



Crowded Places Bollard Installation Scheme, Canterbury, Kent

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out between July 2019 and January 2020 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd. The archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks conducted at twenty sites located across Canterbury city centre. The groundworks formed part of a programme of works in response to the installation of a 'crowded places bollard' system, on behalf of Canterbury City Council.

Archaeological remains were identified at eleven sites. This comprised features and deposits dating from the medieval period (c 1050–1550) at Site 3 (St Peter's Lane), Site 11 (St Margaret's Street), Site 12 (St George's Street) and Site 15 (Iron Bar Lane) and from the post-medieval period (c 1550–1890) at Site 1 (St Peter's Street), Site 5 (The Friars), Site 6 (Best Lane), Site 10 (Sun Street), Site 13 (Burgate), Site 14 (Rose Lane) and Site 18 (Hawks Lane).

While the results contribute to the heritage knowledge of the city of Canterbury, no further analysis of these data is recommended.

Acknowledgments

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Chris Maw, Principal Engineer, East Kent Engineering Partnership, on behalf of Canterbury City Council. Groundworks were carried out by ATG Access Ltd.

The CAT project team was managed by Richard Helm. Fieldwork was conducted by Laura McArdle, Dale Robertson and Jess Twyman. Survey was undertaken by Paul-Samual Armour. Post-excavation data processing and reporting was conducted by Tania Wilson, Laura McArdle and Dale Robertson. Finds processing was carried out by Jacqui Clifton and Adelina Teoaca, with spot dating of pottery by Marion Green. Environmental soil samples were processed by Åsa Pehrson and assessed by Enid Allison.

The work was monitored by Rosanne Cummings, Principal Archaeology and Heritage Officer, Canterbury City Council.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) were commissioned by Canterbury City Council (CCC) to undertake a programme of archaeological works at twenty locations across central Canterbury (Fig 1). The archaeological programme was to mitigate against the potential impact from groundworks associated with the installation of a new 'crowded places bollard' scheme.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological programme followed a written scheme of investigation (WSI; CAT 2018), approved by the Principal Archaeology and Heritage Officer of CCC and by Historic England. The WSI was prepared following consultation of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE on-line), the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER on-line), the CCC/CAT Urban Archaeological Database (UAD), and CAT's own publications, unpublished reports and archives. The programme comprised archaeological watching briefs on all groundworks associated with the scheme, and archaeological excavation where such were to be undertaken to depth.
- 1.1.3 The new bollards, which include a mixture of fixed, automatic and manual lowering bollards, were to be installed across public roads and footways with associated connecting service trenches. The groundworks were anticipated to vary between a nominal depth of 0.40m bgl (below ground level) for fixed bollards, 1.00m bgl for automatic telescopic and manual telescopic bollards, and 1.20m bgl for manual lowering bollards.
- 1.1.4 All groundwork locations are situated within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) as designated under section 35 of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (revised 1983). CAT has been appointed by the Secretary of State as the Investigating Authority for the Canterbury AAI.
- 1.1.5 Six locations (Sites 9, 10, 13, 15, 19 and 20) are situated within the Canterbury World Heritage Site Buffer Zone (NHLE 1000093).
- 1.1.6 Other than the above, none of the locations lie within a designated heritage asset (World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Registered Battlefield etc).

1.2 Objective

- 1.2.1 The principal objective of the archaeological works, as set out in the WSI, was to ensure the preservation by record of the buried archaeological resource where the scheme would result in its permanent loss. This would be achieved by monitoring all groundworks associated with the scheme and by excavating, recording, and analysing any archaeological remains that would be disturbed.
- 1.2.2 Specific objectives to be addressed by the archaeological works comprised:
 - a) to determine the depth below existing ground level, nature, character, date, state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource.
 - b) to understand the nature, character, date and extent of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activities present on each site.
 - c) to place and assess any archaeological remains revealed within the context of other archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the historic urban landscape.
- 1.2.3 The archaeological works would therefore contribute to:
 - a) an understanding of the construction chronology of the city of Canterbury and how key elements of the archaeological narrative (deposits and finds) relate to each other spatially, functionally and chronologically.
 - b) the heritage knowledge of the city of Canterbury, and the historic significance of each site; and
 - c) provide a resource for future research and education.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 The procedure and methodology followed during the archaeological works are set out in detail in the approved WSI. The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b). CAT is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and conforms to their by-laws, standards and policy statements.
- 1.3.2 The archaeological work comprised the monitoring of all groundworks required for the scheme.
- 1.3.3 The installation of fixed and automated bollards involved excavation to a maximum depth of 1.20m bgl.
- 1.3.4 The extent of all groundworks and exposed archaeology was mapped 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.
- 1.3.5 Following machine excavation, all exposed surfaces were inspected by an archaeologist. All exposed features and structures were recorded in plan and section. Where archaeological remains were encountered above the agreed formation level, machine excavation was temporarily halted to allow the remains to be investigated further, and where necessary, excavated by hand. All groundworks were monitored to ensure ground disturbance was minimised to prevent damage to any archaeology present.
- 1.3.6 Where hand excavation was required, all features, deposits and structures were excavated stratigraphically in accordance with normal professional practice. Recording of contexts was undertaken using pro-forma CAT Context Record Sheets. All hand drawn plans and sections were drawn on A3 drafting film at appropriate scales (1:10 or 1:20). A full digital photographic record was maintained.

1.4 Health, safety and welfare

- 1.4.1 Health, safety and welfare followed the relevant policies and procedures set out by CAT (2019a).
- 1.4.2 Site investigation works were conducted in accordance with a project-specific risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) produced by CAT (2019b). All CAT operatives were inducted on site safety procedures by ATG Access Ltd.
- 1.4.3 All CAT operatives hold valid CSCS safety cards. CAT is a member of Constructionline and is AcclaimSSIP accredited.

1.5 Project archive and data processing

- 1.5.1 The project archive has been prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Note 3: archaeological excavation (HE 2008) and Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (AAF 2011).
- 1.5.2 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 2020. Digital photographic records have been catalogued and cross-referenced with trench records.
- 1.5.3 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). The finds, including ceramic building material (CBM), have all been washed and marked where appropriate.
- 1.5.4 Bulk finds (BF) are contained, by context, in polybags and stored within 'standard' ($0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.2\text{m}^3$ with 0.1m deep lift off lid, capacity 0.03m^3) or 'half sized' ($0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.1\text{m}^3$ with 0.1m deep lift off lid, capacity 0.015m^3) brass wire-stitched museum boxes (1.9mm double kraft-lined, pH 6.5–8) supplied by the Ryder Box Co.
- 1.5.5 Registered small finds (SF) are stored in sealable plastic containers, with silica gel and a humidity indicator strip, as required.
- 1.5.6 A summary of the project archive by site location is presented in Table 1.

- 1.5.7 A digital copy of the complete project archive has been compiled under the project names CPSC WB 18 (most sites) and CPSC EV 19 (Site 11, St Margaret's Street) 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.
- 1.5.8 The archive is presently held on behalf of Canterbury City Museums at the offices of CAT (92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU).

Table 1. Project archive

Site ID	Description	Context Register	Context Record	Drawing Register	Drawing Sheets (A3)	Photographic Register	Digital images (.jpg)	Bulk Find (BF) Record	Registered Small Find (SF) Record	Environmental Sample Record
1	St Peter's Street	1	23	1	1	1	23	14		
2	Black Griffin Lane	1	3			1	6			
3	St Peter's Lane	2	32	1	3	1	19	3		
4	St Peter's Grove	1	3			1	6			
5	The Friars	2	24	1	3	2	98	12		
6	Best Lane	1	11	1	2	1	8			
7	Stour Street	1	4	1	1	1	7			
8	White Horse Lane	1	9	1	1	1	7			
9	Guildhall Street	1	17	1	2	1	17			
10	Sun Street	1	20	1	2	1	9			
11	St Margaret's Street	2	37	1	25	3	144	35	2	3
12	St George's Street	1	22	1	2	1	15			
13	Burgate	2	33	1	7	3	49			
14	Rose Lane	1	24	1	3	1	17			
15	Iron Bar Lane	3	77	1	45	5	246	108	5	6
16	Gravel Walk	1	3			1	2			
17	Whitefriars Passage	1	4	1	1	1	10			
18	Hawks Lane	1	18	1	1	1	23	3		
19	Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane passage	1	5	1	1	1	9			
20	St George's Street to Iron Bar Lane passage	1	5			1	2			
	Total	26	374	16	100	29	717	175	7	9

2 Site 1. St Peter's Street

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 Site 1 was located at the north-west end of St Peter's Street (NGR 614639 158054; Fig 2), approximately 50m south-east of West Gate (KHER TR 15 NW 693) and inside the city wall. Commercial properties flank the site to the north-east and the south-west.
- 2.1.2 The site is relatively level, with an elevation of between 10.50m OD and 10.72m OD.
- 2.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed above Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

2.2 Heritage potential

- 2.2.1 The site is situated within a flood plain area located between two channels of the River Stour. The area would have been a resource-rich environment attractive to prehistoric communities from the Mesolithic period onwards. No evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified within the immediate site locality.
- 2.2.2 The site lies on the projected route of a major Roman road through Canterbury, and within the extents of the known Roman settlement. The cutting of drains at the north-west end of St Peter's Street in 1868 produced Roman coins and bone pins, whilst limited excavation in the cellar of 25 St Peter's Place in 1953 revealed Roman period metal surfaces at a depth of approximately 2.5m bgl (Vokes and Weekes 2014, 6).
- 2.2.3 The site is situated within an area of slightly higher ground within the flood plain of the Stour. It has been suggested that this change in ground level could possibly be at least partly artificial and a result of Roman and later town development (Hicks 2016).
- 2.2.4 During the medieval period, properties existed along the line of St Peter's Street. William Urry's (1967) analysis of Canterbury rentals indicates that, by c 1200, properties flanked the north-west end of St Peter's Street (*ibid*, map 2b5). Variations on these early plots have endured through to the present. Properties in this location are depicted on an early map of Canterbury dated c 1640 and several listed buildings ranging in date from the sixteenth to early nineteenth century currently line the street.

2.3 Results

- 2.3.1 The archaeological works in St Peter's Street were conducted between 12 August and 20 September 2019.
- 2.3.2 The works comprised monitoring of the machine excavation of a trench across the public highway and footway, plus limited hand excavation. The trench measured 9.50m long (north-east to south-west) by 1.52m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m bgl.
- 2.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Site 1 St Peter's Street context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
100	Layer	Brick block paving	0.00–0.08		
101	Fill	Fill of cut 102	0.08–0.54		
102	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.08–0.54		
103	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.08–0.30		
104	Fill	Fill of cut 105	0.26–1.00+		
105	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.26–1.00+		
106	Fill	Fill of cut 107	0.20–1.00+		
107	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.20–1.00+		
108	Fill	Fill of cut 109	0.16–1.00+		
109	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.16–1.00+		

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
110	Fill	Fill of cut 111	0.14–1.00+		
111	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.14–1.00+		
112	Layer	Dark grey brown clay with common rounded and angular flint	0.14–0.42		
113	Layer	Compacted gravel and clay deposit	0.40–0.90		
114	Structure	Red brick-lined drain, collapsed	0.54–1.00+		
115	Layer	Compacted red brown gravel	0.38–0.52		
116	Layer	Yellow brown silty sand with compacted small gravel	0.48–0.60	Pottery, CBM	Late post-medieval
117	Layer	Loose yellow silty sand with fine gravel	0.58–0.72		
118	Layer	Compacted red brown silty sand and gravel	0.72–0.82		
119	Structure	Masonry wall, chalk block with rare flint and peg-tile fragments, bonded with light grey soft lime mortar	0.82–1.00+	CBM	
120	Layer	Compacted grey silt	0.72–0.75		
121	Layer	Compacted gravel surface	0.90–1.00+		
122	Layer	Loose chalk and mortar rubble	0.75–0.82		

- 2.3.4 A masonry chalk and flint wall (119) represented the earliest context. The wall, aligned north-west to south-east, was situated parallel to, and 3.6m north-east of, buildings fronting the south-west side of St Peter’s Street. Wall (119) was constructed of chalk with occasional flint, bonded with a lime mortar. The wall continued beyond the north-west and south-east trench limits and measured 0.78m wide. Only the upper course of the wall was exposed, surviving at a depth of 0.82m bgl.
- 2.3.5 To the north-east of wall (119), a layer of compacted gravel (121), recorded at a depth of 0.72m bgl, potentially represented a former metalled road surface.
- 2.3.6 Both wall (119) and gravel surface (121) were partly overlain by a patchy deposit of grey silt (120). This was sealed by a loose chalk and mortar rubble layer (122), which might represent demolition of wall (119). The potential demolition material (122) was overlain by a sequence of compacted gravel layers (118, 117, 116 and 115) representing later metalled road surfaces.
- 2.3.7 Remnants of a brick-lined drain (114) survived to the north-east of wall (119), and probably cut through metalled road surface (115). The drain was sealed by a compacted gravel and clay deposit (113), and both this and the metalled road surface (115) were overlain by a deposit of dark grey brown clay with flint (112). This layer was cut by a series of north-west to south-east aligned utility trenches [105], [107], [109] and [111]. The utility trenches were sealed by a tarmac road surface (103) which was cut by a further utility trench [102] and overlain by brick block paving (100) forming the existing ground surface.

2.4 Finds

- 2.4.1 A limited quantity of finds was recovered from St Peter’s Street (Table 3). This comprised late post-medieval pottery (total 3 items, 64g) and CBM (total 11 items, 266g).

Table 3. Site 1 St Peter’s Street finds archive

Find No	Context	Material	Type	Dating	Qty	Wgt (g)
BF63	116	Pottery	Post-Roman	Late post-medieval	3	64
BF64	116	CBM	Tile – Med/post med		5	50
BF65	116	CBM	Brick – Med/post med		1	5
BF66	119	CBM	Tile – Med/post med		4	186
BF67	119	CBM	Brick – Med/post med		1	25

2.5 Environmental

- 2.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

2.6 Discussion

- 2.6.1 The trench on St Peter's Street exposed part of a chalk and flint wall, projecting into the present street frontage. The wall is undated, but the method of construction would indicate the presence of a probable late medieval or early post-medieval structure. The remains of an early road metalling survived to the north-east of this wall. Following its demolition, the wall was overlain by later road metallings. These were cut by a brick-lined drain, which was in turn sealed by further road metallings. A series of modern utility trenches cut through these deposits and were sealed by a tarmacadam road surface which now underlies the present brick paving.

3 Site 2. Black Griffin Lane

3.1 Location

- 3.1.1 Site 2 was located at the junction of St Peter's Street and Black Griffin Lane (NGR 614666 158029; Fig 3). Commercial properties flank the site to the north-west and the south-east.
- 3.1.2 The site is relatively level, with an elevation of between 10.09m OD and 10.17m OD.
- 3.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed above Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

3.2 Heritage potential

- 3.2.1 The site is situated within a flood plain area located between two channels of the River Stour. The area would have been a resource-rich environment attractive to prehistoric communities from the Mesolithic period onwards. No evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified within the immediate site locality.
- 3.2.2 The site lies on the projected route of a major Roman road through Canterbury, and within the extents of the known Roman settlement. The site is situated within an area of slightly higher ground within the flood plain of the Stour. It has been suggested that this change in ground level could be at least partly artificial and a result of Roman and later town development (Hicks 2016).
- 3.2.3 Analysis of medieval property rentals suggest that the antecedent of Black Griffin Lane was in existence by AD 1200 (Urry 1967, map 2b5). The adjacent Black Griffin public house, built c 1890, occupies the site of an earlier inn documented from the seventeenth century (KHER TR15 NW1642). Surrounding properties, at Nos 22, 23, 41 and 41A, all date from the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

3.3 Results

- 3.3.1 The archaeological works at Black Griffin Lane were conducted on 31 July 2019.
- 3.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. The trench measured 1.19m long (north-east to south-west) by 0.98m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m bgl.
- 3.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Site 2 Black Griffin Lane context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
200	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.00–0.10		
201	Layer	Multiple utility trenches	0.10–0.40		
202	Layer	Dark brown silty clay with red brick fragments and mortar rubble	0.40–0.50		

- 3.3.4 The earliest deposit comprised a heavily disturbed dark brown silty clay containing brick and mortar rubble (202). This layer was encountered at a depth of 0.40m bgl. The deposit was cut by several utility trenches (201) which were sealed by the present tarmacadam surface (200).

3.4 Finds

- 3.4.1 No finds were recovered.

3.5 Environmental

- 3.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

3.6 Discussion

- 3.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at Black Griffin Lane. The earliest deposit, recorded to a depth of 0.50m bgl, comprised a mixed soil and

rubble layer, and formed a rough bedding deposit, cut by several utility trenches, for the overlying existing tarmacadam ground surface.

4 Site 3. St Peter's Lane

4.1 Location

- 4.1.1 Site 3 was located at the junction of St Peter's Lane and St Peter's Street (NGR 614715 158009; Fig 4). The site is flanked by The Cricketers public house to the south-west and the churchyard of St Peter's Church to the north-east.
- 4.1.2 The site is relatively level, with an elevation of between 9.75m OD and 9.87m OD.
- 4.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed above Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

4.2 Heritage potential

- 4.2.1 Excavation within the basement of 49 St Peter's Street in 2015 revealed Roman deposits comprising levelling material containing a large assemblage of Roman pottery dated to the second half of the first century AD (Hicks 2016). The deposits are likely to have been associated with the creation of raised ground above the alluvial flood plain for subsequent settlement. Overlying the levelling deposit were sequences of Roman building remains, comprising floor and occupation deposits, which probably lay within timber or masonry structures, as well as a flint metalled surface, which perhaps formed part of a courtyard. Overlying this metalled surface was a further sequence of floors and occupation deposits, associated with a Roman structure, indicating either later re-use of the earlier property or a building lying across the footprint of the former. The uppermost surface of Roman deposits survived at an elevation of 7.59m OD.
- 4.2.2 The site lies immediately west of St Peter's Church, a Grade I listed building (NHLE 1242343) built upon the site of a probable early Roman Christian church. Roman and Anglo-Saxon tiles are incorporated in the Bell Tower (KHER TR15 NW1069). Property rentals indicate that St Peter's Lane existed at least by AD 1200 (Urry 1967, map 2b5). The Cricketers public House (No 14 St Peter's Street) had been established by AD 1692 (KHER TR15 NW950).

4.3 Results

- 4.3.1 The archaeological works at St Peter's Lane were conducted between 10 and 20 September 2019.
- 4.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench and limited hand excavation. The trench measured 2.37m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.21m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m bgl.
- 4.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Site 3 St Peter's Lane context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
300	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.00–0.07		
301	Structure	Stone kerb	0.00–0.24		
302	Layer	Concrete	0.07–0.21		
303	Fill	Fill of cut 305	0.07–0.70+		
304	Fill	Pipe warning tape in cut 305	0.50–0.52		
305	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.07–0.70+		
306	Fill	Concrete fill of cut 309	0.07–0.30		
307	Fill	Fill of cut 309	0.10–0.70+		
308	Fill	Service pipe in cut 309	0.68–0.70+		
309	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.07–0.70+		
310	Fill	Fill of cut 312	0.07–0.70+		
311	Fill	Service cable in cut 312	0.64–0.70+		
312	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.07–0.70+		
313	Fill	Fill of cut 315. Loose mixed dark brown soils and red brick rubble	0.20–0.70+		
314	Structure	Cellar wall. Red brick bonded with pale cream mortar	0.06–0.70+		
315	Cut	Cut for cellar of The Cricketers public house	0.06–0.70+		

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
316	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt with CBM and common rounded and subangular flint	0.16–0.35		
317	Layer	Orange brown gravel	0.35–0.48		
318	Layer	Loose orange brown gravel	0.46–0.60		
319	Layer	Loose mid green grey sandy silt with abundant gravel	0.60–0.70+	Pottery, CBM, bone	Late medieval
320	Layer	Concrete	0.07–0.32		
321	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt with CBM and common rounded and subangular flint	0.28–0.40		
322	Layer	Compact mid green grey sandy clay with abundant gravel	0.40–0.51		
323	Layer	Mid grey silt	0.48–0.51		
324	Layer	Compact mid yellow grey sandy mortar	0.50–0.58		
325	Layer	Compact orange brown gravel	0.58–0.65+		
326	Layer	Equivalent to 316	0.22–0.32		
327	Layer	Equivalent to 317	0.29–0.42		
328	Layer	Equivalent to 318	0.35–0.53		
329	Structure	Concrete bedding for kerb 301	0.12–0.23		
330	Structure	Stone kerb	0.00–0.24		
331	Layer	Mid grey silt	0.39–0.44		

- 4.3.4 Two sequences of deposits, truncated by modern utility trenches, represented the earliest contexts, surviving in the south-east and north-west ends of the trench, respectively.
- 4.3.5 At the south-east trench end, this comprised a deposit of compact orange brown gravel (325) observed at a depth of 0.58m bgl. The gravel (325) deposit was sealed by a compact yellow mortar (324) which was overlain by a thin layer of grey silt (323) and a compact deposit of green grey sandy clay with gravel (322). The uppermost surface in this sequence was encountered at 0.4m bgl.
- 4.3.6 At the north-west trench end, a comparable sequence was observed. This comprised a deposit of loose green grey sandy silt with gravel (319) at a depth of 0.6m bgl, which was sealed by loose orange brown gravel (318=328). This was overlain by a thin deposit of grey silt (331), sealed by an orange brown gravel (317=327) layer. The uppermost surface in this sequence was encountered at 0.29m bgl. Pottery (BF68), dated from the thirteenth to fourteenth century, was recovered from the earliest deposit (319).
- 4.3.7 Both layers (322) and (317=327) were sealed by a dark grey brown clay silt deposit containing CBM and flint, potentially representing a roughly metallated road surface, recorded as layers (316) and (326) at the north-west trench end and as layer (321) at the south-east end.
- 4.3.8 At the north-west trench end, layer (322) and underlying deposits had been truncated by the construction cut [315] for a cellar associated with the adjacent Cricketers public house. A small section of the cellar wall (314), formed of red stock bricks, and construction cut backfill (313) was exposed in the south-east facing trench section.
- 4.3.9 Both the road surface (316), (326) and (321) and backfilled cellar construction cut [315] were overlain by a coarse concrete mix (302, 320, 329), upon which the existing pavement kerbs (301, 330) extending along either side of St Peter's Lane, were bedded. The concrete (302, 320, 329) was cut by utility trenches [305], [309] and [312], the backfills of which were capped by the present tarmac road surface (300).

4.4 Finds

- 4.4.1 A limited quantity of finds was recovered from St Peter's Lane (Table 6). This comprised late medieval pottery (total 5 items, 62g) of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date, animal bone (total 4 items, 17g) and CBM (total 1 item, 36g).

Table 6. Site 3 St Peter's Lane finds archive

Find No	Context	Material	Type	Dating	Qty	Wgt (g)
BF68	319	Pottery	Post- Roman	13th–14th century	5	62
BF69	319	Bone	Animal		4	17

Find No	Context	Material	Type	Dating	Qty	Wgt (g)
BF70	319	CBM	Tile – Med/post med		1	36

4.5 Environmental

4.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

4.6 Discussion

4.6.1 Deposits probably related to successive road surfaces were observed within the trench investigated on St Peter’s Lane, the earliest of which produced pottery dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth century.

4.6.2 Construction of a cellar abutting the north-west side of St Peter’s Lane, associated with The Cricketers public house, and installation of concrete and stone kerbing and later utility trenches, were seen to have significantly impacted these earlier deposits.

5 Site 4. St Peter's Grove

5.1 Location

- 5.1.1 Site 4 was located at the junction of St Peter's Grove and St Peter's Street (NGR 614708 157991; Fig 5). Commercial properties flank the site to the north-west and the south-east.
- 5.1.2 The site is relatively flat, with an elevation of between 9.78m OD and 9.83m OD.
- 5.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed above Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

5.2 Heritage potential

- 5.2.1 Site 4 lies adjacent to the projected route of a major Roman road through Canterbury, and within the extents of the known Roman settlement. Evidence for Roman building(s) has been recorded immediately south-east, at 49 St Peter's Street, the uppermost Roman surface survived at an elevation of 7.59m OD (Hicks 2015, 12).
- 5.2.2 The site, potentially, lies adjacent to medieval properties fronting onto St Peter's Street. St Peter's Grove is recorded in medieval property rentals as Criene Mill Lane (Urry 1967, map 2b5).

5.3 Results

- 5.3.1 The archaeological works at St Peter's Grove were conducted on 1 August 2019.
- 5.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. The trench measured 2.65m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.16m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.47m bgl.
- 5.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Site 4 St Peter's Grove context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
400	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.00–0.12		
401	Cut	Multiple utility trenches	0.12–0.47+		
402	Layer	Mixed soil and Type 1 aggregate bedding deposit	0.12–0.47+		

- 5.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 4 was a modern deposit comprising mixed soil and Type 1 aggregate bedding (402). This layer was encountered at a depth of 0.12 bgl. The deposit was cut by several utility trenches (401), which were sealed by the present tarmacadam surface (400).

5.4 Finds

- 5.4.1 No finds were recovered.

5.5 Environmental

- 5.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

5.6 Discussion

- 5.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at St Peter's Grove. The earliest deposits comprised modern soils and bedding deposits for the present tarmacadam surface. Several utility trenches were sealed by the tarmacadam.

6 Site 5. The Friars

6.1 Location

- 6.1.1 Site 5 was located on The Friars (NGR 614847 158013; Fig 6), bounded by residential dwellings to the south-west and the Quaker Friends Meeting House to the north-east. Approximately 6m to the north-west, The Friars bridges the eastern tributary of the Great Stour River.
- 6.1.2 The site lies on a slight incline rising to the north-west, where The Friars bridges the eastern tributary of the Great Stour River, and has an elevation of between 8.96m OD and 9.21m OD.
- 6.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt to the south-east and alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel to the north-west, formed above Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

6.2 Heritage potential

- 6.2.1 Early remains, in the form of a Roman town house, have been identified approximately 80m west of the site during excavations at the Marlowe Theatre (Holman and Wilson 2011, 3). The current site lies close to the centre of Roman Canterbury, with the Roman forum situated approximately 120m to the south. Excavations conducted at the junction of The Friars and Best Lane in 1996 revealed evidence of a Roman metalled surface (Jarman 1999, 4).
- 6.2.2 During the early to mid thirteenth century, a Dominican Friary (Blackfriars; NHLE 1005491) was founded on land immediately to the north of the site. The friary was dissolved in 1538.
- 6.2.3 A bird's-eye view drawn by Thomas Langdon in 1595 shows The Friars with a row of properties situated on the south-west side (Holman and Wilson 2011, 6). Archaeological excavation conducted at this location in 1996 revealed a sequence of buildings dating from the fourteenth or fifteenth century through to the eighteenth. During the nineteenth to mid twentieth century, the site was occupied by a tannery (Jarman 1999, 4–6).

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 The archaeological works at The Friars were conducted between 16 and 27 September 2019.
- 6.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench and limited hand excavation. The trench measured 10.37m long (north-east to south-west) by up to 2.49m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.32m bgl.
- 6.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Site 5 The Friars context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
500	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.00–0.12		
501	Layer	Concrete bedding for 500	0.12–0.26		
502	Fill	Fill of cut 503	0.20–0.74		
503	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.20–0.74		
504	Fill	Fill of cut 505	0.16–0.64		
505	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.16–0.64		
506	Fill	Fill of cut 507	0.26–1.02+		
507	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.26–1.02+		
508	Layer	Concrete bedding for kerb and pavement	0.08–0.54		
509	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing common red and yellow brick fragments	0.18–0.36		
510	Layer	Red brick rubble	0.30–0.58		
511	Layer	Concrete floor	0.58–0.70		
512	Structure	Masonry wall, red stock brick bonded with grey hard mortar, rendered on the south-west face	0.22–1.16	CBM	
513	Structure	Offset brick footing for wall 512	1.16–1.32+		
514	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing common red brick fragments and rare chalk lump	0.18–0.42		

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
515	Structure	Masonry wall, red stock brick bonded with grey hard mortar	0.44–0.66+		
516	Layer	Pale grey mortar rubble containing common stone and chalk lumps	0.40–0.58		
517	Layer	Dark grey silty clay containing common red brick fragments, flint and peg-tile	0.46–0.78	Pottery, CBM, ceramic tobacco pipe, glass, slate	Post-medieval
518	Layer	Yellow brown sand	0.64–0.78		
519	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing rare CBM	0.76–1.08		
520	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing rare CBM and mortar lenses	0.70–1.00		
521	Layer	Dark grey silty clay containing common red brick fragments, flint and peg-tile	0.20–0.68+		
522	Layer	Dark grey waterlogged silt containing common charcoal, oyster and chalk flecks	0.88–1.16+		
523	Layer	Brick rubble	0.68–1.32+	Pottery, glass	Modern

- 6.3.4 The earliest exposed feature was represented by a brick footing (513) and wall (512), aligned north-west to south-east, approximately parallel to, and 4.6m north-east of, existing buildings fronting The Friars. Both the footing and wall were formed of red stock bricks bonded with a grey hard mortar. The footing was offset from the wall by up to 0.20m and measured 0.94m wide. The wall measured 0.60m wide and had a surviving standing height of 0.95m (0.22m bgl).
- 6.3.5 A deposit of brick rubble (523), sealed by a concrete slab floor (511), abutted the south-west face of wall (513). The concrete floor lay at a depth of 0.59m bgl and was capped by a concrete mortar rendering formed on the exposed south-west face of wall (513). Both the mortar render and concrete floor were sealed by a brick rubble (510) deposit.
- 6.3.6 The north-east, wall (513) was abutted by a waterlogged grey silt layer (522), encountered at a depth of 0.88m bgl. This layer was sealed by a relatively homogenous dark brown silty clay deposit (519/520), which was in turn sealed by a layer of yellow brown sand (518).
- 6.3.7 The yellow brown sand (518) was overlain by an intermixed deposit of dark grey silty clay and brick and tile building rubble (517). This was sealed by a further intermixed deposit of grey mortar, stone and chalk rubble (516).
- 6.3.8 Approximately 3.6m north-east of wall (513), the upper courses of a second brick wall (515) were exposed. This was aligned parallel to wall (513) and was of probably contemporary construction, formed of red stock bricks bonded with a grey hard mortar. Wall (515) measured 0.28m wide and had a visible standing height of 0.22m (0.44m bgl). Both the north-east and south-west faces of wall (515) were abutted by an intermixed layer of dark grey silty clay brick and tile building rubble (5021), probably the same as layer (517).
- 6.3.9 Deposits (510), (516) and (521) were sealed by an intermixed layer of dark brown silty clay and brick rubble, recorded as contexts (5009) and (5014), respectively. This layer was cut by three utility trenches ([5003], [5005], [5007]) which were sealed by concrete (5001), the present kerbs (5008) and the present tarmacadam ground surface (5000).

6.4 Finds

- 6.4.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from The Friars (Table 9). The finds comprised post-medieval pottery (total 18 items, 275g), clay tobacco pipe (total 1 item, 2g), glass (total 3 items, 629g), stone (total 1 item, 204g), glazed waste pipe (total 1 item, 204g), and CBM (total 6 items, 5020g).

Table 9. Site 5 The Friars finds archive

Find No	Context	Material	Type	Dating	Qty	Wgt (g)
BF78	512	CBM	Brick – Med/post-med		2	4826

BF79	517	Pottery	Post- Roman	Post-medieval	12	226
BF80	517	Ceramic	Glazed waste pipe	Post-medieval	1	204
BF81	517	CBM	Tile – Post-med		1	14
BF82	517	CBM	Tile – Med/post-med		2	179
BF83	517	CBM	Tile – Medieval		1	
BF84	517	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	Post-medieval	1	2
BF85	517	Glass	Vessel		1	267
BF86	517	Stone	Slate		1	8
BF87	523	Pottery	Post-Roman	19th–early 20th century	6	49
BF88	523	Glass	Vessel	Post-medieval	1	355
BF89	523	Glass	Window	Post-medieval	1	7

6.5 Environmental

6.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

6.6 Discussion

- 6.6.1 Site 5 identified a wall and associated concrete floor representing a late post-medieval building extending from the south-west frontage of The Friars. A second wall of similar, but narrower, build may represent a boundary running along the north-east side. Both walls were potentially contemporary with a later phase of post-medieval buildings previously identified during excavation on the south-west side of The Friars. These most probably related to development of the site as a tannery in the nineteenth century.
- 6.6.2 Deposits recorded to the north-east of the building post-date the construction of these walls. Deposits containing quantities of building rubble may relate to demolition and levelling of the building in the twentieth century. A series of utility trenches cut these deposits, which were sealed by concrete and the present tarmacadam road.

7 Site 6. Best Lane

7.1 Location

- 7.1.1 Site 6 was located on Best Lane (NGR 614835 157927; Fig 7), flanked by commercial properties and a public garden to the north-west, and a modern extension to The Beaney House of Art and Knowledge to the south-east.
- 7.1.2 The site is relatively flat, with an elevation of between 9.46m OD and 9.5m OD.
- 7.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

7.2 Heritage potential

- 7.2.1 Site 6 is situated on the route of a major Roman road through Canterbury, and within the centre of the Roman and medieval town.
- 7.2.2 Excavation during development of the modern extension to the Beaney during 2010 revealed a complex and deep sequence of archaeological features and deposits. These included early Roman masonry and timber buildings, an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building, and medieval rubbish pits. The post-medieval period was represented by various walls and cellars for outbuildings situated to the rear of a former public house, The George and Dragon, registered in the seventeenth century and demolished shortly before construction of the Beaney in 1898 (Wilson 2017)
- 7.2.3 A watching brief was carried out at 10 Best Lane during the re-opening of a main sewer in 1989, identifying part of the major north-west to south-east aligned Roman road (KHER TR15 NW2093).
- 7.2.4 Anglo-Saxon pits and the structural remains of a medieval period building have been recorded at 4–5 Best Lane, along with a sequence of burnt tile hearths (KHER TR15 NW1959 and NW2347).
- 7.2.5 The site lies adjacent to the graveyard of All Saints Church, now a public garden. The church, which occupied the corner of Best Lane and the High Street, was demolished in 1828 and replaced by one pulled down in 1937 (Bennett 1987). The remains of an east–west aligned lane, perhaps that shown on a map of 1595, was identified between the church and graveyard.
- 7.2.6 A watching brief to the rear of 17 Best Lane exposed post-medieval garden soils, at a depth of about 0.70m bgl, which had been cut by modern services. Towards the front of the property, a brick-built hearth was located approximately 1.34m back from the street frontage, also at a depth of 0.70m bgl (Gollop 2013).

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The archaeological works at Best Lane were conducted between 18 and 22 November 2019, with a preliminary visit on 17 July 2019, during siting of a control box.
- 7.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench and limited hand excavation. The trench measured 5.90m long (north-west to south-east) by 2.0m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m bgl.
- 7.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Site 6 Best Lane context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
600	Layer	Stone slab pavement	0.00–0.10		
601	Layer	Concrete bedding for 600	0.10–0.32		
602	Fill	Fill of cut 603	0.28–0.42+		
603	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.28–0.42+		
604	Fill	Fill of cut 605	0.22–1.00+		
605	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.22–1.00+		
606	Fill	Fill of cut 607	0.20–1.00+		
607	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.20–1.00+		

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
608	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt containing common CBM and flint rubble	0.20–0.55		
609	Layer	Dark brown clay containing abundant gravel	0.50–0.90		
610	Layer	Compacted red brown gravel	0.88–1.00+		

7.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 6 was a compacted red brown gravel (610), which likely represented a former road surface, encountered at a depth of 0.88m bgl. This was sealed by a layer of dark brown clay with gravel (609) which, in turn, was sealed by dark grey brown clay silt with rubble (608).

7.3.5 These deposits were cut by utility trenches [6003], [6005] and [6007]. Sealing these trenches was a layer of concrete (6001) which formed a bedding for the present stone slab pavement (600).

7.4 Finds

7.4.1 No finds were recovered.

7.5 Environmental

7.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

7.6 Discussion

7.6.1 The Best Lane trench revealed the upper section of an earlier road surface of unknown date. This was sealed by soil, gravel and rubble deposits, possibly set down as levelling for the present road surface. A series of utility trenches cut the earlier road and levelling deposits.

8 Site 7. Stour Street

8.1 Location

- 8.1.1 Site 7 was located at the junction of Stour Street and the High Street (NGR 614816 157889; Fig 8). Commercial properties flank the site to the north-west and south-east.
- 8.1.2 The site is relatively flat, with an elevation of 12.90m OD.
- 8.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

8.2 Heritage potential

- 8.2.1 Site 7 was situated adjacent to the probable site of the Roman forum, as evidenced by an extensive gravel spread and Roman floor surfaces located to the rear, and within the cellars, of the County Hotel (KHER TR15 NW140). Archaeological observations in 1949 at the junction of Stour Street and the High Street recorded a 0.76m thick cambered spread of gravel and flints encountered at a depth of 2.44m bgl (KHER TR15 NW1995). It may have represented road metalling that flanked the forum. The spread was sealed by a deposit of black waterlogged soil from which Flavian-period samian ware, a small bronze brooch, a coin, and the hob-nailed soles of a boot were recovered.
- 8.2.2 Roman tombstone or memorial fragments are reported to have been found on Stour Street, just to the south of the High Street (KHER TR15 NW1978).
- 8.2.3 Stour Street is recorded as 'Hethenmanne Lane' in medieval property rentals (Urry 1967, map 2b5).

8.3 Results

- 8.3.1 The archaeological works at Stour Street were conducted on 26 September 2019.
- 8.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. This measured 2.94m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.30m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m bgl.
- 8.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Site 7 Stour Street context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
700	Layer	Stone block paving	0.00–0.18		
701	Layer	Concrete bedding for 700	0.18–0.32		
703	Cut	Multiple utility trenches	0.32–0.55+		
704	Layer	Dark grey brown clay with abundant gravel	0.32–0.55+		

- 8.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 7 was dark brown clay with gravel (7004), which was encountered at a depth of 0.32m bgl. This deposit was cut by a series of utility trenches (7003). Sealing the utility trenches was a layer of concrete (7001) which acted as bedding for the present stone block paving (7000).

8.4 Finds

- 8.4.1 No finds were recovered.

8.5 Environmental

- 8.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

8.6 Discussion

- 8.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at Stour Street. The earliest deposit comprised a gravel rich soil, possibly representing former road surfacing, cut by several utility trenches, and sealed by concrete bedding for the present block paving.

9 Site 8. White Horse Lane

9.1 Location

- 9.1.1 Site 8 was located at the junction of White Horse Lane and the High Street (NGR 614855 157853, Fig 9). Commercial properties flank the site to the north-west and the south-east.
- 9.1.2 The site is relatively flat, with an elevation of 12.83m OD.
- 9.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

9.2 Heritage potential

- 9.2.1 Site 8 is situated within the Roman forum area. Roman features possibly connected with the forum or basilica have been recorded in the area between Stour Street and White Horse Lane since the eighteenth century. A mosaic was found in 1758, at a depth of approximately 3ft (0.9m), during cellar excavations for a house that is now part of the County Hotel. During drainage works in 1867–8, a total of four walls were identified as crossing the High Street near the County Hotel (KHER TR15 NW131). The fourth wall was found in front of 35 High Street.
- 9.2.2 A possible Roman shrine, formed of an oval masonry structure and containing apparently votive deposits, was recorded to have been found near the corner of White Horse Lane and Jewry Lane in the seventeenth century (KHER TR15 NW2114).
- 9.2.3 During works to demolish the Fleur de Lis public house at 34 High Street, remains of walls and a very worn tessellated pavement (KHER TR15 NW2142) were found together in the yard area, with wall-veneers of various marbles suggesting a public function, perhaps in connection with the basilica which probably stood in or next to the forum.
- 9.2.4 As part of the same investigations, medieval pits (KHER TR15 NW2214) were identified cutting the earlier Roman deposits.

9.3 Results

- 9.3.1 The archaeological works at White Horse Lane were conducted between 23 and 27 September 2019.
- 9.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. This measured 2.69m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.20m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m bgl.
- 9.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 12.

Table 12. Site 8 White Horse Lane context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
800	Layer	Tarmacadam and stone surface	0.00–0.18		
801	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay containing abundant gravel, and common CBM and concrete rubble	0.18–0.50+		
802	Fill	Fill of cut 803	0.18–0.50+		
803	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.18–0.50+		
804	Fill	Fill of cut 805	0.18–0.50+		
805	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.18–0.50+		
806	Layer	Concrete bedding for 800	0.14–0.40+		
807	Fill	Fill of cut 808	0.40–0.50+		
808	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.40–0.50+		

- 9.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 8 comprised a mixed dark grey brown silty clay containing gravel and rubble (801), encountered at a depth of 0.18m bgl. The deposit was cut by several utility trenches (8003, 8005, 8008), which were sealed by concrete bedding (806) for a stone kerb and gutter and the present tarmacadam surface (800).

9.4 Finds

9.4.1 No finds were recovered.

9.5 Environmental

9.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

9.6 Discussion

9.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at White Horse Lane. The earliest deposit comprised modern soil containing concrete. This was cut by several utility trenches, which were sealed by the present road surface.

10 Site 9 Guildhall Street

10.1 Location

- 10.1.1 Site 9 was located on Guildhall Street (NGR 614932 157919; Fig 10). Commercial properties flank the site to the north-west and the south-east.
- 10.1.2 The site is relatively flat, with an elevation of between 10.53m OD and 10.54m OD.
- 10.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

10.2 Heritage potential

- 10.2.1 Immediately north of Site 9, a section of Roman wall was observed during installation of a gas mains at the junction of Orange Street and Guildhall Street (KHER TR15 NW138). A further account, from 1975 and possibly from the same works, states that traces of a Roman building and an Anglo-Saxon one, the latter with seventh- to eighth-century loom weights, were found under the road at the junction of Palace Street and Orange Street (KHER TR15 NW2363).
- 10.2.2 During the laying of new sewers in 1868, James Pilbrow recorded extensive Roman masonry walling in Guildhall Street and Sun Street (KHER TR15 NW2005 and NW2131). Earlier evidence of occupation is known in this area and is represented by late Iron Age activity, identified in the deep cellar of 3 Palace Street, above which was an area of gravel metalling bordered by a large Roman building (KHER TR15 NW2141).
- 10.2.3 During the medieval period, the junction of Palace Street and Sun Street formed the Rush Market (KHER TR15 NW451). Traces of standing medieval fabric are known within 1 and 2 Sun Street, which have eighteenth-century exteriors and altered medieval interiors (KHER TR15 NW1105 and NW1104).

10.3 Results

- 10.3.1 The archaeological works at Guildhall Street were conducted between 7 October and 1 November 2019.
- 10.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. This measured 8.36m long (north-west to south-east) by 2.14m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m bgl.
- 10.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 13.

Table 13. Site 9 Guildhall Street context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
900	Layer	Stone block paving	0.00–0.18		
901	Layer	Concrete bedding for 9000	0.18–0.34		
902	Layer	Concrete bedding for 9000	0.34–0.50		
903	Fill	Fill of cut 9004	0.50–1.00+		
904	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.50–1.00+		
905	Fill	Fill of cut 9006	0.46–1.00+		
906	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.46–1.00+		
907	Fill	Fill of cut 9008	0.45–1.00+		
908	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.45–1.00+		
909	Fill	Fill of cut 9010	0.42–1.00+		
910	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.42–1.00+		
911	Fill	Fill of cut 9012	0.14–0.38+		
912	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.14–0.38+		
913	Fill	Fill of cut 9014	0.14–0.38+		
914	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.14–0.38+		
915	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay containing abundant CBM rubble	0.14–0.38+		
916	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing common gravel	0.46–1.00+		

10.3.4 The earliest deposits recorded at Site 9 comprised a dark brown silty clay containing gravel (916), encountered at a depth of 0.46m bgl, and a dark grey brown silty clay containing brick rubble (915), encountered at a depth of 0.14m bgl. The deposits were cut by several utility trenches [9004], [9006], [9008], [9010], [9012] and [9014]. These were overlain by a sequence of concrete deposits (9001) and (9002), which formed a bedding for the present stone block paving (9000).

10.4 Finds

10.4.1 No finds were recovered.

10.5 Environmental

10.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

10.6 Discussion

10.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at Guildhall Street. The earliest deposits comprised of dark brown silty clay soils mixed with gravel or brick rubble. These were truncated by multiple utility trenches, which were sealed by concrete bedding laid for the existing block paved road surface.

11 Site 10. Sun Street

11.1 Location

- 11.1.1 Site 10 was located at the corner of 27 Sun Street (NGR 614951 157928; Fig 11), close to Site 9. Commercial properties flank the site to the north-east and the south-west.
- 11.1.2 The site is relatively flat, with an elevation of 10.88m OD.
- 11.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS 2019).

11.2 Heritage potential

- 11.2.1 As noted for Site 9, and immediately north-west of Site 10, a section of Roman wall was observed during installation of a gas mains at the junction of Orange Street and Guildhall Street (KHER TR15 NW138). A further account, from 1975 and possibly from the same works, states that traces of a Roman building and an Anglo-Saxon one, the latter with seventh- to eighth-century loom weights, were found under the road at the junction of Palace Street and Orange Street (KHER TR15 NW2363).
- 11.2.2 Also as noted above, during the laying of new sewers in 1868, Pilbrow recorded extensive Roman masonry walling in Guildhall Street and Sun Street (KHER TR15 NW2005 and NW2131). Earlier evidence of occupation is known in this area and is represented by late Iron Age activity, identified in the deep cellar of 3 Palace Street, above which was an area of gravel metalling bordered by a large Roman building (KHER TR15 NW2141).
- 11.2.3 During the medieval period, the junction of Palace Street and Sun Street formed the Rush Market (KHER TR15 NW451). Traces of standing medieval fabric are known within 1 and 2 Sun Street, which have eighteenth-century exteriors and altered medieval interiors (KHER TR15 NW1105 and NW1104).

11.3 Results

- 11.3.1 The archaeological works at Sun Street were conducted between 25 October and 11 November 2019.
- 11.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. This measured 6.89m long (north-east to south-west) by 1.85m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m bgl.
- 11.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 14.

Table 14. Site 10 Sun Street context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	Stone block paving	0.00–0.18		
1001	Layer	Yorkstone paving slabs	0.00–0.10		
1002	Fill	Fill of cut 1003	0.18–0.50+		
1003	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.18–0.50+		
1004	Fill	Fill of cut 1005	0.18–1.00+		
1005	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.18–1.00+		
1006	Layer	Dark brown silty clay	0.10–0.50+		
1007	Layer	Concrete bedding for 1000	0.10–0.30		
1008	Fill	Fill of cut 1009	0.46–1.00+		
1009	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.46–1.00+		
1010	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing common gravel. Equivalent to 1013	0.40–0.50		
1011	Layer	Mortar and brick rubble	0.46–0.80		
1012	Structure	Brick inspection chamber	0.36–0.70+		
1013	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing common gravel. Equivalent to 1010	0.30–0.54		
1014	Layer	Red brown silt	0.46–0.58		
1015	Layer	Compacted yellow silty gravel	0.54–0.66		
1016	Layer	Red brown silty clay	0.64–0.76		
1017	Layer	Compacted red silty gravel	0.74–0.82		
1018	Layer	Compacted chalk	0.80–0.90		

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1019	Layer	Dark grey silty clay containing rare tile	0.86–1.00+		

11.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 10 comprised a dark grey silty clay (1019), encountered at a depth of 0.86m bgl. Deposit (1019) was sealed by a compacted layer of crushed chalk (1018), which may have been set down as a bedding material for a compacted gravel (1017). This gravel likely represented a metalled road surface and was overlain by a layer of red brown silty clay (1016). This was sealed by a further metalled surface, comprising a compacted yellow silty gravel (1015), which was overlain by a red brown silt deposit (1014) encountered at a depth of 0.46m bgl.

11.3.5 Layer (1014) was overlain by a mixed deposit of dark brown silty clay and gravel, recorded as contexts (1013) and (1010), respectively. This deposit was cut by a brick-lined inspection chamber (1012), infilled with mortar and brick rubble (1011), and by a utility trench [1009].

11.3.6 Within the confines of the existing roadway, both the inspection chamber (1012) and utility trench [1009] were overlain by concrete bedding material (1007) whilst, beyond the kerbstones and existing footpaths to either side, a deposit of dark brown silty clay (1006) was recorded. These layers were cut by further utility trenches [1003] and [1005], immediately below the existing block stone paving which formed the present footpath (1001) and road (1000) surfaces.

11.4 Finds

11.4.1 No finds were recovered.

11.5 Environmental

11.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

11.6 Discussion

11.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at Sun Street. The earliest deposits comprised a consecutive sequence of gravel metallings and tread deposits representing the former road surface. A mixed deposit sealing the latest tread deposit potentially represented a disturbed mix of road metallings and tread which was cut by several utilities. These in turn were sealed by the present pavement and road surface.

12 Site 11. St Margaret's Street

12.1 Location

- 12.1.1 Site 11 was located at the offset junction of St Margaret's Street with Watling Street, Beer Cart Lane, and Castle Street (NGR 614811 157656; Fig 12). Commercial properties flank the site to the north-west and the south-east.
- 12.1.2 The site is relatively flat, with an elevation of between 11.20m OD and 11.30m OD.
- 12.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

12.2 Heritage potential

- 12.2.1 The site lies within the civic centre of the Roman town, in the northern corner of an *insula* containing the Roman theatre. Segments of masonry wall, later associated with the theatre, were first observed in 1868, at the north end of Castle Street (KHER TR15 NW2085).
- 12.2.2 During Shepard Frere's post-war campaign of excavations and watching briefs, the curving walls of the theatre were identified on the east side of St Margaret's Street. Frere identified the two outer walls of the theatre, divided by a corridor floored with *opus signinum*. Excavations between 1950 and 1956 demonstrated the theatre was of two phases, the first of which was constructed around AD 80–90 (Frere 1970, 110). Subsequent observations have recorded elements of the theatre at a number of locations, including the junction of Castle Street and Watling Street (KHER TR15 NW2085), the rear garden of 25 Watling Street (KHER TR15 NW107) and the junction of Beer Cart Lane and Watling Street (Sparey-Green 2012, 12).
- 12.2.3 A number of Roman finds, features and buildings have been identified in close proximity to the site, although at considerable depth. They include four phases of occupation, dated AD 70–110, identified in 1975 at 35 St Margaret's Street (KHER TR15 NW437). An excavation took place here in the brick-floored cellar, located at a depth of approximately 7ft (2.13m) below the present street, which directly overlay Roman levels. Evidence of enamelling and bronze smithing, in the form of crucible fragments and driblets of molten bronze, was recovered, suggesting the presence of a possible workshop which was pre-dated by an industrial area comprising a furnace and a flint-lined well in an open courtyard.
- 12.2.4 A Roman timber building had previously been identified at 36 St Margaret's Street. A watching brief in October 1991, during the cutting of a lift shaft, revealed a sequence of Roman deposits. Although no structural remains were identified, a series of internal clay floors, amongst other features such as a mid to late first-century well, were dated to the Roman period (KHER TR15 NW2082). Archaeological excavations prior to the development of the Marlowe Arcade, located immediately east of the current site, and recent excavations to the rear of Slatter's Hotel, located to the south-east, have identified finds and features from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period, indicating this area has seen near-continuous occupation since pre-Roman times.

12.3 Results

- 12.3.1 The archaeological works at St Margaret's Street comprised an evaluation stage, conducted between 30 April and 07 May 2019, and a watching brief stage, conducted between 14 and 16 October 2019.
- 12.3.2 The evaluation trench measured 2.95m long (north-west to south-east) by 2.60m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.04m bgl. The watching brief works comprised monitoring of the machine excavation of an extension trench adjoining the north-east side of the completed evaluation trench, and limited hand excavation. The watching brief trench measured 8.42m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.80–2.47m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m bgl.
- 12.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 15.

Table 15. Site 11 St Margaret's Street context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.00–0.30		
1101	Layer	Type 1 and brick rubble bedding for 1100	0.16–0.38		
1102	Fill	Fill of cut 1108	0.34–0.60+		
1103	Fill	Fill of cut 1104	0.28–1.00+		
1104	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.28–1.00+		
1105	Fill	Fill of cut 1106	0.58–0.70+		
1106	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.58–0.70+		
1107	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy clay silt with abundant gravel and common CBM	0.20–0.60		
1108	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.34–0.60+		
1109	Layer	Dark brown silty clay with common gravel and brick	0.36–0.64	Pottery, metalworking residue, bone, shell	
1110	Layer	Compacted dark grey green silty clay with abundant gravel	0.34–0.70	Pottery, CBM, bone, glass, flint	15 th –16 th century
1111	Layer	Crushed yellow mortar containing common flint and CBM	0.54–0.84	Pottery, CBM, bone	
1112	Layer	Dark brown grey silty clay	0.80–1.00+	Pottery, CBM, metalworking residue, bone, shell	1475–1500
1113	Layer	Compacted very dark grey silty clay	0.62–0.80		
1114	Fill	Fill of cut 1115	0.64–0.72		
1115	Cut	Cut for post-hole	0.64–0.72		
1116	Fill	Fill of cut 1117	0.73–0.87		
1117	Cut	Cut for post-hole	0.73–0.87		
1118	Layer	Mixed yellow mortar containing common flint and chalk lump	0.70–0.94		
1119	Layer	Dark grey silt	0.77–0.91	Pottery, CBM	11 th –12 th century
1120	Fill	Fill of cut 1121	0.58–0.80+		
1121	Cut	Cut for modern feature	0.58–0.80+		
1122	Layer	Compacted mid brown sandy silt with abundant gravel	0.74–1.04+	CBM	
1123	Layer	Dark brown grey silty clay	0.88–0.90		
1124	Cut	Cut for stake-hole	0.60–0.70		
1125	Cut	Cut for stake-hole	0.70–0.88		
1126	Fill	Fill of cut 1128	0.22–0.54+		
1127	Structure	Red brick lining of drain 1128	0.26–1.00+		
1128	Cut	Cut for drain	0.26–1.00+		
1129	Layer	Yorkstone slab pavement	0.00–0.06		
1130	Layer	Mortar bedding for 1129	0.06–0.12		
1131	Fill	Fill of cut 1132	0.10–0.50+		
1132	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.10–0.50+		
1133	Layer	Crushed light yellow brown mortar with abundant gravel and CBM	0.10–0.42		
1134	Fill	Fill of cut 1135	0.10–0.50+		
1135	Cut	Cut for modern feature	0.10–0.50+		
1136	Layer	Compacted dark grey green silty clay with abundant gravel	0.10–0.46		

12.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 11 comprised a surface of compacted gravel (1122), encountered at a depth of 0.74m bgl, from which four fragments of Roman tile were recovered. The gravel (1122) was sealed by a deposit of grey silt (1119), potentially representing a tread layer formed above the gravel, containing a single sherd of medieval pottery, dated to the eleventh to twelfth century, and ten fragments of Roman tile.

12.3.5 A mixed deposit of crushed mortar, chalk and flint (1118) overlay tread layer (1119). This deposit was cut by a single, roughly oval, stake-hole [1125], 0.21m long by 0.14m wide and 0.18m deep.

- 12.3.6 Stake-hole [1125] was sealed by a dark brown grey silty clay soil (1112), containing four sherds of pottery dated to the late fifteenth century. Other finds included metalworking waste, both Roman and medieval tile fragments, residual sherds of Roman and early medieval pottery, and animal, fish and bird bone and marine shellfish. This deposit was sealed by a crushed yellow mortar layer (1111) containing common flint and medieval or later CBM, from which one residual Roman pottery sherd and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered.
- 12.3.7 Cutting the surface of this deposit were two post-holes, [1115] and [1117], spaced 1.01m apart (centre to centre). Post-hole [1115] measured 0.16m in diameter by 0.09m deep and was filled with a mid orange brown silty sand (1114). Post-hole [1117] measured 0.40m in diameter by 0.15m deep and was filled by a dark grey brown sandy clay silt (1116).
- 12.3.8 Both post-holes were overlain by a compacted deposit of very dark grey silty clay (1113). This deposit was cut by two stake-holes, [1123] and [1124], spaced 0.96m apart (centre to centre). Stake-hole [1123] was triangular in plan and measured 0.16m by 0.18m and 0.12m deep. Stake-hole [1124] was rectangular in plan and measured 0.11m by 0.15m and 0.10m deep.
- 12.3.9 A layer of compacted gravel (1110) sealed both stake-holes [1123] and [1124]. The gravel surface contained two sherds of pottery dated to between the fifteenth and sixteenth century, as well as medieval or later CBM, animal bone, and a fragment of bottle glass (SF1). In addition, a residual sherd of Roman pottery and a worked late prehistoric flint (SF2) were also recovered. Gravel surface (1110) probably continued to the south-east in the extension trench as layer (1136).
- 12.3.10 Gravel surface (1110) was overlain by a dark brown silty clay with common gravel and post-medieval brick (1109), from which a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered, along with animal, bird and fish bone and marine shellfish fragments. This was sealed by a dark brown grey sandy clay silt (1107) mixed with gravel and post-medieval CBM. Gravel surface (1136) was sealed by a light yellow brown mortar deposit (1133) mixed with gravel and post-medieval CBM.
- 12.3.11 A late post-medieval brick-lined drain [1128], located towards the north-east end of the trench and aligned north-east to south-west, and a circular pit [1121], 0.45m in diameter and 0.5m deep, both cut deposit (1107). A wall foundation trench [1135], forming the frontage of 1 St Margaret's Street, and a utility trench [1132], aligned north-east to south-west, both cut deposit (1133).
- 12.3.12 A utility trench [1108], partially exposed on the south-west edge of the evaluation trench, and brick-lined drain [1128] were cut by a north-east to south-west aligned utility trench [1104]. A further utility trench [1106], aligned north-east to south-west, cut utility trench [1108] on its south-east side. These features were sealed by a levelling deposit (1101) and (1130), formed of crushed CBM, concrete, and mortar, laid below the existing tarmac road surface (1100) and paved footpath (1129), respectively.

12.4 Finds

- 12.4.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during both the evaluation and watching brief monitoring works at St Margaret's Street (Table 16).
- 12.4.2 Finds comprised Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery (total 13 items, 1,114g), animal bone (total 58 items, 941g), marine shell (total 163g), Roman and medieval/post-medieval CBM (total 61 items, 5749g), Roman stone tesserae (total 2 items, 7g), and metalworking residues (total 8 items, 3169g).
- 12.4.3 Two registered small finds were also recovered, comprising a fragment of post-medieval bottle glass (SF1) and a residual late prehistoric worked flint (SF2).

Table 16. Site 11 St Margaret's Street finds archive

Find No	Context	Material	Type	Dating	Qty	Wgt (g)
BF30	1109	Metalworking Residue	Magnetic residue		1	9
BF64	1109	Pottery	Undated		1	0
BF65	1109	Metalworking Residue	Magnetic residue		1	20
BF66	1109	Bone	Bird		1	0
BF67	1109	Bone	Fish		1	0
BF68	1109	Shell	Marine		1	114
BF69	1109	Bone	Animal		1	119
BF10	1110	CBM	Tile – Med/post-med		21	1104
BF11	1110	Pottery	Roman	Roman	1	4
BF12	1110	Pottery	Post-Roman	15th–16th century	2	7
BF13	1110	Bone	Animal		20	319
SF1	1110	Glass	Bottle	Post-medieval	1	12
SF2	1110	Flint	Worked	Late Prehistoric	1	42
BF14	1111	CBM	Tile – Med/post-med		17	1055
BF15	1111	Bone	Animal		5	61
BF16	1111	Pottery	Roman	Roman	1	4
BF17	1112	CBM	Tile		1	38
BF18	1112	Bone	Animal		26	426
BF19	1112	Metalworking residue	Slag		3	2489
BF20	1112	CBM	Tile – Med/post-med		2	49
BF21	1112	Pottery	Post-Roman	Late 11th century	1	2
BF22	1112	Pottery	Post-Roman	AD 1475–1500	4	5
BF23	1112	Pottery	Roman	2nd century AD	1	1
BF31	1112	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	77
BF70	1112	Metalworking residue	Slag		1	570
BF71	1112	CBM	Tile – Roman	Roman	6	1639
BF71	1112	Metalworking residue	Hammerscale		1	4
BF72	1112	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval	1	9
BF73	1112	Stone	Tesserae	Roman	2	7
BF74	1112	Shell	Marine		1	49
BF75	1112	Bone	Bird		1	0
BF76	1112	Bone	Fish		1	0
BF77	1112	Bone	Animal		1	16
BF72	1119	Pottery	Post-Roman	11th–12th century	1	1081
BF73	1119	CBM	Tile – Roman	Roman	10	783
BF74	1122	CBM	Tile – Roman	Roman	4	1081
BF24	Unstrat-ified	Bone	Animal		1	0

12.5 Environmental

12.5.1 Three bulk soil samples were collected from St Margaret's Street. These comprised: sample <1> from layer (1109), of early post-medieval date; sample <2> from layer (1112), containing pottery dated to 1475–1500; and sample <3> from fill (1134), later determined to be the infill of a modern wall foundation trench [1135] forming the frontage of 1 St Margaret's Street.

12.5.2 Of these, sample <2> contained abundant quantities of charred cereal and weed remains, along with iron slag and hammerscale, animal, bird, and fish bone and shellfish. No significant plant remains were recovered from samples <1> and <3>.

12.6 Discussion

- 12.6.1 Despite being located above the footprint of the known Roman period theatre, only residual Roman material was encountered during investigation works. This comprised a small assemblage of pottery, tile, and stone tesserae, from deposits (1110), (1111), (1112) and (1122).
- 12.6.2 The earliest deposit encountered at Site 11 comprised a compacted gravel surface with an overlying tread layer dated to the eleventh to twelfth century. Both the gravel surface and tread layer potentially represent an early road surface.
- 12.6.3 The sequence of deposits formed above this road surface appear to reflect consecutive phases of activity extending to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and included post-built structures or fence-lines, represented by a sequence of post- and stake-holes, extending into the carriageway.
- 12.6.4 The latest phase of road resurfacing (1110), dated to the fifteenth to sixteenth century, was overlain by what appeared to be a disturbed horizon of mixed gravels and soils, which might represent disturbance associated with the formation of the modern street frontage. These were cut by a nineteenth-century brick drain, the wall foundation trench to the current property at 1 St Margaret's Street, and subsequent modern utility trenches laid immediately below the present road surface.

13 Site 12. St George's Street

13.1 Location

- 13.1.1 Site 12 was located at the junction of St George's Street with Canterbury Lane and Whitefriars Street (NGR 615079 157667; Fig 13). The site is bounded by commercial properties to the north-east and south-west.
- 13.1.2 The site has a slight incline to the south-east, with an elevation rising from 14.10m OD to 14.65m OD.
- 13.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Margate Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

13.2 Heritage potential

- 13.2.1 The remains of the tower of the Church of St George the Martyr are located immediately east of Site 11. The tower, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1005163), dates from the twelfth century, and originally formed the north-west end of the church, the nave of which extended to the south-east, with a graveyard to the north-east. Bomb-damage in 1942 destroyed much of the church. Partial excavation between 1991 and 1992 recorded remains in the area of the former church and graveyard.
- 13.2.2 A large number of archaeological investigations have taken place in close vicinity to the site since the 1940s. Early evidence of occupation in this area includes an Iron Age field boundary ditch (KHER TR15 NE1421) found beneath the former St George's church and a Roman mortuary urn (KHER TR15 NE1488) found in the same area at a depth of 2.44m bgl during drainage repair works. Excavations in the late 1940s took place within the basements of 23, 30, 32 and 34 St George's Street. Significant archaeology included a masonry building with an east apsidal end, constructed in the third century AD, built over a previous timber building and in use until the fourth century (KHER TR15 NE1489). The destruction layers of the apsed building were sealed by late Roman and early medieval deposits, cut by pits thought to date to the thirteenth century. Later seventeenth- and eighteenth-century floors sealed the pits. As part of the same investigation at 30 and 32 St George's Street, a second trench revealed a sequence of metallated surfaces, possibly representing a lane dating to the eleventh century. The latest metallated surface was overlain by earth floors producing pottery of eleventh- and twelfth-century date (KHER TR15 NE1631).
- 13.2.3 Investigation at no 26 St George's Street revealed medieval occupation dating from the fourteenth century along with a robbed wall, of potential Roman date, which aligned with the south wall of the Roman apsed house. The base of a medieval wall and a disturbed human skeleton were also identified, probably associated with an Augustinian friary (White Friars), sealed by seventeenth- and eighteenth-century levels (KHER TR15 NE1632).
- 13.2.4 Four inhumations from the cemetery of the friary were uncovered during excavations at no 22 St George's Street, together with a fragmentary child burial, found to the south of the medieval friary wall (KHER TR15 NE1629). Deeper excavations on the site revealed Roman street metalling that measured 1.12m thick and was part of a north-east to south-west street traced in excavations to the north-east.
- 13.2.5 Excavations on the east side of Canterbury Lane revealed evidence of a Roman timber building (KHER TR15 NE1545) overlain by two successive late Anglo-Saxon floors (KHER TR15 NE1438). Excavations carried out in two cellars on the west side of Canterbury Lane revealed evidence of Roman street deposits and a further timber-framed building (KHER TR15 NE286).

13.3 Results

- 13.3.1 The archaeological works at St George's Street was conducted between 28 October and 8 November 2019.
- 13.3.2 The works comprised machine excavation of two trenches for rising bollards (Trench A and B) and shallow connecting trenches for static bollards. Trench A was located to the south and measured 3.27m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.46m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m bgl. Trench B was located 6m to the north of Trench A and measured 2.60m long (north-east to south-west) by 2m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.89m bgl.

13.3.3 A summary of contexts for each trench is shown in Tables 17 and 18.

Table 17. Site 12 St George's Street context summary (Trench A)

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	Brick block paving	0.00–0.10		
1201	Layer	Concrete bedding for 1200	0.10–0.24		
1202	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.20–0.34		
1203	Layer	Type 1 bedding deposit	0.32–0.58		
1204	Fill	Fill of cut 1205	0.56–1.00+		
1205	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.56–1.00+		
1206	Fill	Fill of cut 1207	0.54–1.00+		
1207	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.54–1.00+		
1208	Layer	Red brick rubble	0.34–0.64		
1209	Structure	Masonry wall, flint and chalk block, bonded with yellow mortar, with occasional red brick	0.58–1.00+		
1210	Fill	Fill of cut 1211	0.58–1.00+		
1211	Cut	Cut for wall 1209	0.58–1.00+		
1212	Layer	Compacted mid grey silty clay containing common flint	0.60–0.90		
1213	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing common pale grey mortar	0.82–1.00+		
1214	Fill	Fill of 1211	0.62–1.00+		

13.3.4 The earliest deposit identified in Trench A comprised a dark brown silty clay (1213), containing flecks of pale grey lime mortar, encountered at a depth of 0.82m bgl. This layer was sealed by a deposit of grey silty clay (1212).

13.3.5 Deposit (1212) was cut by a construction cut [1211] for wall (1209). Wall (1209) was located on the south-west side of trench A and only the north-east face was exposed. The wall was constructed of mainly flint and chalk lump bonded with a yellow mortar. The south-east end of the observed wall segment had upper courses of red brick, potentially representing a later alteration or repair. The surviving upper course was encountered at a depth of 0.58m bgl and the wall had a visible height of at least 0.42m and a visible width of 0.3m. A dark grey brown silt with gravel (1210) and mixed brick and mortar (1214) abutted the north-east face of wall (1209) within construction cut [1211].

13.3.6 A layer of crushed brick and mortar rubble (1208) overlay the top of wall (1209). This was cut by two modern utility trenches [1205] and [1207], both aligned north-east to south-west. The utility trenches were sealed by a layer of modern Type 1 aggregate bedding deposit (1203), above which had been laid a tarmacadam surface (1202). The tarmacadam was sealed by a mixed concrete deposit (1201) which formed a bedding for the existing brick block paved surface (1200).

Table 18. Site 12 St George's Street context summary (Trench B)

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1200		Brick block paving	0.00–0.10		
1201		Concrete bedding for 1200	0.10–0.16		
1203		Type 1 bedding deposit	0.12–0.34		
1215		Fill of 1216	0.10–0.90+		
1216		Cut for utility trench	0.10–0.90+		
1217		Fill of 1218	0.32–0.90+		
1218		Cut for utility trench	0.32–0.90+		
1219		Dark brown silty clay containing common flint and CBM rubble	0.30–0.60		
1220		Grey brown silty clay	0.52–0.80		
1221		Dark brown silty clay	0.78–0.90+		

13.3.7 The earliest exposed deposit in Trench B comprised a dark brown silty clay (1221), encountered at a depth of 0.78m bgl. This layer was sealed by a deposit of grey brown silty clay (1220), which was in turn overlain by a deposit of dark brown silty clay (1219) containing common flint and brick rubble, encountered at a depth of 0.30m bgl.

13.3.8 Deposit (1219) was cut by three utility trenches [1216], [1218] and [1223], each aligned north-west to south-east. The utility trenches were sealed by a layer of modern Type 1 aggregate (1203), above which was a mixed concrete deposit (1201) which formed a bedding for the existing brick block paved surface (1200).

13.4 Finds

13.4.1 No finds were recovered.

13.5 Environmental

13.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

13.6 Discussion

13.6.1 The site at St George's Street identified a series of undated soil horizons in both trenches. It is probable that these earliest deposits correspond between the two trenches, with layers (1213) and (1212) in Trench A being equivalent to layers (1221) and (1220) in Trench B.

13.6.2 In Trench A, the latest soil horizon was cut by a foundation trench for a masonry wall. The wall, formed of mainly flint and chalk, is likely to represent the foundation of a building that fronted the south side of St George's Street, illustrated on nineteenth- and twentieth-century maps of the locality before extensive bomb-damage during the Second World War led to redevelopment of the area. The date of construction of this building is unknown but might be late medieval or early post-medieval, with later alteration or repairs to the fabric being made in red brick.

13.6.3 A deposit of crushed brick and mortar (1208) overlying the wall in Trench A likely represents post-war clearance and redevelopment of the area from the late 1940s, and is probably contemporary with deposit (1219), containing brick fragments, in Trench B. These deposits were cut by a series of utility trenches, evident in both trenches, and were in turn sealed by bedding deposits for a tarmac road surface (Trench A) and the existing brick block paving (Trench A and B).

14 Site 13. Burgate

14.1 Location

- 14.1.1 Site 13 was located on Burgate (sometimes miscalled Burgate Street), at the junction with Canterbury Lane (NGR 615146 157765, Fig 14), and included a service connection trench which extended north-west along Burgate towards Iron Bar Lane. The site is bounded by commercial properties fronting Burgate to the south-west and north-east.
- 14.1.2 The site has a slight incline to the south-east with an elevation rising from 14.17m OD to 14.47m OD.
- 14.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Margate Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

14.2 Heritage potential

- 14.2.1 St Mary Magdalene's Tower, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1005189), is located immediately to the south of Site 13. The tower is dated to 1503, but marks the location of a twelfth-century church, demolished in 1871, when it was replaced by the Roman Catholic Church of St Thomas. The church site is now a public garden,
- 14.2.2 The building at 59 Burgate is The Presbytery: a timber-framed house of probable sixteenth-century date, re-fronted in the eighteenth century (NHLE 1251907).
- 14.2.3 Properties 11–16 Burgate, fronting its north-east side and opposite 59, are also listed and date from the early seventeenth to eighteenth centuries (NHLE 1249811; 1085112; 1249814; 1085113; 1085114).
- 14.2.4 Roman metallurgy was revealed during archaeological observations at 59 Burgate, as part of works for deep foundations. The metallurgy comprised a spread of rammed gravel, 0.91m thick, which approximately aligned with Canterbury Lane. Pottery of mid first- to late second-century date was recovered, along with a stone spindle-whorl, a *sestertius* (coin), and a fragment of worked antler (KHER TR15 NE1587).
- 14.2.5 Excavations on the east side of Canterbury Lane, at 1–5 (located to the south-east of the Site 13), revealed late Iron Age pottery, an early third-century Roman building, a late Anglo-Saxon building and medieval occupation layers and floors dated to the late eleventh or early twelfth century onwards (KHER TR15 NE253). Other features included a circular oven, a thirteenth-century building with a shallow cellar, and a large stone-lined cess pit (KHER TR15 NE1621). The excavation indicated that the site had been continuously and intensively occupied into the post-medieval period.
- 14.2.6 Prehistoric evidence has been identified at 17 and 18 Burgate in the form of four stake-holes discovered at a depth of approximately 10ft (3m) below ground level (KHER TR15 NE141). During the installation of a new sewer pipe in 1868, James Pilbrow reported the discovery of a Roman gold and onyx signet ring from deposits outside 18 Burgate (KHER TR15 NE1738).
- 14.2.7 Excavations in the late 1940s on the west side of Iron Bar Lane (at 51 Burgate), revealed deep Roman stratification including a badly damaged *opus signinum* floor, as well as a late Iron Age pit. Post-Roman features included an eleventh-century hearth and thirteenth-century rubbish pits which were sealed by a succession of buildings dating from the fourteenth century onwards. In addition, evidence of three circular bread ovens indicated the existence of a bakery in the fifteenth century (KHER TR15 NE1616).
- 14.2.8 Excavations in 1949 on the south side of Burgate and just east of Iron Bar Lane revealed a Roman pit and several coins thought to represent debris from a nearby Roman building (KHER MKE92958).

14.3 Results

- 14.3.1 The archaeological work at Burgate included two phases of watching brief.
- 14.3.2 The first phase, conducted between 3 and 5 December 2019, comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench at the junction of Burgate with Canterbury Lane. The trench measured 7.84m long (north-east to south-west) by 1.75m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m.
- 14.3.3 The second phase, conducted between 7 and 20 January 2020, comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a service connection trench which extended north-west along Burgate, towards the

junction with Iron Bar Lane. The trench measured 33.30m in length (north-west to south-east) by between 0.65m and 1.95m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m bgl.

14.3.4 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 19.

Table 19. Site 13 Burgate context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	Stone block paving (equal to 1322)	0.00–0.10		
1301	Layer	Concrete bedding for 1300 (equal to 1323)	0.10–0.44		
1302	Fill	Fill of 1303	0.42–1.00+		
1303	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.42–1.00+		
1304	Fill	Fill of cut 1305	0.44–1.00+		
1305	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.44–1.00+		
1306	Structure	Brick-lined drain (equal to 1325)	0.44–1.00+		
1307	Cut	Cut for drain 1306 (equal to 1327)	0.44–1.00+		
1308	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay with rare CBM	0.44–0.70		
1309	Layer	Compacted red brown gravel	0.60–0.74		
1310	Layer	Compacted yellow sandy gravel	0.70–0.80		
1311	Layer	Compacted dark brown gravel	0.76–0.80		
1312	Layer	Compacted red brown gravel	0.80–0.94		
1313	Layer	Dark grey silty clay containing abundant flint	0.80–0.94		
1314	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay	0.92–1.00+		
1315	Layer	Stone kerb	0.00–0.10		
1316	Fill	Fill of cut 1317	0.10–0.35		
1317	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.10–0.35		
1318	Layer	Type 1 bedding deposit for 1315	0.10–0.23		
1319	Layer	Type 1 bedding deposit for 1315	0.10–0.30		
1320	Layer	Dark grey brown sandy silty clay with abundant gravel (equal to 1328)	0.28–0.48		
1321	Layer	Compacted mixed brown grey silty clay with abundant gravel	0.46–0.60+		
1322	Layer	Stone block paving (equal to 1300)	0.00–0.16		
1323	Layer	Concrete bedding for 1322 (equal to 1301)	0.16–0.46		
1324	Fill	Fill of cut 1327	0.60–0.85		
1325	Structure	Brick-lined drain (equal to 1306)	0.70–1.20+		
1326	Fill	Fill of drain 1325	1.00–1.20		
1327	Cut	Cut for drain (equal to 1307)	0.60–1.20+		
1328	Layer	Dark grey brown sandy silty clay with abundant gravel (equal to 1320)	0.46–0.61		
1329	Layer	Compacted orange brown gravel (equal to 1331)	0.54–0.69		
1330	Layer	Mixed brown grey silty clay with abundant gravel (equal to 1332)	0.75–1.20+		
1331	Layer	Compacted orange brown gravel (equal to 1329)	0.60–0.75		
1332	Layer	Mixed brown grey silty clay with abundant gravel (equal to 1330)	0.75–1.20+		

14.3.5 The earliest deposits encountered at Site 13 comprised a dark grey brown silty clay (1314), exposed in the bollard trench at a depth of 0.92m bgl, and a mixed grey brown silty clay with abundant gravel (1330=1332), exposed within the service connection trench to the north-west, at a depth of 0.75m bgl. A deposit of dark grey silty clay with abundant gravel (1313) was seen to overlie deposit (1312) at a depth of 0.80m bgl.

14.3.6 Within the bollard trench, a sequence of compacted gravels (1312), (1311), (1310) and (1309), the uppermost surface of which survived at 0.60m bgl, were laid above deposit (1313). The compacted gravel continued to the north-west, within the service connection trench, as deposits (1321), (1329) and (1331), the upper surface of which survived between 0.46m and 0.60m bgl.

14.3.7 In the bollard trench, the compacted gravel was sealed by a dark grey brown sandy silty clay deposit (1308). This deposit was cut by a utility trench [1307] for a brick-lined cylindrical drain (1306), which extended to the north-west along the full length of the monitored service trench, recorded as cut [1327] and drain (1325), respectively. The drain (1306 and 1325), constructed of unfrosted red stock bricks, had

an internal diameter of 0.54m, was partially infilled by a very dark grey silt (1327), and was sealed by trench backfill (1324).

14.3.8 In the service connection trench, the drainage trench was sealed by a deposit of mixed grey brown silty clay with abundant gravel (1320) and (1328), encountered at a depth of between 0.28m and 0.46m bgl.

14.3.9 In the bollard trench further utility trenches (1303), (1305) and (1317) cut through the earlier sequence. These were sealed by modern Type 1 aggregate deposits (1301), (1318), (1319) and a mixed concrete (1301) and (1323), which formed the bedding for the present block paved surface (1300) and (1322), and stone kerb (1315).

14.4 Finds

14.4.1 No finds were recovered.

14.5 Environmental

14.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

14.6 Discussion

14.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified at Site 13. The monitoring works revealed a sequence of soil deposits and compacted gravels which represent metalled road surfaces presumably following the line of Burgate. These were cut by a late post-medieval brick-lined drain and a series of modern utility trenches and were overlain by bedding deposits for the existing paved road and footpath.

15 Site 14. Rose Lane

15.1 Location

- 15.1.1 Site 14 was located on Rose Lane, situated between the junction with Gravel Walk to the north-east, and Watling Street to the south-west (NGR 614919 157614, Fig 15). The site is bounded by commercial properties to the north-west and south-east.
- 15.1.2 The site is relatively flat with an elevation of 12.38m OD and 13.08m OD.
- 15.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

15.2 Heritage potential

- 15.2.1 Large scale archaeological excavations have taken place in the immediate surrounding area since post-war redevelopment, notably at the Marlowe Arcade and Whitefriars shopping centre. These have revealed complex and extensive multi-period activity within the area. Significant findings have included evidence for late prehistoric occupation, Roman timber and masonry buildings, Anglo-Saxon sunken featured buildings, medieval streets, buildings, associated craft industries and parts of a medieval Augustinian friary.

15.3 Results

- 15.3.1 The archaeological works at Rose Lane were conducted between 19 and 28 November 2019.
- 15.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. The trench measured 9.76m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.98m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m bgl.
- 15.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 20.

Table 20. Site 14 Rose Lane context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	Block paving	0.00–0.06		
1401	Layer	Mid yellow orange coarse sand bedding	0.06–0.12		
1402	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.12–0.28		
1403	Layer	Type 1 aggregate	0.28–0.68		
1404	Fill	Fill of 1405	0.66–1.10+		
1405	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.66–1.10+		
1406	Fill	Fill of 1407	0.66–1.10+		
1407	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.66–1.10+		
1408	Fill	Fill of 1409	0.06–0.40+		
1409	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.06–0.40+		
1410	Fill	Fill of 1411	0.06–0.40+		
1411	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.06–0.40+		
1412	Fill	Fill of 1413	0.06–0.40+		
1413	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.06–0.40+		
1414	Fill	Fill of 1415	0.06–0.40+		
1415	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.06–0.40+		
1416	Layer	Dark brown clay silt containing CBM rubble	0.62–0.90		
1417	Fill	Fill of cut 1418	0.83–1.10+		
1418	Cut	Cut of linear feature	0.83–1.10+		
1419	Layer	Brick and mortar rubble	0.84–1.00		
1420	Layer	Compacted grey silty clay	0.98–1.04		
1421	Layer	Crushed yellow mortar	1.02–1.10+		
1422	Layer	Dark brown grey silty clay	1.10–1.10+		
1423	Structure	Red brick wall	0.68–1.10+		

- 15.3.4 The earliest deposit exposed at Site 14 comprised the upper surface of a dark brown grey silty clay (1422), encountered at a depth of 1.10m bgl. The deposit was sealed by a compacted layer of crushed yellow

mortar (1421). This was overlain by a deposit of compacted grey silty clay (1420), sealed by a crushed red brick and mortar rubble (1419) layer, encountered at a depth of 0.84m bgl.

- 15.3.5 The crushed red brick and mortar layer (1419) was truncated on its south-east side by a linear cut [1418] aligned north-east to south-west. This feature had a surviving width of 0.42m and was filled with red brick and yellow mortar rubble (1417).
- 15.3.6 A brick wall (1423), situated 0.5m to the south-east of linear feature [1418], was potentially contemporary. The wall was constructed of red brick bonded with a yellow hard mortar, measured 0.4m wide and was aligned north-east to south-west. The surviving upper course of the wall foundation was encountered at a depth of 0.68m bgl, with a visible standing height of 0.42m.
- 15.3.7 Linear feature [1418] was sealed by a deposit of dark brown clay silt (1416) mixed with brick rubble fragments, encountered at a depth of 0.62m bgl. It is probable that this deposit originally abutted against the north-west face of brick wall (1423). However, a utility trench [1407] cut against the north-west face of wall (1423) truncated the south-east side of deposit (1416). A second utility trench [1405] cut against the south-east face of wall (1423).
- 15.3.8 Both utility trench [1405] and [1407], wall (1423), and deposit (1416) were covered by a geotextile fabric, sealed by a Type 1 aggregate bedding deposit (1403). This was overlain by a tarmacadam surface (1402) within the road. Utility trenches truncated the Type 1 aggregate (1403), along the north-west (cuts [1413] and [1415]) and south-east (cuts [1409] and [1411]) footpath. These were sealed by a coarse sand deposit (1401) which formed a bedding layer for the present block paved surface (1400).

15.4 Finds

- 15.4.1 No finds were recovered.

15.5 Environmental

- 15.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

15.6 Discussion

- 15.6.1 No significant archaeological deposit or features were recorded at Site 14. A sequence of soil deposits, compacted mortar and crushed brick, appear to all be post-medieval in date. These deposits were truncated by a linear feature, potentially representing a robbed-out wall or service trench, which was situated parallel to and 0.5m north-west of a still extant brick-built wall. This wall potentially represented the remains of a row of buildings fronting the south-east side of Rose Lane, as illustrated on late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century maps, and demolished as part of post-war redevelopment of the area from the 1950s.

16 Site 15. Iron Bar Lane

16.1 Location

- 16.1.1 Site 15 was located on Iron Bar Lane at the junction with Burgate (NGR 615095 157778, Fig 16). The site is bounded by commercial properties to the north-west and south-east.
- 16.1.2 The site is relatively flat with an elevation of between 13.84m OD to 13.98m OD.
- 16.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Margate Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

16.2 Heritage potential

- 16.2.1 Potential evidence for late Iron Age occupation has been identified at 17 and 18 Burgate, comprising several post-holes (KHER TR15 NE141), and below no 48 Burgate, comprising a pit (KHER TR15 NE258) and gully (KHER TR 15 NE1411).
- 16.2.2 During the installation of a sewer pipe in 1868, James Pilbrow reported the discovery of a Roman gold and onyx signet ring from deposits outside 18 Burgate (KHER TR15 NE1738).
- 16.2.3 Excavation between 1948 and 1950 on the north-west side of Iron Bar Lane revealed deep Roman stratification, including buildings and a badly damaged *opus signinum* floor (Kent HER TR15 NE26, NE259, NE1478 and NE1543).
- 16.2.4 Post-Roman features included an eleventh-century hearth and thirteenth-century rubbish pits which were sealed by a succession of timber buildings dating from the fourteenth century onwards (TR15 NE1582). In addition, evidence of three circular bread ovens indicated the existence of a bakery in the fifteenth century (KHER TR15 NE1616).
- 16.2.5 Excavations in 1949 on the south-east side of Iron Bar Lane revealed a Roman pit, several coins and material thought to represent debris from a nearby Roman building (KHER MKE92958).

16.3 Results

- 16.3.1 The archaeological works at Iron Bar Lane were conducted between 30 July and 14 August 2019.
- 16.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. The trench measured 9.08m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.61m wide. Following the machine removal of modern overburden to a depth of 0.4m bgl, an area measuring 2.61m long (north-west to south-east) by 1.36m wide within the centre of the trench was hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.58m bgl.
- 16.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 21.

Table 21. Site 15 Iron Bar Lane context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	Brick paving overlying coarse sand bedding deposit	0.00–0.11		
1501	Fill	Fill of cut 1052	0.51–1.65+		
1502	Cut	Cut for pit	0.51–1.65+		
1503	Layer	Dark brown silty clay	0.49–1.10+		
1504	Layer	Concrete bedding for kerb	0.07–0.27		
1505	Fill	Fill of cut 1507	0.48–1.65+		
1506	Structure	Masonry wall, red brick bonded with hard grey mortar	0.53–1.65+		
1507	Cut	Cut for wall 1506	1.48–1.65+		
1508	Layer	Mixed yellow clay and dark brown silty clay containing common small chalk lump and flint	0.52–0.75	Pottery, bone, flint	Post-Roman
1509	Layer	Very dark grey silty clay containing abundant charcoal	0.63–0.78	Pottery, CBM, Metalworking Residue, bone	13 th –14 th century
1510	Layer	Compacted gravel	0.75–0.80		

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1511	Layer	Mixed yellow clay containing common gravel	0.71–0.82	Pottery, CBM	13 th –14 th century
1512	Layer	Compacted grey yellow clay with section of plaster in situ	0.78–0.94	Pottery, bone	13 th –14 th century
1513	Layer	Compacted grey yellow clay equivalent to 1512	0.78–0.94	Pottery, CBM, bone	13 th –14 th century
1514	Layer	Mixed dark brown silty clay containing common charcoal, chalk and flint	0.94–0.99	Pottery, CBM, bone, flint, iron nail	
1515	Layer	Compacted dark grey silty clay containing common flint and oyster	0.96–1.00	Pottery, CBM, Metalworking Residue, bone	13 th –14 th century
1518	Fill	Fill of cut 1520	0.89–1.12		
1519	Structure	Masonry wall, flint nodule bonded with orange clay	0.89–1.12		
1520	Cut	Cut for wall 1519	0.89–1.12		
1521	Layer	Compacted yellow clay	1.00–1.04	Pottery, bone	12 th –13 th century
1522	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing abundant oyster	1.04–1.06	Pottery, Metalworking Residue, bone	Post-Roman
1523	Fill	Fill of cut 1525	1.04–1.10	Pottery, CBM, bone, iron object	Post-Roman
1524	Fill	Fill of cut 1525	1.10–1.39		
1525	Cut	Cut for linear feature	1.04–1.39		
1526	Fill	Fill of cut 1527	1.05–1.28	Pottery, CBM, bone, flint	10 th –12 th century
1527	Cut	Cut for post-hole	1.05–1.28		
1528	Layer	Compact yellow clay	1.03–1.15	Pottery, bone	Post-Roman
1529	Layer	Loose brown orange sandy gravel	1.07–1.21		
1530	Layer	Dark brown silty clay	1.11–1.19	Pottery, CBM, bone	Post-Roman
1531	Fill	Fill of cut 1569	1.17–1.29		
1532	Layer	Compacted gravel	1.17–1.23		
1533	Layer	Mid grey silty clay containing common oyster	1.14–1.32	Pottery, CBM, bone	11 th –12 th century
1534	Layer	Very dark grey silty clay containing abundant charcoal, rare oyster and flint	1.29–1.42	Pottery, Metalworking Residue, bone, iron nail	12 th –13 th century
1535	Layer	Compacted yellow clay	1.40–1.46	Pottery, bone	
1536	Layer	Dark green brown grey silty clay containing abundant oyster and charcoal	1.33–1.50	Pottery, CBM, Metalworking Residue, bone	11 th –12 th century
1537	Layer	Very dark brown silty clay containing abundant charcoal and oyster	1.47–1.49	Pottery, Metalworking Residue, bone, iron nail	
1538	Layer	Mixed yellow and dark brown silty clay	1.47–1.50	Pottery, CBM, bone, iron nail	10 th –11 th century
1539	Layer	Mottled red and yellow clay	1.51–0.53		
1540	Layer	Dark blue grey silty clay with green and brown striations	1.50–1.65+	Pottery, CBM, bone	11 th –12 th century
1541	Layer	Mid orange brown sandy gravel	1.53–1.65+		
1542	Layer	Dark orange brown silty clay containing abundant oyster and charcoal	1.50–1.65+		
1543	Layer	Compacted dark green grey silty clay with abundant gravel	1.60–1.65+		

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1544	Feature	Stake-hole	1.58–1.65+		
1545	Feature	Stake-hole	1.62–1.65+		
1546	Feature	Stake-hole	1.54–1.65+		
1547	Layer	Mixed dark green grey silty clay with abundant charcoal and oyster	1.54–1.65+		
1548	Layer	Compacted yellow clay	1.53–1.65+		
1549	Fill	Fill of cut 1550	1.53–1.65+		
1550	Cut	Cut for post-hole	1.53–1.65+		
1551	Structure	Compact light yellow grey mortar containing rare flint and CBM, possible wall foundation	1.54–1.65+		
1552	Fill	Fill of cut 1553	1.50–2.13		
1553	Cut	Cut for post-hole	1.50–2.13		
1554	Feature	Stake-hole	1.50–1.78		
1555	Feature	Stake-hole	1.49–1.55+		
1556	Feature	Stake-hole	1.41–1.51		
1557	Feature	Stake-hole	1.38–1.48		
1558	Feature	Stake-hole	1.33–1.43		
1559	Feature	Stake-hole	1.33–1.43		
1560	Feature	Stake-hole	1.33–1.43		
1561	Feature	Stake-hole	1.38–1.48		
1562	Feature	Stake-hole	1.38–1.48		
1563	Feature	Stake-hole	1.38–1.48		
1564	Feature	Stake-hole	1.38–1.48		
1565	Feature	Stake-hole	1.42–1.52		
1566	Feature	Stake-hole	1.42–1.52		
1567	Cut	Cut for post-hole	1.33–1.43		
1568	Cut	Cut for beam-slot	1.33–1.43		
1569	Cut	Cut for post-pad	1.17–1.29		
1570	Cut	Cut or depression	1.04–1.06		
1571	Fill	Fill of cut 1572	1.03–1.28		
1572	Cut	Cut of possible linear feature	1.03–1.28		
1573	Fill	Fill of cut 1574	0.48–1.65+		
1574	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.48–0.70+		
1575	Layer	Compacted crushed chalk	0.79–0.84		
1576	Layer	Compacted gravel	0.77–0.94		
1577	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.11–0.31		
1578	Layer	Type 1 aggregate mixed with brick and stone rubble	0.31–0.51		
1579	Fill	Fill of cut 1580	0.49–0.73		
1580	Cut	Cut for modern pit	0.49–0.73		

- 16.3.4 The earliest deposits comprised a patch of compacted yellow clay (1548) and a potential wall foundation (1551). The clay was only partially exposed at the base of the trench and had evidence for in situ burning. The potential wall foundation was formed of compacted light yellow grey mortar with rare inclusions of flint and crushed CBM. Both deposits were encountered at a depth of between 1.53m and 1.54m bgl.
- 16.3.5 Two stake-holes [1544] and [1545] and a post-hole [1550] cut into the surface of these deposits. Stake-hole [1545] and post-hole [1550] both cut clay floor (1548). Stake-hole (1544) cut potential wall foundation (1551). The stake-holes were each sub-rectangular in shape, 0.07m long by 0.05m wide, and spaced 0.98m apart (centre to centre). Post-hole [1550] had an oval shape, 0.37m long by 0.27m wide. None of these features were excavated.
- 16.3.6 A compact gravel surface (1543), possibly representing a metal floor, abutted against the south-east face of potential wall foundation (1551), and sealed stake-hole [1545]. This deposit was overlain by a dark green grey silty clay deposit (1547) rich in charcoal and oyster, which was cut by a circular stake-hole [1546], 0.08m in diameter. Stake-hole [1546] was sealed by a dark orange brown silty clay (1542), containing abundant oyster and charcoal.
- 16.3.7 Sealing the earlier deposits and features was a uniform layer of dark blue grey silty clay (1540) which produced pottery dated to the eleventh and twelfth century. An area of burnt clay (1539) and circular patch of gravel (1541) lay on the upper surface of this deposit in the north-west corner of the trench, and

a post-hole [1553] and stake-hole [1554] cut the deposit to the south-east. Post-hole [1553] was sub-rectangular in shape, 0.23m long by 0.13m wide, and was 0.61m deep. Stake-hole [1554] was circular in shape, with a diameter of 0.11m and depth of 0.20m.

- 16.3.8 These were sealed by a deposit of very dark brown silty clay (1537) containing abundant oyster, charcoal and a single iron nail (SF1), which was in turn sealed by a mixed deposit of yellow and dark brown silty clay (1538), containing tenth to eleventh century pottery, animal bone, an iron nail (SF2) and residual Roman pottery and tile. A stake-hole [1555], circular in shape, with a diameter of 0.08m cut the surface of layer (1538). This was sealed by compact dark green-brown grey silty clay (1536) with charcoal, oyster, and animal bone. Pottery from this layer was dated between the eleventh to twelfth century.
- 16.3.9 A deposit of compacted yellow clay (1535) formed a floor surface above deposit (1536) at a depth of 1.40m bgl. This surface was cut by some eleven stake-holes [1556–1566], one post-hole [1567] and one possible beam-slot [1568]. The stake-holes measured between 0.04m and 0.08m in diameter and 0.03m and 0.06m deep. Post-hole [1567] was rectangular in shape, 0.19m long by 0.16m wide, and 0.6m deep, and was located on the south-east side of beam slot [1568]. Beam slot [1568] extended north-east to south-west, located in the north-west corner of the trench and had a visible width of 0.25m and depth of 0.01m. Both beam slot [1568] and post-hole [1567] potentially represent an internal partition wall extending across clay floor (1535). Stake-holes [1556–1566] extend perpendicular and to the south-east of beam slot [1568] and likely represent a further internal room partition.
- 16.3.10 Sealing these features was a deposit of very dark grey silty clay (1534), rich in charcoal, and containing animal bone and pottery dated between the twelfth to thirteenth century. This deposit was sealed by a mid grey silty clay (1533) containing abundant oyster and pottery of eleventh to twelfth century date.
- 16.3.11 An area of compacted gravel (1532) overlay layer (1533) on the north-east side of the trench. The gravel was truncated on its south-east edge by a shallow cut [1569], 0.58m in diameter by 0.12m deep, infilled with a layer of flint nodules capped by slightly burnt clay (1531), possibly representing a pad for a timber post.
- 16.3.12 This was sealed by a deposit of dark brown silty clay (1530), containing post-Roman pottery, animal bone, and a fragment of residual Roman tile. Deposit (1530) was sealed by a layer of loosely compacted brown orange sandy gravel (1529). This appeared to form a bedding deposit for a compacted yellow clay (1528), laid above, which formed a floor surface. The clay floor (1528) was cut by a linear feature [1525], a post-hole [1527] and another cut feature [1570]. Linear feature [1525] was situated in the south-east end of the trench, and was aligned north-east to south-west, with a visible width of 0.65m and depth of 0.45m. The sides of the cut were slightly concave and appeared to have the form of a boundary ditch. The feature was infilled by dark grey brown clay silts (1524) and (1523) and contained post-Roman pottery, animal bone, daub, residual Roman tile pottery and a curved iron rod (SF9001). The linear feature had evidence for a potential later recut [1572], filled by (1573). Post-hole [1527] was oval in shape and measured 0.47m long by 0.41m wide, and 0.24m deep. The fill (1526) contained pottery of tenth to eleventh century date. Cut feature [1570] potentially represented a depression left by a timber ground beam or post. It was aligned north-east to south-west, extending into the north-east trench edge, and measured at least 0.21m long by 0.20m wide.
- 16.3.13 A layer of dark brown silty clay containing abundant oyster (1522) survived above the surface of the clay floor at the north-west end of the trench. This was sealed by a further deposit of compacted yellow clay (1521), encountered at a depth of 1.0m bgl, which produced pottery dated to the twelfth and thirteenth century.
- 16.3.14 The potential terminal end of a wall foundation (1519), constructed within a foundation trench [1530], truncated clay floor (1521). The wall foundation was aligned north-east to south-west and was formed of undressed flint nodules bonded with a mid yellow orange clay. Only a small section of the wall, 0.2m long, extended into the trench on its south-west side. The wall had a visible width of 0.6m and measured 0.28m high.
- 16.3.15 The remains of the wall foundation (1519) were sealed by a compacted dark grey silty clay deposit (1515), representing a potential floor surface, from which pottery dated to the thirteenth and fourteenth century was recovered. This was sealed by a mixed dark brown silty clay (1514) occupation layer, which was overlain by an area of compacted gravel (1576) to the south-east.

- 16.3.16 These deposits were sealed by a compacted grey yellow clay floor surface (1513) which included a segment of vertical *in situ* plaster (1512), aligned north-east to south-west, up to 0.02m thick by 0.05m wide, representing the scar of an internal wall partition. Pottery from the clay floor was dated to between the thirteenth to fourteenth century.
- 16.3.17 Overlying the floor was an area of compacted crushed chalk (1575). This deposit was sealed by a deposit of compact yellow clay mixed with gravel (1511), possibly forming a floor surface, which produced pottery dated to between the thirteenth to fourteenth century.
- 16.3.18 An area of compacted gravel (1510) formed a metallised surface above deposit (1511). This was overlain by a deposit of very dark grey silty clay containing abundant charcoal (1509), which produced pottery dated to between the thirteenth to fourteenth century. This in turn was sealed by a mixed deposit of yellow and dark brown silty clay (1508), possibly representing the remnant of a disturbed floor surface.
- 16.3.19 Cutting this sequence on the north-east side of the trench was a construction cut [1507] for a red brick wall (1506). The wall was aligned north-west to south-east and was constructed of unfrogged red brick bonded with a hard grey mortar. The wall had a visible length of 2.8m and a visible width of 0.26m. The surviving upper course of the wall was encountered at a depth of 0.54m bgl and had a visible standing height of at least 1.05m, extending below the level of excavation. The wall potentially equates to the rear face of a late eighteenth or nineteenth century cellared building fronting the corner of Burgate and Iron Bar Lane.
- 16.3.20 A sequence of levelling deposits abutted the south-west (1503) and north-east (1505) faces of wall (1506). This was cut by modern pits (1502) and (1580), and utility trench [1574]. These were sealed by a Type 1 aggregate material mixed with brick and stone building rubble (1578), which formed a bedding deposit for a former tarmac road surface (1577), itself sealed by a coarse sand bedding for block paving (1500) which formed the existing road surface.

16.4 Finds

- 16.4.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during monitoring works at Iron Bar Lane (Table 22). The finds comprised pottery (total 30 items, 2497g), animal bone (total 189 items, 3401g), marine shell (total 10 items, 567g), CBM (total 60 items, 8800g), flint (total 4 items, 202g), and metalworking residues (total 322g).
- 16.4.2 Five registered small finds were recorded, comprising iron nails (SF1, SF2, SF3 and SF 9000) and 3 fragments of a curved iron rod (SF 9001) of unclear function.

Table 22. Site 15 Iron Bar Lane finds archive

Find No	Context	Material	Type	Dating	Qty	Wgt (g)
BF1	1508	Bone	Animal		9	274
BF2	1508	Flint	Fragment		1	20
BF38	1508	Pottery	Post-Roman		5	73
BF25	1509	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	4
BF3	1509	CBM	Tile – med/post-med		10	915
BF32	1509	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	10
BF33	1509	Bone	Bird		1	4
BF34	1509	Bone	Fish		1	8
BF35	1509	Pottery	Undated		1	20
BF36	1509	Bone	Animal		1	88
BF37	1509	Shell	Marine		1	21
BF39	1509	Pottery	Post-Roman	13th–14th century	4	115
BF4	1509	Bone	Animal		2	70
BF40	1511	Pottery	Post-Roman	13th–14th century	3	12
BF5	1511	CBM	Tile – med/post-med		6	501
BF6	1511	CBM	Tile – medieval floor		2	197
BF7	1511	CBM	Mortar		1	1

BF42	1512	Pottery	Post-Roman	13th–14th century	5	49
BF8	1512	Bone	Animal		9	60
BF43	1513	Pottery	Post-Roman	13th–14th century	2	10
BF46	1513	CBM	Daub		1	7
BF9	1513	Bone	Animal		22	31
BF10	1514	CBM	Tile – med/post-med		2	22
BF11	1514	CBM	Daub		1	10
BF12	1514	Bone	Animal		5	52
BF13	1514	Flint	Fragments		2	169
BF41	1514	Pottery	Post-Roman		3	26
SF9000	1514	Iron	Nail		3	43
BF14	1515	CBM	Tile – Roman		19	4157
BF15	1515	Bone	Animal		5	78
BF26	1515	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	16
BF38	1515	Shell	Marine		1	126
BF39	1515	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	39
BF40	1515	Pottery	Undated		1	156
BF41	1515	Bone	Fish		1	6
BF42	1515	Bone	Animal		1	40
BF43	1515	Bone	Bird		1	0
BF44	1515	Pottery	Roman		6	50
BF45	1515	Pottery	Post Roman	13th–14th century	17	108
BF16	1521	Bone	Animal		4	49
BF47	1521	Pottery	Roman		6	113
BF48	1521	Pottery	Post-Roman	12th–13th century	8	73
BF27	1522	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	3
BF44	1522	Shell	Marine		1	154
BF45	1522	Pottery	Undated		1	4
BF46	1522	Bone	Bird		1	0
BF47	1522	Bone	Fish		1	16
BF48	1522	Bone	Animal		1	127
BF17	1523	CBM	Tile – Roman		2	181
BF18	1523	CBM	Daub		1	7
BF19	1523	Bone	Animal		16	99
BF49	1523	Pottery	Roman		2	59
BF50	1523	Pottery	Post-Roman		22	277
SF9001	1523	Iron	Unidentified		3	155
BF20	1526	CBM	Tile – Roman		3	212
BF21	1526	Shell	Marine		4	5
BF22	1526	Bone	Animal		7	56
BF23	1526	Flint	Fragment		1	13
BF51	1526	Pottery	Roman		2	9
BF52	1526	Pottery	Post-Roman	10th–12th century	5	36
BF24	1528	Bone	Animal		1	4
BF53	1528	Pottery	Post-Roman		2	43
BF25	1530	CBM	Tile – Roman		1	461
BF26	1530	Bone	Animal		5	218
BF54	1530	Pottery	Post-Roman		4	91
BF27	1533	CBM	Tile – Roman		4	371
BF28	1533	CBM	Mortar		1	23
BF29	1533	Bone	Animal		31	505
BF55	1533	Pottery	Post-Roman	11th–12th century	17	326
BF30	1534	Bone	Animal		5	82

BF62	1534	Pottery	Post-Roman	12th–13th century	16	206
BF78	1534	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	29
BF79	1534	Metalworking residue	Slag		1	127
BF80	1534	Pottery	Undated		1	151
BF81	1534	Shell	Marine		1	38
BF82	1534	Bone	Fish		1	28
BF83	1534	Bone	Animal		1	97
BF84	1534	Bone	Bird		1	3
BF85	1534	Bone	Small mammal		1	0
BF86	1534	Bone	Amphibian		1	0
SF3	1534	Iron	Nail		5	10
BF31	1535	Bone	Animal		9	102
BF56	1535	Pottery	Roman	Late 1st–3rd century AD	1	33
BF28	1536	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	6
BF32	1536	CBM	Tile – Roman		1	115
BF33	1536	Bone	Animal		16	391
BF49	1536	Shell	Marine		1	114
BF50	1536	Metalworking residue	Slag		1	22
BF51	1536	Bone	Fish		1	4
BF52	1536	Bone	Small mammal		1	0
BF53	1536	Bone	Bird		1	0
BF54	1536	Bone	Animal		1	41
BF55	1536	Pottery	Undated		1	74
BF57	1536	Pottery	Roman		4	103
BF58	1536	Pottery	Post-Roman	11th–12th century	4	77
BF29	1537	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	11
BF56	1537	Metalworking residue	Slag		1	41
BF57	1537	Pottery	Undated		1	42
BF58	1537	Metalworking residue	Magnetic residue		1	14
BF59	1537	Shell	Marine		1	109
BF60	1537	Bone	Small mammal		1	0
BF61	1537	Bone	Bird		1	0
BF62	1537	Bone	Fish		1	47
BF63	1537	Bone	Animal		1	84
SF1	1537	Iron	Nail		1	15
BF34	1538	CBM	Tile – Roman		4	1422
BF35	1538	Bone	Animal		6	433
BF59	1538	Pottery	Roman		3	62
BF60	1538	Pottery	Post-Roman	10th–11th century	4	75
SF2	1538	Iron	Nail		2	11
BF36	1540	CBM	Tile – Roman		1	198
BF37	1540	Bone	Animal		15	304
BF61	1540	Pottery	Post-Roman	11th–12th century	1	24

16.5 Environmental

16.5.1 Six bulk soil samples were collected from Iron Bar Lane. This consisted of: sample <1> from layer (1509) and sample <2> from layer (1515), both dateable to the thirteenth to fourteenth century; sample <3> from layer (1522) and sample <4> from layer (1534), both dateable to the twelfth to thirteenth century; and sample <5> from layer (1536) and sample <6> from layer <1537>, both dateable to the eleventh to twelfth century.

- 16.5.2 Of these, samples <2>, <3>, <4>, <5> and <6> all contained quantities of charred cereal and weed remains, as well as uncharred elderberry and bramble/raspberry seeds. Samples <5> and <6> also contained possible mineralised seeds of other plants, including apple/pear, indicating these deposits also contained cess. Mammal, bird and fish bone was also well-represented within all samples at Iron Bar Lane, along with egg-shell (domestic hen and goose) and marine shellfish.

16.6 Discussion

- 16.6.1 The investigation at Iron Bar Lane demonstrated the survival of a deep sequence of archaeological deposits in this locality. The earliest comprised the remains of a clay floor and a potential wall foundation or demolition debris associated with a masonry building. Stake-holes, metalled flooring and subsequent soil layers represented later occupation activity, sealed by a deposit containing pottery dated to the eleventh and twelfth century.
- 16.6.2 Features cutting the surface of this deposit were sealed by further occupation material, some of which produced pottery of a similar date.
- 16.6.3 Evidence for a subsequent building was represented by a clay floor, which was cut by numerous stake-holes, a post-hole and a beam-slot. This was overlain by deposits possibly representing occupation activity, which produced pottery dated to the twelfth to thirteenth century.
- 16.6.4 These deposits were overlain by a metalled surface and associated occupation horizon. A further building appears to have been constructed on this horizon. A thick deposit of loose yellow gravel was set down, perhaps as bedding for the overlying clay floor, which was cut by a group of features. Another floor sealed the features and produced pottery dated to the twelfth to thirteenth century. This floor was cut by a wall of flint bonded with clay. It is not certain whether the wall was associated with this building or a later structure.
- 16.6.5 The remains of the wall were sealed by a compacted deposit which produced pottery dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth century. A series of deposits, apparently comprising occupation activity and floors/surfaces, followed, some of which produced pottery of similar date.
- 16.6.6 Development of buildings in the area during the later post-medieval period, perhaps during the eighteenth or nineteenth century, impacted on the archaeological sequence. The red brick wall located in the north-east side of the trench relates to a cellar associated with a building, fronting the corner of Iron Bar Lane and Burgate, which was demolished as part of clearance of bomb-damaged buildings after the Second World War.

17 Site 16. Gravel Walk (footway)

17.1 Location

- 17.1.1 Site 16 was located at the junction of Gravel Walk (footway) with St George's Lane (NGR 614997 157543, Fig 17). Commercial properties flanked the site to the north-east and south-west.
- 17.1.2 The site is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 15m OD.
- 17.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

17.2 Heritage potential

- 17.2.1 Site 16 was situated adjacent to large scale excavations conducted during twenty-first-century redevelopment of the Whitefriars shopping centre. Significant remains within the area of Gravel Walk have included traces of Roman timber and masonry buildings, a medieval street and associated buildings, and the southern precinct wall of an Augustinian friary complex (KHER TR15 NW2227). Previous excavation of the same area during the 1960s had revealed occupation on the site from soon after the Roman Conquest, in the form of timber and stone buildings of first- and second-century AD date (KHER TR15 NW2183). Several predominately eleventh-century pits were also recorded as part of the same works (KHER TR15 NW177).
- 17.2.2 Gravel Walk had been established by the thirteenth century, though its line might have followed that of an earlier trackway and former Roman road. The Augustinian friary (Whitefriars), founded in the early fourteenth century, was bounded by Gravel Walk to the south, and St George's Lane to the east (KHER TR15 NE1396).

17.3 Results

- 17.3.1 The archaeological works at Gravel Walk were conducted between 16 and 20 September 2019. The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench. The trench measured 4.78m long (north-east to south-west) by 1.50m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m bgl.
- 17.3.2 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 23.

Table 23. Site 16 Gravel Walk context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1600	Layer	Yorkstone paving	0.00–0.09		
1601	Layer	Type 1 and concrete bedding material	0.09–0.26		
1602	Layer	Concrete slab	0.26–0.50+		

- 17.3.3 The earliest deposit observed at Site 16 was a modern concrete slab (1602), which was encountered at a depth of 0.26m bgl. This deposit was sealed by a mixed Type 1 aggregate and concrete (1601), which formed a bedding deposit for the present stone block paving (1600).

17.4 Finds

- 17.4.1 No finds were recovered during the monitoring works at Gravel Walk.

17.5 Environmental

- 17.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

17.6 Discussion

- 17.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at Gravel Walk. The earliest deposit comprised a modern concrete slab laid during the Whitefriars shopping centre redevelopment.

18 Site 17. Whitefriars Passage (footway)

18.1 Location

- 18.1.1 Site 17 was located at the junction of Whitefriars Passage (footway) with St George's Lane (NGR 615034 157566, Fig 18). Commercial properties flanked the site to the north-east and south-west.
- 18.1.2 The site is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 15m OD.
- 18.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

18.2 Heritage potential

- 18.2.1 Site 17 was situated within an area of large-scale excavations conducted during the redevelopment of the Whitefriars shopping centre. Significant remains within the area of Whitefriars Passage have included traces of a north-east to south-west aligned Roman road, Roman buildings, Anglo-Saxon pits and structures, and parts of a medieval Augustinian friary complex (KHER TR15 NE1686, TR15 NW2227, TR15 NW5759).
- 18.2.2 The present line of Whitefriars Passage overlies parts of the former infirmary hall, dormitory, undercroft and latrine of the friary, founded in the early fourteenth century (KHER TR15 NE1396).

18.3 Results

- 18.3.1 The archaeological works at Whitefriars Passage were conducted between 16 and 17 September 2019.
- 18.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench, which measured 4.80m long (north-east to south-west) by 1.32m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.47m bgl.
- 18.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 24.

Table 24. Site 17 Whitefriars Passage context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	Yorkstone paving	0.00–0.09		
1701	Layer	Type 1 and concrete bedding material	0.09–0.26		
1702	Layer	Dark brown clay containing common brick and concrete rubble	0.26–0.47		
1703	Layer	Concrete slab	0.47+		

- 18.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 17 was a modern concrete slab (1703), encountered at a depth of 0.47m bgl. This deposit was sealed by a layer of dark brown clay containing brick and concrete rubble (1702) which was sealed by a mixed Type 1 aggregate and concrete (1701) bedding for the present stone paving (1700).

18.4 Finds

- 18.4.1 No finds were recovered during the monitoring works at Whitefriars Passage.

18.5 Environmental

- 18.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental analysis.

18.6 Discussion

- 18.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at Whitefriars Passage. The earliest deposit comprised a modern concrete slab laid during the Whitefriars shopping centre redevelopment.

19 Site 18. Hawks Lane

19.1 Location

- 19.1.1 Site 18 was located on the junction of Hawks Lane with St Margaret's Street (NGR 614857 157701, Fig 19). Commercial properties flanked the site to the north-east and south-west.
- 19.1.2 The site is relatively flat with an elevation of between 12.28m OD and 12.49m OD.
- 19.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

19.2 Heritage potential

- 19.2.1 Site 18 is located within the civic centre of the Roman town, with the Roman theatre identified immediately to the south-west, a Roman bath house to the east, and the main temple precinct to the north-west. Previous investigations adjacent to Hawk's Lane, in the cellars of 35 and 36 St Margaret's Street, identified evidence for Roman buildings and metal-working (KHER TR15 NW437, TR15 NW2082). In the immediate locality, larger-scale excavations prior to development at the Marlowe Arcade, and to the rear of Slatter's Hotel, have identified structures and occupation activity spanning the late Iron Age through to post-medieval periods.

19.3 Results

- 19.3.1 The archaeological works at Hawks Lane were conducted between 7 and 10 October 2019.
- 19.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench, which measured 3.72m long (north-east to south-west) by 1.79m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.96m bgl.
- 19.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 25.

Table 25. Site 18 Hawks Lane context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1800	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.00–0.12		
1801	Fill	Fill of cut 1802	0.10–0.96+		
1802	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.10–0.96+		
1803	Fill	Fill of cut 1804	0.12–0.96+		
1804	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.12–0.96+		
1805	Layer	Concrete bedding for 1800	0.08–0.16		
1806	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing CBM rubble	0.16–0.48		
1807	Layer	Compacted mid brown silty gravel	0.10–0.26		
1808	Layer	Reddish silt containing small CBM fragments	0.24–0.32		
1809	Layer	Compacted mid brown gravel	0.30–0.42		
1810	Layer	Compacted chalk fragments	0.36–0.52		
1811	Layer	Compacted pale brown silty gravel	0.56–0.84	CBM, bone	
1812	Layer	Compacted brown gravel	0.64–0.86		
1813	Layer	Dark grey clay silt	0.84–0.94		
1814	Layer	Compacted red brown silty gravel containing rare peg-tile	0.92–0.96	CBM	
1815	Layer	Compacted brown silty gravel	0.50–0.60		
1816	Layer	Mid grey brown silt clay containing rare chalk fragments	0.58–0.62		
1817	Layer	Dark grey silty clay	0.58–0.68		
1818	Fill	Fill of cut 1819	0.10–0.40+		
1819	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.10–0.40		

- 19.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 18 comprised a dark grey brown silty clay, the surface of which was encountered at a depth of 0.96m bgl. This deposit was sealed by a consecutive sequence of compacted gravels (1814), (1807), (1809), (1811), (1812), (1814) and (1815), interleaved with associated occupation or tread deposits (1808), (1813), (1817). A layer of compacted crushed chalk was also recorded within

this sequence (1810), formed above layer (1815). The uppermost deposit (1807) in this sequence was encountered at a depth of 0.10m bgl.

- 19.3.5 At the north-east end of the trench, a deposit of dark brown silty clay with rubble (1806) was recorded. This deposit and the sequence of gravel surfaces were cut by two utility trenches (1802) and (1804). Deposit (1806) was sealed by concrete bedding for the present pavement and kerbstone. The utility trenches were sealed by the present tarmacadam road surface (1800).

19.4 Finds

- 19.4.1 A limited assemblage of finds was recovered during the monitoring works at Hawks Lane. The finds were recovered from two contexts (1811 and 1814) and comprised CBM and animal bone (Table 26). All of the CBM was medieval/post-medieval in date.

Table 26. Site 18 Hawks Lane finds archive

Find No	Context	Material	Type	Dating	Qty	Wgt (g)
BF75	1811	CBM	Tile – med/post-med		14	423
BF76	1811	Bone	Animal		11	609
BF77	1814	CBM	Tile – med/post-med		4	102

19.5 Environmental

- 19.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

19.6 Discussion

- 19.6.1 The archaeological works at Site 18 recorded a consecutive sequence of gravel metallings and occupation deposits which likely represent successive road surfaces. No dateable material was recovered, though fragments of tile recovered from layers (1811) and (1814) both indicate a medieval to post-medieval date. These surfaces were cut by modern utility trenches.

20 Site 19. Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane passage

20.1 Location

- 20.1.1 Site 19 was located at the south-east entrance to a pedestrian passage linking Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane (NGR 615040 157754, Fig 20). Commercial properties flanked the site to the north-east and south-west.
- 20.1.2 The site is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 13m OD.
- 20.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

20.2 Heritage potential

- 20.2.1 In 1990, a large-scale archaeological excavation was conducted at Longmarket, immediately north-west of Site 19. Post-war excavations had previously discovered elements of a Roman masonry building with tessellated pavements and mosaic panels located towards Butchery Lane. The 1990 excavation encompassed these earlier findings and revealed complex and extensive multi-period archaeological remains. Traces of late Iron Age to early Roman activity were recorded and further elements of the later Roman building were exposed. Additional Roman buildings and part of a major road were also observed (Pratt 1991, 15). Some five sunken-featured buildings of Anglo-Saxon date were constructed among the ruins of the Roman structures. By the twelfth century, properties had been developed along the line of the present Butchery Lane. The excavation provided the opportunity to examine the full sequence of development along this early medieval street through to the late twentieth century (Rady 1991, 17–19).

20.3 Results

- 20.3.1 The archaeological works at the Longmarket to Iron Bar Passage were conducted between 9 and 13 December.
- 20.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench, which measured 3.0m long (north-east to south-west) by 1.83m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m bgl.
- 20.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 27.

Table 27. Site 19 Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane passage context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
1900	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.00–0.10		
1901	Layer	Type 1 bedding material for 1900	0.10–0.23		
1902	Fill	Fill of cut 1903	0.23–0.50+		
1903	Cut	Cut for utility trench	0.23–0.50+		
1904	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with abundant CBM	0.23–0.50+		

- 20.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 19 was a modern deposit of mid brown silty clay and brick rubble (1904), encountered at a depth of 0.23m bgl. This deposit was cut by a utility trench (1903), that was in turn sealed by a Type 1 aggregate deposit (1901) which formed a bedding layer for the present tarmacadam surface (1900).

20.4 Finds

- 20.4.1 No finds were recovered during the monitoring works at the Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane passage.

20.5 Environmental

- 20.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

20.6 Discussion

- 20.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at the Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane passage. The earliest deposit comprised a modern brick rubble which was cut by a utility trench and sealed by the present tarmacadam surface.

21 Site 20. St George's Street to Iron Bar Lane passage

21.1 Location

- 21.1.1 Site 20 was located at the north-east entrance to a pedestrian passage linking St George's Street and Iron Bar Lane (NGR 615060 157730, Fig 21). Commercial properties flanked the site to the north-west and south-east.
- 21.1.2 The site is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 13m OD.
- 21.1.3 Underlying geology is recorded as head deposits of clay and silt overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS on-line).

21.2 Heritage potential

- 21.2.1 Several archaeological investigations have taken place in close vicinity of the proposed scheme. They include excavations at Longmarket (Pratt 1991, 15), 51 Burgate (KHER TR15 NE1616) and St George's Street (KHER TR15 NE1489), and have identified finds and features from the late Iron Age through to the post-medieval period.

21.3 Results

- 21.3.1 The archaeological works at Site 20 were conducted between 9 and 13 December 2019.
- 21.3.2 The works comprised monitoring the machine excavation of a single trench, which measured 2.50m long (north-east to south-west) by 1.80m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m bgl.
- 21.3.3 A summary of contexts is shown in Table 28.

Table 28. Site 20 St George's Street to Iron Bar Lane passage context summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	Finds	Date
2000	Layer	Tarmacadam surface	0.00–0.10		
2001	Layer	Concrete bedding material for 2000	0.10–0.20		
2003	Fill	Fill of cut 2004	0.20–0.50+		
2004	Cut	Cut for utility trenches	0.20–0.50+		
2005	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with abundant CBM	0.20–0.50+		

- 21.3.4 The earliest deposit observed at Site 20 was a modern deposit of mid brown silty clay and brick rubble (2005), encountered at a depth of 0.20m bgl. This deposit was cut by a utility trench (2004), which was in turn sealed by concrete bedding (2001) for the present tarmacadam surface (2000).

21.4 Finds

- 21.4.1 No finds were recovered during the monitoring works at the St George's Street to Iron Bar Lane passage.

21.5 Environmental

- 21.5.1 No soil samples were collected for environmental assessment.

21.6 Discussion

- 21.6.1 No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered within the monitored groundworks at the St George's Street to Iron Bar Lane passage. The earliest deposit comprised modern brick rubble which was cut by a utility trench and sealed by concrete bedding for the present tarmacadam surface.

22 Conclusion

22.1 Significance and research potential

- 22.1.1 The archaeological works associated with the Crowded Places Bollard Installation Scheme recorded archaeological remains at eleven (55%) out of twenty localities.
- 22.1.2 This comprised archaeology of both medieval (Sites 1, 3, 11, 12 and 15) and post-medieval (Sites 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 18) date.
- 22.1.3 Where no archaeological remains were identified, localities were not excavated to sufficient depth to impact on any underlying archaeological resource (Sites 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 19 and 20).
- 22.1.4 A summary of the results of the archaeological works is shown in Table 29. Interpretation of the recorded archaeology at all localities was limited by the constraints of small-scale interventions. An attempt to assess the significance of recorded data has been made for each site locality. The level of significance, where significance refers to the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest (NPPF 2019), is based on criteria set out in Appendix 1.
- 22.1.5 Archaeological data considered of low/medium significance was recorded at Sites 11 and 15, and of low significance at Sites 1, 3, 5, 12. All other locations were considered to be of negligible significance only.

Table 29. Summary of the results of the archaeological works

Site	Location	Max trench depth (m bgl)	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Depth to top of archaeology (m bgl)	Archaeological Significance
1	St Peter's Street	1.00	✓	✓	✓	0.38	Low
2	Black Griffin Lane	0.50			✓		Negligible
3	St Peter's Lane	0.70	✓	✓	✓	0.29	Low
4	St Peter's Grove	0.47			✓		Negligible
5	The Friars	1.32		✓	✓	0.22	Low
6	Best Lane	1.00		✓	✓	0.88	Negligible
7	Stour Street	0.55			✓		Negligible
8	White Horse Lane	0.50			✓		Negligible
9	Guildhall Street	1.00			✓		Negligible
10	Sun Street	1.00		✓	✓	0.46	Negligible
11	St Margaret's Street	1.00	✓	✓	✓	0.34	Low/Medium
12	St George's Street	1.00	✓	✓	✓	0.58	Low
13	Burgate	1.20		✓	✓	0.54	Negligible
14	Rose Lane	1.10		✓	✓	0.68	Negligible
15	Iron Bar Lane	1.65	✓	✓	✓	0.53	Low/Medium
16	Gravel Walk	0.50			✓		Negligible
17	Whitefriars Passage	0.47			✓		Negligible
18	Hawks Lane	0.96		✓	✓	0.36	Negligible
19	Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane passage	0.50			✓		Negligible
20	St George's Street to Iron Bar Lane passage	0.50			✓		Negligible

22.2 Publication

- 22.2.1 The potential to refine the project results from the existing project data is considered low. No further work is recommended.
- 22.2.2 The archaeological data are not considered to hold sufficient research potential to warrant publication.

22.2.3 The present report will be available online as an open-access pdf file via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>).

22.3 OASIS

22.3.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record has been created for the project (Appendix 3).

22.3.2 The OASIS record will be submitted to the Canterbury UAD and the KHER.

22.4 Conclusion

22.4.1 The archaeological works successfully met the principal objective, as set out in the WSI: to ensure the preservation by record of the buried archaeological resource where the scheme would result in its permanent loss.

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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. Environmental samples (Enid Allison)

22.5 Introduction

22.5.1 A total of nine bulk samples (BS/GBA samples *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1991) were taken, comprising three samples from Site 11, St Margaret's Street, and six from Site 15, Iron Bar Lane. Pottery spot-dates indicated that the sampled deposits are all of post-Roman date, and the majority of the samples are from medieval deposits. One sample appeared to be from a modern feature. Materials recovered are described below.

22.6 Methods

22.6.1 Sample volumes ranged from 8 to 27 litres. Each sample was processed in its entirety after soaking overnight in water containing washing soda (sodium carbonate), using standard techniques of wet-sieving, with flotation for recovery of biological material. Methods broadly followed Kenward *et al* (1980). Flots were collected on 0.3mm mesh, and heavy residues on nested 2mm and 1mm sieves. All fractions were air-dried.

22.6.2 The dried residue fractions >2mm were sorted in their entirety for animal and plant remains and artefacts. The fine residue fractions (>1mm) were not systematically examined but a magnet was used to retrieve hammerscale and other magnetic material. The dried flots were briefly scanned under a low power (x10) stereoscopic microscope to ascertain their contents. The abundance of biological remains other than mammal bone was recorded semi-quantitatively on a five-point scale as: trace (tiny scraps of material), occasional +, moderately frequent ++, frequent +++, and abundant +++++.

22.7 Results

22.7.1 Details of the remains present in each sample are shown in Table 33. All contained materials indicative of the disposal of occupation waste of various kinds. The range of biological remains recovered demonstrates the potential of the deposits on both sites to provide data on diet, local economy and waste disposal should a larger area become available for excavation.

22.7.2 Charred plant remains were recovered from six of the nine samples, all from medieval deposits based on pottery evidence. Charred cereal remains in a moderate to poor state of preservation (vacuolated and with substantial surface erosion) were particularly abundant in a sample from context 1112 on Site 11. Better-preserved charred weed seeds were common in the same deposit. The same sample produced abundant iron slag and small amounts of hammerscale. Uncharred elderberry and bramble/raspberry seeds were noted in same six samples. Seeds of both these taxa are resistant to decay in comparison to many other uncharred seeds. Their relative abundance in the deeper deposits on Site 15 (contexts 1522, 1534, 1536 and 1537), together with occasional mineralised seeds of other plants and apple/pear pips, suggests that the sampled deposits contained cess in addition to other forms of waste.

22.7.3 Mammal and fish bones were well preserved and present in most deposits. Fish was well-represented in Site 15, with assemblages consisting of up to 100+ identifiable elements. The sample flots also contain identifiable fish bones and scales, including otic bullae of small clupeids (herring family; context 1536). Bird bones were less frequent, as is usually the case, but they were relatively common in context 1534 on Site 15, where domestic fowl, duck and pigeon were represented. Eggshell was somewhat more common in this deposit than elsewhere and, judging by the thickness of the fragments, both domestic hen and goose eggs are represented.

22.7.4 Marine mollusc shell, dominated by oyster, was present in all the samples. Other species included mussel, cockle, periwinkle, peppery furrow, red whelk, and variegated scallop. Small amounts of shell fragments in context 1134 (Site 11), thought to be the fill of a modern feature, included a small Baltic tellin, several nut shells, and fragments of unidentified bivalves, some of which had mortar adhering. These remains most likely came from disintegrated mortar. Similar finds associated with mortar are commonly seen on Canterbury sites (personal observations).

Table 30. Environmental samples

Site	Context	Sample	Provisional description	Litres washed	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue (other than natural stone)	Flot (ml)	Contents flot
11	1109	<1>	Dark brown silty clay with common gravel and brick, depth 0.36–0.64m bgl	27	16.7	?Concrete with flint inclusions (up to 20mm) 3900g; CBM fragments 567g; possible worked flint 18g; pot sherds <1g; pin fragments 3g; magnetic material including slag 20g; mammal fragments (a few burnt) 422g; bird +; fish +; oyster fragments 100g; mussel fragments 13g;	225	Coal and clinker ++++; charcoal +; indeterminate fish and mammal fragments +
11	1112	<2>	Dark brown grey silty clay, depth 0.80–1.00+m bgl; AD 1475–1500	18	2	Pot sherds 10g; stone tesserae (x2) 7g; Fe (nail fragments and hobnail) 6g; slag 579g; hammerscale 5g; mammal fragments 17g; bird +; fish ++; oyster fragments 41g; mussel fragments 5g; periwinkle (x1) 6g; sediment concretions probably relating to metalworking activity >50% of the residue	150	Charcoal ++++; charred cereal grains ++++; charred glume bases +; charred weed seeds +++; charred hazelnut shell +; uncharred elderberry seeds +
11	1134	<3>	Fill of modern feature (cut 1135), depth 0.10–0.50+m bgl	n/r	10.7	CBM fragments 439g; mortar fragments 967g; ragstone fragments 2424g; other building stone 100g; pot sherds 5g; iron fragments 4g; slag 3g; mammal fragments 56g; fish +; oyster fragments 7g; mussel fragments <1g; red whelk fragment 1g; variegated scallop fragments 1g; ?other scallop-type shell fragment; baltic tellin (small x1); several nut shells; other small bivalve fragments (some with mortar adhering) marine annelid tube +; terrestrial snail fragments +	n/a	FLOT NOT COLLECTED
15	1509	<1>	Very dark grey silty clay with abundant charcoal, depth 0.63–0.78m bgl; 13th–14th century	14	1.7	Small CBM fragments 4g; pot sherds 21g; iron 6g; magnetic material 11g; mammal fragments 88g; bird ++; fish +++; eggshell +; oyster valves and fragments 17g; mussel fragments 2g; cockle fragments 2g; red whelk fragment <1g; trace ?periwinkle; trace variegated scallop	3500	Charcoal ++++; identifiable fish bones ++; mammal fragments +; eggshell +
15	1515	<2>	Compacted dark grey silty clay with common flint and oyster shell, depth 0.96–1.00m bgl; 13th–14th century	37	6.1	CBM fragments 144g; mortar fragments 2g; pot sherds 156g; small metal ?artefact; iron nails and fragments 18g; magnetic material 43g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 42g; indeterminate bird +; fish +++; trace eggshell; oyster valves and fragments 126g; mussel fragments 3g; peppery furrow fragments <1g; trace scallop-type species; barnacle plate +; charred hazelnut shell fragments +; mineralised ?apple pip	800	Charcoal ++++; charred cereal grains +; charred weed seeds +; charred hazelnut shell +; uncharred elderberry +; small fragments oyster ++; trace mussel; identifiable fish bones +

Site	Context	Sample	Provisional description	Litres washed	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue (other than natural stone)	Flot (ml)	Contents flot
15	1522	<3>	Dark brown silty clay with abundant oyster; depth 1.04–1.06m bgl; post-Roman	8	1.7	CBM fragments 13g; pot sherds 4g; mammal fragments 129g; bird +; fish +++; oyster valves and fragments 556g; mussel fragments 2g; cockle fragments 1g; barnacles +	325	Charcoal ++++; charred cereal grains +; charred hazelnut shell or fruitstone fragment +; uncharred bramble/raspberry seeds +; identifiable small fish bones ++; indeterminate mammal fragments +; small oyster fragments +++; barnacles +
15	1534	<4>	Very dark grey silty clay with abundant charcoal and rare oyster and flint; depth 1.29–1.42m bgl; 12th–13th century	32	3.5	CBM fragments 134g; heat-affected clay 502g; burnt flint 2g; pot sherds 153g; iron nails and fragments 10.3g; slag including magnetic material 128g; mammal fragments 99g; micromammal +; bird ++; amphibian +; fish +++; eggshell ++; oyster fragments 38g; mussel fragments 2g; scrobicularia fragments <1g [28.7g hammerscale from >1mm fraction]	1700	Charcoal ++++; charred cereal grains ++; charred weed seeds +; clinkered charcoal and other indeterminate charred plant remains ++++; uncharred elderberry seeds ++; fish bone and scale fragments +; small fragments oyster +
15	1536	<5>	Dark green brown grey silty clay with abundant charcoal and oyster, depth 1.33–1.50m bgl; 11th–12th century	20	1.63	Peg-tile fragments 183g; other CBM fragments 10g; daub with wattle impressions 109g; heat-affected clay fragments 30g; pot sherds 76g; fragment of worked bone ring; iron nails and fragments 14g; slag 23g; mammal fragments (including fragment of cut-off horn core) 44g; micromammal +; bird +; fish ++; oyster valves and fragments 111g; mussel fragments 3g; red whelk (complete small individual) 3g; trace variegated scallop	500	Charcoal ++++; charred cereal grains ++; charred cereal/grass stem nodes +; charred tree buds +; uncharred elderberry ++; other uncharred/mineralised seeds +; trace beetle cuticle; identifiable small fish bones and scales ++; small oyster fragments +++; indeterminate bird and mammal bone fragments +
15	1537	<6>	Very dark brown silty clay with abundant charcoal and oyster, depth 1.47–1.49m bgl	16	1.6	CBM fragments 61g; pot sherds 42g; burnt flint 5g; slag 4g; slaggy material with stones attached 37g; magnetic material including hammerscale 14g; mammal bone (small amount burnt) 85g; micromammal +; bird +; fish ++++; eggshell +; oyster valves and fragments 107g; mussel fragments <1g;	800	Charcoal ++++; charred hazelnut shell +; uncharred elderberry ++; uncharred bramble/raspberry seeds +; small ?mineralised seeds +; trace melted ?ash; identifiable fish bones ++; small fragments oyster ++; mammal fragments +

For materials recorded semi-quantitatively: + present, ++ moderately frequent, +++ frequent, ++++ abundant

Appendix 3. OASIS record

OASIS ID (UID)	canterbu3-506807
Project Name	Crowded Places Bollard Installation Scheme, Canterbury: archaeological watching brief
Sitename	
Activity type	Watching brief
Project Identifier(s)	WB CPSC 18
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: pre-application
Organisation Responsible for work	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	31-Jul-2019 – 20-Jan-2020
Location	Crowded Places Bollard Installation Scheme, Canterbury NGR : TR 14881 57840 LL : 51.279160442334, 1.07968016570877 12 Fig : 614881,157840
Administrative Areas	Country: England County : Kent District : Canterbury Parish : Canterbury, unparished area
Project Methodology	<p>Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) was commissioned by Canterbury City Council (CCC) to undertake a programme of archaeological works at twenty locations across Canterbury city centre. The archaeological programme was to mitigate against the potential impact from groundworks associated with the installation of a new Crowded Places Bollard Scheme.</p> <p>The archaeological programme followed a written scheme of investigation (WSI), approved by the Principal Archaeology and Heritage Officer, CCC, and comprised an archaeological watching brief on all groundworks associated with the scheme, and archaeological excavation where groundworks were to be undertaken to depth.</p> <p>The new bollards, which include a mixture of fixed, automatic and manual lowering bollards, were to be installed across public roads and footways with associated connecting service trenches. The groundworks were anticipated to vary between a nominal depth of 0.40m bgl for fixed bollards, 1.00m bgl for automatic telescopic and manual telescopic bollards, and 1.20m bgl for manual lowering bollards.</p> <p>The procedure and methodology followed during the archaeological works are set out in detail in the approved WSI (CAT 2018). The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists <i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> (CIfA 2014a) and <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation</i> (CIfA 2014b). CAT is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and conforms to their by-laws, standards and policy statements.</p> <p>The archaeological work comprised the monitoring of all groundworks required for the scheme.</p> <p>The installation of fixed and automated bollards involved excavation to a maximum depth of 1.20m bgl.</p>

OASIS ID (UID)

canterbu3-506807

The extent of all groundworks and exposed archaeology was mapped 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.

Following machine excavation all exposed surfaces were inspected by an archaeologist. All exposed features and structures were recorded in plan and section. Where archaeological remains were encountered above the agreed formation level, machine excavation was temporarily halted to allow the remains to be investigated further and, where necessary, excavated by hand. All groundworks were monitored to ensure ground disturbance was minimised to prevent damage to any archaeology present.

Where hand excavation was required, all features, deposits and structures were excavated stratigraphically in accordance with normal professional practice. Recording of contexts was undertaken using *pro forma* CAT context record sheets. All hand drawn plans and sections were drawn on A3 drafting film at appropriate scales (1:10 or 1:20). A full digital photographic record was maintained.

Project Results

An archaeological watching brief was carried out between July 2019 and January 2020 by CAT. The watching brief was maintained during groundworks conducted at twenty sites located across Canterbury city centre. The groundworks formed part of a programme of works in response to the installation of a Crowded Places Bollard System, on behalf of CCC.

Archaeological remains were identified at eleven sites. These comprised features and deposits dating from the medieval period (c 1050–1550) at Site 3 (St Peter's Lane), Site 11 (St Margaret's Street), Site 12 (St George's Street) and Site 15 (Iron Bar Lane); and post-medieval period (c 1550–1890) at Site 1 (St Peter's Street), Site 5 (The Friars), Site 6 (Best Lane), Site 10 (Sun Street), Site 13 (Burgate), Site 14 (Rose Lane) and Site 18 (Hawks Lane).

While the results contribute to the heritage knowledge of the City of Canterbury, no further analysis of these data is recommended.

Keywords

Building - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Road - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Funder

HER

Canterbury UAD - unRev - STANDARD
Kent HER - unRev – STANDARD

Person Responsible for work

Richard Helm

HER Identifiers

Archives

Physical archive, documentary archive, digital archive to be deposited with Canterbury Museums & Galleries



Photo 1. Site 1 St Peter's Street, trench location, looking north-west (no scale)



Photo 2. Site 1 St Peter's Street, detail of wall (119), looking north-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 3. Site 2 Black Griffin Lane, trench location, looking south-west (no scale)



Photo 4. Site 2 Black Griffin Lane, excavated trench, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 5. Site 3 St Peter's Lane, trench location, looking north-east (no scale)



Photo 6. Site 3 St Peter's Lane, section detail showing successive road surfacing, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 7. Site 4 St Peter's Grove, trench location, looking south-west (no scale)



Photo 8. Site 4 St Peter's Grove, excavated trench, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 9. Site 5 The Friars, trench location, looking west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 10. Site 5 The Friars, wall (5012) and footing (513), looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 11. Site 6 Best Lane, trench location, looking south-west (no scale)



Photo 12. Site 6 Best Lane, excavated trench, looking north-west (no scale)



Photo 13. Site 7 Stour Street, trench location, looking north-east (no scale)



Photo 14. Site 7 Stour Street, excavated trench, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 15. Site 8 White Horse Lane, trench location, looking north-east (no scale)



Photo 16. Site 8 White Horse Lane, excavated trench, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 17. Site 9 Guildhall Street, trench location, looking south-west (no scale)



Photo 18. Site 9 Guildhall Street, excavated trench, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 19. Site 10 Sun Street, trench location, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 20. Site 10 Sun Street, north-east facing section (scale 0.5m)



Photo 21. Site 11 St Margaret's Street, trench location, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 22. Site 11 St Margaret's Street, compacted gravel surface (1110), looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 23. Site 11 St Margaret's Street, compacted gravel surface (1122), looking south-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 24. Site 12 St George's Street, trench A location, looking east (no scale)



Photo 25. Site 12 St George's Street, masonry wall (1209), trench A, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 26. Site 12 St George's Street, trench B, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 27. Site 13 Burgate, trench location, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 28. Site 13 Burgate, brick drain (1306), looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 29. Site 14 Rose Lane, trench location, looking north-east (no scale)



Photo 30. Site 14 Rose Lane, brick wall (1423) and possible wall robber trench (1418), looking north-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 31. Site 15 Iron Bar Lane, trench location, looking west (no scale)



Photo 32. Site 15 Iron Bar Lane, detail of the north-east facing section, looking south (scale 1m)



Photo 33. Site 15 Iron Bar Lane, clay floor (1535) cut by stake-holes [15560-1566], post-hole [1567] and possible beam-slot [1568], looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 34. Site 15 Iron Bar Lane, remnant clay floor (1548) and potential wall foundation (1551), looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



Photo 35. Site 16 Gravel Walk (footway), trench location post-installation, looking north-west (no scale)



Photo 36. Site 17 Whitefriars Passage, trench location, looking south-east (no scale)



Photo 37. Site 18 Hawks Lane, trench location, looking south-east (no scale)



Photo 38. Site 18 Hawk Lane, excavated trench, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)



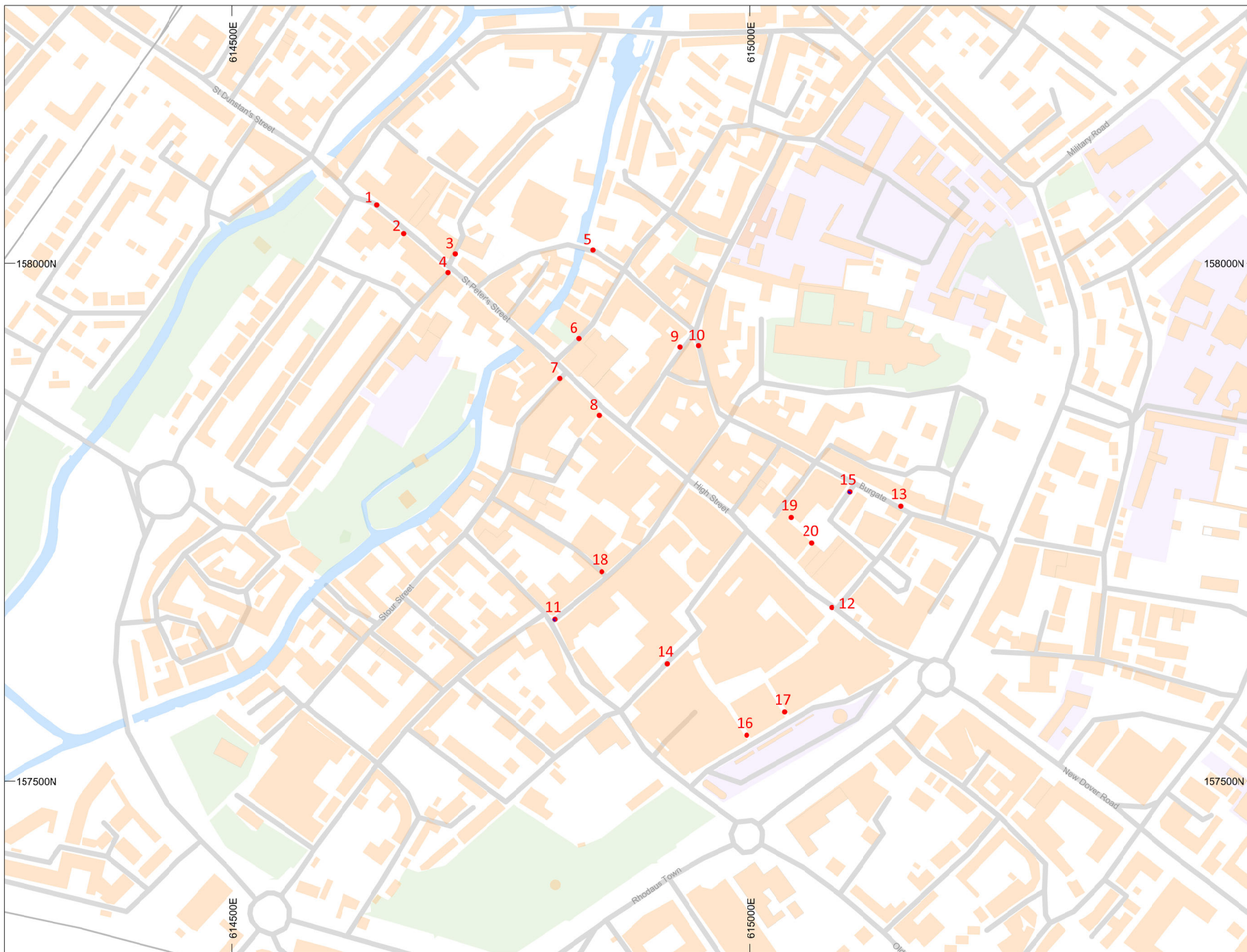
Photo 39. Site 19 Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane Passage, trench location, looking south-east (no scale)



Photo 39. Site 19 Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane Passage, excavated trench, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)



Photo 40. Site 20 St George's Street to Iron Bar Lane Passage, trench location post-installation, looking north-east (no scale)



100m



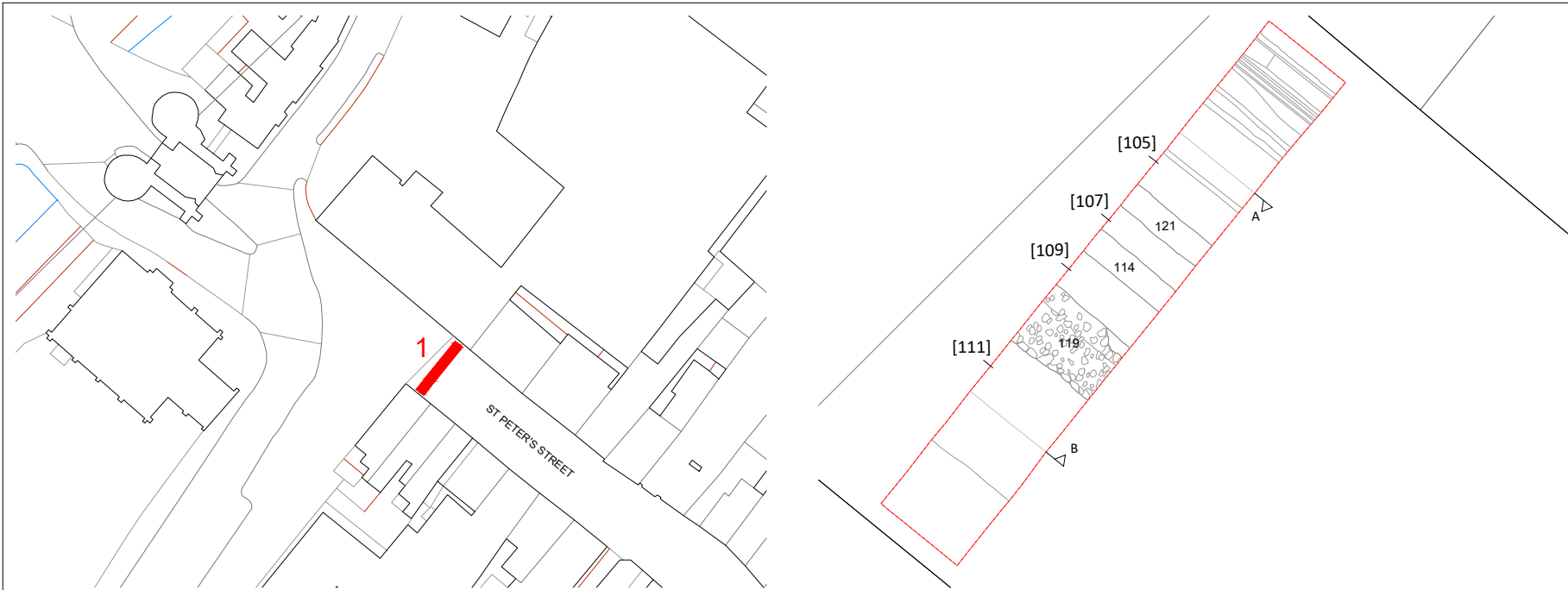
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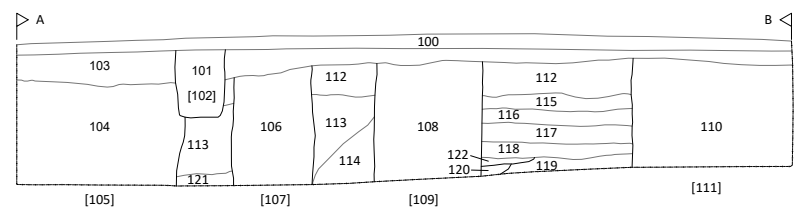
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Figure 1. Site locations



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)



NW Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



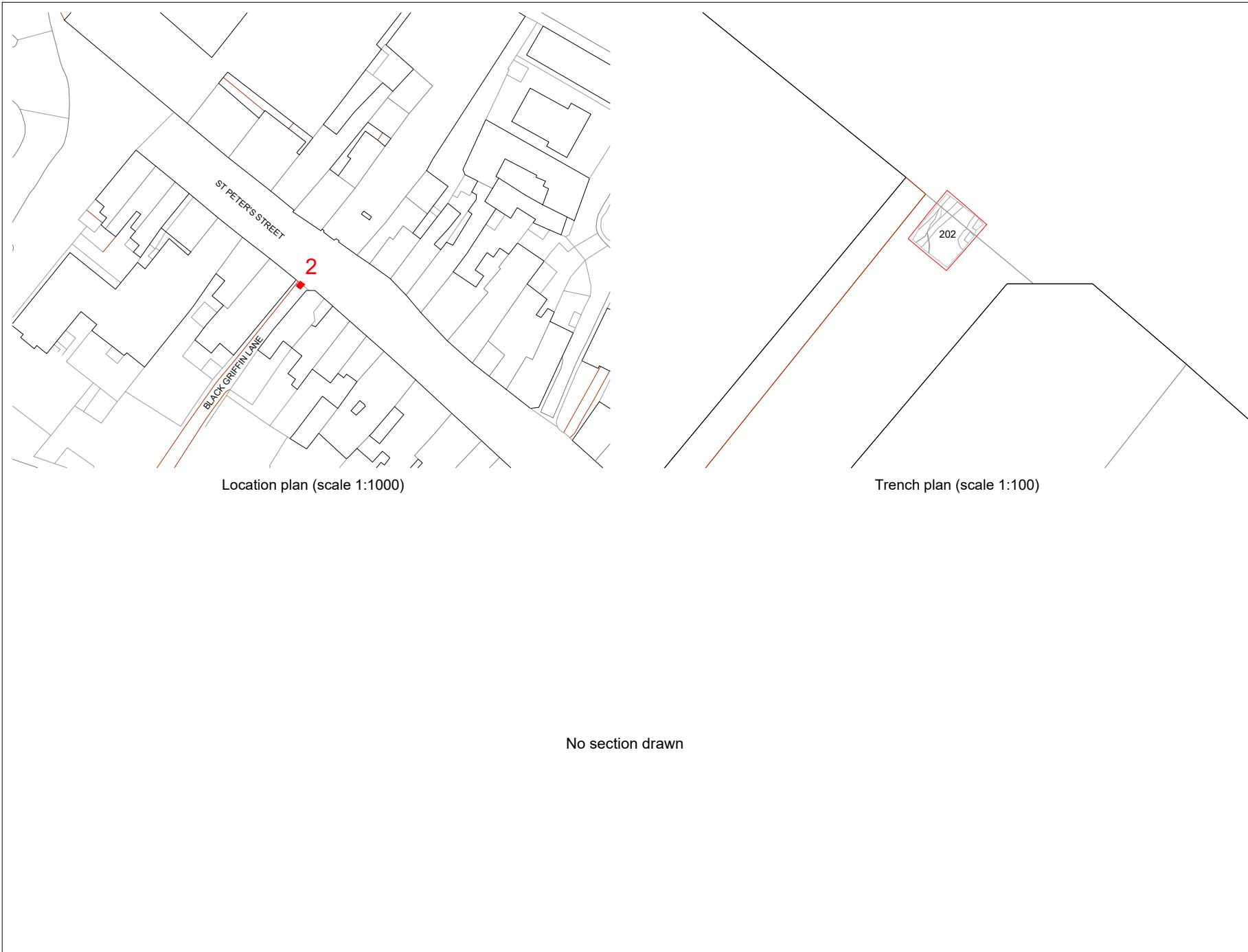
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Figure 2. Site 1 St Peter's Street



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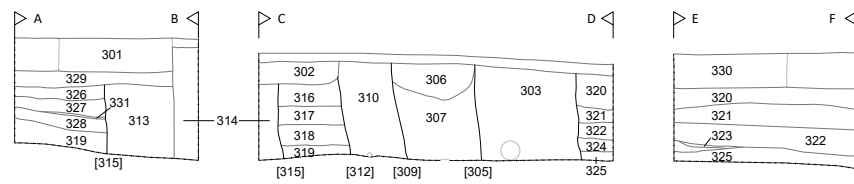
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Figure 3. Site 2 Black Griffin Lane



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)



SE Facing Section

SW Facing Section

NW Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



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Figure 4. Site 3 St Peter's Lane



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)

No section drawn



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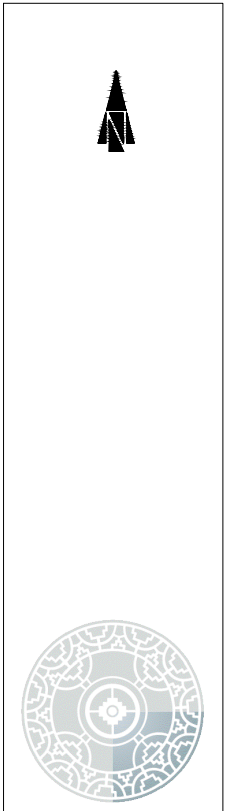
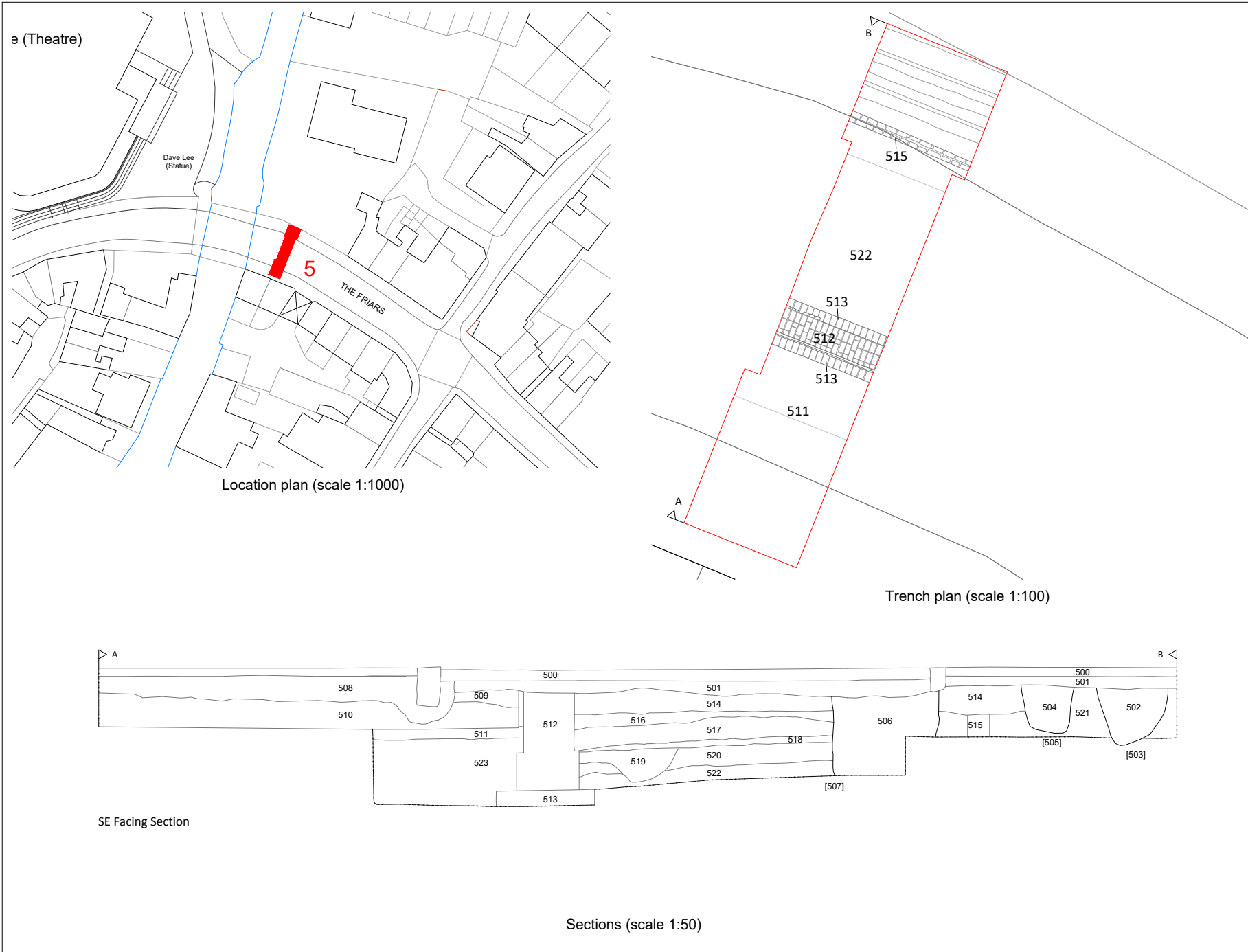
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Figure 5. Site 4 St Peter's Grove



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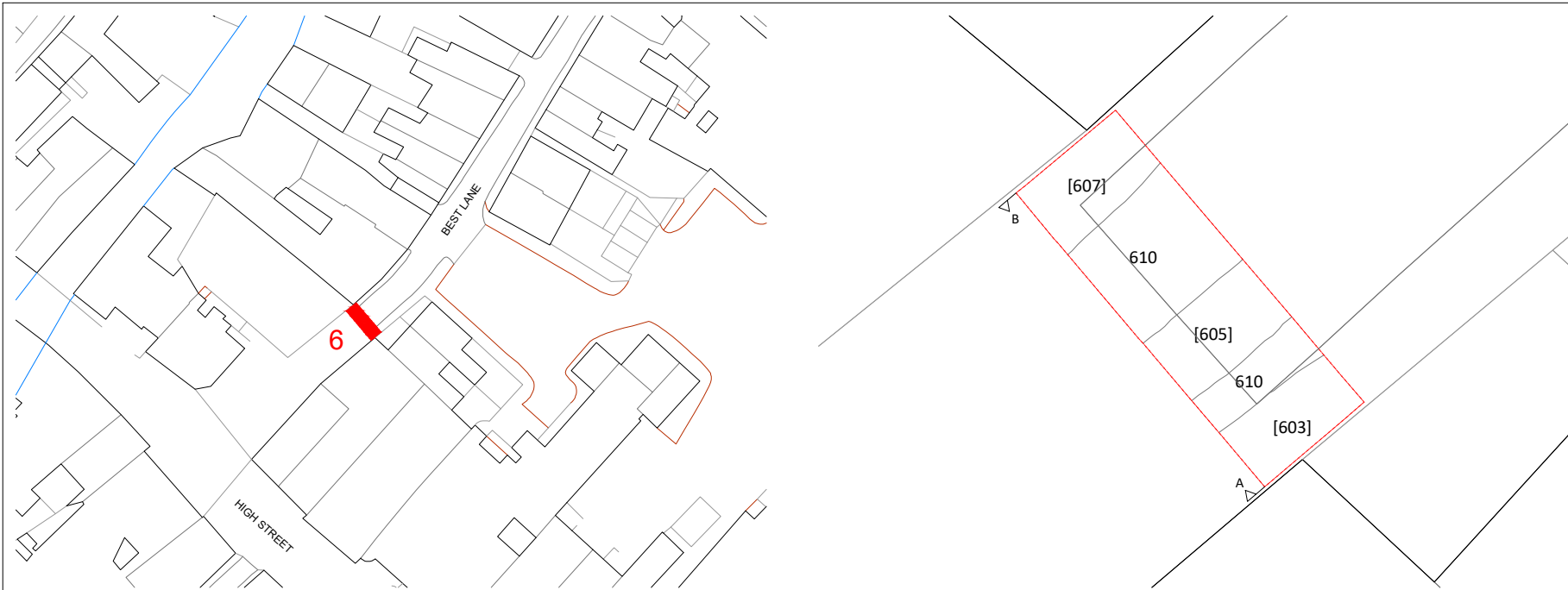
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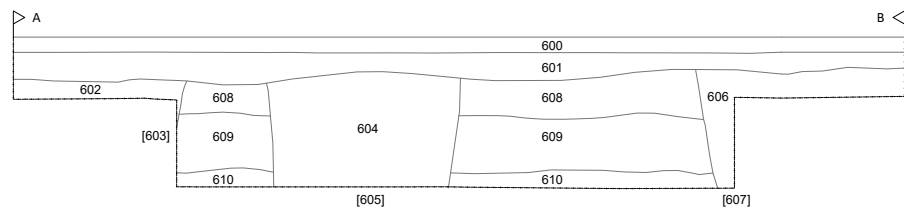
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Figure 6. Site 5 The Friars



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)



NE Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



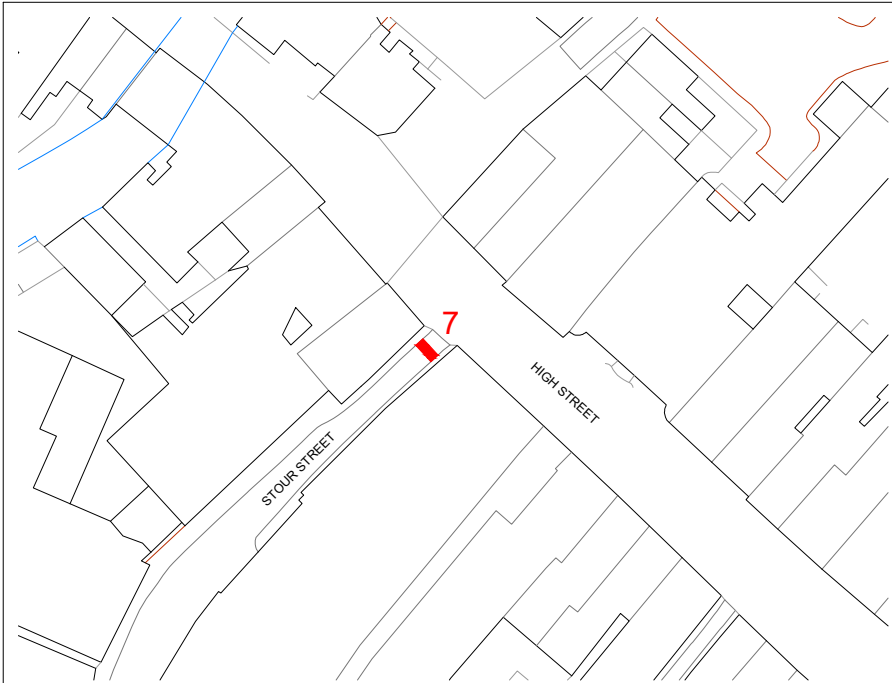
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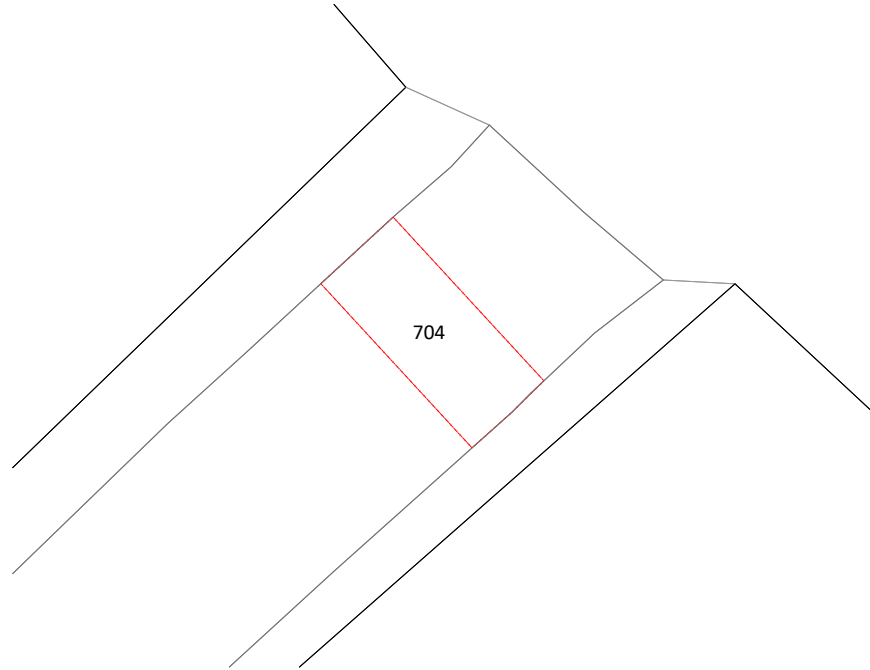
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Figure 7. Site 6 Best Lane



Location plan (scale 1:1000)



Trench plan (scale 1:100)

No section drawn



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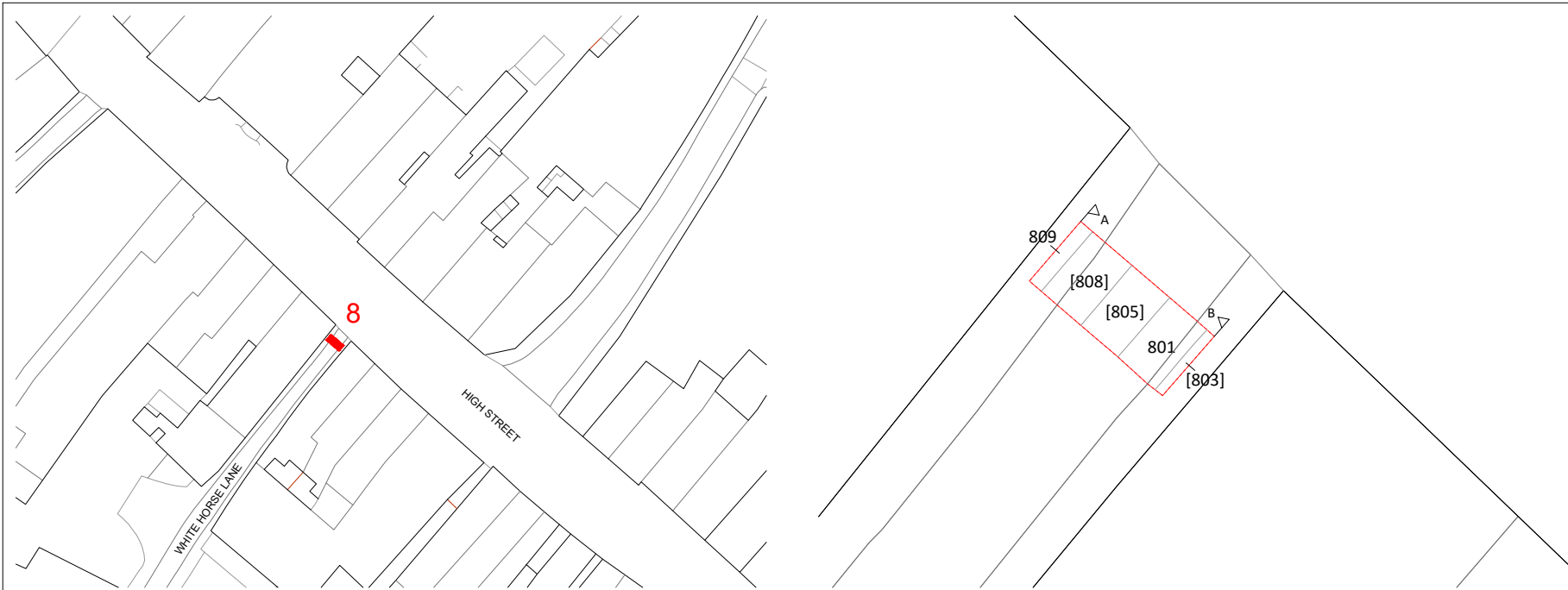
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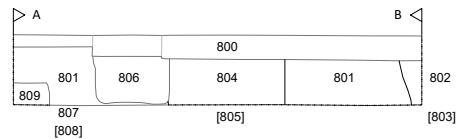
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Figure 8. Site 7 Stour Street



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)



SW Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



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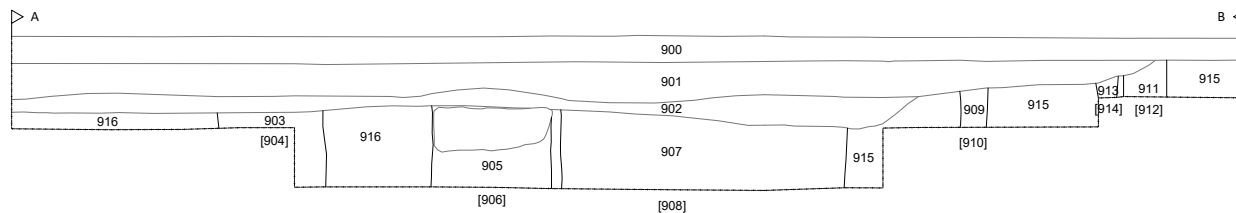
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Figure 9. Site 8 White Horse Lane



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)



SW Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



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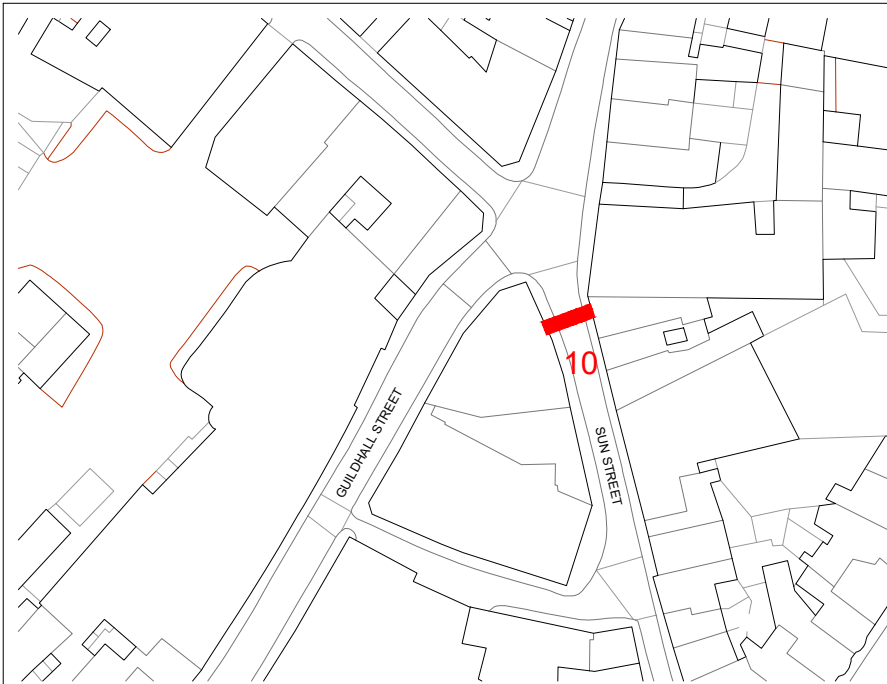
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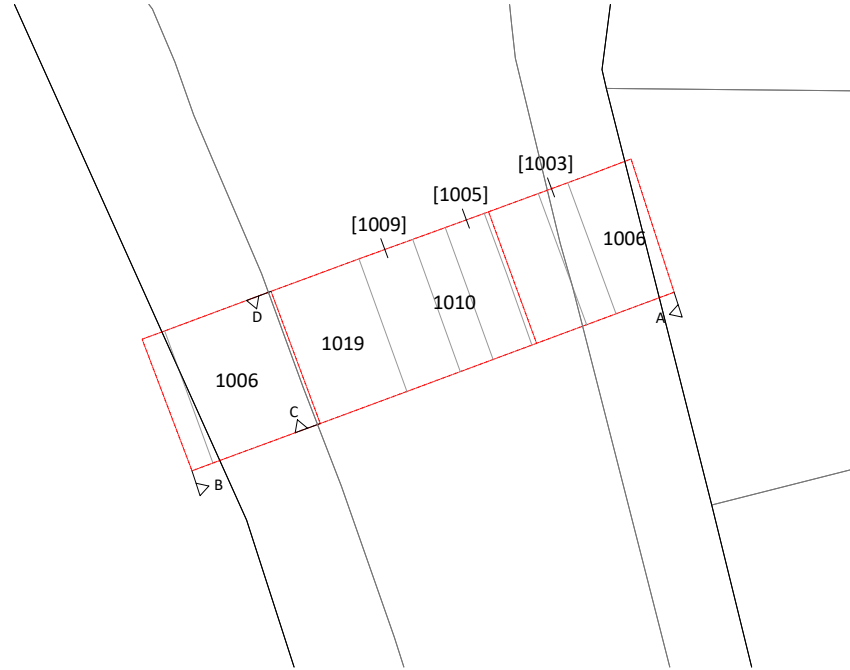
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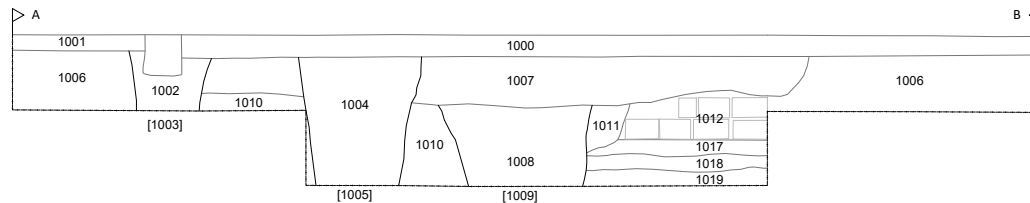
Figure 10. Site 9 Guildhall Street



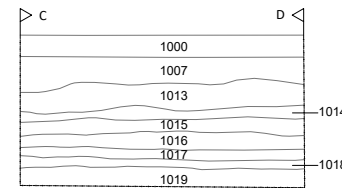
Location plan (scale 1:1000)



Trench plan (scale 1:100)



NW Facing Section



NE Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



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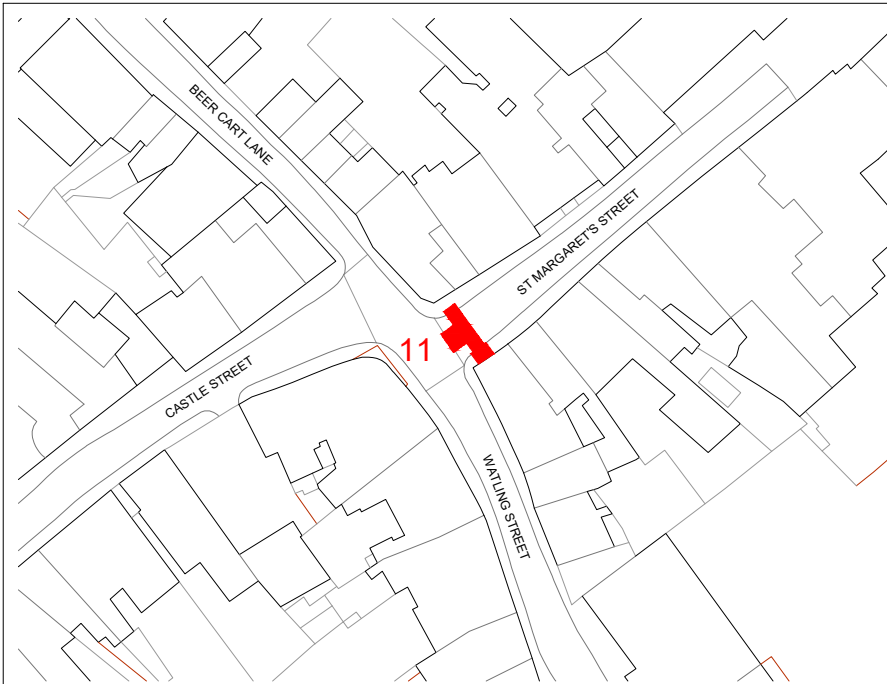
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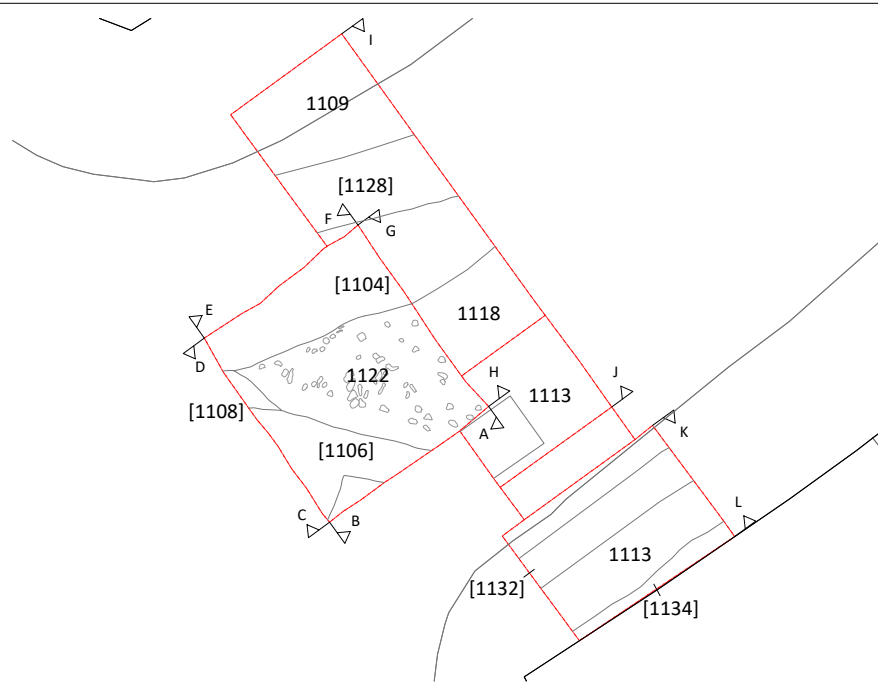
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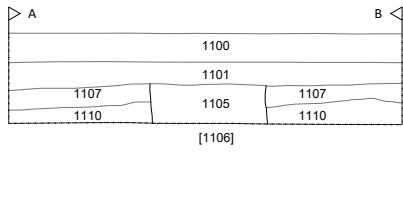
Figure 11. Site 10 Sun Street



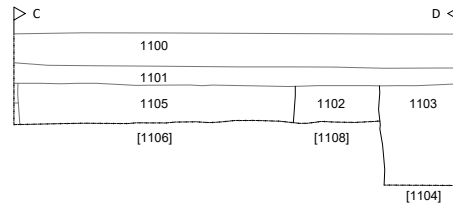
Location plan (scale 1:1000)



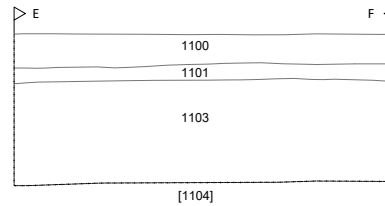
Trench plan (scale 1:100)



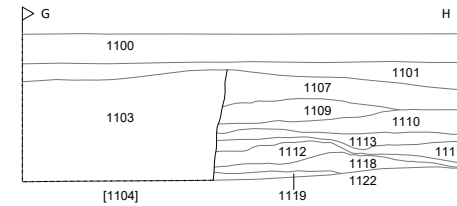
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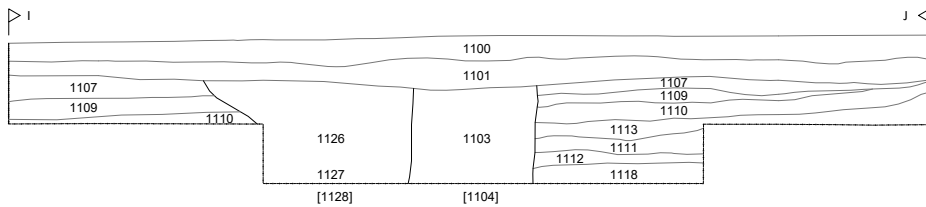
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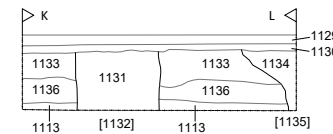
SE Facing Section



SW Facing Section



SW Facing Section



SW Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



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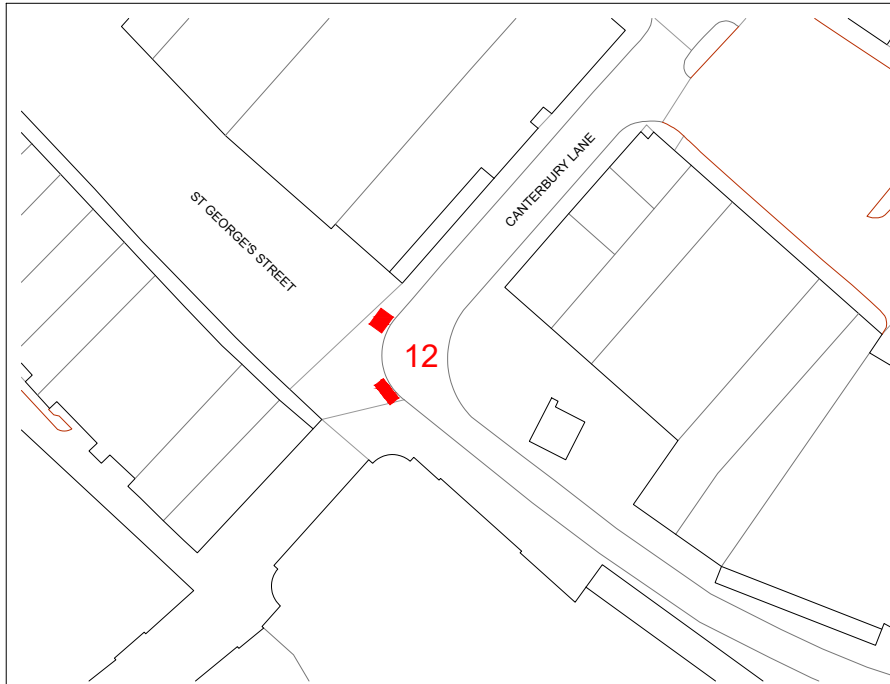
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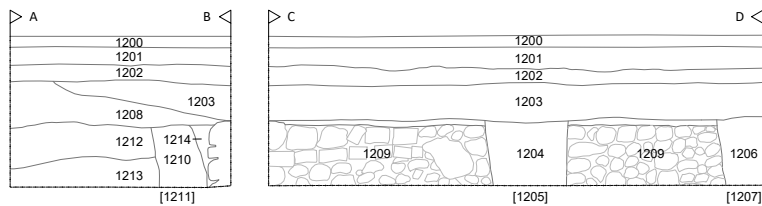
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Figure 12. Site 11 St Margaret's Street

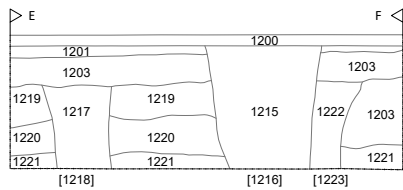


Location plan (scale 1:1000)



NW Facing Section Trench A

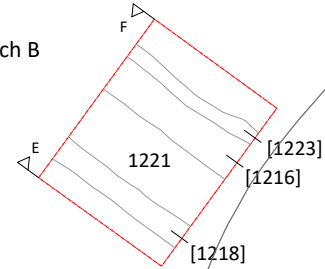
NE Facing Section Trench A



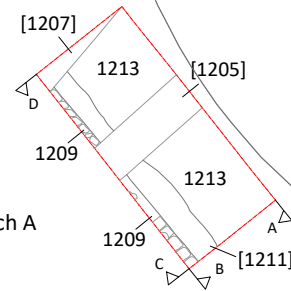
SE Facing Section Trench B

Sections (scale 1:50)

Trench B



Trench A



Trench plan (scale 1:100)



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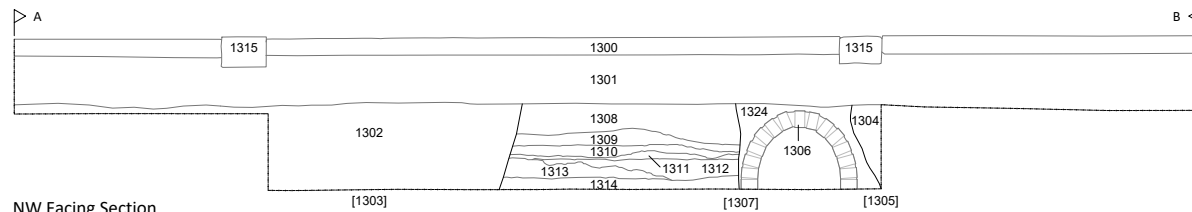
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Figure 13. Site 12 St George's Street

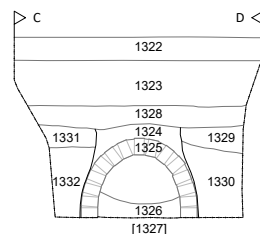


Location plan (scale 1:1000)

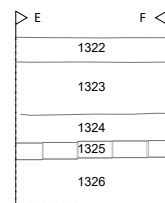
Trench plan (scale 1:200)



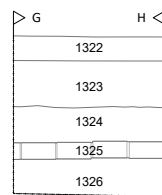
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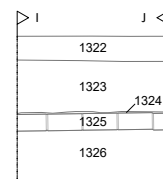
SE Facing Section



NE Facing Section



NE Facing Section



NE Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



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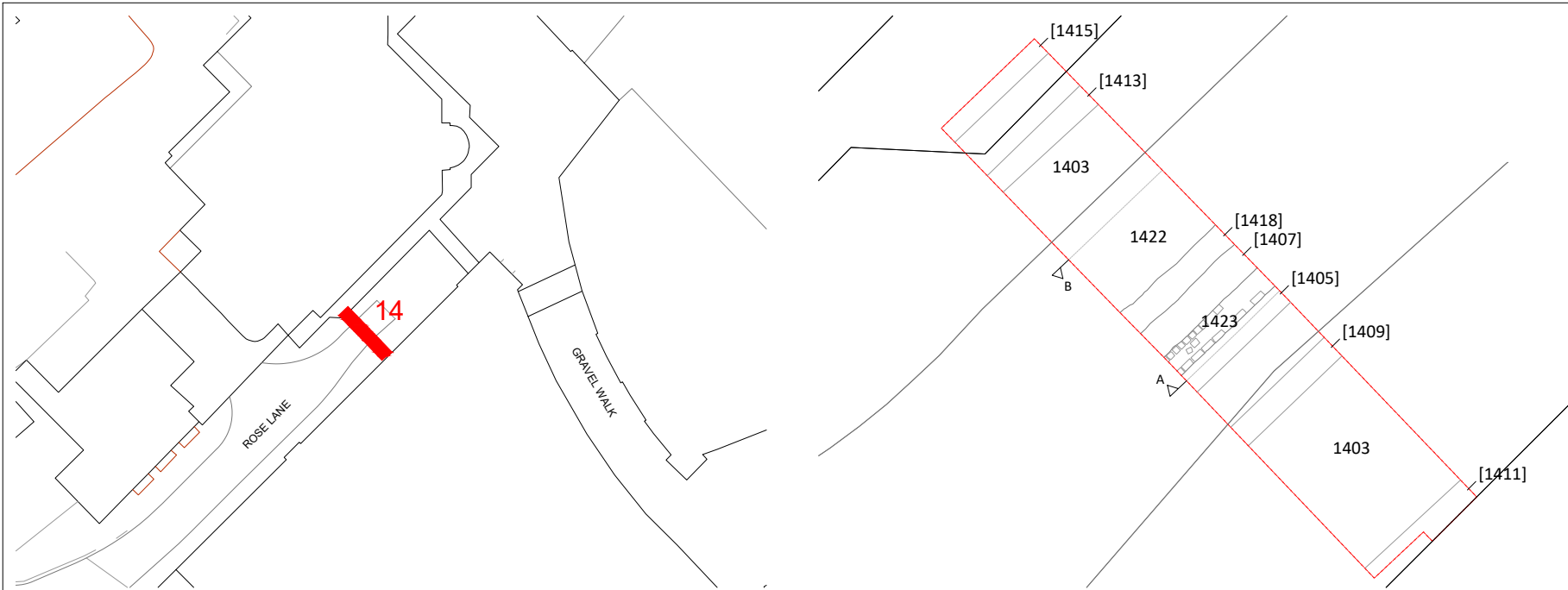
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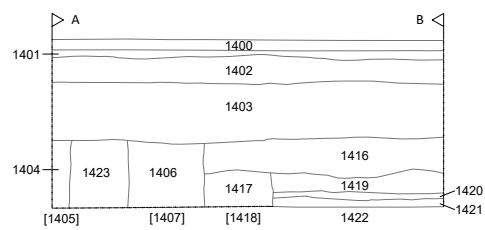
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Figure 14. Site 13 Burgate



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)



NE Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



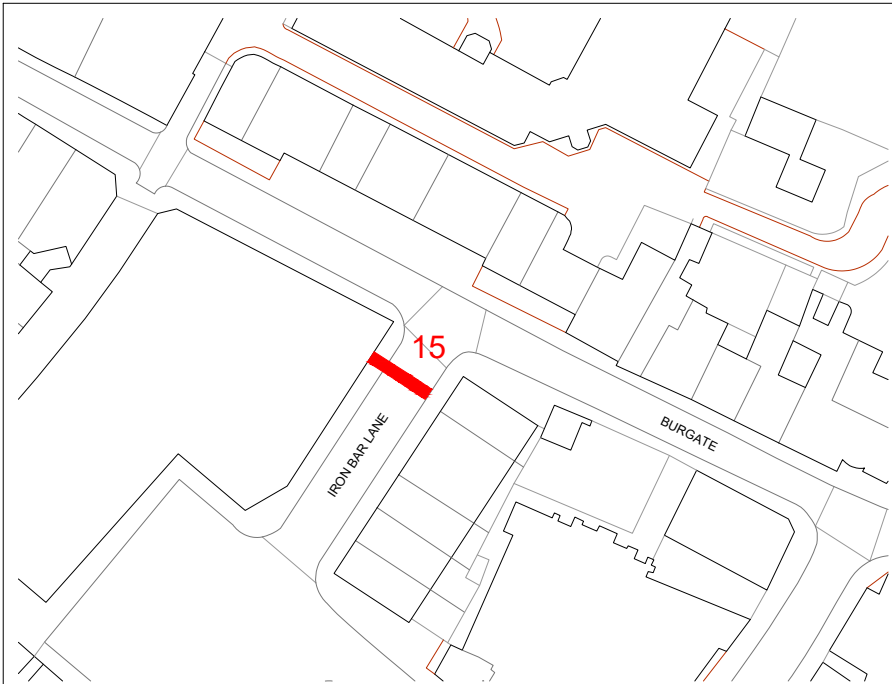
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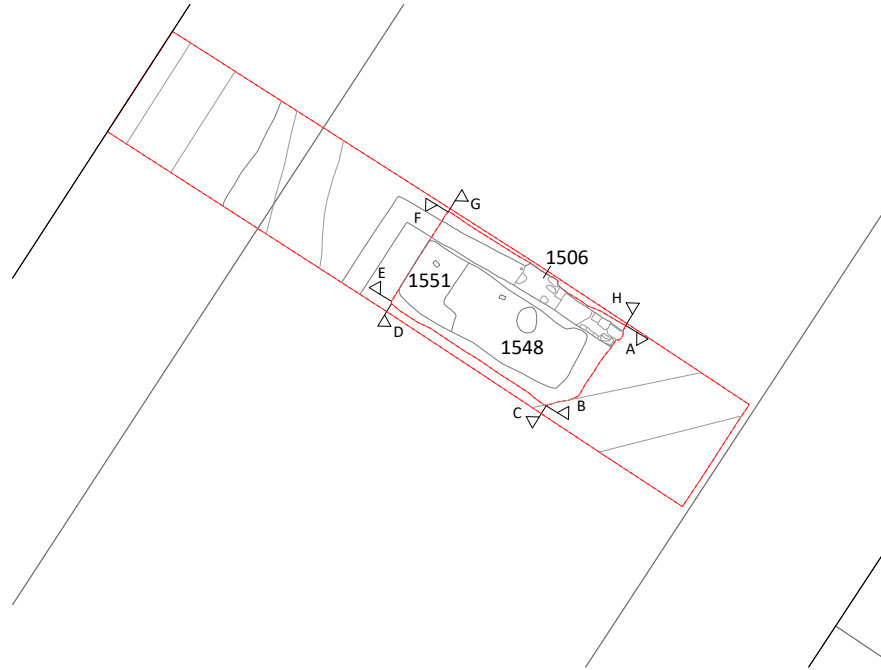
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Figure 15. Site 14 Rose Lane



Location plan (scale 1:1000)



Trench plan (scale 1:100)



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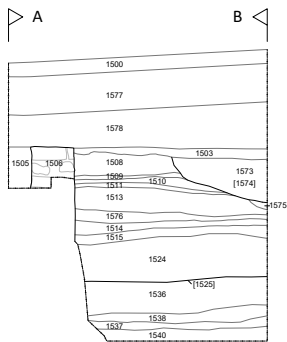
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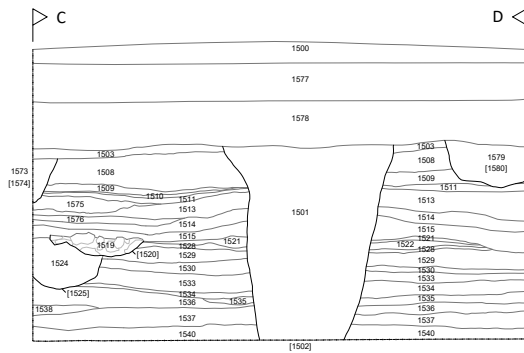
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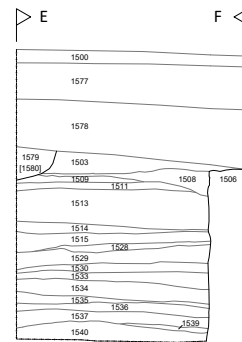
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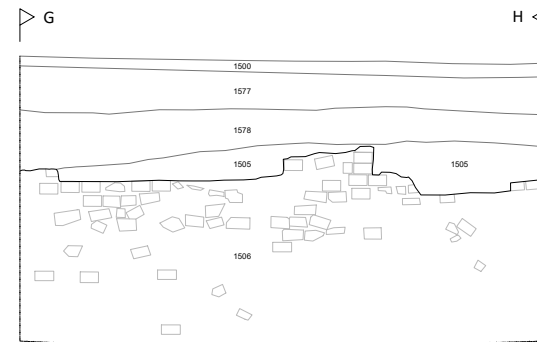
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NE Facing Section



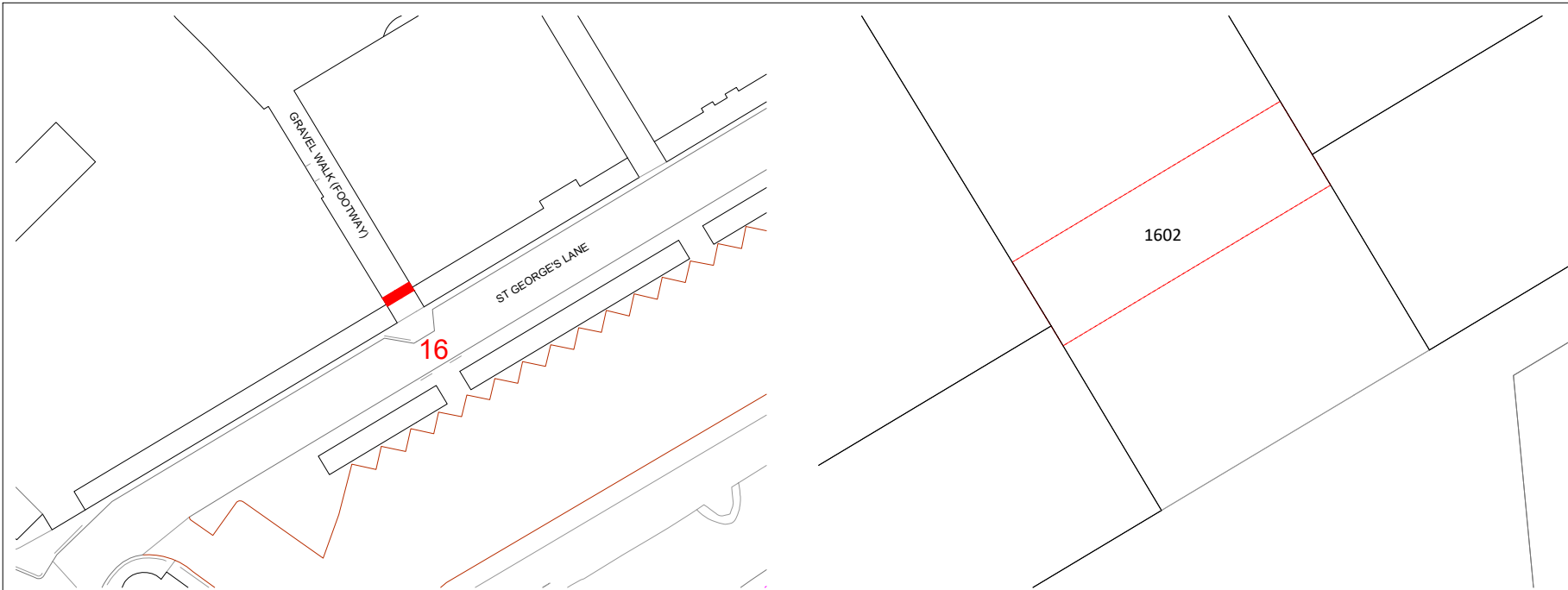
SE Facing Section



SW Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:40)

Figure 16. Site 15 Iron Bar Lane



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)

No section drawn



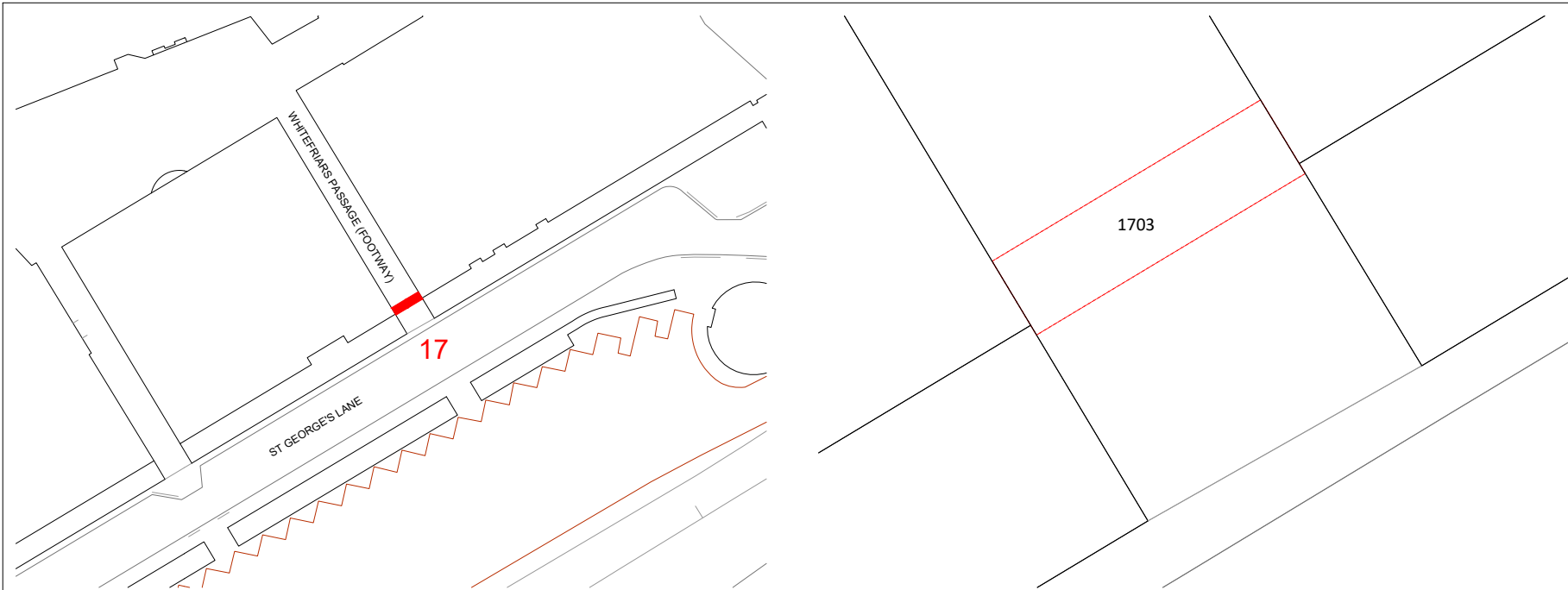
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Figure 17. Site 16 Gravel Walk



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)

No section drawn



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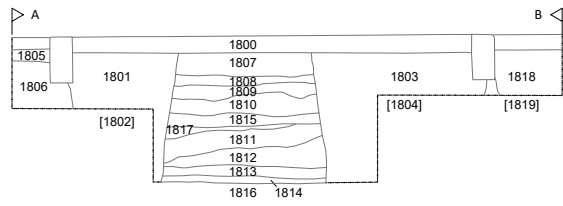
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Figure 18. Site 17 Whitefriars Passage



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)



NW Facing Section

Sections (scale 1:50)



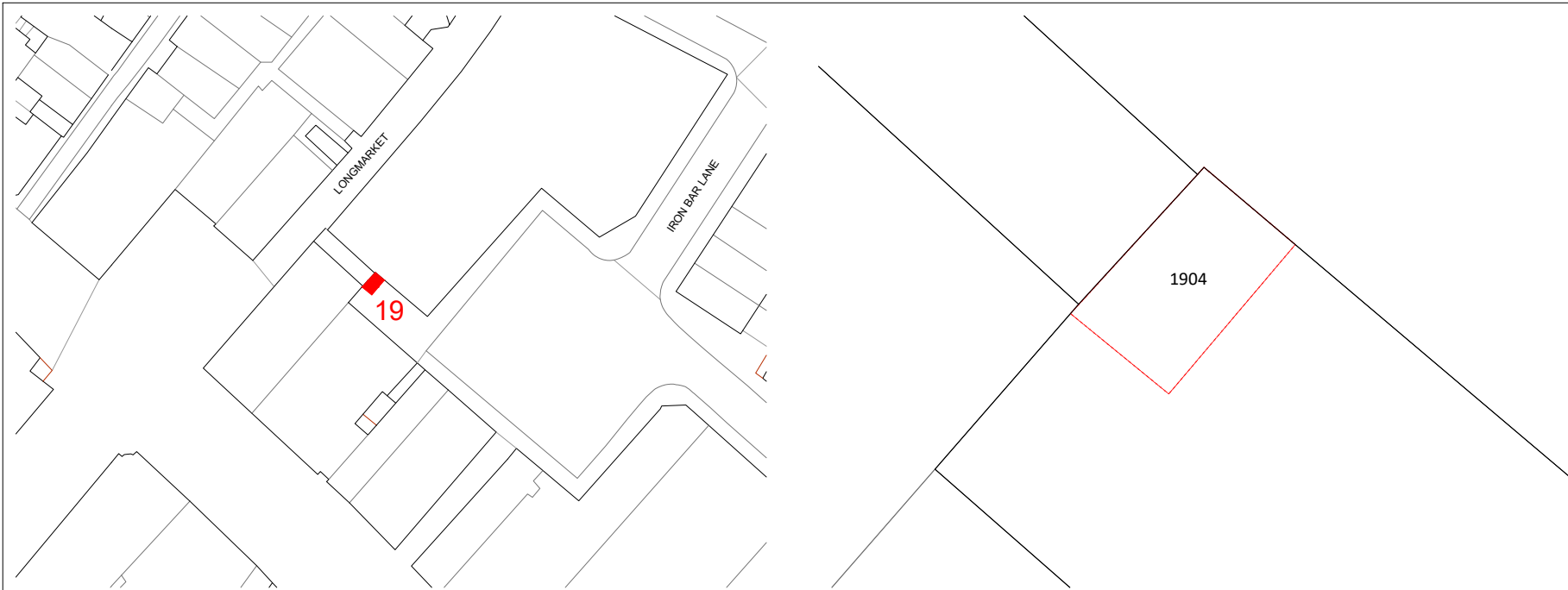
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Figure 19. Site 18 Hawk's Lane



Location plan (scale 1:1000)

Trench plan (scale 1:100)

No section drawn



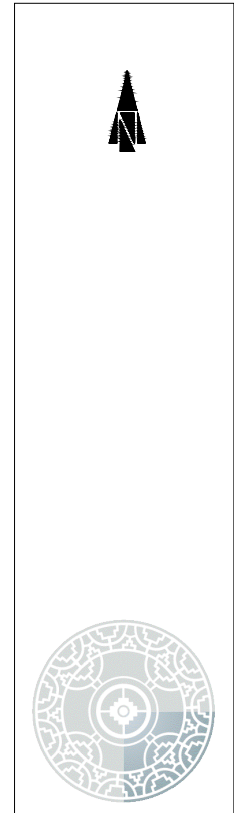
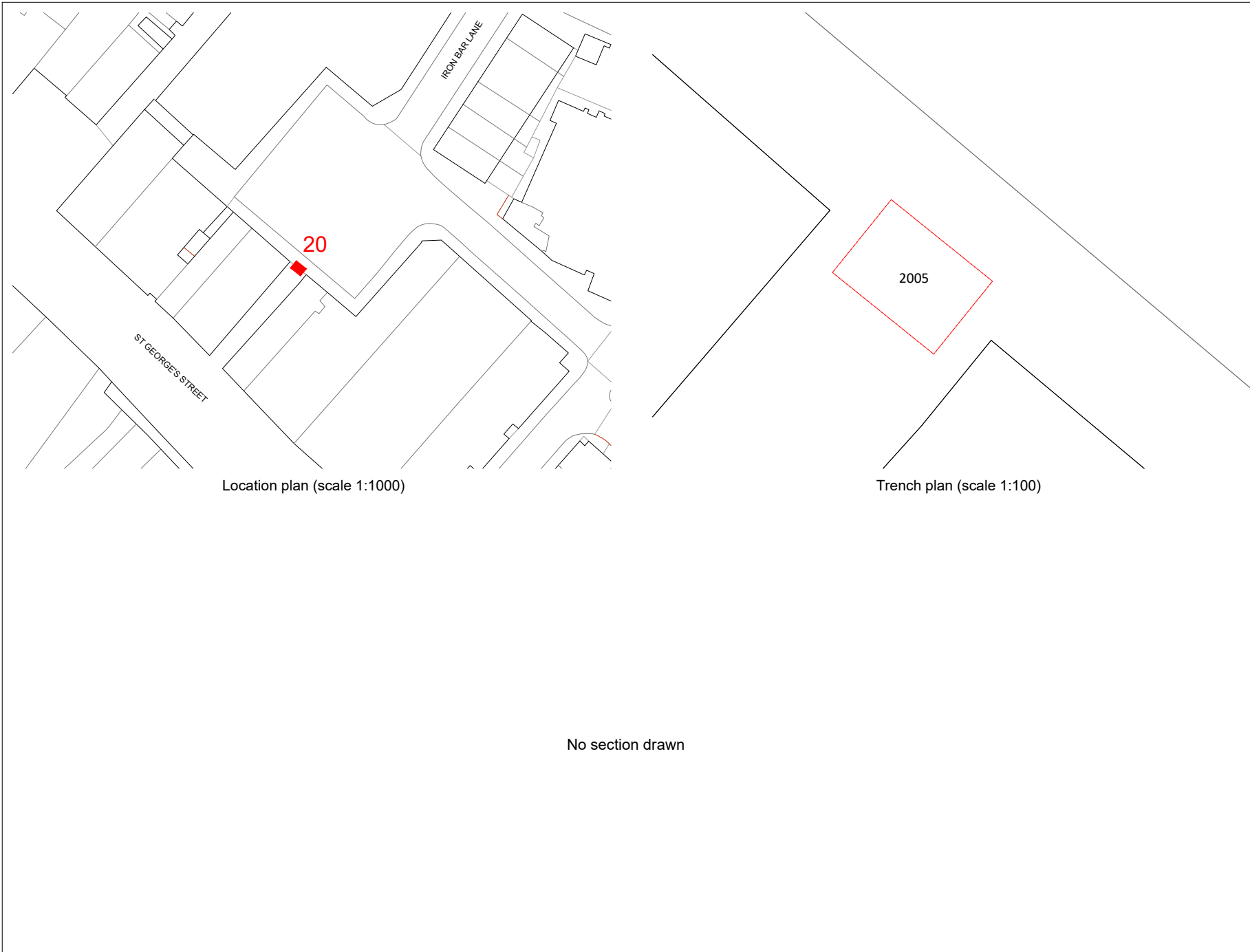
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Figure 20. Site 19 Longmarket to Iron Bar Lane passage



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Figure 21. Site 20 St George's Street to Iron Bar Lane passage