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The Community College, Whitstable

Archaeological desk-based assessment for Kent County Council

Summary

Kent County Council commissioned Oxford Archaeology (OA) in January 2007 to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment examining the archaeological resource The Community College, Whitstable. The Community College is located in the south of Whitstable in Kent and is centred on NGR TR 116 658. The Site is within the administrative area of Canterbury City Council.

This desk-based assessment has demonstrated that the Site may contain the remains of three post-medieval buildings dating from the 18th century (and possibly earlier) onwards.

The Site has some potential to contain hitherto undetected archaeological deposits. The Site has an uncertain but low potential to include significant archaeological deposits of the prehistoric periods.

The Site has an uncertain but moderate potential to include significant archaeological deposits of the Roman period, and an uncertain but low potential to include significant archaeological deposits of the medieval period

Site has a high potential to include archaeological deposits of the post-medieval period, due to the known presence of buildings on the Site during this period.

The possibility the Site lies on wet ground suggests that it has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits. Such deposits may include preserved organic material, possibly containing Palaeo-environmental evidence such as pollen. Waterlogged deposits also have the potential to include preserved worked materials and artefacts such as those of wood or leather.

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THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, WHITSTABLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Background*

- 1.1.1 In January 2007 Kent County Council commissioned Oxford Archaeology (OA) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment examining the archaeological resource at The Community College, Whitstable in Kent.
- 1.1.2 For the purposes of this report the archaeological and cartographic sources, including results from archaeological investigations in close proximity to the Site and a 1km study area around it, were examined. This report includes the results of a walkover survey, carried out on the 24th January 2007.

1.2 *Site location, topography and geology*

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area (hereinafter referred to as the 'Site') is located within the town of Whitstable in North Kent. It lies between Bellevue Road and Clifford Road and is centred on NGR TR 116 657 (Figure 1). The Site lies within the parish of Whitstable within the county of Kent. The Site lies within the administrative area of Canterbury City Council.
- 1.2.2 The Site encompasses *c* 5.3 hectares and currently comprises of school buildings, recreation areas and a playing field.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is Eocene blue grey clay (GSGB, 1974, Sheet 273). The Site is located at an approximate height of 30m OD. The Site is on a slight slope from west to east.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Sources Consulted*

- 2.1.1 The Kent Sites and Monuments Record (SMR; held by Kent County Council) and the National Monument Record (NMR; held by English Heritage) are the main repositories of archaeological data for the Site. Both were contacted and supplied printouts of known sites and events within a 1km study area surrounding the Site. In addition to this the Centre for Kentish Studies was visited for further information, including historical maps and secondary sources, and details of previous archaeological work in the area.
- 2.1.2 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken by OA on the 24th January 2007. The objectives of the survey were to:
- Confirm the presence/absence ('ground-truth') of previously known archaeological and historical landscape features;
 - Identify new features of potential archaeological or historical significance;
 - Record the landuse and nature of extant boundaries.

- 2.1.3 The survey was undertaken in dry, cold weather in overcast conditions. All of the Site was accessible.
- 2.1.4 Appendix One is a gazetteer of archaeological sites and finds within the 1km Study Area. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, added to the gazetteer (Appendix 1), referred to in the text and marked on Figure 2. A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix Two.

2.2 Method of Assessment

- 2.2.1 This assessment was conducted with regard to standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001). The general approach and methodology has been to consider the archaeology in terms of the archaeological sites and monuments present within the study area. These resources may be nationally or locally designated (by registration, listing or scheduling), may appear in the national or local archaeological record, or may be identified here from specialist scrutiny of the landscape and historic records.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains. It acknowledges the potentially fragile and finite or irreplaceable nature of such remains (para. 6), and states that the desirability of preservation of archaeological remains and their setting is a material consideration within the planning process (para. 18). PPG 16 provides that there is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains (para. 8), and that where preservation *in situ* is not justified it is reasonable for planning authorities to require the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for excavation and recording of remains (para. 25).
- 3.1.2 Paragraph 22 adds: '*Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ... as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance*'.
- 3.1.3 The underlying principle of this guidance is that the cultural heritage resource represents a finite and non-renewable resource and that its conservation should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management.

Kent and Medway Structure Plan 2006

- 3.1.4 The Kent and Medway Structure Plan (adopted 2006) recognises the importance of archaeological sites whether scheduled or not (Policy QL8), and conforms to the guidance offered in PPG 16. Policy QL8 states:

'The archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled ancient monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced.

Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and/or field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. Where the case for development affecting an archaeological site is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not

possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record will be required.'

Canterbury City Council Local Plan 1st Review 2006

- 3.1.5 The Canterbury City Council Local Plan (adopted 2006) also recognises the importance of archaeological sites (Policy BE15), and conforms to the guidance offered in PPG 16. Policy BE15 states:

'Prior to the determination of applications for development that may affect a known or potential site of archaeological interest, prospective developers will be required to make provision for an appropriate archaeological evaluation. This evaluation should define:

- (a) The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site;*
- (b) The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on site);*
- (c) The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including a statement setting out the impact of the development;*
- (d) The measures to be taken to allow for the preservation of in situ remains. (If physical preservation in situ is not feasible then 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative but this is regarded as a second best option).*

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens, Historic Battlefields or similar designated sites within the Site or the study area. The SMR and NMR do not record any archaeological entities within the Site.
- 4.1.2 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site. Within the study area there are 14 Grade II Listed Buildings (OA 10-23), and five non listed Historic Structures recorded in the NMR and SMR (OA 26-30).

4.2 Previous archaeological work.

- 4.2.1 There are two recorded archaeological investigations within the study area, (OA 31 and 32). One of these investigations recorded no significant archaeological remains (OA 31), whilst the other (which took place within the Site) recorded Iron Age and Roman activity (OA 32).

4.3 Early Prehistoric Period (500,00 BP - c BC 2400)

The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods (c 500,000 BC to 4000 BC)

- 4.3.1 Palaeolithic populations were hunter-gatherers. Little remains to indicate Palaeolithic communities apart from artefacts mainly consisting of stone tools and animal remains. Many of these are likely to have been disturbed from its original depositional sequence by later re working through glacial, riverine, estuarine and human activity.
- 4.3.2 There is extensive evidence for Lower Palaeolithic activity in Kent. Many flint collections have been retrieved from the Thames gravels, whilst other rivers in Kent

have also produced Palaeolithic material. Hominid presence was not limited to the river courses however, with artefacts dating to the Palaeolithic period having been found as surface finds in east and west Kent (Scott, 2004, 7). There are less known sites of the Middle Palaeolithic than the Lower throughout Britain, but the assemblages from Kent are among the most prolific in the country (*Ibid*, 7). Evidence of Upper Palaeolithic activity in Kent is mainly represented by the discovery of long blades and blade cores discovered at Springhead (*Ibid*, 8)

- 4.3.3 Evidence for Palaeolithic activity with the Study Area is given by a collection of Palaeolithic flint implements (OA 24, c 475m north east of the Site) found during the construction of a railway cutting.
- 4.3.4 Evidence for early and mid Mesolithic activity is more common but still, in the main, comprises isolated surface finds or artefacts retrieved from rivers. By the later Mesolithic period, microliths (very small flint tools) were geometric in shape, and there have been many discoveries throughout Kent of artefacts of this nature. These finds are among the most common of any phase of post-glacial hunter gatherer activity in Kent, and may indicate an increase in population during this time (Scott, 2004, 9).
- 4.3.5 There are no archaeological artefacts or features of the Mesolithic period recorded within the Site or Study Area.

The Neolithic period (c 4000-2400 BC)

- 4.3.6 Evidence for Neolithic activity tends to be limited to isolated pits and artefact scatters (Clarke, 1982, 25). Kent is, however, one of the earliest areas of Britain in which Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlement sites have been recognised (Holgate 1996).
- 4.3.7 There are no archaeological artefacts or features of the Neolithic period recorded within the Site or Study Area.

4.4 The Bronze Age (c 2400-700 BC)

- 4.4.1 During the Bronze Age, increasing population occurred alongside an intensification of land use and a change in farming methods (Cunliffe 1991). Natural divisions of land such as river lines and ridges became more important as boundaries, and rivers became important communication routes. This is apparent in Kent, where the Thames Valley became politically and socially dominant, and there was a dramatic growth in settlement throughout this region (Yates, 2004, 13).
- 4.4.2 During the Late Bronze Age, the choice of locations near to river valleys and coastal regions is quite apparent, and on the Reculver peninsula and towards Whitstable there is a particular intensity of land use. However, the North Kent coastline has eroded heavily since the Bronze Age and so what Bronze Age evidence does survive is only a partial insight into what was seemingly a densely settled area (Yates, 2004, 13). There are however, no recorded archaeological artefacts or features of the Bronze Age within the Site or Study Area.

4.5 The Iron Age (c 700BC- AD 43)

- 4.5.1 During the Early Iron Age, settlement appears to have been mainly concentrated in eastern Kent, specifically on the Isle of Thanet and other coastal areas, such as

Whitstable. Middle Iron Age settlements are noticeably rare throughout the county, but an expansion in population during the Late Iron Age led to a widespread occupation of Kent (*Ibid* 16). A series of archaeological investigations within the Site (OA 32) (Figure 3) recorded probable Iron Age ditches associated with Late Iron Age and Roman sherds of pottery, interpreted as a field system. The location of any settlement associated with this field system is uncertain.

4.6 *Romano-British Period (AD 43-410)*

4.6.1 Like the rest of England, the majority of eastern Kent witnessed dramatic changes during Roman occupation. Towns emerged, substantial domestic and utilitarian buildings were constructed, as were the road infrastructure and the many religious centres. In the vicinity of Whitstable, the main Roman sites were the Roman town of *Durovernum* (Canterbury), located c 8.5km south of the Site and the fort of *Reculver*, located c 12km east of the Site. However, in the immediate vicinity of Whitstable, there is little recorded, and a look at a distribution map of Roman sites in Kent (for example Andrews, 2004, 24) highlights that this area of North Kent is particularly sparse for Roman activity.

4.6.2 Despite this, there is evidence for Roman activity within the Site and Study Area. Within the Site, the ditches discussed within the Iron Age section (OA 32) appear to have continued in use into the Roman period. The location of any settlement associated with this field system is uncertain. Outside of the Site, but within the Study Area, there is only one additional feature of the Roman period, a cellar (OA 33, c 690m south east of the Site) recorded in the SMR, but with no further information.

4.7 *The Medieval Period (AD 410-1550)*

The Early Medieval Period (AD410-1066)

4.7.1 There is little archaeological evidence for the period following the decline of Roman infrastructure in the 5th to 6th centuries AD. The majority of the evidence for Early Saxon settlement comes from cemeteries and until recently very little other excavated evidence has been recognised. In Kent evidence for the fifth to eighth centuries is almost exclusively comes from cemeteries, which are abundant, especially in the east of the county. (Riddler, 2004, p. 25).

4.7.2 Although the Site now lies to the south of central Whitstable, it is most likely that the original settlement at Whitstable was situated around the church (OA 15), which is located just c 200 m north of the Site. The present church dates from the 14th century, and probably stands on the site of the church of *Herewic* (Harwich), which is, unlike Whitstable, mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086 AD) (KCC, 2003, 4).

4.7.3 Despite the Site's proximity to the Saxon centre of the settlement which preceded Whitstable, there are no recorded sites or finds of early medieval origin within the Site or the study area.

The Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1550)

4.7.4 During the later medieval period, a small coastal settlement grew up c. 1.5km to the north-west; and by the late thirteenth century a sea wall was built and some land drained. This encouraged occupation, and this new area became known as Whitstable, the church being first mentioned as the church of Whitstable in 1271. (KCC, 2003, 3). Occupation grew throughout the North Kent coast, and in the Lay

Subsidy of 1334-5, a taxation record, the parish of Whitstable, and most of the North Kent region are shown as being heavily populated (Lawson & Chalklin, 2004, 58).

- 4.7.5 There are no archaeological artefacts or features of the later medieval period recorded within the Site or Study Area.

4.8 Post-Medieval Period (AD1550+)

- 4.8.1 The Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of Whitstable from 1769 (Figure 4) is the earliest to have been viewed. The map is not to an accurate scale, and does not include great detail, concentrating more on the main roads and settlements of the area. The original centre of Whitstable around the church is clearly visible to the north of the Site. At the approximate location of the Site, there lies three buildings labelled 'Frog Hall' (OA 1), and its estate boundary (OA 2). The Ordnance Survey drawings of 1801 (surveyed in 1797) (Figure 5) also shows these three buildings. Hasted's map of Whitstable (c 1799) shows just one building, in a similar location as Frog Hall, but not labelled. The Tithe Map of 1840 (Figure 6) shows a group of buildings, with an apparently different layout, just north of the approximate location of Frog Hall. In the accompanying Tithe Apportionment, the yard in which these buildings stand is called 'Down Farm Yard', which is today still extant and a Listed Building known as Downhouse Farm (OA 11).
- 4.8.2 From looking at these maps, it could be decided that Downhouse Farm is a later, different set of buildings to Frog Hall, but the SMR building record states Downhouse Farm as having a 18th century frame, which would suggest it to be adapted from at least one of the Frog Hall buildings. It is likely that the earlier maps, which place Frog Hall within the Site are inaccurate, and they actually lay outside of the Site where Downhouse Farm is now located. However, it is possible that the two buildings of Frog Hall which are had disappeared by Hasted's map of c 1799, and were not built into the present farm, may encroach slightly into the Site.
- 4.8.3 The 1st edition OS map of 1876 (Figure 7) shows that for the western part of the Site at least, the basic Site outline as exists today had been established. It was not until the Revised OS map of 1932, that the eastern boundary was formed. Within the early 20th century however, there were still subtle changes to the land within the Site, with field boundaries (OA 9), footpaths (OA 7 and 8) and enclosures (OA 6) all being present for varying periods of time.

5 RESULTS OF WALKOVER SURVEY

- 5.1.1 The Site is occupied by a number of school buildings, areas of hardstanding, playing fields and two apparently unutilised areas of grass and trees. The areas of hardstanding are used for recreation purposes (such as tennis courts), access roads and parking. The school buildings and areas of hardstanding are all located at the southern end of the Site.
- 5.1.2 There is a slight slope to the Site, from the west to the east, and in places, it is apparent that building foundations have cut down into the natural to create level floors. At the eastern extent of the school buildings, there is also an area of built up ground beneath some access roads.
- 5.1.3 Although part of the south western boundary of the Site is shown as far back as the 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the whole school is now bordered by railings, and no original boundary remains.

5.1.4 No new features were identified during the walkover.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SURVIVAL

6.1 *Previous Impacts and Survival*

6.1.1 Approximately 50% of the Site is presently occupied by school buildings and areas of hardstanding. The construction of the buildings will have made an impact on any archaeological deposits present, as will the construction of the access roads and sports recreation areas, although it is also possible that undisturbed archaeological deposits may be found immediately below the hardstanding and tarmac floor of these areas.

6.1.2 The waterlogged playing fields suggests any archaeological remains may be waterlogged which may have helped to preserve more fragile artefacts such as wood and cloth which normally do not survive.

6.2 *The Archaeological Potential of the Site*

6.2.1 Map regression has shown that there was possibly a building (**OA 1**) within the Site up until the late 18th century. If these buildings were a separate estate to Downhouse Farm (**OA 11**) then it is highly likely that foundations of these buildings will be present beneath the hard standing at the east of the Site, which is now, under hardstanding used as a carpark. However, it is likely that they lie on the same plot, and as such there will be no evidence of Frog Hall within the Site.

6.2.2 Although it is believed that there was a significant settlement in this region during the Bronze Age, this study has suggested that the Whitstable area can only demonstrate some, but not substantial, levels of early prehistoric and Bronze Age activity. There is therefore an uncertain but low potential for the Site to contain archaeological deposits from this period.

6.2.3 A series of archaeological investigations within the Site (**OA 32**) (Figure 3) recorded Iron Age and Roman farming activity which indicates that there was a settlement nearby, but in an unknown location. There is a high potential for the Site to contain more field boundaries and farming evidence of these periods, and an uncertain but low to moderate potential for the Site to contain evidence for the settlement associated with the ditches.

6.2.4 The Site is located just outside of the urban extent of the medieval settlement, but the lack of any archaeological finds of the early medieval period suggests there to be an uncertain but low potential for the Site to contain archaeological deposits from this period.

6.2.5 The Site is located on or adjacent to the possible grounds of Frog Hall. Map regression suggests that Frog Hall lies within the Site, but the presence of Downhouse Farm to the north, described in the SMR as having an 18th century shell, suggests that Frog Hall actually lies on the same location, and therefore not within the Site. It is therefore, unlikely (although possible) that archaeological remains, either of Frog Hall or of unspecified features, of the post-medieval period be present as the majority of the Site appears to have been open fields during this period.

7 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

7.1 *Potential Impacts*

- 7.1.1 At the time of writing, development details had not been finalised. However, it is clear that any proposals will have a number of physical, direct impacts to any archaeological deposits that may be present within the Site.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 This desk-based assessment has demonstrated that The Community College Site has the potential to contain possible below ground features, comprising the possible foundations of Frog Hall (**OA 1**), an 18th century and possibly earlier estate although it is more likely that Frog Hall was located to the north west of the Site in the location of the present Downhouse Farm.
- 8.1.2 The Site has the potential to contain hitherto undetected archaeological deposits. The Site has an uncertain but low potential to include significant archaeological deposits of the early prehistoric and Bronze Age periods.
- 8.1.3 The Site has a high potential to include significant archaeological deposits of the Iron Age and Roman period. This will probably comprise of further evidence towards farming activity due to the evidence of field systems already located within the Site, but there is potential for there to be settlement evidence too.
- 8.1.4 The Site has an uncertain but low potential to include significant archaeological deposits of the medieval period. The Site has an uncertain, but probably low potential to include archaeological deposits of the post-medieval period due to the buildings known to have existed on the Site. There is a low potential of additional non identified archaeological deposits of the post-medieval period.

Oxford Archaeology

February 2007

Appendix One

Gazetteer of known archaeology within the Study Area

OA = Oxford Archaeology
NMR = National Monuments Record
SMR = Kent Sites & Monuments Record
WS = Walkover Survey
HS = Historic Sources

<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Buildings	Three buildings shown on the Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Whitstable of 1769 and the Ordnance Survey drawings of 1801. Labelled on the former as Frog Hall. By Hasted's map of Whitstable in c 1799, only one building remains, and all are gone by the Tithe Map of 1840, replaced by Downhouse Farm (OA 11), which lies directly to the north.	HS
2	Enclosure	Boundary of Frog Hall as shown on the Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Whitstable of 1769 and the Ordnance Survey drawings of 1801. This boundary is last shown on Hasted's map of Whitstable in c 1799.	HS
3	Field Boundaries	Collection of field boundaries running through the area of the Site on the Ordnance Survey drawings of 1801.	HS
4	Field Boundary	North-south aligned curved field boundary running south of Downhouse Farm. Only shown on the Tithe Map of 1840.	HS
5	Field Boundary	East-west aligned field boundary running across the Site. First shown on the Tithe Map of 1840, last shown on the third edition OS map of 1908.	HS
6	Enclosure	Enclosure to the south of Downhouse Farm, and within the Site. First shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1876, last shown on the third edition OS map of 1908.	HS
7	Footpath	North-south aligned footpath leading south from Downhouse Farm. First shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1876, last shown on the OS Provisional edition of 1938-9.	HS
8	Lane	Lane crossing the Site in an east-west orientation but with a 30 degree bend in it. Shown on the OS revision of 1932 and the OS Provisional map of 1938-9.	HS
9	Field Boundary	North-south aligned field boundary leading from Downhouse Farm to OA 7. Shown on the OS revision of 1932 and the OS Provisional map of 1938-9.	HS
10	Listed Building	Mid 19th century gas lantern and column at junction of Saddleton Road with Kent Street. Grade II Listed Building.	DKE11177
11	Listed Building	Downs House Farm, Belle Vue Road. Early C19 brickwork encasing C18 original. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 170782, SMR DKE9642

<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Source</i>
12	Listed Building	Millstrood Farmhouse, 18 Golden Hill. 17th century farmhouse with some 19th century additions. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 170825, SMR DKE9617
13	Listed Building	Little Millstrood, 128 Millstrood Road. 18th century building. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 170848, SMR DKE11157
14	Listed Buildings	12 Church Street, 34 Church Street, and the Monument Public House, Church Street. 19th century buildings. All Grade II Listed Buildings.	NMR 170810, 170812, 170811, SMR MKE18730, DKE9611, DKE11150,
15	Listed Buildings	All Saints Church, Fourteenth century church partly rebuilt by Charles Barry Junior in 1875-76. The south aisle and chapel were added in 1962. Grade C Listed Building. Wynne Ellis Mausoleum and Walter Goodsall Burial Enclosure at All Saints Churchyard, both Grade II Listed Buildings.	NMR 170814, 465476, 468924, 468925, SMR DKE10641, DKE10640, DKE9613, MKE5480
16	Listed Building	The Old Parsonage, Church Street, 16th century building. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 170813, SMR DKE9612
17	Listed Buildings	Rayham Farm, Rayham Road and the barn to the NE of Rayham Farm. 17th century building, or earlier. Both Grade II Listed Buildings.	NMR 170864, 170865, SMR DKE11176, DKE9592
18	Listed Buildings	61 Oxford Street, 68 Oxford Street, 70 Oxford Street, 76 Oxford Street. 19th century buildings. All Grade II Listed Buildings.	NMR 170855, 170857, 170858, 170859, SMR DKE9587, DKE9588, DKE9586, DKE11174

<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Source</i>
19	Listed Buildings	1 Canterbury Road, 11-15 Canterbury Road, 26 Canterbury Road, 27 and 29 Canterbury Road, 31-37 Canterbury Road. 19th century buildings. All Grade II Listed Buildings.	NMR 170798, 170799, 170794, 170801, 170802, SMR DKE9650, DKE10131, DKE11128, DKE9651, DKE10137, DKE10132
20	Listed Buildings	4-10 Belmont Road, Golden Lion Public House 12 Belmont Road. 18th century buildings. Both Grade II Listed Buildings.	NMR 170783, 170784, SMR DKE10902, DKE9643
21	Listed Building	24 Swanfield Road. Early 19th century building. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 170877, SMR DKE9597
22	Listed Buildings	1 Forge Lane and Willowdene, Forge Lane. Early 19th century building. Both Grade II Listed Buildings.	NMR 170822, 170823, SMR DKE9616, DKE10844
23	Listed Building	99A Canterbury Road. Late 18th century building. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 170803, SMR DKE11129
24	Findspot	Palaeolithic flint implements found in August 1860 during the construction of a railway cutting, east of Whitstable. The present location of the flints is not known.	NMR 465511, SMR MKE5493
25	Findspot	Inhumation discovered in 1960 during the cutting of a gas pipe trench across Pound Field, Church Street, Whitstable.	NMR 465484, SMR MKE5484
26	Historic Building	Freakins Windmill. A smock mill for cereal milling which ceased work in 1891. Only the base remains.	NMR 498065, SMR MKE8276, MKE16624
27	Historic Building	Whitstable And Tankerton Station on the Kent Coast Line, opened in 1915.	NMR 501889, SMR MKE8432

<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Source</i>
28	Historic Building	Canterbury And Whitstable Railway The first public, steam-powered passenger and freight line in Southern England was built between Canterbury and Whitstable in 1830, a single line, just over 6 miles long. It terminated in Canterbury at North Lane.	NMR 1357337
29	Historic Building	Railway bridge constructed circa 1830.	NMR 465525, SMR MKE5501
30	Historic Building	Faversham And Ramsgate Harbour Railway linking the Chatham line at Faversham with Ramsgate Harbour built by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company. The line was opened in stages between 1861 and 1863.	NMR 1357903
31	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd at Whitstable Community College, Bellevue Road in 2006. Two test pits recorded no significant archaeological activity.	NMR 1441729
32	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation, excavation and watching brief carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd at Whitstable Community College, Bellevue Road. The evaluation, carried out in 2004, recorded probable Iron Age features. The excavation, carried out in 2004, recorded ditches of a field system associated with undiagnostic Late Iron Age and Roman sherds. The watching brief, carried out in 2005, recorded no significant archaeological activity.	NMR 1409063, 1410967, 1430111, SMR 2005 87, 2004 490, 2005 167, 2005 166
33	Building	Roman Cellar	MKE5496
34	Clay Pits	Rayham farm 19th century clay pit	MKE9297

Appendix Two

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Whitstable, 1769
Hasted's map of Whitstable, c 1799
Tithe Map for the Parish of Whitstable in the County of Kent 1840, Centre for Kentish Studies ref. TOW10BAA

Tithe Apportionment for the Parish of Whitstable in the County of Kent 1840, Centre for Kentish Studies ref.

IR29/17/389

Ordnance Survey Drawing of Whitstable 1801

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" Map. Kent Sheet 23 1876

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map. Kent. Sheet 23SW 1898

Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" Map. Kent. Sheet 23SW 1908

Ordnance Survey Revised Edition 25" Map. Kent. Sheet 23SW 1932

Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition 25" Map. Kent. Sheet 23SW 1939

Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:50,000 (1974) Solid and Drift Geology Map, Faversham sheet no. 273



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Figure 1: Site location

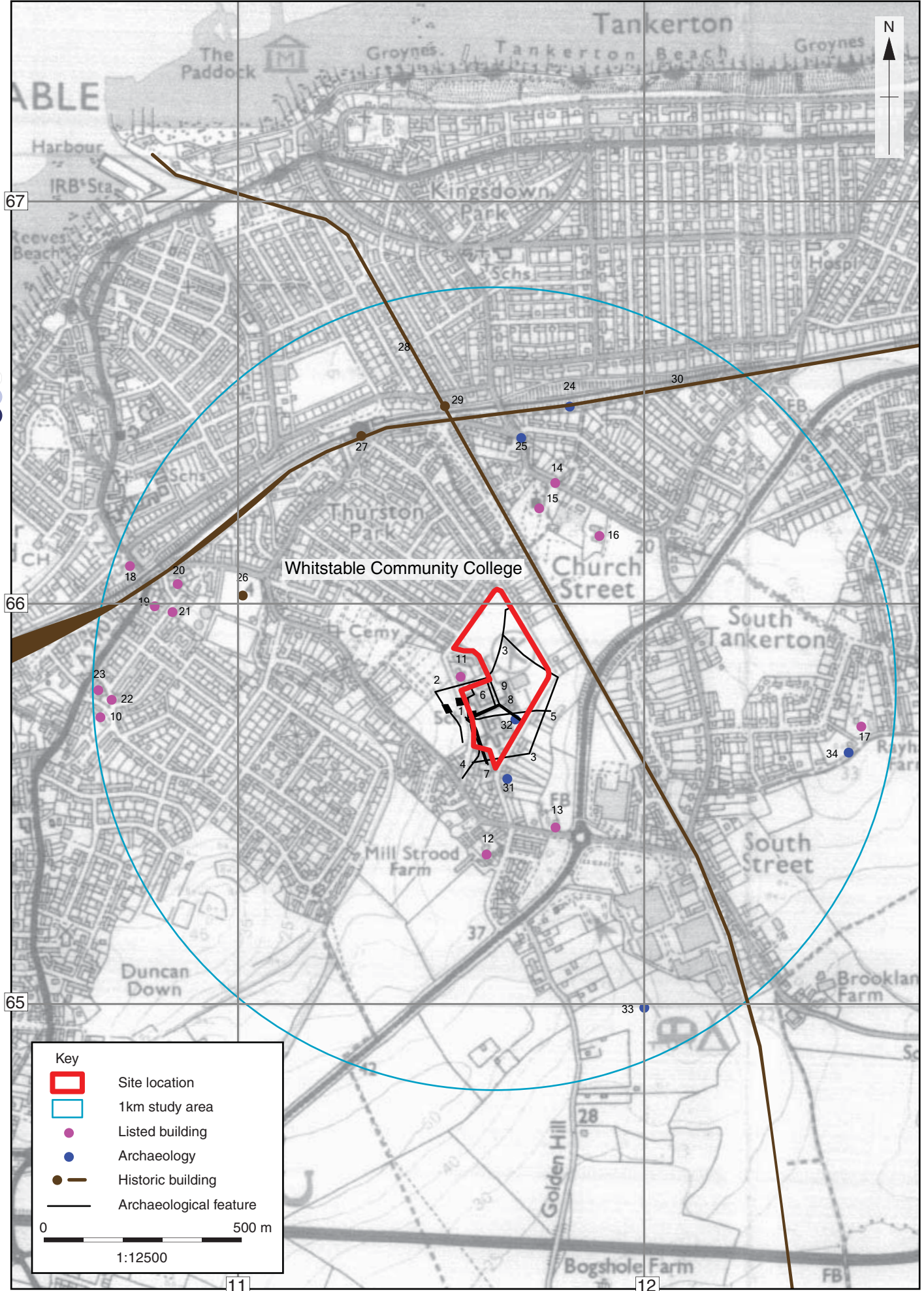


Figure 2: Study area and archaeological features mapping

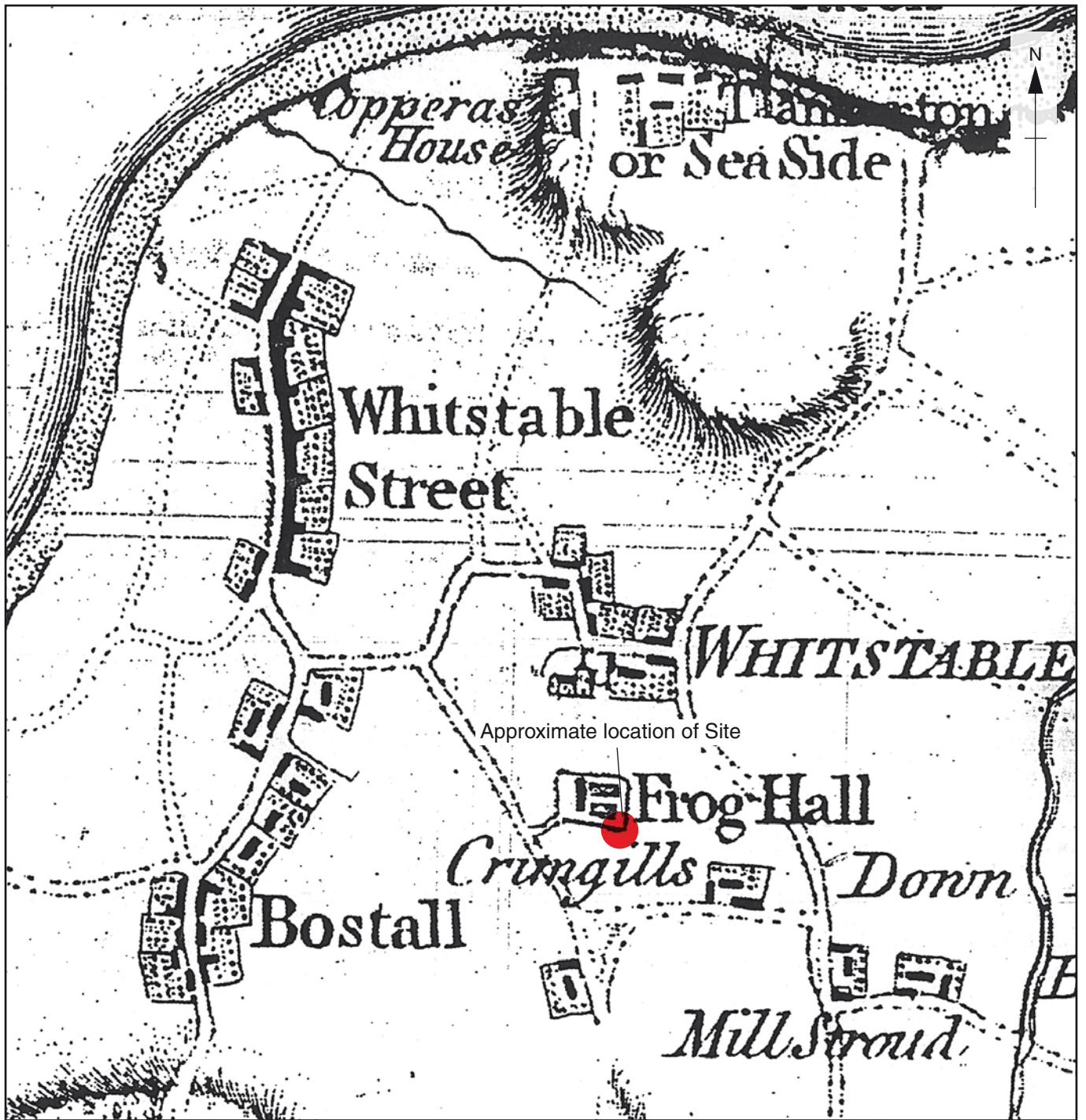


Figure 4: Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Whitstable, 1769



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey drawing of Whitstable 1801

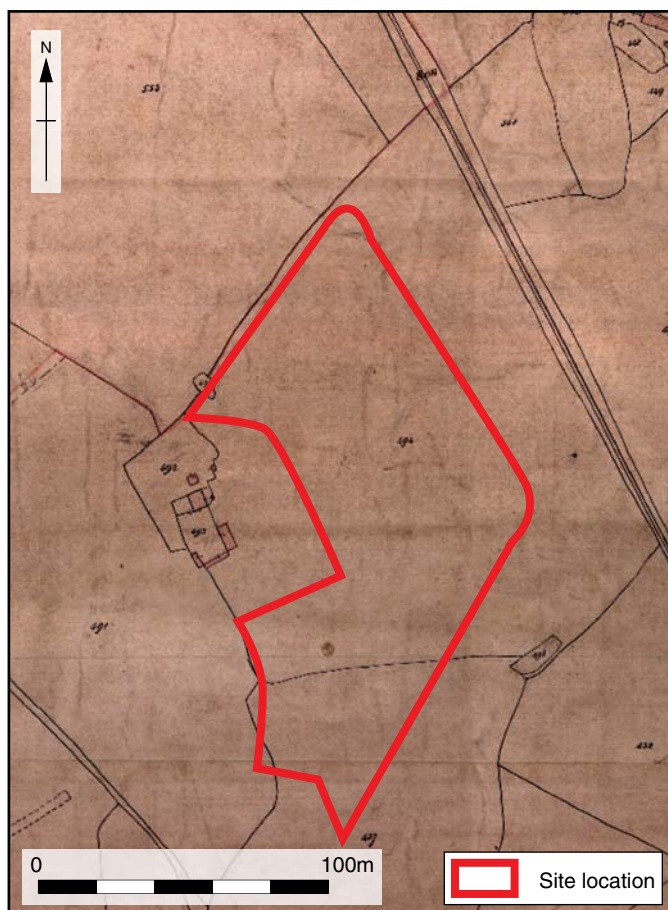


Figure 6: Tithe map of the Parish of Whitstable 1840

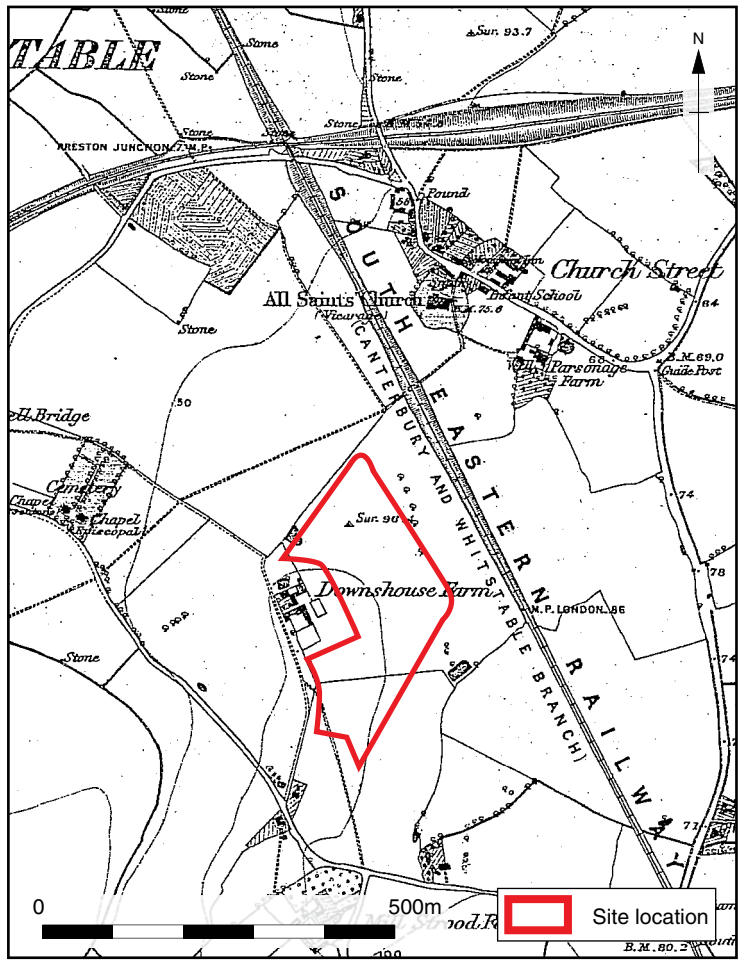


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey map of Whitstable 1876



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