

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in
advance of Demolition of Existing Tile
Warehouse And Mixed Use Redevelopment at
The Tile Warehouse and Former Boat Storage
Yard (The Oval Chalet) And Adjoining Land,
Sea Street/Sea Wall, Whitstable, Kent

NGR: 610645 166837



Report for
Lee Evans Planning
09/07/2015

SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of Demolition of Existing Tile Warehouse And Mixed Use Redevelopment at The Tile Warehouse and Former Boat Storage Yard (The Oval Chalet) And Adjoining Land, Sea Street/Sea Wall, Whitstable, Kent

1 SUMMARY

1.1 SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Lee Evans Planning to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land located at the Tile Warehouse and Former Boat Storage Yard (The Oval Chalet) Sea Street/Sea Wall, Whitstable in Kent. The proposed development area (PDA) is to comprise a mixed use redevelopment.

*1.2 This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources. This data is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that an **Archaeological Evaluation** will be required once Planning Permission has been obtained.*

1.3 Cartographic Sources

Examination of cartographic sources shows that from the historic maps available for study the area of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) was mainly fishermen's huts with residential development on the east side of Sea Street.

In 1798 the Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings show no discernible development on the PDA but by 1873 three buildings have been erected on the site. The same buildings are still there in 1898 but by 1907 the rectangular building fronting Sea Street remained with an additional building to the rear which had been replaced by the present building by 1938.

By 1957 the small cluster of buildings to the north of the site seen initially on the 1938 mapping had been named as 'Builders Yard' and the main building which survives to this day as 'Warehouse' (Figures 1-7). Photographic evidence shows that

in the early 20th century part of the site was used as a skating rink. Cartographic evidence shows that the building shown on the photograph (below) dates from 1907.



An early 20th century postcard of the skating rink on part of the PDA. The building with the white veranda can be identified on the 1907 and 1938 OS maps (Figs. 3, 4).

1.4 Archaeological investigations and finds in the vicinity

Archaeological evaluation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1995 on the site of Brownings Yard just to the south (150m) of the PDA revealed possible Medieval and Post-Medieval remains (TR 16 NW 112), remains of the former sea wall and ditch (TR 16 MW 110) and possible Post-Medieval buildings and workshops (TR 16 NW 1141).

In February 2002 SWAT Archaeology undertook an area excavation of Brownings and Terry's Yard located at the Horsebridge some 150m south of the PDA. As the report does not appear on the KCCHER it is important for this study being so close to the PDA to be examined in detail (Appendix 1). The excavation showed that the areas of land behind the Sea Wall had layers of maritime and industrial activity with remains of the Town Ditch and earlier Sea Walls which are likely to be archaeological features to be found on the present site of the Tile Warehouse and Former Boat Storage Yard.

Natural strata and topography

Natural gravel was located during the archaeological investigation at the Horsebridge site and varied in height, according to truncation levels, across the site. It ranged from 2.07m OD on the north-eastern side of the site, gradually sloping down to 0.99m OD on the south-western side. Areas of heavy truncation were found on the north-western side of the site.

2. Introduction

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Lee Evans Architects in order to supplement a planning application for the development of the site at the former Tile Warehouse and adjoining land.

The purpose of the Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Report is to clarify the extent of known archaeology on the development site and its environs as part of the planning process.

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”.
(CIfA 2011)

2.1 POLICY AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

This report has been prepared in accordance with national and regional policy regarding heritage assets and with reference to research frameworks.

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

It is worth quoting from this planning document, in particular Policy 12: 12.8.

12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

12.6. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

12.8. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Local Policy

The relevant Canterbury District Local Plan (Canterbury Council draft 2014) policies are 9.1-3 (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites).

This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding

archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development will comprise of a planning application for the development of the site comprising the Demolition of Existing Tile Warehouse and Mixed Use Redevelopment at the Tile Warehouse and Former Boat Storage Yard (The Oval Chalet) And Adjoining Land, Sea Street/Sea Wall, Whitstable, Kent.

2.3 Project Constraints

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this DBA.

2.4 Geology and Topography

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) has been consulted and shows that the proposed development site (PDA) is situated on Alluvial Gravels at a height of between 4.00mAOD and 4.35m AOD.

The evaluation at the nearby Horsebridge showed that natural gravels occurred between 2.07m OD and 0.99m OD, sloping down gently from north-east to south-west.

The PDA itself is located on the west side of Sea Street and is bounded by Sea Wall to the west, Sea Street to the east and historic buildings to the north and south (Whitstable Conservation Area Appraisal plan).

2.5 Historical background

Prehistoric

No evidence for prehistoric activity has been found in the immediate area of the site

Roman

No evidence for Roman activity has been found in the immediate area of the site, although the Whitstable Town Conservation Area Appraisal Document (2010) says that: *'Recent archaeological investigations next to the Bear and Key provided evidence of the existence of substantial Roman buildings. The full extent of the Roman settlement is unknown'*. Enquiries of both KCC HER and CCC HER have failed to find any report on this investigation.

Saxon

The Domesday book of 1086 lists 'Noretane' as Whitstables original name, with later variants as 'Northwood alias Whitstaple' and 'Whitstaple formerly Northwood'. The name of Whitstable is thought to derive from 'hwit', meaning either 'white', 'Hwita', a personal name or 'wita', meaning councillor and 'stapol', meaning 'a staple, a post, a pillar'. Saxon charters indicate that salt making was an important industry and as late as 1798 mapping evidence suggests salt pans were still in use (Figure 00).

Medieval

Whitstable's commercial success lay in the salt industry and oysters. In the Domesday Book, 'Noretone' is listed as having seven salt houses worth 25s 4d, which made it the third richest salt producer in Kent. The adjacent village of Seasalter may derive from Old English meaning 'the salt house by the sea'. In 1523 John Roper left in his will 100 marks for 'the making of a horseway' [Horsebridge]] to enable cargoes of herring and oysters to be laned for markets in Cantewrbury.

Post-medieval

During the medieval and post-medieval periods, references to the fishing industry, essentially in relation to oysters are common, though the salt industry continued into the late 18th century. In the late 16th century the Copperass industry had also began. The first recorded sea defence was built in 1583, constructed to protect the houses and grounds lying in what was known as the 'level', an area of low-lying ground to the west of Whitstable Street (modern High Street). The wall survives now as Middle wall (built after the construction of Island Wall in 1796) and Sea Wall. The

'Old Salters' was soon developed for housing and two roads (Nelson and Waterloo) built along the line of the internal principal banks.

The salt and copperas industries gradually declined in the face of more efficient production elsewhere, the fishing industry boomed. In 1830, the Canterbury-Whitstable Railway was constructed and the harbour in 1832. A boat-building and refitting industry developed in the 19th century, but was affected by two fires and a number of floods. The first fire, in 1822, was limited to the western beach area, and destroyed many storehouses, workshops and houses. The second, in 1869, destroyed 83 buildings to the south of the harbour.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Lee Evans Planning in order to supplement a planning application for the development of land at the Tile Warehouse and Former Boat Storage Yard (The Oval Chalet), Sea Street/Sea Wall, Whitstable in Kent.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

4.1.1 Archaeological databases

A search of the Historic Environment Records (HER; Plates 14-17) as well as a list of reports of archaeological investigations not yet included in the HER were requested from Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group. The HER and reports search covered a 500m radius around the PDA (centred NGR 610645 166837). These records (27 in total) have been assessed in terms of their particular relevance to the PDA and only significant evidence (9 records) are cited in this report.

No relevant geophysical surveys are known.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and was also accessed.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also consulted.

4.1.2 *Historical documents*

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc were not relevant to this specific study. However, historic maps were consulted.

4.1.3 *Cartographic and pictorial documents*

A map regression exercise was undertaken for this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the local library service.

Research was also carried out with Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figures1-8).

4.1.4 *Aerial photographs*

The study of the collection of aerial photographs by Google Earth was consulted (Plates 4-6).

4.1.5 *Geotechnical information*

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

4.1.6 *Secondary and statutory resources*

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and Websites are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4.300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43

Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern	AD 1901 – present day

Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods

5.1.1 The archaeological record for this area of Whitstable is sparse. However, archaeological investigations show that Prehistoric activity and Bronze Age settlements have been found on the high ground inland from Whitstable.

5.1.2 Roman activity in the vicinity of the PDA is not apparent in the HER records.

5.1.3 Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) activity is not apparent in the vicinity of the PDA.

5.1.4 Medieval and Post Medieval activity was recognised in the CAT evaluation at Horsebridge 150m south of the present site but the follow up excavation by SWAT Archaeology failed to identify any Medieval remains or indeed Early Post Medieval.

5.1.5 The Modern period is well represented in the assessment area by numerous historic buildings, Sea Cottage (TR 16 NW 1106), Fishermen’s Cottages (TR 16 NW 1075), 19th century store (TR 16 NW 1076), and ship building yards (TR 16 NW 1016). At Brownings Yard just south of the PDA remains of the sea wall and ditch (TR 16 NW 112), and workshops (TR 16 NW 1141) were found. Investigations by SWAT Archaeology revealed many workshop surfaces and rubbish pits, the town ditch and sea wall all of which may be encountered on the PDA.

The following section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period

classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 14/15 in Table 1.

5.3 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

The PDA is located in the vicinity of a number of listed buildings. There are no Scheduled Monuments, and the PDA is in a Conservation Area.

5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Evidence of prehistoric settlement within the county of Kent can be dated back to the Palaeolithic period and can be found around the River Gravels of the Thames and the Greater Stour.

Within the Assessment Area Palaeolithic activity is unknown.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is not represented within the assessment area.

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is not represented in the assessment area.

5.4 Iron Age

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres and hillforts. That there was an Iron Age presence around Whitstable there is no doubt. However, there are no reports of Iron Age activity in the assessment area.

5.5 Romano-British

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years.

The Roman town of Canterbury located to the south of the PDA is the largest walled Roman town in Kent and as can be expected has revealed extensive remains from that period. It is not unlikely that a port or harbour facility serving Roman Canterbury may be in the vicinity, but as yet there is no verified evidence.

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period is not represented in the assessment area.

5.7 Medieval

The medieval period may be represented by evaluation work by CAT at the Horsebridge site just to the south of the PDA.

5.8 Post-Medieval

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by buildings, workshops and shipyards in the vicinity of the PDA.

5.9 Modern

Modern archaeology within the assessment area has been limited to remains from the harbour works and the Second World War with various road blocks and sea defences.

5.10 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A limited map regression exercise on large scale Ordnance Survey maps has been carried out on the proposed development area (Figs. 1-8). In addition earlier historical maps have been viewed and have shown that Whitstable was already established in 1584 with fish weirs just off the beach (Plate 7). By 1608 the Faversham oyster map still shows fish weirs being used with a small basket at the apex to enclose the catch (Plate 8). The Mariners map of 1725 shows amazing detail on the maritime activity of Whitstable at the time with exact details of the fishing fleet, fishermen's huts, Horsebridge, the 'Old Haven' to the west (Plate 11). The Andrews Dury map of 1760 shows the extent of Whitstable at that time but has insufficient detail to be of site specific use (Plate 13). However the OS Surveyors Drawing of c.1798 at a scale of six inches to the mile shows important topographic

details including the Town Ditch and Sea Wall (blue arrow) and the salt pans to the west of the town (red arrow). In addition Sea Street can be seen with development on both sides of the street and in the area of the PDA (Plate 10).

The OS County map of 1801 is of a too small a scale to be of use (Plate 12).

The OS map of 1873 at 25' to the mile shows good detail of the PDA and its environs. Sea Street is then called 'Marine Street' and the PDA (ringed in red) abuts the 'Sea Wall'. The PDA has three buildings on it and of a size that two are likely to be large workshops or sheds for boat repair. A concept reinforced by the uncluttered stretch of beach immediately in front of the sheds- so that boats can be hauled up past high water mark. It is likely the Town Ditch is on the landward side of the Sea Wall and within the curtilage of the PDA.

To the south and between Marine Street and Sea Wall are residential houses whilst the site of Brownings Yard is devoid of buildings. The large stone slipway at Horsebridge can be seen as can the large number of fishermen's huts cluttered along the foreshore (Figure 1).

By 1898 Marine Street is now called 'Sea Street'. There has been no change to the configuration of buildings on the PDA but Brownings Yard now has buildings on it and adjacent to the Horsebridge slipway a large building has been built- the offices of the Whitstable Oyster Company (Figure 2).

On the 1907 OS map the larger of the large sheds has gone and the plot of land has been divided with the smaller area to the north. This area has a number of smaller rectangular buildings on it (Figure 3).

By 1938 the building fronting Sea Street has disappeared to be replaced by a much larger building which –with alterations- is the building still on site today (Figure 4).

On the 1972 OS map this large building is called 'Warehouse' and the detached curtilage to the north 'Builders Yard' (Figure 4).

5.11 Aerial Photographs

The National Monuments Records were consulted during the writing of this report and Google Earth provided a 1940, 1960 and 2013 location aerial photograph of the PDA. On the 1940 aerial photograph is a large circular feature to the rear of the warehouse which may be associated with WWII defences or part of the known

skating rink. The 2013 aerial photograph shows with clarity the extent of the site and the sea views (Plates 4-6).

In addition the writer undertook a rapid walkover survey of the area and found no additional features (Plates 1-3).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **unknown**.

6.2 Iron Age

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of the development site is also considered **unknown**.

6.3 Romano-British

The potential for Romano-British archaeology is considered to be **unknown**.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

The potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period on the development site are considered as **unknown**.

6.5 Medieval

The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period are **unknown**.

6.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

Evidence for post-medieval and modern occupation in the area is abundant. Archaeological excavation of the nearby site at Brownings Yard shows the potential for historic maritime activity to survive just below the present ground surface. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval and modern periods are considered as **high**.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area is for the most part, has been subject to little substantial development. The existing impact on the PDA is likely to be **low**.

7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the redevelopment of the site. Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings, piling and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **high**.

8 MITIGATION

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record, in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that maybe impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

This desk-based assessment has identified a potential for below ground archaeology within the proposed development area (PDA).

Groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the site could result in a negative impact upon this resource.

In line with National Planning Policy to assess the archaeological resource, an archaeological field evaluation secured by a condition on any planning permission is the suggested methodology of assessment of potential archaeological remains.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources

The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.3 Copyright

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Lee Evans (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Lee Evans Planning for commissioning this report.

Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA.

08/07/2015

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Appendix 1

Excavation by SWAT Archaeology started on 18th February 2002 on the Brownings Yard site (Phase I), with the breaking out of two trenches A and B and continued until 11th March 2002. Two further trenches, C and D, to the south of Horsebridge Road (Phase II) were excavated between 5th and 9th August 2002.

Four trenches were investigated: two in Browning's Yard (Area A and B), and two on the Horsebridge (Old Assembly Rooms) site (Area C and D. In Browning's Yard Area A was to provide representative analysis of the sea wall and associated landward drains and Area B to examine the remains of buildings fronting onto Sea Street. On the Horsebridge site Area C was located in an area unaffected by intrusive features, and away from the main access route onto the site used by the construction team. Area D was in the southern part of the site to recover information on the sea wall and associated landward drains.



Horsebridge excavation on Sea Street frontage in 2002 (looking south)

Area A was located on the western side of Brownings Yard, adjacent to Sea Wall and revealed a north-south aligned ditch [70] measuring 5.20m wide. The excavation area measured 8.00m long by 4.00m wide. Natural gravel [74] (truncated by the

ditch) was located at a height of 1.75m OD. The western limit of the ditch lay beyond the limits of the excavation. The ditch was excavated to a depth of 1.20m below ground level. A sondage was excavated in the north-west corner to a depth of 2.00m to locate the base of the ditch, which was reached at 1.39m OD, and the primary fills. These lower fills of the ditch [62], [66], [73], [80], [72], [65], and [71] were waterlogged and were subjected to bulk and monolith sampling following the strategy devised in the environmental sampling strategy for the recovery, processing and assessment of biological remains, (Giorgi, 2002). Pottery from these lower fills appears to date this part of the sequence from the late 18th/early 19th century. Following this silting-up, the ditch appears to have been recut, [64]. The silting and dumping of material continued [42], [63], [62], [40], [39], [38], [45], [75], [98], [55], [60], [61], [57], [58], and [59] through the latter half of the 19th century.

In Area B, the excavation area, adjacent to Sea Street measured 30.00m long by 4.00m wide . Natural gravel [29/126] was found at a height of 2.01m OD. Above the natural gravel was a natural clay layer [104/125] that contained pottery dating from the first to third quarter of the 18th century. It also included a fragment of a serpent or dragon stem from a goblet and a part of a horn handle. Above this was a levelling deposit, containing a high percentage of oyster shells [86], which appears to indicate reclamation activity prior to applying a gravel foundation/make-up layer [102] for the construction of a timber building [84], [85], [87], [97], [137], [148] and [140]-[145] at the northern end of the area. Pottery from this sequence places the construction of the building in the late 18th century. Further levelling activity took place sometime in the early 19th century. The sequence was overlain by a bitumen-treated chalk surface, interpreted as the yard surface of the late 19th-early 20th century coal yard known from cartographic and documentary sources.

Excavation Area C was located just to the south of Horesbridge Road and measured 15.00m long and 4.00m wide. Natural gravel was recorded at a height of 1.89m OD, below a clay deposit [172]. Above this was a layer of dark silty sand containing oyster shell fragments [171], that corresponds to layer [86] in Area B. the sequence above

this consisted of gravel and silt levelling dumps [167-170], cut through by utility trenches.

Area D was located in north of Terry's Lane, in the south-western corner of the site, and measured 15.00m long by 4.00m wide. Natural was recorded at a height of 1.04m OD, below a natural clay layer [162], used to form the bank of the sea wall, as recorded on the western side of the trench [158]. To the east of the bank and cutting through the clay was the associated ditch [161]. Following the silting up of the ditch [160] in the late 18th/early 19th century, a brick-lined culvert [166] was constructed in the base of the ditch and sealed by a series of levelling dumps [152-156], shortly afterwards. Development of the area followed with the construction of late 19th century buildings.

Plates



Plate 1. View of site from Sea Street (looking north-west)



Plate 2. View site from Sea Wall (looking north-east)



Plate 3. View of site from alley between Sea Street and Sea Wall (looking north-east)



Plate 4. Google Earth 2013 eye altitude 328m



Plate 5. Google Earth 1960



Plate 6. Google Earth 1940 (note circular feature in dingy parking area)



Plate 7. Post-medieval topography of Whitstable (c. 1584)



Plate 8. Fish weirs off Whitstable (1608)

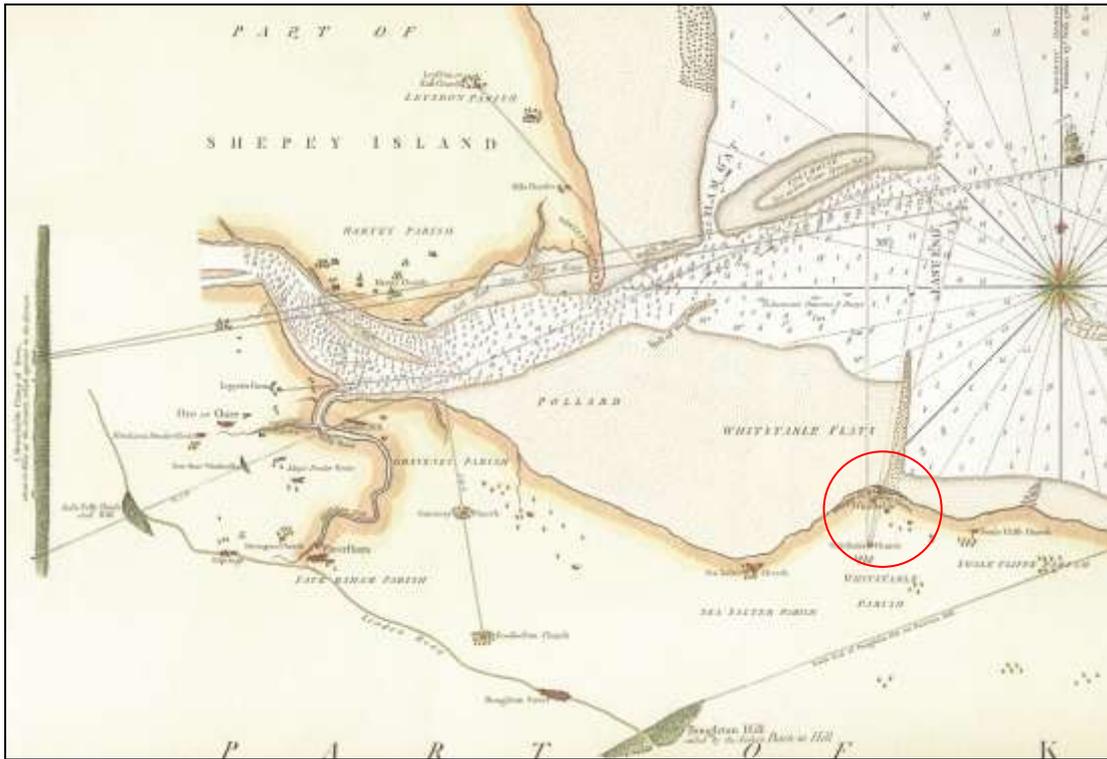


Plate 9 Stephenson chart of 1786



Plate 10. OS Surveyors Drawing (1798)

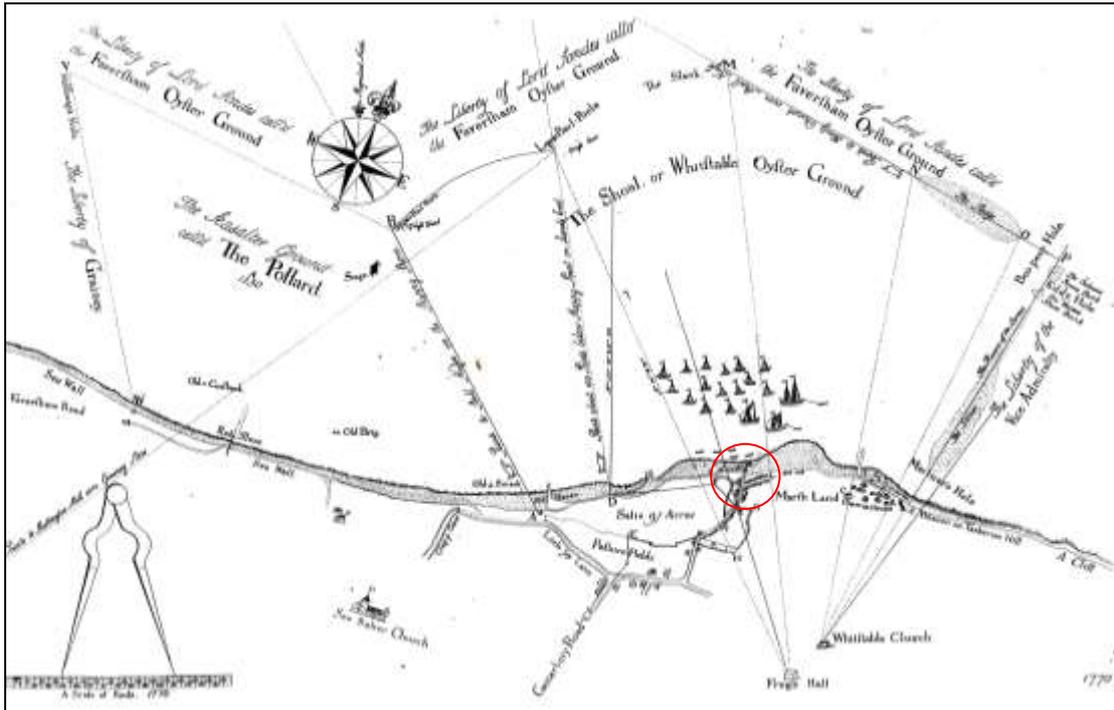


Plate 11. Mariners map (1725)



Plate 12. OS County map (1801)



Plate 13. Andrews Dury (1760)

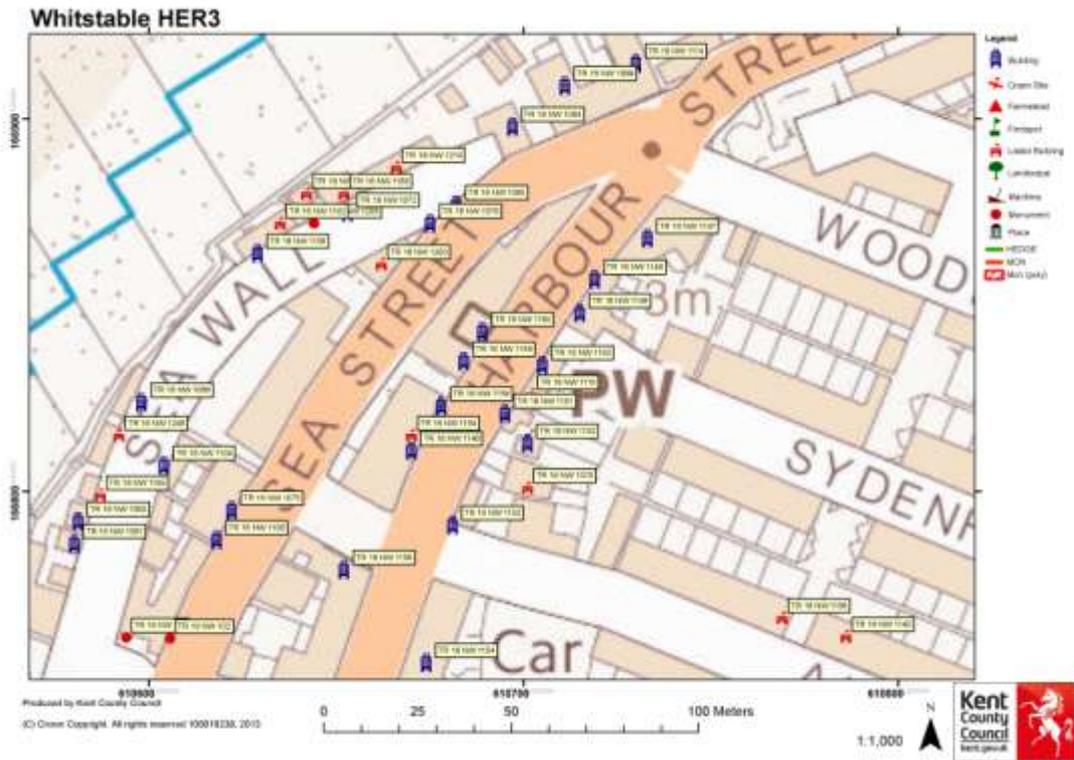


Plate 16. KCC HER Data (north-west quadrant)

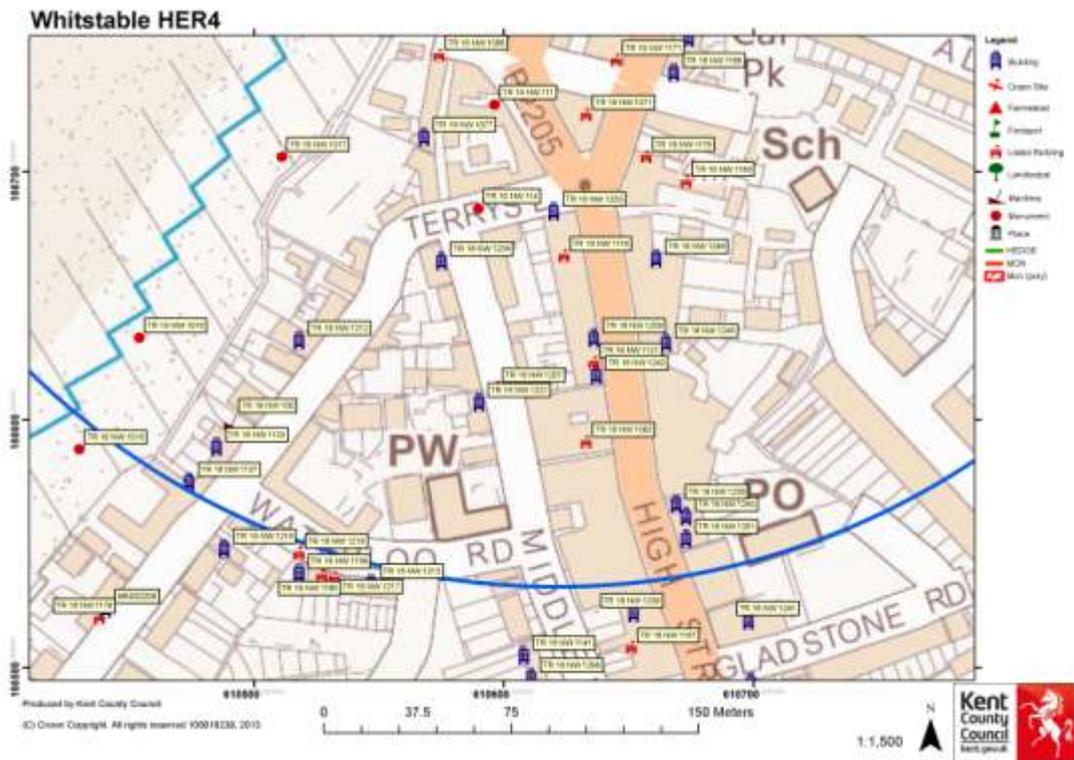


Plate 17. KCC HER Data (south-east quadrant)