

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Walkover Survey
and Watching Brief of land at Dover Castle New
Admissions Building, Dover, Kent**

(Site Centred NGR 632673 141758)

**Project No 3127
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**Prepared on behalf of
English Heritage**

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Summary

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey was conducted for the site of the proposed new admissions buildings at Dover Castle, Kent. The appraisal site is located on the western half of a terrace at the base of the south slope of the earthwork bank around St Mary in Castro (site centred NGR 632673, 141758). The site is currently occupied by a temporary ticket office and a car park and is situated within the curtilage of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Monument Number 30281).

A review of the existing archaeological information suggests that archaeological remains deriving from the early land use of the site and castle are likely to have been significantly truncated as a result of Medieval and Post Medieval groundwork within the development area. However, the development site is considered to have High potential for the survival of archaeological features and deposits relating to the Medieval and Post Medieval fortifications and landscaping of the castle grounds.

The evidence is reviewed and recommendations suggested for further work.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology) were commissioned by English Heritage to carry out an archaeological appraisal, consisting of an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, preliminary walkover survey and Watching Brief, at land at the Dover Castle New Admissions Building, Dover, Kent.
- 1.2** The current Admissions point at Dover Castle is considered too small for the function, and a new purpose-designed facility is planned for the site.
- 1.3** The development area is located on the western half of the terrace at the base of the south slope of the earthwork bank around St Mary in Castro and is currently occupied by a temporary ticket office and a car park. However, for the purposes of this report the appraisal site consists of a 50m radius of NGR 632673, 141758. Whilst important features of the castle such as the Officers New Barracks and the southern earthwork are included in part within the appraisal site it is understood that the development will not impact these features. The location of the appraisal site is shown in Figures 1 and 2.
- 1.4** The site is located within the curtilage of Dover Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. In view of the archaeological importance of the site, English Heritage require a Desk-Based Assessment to be carried out to inform the proposed development in identifying the known and potential archaeological significance of the site.
- 1.5** This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* and utilises existing information in order to establish as far as possible the archaeological potential of the site. This information can then be used in an attempt to make informed decisions regarding the potential impact any proposed development may have on the archaeological resource. Mitigation strategies can then begin to be formulated which will reduce this impact.
- 1.6** It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further intrusive investigations such as machine-excavated trial trenching are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/ absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.
- 1.7** In drawing up this assessment report cartographic and documentary sources held by the Kent County Records Office, Maidstone were checked. The Historic Environment Record maintained by Kent County Council and relevant Aerial photographic evidence held by the National Monuments Record at English Heritage were consulted. Cartographic,

photographic and documentary sources held at the English Heritage Archive at Dover Castle (the stone hut) were investigated. Furthermore, relevant sources held within the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate Internet databases interrogated. These included; the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside website (MAGIC), the English Heritage Listed Buildings online database and the Archaeology Data Service website, which includes amongst other resources entries for the Defence of Britain Project and the English Heritage NMR Excavation Index and National Inventory.

- 1.7 The appraisal area was visited for the walkover survey by the author on the 5th of November 2007.
- 1.8 All images have been prepared and presented by Justin Russell. The project has been managed by Richard James.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Town and Country Planning Legislation and Procedures

- 2.1.1 Government guidance to local authorities is given in Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs). 'PPG16' covers 'Archaeology and Planning'. 'PPG15' entitled *Planning and the Historic Environment* is principally concerned with listed buildings and conservation areas, but also refers to elements of the historic environment.

- 2.1.2 The general guidance relating to archaeological matters is summarised in the following extracts:

“Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable, resource...care must be taken to ensure that [they] are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed.” (PPG16: 14)

“Where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by the proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. [In the case of] remains of lesser importance... planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development”. (PPG16: 8)

“If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation...may be an acceptable alternative”. (PPG16: 13)

“...the key to the future of the great majority of archaeological sites lies with local authorities, acting within the framework set by central government. Appropriate policies in development plans and

their implementation through development control will be especially important". (PPG16: 14)

- 2.1.3** The Local Planning Authorities in Kent take their advice regarding archaeological matters from the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council. This procedure is in line with the guidance of PPG16 as outlined above.

2.2 Kent and Medway Structure Plan

- 2.2.1** County Structure Plans are statutory land-use policy documents for the county. They guide development, protect features of the environment, and influence the location and type of private and public investment. Structure plans provide a framework which sets the basis for more detailed policies set in local development plans, and are used in deciding planning applications. The Kent and Medway Structure Plan (adopted July 2006) states that the historic environment is an irreplaceable asset which contributes greatly to the character of the county but is nonetheless vulnerable to damage and destruction (paragraph 5.8).

- 2.2.2** The county council's duty of care and policy for conserving and enhancing the archaeological heritage of the county for the benefit of present and future generations is summarised below:

Policy QL6 of the Kent & Medway Structure Plan states that development within Conservation Areas should preserve or enhance their character or appearance. Development which would harm the character or appearance of a conservation area will not be permitted.

Policy QL7 of the Kent & Medway Structure Plan states that the archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted. Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and / or field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. It also states that remains should be preserved in situ, but where this is not possible or justified appropriate provision for preservation by record will be required.

Policy QL8 of the Kent & Medway Structure Plan states that Listed Buildings should be preserved and their architectural and historic integrity and the character of their settings protected and enhanced. Development which will adversely affect them will not be permitted. Changes of use will be permitted where these provide the best reasonable means of conserving the character, appearance, fabric, integrity and setting of listed buildings.

Policy QL9 of the Kent & Medway Structure Plan states that development will not be permitted which would have an adverse impact upon the historic and archaeological importance, landscape character and physical appearance of historic landscapes, parks and gardens. Historic landscape features and the settings and views into, and out of, historic landscapes, parks and gardens will be protected and where possible enhanced.

2.3 Dover Local Plan

2.4 As part of the transitional arrangements from the old Local Plan to the new Local Development Framework (LDF), the Local Plan expired on the 27th September 2007 and only those policies that have been saved by the Secretary of State's direction will continue to be part of the Development Plan. The following policies will remain saved until they are replaced by specific LDF policies:

2.5 Chapter 9 of the Dover local plan is concerned with the Historic environment. It states that the quality of the District's historic environment is extremely high. The Council is fully committed to using its planning powers as a means of conserving and enhancing this heritage (paragraph 9.01).

The Plan's historic environment strategy will seek to:-

- a. preserve the District's built and archaeological heritage so that it may be enjoyed by future generations;
- b. preserve and enhance the special historic and architectural character and setting of the historic towns of Dover, Deal and Sandwich;
- c. encourage development which would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of historic areas; and
- d. provide assistance through professional conservation advice, design guidance and, wherever practicable, grant aid.

2.6 Policies intended to protect the historic landscape, such as the former policy HE4 (listed Buildings), HE5 (Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Remains of National Importance), HE6 (Archaeological Remains of less than national importance) and HE7 (Excavation and Recording), have been removed from the forthcoming Local Development Framework. The Local Plan states that these policies are no longer needed as the issue is covered in listed building and conservation area legislation and national policy and guidance set out in PPG 115 and 16. They are also covered in the county-wide Structure Plan QL policies.

3.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1** Dover Castle is located to the north-east of the modern town, and occupies a chalk promontory overlooking the modern town to the west and the harbour and channel to the south. The underlying geology comprises Upper Chalk, overlain in places by later Head deposits.
- 3.2** The site has been subject to considerable landscaping. The proposed development site is situated in the western third of the upper terrace at the base of the southern slope of the earthwork bank around St Mary in Castro. The site is currently occupied by a temporary admissions building and car park. The site is flat, and measures approximately 135m by 20m wide. It is orientated east- west and is located at a height of approximately 99.60mOD (Fig 2) (Plate 10).
- 3.3** The appraisal site encompasses part of the southern bank encircling the church and the Roman Pharos, and a small part of a block of landscaping immediately to the west of the current temporary admissions building, at the base of which is the entrance to a mid 19th century magazine. The appraisal site also encompasses part of the Officers Mess and a lower terrace immediately behind the building situated at approximately 96.20mOD. It includes a small part of a second car park situated to the north east (an area formerly known as the 'Old Bag wash') located at an approximate height of 102.50m OD. Footpaths run north - south at the site's west end, and around the base of the earthwork (Plates 11 and 12).
- 3.4** At the time of writing this report Geotechnical information for the site was not available. However, a watching brief was undertaken on the 2nd of November 2007 during the excavation of two boreholes which were undertaken to inform the new construction designs (See Fig. 2). The results of the watching brief are discussed in chapter 10.

4.0 HER DATA AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 *Historic Environment Record and Archaeological Background*

- 4.1.1** The Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Kent County Council (KCC) at Maidstone was consulted. Details were taken of all archaeological entries within 500m radius of the appraisal site centre. The site itself is hereafter referred to as the *appraisal site*, and the 500m radius from which archaeological information has also been collected as the *study area*. The identified sites are tabulated in Appendix 1 and plotted on Fig. 4.
- 4.1.2** The time-scales of the archaeological periods referred to in this report are given below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical

events are used. Subdivisions within periods are not considered separately.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic	(c. 500,000 BC - c. 10,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Mesolithic	(c. 10,000 BC - c.5,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Neolithic	(c. 5,000 BC - c.2,300 BC)
Prehistoric: Bronze Age	(c. 2,300 BC - c. 600 BC)
Prehistoric: Iron Age	(c. 600 BC – c. AD 43)
Romano-British	(c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)
Anglo-Saxon	(AD 410 – AD 1066)
Medieval	(AD1066 – AD 1485)
Post-Medieval	(AD1485 to AD 1900)
Modern	(AD 1901 to present)

4.2 Prehistoric: Palaeolithic – Bronze Age

- 4.2.1** There are no known records of any prehistoric activity on the site of Dover castle prior to the Iron Age.

4.3 Prehistoric: Iron Age

- 4.3.2** The site of Dover Castle is thought to have been the location of some prehistoric activity. It has been suggested that the Medieval defences may have been influenced by the earthworks of an Iron Age hillfort which may have occupied the chalk promontory (Coad 1995, 16). This earthwork may have encompassed a roughly triangular area with the cliff at its southern extent preventing attack from this direction. The defences are thought to have probably consisted of a single bank and ditch, with the entrance on the north-eastern side.

- 4.3.3** Two Iron Age entries refer directly to the appraisal site. The first is a generalised entry for the probable hillfort itself (Site 1). The second entry refers to evidence for a late 1st c BC/1st c AD settlement which was revealed as a result of a landslide of part of the 'Saxon earthworks' south of St Mary in Castro. Excavations carried out in 1962 by the Ministry of Works, under the direction of Professor Martin Biddle, comprised the excavation of a single trench through the earthwork. Pits, gulleys, floor levels and Iron Age potsherds were exposed (Site 2) (Fig 17, phase 1).

4.4 Romano-British

- 4.4.2** The area remained a significant location during the Roman Period. The Roman town of *Dubris* was built on the western bank of the Dour, and became established as a major naval base for the Classis Britannica fleet during the Hadrianic Period (117-138AD) (Andrews, 2004, 23). The hilltop was used as the location for a Pharos lighthouse which was originally one of a pair, with the other situated across the harbour on the Western Heights. These would have been used with a third lighthouse at Boulogne to guide ships across the Channel, and

possibly also for cross channel communication (Coad 1995, 17). The lighthouse was an octagonal tower constructed of flint rubble, with tile bonding courses and a tufa ashlar facing. It had eight stepped stages which are thought to have risen to a height of about 24m (80ft). In the early fifteenth century the Pharos was turned into a belfry for the Church of St. Mary in Castro.

- 4.4.3** No entries refer directly to the appraisal site. However, two Roman entries are located in close proximity within the study area. One of these is the Pharos itself (Site 5), and the other entry refers to a findspot of Roman tile found during the excavation of the Saxon cemetery (Site 3). Within the wider study area an additional Roman entry records the remains of an aqueduct channel identified during excavations just to the north-west of the fort. Two earthenware water pipes and a series of wooden water pipes were also found suggesting a complex system of water provision (Site 4) (The location of this site as shown on Fig. 4 reflects its attributed grid reference as held by the HER, and is incorrect).

4.5 Anglo-Saxon

- 4.5.2** The Church of St Mary in Castro is believed to have been constructed during the late 10th or early 11th century and excavation revealed an associated Saxon cemetery to the south. It is thought possible that St Mary in Castro was the site of a pre-Conquest Minster, which was transferred to the town at some date in the later 10th or early 11th century. The church and cemetery may have been situated within a settlement, possibly a burh or fortified town. The fortifications at this time may have comprised a simple bank and ditch, possibly utilising the defences of the earlier Hillfort (Coad 1995, 18).

- 4.5.3** Two Saxon entries are located within the appraisal site. The first relates to the thirteen shallow graves with traces of coffins orientated E-W which were found within the earthwork south of the Church of St Mary in Castro during excavations carried out in 1962 by the Ministry of Works. Sherds of late Saxon pottery were also found (Site 7) (Fig 17, phase 2). The second refers to a listing for the probable fortified Saxon burgh settlement itself (Site 6). No further information is known about this site, and is therefore not shown on Fig. 4. An additional entry located within the study area refers to the Saxon origins of church of St Mary in Castro (Site 8).

4.6 Medieval

- 4.6.1** Following the Norman Conquest it is known that William spent eight days building fortifications at the site. However, very little is known about the nature of the castle at this early phase in its development. There is a suggestion that fortifications would have consisted of a small defence work within existing Saxon fortifications, probably focused on the area around the church (Coad 1995, pg 21). Excavation has

produced evidence of a bank and ditch thought to date to the middle 11th century situated beneath the great 13th century bank. This ditch cut through the earlier Saxon cemetery, and the internal bank was located close to the south wall of the church (Fig 17 phases 3/4). It is possible that this earthwork represents part of William the Conqueror's defences (Coad 1995, 20). Alterations and developments to the castle continued throughout the Norman and Plantagenet periods. Some of the most significant construction occurred during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), who constructed the great keep, and much of the castle as it exists today. It is during this period that the first ditch is thought to have been backfilled and a second bank and a wall were constructed to the south of the church (Fig. 17, phases 5/6).

4.6.2 During the reign of Henry III the rampart encircling the south of the Pharos and church were constructed (Fig. 17 phases 7/8). This is believed to have taken place in the late 1220's or 1230's, and constituted a massive defensive project, which may have swept away much of the remains of the 11th century defences (Coad 1995, 43). Professor Biddle's excavations established that the ditch encircled the base of the bank within the area of the appraisal site, and had a maximum surviving width of 8m and approximate depth of 5.5m. This feature had been recut several times (Fig 18). The rampart was surmounted by a palisade and later a masonry wall.

4.6.3 At the height of its importance the castle may have held a sizable community within it. Accounts mention repairing houses about the castle and there is an entry in 1365 referring to thatching houses adjacent to the church (Coad 1995, 50). Biddle's excavations found that occupation had occurred on the back of the second bank during the late 12th to early 13th century (Biddle forthcoming, phase 5/6). Records also refer to the construction of a windmill for grinding corn (Coad 1995, 45) and in 1294 a stone tower mill was built to the south of the church. This is thought to have survived until it was demolished by the Board of Ordnance in the 1770's (Coad 1995, 50). The exact location of this tower is unknown. A map of 1769 places a tower to the south of the church and earthworks, although it is not known if this represents the actual tower mill (Fig. 9). Coad suggests that the structure may have been situated immediately beyond the ditch encircling the base of the southern bank, on or within the external bank (Coad, 2004, see Fig 14). This may therefore place it within the general area of the appraisal site. However the HER record places this mill on the edge of a spur of ground about 250 ft south - southeast of St Mary's Church, just on the edge of the appraisal site (Site 10).

4.6.4 One Medieval entry are located within the appraisal site. This relates to the site of the windmill (Site 10). Other entries within the wider study area relate to structural features of the castle, including a generalised entry for Dover Castle itself (Site 17), and the medieval occupation of the town. See Appendix 1 for further details.

4.7 Post Medieval

- 4.7.1** The establishment of a permanent Royal Navy under Henry VII resulted in a decline in the importance of the Cinque Ports. By the beginning of the 16th century it is thought that much of the castle was in disuse, the church fell to ruin and the castle land outside the inner bailey was let as grazing (Coad 1995, 57). However, in the face of a worsening situation in Europe the defences were restrengthened during the mid 18th century and the castle re-established as a centre of strategic importance. During the Napoleonic period (c 1793 to 1815) close to half a million pounds were spent on the defences of Dover castle in preparation for a French attack and the site saw considerable remodelling. New ramparts were dug, ditches were deepened, revetments constructed and walls reduced, including those around the church of St Mary (Coad 1995, 70). It is thought possible that the earthworks to the west of the site were constructed during this time.
- 4.7.2** Throughout the remainder of the 18th and 19th century the defences were updated. The 1960's excavations identified a Post Medieval cemetery located on the back of the Medieval rampart to the south of the church in the 18th/19th centuries (Biddle forthcoming, phase 10a). They also encountered a 18th/19th century road within the assessment site within the line of the Medieval ditch, at a depth of between 3 – 3.5m below the current ground surface. This feature had silted and turfed over before a sewer was laid and the ditch infilled to present ground levels (Biddle forthcoming, phase 10b – 11a) (Fig. 17 phase 10) (Fig. 18).
- 4.7.3** The southern part of the castle was crammed with magazines and barracks during this phase of military use, and in the mid 1850's the Officers New Barracks was constructed by Anthony Salvin to the south of St Mary in Castro. The backfilling of the Medieval ditch may have occurred at the time the terraces to the rear of this structure were constructed. The appraisal terrace held associated buildings such as stables, a coach house, and garrison buildings (Coad 2004, 77).
- 4.7.4** During its history the castle has remained in virtual continuous use as a military establishment, and has undergone continuous remodification and elaboration. Some of this development has directly affected the area of the appraisal site. Ground levels in the southern half of the castle are believed to have been significantly altered by Georgian and later Victorian engineers. However, no entries relate directly to the appraisal site dating to the Post Medieval period. Eight entries record Post Medieval features of the castle within the wider study area. See Appendix 1 for further details.

4.8 Modern

- 4.8.1** The castle has remained an important defensive structure into the modern period. The Napoleonic barracks and tunnels remained in use, and additional military structures and complexes of tunnels were constructed during WWII. During the Cold War the tunnels were adapted for use as a regional seat of government in the event of a nuclear war. The mid nineteenth century buildings which had occupied the terraces to the rear of the Officers New Barracks were demolished in the 1960's and 70's, and the site developed as a car park.
- 4.8.2** No modern entries relate directly to the appraisal site. Six modern entries refer to defensive structures within or around the castle. See Appendix 1 for further details.

5.0 DESIGNATED SITES

- 5.1** These comprise cultural heritage sites of a high degree of status and significance, some of which enjoy legal protection from development and include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas. These designations and others such as Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and Areas of High Archaeological Potential are typically detailed in District Council Local Plans and County Council Plans with appropriate planning policies pertaining to each category. The designated sites pertaining to the curtilage of the castle are described below:

5.2 Scheduled Monuments:

- 5.2.1** Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and prior consent from the secretary of state is required for all works affecting such sites, whether or not the works require planning permission.
- 5.2.2** One Scheduled Monument falls within the appraisal site. Dover Castle (National Monument Number 30281) encompasses the Medieval royal castle built within the presumed defences of a univallate Iron Age Hillfort. The scheduling includes a Roman lighthouse and a Saxon settlement and church, and a series of tunnels beneath the castle. The Church of St Mary in Castro, the constable's tower, the garrison commanders' stables, the married quarters, the officers' mess, the regimental institute, the Royal Garrison Artillery Barracks, the Cinque Ports prison, the bread and meat store, the guardroom, the education centre, the public lavatories, the barracks, the regimental museum, the film centre, restaurant, souvenir shop, all fences, display, security and custodial fittings and facilities, the surface of all paths, roads, hard standings are excluded. The ground beneath all the above is included. The outer face of the Spur Casemates and the earth surface and

embrasures on the top of the spur are included in the scheduling, but the remainder of the structure is excluded (Extract from English Heritage's Record of Scheduled Monuments, (www.magic.gov.uk)).

- 5.2.3** Two further scheduled monuments also fall partially within the wider study area. These are Fort Burgoyne and the remains of St James Church.

5.3 Listed Buildings:

- 5.3.1** Dover Castle is a Grade I listed building (LBS number 177823). Located just beyond the edge of the appraisal site the Roman Pharos (LBS number 177825), and the Church of St Mary in Castro (LBS number 177826) are also both Grade I listed buildings. The Officers Mess is listed as Grade II (469565).

- 5.3.2** A full record of the Listed Buildings within a 500m radius of the appraisal site was not considered of relevance to this development area, and so has not been reproduced here.

5.4 Conservation areas:

- 5.4.1** Conservation Areas are defined by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They are designated by the Borough Council in recognition of the areas special character. Policy HE1 of the Dover Local Plan states that proposals for development will not be permitted if they do not preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area.

- 5.4.2** Dover Castle has been designated as a Conservation Area since 1970. The production of a Character Assessment is planned for the conservation area (outlined in the Local Plan) but has not been completed as yet. For a plan of the Conservation Area, see Fig. 3.

5.5 Kent Defence Sites:

- 5.5.1** A Gazetteer of Defence Sites was compiled in 2001 by Victor Smith and Andrew Saunders entitled 'Kent's Defence Heritage'. This gazetteer is available to view at County Hall in Maidstone.

- 5.5.2** Dover Castle is listed within this gazetteer under the reference KD43 (rather than KD 41 as recorded in the HER records).

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

6.1 The archaeological potential is first considered by period, and then in terms of potential significance. Impacts which may then have affected that potential are discussed in Chapter 11.

6.2 Prehistoric Period

6.2.1 It is thought that Dover Castle may have been built upon the location of a univallate Iron Age Hillfort. Excavations adjacent to the church have produced evidence of a series of Iron Age pits, supporting this theory. Whilst features are known to be situated within a close proximity to the development site, they are located above the development site upon the crest of the chalk spur. Any potential Iron Age activity occurring below this crest on the south facing hill slope within the area of the appraisal site is likely to have been truncated by the Medieval and Post Medieval fortifications and landscaping of the castle.

6.2.2 The potential of this Site for containing remains of the Iron Age period is therefore considered to be Low. The potential for containing any earlier prehistoric remains is Low.

6.3 Roman

6.3.1 The site remained in use during the Roman period, and became the location for one of a pair of lighthouses constructed on the headlands flanking the important Roman port of *Dubris*. The nature of Roman development around the Pharos is not known, and the main focus of settlement during the Roman period is thought to have been located around the fort within the valley of the Dour. In addition any potential Roman archaeology within the area of the appraisal site is also likely to have been truncated by the Medieval and Post Medieval fortifications and landscaping of the castle.

6.3.2 The potential of this Site for containing remains of the Roman period is therefore considered to be Low.

6.4 Saxon

6.4.1 The church of St Mary in Castro is believed to have been constructed during the late 10th or early 11th century and the 1960's excavations have revealed an associated Saxon cemetery to the south. It is thought possible that St Mary in Castro may have been the site of a pre-Conquest Minster, and may have been situated within a settlement, possibly a burh or fortified town which utilised the defences of the earlier Hillfort. The appraisal site is situated within close vicinity to the church and to the excavations of the 1960's. However, any potential Saxon remains located below the crest of the spur within the area of the development site are likely to have been impacted by the excavation of the later ramparts and landscaping of the castle.

6.4.2 The potential of this Site for containing remains of the Saxon period is therefore considered to be Low.

6.5 Medieval:

6.5.1 By the mid 13th century the medieval castle is thought to have reached its maximum size. It comprised one of the most elaborate and heavily defended fortresses in Europe. Several phases of early fortification to the south of St Mary in Castro within the vicinity of the appraisal site culminated in the construction of the large horseshoe shaped bank and ditch during the reign of Henry III. A stone tower mill may have occupied a position to the south of the encircling ditch at the base of the 13th century earthworks (Coad 2004, see Fig. 14).

6.5.2 The potential of this Site for containing remains of the Medieval period is therefore considered to be High.

6.6 Post Medieval:

6.6.1 The Post Medieval defences of the castle constitute a unique sequence of uninterrupted military occupation from the Napoleonic era to the late 20th century, and provide an insight into military theory and the development of engineering practise during this period. The location of the appraisal site is thought to have undergone several phases of backfill and re-modelling. The Medieval ditch became the location of a late 18th- 19th century Military road. This was infilled during the nineteenth century- possibly during the construction of the mid nineteenth century terrace.

6.6.2 The potential of this Site for containing remains of the Post- Medieval period is therefore considered to be High.

6.7 Modern

6.7.1 The castle retained its military importance into twentieth century, and became an important site during WWII and the Cold War period. The development site contained barracks, stables and a coach house until their demolition in the 1960's. The demolition process appears to have been thorough (see Plate 6), however there remains a potential for the area to contain footings and features relating to the early 20th century military use of the site.

6.7.2 The potential of this Site for containing remains of the Modern period is therefore considered to be High.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS (Fig. 3)

7.1 The HER recorded few recent archaeological investigations within the curtilage of the castle, and none within the appraisal site itself. A listing of archaeological investigations noted within a 500m radius of the study area is provided in Appendix 2.

7.2 The watching brief records held at the Stone Hut, Dover Castle were also consulted on the 6/11/07 during a site visit. Whilst these were records of work conducted within the castle, the majority were considered to be of no relevance to this assessment. However, In the 1960's excavations were conducted by Professor Martin Biddle on behalf of the Ministry for Public Building and Works following a landslip to the south of St Mary In Castro (Site M, Fig. 3). The excavation report has not yet been produced, and so full details of the stratigraphy, sections and features could not be consulted. However, information has been provided by Martin Biddle, short notes and publications held at the Castle have been consulted and the information obtained here is supplemented by a 1962 image of the excavations identified on an aerial photograph of the site (See Plate 3).

7.3 Biddle proposes the following sequence of activity (see figs. 17 - 19):

Phase 1: Iron Age pits, old ground surface

Phase 2: Anglo- Saxon cemetery and other features near the church; the church itself (late 10th/ early 11th century)

Phase 3: Bank I and Ditch I (1066?)

Phase 4a: Lowest silt of Ditch I (11th/12th century)

Phase 4b: Lower filling of Ditch I (12th century?)

Phase 4c: Occupation over the lower filling (? cut by a recut of the ditch) (12th century?)

Phase 5: Bank II and the upper filling of Ditch I (second half of the 12th century, Henry II?)

Phase 6: Insertion of stone wall into the front of Bank II (late 12th/ early 13th century)

Phase 5/6: Occupation on the back of Bank II (late 12th/ early 13th century)

Phase 7: Bank III, in the following stages (1230's):

Phase 7a: Demolition of the stone wall on the front of Bank II and the covering of its robbed remains by Bank III, part A (1230's?)

Phase 7b: Bank III, Part B (1230's?)

Phase 7c: Bank III, Part C (1230's?)

Phase 7d: Insertion of timber jarollum (palisade) on the crest of Bank III, with the original back-fill of the jarollum trench (1230's?)

Phase 7e: Ditch III (NB: Ditch II belonging to Bank II seems to have been removed by Ditch III) (1230's?)

Phase 8a: Removal of jarollum, and filling of post-holes in jarollum trench (1256?)

Phase 8b: Construction of wall on crest of Bank III in 1256.

Phase 8c: Possible placing of chalk rubble dump over the tail of Bank III (following at least one burial) (later 13th century)
Phase 8d: Original silting (A) of Ditch III (later 13th century)
Phase 9a: Recutting(s) (B, C) of Ditch III (later Medieval?)
Phase 9b: Oven on rear of rampart (later medieval?)
Phase 10a: Post- medieval cemetery on back of rampart to south of the church (18th/19th century)
Phase 10b: Formation of road 9D) in Ditch III, and growth of silt and turf on it (18/19th century)
Phase 11a: Construction of Sewer in Ditch III and infilling to present surface (E) (19th century)
Phase 11b: Reconstruction of church and formation of dumps on the back of the rampart (mid 19th century)
Phase 12: recent services (F), wall- pointing, and excavations behind the crest of the rampart (20th century)

(Biddle Forthcoming)

- 7.4** A short notice produced in 1962 records that the trench was 8ft wide and 40ft deep. This notice reports that the first rampart excavated around the church was 8ft high and was topped with a flint and mortar wall. Towards the middle of the 13th century this wall was demolished and the rampart was enlarged to a height of 30 feet. The notice records that a ditch was excavated to a depth of 25 feet below the contemporary ground level, making a total defensive face of over 60 feet (Ministry of Works Press Notice, 1962).
- 7.5** An additional record was published in 1964. Wilson and Hurst state that they compiled the information for their article with the help of excavators and curators. The work is detailed as a trench 250ft (approx 76m) in length, encountering defences 75ft (approx 23m) in total height and was up to 41ft (approx 12.5m) in depth (1964, 254). The excavation area thus extended out from the south face of the church, down the drop of the southern bank and into the area of the appraisal site itself. Martin Biddle has confirmed that the trench extended 9m out from the foot of the earthwork bank (pers. comm.). See Plate 3 for an image of the excavations.
- 7.6** Wilson and Hurst suggest that Ditch I may constitute early Norman defences. Alternatively they suggest that this feature may represent the defences of a castle erected prior to the Norman invasion or even earthworks relating to the Saxon burgh. They also record that the third and final rampart formed a massive bank of approximately 150ft thick by 30ft high. They suggest a total height of 75 ft from the base of the ditch to the crest of the rampart (1964, 254). This equates to approximately 23 meters and would therefore be a face approximately 7 meters longer than today.
- 7.7** In addition one other excavation has taken place within the vicinity of the development site. Excavations from 1964 to 1966 located on the south facing terrace of the Officers Mess identified seven square pits,

sunk into the chalk from the old ground surface. These pits measured approximately 1.2m square and between 1.5 to 5 meters in depth. The deepest contained some late 12th century pottery from the basal fills (Rigold, 1967 205) (Site L, Fig. 3). A plan of the excavation and a record of the depth of Victorian overburden could not be located for inspection. The site of the excavations may have remained unpublished as they may have been undertaken during the excavations on the site of the 1960's lift to the secret regional seat of government in the tunnels below the cliff (Jonathon Coad pers. comm.). As the locations of these pits are situated some way to the south they are not considered of direct relevance to the appraisal site. However, they do demonstrate evidence of early medieval activity within the southern part of the castle and also provide evidence of survival of that archaeological resource to the south of the appraisal site.

8.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 8.1** Some of the earliest county surveys available depict the castle located to the east of the town and the Dour. However they are at too small a scale to provide any usable information and are not reproduced here (Saxton 1575, Symonson 1596, Parker 1719, Mudge 1801, Greenwood 1821).
- 8.2** The earliest detailed map of the castle obtained is dated to 1610. The appraisal site is located to the south (or right) of the church beyond the line of the earthwork bank. There a structure is depicted located within the approximate area of the appraisal site – but the detail is not sufficient to establish its exact location, or its character. A suggestion may be that this represents the medieval windmill which is thought to have been located within the vicinity of the site, and is thought to have been demolished by the board of ordnance in the 1770's (Coad 1995, 50) (Fig 6).
- 8.3** A plan of the Town, Harbour and Fortifications dating from 1737 depicts the Church (annotated 'old chapel') and the horseshoe shaped earthwork clearly. The lack of detail depicted on the plan, and the degree of subsequent landscaping of the site makes identification of the location of the appraisal site difficult. However, the appraisal site is situated against and to the south of the main drop of the southern bank, which suggests that it is located within the area of the external ditch (Fig 7). This again appears to be the case with the later map of 1756. Whilst the quality of reproduction of this map is poor, the substantial bank and ditch encircling St Mary is clearly depicted, and there also appears to be a suggestion of a smaller external bank thrown up to the south (Fig. 8)
- 8.4** The Andrews, Dury and Herbert Map 1769 for Dover depicts a tower located to the south of the church and possibly within the approximate

area of the appraisal site This may represent the windmill believed to have been demolished in the following decade (Fig. 9). The Hasted Map of 1778 is broadly in agreement in terms of layout and organisation of the fort. However, it no longer depicts the guns on the cliff face and the tower to the south of the church (Fig. 10).

- 8.5** No Tithe Map was made for Dover, and the 19th earthworks and landform in the vicinity of the appraisal site has been difficult to ascertain. This problem has been compounded as the 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps and town plan do not show any detail within the curtilage of the castle (with the exception of the 1st Edition 25" survey which does show St Mary's Church and the ruins of the Pharos). This is presumably for reasons of defence and security.
- 8.6** However, a photograph of a map held by English Heritage at Dover Castle depicts the area in good detail. This map has an annotated title and date of 1912, signed by the architect in charge of ancient monuments. This appears to be an earlier working version of a military Ordnance Survey map, later used for reclassification of the historic and military structures within the castle. The map depicts the Officers New Barracks known to have been constructed from 1856 to 1858 by Anthony Salvin. As such the base plan must date from sometime from the late 1850's to 1912. This shows the presence of the terracing to the rear of the Officers New Barracks, and depicts several structures upon them. The area of the appraisal site contains two substantial buildings, a small structure at the very base of the mound (which may relate to the fissure noted during the walkover) and a second small structure immediately to the west of the appraisal site on the earthwork at the entrance to the 'west Roman ditch' footpath (which may be the steps or the entrance to the mid 19th century magazine in this area). The very western part of the site appears to be undeveloped, and crossed by several footpaths (Fig 11).
- 8.7** A Ministry of Public Building and Works skeleton Record Plan of Dover Castle dating from 1927 confirms that the far western extent of the terrace is undeveloped, and is crossed by three footpaths, one orientated N-S and following the current line of the footpath, one crossing the site diagonally, and one running E-W along the top of the terrace. It also appears to show the square structure cut into the base of the castle mound which may correspond to the location of the fissure noted during the walkover survey (see chapter 10). Several services are shown crossing the site, and the buildings contained mainly offices and stores at this time (Fig 12).
- 8.8** A Ministry of Public Buildings and Works general site plan dating from 1966 shows the appraisal site free from any structures at this time. The eastern part of the terrace is occupied by a 'stone compound'. The entrance to the magazine at the far western part of the site is annotated 'steps down to underground' and the steps ascending the western earthwork are depicted. No further detail is relevant (Fig 13)

9.0 PHOTOGRAPHS

- 9.1** A search was made of the vertical and oblique collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon. A total of 38 laser prints were consulted spanning the period 1941-2006. For full details of the NMR photographs consulted, see Appendix 3. Photographic archives held by English Heritage at the Castle were also checked.
- 9.2** A fairly good spread of photographs was available for the site from the 1940s to the 2000s.
- 9.3** The earliest photographs consulted date from 1941 and 1945 and show the terraces to the rear of the Officers Mess densely occupied by the mid nineteenth century buildings (Coad 2004, 77) (Plate 1). The castle bank is depicted clearly, and shows no signs of the slumping and fissure which become apparent on later images. By 1948 a square structure which had occupied the western end of the terrace within the area of the proposed development site had been demolished, and this space now appears as open (possible garden?) and crossed by a footpath leading to the terrace steps. In the eastern end of the terrace a large rectangular structure or shed had been demolished, and the area appears to be covered with a patchwork of scars, probably resulting from this demolition process. A small structure remains standing at the far eastern end of the terrace (Plate 2).
- 9.4** Vertical photographs dating from 1951 show no change to the appraisal site. These images are dark and small scale, and are therefore not reproduced here. No other photos dating from the 1950's were obtained. However, an oblique photograph dating from 1962 shows the site in good detail (Plate 3). The buildings on the western half of the terrace are still standing, as are those on the upper terrace (known at this time as the 'old Bag Wash' site). The far eastern side of the appraisal terrace appears to remain clear of development at this time, with the exception of the small structure at its far eastern extent noted in the previous paragraph.
- 9.5** Image TR3241/56 is an important source of information concerning the proposed development area as it clearly shows the location of the excavations undertaken on the drop of the southern earthwork encircling St Mary in Castro in the 1960's. The trench is clearly shown starting from the line of the mid 13th century wall at the top of the bank, and extending down the southern slope, and out onto the terrace itself. Due to the small scale of the photograph, it is not very clear at what point the trench terminates. However, Professor Biddle has confirmed that it extended out 9 meters into the terrace and is located within the proposed development site itself (pers.comm.). A spoil heap from the excavations may be just visible upon the terrace to the west of the garrison buildings. Some scars upon the bank may represent part of

the soil slippage which is believed to have prompted the archaeological investigations (Plate 3).

- 9.6** Images dating from 1966 show that the buildings within the area of the appraisal site had been demolished by this time. A vertical photograph dating from 1967 confirms this with better clarity and has therefore been reproduced for this study (Plate 4). The structures on the 'Old Bagwash' site remain, but the appraisal site has been cleared. A scar upon the drop of the bank appears to correspond with the line of the backfilled excavation trench, and an additional small scar to the east of this may correspond to the fissure noted during the walkover survey (see following chapter), and possibly the location of the structures noted on the 912 and 1927 maps.
- 9.7** Oblique photos dating from 1978 show the appraisal site and terrace as clear. Some structures on the 'Old Bagwash' site also appear to be under demolition (Plate 5). An image obtained from the English Heritage archives taken later that year show the site during the last phases of demolition (Plate 6) (Box file 4.18/ 100-408). A large amount of spoil and demolition rubble is present, testifying to the potential degree of ground disturbance associated with construction and demolition processes.
- 9.8** By 1983 the 'Old Bagwash' site has been fully cleared, and a car park has been laid out across both terraces. The far western part of the terrace (the site of the current temporary admissions building) remains an area of open grass crossed by footpaths, much as it had since the demolition of the mid 19th century structure shown in Plate 1. On the southern bank a scar still appears to demark the line of the 1960's excavation trench, and the fissure to the east remains visible (Plate 7).
- 9.9** In an oblique image dating to 1995 worn paths running straight up the southern bank from the terrace are visible (Plate 8). The far western part of the terrace remains grassed over. By 2005 the current temporary admissions building has been constructed. A 2006 image shows the site in clearest detail (Plate 9). The worn footpaths of the preceding decade have disappeared. However, the image does show a faint earthwork on the southern bank which is thought to correspond to the line of the 1960's excavation. Slumping is clearly visible around the base of the mound, as is the fissure discussed in the next chapter.

10.0 WALKOVER SURVEY / WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 10.1** A walkover survey was undertaken in respect of the appraisal site by the author on the 5/11/2007.
- 10.2** The proposed development site is situated in the western third of the upper terrace at the base of the southern slope of the earthwork bank around St Mary in Castro. The site is currently occupied by a temporary

admissions building and car park. The terrace is flat, and measures approximately 135m by 19m wide. It is orientated east- west and is located at a height of approximately 99.60mOD. Footpaths run north-south at the site's west end, and around the base of the earthwork (Fig 2) (Plate 10).

- 10.3** The area has been subject to substantial landscaping. The terrace immediately behind the Officers Mess measures approximately 130m by 25m at its widest point, and is situated around 3.4m lower than the proposed development site at approximately 96.20mOD. To the north east of the site an additional car park falls partly within the area of the appraisal site and is located at an approximate height of 102.50m OD. There is also a block of landscaping immediately to the west of the current temporary admissions building, at the base of which is the entrance to a mid 19th magazine (Plates 11 and 12).
- 10.4** The southern slope of the earthwork bank immediately to the north rises to a height of approximately 115.5mOD, approximately 16m above the level of the appraisal site. The church is located at approximately 111. 40mOD. The earthwork bank contains pronounced areas of slumping around the base of its perimeter. The largest of these areas measures approximately 20-25 m in length by approximately 8-10m in width (Plate 13). These areas of slippage are the subject of survey by Graham Daws Surveyors. It is possible that these areas of slumping may in part be related to undermining or weakening of the castle bank as a result of the 1960's excavations (Graham Daws pers. comm.). The bank however does appear to have a history of slippage and instability as the 1960's excavations are also thought to have been prompted by a landslide.
- 10.5** The base of the mound also contains a substantial fissure (Plate 14). This measures approximately 3m wide by 1.6m deep at its largest extent, narrowing and shallowing northwards into the castle bank. This may also be a result of soil movement on the castle bank, and is visible of photographs from the 1960's onwards. However it may also relate to the structure noted on the 1927 map of the areas (see Fig. 12).
- 10.6** A stretch of a low brick wall was noted partially encircling the base of the castle bank (Plate 15). This consisted of a one stretcher width of possible 19th century red brick bonded with a hard concrete mortar. A maximum of four courses were visible above ground. Large sections of this wall were missing, and much of it is believed to have been removed as it was subject to movement resulting from the pressure of soil movement on the face of the castle bank (Graham Daws pers. comm.). The depth of this wall is not known.

10.7 *Watching Brief:*

10.8 An archaeological watching brief was conducted within the area of the proposed development site on the 2/11/2007. The excavation of four hand augured bore holes was monitored. The numbering system has been adopted to retain consistency with the geotechnical report. The location of these is shown on Fig. 2.

10.9 Due to the very limited scale and nature of the excavations, the results need to be treated with caution (Plate 16). However, the stratigraphic sequence exposed was as follows:

10.10 BH 1 (approximately 99.65m OD at current ground surface)

A friable mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt surface deposit was first encountered to a depth of 300mm below ground surface (Context 1/001). This contained occasional fragments of tile, small concrete lumps, occasional fragments of chalk and rounded to subangular flint nodules.

Below this a soft redeposited creamy off white plastic slightly silty sandy chalk containing very occasional small fragments of brick or tile was encountered to a depth of 1.35m below ground surface (context 1/002) .

At this depth excavation ceased as an obstruction was encountered. This may represent a structure, or possibly a large nodule of flint or stone.

10.11 BH 1A (approximately 99.65m OD at current ground surface)(Plate 16)

A friable mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt surface deposit was first encountered to a depth of 250mm below ground surface (Context 1A/001). This contained occasional fragments of tile, small concrete lumps, occasional fragments of chalk and rounded to subangular flint nodules.

Below this a soft redeposited creamy off white plastic slightly silty sandy chalk was encountered to a depth of 2.60m below ground surface (context 1A/002). No inclusions were observed.

Below this a compact yellowish brown sand was encountered to the limit of excavation at 4.00m below ground surface (1A/003). This deposit became softer, and contained a higher percentage of a soft creamy white silty sandy chalk to depth. No inclusions were observed. Due to the soft and easily hand augured consistence of this deposit, it was thought to represent a redeposited layer (Dave Harris, Geotechnician, pers. comm.).

10.12 BH 2 (approximately 99.62m OD at current ground surface)

A friable mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt surface deposit was first encountered to a depth of 250mm below ground surface (Context 2/001). This contained occasional fragments of tile, occasional fragments of chalk and rounded to subangular flint nodules.

Below this a soft redeposited creamy off white plastic slightly silty sandy chalk containing very occasional small fragments of brick or tile was encountered to a depth of 1m below ground surface (context 2/002) .

At this depth excavation ceased as an obstruction was encountered. This may represent a structure, possibly the base of the nearly brick wall, or a fragment of geological material.

10.13 BH 2A (approximately 99.62m OD at current ground surface)(Plate 17)

A friable mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt surface deposit was first encountered to a depth of 300mm below ground surface (Context 2A/001). This contained occasional fragments of tile and rounded to subangular flint nodules.

Below this a soft redeposited creamy off white plastic slightly silty sandy chalk containing very occasional small fragments of brick or tile was encountered to a depth of 1.35m below ground surface (context 2A/002) .

Below this a plastic orangish brown silty clay containing occasional brick fragments was encountered to a depth of 1.65m below the ground surface (2A/003). Below this a concentration of brick fragments and dust was encountered within this deposit to a depth of approximately 1.85m below ground surface (2A/004). It is possible that this may represent a brick rich demolition or backfill deposit, or possibly result from auguring down the side of a wall or structure. Below the brick rich deposit a plastic orangish brown silty clay containing occasional brick fragments was encountered for a further 0.10m (2A/005).

Below this a clean white chalk was encountered to the depth of excavation at 3m (2A/004). This is thought to represent chalk bedrock, and it was the only point at which a mechanical auger was required during the programme of groundwork.

10.14 Due to the very limited scale and nature of the excavations, the information which can be extrapolated from the results need to be treated with caution. It is not known if the obstacles encountered in bore holes 1 and 2 represent archaeological or geological material. A possible brick structure or brick rich deposit was encountered within BH 2A at a depth of 1.65 to 1.85 m below the ground surface. The process of Geotechnical boreholeing has given some insight into the geological and stratigraphic make up off the site however. All holes suggest an initial surface deposit of between 200-300mm. Borehole 1A was fully

excavated, and revealed a creamy off white plastic slightly silty sandy chalk above a sand and silty sand deposit to a depth of 4 meters below current ground surface. The soft and pliable nature of the deposit is thought to indicate a redeposited material, and may possibly result from the process of building up the southern face of the terrace. Bore Hole 2A was fully excavated and encountered chalk bedrock at a depth of 1.95 meters below the ground surface. This may represent the rise on the northern edge of the encircling ditch.

11.0 EXISTING IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

11.1 The superimposition of succeeding layers of fortifications and earthworks throughout the development of the castle makes a clear picture of the sequence of land use and topography within the area if the appraisal site difficult to establish. Understanding of this part of the site and its potential archaeological heritage is likely to be greatly increased through the publication of Professor Biddle's 1960's excavation results.

11.2 However, a number of general points can be made:

11.3 The area of the appraisal site is located at the foot of the massive earthen rampart constructed during the 13th century under the reign of Henry VIII. This will have required the excavation of a substantial ditch, and Professor Biddle's excavations have confirmed the presence of a deep chalk cut medieval ditch (of phase 7/8) located extending out 7 metres to the south of the foot of the encircling bank. This had silted but was mainly filled in during the late 18th/early 19th century.

11.4 Whilst very substantial, these earthworks may not be quite as pronounced as they first appear. The engineers may have scarped the existing south facing hill slope to the south of the church and used this to emphasise the height of bank. This may have positive implications for the potential survival of earlier archaeological material at the site.

11.5 However, It is thought that Georgian and Victorian engineers may have substantially altered ground levels to the south of the church and within the area of the appraisal site (Coad 1995, 21, and Coad 2004) (see Figures 15 and 16). During the late 18th to 19th centuries a 'Military Road' skirted the base of the bank within the line of the Medieval ditch (Figs. 18 and 19) (Biddle forthcoming, Phase 10b). The terracing to the rear of the Officers New Barracks is thought to have involved extensive truncation of the site. These terraces held barracks, stables and a coach house.

11.6 Beyond the southern lip of the medieval ditch Professor Biddle records that there was no more than 0.20 m of topsoil over the natural chalk within this part of the appraisal site. This may be due to the activity of levelling and terracing the whole area during the mid 19th century.

However, some deeper features may have cut down beyond this level and therefore may still survive in this part of the site. The sloping away of the natural chalk surface may mean that the old ground levels may be present towards the southern part of the assessment site (Biddle, pers. comm.).

- 11.7** The process of Geotechnical boreholeing has given some further (albeit limited) insight into the make up off the site. All holes suggest an initial surface deposit of between 200-300mm. Bore hole 1 was abandoned at a depth of 1.35m due to an obstruction (whether structural or geological is unknown), but borehole 1A was fully excavated, and revealed a creamy off white plastic slightly silty sandy chalk with a sand layer to a depth of 4 metres below current ground surface. The soft and pliable nature of the deposit is thought to indicate a redeposited material, and may possibly result from the process of building up the southern face of the terrace. Borehole 2 was abandoned at a depth of 1 metre when an obstruction was encountered (whether structural or geological is unknown). However Bore Hole 2A was fully excavated and encountered chalk bedrock at a depth of 1.95 metres below ground surface. This may represent the rise on the northern edge of the encircling ditch. A possible brick deposit or structure was also encountered in BH2A at a depth of 1.65-1.85m below the ground surface.
- 11.8** Ground truncation relating to mid nineteenth century services supporting the garrison buildings can also be expected and there is also evidence of several modern services crossing the appraisal site. Service plans obtained from Graham Daws show that water pipes and modified water pipes run around the perimeter of the base of the bank, and north-south at the western end of the appraisal site. A power supply is also located underneath the line of the path and steps at the far western end of the site. Foul drains dating from 1972 run east- west along the top of the terrace bank, and cross the western part of the car park on the diagonal to align with the eastern side of the mound. Gas mains are also recorded as crossing the western and central part of the car park, and are orientated along the line of the top of the terrace bank (Fig. 5).

12.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 12.1** No development designs have been confirmed as yet (Gerald Price, pers. comm.). As a result an impact assessment of the proposed development cannot be undertaken at present.

13.0 SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

13.1 Dover Castle constitutes an important and complex multi-period site. The Medieval castle has undergone many phases of remodification and development and is unusual in terms of its good preservation and the existence of detailed documentary sources relating to it. However, the early history of the site is not so well understood.

13.2 The location of the appraisal area, close to the core of the castle and within the vicinity of the 1960's excavations (which produced evidence of Iron Age, Saxon and early Norman archaeology) means that the development site may have the potential to shed light upon the early history of the site and context of the Norman castle. However, later Medieval fortifications and Post Medieval landscaping are thought to have significantly reduced the likely survival of earlier archaeological remains. The archaeological potential of the appraisal site is therefore considered as:

Early prehistoric: Low

Iron Age: Low.

Roman: Low.

Saxon: Low.

Medieval: High.

Post- Medieval: High.

Modern: High.

13.3 The conservation statement states that it should be assumed that all parts of the scheduled area are archeologically sensitive and ground disturbance should be avoided. However, it also states that there are a number of areas occupied by Victorian and other buildings where it is known or suspected that the near surface archaeology has been destroyed. The development area is included within this description (Coad 2004, 26).

13.4 However, archaeological material is thought to survive within the development site. A backfilled section of the medieval encircling ditch is known to exist across the northern part of the appraisal area, and Professor Biddle also encountered natural chalk at the southern end of his excavation trench at only 200mm below the current ground surface. This raises the possibility of deep archaeological features surviving below the level of mid nineteenth century terracing. There is also a possibility of features and deposits existing upon the southern drop of the old land surface which may survive below the southern edge of the terrace. The geotechnical work has suggested that a minimum of 4 m of redeposited chalk has been built up here.

14.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 14.1** As mentioned above (see 1.6) it is important to remember that desk based appraisals cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in a given area. Such an appraisal can only reflect the potential of that area for containing such deposits based upon existing archaeological and historical data available. Any conclusions can only be tested by the application of fieldwork techniques.
- 14.2** The appraisal site is located within the curtilage of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and is protected under Part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Areas Act 1979. Prior consent from the Secretary of State is required for all works affecting such monuments.
- 14.3** Once the proposals for the new development have been agreed, details of the construction plan and the anticipated levels of ground truncation should be outlined and made available to Judith Roebuck of English Heritage to inform full determination of the appropriate archaeological response. This information should include as a minimum the extent of the footing or area reduction required, and any associated service plans.
- 14.4** Given the national and international importance of Dover Castle, the scheduled designation of the site, and the potential for survival of the archaeological resource within the development site, it is suggested that the footprint of the new build and/or footing trenches should be stripped under close archaeological supervision prior to any intrusive construction work taking place. The depth of the excavation area should be guided by the depth of the area reduction required, to minimise unnecessary disturbance of underlying features and deposits.
- 14.5** Associated service trenching may be efficiently monitored through a closely maintained Watching Brief. If possible service designs should reuse existing service trenching as far as practicable.
- 14.6** It may be possible during the groundwork to relocate the line of Professor Biddle's excavation trench. This may then provide an opportunity to resample deposits, thus bringing the archaeological archive up to date, and complementing the future publication of the 1961-63 excavation report.
- 14.7** If significant archaeological remains are encountered during the works then the construction design may need to be redesigned and/or relocated in consultation with Judith Roebuck to allow preservation in situ of the archaeological remains.
- 14.8** The methodology employed for this project is considered to be appropriate and the confidence rating is good.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South- East would like to thank Professor Martin Biddle for his assistance and for his permission to study and reproduce his plans and sections. Archaeology South-East would also like to thank Jonathon Coad and Kevin Booth for their help and advice during the compilation of this report, Graham Daws for providing information concerning the soil slippage at the base of the bank, Samantha Harris and Rowena Willard-Wright for facilitating access to information held in the EH archives at the Stone Hut and the staff at the Centre for Kentish Studies for their help during the cartographic search.

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Cartographic sources

Maps held at the Centre for Kentish Studies:

Saxton Map 1575 for Dover
Symonson Map 1596 for Dover
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Parker Map 1719 for Dover
Plan of the Town, Harbour and Fortifications of Dover 1737, no cartographers name (17/39)
Andrews, Dury and Herbert Map 1769 for Dover
Hasted Map 1778 for Dover
Mudge Map 1801 for Dover
Greenwood Map 1821 for Dover
The Ordnance survey 1st edition 25 inch survey of 1871 (XVIII.10/14)
The Ordnance survey 3rd edition 25 inch survey of 1901 (XVIII.10/14)
The Ordnance survey 2nd edition 6 inch survey of 1899 (XVIII.10/14)
The Ordnance survey 3rd edition 6 inch survey of 1908 (XVIII.10/14)
The Ordnance survey revised edition 6 inch survey of 1938 (XVIII.10/14)
The Town Plan of 1861, 1:500 scale (ZXVIII.14.4/ 10.23)

Maps held at the Stone Hut, EH Records Office, Dover Castle:

Map of Dover, 1610
Plan of the Town, Harbour and Fortifications, 1737
Map of the Castle, 1756
Map of the castle showing reclassification of buildings, 1912
A Ministry of Public Building and Works skeleton record plan, 1927
Ministry of Public Buildings and Works general site plan, 1966

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www.hereshistorykent.org.uk
English Heritage Listed Buildings Register - lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk

Photographic archive held at the Stone Hut, EH Records Office, Dover Castle

Box files 4.18 and 4.33

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APPENDIX 1: Summary of HER entries within a 500m radius of the centre of the appraisal site (see Fig. 4)

Site	HER No.	NGR (TR)	Description	Monument Type	Period
				<i>LB - Listed Building</i> <i>SM - Scheduled Monument</i> <i>SMK- Scheduled Monument Kent</i> <i>KDS- Kent Defence Site</i> <i>GM- Guardianship Monument</i>	
1	TR 34 SW 642	326 418	Iron Age Hillfort at Dover Castle	SM - 30281	Iron Age
2	TR 34 SW 65	3264 4176	Late Iron Age/early Roman Settlement near St. Mary de Castro	SM - 30281	Late Iron Age – Early Roman
3	TR 34 SW 129	326 418	Find Spot of Roman Tile	Find Spot	Roman
4	TR 34 SW 661	3287 4141	Roman Aqueduct that served the Classis Britannica fort at Dover	Monument	Roman
5	TR 34 SW 3	3260 4181	Pharos Lighthouse/ Belltower of St Mary in Castro	Grade I LB SM - 30281	Roman Medieval to Post Medieval
6	TR 34 SW 643	326 418	Probable Fortified Saxon Settlement at Dover Castle	Probable Monument - SM - 30281	Saxon
7	TR 34 SW 66	3264 4178	Late Saxon Burials near St. Mary in Castro	SM - 30281	Late Saxon- Early Medieval
8	TR 34 SW 42	3263 4182	St Mary's de Castro, Dover	Grade I LB	Probably Late Saxon (to Modern)
9	TR 34 SW 15	3225 4155	St. James Church [NR] (remains of)	Grade II LB SMK - 135	Medieval
10	TR 34 SW 220	3263 4172	Site of Windmill at Dover Castle	SM - 30281	Medieval
11	TR 34 SW 233	3229 4151	Medieval settlement	Monument	Medieval
12	TR 34 SW 589	3230 4147	Medieval deposits NE corner of Townwall St and Woolcomber St	Monument	Medieval
13	TR 34	3229 4151	Medieval deposits at	Monument	Medieval

	SW 590		Swimming Pool excavations, Woolcomber St		
14	TR 34 SW 591	3232 4153	Medieval deposits at Dover Sports Centre site, Townwall	Monument	Medieval
15	TR 34 SW 618	3260 4210	Medieval ditch, Broadlees Bottom, Dover Castle.	Monument	Medieval
16	TR 34 SW 656	3220 4171	Medieval site at St. Mary's Primary School	Monument	Medieval
17	TR 34 SW 5	3248 4194	Dover Castle	Grade I LB SM - 30281 SMK - 64 KDS - KD41 GM - 189	Medieval (to Modern)
18	TR 34 SW 644	32475 41761	Hurst Tower, Dover Castle	SM - 30281	Medieval (to Modern)
19	TR 34 SW 188	3226 4147	Site of Easterbrook Gate	Monument	Medieval (to Post Medieval)
20	TR 34 SW 215	329 419	Eastern outworks, Earthworks at Dover Castle	SM - 30281	Post Medieval
21	TR 34 SW 221	325 416	Shoulder of Mutton Battery	SM - 30281	Post Medieval
22	TR 34 SW 231	3254 4196	Find Spot of Post Medieval pottery	Find Spot	Post Medieval
23	TR 34 SW 83	326 415	Moat's Bulwark	SM - 30281 SMK - 174 KDS - KD82	Post Medieval (to Modern)
24	TR 34 SW 217	324 419	Bomb-Proof Arches, Dover Castle	SM - 30281 KDS - 197	Post Medieval (to Modern)
25	TR 34 SW 650	32728 41634	Admiralty Look-Out	SM - 30281 KDS - KD172	Post Medieval (to Modern)
26	TR 34 SW 651	3275 4164	Cliff Tunnels	SM - 30281 SMK- KE64 KDS - KD196	Post Medieval (to Modern)
27	TR 34 SW 689	32740 41630	Walls and features at Admiralty Lookout	Monument	Post Medieval (to Modern)
28	TR 34 SE 143	3250 4155	Spigot mortar mounting at Dover castle.	SM - 30281	Modern
29	TR 34 SE 135	324 414	Pillbox at sea front, Dover	Monument	Modern
30	TR 34	32659	Pillbox at the foot of	SM - 30281	Modern

	SW 646	42044	Horseshoe Bastion	SMK- KE64 KDS- KD173	
31	TR 34 SW 647	3238 4199	Six Pounder Anti-Tank Position	SM - 30281 SMK - KE64 KDS - KD173	Modern
32	TR 34 SW 648	3233 4209	WW2 Anti-Tank Pimples and Road-Block	SM - 30281 SMK - Ke64 KDS- KD173	Modern
33	TR 34 SW 649	3233 4210	WW2 Infantry Position near the Spur	SM - 30281 SMK - KE64 KDS - KD173	Modern
34	TR 34 SW 657	3220 4171	Ditch of unknown date at St. Mary's Primary School	Monument	Unknown- but pre 13 th / early 14th century
35	TR 34 SW 658	3220 4171	Undated terraces at St. Mary's Primary School	Monument	Unknown- but pre 13 th / early 14th century

APPENDIX 2: Summary of Archaeological Investigations recorded on the HER within a 500m radius of the centre of the appraisal site (Fig. 3)

Site	Author (s)	Details	Period
A	Linklater and Bennett1994a	Evidence of land reclamation and occupation in the medieval period (detailed in HER site 13)	Medieval
B	Linklater and Bennett 1994b	A watching brief conducted at St Edmunds School in 1994, which identified no archaeological features	N/A
C	Roberts 1996	An implications report at Broadlees Bottom	N/A
D	Parfitt 1998	An evaluation in 1998 which produced some prehistoric flint work and a substantial Medieval ditch	Medieval
E	Parfitt 1998	An archaeological implications report for the Northampton Quay redevelopment	N/A
F	Howard, Laxton, Litton 2001	The dating of timbers from Henry II Keep	Medieval (1254-74)
G	Parfitt 2001	Pits, Ditch and Terraces discussed in HER sites 16, 34 and 35	Medieval and Undated
H	1993 (HER Site 17)	A watching brief at the King's Gate uncovered a small section of a Medieval wall	Medieval
I	Priestly- Bell 2002	An evaluation and watching brief in 2002 which produced no archaeological remains.	N/A
J	CAT 2005	An archaeological implications report for the Dover Eastern Docks Exit Road.	N/A
K	Found and Guinness 2006	A watching brief on the excavation of electrical trenches and trial trenches. These located a number of walls relating to the former garrison hospital and landscaping of the site	Post Medieval

APPENDIX 3: List of Aerial Photographs Consulted

Vertical Photos:

Sortie No.	Fr S	Fr E	Date
RAF/106G/UK/610	6255	6257	05-Aug-45
RAF/58/687	5052	5055	23-May-51
RAF/541/366	3239	3241	31-Oct-49
MAL/66080	106	108	05-Dec-66
MAL/68059	122	123	20-Aug-68
MAL/83001	77	79	02-Jan-83
RAF/HLA/373	948	949	11-Dec-41
RAF/106G/UK/1403	5039	5039	11-Apr-46
RAF/58/154	5106	5107	17-Nov-48
MAL/67043	29	31	22-May-67
MAL/68059	144	144	20-Aug-68
MAL/83016	238	238	01-Jul-83

Specialist Oblique Photos:

NGR Index	Film No.	Frame No.	Date
TR3241/29	NMR 15048	15	30-Jun-94
TR3241/44	NMR 15387	23	30-Aug-95
TR3241/61	NMR 24063	24	23-Aug-05
TR3241/86	NMR 24269	48	06-Jun-06
TR3241/3	OSV 11229	ORACLE8	
TR3241/23	NMR 1224	120-121	07-Mar-78
TR3241/35	NMR 15048	23	30-Jun-94
TR3241/59	NMR 24063	22	23-Aug-05
TR3241/81	NMR 24269	43	06-Jun-06

Military Oblique Photos:

NGR Index	Film No.	Frame No.	Date
TR3241/53	RAF 30095	PO-0111	25-Aug- 47
TR3241/56	RAF 30159	PSFO- 0005	14-Jun- 62

OASIS ID: archaeol6-34484

Project details

Project name 3127

Short description
of the project

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey was conducted for the site of the proposed new admissions buildings at Dover Castle, Kent. The appraisal site is located on the western half of a terrace at the base of the south slope of the earthwork bank around St Mary in Castro (site centred NGR 632673, 141758). The site is currently occupied by a temporary ticket office and a car park and is situated within the curtilage of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Monument Number 30281). A review of the existing archaeological information suggests that archaeological remains deriving from the early land use of the site and castle are likely to have been significantly truncated as a result of Medieval and Post Medieval groundwork within the development area. However, the development site is considered to have High potential for the survival of archaeological features and deposits relating to the Medieval and Post Medieval fortifications and landscaping of the castle grounds. The evidence is reviewed and recommendations suggested for further work.

Project dates Start: 02-11-2007 End: 14-11-2007

Previous/future
work Yes / Yes

Any associated
project reference 3127 - Contracting Unit No.
codes

Type of project Desk based assessment

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Current Land use Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Monument type TERRACING Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	'Aerial Photography - interpretation','Documentary Search','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER DOVER Dover Castle
Postcode	XXXXXX
Study area	8000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 32673 41758
Height OD	Min: 94.00m Max: 116.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	English Heritage
Project director/manager	Richard James
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	English Heritage

Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	English Heritage
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	English Heritage
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'other'
Paper Media available	'Aerial Photograph', 'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Walkover Survey and Watching Brief of land at Dover Castle New Admissions Building, Dover, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thorne, A
Other bibliographic details	3127
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South - East
Place of issue or	Archaeology South- East

publication

Description Desk Based Assessment

Entered by Alice Thorne (tornath@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 22 November 2007

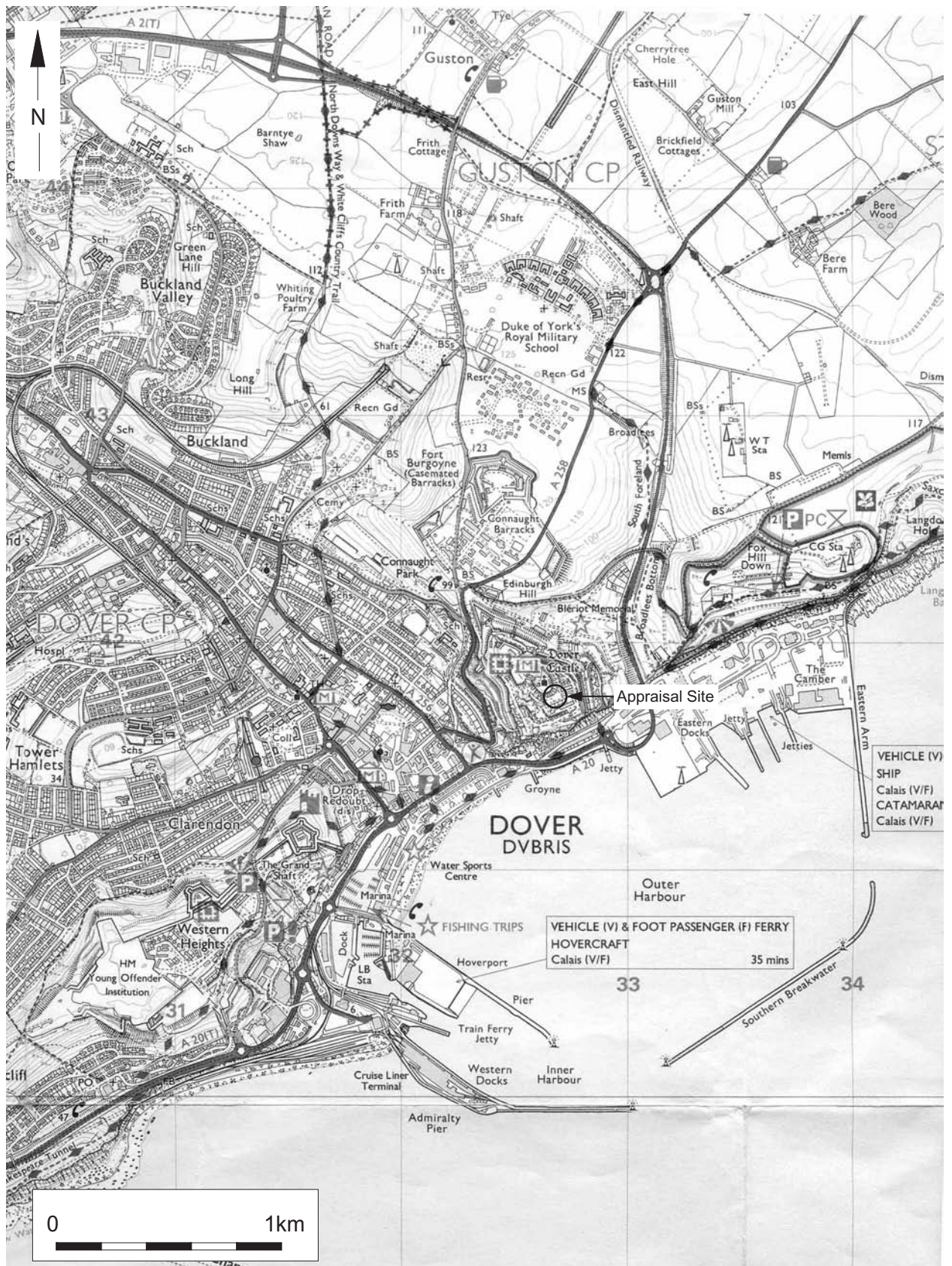
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31

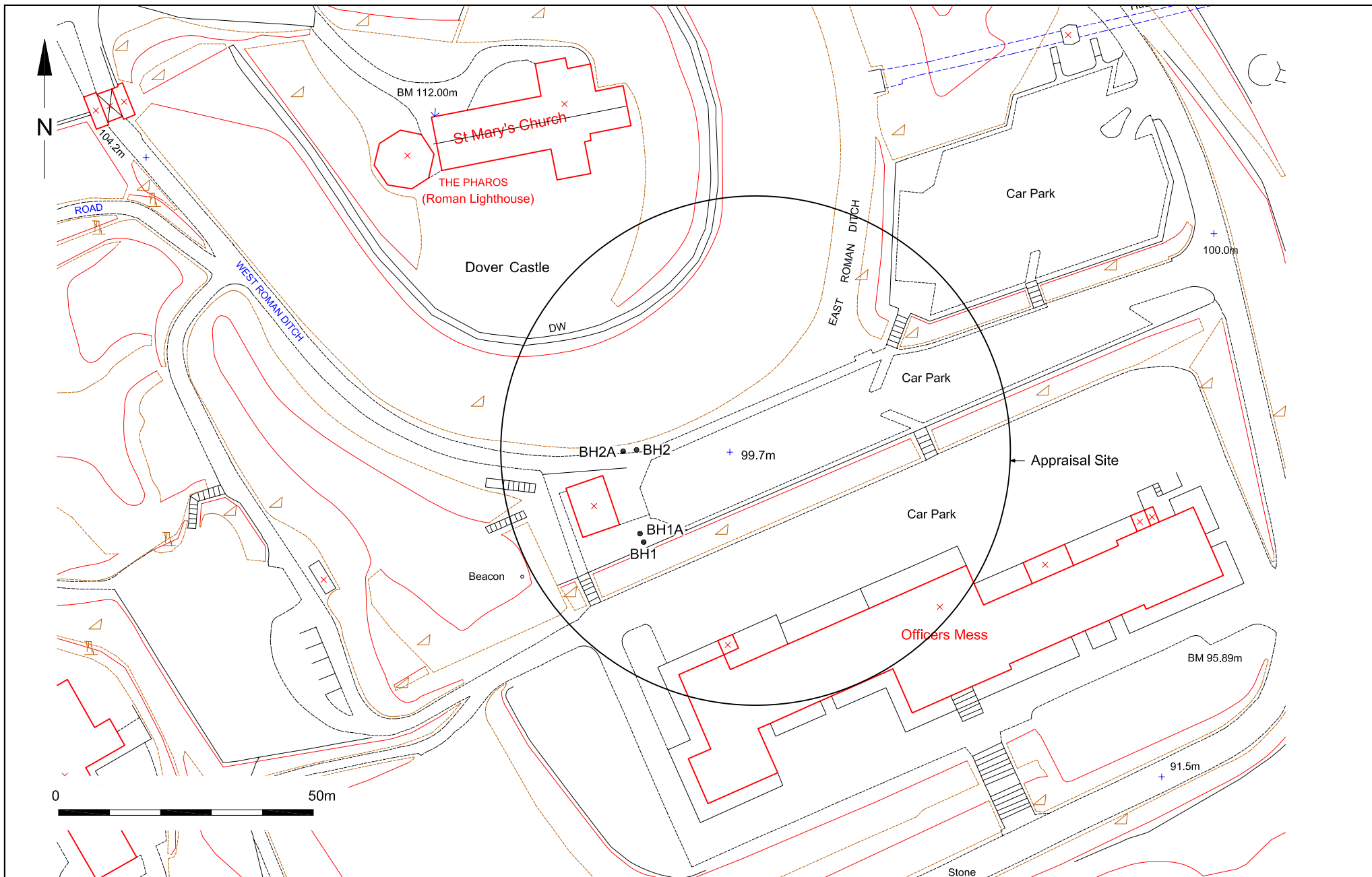
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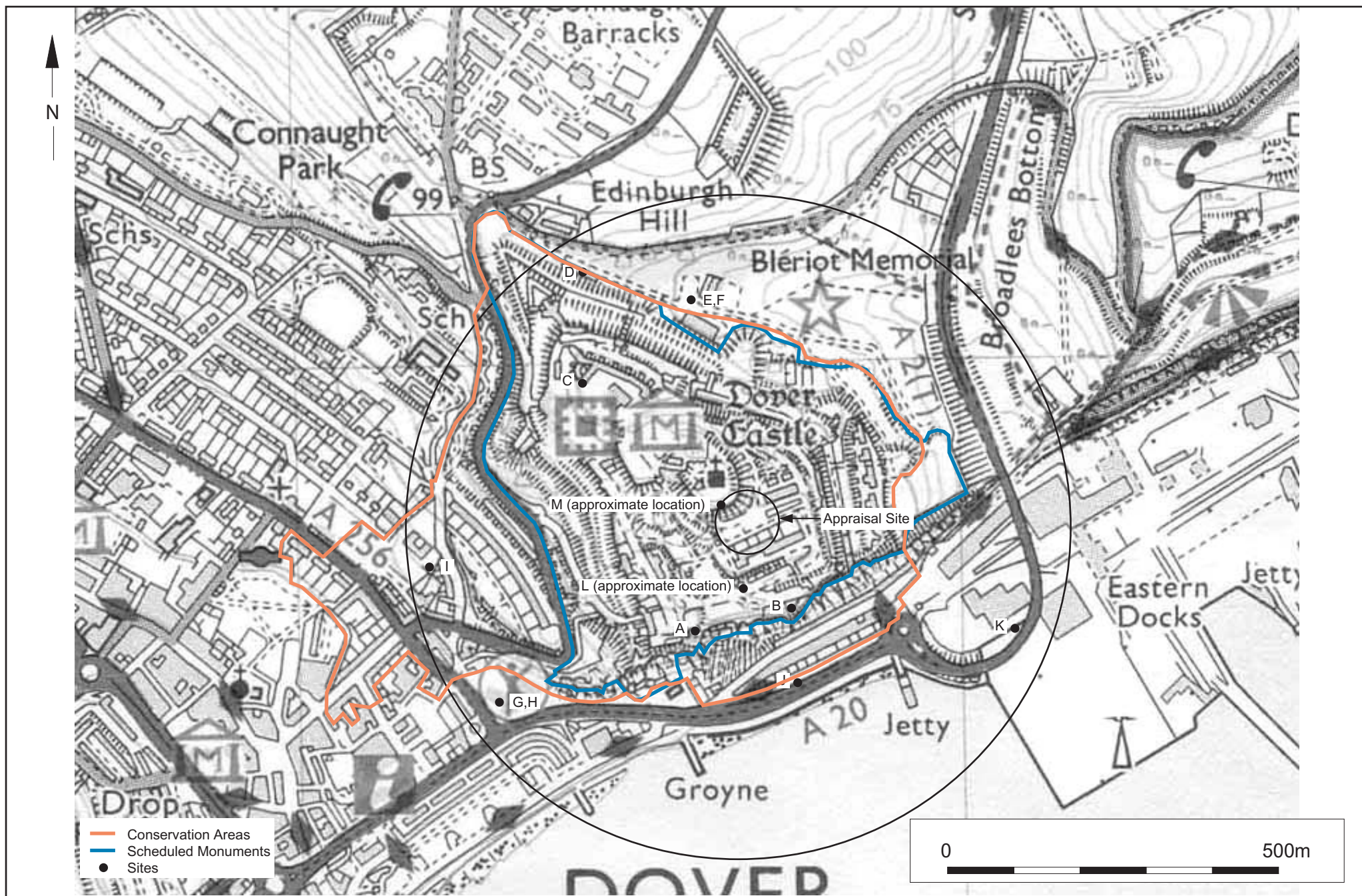
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© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissons Buildings	Fig. 1
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: SM	Site Location Plan	

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A



© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 2
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Site Plan, showing location of Monitored Boreholes	



© Archaeology South-East

Dover Castle New Admissions Building

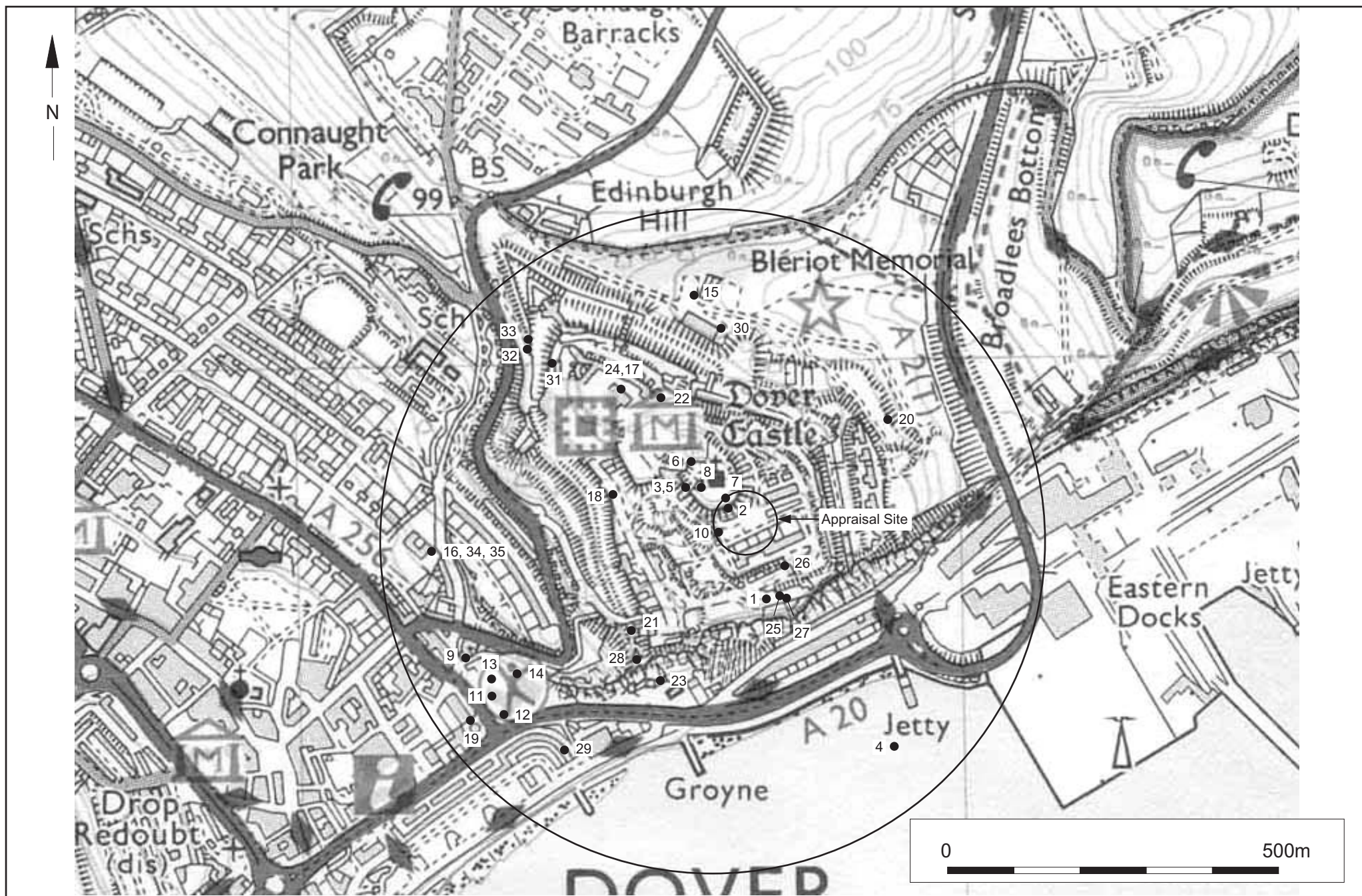
Ref: 3127

Nov 2007

Drawn by:
SM

Site Plan showing the Dover Castle Conservation Area
and the location of previous archaeological work

Fig. 3



© Archaeology South-East

Dover Castle New Admissions Building

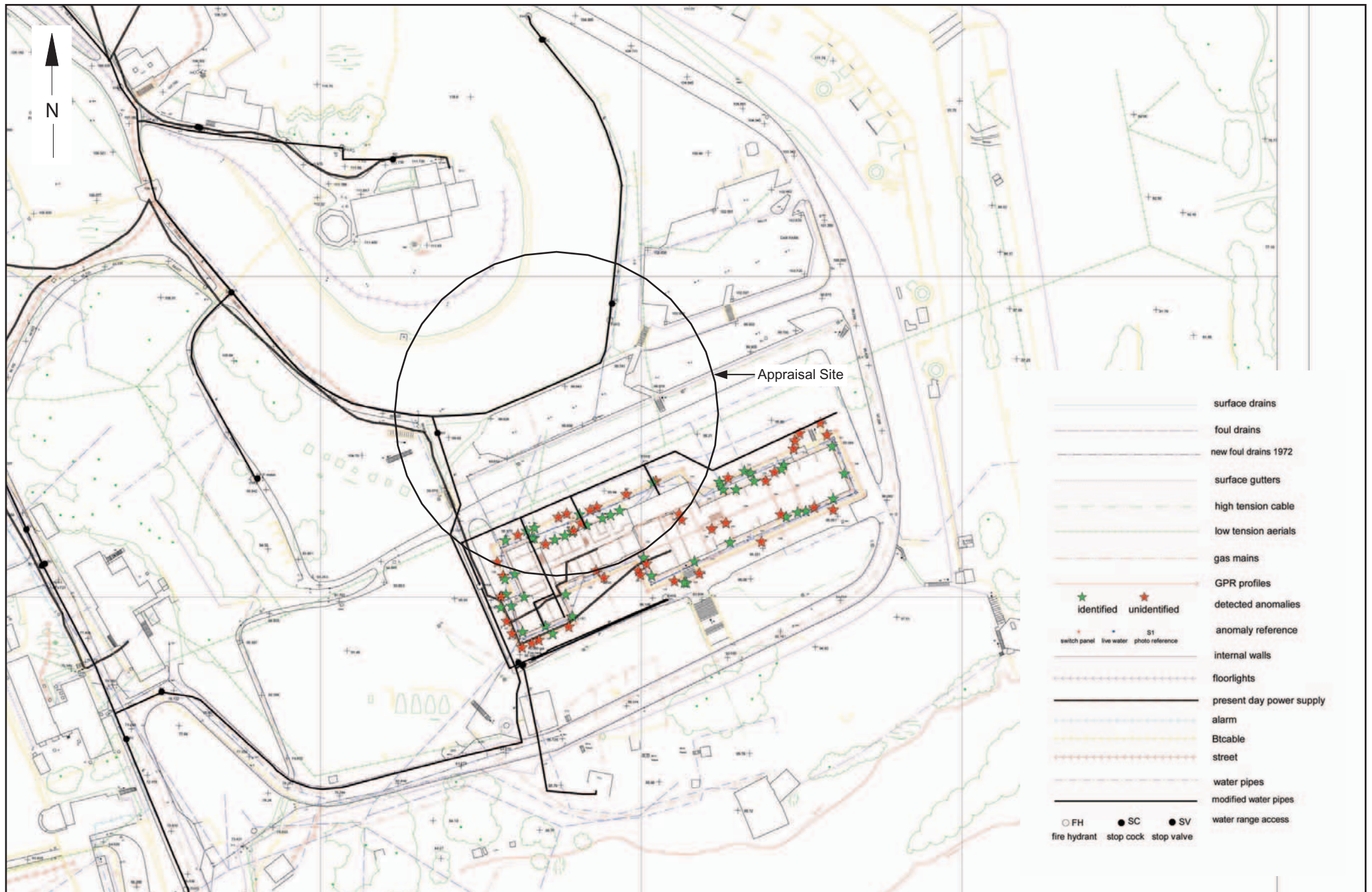
Ref: 3127

Nov 2007

Drawn by:
SM

Site Location Plan with HER

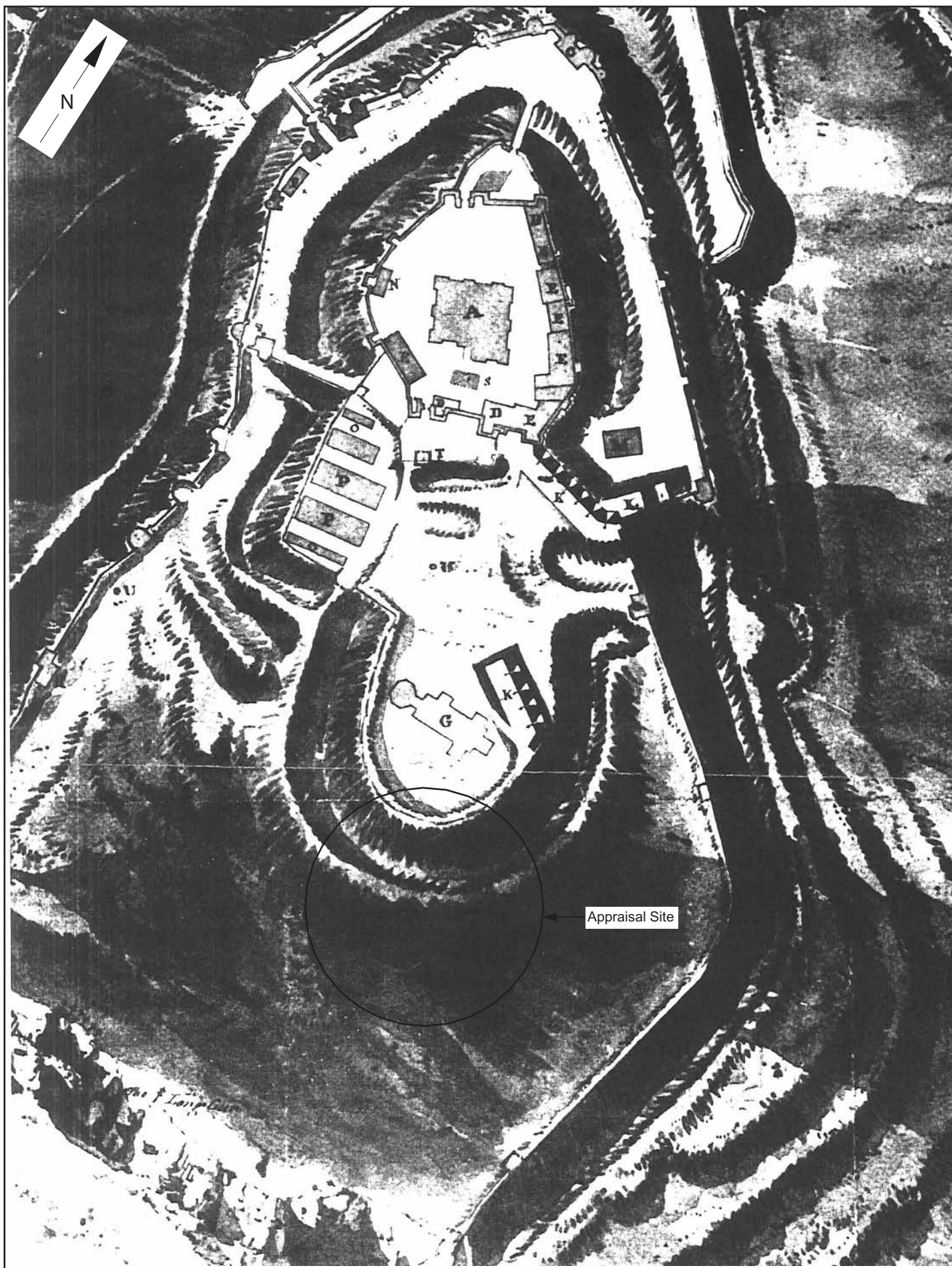
Fig. 4



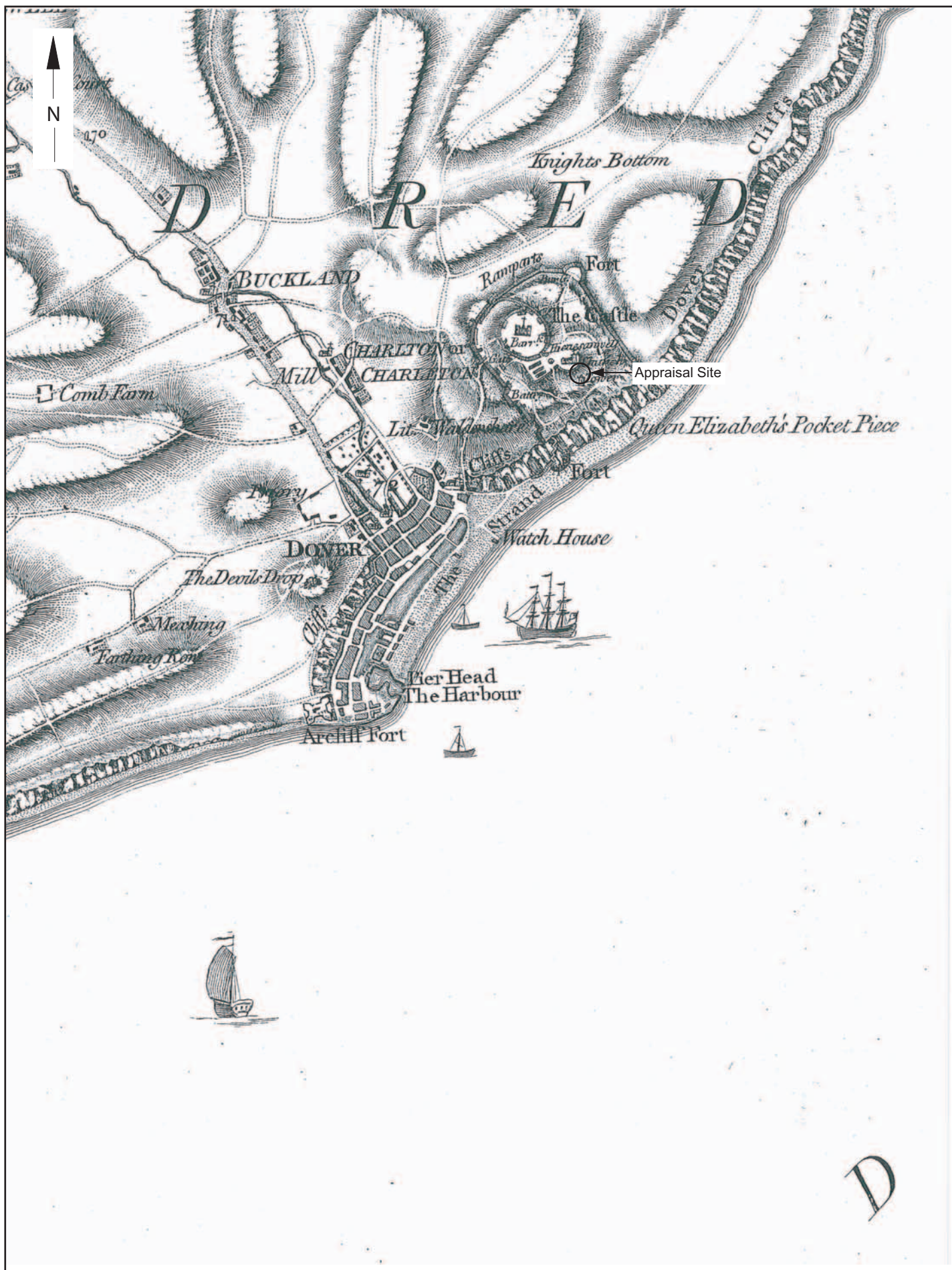




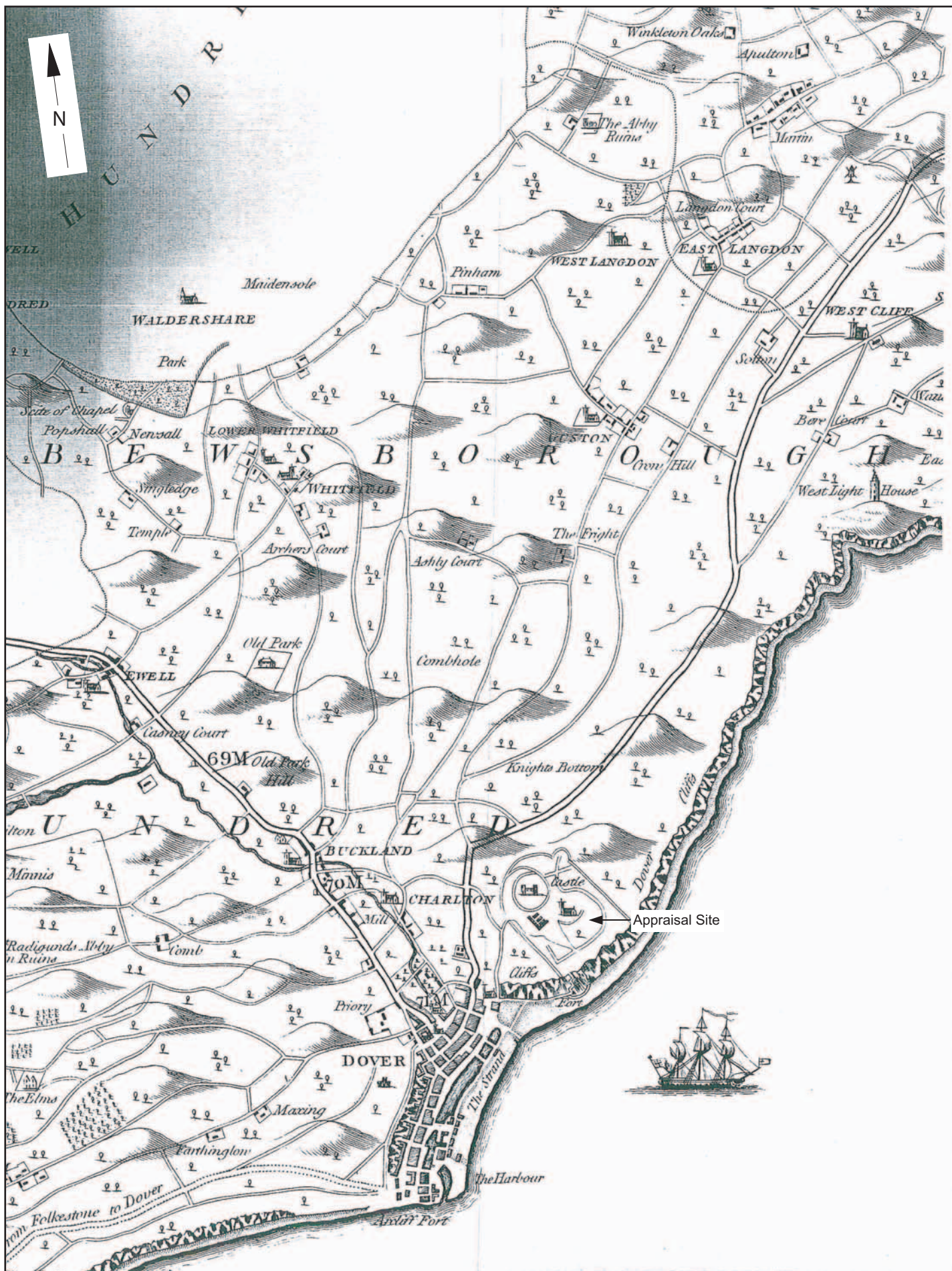
© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 7
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Plan of the Town, Harbour and Fortifications, 1737	



© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 8
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Map of the Castle, 1756	



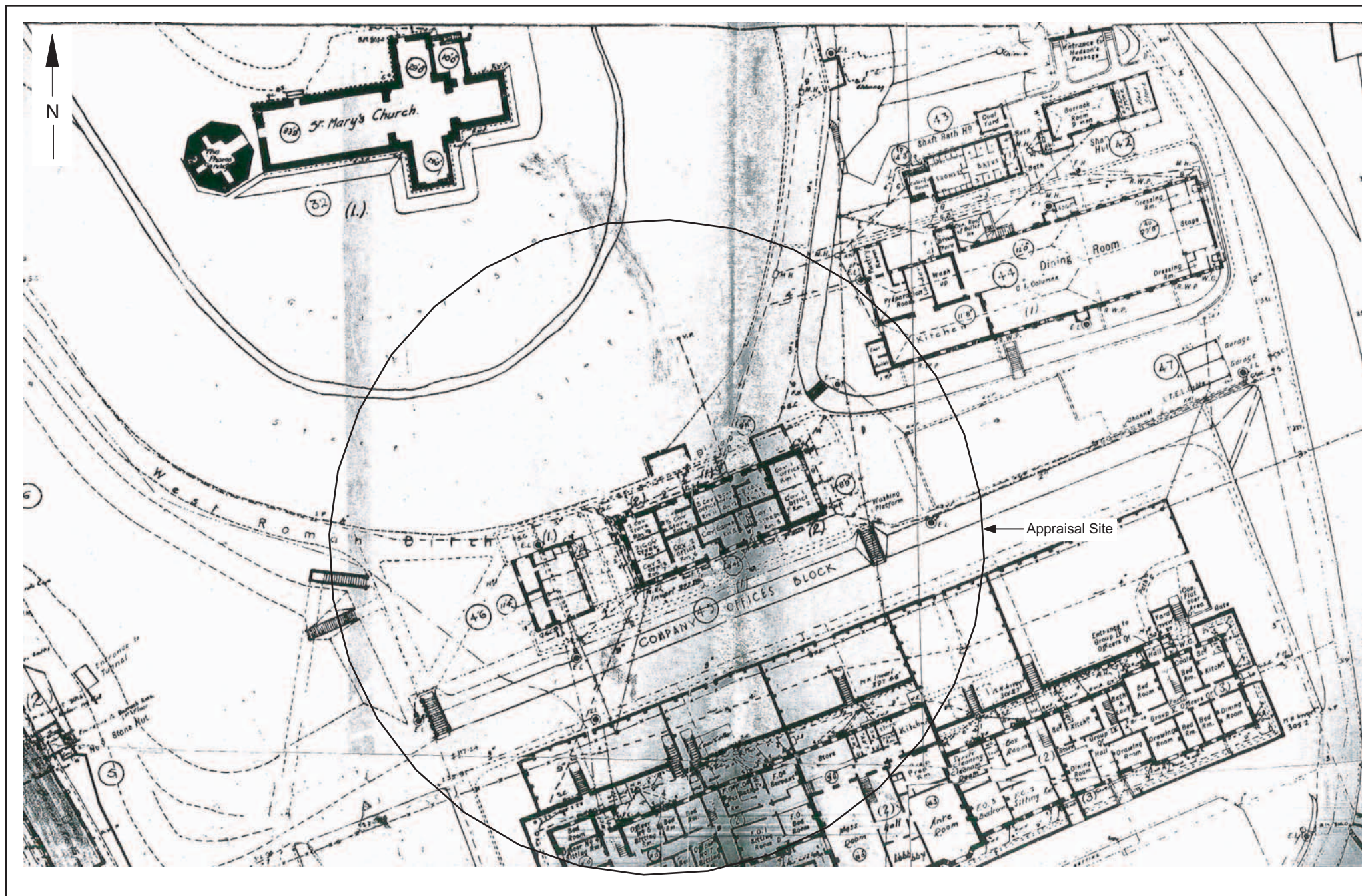
© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 9
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	The Andrews, Drury and Herbert Map of Dover, 1769	



© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 10
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	The Hasted Map, 1778	

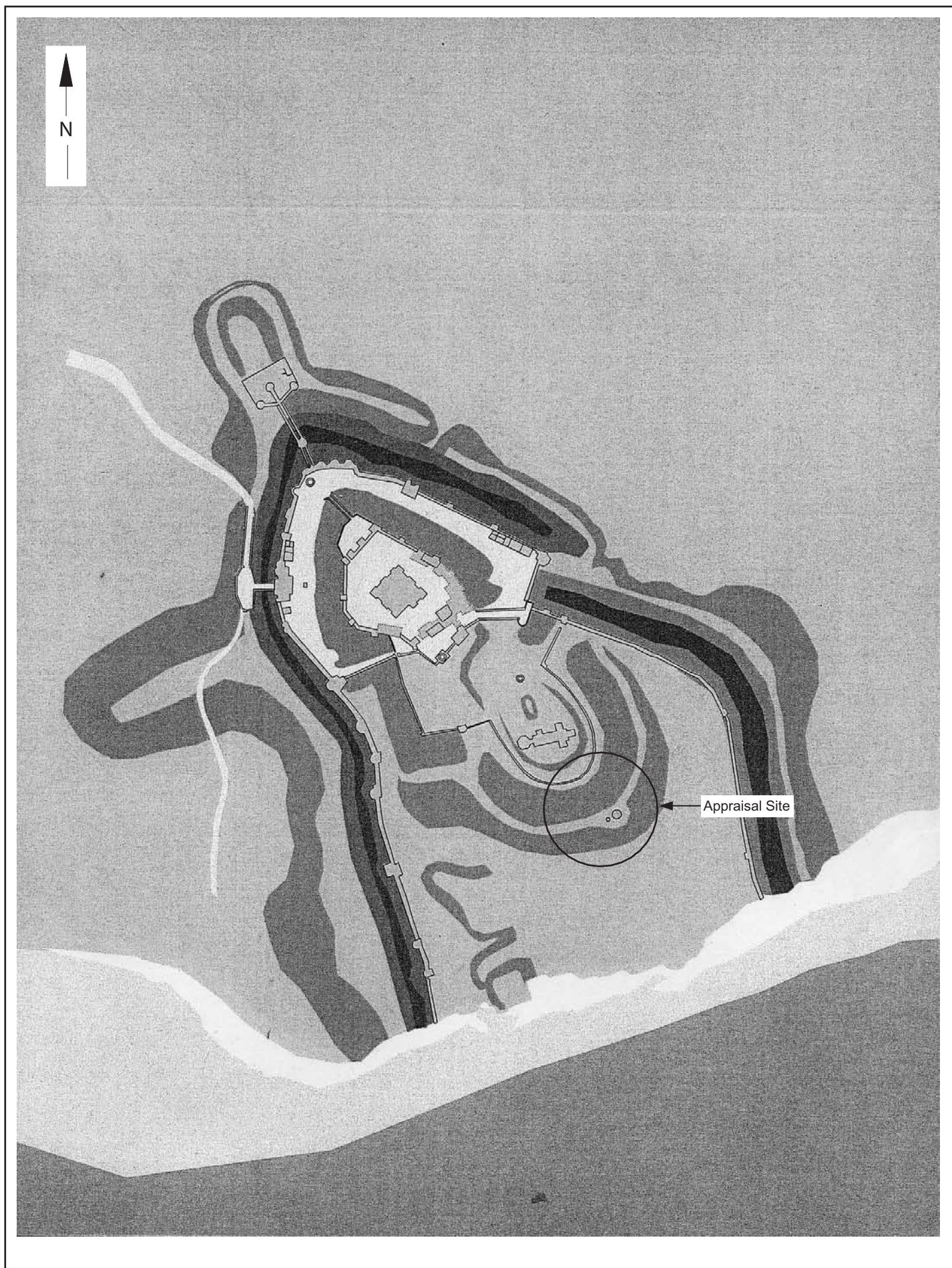


© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 11
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Map of the Castle showing reclassification of buildings, 1912	

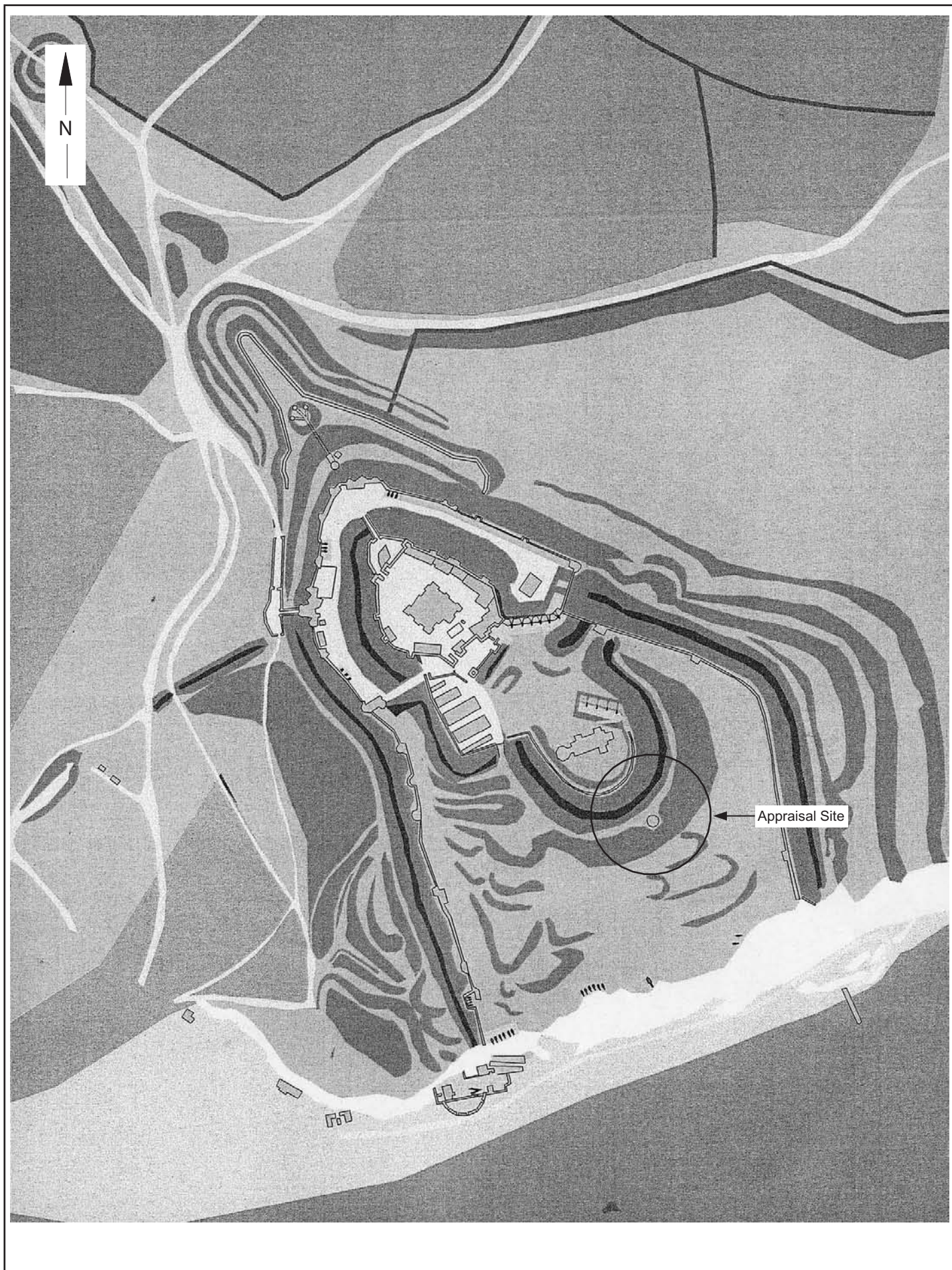




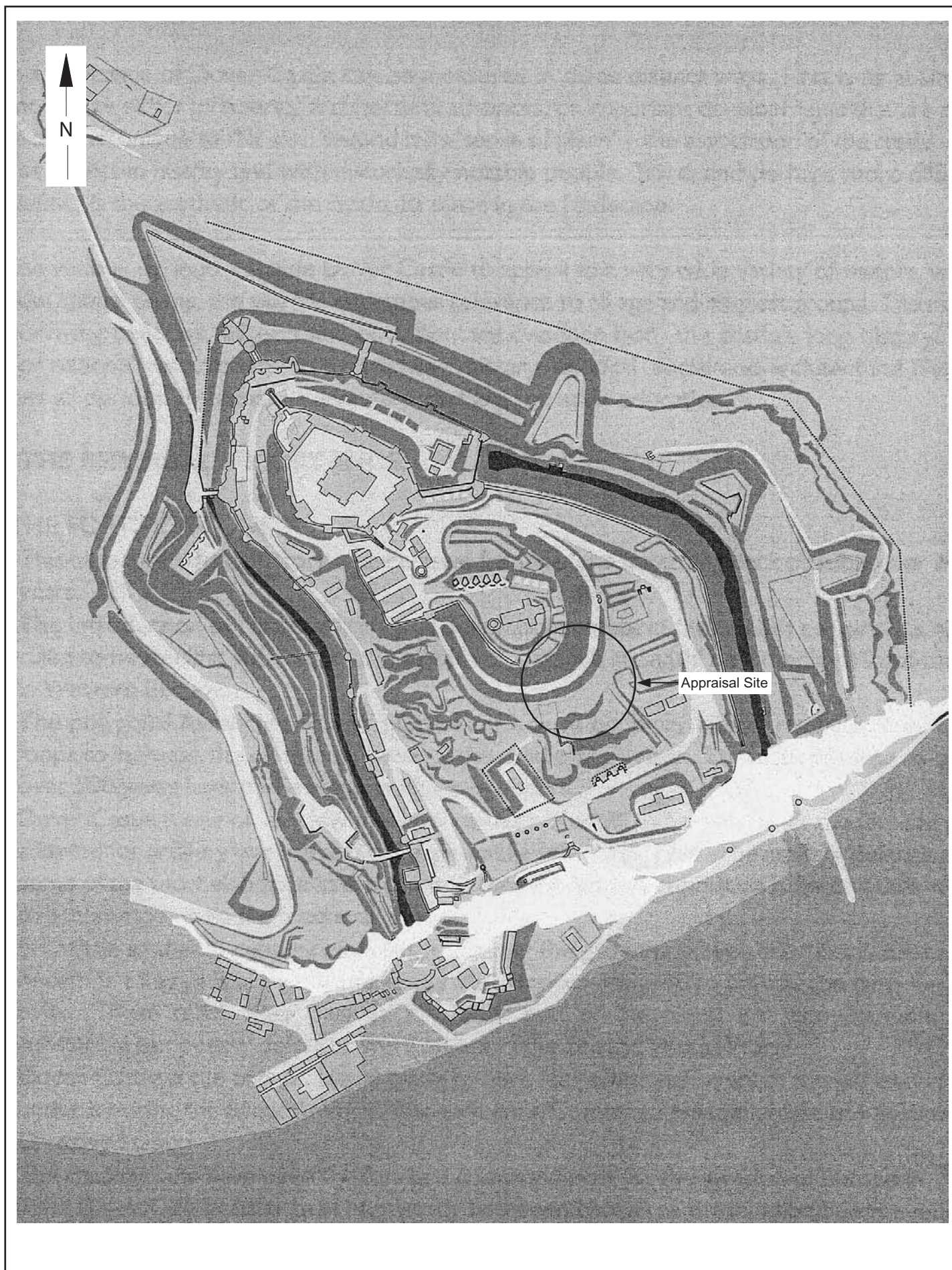
© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 13
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Ministry of Public Buildings and Works general site plan, 1966	



© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 14
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Suggested reconstruction of the castle in 1250, after Coad, 2004	



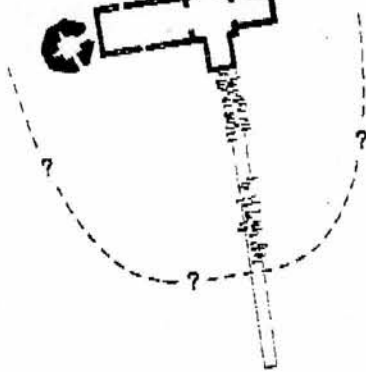
© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 15
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Reconstruction of the castle based on a survey of 1745, after Coad, 2004	



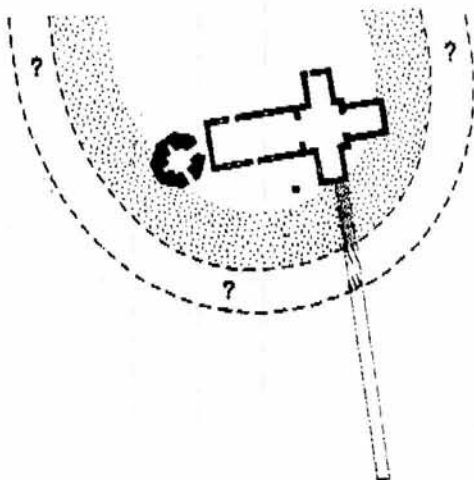
© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 16
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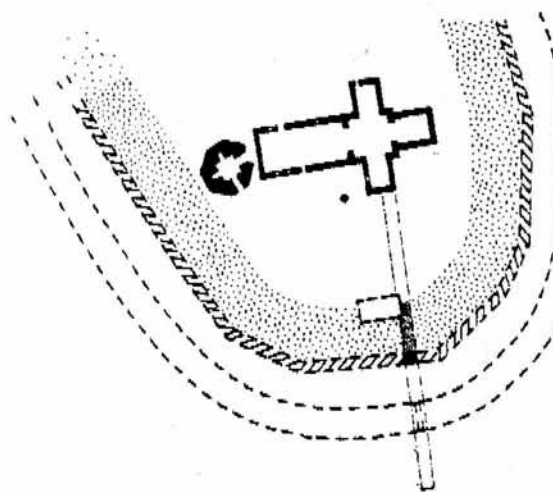
Phase 1: Iron Age/Roman



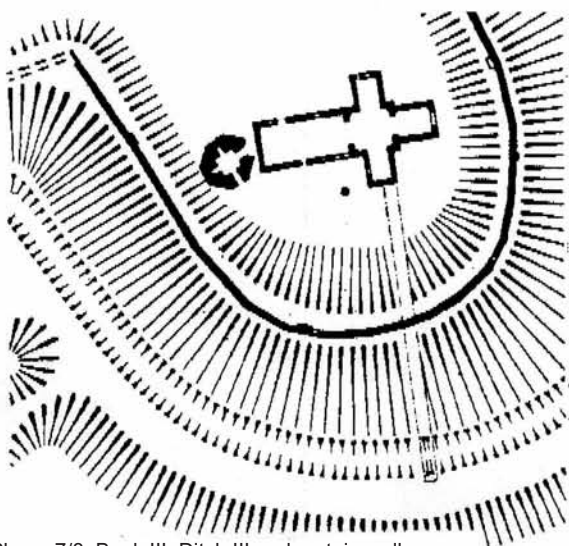
Phase 2: Anglo-Saxon



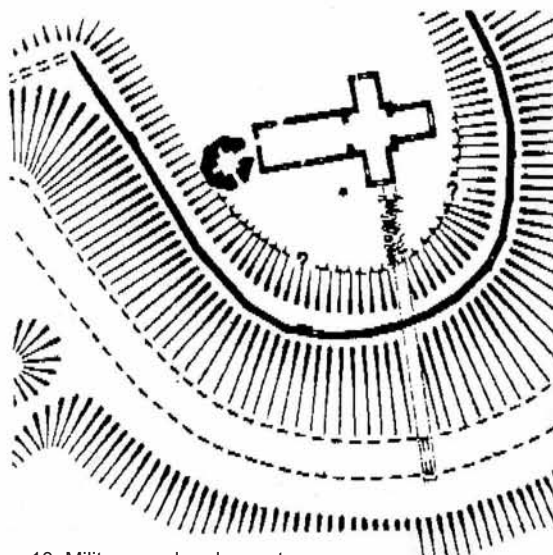
Phase 3/4: Bank I/Ditch I



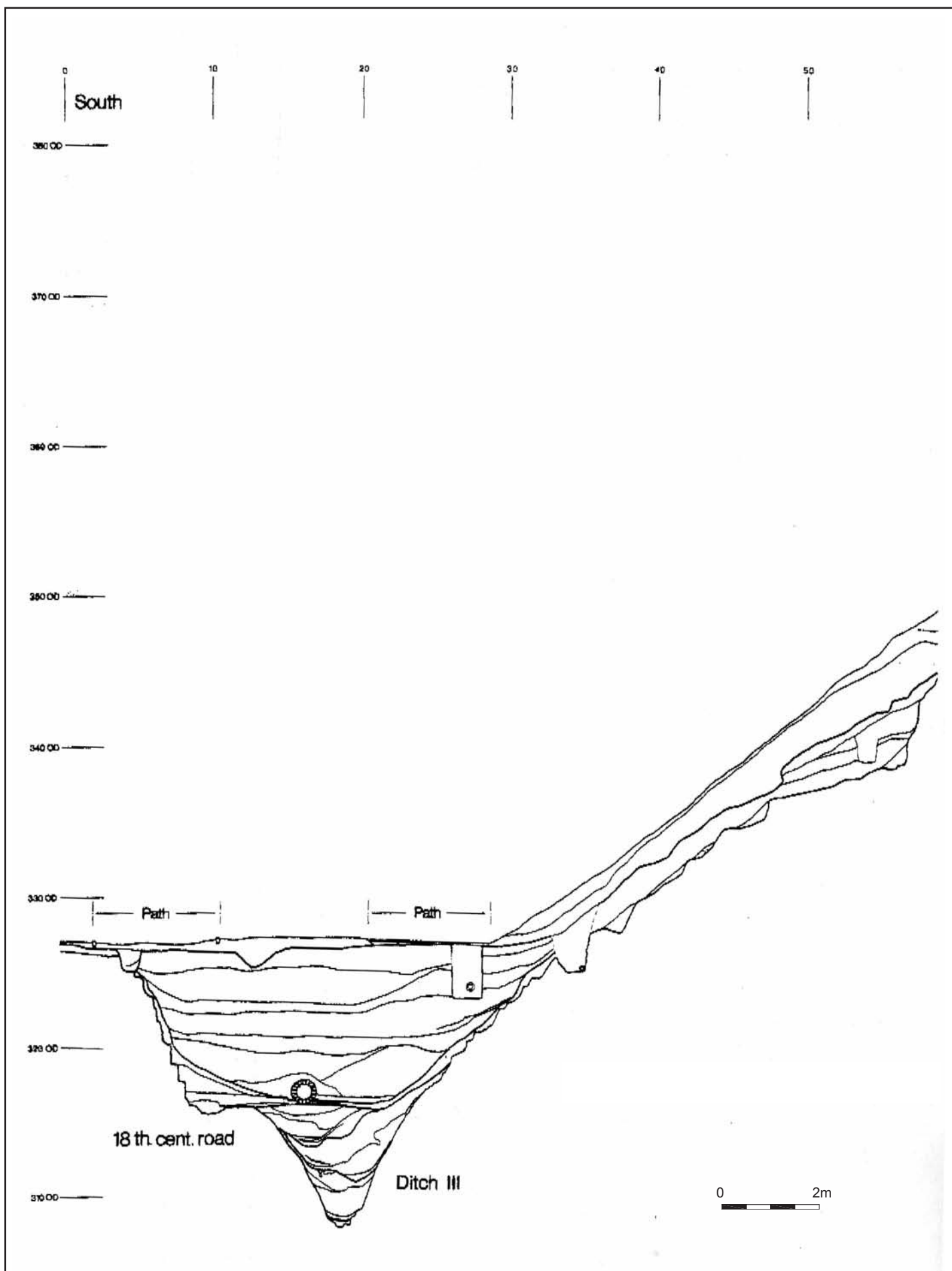
Phase 5/6: Bank II (Ditch i) and wall



Phase 7/8: Bank III, Ditch III and curtain wall



Phase 10: Military road and cemetery



© Archaeology South-East			Dover Castle New Admissions Building	Fig. 18
Ref: 3127	Nov 2007	Drawn by: JLR	West facing section of southern end of the 1861-63 excavation trench (Biddle forthcoming, fig. 4)(copyright M. Biddle)	



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph 1941 (RAF/HLA/373 Frame 949)



Plate 2: Aerial Photograph 1948 (REF/58/154 Frame 5106)



Plate 3: Aerial Photograph 1962 (TR3241/56)



Plate 4: Aerial Photograph 1967 (MAL/67043)



Plate 5: Aerial Photograph 1978 (TR 3241/23/120)



Plate 6: Historic site shot (Box file 4.18/ 100-408)



Plate 7: Aerial Photograph 1983 (MAL/83001)



Plate 8: Aerial Photograph 1995 (TR3241/44)



Plate 9: Aerial Photograph 2006 (TR 3241/59)



Plate 10: Site shot facing east



Plate 11: Site shot facing west



Plate 12: Site shot facing north-west



Plate 13: Site shot showing slumping at base of bank (facing east)



Plate 14: Site shot showing fissure at base of bank (facing east)



Plate 15: Shot of brick wall facing east



Plate 16: BH 1A under excavation



Plate 17: BH 2A under excavation and relative location of brick wall