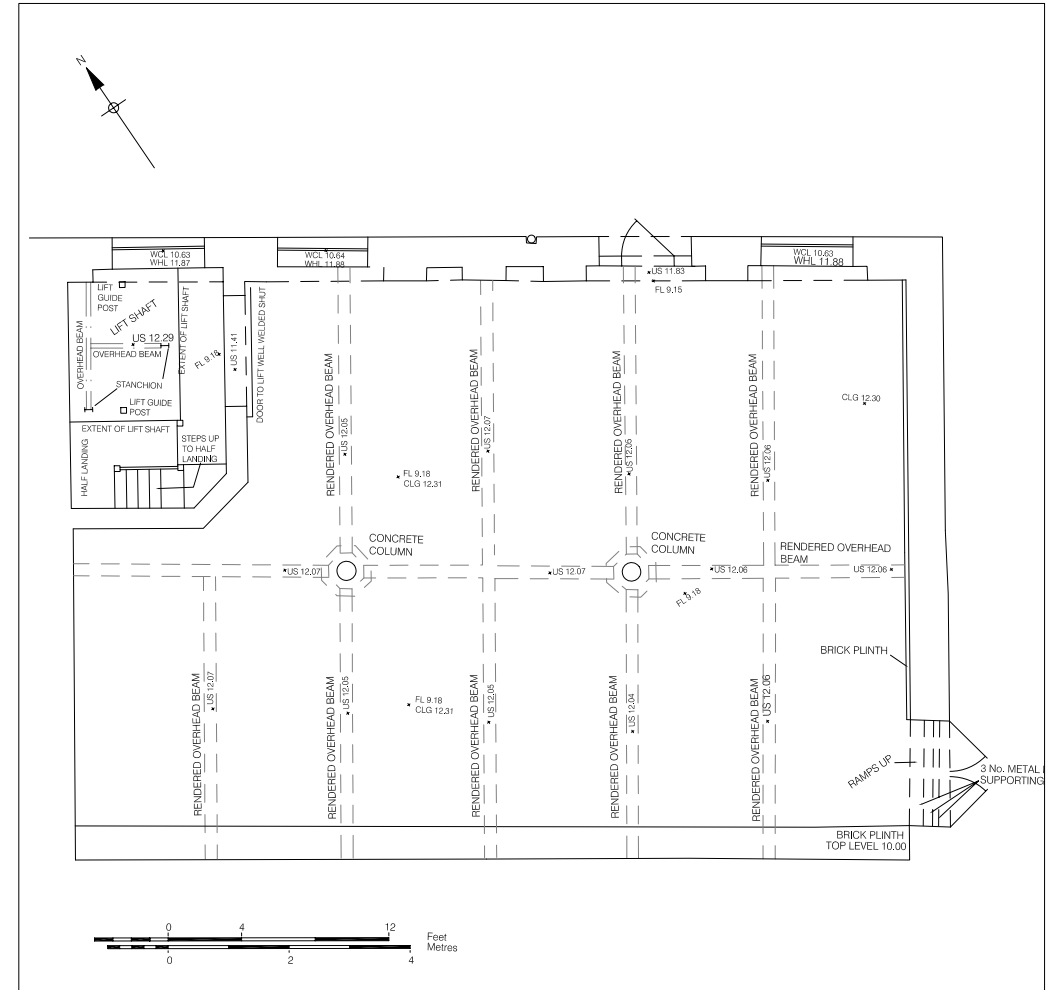


Plate 2: Building 2, Lift Mechanism



Elevation based on a drawing by J. C. White, Geomatics Ltd

Figure 8a
Building 2: NE Elevation
1:125



Plan based on a drawing by J. C. White, Geomatics Ltd

Figure 8b
Building 2: Floor Plan
1:125

- 5.2.3 The ground floor of Building 2 is entered either via the stairwell, the door onto Mill Bay or a door leading in from the covered courtyard and is largely open, with some modern fixtures added for the storage of various components of the products of the latest phase of occupation. The inserted column grid here divides the room into six bays, although these do not relate to the fenestration, with a number of the beams running into the wall directly above windows. This inserted grid is supported on two round columns rising to octagonal capitals although all of the columns and beams were covered in reinforced cement and their constituent materials could not be discerned.
- 5.2.4 The first floor of Building 2 is of the same layout as the ground floor, although the ceiling is higher than the other floors of the building. There are recesses in the southeast and northwest walls of one brick's depth. This room is at courtyard level and is entered via the stairs or through a large double-width sliding door from the north wing of Building 4. The courtyard entrance and double-height suggest this as the principal room of the building.
- 5.2.5 The second floor has been internally divided with modern timber and glass partitions. The recesses visible in the floor beneath and continued here. The window reveals are wider than in the other floors although they hold the same casement windows as throughout the rest of the building held in place by brick infill. There are no windows in the southwest face of this floor as it is at roof height to Building 4. At the southeast a modern fire-escape leads onto the flat roof over Building 5.
- 5.2.6 The third floor is again of the same layout but with the addition of pilasters projecting from the northern and southern walls and a small brick ledge running around the room. On the courtyard facing wall of this room, an area above the central wall has been cut out for the insertion of the new column grid, demonstrating the position within the chronology of the building's development.
- 5.2.7 On the fourth floor, the positions of four roof trusses divide the room into five bays and are all that remains of the building's original structural timberwork. These are wide Queen Post trusses, constructed from machine-cut timber and held together with iron ties and straps. The queen-posts themselves have sloping joggles on their outward faces supporting raking braces to the principal rafters. The purlins held by these support a timber-plank roof. As with the rest of the floors in the building, the floor here is of Portland cement, possibly poured over concrete blocks. The angled section of the stair tower in the northern corner of the building corbels to a right-angle as it reaches the roof, creating the square tower visible from the exterior of the building.



Plate 3: Building 2, Fourth Floor

5.3 Building 3 (Figs 9a, 9b)

5.3.1 The exterior of Building 3 is built in yellow brick laid in Flemish bond and measuring 222-232mmx106-115mmx68-70mm. It is of six bays and built in four storeys, the lowest of which is at courtyard level. At this level, the courtyard frontage is built in blue brick and steel. The Ordnance Survey Map depictions of this building show that it was historically open fronted. It has since been in-filled with light steel framing, glass and breeze blocks. To the northern end of this face, a wooden platform rises from the courtyard to provide access to a double door leading to the internal stairwell. The first and second floors of the courtyard façade hold most of the building's fenestration, this consisting of a series of reveals topped with brick segmental arches. The windows currently in place in the reveals are modern replacements. An iron fire escape has been added to this face of the building (as seen in Fig 9a) and a window on each of the first and second floors has been converted into fire escape doors accordingly, with a fire escape door also added at third floor level. This floor has large vertically proportioned windows at its northern and southern ends below a relatively steeply pitched, brown tiled roof. The northwest face of the building has a door providing access from Dover Road at a level intermediate to the internal ground and first floors (internal before the demolition of 18-20 Mill Bay) and the southeast face is similar in appearance, adjoining the southern wing of Building 4 at ground floor level. The southwest face is plain, but has a brick string-course between first and second floor levels.

5.3.2 Internally, the ground floor of Building 3 appears to retain no fittings relating to any of its previous uses. The floor has been covered with hardboard and the ceiling, of corrugated iron and tile, is held at the southern end of the room by a single cast-iron

pillar. The southeast wall of the room is a previously external wall of Building 4. The southwest wall has a series of recesses built into it, each topped with brick segmental arches. In the northwest wall, a set of double doors, set above the ground lead into the entrance lobby of the stairwell area of the building. Below these a set of steps, previously obscured by the hardboarding of the floor, leads into a small basement (Fig 9c) room. This northern wall of this room has one section built in stone, possibly remaining from a previous building on the site. To the north of this basement room, is a Fletton brick built kiln (Fig 9d), retaining some iron doors and internal fittings. The exact use of this kiln is unknown, but it is too small to be used in glass production and was possibly rather used in the production of glass paint.

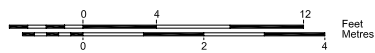
- 5.3.3 The stairwell of the building appears to have been installed to provide access to the upper floors of the building only. Accessed via the platform in the courtyard or the door on Dover Road, the lobby level of the stairwell is at mezzanine level to the



Plate 4: Building 3 From the Courtyard

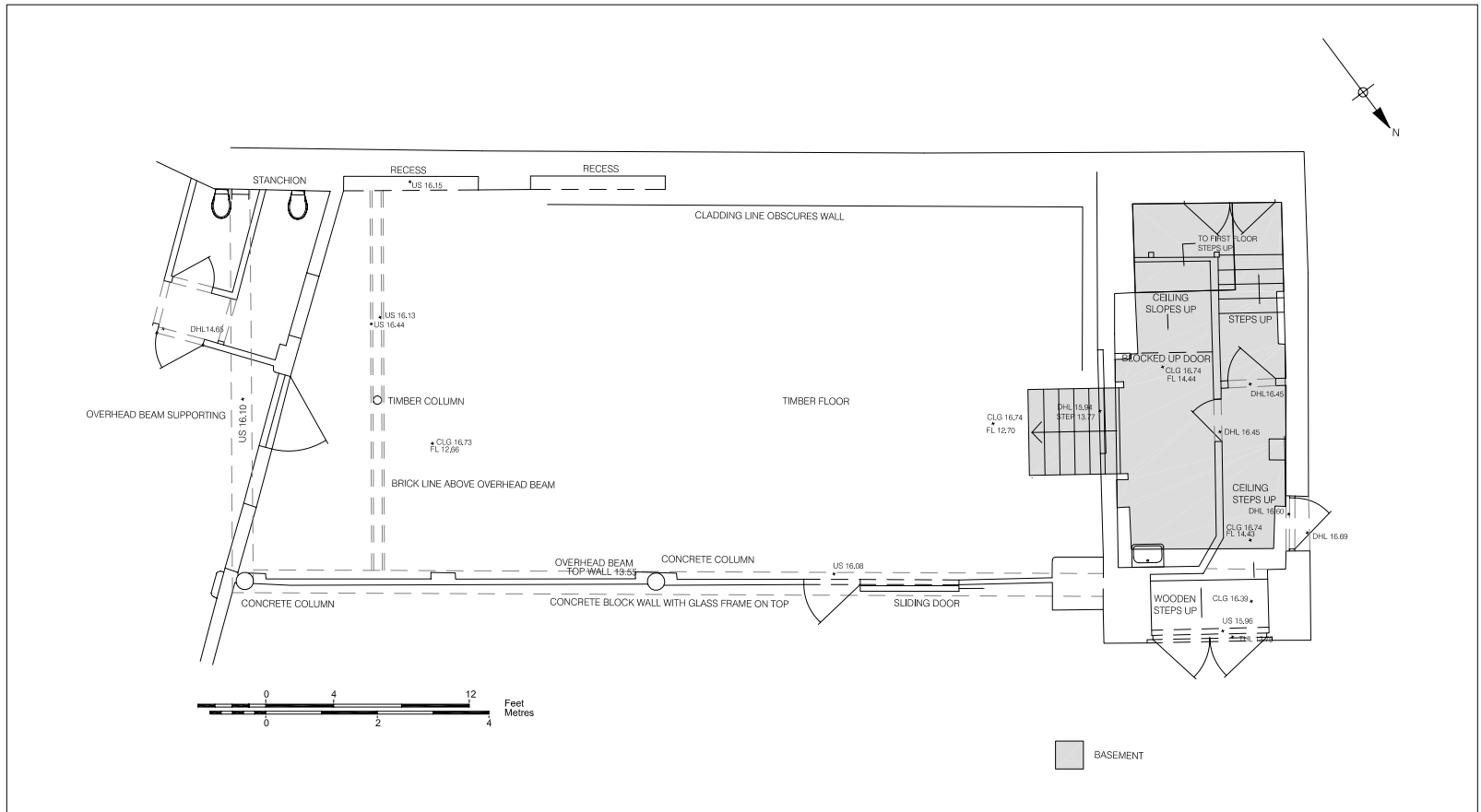


DATUM 12.00m



Elevation based on a drawing by J. C. White, Geomatics Ltd

Figure 9a
Building 3: Courtyard elevation
1:125



Plan based on a drawing by J. C. White, Geomatics Ltd

Figure 9b
 Sample Plan Showing Location of the Basement
 1:125

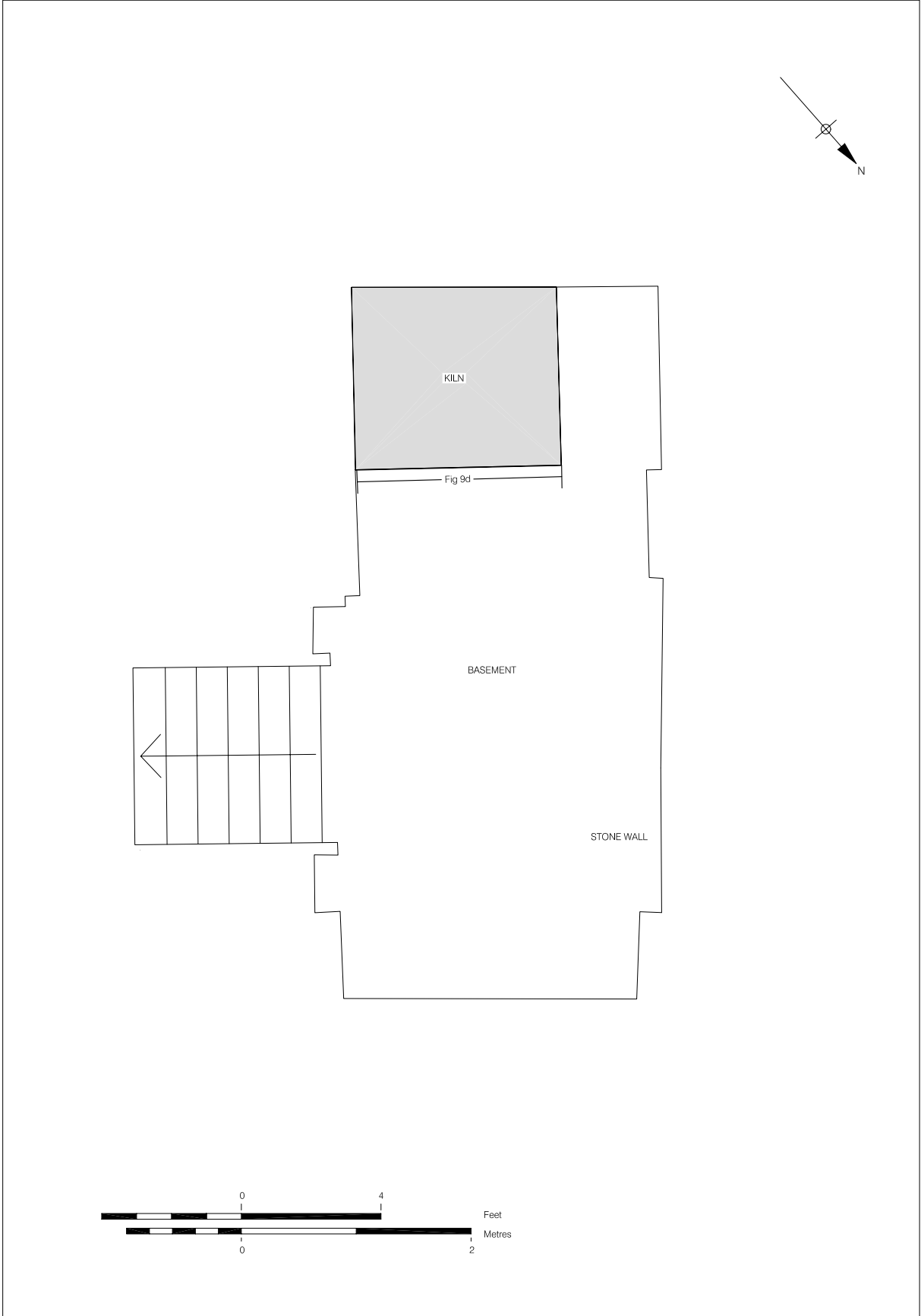


Figure 9c
Building 3: Basement Plan
1:50

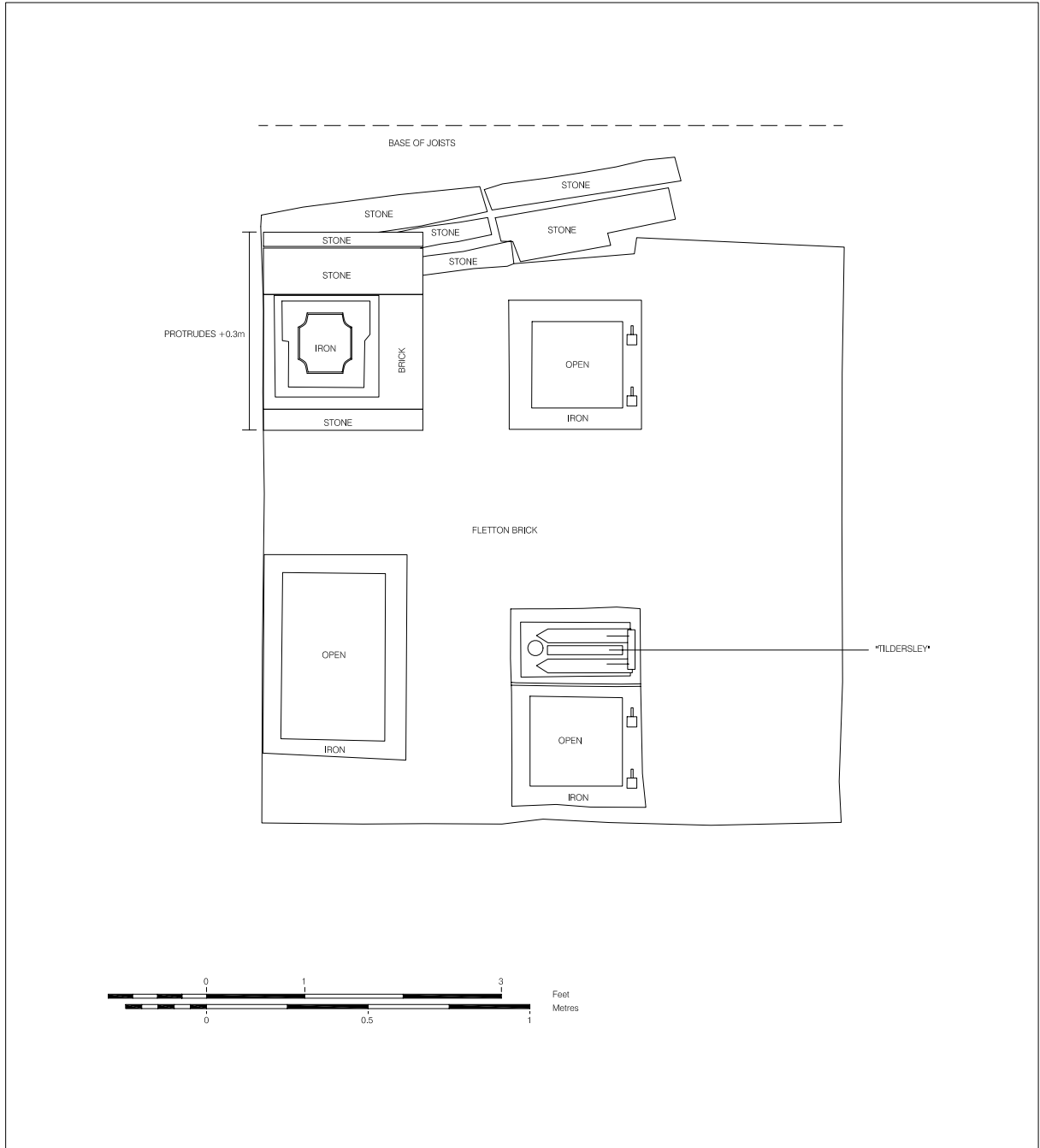


Figure 9d
 Building 3: Elevation of Basement Kiln
 1:20

ground floor, and contains one small room, now used for storage. The stairwell itself has a number of small, bricked-in holes, although these are randomly spaced and cannot be related to anything surviving within the building. It is most likely that they are the beam slots of an earlier phase of timber staircase than that currently in existence.

- 5.3.4 The landing level of the first floor has been divided to provide two WCs. The remainder of the floor was inaccessible at the time of recording, but is believed to have been relatively recently divided into a number of dance studios.
- 5.3.5 The second floor retains its wooden floorboards (likely similar to those replaced in Building 2) and all of the brickwork inside has been painted. The six windows that appear on the northeast elevation only have brick segmental arches and sloping sills. The southernmost has is converted into a fire exit. At the time of assessment, the walls were mirrored for the room's use as a dance studio.
- 5.3.6 The third floor is divided internally with plasterboard walling to create one large and one small room, and two WCs. The stairwell itself is divided from the main room by a brick wall. Like the floor beneath, it retains its wooden floor. The roof is held on three tall King post trusses held together with wrought iron ties and resting on sandstone slabs built into the external walls. The tall windows at either end of this floor have the same segmental arches and sloping concrete sills as the smaller windows on the floor below.



Plate 5: Building 3: Third Floor

5.4 Building 4 (Fig 10)

- 5.4.1 Building 4 is a functional, single storey building of two wings, one running approximately N/S (south wing) and the other adjoining wing running approximately E/W (north wing). The visible brickwork of the building consists of Fletton brick laid in Flemish bond and measuring 228-235mmx107-109mmx69-71mm.
- 5.4.2 The south wing is externally constructed as above, with two segmentally headed arched windows, a single door to the north and a loading door set into a dormer at roof level. This elevation continues inside the ground floor level of Building 3, this previously external. The building has a red-tiled roof, altered to its southern end by the addition of Building 3.
- 5.4.3 The interior of the south wing has been heavily altered and, in recent times, has been divided into a central room, WCs (divided off by breezeblock walling) and an office room (divided by a light timber and glass partition). The moulded sandstone window



Plate 6: Building 4, West Facing Elevation



Figure 10
 Building 3 Section
 1:125

sills continue inside the building and it is possible to see in detail the wooden casement windows. The roof is held on Queen post trusses, these recently strengthened with steel 'I' sections to allow them to hold a small travelling crane. Although not wholly clear, the roof level seems to have been altered at some point in the building's use-life. At ground floor level, there are rounded brick pilasters that run up to the level of where a row of mortices reveal an upper floor to have been removed. Above this level, however, the pilasters are square in section and are off-set from the pilasters below (see Fig 10). To the south, a large, horizontal steel beam has been inserted into the building at an angle to support the eastern wall of Building 3. It is possible that the off-setting of the pilasters relates to a wholesale rebuilding of the roof when Building 3 was added, but, due to the lack of evidence that anything else in the roof has been altered, more likely that they were never vertically aligned.

- 5.4.4 The courtyard face of the north wing of Building 4 was historically open-fronted, as demonstrated by both the depiction of it on the Ordnance Survey Maps and its construction as a series of chamfered wooden beams holding the roof, only recently filled in with light metal, glass and breeze blocks. Internally, the building is constructed in brown brick laid in Flemish bond. The floor is of cement. In the northernmost wall, a large double-width sliding door leading to the first floor of Building 2 provides the only surviving fitting from the early uses of the building. The rest of this wall holds large, shallow recesses. In the west of the room, on the courtyard side, there is a brick pilaster that corbels out towards the courtyard to support the wooden frame of both the roof and the open frontage of the building. The east of the room runs into the northern end of the south wing. The roof is held on Queen post trusses with their queen-posts raked, creating a pentagon shape in the truss' centre.

5.5 Building 5

- 5.5.1 Building 5, a covered yard, is split between two levels, one at the level of Mill Bay and the other at courtyard level. The lower level has a thick concrete floor (part of the base of a 2.5 tonne crane) and a number of small rooms to its south created by breeze block divisions. The flat roof is held on inverted trusses, these in turn held on simple steel 'I' section columns. The only evidence of any pre-existing buildings on the site comes in the form of two ghost roof-lines on the wall of Building 2, these insubstantial.
- 5.5.2 The upper level of the covered yard is a simple construction of 'I' section uprights with holding a corrugated fibreglass roof. The west wall is the rear of Building 4 and there is a door punched into it providing through access. The east wall of the area is the wall of Building 1 (Phase 1, not discussed here) and at the south of the area is a

simple metal frame holding reinforced glass panels. The drop to the lower level is protected by a modern timber barrier.

6 THE HISTORIC SEQUENCE

6.1 Phase 1

The first phase of building of the current complex of buildings to take place after 1881 when the low courtyard building, Building 4, was created in open ground behind the offices of *Bridges and Co.*. At this time, the area occupied by Building 2 was taken up by housing on Mill Bay.

6.2 Phase2

In a second phase of construction, sometime before the completion of the 1898 Ordnance Survey, Building 3 was added at an angle to Building 4, creating additional warehouse space. Its upper levels were accessed through the now demolished 18-20 Mill Bay.

6.3 Phase 3

By 1907, the housing on Mill Bay had been demolished and Building 2, a tall building with access from both courtyard and lower levels and incorporating a lift-shaft, was constructed in a third construction phase.

6.4 Phase 4

In the 1970s, the only other major phase of construction, Phase 4, took place. In this phase, two buildings fronting onto Dover Road were demolished, creating direct access to the courtyard. At this time, Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks took over the site and a number of later developments, including the addition of a small kiln, the internal breeze block division of a number of the rooms, the timber division of the rooms in Building 2 and the covering of the yard can be attributed to this time.

6.5 Building 3 has since become used as a dance studio. The remainder of the complex is disused.



Section incorporates drawings created by J. C. White, Geomatics Ltd

Figure 11
Composite Section
1:125

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks has its origins as a storage complex for *Bridges and Co.*, a firm of removal specialists. The complex was constructed over the years between 1881 and 1907, in a series of easily identifiable phases. In the basement of Building 3, a short section of stone wall exists that may relate to an earlier phase of building on the site.
- 7.2 No significant fixtures or fittings remain which relate to the buildings' early uses. A small kiln remains from the later use of the building, but is not of historic interest and has been preserved by drawn record.
- 7.3 No recommendations for further archaeological building recording have arisen from this report.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 This report was produced for Pre-Construct Archaeology by James Dixon.
- 8.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Gordon Abbott and Nick Jewell of PRS Architects for commissioning this report on behalf of The Creative Foundation.
- 8.3 The author would like to thank Fiona Keith-Lucas for assistance on site, Cheryl Blundy for photography, Adrian Nash for CAD illustration and Ken Sabel and Jon Butler for project management and editing.

APPENDIX ONE: OASIS INFORMATION

OASIS ID: preconst1-10006

Project details

Project name	Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks, Mill Bay, Folkestone
Short description of the project	Archaeological building recording and fabric analysis was carried out, aimed at clarifying the chronological development of a complex of late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century workshops and warehouses prior to their demolition/refurbishment.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2005 End: 27-07-2005
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	KFHG05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SHEPWAY FOLKESTONE Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks
Postcode	CT20
Study area	900.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TR 2297 3618 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	PRS Architects on behalf of The Creative Foundation
Project design originator	Ken Sabel
Project director/manager	Jon Butler
Project supervisor	James Dixon
Sponsor or funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Media available	'Images raster'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	'Drawing','Photograph','Report'

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Building Recording of Folkestone and Hastings Glassworks, Mill Bay, Folkestone
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dixon J
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by James Dixon (jdixon@pre-construct.com)
Entered on 6 September 2005

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