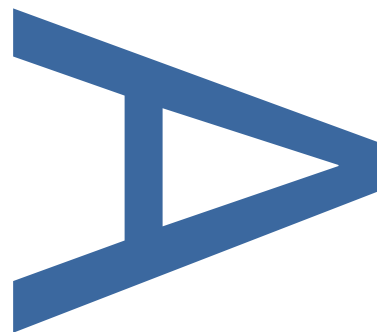
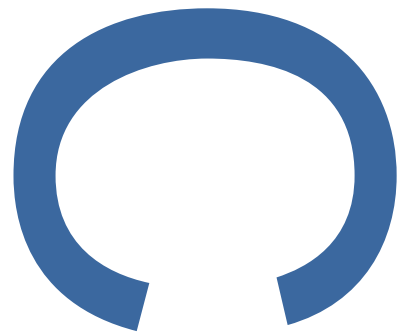


**69A SEABROOK ROAD,
HYTHE,
KENT, CT21 5QW**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: KSRH18

SEPTEMBER 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

69A SEABROOK ROAD, HYTHE, KENT CT21 5QW

Type of project

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**69A SEABROOK ROAD, HYTHE,
KENT CT21 5QW
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: KSRH18

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: FOLKESTONE & HYTHE DISTRICT COUNCIL

CENTRAL NGR: TRQ 17720 35005

PLANNING REFERENCE: Y17/1022/SH

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SEPTEMBER 2018**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at 69a Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent CT21 5QW. The site is located within Folkestone & Hythe District Council and is centred at National Grid Reference TR 17720 35005 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief was conducted between 9th and 16th August 2018 during removal of existing foundations and ground reduction for the new development. The watching brief was commissioned to satisfy the archaeological condition attached to the planning permission for the erection of a three-storey block of nine apartments with ancillary parking (Folkestone & Hythe District Council Planning Ref. Y17/1022/SH).
- 1.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were instructed by Cobalt Construction PL Ltd for PCA to implement an archaeological watching brief on the site. The monitoring methodology was presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) which was approved by the Senior Archaeology Officer the Kent County Council who advises Folkestone & Hythe District Council on archaeological matters.
- 1.4 The watching brief recorded natural clay deposits across the extent of the monitored area, with evidence of being significantly disturbed or re-deposited. Evidence of limited dumping of late post-medieval/modern clay deposits was recorded in the central area of the site. Several cut features were also observed but were deemed modern and related to the construction and use of the building that until recently occupied the site. Some medieval pottery fragments were recovered from deposits on the site; however, they are thought to have been residual in much later contexts.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by PCA at 69a Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent, CT21 5QW (National Grid Ref. TQ 17720 35005). The site is rectangular in plan and is bounded by private residential properties to the north, south to the east by former St Saviour's Hospital buildings and to the west by property associated with Foxwood School and west, sitting towards the top of a steep terraced sloping ground on the western side of the coastal Seabrook Road (A259) (Figure 1). The site was previously occupied by a single dwelling with extensive gardens.
- 2.2 Planning permission was granted on 25th January 2018 for the erection of a three-storey block of nine apartments with ancillary parking on the site (Folkestone & Hythe District Council Planning Ref. Y17/1022/SH).
- 2.3 The planning permission included archaeological condition (17) requesting the securing the implementation of an archaeological watching brief. The watching brief methodology was presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA, dated March 2018) which was approved by the by the Archaeology Officer of the Kent County Council who advises Folkestone & Hythe District Council on archaeological matters.
- 2.4 The project was commissioned by Cobalt Construction PL Ltd. The fieldwork was carried out between the 9th and 16th August 2018. The monitoring was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA) and supervised by Bruce Ferguson (PCA). The project was monitored by Ben Found of Kent County Council.
- 2.6 The watching brief entailed monitoring of ground clearance (removal of existing foundations) and reduction works following the demolition of an existing building (Figure 2).
- 2.7 The site was assigned the code KSRH 18. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the relevant local museum under the assigned site code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted in 2012 and updated in 2018. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 16 of the NPPF 2018 concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
- 3.1.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 The relevant local planning policy for Folkestone is the Shepway District Council Policy BE6:

Archaeology

8.17 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's location on the Channel coast has made it an important point of departure and arrival between this island and the continent for thousands of years. Its proximity to mainland Europe has also meant that the District has played a vital role in defence of the realm. The variety of archaeological remains found in the District reflect this importance embracing tumuli on the North Downs escarpment; Bronze Age settlements at the foot of the Downs; the Folkestone East Cliff Roman Villa; remains of Roman and Norman fortresses; Saxon churches; Napoleonic defence in the form of Martello Towers and the Royal Military Canal. A list of Scheduled Ancient Monuments is appended. (Appendix 7)

8.18 The District Council is responsible as the owner of a number of scheduled ancient monuments, including Martello Towers 3 and 25, parts of the Royal Military Canal, and the Folkestone Roman Villa which it holds in trust as part of the East Cliff and Warren Country Park. While constrained by the availability of finances, the Council is committed to the conservation, enhancement and interpretation of monuments in its care. The Council has refurbished and opened to the public Martello Tower 3 as a Visitor Centre and has carried out substantial works of improvement to Martello Tower 25 at Dymchurch.

8.19 In accordance with Central Government advice as contained in PPG16 "Archaeology and Planning", when dealing with proposals for development which would affect nationally important archaeologically remains (whether scheduled as Ancient Monuments or not) and their settings, the District Council will presume in favour of their physical preservation in situ. Where remains are not considered to be of national importance or in situ preservation is not considered to be justified, a programme of excavation, recording and publishing of information gathered may be an alternative. This process of excavation and recording will be achieved either by obligations entered into under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, or through the use of conditions attached to planning permission in respect of the development proposed.

8.20 In all cases where development proposals are likely to affect archaeological remains, developers are urged to consult with the District Council as early as possible, and preferably before applications are submitted, to avoid possible costly delays at later stages in the planning process. Developers may be required to submit assessments of the archaeological importance of sites and the impact of their development proposals on that archaeology as information in support of planning applications.

3.3 **Site specific constraints**

3.3.1 The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens nor does lie in with in a conservation area. It is, however, located within a local authority area of archaeological potential surrounding findings of Iron Age pottery and Roman tiles. The site is also adjacent to another area of archaeological potential (to the north) around the area of early prehistoric potential.

3.4 **Site Specific Planning Background**

3.4.1 Planning permission has been granted for the erection of a three-storey block of nine apartments with ancillary parking and landscaping following demolition of existing building (Folkestone & Hythe District Council Planning Ref. Y17/1022/SH).

3.4.2 The planning condition (17) attached to the decision issued on 25th January 2018 reads as follows:

17) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist approved by the Local Planning Authority so that the excavation is observed, and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification, which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: *To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.*

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology consists of mudstone/sand of the Atherfield Clay Formation to the north of the site and mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation to the south. The proposed building is located on a transition between the formations. Geotechnical desk study prepared for the site (GES 2017) identified a thick deposit of topsoil (made ground; max 1.3m in depth) likely to contain colluvium and landslip debris, above the clay.

4.2 Topography

4.1.2 The site lies on a ground steeply sloping north to south, c. 200m to the north of level ground which extends a further 200m to the sea to the south. The site lays at c. 23m OD.

4.1.3 The site is on the northern side of a coastal Seabrook Road (Figure 1). The Royal Military Canal runs along the road to the south. The site until recently was occupied by a single dwelling with extensive gardens. It is bounded to the north and south by private residences, to the east by former St Saviour's Hospital buildings and to the west by property associated with Foxwood School.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following background is drawn from a detailed desk-based historic environment assessment prepared for the site by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT 2017). In summary:
- 5.2 The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens nor does it lay within a conservation area. It is located within a local authority area of archaeological potential surrounding findings of Iron Age pottery and Roman tile. The site is also adjacent to another area of archaeological potential (to the north) around the area of early prehistoric potential.
- 5.3 In general, there is a low potential for the site to contain prehistoric to post-medieval remains. However, considering the nature of geology on the site it is very likely that deposits of topsoil and hill wash may contain archaeological remains, in particular those of prehistoric origins. The prehistoric finds in close vicinity comprise mainly the Iron Age pottery found c. 60m to the north-east of the site with Roman tile also found at the same location.
- 5.4 No later remains are known from the surrounding area until the 19th century development, most notably the Royal Military Canal located just 220m to the south. The slope on which the site is located has been gradually occupied from the late 19th century onwards.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The principal aim of the works was to ensure any features of archaeological significance are identified and recorded during the earthwork stages of the project. Site specific objectives relative to the watching brief set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) were as follows:
- Are remains of prehistoric and Roman date present on the site?
 - Is there any other archaeological evidence of activity during the later periods and of what character?
- 6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the preceding documents:
- The Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018)
 - Kent County Council's (KCC) *Generic Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief*.
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2016).
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ClfA 2014).
- 6.3 The proposed development required, following the demolition of an existing building, the monitoring of ground clearance (removal of existing foundations) and ground reduction for the new building. The entire footprint of the proposed building was therefore monitored.
- 6.4 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), all elements of the proposed works were excavated by the contractor under archaeological supervision, using a flat bladed bucket attached to a 360° type machine, in spits to the level of archaeological interest or undisturbed natural deposits, whichever occurred first.
- 6.5 All investigation of archaeological levels, features and structures was undertaken by hand, with cleaning of relevant surfaces with examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.6 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed by the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual (Taylor 2009/2018). A selective section was drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10 in order to illustrate geological sequences, modern disturbance and current ground level. In addition to a series of digital photographs recording the encountered deposits a written record of each deposit was also produced. Location of the section drawing was located by a hand-held GPS and plotted onto OS mapping data by CAD.
- 6.7 The complete archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records and significant artefacts will be deposited at the appropriate local repository under the site code KSRH 18.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The investigation recorded natural clay deposits across the extent of the monitored area, with evidence of being significantly disturbed or re-deposited. Further evidence of limited dumping of late post-medieval/modern clay deposits were recorded in the central area of the site. Several cut features were also observed but not recorded as they were recognised as modern and related to the construction and occupation of the recently demolished building. Limited dating evidence in forms of pottery sherds and a glass fragment from two contexts were likely to be residual rather than within an archaeological sequence. Below is a description of the sequence and deposits encountered.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural Geological Deposits

7.2.1 The mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation which forms part of the Atherfield Clay Formation natural [04] (Plates 1 & 2) was revealed within the footprint of the former residential building and extended into the new development area. Consisting of firm greyish green clay with large unconsolidated sandstone fragments, this deposit extended beyond the excavation area. To the south the Weald Clay changed to a firm mottled yellowish brown and orange [05] (Plates 3 & 4). This change in the natural could possibly be a process of weathering; or a transition between formations within the Atherfield Clay Formation. The natural clay was encountered at between 0.55m and 0.90m below existing ground level.

7.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval & modern

7.3.1 In the central area of the former building, a firm brown clay (Plates 1 & 2) with occasional fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), bone and glass [03], was recorded. It extended south and sealed context [04]. The inclusion of modern glass and CBM suggest the deposit was created prior to the construction of the former building and after the terracing of the sloping ground.

7.3.2 To the southern end of the monitored area a moderate mottled brownish orange and yellow sandy clay [02], similar to context [05], was recorded. It contained moderate flecks of charcoal, occasional fragments of pottery, CBM and frequent fragments of slag. These inclusions would suggest the underlying natural had been heavily disturbed or re-deposited from the surrounding area. Two fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the deposit and one of them was dated to 1175-1350, although these was certainly residual.

7.3.3 A group of cut features were also observed towards the southern end of the monitored area cutting into context [05]. These consisted of two small square cut features (Plate 5 & 6) and a narrow linear cut feature on a north-west/south-east alignment, truncated by later terracing at the south-eastern end (Plate 7). Limited excavation of the features showed them to be shallow and filled with scrap metal, off-cuts of metal tubing and broken garden implements. Recognised as modern and likely related to the construction/occupation of the building that previously occupied the site, the features were not recorded.

- 7.3.4 Sealing the above deposits, in particular to the southern end of the monitored area, was a firm greyish brown sandy clay top soil [01] which formed the current ground level and former gardens to the now demolished building.



Plate 1: Natural clay (left) and context [03] (right). Looking east.



Plate 2: Natural clay (right) and context [03] (left). Looking west.



Plate 3: Weathering, or transition within the clay formation. Looking east.



Plate 4: Weathering, or transition within the clay formation. Looking north-west.



Plate 5: Small square cut feature filled with scrap metal [unrecorded]. Looking north.

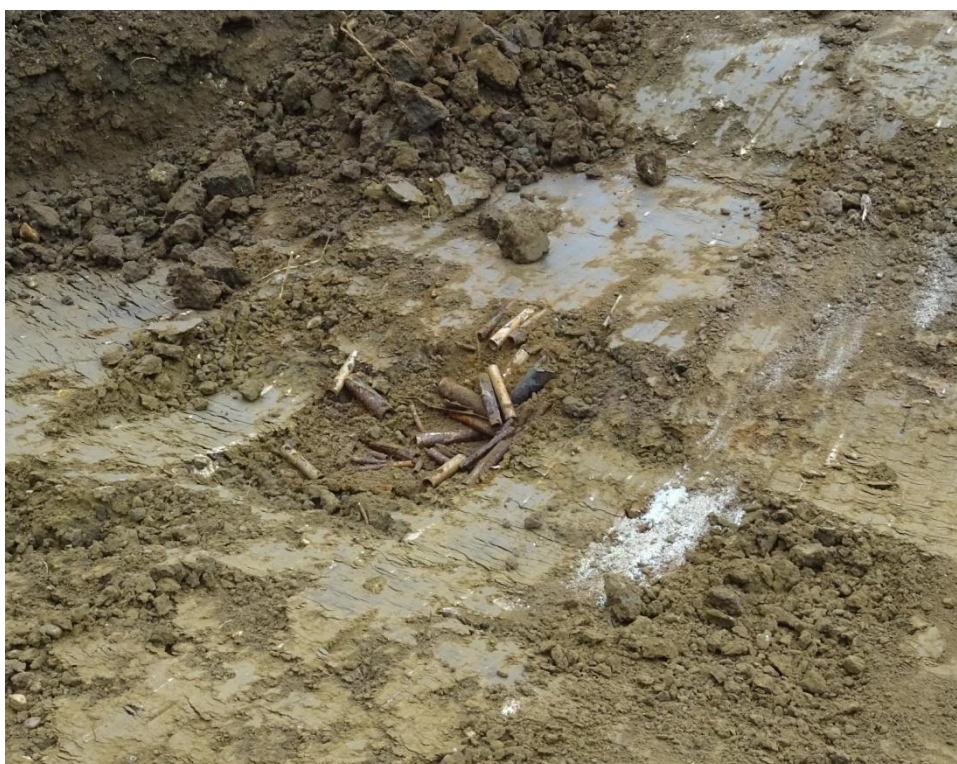


Plate 6: Square cut feature filled with scrap metal [unrecorded]. Looking north-east.



Plate 7: NW-SE aligned linear cut feature. Looking south-east.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 Research questions raised in the preceding written scheme of investigation regarded the presence of prehistoric, Roman or any other archaeological evidence of activity during the later periods present on the site.
- 8.1.2 Other than three cut features associated with the terracing and construction/occupation of the modern building that once occupied the site, the area monitored during the watching brief was archaeologically sterile of any period prior to the 20th century development.
- 8.1.3 Deposits observed during monitoring were predominantly geological in nature and consistent with the known geology of the area. The mudstone/sand of the Weald Clay Formation, which forms part of the Atherfield Clay Formation, has shown decline from north to south. This in turn had been extensively terraced (east to west) on two levels, with a third terrace located outside the area of investigation to the south and extensive landscaping to the adjoining property to the north. Terracing at the upper level within the area of the development were in turn truncated by the foundation and service trenches of the former building.
- 8.1.4 Further intrusions into the natural, particularly to the south, were seen with context [02], though it could not be established whether this was the result through disturbance or widespread re-depositing of material from the surrounding area. Despite two fragments of medieval pottery recovered from context [02], one dating between 1175-1350, were likely to be residual. It is possible that the pottery may have originated from the area to the north and were transported down the slope during alluvial processes.
- 8.1.5 The dumped deposit [03] was also evidence of disturbance on site. Material recovered from this deposit would also signify further evidence of late post-medieval activity undoubtedly related with the terracing and construction of the 1950s building. The results of this watching brief appear to support cartographic evidence implying the site remained open land until the wider area was gradually developed from the late 19th century onwards.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mr Zenon Henao of Cobalt Construction PL Ltd for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank Ben Found, the Archaeology Officer of the Kent County Council for his advice and overseeing the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Zbigniew Pozorski. The archaeological watching brief was supervised and written-up by Bruce Ferguson. The illustrations were prepared by Ray Murphy.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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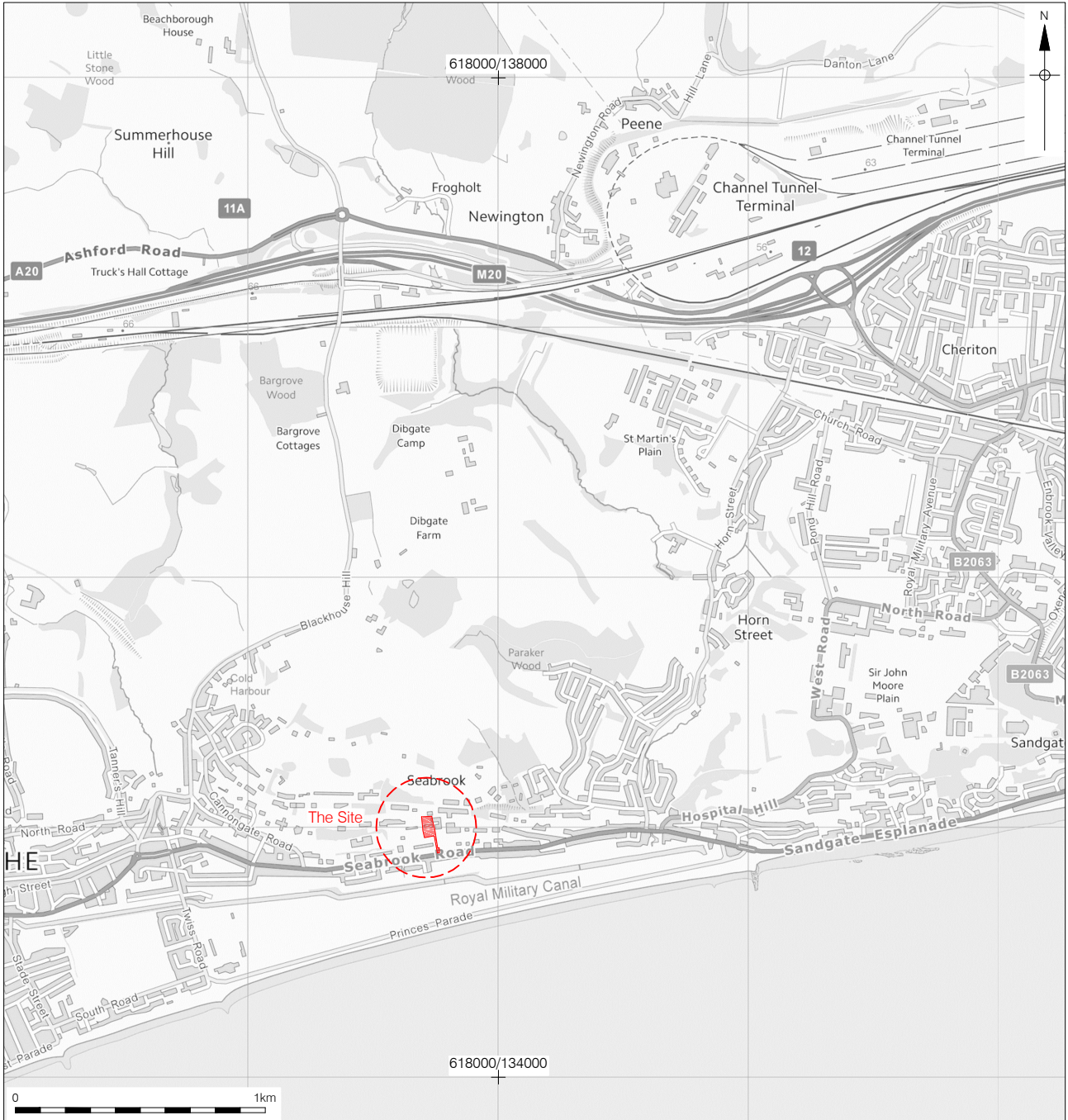
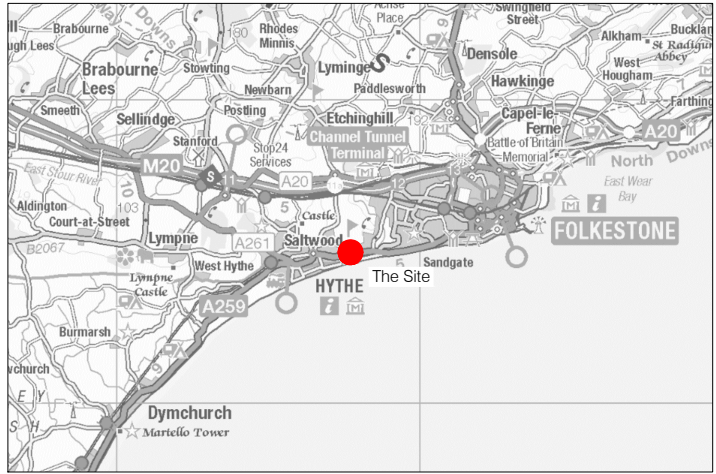
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Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

Websites:

www.bgs.ac.uk British Geological Survey



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 21/08/18 RM

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 1:500,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

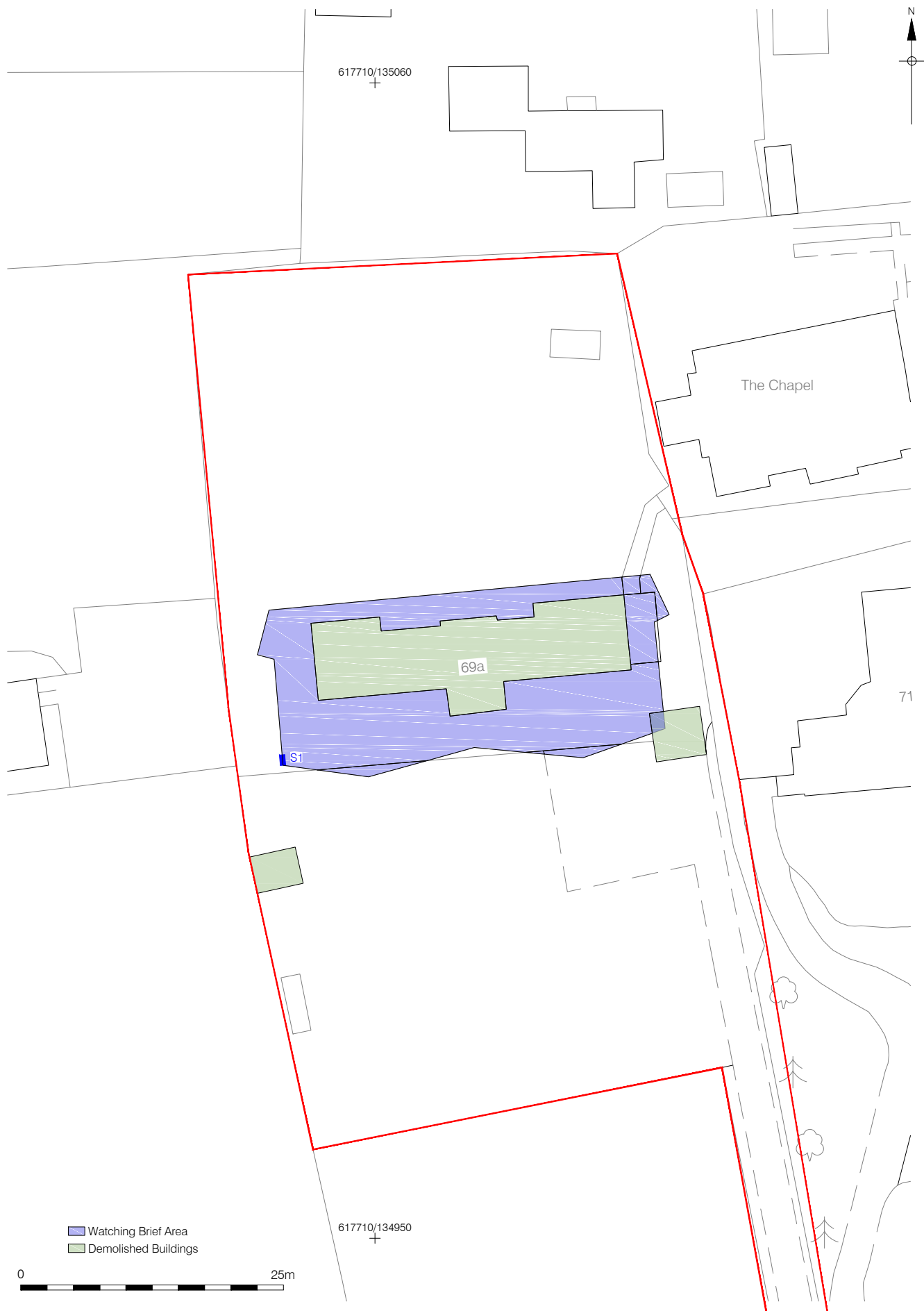
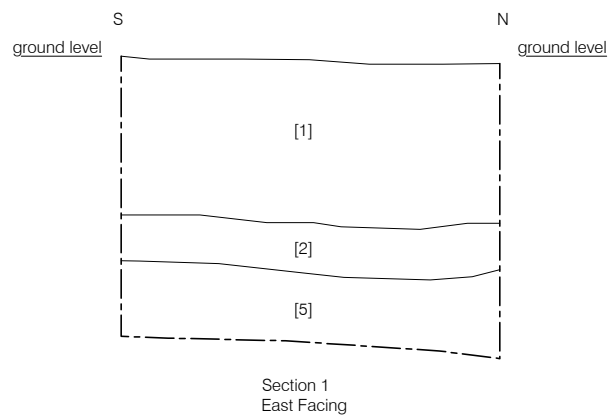


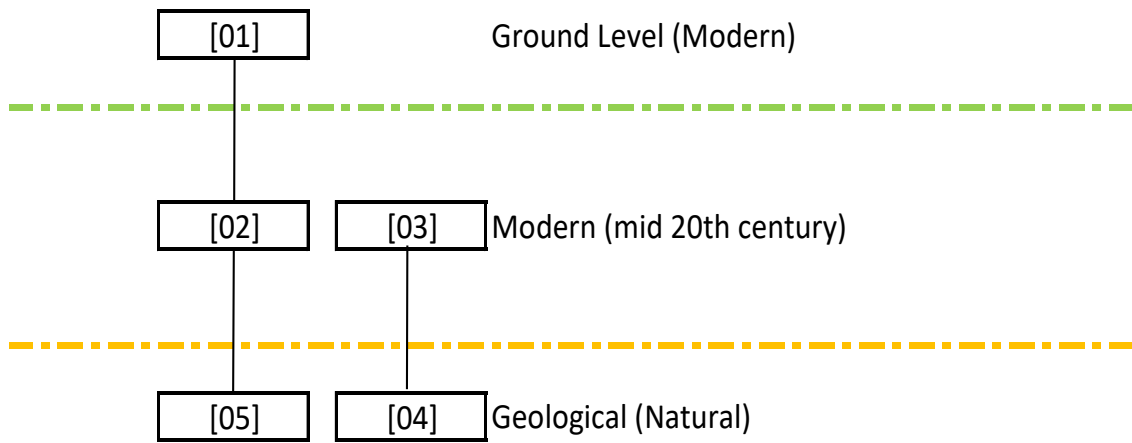
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:500 at A4



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
KSRH 18	01	Layer	Topsoil
KSRH 18	02	Layer	Natural (Disturbed/Re-deposited)
KSRH 18	03	Layer	Dumped Deposit
KSRH 18	04	Layer	Natural (Weald Clay Formation)
KSRH 18	05	Layer	Natural (Variation)

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-326238

Project details

Project name	69A Seabrook Road, Hythe
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted between 9th, 10th and 16th August 2018 during ground clearance and reduction works on site. The watching brief recorded natural clay deposits across the extent of the monitored area, with evidence of being significantly disturbed or re-deposited. Evidence of limited dumping of late post-medieval/modern clay deposits was recorded in the central area of the site. Several cut features was also observed but were deemed modern relating to the construction/occupation of the building that previously occupied the site.
Project dates	Start: 09-08-2018 End: 16-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	KSRH18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT FOLKESTONE & HYTHE HYTHE 69A Seabrook Road, Hythe
Postcode	CT21 5QW

Study area	1671 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 17720 35005 51.072363718559 1.108232376984 51 04 20 N 001 06 29 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	WGS 84 Datum
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.41m Max: 23m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Bruce Ferguson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cobalt Construction PL Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Physical Archive ID	KSRH18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Digital Archive ID	KSRH18
Digital Media available	"Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Paper Archive ID	KSRH18
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bruce Ferguson
Date	2018

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