

Archaeological Evaluation at Montpelier Ave, Clapham Hill, Whitstable, Kent, CT5 3DQ

Site Code: MAW-EV-23

NGR Site Centre: 610549 164579

Planning Application Number: CA/20/00925



Report for;

Jenner

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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- 1 INTRODUCTION 1**
- 1.1 Project Background1
- 1.2 Timetable2
- 1.3 Site Description and Topography2
- 1.4 Scope of Report.....2

- 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND..... 3**
- 2.1 Introduction3
- 2.2 Overview (Wessex Archaeology 2022)3
 - Introduction*3
 - Archaeological and historical context*.....3

- 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES..... 6**
- 3.1 General Aims6
- 3.2 General Objectives6

- 4 METHODOLOGY..... 7**
- 4.1 Introduction7
- 4.2 Fieldwork.....7
- 4.3 Recording7

- 5 RESULTS 8**
- 5.1 Introduction8
- 5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence8
- 5.3 Archaeological Narrative.....9
 - Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 3 & 4)*.....9
 - Trench 2 (Figure 3, Plates 5 & 6)*.....9
 - Trench 3 (Figure 3, Plates 7 & 8)*.....9
 - Trench 4 (Figure 4, Plates 9 & 10)*.....9
 - Trench 5 (Figure 4, Plates 11 & 12)*.....10

6	FINDS	10
6.1	Overview	10
7	DISCUSSION.....	10
7.1	Introduction	10
7.2	Archaeological Narrative.....	10
7.3	Conclusions	11
8	ARCHIVE.....	11
8.1	General.....	11
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	11
10	REFERENCES	11
11	APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES	13
12	APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM	15

Tables

Table 1	Timetable for the archaeological programme of works	2
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Plates

Plate 1	Aerial view of the full development area, showing locations for Trenches 1-5.....	17
Plate 2	Aerial view of the northern extent of the site, viewed from the south.....	17
Plate 3	Trench 1, viewed from the south	18
Plate 4	Trench 1, viewed from the north	18
Plate 5	Trench 2, viewed from the west.....	19
Plate 6	Trench 2, viewed from the east.....	19
Plate 7	Trench 3, viewed from the southwest	20
Plate 8	Trench 3, viewed from the northeast.....	20
Plate 9	Trench 4, viewed from the east.....	21
Plate 10	Trench 4, viewed from the west.....	21
Plate 11	Trench 5, viewed from the west.....	22
Plate 12	Trench 5, viewed from the east.....	22

Figures

- Figure 1 Site Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Plan
- Figure 3 Trench 1 to 3 details
- Figure 4 Trench 4 to 5 details

Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Mr Tim Warren of Jenner (Contractors) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Montpelier Ave, Clapham Hill, Whitstable, Kent CT5 3DQ. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.

The archaeological evaluation consisted of five trenches, which recorded a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Despite the archaeological potential of the surrounding area and the favourable preservation conditions recorded no archaeological finds or features were present within any of the five trenches excavated.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

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NGR Site Centre: 610549 164579

Site Code: MAW-EV-23

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Mr Dennis Reavell to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Montpelier Avenue, Clapham Hill, Whitstable, Kent CT5 3DQ (Figure 1).

1.1.2 A planning application (PAN: CA/20/00925) for the erection of a three-storey apartment block comprising 24 units and 4 semidetached three-storey dwellings following demolition of the existing dwelling was submitted to Canterbury City Council (CCC) whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of CCC, requested that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

1.1.3 The following conditions were attached to the planning consent:

No development, other than demolition, shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

(i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and, (ii) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation, post excavation assessment, analysis, publication or conservation in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with policies HE11 and HE12 of the Canterbury District Local Plan 2017 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

(CA/20/00925, Condition 3, 8th of December 2021)

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation, which comprised the excavation of five trenches measuring between 3.4m and 22.5m in length and 1.8m in width, was carried out over the course of two days in February 2023 (see Table 1 below). The evaluation follows the submission of a desk-based assessment produced by RPS in 2019. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2022), prior to commencement of works.

1.2 Timetable

1.2.1 A timetable for the archaeological programme of works, to date, is provided below;

Task	Dates	Personnel/Company
Desk-Based Assessment	2019	RPS
Submission of the Written Scheme of Investigation	January 2021	Wessex Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation – Fieldwork	23 rd – 24 th February 2023	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Report	This document	SWAT Archaeology

Table 1 *Timetable for the archaeological programme of works*

1.3 Site Description and Topography

1.3.1 The site is centred on NGR 610549 164579 and with the boundary of a domestic residence within formalised gardens measuring approximately 3,605sq.m in area (Figure 1). The northern and western boundaries of the site are bordered by the Thanet Way and Clapham Hill (A290) respectively, with the eastern boundary and southern boundary being adjacent to a recently constructed retirement complex and domestic housing (Plate 1).

1.3.2 Ground levels are relatively level at a height of approximately 51m Ordnance Datum (OD) in the south gently sloping to 50m OD within the northern extent of the site. The Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that the site is located on London Clay Formation (Clay and Silt) with no superficial deposits being recorded.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report has been produced to provide initial information regarding the results of the archaeological evaluation. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer (KCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites including mid-late Iron Age finds and features (KCC HER: TR 16 SW 164) recorded at Long Reach Close to the northwest on the opposite side of the Pilgrims Way. A Desk-Based Assessment dated 2019 by RPS has a comprehensive inventory of heritage assets within the locality of the proposed site, which is summarised in the WSI prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2022, 2.1-2.2).

2.2 Overview (Wessex Archaeology 2022)

2.2.1 The following historical and archaeological overview is provided by Wessex Archaeology (2022)

Introduction

2.2.2 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: RPS 2019), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (900,000 BC – AD 43)

2.2.3 No finds or features dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, or Neolithic periods have been identified within the study area.

2.2.4 Two evaluations carried out at Sunset Caravan Park, 300m northwest of the site, identified ditches, hearths, and pits concentrated on the top of a hill with fire-cracked flints recovered in all the features. The pottery recovered from the settlement predominantly dated from 600BC to 50BC, suggesting that this was the period of most extensive occupation. However, there were sherds with larger flint temperings suggestive of a late Bronze Age origin for the settlement, and sherds of Late Iron Age type which indicates that activity continued until c. AD 50. Occupation seemingly ceased around the time of the Roman invasion. It is believed that the settlement was enclosed by a series of ditches aligned parallel with the 55m contour of the hill. These ditches were not substantial and are unlikely to have served as defensive ditches (EKE11581, TR 16 SW 145, TR 1015 6474).

2.2.5 An evaluation of land east of Wraik Hill, 140m west of the site, resulted in the discovery of Iron Age features comprising pits, post holes, hearths, and ditches. The features produced pottery dating from the Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age (EKE11563, TR 16 SW 138, TR 1029 6454).

2.2.6 Evaluations have identified evidence of extensive occupation dating from the late Bronze Age to Iron Age, 300m northwest of the site. The evaluation at Wraik Hill identified further finds and features dating to the Iron Age.

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

2.2.7 The occupation site identified at Sunset Caravan Park (above) was abandoned around the time of the Roman invasion. No further finds or features related to the Roman period have been recorded within the study area.

Anglo Saxon and Medieval (AD410 - 1540)

2.2.8 Whitstable and Seasalter are both listed in the Domesday Book with Whitstable recording a population of 41 households, and Seasalter having a recorded population of 48 households.

2.2.9 No further features dating to the Anglo Saxon or medieval periods have been identified in the study area with the only finds including a copper alloy lace tag dating from c. AD1300 to AD1700 being discovered 800m northeast of the study site (MKE73726, TR 11100 65200) and a small amount of Medieval pottery identified during the evaluation at Wraik Hill, 140m west of the study site.

Post medieval and modern (AD 1540 – present)

2.2.10 A possible circular cropmark was identified in a desk-based assessment to the south of Chaucer Business Park, 180m southwest of the site, and was partially excavated in 1991. The feature was a wide U-shaped cut with a flat bottom and appeared to be linear, aligned north-south. A single fresh body sherd, possibly seventeenth century, was recovered from the lower ditch, and it was suggested that the ditch may be of the same date (TR 16 SW 26, TR 10370 64444).

2.2.11 Many historic farms have been identified in the study area by the Kent Farmsteads and Landscape Project, such as Ballsdown Farm 270m to the north west (MKE86126, TR1027 6466), Clapham Hill Farm 320m to the south (MKE86128, TR 1051 6420), Prospect House Farm 360m to the west (TR 16 SW 131, MKE86127, TR 1017 6450), Wraikhill Farm 770m to the south west (MKE86121, TR 0995 6401), Borstallhall Farm 850m to the north (MKE86125, TR 1046 6545) and Pye Alley Farm 870m to the south (MKE86129, TR 1075 6367). Although no farms were situated on the site it was situated within the agricultural landscape.

- 2.2.12 In 1769 the site was situated on Clapham Hill, just outside of Salten Wood. A road runs along the western boundary, presumably along the approximate route of the current Clapham Hill Road. The site would have been agricultural land during this time as shown on the 1797 Ordnance Survey Drawing. Mass deforestation has taken place in this area and the forest to the west is almost completely cleared by this time suggesting an increase in agricultural activity in the area.
- 2.2.13 The 1840 Whitstable Parish Tithe Map shows the site forming part of two fields with a road along the western boundary.
- 2.2.14 By 1873, the Ordnance Survey Map shows that the site is part of one large field, with a road along the western side. By 1898 whilst the site is still open land, two roads have been constructed along the north and south boundaries labelled Seeshill Road and Montpelier Avenue respectively. By 1907 a property and outbuildings have been constructed to the southeast. The site is now divided into three parcels of land consisting of a small orchard or woodland area in the northeast, and two areas of open space in the north west and south.
- 2.2.15 By 1937 a building has been constructed in the middle of the site. A couple of small outbuildings are also visible to the east of this building and within the wooded area in the northeast. Seeshill Road has been expanded along the northern boundary, but Montpelier Avenue now terminates just past the house to the southeast. Aside from the addition of a few small buildings in the southeast and demolition of the small structures in the wooden area, no other changes are visible on the 1956 Ordnance Survey Map.
- 2.2.16 The 1960 Aerial Photograph shows the site comprising a large building in the centre of the site, a wooded area in the northeast, and lawns across the rest of the site. No changes are visible on the 1975 Ordnance Survey Map. By 1993 the building has either been demolished and rebuilt or substantially altered and extended. A small range of buildings have been constructed in the northeast and the woodland has been cleared.
- 2.2.17 The 2003 Aerial Photograph shows the large building in the south, a pond in the north, and the building in the northeast. Aside from infilling of the pond no significant changes are visible on the study site from 2019 onwards.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2022; 3.1.1) as stated below;

3.1.2 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), are to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation are to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.2.2 The site-specific objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2022; 3.3.1) as stated below;

- examine evidence for remains of prehistoric, with the emphasis on the Bronze Age and Iron Age period, settlements in the form of ditches, hearths and pits;
- examine evidence for remains artefacts from the medieval period;
- examine evidence for remains of post-medieval agricultural features such as field boundaries (known from historic maps) and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains; and

- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2014).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 A total of five evaluation trenches were excavated (Figure 2). Each trench was initially scanned by a metal detector for surface finds prior to excavation. Excavation was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

4.2.2 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date, and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

4.2.3 On completion, the trenches were made safe and left open in order to provide the opportunity for a curatorial monitoring visit. Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey, and monitoring had been completed.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.

4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also

includes images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography and drone photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.

- 4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+, etc.).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Trenches were positioned in order to cover as many areas of the site as possible as set out in the WSI. Relocation and re-orientation of the trenches was required when on site obstacles were present.
- 5.1.2 The site, as shown on Figure 2, provides the trench layout with Figure 3 and Figure 4 illustrating the results for each individual archaeological evaluation trench. Plates 1-12 consist of photographs of features and selected trenches that have been provided to supplement the text.
- 5.1.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information for all trenches, with the location of Representative Sections provided on each Trench plan (Figures 3 and 4).

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil, which overlay the natural geological drift deposits. Along the southern extent of the site this profile consisted of a concrete slab overlying Type I hardcore which sealed natural geology.
- 5.2.2 The topsoil generally consisted of dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small rounded stones, topped with grass, overlying the subsoil which consisted of medium orange brown silt. Natural geology comprised mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay (London Clay Formation).

5.3 Archaeological Narrative

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 3 & 4)

5.3.1 Within the western extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 1 was excavated on an NE-SW alignment and measured approximately 15.14m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.56m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 51.17m OD and 51.68m OD. This trench was slightly relocated due to the presence of site obstructions which included live drains and a fenced beehive enclosure which limited the length of the trench.

5.3.2 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figure 3, Plates 5 & 6)

5.3.3 Trench 2 was located within the central area of the site, directly north of the existing house (Figure 2) and was excavated on a E-W alignment. This trench measured 19.9 m in length, 1.8m in width and a maximum depth of 0.39m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 52.08m OD and 51.63m OD.

5.3.4 At the far eastern end of the trench a modern plastic drain (204) was recorded cutting the existing subsoil (202).

5.3.5 No archaeological finds were retrieved from Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figure 3, Plates 7 & 8)

5.3.6 Located within the central eastern extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 3 measured 19.8m in length with a maximum depth of 0.31m. A modern plastic drain (304) truncated the subsoil (302) at the far southwestern extent of the trench where natural geology was recorded at a levels between 51.17m OD and 51.90m OD.

5.3.7 No archaeological finds were retrieved from Trench 3.

Trench 4 (Figure 4, Plates 9 & 10)

5.3.8 Within the northern extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 4 was excavated on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 22.5m in length with a maximum depth of 0.65m. Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 50.43m OD and 50.48m OD. The trench was divided into two lengths (Figure 4) due to the presence of a potential live service (404).

5.3.9 This trench was slightly relocated due to the presence of site obstructions which included a former pond and a live storm drain. The trench for the modern storm drain (405) was recorded

within Trench 4B which was the initial location for Trench 4, but abandoned due to the presence of (405).

5.3.10 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 4.

Trench 5 (Figure 4, Plates 11 & 12)

5.3.11 Trench 5 was located within the southern area of the site, directly south of the existing house (Figure 2) and was excavated on a E-W alignment. This trench measured 12.9 m in length, 1.8m in width and a maximum depth of 0.32m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 53.36m OD and 53.40m OD.

5.3.12 The upper surface of the natural geology (503) was relatively clean albeit quite heavily disturbed within the eastern extent of the trench. The lack of any subsoil in this trench clearly indicates that natural clay (503) would have been exposed, possibly reduced and/or levelled prior to the deposition of the Type 1 formation layer for the concrete slab driveway.

5.3.13 No archaeological finds were retrieved from Trench 5.

6 FINDS

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 No archaeological finds were retrieved during this evaluation.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological investigation at Montpellier Avenue in Whitstable has investigated the extents of the proposed development area using five trenches, measuring between 3.4m and 22.5m in length and 1.8m in width. The natural geology was encountered within all trenches at an average depth of approximately 0.35m below the existing ground surface, directly underlying subsoil and topsoil. Truncation of the upper geological surface has occurred most likely following the construction of an existing driveway in the southern extent of the site.

7.2 Archaeological Narrative

7.2.1 A total area of the site which was evaluated measured 2,739sq.m within a site measuring 3,605sq.m, with the unavailable area covered by the existing house and side garden measuring approximately 866sq.m. The five trenches excavated covered an area of approximately 170sq. giving an evaluation sample size of 6.1%.

7.2.2 Despite the archaeological potential of the site no archaeological finds or features were recorded within any of the trenches. The recording of an intact subsoil across the majority of the site suggested that preservation conditions are favourable.

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

8.1.1 The Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records and A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

9.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Mr Tim Warren of Jenner (Contractors Ltd) for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.

9.1.2 David Britchfield BA (Hons) MCIfA carried out the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Ravelin Archaeological Services. David Britchfield produced the draft text for this report. The Project Manager for the project was Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA, FRSA of SWAT Archaeology.

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Wessex Archaeology (2022) Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: Montpelier Ave, Clapham Hill, Whitstable, Kent CT5 3DQ

11 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1 Dimensions: 15.14m x 1.8m Depth: 0.56m Ground Level: 51.36m OD – 51.98m OD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(101)	Topsoil	Soft, dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small, rounded stones, topped with grass	0.00-0.22
(102)	Subsoil	Soft, dark grey/brown silty clay.	0.22-0.37
(103)	Natural	Mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay	0.37-0.56+

Trench 2 Dimensions: 19.9m x 1.8m Depth: 0.39m Ground Level: 51.98m OD – 52.31m OD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(201)	Topsoil	Soft, dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small, rounded stones, topped with grass	0.00-0.16
(202)	Subsoil	Soft, dark grey/brown silty clay.	0.16-0.32
(203)	Natural	Mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay	0.32-0.39+
(204)	Drain	100mm dia. plastic pipe (drainage)	0.12+

Trench 3 Dimensions: 19.8m x 1.8m Depth: 0.31m Ground Level: 51.98m OD – 52.26m OD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(301)	Topsoil	Soft, dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small, rounded stones, topped with grass	0.00-0.18
(302)	Subsoil	Soft, dark grey/brown silty clay.	0.18-0.29
(303)	Natural	Mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay	0.29-0.31+
(304)	Drain	100mm dia. 100mm dia. plastic pipe (drainage)	0.18+

Trench 4 Dimensions: 22.5m x 1.8m Depth: 0.65m Ground Level: 50.87m OD – 51.06m OD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(401)	Topsoil	Soft, dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small, rounded stones, topped with grass	0.00-0.17
(402)	Subsoil	Soft, dark grey/brown silty clay.	0.17-0.41
(403)	Natural	Mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay	0.41-0.49+
(404)	Disturbance	100mm dia. 100mm dia. black corrugated pipe (service?)	0.09+

Trench 4B	Dimensions: 3.39m x 1.8m Depth: 0.09m Ground Level: 51.22m OD – 51.46m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(401)	Topsoil	Soft, dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small, rounded stones, topped with grass	0.00-0.09
(402)	Subsoil	Soft, dark grey/brown silty clay.	0.09+
(405)	Disturbance	Fill for modern drain cut	0.09+

Trench 5	Dimensions: 12.9m x 1.8m Depth: 0.32m Ground Level: 53.58m OD – 53.84m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(501)	Surface	Concrete	0.00-0.25
(502)	Formation	Type I reject stone	0.25-0.32
(503)	Natural	Mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay	0.32+

12 APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM

Site Name: Montpelier Ave, Clapham Hill, Whitstable, Kent CT5 3DQ

SWAT Site Code: MAW-EV-223

Site Address: As above

Summary. *Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Mr Tim Warren of Jenner (Contractors) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Montpelier Ave, Clapham Hill, Whitstable, Kent CT5 3DQ. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development.*

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in evaluating the proposed development site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Despite the archaeological potential of the surrounding area and the favourable preservation conditions recorded no archaeological finds or features were present within any of the five trenches excavated.

District/Unitary: Canterbury City Council & Kent County Council

Period(s): prehistoric, modern

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 610549 164579

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: February 2023

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)

Geology: London Clay Formation

Title and author of accompanying report: D Britchfield (2023) Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Montpelier Ave, Clapham Hill, Whitstable, Kent CT5 3DQ. SWAT Archaeology Ref. MAW-EV-2023

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 26/02/2023

PLATES



Plate 1 Aerial view of the full development area, showing locations for Trenches 1-5



Plate 2 Aerial view of the northern extent of the site, viewed from the south



Plate 3 Trench 1, viewed from the south



Plate 4 Trench 1, viewed from the north



Plate 5 Trench 2, viewed from the west



Plate 6 Trench 2, viewed from the east



Plate 7 Trench 3, viewed from the southwest



Plate 8 Trench 3, viewed from the northeast



Plate 9 Trench 4, viewed from the east



Plate 10 Trench 4, viewed from the west



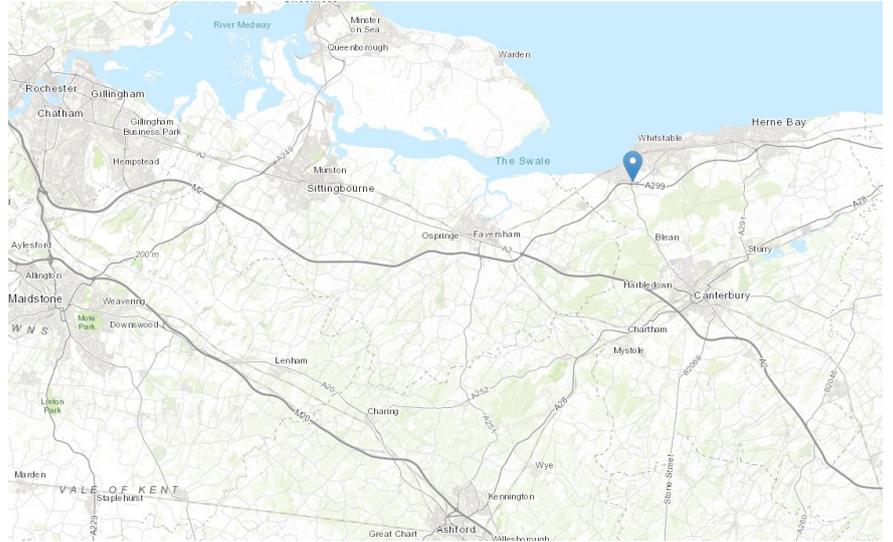
Plate 11 Trench 5, viewed from the west



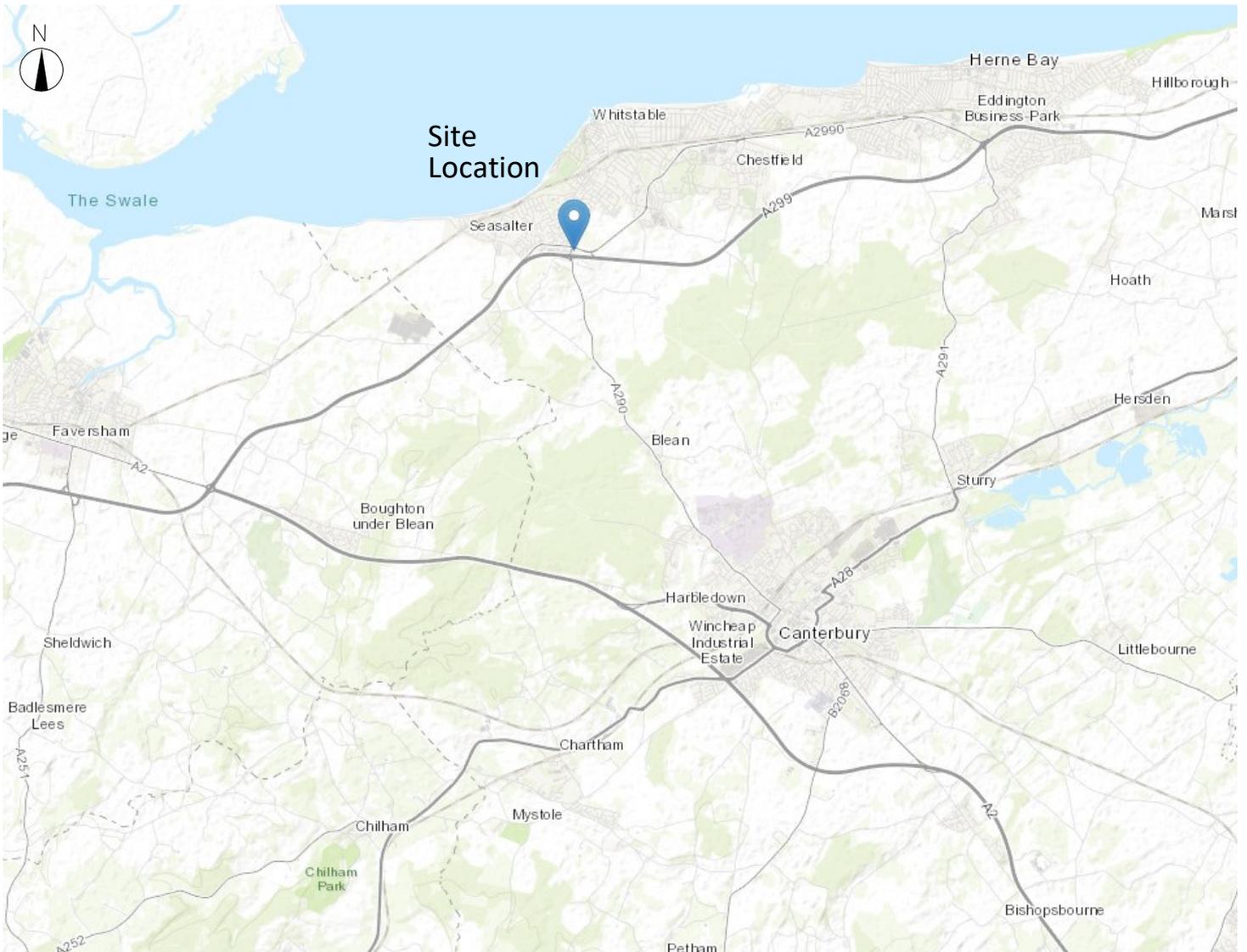
Plate 12 Trench 5, viewed from the east



Map of UK (NTS)



Map of North Kent (NTS)



Courtesy of National Library of Scotland

Figure 1 Site location Plan

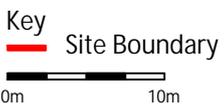
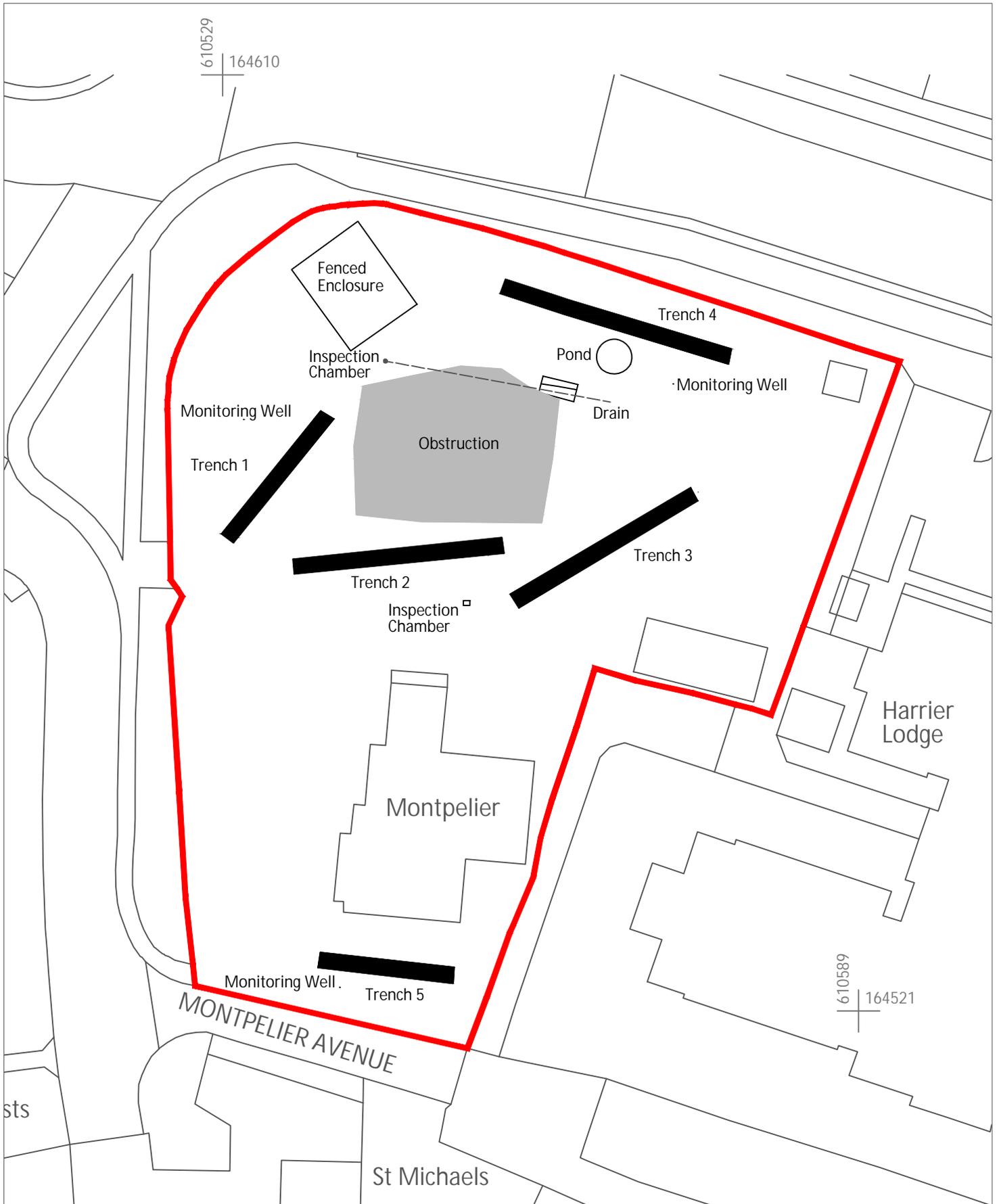


Figure 2 Site Plan

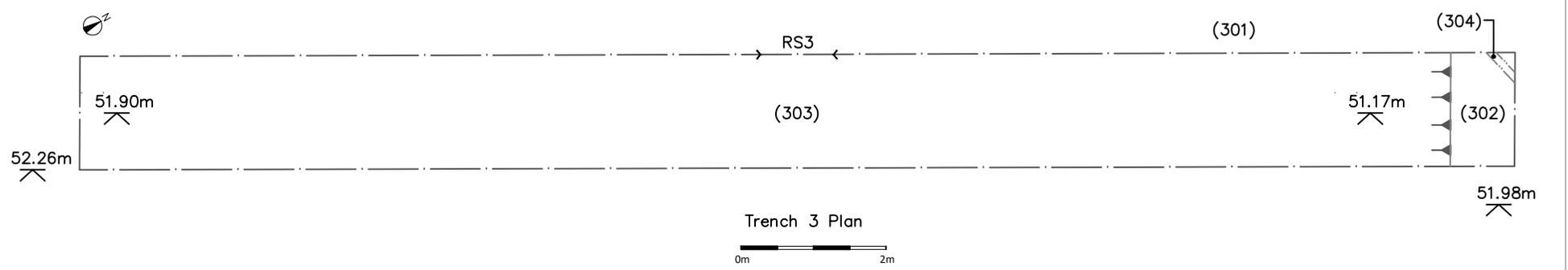
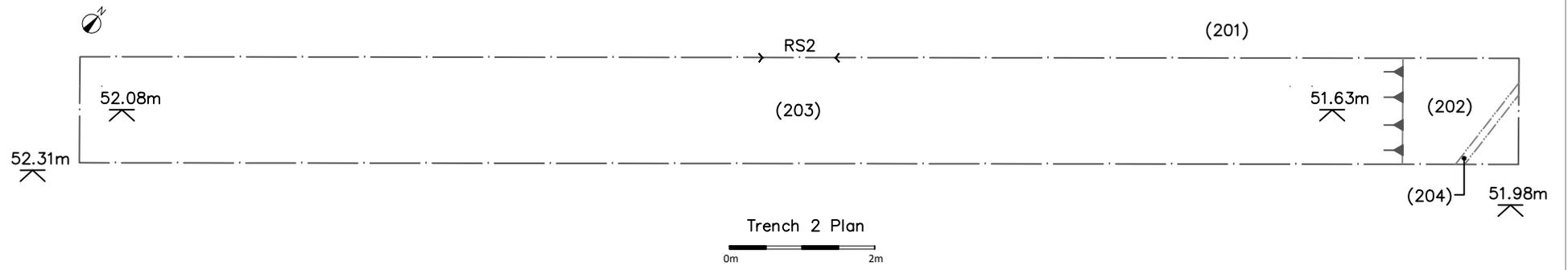
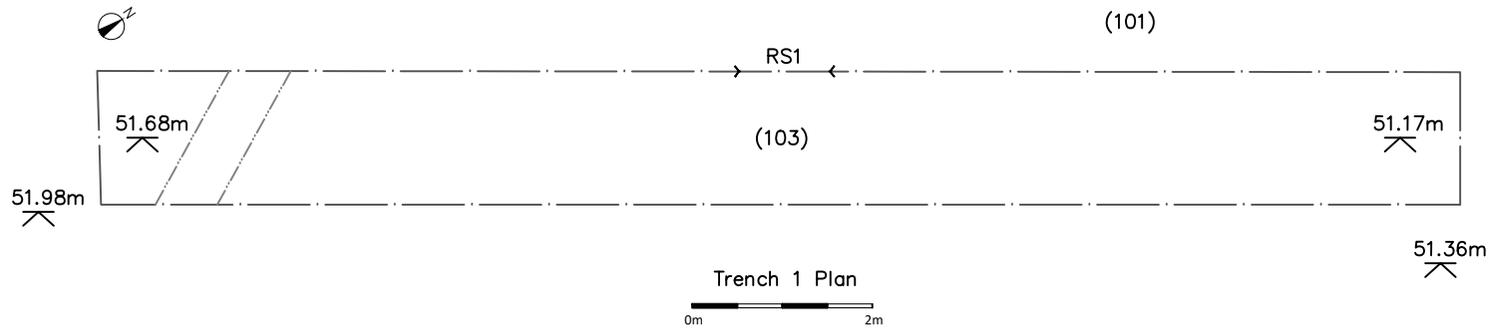


Figure 3 Trench 1 to 3 Details

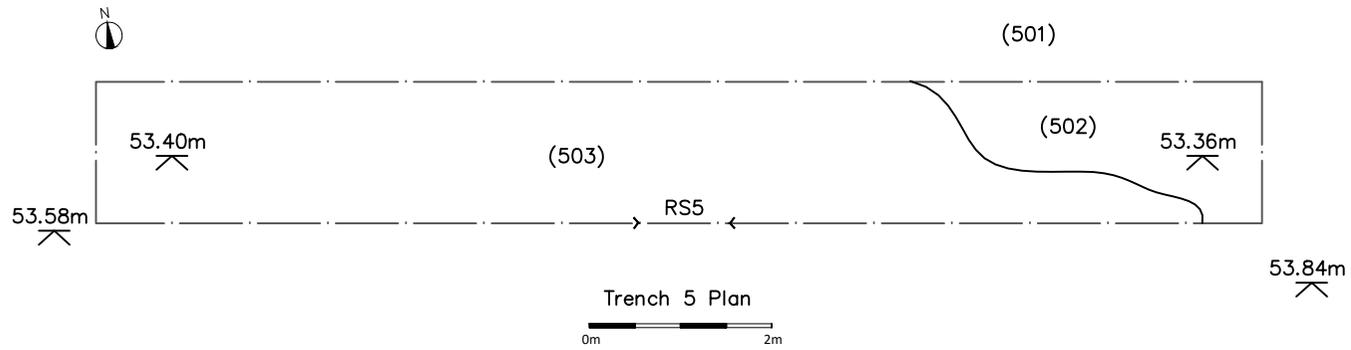
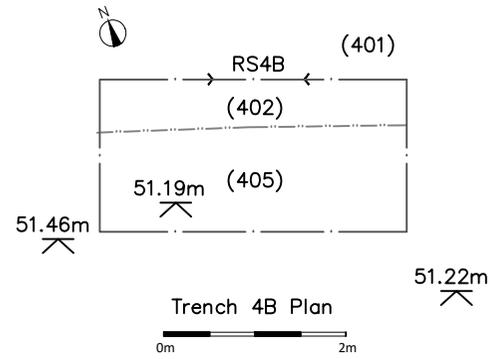
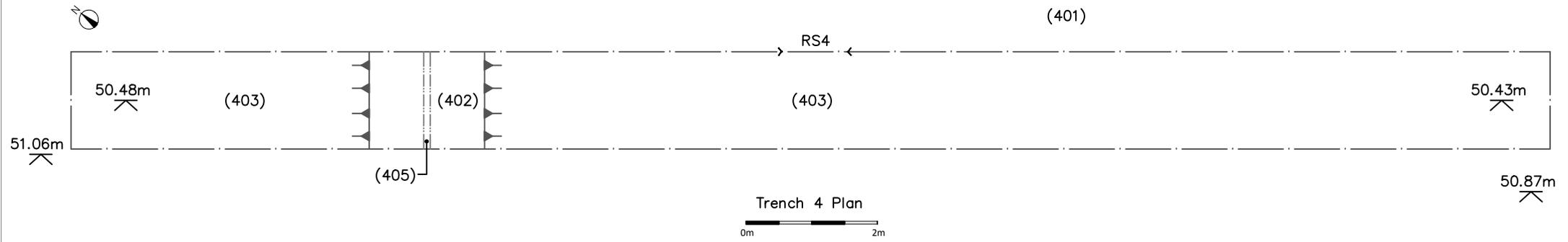


Figure 4 Trench 4 to 5 Details