149-156 SNARGATE STREET
DOVER
KENT

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: KENT

PCA REPORT NO: 12730

SITE CODE: KSGD15

DECEMBER 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Assessment of an Archaeological Investigation at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, CT17 9BZ, Kent

Site Code: KSGD 15

Central National Grid Reference: TR 31834 41120

Researched and Written by Shane Maher, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins, MCIfA

Post-Excavation Manager: Jon Butler, MCIfA

Commissioning Client: Model Projects Ltd on behalf of IDS Ltd

Contractor:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre

96 Endwell Road

Brockley

London

SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7639 9588

Email: hhawkins@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

December 2016

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

149-156 SNARGATE STREET
DOVER
KENT

EXCAVATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K4304
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Shane Maher		December 2016
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		December 2016
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		December 2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	Jon Butler		December 2016

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

CONTENTS

Appendices

Illustrations

PLATES

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation and watching brief carried out on land at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent, CT17 9BZ. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited for Model Projects Ltd on behalf of IDS Ltd. The project was supervised by the author. The archaeological fieldwork followed two previous archaeological investigations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd (Parfitt 2010; 2014). The works were undertaken between 11th January and 7th March 2016. The investigations revealed a continuous stratified sequence of archaeological deposits, features and structures that extended from the 17th to the 20th century.

1.2 The natural drift geology was encountered across site during the excavation. This was seen to be deposits of flint beach shingle which were seen descending in level to the south, from a high point of 5.14m OD in Trench 4 in the north of the site to a low of 4.33m OD at Trench 2 in the south.

1.3 The earliest archaeological features were post-medieval made ground/consolidation deposits laid down in preparation for the construction of Snargate Street.

1.4 Masonry structures and floor deposits accounted for most of the remains recorded during the investigation. These were associated with the properties that occupied the site from the 17th century until the late 20th century. Two phases of building works were seen. The earlier phase comprised the chalk block walls of the original basements and internal walls of the most northerly property. The later phase was again dominated by similar deposits, and represented alterations to the original build which were retained during this phase. These deposits were associated with the properties at Nos. 149-156 Snargate Street.

1.5 In the basement of No. 153 Snargate Street walls associated with the low level entrance to the Shaftsbury Tunnel were seen. These date from the Second World War.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report describes the results and working methods of archaeological investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent, CT17 9BZ (Fig. 1).

2.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the project (Hawkins 2015). The site is centred on National Grid Reference TR 31834 41120. Following an initial evaluation and a watching brief conducted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd (Parfitt 2010; 2014) the archaeological investigations were undertaken between 11th January and 7th March 2016. The site was also the subject of built heritage recording (Garwood 2016).

2.3 The site is a sub-rectangular strip of land bounded to the north and south by mixed residential and commercial properties, to the west by the cliffs below the Western Heights and by the main road to the east (Fig. 2). The site covers an area of 874m².

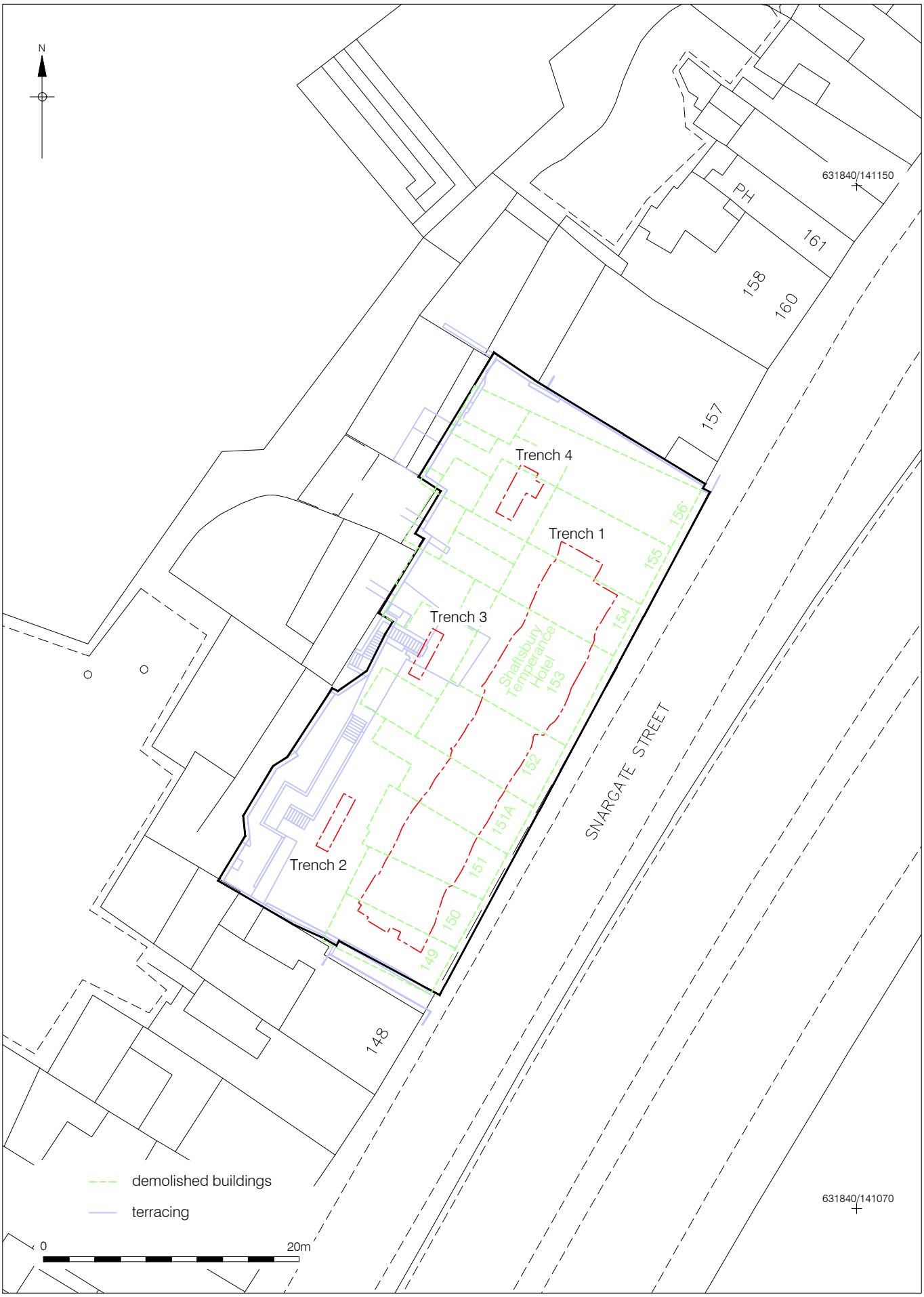
2.4 The project was commissioned by Model Projects Ltd on behalf of IDS Ltd. The works were supervised by Shane Maher and the project was managed for PCA by Helen Hawkins. The work was additionally monitored for the local planning authority by Ben Found and Simon Mason, County Archaeological Officers for Kent County Council.

2.5 The site lies c. 100m to the south of the supposed site of Dover's medieval Snar Gate, and c. 70m to the west of the Wellington Basin.

2.6 The completed archive was allocated site code KSGD15 and comprises written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts which will be stored by PCA until a depository becomes available.

29/11/16 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:20,000 at A4



29/11/16 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework

3.2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

128. *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.*

129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

132. *When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The*

more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

3.2.2 The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

3.3 **The South East Plan**

3.3.1 The proposed development is also covered by the following policies from the 2009 *South East Plan,* also known as the *Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East*:

Management of the Historic Environment

POLICY BE6: MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

When developing and implementing plans and strategies, local authorities and other bodies will adopt policies and support proposals which protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and the contribution it makes to local and regional distinctiveness and sense of place. The region's internationally and nationally designated historic assets should receive the highest level of protection. Proposals that make sensitive

use of historic assets through regeneration, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into appropriate use should be encouraged.

12.15 The historic environment includes the physical evidence of past human activity. It is all around us as part of everyday life, and it is therefore dynamic and continually subject to change. It is not limited to the built environment and archaeological sites, but includes landscapes, both urban and rural and as an example of its great diversity, marine heritage sites around the coast. These environments are fragile and require protection, but also have an enormous potential to contribute to a sense of place and identity and add to the quality of our daily lives through understanding and appropriate management and access.

12.16 It is widely recognised that the South East has a rich and diverse historic environment. This is a tremendous asset, a precious and irreplaceable expression of our history, heritage and culture, visibly so, where it lies at the heart of local and regional character and sense of place. The historic buildings and landscapes that characterise the region add much to the quality of life that underpins the region's economy. Both the rural landscape and the historic urban fabric influences investment decisions of individuals and businesses. The historic environment is part of the wider environment of the region that is a 'draw' for those investing in the area.

12.17 Regionally significant historic features and sites in the South East include:

1. *historic cities of Canterbury, Chichester, Oxford, Rochester, Southampton and Winchester*
2. *maritime heritage relating to the Thames Estuary, Solent, the Channel Coast including naval dockyards of Chatham, Portsmouth and Sheerness, Regency Brighton and the seaside built heritage of the Kent and Sussex coasts*
3. *an historic countryside of varying character reflecting both Midlands Enclosure on top of open field systems and more organically developed landscapes of Kent and Sussex*
4. *an outstanding archaeological heritage from the Palaeolithic sites of Boxgrove and the Thames gravels, through a rich prehistory reflecting the development of agriculture, through Roman centres of Canterbury, Chichester and Silchester and the wider network of smaller towns, villages and other rural settlements, through major Saxon and medieval ecclesiastical and urban centres*
5. *the network of historic market towns and villages with their medieval churches and other historic buildings*
6. *the stately homes and historic parks and gardens ringing London from Oxfordshire to Kent*
7. *the defense heritage of the region which has always been in the front line of the defense of England.*

Historic Environmental Designations in the South East

- *more than 76,000 listed buildings (> 5,500 Grade I and Grade II*) including more than 200 buildings at risk (more than any other region)*
- *almost 2,000 conservation areas*
- *about 2,600 scheduled monuments*
- *more than 350 registered historic parks and gardens and six registered battlefields*
- *two inscribed World Heritage Sites (and three on the Tentative List)*
- *finds recorded in 22 Historic Environment Records maintained by local authorities*

12.18 Apart from the designations referred to in the above box, account needs to be taken of the wider historic environment including Historic Environment Records that currently provide information on some 130,000 features in the region.

12.19 Sustainable management of the historic environment through the planning system and other plans and strategies should be based upon an understanding of its significance and vulnerability to change. This is critical given that the pace and scale of change faced by the region. The standardisation of some new development can lead to a dilution of local character, and should be discouraged. Local character assessment, for example historic landscape and urban characterisation, can be a useful tool to inform policy development.

3.4 **Local Planning**

3.4.1 Condition 13 attached to the reserved matters planning application (Ref. No: DOV/15/00845) for approval of the scale, appearance and landscaping (pursuant to outline permission DOV/13/00478 for the erection of 9 dwellings) states that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant(s), or their agents or successors in title, has or have secured the implementation of a programme of building recording in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority'.

3.4.2 A programme of archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover CT17 9BZ in accordance with Condition 12 attached to the reserved matters planning application (Ref. No: DOV/15/00845).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey the site is located on the New Pit Chalk formation. This was overlain by the natural drift geology comprising loose flint beach shingle deposits. The Sedimentary Bedrock was formed in the Cretaceous Period approximately 89 to 94 million years ago.

4.1.2 During the investigations the natural drift geology, the flint beach shingle, was encountered sloping from a high point of 5.14m OD in Trench 4 to a low of 4.33m OD in Trench 2. Levels of 4.56m OD and 4.88m OD were recorded in Basement 1 area and in the basement area of 154 Snargate Street, respectively, suggesting a general descent towards the sea, to the southeast. The lower levels noted in Trench 2 could reflect a possible natural undulation of the beach material in that locality.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 At the time of the investigation the site lay on generally flat ground at the base of a cliff, located to the west, between 6.35m OD and 5.50m OD. The sea was at a distance of 70m to the southeast.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following is extracted from the archaeological and historical background from the written scheme of investigation (Hawkins 2015) which is a summarised version of the watching brief report (Parfitt 2014).

5.2 Reflecting its strategically significant coastal location, a safe harbour at Dover was of paramount importance since at least Roman times. Details of the Saxon and medieval arrangements, however, remain less than clear.

5.3 At the end of the 15th century a completely new harbour was established at a fresh site situated almost 1 kilometre to the southwest of the old medieval town. This new haven was created in a small bay at the base of Archcliffe Point. Referred to as 'the Wyke', it was protected by a pier and defended by two stone-built gun towers.

5.4 The establishment of this new haven led to a marked shift in the focus of settlement at Dover and ultimately led to the creation of the Pier District, effectively 'a town within a town', well to the west of the original settlement.

5.5 The main link between the newly established Pier District and the old town was via Snargate Street and Limekiln Street, running northeast to southwest along the former beach, confined below the near vertical cliffs of the Western Heights and the tidal mouth of the River Dour.

5.6 Ribbon development along these streets soon began, spreading westwards from the Snar Gate, which marked the limits of the medieval walled town. Expansion of the built-up area can be followed through an impressive series of historic maps dating from the 16th to 19th centuries.

5.7 From its foundation in 1606 until well into the 19th century, all the properties along Snargate Street westwards from the site of Snar Gate were owned by the Dover Harbour Board. Details of the early tenants and the size of their individual plots were detailed on large-scale plans prepared for the DHB by William Eldred c. 1640.

5.8 By the end of the 19th century Snargate Street had become one of Dover's principal thoroughfares, packed with shops and houses. During this period most of the properties occupying the present site had a commercial use. The Goad Insurance map of 1905 records all the buildings as of either brick or stone.

5.9 Subsequent wartime damage, slum clearance, dock expansion and the construction of the A20 during 1991/93, however, have all led to a marked decline in the prosperity of the area and now only the buildings along the northwestern side of Snargate Street, below the cliffs, remain.

5.10 Excavations associated with the construction of the new A20 revealed numerous traces of the corresponding buildings that once lay on the southeastern side of Snargate Street. The bulk of these appeared to be of late 18th to 19th-century date, although a few were probably 17th

century. All were founded on beach shingle.

5.11 No. 153. The earliest record so far located of this building as a hotel is in 1899, and it continued to serve as such until very recently. It was a three storey brick building with cellars below. The establishment finally closed early in 2005 when it was known as The Gateway Hovertel, having expanded across the sites of Nos. 149/152 with a flat-roofed accommodation building, arranged around three sides of a rear yard. The hotel complex was left untouched until October 2010 when it was stripped-out and demolished.

5.12 Something is known of the earlier history of this site. According to Bavington Jones 'at No. 153, or thereabouts, there was once a private theatre' (Bavington Jones 1907, 162). Eighteenth-century records show that this theatre was first erected by William Fector in 1783 but was given up in 1790 when a new public theatre was built on the opposite side of Snargate Street (later to become the renowned Royal Hippodrome, finally demolished in 1950). During the mid 19h century No. 153 was a shoe shop.

5.13 No. 155. This was the Invicta public house. The first known record of this establishment is in 1887. In 1950 the pub was extended and took over the neighbouring No. 156. The building was destroyed by a fire in June 1972, at which time it belonged the Whitbread brewery. Its ruins were still standing in March 1973 but the area was eventually levelled and made into a car park for the adjacent hotel (No. 153).

5.14 No. 156. The remains of a brick bread oven noted built into the cliff at the rear of No. 156 probably relate to the period when it served as a confectioner's shop.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The work comprised a targeted excavation over the footprints of the proposed new buildings and a watching brief followed by excavation of three drainage soakaways to the rear of these properties (Fig. 2). Initially the investigation concentrated on Trench 1 which measured 33.2m x 6m. These works took place between 11th and 29th January 2016.

6.2 Once the cleaning and recording of all the relevant archaeological features and deposits were complete, Trench 1 was backfilled to enable the excavation of soakaway Trenches 2, 3 and 4, located to the west. This phase of investigation took place between 9th and 12th February 2016. Due to safety concerns about the location and unstable nature of the masonry overhanging Trench 3 it was decided that only Trenches 2 and 4 would be investigated at this time. Trench 3 was eventually completed on 7th March 2016.

6.3 Work on Trench 1 was briefly halted due to the discovery of an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in the deposits backfilling the basement of No. 152 Snargate Street. Once army bomb disposal experts removed the UXO, the archaeological works were able to proceed, although very carefully. It was agreed that further investigation of the backfill materials would cease as they were already at project depth.

6.4 A 360° mechanical excavator was used to remove the modern overburden deposits prior to archaeological intervention. In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2015), following the removal of the modern overburden, all archaeological deposits were hand cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools.

6.5 Archaeological features were recorded using the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All detailed plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans and sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.

6.6 GPS survey equipment was used to establish the outline of all four trenches and to establish a 5m grid to facilitate the recording of Trench 1. A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM 1) was established using this equipment and was located on a concrete slab at the eastern site boundary of the site, with a value of 5.76m OD. Two further TBMs were established in the north and south of the site at values of 5.81m OD (by Trench 4) and 5.31m OD (south of Trench 1) respectively.

6.7 Photographs in digital format were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant.

6.8 In this report contexts are shown by square brackets e.g. [100], small find by the prefix SF e.g.

SF 1 and environmental samples by chevrons, e.g. <1>. Limits of excavation are given the abbreviation of LOE.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence has been divided into three main phases, they are as follows:

7.2 PHASE 1: Natural

[25], [107], [135], [160], [169]

7.2.1 The natural drift geology was encountered across the site. This comprised deposits of loose flinty beach shingle [25] / [107] / [135] / [160] / [169]. Untruncated natural beach deposits were noted at a high point of 5.14m OD in Trench 4 and a low of 4.33m OD in Trench 2.

7.3 PHASE 2: 17th and 18th Century (Figs. 3, 4, 8 & 9)

7.3.1 The earliest deposits noted in this phase were the ground consolidation/ levelling layers that overlaid the beach gravels, to create a solid surface to build on.

7.3.2 The lowest of these was a compacted layer of gravels set within a grey powdered chalk matrix [24]/[97]/[124]/[142]. This was seen in all areas of investigation between the heights of 5.08m OD and 4.7m OD. The surface of this deposit was almost smooth and had probably been rolled flat to provide a level surface to build on.

7.3.3 Covering this, deposits of compacted crushed chalk rubble [22] / [23] / [57] / [67] / [68] / [98] / [99] / [100] / [106] / [133] / [136] / [164] / [168] were noted. These had also been compacted to form a working surface and ranged between 0.8m and 0.18m thick. Fragments of chalk rubble were visible in the lower levels of these deposits, whilst the upper portion had a finer more compacted and powdered appearance. The tops of these deposits lay between 5.45m OD and 5.04m OD, with the higher point recorded in the north of the excavation at Trench 4 and lower recorded in section in Basement 3.

7.3.4 Masonry structures associated with the properties that once fronted Snargate Street were seen truncating the made ground deposits. The most notable of these were the three basements recorded at the eastern site limits.

7.3.5 Walls [2] and [12] represent the west and north walls of Basement 1. The western wall [2], lay on a northeast to southwest orientation (parallel with the present road) with a high point of 4.92m OD and a low of 4.3m OD. Ashlar blocks of chalk comprised most of the construction materials with occasional red bricks, noted as possible repairs. A light grey chalky mortar with very occasional CBM fragments was recorded bonding the masonry. The overall length of the wall was 4.1m and the maximum width and depth both measuring 0.6m. Later modifications during the 19th century truncated the northern part of the wall while the southern portion extended beyond the southern Limit of Excavation (LOE).

7.3.6 The same 19th-century truncation removed the western segment of wall [12] which formed what appeared to be some kind of alcove extending beyond the LOE to the east. The wall extended 0.8m in a northwesterly direction from the eastern LOE then returned on a 90-

degree angle and extended a further 1m to the southwest. Finally, it ran a further 1m to the northwest, terminating at the 19th-century truncation. The wall was further damaged by late 20th-century or possibly more recent impacts leaving a maximum height of 0.4m. Construction materials used were similar to those of wall [2]. The highest point of surviving masonry was noted at 4.93m OD and the lowest at 4.3m OD. Only part of Basement 1 was visible and this measured 5.4m by 2.6m.

7.3.7 The south wall [43] of Basement 2 was noted c. 8.6m to the northeast of wall [12]. Two structural elements of this basement survived, consisting of the southern wall [43] and the northern wall [42]. Both walls extended beyond the eastern and western trench limits and were recorded on a northwest to southeast alignment running perpendicular to the present road. The exposed masonry showed the basement to have a maximum width of 4m and a length that was greater than 5.2m.

7.3.8 Walls [42] and [43] were both ashlar chalk walls, comprised mainly of large chalk blocks set in mortars similar to that used in the walls in Basement 1. Occasional unfrogged red bricks were noted in the fabric of wall [43], these have been interpreted as repairs as they were randomly located. The maximum depth of wall [43] was 1.06m and the highest point was recorded at 4.85m OD.

7.3.9 Wall [42] (See Fig. 6 Section 11) was actually the southern face of a wider wall that had wall [54] as its northern face. This wall acted as the dividing wall separating Basements 2 and 3. The core of the wall was not seen as it was obscured by a concrete ground beam that ran across the top of both faces, but a combined thickness of 1m was recorded. The southern face [42] had a high point of 5.3m OD and the northern face [54] was recorded at 5.59m OD. A maximum depth of 1.7m was recorded in Basement 2.

7.3.10 Two soft deposits from this phase were noted in Basement 2 in the south facing section of a small 1.06m x 0.74m sondage excavated c. 0.6m to the south of wall [42] (Fig. 5 Section 2). The lowest of these was a 0.12m thick layer [35] of friable, dark grey, gravelly chalk material not unlike [24] / [97] / [124] / [142], which was seen at 3.76m OD. Covering this was a thin deposit of friable, dark grey, sandy clayey chalk [34] that was 0.06m thick. This deposit was seen at 3.79m OD and contained a fragment of 17th-century clay tobacco pipe (CTP).

7.3.11 No further sondages were excavated during the fieldwork due to the discovery of a possible UXO within the 20th-century backfill deposits in Basement 2 that necessitated its removal by Army Bomb Disposal Engineers.

7.3.12 The most notable features encountered within Basement 3 were walls [69] / [71] and wall [53]. These represented the earliest phase of walls within the basement. Wall [53] formed part of the southern basement wall and wall [69] / [71] formed the western wall. These were once part of the same build but a modern sewage pipe had truncated them. The northern face of wall [42]/[54] was a later build which was built against the eastern end of [53] (See Fig. 5 Sections 3 and 4). Ashlar blocks of chalk set in a chalky mortar were again noted. Overall the

wall would have run 2.1m to the northwest from the eastern edge of wall [53], then turned and extended 3.4m to the northeast along wall [69] / [71]. The highest point of the wall was noted at 5.53m OD on wall [69] / [71] and the maximum height was recorded on wall [53] at 1.44m. The uncovered masonry showed that Basement 3 measured over 3.4m by 4m in this phase. Pottery dated 1550-1630 was recovered from the construction backfill deposit [74]. Undated graffiti/mason's marks were noted on two of the chalk blocks belonging to wall [53] (see Plate 20) and on one of the blocks belonging to wall [54] (see Plate 19).

7.3.13 The masonry of Basement 3 was seen cutting into a 0.27m thick layer of soft, grey, silty clay [73] that overlay the ground preparation deposits. A sherd of late 16th-century pottery and a copper alloy pin SF 6 of similar date.

7.3.14 A group of thin surface make up deposits [103] was recorded in section (see Fig. 5 Section 6) at the rear of [69] / [71]. These comprised alternate layers of chalk, gravel and charcoal which individually measured no more than 0.04m thick, in total they were 0.12m thick. The highest level was seen at 5.47m OD. CBM recovered from this deposit was dated 1600-1800.

7.3.15 This was recorded overlying a 0.33m thick deposit of firm whitish grey gravelly chalk [101] that was seen at 5.31m OD. CBM dated 1500-1700+ was recovered from this deposit

7.3.16 A series of mixed silty clay deposits [46], [47], [48], [61] / [118] with thicknesses between 0.10m and 0.14m were seen dumped on the western edge of wall [53]. The top of these layers was seen at 5.47m OD. Layer [61] / [118] yielded a sherd of pottery dated 1630-1846.

7.3.17 In the area to the north of Basement 3, in Trench 4, the first archaeological feature encountered that post-dated the ground preparation deposits was a cut feature [130] noted in east facing Section 8 (Fig. 6) truncating layer [124]. This feature was filled by surface make-up deposits [126], [127], [128] which ranged between 0.04m and 0.20m thick. Fills [126] and [128] were composed mainly of crushed chalk. The thinnest fill [127] was a burnt deposit consisting of 80% burnt wood, 10% charcoal and 10% crushed oyster shell. Pottery was recovered from this fill and dated 1474-1650. The lowest of the deposits [128] was encountered at 5.02m OD and the highest [126] at 5.11m OD.

7.3.18 Covering the upper fill of the cut feature was a layer of mid grey white, crushed, chalk [123] / [125] (See Fig. 6, Section 8). Where this layer was untruncated it was found to be 0.22m thick and noted at a height of 5.22m OD. The truncated portion was seen at 5.18m OD to be 0.08m thick.

7.3.19 A series of surface make-up deposits [119], [120], [121], [122] were noted above the southern, untruncated portion of layer [123] / [125]. Deposits [119], [121] and [122] consisted mainly of crushed chalk fragments whereas deposit [120] comprised silty sand type material. The thicknesses of these layers ranged between 0.05m and 0.10m and the highest point was noted on [119] at 5.52m OD.

7.3.20 A layer very similar to deposit [120] was observed c. 1.5m to the south. This layer [105] was noted in Section 5 (Fig. 5) at 5.32m OD and was 0.25m thick. To the north layer [120] was at

5.47m OD and 0.07m thick, showing that this particular deposit decreased in level and thickened to the south.

7.3.21 A friable layer of dark off white grey to dark brown grey fragmented chalk [66] was recorded at 5.62m OD covering layers [105] and [119]. This was seen to be 0.18m thick.

7.3.22 The construction cut [129] of wall [82] was noted cutting into layer [66] at 0.54m OD. Wall [82] was aligned northwest to southeast and consisted of one course of chalk blocks set in an orange brown sandy clay matrix. These blocks had a maximum measurement of 200mm x 150mm x 150mm. In total the wall was 1.7m long by 0.5m wide and 0.5m in height. Abutting the northern face of the wall was the remnant of a clay floor [92]. The surface of the floor lay between 5.36m OD and 5.2m OD and the maximum thickness was 0.2m. The floor had a length of 2.54m (north-south) and a width of 1.8m (east-west). A quantity of CBM fragments which included peg-tile and brick was recovered from the floor which were dated 1700-1850+.

7.3.23 Trench 4 represented the most northerly area of investigation. The most notable of the features encountered in the trench were walls [157] / [158], [153] and [138]. Wall [157] / [158] represented the outer face [157] and a core [158] of a larger structure (See Fig. 7 Section 15). The outer or western face [157] of this structure face comprised roughly hewn stone fragments with occasional brick, 1m long x 0.24m wide x 0.3m high. Spot dates from the mortar and brick sample gave a date between 1600 and 1900. The inner core [158] consisted of compacted crushed chalk fragments that were 1m long and 0.46m wide. The wall lay on a northeast to southwest orientation with a high point of 5.34m OD and an overall thickness of 0.7m.

7.3.24 A layer of firm, greyish white, silty clay [159] material was noted dumped over wall [157] / [158] (See Fig 7. Sections 14 and 15). This had a high point of 5.49m OD and a thickness of 0.35m. A fragment of recovered plaster was dated 1600-1900. This layer was covered by a succession of surface make-up deposits [150], [156], [162], [163], [166], [167] consisting of chalk fragments, powdered chalk and gravels. The maximum thickness of these deposits was 0.5m which was recorded in Section 15. A high point of 5.69m OD was noted on the top of deposit [156]. The only dateable material recovered from this sequence was CBM found in deposit [150] which was dated 1600-1800.

7.3.25 Circa 0.5m to the west of wall [157] and cutting into layers [150] and [156] was a northwest to southeast aligned wall [138]. This was seen at 5.7m OD measuring over 1.2m in length and 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.2m and it constructed from various sized large chalk blocks set into a brown clay bonding material. Only one course remained but the faces of the chalk blocks suggested that this wall once had ashlar coursing.

7.3.26 The remnant of a 0.1m thick clay bedding deposit [148] was seen abutting the northern face of wall [138] at 5.67m OD. This acted as a bed for an overlying metalled gravel and broken CBM surface [147] which was seen between 5.68m OD and 5.61m OD. The portion of the surface that was visible within the trench measured 2.24m (east-west) by 1.2m (north-south).

The bedding material [148] yielded pottery dated 1525-1650 and the surface [147] contained pot dated 1550-1650.

7.3.27 Wall [153] was seen at 5.67m OD on the eastern trench edge extending beyond the LOE. The visible portion of the wall measured 1.85m long and appeared to be on a northeast to southwest alignment. Although similar building materials were also noted it was not possible to ascertain the true relationship with [138] as the area where the two walls would have met was obscured by a previous evaluation trench excavated in 2010 (Parfitt 2010).

7.3.28 A posthole [152] measuring 0.38m b 0.35m and 0.36m deep was noted to the south of [138]. This cut into make-up deposit [150] at 5.62m OD. This was filled by a deposit of light greyish brown, silty clay [151] which contained CBM dated 1600-1800.

7.3.29 Sealing the posthole [152] was a 0.05m thick layer of clay which was seen at 5.62m OD and measured 0.7m (north-south) by 1.05m (east-west). Above this was a 0.2m thick layer of greenish grey sand [146] from which CBM was recovered dated 1500-1700+.

7.4 PHASE 3: 19th and 20th Century (Figs. 4, 8 and 9)

7.4.1 During this phase it was possible to assign structures and deposits to the individual properties that once occupied the site, i.e. Nos. 149-156 Snargate Street. All of the basement walls noted above were retained in this phase.

Nos. 149-150 Snargate Street

7.4.2 Wall [10] was the earliest structure encountered, belonging to the above address, within this phase. It was the remnant of the party wall that separated the basements of both properties. The surviving masonry was noted on a northwest to southeast alignment at 4.26m OD measuring 1.9m long x 0.42m wide x 0.06m deep (1 course high). The wall was constructed from maroon bricks bonded in a light grey chalky mortar.

7.4.3 A buttress type structure [14] was noted truncating the northwestern edge of wall [10]. This structure was one of a pair of buttress type structures noted in the basement and were probably the supports for a fireplace on the floor above. The other structure [15] lay c. 1.5m to the northeast. Structure [14] consisted of seven courses of poorly made red bricks bonded in a similar mortar to that of wall [10]. The top was recorded at 4.91m OD with a height of 0.65m. Only 3 courses of brickwork survived of structure [15] which was seen at 4.28m OD. The structure shared similar dimensions and construction materials.

7.4.4 In the northwest corner of the basement area wall [6] which was encountered at 5.03m OD formed a stairwell measuring 1.7m by 1.7m. This appeared to truncate the earlier chalk basement walls [2] and [12]. The wall was constructed mainly of flint cores, interspersed with chalk blocks and occasional brick set in a chalky mortar. Three small voids, each measuring c. 0.1m by 0.1m were recorded in the western portion of the wall. These probably acted as sockets for the horizontal timbers for the staircase to access the basement. A 0.15m thick

friable deposit of mid whitish grey, chalky gravel [4] with frequent inclusions of small coal fragments was noted within the stairwell, under the modern backfill.

7.4.5 A series of three distinct layers [20], [21], [37] were recorded acting as the bedding deposits for brick floors [8], [9]. The first of these was layer [37] which was seen at 4.12m OD with a thickness of 0.3m. This consisted of soft, mid greyish brown, sandy chalky silt with occasional CBM flecks. Covering this was layer [21], a hard/firm, light pinkish grey, gravelly sand at 4.17m OD which was 0.05m thick. The last of the bedding deposits was a soft, light brownish yellow, sandy lime, mortar [20] which was 0.02m thick and seen at 4.21m OD.

7.4.6 Brick floors [8] and [9] represented the last phase of masonry encountered within the basement and were seen across both properties. Similar brick and mortar types were noted suggesting this was a single floor. The heights ranged between 4.3m OD and 4.24m OD and both floors were only 1 course deep (0.06m). The combined dimensions of the exposed floors were c. 5.5m long by 2.6m wide.

7.4.7 Two shallow sub-circular to sub-oval postholes [27] and [29] were observed cutting in to bedding layer [20]. These were both seen at 4.21m OD and had depths of 0.09m. Deposits of loose black, coal/charcoal material, [26] and [28] respectively, filled both cuts.

7.4.8 The latest feature encountered was cut [17], which was a sub-rectangular pit with near to vertical sides and a flat base. This was seen at 4.29m OD measuring 1.6m long by 1m wide and 0.6m deep. The fill was a loose, mid greyish brown, silty sandy rubble deposit [16] which contained a copper alloy coin SF 1, a possible 18th/19th-century farthing.

No. 152 Snargate Street (Figures 5 and 6, Sections 2 and 11)

7.4.9 An I-shaped brick structure [40] and its bedding deposit [33] were the earliest of the features encountered in this phase. The structure was likely the basement support for a back to back fireplace located in the upper floors of the property. The brickwork consisted of machine frogged bricks set in a hard dark grey mortar which were seen at a high point of 4.33m OD.

7.4.10 A surface make-up deposit [32] was seen against the fireplace base [40]. This was recorded between 3.91m OD and 3.89m OD and had a thickness of 0.09m. A single sherd of Surrey-Hampshire border ware pottery dated 1550-1700 was recovered, but this is likely to be residual.

7.4.11 Covering the make-up deposit was the bedding layer [31] for brick floor [30]/[41]. The floor was seen between 4.01m OD and 3.88m OD. Only a small portion of the floor was uncovered as the presence of a military shell stopped further investigations. The area of floor that was exposed measured 2.5m by 2.4m.

No. 153 Snargate Street (Figure 5 Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

7.4.12 The earliest feature of this phase was wall [87], which was seen at 5.63m OD. Only the upper portion of the wall was visible during the investigations. The visible parts were aligned northwest to southeast and appeared to be part of a larger structure that included wall [88] to

the north and a flint and chalk core deposit [63], which was sandwiched between the two (these structures will be discussed below). This larger wall was 1.4m at its widest and seemed to be the earliest section of the party wall between Nos. 153 and 154 Snargate Street. The exposed construction materials of the wall were seen to be regularly placed chalk blocks set in a light yellowish white chalky mortar.

7.4.13 Wall [86] formed part of the northern wall of the basement and abutted the southern face of wall [87]. The building materials noted in this wall were similar to those noted in the basement walls of the previous phase. The highest point of the wall was at 5.6m OD and the maximum depth was 1.06m. No further intrusive works were undertaken beyond this depth due to the possible presence of more UXOs.

7.4.14 The western edge of wall [86] was truncated by the construction cut [110] for wall [84]. This wall also ran on a northwest of southeast alignment and had a high point at 5.69m OD. The construction materials consisted of well-made red and poorly made red bricks. Similar materials were also noted in walls [70] and [72], which lay to the south of and parallel to wall [84]. Wall [72] lay c. 1.2m to the south of wall [84], and together they formed what appeared to be an entrance to the cellar. The cut, [95], for wall [72] truncated earlier basement wall [71]. The eastern portion of the wall had suffered severe truncation, most likely when the building was finally demolished. A high point of 5.56m OD was noted on the western portion of the wall and the low point was seen on the truncated eastern section at 5.25m OD.

7.4.15 Wall [70] was located c. 2.3m to the south of wall [72]. Only six courses of brick survived truncation with a highest level 5.0m OD. This illustrates that the southern portion of this basement suffered more from past impacts.

7.4.16 The remains of a small brick wall [85] was seen cutting into the northern side of wall [84] on a northeast to southwest orientation. Only one course of brickwork survived, which consisted of reddish yellow poorly made unfrogged bricks.

7.4.17 A modern intrusion was seen truncating two segments of the same wall [55]/[56]. This wall was cut into the upper levels of the earlier basement wall [54]. The orientation of the wall respected the earlier basement. The masonry contained well-made Victorian red and yellow bricks and peg-tile set in a pale cream white chalky mortar.

7.4.18 The latest structures noted in the property during this phase were the pair of walls [80] and [81]. These were located in the northwest corner of the basement and were tacked onto the western edges of walls [72] and [84]. Together they formed a passage extending beyond the trench limits towards the cliffs to the west of the property. The visible section of this passage measured 3.6m long by 1.2m wide. Mortar types for the walls [80], [81] were both dated to the late Victorian period onwards, most likely mid 20th century.

No. 154 Snargate Street (Figure 6, Sections 8, 9 and 10)

7.4.19 Investigations in this property revealed a basement at the front of the premises and part of an upper ground floor room to the rear. Both areas were seen extending beyond the LOE, the

basement beyond the northern and eastern and the back room beyond the western limit trench limit. The walls were constructed with similar building materials.

7.4.20 The most notable elements of the basement that were encountered during the archaeological works were the southern wall [88], the western wall [90] and the entrance steps [89]. These showed the total basement area to be over 2.4m by 3.1m. The ground floor room to the rear of the basement consisted of wall [62] and floors [65], [77], [78] and [79]. The visible section of this room measured 2.5m by 1.9m.

7.4.21 A mentioned above wall [88] was part of a larger structure which included wall [87] and core deposit [63]. It was constructed from ashlar blocks of chalk dominated set in a pale creamy white chalk mortar. Wall core [63] lay between walls [87] and [88] getting slightly more irregular towards the northwest.

7.4.22 The exposed section of wall [90] exhibited considerable damage to the face of the masonry. This was likely caused during the demolition of the property. The construction materials noted in the fabric of the wall were consistent with those seen in wall [88]. The construction cut for this wall, [131], was observed 0.4m to the west cutting into the compacted clay floor [92], noted in the previous phase. A deposit of loosed crushed chalk [116] acted as the construction backfill.

7.4.23 L-shaped wall [62] was located 0.4m to the rear of wall [90]. The wall had been built on top of floor [92], where it had been truncated by construction cut [131]. The wall extended 1.9m to the southwest from a truncation at its northern limit then turned and ran a further 1.2m to the northwest, the width of the wall was 0.6m at its widest. Dressed chalk blocks were noted on all untruncated faces of the masonry, including those on the southeast face. The highest levels recorded on these walls reflects the demolition level which in this case ranged between 5.7m OD and 5.63m OD.

7.4.24 A layer of dark yellow brown silty clay material [64] was dumped against wall [62]. This deposit was up to 0.3m thick and was a dumped levelling deposit relating to wall [62] and wall [82] from the previous phase.

7.4.25 The entrance to the basement was provided by a set of spiral stone stairs [89]. This feature was a slightly later addition to the basement and cut into walls [62], [88], [90] and deposit [64]. The staircase was located in the west of the basement between wall [88] and [90]. Eight steps were encountered ranging between 0.18m and 0.26m high with lengths between 0.5m and 0.8m. Where the demolition had impacted on the steps it was possible to ascertain the construction materials. These were mainly chalk blocks overlain with either floor tiles or roof tiles and covered in a pale grey brown sandy mortar.

7.4.26 Circa 0.5m to the northwest of [62] a rectangular tiled floor [77] was recorded at 5.37m OD. The floor covered an area 1.8m by 0.7m and was seen extending beyond the western LOE.

7.4.27 A 0.2m thick dumped/levelling deposit [76] covered floor [77] and acted as a bed for brick floor [65]. Both of these respected the outline/shape of earlier floor [77]. Floor [65] consisted of bricks set in a chalky mortar and was seen at 5.49m OD (Fig. 6 Section 8).

7.4.28 Two surface deposits [78], [79] were laid against the eastern side of floor [65]. Surface [79] was the earlier of the two and consisted of dark yellow brown silty clay material that was 0.02m thick. This was overlain by surface [78] which was mainly comprised of charcoal which was 0.10m thick. The highest recorded level was recorded at 5.33m OD which suggests that floor [65] may have acted as a step. Finds recovered from the surface [78] included Cu alloy pins SF 7, pottery dated 1550-1650 and 16th to 17th-century glass. The area was covered by a 0.5m thick 20th-century dumped deposit [39].

No. 155 Snargate Street (Fig. 7, Sections 14 and 15)

7.4.29 Wall [91] was located to the immediate north of Basement 4 and appeared to be a surviving section of the party wall that would have separated Nos. 155 and 156 Snargate Street. A truncation by an iron pipe obscured the relationship with walls [62] and [90]. To the north a brick inspection chamber appeared to cut into wall [91]. Only the top and part of the southern truncated side of the wall was visible, this showed similar construction materials to those noted elsewhere on site, i.e. chalk blocks set in a chalky mortar, with occasional bricks within the fabric of the wall.

7.4.30 Circa 6.1m to the northwest of wall [91] features and deposits associated with No. 155 Snargate Street were seen in Trench 4. The earliest of these were two levelling layers [139], [140] consisting of crushed chalk rubble. Layer [139] contained 19th-century CTP, 20th-century glass and some residual pottery dated 1050-1150/75.

7.4.31 A sub-rounded posthole [155] with near to vertical sides and a concave to horizontal base was located in the northeast of the trench. This posthole truncated levelling deposit [139] at 5.73m OD.

7.4.32 The remains of a brick wall [141] were recorded c. 1.7m to the southeast of posthole [155]. The wall was one brick wide and only one course survived truncation by later impacts and demolition. The wall was constructed from frogged yellow bricks set in a dark grey hard mortar, suggesting a 20th century date.

A 20th-century tiled floor [137] was observed on top of a 0.32m thick deposit of dark blackish grey ashy boiler clinker [144]. The floor had a highest level of 6.05m OD and was laid in a diagonal pattern which extended beyond the trench limits and was truncated by modern service cuts and an evaluation trench (Parfitt 2010).

Figure 3
Phase 2: 17th and 18th Centuries
1:100 at A4

N

Pub
No. 155

posthole
[155]
[137]
S14
S15
[141]

Trench 4

Basement 4
No. 154

[91]
S8
[77]
[65]
[62]
Trench 1
[90]
S9
staircase
[89]

Basement 3
No. 153

[63]
S10
[88]
[85]
S5
[80]
[86]
[63]
[84]
[81]
S6
[86]
[87]
[86]
[72]

Trench 3
S16

S7
[70]
Basement 2
No. 152
S4
S11
[56]
S3
[30] / [41]
[55]
S2
[41]
[40]

SNARGATE STREET

Trench 2
S13
S12

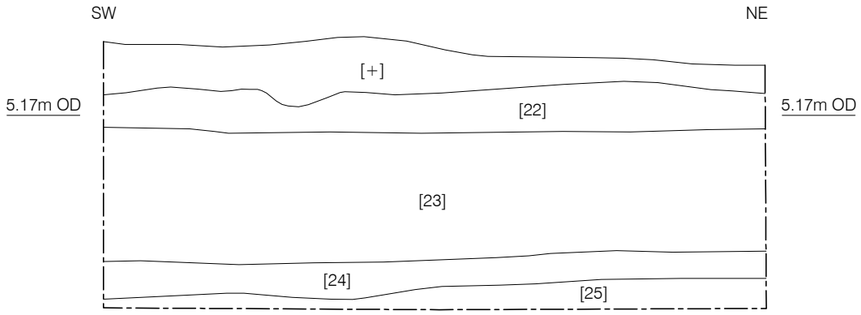
Basement 1
No. 150
wall [6]
S1
[9]
buttress [15]
pit [17]
buttress [14]
No. 149
[9]
posthole [27]
posthole [29]
[8]
[8]
[10]

wall
other masonry
floor
cut feature
retained feature from Phase 2
demolished building
line between basements

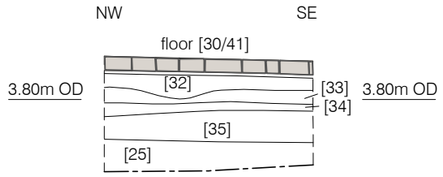
0 5m

29/11/16 JS

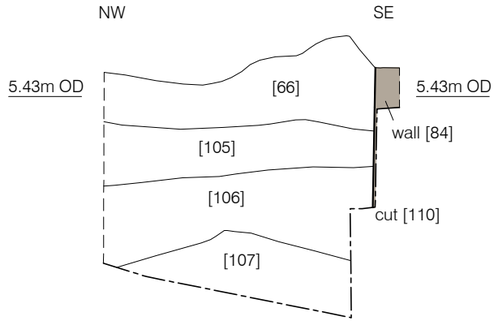
Figure 4
Phase 3: 19th and 20th Centuries
1:100 at A4



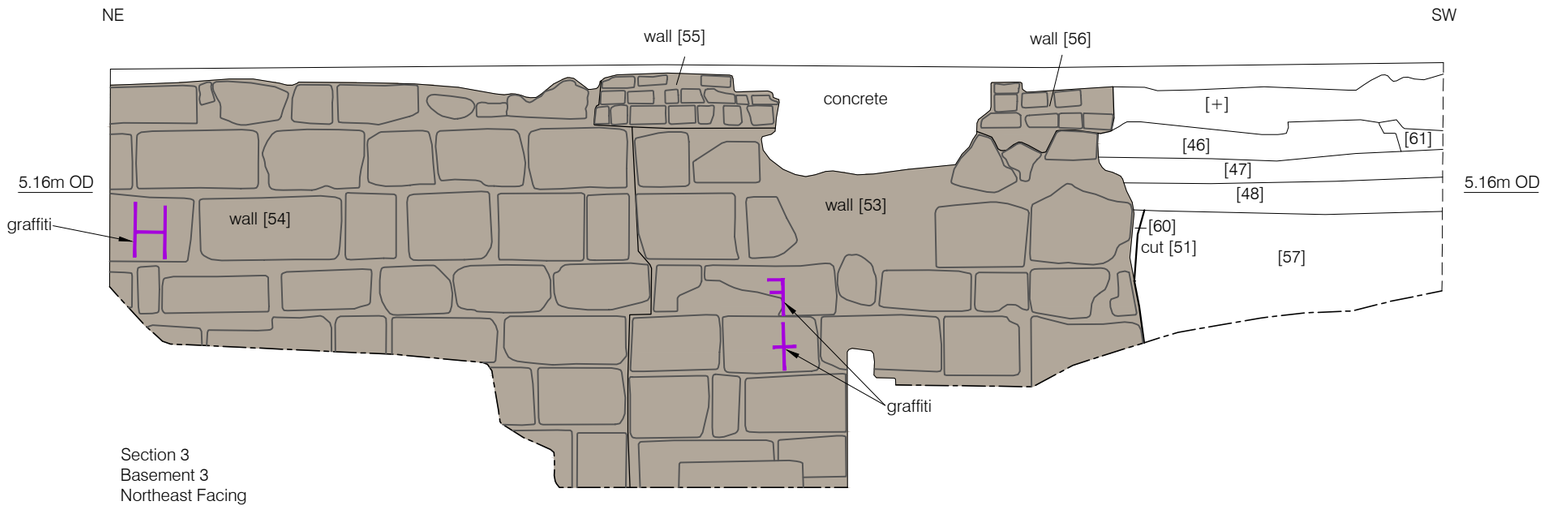
Section 1
Basement 1
Southeast Facing



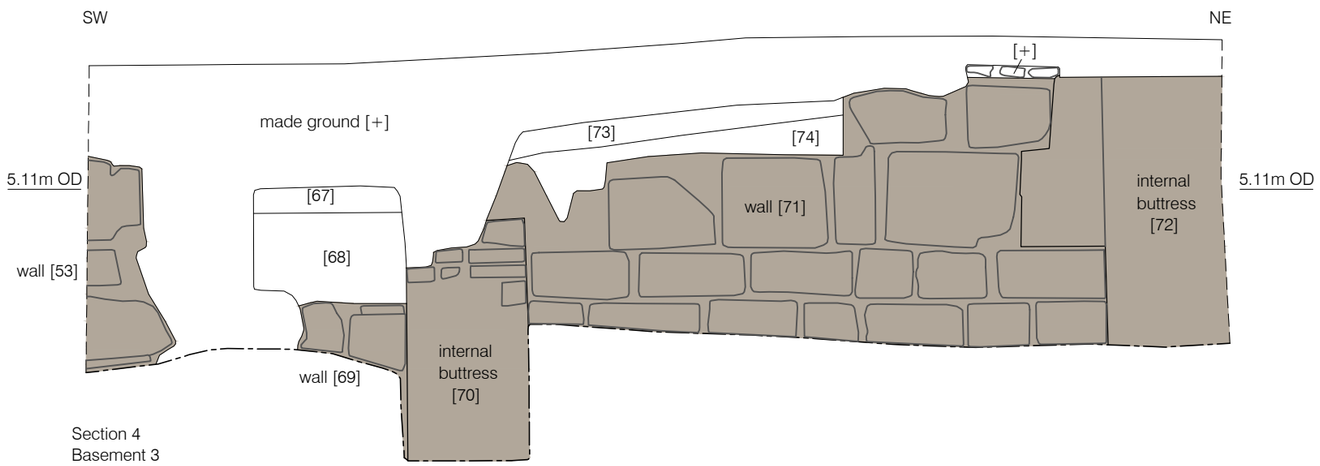
Section 2
Basement 2
Southwest Facing



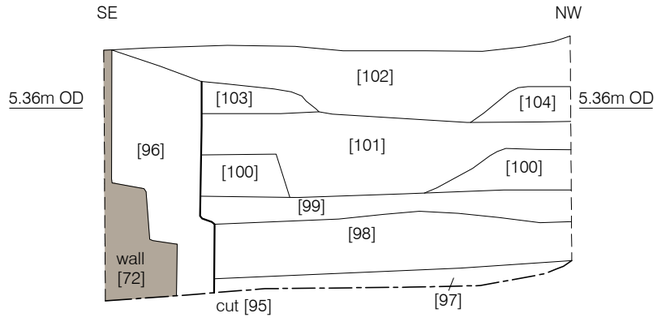
Section 5
Basement 3
Southwest Facing



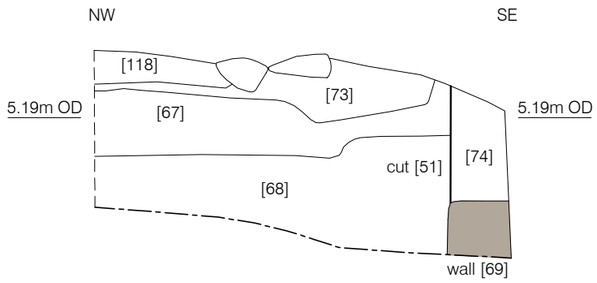
Section 3
Basement 3
Northeast Facing



Section 4
Basement 3
Southeast Facing



Section 6
Basement 3
Northeast Facing

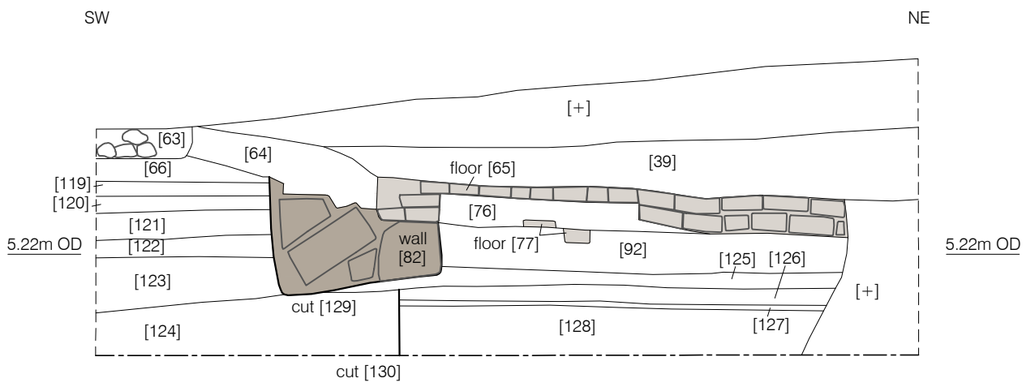


Section 7
Basement 3
Southwest Facing

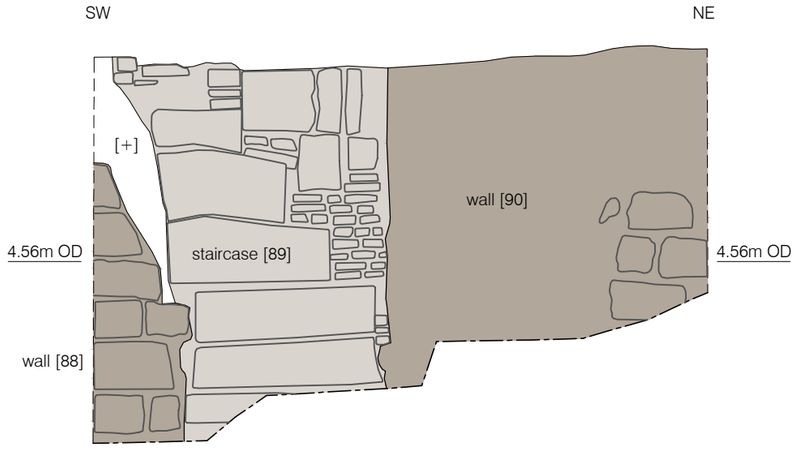
0 1m

29/11/16 JS

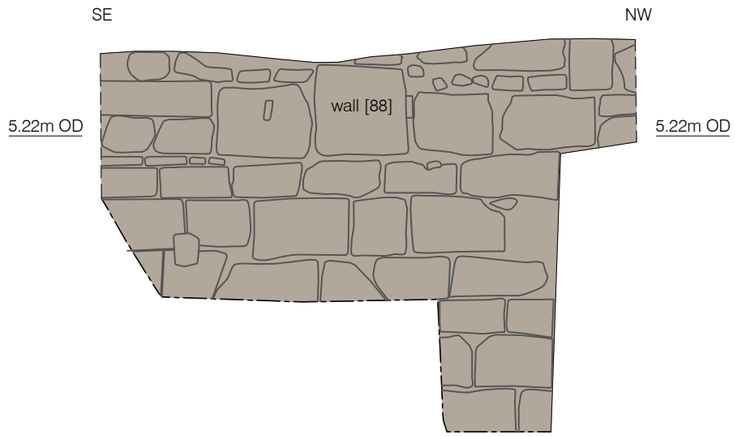
Figure 5
Sections (Page 1 of 3)
1:25 at A3



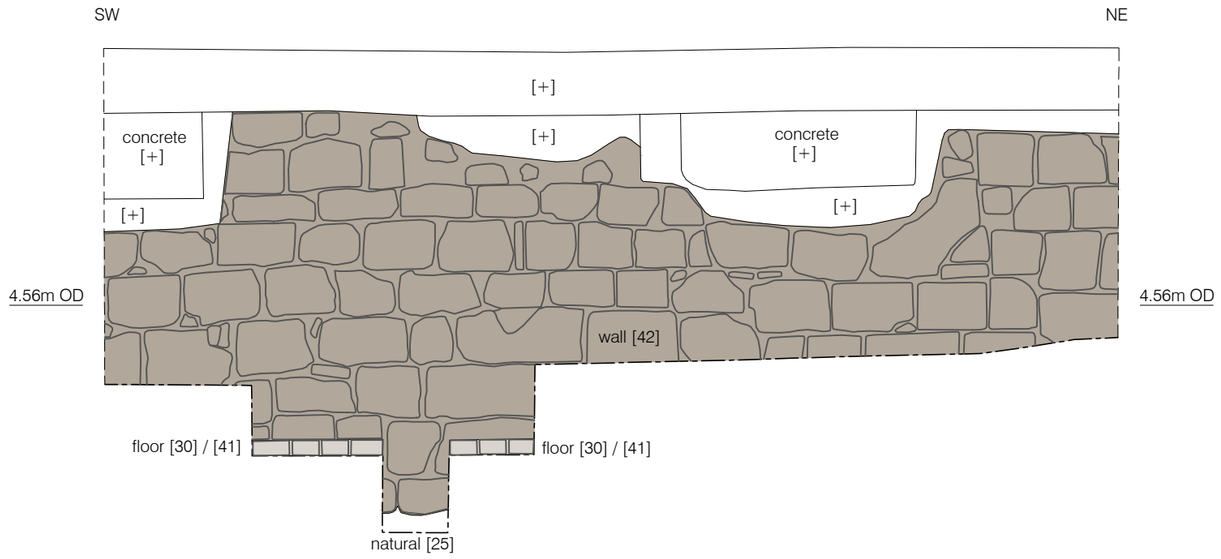
Section 8
Basement 4
Southeast Facing



Section 9
Basement 4
Southeast Facing



Section 10
Basement 4
Northeast Facing

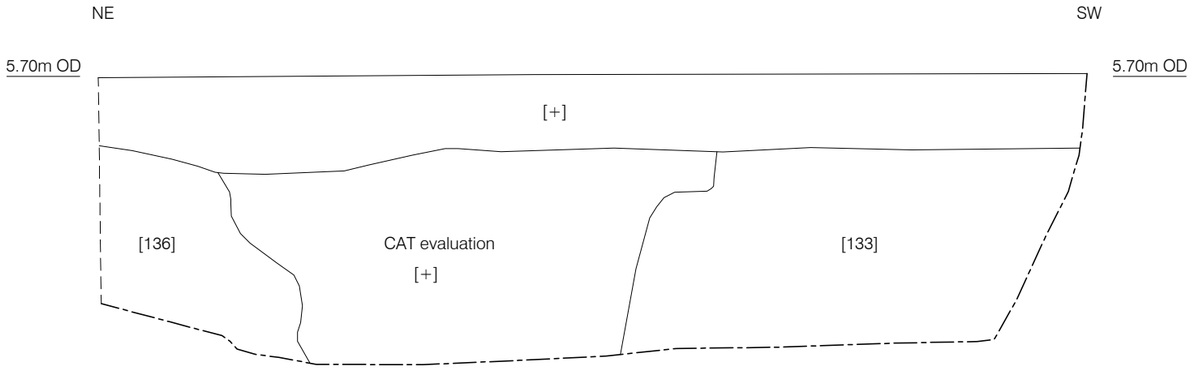


Section 11
Basement 2
Southeast Facing

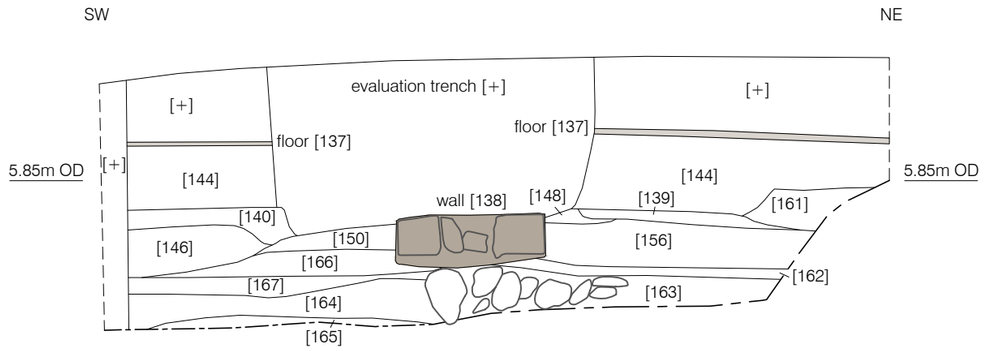
0 1m

29/11/16 JS

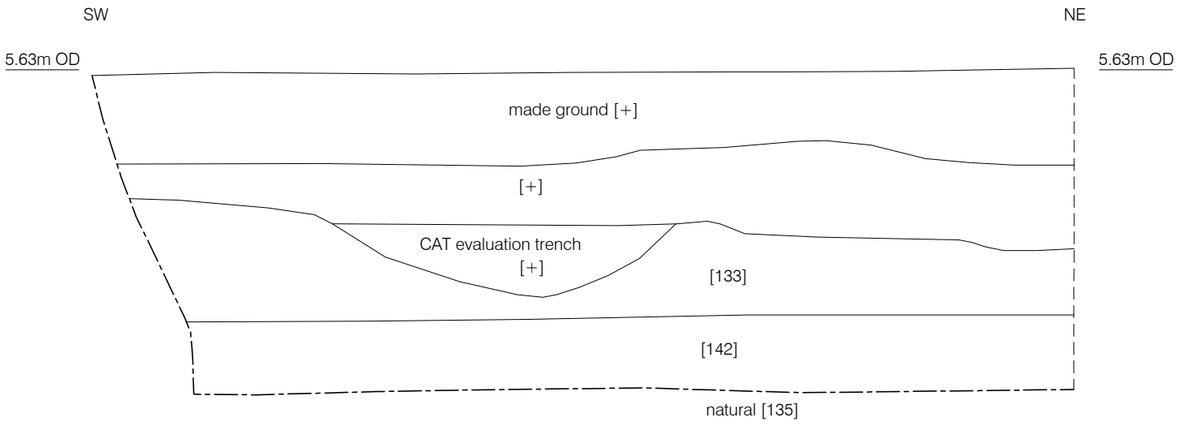
Figure 6
Sections (Page 2 of 3)
1:25 at A3



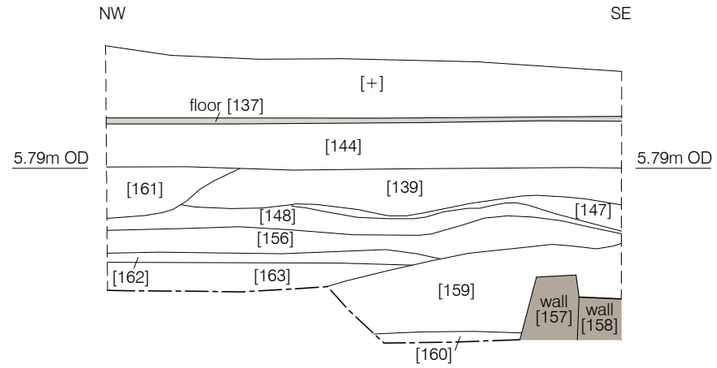
Section 12
Trench 2
Northwest Facing



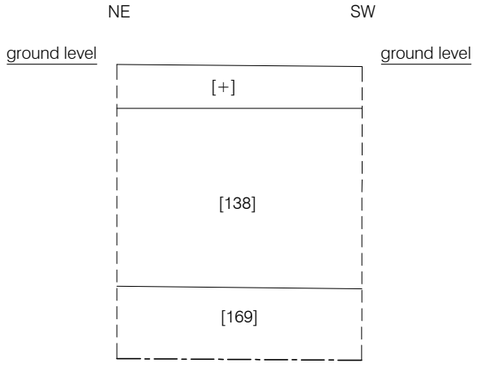
Section 14
Trench 4
Southeast Facing



Section 13
Trench 2
Southeast Facing



Section 15
Trench 4
Southwest Facing



Section 16
Trench 3
Northwest Facing

0 1m

29/11/16 JS

Figure 7
Sections (Page 3 of 3)
1:25 at A3

Plates

Plate 1: Basement 1 looking west. Scale 1m

Plate 2: Basement 1 looking north. Scale 1m

Plate 3: Wall [43] looking southwest, 1m scale

Plate 4: Wall [42] looking north, 1m scale

Plate 5: South facing Section 2 looking north, 1m scale

Plate 6: Basement 2 looking east, showing wall [42] to the left and the location of the sondage

Plate 7: Basement 3 looking southwest showing walls [53], [54], [69], [71]. Scale 1m

Plate 8: Basement 3 looking northwest showing walls [53], [54], [69], [70], [71], [72]. Scale 1m

Plate 9: Basement 3, Section 6 looking southwest. Scale 1m

Plate 10: Wall [82] looking southwest. Scale 1m

Plate 11: Section 8, showing wall [82], cut [130] and clay floor [92] looking northwest. Scale 1m

Plate 12: Trench 4, Walls [157]/[158] looking southeast. Scale 1m

Plate 13: Trench 4, Section 15 looking northeast

Plate 14: Trench 4, Wall [138] and wall [153] looking east. Scale 1m

Plate 15: Basements 3 and 4 (Nos. 153-154 Snargate Street) Walls [86], [87], [88] and flint core [63] looking northeast. Scale 1m

Plate 16: Basement 3 (No. 153 Snargate Street) Walls [71], [72], [84], [86] looking north. Scale 1m

Plate 17: Basement 4 in No. 154 Snargate Street, showing walls [88], [90] and steps [89], looking west. Scale 1m

Plate 18: No. 154 Snargate Street, showing walls [62] and [91], clay floor [92] and brick floor [65] looking southeast. Scale 1m

Plate 19: Mason's mark/graffiti in Basement 3 on wall [54] looking southwest

Plate 20: Mason's mark/graffiti in Basement 3 on wall [53] looking southwest

8 PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 This phase represents the natural drift archaeology encountered across the site. The investigations revealed this to be deposits of loose flinty beach shingle [25]/[107]/[135]/[160]/[169]. Untruncated natural beach deposits were noted at a high point of 5.14m OD in Trench 4 and a low of 4.33m OD in Trench 2 showing a slope to the south.

8.2 Phase 2: 17th and 18th Century

8.2.1 The earliest activities noted in this phase were the ground consolidation / levelling layers. These were noted throughout the areas of investigation and represent the preparation of the ground prior to building, a very large working surface, laid down on top of the natural beach deposits. Given the loose nature of the underlying material it is highly likely that some form of revetting would have been necessary to hold back this loose material. No physical evidence of this was encountered during the investigations suggesting these would have been located closer to the sea, nearer to the quayside of the nearby dock.

8.2.2 In the southern section of the site the next notable phase was the construction of the basement walls. Walls [2] and [12] are seen acting as the basement wall of Nos. 149 and 150 Snargate Street. It is impossible to say if this was the basement of one property at this time but the construction materials of both walls were very similar. The two other basements seen during this phase, align neatly, with properties, when overlain on the later Ordnance Survey Maps and the GOAD insurance plans (Figs. 8 and 9).

8.2.3 Basement 2 was the cellar of No. 152 Snargate Street. The older components of Basement 2 included walls [42] and [43]. As mentioned above wall [42] was the southern face of a larger wall that included wall [54] as its northern face.

8.2.4 Again masonry structures dominated the features in Basement 3. When overlaid on the earlier maps it was evident that these were associated with No. 153 Snargate Street. Walls [53]/[69]/[71] represented an earlier building phase of the western and southern walls of the basement. Wall [54] was a later addition and built onto wall [53], as mentioned above this was part of the same structure as wall [42]. This suggests that either the original wall was either repaired or the basement was extended sometime during this earlier phase. To the rear (west) of wall [53]/[69]/[71] a group of surfaces [103] was noted, which were likely associated with ground floor rooms to the rear of the property. It is documented that this property was once a private theatre, erected in 1783 by a William Fector. This theatre was short lived as by 1790 a public theatre known as the Theatre Royal was opened directly across the road (Garwood 2016).

8.2.5 A number of features associated with the property next door, No. 154 Snargate Street, were noted. These included a cut [130] that was filled by surface make-up deposits, the remains of

an internal wall [82], and a compacted clay floor [92]. These were located in the west of the property on what would the ground floor. It is uncertain whether this property had a basement during this phase.

8.2.6 Trench 4 was excavated towards the rear of No. 155 Snargate Street. Investigation in this area revealed two separate walls [157] / [158] and [138] / [153], a posthole [152] and a series of surface make-up deposits and a metalled surface [147]. The earliest structure was wall [157] / [158], which combined the western face of a wall [157] and its core/packing [158], if there was an eastern face, this would have lain beyond the eastern LOE. This structure fell out of use and was demolished and covered with a series of make-up/levelling deposits, prior to the construction of walls [138] / [153]. These possibly represent a remodelling of the property and are likely internal rather than external features.

8.3 **Phase 3: 19th and 20th Century**

8.3.1 Unlike the previous phase it was possible to link individuals to the properties (Garwood 2016). These records also had dates and occupations listed for Nos. 149-156 Snargate Street. The walls (except [157] / [158]) that were encountered in Phase 2 were all retained in this phase.

No. 149 Snargate Street

8.3.2 When overlaid on the Goad Survey 1905 Overlay it is instantly apparent that the masonry encountered in this area belongs to two separate basements. The remnant of the party wall [10] runs neatly along the property boundary, separating Nos. 149 and 150 Snargate Street. This boundary also ran through structure [14], the southern base for a fireplace, suggesting that a similar fireplace arrangement would have existed in the upper floors of both properties. The southern fireplace base could have existed just beyond the LOE. Documentary evidence (Garwood 2016) shows a number of individuals and their trades operating from No. 149 in the 19th century. This lasted until somewhere between 1899 and 1905 when a confectioner named Morgan Richard took over both properties. This is likely the date that wall [10] was demolished and that floors [8] and [9] were laid across both basement areas.

No. 150 Snargate Street

8.3.3 Stairwell [6] and fireplace base [15] represented the earliest structures from this phase in the basement area. The stairwell was dug into the made ground deposits and truncated the earlier chalk block walls of the basement. The nature of the materials used in the construction of the stairwell suggest the earlier entrance to the basement was no longer fit for purpose and that a new easier to access one was necessary. Fireplace base [15] was part of the same structure as [14], both supporting a fireplace or fireplaces in the floors above.

8.3.4 The two small posthole type cuts [27] and [29] may been the bases for upright posts which would have helped support the floor above, especially during the basement renovations of the early 20th century (see No. 149 Snargate Street above).

Nos. 151 and 151A Snargate Street

8.3.5 No physical remains of either property was encountered during the investigations.

No. 152 Snargate Street

8.3.6 Masonry features associated with a basement again dominated the archaeology encountered in this property. These features were the base of a back to back fireplace [40] and brick floor [30]/[41]. The shape of the fireplace shows that the floor above was split into at least two rooms with the partition wall running along the centre of the brickwork, with a fireplace in both rooms. As mentioned previously only a small fraction of the brick floor was exposed due to the possibility that more military ordnance be present in the modern backfill.

8.3.7 The backfill of this property was particularly rich in glass finds (see Appendix 4), possibly reflecting the nature of the businesses that operated there in the 20th century, i.e. a refreshment room and a confectioner.

No. 153 Snargate Street

8.3.8 This phase was dominated by alterations to the fabric of the masonry, particularly the northern basement wall. At least four different alterations were noted to this structure and date from the 19th century to the mid-20th century.

8.3.9 The earliest phase was wall [87] which appeared to form one side of a larger wall combining two outer faces [87], [88] and an inner core [63] ([88] formed the southern wall of the basement of No. 154). Until 1878 this property was home to a succession of business including drapers, a hardware store and baby linen warehouse (Garwood 2016). After that date it became the Shaftsbury Temperance Hotel. It is likely this earlier phase of wall is associated with the earlier businesses.

8.3.10 The alterations to the masonry noted around the basement are likely associated with the change of building use. The widening and strengthening of the northern wall with the addition of wall [86] could be an indication that the upper floors have also been altered, maybe with the addition of extra fireplaces.

8.3.11 Two brick buttress type structures [70] and [72] may be the base of a large/grand fireplace that would have been located on the ground floor above the basement. Wall [84] lay c. 1.2m to the north of and parallel to structure [72]. Together these have the appearance of an entrance way to access the basement. This entrance was extended sometime just before or during World War II, this extension is possibly the low level entrance to the Shaftsbury Tunnel (Garwood 2016). Two walls [80] and [81] are evidence of this extension.

No. 154 Snargate Street

Three business were listed at this property between the years 1832 and 1934, they were a hairdresser, a curiosity dealer and a greengrocer; all appeared to be relatively long lived businesses. The investigations revealed this property to have a basement area to the front of the property. The basement consisted of a southern wall [88] (mentioned above), western wall [90] and entrance steps [89], the northern and eastern walls were not encountered. To

the rear of the basement a series of internal floors and an internal wall [62] were noted. The earliest floor in this phase was a tiled floor [77] over which a later brick floor [65] was laid. Two surface deposits [78], [79] were deposited against the eastern side of floor [65], these were both 20th century in origin. It was only possible to link the last two surface deposits to a particular business, the greengrocers, this was done by way of date.

No. 155 Snargate Street

8.3.12 The last of the properties that were encountered during the works was No. 155 Snargate Street. From 1867 this property is listed a public house, first as 'Shades' public house, then 'Warrior' and finally 'Invicta'. During this phase of works a section of the party wall [91] and a series of surface make-up deposits were noted at the rear of the property. In a previous watching brief (Parfitt 2014) sections of the southern and western basement walls were revealed.

29/11/16 JS

Figure 8
Phases 2 & 3 Overlaid onto the 2nd Edition OS Map, 1898
1:400 at A4

29/11/16 JS

Figure 9
Phases 2 & 3 Overlaid onto the Goad Insurance Plan of 1905
1:250 at A4

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The excavation's aims and objectives as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows (Hawkins 2015):

9.1.1 What is the nature and level of natural topography?

The natural encountered across site was a loose flint beach shingle that was recorded at a high point of 5.14m OD in Trench 4, in the north of the site, sloping to a low of 4.33m OD in Trench 2, in the southwest.

9.1.2 Was there any evidence of activities from periods earlier than the post-medieval period?

No. The earliest archaeological deposits noted during the investigations were the made-ground/levelling layers seen across the investigation. Although no dating material was recovered from them it is thought they date from the 16th century at the earliest.

9.1.3 What evidence of post-medieval activities later than the ground preparation deposits were encountered during the investigations?

All the activities seen during the investigations were post-medieval in nature. Two main phases of post-medieval activities were noted, 17th-18th century and 19th-20th century. The earliest encountered features were walls, floors, surfaces and make-up deposits and a pit associated with the properties that once stood on the site. Similar features and deposits dominated the later phase as well.

9.1.4 To what extent have impacts from the 19th-century cellars affected the earlier deposits?

The cellar areas were concentrated in the east of the investigations. No cellars were noted in the western area. In total five cellars/basements were identified. These were located in properties Nos. 149, 150, 152, 153 and 154 Snargate Street. The outer walls of the basements survived and in most cases, were retained, or adapted in this period. Survival of earlier deposits comprising surfaces and make-up deposits were noted in the three northern basements.

9.1.5 Was there any evidence of a low-level entrance to the WW2 tunnel network in the basement of No. 153 Snargate Street.

Yes, this was seen in the northwest corner of the basement. An entrance passage comprising two parallel walls, 1.2m apart, was noted running in a northwesterly direction towards the cliffs to the rear of the property. This was the entrance to the Shaftsbury Tunnel.

9.1.6 What are the latest deposits identified?

The latest deposits were associated with the demolition of the site in October 2010. These were encountered across the excavation areas and in the basements acting as backfill deposits.

9.2 REVISED RESEARCH QUESTIONS

After the archaeological investigations the following Research Questions might be posed:

Is there any documentary evidence regarding the construction of the properties on Snargate Street?

Are there any architectural plans of the properties that were encountered during the works?

Is there any documentary evidence for the properties and inhabitants prior to 1832?

Can the graffiti/mason's marks seen on wall [53] and [54] be analysed to see if they are just random graffiti or do they have any significance to a specific mason or a specific meaning?

Is there any further documentary evidence relating to the private theatre listed at No. 153 Snargate Street?

10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The Paper Archive:

		Excavation / Watching Brief	
		Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets			169
Plans	1:20	34	47
Sections	1:10	16	24

The Photographic Archive:

	Excavation / Watching Brief
Digital Format	227

The Finds Archive

Pottery	1.5 boxes
Clay Tobacco Pipe	0.5 box
Glass	5 boxes
Small Finds	2 boxes
CBM/Stone	0.5 box
Animal Bone	0.5 box
Enviro	1 box

(Box - standard archive box = 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

Samples	Buckets
4	8

11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

11.1 Importance of the Results

11.1.1 The results are of local importance as they add to the topography and greater picture of development in this area of Dover.

11.1.2 The majority of activities took place during the post-medieval period. These consisted largely of walls and floors associated with the properties that occupied the area during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Some of the finds assemblages have the potential to be linked to particular inhabitants of the houses.

11.2 Further Work

General

11.2.1 An attempt will be made to refine the dating of the masonry structures encountered by further analysis of the construction materials. An attempt will be made to refine and extend the documentary research linking inhabitants to the buildings found on site.

Pottery

11.2.2 The pottery also has the potential to expound upon what post-medieval ceramics were being traded to Dover and contribute to any future research upon this topic. The ceramics also inform upon site activities. It is recommended that a publication text is undertaken on the pottery and six illustrations are used to supplement the text. The intact and more complete items from Basement 2 should be photographed as a group shot.

Clay tobacco pipe

11.2.3 The clay tobacco pipes are of no significance at a local level as the material occurs in such a small quantity and in a fragmentary state. There are no recommendations for further work upon the assemblage and if a publication text is required then the information should be taken from this report.

Glass

11.2.4 It is recommended that a short publication text is produced on the glass assemblage and that the items recovered from Basement 2 is looked at holistically with the pottery. It is recommended that the more intact Basement 2 glass and pottery vessels are photographed as a group shot to complement the publication text.

Ceramic Building Material

11.2.5 Other than as a dating tool, the only items of any intrinsic interest are the small locally produced Gault paving bricks which are associated with the earlier 17th- and 18th-century

(Phase 2) construction. As such as small section on their production and use might be appropriate, along with a brief review of the building stone and brick at publication stage.

Small finds

11.2.6 The small assemblage of metal and small finds from Snargate Street above appear to provide some evidence of occupation in the 16th-17th centuries. This mainly takes the form of simple dress pins, but potentially also includes 17th-century private farthing tokens. It is recommended that this early modern group is included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, all three corroded copper-alloy coins recorded here should be cleaned for further identification. The possible early modern jack or bowling alley will require further identification.

Animal Bone

11.2.7 The potential for further work is restricted by the small size of assemblage. No further work is recommended.

Environmental

11.2.8 With the exception of wood charcoal, the preservation of archaeobotanical remains in samples <1>, <2> and <4> is generally poor. Sample <5> however contained a significant amount of charred grain, a complete assessment of which is recommended as part of the next stage of analysis, along with assessment of any viable charcoal pieces by an external specialist. Sample <5> also contained a sizeable mollusc assemblage, targeted sampling of which should be undertaken.

11.3 Publication Proposal

11.3.1 The site will be published as an article in either the journal *Archaeologia Cantiana* or on the KAS website. The format the article will follow is that of a typical publication report and will focus on the property uses and the people listed as residents therein. This will be linked to the development of the area with the aid of documentary research. It will have the following headings:

- Introduction
- Archaeological and historical background
- Archaeological evidence, by phase
- Discussion

The illustrations will include:

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Sections
- Photographs

- Finds illustrations

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank IDS Ltd Limited for funding the archaeological work.

12.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd also thanks Ben Found and Simon Mason, the County Archaeological Officers for the Kent County Council, for monitoring the works.

12.3 The author would like to thank Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations; Richard Archer for the surveying; Helen Hawkins for the project management; Jon Butler for the post-excavation management and editing; Chris Jarrett for assessing the pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe; Kevin Hayward for assessing the building materials; Märit Gaimster for assessing the small finds; Karen Deighton for assessing the animal bone; Kate Turner for assessing the environmental remains; John Joyce for technical and logistical support.

12.4 The author thanks the field staff for all of their hard work and effort: Leonardo Penades Clavijo, Maria Buczak, Jennifer Wilson, Przemyslaw Polakiewicz, Ian Cipin, Pat Cavanagh, Rosie Banens and Daragh Lee

13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bavington Jones, J., 1907. *Dover: A Perambulation of the Town, Port and Fortress.* Dover.

Garwood G., 2016. *Built Heritage Recording at Nos 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent, CT17 9BZ.* Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report

Hawkins H., 2015. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief 149-156 Snargate Street, CT17 9BZ, Kent.* Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report.

Parfitt, K., 2010. *149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, An Archaeological Evaluation* Kent Canterbury Archaeology Trust Unpublished Client Report.

Parfitt, K., 2014. *149-156 Snargate Street, An Archaeological Watching Brief* Kent Canterbury Archaeology Trust Unpublished Client Report.

(http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
1	Fill	Basement 1	1	Construction backfill of [2] in construction cut [3]	3.14	0.22		4.92		2
2	Masonry	Basement 1	1	Chalk wall of basement, possibly related to wall [12]	4.1	0.6	0.6	4.92	4.3	2
3	Cut	Basement 1	1	Construction cut for basement wall [2]	3.3			4.92		2
4	Fill	Basement 1	1	Backfill of possible stairwell area within wall [6]	1.45	1	0.15	4.28	4.27	3
5	Fill	Basement 1	1	Construction backfill of flint wall [6] in construction cut [7]	2	0.22	0.8	5.03		3
6	Masonry	Basement 1	1	Flint wall, probably the stairwell for the cellar as there were sockets in the masonry	1.75	1.74	0.8	5.03	4.2	3
7	Cut	Basement 1	1	Construction cut for wall [6]	2	1.86	0.8	5.03	4.2	3
8	Masonry	Basement 1	1	Red brick cellar floor in basement 1	5.42	1.78	0.06	4.3	4.23	3
9	Masonry	Basement 1	1	Red brick floor in Basement 1	4.6	0.9	0.06	4.3	4.24	3
10	Masonry	Basement 1	1	Remnant of later red brick partition/threshold within Basement 1	1.9	0.42	0.06	4.26	4.25	3
11	Fill	Basement 1		Construction backfill of wall [12] in construction cut [13]	1	0.11		4.93		2

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
12	Masonry	Basement 1	1	Chalk block cellar wall, in north of Basement 1, very similar to wall [2]	1	0.3	0.4	4.93	4.3	2
13	Cut	Basement 1	1	Construction cut for wall [12]	1			4.93		2
14	Masonry	Basement 1	1	Internal brick buttress/support possibly supporting wall [2] or floor above. The remains of a similar structure [15] lay to the north in basement 1	0.62	0.5	0.65	4.91	4.26	3
15	Masonry	Basement 1	1	Badly truncated brick structure similar to [14] in the south of Basement 1	0.66	0.5	0.24	4.28		3
16	Fill	Basement 1	1	Fill of late 19th / early 20th century cut [17]. The fill contained lumps of sandy gravelly concrete and a possible coin SF 1	1.6	1	0.6	4.29		3
17	Cut	Basement 1	1	Late 19th / early 20th century pit	1.6	1	0.6	4.29	2.69	3
18	Void									
19	Void									
20	Layer	Basement 1	1	Mortar bedding layer for floors [8], [9] in Basement 1	3.16	1	0.02	4.21	4.2	3
21	Layer	Basement 1	1	Bedding deposit for brick floors in Basement 1	0.82	0.5	0.05	4.17		3

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
22	Layer		1	Post-medieval made ground consisting of crushed chalk and occasional stones. Levelling deposit that the basements are cut into			0.22	5.31	5.21	2
23	Layer		1	Levelling deposit consisting of crushed chalk	5.6	2.63	0.54	5.12	4.61	2
24	Layer		1	Layer of gravels in a matrix of chalk powder that had been rolled flat. Not certain whether the layer was a result of natural process or artificial. The top of the deposit had been compacted for the upper made ground layers	5.28	4.68	0.15	4.73	4.57	2
25	Natural		1	Natural beach gravel seen across site				4.56	4.27	1
26	Fill	Basement 1	1	Fill of posthole [27] in Basement 1	0.13	0.1	0.09	4.21		3
27	Cut	Basement 1	1	Cut of posthole in Basement 1. Possibly remains of an internal timber partition. Is associated with posthole [29]	0.13	0.1	0.09	4.21	4.12	3
28	Fill	Basement 1	1	Fill of posthole [29]	0.17	0.16	0.09	4.21		3
29	Cut	Basement 1	1	Cut for posthole associated with posthole [27] in Basement 1	0.17	0.16	0.09	4.21	4.12	3
30	Masonry	Basement 2	1	Brick floor in Basement 2. Same as [41]	2.52	2.46	0.07	4.01	3.88	3

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
31	Layer	Basement 2	1	Bedding material for [30/41] in Basement 2			0.02	3.92	3.9	3
32	Layer	Basement 2	1	Bedding material for floor [30/41] in Basement 2			0.09	3.91	3.89	3
33	Layer	Basement 2	1	Crushed chalk floor make up deposit in Basement 2	2.7	1.5	0.08	3.85	3.8	3
34	Layer	Basement 2	1	Dark sandy clay chalk bedding/floor make up layer in Basement 2			0.06	3.79	3.78	2
35	Layer	Basement 2	1	Lowest bedding deposit within Basement 2			0.12	3.76	3.73	2
36	Void									
37	Layer	Basement 1	1	Bedding layer			0.3	4.12		3
38	Void									
39	Layer	Basement 4	1	Later levelling deposit (possibly even 20th century) that covered the west of basement 4	3	2.1	0.5	5.75	5.7	3
40	Masonry	Basement 2	1	Internal brick wall within Basement 2, possibly for partition/storage purposes	2	1.32	0.51	4.33	4.27	3
41	Masonry	Basement 2	1	Brick floor, same as [30], in Basement 2	2.52	2.46	0.07	4.01	3.88	3
42	Masonry	Basement 2	1	North wall of Basement 2. May be part of same wall as [54] in Basement 3 to the north. Wall comprises Ashlar blocks of chalk	4.9	0.3	1.7	5.3	3.6	2

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
43	Masonry	Basement 2	1	South wall of Basement 2, comprising Ashlar blocks of chalk	5.27	0.7	1.06	4.85	3.79	2
44	Void									
45	Cut	Basement 2	1	Construction cut for south wall of Basement 2	5.06			4.85		2
46	Layer	Basement 3	1	Levelling/surface make-up deposit	1.23		0.14	5.46		2
47	Layer	Basement 3	1	Levelling/surface make-up deposit	1.41		0.1	5.31		2
48	Layer	Basement 3	1	Thin layer of grey silty clay, surface make-up	1.3		0.14	5.22		2
49	Void									
50	Void									
51	Cut	Basement 3		Construction cut for chalk basement wall [53]/[69]/[71] in basement 3	4.08	0.54		5.35	5.09	2
52	Void									
53	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Earliest phase of the south wall of Basement 3 comprising Ashlar chalk blocks. E-W aligned then runs N-S ([69/71])	2.1	0.4	1.47	5.44	5.23	2
54	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Later phase of southern wall in Basement 3. Built with Ashlar chalk blocks and is possibly the northern face of a wall with [42] as its southern face.	2.15	0.42	1.67	5.59	5.44	2

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
55	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Later brick addition to south wall of basement 3. Was truncated by a concrete beam. Same as [56]. May have been a floor or the base of an interior wall	0.78	0.4	0.22	5.66		3
56	Masonry	Basement 3		Same as [55]	0.56	0.4	0.25	5.61		3
57	Layer	Basement 3	1	Chalk made ground deposit that the western side of Basement 3 truncates	1.26		0.54	5.08		2
58	Void									
59	Fill	Basement 2	1	Construction backfill of wall [43] in basement 2	5.06	0.42		4.79	4.73	2
60	Fill	Basement 3	1	Construction backfill for wall [53] in cut [51]		0.05		5.09		2
61	Layer	Basement 3	1	Bright orange brown clay layer. Has been truncated by modern concrete service run and is same as [118] to the north	0.8		0.12	5.46		2
62	Masonry	Basement 4	1	Victorian wall to west of Basement 4, within Invicta pub	1.9	1.2	0.4	5.63	5.61	3
63	Layer	Basement 4	1	Layer of flint cobbles between walls [87] and [88], may have acted as a solid base for an upstanding wall of may be part of a packing deposit between the walls	5.4	0.64	0.2	5.64	5.55	3
64	Layer	Basement 4	1	Yellow packing deposit/levelling layer	2.3	1.3	0.3	5.6		3

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
65	Masonry	Basement 4	1	Brick floor surface, probably pub related.	2.12	0.7	0.18	5.49	5.37	3
66	Layer	Basement 4	1	Dirty crushed chalk levelling deposit	3	2.46	0.18	5.62		2
67	Layer	Basement 3	1	Grey silty clay levelling deposit	1.74	1	0.24	5.35		2
68	Layer	Basement 3	1	Chalk made ground deposit, same as [57]	1.45	0.48		5.13		2
69	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Badly truncated return of wall [53], part of same build. Same as [71] and [53]	0.52	0.45	0.22	4.85	4.6	2
70	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Possible internal buttress, in Basement 3. Is possibly associated with [72] to the north	1.3	0.48	0.98	5		3
71	Masonry	Basement 3	1	West wall of Basement 3 made of Ashlar blocks of chalk.	2.5	0.38	1.05	5.53	5.22	2
72	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Possible buttress in Basement 4, is similar to [70]	1.9	0.44	1.08	5.56	5.26	3
73	Layer	Basement 3	1	Made ground deposit of grey silty clay	2.4	1.64	0.27	5.46	5.3	2
74	Fill	Basement 3	1	Construction backfill for wall [69/70]	2.48	0.3		5.41	4.9	2
75	Fill	Basement 4	1	Later infill deposit between west wall of basement 4 [90] and later Victorian wall [62], above construction backfill [116]	1.6	0.5	0.37	5.63		3

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
76	Layer	Basement 4	1	Levelling/bedding deposit for brick floor [65]	1.8	0.7	0.2	5.47	5.32	3
77	Masonry	Basement 4	1	Tile floor in Invicta pub area to the west of basement 4	1.8	0.8		5.37		3
78	Layer	Basement 4	1	Black grey surface make-up deposit	2.3	1.3	0.1	5.33	5.25	3
79	Layer	Basement 4	1	Dark yellow brown floor make-up deposit	2.3	1.3	0.02	5.25	5.23	3
80	Masonry	Basement 3	1	North wall of passage leading away from Basement 3, possible 20th century and WW2 related. Associated with south wall [81]	1.28	0.15	0.56	5.01	4.55	3
81	Masonry	Basement 3	1	South wall of passage, associated with [80]	2.02	0.12		5.5		3
82	Masonry	Basement 4	1	Remains of a possible step or a wall	1.7	0.5	0.5	5.5	5.48	2
83	Void									
84	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Wall foundation in Basement 3	2.2	0.65	1.1	5.69	5.6	3
85	Masonry	Basement 3	1	base of internal wall	0.9	0.22		5.6		3
86	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Chalk block wall, possible rebuild (north wall) within basement 3	2.54	0.7	1.06	5.6		3
87	Masonry	Basement 3	1	Possible earlier north wall in Basement 3. Is probably part of the same build as [88] in Basement 4	2.45	0.52		5.63	5.55	3

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
88	Masonry	Basement 4		South wall of Basement 4, is possibly part of same build as [87] to the south	2.6	0.42	1.59	5.7	5.63	3
89	Masonry	Basement 4	1	Spiral staircase into Basement 4	1.75	1.15		5.68	4.11	3
90	Masonry	Basement 4	1	West wall of Basement 4	1.6	0.5	1	5.67	4.67	3
91	Masonry	155 Snargate	1	Wall to the northeast of Basement 4, associated with the Invicta pub. Not excavated	2.25	0.6		5.69	5.67	3
92	Layer	Basement 4	1	Possible early clay floor deposit	2.54	1.8	0.2	5.36	5.2	2
93	Layer	Basement 4	1	Layer of flint cobbles above [82], unknown purpose	0.9	0.1		5.5		3
94	Void									
95	Cut	Basement 3	1	Construction cut for wall [72]	0.9	0.5	1	5.47		3
96	Fill	Basement 3	1	Construction backfill for wall [72] in cut [95]	0.35		1	5.6		3
97	Layer	Basement 3	1	Layer of gravels in a powdered chalk matrix similar to [24], [124]	1.45		0.13	4.75	4.68	2
98	Layer	Basement 3	1	Chalk made ground layer, chalk rubble	1.45		0.25	4.95	4.9	2
99	Layer	Basement 3	1	Chalk made ground	1.5		0.14	5.04	5.01	2
100	Layer	Basement 3	1	Make-up layer	1.5		0.17	5.2	5.18	2
101	Layer	Basement 3	1	Make-up layer	1.5		0.33	5.35	5.31	2
102	Layer	Basement 3		Possible modern levelling deposit	1.7	1.33	0.28	5.66	5.5	3
103	Layer	Basement 3	1	Possible surface layer	0.45		0.12	5.47	5.35	2

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
104	Layer	Basement 3	1	Levelling deposit	0.4		0.15	5.46	5.45	2
105	Layer	Basement 4	1	Levelling deposit	1.1		0.25	5.32	5.29	2
106	Layer	Basement 4	1	Chalk made ground	1.1		0.35	5.14	5.06	2
107	Layer	Basement 4	1	Natural beach gravels	0.9			4.88	4.74	1
108	Cut	Basement 3	1	Construction cut for wall [80], possibly same as [111]	1.2	0.35		5.62		3
109	Cut	Basement 3	1	Construction cut for wall [85]	0.9	0.25		5.6		3
110	Cut	Basement 3	1	Construction cut for wall [84]	2.2	0.65		5.69		3
111	Cut	Basement 3	1	Construction cut for wall [81] is possibly same as [108]	2.1	0.2		5.5		3
112	Cut	Basement 3	1	Construction cut for wall [86]	2.5	0.7		5.6		3
113	Cut	Basement 3	1	Construction cut for wall [87]	1.45	0.53		5.63		3
114	Cut	Basement 4	1	Construction cut for spiral staircase [89]	1.6	1.15		5.68		3
115	Cut	Basement 4	1	Construction cut for wall [88] in Basement 4	2.6	0.46		5.7		3
116	Fill	Basement 4	1	Construction backfill for wall [90] in cut [131]. Lies under later infill deposit [75]		0.4		5.26	5.25	3
117	Void									
118	Layer	Basement 3	1	Bright orange brown clay layer. Has been truncated by modern concrete service run. Same as [61]	0.55		0.14	5.47	5.41	2
119	Layer	Basement 4	1	Possible surface/surface make-up layer			0.05	5.52		2

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
120	Layer	Basement 4	1	Possible surface/surface make-up layer			0.07	5.47		2
121	Layer	Basement 4	1	Possible surface/surface make-up layer			0.1	5.49	5.38	2
122	Layer	Basement 4	1	Possible surface/surface make-up layer			0.1	5.31	5.29	2
123	Layer	Basement 4	1	Chalk made ground deposit			0.22	5.22		2
124	Layer	Basement 4	1	Layer of gravels in a powdered chalk matrix similar to [24], [97]			0.25	5.08	5	2
125	Layer	Basement 4	1	Sandy chalky gravel levelling deposit, probably the base of layer [123]	4.2		0.08	5.18	5.1	2
126	Fill	Basement 4	1	Upper fill of cut [130], possible surface?			0.08	5.11		2
127	Fill	Basement 4	1	Fill of [130]. Very thin layer of rotted/burnt wood is almost like an old floor/surface or a thin habitation layer			0.04	5.05		2
128	Fill	Basement 4	1	Primary fill of cut [130]. Bedding for [127]			0.2	5.02		2
129	Cut	Basement 4	1	Construction cut for wall/step [82] to the west of Basement 4	0.67		0.45	5.54	5.08	2
130	Cut	Basement 4	1	Cut to the west of Basement 4, unknown purpose	3.52		0.25			2
131	Cut	Basement 4	1	Construction cut for wall [90]	1.7	0.8	1	5.21	4.35	3
132	Void									
133	Layer		2	Chalk rubble make up deposit to the north of Basement 1	3.85	1.2	0.73	5.4	4.96	2
134	Void									
135	Natural		2	Natural beach gravels	4	1.2		4.33		1

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
136	Layer		2	Chalk make up deposit same as [133]	0.85	1	0.8	5.42	5.32	2
137	Masonry	155 Snargate	4	Possible late 19th/20th century tile floor	3.2	2.1	0.03	6.05	5.99	3
138	Masonry		4	Chalk wall foundation associated with [153]	1.2	0.7	0.2	5.7		2
139	Layer	155 Snargate	4	Surface make-up deposit	2.26	1.67	0.18	5.76	5.67	3
140	Layer	155 Snargate	4	Crushed chalk deposit, made ground	1.39	0.76	0.16	5.72	5.69	3
141	Masonry	155 Snargate	4	Single course of yellow frogged brick	0.6	0.14	0.06	5.74	5.72	3
142	Layer		2	Similar to [124]	4	1	0.3	4.7	4.63	2
143	Void									
144	Layer	155 Snargate	4	Ashy clinker deposit, boiler waste, used for raising the ground level. Made ground, late 19th/20th century	4	1.2	0.32	6.03	5.97	3
145	Cut	155 Snargate	4	Construction cut for wall [141]	0.6	0.16	0.07	5.14	5.12	3
146	Layer		4	Greenish brown sand layer, made ground	1.1	0.7	0.2	5.65	5.62	2
147	Layer		4	Metalled surface	2.24	1.2	0.1	5.68	5.61	2
148	Layer		4	Bedding for metalled surface [147]	2.26	1.7	0.1	5.67	5.59	2
149	Layer		4	Thin clay deposit	1.05	0.7	0.05	5.62	5.59	2
150	Layer		4	Powdered chalk, make-up deposit	1.14	1.1	0.2	5.63	5.54	2

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
151	Fill		4	Backfill of posthole [151]	0.38	0.35	0.36	5.62		2
152	Cut		4	Cut for posthole	0.38	0.35	0.36	5.62	5.25	2
153	Masonry		4	Chalk block and stone wall foundation	1.85	0.2		5.62	5.56	2
154	Fill	155 Snargate	4	Fill of posthole [155]	0.72	0.62	0.49	5.73		3
155	Cut	155 Snargate	4	Cut for posthole. Possibly 19th century	0.72	0.62	0.49	5.73	5.24	3
156	Layer		4	Mixed levelling deposit.	2.26	1.7	0.17	5.69	5.58	2
157	Masonry		4	Post medieval stone and brick wall foundation	1	0.24	0.3	5.34	5.32	2
158	Masonry		4	Layer of chalk against wall [157]. It is possible that this is the rubble core of the wall	1	0.46		5.26		2
159	Layer		4	Made ground/levelling	1.2	1	0.35	5.49	5.31	2
160	Layer		4	natural beach gravels	0.5	0.34		5.14	5.07	1
161	Layer	155 Snargate	4	Possible floor repair or make-up deposit	0.6	0.53	0.2	5.8		3
162	Layer		4	Thin dump make-up deposit	1.38	1.16	0.06	5.53	5.44	2
163	Layer		4	Made ground layer consisting of chalk rubble	1.45	1.25	0.24	5.5	5.4	2
164	Layer		4	Layer of powdered chalk seen across site	1.3		0.18	5.45	5.37	2
165	Layer		4	Thin layer of green sand, possibly denoting a construction level	1.1		0.04	5.3		2
166	Layer		4	Levelling deposit	1.18		0.11	5.56	5.45	2
167	Layer		4	Thin make-up deposit	1.26		0.09	5.48	5.45	2

Context	Type	Area	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
168	Layer		3	Layer of crushed chalk rubble seen across site	3.8	1	0.72			2
169	Layer		3	Natural beach gravels						1

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarret

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The majority of sherds show no evidence for abrasion indicating mostly rapid deposition under secondary circumstances soon after breakage. However, a lot of the stratified pottery from Phase 3 appears to have been redeposited under tertiary circumstances, without causing any noticeable abrasion. The material is in a fragmentary state, although fifteen vessels are in an intact state. A number of unstratified vessels (38 sherds), which produced all of the intact items, are recorded and were recovered from a cellar and likely to represent a single dumping episode. The pottery dates to the early medieval period, the 16th-17th century and late 19th-early 20th century. Pottery was recovered from thirteen contexts and occur as mostly small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds), except for one medium sized group (31-100 sherds).

All the pottery (97 sherds, 80 estimated number of vessels (ENV), 17.43 EVEs, 9.041kg, of which 34 sherds, 28 ENV, 16.11 EVEs, 7.959kg are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20) and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV), estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs: calculated from the percentage of the surviving rims) and weight, using standard Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes and dating. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

The pottery types

The pottery can be quantified as belonging to the following periods:

Medieval: two sherds, 1 ENV, 0 EVEs, 16g
Post-medieval: 95 sherds, 79 ENV, 17.43 EVEs, 9.025kg

The quantification of the pottery types and the forms that occur in the different pottery types are shown in Table 1.

Pottery type	Code	Date	SC	ENV	EVE	Wt (g)	Forms
Medieval							
Canterbury - type sandy	EM11	1050–1150/75	2	1		16	Cooking pot
Post-medieval							
Post-medieval red earthen res	PM1	1550–1800	9	9	0.13	104	Cauldron, dish: small fared, mug; rounded
Wealden buff fine sandy ware	PM2	1525–1650	3	3		90	Cauldron, colander

Pottery type	Code	Date	SC	ENV	EVE	Wt (g)	Forms
?Wealden fine sandy ware with white slip	PM2.1	1525–1625	1	1		19	Bowl or dish
Wealden fine pink–buff earthenware	PM2.3	1525–1750	1	1		19	Bowl: small flared
Wealden fine pink–buff earthenware with marl inclusions	PM2.6	1525–1750	5	3	6	103	Bowl or dish, Bowl: carinated, two-handled
Wealden buff sandy earthenware with marl	PM2.8	1525–1650	1	1	6	3	-
German Frechen stoneware	PM5	1525–1750	5	5		217	Jug: bartmannen, rounded
German Westerwald stoneware	PM6	1590–1750/75	1	1		6	Jug
English tin–glazed earthenware	PM9	1575–1775	6	3	10	87	Charger
English tin–glazed earthenware: plain ; white	PM9W	1575–1775	1	1		7	-
Surrey/Hants Border ware	PM10	1550–1725	1	1	0.06	1	-
Surrey/Hants Border ware: green–glazed	PM10.1	1550–1725	2	2	0.10	26	Dish
Surrey/Hants Border ware: yellow–glazed	PM10.2	1550–1725	1	1		3	-
Surrey/Hants Border ware: bichrome	PM10.4	1550–1725	3	2	0.12	3	-
Portuguese maiolica	PM13	1600-1700	4	2		46	Dish
German Werra slipware	PM16	1580–1650	3	3	0.17	90	Dish: rounded
German Weser slipware	PM17	1580–1630	4	3	0.27	134	Bowl or dish, dish: flared
Beauvais white earthenware	PM35	1500-1625	1	1	6	15	Dish
Beauvais double sgraffito slipware	PM36B	1500-1630	1	1	8	26	Dish
Dutch–type red earthenware: bichrome-glazed	PM48BR	1550–1750	1	1		6	-
Dutch–type red earthenware: green glaze on white slip with sgraffito decoration	PM48S	1450–1650	1	1		14	Bowl: carinated
Dutch–type red earthenware	PM49	1550–1750	2	1	5	42	Dish: flared
Dutch–type slip–trailed earthenware	PM51	1550–1750	2	2	6	16	-
Martincamp Flasks (general)	PM62	1475–1650	1	1		1	Flask: globular
Type III Martincamp Flask	PM62C	1600–1650	2	2		16	Flask: globular
Bone China	LPM7B	1770–1925+	1	1	1.00	5	Bobbin
Bone China: other colours	LPM7BC	1770–1925+	2	2	1.43	83	Lid: domed, stopper
European Porcelain	LPM8	1775–1900+	3	3		46	Figurine
Modern English stoneware	LPM10	1800–1940	12	9	6.35	6594	Bottle: ginger beer, jar: cylindrical; rounded; shouldered
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white earthenware	LPM14	1805–1900+	8	7	4.40	817	Door handle, electrical fittings, figurine, Jug: conical; rounded
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white earthenware with transfer-printed decoration	LPM14 TR	1780–1900+	1	1		7	-
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white earthenware with black or brown transfer-printed decoration	LPM14 TR3	1810–1900+	3	1		35	-
Later Staffs Colour–bodied earthenware: blue	LPM15D	1820–1940+	2	2	1.93	179	Lid: saucer-type
Rockingham-type ware	LPM32	1800–1900+	1	1	1.00	165	Door handle

Table 1. KSGD14: The pottery types and their forms. SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels (ENV), estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs), weight in grams (Wt (g))

Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 2 and was recovered from Phases 2 and 3 and shows for each context the area (i.e. which basement when applicable), trench, the size of the assemblage, the quantification by sherd count, ENV, EVEs, weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED and LD) and a spot date. The distribution of the pottery is discussed by phase, trench, basement and deposit

Context	Area	Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	EVE	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Spot date
32	B. 2	1	3	S	1	1		3	1550	1700	1550–1700
39	B. 4	1	3	M	34	30	0.59	663	1600	1800	2nd quarter 17th century
61	B. 3	1	2	S	1	1		21	1525	1750	1525–1750
63	B. 4	1	3	S	4	1	0.10	62	1630	1680	1630–1680
73	B. 3	1	2	S	4	4	0.10	170	1550	1700	Late 16th century
74	B. 3	1	2	S	2	2	0.08	66	1550	1700	1550–1630
78	B. 4	1	3	S	5	4	0.24	8	1550	1700	1550–1650
102	B. 3		3	S	1	1	0.03	7	1550	1800	1550–1800
118	B. 3	1	2	S	1	1		7	1630	1846	1630–1846
127	B. 4	1	2	S	1	1		1	1475	1650	1475–1650
139		4	3	S	2	1		16	1050	1175	1050–1150/75
147		4	2	S	6	4	0.12	64	1550	1700	1550–1650
148		4	2	S	1	1	0.06	3	1525	1700	1525–1650

Table 2. KSGD15: distribution of the pottery. B.: basement, S: small, M: medium, SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs), Wt (g): weight in grams

Phase 2: 17th-18th century

A total of sixteen sherds, 14 ENV, 0.36 EVEs and 332g of pottery were recovered from this phase and this was found in seven contexts.

Trench 1

Basement 3

The made ground deposit [73] produced four sherds of pottery. This consists of a bowl or dish base with an internal white slip and a good quality green-glaze made in ?Wealden fine sandy ware with white slip (PM2.1) and the flat rim of a dish made in Surrey-Hampshire border ware with a green (mottled) glaze (PM10.1), dated to the late 16th century. There are two imported sherds recorded, firstly as a German Frechen stoneware (PM5) rounded jug base and

secondly as a sherd of Dutch ware with bichrome external green and internal yellow glaze (PM48BR).

The construction backfill [74] for wall [69]/[70] produced two sherds of pottery, both of which consist of imported wares in the form of a Frechen stoneware jug and the rim of a Beauvais double sgraffito slipware (PM36B) green glazed dish, decorated with a oval and possible diamond border. The pottery dates the deposit to c. 1550-1630.

A later layer [61]/[118] produced two sherds of pottery in the form of a bowl or dish made in Wealden fine pink - buff earthenware with marl inclusions (PM2.6) and a sherd of plain white tin-glazed ware (PM9W), dated c. 1630–1846.

Basement 4

Fill [127], cut [130] produced a single, small sherd of a Martincamp type-ware (PM62), dated c. 1475-1650 and this probably represents a mis-fired sherd of the buff earthenware fabric (PM62A). The most common Martincamp ware form found in Britain are globular flasks.

Trench 4

The layer [148] produced a single sherd of Wealden buff sandy earthenware with marl (PM2.8), dated c. 1525-1650. Overlying that deposit the metalled surface layer [147] produced four sherds of pottery that consisted of two red earthenwares, firstly as PM1 and secondly as Wealden fine pink-buff earthenware with marl inclusions (PM2.6) and in the form of a 16th-century two-handled carinated bowl The other sherds of pottery in this deposit are imported wares and found as a fragment of a Frechen stoneware (PM5) bartmannen and a dish rim made in Beauvais green-glazed ware (PM35). The internal surface of the latter vessel has laminated, although there is evidence for decoration consisting of discrete segmented circular stamps. The pottery found in this deposit indicates a deposition date of c. 1550-1650.

Phase 3: 19th-20th century

Basement 2

The bedding layer [32] for floor [30]/[41] produced a single sherd of Surrey-Hampshire border ware with a clear (yellow) glaze (PM10.2), dated c. 1550-1700.

Basement [3]

The rim of a jar dated to the 17th-18th century and made in post-medieval red earthenware (PM1) was solely recovered from layer [102].

Basement [4]

Layer [63] consisted of flint cobbles (between walls [87] and [88]) and it produced the rim of an early 17th-century tin-glazed earthenware charger, decorated with a border of dark blue lines banding a dark blue and ochre diamond border. The centre of the dish has dark blue and green bands around a design that features six curving ochre lines cross-hatched with blue lines.

Layer [78] produced three small sherds of Surrey-Hampshire border ware (PM10 and PM10.1) and a sherd of Dutch-type slip-trailed earthenware (PM51) in the form of an upright rim decorated with internal and external white slip diagonal dashes. It is possible that the latter is a sherd of North Holland slipware (PM15). Although residual, these wares date to late 16th-17th century.

Sealing the latter, layer [39] produced the largest stratified group of pottery (34 sherds), that appear to be a redeposited group of pottery dating to the second quarter of the 17th century. The group is interesting in that 50% of the pottery by ENV consists of imported wares. The rest comprises wares made in South East England, of which the local redware (PM1) is more frequent (seven sherds, 7 ENV) and occur in the form of a cauldron or pipkin, a small flared dish and a fragment of a good quality glazed rounded mug. The Wealden-type red earthenwares (five sherds, 5 ENV) include a PM2 colander base with diamond-shaped piercings, a small flared dish (PM2.3) and the pedestal base of an unknown vessel type (PM2.6) and possibly of composite manufacture. A single sherd of green-glazed Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware also occurs. There are also two sherds present from different tin-glazed ware chargers with mid 17th-century geometrical designs that are not dissimilar to the example found in layer [63].

The imported pottery is derived from mostly a German source and consists of stoneware jug sherds from Frechen (PM5), represented by a handle, besides a body sherd from Westerwald (PM6) decorated with roundels containing a diamond with a central stamped flower. The German earthenwares are more common and consist of three fragmentary dishes each occurring in Werra slipware (PM17), with rounded profiles and Weser slipware, with flared shapes. Dutch redwares occur as a plain (PM49) flared dish rim, a sherd of slipware (PM51) found as a vessel with a footring and an internal design of radiating wavy and straight white slip lines, besides the lower wall of a carinated bowl with sgraffito decoration (PM48S). The decoration takes the form of a rope like border with knife point stabs that have been incised through a band of white slip. A French ware is represented by two sherds from an early 17th-century redware Martincamp (PM62C) globular flask. Finally, of note are two Portuguese faience/maiolica (PM13) dishes with geometrical designs, dated to the second quarter of the 17th century.

Trench 4

Layer [139] produced the single sherd of medieval pottery in the assemblage and this consisted of early medieval sandy ware (EM1) surviving as a convex base sherd with an internally abraded surfaces resultant from its contents.

Unstratified, Basement 2

The unstratified pottery from Basement 2 appears to represent a single dumping event and produced a total of 34 sherds, 28 ENV, 16.11 EVEs, 7.959kg and includes a number of intact items. The most frequent type of pottery represented (twelve sherds, 9 ENV, 6.35 EVEs, 6.594kg) is modern English stoneware (LPM10), which is Bristol-glazed and dates to after c. 1830, although the forms here date to the late 19th-early 20th century. The main shape represented in LPM10 are shouldered jars, normally used as containers for processed foods for retailing and these occur as five vessels, four of which are intact. The vessels are bichrome glazed with a yellow-brown glaze found on the rim and shoulder area and three of the vessels have a moulded bead border at the top of the wall, of which two of these vessels are stamped. One vessel has a ‘P’ stamped on the shoulder and the other has a largely illegible stamp at the base of the cylindrical wall, although the name ‘GLADSTONE’ is readable. This refers to a long established adventure at Longton, Staffordshire that changed its name to the Gladstone Pottery in c. 1876 and closed in c. 1970, although it had stopped firing pottery in 1960 (Birks n.d.: http://www.thepotteries.org/potteries/gladstone.htm). An intact cylindrical jar with a brownish yellow glaze was a container for retailing preserves and may date to the end of the 19th century. Fragments of another jar and a rounded/barrel shaped example also occur. The final stoneware item is an intact ginger beer bottle which is bichrome glazed on the blob-type rim and shoulder. A black-printed label (dated from c. 1890) is in the form of a shield with 'IDRIS', in the top left corner, 'GINGER BEER' in a diagonal band (reverse bend) and in the bottom right corner is found ‘BREWED FROM/SELECTED/GREEN JAMAICA’ over a pendant. Idris and Co of Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, NW1, was established in 1873 and continues to this day, although the brand was bought by Britvic in 1987 (Grace’s Guide Ltd 2016: shttp://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Idris_and_Co).

Staffordshire "Ironstone"-type white earthenware (LPM14) is the second most frequent pottery type (twelve sherds, 9 ENV, 4.40 EVEs, 859g) and in the plain ware there are represented two door knobs, one of which can be described as robust, besides two electrical fittings found as a light rose made by ‘O/P/A’ and a light switch made by Kerson. Both items are marked ‘ENGLAND’ and therefore date to after 1890. A plain conical jug is also represented in the plain ware and the body is decorated with lathed bands, while a rounded jug is noted with moulded scrolling leaf decoration augmented with gilding. A painted figurine (LPM14 PNTD) also survives as the back of an 18th-century male with a pink ribbon in his hair, a turquoise coat, a brown painted gun and strap of a probable bag over his right shoulder. The transfer-printed items occur as a sherd from a closed form with a blue- printed (LPM14 TR) landscape featuring a tree, while three sherds come from an item (possibly a tureen) that has travelled a

notable distance from its origin. The exterior has a scrolled border containing the name of 'SALT... HOTEL' and 'MONKSTOWN' and represents an ‘institutional ware’ commissioned by the Salthouse Hotel, Monkstown (near Dublin), Ireland. The underside of the base has the maker’s mark of a crown over 'DUNN BENNETT & Co/MANUFACTURERS/BURSLEM’ The mark dates to the early 20th century and the company was located at Burslem (previously working at Hanley) from 1887 to 1968 (Brinks. S. n.d. http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/d/dunnbenn.html). Why this Irish item was found in Dover is intriguing.

Bone China items are found as three sherds, 3 ENV, 2.43 EVEs, 88g and consists of an intact bobbin (LPM7B), 17mm in length and 11-18mm in diameter, the complete profile of a decorated (LPM7BC) domed ?teapot lid decorated with a black chevron border and gilded lines and a swing top stopper with a red print of ‘BING’, with a red rubber washer and matches a glass bottle (see Jarrett: glass assessment). This refers to a Canterbury pharmaceutical chemist and soda water manufacturer, Edwin Bing operating from the 1890s (Machado 2014: http://www.machadoink.com/Bing%20 Family.htm).

European Porcelain (LPM8) occurs as three sherds, 3 ENV, 0 EVEs, 46g and consists of fragments from two polychrome painted figurines in possible 18th-century dress and an ornamental item (perhaps a horticultural urn or jardinière) surviving as a scrolling foot with applied polychrome painted flowers.

There are two different sized intact sized saucer-type lids made in Staffordshire blue colour-bodied earthenware (LPM15D) that either fitted storage jars or possibly teapots. A third door knob is recorded in a pottery type that is best described as Rockingham-type ware (LPM32). The only residual item from Basement 2 is a sherd from a Cologne or Frechen stoneware (PM5) rounded jug, decorated with an applied acanthus leaf and a possible seed pod in a rectangle.

This group of unstratified pottery is mostly dated to the early 20th century and Basement 2 is located on a property recorded as a confectioner on a Goad insurance map of 1905 and relates to 152 Snargate Street. The uses of these premises may have continued as a confectionary shop, although it was listed as refreshment rooms during the period 1915-1934 and under the management of Henry Watts. Sometime during the later part of that period the premises were also listed as a confectionary shop and continued as this use until 1938 when Ms Alice Ambrose was in charge. By the 1950s the property had been demolished (Garwood 2016).

Some of the pottery can be related to a confectioner’s shop or refreshment rooms. The English stoneware jars may have contained ingredients for cooking or serving food on a commercial scale or making sweets. The stoneware ginger beer bottle may have been a commodity sold or its contents served on the premises. The two blue bodied ‘Ironstone’ saucer type lids, although of different sizes, may have been part of a service of tea wares used in the refreshment rooms, although it is possible that these are lids for jars to store food substances in. The other items may very well relate to the domestic lives of the owners of the

businesses at this address or other residents' in the property, while architectural fittings (the three door knobs) are also present.

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of some significance. The sherd of medieval pottery is of no interest as it is residual and was probably derived from an offsite source. The 16th- and 17th-century pottery is significant, even if it is residual or redeposited at a later date (e.g. context [39]) and indicates that the end users had access to a wide range of imported pottery from Germany, the Low Countries, France and Germany and reflects the site's location within the port of Dover. The latest pottery recovered from the site dates essentially to the early 20th century and although unstratified in Basement 2, the material, especially when looked at in conjunction with the glass (see Jarrett: Appendix 4), can be related to the documented professions of the property it was found in: confectioners and eating house keepers.

Previous archaeological work on the site only produced 18th-century pottery (Parfitt 2010) which appears to be absent in this assemblage. To date there are very few published post-medieval ceramic assemblages from Dover for comparison with that recovered from KSGD15. A notable exception is the group of late 17th-century finds recovered from a garderobe at Dover Castle (Mynard 1969), while only a summary of the late medieval and post-medieval wares was reported upon for the Townwall Street excavation (Cotter 2006, 237-41). Indeed, a synthetic study of post-medieval pottery supply to Dover still needs to be undertaken (Cotter 2006, 241) and the small assemblage of pottery from KSGD15 can contribute to such a study.

The pottery has the potential to date the features it was found in and to a certain extent provides a sequence for the different types. The pottery also has the potential to expound upon what post-medieval ceramics were being traded to Dover and contribute to any future research upon this topic. The ceramics also inform upon site activities.

It is recommended that a publication text is undertaken on the pottery and six illustrations are used to supplement the text. The intact and more complete items from Basement 2 should be photographed as a group shot.

Bibliography

Birks, S., n.d. *The potteries*. <http://thepotteries.org/index.html>>. [Accessed 1st November 2016]

Cotter, J., 2006 Summary of the late medieval and post-medieval wares (c. 1350–1900), Periods 2–4, in K. Parfitt, B. Corke and J. Cotter 2006, *Townwall Street, Dover, Excavations 1996*. The Archaeology of Canterbury (New Series), Vol III (Canterbury), 237–41.

Garwood, A., 2016. *Built Heritage Recording at Nos 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent, CT17 9BZ*. Pre-Construct Archaeology unpublished report no. R12396.

Grace's Guide Ltd, 2016. *Grace's Guide to British Industrial History*. <<http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/>> [Accessed 1st November 2016].

Mynard, D.C., 1969. A Group of Post-Medieval Pottery from Dover Castle. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 3, 31-46.

Machado, T., 2014. *Historic Canterbury* http://www.machadoink.com/index.html [Accessed 1st November 2016].

Parfitt, K., 2010. *Nos 149−156 Snargate Street, Dover, Evaluation report*. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited Report No: 2010/49.

APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarret

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). The assemblage is fragmentary and although in a good condition the assemblage was most likely to have been deposited mainly under tertiary circumstances. Clay tobacco pipes occur in three contexts as small sized groups (under 30 fragments).

All the pipe clay tobacco pipes (seven fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of one bowl, five stems and one mouth part. The clay tobacco pipe bowl dates to between 1640 and 1670.

Bowl

1640–1670

AO11: one small sized, rounded profile bowl with a heart-shaped heel. The item has a damaged rim. The bowl is of a good finish and shows evidence of milling around the rim, although this was not continuous. Context [39].

Mouth part

The single mouth part is lozenge shaped in plan and has a slight nipple while the stem is oval in section and has a fine bore. The mouthpiece dates to the 19th, possibly early 20th century. Context [139].

Stems

The stems can only be broadly dated according to their thickness and the size of the bore. Thick and medium stems with wide and medium bores, dated c. 1580-1740 occurred in contexts [34] and [139]. Thin stems with fine bores can be broadly dated c. 1730-1910 and single examples of this type were noted in context [39] where the item has an oval section stem and is more likely to be of a 19th-century date, besides a more broadly dated example from context [139].

Distribution

The tobacco pipes are found in Phases 2-3 and their distribution is shown in Table 1.

Context	Phase	Trench/Area	No. of frags	Bowl types and parts	Spot date
34	2	1/B.2	1	Stem	1590–1900/?17th century
39	3	1/B.4	2	x1 AO11, x1 19th century stem	19th century
139	3	4/-	4	x1 mouth piece, x3 stems	19th century

Table 1. KSGD15: Distribution of clay tobacco pipes showing the phase, the trench and basement (B.), the number fragments, the range of bowl types and parts, as well as a deposition spot date for each context the finds were found in.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipes are of no significance at a local level as the material occurs in such a small quantity and in a fragmentary state. The material has the potential to broadly date the contexts in which they were found, although residual items are present. There are no recommendations for further work upon the assemblage and if a publication text is required then the information should be taken from this report.

Bibliography

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969. London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (five boxes). The glass dates to the post-medieval period and mostly the late 19th-early 20th century. Most of the fragments show no or little evidence of abrasion wear and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Some of the glass fragments have natural weathering evidence resulting from burial conditions. The stratified glass assemblage is in a very fragmentary state, although the unstratified material, which was solely recovered from Basement 2, produced 26 intact items, while another two items are almost whole. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight and was recovered from five contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

All of the glass (40 fragments, 39 ENV, 8.800kg, of which 34 fragments, 34 ENV, 8.070kg was unstratified) were listed in a database format, by type, colour and form. The assemblage is presented as a catalogue and discussed by distribution.

The forms

The glass is discussed in the catalogue according to function and a breakdown of the basic shapes is as follows:

Bottle (generic)	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 22g
Bottle: beer	3 fragments, 3 ENV, 1.478kg
Bottle: champagne-shape	4 fragments, 4 ENV, 2.107kg
Bottle: champagne-shape, tall	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 1.131kg
Bottle: cylindrical	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 314g
Bottle: milk	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 527g
Bottle: oval section	2 fragments 2 ENV, 251g
Bottle: perfume	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 273g
Bottle: rectangular/oval section	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 217g
Bottle: rectangular section	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 232g
Bottle: sauce, square section	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 261g
Chandelier prism	2 fragment, 2 ENV, 95g
Decanter	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 210g
Drinking vessel	2 fragments, 1 ENV, 1g
Jar: cylindrical	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 252g
Jar: cylindrical, squat	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 201g
Lid: domed	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 151g

Lid: flat	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 587
Pestle	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 294g
Phial: cylindrical	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 61g
Stopper	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 41g
Vessel glass	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 3g
Window pane	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 25g
Unidentified	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 66g

The Glass catalogue

Alcohol consumption

Drinking vessel fragments

Dark olive green natural glass, optically blown. Rim sherd, rounded top with a straight side, diagonal lines forming panels. Opaque and the core is white and laminated. 2 fragments,1 ENV, 1g. 16th-17th century. Context [78].

Clear soda glass, optically blown. Globular wall fragment of a drinking vessel with optically blown mesh decoration, weathered. Willmott (2002 dates this decoration to between c. 1550-1700. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 3g. 1550–1700. Context [65].

Alcohol storage

Bottle: beer

Brown high-lime low-alkali (HLLA) glass, moulded. intact, mineral or double oil rim finish (bevelled slightly deep collar) with an internal thread, champagne shape body with a squatter neck, embossed on the underside 'FCG' Rim: 40mm in diameter, base: 74 mm in diameter, height: 260mm. 1 fragment,1 fragment, fragment, 1 ENV, 64g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Brown HLLA glass, moulded. intact, ‘priof’ finish with a rounded collar, deep neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall, embossed on the underside of the base 'Q112/CTG' and a central ring. Rim: 24mm in diameter, base: 62mm in diameter, height: 202mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 398g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Brown HLLA glass moulded. Intact, ‘priof’ rim finish with rounded collar, deep neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall, EMBOSSED on the underside IN A SQUARE FORMATION 'A 26/C 7/UGB'. Rim: 24mm in diameter, base: 64mm in diameter, height: 202mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 435g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Bottle: cylindrical

Brown HLLA glass, moulded. Base embossed with a sun with rays containing 'SB' vertically entwined. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 139g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Architecture

Window pane

Clear/blue tint soda glass, machine made. Thick walled (4mm) fragment. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 13g. 20th century. Context [39].

Clear soda glass, machine made. Fragment (2mm thick). 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 12g. 20th century. Context [139].

Cover

Decanter lid

Clear lead glass, moulded. Spherical knob of a decanter lid, covered in cut facets, possibly moulded. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 210g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Domed lid

Clear soda glass, moulded. Domed wall with a crudely applied 'prunt'. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 151g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Flat lid

Clear soda glass, moulded. 1 of 2. Intact. Moulded in a two-part mould, rounded knob with a pedestal surround and flat top, very slightly flaring wall. Cracks. lid for a ?cylindrical jar. Very slightly weathered Rim: 100mm in diameter, base: 97mm in diameter, height: 62mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 293g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified

Clear soda glass moulded. 2 of 2. Intact almost, all moulded in a two-part mould, rounded knob, slightly bevelled top and a very slightly flaring wall/side. Chipped on one side of the wall. Lid for a ?cylindrical jar. Rim: 95mm in diameter, base: 90mm in diameter, height: 60mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 294g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Stopper

Aquamarine HLLA glass, moulded. Intact. 25mm in diameter, height: 31mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 18g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Aquamarine HLLA glass. moulded. Intact. 26mm in diameter, height: 37mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 23g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Dairy

Milk bottle

Clear soda glass, moulded. intact. oil or ring type (collared) rim finish with two opposed holes containing wire for a swing cap. champagne bottle shape expert for a short neck area.

Embossed on the wall 'PUROH/MILK/GUARANTEED FULL CREAM/COW'S MILK WITHOUT/PRESERVATIVE' and 'THE PROPERTY OF/THE NEWCASTLE/MODEL MILK CO L^{D}/WALKER GATE'. Embossed on the underside of the base 'J495/LR1/UGB', 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 527g. Early 20th century. Unstratified.

Drink storage

Bottle: champagne-shape

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact. Oil or ring type (collared) rim finish with two opposed holes containing wire for a swing cap (the ceramic cap is recorded in the pottery: See Jarrett: Appendix 2). Rounded ridges or cordons creating five panels on the shoulder and the panels are in filled with short diagonal and curving lines in different directions. Central deep band textured with fine dots. Five panels around the base with the same texturing as on the shoulder except for the words' BING'S/MINERAL/WATERS/LIMITED' occur in the panels. The underside of the base is embossed C.T.G/1G77' (Machado 2014). Very slightly weathered. Rim: 27mm in diameter, base: 79mm in diameter, height: 277mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 600g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Pale aquamarine soda glass, moulded. 1 of 2. Intact except for a chip on the rim. Oil or ring rim finish with an internal ledge. Conical neck, rounded shoulders. Embossed on the concave underside with illegible letters and numbers. Very slightly weathered. Rim: 27mm in diameter, base: 79mm in diameter, height: 277mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 600g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Pale aquamarine soda glass, moulded. 2 of 2. Intact. As above, except that 'S & C L^{D}' is embossed on the concave underside. Very slightly weathered. Rim: 27mm in diameter, base: 79mm in diameter, height: 277mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 600g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Pale aquamarine HLLA glass, moulded. 1 of 2. Intact. Mineral or double oil rim finish above a short bevelled cordon. Conical neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall, the shoulder has fluting and plain circular medallion above a plain rectangular panel with rounded corners, otherwise from below the rim top the base is embossed with 'crazy paving' type decoration. On the reverse side to the panels is embossed 'LENEY'S TABLE WATERS LTD', recessed base. Cork is present inside the base. Rim: 28mm in diameter, base: 88mm in diameter, height: 306mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 679g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified. In 1859 Mr. Alfred Leney purchased the Phoenix Brewery, Dover. Fremlins took over the business in 1926, although as Leney's Table Waters Ltd. Continued until 1950 (Skelton n.d.).

Clear soda glass, moulded. 2 of 2. Intact, 'priof' rim finish with rounded collar, embossed around the base 'LENEY'S TABLE WATERS', underside embossed '246/C.T.G/I' base: 53mm in diameter, height: 22mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 307g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Food storage

Sauce bottle: square section

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact, external screw thread above a collar, cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder. Four arcaded panels containing 'SELBY', 'SAUCES' and 'FLETCHERS'. Rounded recessed base embossed ‘6’. Rim: 23mm in diameter, base: 42mm square, height: 195mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 261g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Cylindrical jar

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact, wide mouthed, rounded finish, short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall, rounded base/wall angle. The underside has a raised ring containing embossed FMF (food Manufacturing Federation). Jam jar etc. Slightly weathered. Rim: 65mm in diameter, base: 70mm in diameter, height: 117mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 252g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Cylindrical jar, squat

Brown HLLA glass, moulded. Intact, external screw thread, rounded very narrow shoulder. Concave base embossed '7.' Rim: 36mm in diameter, base: 40mm in diameter, height: 50 mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 56g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact, external screw thread, no neck, rounded very narrow shoulder. Concave base. Rim: 51mm in diameter, base: 55mm in diameter, height: 58 mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 145g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Unidentified

Clear soda glass, moulded. Square section pedestal base, embossed on one side ‘RD 245288’, flat base, 39mm x 38mm x 27mm, rounded overhang. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 66g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Hygiene

Bottle: oval section

Brown HLLA glass, moulded. Intact, external thread and collar, short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder. Oval section body with a ribbed front and vertically embossed 'BOTTLED BY JEYES', concave base embossed '1716/..../48'. Rim: 21mm in diameter, base: 61mm x 33mm, height: 175mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 219g. Early 20th century. Unstratified.

Perfume bottle

Clear Soda glass, moulded. Intact. Constricted rim with a narrow opening (4mm in diameter), external screw thread above a square in plan collar at the top of tall narrow pear-shaped body, which is an elongated oval in section with concave sides. The narrow sides have four

ridges each side of a band with tapering edges. Rectangular, concave base embossed '385/1'. a paper label partially survives with '...LOL...' Rim: 10mm in diameter, base: 53mm x 24mm, max body length: 97mm x 24mm, height:166mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 273g. 20th century. Unstratified.

Lighting

Chandelier prism

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact triangular section (17mm x 11mm) with one corner having an asymmetrical pattern of cut facets. The top end has two holes forming an L-shaped junction that contains wire. The base has a hexagonal, faceted pendant 40mm x 80mm in diameter. Total length: 145mm+,1 fragment, 1 ENV, 53g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified

Clear soda glass, moulded. The top is missing. Square, hollow sectioned with rounded corners. Two opposed sides have five oval facets in a column which are gilded as is the underside of the base. 97mm+ x 13mm x 13mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 42g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Liquid storage

Bottle (generic)

Olive green HLLA glass, wall sherd, ?champagne shaped bottle. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 22g. 19th-20th century. Context [39].

Bottle: cylindrical

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact (two fresh break fragments). Wide patent extract-type rim, moderately deep cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, concave base embossed on the underside '8'. Slightly weathered. Rim: 33mm in diameter, base: 56mm in diameter, height: 150mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 175g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Bottle: oval section

Clear soda glass, moulded. Wall, one side survives with vertical ribbing.1 fragment, 1 ENV, 32g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Bottle: rectangular/oval section

Clear soda glass, moulded. Near Complete profile except that the rim is missing. Cordon on the short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, and one side is flat with a rounded topped recessed panel; the other side of the bottle has rounded corners and a flat front. The underside of the base is concave with a circular central area embossed '6 oz/UCB'. 64mm x 32mm and 162mm+ tall. Very slightly weathered. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 217g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Bottle: rectangular section

Clear soda glass, moulded. 1 of 2. Intact, external screw-thread finish, conical neck, rectangular section, slightly rounded sides, flattish back and the front has a recessed panel with a rounded top. Base has an oval recess. Rim: 16mm in diameter, body: 46mm x 28mm and 135mm in height. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 116g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Pharmaceutical

Phial: cylindrical

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact, applied narrow, straight-sided prescription rim, short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, concave base. Very slightly weathered. Rim: 14mm in diameter, base: 18mm in diameter, height: 78mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 19g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Clear soda glass, moulded. Intact, moulded, rounded prescription rim, slightly hollow/internal lid-seated rim. Short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, concave base. Rim: 18mm in diameter, base: 25mm in diameter, height: 95mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 42g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Other

Pestle

Clear soda glass, free-blown. Intact, tear shaped end (32mm in length) with diamond trellis texturing, cylindrical stem (5mm in diameter) tapering stem and a globular pestle (14mm in diameter), height: 60mm. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 294g. Late 19th-20th century. Unstratified.

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1. For each context containing glass, the area (*i.e.* which basement when applicable), trench, the size of the assemblage, the quantification by sherd count, ENV, weight, the forms and a spot date is shown. The stratified glass assemblage was recovered solely from Phases 3.

Context	Trench	Area	Phase	Size	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms	Spot date
39	1	B.4	3	S	2	2	35	Bottle, window pane	20th century
65	1	B.4	3	S	1	1	3	Vessel glass	1550–1700
78	1	B.4	3	S	2	1	1	Drinking vessel	16th-17th century
139	4	-	3	S	1	1	12	Window pane	20th century

Table 1. KSGD15: distribution of the stratified glass. B.: basement, S: small, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

Phase 3: 18th-19th century

Trench 1

Basement 4

The glass occurs in a stratified sequence, although it largely appears to be residual. The brick floor [65] has associated with it a clear soda glass drinking form fragment, which is globular in shape and has optically blown mesh decoration and found on different type of drinking vessels during the period c. 1550-1700 (Willmott 2002). A later layer [78] produced the rim sherd of a drinking vessel decorated with diagonal lines forming panels and the vessel is dated to the 16th-17th century. Sealing the latter, layer [39] produced a sherd of an olive green HLLA glass bottle, possible of a champagne shape and a thick walled fragment of machine made window glass dated to the 20th century.

Trench 4

The surface make-up deposit [139] produced a fragment of machine made window glass dated to the 20th century.

Basement 2, unstratified

Basement 2 is located on a property recorded as a confectionary shop on the Goad insurance map of 1905 and relates to 152 Snargate Street. The property was listed as refreshment rooms during the period 1915-1934 and under the management of Henry Watts, although it may also have continued as a confectionary shop, as sometime during the later part of Watt's tenure the premises were additionally listed as being used for that profession and continued as such until 1938 when Ms Alice Ambrose was in charge. By the 1950s the property had been demolished (Garwood 2016). It is quite conceivable that the unstratified glass recovered from Basement 2 relates to the buildings use as a confectionary shop or refreshment rooms.

Covers (7 ENV) are the most frequent functional use of the glass and include lids for probable food storage jars and stoppers for bottles. Drink storage items account for 6 ENV and consist of champagne-type bottles, three of which were made to contain products by Kent mineral water manufacturers: two examples are for Leney, Dover and the other is for Bing of Canterbury. These items could have been used in the refreshment rooms or sold in the confectionary shop. Five items are assigned to a liquid storage category and consist of bottles, which are mostly of a rectangular- or oval-section type and could have contained a variety of products, not necessarily drinkable. There are also five vessels assigned to a food storage category that include a square-section bottle used for packaging Fletcher's sauce and three cylindrical jars, two of which are squat. It is conceivable that the sauce bottle was used in the refreshment rooms, while the jars could have been used for containing ingredients used for making confections or cooking food in the refreshment rooms. Only four items were used for alcohol storage and these consist of three, possibly four, brown glass beer bottles, two of

which are identical. These bottles indicate that alcohol was consumed on the premises and possibly privately, as the refreshment rooms may not have had a licence to serve alcohol. Three phials represent items associated with a pharmaceutical use and may represent personal items owned by residents of the property. Lighting objects are represented by the two chandelier prisms and indicate that the refreshment rooms may have been partially lit using this item and possibly infers a level of luxury. The glass pestle may have been used for grinding ingredients in both the confectionary shop and the refreshment rooms. A personal hygiene item is represented by the perfume bottle. The occurrence of the milk bottle represents a dairy function that could have been plausibly used in the refreshment rooms or the milk was employed as an ingredient for confection. The milk bottle has travelled a considerable distance as it was retailed by the Newcastle Model Milk Co, however, as the bottle contained sterilised long-lasting (Puroh) milk, then it may have been bought locally.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has some significance at a local level. If the late 16th- and 17th-century glass was derived from an onsite source, then it indicates that the residents had a certain level of affluence to afford these luxury items. The unstratified glass, although of a very late date, like the pottery (see Jarrett Appendix 2) recovered from Basement 2, can certainly be paralleled with activities that might be expected in either a confectionary shop or refreshment rooms documented on the study area during the early 20th century. Previous archaeological work on the study area only produced a fragment of an onion-type wine bottle base, probably dated to the 18th century and a broken beer glass associated with the former Invicta public house, situated at the northern end of the site (Parfitt 2010; 2014). Otherwise little has been published concerning archaeological finds of post-medieval glass from Dover.

The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. The unstratified material recovered from Basement 2 gives an insight into the activities associated with a confectionary shop and a refreshment room located on that area of the site during the early 20th century. The glass indicates to a certain extent where these economic concerns were obtaining products for use or resale.

It is recommended that a short publication text is produced on the glass assemblage and that the items recovered from Basement 2 is looked at holistically with the pottery. It is recommended that the more intact Basement 2 glass and pottery vessels are photographed as a group shot to complement the publication text.

Bibliography

Garwood, A., 2016. *Built Heritage Recording at Nos 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent, CT17 9BZ.* Pre-Construct Archaeology unpublished report no. R12396.

Machado, T., 2014. *Historic Canterbury* http://www.machadoink.com/index.html [Accessed 2t November 2016].

Parfitt, K., 2010. *Nos 149−156 Snargate Street, Dover, Evaluation report.* Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited unpublished report no: 2010/49.

Parfitt, K., 2014. *Nos 149−156 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent, Archaeological Watching-Brief Report*. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited unpublished report no: 2014/25.

Skelton n.d. *Leney's Brewery* <http://www.dover-kent.com/breweries/Leneys-Brewery.html>>. [Accessed 2 November 2016].

Willmott, H., 2002. *Early post-medieval glass in England, c.1500-1670*. CBA research report 132.

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

Two crates of ceramic building material (mainly brick), mortar and stone were recovered from the site at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent. This small assemblage (203 examples 77.5kg) was assessed in order to:

- Identify the form and fabric of the brick as well as the associated mortar to verify a 19th-century date for the foundations and cellar structures of the housing along this stretch of Snargate Street
- Identity whether there are any earlier fabrics and structures associated with the initial 17th- and 18th-century development of Snargate Street
- Identify the geological source, form and function of the stone
- A database KSGD15.mdb accompanies this document
- Made recommendations for further study

Methodology

In accordance with the on-site PCA sampling policy, two whole bricks and accompanying mortar samples were taken from each structure. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

As there was no comparative post-medieval Kent ceramic building material reference collection housed at PCA, each new fabric code was prefixed by DOV followed by 1, 2, 3 etc.

Geological memoirs for Dover and Ramsgate (Sheppard-Thorn 1988) and Canterbury/Folkestone (Smart *et al.* 1966) as well as accompanying 1:50,000 geological maps for Canterbury, Folkestone and Dover (Sheets 289, 305/306, 290) provide some idea of the local clays suitable for brick manufacture.

Ceramic Building Material

191 examples 65.9kg

All the material could be dated by fabric, form and associated mortar to the early-late post-medieval period. Evidence for Roman and medieval dumped material was not present in this part of Dover.

Brick

85 examples 54.7kg

Although a proportion of at least some of the walls contain a stone component (see below), it is the use of brick (70.6% by weight of all building material) that is a feature of the buildings fronting Snargate Street. By colour, fabric and form, eight types can be defined

Construction Bricks 37 examples 47.2kg

DOV 1 Gault type clay brick. A distinctive fairly dense pale cream/yellow fabric typifies large (232mm x 115mm x 55mm) unfrogged, hand-made, poorly made bricks. Examples were identified from structures [55] and [80]. The light cream colour would suggest manufacture from the Gault clays of Folkestone and Wye further inland. These were produced mainly to satisfy local demand from at least the 17th century at Wye (Chalkin 1965). The Gault clays at Folkestone, much closer to Dover, are quarried on a larger scale from the 19th century onwards (Smart *et al.* 1966) and may be the source of some if not all of these large bricks. There are frogged examples from walls [40] and [80] which must date them from the 19th to early 20th century.

DOV 2 Red brickearth type. The most common brick type from Snargate Street. It comes in two sizes.

(1) Large (240mm x 112mm x 60mm) poorly made paving brick or construction bricks from structures [12] [14] [15] are comparable with the *3046* London fabric used in the City of London between 1450 and 1700. Outside of the confines of the City, and in the Home Counties the local brickearth continues to be a source of clay for brick well into the 18th and 19th century (K. Sabel pers. comm.). And it seems probable that some of these bricks may be 18th century in date rather than Tudor-Jacobean. It is of interest to note however, that the primary construction date for many of the houses fronting Snargate Street was the 17th century, about the time when there was an exponential growth in demand for brick in Kent (Chalkin 1965, 144-147) especially North and East Kent including extraction of brickearth clays.

These bricks have small charcoal flecks and the occasional inconspicuous silty lumps

(2) Small well-made red bricks

Many of the unfrogged red bricks used in structures [41] [55] and present in feature [39] may have been machine cut. These have sharper arrises, are narrower [105mm] and thicker [64mm]. These are likely to represent 19th- or 20th-century cellar builds or repairs. Another feature is that they include impressions of very small bivalves or ostracods that might suggest the clay is close to estuarine or riverine deposits.

DOV 7 Maroon-brickearth type. Comparable in colour to fabric *3032nr3033* from London (1664-1725), although almost certainly locally made and much later. These are sizeable [235mm x 105mm x 60mm] and from brick cellar structures [8] [10] [14].

DOV 8 Yellow Inclusion Rich Gault Bricks. Probably the earliest construction bricks from the site are present as small chunks in deposits [148] [150] [151]. They are about 55mm thick and are 17th to 18th century in date.

Small Paving Bricks 48 examples 7.5kg
Small (190mm x 90mm x 45mm), poor, irregularly made, walling, paving or flooring bricks from [39] [42] [65] [79] [148] [150] [151], that may have also been used as fireplace surrounds come in four fabrics (*DOV 3-6*). In terms of their dimensions they resemble Dutch imported yellow bricks fabric *3036* which were imported into the capital between 1600 and 1800. However, the group from Dover are very irregularly made and the range of colours, cream, pink, green-grey and mottled red iron oxide, suggesting derivation from different (local clays). These fabrics were not present in the London fabric series. They may merely represent locally produced Imitation Dutch paving bricks. Indeed it is likely that the so-called Dutch bricks were seen in an earlier excavation at Snargate Street (Parfitt 2010) and are regularly seen on excavations in Dover and a few old standing walls around the town dating from the late 17th and 18th century (Parfitt 2010).

DOV 3 Calf brown colour examples from [39].

DOV 4 Pink colour the most common type from [39] [42] [65].

DOV 5 Green (glauconitic) and orange variegated type [39].

DOV 6 Very poorly made in a highly degraded state consisting of mottled red iron oxide bands and lumps as well as silty lumps from [39].

Origin: it is possible given the lighter colours that they originate from poorer quality Gault clays in the Wealden area. Some outcrops locate as close to Dover as Folkestone, although current evidence suggests that these were manufactured much later. More likely is that they come from Wye, 15km inland near Ashford where brick kilns were in operation during the 17th century (Chalkin 1965, 144-147).

Peg Tile

Fabric *2276* (1480-1900+); *2276a* (1400-1800); *2276b* (1400-1700); *DOV 11*

Some of the earliest ceramic building material consisted of fragmentary peg tile, in the absence of nail holes it is difficult to determine whether these are roofing tiles, levelling courses for the stone and brick walls or indeed fireplace/oven material. The earliest group *DOV 11* and *2276b* are probably earlier post-medieval (1500-1700). Fabric *DOV 11* from [150] has a reduced core and resembles London fabric *2271* (1180-1800), whilst the siltier wispy fabric 2276b with occasional gritty quartz and chaff moulding from features [99] [148] [150] [151] may be even earlier.

Most of the peg tile is made of a very thin (8-9mm) very fine red sandy fabric somewhat comparable to the very common London fabric *2276* manufactured from brickearth. These are also likely to have been produced from local brickearth clays. These come in two types; one *2276a* with tiny 1-2mm bivalve fossil casts that resemble ostracods has chaff moulding and is probably earlier than type *2276* which has a fine moulding sand.

Pan Tile

Fabric *2279* (1630-1850)

Just one fragment of curved, nibbed pan tile in the local brickearth clay which began to be used in Britain after 1630 was found [74].

Floor Tile

Fabric *DOV 10* (1690-1900)

11 examples 4.8kg

Probably from a similar red brickearth clay source as the peg tile fabrics *2276* and brick *DOV 2*, was bevelled edged unglazed floor tile from [39]. This would have been used to floor the cellar surfaces or rooms of the terraced housing or commercial properties along Snargate Street between the 18th and 19th century. A whole group of unglazed post-medieval floor tiling in this fabric (thicknesses 27mm and 32mm) was recovered from the file flooring of the Invicta Pub [77].

Drain Pipe

Stoneware fabric (1870-1950)
Part of a large 27cm diameter (2.1kg) brown glazed stoneware drainage pipe was recovered from an unstratified deposit in Basement 3 Trench A. It was stamped *DOULTON Q342A* Doultons was operating in London on the South Bank at Albert Dock between 1876 and 1956 (Mackinder & Betts 2016).

Mortar and Plaster

A range of mortar and plaster recipes were identified form the cellared structures and other walls from KSGD15 (see Tables 1 and 2 below) making it possible to determine some chronological subdivision.

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at KSGD15
Type 1 a pale cream white chalky mortar	A pale cream white chalky mortar with numerous small sand size quartz inclusions and white chalky mortar inclusions 5-8mm very rare charcoal	19th century. Found with narrow well-made red bricks *DOV 1 & 2* brick and 2276 peg tile from structure [55]. Also [88] [90]
Type 1a a pale cream brown sander variant of Type 1.	A pale cream-brown white chalky mortar with numerous small sand size quartz inclusions could just be a damp version of Type 1	18th-19th-century structures [84] [85] [86] [89] [91]
Type 1b a light grey variant of Type 1 with rare red cbm and more common charcoal flecks and organic debris	A light grey variant of Type 1 with rare red cbm and more common charcoal flecks, twig or organic inclusions	18th-19th-century structures [2] [8] [9] [10] [12] [14 [15] [42] [65] [70] [72] often with *DOV 2* and *7* fabric brickwork Also features [92] [99]
Type 2 chalk and flint pebble mortar	Chalk and 20mm flint pebble lime mortar very little quartz	Structure [142] possibly earlier post-medieval
Type 3 muddy glutinous brown fine mortar	Muddy glutinous brown fine mortar with small black lithic fragments	Structure [82]? [138]
Type 4 muddy glutinous grey mortar	Muddy glutinous grey fine mortar with small 20mm thick chalk fragments	Structure [87] probably the same as Type 6 mortar Late Victorian-Early 20th century
Type 5 brown lime sandy gravel mortar with red tile or brick fragments	Brown lime sandy gravel mortar with large slithers of red tile or brick fragments	Structure [20]
Type 6 dark grey coalified hard mortar with chalk inclusions	Dark grey, hard mortar with coal inclusions 5mm, yellow brick and chalk inclusions	Late Victorian-20th century structures [6] [40] [41] and features [39] [81], associated with well-made red brick *DOV 2*
Type 7 hard dark grey flint gravel mortar/concrete	Hard dark grey flint gravel mortar/concrete with clinker flecks and red brick fragments	Late 19th century onwards Structure [80]

Table 1: list of mortar types identified from the excavation at KSGD15

Plaster Type	Description	Use at KSGD15
Type 1 low density buff type chalky mortar	Low density buff coloured plaster sizeable chalk inclusions and fragments of organics	Earlier post-medieval [148]
Type 2 very white low density chalky plaster	Very white low density plaster covering with chalk inclusions	Earlier post-medieval chalk and brick wall [157] and made ground [159]

Table 2: list of plaster types identified from the excavation at KSGD15

Stone

8 examples 11.5kg

A review of five rock types, their geological character, source and probable function / form are summarised below (Table 3).

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Use at Snargate Street
3106	Cream Fawn coloured gritty medium grained sandstone with calcareous inclusions	Local Hassock type sandstone Lower Greensand though from Sandgate/Folkestone beds possibly Folkestone on exposures of greensand are near Balers Gap east End of promenade (Smart *et al.* 1965, 95)	4 examples 1.1kg	Walling rubble from feature [146] originally in earlier post-medieval chalk, stone, cbm walls e.g. [153] [157]
3106a	Green-grey variegated fine to medium grained calcareous, glauconitic sandstone, with olive green glauconite inclusions and shelly fragments	Another bed of Local Hassock type sandstone Lower Greensand though from Sandgate/Folkestone beds possibly Folkestone on exposures of greensand are near Balers Gap east End of promenade (Smart et. al. 1965, 95)	1 example 0.4kg	Walling rubble [151] originally in earlier post-medieval chalk, stone, cbm walls e.g. [153] [157].
3116	Chalk fine white micritic limestone	Upper Cretaceous (Chalk) immediate surroundings of Dover	1 example 0.1kg	Walling rubble from feature [39] and chalk-lined walls e.g. [157]
3117	Flint very hard very fine dark grey chemically precipitated siliceous sediment	Upper Cretaceous (Chalk) immediate surroundings of Dover	1 example 2kg	Walling rubble used in a 19th-century chalk/flint brick wall [6]
3120	Very hard light grey calcareous sandstone – "Dogger"	Doggers found in the Lower Cretaceous (Sandgate/Folkestone Beds) on coastal exposures at Folkestone	1 example 8kg	Fashioned into a large paving slab from [74]

Figure 1 Table summarising the character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from Snargate Street

Phase Summary

Phase 2: 17th and 18th century

The earliest ceramic building material and stone was recovered from the chalk ashlar masonry structures including Basement 1 [2] [12], Basement 2 [42], Basement 3 [53] [69] [71] [53], walls [82] [138] [157]. As well as the chalk masonry blocks which define these structures, they are frequently bonded in the Type 1a mortar (a pale cream-brown white chalky mortar with numerous small sand-size quartz inclusions) or a clay rich Type 3 (floor mortar)

sometimes with poorly made maroon *(DOV 4)* or red construction bricks *(DOV 2}* and early post-medieval peg tile fabrics with ostracod impressions (*2276a*) and silt (*2276b*). The dumps and levelling layers also contain a fair proportion of imitation small pink Dutch paving bricks, seen at earlier excavations at Snargate Street (Parfitt 2010) which may have been used in yard surfaces or as part of the early 17th- and 18th-century wall fabric as with a few old standing walls around the town dating from the late 17th and 18th century (Parfitt 2010).

Phase 3: 19th and 20th century

The walls and floors associated with the construction of properties at Nos. 149-150, 152, 153, 154 and 155 Snargate Street are dominated by brick. The youngest are frequently well made, sometimes red frogged and unfrogged fabrics *DOV 2* or yellow gault type bricks *DOV 1* as with the fireplace structure [40] and floor [41] at 152 Snargate Street or wall [141] at 155 Snargate Street. These are bonded with a coalified clinker mortar Type 6 or a gravel mortar Type 7 which are indicative of a late 19th to early 20th-century date.

There also appear to be earlier 19th-century walls constructed out of poorer quality reds *DOV 1* and purple *DOV 7* especially at 149-150 Snargate Street, [8] [9] [10] [14] bonded in white Type 1 mortar or mortars resembling the earlier Phase 2, e.g. Type 1b.

Spot Dates

Structures in bold

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	3261 Trench A	Stoneware drain pipe Doultons	1	1876	1956	1876	1956	1876-1956+	
2	**3101**	**Type 1b mortar**	**1**						**1700-1850+**
6	**3101; 2276; 3117; DOV 1**	**Peg tile, flint Nodule and yellow brick T1 reused in Type 6 19th-century dark grey hard mortar**	**4**	**50**	**1900**	**1480**	**1900**	**1700-1900**	**1850-1900+**
8	**3101; DOV 7**	**Maroon brick and Type 1b light grey mortar**	**2**	**1664**	**1900**	**1664**	**1900**	**1700-1900+**	**1700-1850+**
9	**3101; DOV 2**	**Type 1b light grey mortar and thin poorly made early Red**	**2**	**1450**	**1800**	**1450**	**1800**	**1600-1800**	**1700-1850+**
10	**3101; DOV 7**	**Maroon brick and Type 1b light grey**	**2**	**1664**	**1900**	**1664**	**1800**	**1700-1900+**	**1700-1850+**

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		mortar							
12	3101; DOV 2	Type 1b light grey mortar and thin poorly made early Red	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800	1700-1850+
14	3101; DOV 7; DOV 2	Type 1b light grey mortar and thin poorly made early Red	5	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900+	1700-1850+
15	3101; DOV 2	Type 1b light grey mortar; Reused large earlier red brick	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800+	1700-1850+
20	3101	Type 5 brown mortar with cbm flecks	1						Unknown
39	DOV 2; DOV 1; DOV 3-6; 2276; DOV 10; 3116; 3101	Large group of Dutch imitation paving brick and loose construction brick some of it very well made DOV 2, peg tile and floor tile and chalk mortar looks to be type 6	47	1480	1900	1480	1900	1825-1900+	1850-1900+r
40	DOV 1; 3101	Machine frogged Gault brick deep frag; Type 6 mortar	2	1700	1900	1700	1900	1825-1900+	1850-1900+
41	DOV 1-2	Construction brick some Victorian sharp arrises DOV 2 no mortar	2	1450	1900	1700	1900	1825-1900+	No mortar
42	3101; 2276; DOV 4	Peg tile two complete Dutch imitation paver, mortar type unclear prob type 1b	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1850	1700-1850+
55	DOV 1;2 2276; 3101;	Type 1 Mortar, peg tile and well-made Victorian red DOV 2	5	1480	1900	1480	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		and yellow DOV 1							
65	**DOV 4; 3101**	**Type 1b mortar and two Dutch imitation paving brick**	**3**	**1600**	**1850**	**1600**	**1850**	**1600-1850**	**1700-1850**
70	**DOV 2; 3101**	**Well-made narrow red brick; Type 1b mortar**	**2**	**1450**	**1900**	**1450**	**1800**	**1825-1900+**	**1700-1850+**
72	**DOV 2**	**Well-made narrow and poor quality red bricks no mortar**	**2**	**1450**	**1900**	**1450**	**1900**	**1825-1900+**	**No mortar**
74	3120; 2276[; 2279; 3101	Large paving slab made out of a calcareous dogger from Greensand, peg tile and pan tile; Type 1b mortar	4	50	1900	1480	1900	1630-1850+	1700-1850+
77	**DOV 10**	**Large group of sandy floor tiles unglazed**	**10**	**1690**	**1900**	**1690**	**1900**	**1750-1900**	**No mortar**
79	DOV 3	Fragments of yellow local paving brick	3	1600	1850	1600	1850	1600-1850+	No mortar
80	**DOV 1; 3101**	**Large yellow brick and Type 7 gravel mortar coarser than Type 1b**	**2**	**1700**	**1900**	**1700**	**1900**	**1700-1900+**	**1800-1900+**
81	**DOV 7; 3101**	**Large well-made brick pointed in Type 6 hard clinker mortar**	**2**	**1664**	**1900**	**1664**	**1900**	**1700-1900+**	**1850-1900+**
82	**3101**	**Type 3 brown glutinous mortar**	**1**						**Unknown**
84	**DOV 2; 3101**	**Well made red and poorly made red brick Type 1a mortar**	**2**	**1450**	**1900**	**1450**	**1900**	**1825-1900+**	**1700-1850+**
85	**DOV 2; 3101**	**Poorly made red and Type 1a mortar**	**2**	**1450**	**1900**	**1450**	**1900**	**1600-1800**	**1700-1900+**
86	**3101**	**Type 1a brown**	**1**						**1700-1900?**

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		sandy variant mortar							
87	**3101**	**Type 4 grey glutinous mortar same as Type 6**	**1**						**1850-1900+**
88	**3101**	**Type 1 white mortar**	**1**						**1800-1900**
89	**3101**	**Type 1a brown sandy variant mortar**	**1**						**1700-1900?**
90	**3101**	**Type white mortar**	**1**						**1800-1900**
91	**3101**	**Type 1a brown sandy variant mortar**	**1**						**1700-1900?**
92	2276; DOV 7; 3101	Large group of peg tile; DOV 7 brick and T1b mortar	12	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1700-1850+
99	2276b; 3101	Reused coarse silty early post-medieval peg tile; Type 1b mortar	1	1400	1800	1400	1800	1400-1800	1700-1850
101	2276a	Thin peg tile with ostracod flecks chaff moulding	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1500-1700+	No mortar
103	2276; DOV 2	Peg tile and early red brick no mortar	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar
126	DOV 2; DOV 7	Fragments of red and maroon brick	3	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
138	**3101**	**Crisp version of [82] T3 glutinous mortar**	**1**						**Unknown**
141	**DOV 2; 3101**	**Frogged yellow brick and Type 6 mortar**	**2**	**1700**	**1900**	**1700**	**1900**	**1800-1900+**	**1850-1900+**
142	3101	T2 flint pebble and chalk mortar	1						Unknown
146	2276a; 3106	Burnt Local Hassock type greensand rubble; red peg tile with small ostracods in chaff moulding sand	6	50	1900	1480	1900	1500-1700+	No mortar
148	2276; 2276a	Large group of earlier	25	50	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	2276b; DOV 3; 4 and 6; DOV 8; 3100	post-medieval peg tiles; imitation Dutch paving bricks, early construction brick and plaster no mortar							
150	2276a; 2276b; DOV 11; DOV 4; DOV 8	Sizeable group of earlier post-medieval peg tile, Dutch imitation paving brick and early construction brick no mortar	14	1400	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
151	2276b; DOV 4; DOV 8; 3106	Earlier post-medieval peg tile, Dutch imitation paving brick; early construction brick; Shelly Hassock rubble no mortar	7	50	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
157	**3116; 3100**	**Type 2 plaster, and chalk rubble**	**5**	**50**	**1800**	**50**	**1800**	**1500-1800**	**1600-1900**
159	3100	Type 2 Plaster	1						1600-1900

Recommendations/Potential

The stone and brick assemblage at 149-155 Snargate Street very much reflects the rapidly expanding post-medieval ribbon development of this part of Dover. Most of the stone material e.g. Chalk and Greensand was acquired locally as it reflects the local geology, whilst the brick was dug from local brickearh (red) clays or yellow/green Gault clays.

Other than as a dating tool, the only other items of any intrinsic interest are the small locally produced Gault paving bricks which are associated with the earlier 17th- and 18th-century (Phase 2) construction. As such as small section on their production and use might be appropriate, along with a brief review of the building stone and brick at publication stage.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey, 1977. 1:50,000 *Geological Map 290* (Dover).

British Geological Survey, 1978. 1:50,000 *Geological Map 295* (Canterbury).

British Geological Survey, 1978. 1:50,000 *Geological Map 305/306* (Folkestone).

Chalklin, C.W. 1965 *Seventeenth-Century Kent: A social and economic history*. Longmans, London.

Mackinder, A. & Betts, I.M., 2016. The Henry Doulton & Co. Terra Cotta Works 1876-1956; excavations at Hampton House, 20-21 Albert Embankment, Lambeth. *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 99, 29-68.

Parfitt, K., 2010. *Nos 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover*. Kent Canterbury Archaeological Trust Unpublished Evaluation Report.

Parfitt, K., 2014. *Nos 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover*. Kent Canterbury Archaeological Trust Unpublished Watching Brief Report.

Sheppard-Thorn, D.F., 1988. Geology of the country around Ramsgate and Dover. *Memoir of the British Geological Survey*. Sheets 274 and 279 (England and Wales).

Smart, J.G.O., Bisson, G. & Worssam, B.C., 1966. Geology of the Country around Canterbury and Folkestone *Memoir of the Geological Survey of Great Britain*, Sheets 289, 305 and 306 (England and Wales). London, HMSO.

APPENDIX 6: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Around ten metal and small finds were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed in Table 1 below. The assemblage includes two modern copper-alloy fittings (SF 5), but there are also several fine dress pins with heads of wound wire cramped into a spherical shape (SF 6-8). This method of fashioning pins is characteristic from the early modern period and into the 19th century, before pin making became industrialised (cf. Caple 1991). Some of the pins were all associated with pottery dating from the 16th-17th centuries, indicating that they are residual from settlement on or near the site in the early modern period. A similar date may also be suggested for at least two heavily corroded copper-alloy coins on thin flans (SF 2-3). The coins may well be private farthing tokens, low-value coins minted for tradesmen and shop keepers that were in circulation by their tens of thousands between c. 1648-1673 (Dickinson 1986, 4-15). These token coins, which carry information about occupations and the location of trade premises, provide an interesting social and historical source. Another interesting find is provided by an unstratified bowling ball or jack of turned elephant ivory (SF 9). Bowling and other lawn games were increasingly popular in the early modern period, so it is possible that this object is also residual. Excavations have produced wooden bowling alleys from 17th-century contexts (cf. Morris 2008, 59-61 and fig. 40 no. 186).

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

The small assemblage of metal and small finds from Snargate Street appear to provide some evidence of occupation in the 16th-17th centuries. This mainly takes the form of simple dress pins, but potentially also includes 17th-century private farthing tokens. It is recommended that this early modern group is included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, all three corroded copper-alloy coins recorded here should be cleaned for further identification. The possible early modern jack or bowling alley will require further identification. Two corroded iron objects, a nail and a ring or fitting, may be discarded.

Bibliography

Caple, C., 1991. The Detection and Definition of an Industry: The English Medieval and Post Medieval Pin Industry. *Archaeological Journal* 148, 241-55.

Dickinson, M., 1986. *Seventeenth-century tokens of the British Isles and their values*. London: Seaby.

Morris, C., 2008. Wooden gaming pieces, in J. Mann (ed.), *Finds from the Well at St Paul-in-the-Bail, Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 9, Llandysul: Oxbow Books, 59-65.

Context	SF	Phase	Description	Pot date	Recommendations
0	5		Curtain ring of copper-alloy tubular sheet with separate looped staple for suspension; diam. 60mm; modern	n/a	
			Conical fitting of copper-alloy sheet; collared opening with ribbed interior; ht. 35mm; opening diam. 21mm	n/a	
	9		Ivory ?bowling jack; slightly oval in shape; lathe-turned; diam. 60mm; ?early modern	n/a	Further identify
16	1	3	Copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded thin disc; diam. 20mm; ?18th/19th-century farthing	n/a	Clean to identify
39	2	3	Copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded thin disc; diam. 21mm; ?17th-century farthing	early 17th century	Clean to identify
	3	3	Copper-alloy coin; thin and corroded disc; diam. 17mm; likely 17th-century private farthing	early 17th century	Clean to identify
		3	Iron nail; substantial with circular head; heavily corroded; L 100mm+	discard	x-ray
73	6	2	Copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; gauge 0.91; L 27mm	late 16th century	
78	7	3	Copper-alloy pins; two Caple Type c; gauge 0.98 L 27mm; gauge 0.95 L22mm+	1550-1700	
154	8	3	Copper-alloy pins; two short lengths of shank only; gauge 0.92mm	n/a	
156	4	2	Iron ring/fitting; heavily corroded; diam. 45mm	n/a	discard

Table 1: KSGD15 metal and small finds

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Karen Deighton

Introduction

A total of 39 fragments of animal bone were recovered from 2 phases as follows. In Phase 2 (17th and 18th century) bone was recovered from three makeup layers in Trench 4 and a further makeup layer in Basement 4. In Phase 3 (19th and 20th century) material was from a makeup layer and the fill of a posthole [155] in Trench 4.

Method

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones and any fresh breaks were reassembled. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972) and sheep/goat distinction follows Boesneck (1969).

The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and Vertebra were recorded as sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Sheep teeth were aged after Payne (1973). Recognition and recording of butchery is after Binford (1981). Measurements were taken after von den Driesch. The material was recorded onto an access database**.**

The assemblage

Preservation

Fragmentation was fairly heavy with no complete long bones observed. Bone surface condition was reasonable with little evidence of root erosion. No evidence of canid gnawing or burning was noted. Evidence of chopping was noted on 9 bones, possible knife marks were also noted on a cattle-sized rib fragment.

Taxa present

Phase	**2**	**3**
Cattle	2	4
Cattle size	1	
Sheep	1	
Sheep/goat	1	3
Sheep size	2	1
Pig		1
Cat		1
Deer sp		1

Table1: taxa by phase

The origin of the bone could be as general waste, which in most cases became combined in makeup layers. The presence of cat bones could have originally related to carcass disposal or have been associated with the fur trade but with so little material this remains highly conjectural.

Significance, potential and recommendations

The potential of the assemblage to inform on the function and economy of site and its significance is limited by the paucity of material and the fact that much of the material appears to be redeposited in makeup layers.

No further work is recommended.

Bibliography

Binford, L., 1981. *Bones ancient man and modern myths*. New York. Academy Press

Boessneck, J., 1969. Osteological differences between sheep (Ovis aries Linne) and goat (Capra hircus Linne), in D.R. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds), *Science in archaeology*, London: Thames and Hudson, 331-58.

Payne, S., 1973. Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale. *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.

Schmid, E., 1972. Atlas of animal bones London: Elsevier Press.

Silver, I., 1969. The ageing of domestic animals, in D.R. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds), *Science in archaeology*, London: Thames and Hudson, 283-302.

Von den Driesch, A., 1976. *A Guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites.* Harvard: University Press.

APPENDIX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Kate Turner

Introduction

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of 4 bulk samples taken during excavations on land at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover. These samples were taken from three depositional layers and the fill of a posthole, the context information for which is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Context information for environmental samples, KSGD15

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Description	Phase	Date	Location
1	78	Layer	Surface make-up deposit	3	20th century	Trench 1
2	73	Layer	Made ground deposit	2	Post-medieval	Trench 1
4	148	Layer	Bedding for metalled surface [147]	2	Post-medieval	Trench 4
5	154	Fill	Fill of posthole [155]	3	20th century	Trench 4

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

4 bulk samples were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items). The results for this stage of the assessment are presented in Table 2.

The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope in order to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. The results of this assessment are shown in Table 3.

Results and Discussion

Residues

The heavy residues contained relatively little in the way of environmental remains; no archaeobotanical material was found, with the exception of a small amount (<5 pieces) of wood charcoal in samples <2> and <4>, some of which was of a size suitable for species identification. Low concentrations of fragmented animal bone were also identified in all of the assessed samples, as well as a minimal amount of small mammalian bone in sample <5>.

Building material (<10 pieces per sample), in the form of brick, stone and/or mortar, was found in all of the samples, as was industrial waste including coal, slag and clinker. Samples <1> and <2> featured the greatest diversity of material, containing a high concentration of coal and clinker, as well as fragments of iron and/or copper. Samples <1>, <2> and <4> also contained a small amount of pottery. A full account of the material extracted from the heavy residues is given in Table 2.

All of the artefacts collected from the residues have been catalogued and passed to the finds department.

Marine shell

Low concentrations of marine shell were identified throughout the assemblage; samples <2> and <5> produced the largest proportion, containing both complete shells and fragments of *Ostrea edulis* (European flat oyster), as well as a small number (<10 shells) of specimens of *Littorina littorea* (common periwinkle). Sample <2> contained the largest single oyster valve, a significantly thickened left-valve specimen with evidence of infestation by marine polychaete worms; in the form of boreholes of the species *Polydora ciliate* and the calcareous tubes of *Pomatoceros triqueter*. No complete shells were found in samples <1> and <4>, with the exception of a single limpet shell (*Tectura cf.*) in sample <1>. These samples also contained a low concentration of heavily fragmented marine shell, which could not be identified to species. No further work is recommended on this part of the assemblage as the size of the sample set is not statistically significant (>100 individual oyster valves).

Table 2: Assessment of environmental residues, KSGD15

Sample number	Context number	Volume (l)	Residue						
			Charcoal	Seeds/ grain	Mollusca	Animal bone	Fish bone	Building material	Other
1	78	5			Marine (1)	Fragments (2)	3	Brick (1) Stone (1) Mortar (1)	Fish scales (1) Coal (2) Pot (1) Iron (1) Copper (1) Glass (1) Burnt flint (1) Clinker (3)
2	73	8	1*		Marine (2)	Fragments (2)	2	Mortar (1)	Coal (3) Pot (1) Copper (1) Slag (1) Clinker (3)

Sample	Context	Volume	Residue						
4	148	27	1*		Marine (1)	Fragments (1)	1	Brick (1) Stone (1) Mortar (1)	Pot (1) Clinker (1)
5	154	21			Marine (2)	Small (1) Fragments (2)	1	Stone (1) Mortar (1)	Coal (2) Copper (1) Clinker (1)

*Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant; * indicates pieces large enough for species ID*

Flots

All of the processed samples produced flots, of between 5ml and 120ml in volume. Wood charcoal was identified throughout, with all but sample <1> containing fragments of a size for species identification to be carried out. Charred grain was also found in sample <5>; preliminary assessment of which indicates the presence of *Panicum miliaceum* (broomcorn millet) and *Triticum spp.* (indeterminate wheat). Chaff was not found in this deposit, which may indicate that processing was carried out elsewhere. Additionally, samples <1>, <2> and <5> contained un-charred seed remains; concentrations were generally low (<10 specimens per sample), and this material is therefore unlikely to prove useful as a proxy for environmental change.

Terrestrial molluscs were found in all of the assessed samples; sample <5> contained the largest amount, with over 50 intact shells, largely of the genus *Euconulus*. Species of this air-breathing land snail are commonly found in moist, sheltered environments, which may indicate a change in the soil profile in this area of the site. This sample also contained the greatest proportion of juvenile specimens. All of the samples also contained fragments of marine shell, too small for species to be determined.

Fish bone was present in all four samples, with the greatest abundance occurring in samples <1> and <2>. Samples <1>, <2> and <5> also contained a number of fish scales. Low concentrations of animal bone were additionally found in samples <1> and <2>.

As with the heavy residues, all of the flot samples contained industrial by-products. Samples <1>, <2> and <5> contained particularly high concentrations of slag, clinker and coal, which may indicate significant industrial activity occurring in the post-medieval period. A small amount of glass was also found in sample <1>.

Contamination in the form of modern roots, insect remains and/or insect eggs was discovered throughout the assemblage, which may be an indication of bioturbation. The potential for post depositional reworking should be considered when interpreting these samples, particularly in the case of smaller material such as seeds and shell fragments. A complete record of the material identified in the flots is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Assessment of flots, KSGD15

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Grains	Mollusca	Bone	Other
1	78	50	3	3	1		Land (1)	Small (1) Fish (3)	Fish scales (2) Glass (1) Slag (4) Clinker (4) Coal (4) Roots (1)
2	73	120	4*	4	1		Marine frags (4) Land (1)	Small (1) Fish (3)	Fish scales (2) Insect eggs (1) Insect remains (1) Coal (4) Slag (4) Clinker (3) Roots (2)
4	148	5	3*	3			Marine frags (3) Land (2)	Fish (1)	Slag (1) Insect eggs (1)
5	154	55	3*	4	1	3	Marine fragments (2) Land (3)	Fish (2)	Fish scales (1) Wood (1) Coal (4) Slag (3) Clinker (3) Roots (1)

*Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant; * indicates pieces large enough for species ID*

Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Work

A rapid assessment of the samples from Snargate Street has shown that, with the exception of wood charcoal, the preservation of archaeobotanical remains in samples <1>, <2> and <4> is generally poor. Sample <5> however contained a significant amount of charred grain, a complete assessment of which is recommended as part of the next stage of analysis, along with assessment of any viable charcoal pieces by an external specialist. Sample <5> also contained a sizeable mollusc assemblage, targeted sampling of which should be undertaken.

Bibliography

Cappers, R.T., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E., 2012. *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland/Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands (Vol. 4)*. Barkhuis.

Kerney, M.P., 1999. *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland.* Colchester. Harley.

Stace, C., 1991. *New flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Winder, J.M., 2011. *Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites: a brief illustrated guide to basic processing.*
http://oystersetcetera.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/oystershellmethodsmanualversion11.pdf

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-268823

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Investigation at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent, CT17 9BZ
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation was conducted at 149-156 Snargate Street between 11th January and 7th March 2016. The site was located at the base of a chalk cliff. Investigations revealed the natural drift geology in all areas of investigation, this was a flint gravel beach shingle. Two phases of archaeological activities were noted during the works. The earliest of these was post-medieval dated between 17th and 18th century. The earliest deposits of this phase were the ground consolidation deposits laid down to create a stable working platform form the construction of buildings. The walls of three basements, internal ground floor walls and surface make-up deposits associated with these properties were seen across the study area. The next phase of activities was 19th and 20th century in date. This phase was again dominated by masonry structures and surface deposits. These represented alterations and repairs to the existing properties, and included a fourth basement to the north of the site and the entrance to a World War Two tunnel network located in the cliffs behind the site.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2016 End: 07-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KSGD15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Modern
Monument type	BASEMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	'"Full excavation"','"Watching Brief"'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER DOVER 149-156 Snargate Street
Postcode	CT17 9BZ
Study area	874 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 31834 41120 51.121705395212 1.313304773613 51 07 18 N 001 18 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.33m Max: 5.14m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Model Projects Ltd on behalf of IDS Ltd
Project brief originator	Model Projects Ltd on behalf of IDS Ltd
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Shane Maher

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Recipient to be confirmed
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Recipient to be confirmed
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Recipient to be confirmed

Paper Contents	''Stratigraphic''
Paper Media available	''Section'',''Survey '',''Unpublished Text'',''Context sheet'',''Diary'',''Drawing'',''Matrices'',''Plan''

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Assessment of an Archaeological Investigation at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, CT17 9BZ, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Maher, S.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	A4 report

Entered by	Jon Butler (jbutler@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	30 November 2016

APPENDIX 10: KENT COUNTY COUNCIL HER SUMMARY FORM

Site name: 149-156 Snargate Street		
Site address: Dover, Kent, CT17 9BZ		
Summary: Prior to redevelopment as housing an open area excavation was conducted at 149-156 Snargate St, Dover, Kent which revealed the remains of post-medieval buildings on site dating back to the 17th century.		
District/Unitary: Dover	**Parish:** Dover	
NGR (centre of site: 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs) TR 3183 4112		
Type of archaeological work (delete)		
Excavation		
Date of recording: 11/01-07/03/2016		
Unit undertaking recording: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
Geology: flint beach shingle		
Title and author of accompanying report: Shane Maher 2016 An Assessment of an A Investigation at 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover, CT17 9BZ, Kent		
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate): The natural drift geology was encountered across site during the excavation. This was seen to be deposits of flint beach shingle which were seen descending in level to the south, from a high point of 5.14m OD in Trench 4 in the north of the study area to a low of 4.33m OD at Trench 2 in the south. The earliest archaeological features were post-medieval made ground/consolidation deposits laid down in preparation for the construction of Snargate Street. Masonry structures and floor deposits accounted for most of the remains recorded during the investigation. These were associated with the properties that occupied the site from the 17th century until the late 20th century. Two phases of building works were seen. The earlier phase comprised the chalk block walls of the original basements and internal walls of the most northerly property. The later phase was again dominated by similar deposits, and represented alterations to the original build which were retained during this phase. The properties these deposits were associated with were Nos. 149-156 Snargate Street. In the basement of No. 153 Snargate Street walls associated with the low level entrance to the Shaftsbury Tunnel were seen. These date from the Second World War.		
Location of archive/finds: PCA Ltd		
Contact at Unit: Shane Maher	**Date:** 30/11/2016	

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com