



World War II Air Raid Shelter,  
Cheriton Sports Ground,  
Cheriton Road,  
Folkstone, Kent

Historic Building Recording





**World War II Air Raid Shelter  
Cheriton Sports Ground  
Cheriton Road  
Folkestone  
Kent**

**Historic Building Recording**

Prepared for

**Cheriton Sports Ground Trust**  
Folkestone Cricket Club  
The County Ground  
Cheriton Road  
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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	<b>77310</b>	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	<b>Y10/0075/SH</b>	NGR		<b>621406, 136773</b>	

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**\* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

# WORLD WAR II AIR RAID SHELTER

**Cheriton Sports Ground  
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Folkestone  
Kent**

## Historic Building Recording

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## **WORLD WAR II AIR RAID SHELTER**

**Cheriton Sports Ground  
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Folkestone  
Kent**

### **Historic Building Recording**

#### **SUMMARY**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Cheriton Road Sports Ground Trust through their consultants CgMs Consulting Limited, to undertake an historic building survey of a subterranean World War II air raid shelter uncovered during construction groundwork at the Cheriton Road Sports Ground, Cheriton Road, Folkestone, Kent. The Site is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference 621406 136773. The recording was undertaken in advance of demolition of the shelter and subsequent infilling to facilitate the creation of a new sports pitch. The structure was subject to an archaeological watching brief during demolition works.

A study of the available historical documents indicates that the shelter was built in 1939 during the run up to the announcement of World War II, in early September of the same year. The structure was used as a public shelter throughout the war as indicated by graffiti in the shelter dated to August 1945. The shelter was formed of a series of interconnecting trenches following a symmetrical floor plan with a central entrance, originally accessed from the south. Ventilation shafts/access points were noted at the majority of the trench junctions.

Physical analysis of the shelter suggests that it was constructed in two phases. The western half, which was constructed of pre cast shuttered and ridged concrete panels that were slotted and locked together with and reinforced by steel girders, was probably built in 1939. The eastern half of the structure mirrors the footprint of that to the west and was constructed of concrete poured over a twisted wire frame. This part of the shelter is likely to date to the early 1940s. The central entrance, which dates to 1939, was bricked up and in-filled following decommission.

The interior has been stripped of the majority of its fixtures and fittings. Studs along the walls suggest the location of wooden benches and bunks and exit signs and graffiti illustrate the operational use of the structure. The graffiti is significant in terms of social and local history. No evidence for sanitary facilities or permanent electric light was recorded.

Comparison with other WWII air raid shelters suggests that the Cheriton Road shelter is of common floor plan, scale and location, featuring a series of trenches aligned to minimise blast damage in the advent of a direct hit. The fact that that the shelter comprises two distinct construction phases is, however, less common and may have been a response to various factors, such as increased demand for shelter, rebuild following damage or as a response to changes or advances in specification. At the time of recording, the shelter survived in a moderate state of repair. However the loss of the central entrance had compromised the integrity and cohesion of the structure.

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#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This project was commissioned by the Cheriton Road Sports Ground Trust. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Ben Croxford of the Kent Historic Environment Record and the staff of the Heritage Room at Folkestone Library for their assistance with research material.

The building recording and photography was carried out by Karl Hulka of Heritage Collective LLP following an initial surface inspection of the exposed shelter by Katharine Barber. The watching brief on the demolition of the structure was undertaken by Sarah Mounce. The report was compiled by Katharine Barber and the illustrations prepared by Liz James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex.

## WORLD WAR II AIR RAID SHELTER

### Cheriton Sports Ground Cheriton Road Folkestone Kent

### Historic Building Recording

#### 1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

##### 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cheriton Road Sports Ground Trust through their consultants, CgMs Consulting Limited to undertake a programme of historic building recording of a subterranean World War II air raid shelter uncovered during construction groundwork at the Cheriton Road Sports Ground, Cheriton Road, Folkestone, Kent. The Site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 621406 136773 (**Figure 1**). Following the recording, the structure is to be demolished and in-filled to facilitate the creation of a new sports pitch (Planning application ref: Y10/0075/SH).

1.1.2 This assessment was carried out as a part of a programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation in advance of redevelopment within the Site. The structure is not afforded Listed Building status and is not listed in the Kent Historic Environment Record. The structure is significant in terms of the wartime and social history of an important frontier town during the Second World War. This report and the accompanying archive provide a record of the structure.

##### 1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The aim of the survey was to ensure that an appropriate, comprehensive record was made of the structure prior to its demolition. Historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with a specification set out by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (included as **Appendix 4**) and guidance set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

##### 1.3 Site location and description

1.3.1 The Site lies west of Folkestone town centre on the northern side of Cheriton Road. The air raid shelter lies on open ground within the sports ground. The sports ground is bound to the west/south-west by Folkestone Football Ground, indoor bowling centre and the Harvey Grammar School, to the north and west by residential development and to the east by Cornwallis Avenue (**Figure 1**). From the playing field, there are far reaching views to the north, towards Castle Hill.



- 1.3.2 The immediate setting of the structure has changed little since its construction in 1939, when the sports ground was in use as a polo ground adjacent to the Cricket Club.

## 2 METHODS

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of the building recording was to provide a comprehensive record of the World War II air raid shelter prior to demolition and infilling. This was achieved through a combination of high-quality digital, 35mm black and white film and colour slide photography. In addition, scale drawings (plans and representative sections) of the surviving structure were generated to provide an accurate picture of the Site at the time of survey (**Figure 3** and **4**).

### 2.2 Documentary Research

- 2.2.1 A review of relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out at The Heritage Room, Folkestone Library, in Wessex Archaeology's own library and via the internet. Aerial photographic evidence and information regarding air raid shelters elsewhere in the town was accessed at the Kent Historic Environment Record. Contact was also made with the East Kent Archive in Dover to establish the nature and availability of any relevant records.

- 2.2.2 A list of relevant sources consulted in this report is provided in the **References** section.

### 2.3 Site Visit

- 2.3.1 The roof of the air raid shelter was exposed during topsoil stripping associated with the creation of new sports pitches at the Cheriton Road Sports Ground. The groundwork were subject to an archaeological monitoring. Following exposure, the Site was visited by a buildings archaeologist on the 19<sup>th</sup> April 2011, at which time a digital photographic record of visible surface components of the structure (concrete roof slabs, and two access/ventilation shafts at the north-east and north-west corners) was made. Access was not gained to the interior of the structure at this time.

- 2.3.2 The full building recording of the structure was undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2011. At this time, a full photographic and drawn record of the interior of the structure was created. General site photographs were also taken in order to provide a general setting of the site at the time of recording.

- 2.3.3 A selection of photographs from the full photographic archive has been reproduced in this report (**Plates 1-17**). **Figure 3** shows the location and direction of the complete digital photographic record and plates included in this report.

- 2.3.4 The building recording was carried out in accordance with guidance given in the document by the Institute for Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (IfA 1996, revised 1999).

- 2.3.5 The demolition of the shelter was subject to an archaeological watching brief and was undertaken on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> May 2011. No additional features were recorded during the watching brief. Selected digital photographs from the demolition are included in the report (**Plates 14-17**); the remainder are stored in the project archive.

### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Historical Background**

- 3.1.1 During the summer of 1939, Folkestone began to prepare for the inevitable onset of World War II. Given Folkestone's geographical location on the coast closest to Europe, air raids were anticipated and a programme of air raid shelter building ensued.
- 3.1.2 Generally, the first shelters to be constructed were communal shelters. These tended to be built in open spaces such as parks and sports grounds and the Cheriton Road shelter followed this precedent. Shelters were constructed using locally available materials, resulting in a great variety of form, capacity, location and level of protection. Broadly four main types can be identified: surface, semi-sunken, sunken and deep. Public Trenches were generally constructed of steel concrete panels or cast concrete and were often constructed rapidly in response to demand. As a result, records of their construction are often lacking. In August 1939, local newspapers referenced public shelters in Folkestone including 'Radnor Park and elsewhere' commenting that they were receiving finishing touches (Folkestone Herald, 12<sup>th</sup> May 1945).
- 3.1.3 In addition to the public shelters, Anderson shelters were commonly used in Folkestone, these were issued to families to be constructed in private gardens. Those not issued with either Anderson or Morrison shelters (a cage like structure used inside the home) were allowed to use the public shelters.
- 3.1.4 The Ministry of Home Security noted in December 1945 that Folkestone had no deep shelters with surface brick shelters been used by a considerable portion of the population (Douglas 1945).
- 3.1.5 Documentary evidence suggests that the air raid shelter was at least partially built by the announcement of the onset of the Second World War on the 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1939. A local resident commenting on the 1939 cricket season at Cheriton Road Sports Ground in May of that year makes the observation that 'the cricket nets went up, beyond the shelters dug at the entrance to the school playing field' (Donald 1999, 109).
- 3.1.6 On September 9<sup>th</sup> 1939, following the announcement that the country was at war, a list of available public air raid shelters was published. The shelter at the Polo Ground, Cheriton Road is listed as completed (Folkestone Herald 9<sup>th</sup> September 1939). The 1938 Ordnance Survey Map (Not reproduced) names the sports ground as 'Polo Ground' at this date, clarifying the location of the shelter.
- 3.1.7 During the early days of the war, students from Harvey Grammar School which bordered Cheriton Road west of the Site had access to the 'public shelters in what was then the polo ground' (Brown 1962). The school used

the public shelter until trenches were dug in the school playing field to the rear of the school building in April 1940.

- 3.1.8 Folkestone suffered heavy bomb and shell damage throughout the war reaching its peak between D Day and the end of September 1944. A tennis court on the Sports ground was hit by a bomb on the 20<sup>th</sup> October 1939 and on the 27<sup>th</sup> August 1942, Cricketers were bombed during a match on the cricket field (Folkestone Herald 12<sup>th</sup> May 1945).
- 3.1.9 The heaviest night of bombing in Folkestone was the September 13<sup>th</sup> 1944. On Monday 25<sup>th</sup> September, a shell hit the Harvey Grammar School adjacent to the sports ground blasting open the main school building (Brown 1962, 199).
- 3.1.10 During the war years, the sports ground was used as a depot for ARP ambulances. The requisitioned vehicles were modified by Martin Walter Ltd whose premises occupied the site of the modern day supermarket east of the sports ground (Humphreys 1990, 38).

## **3.2 Typical construction and layout**

- 3.2.1 The Cheriton Road shelter is an example of a trench shelter. Such shelters were constructed by excavating a trench which is then lined with concrete, the roof is capped with a concrete slab and the topsoil reinstated. The trenches were laid out at right angles to one another to prevent blast shooting from one end to the other.
- 3.2.2 Shelters were commonly braced with an internal steel frame. They are often clearly visible on the surface as a raised mound with visible manhole covers. Consultation with aerial photographic evidence dating from the 1940's (Courtesy of Kent Historic Environment Record) does not reveal any surface evidence of the buried shelter. The first available Ordnance Survey map which post dates the 1939 construction dates from 1958 (**Figure 2**) and does not show the footprint of the shelter (as would be anticipated for a buried structure). There is, however, a small scale building shown on the surface, which may represent the surface access point into the shelter.
- 3.2.3 In order to consider the Cheriton Road air raid shelter within its wider context, a number of comparative examples of air raid shelters have been researched both online and at the Heritage Room at Folkestone Library. A number of common features have been identified.
- 3.2.4 Air raid shelters are commonly accessed from the surface either by a sloping step ladder through a manhole or via a staircase or slope protected by a blast wall.
- 3.2.5 Recesses at the end of trenches were commonly constructed to accommodate chemical toilets shielded by curtains or wooden doors. These were often allocated separately for men and women. The internal space was also often divided into separate quarters for men and women.
- 3.2.6 Many shelters were wired with electricity and, to encourage more sanitary conditions, were often whitewashed and incorporated rudimentary drainage systems.

- 3.2.7 Internal fixtures were minimal and largely limited to toilets, wooden benches and bunks and, less commonly, wash basins and coat hooks.

## 4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Locations of all trenches (**Tr**) mentioned in the following text are shown on **Figure 3**. The building recording identified two distinct phases of construction, which are described in the following text as Phases 1 and 2 and are depicted on **Figure 3**.

### 4.2 Scale and Massing

- 4.2.1 The structure covers a rectangular area, which measures approximately 19m north-south and 28m east-west (**Figure 3, Plates 1 and 2**). The layout of the structure is symmetrical and comprises four north to south orientated trenches or galleries (**Tr 1c, 1d, 2b and 2c**), measuring approximately 18.8m by 1.4m. These trenches are linked by an east-west aligned trench (**Tr 1b and 2a**), measuring 28m by 1.5m, which forms the northern extent of the shelter. The two western trenches (**Tr 1d and 1c**) are linked at the southern extent by **Tr 1e**; the eastern trenches mirror this formation and are connected to the south by **Tr 2d**. At the centre of **Trench 1b/2a**, an additional trench runs southwards (**Tr 1a**). This trench formerly led to the main entrance and has been bricked up (**Plate 5**). Recesses are located at the northern extent of **Trenches 1d, 1c, 2b and 2c** and at the southern extent of **Trenches 1d and 2c**.

- 4.2.2 The trenches are of 'square-type' construction, referring to the shape of the trench cross-section (**Figure 4: Phase 1, Plate 6 and Phase 2, Plate 7**). The height of the corridors ranges from 2.0m from the floor slab in the western trenches (**Tr 1a-e**) to 2.20m in the eastern trenches (**Tr 2a-d**). Manholes, likely to mark the location of ventilation shafts, which could have been used as emergency exits, were noted at the NE, NW, SE and NW corners of the shelter above the junctions of adjoining trenches (**Plates 2-4**).

- 4.2.3 The roof of the shelter lay approximately 0.90m below the surface of the playing field.

### 4.3 Construction and materials

- 4.3.1 The shelter was simply and effectively designed using limited materials and simple construction techniques to enable quick and easy erection and resilience against bomb and shell blasts.

- 4.3.2 Following mechanical excavation, the open trenches were lined with reinforced concrete slabs or poured concrete as detailed below.

- 4.3.3 Two distinct methods of construction using different materials are noted within the air raid shelter. It is likely that the difference in materials represents two phases of construction. Phase 1 is illustrated on **Figure 3, Trenches 1a-e and Plate 6** and Phase 2 on **Figure 3, Trenches 2a-d and Plate 7**. These phases may have taken place sequentially within one construction phase as a result of the change in availability of raw materials

or labour force or may represent two construction phases comprising an initial build and a later extension, constructed to increase capacity.

#### 4.3.4 **Phase 1 (Trenches 1a-e)**

4.3.5 The Phase 1 trenches are constructed of pre cast shuttered and ridged concrete panels with sections being slotted and locked together. Large bolted reinforcing steel girders are set at regular intervals within the frame and at the trench junctions (**Figure 4, Section A**) to strengthen the structure. The girders are connected with Hex nuts and bolts and embedded into the raised concrete floor.

4.3.6 The concrete floor slab across the Phase 1 shelter is approximately 102mm thick and is formed of poured reinforced concrete. The ceiling is again constructed of pre cast reinforced panels.

#### **Phase 2 (Trenches 2a-d)**

4.3.7 The Phase 2 trenches post date the Phase 1 build and were constructed of shuttered poured concrete set around a twisted steel wire frame. The concrete would have been poured into a frame constructed of timber planking which would have been removed once the concrete had set. The impression of these wooden planks is retained in the surface of the walls throughout the Phase 2 structure (**Plate 7**). There are no visible reinforcing steel girders to support the frame as noted in the Phase 1 build (**Figure 4, Section B**).

4.3.8 In addition to the walls, the floor and roof comprise shuttered poured concrete reinforced with quarter inch twisted steel bars (**Plate 14**). The average shuttering length across the build is 2137mm. Several square sockets in floor slab mark the location of shuttering posts. The floor slab within the Phase 2 measures approximately 152 mm in depth.

#### **Post war**

4.3.9 The southern extension of **Trench 1a** has been blocked by a fletton brick wall (**Plate 5**). This insertion is likely to have taken place following decommission of the shelter and infilling of the entrance. At surface level, the poured concrete walls of the entrance ramp are partially visible.

#### **4.4 Architectural features**

4.4.1 The shelter was entirely functional in nature and the limited architectural features reflect this functionality.

4.4.2 Man holes were identified at the northern and southern extent of **Tr 1d**, the junction of **Tr 1e** and **Tr 1c** and the junction of **Tr 2a** and **Tr 2c** (**Figure 3**). These manholes may have served a secondary function as emergency exits, but also acted as ventilation shafts. There are no surviving fittings or signage to suggest they were used as exit points, all exit signs pointed to the main central entrance. The manhole shafts cut through the shuttered concrete roof. The shaft at the north-west corner of the shelter (Phase 1) comprises 6 courses of brickwork (single brick width) built over the concrete roof slab (**Plate 3**). The surface dimensions of the shaft were 0.9m by 0.9m. The shaft at the north-eastern corner of the shelter (Phase 2) was

constructed wholly of concrete and measured 1.1m by 1.3m (**Plate 4**). At the time of the Site inspection, both exposed shafts had been covered for safety. No remnants of the original coverings were noted during the building recording.

#### **4.5 Internal fixtures, features and artefacts**

- 4.5.1 Internal fixtures and fittings give an indication of how the internal space was used during an air aid and give a human aspect to the otherwise stark structure.
- 4.5.2 Evidence for bench seats and/or bunks along the internal walls has been noted in the form of projecting studs along the west facing wall of **Tr 2c**, the north facing wall of **Tr 2a**, the west wall of **Tr 1d** and the east wall of **Tr 1c** (**Plate 8**).
- 4.5.3 There was limited evidence for drainage within the structure. However, a lowered concrete floor within **Tr 1c** was identified beneath the former bench seat (**Plate 6**). It is possible that this gully may have served as a gutter.
- 4.5.4 The most enlightening features within the shelter are the graffiti largely contemporary with its war time use. Graffiti includes references to the war including a fighter plane (**Plate 9**) and a possible bomb or zeppelin (**Plate 10**) on the east facing wall of **Tr 2c**. Slightly more abstract are the depiction of a pipe in the style of Magritte, the quotation “should a painter tell” on the north wall of **Tr1b**, ‘O’s and X’s’ (**Plate 11**) and a U-shaped design set with in a square on the south wall of **Tr 2d**.
- 4.5.5 Graffiti included dates, for example ‘2/8/45’ on the west wall of **Tr 1a**, which leaves an evocative memory of the war, while the date ‘2.14.96’ on the south wall of **Tr 2d** suggests that the interior of the shelter has been accessed more recently. A series of numbers, noted on the north wall of **Tr 2d**, likely represent the calculations of engineers during the construction phase.
- 4.5.6 A number of EXIT signs (**Plate 12**) are painted on the walls pointing towards the central exit at the end of **Tr 1a** (now blocked up), the location of these signs are annotated on **Figure 3**.
- 4.5.7 The only surviving artefact reflecting occupation of the shelter is the insertion of two rusted coat hangers behind the overhead steel frame in **Tr 1b**, **Plate 13**).
- 4.5.8 There was no evidence inside the shelter for the provision of permanent electric light, such as solid metal conduits or junction boxes, however it is possible that this feature was located at the now blocked up entrance. Cable ties were however noted at several locations along the ceiling and may represent the location of overhead lights. An unattached Bakelite switch was also noted on the floor of the shelter.

## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 Summary**

- 5.1.1 While the majority of communal World War II shelters follow a limited number of plan forms, slight variations were commonly introduced as a result of the availability of materials, work force and time constraints. Comparison with other WWII air raid shelters suggests that the Cheriton Road shelter is of common floor plan, scale and location, featuring a series of trenches aligned to minimise blast damage in the advent of a direct hit.
- 5.1.2 The fact that that the shelter comprises two distinctive construction phases is however less common and may have been a response to various factors, such as increased demand for shelter, rebuild following damage or as a response to changes or advances in specification. Construction techniques and the stratigraphic relationship between the two building phases suggest that the Phase 1 structure dates from the Pre/early war period (1938/39), with the Phase 2 trenches added during the mid war period (1942/43).
- 5.1.3 At the time of recording, the shelter survived in a moderate state of repair. However the loss the central entrance compromised the integrity and cohesion of the structure. With the exception of the graffiti, all internal features or artefacts including benches, possible toilets, blast and gas curtains, and cooking facilities for example have been removed.
- 5.1.4 The graffiti is significant in terms of social and local history and as such the preservation of these features by record as part of the historic building recording is considered to be important.

### **5.2 Archive**

- 5.2.1 The historic building record will be deposited at an appropriate museum or archive recommended by the Heritage Team at Kent County Council.

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### 6.1 Documentary Sources

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Francis, Harold. Undated. *Reminiscences of a Folkestone Schoolboy in War Time*.

Humphreys, Roy. 1990. *Target Folkestone*. Guildford.

Kent County Council, 2011. Specification for Historic Building Survey of an Air Raid Shelter at Folkestone Cricket Club, The County Ground, Cheriton Road, Folkestone, Shepway, Kent. Unpublished.

### 6.2 Cartographic sources

Year	Name	Scale	Seen	Reproduced
1933	Ordnance Survey	25" : 1 mile	Yes	No
1938	Ordnance Survey	25" : 1 mile	Yes	No
1958	Ordnance Survey	1:2500	Yes	Yes

### 6.3 Other Sources

Kent Historic Environment Record no. TR 23 NW 216, Air Raid Trenches at Harvey Grammar School.

BBC Peoples War Local Stories (Folkestone Heritage Room Collection).

#### ***Folkestone Heritage Room- Local History Collection***

Box Streets CHE-CHILL

Box Sports A-G

### 6.4 Online sources

[www.googleearth.com](http://www.googleearth.com)



[www.kenthistoryforum.co.uk](http://www.kenthistoryforum.co.uk)  
[www.subbrit.org.uk](http://www.subbrit.org.uk)  
[www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)

**7 APPENDIX 1 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER-35MM COLOUR SLIDE**

**8 APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER- 35MM BLACK AND WHITE  
FILM**

**9 APPENDIX 3 DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER**

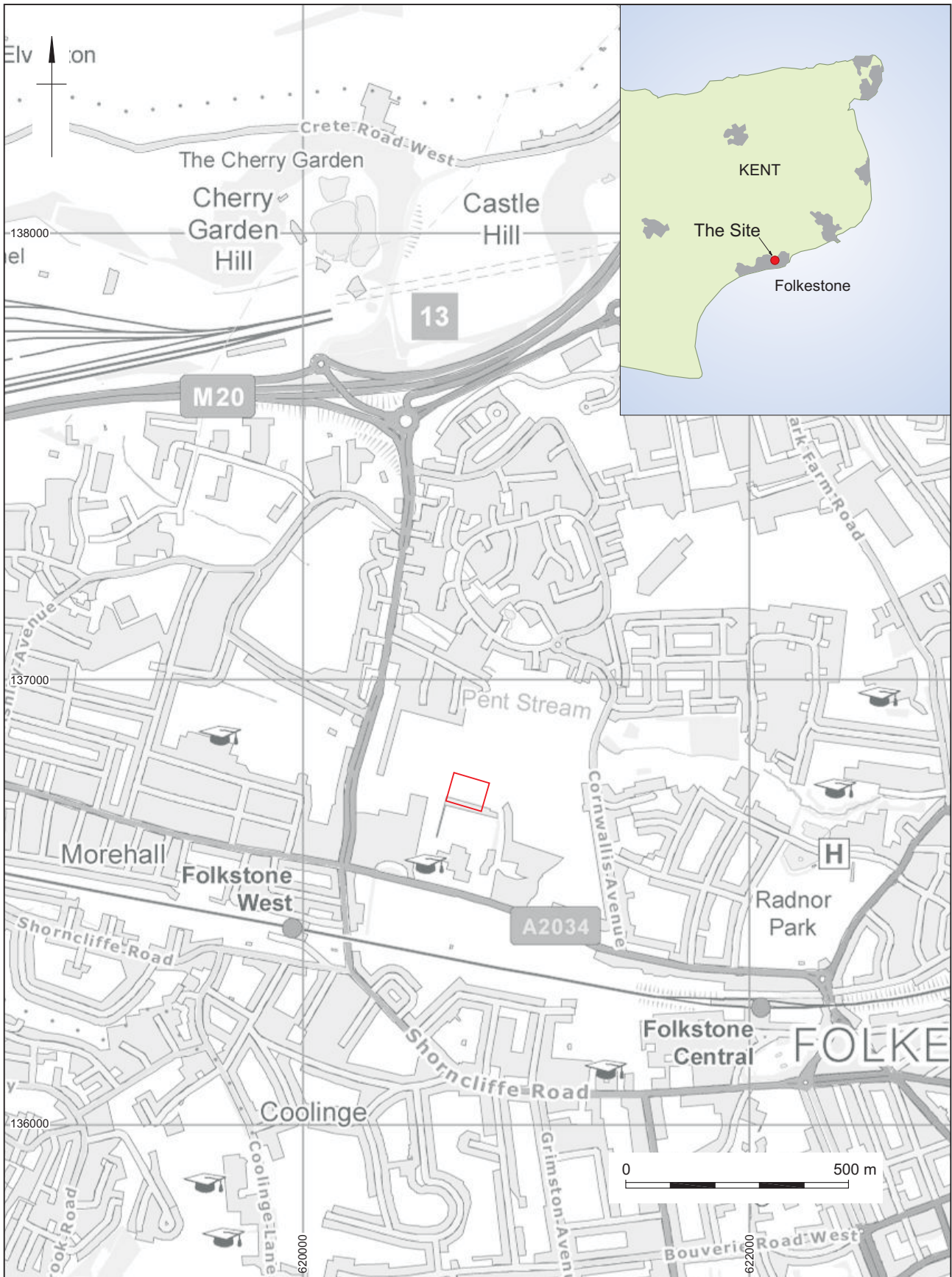
WA file location X:\PROJECTS\77310\Building Recording\Digital photographic record

Digital Photograph number	Date	Description of view	Direction of view	Surface (S) or interior (I) shot
269	19.04.11	Ventilation /access shaft north-east corner	E	S
270	19.04.11	Ventilation /access shaft north-east corner	E	S
272	19.04.11	Ventilation /access shaft north-east corner	E	S
278	19.04.11	Ventilation/access shaft north-west corner	E	S
279	19.04.11	View across exposed ventilation shaft at north-west corner	SE	S
280	19.04.11	Detail of ventilation at north-west corner	SE	S
281	19.04.11	View across exposed ventilation shaft at north-west corner	SE	S
282	19.04.11	View across exposed ventilation shaft at north-west corner	E	S
283	19.04.11	View across Site towards NE ventilation shaft	E	S
285	19.04.11	View across exposed site	NE	S
286	19.04.11	View across exposed site	E	S
287	19.04.11	View across exposed site	SE	S
288	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	SW	S
289	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	SW	S
290	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	W	S
291	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	W	S
292	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	SW	S
293	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	S	S
296	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	NW	S
297	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure (TR 2c)	N	S
298	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure (TR 2b)	N	S
300	19.04.11	View along alignment of Re 1D	N	S
301	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	NE	S
303	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	NE	S
304	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	NW	S
305	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	NW	S

306	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	NW	S
307	19.04.11	View across site showing exposed roof structure	NW	S
312	19.04.11	View across site Tr 2a and 1b	W	S
317	19.04.11	View across exposed site	NW	S
318	19.04.11	View across exposed site	SE	I
3979	? May	Tr 1d	S	I
3982		Tr 1d	N	I
3983		Tr 1d	N	I
3984		Detail of steel frame TR 1d	SW	I
3985		Detail of steel frame TR 1d	SW	I
3986		Detail ventilation shaft at NW corner	Up	I
3987		Tr 1c	W	I
3988		Tr 1c with exit sign detail	W	I
3989		Tr 1c with exit sign detail	W	I
3990		Tr 1 c	E	I
3991		Tr 1 c	E	I
3992		Graffiti Tr 1b	N	I
3993		Exit sign detail Tr 1b	N	I
3994		Tr 2a looking into Tr 1b	W	I
3995		Tr 2a looking into Tr 1b	W	I
3997		Tr 2a looking into Tr 1b	W	I
3998		Corner trench 1a	SW	I
3999		Tr 2a from Tr 1a	NE	I
4000		Tr 1b into Tr 2a	E	I
4001		Trial hole Tr 1b	NE	I
4002		Tr 2b	S	I
4003		Tr 2b	S	I
4005		Tr 2b	S	I
4006		Tr 2b	S	I
4007		Tr 2b southern extent showing exit sign	S	I
4008		Tr 2b southern extent showing exit sign	S	I
4009		Tr 2b southern extent showing exit sign	S	I
4010		Tr 2b detail of wall studs-bench supports?	NE	I
4012		Tr 2d	E	I
4013		Tr 2d	E	I
4014		Graffiti Tr 2d	S	I
4015		Graffiti Tr 2d	S	I
4016		Graffiti Tr 2d	S	I
4019		Graffiti Tr 2d	S	I
4020		Graffiti Tr 2d	S	I
4021		Junction Tr 2d with Tr 2c	SE	I
4022		Junction Tr 2d with Tr 2c	SE	I
4023		Southern extent Tr 2c	S	I
4024		Southern extent Tr 2c	S	I
4025		Tr 2c	N	I
4026		Tr 2c	N	I
4027		Graffiti Tr 2c	W	I
4029		Graffiti Tr 2c	W	I
4030		Graffiti Tr 2c	W	I

4031		Graffiti Tr 2c	W	I
4032		Graffiti Tr 2c	W	I
4033		Tr 2b metal studs in all possible location of benches/bunks	SW	I
4034		Tr 2b metal studs in all possible location of benches/bunks	SW	I
4035		Junction of Tr 2c with Tr 2a	NW	I
4036		View across exposed site	SW	S
4037		View along roof of Tr 2c	S	S
4038		View along roof of Tr 2c	S	S
4039		View of roof Junction of Tr 2a with tr 2b	SE	S
4040		Brick up entrance Tr 1a	S	I
4041		Brick up entrance Tr 1a	S	I
4042		Exit sign Tr 1a	SE	I
4043		Coat hangers behind roof support Tr 1b	up	I
4044		Graffiti Tr 2a	N?	I
4045		Graffiti Tr 2a	N?	I
4046		Graffiti Tr 2a	N?	I
4047		Roof Tr 2c	N	S
4048		View across exposed site	NW	S
4049		View across exposed site	NW	S
4050		Manhole in pavement access to southern extent of Tr 2c	SE	S
4051		View along line of pavement showing surface manhole	W	S

**10 APPENDIX 4 SPECIFICATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY  
(KCC)**



- Site location
- Approximate location of former ARP Air-Raid Shelter



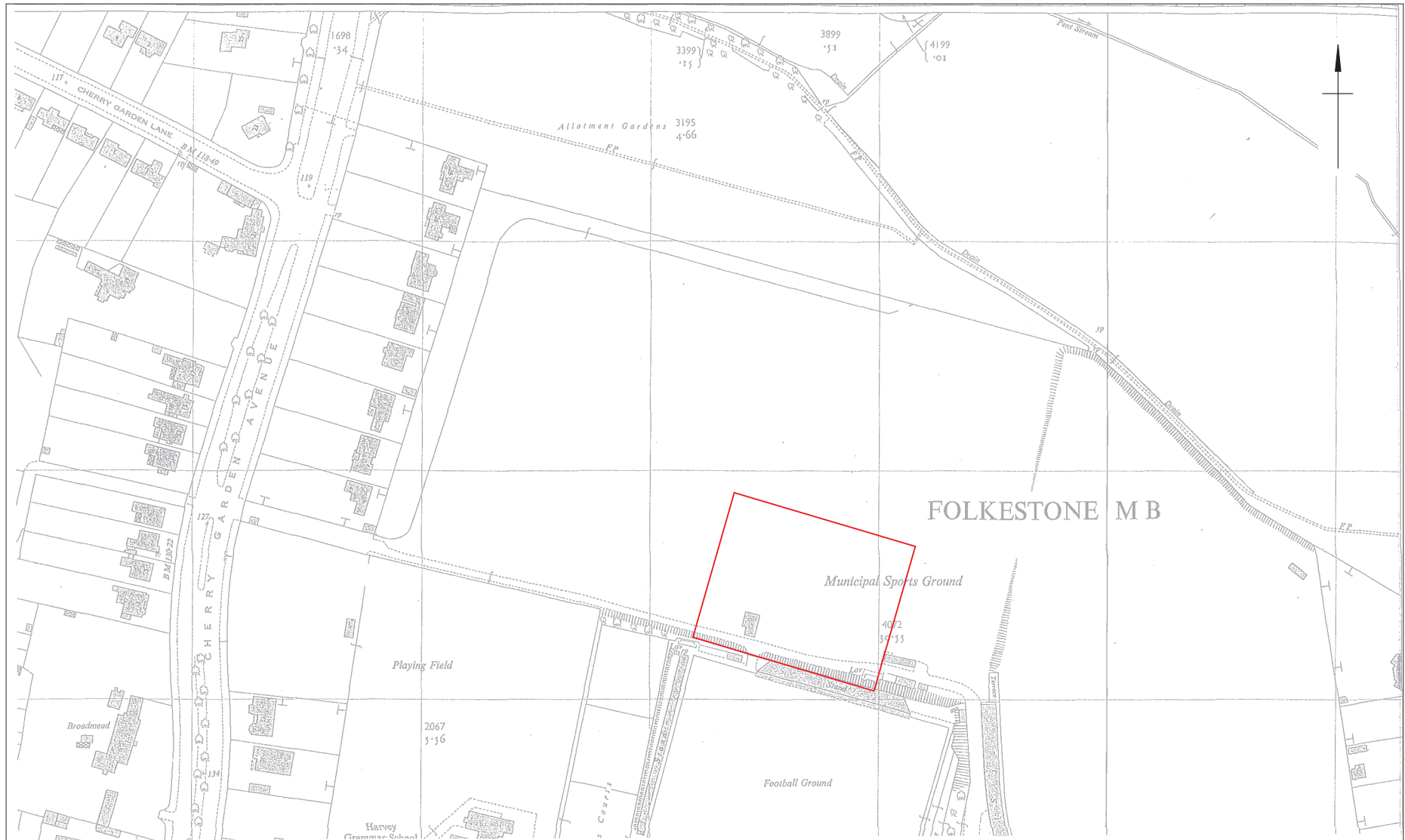
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Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77310\Drawing Office\Report figs\Bdg Rec\11_06_07\77310_BdgRec.dwg		

Site location plan

Figure 1





FOLKESTONE MB

Municipal Sports Ground

Playing Field

Football Ground

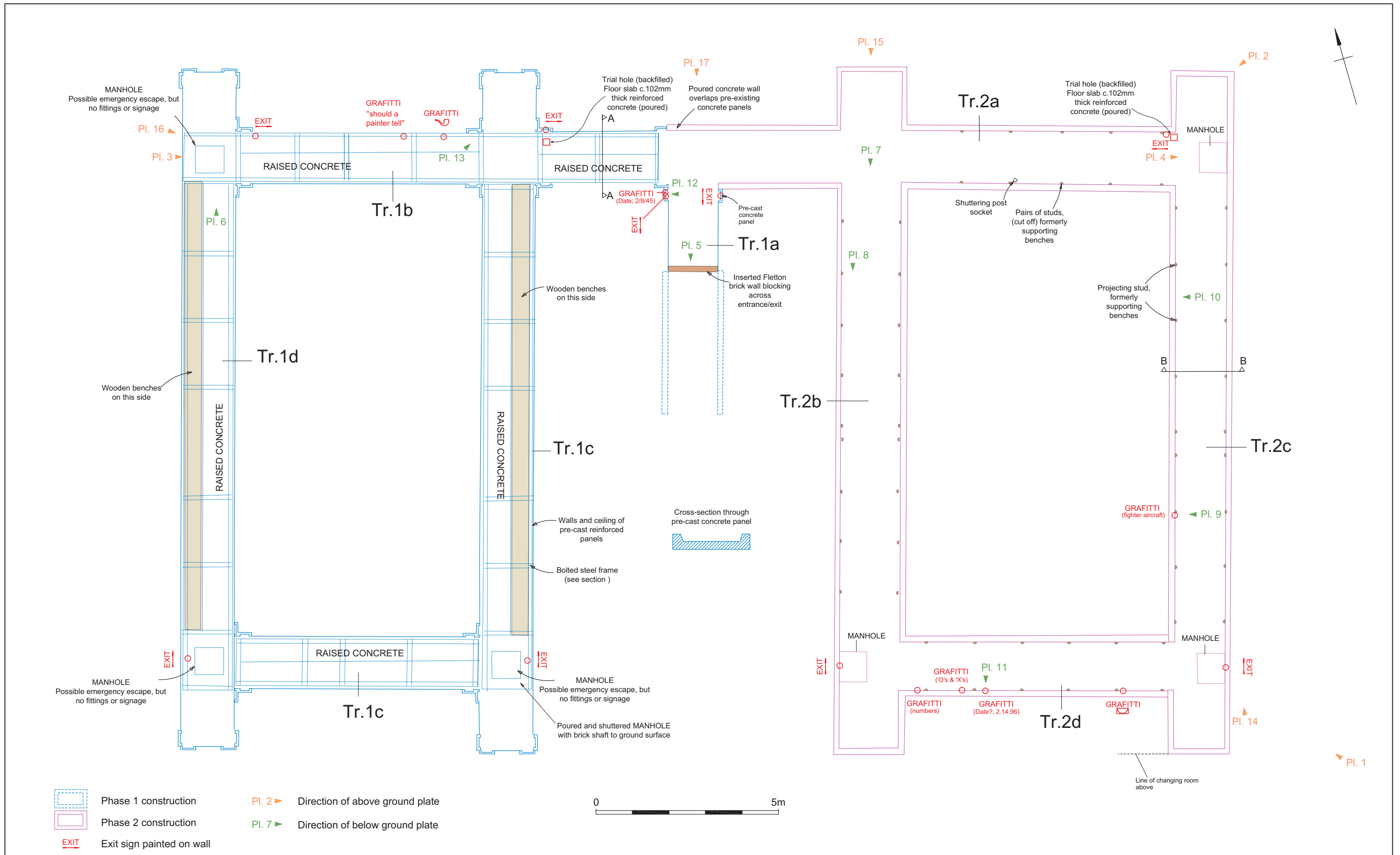


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1958 , 1:2500 Series Ordnance Survey map, showing approximate location of Air-Raid Shelter

Figure 2

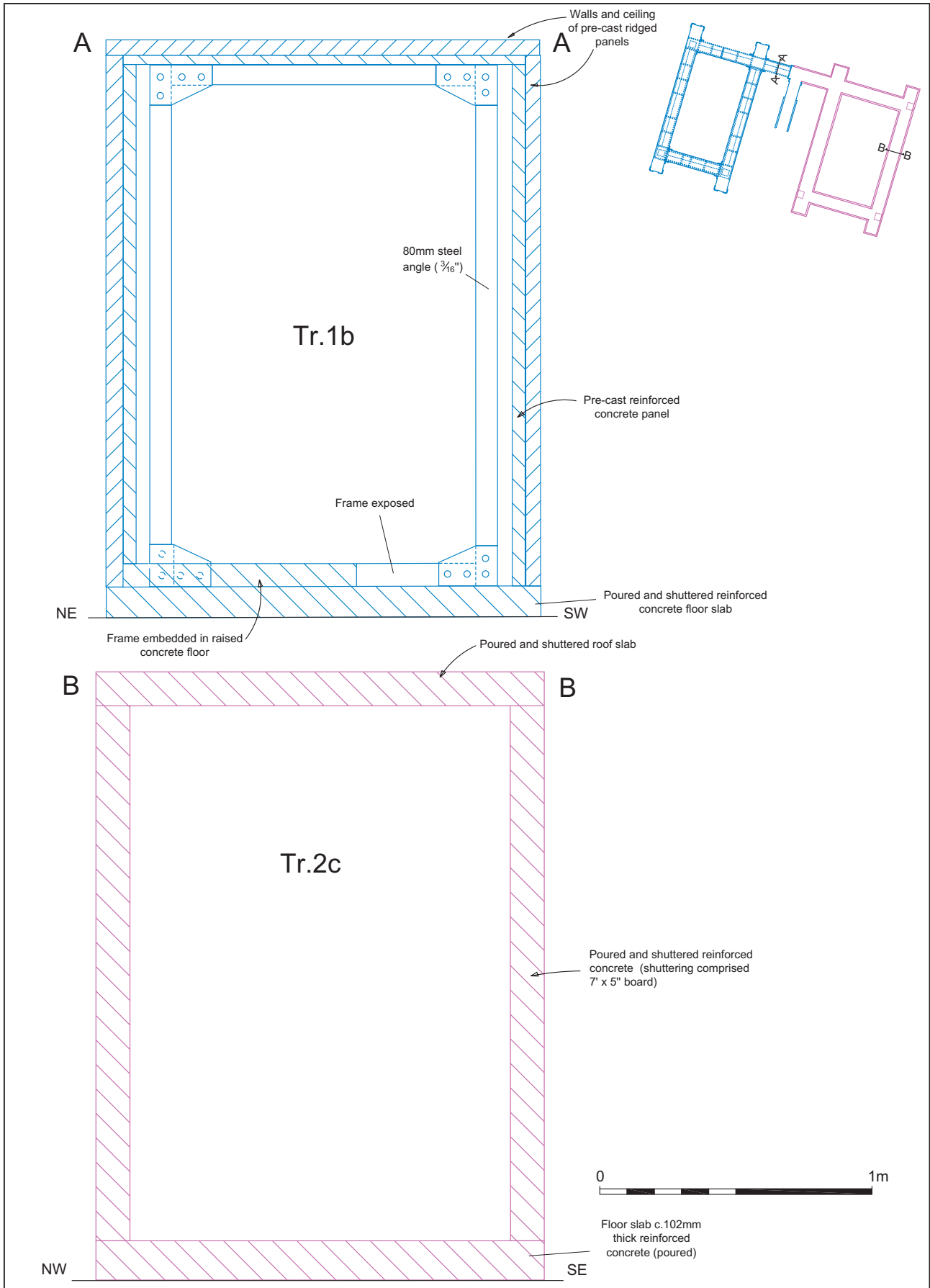



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Plan of former ARP Air Raid Shelter showing direction of plates

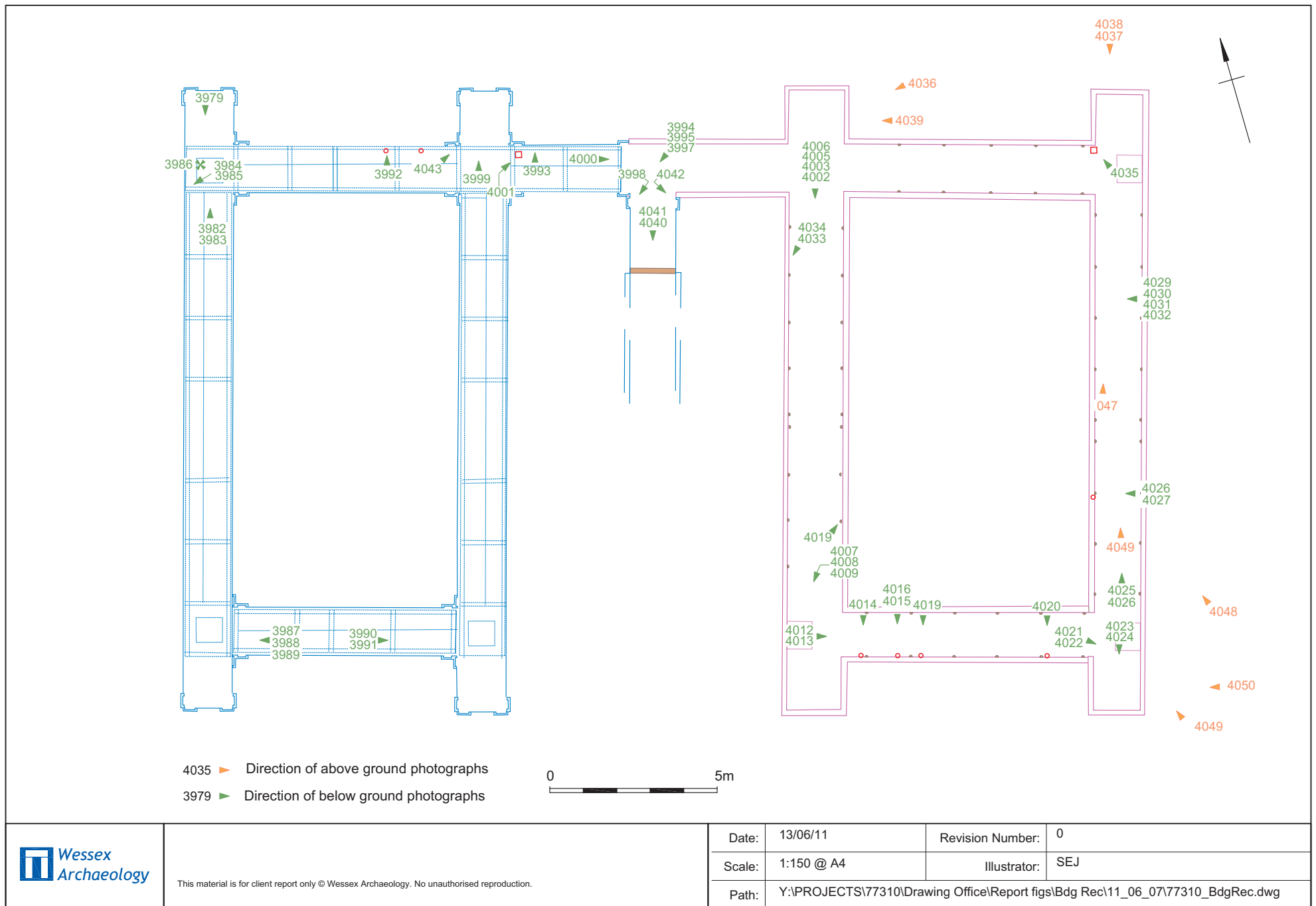
Figure 3



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Sections A-A & B-B through Phases 1 and 2 trenches

Figure 4



Plan showing location and direction of digital photographs taken during the main building record

Figure 5



Plate 1: View across the exposed roof of the air raid shelter following top soil stripping. Looking West.



Plate 2: View across exposed roof of air raid shelter. Looking south-west.



Plate 3: Surface view of manhole at north-west corner of shelter (Phase 1).



Plate 4: Surface view of manhole at north-east corner of shelter (Phase 2).



Plate 5: Bricked up former entrance, Tr 1a. Looking south.

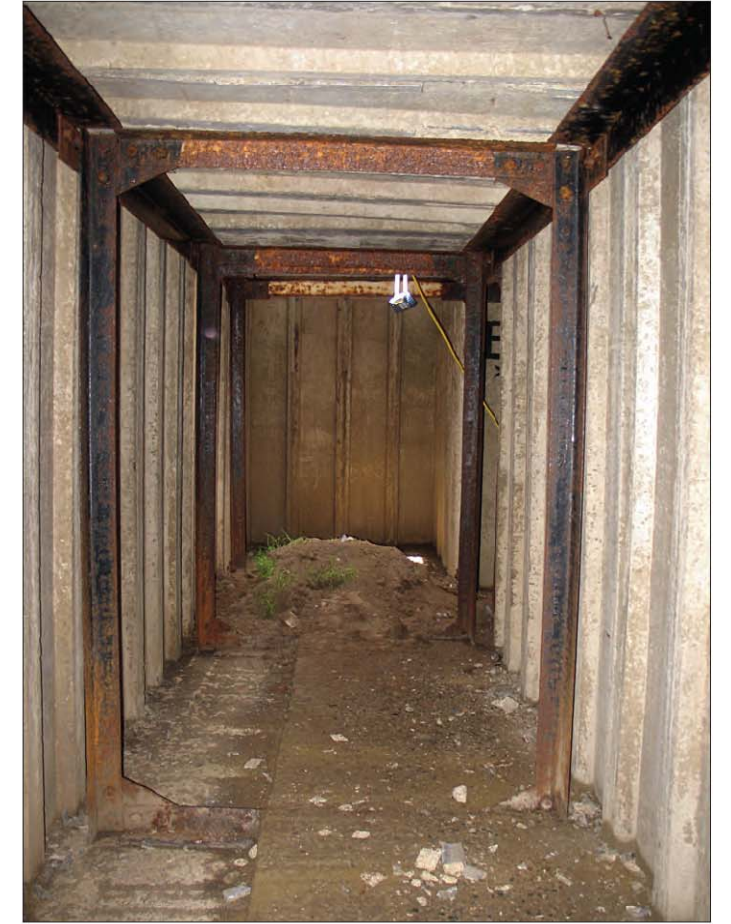


Plate 6: Phase 1 shelter, Tr 1d. Looking south.


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Plate 7: Phase 2 shelter, Tr 2b. Looking south.



Plate 8: Studs along west wall of Tr 2b, former bench supports. Looking south-west.



Plate 9: Graffiti fighter plane, Tr 2c. Looking west.



Plate 10: Graffiti Zeppelin, Tr 2c. Direction unknown.



Plate 11: Graffiti, O's and X's, Tr 1b. Looking south.



Plate 12: Exit sign close to entrance, Tr 1a. Looking south-west.


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Plate 13: Coat hangers behind girder. Tr 1b. Looking north-east.



Plate 14: View along Tr2c showing exposed concrete and wire frame during demolition. Looking north.




Plate 15: Tr 2b during demolition. Looking south.



Plate 16: Junction of Tr 1b and Tr 1d during demolition. Looking south-east.



Plate 17: Bricked up entrance exposed during demolition works. Looking south

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THIS NOTICE SHOULD BE KEPT IN A PROMINENT PLACE  
IN YOUR HOUSE.

## FOLKESTONE BOROUGH POLICE

### THE DUTIES OF CIVILIANS UNDER INVASION CONDITIONS

If invasion occurs before the Government have time to carry out Evacuation plans, everybody in Folkestone will be required to remain. This step is necessary to prevent refugee problems being added to the inevitable difficulties and dangers of invasion, and also to safeguard the people themselves under modern fighting conditions.

It may also be necessary to turn people out of their houses if the latter are situated in defence areas, and if the Military situation requires it. The Police will find suitable accommodation elsewhere in Folkestone for the inhabitants of such houses, should the contingency arise.

**WATER.** At a given signal, water supplies from the mains will be turned off. You will have VERY SHORT NOTICE of the intention to do this, and you must IMMEDIATELY fill tanks, baths, buckets and every other available receptacle. Water will then only be available at certain points, and the Police and Air Raid Wardens will inform you as to how, and from where your supplies are to be obtained. In some districts the public will be expected to carry water in their own receptacles from an emergency source to their houses, while other districts, namely those which are too far from a source of supply, will be supplied by a mobile tank.

WATER WILL BE STRICTLY RATIONED TO A MAXIMUM OF TWO GALLONS PER HEAD PER DAY.

ALL WATER USED FOR DRINKING PURPOSES DURING THE PERIOD OF EMERGENCY MUST BE BOILED BEFORE USE.

**DRAINAGE.** After water supplies from the mains are discontinued, WATER CLOSETS MUST NOT BE USED, as water for flushing cannot be distributed.

Foul matter must be buried at least 18 Inches deep in the garden.

For those who have no garden, arrangements have been made for the removal of foul matter.

**FOOD.** Arrangements have been made to ensure your food supply, but if you can afford it a reserve stock of food to LAST SEVEN DAYS should always be kept in stock. When ordered to shelter you must take a supply to last 48 hours.

**SHELTER.** When you are ordered to take shelter you will be assisted by Police and Air Raid Wardens.

YOU WILL USE YOUR ANDERSON, MORRISON, PROTECTED ROOM, OR OTHER TYPE OF DOMESTIC SHELTER, IF ONE HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED AT YOUR ADDRESS. ACCOMMODATION WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR YOU IN A PUBLIC SHELTER, IF YOU HAVE A DOMESTIC SHELTER.

The Official Shelter for.....

is .....



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