

13a Monastery Street Canterbury Kent CT1 1NJ

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust between 20 May and 22 May 2019 on land at 13a Monastery Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1NJ. The work followed an archaeological desk-based assessment completed in 2009 and a watching brief conducted during geotechnical site investigation works in February 2019. The geotechnical site investigation works had indicated the presence of an archaeological sequence extending to depths of between 1.7m and 4.7m below ground level, potentially representing refuse pits and clay and gravel extraction. The present evaluation was not able to extend to a sufficient depth to investigate this lower archaeological sequence.

Two evaluation trenches, each measuring approximately 10m by 1.4m, were excavated to provide a 5% sample of the proposed development area, which is to comprise four new residential units with associated parking.

The earliest dated deposits and features included a potential medieval building, represented by a chalk and flint masonry wall and chalk floor recorded in trench 2 at a depth of 0.97m below ground level. This was overlain by a deposit containing pottery dated to AD 1200-1400 at a depth of 0.72m below ground level.

Deposits and features of early to late post-medieval date (c AD 1600-1800) were recorded in both trenches. In trench 1 these extended to a depth of up to 2.07m below ground surface level and included thick soil deposits cut by a later foundation trench for a brick wall, potentially demarcating the southern boundary of a formal garden as shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874. In trench 2, two post-medieval refuse pits truncated the earlier medieval features and were overlain by further later soil layers. Both trenches were capped by an existing concrete hardstanding associated with a former office/workshop and builder's yard.

Acknowledgments

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Dave Botting, CDP Architecture, on behalf of John Goodsell, Goodsell Kent Ltd.

Fieldwork was conducted by Richard Helm, Laura O'Shea-Walker and Ross Lane. Survey was conducted by Paul-Samual Armour. Post-excavation finds processing was conducted by Adelina Teoaca. Spot dating of pottery was conducted by Marion Green. Data processing and reporting was conducted by Richard Helm.

The work was monitored by Rosanne Cummings, Archaeological Officer, Canterbury City Council.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 20 May and 22 May 2019 on land at 13a Monastery Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1NJ (NGR 615346 157811). The work was commissioned by CDP Architecture Ltd, on behalf of Goodsell Kent Ltd, as part of a proposed development comprising the erection of four new residential dwellings with associated parking following the demolition of a single-storey industrial building (LPA ref: CA//15/02374).

1.1.2 Canterbury City Council, under the Town and Country Planning Acts, granted permission for the development on 10 June 2016 with the attached heritage condition 3:

- 3 Prior to the commencement of development, the implementation of a scheme for the archaeological monitoring and recording of the site, to be undertaken for the purpose of identifying and recording any buried archaeological features and deposits and to assess the importance of the same; the following components shall each be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority:
 - i. A written scheme of investigation, to be submitted a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
 - ii. A report summarising the results of the investigations to be submitted within 28 days of completion of the archaeological watching brief (unless otherwise agreed), to be produced in accordance with the requirements set out in the written scheme of investigation.
 - iii. Any further mitigation measures considered necessary as a result of the archaeological investigations.
 - iv. Where relevant, a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication and conservation.
 - v. Fieldwork, including further mitigation measures and post excavation works shall be completed in accordance with approved details and programme timings unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local authority, and the local authority shall be notified in writing a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of any fieldwork.

REASON: Pursuant to Articles 35 (1) and (2) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, the local planning authority is satisfied that the requirements of this condition (including the timing of compliance) are so fundamental to the development permitted that, if not imposed, it would have been necessary to refuse permission for the development. This is because, at the time of granting permission, full archaeological details were not yet available, but this information is necessary to ensure the development complies with Canterbury District Local Plan 2006 Policy BE15 and Draft Canterbury District Local Plan 2014 Policy HE11 and otherwise to protect the environment of the site and its locality.

1.1.3 In mitigation of the potential impact that the scheme might have on the buried archaeological resource, and in accordance with the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018), the Canterbury City Council (CCC) Archaeology Officer recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the commencement of the development.

1.1.4 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation was prepared by CAT for approval by the CCC Archaeological Officer (CAT 2019a). The WSI determined that two evaluation trenches, each measuring 10m long by 1.4m wide, should be excavated to provide an approximate 5% sample of the proposed development area (PDA).

1.1.5 Following approval (LPA ref: CA//19/00706), CAT implemented the archaeological evaluation within the PDA in accordance with the aims and objectives as set out by the WSI, and to ascertain the presence or absence of any potential buried archaeological resource.

1.2 Location and geology

- 1.2.1 The PDA comprises a roughly rectangular plot, approximately 0.05ha in area, and occupies a former builder's yard located to the rear of terraced residential properties fronting Monastery Street (nos 11-21) and the car park to the rear of Canterbury Magistrates Court. The PDA is accessed via a covered driveway through the terrace from Monastery Street.
- 1.2.2 The former builder's yard was occupied to the north by a now demolished single-storey brick-built office and workshop, and to the south by a concrete surfaced yard. The existing ground surface is generally level, with a height of between 13.85m and 14.05m OD.
- 1.2.3 Underlying geology is recorded as solid Margate Chalk Formation overlain by superficial Head deposits of Clay and Silt (BGS 2019).

2 Archaeological background

2.1 Area of Archaeological Importance

- 2.1.1 The PDA is situated 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 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. CAT is the designated investigating authority within the AAI.

2.2 Conservation Area

- 2.2.1 The PDA is located within the Canterbury City Conservation Area (CCC 2010, 2, plan 1).

2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.3.1 The PDA is situated within the World Heritage Site (WHS) Buffer Zone of Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church (WHS no. 1000093).
- 2.3.2 No nationally designated heritage assets are located within the bounds of the PDA.

2.4 Archaeological events

- 2.4.1 An archaeological watching brief undertaken as part of the present application during geotechnical site investigation works (Ashdown Site Investigation 2019) identified potential archaeological deposits extending to a depth of between 1.7m and 4.9m bgl (below ground level) and was indicative of historic pits and/or clay or gravel extraction (CAT 2019b).
- 2.4.2 The results support findings from previous investigation to the rear of 13a Monastery Street which involved observation of a machine-excavated hole between 2.5m and 3m deep through dark soil deposits and no archaeological features (Andrew Linklater, pers. comm.).

2.5 Archaeological potential

- 2.5.1 A review of both designated and non-designated heritage assets situated within close proximity to the PDA as recorded in the Kent County Council (KCC) Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Canterbury City Council's Urban Archaeology Database (UAD) has been presented in a desk based assessment (DBA) of the PDA (CAT 2009). A summary of the findings is presented by chronological period below.

Prehistoric (c 800,000 BC-AD 43)

- 2.5.2 The PDA is located within a Stour Palaeolithic Character Area comprising River Terrace and Head deposits covering the plateau between the confluence of the Great Stour and Little Stour. Consequently, groundworks at depth have the potential to reveal early prehistoric deposits and artefacts.

- 2.5.3 Evidence from the prehistoric period in this area is very limited, though early settlement has been recorded on sites within the campus of Christ Church Canterbury University, located to the north-west of the PDA. Later Prehistoric activity in proximity to the PDA is represented by Neolithic or Bronze Age flint artefacts and a late Iron Age or early Roman cultivated soil located approximately 100m north of the PDA at Diocesan House (CAT 2009, 7; HER: TR15 NE379).

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

- 2.5.4 Romano-British activity and land use surrounding the PDA is likely to have commenced in the mid to late first century AD with quarrying of Head clay and gravel, and the creation of a water conduit whose projected course may pass to the north of the PDA (CAT 2009, 7).
- 2.5.5 The PDA is located east of the Romano-British town wall and north of the main road to Richborough. Roman road metallings were recorded at Church Street (St Paul's) in 1977 and a watching brief in the same area in 1996 revealed further evidence of a Roman road bounded to the south by a building (HER: TR15 NE1574).
- 2.5.6 Monastery Street and Lady Wotton's Green formed part of an extra-mural Romano-British burial ground. Roman period inhumation burials have been recorded at Diocesan House (HER: TR15 NE414) and south-west of Lady Wootton's Green (HER: TR15 NE311; TR15 NE1525), and both inhumation and cremation burials have been recorded at Almonry House on the north-east corner of Lady Wotton's Green (HER: TR15 NE256). Part of an inscribed marble slab recorded from Monastery Street, outside the Abbey Gate, potentially derived from a high-status Romano-British funerary monument (HER: TR15 NE1535).
- 2.5.7 A Romano-British boundary ditch was recorded at Diocesan House (HER: TR15 NE415), overlain by gravel metalling (HER: TR15 NE1521), probably representing a minor Roman road/trackway laid at right angles to a larger Roman road extending from Queningate (HER: TR15 NE122).
- 2.5.8 Other Roman period features in proximity to the PDA include a series of cess and refuse pits found at 7 Church Street (HER: TR15 NE257), near the entrance of the present Magistrate's Court car park, as well as a gravel floor and a post-hole overlain by occupation layers and a late first century AD building (HER: TR15 NE1536). Archaeological evaluation to the rear of the Magistrate's Court car park in 1994 (HER: ECA8193), exposed a possible Romano-British pit and two post-holes, as well as a substantial later medieval quarry or rubbish pit.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)

- 2.5.9 During the Anglo-Saxon period the PDA was situated between the important religious foci of the early cathedral and St Augustine's Abbey and might well have been an area of early settlement. From the late sixth century AD Queningate and the route eastwards gained significance as the route from the intra-mural royal lands to the extra-mural church at St Martin's (CAT 2009, 8). The area to the north of the PDA previously formed part of a processional way between Queningate and St Martin's Church. St Augustine's Abbey precincts (founded c AD 597–8) (Scheduled Ancient Monument: Kent 49) lie in close proximity to the PDA which would have been situated within land associated with the Abbey or a later Anglo-Saxon manorial establishment.
- 2.5.10 A series of so-called 'dark earth' deposits overlie Romano-British burials at Diocesan House (HER: TR15 NE416) and the Roman road metallings at Church Street (St Paul's), with further evidence of Anglo-Saxon metalling and perhaps part of a sunken-floored building or large timber-lined drain also identified (HER: TR15 NE1435). Refuse pits containing eighth-century AD local and imported pottery were found in the garden of Coleridge House (HER: TR15 NE46), suggesting the existence of a small secular settlement to the north of the precincts of St Augustine's Abbey.
- 2.5.11 Excavations at Almonry House, located 110m north-east of the PDA, revealed several layers found to contain sparse Anglo-Saxon pottery fragments from the ninth to eleventh centuries AD. A residual seventh-century Anglo-Saxon gold pin was recovered from later medieval layers (HER: TR15 NE1733). Transitional late Roman to early Saxon layers and features, including the remains of a clay oven (HER: TR15 NE1456), and two late Anglo-Saxon pits are recorded from below a cellar at 8 Church Street (HER: TR15 NE1471).

Medieval and Post-medieval (AD 1066-present)

- 2.5.12 Documentary sources reference early markets at Queningate (CAT 2009, 9) and between Burgate and Church Street (St Pauls) (HER: TR15 NE1678), and also indicate that the present street pattern had been established by the early medieval period. Medieval buildings are likely to have fronted the line of present Monastery Street, and the PDA is likely to have been situated within an area of back gardens/yards throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods (CAT 2009, 9).
- 2.5.13 A number of upstanding buildings of medieval origin are located in close proximity to the PDA. The medieval Almonry of St Augustine's Abbey (HER: TR15 NE273) was built in the mid twelfth century and while damaged during air raids in the Second World War, surviving elements have been incorporated into no. 1 Lady Wootton's Green, itself a Grade II listed eighteenth-century building (List Entry no. 1240922). Fyndon's Gateway, located 75m north-east of the PDA, is a Grade I Listed building dating to AD 1283–1309 (List Entry no. 1096936). The adjoining medieval abbey wall is a Grade II listed building (List Entry no. 1096940) into which a Tudor brick arch was inserted at a right angle to Fyndon's Gateway. The construction of the new gateway probably required a new route to Queningate, possibly resulting in the rectangular area now occupied by Lady Wootton's Green.
- 2.5.14 St Paul's Church, located 80m south of the PDA, is a Grade II* listed building (List Entry no. 1336814) and dates from the fourteenth century but may have pre-Conquest origins. A number of medieval and post-medieval pits were found opposite the church during excavations in 1951 (HER: TR15 NE1593). An evaluation in the car park to the rear of the Magistrate's Court revealed 1.65m depth of made ground overlying geological Head deposit, which was cut by intersecting medieval and earlier pits. A watching brief at the rear of 11 Church Street (St Paul's), located 50m to the south of the PDA, exposed parts of a post-medieval structure at a depth of 0.70m and predating the nineteenth-century residential terrace fronting Monastery Street (CAT 2009, 6).
- 2.5.15 A medieval masonry wall was revealed during an archaeological watching brief on drainage groundworks at Broughton House (HER: TR15 NE1050), located 50m east of the PDA. The wall remnants were found to be 14m west of the supposed Abbey precinct boundary and opposite the suspected site of the original western precinct gate.
- 2.5.16 Archaeological investigations to the south of Lady Wootton's Green revealed over 2m depth of medieval occupation layers and building remains underlying the site of a medieval hall house destroyed during air raids in the Second World War (CAT 2009, 10).
- 2.5.17 A sequence of metallings were observed to a depth of 1.8m beneath Monastery Street outside the Fyndon Gate.
- 2.5.18 Post-medieval features found in proximity to the PDA include a possible post-medieval well discovered during an archaeological watching brief to the rear of nos 5 and 7 Monastery Street (HER: TR15 NE1093); and seventeenth-century walling found during an archaeological watching brief at the rear of 11 Church Street (Andrew Linklater, pers. comm.).
- 2.5.19 An archaeological watching brief during building extension groundworks at 15 Monastery Street in 2015 revealed a thick layer of cultivated or garden soil suggesting the area immediately east of the PDA is principally undisturbed land (CAT 2015, 2). However, excavations did not exceed 1.1m in depth and observations nearby suggest archaeological remains lie in excess of this depth.
- 2.5.20 Several public houses and breweries dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are recorded in the area to the west of St Augustine's Abbey precincts. Early maps suggest these establishments adjoined but did not extend into the PDA (CAT 2009, 12). The PDA appears to have been occupied since at least 1874 as an Ordnance Survey map of this date records the present boundaries of the site and some buildings, perhaps stables, within the plot, later to be altered and used as a coal merchant's and then a builder's yard and offices (CAT 2009, 13).

3 Objectives and methodology

3.1 Objectives

- 3.1.1 The principal objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine whether any significant archaeological remains survive within the PDA (CAT 2019a). Where archaeological remains are present, the archaeological evaluation would seek to ascertain the extent, depth below ground level, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.
- 3.1.2 More specific objectives included:
- to understand the nature, character, date and extent of any Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activities present on site;
 - to determine whether the PDA lies within part of a known Roman cremation and inhumation cemetery (as identified to the north and north-west of the site);
 - to determine whether medieval or post-medieval quarrying activity extends into the area of the PDA;
 - to determine whether post-Second World War activities have largely removed archaeological deposits in this area;
 - to place and assess any archaeological remains revealed within context of other recent investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography.

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 The procedure and methodology followed during the archaeological evaluation was set out in detail in the approved WSI (CAT 2019a). The evaluation was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014).
- 3.2.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised excavation of two trenches, each measuring 10m long by 1.4m wide.
- 3.2.3 Evaluation trenches were located using a GNSS/GPS (Leica Viva GS08) connected to Ordnance Survey correctional data via Leica Smart Net. A positional accuracy of within $\pm 50\text{mm}$ (3D) was obtained using the ETRS89 to OSGB conversion via the OSTN02 projection and the OSGM Geoid.
- 3.2.4 Concrete hardstanding and modern made ground were removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a hydraulic breaker and flat-bladed bucket.
- 3.2.5 Following machine excavation all exposed surfaces were inspected by an archaeologist.
- 3.2.6 Where archaeological features and deposits were identified they were hand cleaned, photographed, and mapped. Where appropriate, archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated to sufficiently characterise and date in accordance with the objectives of the WSI.
- 3.2.7 All features, deposits and structures were excavated stratigraphically in accordance with normal professional practice. Recording of contexts was undertaken using pro-forma CAT recording sheets. All hand drawn plans and sections were drawn on A3 drafting film at an appropriate scale. A full digital photographic record was maintained.
- 3.2.8 Throughout the evaluation, care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits or features by unnecessary excavation.

3.3 Health, Safety and Welfare

- 3.3.1 Health, Safety and Welfare followed the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's *Company Policy and Procedural Manual for Health, Safety and Welfare* (2019c).
- 3.3.2 Site investigation works were conducted in accordance with a project specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) (CAT 2019d).
- 3.3.3 All CAT operatives hold valid CSCS safety cards. CAT is a member of Constructionline and is Acclaim SSIP accredited.

- 3.3.4 All necessary precautions to the satisfaction of the Statutory or other Service Authorities and the landowner concerned were taken to avoid interference with or damage to their services, and to comply with any applicable Codes of Practice. Prior to excavation all trench locations were scanned using a CAT scanner. Any functioning services uncovered during the investigation were left intact.

3.4 Project archive and data processing

- 3.4.1 The project archive has been prepared in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2008) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2011).
- 3.4.2 All fieldwork records have been collated, checked for consistency and a full digital copy made. Hand drawn plans and sections have been scanned and digitised using AutoCAD 2019. Photographic records have been catalogued and cross-referenced with trench records.
- 3.4.3 All retained artefacts recovered during the project have been processed, catalogued and packaged in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines (UKIC 1990). Recovered finds have all been catalogued.
- 3.4.4 A digital copy of the project archive has been compiled under the project name MSC13a EV 19 using the CAT Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB), a secure password protected online resource available at: http://iadb.canterburytrust.co.uk/portal_main.php?DB=CAT.
- 3.4.5 The project archive is presently held at the office of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU).

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the north of the PDA, within the footprint of the former office and workshop. The trench measured 9.87m long by 1.69m wide and was aligned north-west to south-east. The existing ground level varied between 14.09m at the north-west end to 14.06m at the south-east end. The trench was initially machine excavated into made ground deposits to a maximum depth of 1.36m bgl (12.72m OD). Following completion, an additional 2m wide sondage was excavated in accordance with the approved WSI (CAT 2019a) and RAMS (CAT 2019d) at the south-east end of trench 1 to a maximum depth of 2.13m bgl (11.94m OD). Underlying geology was not identified.
- 4.1.2 A summary of contexts is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Trench 1 context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Spot-date
100	Concrete	Existing concrete ground surface	0.00-0.11	
101	Brick rubble subbase	Mid grey yellow, moderate, silty sand with abundant red brick fragments, slate, subangular flint and mortar	0.03-0.59	
102	Layer	Dark grey brown, friable/loose, sandy silty clay with occasional CBM fragments, carbon and chalk	0.35-0.97	
103	Metalled surface	Dark orange brown, compact, coarse sandy clay with abundant small to medium rounded flint and occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded flint and thin lens of mid grey, moderate, silty clay	0.58-1.05	
104	Layer	Dark grey brown, friable, sandy silty clay	0.70-0.93	
105	Layer	Dark grey brown, soft, silty clay with occasional small to medium CBM fragments and mortar	0.80-1.10	

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Spot-date
106	Layer	Mid yellow brown, loose, silty sand with abundant small to large ashlar stone fragments, rare red brick and light grey yellow mortar	0.85-1.19	
107	Layer	Mid yellow brown, loose, silty sand with abundant small to large ashlar stone fragments, rare red brick and light grey yellow mortar	0.80-1.12	
108	Layer	Dark grey brown, soft, silty clay with common small CBM fragments, occasional oyster shell, and rare post-medieval pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe fragments	0.71-2.09	AD 1600-1800
109	Layer	Mid grey brown, soft, silty clay	1.26-1.34+	
110	Layer	Mid grey brown, moderate, silty clay with common mortar, CBM and carbon, and occasional sub-angular flint	0.25-1.03	
111	Cut	Linear cut for wall foundation 112	0.86-1.34	
112	Brick foundation	Light grey yellow hard lime mortar with abundant medium red stock brick fragments (fill of cut 111)	0.79-1.34	
113	Brick wall	Red stock bricks bonded with mid grey yellow, moderate, sandy mortar (overlies brick foundation 112)	0.03-0.85	
114	Layer	Mid yellow brown, moderate, silty clay with occasional small chalk, rare small CBM	2.07-2.14+	

- 4.1.3 The earliest recorded deposits comprised layer (114), exposed at a depth of 2.07m bgl (12.00m OD), and layer (109), exposed at depth of 1.26m bgl (12.84m OD). Neither deposit was excavated, and no dateable finds were recovered.
- 4.1.4 Both deposit (114) and (109) were overlain by layer (108), exposed at a depth of 0.71m bgl (13.37m OD). This substantial layer extended across the full length and width of trench 1 and had a maximum thickness of 1.21m. Pottery (16 sherds, 307g) recovered from this layer was dated between AD 1600 and 1800. Other finds comprised ceramic clay tobacco pipe and bottle glass fragments.
- 4.1.5 A linear cut (113) truncated layer (108). The cut measured 0.67m wide by 0.52m depth and was aligned west-north-west by east-south-east. Cut (113) was filled by a broken red stock brick and mortar aggregate (112) forming a foundation for brick wall (111). Brick wall (111) measured up to 0.43m wide and had a surviving standing height of 0.80m (14.05m OD).
- 4.1.6 To the north of wall (111) a potential remnant soil layer (105) was overlain by two dumped deposits of stone, brick and mortar rubble (106 and 107), exposed at a depth of between 0.80m and 0.85m bgl. Deposit (107) was overlain by a soil layer (104), surviving up to 0.17m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.70m bgl (13.41m OD), which in turn was overlain by a potential metallated surface (103), exposed at a depth of 0.58m bgl (13.51m OD).
- 4.1.7 Metallated surface (103) was overlain by a soil layer (102), up to 0.49m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.35m bgl (13.74m OD) and abutting the north-face of wall (111). A comparable soil layer (110), up to 0.76m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.25m bgl (13.84m OD), abutted the south-face of wall (111), and overlay layer (108).
- 4.1.8 Both layer (102) and (110) were overlain by a brick rubble subbase (101), extending up to 0.50m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.03m bgl, which was capped by a concrete surface (100) representing the former floor of the demolished office and workshop.

4.2 Trench 2

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the south of the PDA, within the former exterior yard. The trench measured 9.99m long by 1.51m wide and was aligned north-east to south-west. The existing ground level varied between 13.90m at the north-east end to 13.98m at the south-west end. The first 5.81m of the south-west end of trench 2 was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m bgl before exposing a

probable live service (water) and was abandoned. The remaining 4.18m of the north-east end of trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.28m bgl (12.70m OD). Underlying geology was not identified.

4.2.2 A summary of contexts is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Trench 2 contexts

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Spot-date
201	Concrete	Existing concrete ground surface	0.00-0.15	
202	Fill	Dark grey brown, moderate, sandy silty clay with common small angular to subrounded flint gravel and CBM (fill of cut 203)	0.13-0.46	
203	Cut	Linear cut	0.13-0.46	
204	Layer	Dark grey brown, moderate, sandy silty clay with common small angular to subrounded flint gravel and CBM	0.13-0.28	
205	Fill	Dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with armoured electrical cable (fill of cut 206)	0.23-0.46	
206	Cut	Linear cut for electrical service (filled by 205)	0.23-0.46	
207	Layer	Dark grey brown, moderate, sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and rare oyster shell	0.21-0.77	
208	Fill	Dark grey brown, moderate, clay sandy silt with rare oyster shell, common CBM and chalk fragments, occasional clay tobacco pipe and animal bone (fill of cut 209)	0.72-1.27+	AD 1600-1800
209	Cut	Sub circular cut for refuse pit (filled by 208)	0.72-1.27+	
210	Fill	Dark grey brown, moderate, clay silt with common CBM and chalk fragments, occasional animal bone and carbon (fill of cut 211)	0.66-1.06+	
211	Cut	Cut, full extent unknown (filled by 210)	0.66-1.06+	
212	Layer	Mid orange brown, moderate, sandy silt clay with common chalk and occasional small subangular flint and CBM (same as 213)	0.72-1.03	
213	Layer	Mid orange brown, moderate, sandy silt clay with common chalk and occasional small subangular flint and CBM (same as 212)	0.72-0.93	
214	Layer	Dark grey brown, moderate, clay silt with occasional CBM and chalk	0.91-0.99	AD 1200-1400
215	Layer	Dark grey brown, moderate, clay silt with occasional mortar, oyster shell, animal bone and CBM	0.98-1.09	
216	Masonry wall foundation	Medium subangular to subrounded flint and subrounded chalk bonded with mid yellow brown sandy mortar	0.97-1.07+	
217	Cut	Linear cut for wall foundation 216	0.97-1.07+	
218	Chalk floor	Light grey white, compact, chalk	0.98-1.06+	
219	Layer	Dark grey brown, moderate, clay silt	1.01+	

4.2.3 The earliest recorded deposits comprised layer (215), exposed at a depth of 0.98 m bgl (12.99m OD), and layer (219), exposed at a depth of 1.01m bgl (12.89m OD). Neither deposit was excavated, and no dateable finds were recovered.

4.2.4 Deposit (215) and (219) were both truncated by linear cut (217), exposed at a depth of 0.97m bgl (12.99m OD). Cut (217) measured 0.18m wide and was aligned north-north-east and south-south-west, and was filled by a flint and chalk masonry wall foundation (216).

4.2.5 A chalk floor (218), up to 0.10m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.98m bgl (12.99m OD), abutted against the west-face of masonry foundation (216).

- 4.2.6 A potential occupation layer (214), up to 0.07m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.91m bgl (13.07m OD), overlay chalk floor (218) and masonry wall foundation (216). Pottery (2 sherds, 15g) from this layer was dated to AD 1200 to 1400, though both pieces were abraded and might be residual.
- 4.2.7 Layer (214) was overlain by layer (212=213), up to 0.29m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.72m bgl (13.24m OD). Layer (212=213) was cut by two pits (209) and (211). Pit (209) was sub-circular, with a visible diameter of 1.88m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.53m but the base was not exposed. The pit was filled by a single deposit (208), which contained pottery (9 sherds, 218g) dated to AD 1600 to 1800. The shape of pit (211) could not be determined, its east, south and north extents continuing into the edge of excavation. The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.40m but the base was not exposed, and was filled by a single deposit (210). No finds were recovered.
- 4.2.8 Pit (209) and (211) were both sealed by layer (207), up to 0.50m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.21m bgl (13.74m OD), which extended across the full length and width of trench 2. Layer (207) was truncated by a redundant service trench (electric), cut (206), exposed at a depth of 0.23m bgl, which measured 0.36m wide by 0.23m deep and was filled by deposit (205).
- 4.2.9 Service trench (206) was sealed by a soil layer (204), up to 0.12m thick, exposed at a depth of 0.13m bgl (13.83m OD). A shallow, linear cut (203), filled by deposit (202), cut the surface of layer (204) at the south-west trench end, potentially representing the service trench for a live water mains pipe identified at the south-west end of the trench. A second service, comprising a ceramic surface water drain, with no visible trench cut, lay on the upper surface of layer (204). This was sealed by the existing concrete yard surface (100).

4.3 Finds and environmental data

- 4.3.1 A limited assemblage of finds comprising pottery, ceramic tobacco pipe, and glass, was recovered from evaluation trenches 1 and 2.
- 4.3.2 A summary of the assemblage by trench is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Finds assemblage

Ref	Material	Keywords	Context	Description	Dating	Quantity	Weight (g)
BF1	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	108	x1 bowl, x2 stem pipe fragments		3	22
BF2	Pottery	Post- Roman	108	x16 pot sherds	AD 1600-1800	1	307
BF3	Pottery	Post- Roman	214	x2 pot sherds	AD 1200-1400	2	15
BF4	Pottery	Post- Roman	208	x9 pot sherds	AD 1600-1800	9	218
SF1	Glass	Bottle, Window	108	x1 bottle neck frag, x1 window glass fragment		2	29

- 4.3.3 The earliest material comprised two sherds of medieval pottery (c AD 1200-1400) from trench 2 (214). The remaining material was attributed to the early to late post-medieval (AD 1600-1800) period. The assemblage is small and warrants no further analysis at this stage. If further archaeological investigation works are conducted within the PDA then these materials should be integrated with any findings.
- 4.3.4 No deposits or features considered appropriate for the recovery of environmental data were recorded. As such, no soil samples were collected for environmental analysis.

5 Conclusions

5.1 Interpretation

- 5.1.1 Geotechnical site investigation works had previously indicated underlying geology comprising Head deposits over Chalk bedrock survived at a depth of between 1.70m bgl (WS104) and 4.7m bgl (WS103) (Ashdown Site Investigation 2019). Archaeological monitoring of WS102, WS103, WS104 and DP104 had

identified that observed made ground comprised an archaeological sequence indicative of dumped material such as domestic refuse and other waste characteristic of pit infilling and potential gravel and clay extraction (CAT 2019d).

- 5.1.2 The present evaluation trenches were not able to extend to sufficient depth to determine the character, form, extent and date of this lower archaeological sequence. The evaluation reached a maximum depth of 2.13m (trench 1) and 1.28m bgl (trench 2) respectively, and underlying geological deposits were not encountered.
- 5.1.3 Dateable finds were not recovered from the stratigraphically earliest deposits. These comprised layers (109) and (114) in trench 1, and layers (215) and (219) in trench 2.
- 5.1.4 A potential medieval structure was identified in trench 2 at a depth of 0.97m bgl (12.99m OD). The structure, represented by a flint and chalk masonry wall foundation (216), and associated chalk floor (218), was sealed by layer (214), representing a probable abandonment deposit, from which pottery dated to AD 1200-1400 was recovered.
- 5.1.5 Both trenches had evidence for early post-medieval activity, dated to c AD 1600-1800. This comprised layer (108) in trench 1, and layer (212=213) and refuse pits (211) and (209) in trench 2.
- 5.1.6 In trench 1, cut (113), foundation (112) and wall (111) all represent a probable boundary wall post-dating c AD 1800. Soil deposit (105) and dumped deposits (106) and (107), represented bedding for a metalled surface (103), perhaps a pathway extending to the north of the boundary, and might equate to an area of formal gardens shown to have extended across the northern part of the PDA on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874 (CAT 2009, 12). Further soil deposits (102) and (110) formed either side of brick wall (111), prior to the laying of a brick rubble subbase (101) for the concrete floor (100) of the former office and workshop building.
- 5.1.7 In trench 2, post-AD 1800 activity also comprised of a soil layer (207) extending over refuse pits (209) and (211), layer (204) and service trenches (206) and (203), overlain by the existing concrete floor of the former builder's yard.

5.2 Impact assessment

- 5.2.1 The evaluation identified the presence of archaeological remains within the PDA. In trench 1, observed deposits and features of post-medieval date extended to a depth of up to 2.07m bgl (12.00m OD). In trench 2, potential medieval archaeology was recorded at a depth of 0.72m bgl (13.07m OD), overlain by deposits and features of post-medieval date.
- 5.2.2 The significance of the archaeological remains identified within the PDA have been assessed following a standard methodology utilised for assessing the significance and potential effects of the proposed development (Appendix 1).
- 5.2.3 The level of significance of the recorded post-medieval archaeology in trench 1 and trench 2 is considered to be negligible.
- 5.2.4 The level of significance of the recorded medieval archaeology in trench 2 is considered to be of low to medium significance.
- 5.2.5 The evaluation results indicate no substantial existing modern impacts to the archaeological resource within the PDA.
- 5.2.6 Where proposed groundworks do not exceed a depth of 0.70m bgl then the groundworks would have a potential slight to moderate impact on archaeological remains of negligible significance, and no impact on archaeological remains of low to moderate significance.
- 5.2.7 Where proposed groundworks might exceed a depth of 0.70m bgl then the groundworks would have a potential moderate to substantial impact on archaeological remains of both negligible and low to moderate significance.

5.3 Confidence rating

- 5.3.1 The evaluation was sufficiently resourced and conducted under good environmental conditions.

- 5.3.2 The evaluation is considered to have satisfactorily determined the presence/absence of the archaeological resource within the PDA and to have provided sufficient data on the character, form, extent and date.
- 5.3.3 The recovered data from the evaluation trenches complement the results from previous investigations and contributes to our understanding of the past land use and activity within the local setting.

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- BGS 2019 *British Geological Survey Online*, Natural Environment Research Council, accessed 25/04/2019, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html>
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- CAT 2015 *15 Monastery Street, Canterbury, Kent, watching brief summary report*, Canterbury Archaeological Trust
- CAT 2019a *13a Monastery Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1NJ, written scheme of investigation*, Canterbury Archaeological Trust
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- CCC 2010 *Canterbury Conservation Area Appraisal*, Canterbury City Council, <http://www.canterbury.gov.uk/main.cfm?objectid=1274>
- CIfA 2014 *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- Historic England 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*, Historic England
- NPPF 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
- UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

Appendix 1. Significance criteria

Value	Examples
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives.</p> <p>Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality.</p> <p>Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</p>
High	<p>Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or that can contribute to national research objectives.</p> <p>Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>
Medium	<p>Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives.</p> <p>Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p> <p>Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Low	<p>Undesignated assets of local importance.</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note.</p> <p>Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.</p>

Appendix 2. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: canterbu3- 353519

Project details

Project name	13a Monastery Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1NJ
Short description of the project	<p>Archaeological evaluation conducted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (20 May and 22 May 2019) on land at 13a Monastery Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1NJ. Work followed archaeological desk-based assessment in 2009 and watching brief conducted during geotechnical site investigation works in February 2019. The geotechnical works indicated presence of an archaeological sequence extending to depths of 1.7m and 4.7m bgl, potentially representing refuse pits and clay/gravel extraction. The present evaluation was not able to extend to a sufficient depth to investigate this lower archaeological sequence. Two evaluation trenches (10m by 1.4m) provided a 5% sample of the proposed development area, which is to comprise four residential units with parking. The earliest dated archaeology included a medieval chalk and flint wall and chalk floor in trench 2 at a depth of 0.97m bgl. This was overlain by a deposit containing pottery dated to AD 1200-1400 at a depth of 0.72m bgl. Deposits and features of early/late post-medieval date (AD 1600-1800) were recorded in both trenches. In trench 1 these extended to a depth of up to 2.07m bgl and included thick soil deposits cut by a later foundation trench for a brick wall, potentially demarcating the southern boundary of a formal garden as shown on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1874. In trench 2, two post-medieval refuse pits truncated the earlier medieval features and were overlain by further later soil layers. Both trenches were capped by an existing concrete hardstanding associated with a former office/workshop and builder's yard.</p>
Project dates	Start: 20-05-2019 End: 22-05-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MSC13a EV 19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	CA//15/02374 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT CANTERBURY 13a Monastery Street, Canterbury
Postcode	CT1 1NJ
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 15346 57811 51.278059489787 1.088056356432 51 16 41 N 001 05 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.85m Max: 14.09m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	Self (i.e. landowner, developer, etc.)
Project design originator	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project director/manager	Richard Helm
Project supervisor	Richard Helm
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Goodsell Kent Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Physical Archive ID	4316
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Digital Archive ID	4316
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Paper Archive ID	4316
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	13a Monastery Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1NJ. Archaeological evaluation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Helm, R.
Other bibliographic details	2019/73
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Canterbury
Description	Client report no. 2019/73 Cover + 11pp + 2 appendices + 3 figs + 8 plates

Entered by	Richard Helm (richard.helm@canterburytrust.co.uk)
Entered on	1 June 2019



Plate 1. General view of PDA before archaeological evaluation, looking south (no scale)



Plate 2. General view of PDA before archaeological evaluation, looking north (no scale)



Plate 3. Trench 1 south-west facing section, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Plate 4. Trench 1 south-west facing section, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Plate 5. Trench 1 machine excavation of deep sondage at south-east end, looking south (no scale)

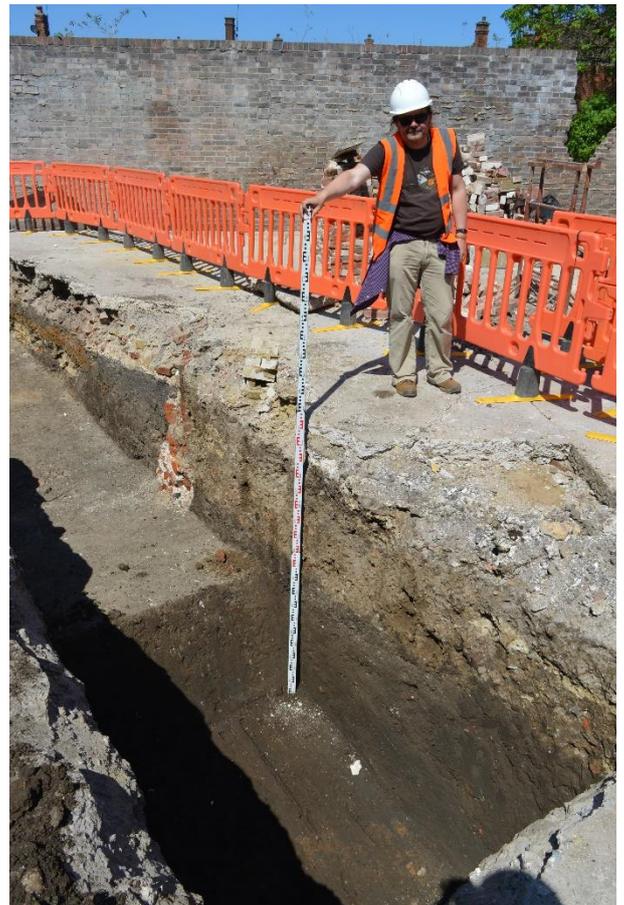


Plate 6. Trench 1 south-west facing section of machine excavated sondage, looking north-east (scale 3m)



Plate 7. Trench 2 showing wall (216), chalk floor (218) and pits (209) and (211), looking north-east (scale 1m)

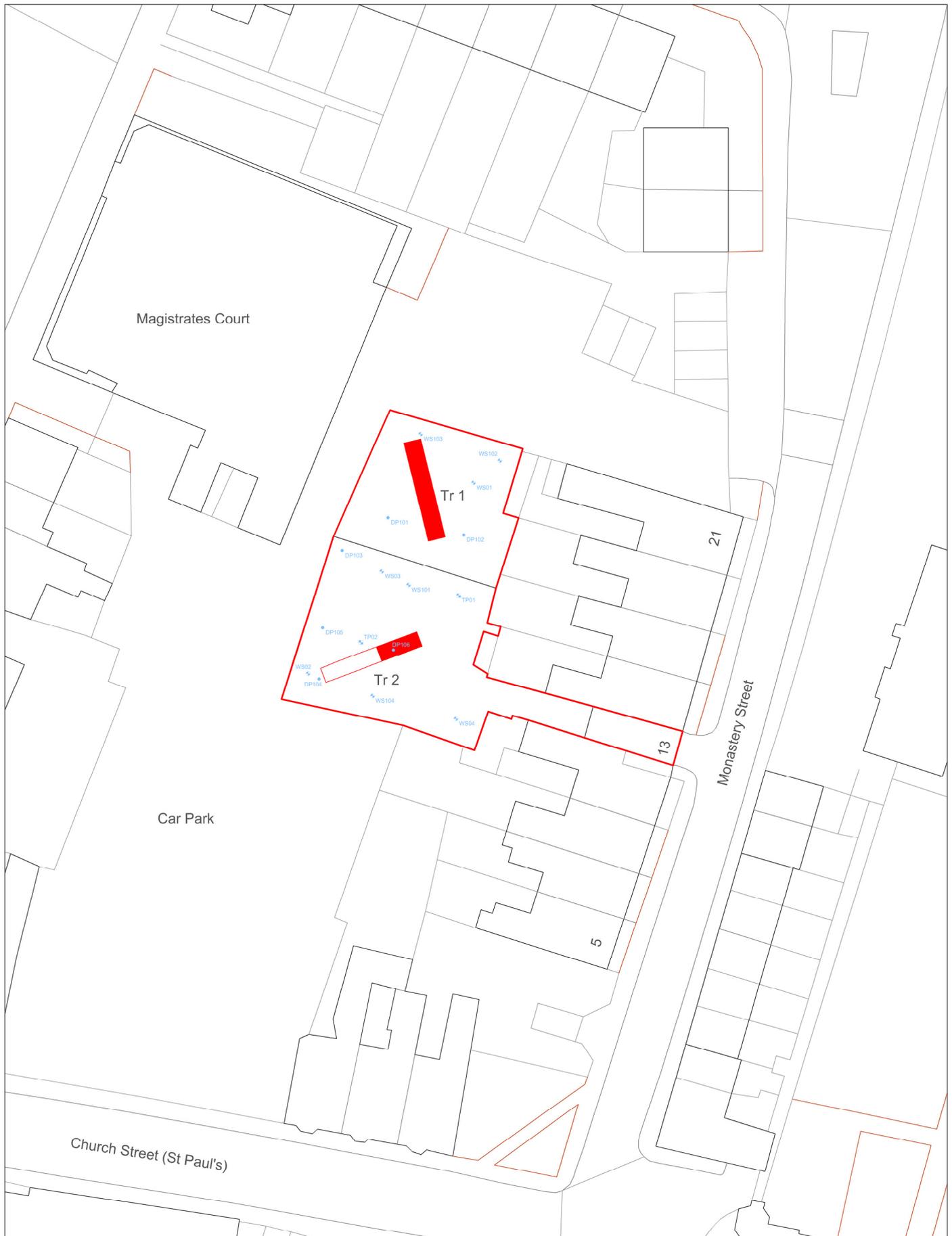


Plate 8. Trench 2 showing wall (216), chalk floor (218) and pits (209) and (211), looking south-west (scale 1m)



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	<p>REF/DRG NO. MSC13a EV 19_Location_v01.dwg</p>	<p>CHECKED ---</p>		

Figure 1. Location plan



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	REF/DRG NO. MSC13a EV 19_Trench location_v01.dwg			



10m



Figure 2. Trench location plan

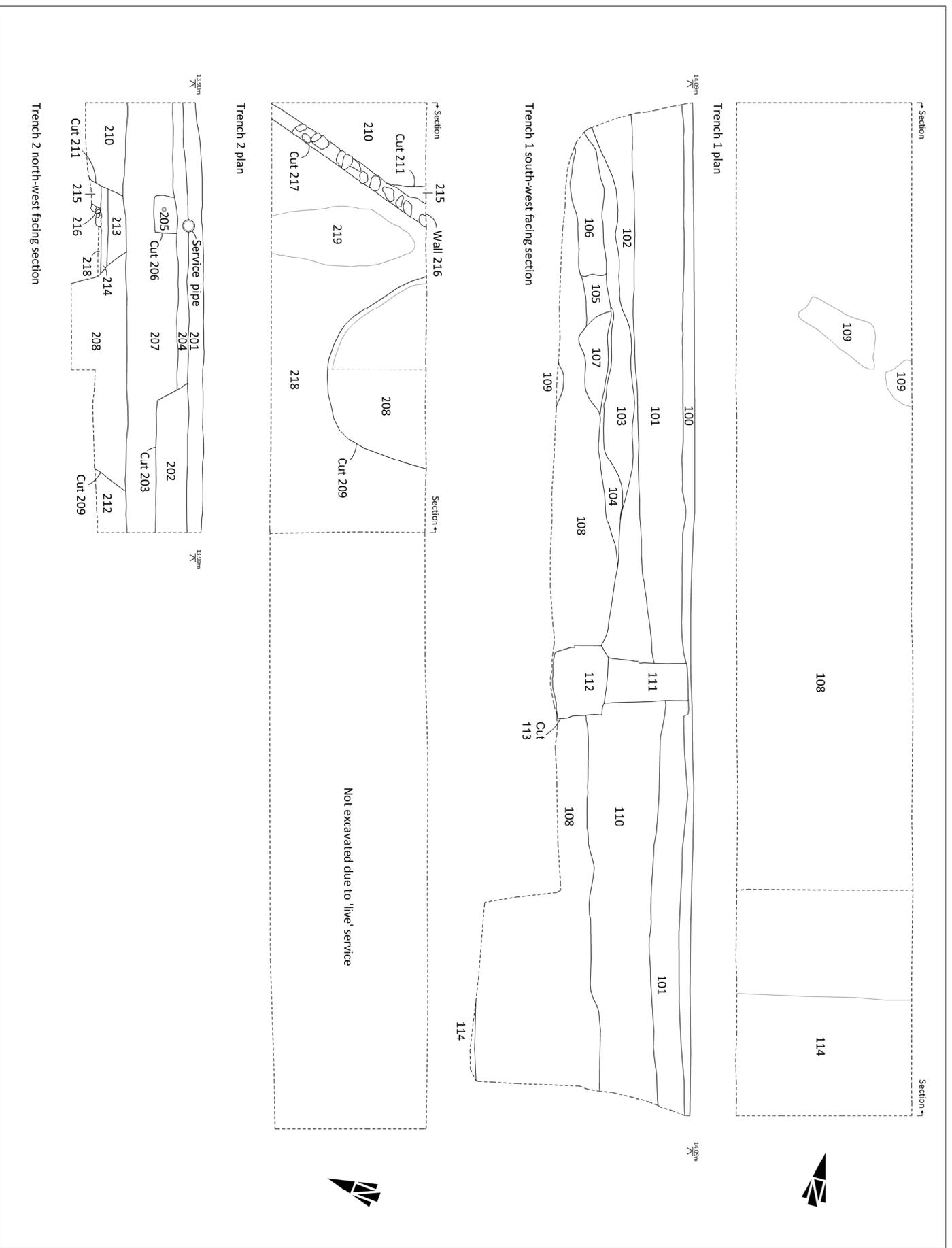


Figure 3. Trench plans and sections







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REFDRG NO MSC13a EV 19_Plans_Sections_v01.dwg	