LAND AT SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON, FOLKESTONE, KENT – ZONE 1B (THE STADIUM): AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: KCFR 15

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Site Code: **KCFR 15**

Central NGR: **TR 1972 3630**

Local Planning Authority: **Shepway District Council**

Commissioning Client: **CgMs Consulting**

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Stadium site, Shorncliffe Barracks, Royal Military Avenue, Folkestone, Kent (Figure 1). The evaluation was commissioned in order to fulfil the first stage of an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission granted for the redevelopment of the site. This report details the working methods and findings of the archaeological evaluation.

1.2 The evaluation entailed the excavation of twenty two trenches measuring either 25m or 50m by 1.80m. These were excavated stratigraphically to the top of the underlying geology of the site.

1.3 A number of prehistoric and possible prehistoric features were noted in the trenches, although some trenches did not contain any archaeology. One ditch contained Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. The remains of terraced housing were also found along the eastern part of the site. The results of the evaluation suggest some activity on the site during the prehistoric period, although this activity was not suggestive of extensive settlement.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Shorncliffe Garrison, Royal Military Avenue, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3EG (The Stadium Site) in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site.

2.2 The former Shorncliffe Garrison site covers twelve separate sub areas. The Stadium evaluation covered Development Zone 1B. Area 1B lay in the north-eastern part of the site, to the south of Church Road. It encompassed an access road and an area of open land to the south and east of a playing field. The central National Grid Reference of the site is TR 1972 3630.

2.3 The archaeological evaluation aimed to further determine the archaeological potential and/or truncation within the Stadium area. Archaeological site works were monitored on behalf of Shepway District Council by the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer.

2.4 The first six trenches of the evaluation were undertaken in October 2015 under the supervision of Bruce Ferguson with the remainder of the works being carried out between 11th January and 22nd January 2016 under the supervision of Ian Cipin. The project was managed on behalf of PCA by Helen Hawkins.

2.5 The site was allocated the unique site code KCRF15.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The bulk of the site is located on Folkestone Formation Sandstone. Natural sand comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand was found in the base of all the trenches, with some outcropping of the natural sandstone noted.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The Stadium site slopes very gently from the north down towards the south. Ground level is at c. 62m OD in the south of the site and 67m OD in the north.

3.2.2 There are no natural water courses or bodies of water within the study site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Archaeological and Historical background for the site has previously been reported on in the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Hawkins, D 2014) the details of which are not reproduced here.

4.2 The Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment did, however, make the following conclusions regarding the overall background of the whole Barracks site.

- *The site is thought to have a low archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic period.*
- *The site is thought to have a low archaeological potential for the Mesolithic period.*
- *The site is thought to have a moderate archaeological potential for the Neolithic and Bronze Age.*
- *The site is thought to have a good archaeological potential for the Iron Age and Roman periods.*
- *The site is thought to have a low archaeological potential for the Anglo Saxon early Medieval and late Medieval periods.*
- *Shorncliffe Camp was established within the site in 1794. The extreme south of the site contains the Shorncliffe Redoubt, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Martello Tower No 9 (Grade II Listed), which with Shorncliffe Camp and other features formed part of a integrated National Defence Network. Both the Martello Tower, Shorncliffe Redoubt and their immediate landscape have a high archaeological and cultural heritage significance. The extreme west of the site contains marker stones relating to the original Shorncliffe Camp. These have a high cultural heritage significance.*
- *Across the site archaeological remains associated with Shorncliffe Camp from its inception in 1794 to the creation of permanent buildings from the 1870s onwards may be represented as levelled and filled earthwork features and as buried foundations, soil layers and cut features.*
- *Much of the site, east of West Road and Pond Hill Road has been artificially levelled to create level platforms for buildings, parade grounds, surface parking, roadways and sports pitches. This landforming is likely to have had a moderate and widespread archaeological impact on deposits and features predating the 1880's, though it is unlikely to have completely removed the underlying archaeological sequence.*
- *The cutting of footings and services and the construction of air raid shelters will have had a severe but localised archaeological impact. In localised areas the complete underlying archaeological sequence will have been removed.*

5 PLANNING BACKGROUND

5.1 In March 2012, the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).

5.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.

5.3 The Shepway District Local Plan Review was adopted by the council on 16 March 2006 and therefore would run until 16 March 2009. After this 3 year time period the council must request a direction from the Secretary of State to have specified policies saved. The saved policies continue to be part of the Development Plan and will remain saved until they are replaced by specific LDF policies. The 'saved' policies include those relating to heritage.

5.4 The site has an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission.

5.5 Following a review of all the relevant material it was decided by the Kent Archaeological Officer that evaluation of the site was necessary. It was decided that the excavation of twenty two evaluation trenches would provide adequate coverage of the site to inform on the archaeological potential of the site.

5.6 In accordance with the condition PCA were commissioned to produce a WSI for the archaeological evaluation (Hawkins, H 2016), which was approved by Ben Found, Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council.

6 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

6.1 The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives, outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, H 2015):

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
- To assess where appropriate the ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.
- To report on the results of the investigation.
- In addition, the evaluation will seek to address the following research questions:
- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape.
- To confirm the presence or absence of prehistoric remains, particularly relating to Mesolithic settlement, Neolithic / Bronze Age land-clearance and activity, and Iron Age settlement;
- To confirm the presence or absence of Roman remains;
- To confirm the presence or absence of Saxon activity;

- To confirm the presence or absence of medieval activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval remains, particularly those associated with Shorncliffe Camp from its inception in 1794 to the creation of permanent buildings from the 1870s onward, whether cut or levelled features or buried foundations.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Hawkins H 2015) prior to the commencement of works. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.

7.2 The trench positions were chosen and set out by PCA, targeted within the footprint of the new build part of the proposed development. Before any ground reduction started the area of each trench was scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to locate any buried services so that these could be avoided. The removal of the modern overburden was achieved through the use of a 360° mechanical excavator. When archaeological strata and/or features were reached, machine excavation was halted in order that these could be explored using hand tools.

7.3 The recording system adopted on site was the single context system outlined in the *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor with Brown 2009). All archaeological contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets which included a context description, interpretation, stratigraphic matrix and levels. The recording system used was compatible to the recording system used on archaeological sites within the Kent area.

7.4 A comprehensive photographic record was made of each trench post-excavation and detailed shots taken of any discrete features within each trench, using high-resolution digital photography.

7.5 Two Temporary Bench Marks (TBM) were established on the site using a hand held Leica GPS. This value was used in conjunction with a dumpy level in order to ascertain the height of all section lines, principal strata and features relative to Ordnance Datum.

7.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the appropriate local repository under the site code KCRF15.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION BY TRENCH

8.1 Trenches 6, 7, 11 and 12 all contained foundations relating to two previous rows of houses on the site which are shown on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map and demolished fairly recently. The brick foundations are not discussed further below.

8.2 TRENCH 1

8.2.1 Trench 1 had dimensions of 50m (N-S) x 2m (E-W).

8.2.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [162] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 62.87m OD.

8.2.3 Cut into the natural [162] was a circular post hole [155]. It had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break at the top, a gentle break at the bottom and a concave base. It had dimensions of 0.40m (N-S) x 0.45m (E-W) x 0.17m deep and was seen at a height of 62.30m OD. A small undated core modification flint flake was found in this feature.

8.2.4 Post hole [155] was filled by fill [154] soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and a single struck flint.

8.2.5 Sealing the post hole fill [154] was a subsoil horizon layer [161] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer was seen at a height of 62.47m OD.

8.2.6 Towards the northern end of Trench 1, directly above the subsoil, was a layer [207] comprising of friable, dark purple black crushed mixed demolition rubble with frequent inclusions of metal debris, gravel and cbm fragments. It measured approximately 2m (N-S) and was 0.10m thick and was seen at a height of 62.37m OD. It is considered that this is likely to be the remains of a 19th century surface that perhaps would have served as the makeup for a running track or similar at the time the site was in use as a sports ground for the Garrison.

8.2.7 Sealing layer [207] was a layer of topsoil [160] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.20m and was seen at a height of 62.41m.

8.3 TRENCH 2

8.3.1 Trench 2 had dimensions of 13.10m (E-W) x 2m (N-S).

8.3.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [242] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of between 60.28m and 60.33m OD.

8.3.3 Sealing the natural [242] was a subsoil horizon [241] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of between 0.60m and 0.65m and was seen at a height of between 60.68m and 60.73m OD.

8.3.4 Sealing subsoil layer [241] was a layer of topsoil [240] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of between 0.40m and 0.46m and was seen at a height of 62.41m.

8.4 TRENCH 3

8.4.1 Trench 3 had dimensions of 25m (E-W) x 2m (N-S).

8.4.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [245] comprising of soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 61.28m OD.

8.4.3 Sealing the natural [245] was a demolition layer [244] comprising relatively modern (early 20th Century) demolition rubble. The layer had a thickness of 0.20m and was seen at a height of

61.48m OD. This layer is likely to have been spread across this part of the site after the demolition of the row of cottages that previously occupied the eastern part of the study area.

8.4.4 Sealing demolition layer [244] was a layer of topsoil [243] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.24m and was seen at a height of 61.67m.

8.5 TRENCH 4

8.5.1 Trench 4 had dimensions of 22m (SW-NE) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.5.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sands [139] comprising of soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 63.06m OD.

8.5.3 Sealing the natural [139] was a subsoil horizon [138] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 035m was seen at a height of 62.69m OD.

8.5.4 Sealing the subsoil horizon [138] was a bedding layer [137] comprising dark grey brown sandy silt and chalk with occasional inclusions of metal fragments. It was visible across the entire trench, had a thickness of 0.10m and was seen at a height of 62.61m OD. This layer was considered to be either a bedding or levelling layer that was lain down prior to the topsoil in order to provide a level surface for the playing field.

8.5.5 Sealing bedding layer [137] was a layer of topsoil [136] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.20m and was seen at a height of 62.41m OD.

8.6 TRENCH 5

8.6.1 Trench 5 had dimensions of 25m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW).

Plate 1: Trench 5, Features [144 & 159] – View South-West

8.6.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [152] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 62.76m OD.

8.6.3 Cut into the natural [152], and only seen in section, was an undeterminable feature [144] that had moderately straight sides and a slightly concave base. As seen in section, it had dimensions of 0.42m (NE-SW), was 0.67m deep and was seen at a height of 63.15m OD.

8.6.4 Cut [144] was filled by [143] soft, pale yellowish brown clay-sand with occasional inclusions of small to medium sized angular flints, flecks of chalk and small fragments of sandstone.

8.6.5 Also cut into the natural [152] was a linear feature [148] running in an east-west direction across the entire trench. It had a sharp break at the top leading to straight and shallow sides and a slightly concave base. It had dimensions of 2.55m (E-W) x 0.67 (N-S) x 0.20m deep and was seen at a height of 62.94m OD. This cut may represent a boundary ditch to a field system.

8.6.6 Cut [148] was filled by [147] soft brown clay-sand with occasional inclusions of chalk flecks and small angular flints but contained no datable material.

8.6.7 Cut [144] was truncated by either a square or rectangular feature [159] that was seen primarily in section but also slightly in plan. It had vertical sides on the south eastern side and a more gradual stepped side on the north western side. It had dimensions of 1.55m (NW-SE) x 0.32m (NE-SW) x 0.45m deep (base not reached) and was seen at a height of 62.94m OD.

8.6.8 Cut [159] was filled by [158] comprising soft mottled pale yellowish brown and brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of small to medium fragments of sandstone and flecks of chalk but contained no datable material.

8.6.9 Cut [148] was truncated by a rectilinear feature [146] that had a sharp break at the top leading to straight sides and a slightly concave base. It had dimensions of 1.45m (E-W) x 1.18m (N-S) x 0.48m deep, ran in a roughly east-west direction and was seen at a height of 62.94m OD. It is possible that this cut represent the terminus end of a field boundary ditch.

8.6.10 Cut [146] was filled by [145] soft mottled greenish brown, yellowish brown and brownish orange clay-sand with occasional inclusions of flecks of chalk, charcoal and small to medium angular flints.. This fill contained no datable material.

8.6.11 Sealing these features was a subsoil horizon [151] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.25m was seen at a height of 63.15m OD.

8.6.12 Sealing subsoil layer [151] was a layer [149] of soft greenish brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of small round flints and flecks of chalk. Seen only in section, it was between 0.15m and 0.22m thick and was seen at a height of 63.44m OD.

8.6.13 Cut into layer [149] and only seen in section, was a linear feature [157] that had steep straight sides and a concave base. It had dimensions of 0.90m (NW-SE) x 0.50m deep and was seen at a height of 63.44m OD.

8.6.14 Cut [157] was filled by [156] firm brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of small sandstone fragments and flecks of chalk and contained no datable material.

8.6.15 Sealing feature [157] was a bedding layer [153] comprising of dark grey brown sandy silt and chalk with occasional inclusions of metal fragments. It was visible across the entire trench, had a thickness of 0.15m and was seen at a height of 63.44m OD. This layer is considered to be either a bedding or levelling layer that was lain down prior to the topsoil in order to provide a level surface for the playing field.

8.6.16 Sealing bedding layer [157] was a layer of topsoil [150] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.20m and was seen at a height of 63.54m OD.

8.7 TRENCH 6

8.7.1 Trench 6 had dimensions of 40m (N-S) x 2m (E-W).

8.7.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sands [254] comprising of soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of between 61.84m and 62.50m OD.

8.7.3 Sealing the natural [254] was a demolition layer [253] comprising of relatively modern (early 20th Century) demolition rubble. It had a thickness of between 0.07m and 0.70m and was seen at a height of between 61.84m and 62.50m OD. This layer is likely to have been spread

across this part of the site after the demolition of the row of cottages that previously occupied the eastern part of the study area.

8.7.4 Sealing demolition layer [253] was a layer of topsoil [252] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.10m and was seen at a height of 62.74m.

8.8 TRENCH 7

8.8.1 Trench 7 had dimensions of 50m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.8.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [248] comprising of soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of between 62.70m and 62.89m OD.

8.8.3 Cut into the natural [248] was the remnants of a pit [64] that was semi circular in nature with vertical sides and an uneven base. It had dimensions of 1.50m (N-S) x 0.75m (E-W) x 0.08m deep and was seen at a height of 61.85m OD.

8.8.4 Cut [64] was filled with firm mid brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks but contained no datable material.

8.8.5 Also cut directly into the natural [248], but truncated by a modern wall, was a linear feature [86] with moderately sloping sides. A slot was excavated into the fill but unfortunately the base was not reached. It had dimensions of 1.44m (N-S) x 0.65m (E-W) x 0.35m deep at the limit if excavation and was seen at a height of 61.44m OD.

8.8.6 Cut [86] was filled with [85] firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. A quantity of struck flint was retrieved from this fill.

8.8.7 Sealing the cut features [64] and [86] was a demolition layer [247] comprising of relatively modern (early 20th Century) demolition rubble. It had a thickness of between 0.05m and 0.20m and was seen at a height of 62.89m OD. This layer is likely to have been spread across this part of the site after the demolition of the row of cottages that previously occupied the eastern part of the study area.

8.8.8 Sealing demolition layer [247] was a layer of topsoil [246] comprising of soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.10m and was seen at a height of 63.09m OD.

8.9 TRENCH 8

8.9.1 Trench 8 had dimensions of 25m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW).

8.9.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [191] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 63.93m OD.

8.9.3 Sealing the natural [191] features was a subsoil horizon [190] consisting loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.35m and was seen at a height of 64.28m OD.

8.9.4 Sealing subsoil layer [190] was a layer of topsoil [189] comprising of soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.29m and was seen at a height of 64.45m OD.

8.10 TRENCH 9

8.10.1 Trench 9 had dimensions of 25m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW).

8.10.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sands [165] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 64.19m OD.

8.10.3 Cut into the natural [165] was a linear feature [167] that had a sharp break of slope at the top with straight sides and a slightly concave base. It had dimensions of 2.35m (E-W) x 0.92m (N-S) x 0.41m deep and was seen at a height of 64.19m OD.

8.10.4 Cut [167] was filled by [166] firm brown sandy clay with inclusions of occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of sandstone and moderate inclusions of medium angular flints. The fill contained two sherds of pottery that have been dated to the Bronze Age – Mid Iron Age (C Jarrett, pers. comm.).

8.10.5 Cut [167] and fill [166] are likely to be part of a Bronze Age – Mid Iron Age boundary or enclosure ditch.

Plate 2: Trench 9, Ditch [167] – View East

8.10.6 This ditch was sealed by a subsoil horizon [164] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.33m was seen at a height of 64.53m OD.

8.10.7 Sealing subsoil layer [164] was a layer of topsoil [163] comprising of soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.22m and was seen at a height of 64.74m OD.

8.11 TRENCH 10

8.11.1 Trench 10 had dimensions of 25m (N-S) x 2m (E-W).

8.11.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [142] comprising of soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 63.19m OD.

8.11.3 Sealing the natural [142] was a subsoil horizon [141] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.60m was seen at a height of 63.94m OD. This layer contained a single sherd of abraded pottery that has been dated to late Iron Age – Early Roman period (C Jarrett, pers. comm..).

8.11.4 Sealing subsoil layer [141] was a layer of topsoil [140] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.45m and was seen at a height of 64.30m OD.

8.12 TRENCH 11

8.12.1 Trench 11 had dimensions of 50m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.12.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [257] comprising of soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 63.00m OD.

8.12.3 Cut into the natural [257] was a curvilinear feature [133] that had near vertical sides and a flat base. It had dimensions of 1.30m (E-W) x 0.95m (N-S) x 0.08m deep and was seen at a height of 63.38m OD.

8.12.4 Curvilinear feature [133] was filled by firm mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional inclusions of small sub angular stones and possible wood fragments but contained no datable material.

8.12.5 Also cut into the natural [257] was a linear feature [135], truncated on the northern side by a modern wall, with sloping sides and a concave base. The feature had dimensions of 1.56m (N-S) x 1m (E-W) x 0.44m deep and was seen at a height of 62.95m OD. This feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch.

8.12.6 Cut [135] was filled with [134] moderately firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and unworked flints but contained no datable material.

8.12.7 Sealing these features was a subsoil horizon [256] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.45m was seen at a height of 63.45m OD.

8.12.8 Sealing subsoil layer [256] was a layer of topsoil [255] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.25m and was seen at a height of 63.70m OD.

8.13 TRENCH 12

8.13.1 Trench 12 had dimensions of 50m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.13.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sands [251] comprising of soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 62.75m OD.

8.13.3 Cut into the natural [251] was a collection of post holes attributed the group number [127] represented by fill and cut numbers respectively [95 & 96, 97 & 98, 99 & 100, 101 & 102, 103 & 104, 105 & 106, 107 & 108, 109 & 110, 111 & 112, 113 & 114, 115 & 116, 117 & 118, 119 & 120, 121 & 122, 123 & 124, 125 & 126]. They were all circular in nature with diameters of between 0.09m and 0.16m and depths of between 0.03m and 0.09m and seen at an approximate height of 62.75m OD, with each being filled with firm mid pinkish brown clayey sand. No datable material was recovered from any of the post holes.

8.13.4 Also cut into the natural [251] was a linear feature [129] that was likely to be a ditch. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base with dimensions of 1.10m (E-W) x 0.70m (N-S) x 0.38m deep and was seen at a height of 62.46m OD. A small undated trimming flint flake was found in the ditch.

8.13.5 Cut [129] was filled with compact mid to dark brown sandy silt and clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal fragments and cbm flecks.

8.13.6 Also cut into the natural [251] was a posthole [131] that was located close to the edge of ditch [129]. It was circular in shape with vertical sides and a flat base with a diameter of 0.20m and a depth of 0.10m and was seen at a height of 62.46m OD.

8.13.7 Posthole [131] was filled with fill [130] which comprised compact dark brown sandy silt and clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal fragments but containing no datable material.

8.13.8 Sealing these features was a subsoil horizon [250] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.45m was seen at a height of 63.57m OD.

8.13.9 Sealing subsoil layer [250] was a layer of topsoil [249] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.25m and was seen at a height of 63.71m OD.

8.14 TRENCH 13

8.14.1 Trench 13 had dimensions of 50m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.14.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [201] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 62.05m OD.

8.14.3 Cut into the natural [201] was a circular post hole [198] with almost vertical sides and a flat base. The post hole had dimensions of 0.55m (N-S) x 0.50m (E-W) x 0.35m deep and was seen at a height of 67.11mm OD.

Plate 3: Post hole [198] – View South West

8.14.4 Post hole [198] was filled with soft light brown grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.

8.14.5 Above post hole [198] was a subsoil horizon [200] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.30m and was seen at a height of 67.44m OD.

8.14.6 Sealing subsoil layer [200] was a layer of topsoil [199] comprising of soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.25m and was seen at a height of 67.66m OD.

8.15 TRENCH 14

8.15.1 Trench 14 had dimensions of 50m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.15.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [194] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 66.89m OD.

8.15.3 Cut into the natural [194] was a post hole [196] that was oval and shape with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had dimensions of 0.64m (NW-SE) x 0.29m (NE-SW) x 0.17m deep and was seen at a height of 66.87m OD.

8.15.4 Post hole [196] was filled with [195] soft mottled pale yellowish brown and brownish orange sandy clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and sandstone fragments.

8.15.5 Also cut into the natural [194] was a rectilinear feature [209] extending into the section. It had moderately sloping sides and an unclear base and had dimensions of 1.22m (NW-SE) x 1.04m (NE-SW) and was 0.43m deep at the limit of excavation and was seen at a height of 66.73m OD.

8.15.6 Cut [209] was filled by firm mottled pale yellowish brown and greenish grey sandy clay with frequent inclusions of flecks of charcoal and occasional inclusions of sandstone fragments and charcoal fragments.

8.15.7 Cut directly into fill [208] was a linear feature [206] that is the possible terminus of a boundary ditch. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base with dimensions of 0.67m (NW-SE) x 0.70m (NE-SW) x 0.36m deep. This feature also ran into the section and was seen at a height of 66.89m OD.

8.15.8 Cut [206] was filled with [205] firm mottled greenish brown and pale yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal fragments and sandstone and frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks.

8.15.9 Also cut into the natural was a substantial feature [224] that, as seen, was linear in nature. A small slot was excavated in order to try and determine its type and function, however, this proved inclusive. It appeared to have moderately sloping sides and it was not possible to reach the base. It had dimensions of 2.30m (NW-SE) x 3.50m (NE-SW) and was excavated to a depth of 0.41m and was seen at a height of 66.37m OD. Five pieces of worked flint were recovered from this slot, including a prismatic blade. Four of the pieces were not datable but the blade if of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

Plate 4: Ditch [224] – View West

8.15.10 Cut [224] was filled with [223] firm brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of waste flint flakes and flecks of charcoal and daub. One struck flint, awaiting analysis, may be a broken knife blade.

8.15.11 Sealing these features was a subsoil horizon [193] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.35m was seen at a height of 67.23m OD.

8.15.12 Sealing subsoil layer [193] was a layer of topsoil [192] comprising of soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.25m and was seen at a height of 67.49m OD.

8.16 TRENCH 15

8.16.1 Trench 15 had dimensions of 50m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.16.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [237] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 65.41m OD.

8.16.3 Cut into the natural [237] was an irregular feature [230]. The possibility should be considered that this in reality represents more than one feature. It had dimensions of 2.55m (NW-SE) x 2.20m (N-S) and ran in a northwest-southeast direction and was seen at a height of 65.41m OD.

8.16.4 Feature [230] was filled by [229] firm mottled pale brown and greenish grey sandy clay. It contained two pieces of worked flint, one of which was part of a prismatic blade of Mesolithic-Early Neolithic date.

8.16.5 Also cut into the natural [237] was a pit [238]. It was circular in plan with dimensions of 0.50m (N-S) x 0.45m (E-W) and was seen at a height of 65.41m OD.

8.16.6 Pit [238] was filled with [239] soft very light grey clayey sand.

8.16.7 Sealing these features was a subsoil horizon [236] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.35m and was seen at a height of 65.77m OD.

8.16.8 Cut into the subsoil [236] was a pit [232] that was rectilinear in shape. In plan, the pit had dimensions of 1.30m (NE-SW) x 1.40m (NW-SE) and was seen at a height of 65.77m OD.

8.16.9 This pit [232] was filled by [231] soft mottled brown and yellowish green sand with occasional inclusions of animal bone and charcoal. While this fill was not fully excavated, sufficient pottery was retrieved to be able to date this feature to the late 19th or early 20th Century (C Jarrett, pers. comm.).

8.16.10 Also cut into the subsoil [236] was a further pit [234] that was linear in plan with dimensions of 0.80m (NE-SW) x 1.20m (NW-SE) and seen at a height of 65.77m OD.

8.16.11 This pit [234] was filled by [233] soft mottled brown and yellowish green sand with occasional inclusions of animal bone and charcoal. While this fill was not fully excavated, sufficient pottery was retrieved to be able to date this feature to the late 19th or early 20th Century (C Jarrett, pers. comm.).

8.16.12 Sealing these late 19th-early 20th Century features was a layer of topsoil [235] comprising of soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.28m and was seen at a height of 66.00m OD.

8.17 TRENCH 16

8.17.1 Trench 16 had dimensions of 25m (N-S) x 2m (E-W).

8.17.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [222] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 64.88m OD.

8.17.3 Sealing the natural [222] features was a subsoil horizon [221] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.38m was seen at a height of 65.23m OD.

8.17.4 Cut into the subsoil [221] was a linear feature [226] with dimensions of 1.5m (N-S) x 1m (E-W) and seen at a height of 65.23m OD.

8.17.5 Linear cut [226] was filled with [225] loose and friable dark brown grey rubble and sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of frogged brick and slate.

8.17.6 Also cut into the subsoil [221] was a linear feature [228] with dimensions of 2m (N-S) x 1.5m (E-W) and seen at a height of 65.23m OD.

8.17.7 Linear cut [228] was filled with [227] loose and friable dark brown grey rubble and sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of frogged brick and slate.

8.17.8 These two features are likely to be late 19th-early 20th Century pits but the possibility should be considered that they may also be a single robber cut for a building that would have occupied this particular part of the study site.

Plate 5: Trench 16, Possible Robber Cut – View North West

8.17.9 Sealing these late 19th-early 20th Century features was a layer of topsoil [220] comprising of soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.30m and was seen at a height of 65.58m OD.

8.18 TRENCH 17

8.18.1 Trench 17 had dimensions of 50m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.18.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [170] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 68.44m OD.

8.18.3 Cut into the natural [170] was a pit [172]. Extending from the section, it was semi circular in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had dimensions of 0.80m (N-S) x 0.70m (E-W) x 0.32m deep and was seen at a height of 68.44m OD.

8.18.4 Pit [172] was filled with [171] soft dark grey white clayey sand with occasional inclusions of small sub angular stones. No datable material was recovered from this pit.

8.18.5 Sealing pit [172] was a subsoil horizon [169] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.35m was seen at a height of 68.59m OD.

8.18.6 Sealing subsoil layer [169] was a layer of topsoil [168] comprising of soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.15m and was seen at a height of 68.94m OD.

8.19 TRENCH 18

8.19.1 Trench 18 had dimensions of 50m NW-SE x 2m NE-SW.

8.19.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [204] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 67.52m OD.

8.19.3 Sealing the natural [202] was a subsoil horizon [203] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.25m was seen at a height of 67.91m OD.

8.19.4 Sealing subsoil layer [203] was a layer of topsoil [202] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.30m and was seen at a height of 68.11m OD.

8.20 TRENCH 19

8.20.1 Trench 19 had dimensions of 50m NW-SE x 2m NE-SW.

8.20.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [212] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 66.45m OD.

8.20.3 Cut into the natural [212] was a pit [214]. Extending from the section, it was semi circular in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit had dimensions of 0.58m (N-S) x 0.55m (E-W) x 0.29m deep and was seen at a height of 66.46m OD.

8.20.4 Pit [214] was filled with [213] soft light brown grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. No datable material was retrieved from this pit.

8.20.5 Sealing pit [214] was a subsoil horizon [211] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.38m and was seen at a height of 66.81m OD.

8.20.6 Sealing subsoil layer [211] was a layer of topsoil [210] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.35m and was seen at a height of 67.16m OD.

8.21 TRENCH 20

8.21.1 Trench 20 had dimensions of 50m NW-SE x 2m NE-SW.

8.21.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [217] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 65.19m OD.

8.21.3 Cut into the natural [217] was a circular pit [219] that had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break at the bottom leading to a concave base. It had dimensions of 1.25m (N-S) x 1.20m (E-W) x 0.57m deep and was seen at a height of 65.19m OD. The fill of the pit contained a small core trimming flake of Mesolithic-Neolithic date.

8.21.4 Cut [219] was filled by [218] soft very light grey clayey sand from which a single distinctly worked piece of flint was retrieved.

8.21.5 Sealing pit [219] was a subsoil horizon [215] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.35m was seen at a height of 65.87m OD.

8.21.6 Sealing subsoil layer [215] was a layer of topsoil [214] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.34m and was seen at a height of 65.53m OD.

8.22 TRENCH 21

8.22.1 Trench 21 had dimensions of 25m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE).

8.22.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [188] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 69.10m OD.

8.22.3 Cut into the natural [188] was a circular pit [185] that had moderately sloping sides with a gentle break at the bottom leading to a concave base. It had dimensions of 0.55m (N-S) x 0.50m (E-W) x 0.15m deep and was seen at a height of 69.00m OD.

8.22.4 Pit [185] was filled by [184] soft dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks but contained no datable material.

8.22.5 Sealing pit [185] was a subsoil horizon [187] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.45m and was seen at a height of 69.55m OD.

8.22.6 Sealing subsoil layer [187] was a layer of topsoil [186] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.25m and was seen at a height of 69.80m OD.

8.23 TRENCH 22

8.23.1 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand [175] comprising soft, dark yellow, orange brown sand that was visible across the entire trench and seen at a height of 68.11m OD.

8.23.2 Cut into the natural [175] was a circular pit [177] with moderately sloping sides and a gentle break at the bottom leading to a concave base. The pit had dimensions of 0.80m (N-S) x 0.80m (E-W) x 0.22m deep and was seen at a height of 68.17m OD.

8.23.3 Pit [177] was filled by [176] soft dark reddish brown silty sand with no inclusions.

8.23.4 Also cut into the natural [175] was a linear feature [183] that had near vertical sides with a sharp break at the bottom leading to a flat base. It had dimensions of 0.45m (N-S) x 2m (E-W) x 0.32m deep and was seen at a height of 68.17m OD.

8.23.5 Linear cut [183] was filled by [182] soft dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.

8.23.6 Also cut into the natural [175] was a linear ditch [181] with steeply sloping sides and a sharp break at the bottom leading to a flat base. It had dimensions of 2m (N-S) x 0.75m (E-W) x 0.20m deep and was seen at a height of 68.25m OD.

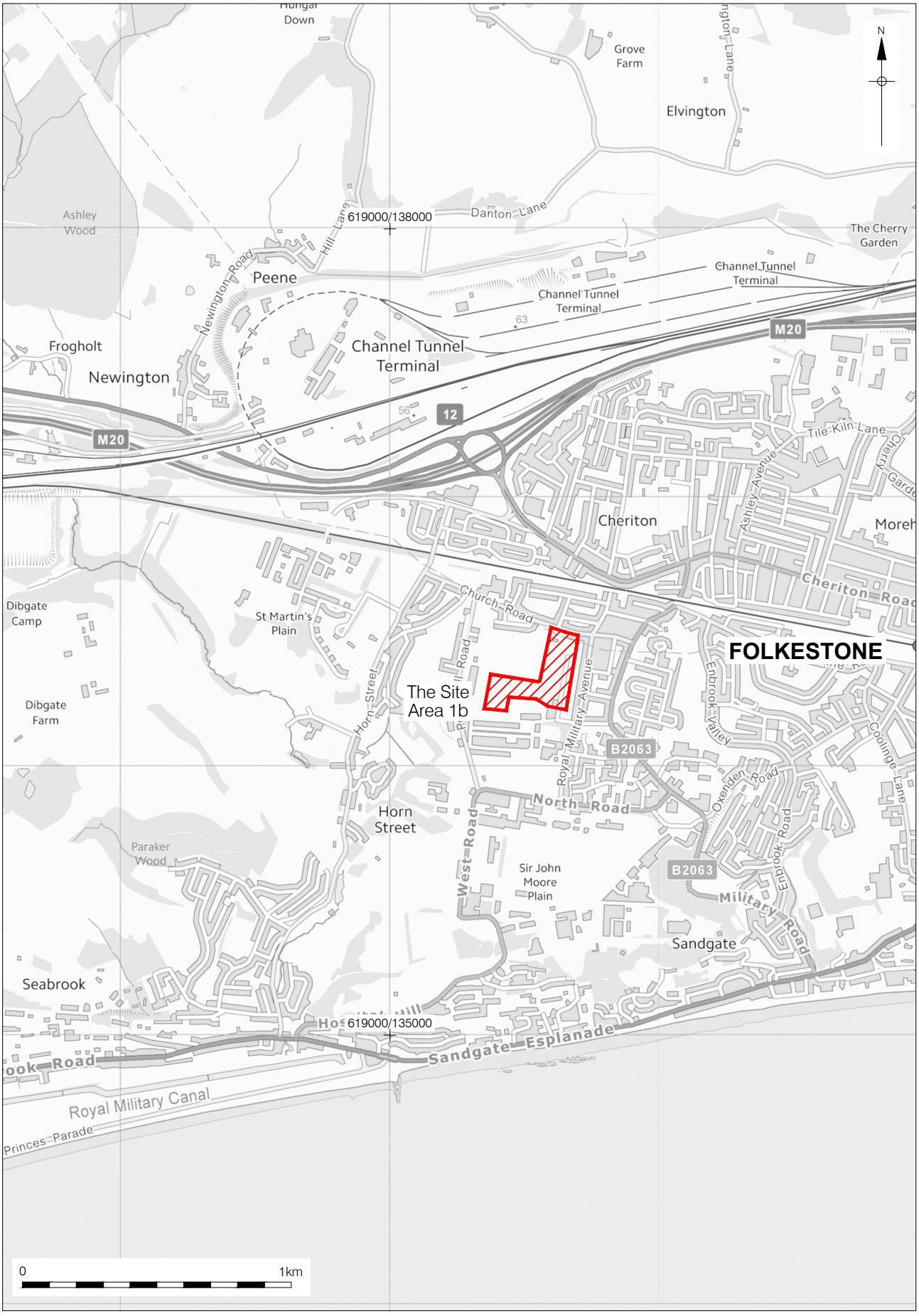
8.23.7 Ditch [181] was filled by [180] soft light yellow grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks.

8.23.8 Ditch [181] was truncated by a circular posthole [179] that had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had dimensions of 0.45m (N-S) x 0.40m (E-W) x 0.10m deep and was seen at a height of 68.28m OD.

8.23.9 Posthole [179] was filled by [178] soft dark grey clayey sand with occasional inclusions of small stones.

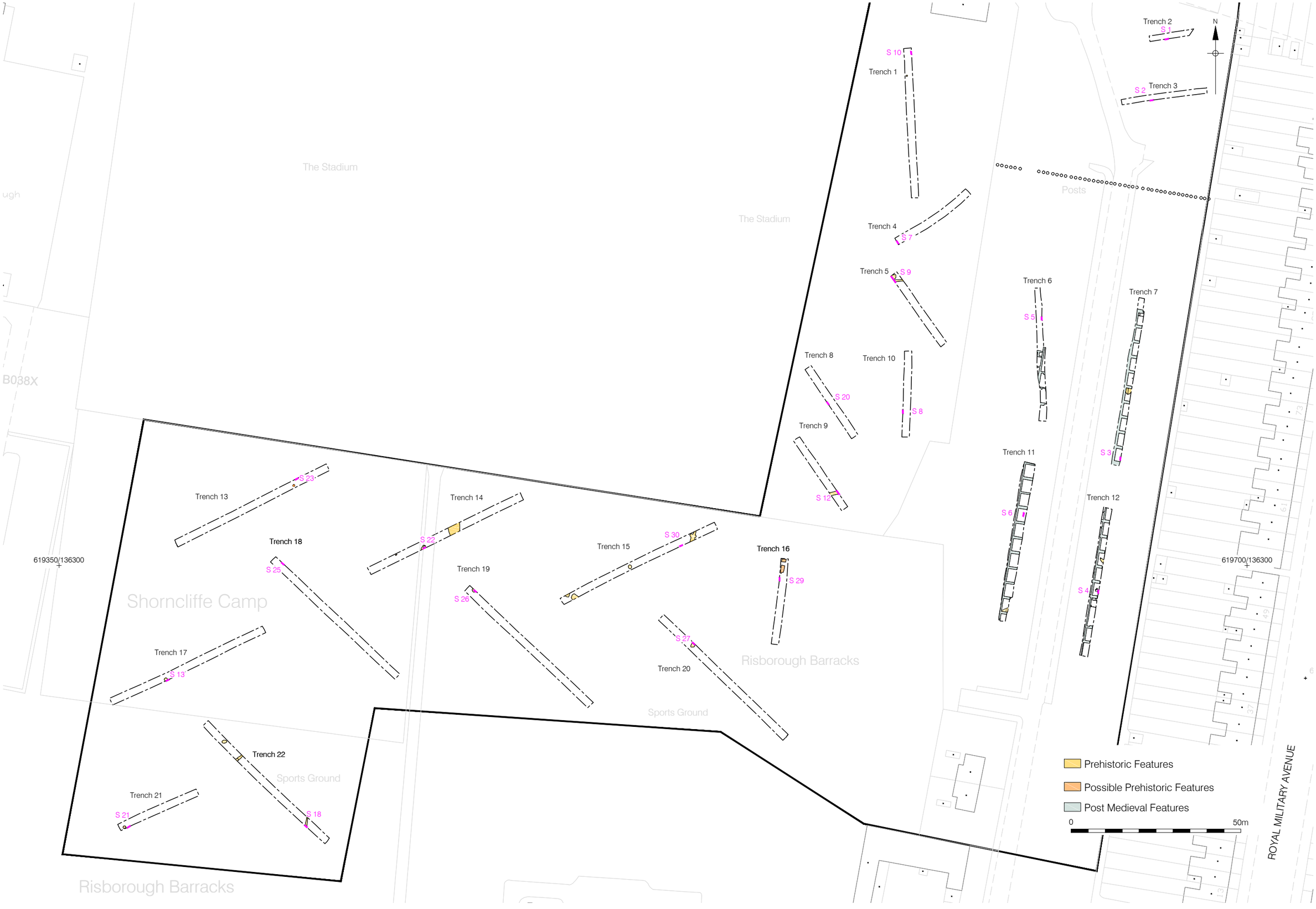
8.23.10 Sealing all of the above was a subsoil horizon [174] consisting of loose, soft dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Visible across the entire trench, this subsoil layer had a thickness of 0.45m was seen at a height of 68.55m OD.

8.23.11 Sealing subsoil layer [174] was a layer of topsoil [173] comprising soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (humic). Visible across the entire trench, the topsoil had a thickness of 0.25m and was seen at a height of 68.69m OD.



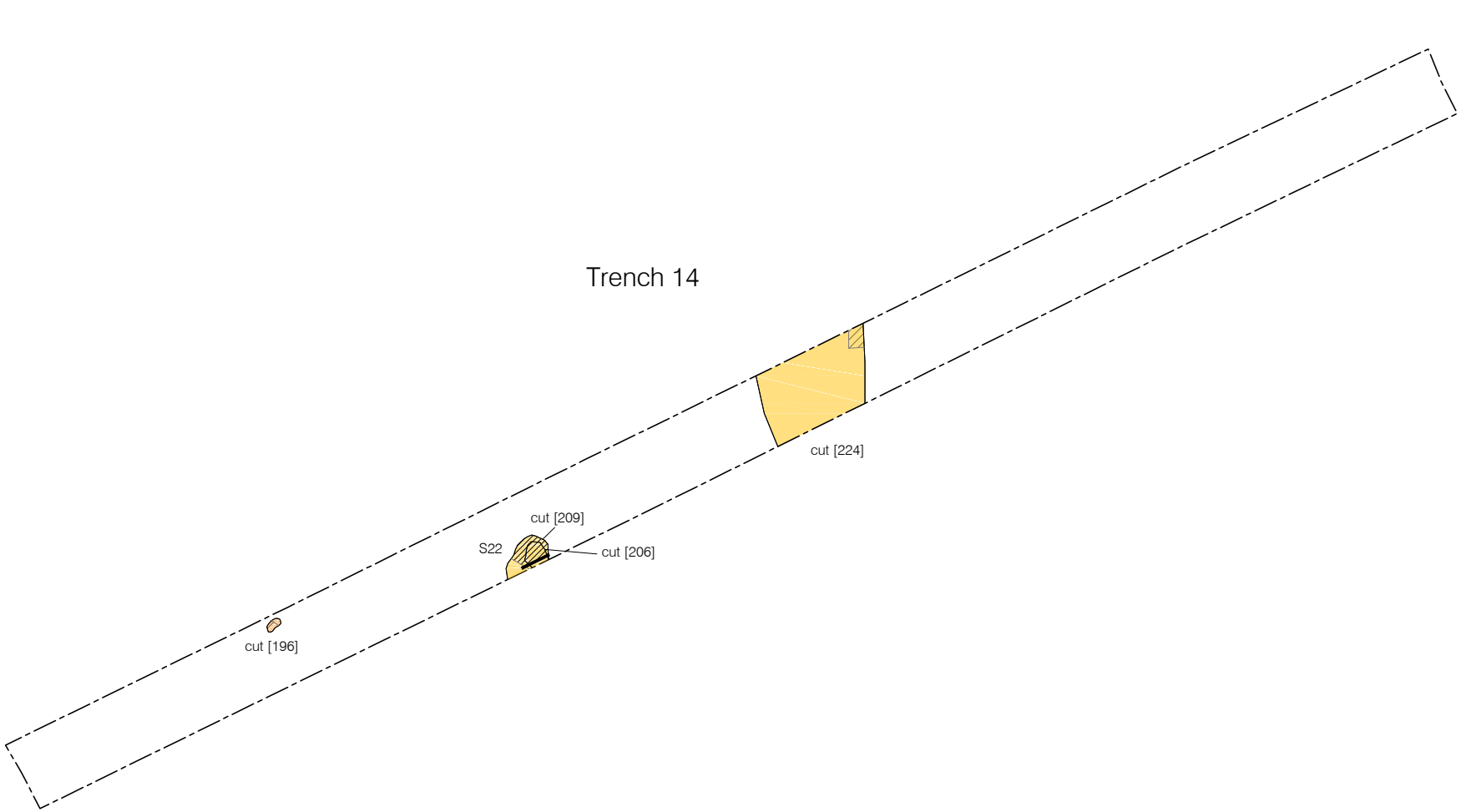
03/02/16 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



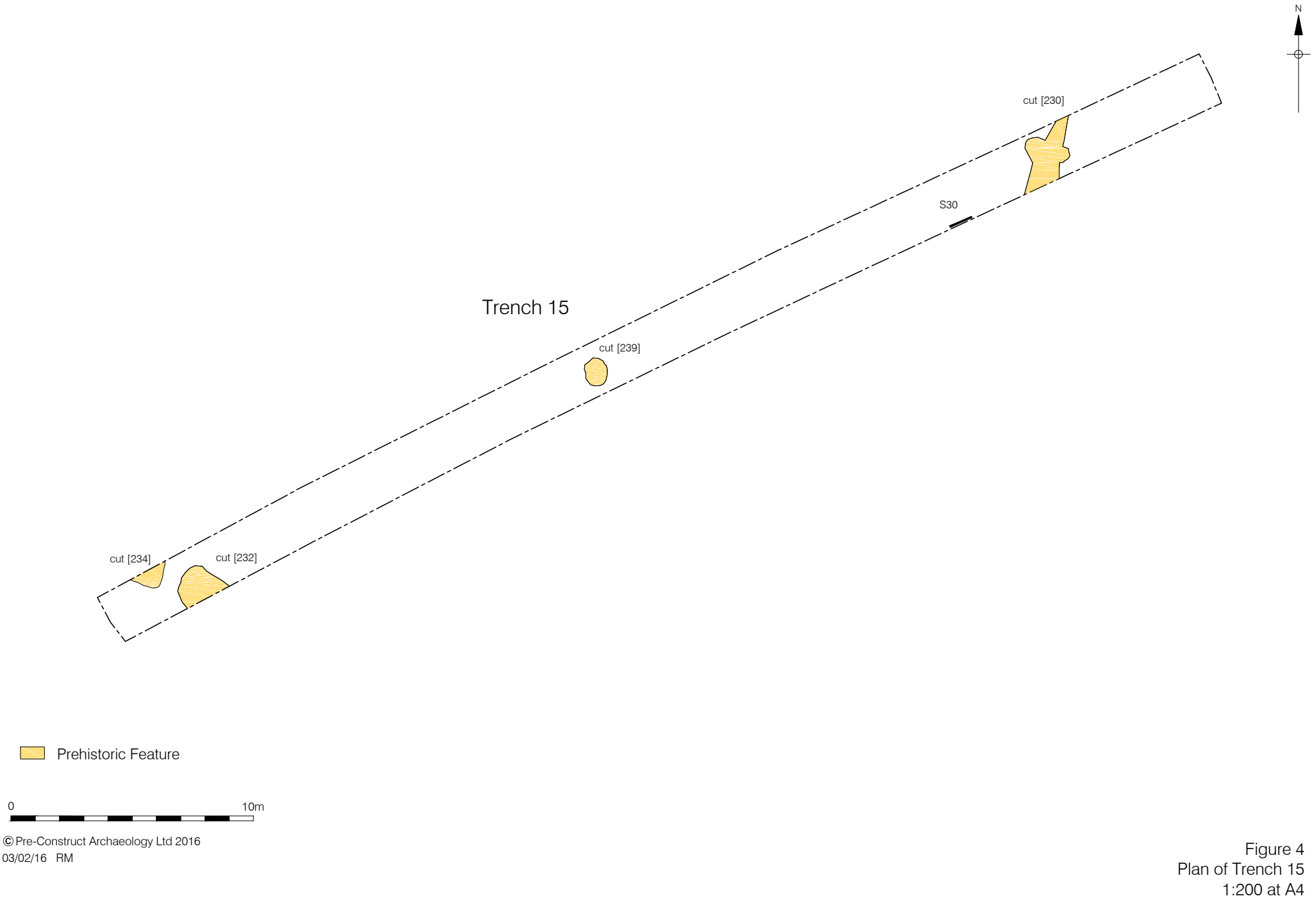
03/02/16 RM

Figure 2
Trench Location Plan
1:1,000 at A3



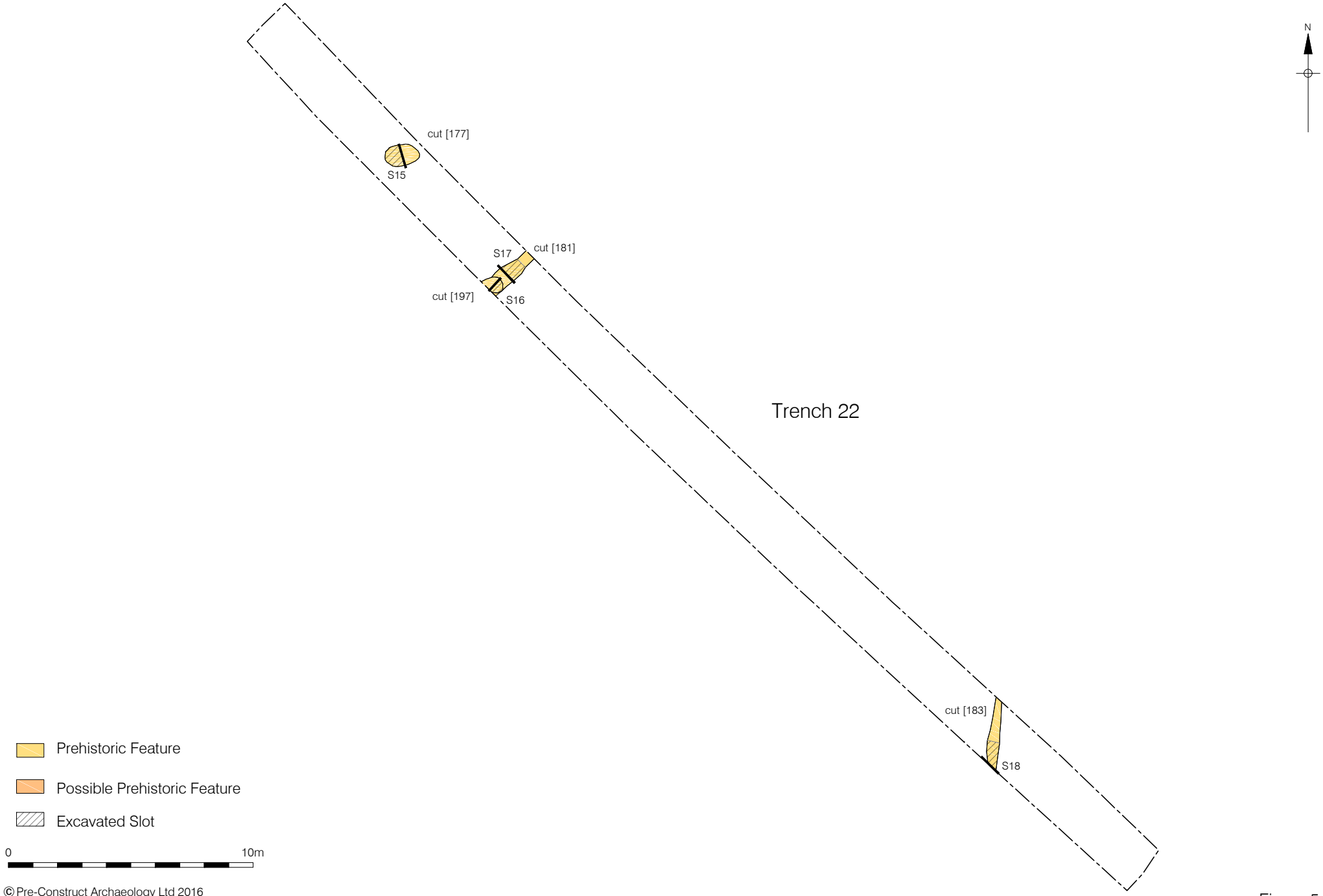
03/02/16 RM

Figure
Plan of Trench
1:200 at A



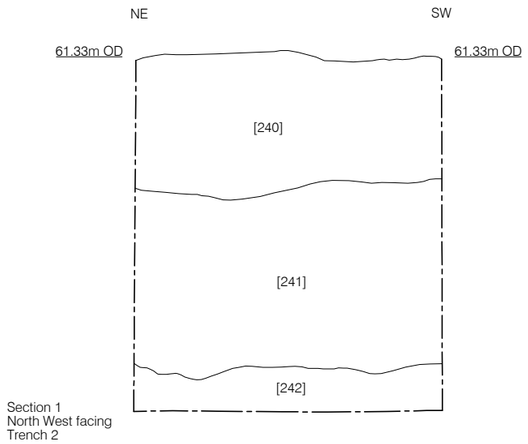
03/02/16 RM

Figure 4
Plan of Trench 15
1:200 at A4

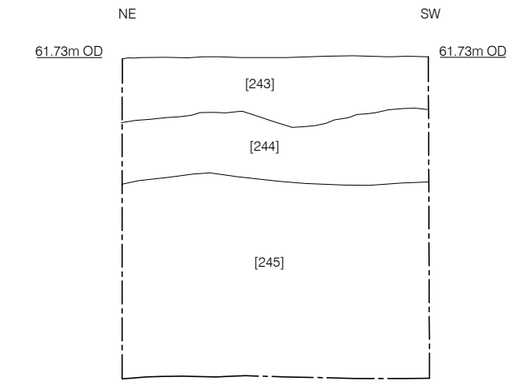


03/02/16 RM

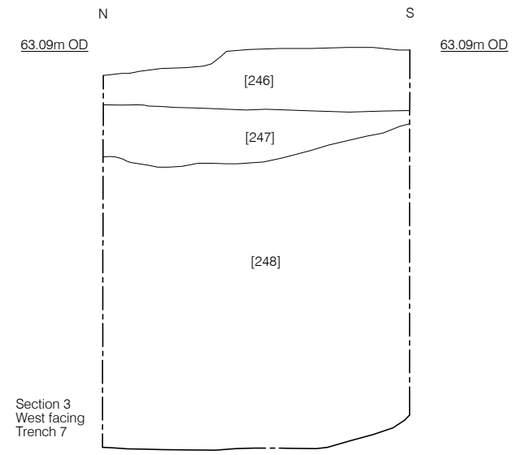
Figure 5
Plan of Trench 22
1:200 at A4



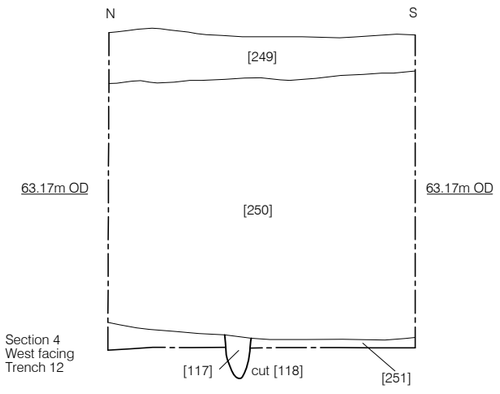
Section 1
North West facing
Trench 2



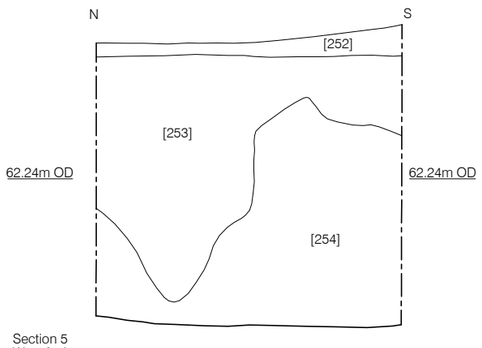
Section 2
North West facing
Trench 3



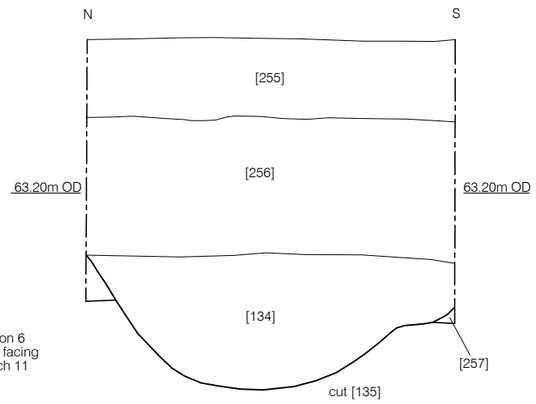
Section 3
West facing
Trench 7



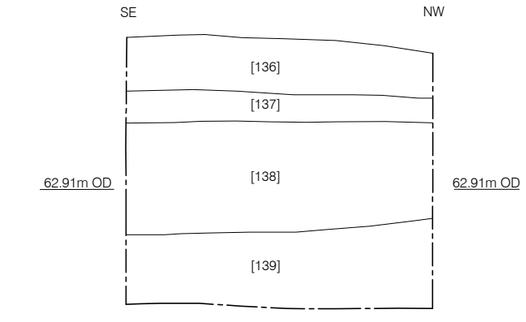
Section 4
West facing
Trench 12



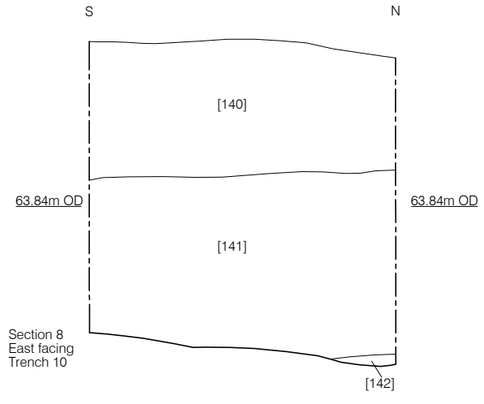
Section 5
West facing
Trench 6



Section 6
West facing
Trench 11



Section 7
North East facing
Trench 4

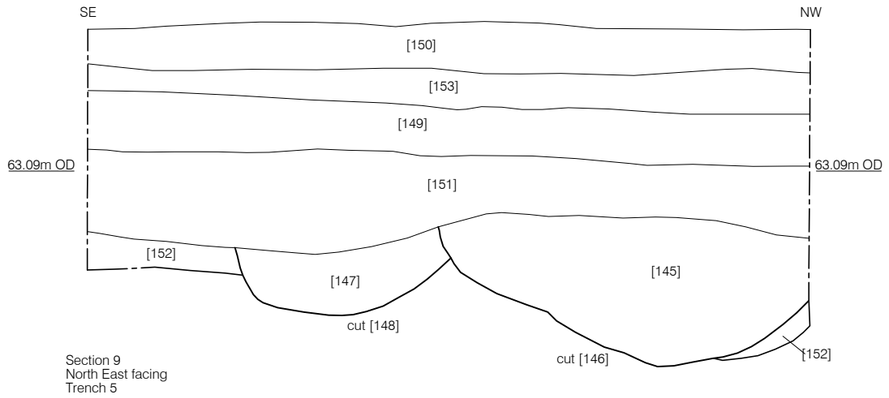


Section 8
East facing
Trench 10

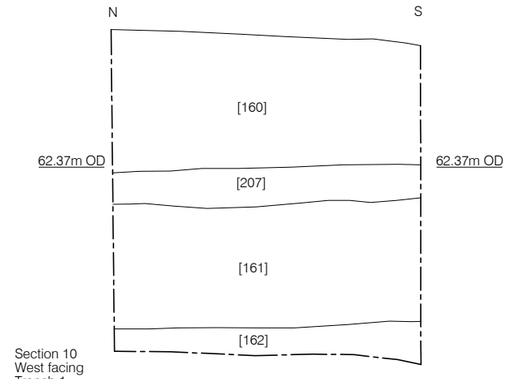
0 2m

03/02/16 CF

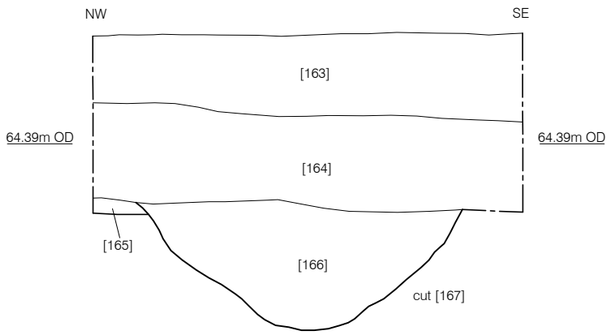
Figure 6
Sections
1:40 at A4



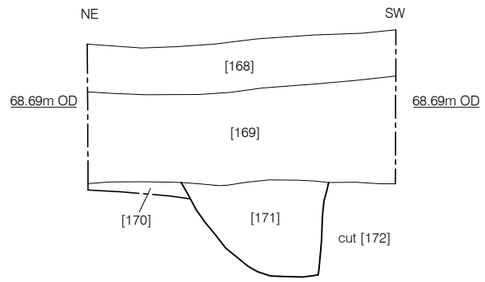
Section 9
North East facing
Trench 5



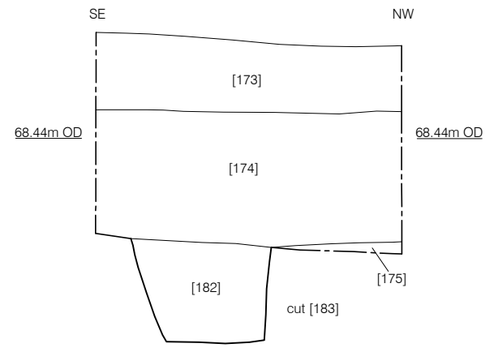
Section 10
West facing
Trench 1



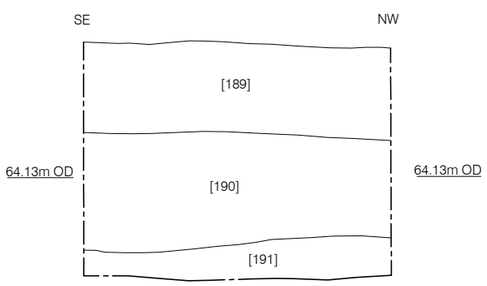
Section 12
South West facing
Trench 9



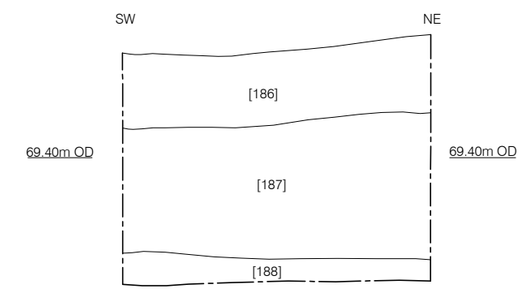
Section 13
North West facing
Trench 17



Section 18
North East facing
Trench 22



Section 20
North East facing
Trench 8

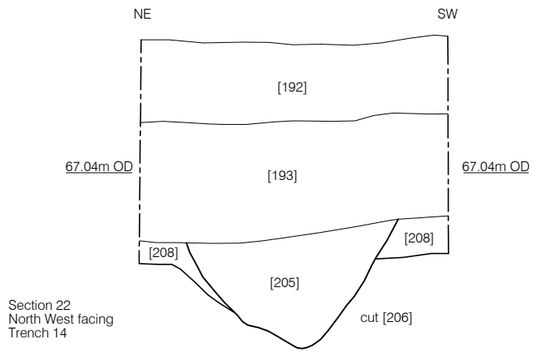


Section 21
North West facing
Trench 21

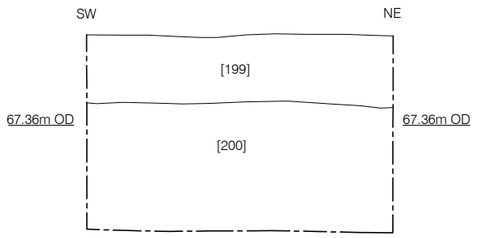
0 2m

03/02/16 CF

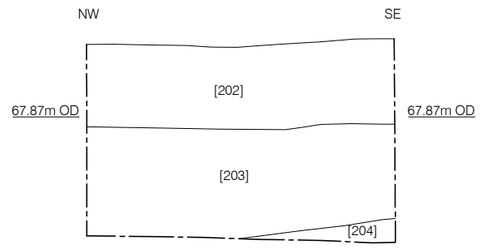
Figure 7
Sections
1:40 at A4



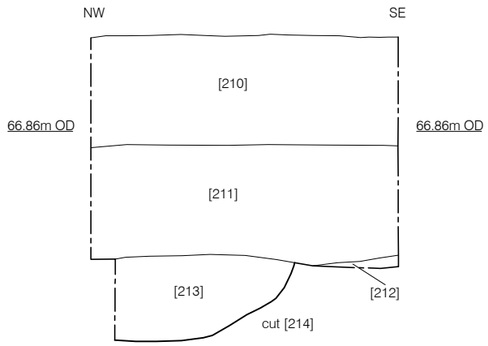
Section 22
North West facing
Trench 14



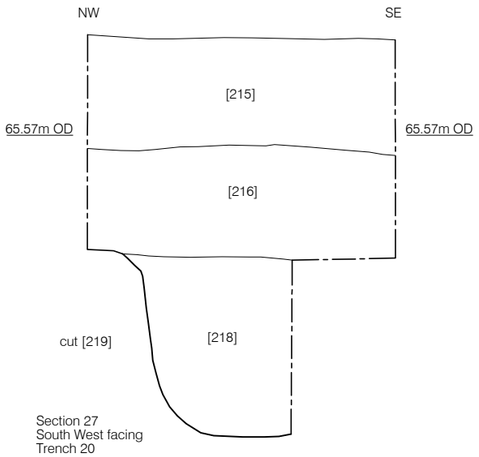
Section 23
South East facing
Trench 13



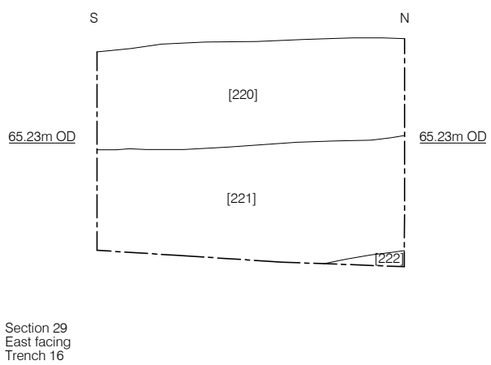
Section 25
South West facing
Trench 18



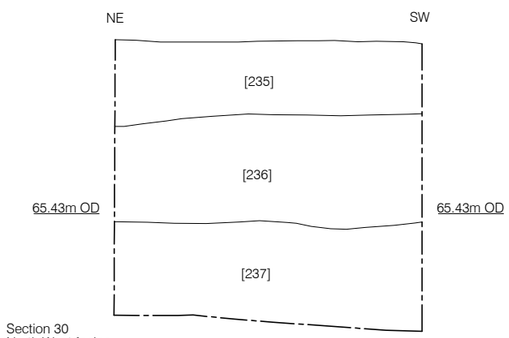
Section 26
South West facing
Trench 19



Section 27
South West facing
Trench 20



Section 29
East facing
Trench 16



Section 30
North West facing
Trench 15

0 2m

03/02/16 CF

Figure 8
Sections
1:40 at A4

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1.1 The evaluation set out to address a number of research objectives the conclusions of which are outlines below.

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.

9.1.2 Cut archaeological features were identified in sixteen out of the 22 trenches excavated. These take the form of a variety of pits, postholes and linear features.

- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape.

9.1.3 The spread of archaeological features across such a wide area of the site would suggest landscape activity both within the study site and potentially the wider area.

9.1.4 Ten either distinct or possible linear features were identified spread over a wide area of the site suggest divisions contained within a field system.

9.1.5 Of particular interest is the linear feature in Trench 14. Should this be revealed to be a ditch, at 3.5m wide it is very substantial indeed and is likely to represent the boundary of an enclosure of a large area. At this time, the possibility that this is the middle part of a 'sunken feature building' cannot be discounted.

9.1.6 A total of nine pits were identified, again, spread across a wide area rather than concentrated in one particular area. There were also a number of 'possible pits' where further work would be required for a more definitive identification.

9.1.7 Of the nineteen postholes identified, all but three were found in Trench 12 suggesting a concentration of activity in this area. The remainder were spread across various trenches.

- To confirm the presence or absence of prehistoric remains, particularly relating to Mesolithic settlement, Neolithic / Bronze Age land-clearance and activity, and Iron Age settlement;

9.1.8 Some of the flint identified on the site has been assigned to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period, specifically in features in Trenches 1, 12, 14, 15 and 20.

9.1.9 Pottery collected from context [166] (the fill of a ditch) has been dated to the Bronze Age to Mid Iron Age offering a secure date for this feature.

9.1.10 Most of the cut features such as the ditch mentioned above are cut from a similar horizon being either just above or cut directly into the natural suggesting that the features relate to similar periods. It seems likely that they relate to the later prehistory periods rather than later.

- To confirm the presence or absence of Roman remains;

9.1.11 One sherd found in the subsoil layer in Trench 10 has been dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period.

9.1.12 No datable material was recovered from cut features for this period.

- To confirm the presence or absence of Saxon activity;

9.1.13 There is no evidence to suggest Saxon activity within the study area.

- To confirm the presence or absence of medieval activity;

9.1.14 There is no evidence to suggest medieval activity within the study area.

- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval remains, particularly those associated with Shorncliffe Camp from its inception in 1794 to the creation of permanent buildings from the 1870s onward, whether cut or levelled features or buried foundations.

9.1.15 Two rubbish pits were identified in Trench 15 within close proximity to each other. The pottery collected from the fill of these pits [231 & 233] has been dated to the late 19th to early 20th

Century and may very well relate to the WWI Canadian army training camp located at the Shorncliffe Garrison.

9.1.16 The features in Trench 16 are considered to be more structural in nature and the possibility should be considered that cuts [226 & 228] may well be the same and represent a robber trench for a now demolished building.

9.1.17 The foundations of two rows of terraces used as barracks housing, as shown on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map, were found in trenches 6, 7, 11 and 12.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1.1 It is clear from the evaluation that there was activity on the site during the Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period, and also flint dating to the Mesolithic-Neolithic period was found. While no distinct settlement activity was noted, the study site clearly sits within an active landscape at this time.

11 ACKNOWLEGEMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning PCA's work. We also thank Simon Mason of KCC for monitoring the work on behalf of Shepway District Council.

11.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management, Rik Archer for preliminary surveying, John Joyce for logistical support and Ray Murphy for preparing the illustrations.

11.3 Last but not least, thanks go to Bruce Ferguson for his work on site and to Jennifer Wilson for both her work on site and for surveying.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hawkins, D, 2014 *Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment Land at Shorncliffe Garrison Folkestone Kent CT20 3EZ* unpublished client report

Hawkins H, 2015*, Land at Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation of Development: Zones 1a and 1b (The Stadium/Le Quense)*, PCA-Unpublished Report

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KCRF 15	1	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
KCRF 15	2	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
KCRF 15	3	TR 12			Fill	Fill of [4]		
KCRF 15	4	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Ditch Cut		
KCRF 15	63	TR 7			Fill	Fill of [64]		
KCRF 15	64	TR 7	Survey		Cut	Cut of Possible Pit		
KCRF 15	85	TR 7	Survey		Fill	Fill of [86]		
KCRF 15	86	TR 7	Survey		Cut	Cut for Pit		
KCRF 15	95	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [96]		
KCRF 15	96	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	97	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [98]		
KCRF 15	98	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	99	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [100]		
KCRF 15	100	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	101	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [102]		
KCRF 15	102	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	103	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [104]		
KCRF 15	104	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	105	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [106]		
KCRF 15	106	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	107	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [108]		
KCRF 15	108	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	109	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [110]		
KCRF 15	110	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	111	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [102]		
KCRF 15	112	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	113	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [114]		
KCRF 15	114	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	115	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [116]		
KCRF 15	116	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	117	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [118]		
KCRF 15	118	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	119	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [120]		
KCRF 15	120	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	121	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [122]		
KCRF 15	122	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	123	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [124]		
KCRF 15	124	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	125	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [126]		
KCRF 15	126	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		

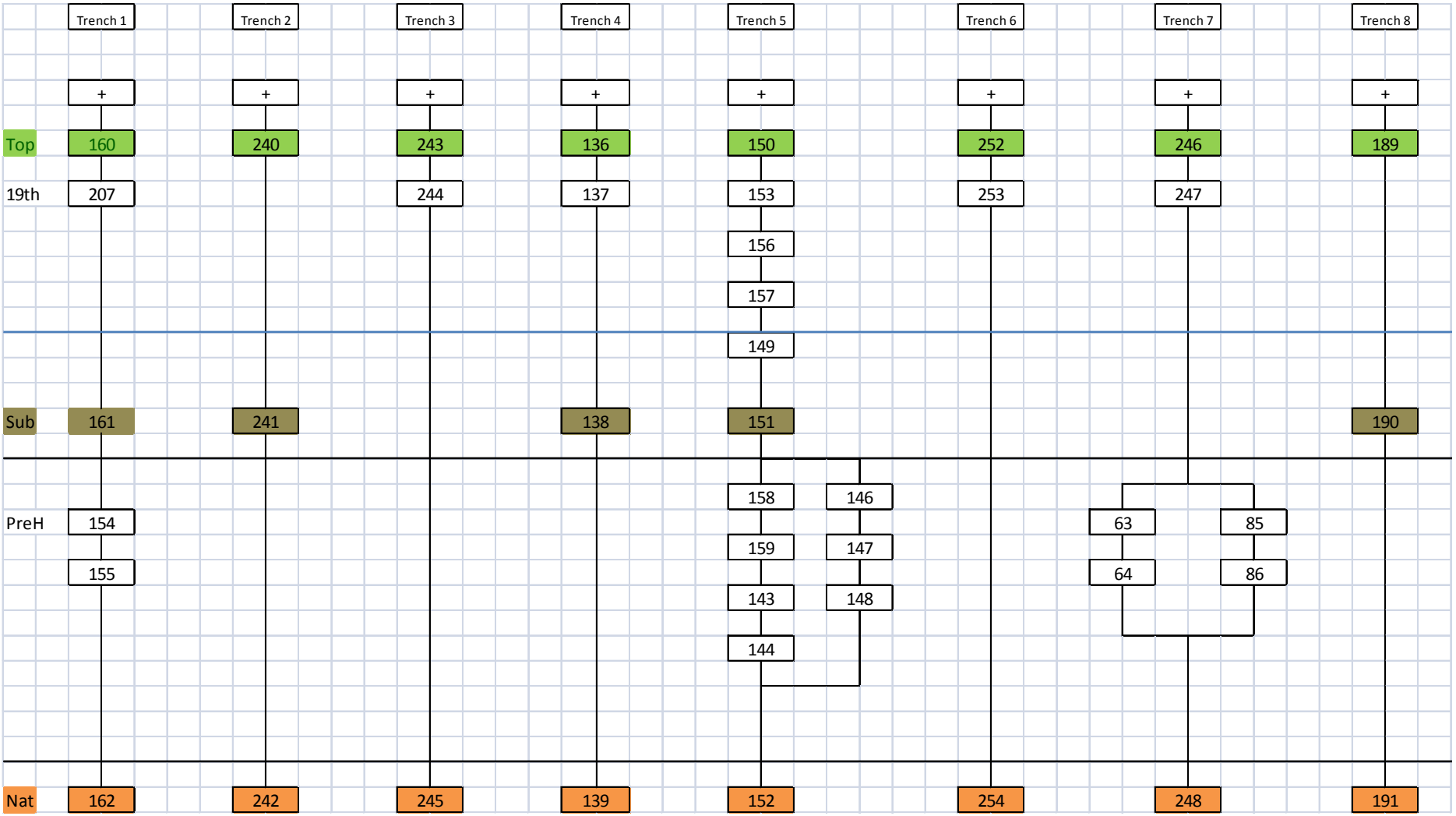
Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KCRF 15	127	TR 12	Survey		Group	Group number for Post Holes		
KCRF 15	128	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [129]		
KCRF 15	129	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Ditch		
KCRF 15	130	TR 12	Survey		Fill	Fill of [131]		
KCRF 15	131	TR 12	Survey		Cut	Cut for Stakehole		
KCRF 15	132	TR 11	Survey		Fill	Fill of [133]		
KCRF 15	133	TR 11	Survey		Cut	Cut for Possible Linear Feature		
KCRF 15	134	TR 11	Survey		Fill	Fill of [135]		
KCRF 15	135	TR 11	Survey		Cut	Cut for Linear Feature		
KCRF 15	136	TR 4	Survey	S. 7	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	137	TR 4	Survey	S. 7	Layer	Bedding Layer		
KCRF 15	138	TR 4	Survey	S. 7	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	139	TR 4	Survey	S. 7	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	140	TR 10	Survey	S. 8	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	141	TR 10	Survey	S. 8	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	142	TR 10	Survey	S. 8	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	143	TR 5	Survey		Fill	Fill of [144]		
KCRF 15	144	TR 5	Survey		Cut	Cut of Possible Pit		
KCRF 15	145	TR 5	Survey		Fill	Fill of [146]		
KCRF 15	146	TR 5	Survey	S. 9	Cut	Cut for Ditch Terminus		
KCRF 15	147	TR 5	Survey	S. 9	Fill	Fill of [148]		
KCRF 15	148	TR 5	Survey	S. 9	Cut	Cut for Ditch		
KCRF 15	149	TR 5	Survey	S. 9	Layer	Early Topsoil		
KCRF 15	150	TR 5	Survey	S. 9	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	151	TR 5	Survey	S. 9	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	152	TR 5	Survey	S. 9	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	153	TR 5	Survey	S.9	Layer	Bedding Layer		
KCRF 15	154	TR 1	Survey	S. 11	Fill	Fill of [155]		
KCRF 15	155	TR 1	Survey	S. 11	Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	156	TR 5	Survey		Fill	Fill of [157]		
KCRF 15	157	TR 5	Survey		Cut	Possible Ditch Cut		
KCRF 15	158	TR 5	Survey		Fill	Fill of [159]		
KCRF 15	159	TR 5	Survey		Cut	Cut for Rectilinear Feature		
KCRF 15	160	TR 1	Survey	S. 10	Layer	Topsoil		

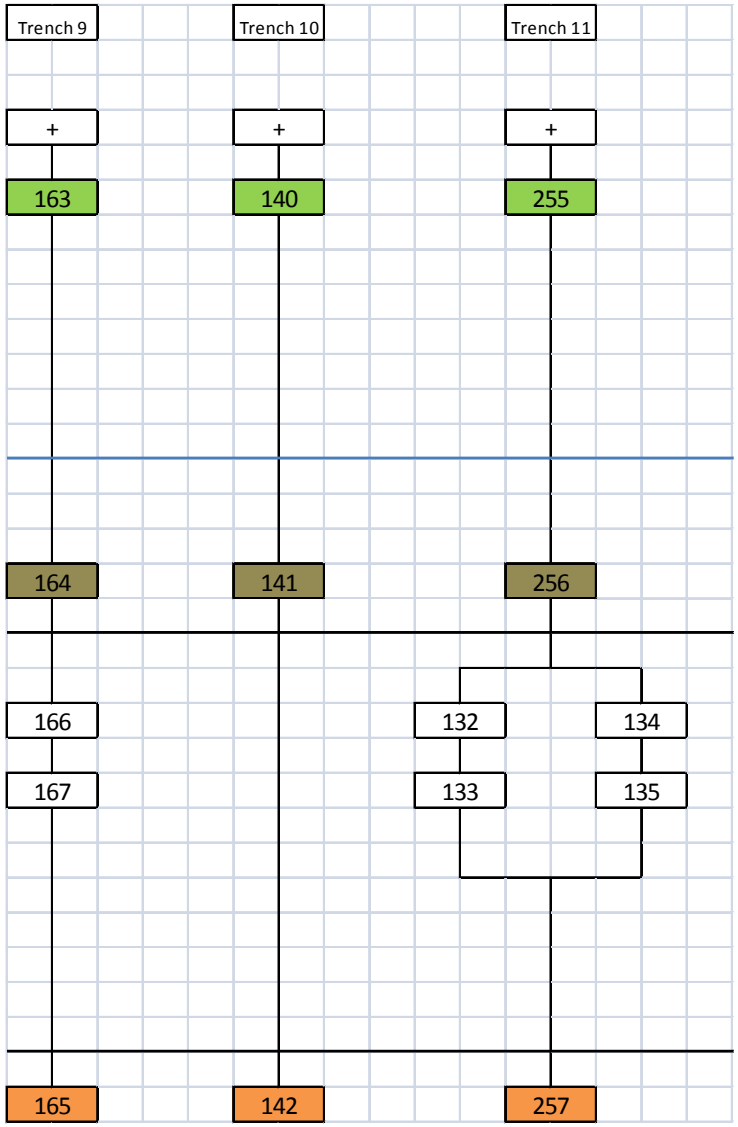
Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KCRF 15	161	TR 1	Survey	S. 10	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	162	TR 1	Survey	S. 10	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	163	TR 9	Survey	S. 12	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	164	TR 9	Survey	S. 12	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	165	TR 9	Survey	S. 12	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	166	TR 9	Survey	S. 12	Fill	Fill of [167]		
KCRF 15	167	TR 9	Survey	S. 12	Cut	Cut for Ditch		
KCRF 15	168	TR 17	Survey	S. 13	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	169	TR 17	Survey	S. 13	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	170	TR 17	Survey	S. 13	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	171	TR 17	Survey	S. 13	Fill	Fill of [172]		
KCRF 15	172	TR 17	Survey	S. 13	Cut	Cut for Pit		
KCRF 15	173	TR 22	Survey	S. 18	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	174	TR 22	Survey	S. 18	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	175	TR 22	Survey	S. 18	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	176	TR 22	Survey	S. 15	Fill	Fill of [177]		
KCRF 15	177	TR 22	Survey	S. 15	Cut	Cut for Pit		
KCRF 15	178	TR 22	Survey	S. 16	Fill	Fill of [179]		
KCRF 15	179	TR 22	Survey	S. 16	Cut	Cut for Small Pit or Posthole		
KCRF 15	180	TR 22	Survey	S. 17	Fill	Fill of [181]		
KCRF 15	181	TR 22	Survey	S. 17	Cut	Cut for Ditch		
KCRF 15	182	TR 22	Survey	S. 18	Fill	Fill of [183]		
KCRF 15	183	TR 22	Survey	S. 18	Cut	Cut for Ditch		
KCRF 15	184	TR 21	Survey	S. 19	Fill	Fill of [185]		
KCRF 15	185	TR 21	Survey	S. 19	Cut	Cut for Pit		
KCRF 15	186	TR 21	Survey	S. 21	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	187	TR 21	Survey	S. 21	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	188	TR 21	Survey	S. 21	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	189	TR 8	Survey	S. 20	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	190	TR 8	Survey	S. 20	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	191	TR 8	Survey	S. 20	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	192	TR 14	Survey	S. 22	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	193	TR 14	Survey	S. 22	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	194	TR 14	Survey	S. 22	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	195	TR 14	Survey		Fill	Fill of [196]		
KCRF 15	196	TR 14	Survey		Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	197	TR 13	Survey	S. 24	Fill	Fill of [198]		
KCRF 15	198	TR 13	Survey	S. 24	Cut	Cut for Post Hole		
KCRF 15	199	TR 13	Survey	S. 23	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	200	TR 13	Survey	S. 23	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	201	TR 13	Survey	S. 23	Layer	Natural		

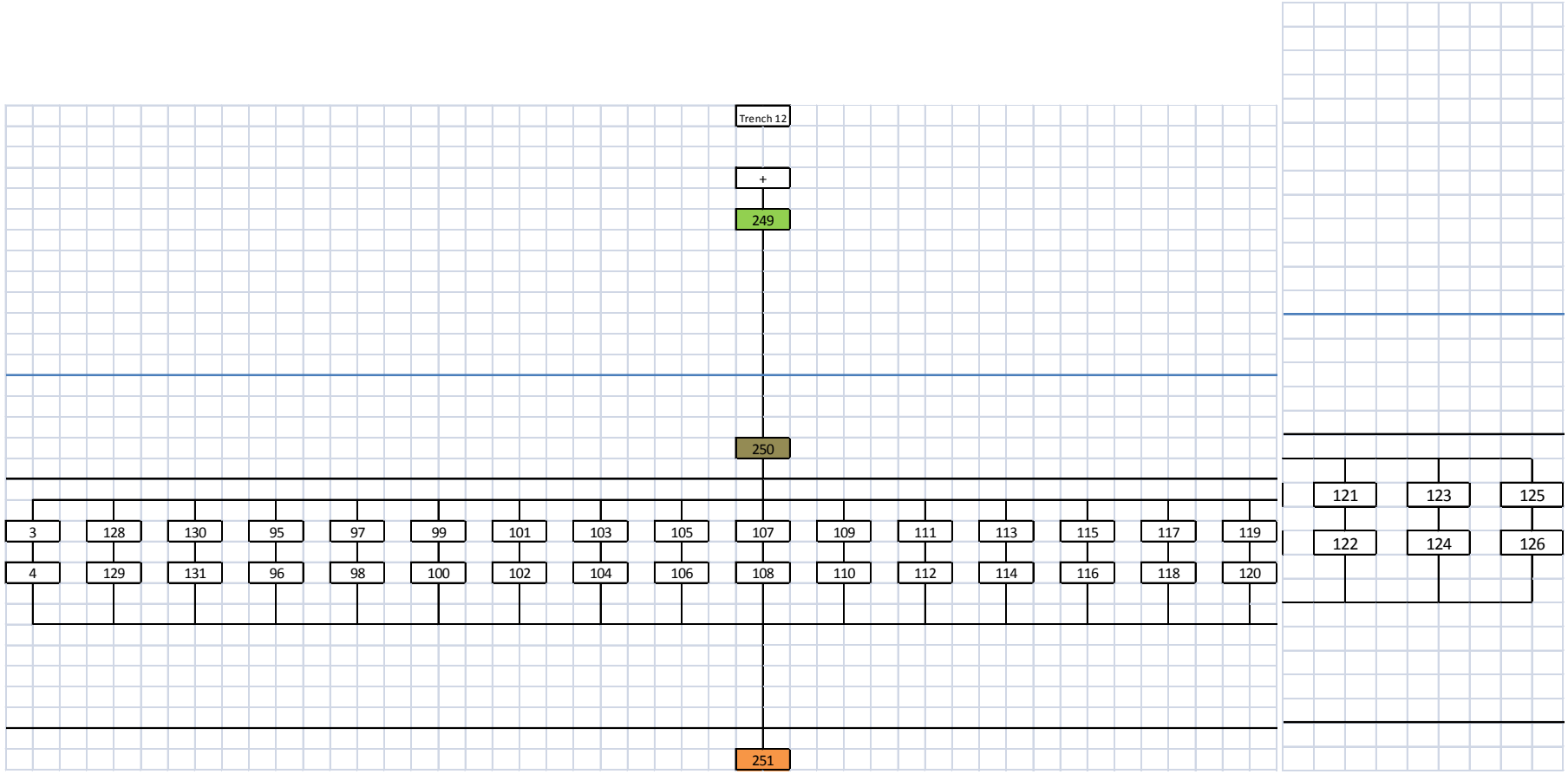
Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KCRF 15	202	TR 18	Survey	S. 25	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	203	TR 18	Survey	S. 25	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	204	TR 18	Survey	S. 25	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	205	TR 14	Survey	S. 22	Fill	Fill of [206]		
KCRF 15	206	TR 14	Survey	S. 22	Cut	Cut for Ditch Terminus		
KCRF 15	207	TR 1	Survey	S. 10	Layer	19th C Packed Surface		
KCRF 15	208	TR 14	Survey		Fill	Fill of [209]		
KCRF 15	209	TR 14	Survey		Cut	Cut for Rectilinear Feature		
KCRF 15	210	TR 19	Survey	S. 26	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	211	TR 19	Survey	S. 26	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	212	TR 19	Survey	S. 26	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	213	TR 19	Survey	S. 26	Fill	Fill of [214]		
KCRF 15	214	TR 19	Survey	S. 26	Cut	Cut for Pit		
KCRF 15	215	TR 20	Survey	S. 27	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	216	TR 20	Survey	S. 27	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	217	TR 20	Survey	S. 27	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	218	TR 20	Survey	S. 27, S. 28	Fill	Fill of [219]		
KCRF 15	219	TR 20	Survey	S. 27, S. 28	Cut	Cut for Pit		
KCRF 15	220	TR 16	Survey	S. 29	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	221	TR 16	Survey	S. 29	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	222	TR 16	Survey	S. 29	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	223	TR 14	Survey		Fill	Fill of [224]		
KCRF 15	224	TR 14	Survey		Cut	Cut for Ditch		
KCRF 15	225	TR 16	Survey		Fill	Fill of [226]		
KCRF 15	226	TR 16	Survey		Cut	Robber Cut		
KCRF 15	227	TR 16	Survey		Fill	Fill of [228]		
KCRF 15	228	TR 16	Survey		Cut	Robber Cut		
KCRF 15	229	TR 15	Survey		Fill	Fill of [230]		
KCRF 15	230	TR 15	Survey		Cut	Cut for Sub Linear Fearure		
KCRF 15	231	TR 15	Survey		Fill	Fill of [232]		
KCRF 15	232	TR 15	Survey		Cut	Cut for Pit	19th/20th C	
KCRF 15	233	TR 15	Survey		Fill	Fill of [234]		
KCRF 15	234	TR 15	Survey		Cut	Cut for Pit	19th/20th C	
KCRF 15	235	TR 15	Survey	S. 30	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	236	TR 15	Survey	S. 30	Layer	Subsoil		

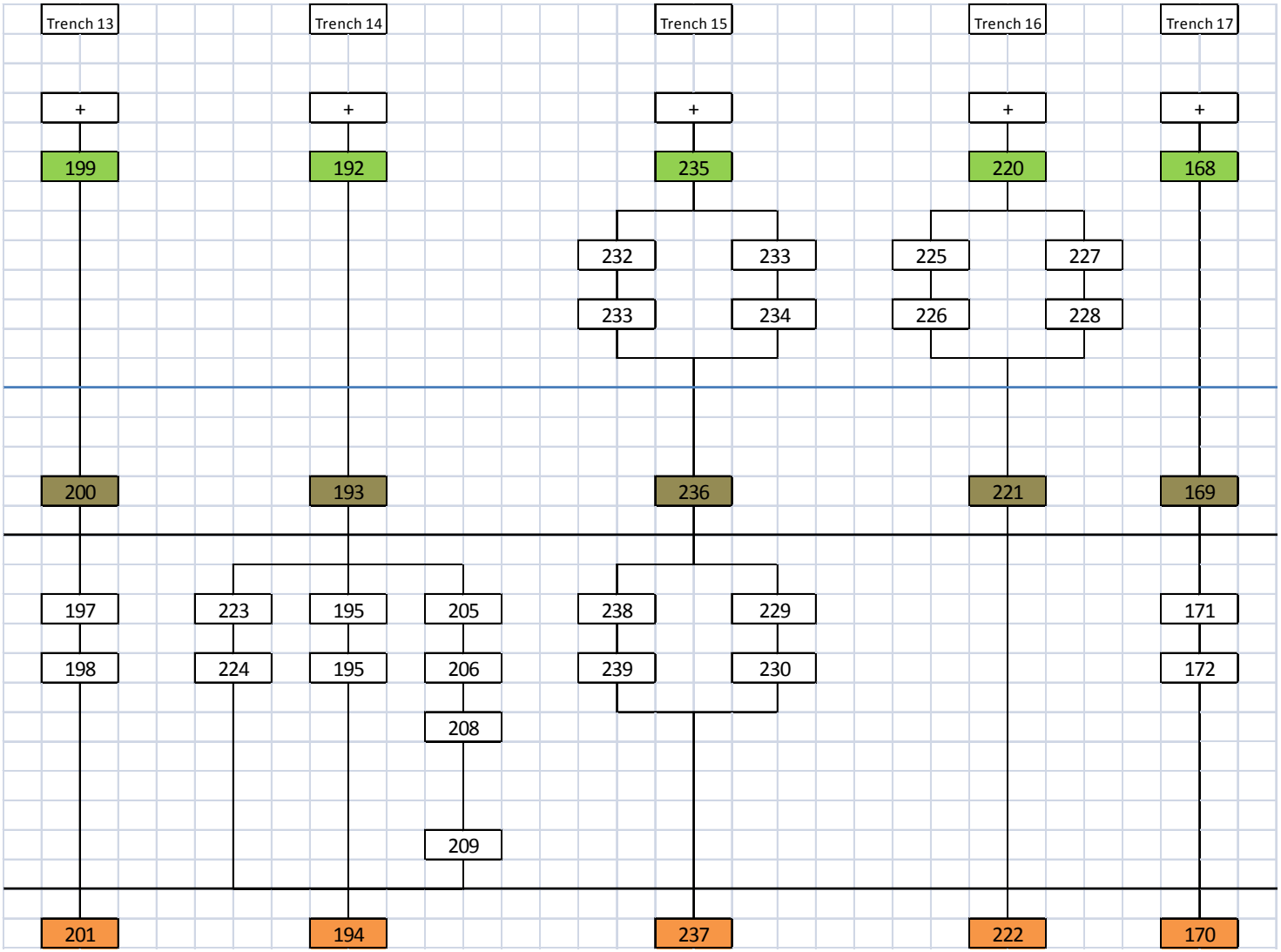
Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KCRF 15	237	TR 15	Survey	S. 30	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	238	TR 15	Survey		Fill	Fill of [239]		
KCRF 15	239	TR 15	Survey		Cut	Cut for Pit		
KCRF 15	240	TR 2	Survey	S. 1	Layer	Topsoil	20th C	
KCRF 15	241	TR 2	Survey	S. 1	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	242	TR 2	Survey	S. 1	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	243	TR 3	Survey	S. 2	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	244	TR 3	Survey	S. 2	Layer	Demolition Dump Layer	20th C	
KCRF 15	245	TR 3	Survey	S. 2	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	246	TR 7	Survey	S. 3	Layer	Topsoil	20th C	
KCRF 15	247	TR 7	Survey	S. 3	Layer	Demolition Dump Layer	20th C	
KCRF 15	248	TR 7	Survey	S. 3	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	249	TR 12	Survey	S. 4	Layer	Topsoil	20th C	
KCRF 15	250	TR 12	Survey	S. 4	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	251	TR 12	Survey	S. 4	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	252	TR 6	Survey	S. 5	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	253	TR 6	Survey	S. 5	Layer	Demolition Dump Layer		
KCRF 15	254	TR 6	Survey	S. 5	Layer	Natural		
KCRF 15	255	TR 11	Survey	S. 6	Layer	Topsoil		
KCRF 15	256	TR 11	Survey	S. 6	Layer	Subsoil		
KCRF 15	257	TR 11	Survey	S. 6	Layer	Natural		

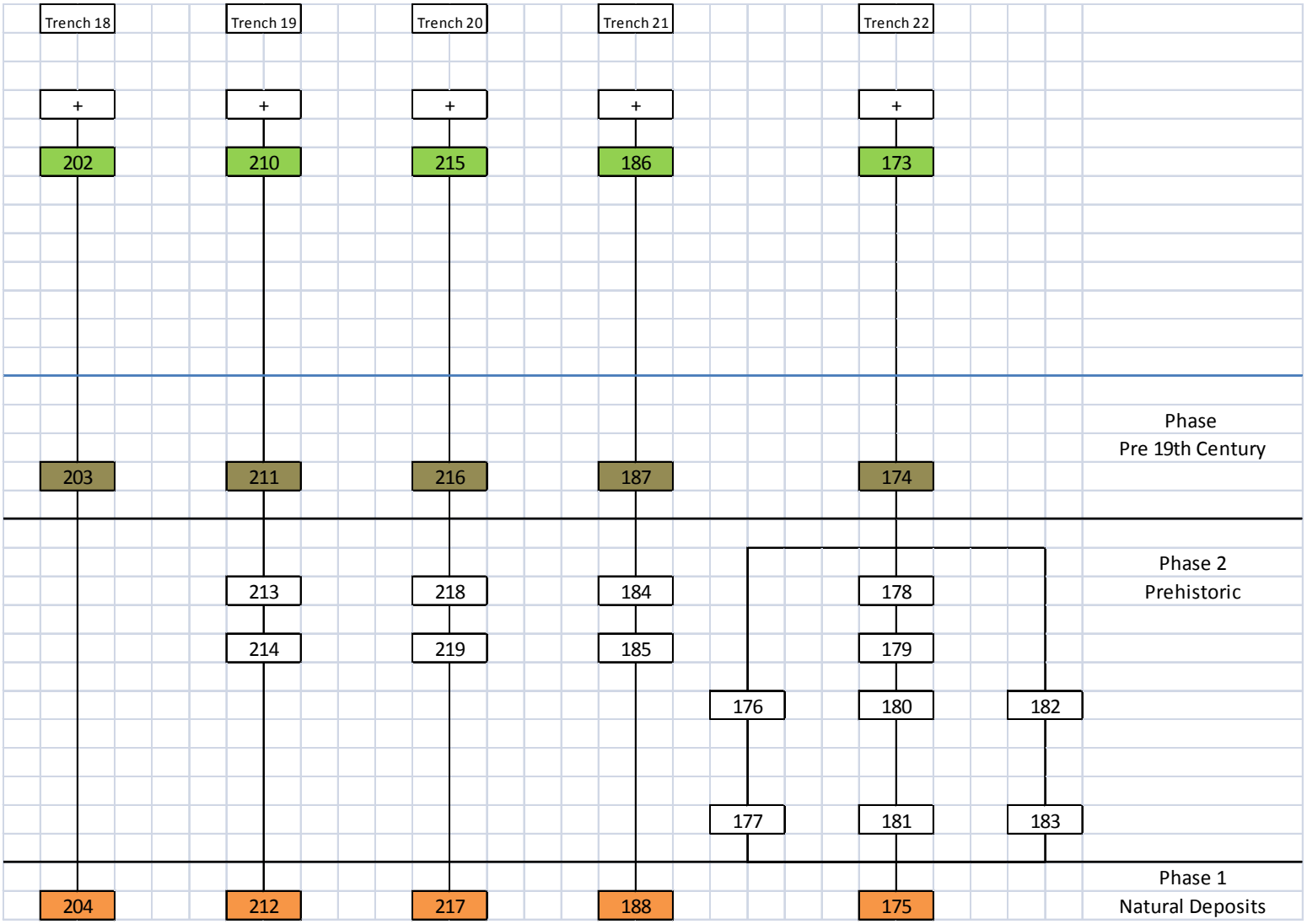
APPENDIX 2: MATRIX











APPENDIX 3: FLINT REPORT

Shorncliffe Stadium, Folkestone: Prehistoric Flint Report

Dr Barry Bishop

Fourteen pieces of worked flint were recovered from the Shorncliffe Stadium site. Spot dates are given below:

[+] Tr7 Large decortication blade, probably Mesolithic / Early Neolithic

[+] Tr12 Large flake, has a worn chartermarked surface, possibly struck from a flint quern. These made from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age but mostly seem to be later Bronze Age
Trench 1 Fill of Post Hole[154] small core modification flake undated

Trench 1, Subsoil [161] Core modification flake, probably Mesolithic or Neolithic

Trench 10 Subsoil[141] flake struck from an opaque grey flint polished implement, probably an axe, Neolithic

Trench 12, Fill of Ditch[3] small trimming flake, undated

Trench 20 Fill of Pit[218], small core trimming flake, Mesolithic – Neolithic

Trench 14 fill of ditch [223] 5 pieces: a decortication flake, a rather squat flake, a conchoidally shattered chunk, a small trimming flake and a prismatic blade. The blade is Mesolithic or Early Neolithic but the others are not very dateable

Trench 15, Fill of sub-linear feature [229] 2 pieces: fragment of a retouched flake and a prismatic blade with fine denticulations along one edge. The latter is also Mesolithic / Early Neolithic in date

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Clay tobacco pipe assessment (KCRF16)

Chris Jarrett

A single clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the evaluation and this consisted of an over-sized Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 33 bowl, dated c. 1840 onwards, although it is more likely to be of a late 19th or early 20th century date. The bowl shape is of an Irish-type and has the characteristic moulded milling found around the rim. The bowl was recovered from context [233].

The clay tobacco pipe has little significance at a local level, although it is on an unusual type found in archaeological excavations. The bowl may very well have been in use at the WWI Shornecliffe army camp located on the area of excavation. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipe is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipe at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed in the light of new material being excavated in the event of future archaeological work occurring on the site.

Reference

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A. 1969. London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeological Association*. Ser. 3, 32, 171-227.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Glass assessment (KCRF16)

Chris Jarrett

The only glassware recovered from the evaluation was recovered from context [233]. The item consists of an intact Codd bottle (416g), with its marble (stopper) still in place and it is made in clear high-lime low-alkali glass. The bottle has an applied, conical shaped rim and embossed on one side of the bottle is the name of a local soft drinks manufacturer and this reads 'This Bottle Belongs/To/Souter/Mackenzie & Co/Dover/and/Folkestone'. On the other side of the bottle is embossed details of the glass manufacturer: 'REGISTERED/CRYSTAL/TRADE MARK/REDFERN BROS/BOTTLE MAKERS/ BARNSLEY'. Hiram Codd patented this type of bottle in 1873 and the shape continued to be popular during the early 20th century. Souter & Mackenzie & Co had the largest mineral water factory in Dover and this was opened in *c*. 1870 and continued to operate until *c*. 1934 (The Dover Historian 2013).

The only significance that the glass bottle may have is its possible association with the WWI Shorncliffe Army camp, located on the area of the excavation and if this is so, then the bottle is a good indication of a supplier of mineral waters to this military establishment. The potential of the glass bottle is to date the context it was recovered from and to possibly inform upon who the Stores at the Army Camp were contracting and drawing upon to supply them with provisions. However, the glass bottle may purely represent a personal, rather than an organization purchase. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass bottle at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed in the event of more glassware being recovered, if further archaeological work is undertaken on the site

Reference

The Dover Historian, 2013 ‘Aerated Mineral Water Manufacturers’, http://doverhistorian.com/2013/06/23/aerated-mineral-water-manufacturers/. Accessed 29th January 2016.

APPENDIX 6: POTTERY

Pottery assessment (KCRF16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The pottery assemblage consists of 23 sherds, representing 11 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 1.154kg. The pottery dates to the prehistoric and late post-medieval periods. The condition of the pottery is good and comprises sherd material, while post-medieval vessels with complete profiles are well represented. Some abraded material was noted amongst the prehistoric pottery, otherwise most of the assemblage was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. The pottery was recovered from five contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups. The coding of the post-medieval pottery is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA: 2014) although this has been cross referenced with the coding system employed by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, which places the Staffordshire "Ironstone" - type white earthenware fabrics under one umbrella code (LPM14) and does not allow for better dating of this category of pottery by decorative styles.

The pottery types

The quantification of the pottery types by archaeological period is as follows:

Prehistoric: three sherds, 3 ENV, 40g
Post-medieval: twenty sherds, 8 ENV, 1.14kg

Prehistoric pottery

The oldest prehistoric pottery was recovered from context [166] and this consisted of two body sherds. One sherd (30g) is thick walled and has an oxidised exterior and a reduced core and internal surface and it is made in a fabric containing frequent, medium sized burnt flint, moderate sand and organic (plant) inclusions. The second sherd is thin walled, reduced in colour, has a soapy feel and has frequent flint inclusions. Both sherds are dated to the Bronze Age to Mid Iron Age.
The third sherd was recovered from context [141] and it is in an abraded state. It consists of a body sherd in a fine ware with fine ?calcareous inclusions, oxidised surface and a grey core and has a soapy feel. It is probably of a Late Iron Age to Early Roman date.

Post-medieval

All of the post-medieval pottery is of types and decoration dated to the 19th and early 20th centuries. Context [231] produced only refined whiteware or Staffordshire-type 'Ironstone ware' (CAT code LPM14) and vessels have a complete profile unless otherwise specified. The rim of a bowl is recoded in refined white earthenware (REFW), dated 1805–1900, while a dinner plate is recorded in refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (REFW CHROM), dated c. 1830–1900+ and it has red line and band decoration on the rim, which is dated to the late19th-early 20th century. Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW) occurs as another dinner plate with the Willow pattern design, introduced *c*. 1789 onwards, although this example is a much simpler version and it is probably of a late 19th century or later date. Another dinner plate has a black transfer-printed design (TPW3: dated to after *c*. 1810), featuring possible anemones in an Art Nouveau floral pattern. The underside of the plate has a maker mark of a crown above 'STOKE POTTERY/Rd NO 218780 (in a rectangle) No 503'. The registration number is dated from 1893. A soup plate has a red transfer printed design (TPW4: dated from *c*. 1825) featuring a Middle Eastern or Sub-Continent landscape featuring horse riders with turbans and also dated to the late 19th-early 20th century. The design is mismatched and therefore represents a second.
The pottery recovered from context [233] is also most likely to date to the late 19th-early 20th century and appears to be contemporaneous with the pottery recovered from context [231]. It consists of three sherds, firstly as the rim of a medium rounded bowl, secondly as the base of a dinner plate, both made in refined whiteware (REFW), and thirdly as the handle of a mug in bone china (BONE: CAT code LPM7B).

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has some significance at a local level. The prehistoric pottery indicates that activity of this period is represented on the site. The late 19th-early 20th-century pottery may very well relate to the WWI Canadian army training camp located at the Shorncliffe Garrison. The plain wares (a bowl and plate) found in context [233] may be possible 'institutional wares' associated with the army camp. Further archaeological work on the site may produce more military ceramic trappings, which will provide important information as to what vessels were used by the army there, who was using it, i.e. the different military ranks, besides providing a better understanding of the infrastructure of the victualling office and who they were contracting to supply the pottery. The material is comparable to that found on the adjacent archaeological excavations at Shorncliffe Garrison (KSGF15: Sudds 2015). Other comparable assemblages published are the Canadian WWI training camp at Seaford (Barber and Russell 2015) and that from the Gosport naval victualling yard (Jarrett and Thompson 2012). The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. Further archaeological work on the site has the potential to demonstrate what activities are associated with the prehistoric pottery, while the late 19th-early 20th century pottery will have the potential to disseminate information on the army base to military archaeologists and historians, besides local history groups. There are no

recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed in the event of more pottery being recovered from future archaeological work on the site.

References

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Sudds, B. 2015 ‘The pottery’, in G. Seddon, Summary of an Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Area 1A, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished document.

APPENDIX 7: OASIS REPORT

OASIS ID: preconst1-241591

Project details

Project name	Land At Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent - Zone 1b (The Stadium): An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Stadium site, Shorncliffe Barracks, Folkestone. The evaluation comprised 22 25m and 50m long trenches. A number of prehistoric features were found across the site, including ditches, postholes and pits. The features were indicative of a non settled prehistoric landscape.
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2015 End: 22-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KCFR 15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POSTHOLE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Methods & techniques	''Sample Trenches''
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England

Site location	KENT SHEPWAY FOLKESTONE The Stadium site, Shorncliffe Barracks, Folkestone
Postcode	CT20 3EG
Study area	4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 197200 123900 50.868519600979 1.123077052399 50 52 06 N 001 07 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 60.28m Max: 69.1m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Ian Cipin
Type of sponsor/funding body	House Builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	PCA
Physical Archive ID	KCFR 15
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	PCA
Digital Archive ID	KCFR 15
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	PCA
Paper Archive ID	KCFR 15
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LAND AT SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON, FOLKESTONE, KENT - ZONE 1B (THE STADIUM): AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cipin. I
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