



Archaeological watching and recording  
brief on land at

White Hart Inn garden  
Worthgate Place  
Canterbury  
Kent

NGR 61470 15748



# White Hart Inn Garden Worthgate Place, Canterbury Kent

Archaeological watching and recording brief

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## **Summary**

*The Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook a watching and recording brief on land in the rear garden of the White Hart Inn, Worthgate Place, Canterbury, Kent (NGR 61470 15748). The work was commissioned by Shepherd Neame Ltd, who propose to erect a timber framed pergola with acoustic screen (planning ref: CA/10/01964/FUL). The work was carried out in two phases, on 10 May 2011 and 20–21 June 2011, respectively. Ten trenches were monitored, each trench measuring approximately 0.6m square by 0.6m deep. The proposed development area is situated within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and occupies part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM KE345) associated with the former church and churchyard of St Mary de Castro, which was amalgamated with St Mildred's Parish in 1684.*

*Exposed archaeological deposits and features were dated to the late seventeenth to late nineteenth century AD, and comprised a possible building or outhouse, elements of which were identified in Trenches 1–4, a brick-built cistern or well (Trench 7), and probable garden or orchard soils. No evidence of the former church, or of burials within the associated churchyard, was identified.*

*The results of the watching and recording brief indicate that the area has good archaeological preservation and the potential for further well-preserved archaeological deposits and features below the formation level of the observed groundworks (13.08m OD to 13.26m OD) is anticipated to be high. No further investigation is required under the existing planning condition.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 An archaeological watching and recording brief was undertaken by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust in the rear garden of the White Hart Inn public house, Worthgate Place, Canterbury CT1 2QX (NGR 61470 15748) between 10 May and 21 June 2011 (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Shepherd Neame Ltd (17 Court Street, Faversham, Kent ME13 7AX), who propose to erect a timber framed acoustically screened 'pergola' structure designed to reduce the potential noise and disturbance to the occupiers of adjacent residential properties.

1.1.2 A planning application (ref: CA/10/01964/FUL), submitted to Canterbury City Council as the Local Planning Authority dated 25 November 2010 was granted planning consent on 20 April 2011 subject to the following archaeological condition:

3 *No development shall take place until the applicant or the developer, or their successors in title has made arrangements for the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to safeguard the preservation of archaeological remains, including details of the foundations of the pergola structure. The archaeological works are to be carried out in strict accordance with the written programmes, scheme of work and the foundation details first submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

*REASON: To ensure a proper record of matters of archaeological interest.*

1.1.3 The proposed development area is included within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) as designated by the Secretary of State on 30 March 1984, pursuant to the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Statutory Instruments 1285 and 1286, dated 17 August 1984 and 30 September 1984, detail the procedures that should be followed to comply with the Act to ensure that the potential archaeological resource is protected and preserved. The Canterbury Archaeological Trust is the designated investigating authority within the AAI.

1.1.4 The proposed development area is included within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM KE345), as designated under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and *National Heritage Act 1983*. The Scheduled Ancient Monument comprises the former site of the medieval and post-medieval church and churchyard of St Mary de Castro, and encapsulates the entire rear garden of the public house and adjacent public garden immediately west of the proposed development area.

1.1.5 The proposed development area is included within the Canterbury City Conservation Area, as designated by the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* and *Planning, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990*.

1.1.6 Groundworks associated with the proposed development were initiated by Shepherd Neame Ltd prior to securing an agreed programme of archaeological works. As such, the groundworks were conducted in breach of the archaeological condition attached to the planning consent.

1.1.7 In consequence a temporary stop on the proposed development was imposed by Richard Cross, Canterbury City Council Archaeological Advisor. Furthermore, Judith Roebuck, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage, confirmed that no further construction works other than reinstatement of pre-existing decking should take place until an application for Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent had been submitted and approved by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.

1.1.8 In response, Shepherd Neame Ltd commissioned the Canterbury Archaeological Trust to record any archaeological deposits and features exposed in the groundworks prior to reinstatement. The groundworks comprised removal of a modern concrete slab and the hand excavation of five of a total ten proposed footings for upright timber posts, each measuring approximately 600mm<sup>2</sup> by approximately 600mm deep, extending along the eastern edge of the proposed development area (Trenches 1–5, Fig. 2). The groundworks were recorded by Simon Pratt, Project Manager, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, on 10 May 2011, and an interim report of the results were submitted on 13 May

2011, in support of an application by Shepherd Neame Ltd for Scheduled Monument Consent (Pratt 2011a).

- 1.1.9 Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on 8 June 2011 (SMC ref: S00012512).
- 1.1.10 Following the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent, and in consideration of the past land use as a church and churchyard, an application for a pre-emptive license for the removal of human remains was submitted by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust on behalf of Sheperd Neame Ltd, under section 25 of the *Burial Act 1857*. A licence for the removal of human remains was subsequently granted on 13 June 2011 from the Ministry of Justice (licence no. 11-0074).
- 1.1.11 In accordance with the existing archaeological condition placed on the planning approval and the requirements of the Scheduled Monument Consent, an archaeological written scheme of investigation was produced on behalf of Shepherd Neame Ltd by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (Pratt 2011b), and a programme of archaeological monitoring works agreed prior to the resumption of groundworks. The resumed groundworks comprised the excavation of the remaining five footings, each approximately 600mm square by approximately 600mm deep, extending along the western edge of the proposed development area (Trenches 6–10, Fig. 2). The groundworks were monitored and recorded by Richard Helm, Project Manager, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, between 20 June and 21 June 2011.
- 1.1.12 The present report integrates the data from all ten recorded footings in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (Pratt 2011b, 5.2).
- 1.1.13 The Canterbury Archaeological Trust is a registered organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and conforms to their by-laws, standards and policy statements.

## **1.2 Location and geology**

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area is situated in the rear garden of the White Hart Inn pubic house, located on Worthgate Place in the centre of Canterbury. The rear garden forms an approximately rectangular plot, measuring 480m<sup>2</sup>, and extends from the north-facing side of the White Hart Inn to the southern frontage of St Marys Street. To the east, the garden is bounded by residential properties, and to the west by a public garden occupying the former site of the church and churchyard of St Mary de Castro (SAM KE345).
- 1.2.2 The existing ground surface has been landscaped, with the proposed footprint of the pergola occupied by a timber decked walkway surrounding a sunken paved patio area (Plate 1). The surface level of the raised timber decking measured 13.79m OD; the surface level of the paved patio measured 13.69m OD.
- 1.2.3 Within the proposed development area, underlying geology is recorded as superficial head deposits, comprising clay and silt (brickearth), overlying Seaford Chalk (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 DiGMapGB-50 dataset, accessed 21 June 2011).

## **1.3 Archaeological potential**

- 1.3.1 An online record of the known archaeological resource is available from the Canterbury Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) accessible via the Heritage Gateway website (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).
- 1.3.2 No previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.3 Immediately to the north, a watching and recording brief carried out at 17 St Mary's Street identified a Roman mortar-lined drain, associated clay floors and refuse pits (Bennett and Bowen 1987, 22).
- 1.3.4 Roman pottery has been collected at a depth of 3.05m below the ground level during excavation of a man-hole at the junction of St Mary's Street and Castle Street (Whiting 1927, 45–46).



- 1.3.5 Archaeological evaluation and a watching and recording brief at 8 St Mary's Street identified a late Iron Age ditch and a Roman timber building fronting a metalled street, dated to the first to third century AD (Helm 2002).
- 1.3.6 A motte and bailey castle centred on the Dane John mound, approximately 100m to the south-east, was erected shortly after the conquest of 1066 (Bennett *et al* 1982, 70). Parts of the bailey ditch, which measured 17m wide by 3m deep, were excavated at 15a Dane John (Rady 1987) and at 8 St Mary's Street (Helm 2003). The motte and bailey castle was replaced by a stone castle, located approximately 130m to the south-west, to which a clear reference is made as early as 1089 (Bennett *et al* 1982, 71).
- 1.3.7 The church of St Mary de Castro (of the Castle) must pre-date the second of these constructions as it was given to St Augustine's Abbey by William I in part exchange for the land upon which the castle was built (Urry 1967, 208).
- 1.3.8 The roughly surveyed map of Canterbury published by John Speed in 1611 (Fig. 3a), and its derivatives, show a non-descript building which was presumably the church towards the south-eastern end of the churchyard but no other buildings on that side of the street.
- 1.3.9 An anonymous map of Canterbury in the Cathedral Archives (CCA Map 123; Fig. 3b) of c1640 shows a double-bayed building in approximately the same position and again with no other building near it. This map does not clearly show whether the current site of the White Hart Inn and its garden lies wholly or in part within the churchyard or the adjoining, probably fenced, orchard. By 1684 the church and/or its finances were in such a poor condition that the parish was amalgamated with that of St Mildred (Hasted 1801, 211).
- 1.3.10 The first triangulated survey of Canterbury, by W. and H. Doidge in 1752 (Fig. 3c), clearly shows a building on the site of the current inn and a garden stretching out behind it and separated from the area, already crossed as now by a diagonal path, now occupied by a public park. The map keys the latter area 'm' and 'n' but this seems to be an error as these letters are also used to refer to sites along the High Street and St Mary de Castro does not appear in the legend. However, various late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Doidge-derived maps indicate the same area as 'Chapel Churchyard'.
- 1.3.11 The building on the site of the current inn may have been built as a rectory, which function it retained until being replaced or modified in 1837, when the White Hart opened (Wilmot 1988, 83). The current public garden is marked as a 'Grave Yard' on the First Edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey (Kent) Sheet XLVI.3.23 (Fig. 3d), whilst the public house garden and outhouses occupied the same area as now.

## **2 Project objectives and methodology**

### **2.1 Objectives**

- 2.1.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching and recording brief were set out in the written scheme of investigation (Pratt 2011b). The archaeological works were conducted to monitor any impact on the buried archaeological resource, to prevent or minimise damage to any structural remains pertaining to the former Church of St Mary de Castro (SAM KE345), to preserve by record any other archaeological remains exposed and ensure that no unnecessary damage is done to the archaeological resource during groundworks, and to deal appropriately with any human remains if present.

### **2.2 Field methodology**

- 2.2.1 Appointed ground contractors removed the existing paving, bedding, and made-ground by hand. Further reduction of the underlying made-ground was undertaken where necessary by the archaeologists to reach a formation level of approximately 600mm below the existing patio ground level (13.79m OD).
- 2.2.2 The excavated area measured 3.87m<sup>2</sup>, representing a 0.8% sample of the total rear garden area.
- 2.2.3 During and following ground reduction, exposed deposits and features were hand cleaned to assess their archaeological potential. All exposed deposits and features were recorded using *pro forma* recording

sheets. Plan and sections were drawn on polyester based drafting film at a scale of 1:10. A full digital photographic record of the archaeological investigation works was maintained.

- 2.2.4 Trench locations were recorded on a 1:100 scale plan showing the proposed site layout provided by Shepherd Neame (drawing no. 1698-02 rev. A, dated November 2010), and located to a digital Ordnance Survey tile (reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. AL100021009). All site levels were transferred from an Ordnance Survey bench mark located on 12 Dane John Court (+14.37m OD).

### **2.3 Health and safety**

- 2.3.1 On-site health and safety was conducted in accordance with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's company *Health and Safety Policy* (2010).

### **2.4 Archive methodology**

- 2.4.1 Following completion of the fieldwork a project archive was prepared in accordance with Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991, 30–31). The project archive conforms with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and the *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (The Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993).
- 2.4.2 All artefacts recovered during the project have been catalogued, processed and packaged in accordance with the *United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines No. 2* (UKIC 1983). A designated receiving museum will be determined following completion of the post-excavation analysis through consultation with the Canterbury City Council Archaeological Advisor.
- 2.4.3 No soil samples were collected for environmental analysis.
- 2.4.4 The project archive is presently held in the offices of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU). A digital copy of the archive is entered on the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB), a secure password protected online resource available at <http://www.iadb.co.uk/cat/> under the project code WHGC-WB-11.

### **2.5 Assessment methodology**

- 2.5.1 Post-excavation assessment was carried out immediately following documentation of the site archive.
- 2.5.2 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's manual on *Assessment and Analysis: a guide to post-excavation methodology* (1995) and follows national guidelines in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MORPHE Project Managers' Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

## **3 Trench descriptions**

### **3.1 Trench 1**

- 3.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4, Plate 2) measured 0.51m wide by 0.58m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.71m (13.08m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 1.
- 3.1.2 Most of Trench 1 bottomed onto a surface formed chiefly of small to medium flints (11), from which came a sherd of late seventeenth- to eighteenth-century Delft ware and two clay tobacco pipe bowls provisionally dated to *c* AD 1675–1725. In the northern corner of the trench, this was overlain by a sequence of two clay deposits (10 and 5), probably floors, each of which was overlain by what may have been an occupation tread (6 and 12, respectively). To the south-west these ended at a vertical interface (cut 13) which may have marked the removal of a timber beam resting on (11). The loam fill (4) of cut (13) was itself cut by a deeper vertical-sided linear feature (9) with a fairly rubbly fill (3) containing a sherd of London Red Earthenware (*c* AD 1750–1850): this probably marked the robbing

out of a wall against which the putative beam had been set or of a later foundation. Contexts (10), (6), (5) and (12) were cut away to the north-east by a near-vertical sided feature (8), perhaps a post-hole or pit, with a mortar-rich fill (7) including at least one brick fragment. Modern disturbance obscured the extent to which the floors etc had continued to the south-east. Modern bedding/levelling (2) and a concrete slab (1), upon which rested wooden decking, completed the stratigraphic sequence.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
1	Concrete	Modern surface/bedding
2	Mixed rubble, sand and loam	Modern bedding/levelling
3	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam; rare small mortar; rare small to large brick; rare medium brown-glazed pottery	Fill of cut 9
4	Fairly compact yellowish grey clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small tile; rare small charcoal	Fill of cut 13
5	Compact yellow brown loamy clay	Floor/bedding
6	Fairly compact yellowish grey clayey loam	Occupation tread/levelling
7	Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam; common small/rare medium mortar; rare large brick	Fill of cut 8
8	Near-vertical sided ?oval cut	?Pit/post-hole
9	Linear north-west to south-east, vertical sided cut	Wall robber trench
10	Compact yellow brown loamy clay; rare large brick	Floor/bedding/levelling
11	Compact grey clayey loam; common small/rare large; small medium/rare large flint; common small/rare large mortar; rare small to medium peg-tile; rare small charcoal	Metalled surface
12	Fairly compact yellowish grey clayey loam	Occupation tread/former ground surface
13	Vertical sided, flat bottomed north-west to south-east ?linear cut	?Beam slot

Table 1. Trench 1 contexts

### 3.2 Trench 2

- 3.2.1 Trench 2 (Fig. 4, Plate 3) measured 0.64m wide by 0.70m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m (13.16m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 2.
- 3.2.2 The trench bottomed within a layer of loam (25) including, *inter alia*, flecks of yellowish mortar or Caen stone. To the north-west this was cut by a steep-sided linear feature (24), probably a wall-robber trench, with a mortar-rich loam fill (23) which also contained a fragment each of Caen stone and of brick. A brownish grey loam (22) sealed (23) and (25) and was overlain by two further loams (20) and (21).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
20	Fairly loose grey slightly clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small mortar; rare small to medium peg-tile, rare small charcoal; rare medium window glass	Modern topsoil
21	Fairly compact grey clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small mortar; rare small charcoal	Former ground surface/topsoil
22	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam; rare small flint; rare small chalk	Former ground surface/topsoil
23	Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam; common small/rare medium to large yellowish mortar; rare small to medium Caen stone; rare small to large brick (61mm x 103mm)	Fill of cut 24
24	Near-vertical sided linear south-west to north-east cut	?Wall robber trench
25	Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small chalk; rare small tile; rare small mortar/Caen stone	Former ground surface

Table 2. Trench 2 contexts

### 3.3 Trench 3

- 3.3.1 Trench 3 (Fig. 5) measured 0.59m wide by 0.71m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m (13.26m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 3.
- 3.3.2 The earliest deposit comprised a pebbly loam (39), situated in the eastern corner of the trench, which outcropped from beneath a cleaner loam (38). The latter was overlain, to the north-east, by another loam (37) onto or, more probably, into the top of which was set a fairly gravelly, gritty loam (36) which may have represented a light metalling, trodden surface or bedding deposit. This was bounded to the south-west by a steep-sided, flat-bottomed slot (35), presumably for a timber beam and filled with a slightly looser and darker loam (34). Deposits (37), (36) and (34) were sealed by another loam (33) which was overlain by modern garden soil (32) and a beam (30) and concrete slab (31) associated with the garden decking.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
30	Line of timber beams set on edge and end-to-end, each 150mm wide and 250mm high	Modern edging between decking and garden bed
31	Concrete	Modern surface/bedding.
32	Loose grey slightly clayey loam	Modern topsoil
33	Fairly compact slightly yellowish grey clayey loam; rare small flint; rare small mortar; rare small tile	Former ground surface
34	Fairly loose grey clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare medium bone	Fill of cut 35
35	Near-vertical sided, slightly concrete bottomed linear north-west to south-east cut	?Beam slot
36	Fairly compact grey brown gritty clayey loam; common small/rare medium flint; rare small mortar; rare small tile	Metalled surface
37	Fairly compact slightly brownish grey clayey loam, RS flint, RS mortar, RS tile	Former ground surface
38	Fairly compact yellowish grey brown clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small charcoal	Former ground surface
39	Fairly compact yellowish grey clayey loam; common medium flint; rare small chalk; rare small charcoal; rare medium Caen stone	?Metalled surface/demolition debris

Table 3. Trench 3 contexts

### 3.4 Trench 4

- 3.4.1 Trench 4 (Fig. 5, Plate 4) measured 0.64m wide by 0.70m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m (13.15m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 4.
- 3.4.2 The trench bottomed onto a layer of loam (48) overlain by another loam (47). Onto or, more probably, into the top of this was set a compact clay floor or bedding layer (46). This was bounded to the south-west by a steep-sided, flat-bottomed cut (45), presumably for a timber beam and filled with a slightly looser and darker loam (44). Deposits (47), (46) and (44) were sealed by another loam (43), the surface of which had been partially cut away (42) to lay a sand bedding (41) for a concrete slab (40) associated with the garden decking or a slightly earlier surface. Loam (43) also extended beneath a continuation of timber beam (30) and, presumably, beneath modern topsoil (32).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
40	Concrete	Modern surface/bedding
41	Loose yellow builders' sand; rare small to medium flint	Modern bedding
42	Shallow, vertical sided, flat bottomed cut	Modern construction cut, filled by 40, 41
43	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small mortar; rare small to medium peg-tile	Former ground surface
44	Fairly loose grey clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare medium bone	Fill of cut 45
45	Flat bottomed linear north-west to south-east cut with steep south-west and near-vertical north-east sides	?Beam slot

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
46	Compact yellow brown loamy clay with grey clay loam mottle; rare small mortar; rare small charcoal	Floor/bedding
47	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small mortar; rare small tile; rare small charcoal	Former ground surface
48	Fairly compact yellowish grey clayey loam; rare small flint; rare small mortar; rare small tile; rare small charcoal	Former ground surface

Table 4. Trench 4 contexts

### 3.5 Trench 5

3.5.1 Trench 5 (Fig. 6) measured 0.59m wide by 0.66m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.67m (13.12m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 5.

3.5.2 The trench bottomed within a thick layer of loam (53) overlain by another loam layer (52). This was sealed by a sand bedding (51) for a concrete slab (50) associated with the garden decking or a slightly earlier surface.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
50	Concrete	Modern surface/bedding
51	Fairly loose yellow builders' sand; rare small to medium flint	Modern bedding
52	Fairly compact grey clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small mortar; rare small tile; rare small charcoal	Former ground surface
53	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam; rare small to medium flint; rare small mortar; rare small to medium brick; rare small charcoal	Former ground surface

Table 5. Trench 5 contexts

### 3.6 Trench 6

3.6.1 Trench 6 (Fig. 6, Plate 5) measured 0.59m wide by 0.66m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.69m (13.10m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 6.

3.6.2 The earliest deposit comprised a layer of mixed clay and loam (609). This was overlain by a thick layer of loam (608) from which a sherd of Canterbury Tyler Hill Sandy Ware (*c* AD 1450–1550) was recovered.

3.6.3 A possible pit (606) cut loam (608) on the south side of the trench, extending beyond the limit of excavation. Cut 606 was filled by a silty clay loam (605) from which a sherd of Fulham Stoneware (*c* AD 1671–1775) and a fragment of ceramic glazed waste pipe was recovered.

3.6.4 A layer of compacted clay (607) lay above deposit (605), and concentrated in the southern half of the trench, possibly forming part of a floor or bedding. This was sealed by a concrete and mixed brick rubble bedding layer (604) for a concrete slab (603), which was overlain by sand bedding and paving slabs (602) and timber decking (601), both of which form the existing ground surface.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
601	Timber decking	Modern surface
602	Paving slab	Modern surface
603	Concrete	Modern surface/bedding
604	Concrete and mixed brick rubble	Modern bedding
605	Dark grey brown silty clay loam; common small to medium brick; rare large subangular flint; rare small bone; common small subrounded gravel	Fill of cut 606
606	Vertical sided cut	Pit
607	Light yellow orange firm silty clay	Floor/bedding
608	Dark olive grey moderate silty clay loam; rare medium chalk; rare small oyster; rare small carbon; rare small subangular flint	Garden soil

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
609	Mid yellow orange firm clay mixed with abundant dark olive grey silty clay; common small carbon; common small chalk	Former ground surface

Table 6. Trench 6 contexts

### 3.7 Trench 7

- 3.7.1 Trench 7 (Fig. 7, Plate 6) measured 0.54m wide by 0.69m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m (13.09m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 7.
- 3.7.2 The trench bottomed on to a brick-built circular structure (708), forming a possible cistern or well-head, capped with a domed brick ceiling. The structure, constructed from unfroged red stock bricks bonded with a light grey mortar with common chalk flecks, had a projected diameter of *c* 0.60m, and extended beyond the limits of excavation on all sides of the trench. The construction cut (710) for the brick structure was not visible. The interior of the structure was backfilled with a silty clay loam (709) containing abundant brick fragments and common flint and mortar flecks. The brick ceiling was sealed by a dark silty clay loam (707), which continued down the exterior sides of the brick structure (708). Pottery and clay pipe fragments from this deposit indicated a date of *c* AD 1750–1850. Deposit (707) was capped by a layer of compacted clay (706), perhaps forming a floor or bedding above the brick structure. This was sealed by a mixed layer of silty clay loam and aggregate material (705) forming a levelling deposit. A pit (704) cut through the levelling deposit (705) and clay bedding (706), continuing through the ceiling of the brick structure (707). The pit, which had a visible width of 0.59m and visible depth of 0.30m, was filled by mixed deposit of clay and loam (703). This was sealed by a concrete and mixed rubble slab (702), above which was laid the modern timber decking (701).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
701	Timber decking	Modern surface
702	Concrete	Modern surface/bedding
703	Light yellow orange firm clay with abundant dark grey brown silty clay loam mottles; abundant small brick/tile; rare medium to large brick; rare medium to large rounded flint	Fill of cut 704
704	Shallow sub-circular cut	Pit
705	Dark olive grey brown moderate silty clay loam; abundant small aggregates; rare medium brick	Levelling
706	Light yellow orange firm clay	Floor/bedding
707	Dark olive grey brown moderate silty clay loam	Fill of cut 710
708	Brick cistern, circular with domed roof, visible diameter 0.60m	Brick cistern
709	Dark orange brown moderate silty clay loam; abundant small to medium brick; common small to medium subrounded flint; common small mortar	Fill of cut 710
710	Cut for brick cistern	Construction cut for brick cistern

Table 7. Trench 7 contexts

### 3.8 Trench 8

- 3.8.1 Trench 8 (Fig. 7, Plate 7) measured 0.54m wide by 0.62m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.61m (13.18m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 8.
- 3.8.2 The earliest exposed deposit comprised a dark silty clay loam (807). A sub-rectangular pit (806) cut this deposit in the south corner of the trench, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the southeast and south-west. The pit had a visible width of 0.44m, and was filled by a silty clay loam (805). The pit was not excavated. A thick loam layer (804) sealed the backfilled pit (806). This layer contained pottery and clay pipe fragments with a broad date range of *c* AD 1775–1900, but also had a residual sherd of first- to second-century AD Roman pottery. This was overlain by a further layer of silty clay loam (803), above which was the concrete and mixed rubble surface/bedding (802), below the existing timber decking (801).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
801	Timber decking	Modern surface
802	Concrete and mixed brick rubble	Modern surface/bedding
803	Dark grey brown moderate silty clay loam; abundant small to medium bitumen/aggregate; rare medium to large brick; rare small to medium subangular flint	Bedding
804	Dark olive grey brown moderate silty clay loam; common small carbon; rare large chalk; rare small to medium subrounded flint; rare small to medium peg tile	Garden soil
805	Mid grey orange brown moderate silty clay loam; common small to medium subrounded flint; rare small carbon	Fill of cut 806
806	Subcircular cut	Pit
807	Dark olive grey brown moderate silty clay loam; rare small subrounded flint; common small carbon; rare medium peg tile	Garden soil

Table 8. Trench 8 contexts

### 3.9 Trench 9

- 3.9.1 Trench 9 (Fig. 8, Plate 8) measured 0.62m wide by 0.66m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.56m (13.23m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 9.
- 3.9.2 The earliest exposed deposit comprised a dark silty clay loam (904), from which pottery dated to *c* AD 1790–1850 was recovered. This was overlain by a further layer of silty clay loam (903), overlain by concrete and mixed rubble surface/bedding (902) below the existing timber decking (901).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
901	Timber decking	Modern surface
902	Concrete and mixed brick rubble	Modern surface/bedding
903	Dark grey brown moderate silty clay loam; abundant small to medium bitumen/aggregate; common medium brick; rare medium tile; common small to medium subrounded flint	Bedding
904	Dark olive grey moderate silty clay loam; rare small carbon; rare small tile; rare small subangular flint; rare small mortar	Garden soil

Table 9. Trench 9 contexts

### 3.10 Trench 10

- 3.10.1 Trench 10 (Fig. 8, Plate 9) measured 0.52m wide by 0.60m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m (13.25m OD) below the surface of the timber decking. Recorded contexts are listed in Table 10.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
1001	Timber decking	Modern surface
1002	Concrete and mixed brick rubble	Modern surface/bedding
1003	Dark grey brown moderate silty clay loam; abundant small to medium bitumen/aggregate; common medium brick; rare medium tile; common small to medium subrounded flint	Bedding
1004	Brick rubble	Bedding
1005	Dark olive grey moderate silty clay loam; rare small carbon; rare small tile; rare small subangular flint; rare small mortar; rare small shell	Garden soil
1006	Dark olive grey brown moderate silty clay loam; common small carbon; rare small subrounded flint; rare small chalk; common small to medium peg-tile; rare small shell	Garden soil

Table 10. Trench 10 contexts

- 3.10.2 The earliest exposed deposit comprised a dark silty clay loam (1006). This was overlain by a further layer of silty clay loam (1005), from which pottery indicated a date of *c* AD 1775–1850. This was sealed by a layer of brick rubble (1004), above which was a layer of mixed silty clay loam and

aggregate (1003). This was sealed by a layer of concrete and mixed brick rubble (1002), forming a surface/bedding below the existing timber decking (1001).

## 4 Finds

### 4.1 Bulk finds

4.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from the excavated trenches (Table 11). The finds comprise pottery (count: 28; weight: 403g), clay tobacco pipes (count: 17; weight: 68g), ceramic tile/waste pipe fragments (count: 5; weight: 1,327g), and animal bone (count: 5; weight: 35g). In addition, two fragments of slag and an iron nail were collected (Trench 8, context 804).

4.1.2 All of the finds have been processed and catalogued as part of the project archive. The finds are presently stored at the offices of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU).

4.1.3 No further analysis is recommended.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
1	3	Pottery	Vessel		3	72
1	11	Fired Clay	Tobacco Pipe	x2 bowls x1 stem section	3	28
1	11	Pottery	Vessel		1	3
6	605	Ceramic Building Material	Waste Pipe	Section of. Pale fabric, 'key scored' to one end on outside, glazed inside.	1	569
6	605	Pottery	Vessel		1	15
6	608	Bone	Animal Bone		4	32
6	608	Ceramic Building Material	Tile	Fragment, pale fabric inclusions.	1	637
6	608	Fired Clay	Tobacco Pipe	x2 bowl fragments x2 stem sections	4	17
6	608	Pottery	Vessel		1	2
7	707	Ceramic Building Material	Waste Pipe	Pale fabric, 'key scored' to one end, glazed inside.	2	93
7	707	Fired Clay	Tobacco Pipe	x1 bowl fragment x4 stem sections	5	14
7	707	Pottery	Vessel		9	260
8	804	Bone	Animal Bone		1	3
8	804	Fired Clay	Tobacco Pipe	x 4 stem sections	4	8
8	804	Iron	Nail	Small, end section. Corroded.	1	3
8	804	Metal working residue	Slag		2	8
8	804	Pottery	Vessel		6	24
9	904	Fired Clay	Tobacco Pipe		1	1
9	904	Pottery	Vessel		5	12
10	1005	Ceramic Building Material	Tile	Small fragment with peg-hole.	1	28
10	1005	Pottery	Vessel		2	15

Table 11. List of bulk finds

### 4.2 Pottery

4.2.1 Twenty-eight sherds of pottery were recovered from six of the ten excavated trenches and included Roman, medieval and post-medieval wares (Table 12).

4.2.2 The assemblage comprised one sherd of residual Roman (Trench 8; context 804), and one sherd of residual medieval pottery (Trench 6, context 608).

4.2.3 The bulk of the assemblage was post-medieval, with a date range of *c* AD 1671–1850. This comprised two sherds of Fulham Stoneware (Trench 6, context 605; Trench 9, context 904); one sherd of 'Delft'



Ware (Trench 1; context 11), four sherds of London Red Earthenware (Trench 1, context 3; Trench 7, context 707), eight sherds of Staffordshire Cream Ware (Trench 7, context 707; Trench 8, context 804; Trench 10, context 1005), nine sherds of Staffordshire Mocha Ware (Trench 7, context 707; Trench 8, context 804; Trench 9, context 904), one sherd of Metropolitan Slipware (Trench 7, context 707), and one sherd of uncertainly identified possible Mocha Ware or Surrey/Hampshire border ware (Trench 7, context 707).

- 4.2.4 All of the context groups are small, containing less than ten sherds. The small quantities prevent confident dating of individual contexts. However, the presence of other materials, including clay tobacco pipes, appear to confirm a general late seventeenth to late nineteenth century AD date.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1	3	2	London Red Earthenware	c AD 1750–1850	Mid-pale orange/red fabric
1	11	1	Tin glazed Lambeth Polychrome 'Delft' Ware	c AD 1675–175075	Exterior surface flaking
6	605	1	Fulham (London) Stoneware	c AD 1671–175075	Possible beer tankard body sherd
6	608	1	Canterbury Tyler Hill Sandy Ware	c AD 1450–1550	Small, virtually undiagnostic
7	707	3	Pale creamy/white possible Staffordshire Cream Ware applied blue transfer decor.	c AD 1775–1850	1 x vessel
7	707	1	London Red Earthenware	c AD 1750–1850	probable mid 18th century
7	707	3	Yellow Staffordshire Mocha Ware	c AD 1780–1850	2 x vessels (1 x 3 trailing white slip line decor. Below rim)
7	707	1	Pale buff/yellow fabric orange/yellow glaze	c AD 1780–1850	Unusual. possible Mocha Ware possible Surrey/Hampshire border ware
7	707	1	Dark red/brown with pale cream/white slip decor. Metropolitan slipware	c AD 1630–1750	Rim sherd with trilling feather decoration
8	804	2	Yellow Staffordshire Mocha Ware	c AD 1780–1850	probable mid 19th than 18th
8	804	2	Pale creamy/white possible Staffordshire Cream Ware	c AD 1775–1850	Possible plate sherds
8	804	1	Pale creamy/white possible Staffordshire Cream Ware applied blue transfer decor.	c AD 1775–1850	Typical 'Willow' pattern design
8	804	1	External burnished sand/chaff tempered	c AD 1st–2nd Century	Heavily abraded inner surface
9	904	1	Fulham (London) Stoneware	c AD 1671–1775	Handle frag from beer tankard
9	904	4	Yellow/White with blue over painted Staffordshire Mocha Ware	c AD 1780–1850	Probable mid 19th rather than 18th century
10	1005	2	Pale creamy/white possible Staffordshire Cream Ware	c AD 1775–1850	2 x separate vessels

Table 12. List of pottery

### 4.3 Clay tobacco pipes

- 4.3.1 A total 18 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from four of the ten excavated trenches (Table 13).

- 4.3.2 The assemblage comprises five bowl fragments and 13 stem fragments. The assemblage spans the late seventeenth to late nineteenth centuries AD.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1	11	1	Stem fragment	c AD 1675–1725	
1	11	2	Bowls (1 complete)	c AD 1675–1725	Bowls unmarked
6	608	2	Stem fragment	c AD 1700–1750	
6	608	2	Bowl fragment	c AD 1700–1750	Bowl foot marked 'WB'
7	707	4	Stem fragment	c AD 1850–1900	
7	707	1	Bowl fragment	c AD 1850–1900	Impressed design of leaves below barrel staves
8	804	5	Stem fragment	c AD 1750–1900	
9	904	1	Stem fragment	c AD 1750–1900	

Table 13. List of clay tobacco pipes

## 5 Environmental data

- 5.1.1 No potential for the recovery of environmental data was identified during the archaeological works.

## 6 Discussion and recommendations

### 6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The results indicate that the groundwork has had only limited impact on the buried archaeological resource.
- 6.1.2 No evidence for structures associated with the earlier medieval church of St Mary de Castro was identified. Similarly, no evidence for human burials or residual human bone attributable to the former churchyard was identified.
- 6.1.3 The observed features and deposits were limited to the late seventeenth to late nineteenth century AD. These comprised a potential building or outhouse focused in the south-east of the proposed development area (Trenches 1–4), and a brick built cistern or well to the west (Trench 7), both situated to the rear of the existing property.
- 6.1.4 The preservation of observed archaeological features and deposits was good. The potential for further well-preserved archaeological deposits and features below the formation level of the observed groundworks (13.08m OD to 13.26m OD) is anticipated to be high.

### 6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1 The results indicate that no further archaeological works are required as part of the present planning condition and scheduled monument consent.
- 6.2.2 No further analysis of data recovered from the present archaeological works is proposed.
- 6.2.3 The archaeological works have provided data which will be of help in informing the local planning authority and English Heritage on any future mitigation requirements. It is recommended that the results from this watching and recording brief be integrated with any new data that might be recovered from any future groundworks undertaken within the proposed development area.

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**Appendix 1. OASIS data collection form: England****OASIS ID: canterbu3-106531****Project details**

<b>Project name</b>	White Hart Inn Garden, Canterbury
<b>Short description of the project</b>	Watching and recording brief in rear garden of Whit Hart Inn public house in response to proposed erection of a timber pergola with acoustic barrier. Ten trenches were excavated, each 0.6m square by 0.6m deep. The proposed development area is situated within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and occupies part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM KE345) associated with the former church and churchyard of St Mary de Castro, which was amalgamated with St Mildred's Parish in 1684. Exposed archaeological deposits and features were dated to the late seventeenth to late nineteenth century AD, and comprised a possible building or outhouse, elements of which were identified in Trenches 1-4, a brick-built cistern or well in Trench 7, and probable garden or orchard soils. No evidence of the former church, or of burials within the associated churchyard, was identified.
<b>Project dates</b>	Start: 10-05-2011 End: 21-06-2011
<b>Previous/future work</b>	No / No
<b>Any associated project reference codes</b>	WHGC-WB-11 - Sitecode
<b>Any associated project reference codes</b>	KE345 - SM No.
<b>Any associated project reference codes</b>	CA/10/01964/FUL - Planning Application No.
<b>Type of project</b>	Research project
<b>Site status</b>	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
<b>Site status</b>	Scheduled Monument (SM)
<b>Site status</b>	Conservation Area
<b>Current Land use</b>	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
<b>Monument type</b>	OUTBUILDING Post Medieval
<b>Monument type</b>	GARDEN Post Medieval
<b>Significant Finds</b>	POT Post Medieval
<b>Investigation type</b>	'Watching Brief'
<b>Prompt</b>	Research
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Country</b>	England
<b>Site location</b>	KENT CANTERBURY CANTERBURY White Hart Inn
<b>Postcode</b>	CT1 2QX
<b>Study area</b>	480.00 Square metres
<b>Site coordinates</b>	TR 1470 5748 51.2753322842 1.078608228170 51 16 31 N 001 04 42 E Point
<b>Lat/Long Datum</b>	Unknown
<b>Project creators</b>	

<b>Name of Organisation</b>	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
<b>Project brief originator</b>	English Heritage/Department of Environment
<b>Project design originator</b>	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
<b>Project director/manager</b>	Richard Helm
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Richard Helm
<b>Type of sponsor/funding body</b>	Landowner
<b>Name of sponsor/funding body</b>	Shepherd Neame Ltd
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<b>Physical Archive ID</b>	2955
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<b>Paper Media available</b>	'Drawing','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
<b>Publication type</b>	
<b>Title</b>	White Hart Inn garden: interim report on archaeological watching brief on construction work
<b>Author(s)/Editor(s)</b>	Helm, R.
<b>Author(s)/Editor(s)</b>	Pratt, S.
<b>Other bibliographic details</b>	report no. 2011/77
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Issuer or publisher</b>	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
<b>Place of issue or publication</b>	Canterbury
<b>Description</b>	A4 ii + 16 pp text + 13 tables + 8 figures + 10 plates.
<b>Entered by</b>	Richard Helm (richard.helm@canterburytrust.co.uk)
<b>Entered on</b>	3 August 2011



Plate 1. General view of proposed development area showing area of groundworks, looking south-west



Plate 4. Trench 4 after excavation, looking south-east (scale: 0.5m)



Plate 2. Trench 1 after excavation, looking south-east (scale: 0.5m)



Plate 5. Trench 6 after excavation, looking north-west (scale: 0.5m)



Plate 6. Trench 7 after excavation, looking north-west (scale: 0.5m)



Plate 3. Trench 2 after excavation, looking south-east (scale: 0.5m)



Plate 7. Trench 8 after excavation, looking north-west (scale: 0.5m)



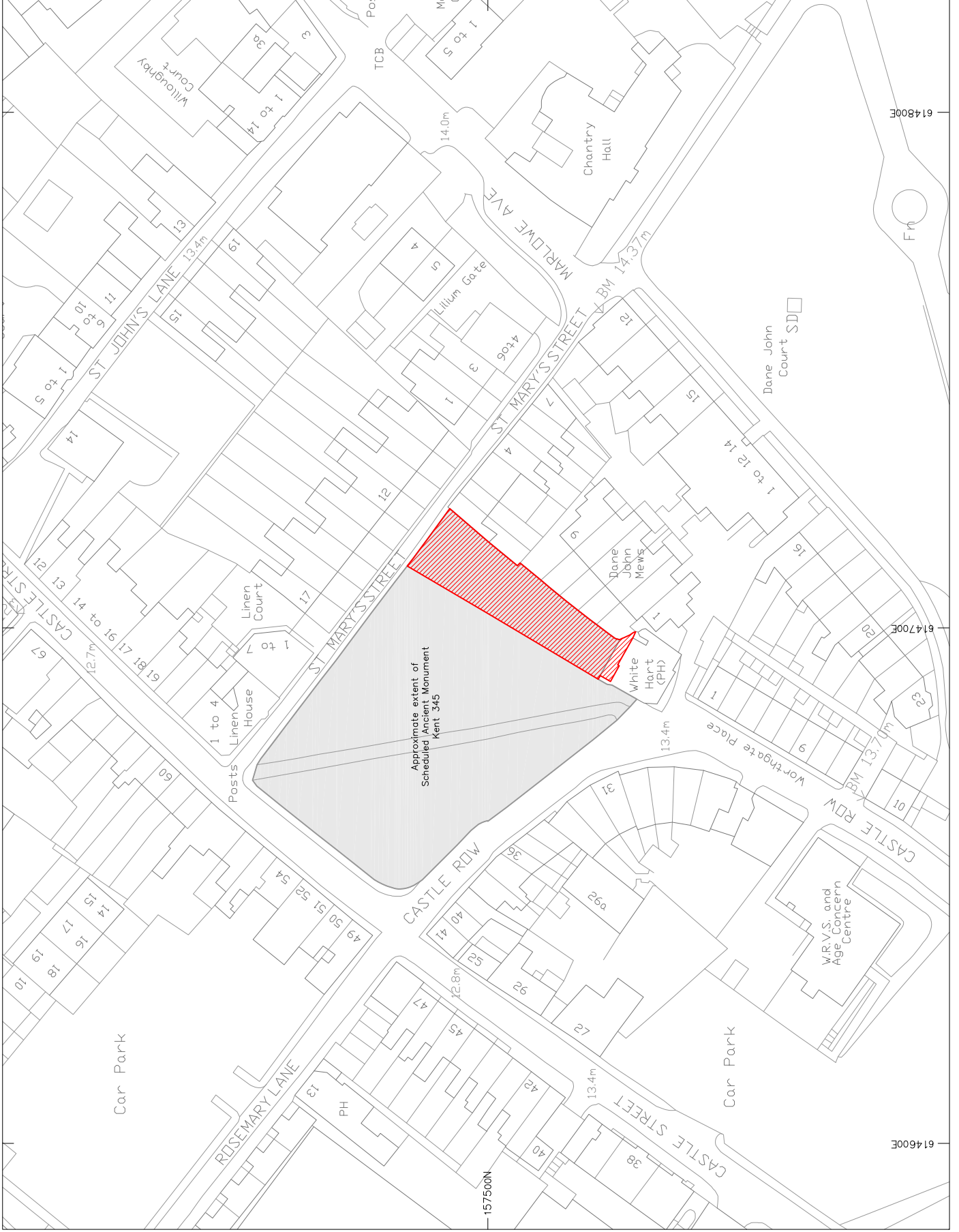
Plate 8. Trench 9 after excavation, looking north-west (scale: 0.5m)



Plate 9. Trench 10 after excavation, looking north-west (scale: 0.5m)



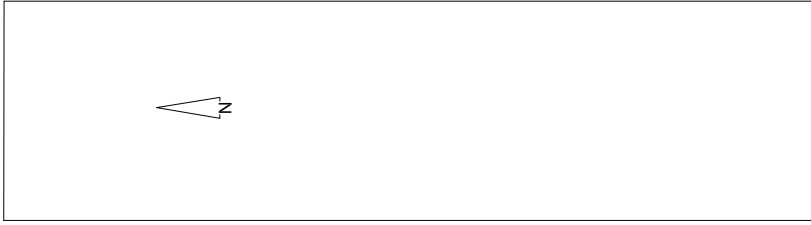
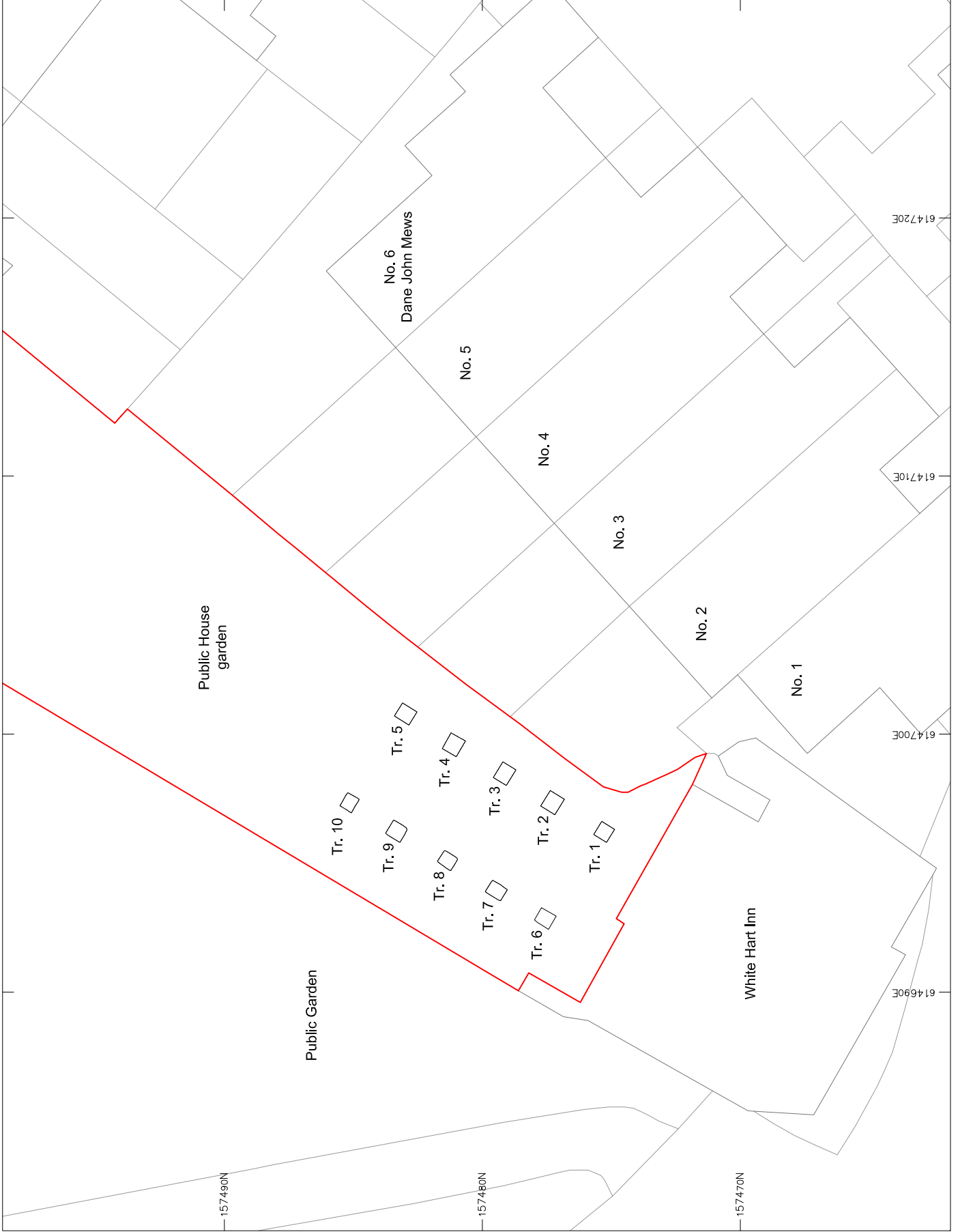
Plate 10. General view of proposed development area after groundworks, looking south-west



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PROJECT White Hart Inn, Canterbury	
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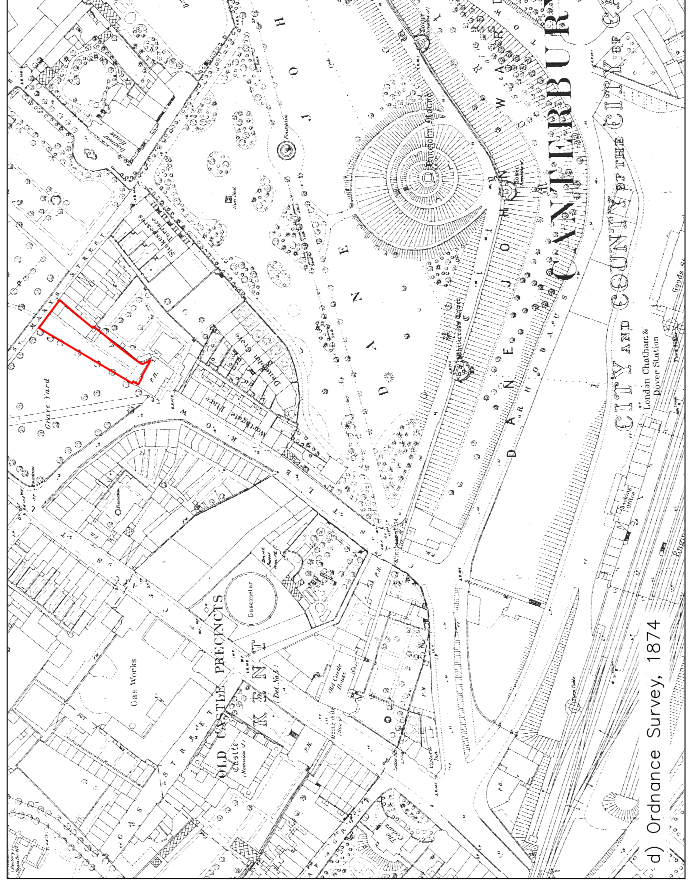
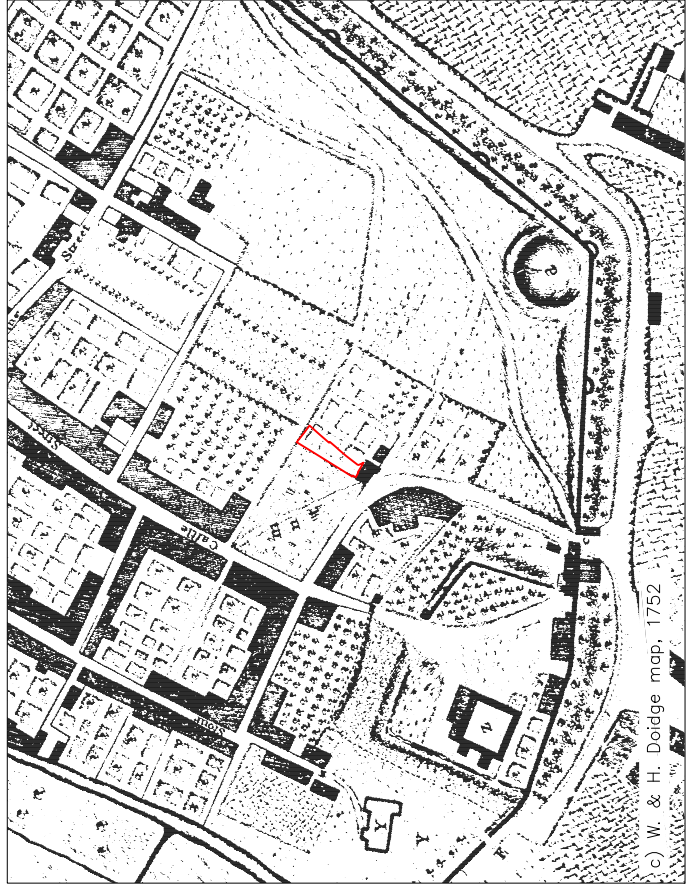
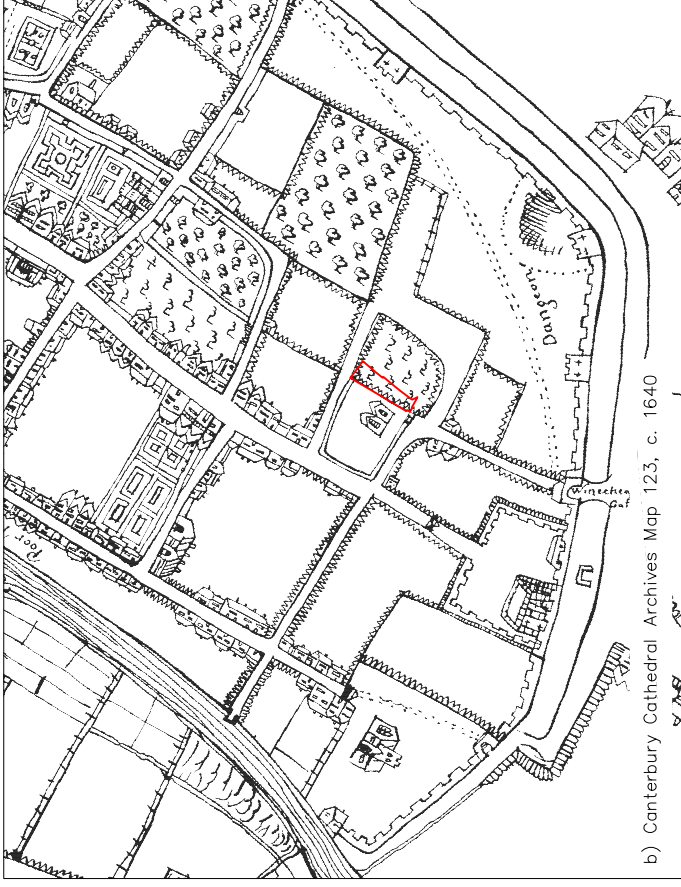
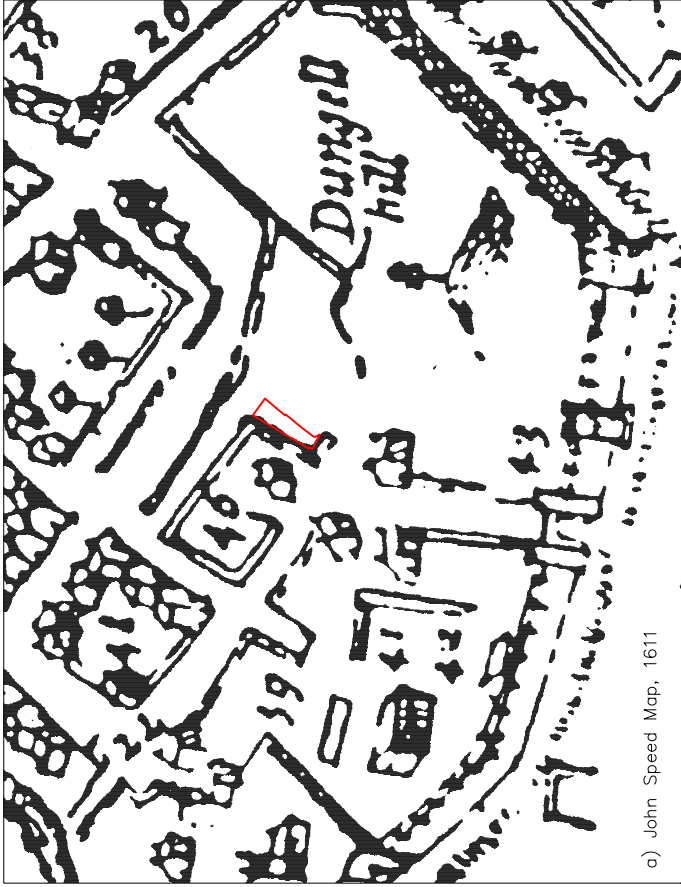
Figure 1. Location of proposed development area (red)





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Figure 2. Trench layout



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Figure 3. Historic maps (not to scale) showing approximate position of proposed development area (red)

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PROJECT White Hart Inn, Garden Wortgate Place, Canterbury	
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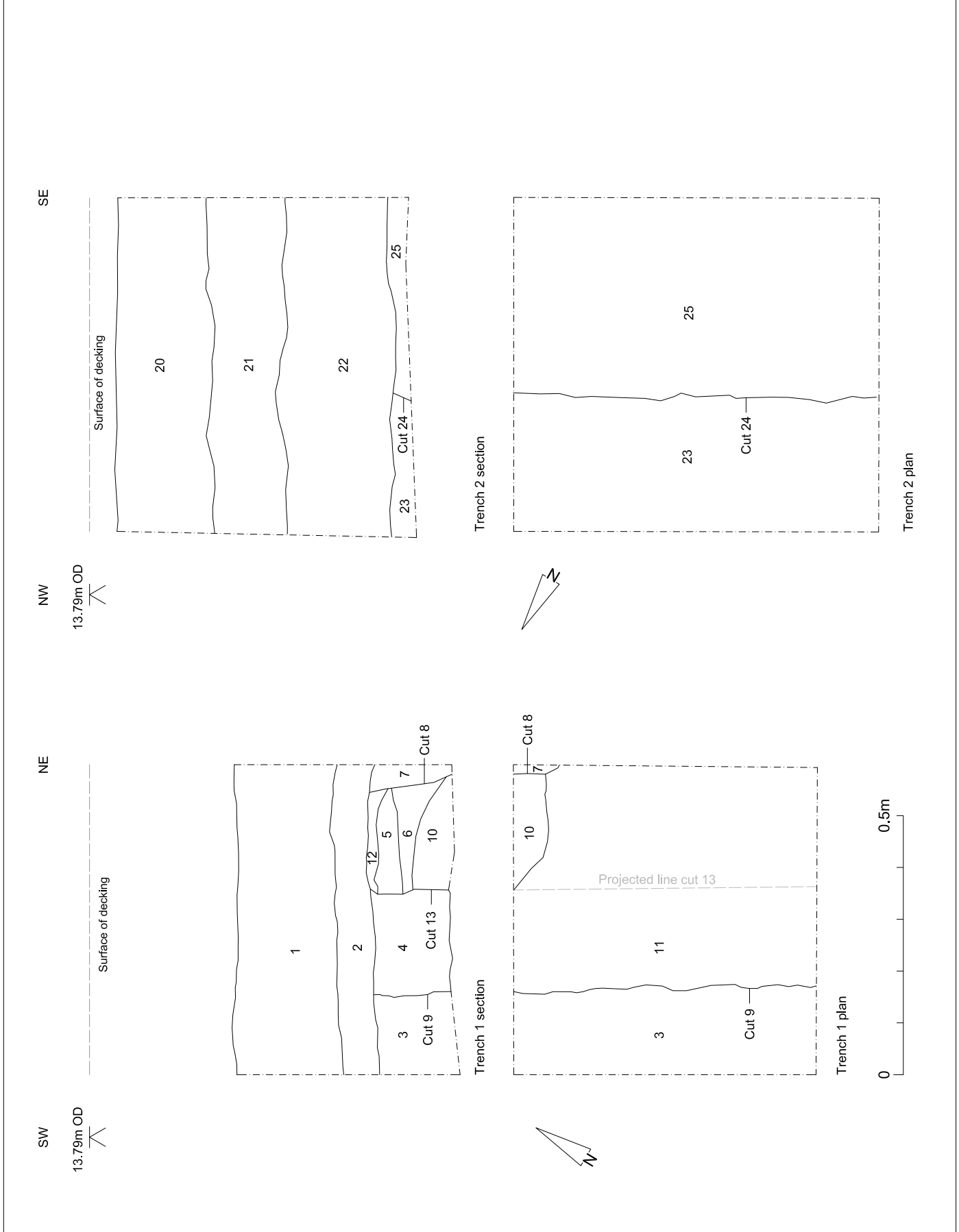


Figure 4. Plan and sections Trench 1 and Trench 2

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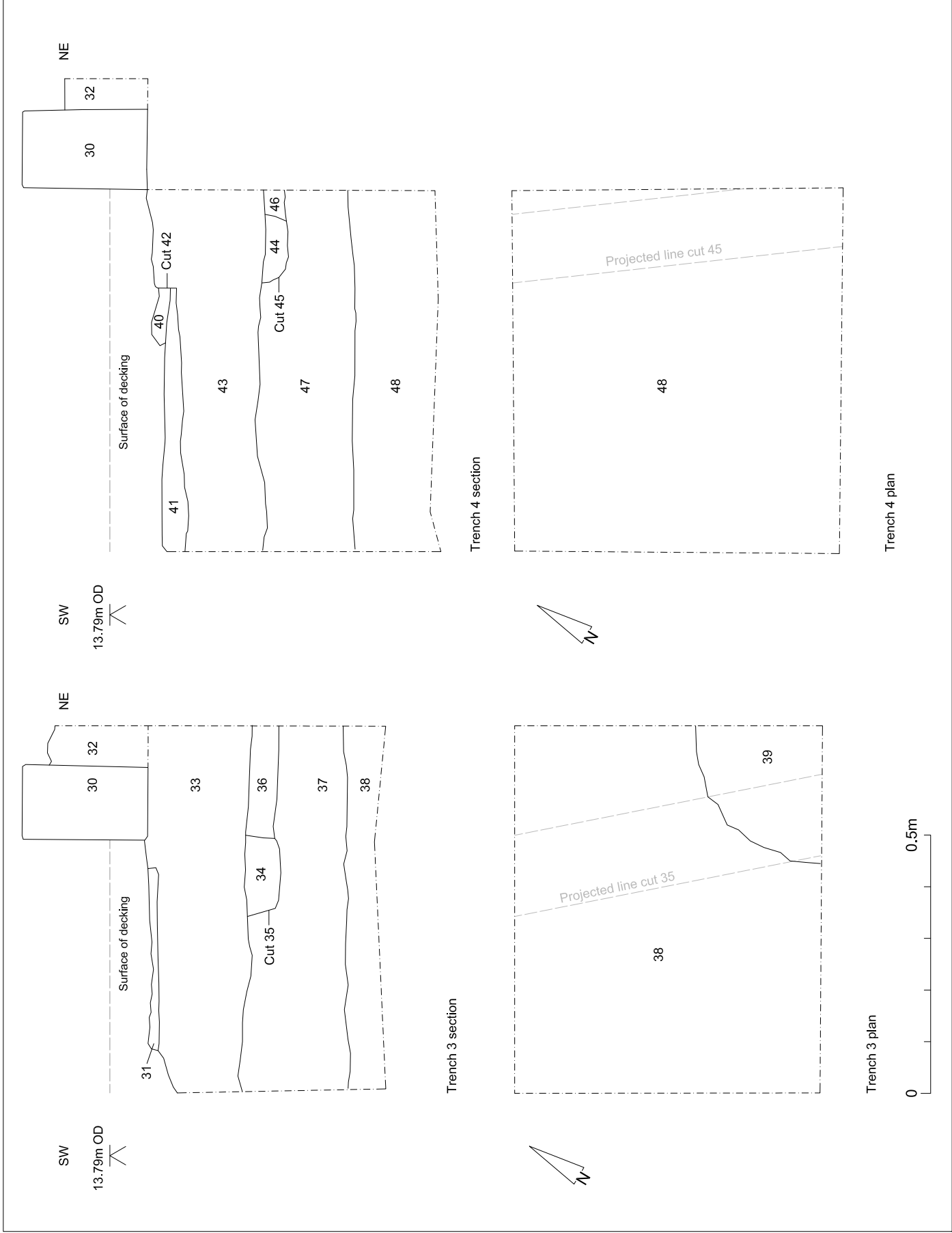


Figure 5. Plan and sections Trench 3 and Trench 4

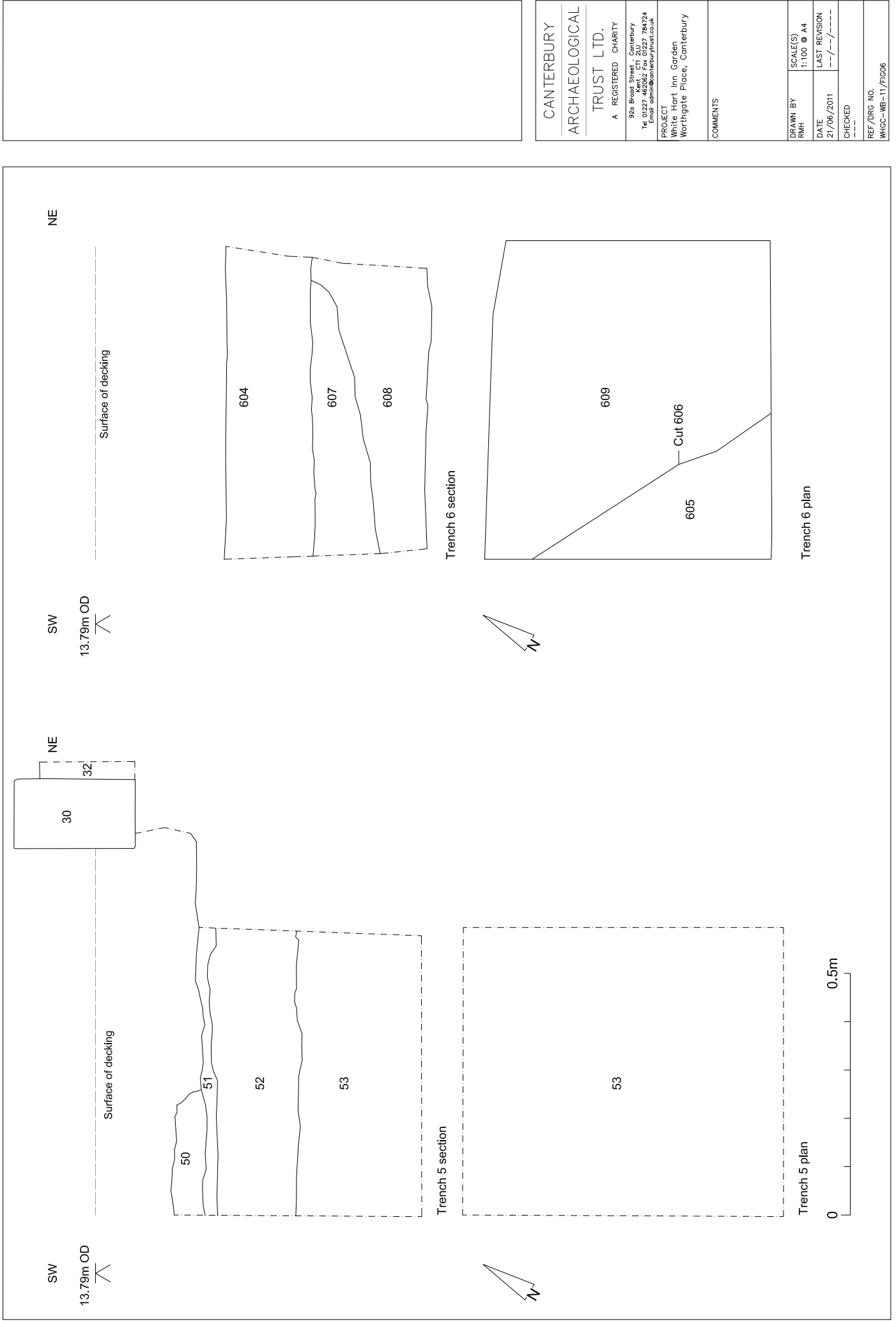
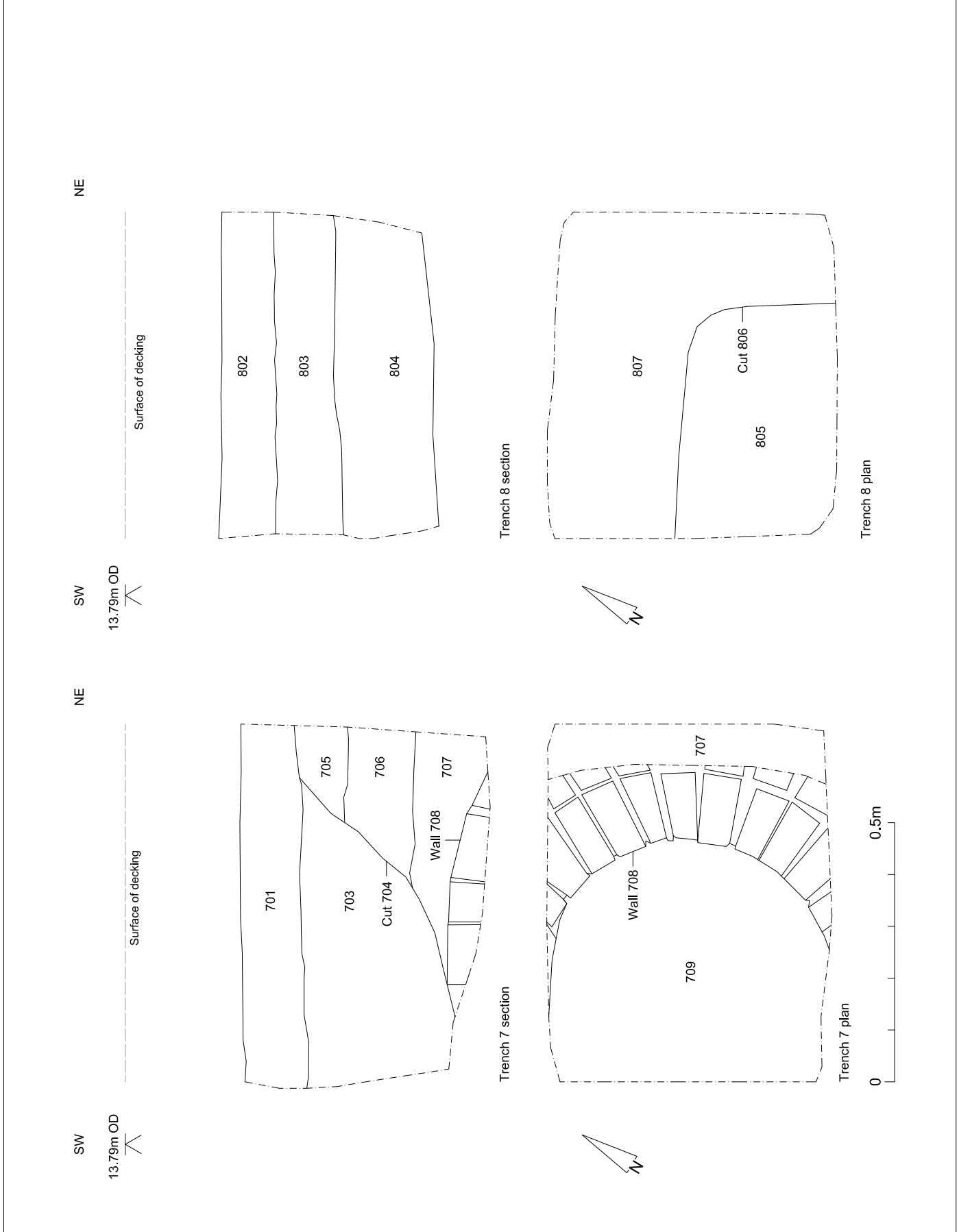


Figure 6. Plan and sections Trench 5 and trench 6



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TRUST LTD.	
A REGISTERED CHARITY	
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Kent, CT1 2JL	
Tel: 01227 784274	
Email: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk	
PROJECT	
White Hart Inn, Garden	
Worthingate Place, Canterbury	
COMMENTS	
DRAWN BY	SCALE(S)
RMH	1:100 @ A4
DATE	LAST REVISION
21/06/2011	--/--/----
CHECKED	
---	
REF/DRG NO.	
WH5C-WB-11/FI607	

Figure 7. Plan and sections Trench 7 and Trench 8

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD. A REGISTERED CHARITY		92a Broad Street, Canterbury Kent - CT1 2JU Tel: 01227 462062 Fax: 01227 764724 Email: <a href="mailto:canterbury@canterburytrust.co.uk">canterbury@canterburytrust.co.uk</a>	
PROJECT White Hart Inn, Garden Worthingate Place, Canterbury		DRAWN BY RMH	
COMMENTS		SCALE(S) 1:100 @ A4	
		DATE 21/06/2011	
		CHECKED ---	
		REF/DRC NO. WH5C-WB-11/FIG08	

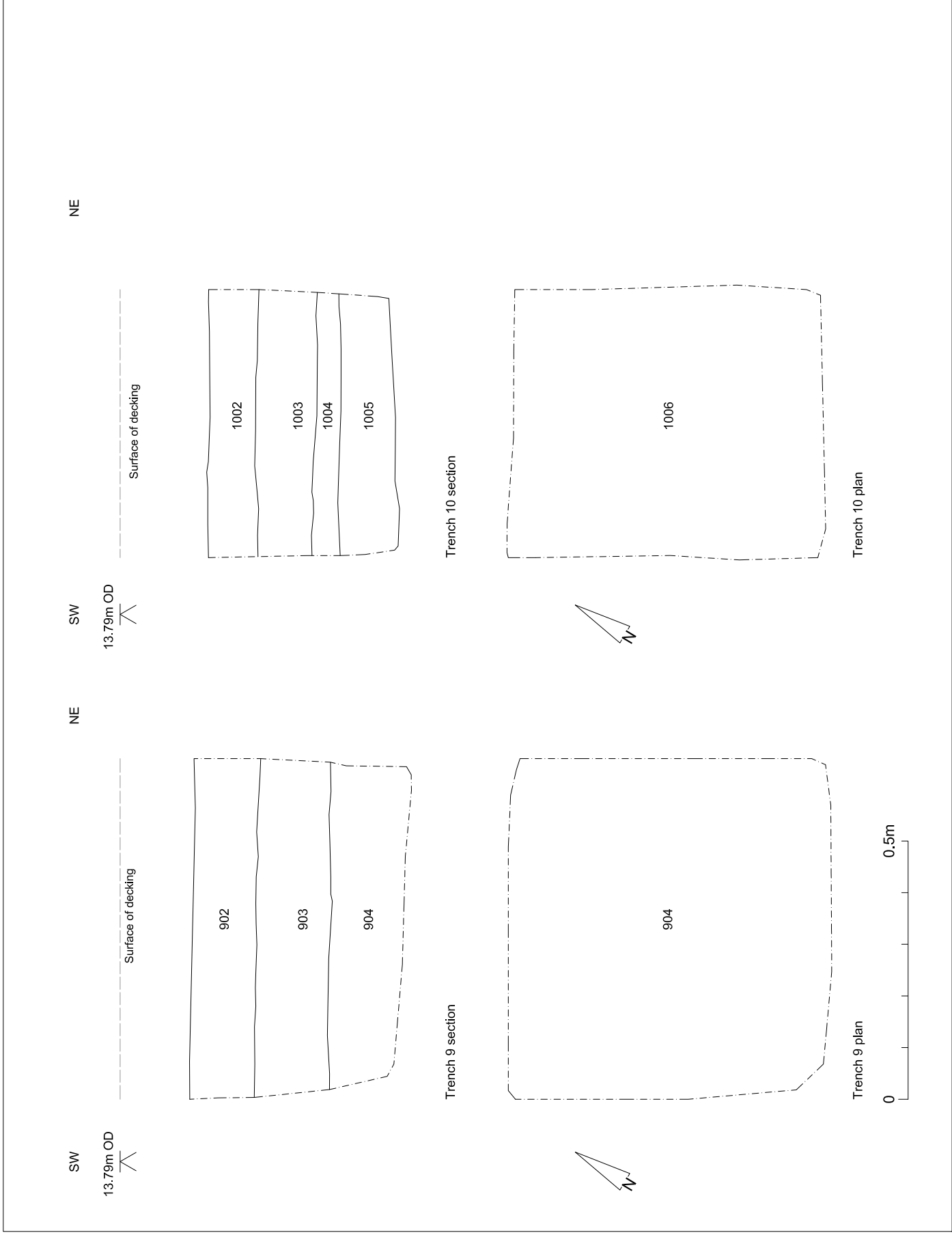


Figure 8. Plan and sections Trench 9 and Trench 10