

**RAMSGATE SWIMMING POOL, NEWINGTON ROAD,
RAMSGATE, KENT, CT11 0QX**

NGR: 637072 165541

Historic Building and Archaeological Watching Brief



**Project no. 170216
Report No. 2017348
Site Code. RSP17
OASIS ID. Archaeol6-292988**

August 2017

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RAMSGATE, KENT, CT11 OQX**



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Planning Ref: F/TH/15/0006

**ASE Project No: 170216
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SUMMARY

In May and June 2017 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) carried out an historic buildings and archaeological watching brief at the former Ramsgate Swimming Pool, Newington Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 0QX (NGR 637072 165541), during groundworks for the redevelopment of the site. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting having been requested by Thanet District Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to groundworks, prior to the construction of a new fire station (planning ref. F/TH/15/0006)

During works a WW2 air raid precaution shelter was uncovered. The shelter was formed of four concrete lined trenches with a reinforced concrete roof. The shelter probably related to the St Lawrence Boys' Primary School which formerly occupied the site to the south.

During excavations to create a new soakaway and building foundations no archaeology was found.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 In May and June 2017 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) carried out an historic buildings and archaeological watching brief at the former Ramsgate Swimming Pool, Newington Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 0QX (Figures 1 & 2; NGR 637072 165541), during groundworks for the redevelopment of the site.

1.2 Site location

1.2.1 The site is located to the east of Newington Road, Ramsgate, approximately 1.3km north-west of the centre of Ramsgate. The broadly square site covers an area of c. 0.5 hectares. The site is bounded to the south by housing, to the west by Newington Road and to the north and east by the Warre Recreation Ground. The site formerly contained a covered swimming pool on its eastern half, with the remainder taken up by a car park.

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises White Chalk overlain by Brickearth (BGS 2017).

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting having been requested by Thanet District Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to groundworks prior to the construction of a new fire station (planning ref. F/TH/15/0006). Condition 3 of F/TH/15/0006 states that:

Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved, the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall secure 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 in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Ground: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by ASE (2017) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This document outlined the methods to be used during the archaeological monitoring as well as the aims and objectives of the work.

1.4 Scope of report

1.4.1 This report details the findings of the work undertaken by ASE in May and June 2017. The fieldwork was carried out by Jake Wilson and Chris Curtis. The fieldwork was managed by Darryl Palmer and the post excavation work was managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Fieldwork methodology

- 2.1.1 The site was attended by ASE archaeologists from May to July 2017. A watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the redevelopment work, specifically following the reduction of the ground level and excavation of foundation trenches and a soakaway for the new buildings.
- 2.1.2 All archaeological monitoring work was undertaken in accordance with Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b, 2014c) and Historic England (2016).
- 2.1.3 All excavations were examined for the presence of archaeological features or deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts. All deposits encountered were recorded according to accepted professional standards using ASE standard record sheets. A full digital photographic record of the area was kept and forms part of the site archive.
- 2.1.4 A historic buildings watching brief was maintained during the removal of a school air raid shelter, uncovered during groundworks.
- 2.1.5 Subject to accessibility, a photographic record was made of the exterior and interior of the structure prior to and during its removal. The structure and its setting were digitally photographed.
- 2.1.6 The written description and photographic record is supplemented by a drawn record of the site. This comprises a location plan, a site plan and a plan of the structure recorded to Level 3 standard (Figure 7).
- 2.1.7 Documentary and cartographic resources were consulted at the Kent History and Library Centre on the 2nd August 2017 in order to place the site within its historic context.

2.2 The Site Archive

- 2.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with Margate Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	2
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	140
Bulk Finds	0

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 Historic Background

- 3.1.1 Ramsgate is a historic town at the eastern end of Kent and one of the Cinque Ports. The village of St Lawrence, where the former swimming pool is located was originally a separate settlement, however it was subsumed by Ramsgate as it grew in the 19th century.
- 3.1.2 The OS map of 1898 (Figure 3) shows that the swimming pool site occupies land that was formerly an open field to the north of the St Lawrence Boy's primary school. The OS map of 1907 (Figure 4) shows that the formerly open field had become the Warre Recreation ground and the site of the Swimming Pool had become a school Playground. Documentary records report that the land was donated to the borough education committee in 1929 (CE/C/15/15 Borough of Ramsgate Education Committee 25/09/29). The effect can be seen in the 1929-52 OS map as part of the recreation ground is shown as a school playground (Figure 5).
- 3.1.3 The position of Ramsgate at the eastern extremity of Southern England, close to continental Europe made it vulnerable to air attack during the First and Second World Wars. During the first world war Ramsgate was bombed from Zeppelins and public air raid shelters were set up in Ramsgate, mostly utilising existing structures (List of Air Raid Shelters in Ramsgate, 1918).
- 3.1.4 R.D. Brummel, the Borough Engineer had drawn up plans to convert a disused railway tunnel into a network of air raid precaution tunnels accessible to most of the population of Ramsgate. The plans were initially rejected by the Home Office. However, contrary to government policy, permission was granted in March 1939 as the crisis in Europe deepened. The tunnels were partially opened in June that year and became the largest ARP tunnel network in Britain (ramsgatetunnels.org) (Figure 6).
- 3.1.5 Amid the German annexation of the Sudetenland and the growing likelihood of war breaking out in Europe, the Ramsgate Borough Education Committee was drawing up its own air raid precaution plans in October 1938. It appears, however, that little action was taken as on the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 all schools in Ramsgate were closed. In October of that year the committee addressed the need for ARP shelters and decided that for most of its schools, linking them to the network of ARP tunnels would be impractical. While some schools were connected to the tunnel network others made shelters inside school buildings or built trench shelters, as at St Lawrence Boys' School.
- 3.1.6 The education committee reported that a number of schools had reopened providing they had adequate ARP measures in place. Both St Lawrence Boys' and Girls' schools were reopened in November 1939 on the condition that children were taught in shifts, with no more than 50 children at any time. This indicates that at this point only a single shelter had been constructed. All schools were reported to be in full attendance by January 1940, implying that by January St Lawrence had several ARP shelters, one of which had been built by November.
- 3.1.7 It appears that the shelter saw little use as all the children in Ramsgate were evacuated to Staffordshire prior to the Battle of Britain in June 1940, although unused school shelters were made available for public use. The school was

reopened in the summer of 1942 as enough children had returned from Staffordshire to justify its use.

- 3.1.8 By the 1956 OS map (not reproduced), the playing field seems to have reverted to use as the Warre Recreation ground. In the 1970s the Ramsgate Swimming Pool was built on the site.

3.2 Archaeological Background

- 3.2.1 Trial trenching at Nethcourt Farm Road, c 100m south of the site, recovered an assemblage of prehistoric flints dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit 2005).

- 3.2.2 A number of significant archaeological sites have been investigated to the west of the site along Manston Road. These include that of the former Nethcourt Farm, c 400m from the site, where development in the mid-20th century revealed Bronze Age burials and an early medieval (Jutish) cemetery.

- 3.2.3 Excavations undertaken by Wessex Archaeology ahead of the Tesco store on Manston Road revealed evidence of Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon settlement. A medieval moated manor was also encountered and preserved beneath the car park of the supermarket (Wessex Archaeology 2007).

- 3.2.4 Excavations at the former allotments on Manston Road, 700m west of the site, revealed field systems dating from the Late Bronze Age, an Iron Age driveway, a Roman cremation cemetery and three early Anglo-Saxon sunken feature buildings (SFB) with finds of late 5th to 7th century pottery, iron tool fragments, an iron suspension fitting and quern stone fragments. Later occupation consisted of two SFBs of Saxo-Norman date, one of which had an associated external oven and a subsequent Saxo-Norman enclosure and sill beam slots for three timber buildings. The final phase of settlement on the site was the reorganisation of the enclosure during the late 12th to early 13th century (ASE 2009).

3.3 Research aims and objectives

- 3.3.1 The main aim of the archaeological work was to monitor the groundworks in order to ensure that any deposits and features, artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest, were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

- 3.3.2 Site specific aims were to ascertain whether any elements of the rich historic landscape identified to the west of the site extend into this area.

- 3.3.3 The site has the potential to address the following specific research objectives taken from the South-East Research Framework:

- The evolution of settlement in the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age period
- Comparison between urban and rural, coastal and in-land communities in the medieval period
- Ritual and ceremony in the medieval period

4.0 HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT: DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE

- 4.1 The structure is a Second World War air raid precaution shelter built for St Lawrence Primary School, which used to be situated just to the south of the site. The structure lies under what was the school playground and would have been readily accessible from the school (Figures 2 & 7).
- 4.2 The structure is located at the south-west of the site. It is rectangular in shape and is aligned approximately east to west. The structure consists of four connected trenches 2.17 m deep laid out in a rectangular circuit (Plate 1). The trenches are floored with concrete screed and lined with reinforced concrete cast in situ, approximately 20 cm thick and tied into a flat concrete roof (Plate 2). The majority of the structure remains intact, however the eastern end has been truncated by the construction of a swimming pool in the 1970s, leaving only the floor slab and the lower part of the walls.
- 4.3 The structure has four openings, all of which are blocked. An opening at the north east corner of the structure leads north, however it has been blocked with a large amount of concrete (Plate 3). No structure survives beyond the blocked opening. The south wall of the north trench contains a similar opening, formed with a pre-cast concrete doorframe. The doorway opens into a small vestibule and another doorway, blocked with precast concrete panels (Plate 4).
- 4.4 There are two further openings on the south wall of the south trench. Towards the east end of the trench there is a precast concrete doorway (Plate 5). Beyond the doorway the floor slab continues for approximately 1.3 m before being truncated. The opening at the eastern end contains no doorway and is simply blocked with a series of upright railway sleepers (Plate 6). Any structures associated with the openings appears to have been removed and backfilled but it is likely that some or all of them served as entrances to the structure.
- 4.5 The west end of the structure contains a substantial amount of chalk graffiti, however most of it repeats the same nonsensical phrase and appears to date from later in the structure's history. Some graffiti appears to be written in a more cursive hand and may be earlier, however it is too faint to decipher.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF

5.1 Results

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief observed the excavation of two soakaways at the northern end of the site and ground reduction at the southern end of the site in preparation for the subsequent excavation of foundation trenches.
- 5.1.2 The excavation of the soakaways (Figure 2) revealed no significant archaeological deposits. Natural chalk [1002] was encountered at a depth of c.600mm. The natural chalk was overlain by made ground [1001], which covered most of the site.
- 5.1.3 Along the eastern edge of soakaway 2 was a short, truncated stretch of modern wall made from fletton bricks (Plate 7).
- 5.1.4 Other than the air raid precaution shelter discussed in section 4.0 above, the ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches undertaken at the southern end of the site revealed no archaeological deposits, features or finds.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1001	Layer	Made ground	-	-	0.60
1002	Layer	Natural	-	-	-

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 The stratigraphy on site consisted of natural chalk overlain by approximately 0.60m of made ground. A WWII air raid precaution shelter was located at the southern end of the site.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 The cartographic evidence indicates that the site was undeveloped before the construction of the swimming pool in the 1970s. This, combined with the fact that the natural was directly overlain by made ground, with no surviving subsoil suggests that the site has been subjected to considerable modern truncation. Whilst some of this may be associated with the construction of the air raid shelter, this too had been truncated at its eastern end by the 1970s swimming pool construction. The presence of a short stretch of modern walling identified in soakaway 2 further exemplifies modern construction activities on site.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

6.3.1 Given the lack of archaeological material on site the research aims could not be addressed.

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording demonstrated that the site had been heavily disturbed. This disturbance, which appears to have resulted in the removal of the subsoil across the site and possible truncation of the natural, would have greatly affected the survival of archaeological deposits on site had they been present.

6.4.2 The structure uncovered at the former Ramsgate Swimming Pool is an example of an air raid precaution trench shelter built for the St Lawrence Boys' School which previously stood to the south of the site. The shelter was built hastily between November 1939 and January 1940, soon after the outbreak of the Second World War.

6.4.3 The design of the shelter is fairly crude, perhaps reflecting the haste with which it was built and its appearance early in the war. The shelter appears to lack provision for chemical closets or proper ventilation and lacks proper baffling to prevent blasts spreading from one gallery to the next.

6.4.4 St Lawrence Boys' School and St Lawrence Girls' school would have had at least two shelters between them, and probably more. It is possible that another shelter may still be extant under the modern school on the other side of Newington Road.

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Ref. CE/C/15/15

List of Air Raid Shelters in Ramsgate 1918
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PLATES



Plate 1: Partially excavated ARP shelter, facing south-west (RSP17-0002)



Plate 2: North trench of ARP shelter, showing construction of the structure, facing west (RSP17-0012)



Plate 3: Blocked opening at north east corner of ARP shelter, facing north (RSP17-0007)



Plate 4: Blocked opening on south side of north trench with precast door frames, facing south (RSP17-0007)



Plate 5: Blocked opening on east end of south trench, facing south-west (RSP17-0022)



Plate 6: Blocked opening in south-west corner of the shelter, facing south (RSP17-0081)



Plate 7: Soakaway 2, brick wall visible at far end, facing east (RSP17-0106)

Appendix 1

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	-				
Site code	RSP17				
Project code	170216				
Planning reference	F/TH/15/0006				
Site address	Ramsgate Swimming Pool, Newington Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 0QX				
District/Borough	Thanet				
NGR (12 figures)	637072 165541				
Geology	Chalk				
Fieldwork type			WB	HBR	
Date of fieldwork	May - June 2017				
Sponsor/client	CgMs				
Project manager	Darryl Palmer				
Project supervisor	Chris Curtis, Jake Wilson				
Period summary					
				Modern	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p><i>In May and June 2017 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) carried out an historic buildings and archaeological watching brief at the former (NGR 637072 165541), during groundworks for the redevelopment of the site. During works a WW2 air raid precaution shelter was uncovered. The shelter was formed of four concrete lined trenches with a reinforced concrete roof. The shelter probably related to the St Lawrence Boys' Primary School which formerly occupied the site to the south. During excavations to create a new soakaway and building foundations no archaeology was found.</i></p>				
Museum/Accession No.					

Appendix 2 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: ARCHAEO6-292988

Project details

Project name RAMSGATE SWIMMING POOL, NEWINGTON ROAD, RAMSGATE, KENT: An Historic Building and Archaeological Watching Brief

Short description of the project In May and June 2017 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) carried out an historic buildings and archaeological watching brief at the former Ramsgate Swimming Pool, Newington Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 0QX (NGR 637072 165541), during groundworks for the redevelopment of the site. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting having been requested by Thanet District Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to groundworks prior to the construction of a new fire station (planning ref. F/TH/15/0006) During works a WW2 air raid precaution shelter was uncovered. The shelter was formed of four concrete lined trenches with a reinforced concrete roof. The shelter probably related to the St Lawrence Boys' Primary School which formerly occupied the site to the south. During excavations to create a new soakaway and building foundations no archaeology was found.

Project dates Start: 16-05-2017 End: 18-07-2017

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes 170216 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Monument type ARP SHELTER Modern

Significant Finds NONE None

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT THANET RAMSGATE Ramsgate Swimming Pool

Postcode CT11 0QX

Study area 0.5 Hectares

Site coordinates TR 37072 65541 51.33877514175 1.404181592864 51 20 19 N 001 24 15 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project originator brief CgMs Consulting

Project design Archaeology South-East
 Project originator

Project director/manager Darryl Palmer

Project supervisor Jake Wilson

Project supervisor Christopher Curtis

Project archives

Physical Archive No
 Exists?

Digital Archive Kent HER
 recipient

Digital Archive ID RSP17

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive Kent History and Library Centre
 recipient

Paper Archive ID RSP17

Paper available Media "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey ", "Context sheet"

Project bibliography
 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title RAMSGATE SWIMMING POOL, NEWINGTON ROAD, RAMSGATE, KENT, CT11 0QX: Historic Building and Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Curtis, C.

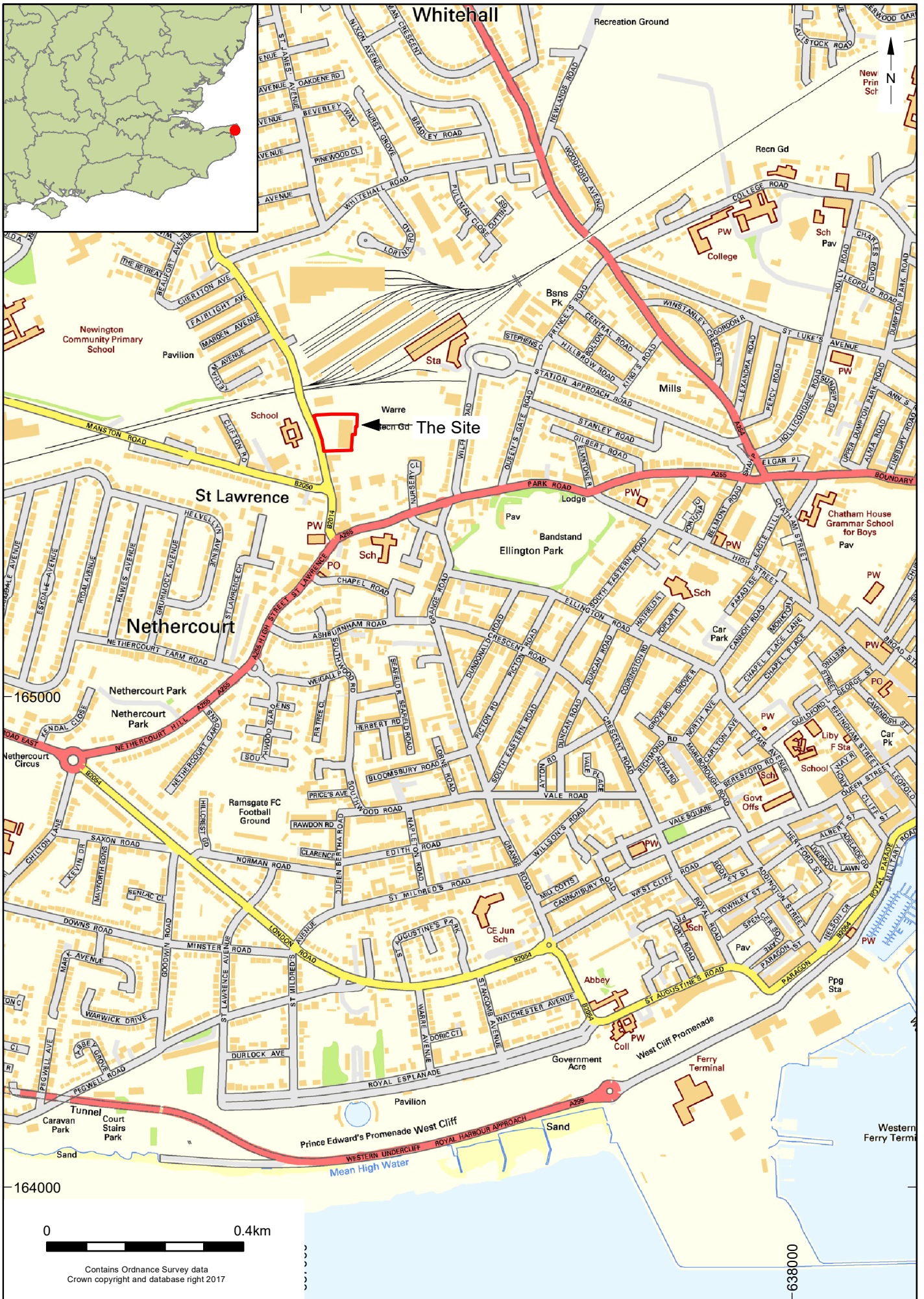
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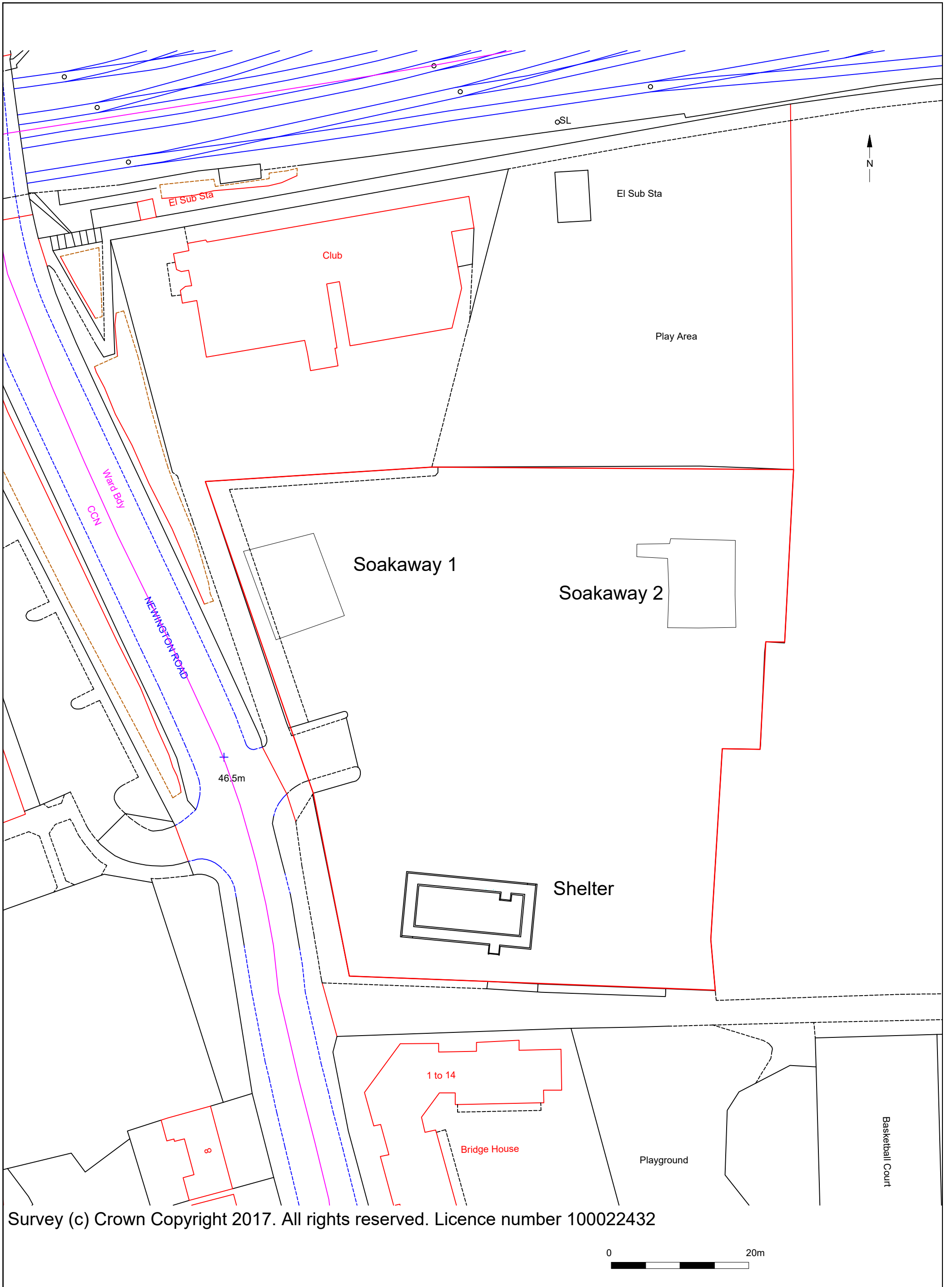
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© Archaeology South-East		Ramsgate Swimming Pool, Newington Road, Ramsgate		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170216	August 2017	Site location		
Report Ref: 2017348	Drawn by: CPC			



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© Archaeology South-East		Ramsgate Swimming Pool, Newington Road, Ramsgate		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170216	June 2017	Site plan with air raid shelter location		
Report Ref: 2017348	Drawn by: CPC			



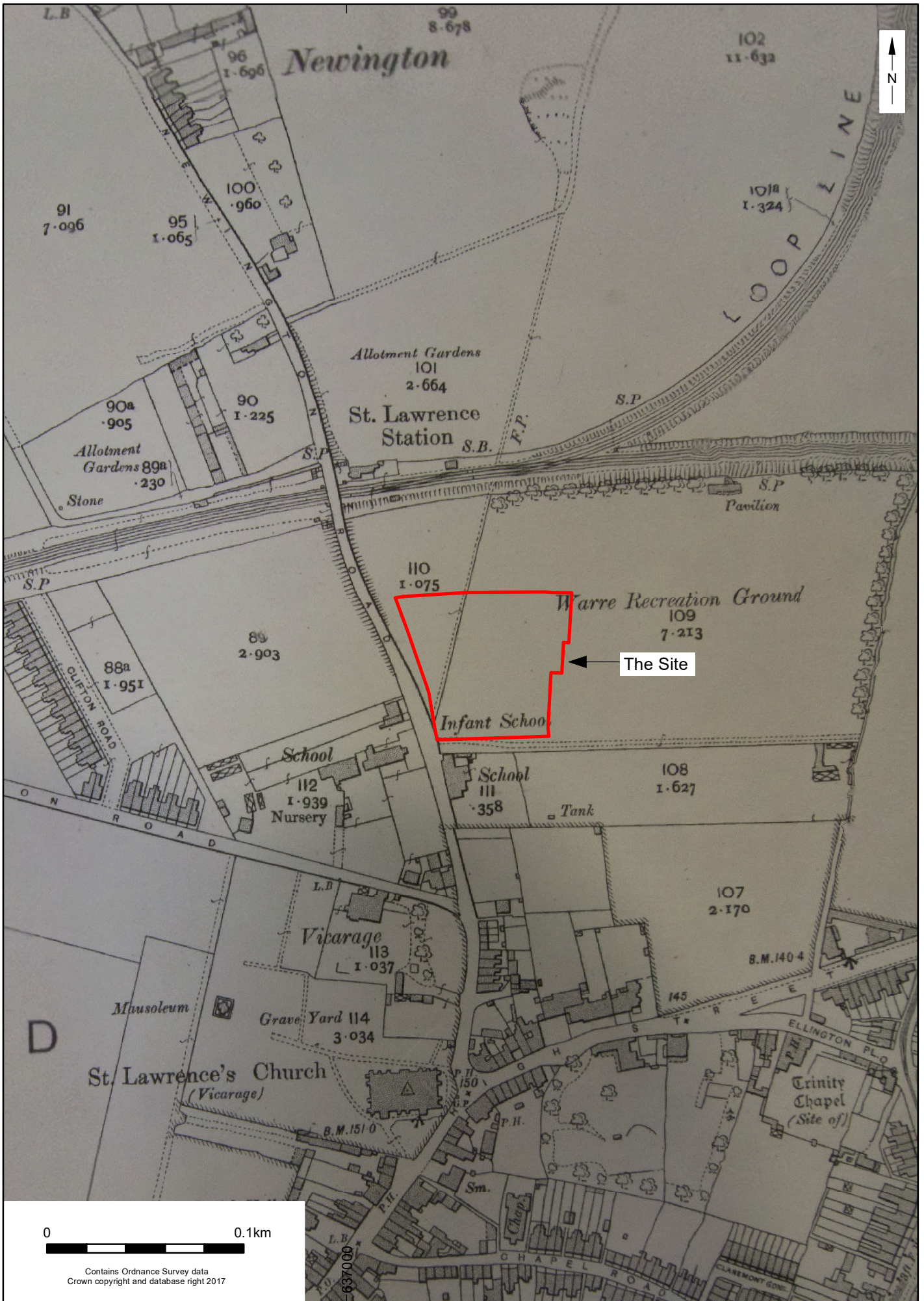
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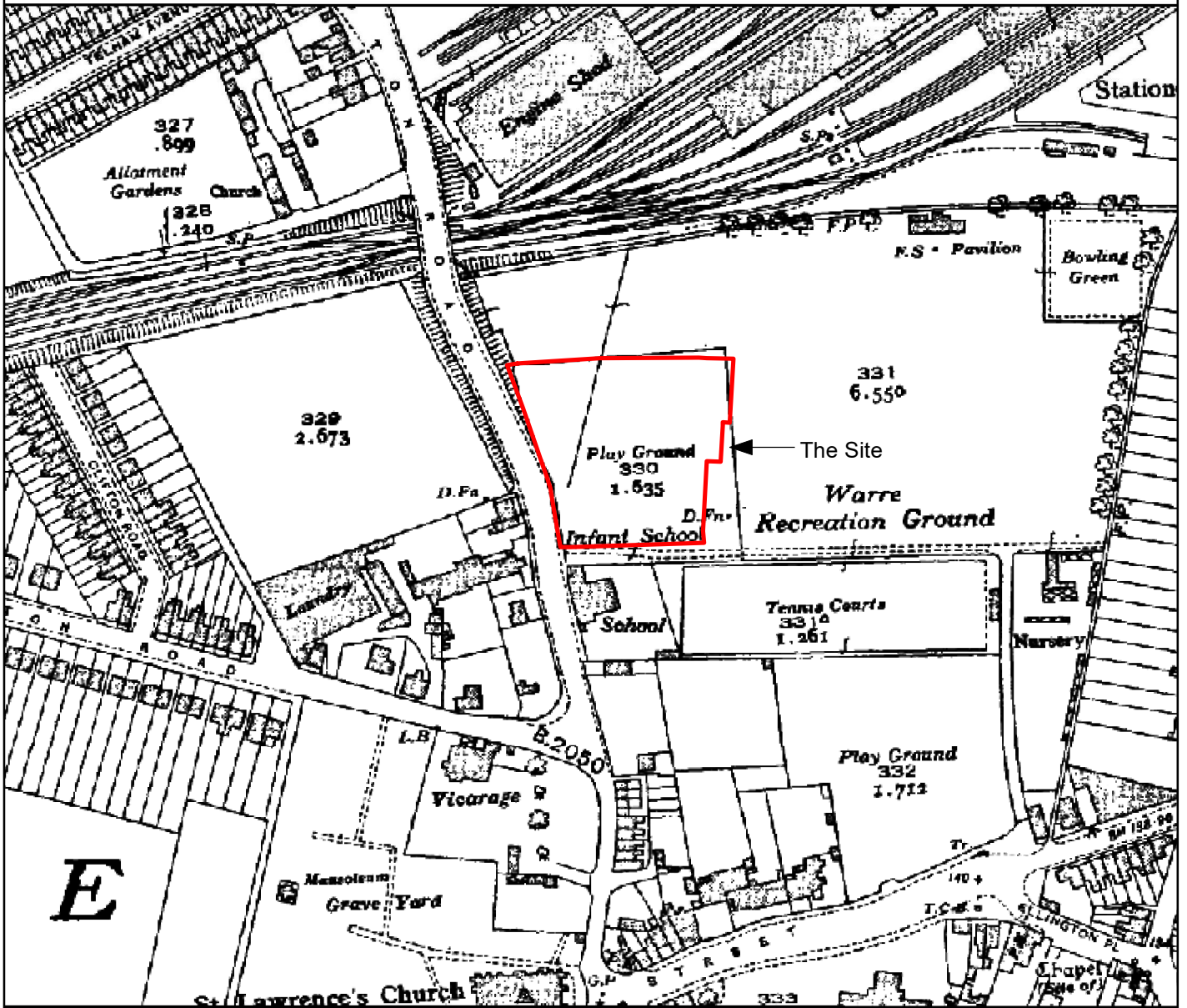
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© Archaeology South-East		Ramsgate Swimming Pool, Newington Road, Ramsgate		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170216	August 2017	Ordnance Survey map, 1898		
Report Ref: 2017348	Drawn by: CPC			



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Project Ref: 170216	August 2017	Ordnance Survey map, 1907		
Report Ref: 2017348	Drawn by: CPC			

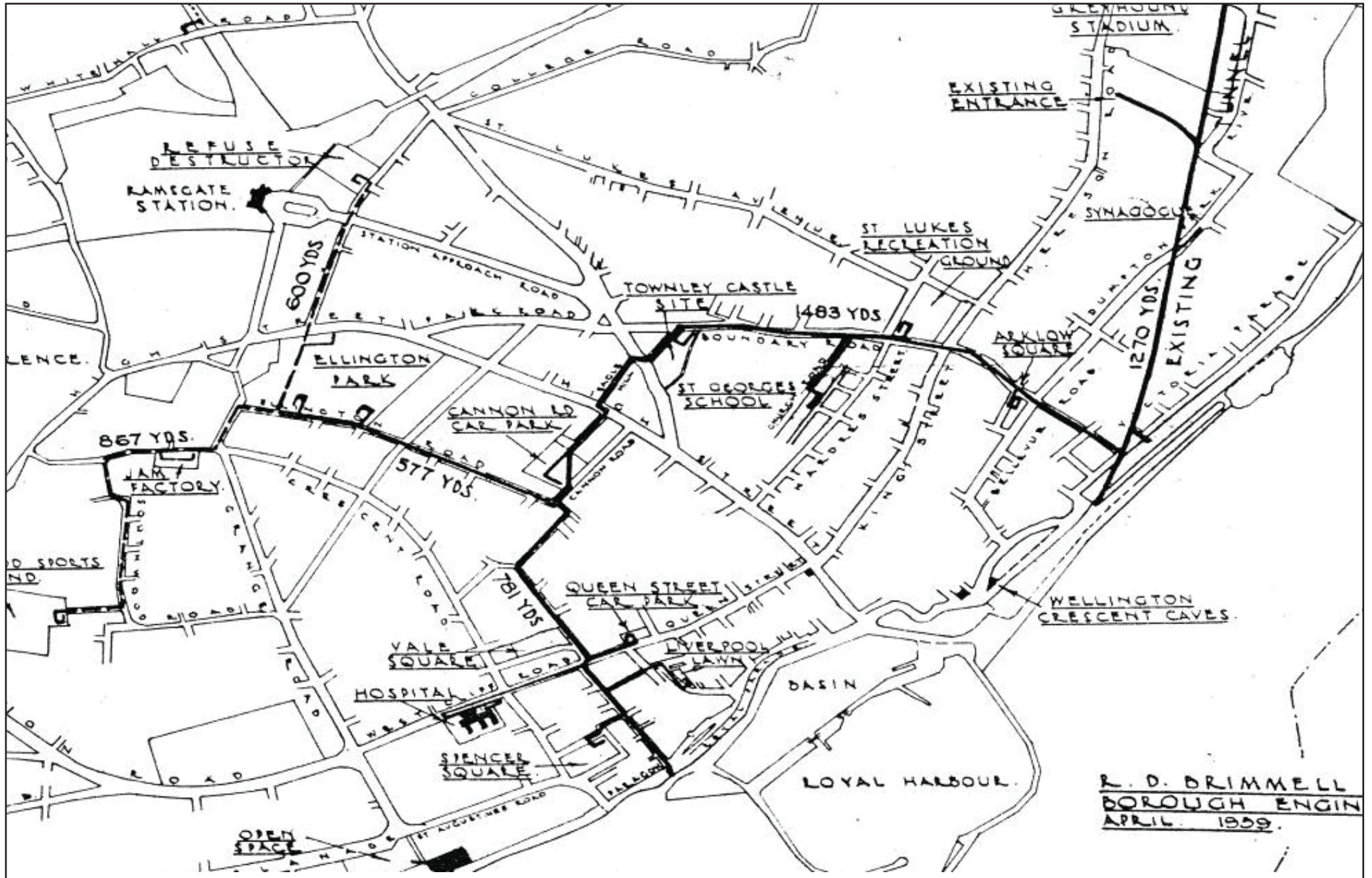


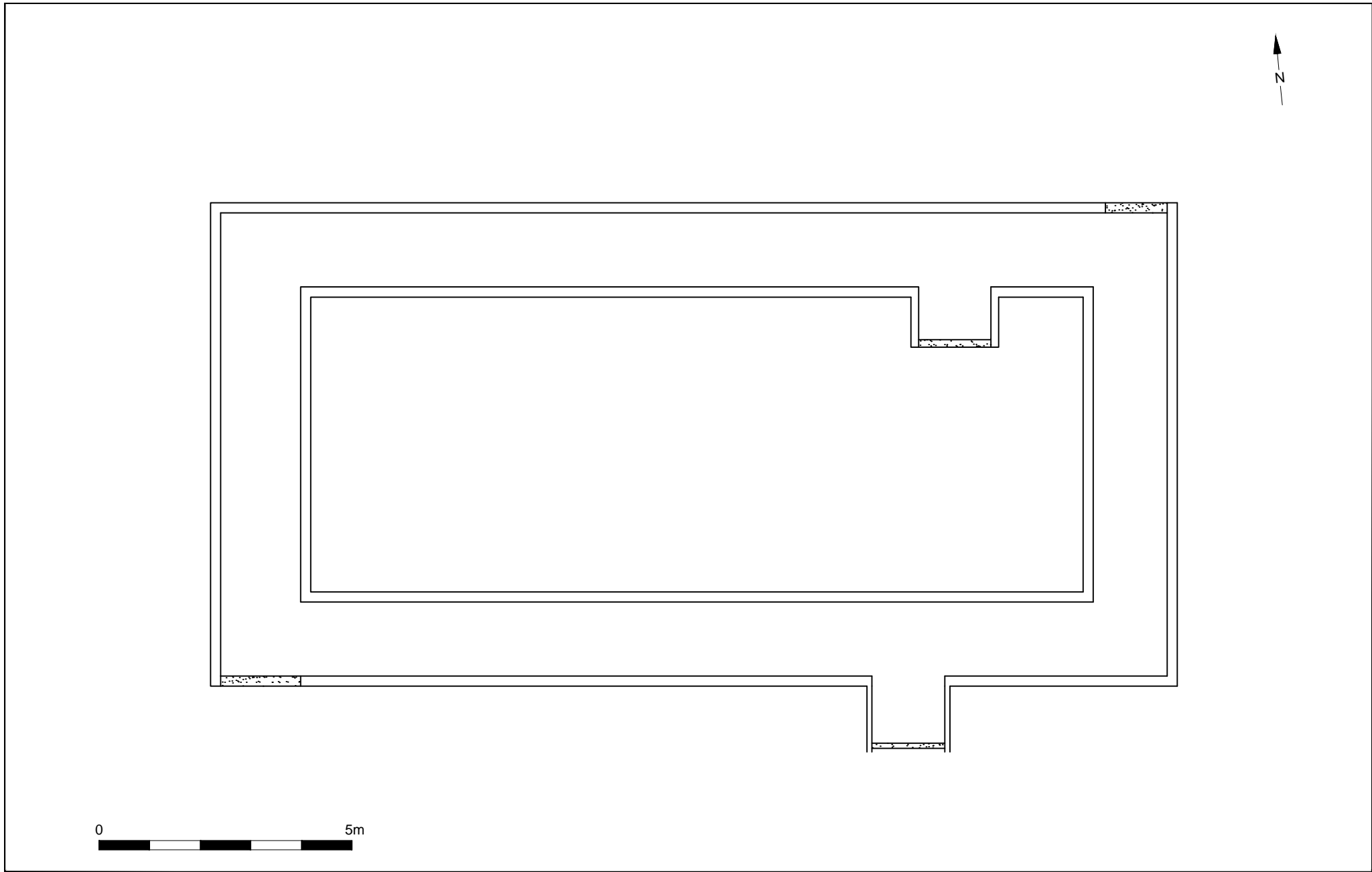
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Project Ref: 170216	August 2017	Ordnance Survey map, 1929-52	
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© Archaeology South-East		Ramsgate Swimming Pool, Newington Road, Ramsgate	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 170216	June 2017	Air Raid Precaution Shelter 1:50	
Report Ref: 2017348	Drawn by: CPC		

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