Archaeology South-East

ASE

# An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation at the Former DIY Store, Bridge Street, Dover, Kent.

**DRAFT**

**Planning Ref: DOV/08/00651**

**NGR 631409 142099**
**(TR 31409 42099)**

**Project No: 3651**
**Site Code: BSD 09**

**ASE Report No: 2009083**
**OASIS id: archaeol6-59726**

**By Nick Garland and Dr Matt Pope**
**With contributions by**
**Luke Barber, Sarah Porteus, Elke Raemen,**
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***Abstract***

A programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was undertaken at the Former DIY Store, Bridge Street, Dover Kent. The work was undertaken between the 29th of April and 7th of May 2009 on behalf of Wm Morrisons Supermarkets PLC. Four evaluation trenches initially sampled the surface archaeology and three geoarchaeological test pits, situated at the end of three of the trenches, investigated the geological sequence.

The evaluation trenches revealed primarily Post-Medieval activity including evidence of Tenement housing, a well possibly associated with industrial activity and various unknown structures. Deeper excavations revealed evidence of finds of a Mediaeval and Prehistoric date indicating possibly activity within this vicinity. The first natural horizon varied in depth from 6.513m OD in the north of the site and 7.081m OD in the south of the site.

The geoarchaeological investigations revealed a sequence of Pleistocene gravels overlain by Early-Mid Holocene tufaceous and peat deposits including a calcareous-rich horizon with evidence for human occupation in the form of abundant marine molluscs. These deposits were sealed with colluvial and alluvial facies. The sequence as a whole has the potential to deliver a useful palaeoenvironmental profile for this part of the Dour Valley.

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), was commissioned by W Morrisons Supermarkets PLC to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation on land at Bridge Street, Dover Kent (NGR 631409, 142099; Figures 1 and 2).

## 1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on the area surrounding a former DIY store and is bounded to the south and west by roads and commercial buildings, to the east by a retail park and to the north by residential property. The River Dour runs across the site at its northern extent.

1.2.2 British Geological Survey sheet (BGS 306) shows that the site lies on Alluvium comprising deposits of clay, sand and gravel.

## 1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Dover District Council for 'extensions to the existing retail store' (planning ref. DOV/08/00651). Following consultation between Kent County Council and the council's own Heritage Conservation Group, a condition was attached to the permission requiring that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority'*

1.3.2 A Specification for the work was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council and consisted of a site specific element (*Part A*) and a set of guidelines covering general procedures (*Part B*). In combination, these documents outlined the methods to be used during the archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation of the site, namely the excavation and recording of four 15m x 1.8m archaeological evaluation trenches, and suitable analysis by a geoarchaeological specialist.

## 1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the work were outlined in Kent County Councils (KCC) Site Specific Requirements and are summarised below with due acknowledgement (KCC 2009).

(a) To determine whether any significant archaeological or geo-archaeological remains are present on site

(b) To provide guidance on what mitigation measures would be appropriate

## 1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation undertaken by Dr Matt Pope and Nick Garland between the 29th April and 7th May 2009. The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager, excavation) and Dan Swift (Project Manager, post-excavation).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND by Nick Garland

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Kent County Council (KCC), and held at County Hall, Maidstone, was consulted and the results are summarised below. Details were taken of all archaeological sites and listed buildings within a 500 metre radius of the centre of the Site. The identified sites (numbered 1 – 24) are discussed below, tabulated in Appendix 1 and plotted on Figure 1.

### 2.2 Archaeological Periods Represented

2.2.1 Prehistoric

Palaeolithic 450,000 - 10,000 BC
Mesolithic 10,000 - 5,000 BC
Neolithic 5,000 - 2,300 BC
Bronze Age 2,300 - 600 BC
Iron Age 600 - AD 42

2.2.2 Historic

Roman AD 42 - 410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval AD 410 - 1065
Medieval AD 1066 - 1485
Post Medieval AD 1486 - date

### 2.3 Summary

2.3.1 Prehistoric
Two sites of a broadly prehistoric date were located within the area of study. During investigations at the Letter Delivery Office, off Granville Street, finds of a prehistoric date including struck flint, pottery and marine shells were recovered suggesting a possible prehistoric settlement (1: TQ 34 SW 602). Also to the north-east of the site at Dover Grammar School a scatter of prehistoric flint was recovered (2: TQ 34 SW 688)

2.3.2 Bronze Age
A single find of Early Bronze Age date was recovered within the area of study, namely a EBA beaker. The beaker was recovered in Mason Dieu Fields to the north-east of the site.

2.3.3 Roman
Several important sites dating to the Roman period have been observed within the study area. In close proximity to the site to the south–east, a Romano-British cemetery including cremation burials was uncovered in 1864 (3: TQ 34 SW 9). Two further burial sites, a cremation cemetery on Priory Hill to the south (4: TQ 34 SW 40) and a cemetery in Charlton to the west (8: TQ 34 SW 135), have also been found within the study area.

A possible Roman settlement was uncovered to the south-east of the site in 1921 on the High Street (6: TQ 34 SW 103). Roman tile and pottery were noted as being present. Finally a fragment of a Roman inscribed limestone slab was uncovered at the Bacon Factory site to the west of the site (7: TQ 34 SW 127).

The study area includes the junction of two proposed Roman roads, crossing in close proximity to the site. One of the roads was orientated north to south and the other north-west to south-east.

2.3.4 Anglo-Saxon

An Anglo-Saxon burial site was uncovered to the south of the site at Priory Hill in 1889 (10: TQ 34 SW 6). The burial site included multiple sets of human remains as well as grave goods such as fragments of swords, spears, circular and jewelled brooches.

2.3.4 Medieval

Multiple areas of activity of Medieval date were located within the area of study. This includes a Riverside settlement site (and Roman midden) (9: TQ 34 SW 451) at the Royal Victoria Hospital, St Bartholomew's Medieval leper hospital (11: TQ 34 SW 71), a findspot of an Early medieval scramasax and bead close to the Mason Dieu (12: TQ 34 SW 75) and an Early medieval burial, possibly associated with the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Priory Hill (13: TQ 34 SW 76). A medieval road, possibly the Pilgrims Way was uncovered to the west of the site (14: TQ 34 SW 76), while a possible Medieval settlement was found at Colebran Street (15: TQ 34 SW 226) to the north. Further medieval remains included some walling found at Ladywell Car park (16: TQ 34 SW 443) and pits and two ditches found in the High street (16: TQ 34 SW 659, 17: TQ 34 SW 660).

2.3.7 Post-Medieval

Several areas of post-medieval activity still exist within the area of study including two Scheduled Monuments. The first being St Martins Priory, a Medieval Augustinian and later Post-Medieval Benedictine Monastery (19: TQ 34 SW 22). The second comprises the present town hall and of which parts of the original St Mary's or Mason Dieu hospital still survive (20: TQ 34 SW 35). Original medieval walls and the existing post-medieval structure also remain at Mason Dieu House (21: TQ 34 SW 80). St Bartholomew's Church which dates to the 19$^{th}$ century, is located to the south-west of the site (23: TQ 34 SW 683) and the Post-Medieval General Hospital dating to the 19$^{th}$ century was located to the south-east of the site (24: TQ 34 SW 599).

Twenty-eight listed buildings also lie within the area of study, located primarily to the north-west and south-west of the site along the High Street.

## 3.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND by Matt Pope

**3.1** The site is located in the Dour Valley, a deeply incised valley with a south east orientation draining a watershed of Middle and Upper Chalk Downland. The valley itself still holds a small river but this is currently a misfit, the valley having been formed by high energy fluvial processes relating to the drainage of meltwater during periglacial phases of the Pleistocene. In these terms the valley can be considered to have most recently active as a high-energy system at the end of the last glacial around 11,500 B.P. (Ballantyne and Harris 1994). The footprint of the site is currently mapped as Alluvial Drift (BGS Sheet 306).

**3.2** The lower reaches of the Dour Valley have produced a number of exposures of complex and important sedimentary exposures during the last century and has been subject to a limited number of modern geoarchaeological investigations. Most recently this work has been summarised by Bates et. al. (2008) as part of the work of the Crabble Paper Mill site, a kilometre to the NW of Bridge Street. Additional detailed work was undertaken on the sedimentary context of the Dover Boat (Keeley et. al. 2004). The sedimentation of the lower reaches of the valley has been shown to be broadly uniform with a basal sequence of up to 6m of coarse fluvial gravel, overlain by oncoidal tufa beds and peats with an early-mid Holocene date range. These in turn are sealed by colluvial deposits, sometimes reworked as valley alluvium (Barham and Bates 1990, Bates et. al. 2008).

**3.3** Cross-comparison of investigated localities within the Lower Dour Valley have allowed a remarkably coherent picture of landscape development, summarised by Bates et. al. (2008) to be established for the locale. Late Devensian melt water channels evidence a peri-glacial braided river with the potential to preserve both isolated faunal remains of mammoth (McDawkin 1900) and Pleistocene mollusc assemblages dating to the Late Glacial Interstadial. Early Holocene environments are indicated by tufa development with oncoidal gravels demonstrating shallow, clear water braided river development through to 9.400 B.P. Peat development then begins across the valley bottom with palaeoenvironmental evidence demonstrating a succession from open grassland environments, through birch hazel woodland to closed broad-leaved woodland by 8500-8,000 B.P. Development after this period of calcareous muds shows a resurgence in spring activity and is associated with possible human accumulation of *Mytilus* shells, possibly as part of Mesolithic subsistence practises in other parts of the valley oncoidal tufa gravel continues to be deposited until the Bronze Age where there was evidence for burnt mound formation at Crabble Mill (Bates et. al., 2008). These deposits are sealed by colluvium containing late Prehistoric, Roman and limited amounts of Saxon pottery. This suggests sudden and sustained changes in landuse on the valley sides (forest clearance related to agricultural activities from the Late Bronze Age). The colluvial material is reworked, along with overbanked deposits, as part of the continued action of the River Dour.

**3.4** Taken as a whole the Lower Dour reaches should be considered one of the most important sedimentary contexts for understanding landscape development and human activity in the south east region. The complexity, completeness and palaeoenvironmental potential of the depositional

sequence is remarkable. Some questions and research avenues remain as yet untested. Glimpses of Mesolithic activity have been determined, but as yet no clear sites of this period have been identified although they almost certainly exist in the locale and have the potential to deliver fine grained archaeology with associated faunal and palaeoenvironmental evidence. Evidence for Bronze Age activity, relating to burnt mound formation and a possible harbour towards the river mouth have yet to be properly related to the onset of extensive colluviation of the valley. More pertinent to the Bridge Street site, given its proximity to a possible Roman river crossing, is determining the position of the possible Roman harbour. A geoarchaeological approach to determining the timing and nature of fluvial/estuarine activity within the river mouth might help to determine the limits of possibility for harbour silting and sea-vessel access during the period.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY By Nick Garland

**4.1** The reader should refer to the KCC specification documents (KCC 2009) for details of the complete adopted methodology. What is described in this section is a brief précis of the complete specification as listed in those documents.

**4.2** Four trial trenches, measuring 15m x 1.8m, were machine excavated under archaeological supervision across the area of proposed development (Figure 2).

**4.3** The location of the trenches was altered slightly from their original positions due to unforeseen obstacles on site. Whilst trenches 1 and 3 retain their proposed positions, trench 2 was moved slightly to the north-west in order to avoid extant fencing, and trench 4 was moved slightly to the east to avoid existing drains.

**4.4** The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). The concrete covering the trenches was cut prior to excavation and all of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using an 8 tonne 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned both visually and with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

**4.5** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.

**4.6** A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

**4.7** Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken, in spits of no more than 0.1m for the top and sub soil, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural'.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Contexts | 51 contexts |
| No. of files/paper record | 1 folder |
| Plan and sections sheets | 1 sheet |
| Photographs | 10 colour slides, 10 B+W, 102 digital |

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 5.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY by Matt Pope

**5.1** Three geoarchaeological test pits were sited within the footprint of previously assessed and recorded evaluation trenches (Figure 2). The location of these trenches was determined in order to provide the maximum coverage across the site within the limits of practical access to the trenches.

**5.2** The test pits were each approximately 3m x 2m in maximum dimension and excavated to the limits of trench side stability (about 2m given effects of water strike). For this a mechanical excavator with toothless bucket was used.

**5.3** Sediments were recorded in the following manner. Beneath the modern horizons, the running section was recorded to allow the development of a series of detailed sediment logs. These comprised detailed sediment descriptions at 0.25m intervals or at the junction of major stratigraphic or lithological boundaries. The descriptions comprised matrix lithology, coarse components, sediment cohesion as well as characterisation of superficial structures and likelihood of decalcification. Given the presence of depositional contexts likely to preserve either artefactual or macrofaunal material at depths which are below the possibility of direct in-situ inspection, the arisings were placed in stratigraphical order to enable sieving, description and recording. During excavation the dry sieving of such contexts, where possible, took take place to look for lithic artefacts. In conjunction with the sieving, the spoil was constantly checked for artefacts as excavations continued.

**5.4** Fine-grained deposits were sampled and assessed for vertebrate and invertebrate micro-fauna, micro-artefacts and palynological analysis. These were taken as bulk samples for major lithological horizons.

## 6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS by Nick Garland

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

6.1.1 Trench 1 was located to the far western extent of the site, orientated in a north-west to south-west direction. Approximately 2.4 metres of the trench could not be excavated to the natural horizon due to live services. Geoarchaeological test pit 1 was located to the north-western end of this trench.

**List of recorded contexts**

| Number | Type | Description | Max. Length | Max. Width | Deposit Thickness | Height m.AOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/001 | Layer | Concrete Slab | Tr. | Tr. | 0.2 m | 7.683 |
| 1/002 | Layer | Hardcore | Tr. | Tr. | 0.3 m | 7.483 |
| 1/003 | Layer | Post-Med Made Ground | Tr. | Tr. | 0.15 m | 7.183 |
| 1/004 | Layer | Alluvium | Tr. | Tr. | 0.35 m | 7.033 |
| 1/005 | Layer | River Gravels | Tr. | Tr. | N/A | 6.583 |
| 1/006 | Layer | Occupation Layer | Tr. | Tr. | 0.1 m | 6.683 |

Table 2: Recorded contexts within Trench 1

**Summary**

6.1.2 The natural river gravels [1/005], a dark brown stony silt with frequent small medium and large sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 7.033 OD to the south-east of the trench and 7.08 OD to the north-west of the trench. A thin layer of occupation, [1/006], a mid greenish brown stony silt, overlay the river gravels. A layer of alluvium [1/004], a mid grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the occupation layer and underneath a layer of post-medieval made ground [1/003]. The layer of alluvium contained medieval pottery.

6.1.3 The thin layer of post-medieval made ground [1/003], a dark brown stony silt, contained frequent inclusions of CBM, glass and pottery and moderate inclusions of small and medium sub-rounded stone. This layer was underneath a layer of hardcore/crush [1/002], which in turn lay underneath a thick concrete slab [1/001].

### 6.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

6.2.1 Trench 2 was located towards the centre of the site, orientated in a west-north-west to east-south-east direction. Test pit 2 was located to the west-north-western end of this trench. The majority of this trench could not be taken down to the natural horizon due to the presence of numerous post-medieval structural features, however, the full stratigraphy was observed within test pit 2.

**List of recorded contexts**

| Number | Type | Description | Max. Length | Max. Width | Deposit Thickness | Height m.AOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2/001 | Layer | Concrete Slab | Tr. | Tr. | 0.2 m | 7.931 |
| 2/002 | Layer | Hardcore | Tr. | Tr. | 0.25 m | 7.731 |
| 2/003 | Layer | Post-Med Made Ground | Tr. | Tr. | 0.4 m | 7.481 |
| 2/004 | Layer | Alluvium | Tr. | Tr. | 0.2 m | 7.081 |
| 2/005 | Masonry | Well | Tr. | 0.8 m | 0.37 m | 6.681 |
| 2/006 | Fill | Fill of well | Tr. | 0.8 m | 0.15m | 6.681 |
| 2/007 | Fill | Fill of well | Tr. | 0.8 m | 0.11m | 6.681 |
| 2/008 | Masonry | Wall | Tr. | 1.71m | N/A | 7.340 |
| 2/009 | Masonry | Wall | Tr. | 0.12m | N/A | 6.615 |
| 2/010 | Masonry | Wall | Tr. | 1.41m | N/A | 7.226 |
| 2/011 | Masonry | Wall | Tr. | 1.67m | N/A | 6.862 |
| 2/012 | Deposit | Backfill | Tr. | 1.67m | N/A | 6.862 |
| 2/013 | Fill | Fill of well | Tr. | 0.8 m | 0.25m | 6.681 |
| 2/014 | Layer | Brick Layer | Tr. | Tr. | 0.16 m | 7.351 |
| 2/015 | Masonry | Chalk Wall | Tr. | 0.41m | N/A | 6.653 |
| 2/016 | Layer | Made Ground | Tr. | Tr. | N/A | 6.655 |
| 2/017 | Layer | Occupation Layer | Tr. | Tr. | 0.1 m | 6.881 |
| 2/018 | Layer | Upper Tufa | Tr. | Tr. | 0.2 m | 6.781 |
| 2/019 | Layer | Peat | Tr. | Tr. | 0.1 m | 6.681 |
| 2/020 | Layer | Lower Tufa | Tr. | Tr. | N/A | 6.581 |

Table 3: Recorded contexts within Trench 2

**Summary**

6.2.2 A layer of alluvium [2/004], a mid grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 7.082 OD to the north-west of the trench and 7.11 OD to the south-east of the trench. This layer was covered by a layer post-medieval made ground [2/003], a dark brown stony silt, that contained frequent inclusions of CBM, glass and pottery and moderate inclusions of small and medium sub-rounded stone. Within the centre and western part of the trench a thin layer of brick material [2/014] was observed stretching for approximately 2.19 metres over the made ground. A layer of hardcore/crush [2/002] lay over the made ground and itself was covered by a thick concrete slab [2/001]. Within the Geo-archaeological test pit, a thin layer of occupation material [2/017], a mid greenish grey silty clay that contained animal bone, was observed underneath the alluvium [2/004].

6.2.3 A small well [2/005] was noted in the centre of the trench beneath made ground [2/003], partially lying underneath the southern edge. It was circular in shape, constructed of red brick and was bonded by cement. The well was excavated down to the water table and three fills were noted in section. The lowest fill, [2/013], a dark brown sandy silt was overlain by fill [2/007], a dark greyish brown sandy silt that had a high quantity of artefacts. The last fill of the well, [2/006] was a mid brown sandy silt. All three fills contained high quantities of 19th century pottery, post-medieval glass, metal and CBM.

6.2.4 Two large post-medieval walls, [2/008] and [2/010], flanked the well on either side. Wall [2/008] was of a red brick construction and was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction. Wall [2/010] was of a similar construction and lay parallel to [2/008], however, it terminated within the trench after approximately 1 metre. The size of these walls and their apparent relationship to one another suggest a large structure. A mixed deposit of backfill [2/016] appears to lie between the two walls. This deposit was a mixed white and light grey chalk and stony silt. Due to the position of this deposit between these walls and its depth in the trench it could not excavated.

6.2.5 Two intercutting walls also lay within the confines of the two larger walls discussed above. Wall [2/009] appeared within the section of the trench and was orientated in a north-west to south-west direction. It was constructed of yellow brick with a cement mortar. This wall was truncated by a later wall [2/015], orientated in a north-east to south-west direction. The foundations of this wall were comprised of a mix of small and medium chalk pieces and a light yellowish grey silty clay mortar material.

6.2.6 A square shaped structure, possibly a cesspit or well [2/011] was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. The foundations of this structure were similar to that of wall [2/015] and comprised of a mix of small and medium chalk pieces and a light yellowish grey silty clay mortar material. This feature truncated the alluvium [2/004] and was back filled by a dark grey stony clay deposit [2/012]. The backfill contained high quantities of post-medieval pottery, CBM, metal material and glass. The similar orientation between this structure and wall [2/015] suggests a possible relationship.

### 6.3 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

6.3.1 Trench 3 was located towards the centre of the site and was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction. Approximately 4.5 metres of the trench could not be excavated due to live services. The remainder of the trench could only be taken the alluvial layer due to the presence of structural post-medieval features

**List of recorded contexts**

| Number | Type | Description | Max. Length | Max. Width | Deposit Thickness | Height m.AOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3/001 | Layer | Concrete Slab | Tr. | Tr. | 0.2 m | 7.909 |
| 3/002 | Layer | Hardcore | Tr. | Tr. | 0.30 m | 7.709 |
| 3/003 | Layer | Post-Med Made Ground | Tr. | Tr. | 0.70 m | 7.409 |
| 3/004 | Layer | Alluvium | Tr. | Tr. | N/A | 6.709 |
| 3/005 | Masonry | Brick wall | 1.44m | Tr. | N/A | 6.979 |
| 3/006 | Masonry | Brick wall | 1.11, | Tr. | N/A | 6.973 |
| 3/007 | Deposit | Clinker deposit | Tr. | 1.42m | 0.35 m | 6.849 |
| 3/008 | Masonry | Chalk foundations | Tr. | 1.96m | N/A | 6.849 |
| 3/009 | Deposit | Post-med spread | 0.70 m | 0.70m | 0.05 m | 6.844 |
| 3/010 | Masonry | Chalk wall | 3.2 m | 0.25m | N/A | 6.819 |

Table 4: Recorded contexts within Trench 3

**Summary**

6.3.2 Natural alluvium [3/004], a mid grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 6.698 OD to the north-east of the trench and 6.711 OD to the south-west of the trench. A layer of post-medieval made ground [3/003], a dark brown stony silt, contained frequent inclusions of CBM, glass and pottery and moderate inclusions of small and medium sub-rounded stone, lay over the alluvium and underneath a layer of hardcore/crush [3/002]. This in turn lay underneath a thick concrete slab [3/001].

6.3.3 Two structures, probably of a post-medieval date truncated the alluvium [3/004]. Two small brick walls were observed on either side of the trench [3/005] and [3/006]. Both features were constructed of red brick with cement bonding. The nature of these features was undetermined as they both lay mostly underneath the limit of excavation.

6.3.4 A square structure [3/008], possibly a cesspit or lined-pit of some function comprised of chalk block foundations, was uncovered to the south-western end of the trench. This feature truncated alluvium [3/004] and was backfilled by clinker deposit [3/007], a dark grey silty sand with occasional small and medium stone inclusions. A small and shallow post-medieval spread of clinker [3/009] with inclusions of CBM, slate, clay pipes and ferrous material, overlay this structure on its north-west corner.

6.3.5 A wall running across the far south-western end of the trench [3/010] was constructed of chalk blocks, similar to that of the square structure [3/008]. Due to the position of this wall at the end of the trench it was impossible to determine whether this wall was singular or part of a larger structure. It may

therefore be building remains, or the remains of another cesspit or lined-pit of some function.

### 6.4 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

6.4.1 Trench 4 was located to the far northern extent of the site orientated in a north-north-east to south-south-west direction. Test pit 3 was located to the south-south-western end of this trench.

**List of recorded contexts**

| Number | Type | Description | Max. Length | Max. Width | Deposit Thickness | Height m.AOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4/001 | Layer | Concrete Slab | Tr. | Tr. | 0.15 m | 7.813 |
| 4/002 | Layer | Hardcore | Tr. | Tr. | 0.35 m | 7.663 |
| 4/003 | Layer | Post-Med Made Ground | Tr. | Tr. | 0.4 m | 7.313 |
| 4/004 | Layer | Disturbed Alluvium | Tr. | Tr. | 0.4 m | 6.913 |
| 4/005 | Layer | Alluvium | Tr. | Tr. | 0.1 m | 6.513 |
| 4/008 | Cut | Cut of Linear | Tr. | 0.46 m | 0.08 m | 6.647 |
| 4/009 | Fill | Fill of Linear | Tr. | 0.46 m | 0.08 m | 6.647 |
| 4/010 | Cut | Cut of Linear | Tr. | 0.39 m | 0.11 m | 6.606 |
| 4/011 | Fill | Fill of Linear | Tr. | 0.39 m | 0.11 m | 6.606 |
| 4/012 | Cut | Cut of Post-Med drain | 1.06m | 1.05m | N/A | 6.408 |
| 4/013 | Fill | Fill of Post-Med drain | 1.06m | 1.05m | N/A | 6.408 |
| 4/014 | Layer | Tufa | Tr. | Tr. | 0.18 m | 6.413 |
| 4/015 | Layer | Mixed deposit | Tr. | Tr. | 0.15 m | 6.233 |

Table 5: Recorded contexts within Trench 4

**Summary**

6.4.2 The alluvium [4/005], a mid grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 6.52 OD to the north of the trench and 6.510 OD to the south of the trench. A layer of disturbed alluvium, [4/004], a dark greyish brown silty clay, with occasional CBM and small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions overlay the alluvium [4/005]. This layer was in turn covered by a layer of post-medieval made ground [4/003], a dark brown stony silt, that contained frequent inclusions of CBM, glass and pottery and moderate inclusions of small and medium sub-rounded stone. A layer of hardcore/crush [4/002] over lay the made ground and was covered by a concrete slab [4/001].

6.4.3 Two linear features observed towards the northern end of the trench [4/008] and [4/010] were sealed beneath [4/004] and cut into [4/005]. Both features were orientated in a north-west to south-east direction and were parallel with one another at a distance of 0.35 metres. Both features were filled by a dark brown sand clay [4/009] and [4/011] respectively. Fill [4/011] contained three sherds of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery while fill [4/011] contained inclusions of CBM, animal bone and some small abraded sherds of medieval pottery.

6.4.4 A square post-medieval drain manhole [4/012] was observed to the south of trench. It was filled by a light brown stony/silty clay [4/013] with moderate inclusions of small and medium stones and frequent inclusions of medium and large pieces of CBM. This feature was most likely a disused drainage feature and was not excavated.

## 7.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

**7.1** The following observations were made at the site.

**Geological Test Pit 1 : Trench 1, Northern End**

| Depth (m) | Stratigraphy | Lithology | Colour | Coarse component | Sample | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Made Ground | - | - | Crushed brick and concrete raft | - | Modern CBM |
| 0.8 | Colluvium (1/004) | Silty Clay | 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown | 10% sub angular flint gravel 10-20mm 2% chalk flecks | DBS/1/i | |
| 1.1 | Occupation Horizon (1/006) | Clay Silt | 7.5YR 3/1 very dark brown | 5% tufa pellets 2-5mm | DBS/1/ii | Decayed organic context and derived tufa. Fauna and ceramic artefacts noted. Undulating contact with below. |
| 1.3 | Fluvial Gravels (1/005) | Silty Clay with Sand | 10YR 3/2 dark brown | 90% sub-rounded flint gravel 20-80mm | Sifted for artefacts, none found | Water-strike at 1.6m |
| 1.65 – 2m | Lower Fluvial Gravels | Sand with clay | 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow | 90% sub-rounded flint gravel 20-80mm | Sifted for artefacts, none found | |
| 2.0 | Basal Sands | Coarse Sand | 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow | | | Water Strike and subsequent collapse. Hole abandoned. |

Table 6: Sediment sequence within Geological Test Pit 1

**Geological Test Pit 2 : Trench 2, Northern End**

| Depth (m) | Stratigraphy | Lithology | Colour | Coarse component | Sample | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Made Ground | - | - | Crushed brick and concrete raft | - | Modern CBM and siturbed grey alluvium |
| 0.9 | Alluvium (2/004) | Silty Clay | 2.5YR 4/2 grey brown | 5% derived tufa pellets 5-10mm | DBS/2/i | M*ytilus edulis* fragments noted. |
| 1.1 | Occupation Horizon within calcareous silts (2/017) | Clay Silt | 2.5YR 4/2 grey brown | <1% tufa pellets 2-8mm | DBS/2/ii | Abundant M*ytilus edulis,* also *Patella vulgate* noted. Bone also noted. |
| 1.2 | Upper Tufa (2/018) | Silt | 2.5YR 4/2 grey brown | 40% oncoidal tufa gravels 2-20mm | | Possibly derived |
| 1.2 | Peat (2/019) | Silty Clay with Sand | 7.5YR 2.5/1 black | 10% derived tufa pellets 5-10mm | DBS/2/iii | Fragmites. |
| 1.39 – 2m | LowerTufa (2/020) | Silt | 10YR 7/6 reddish yellow | 80% oncoidal tufa gravels 2-20mm | Sifted for artefacts, none found | Water Strike and subsequent collapse. Hole abandoned. |

Table 7: Sediment sequence within Geological Test Pit 2

**Geological Test Pit 3 : Trench 4, Southern End**

| Depth (m) | Stratigraphy | Lithology | Colour | Coarse component | Sample | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Made Ground | - | - | Crushed brick and concrete raft | - | Modern CBM and siturbed grey alluvium |
| 1.0 | Alluvium (4/005) | Silty Clay | 2.5YR 4/2 grey brown | 5% derived tufa pellets 5-10mm | DBS/2/i | M*ytilus edulis* fragments noted. |
| 1.5 | Possible Occupation Horizon (4/015) | Clay Silt | 2.5YR 4/2 grey brown | <1% tufa pellets 2-8mm | DBS/2/ii | Abundant M*ytilus edulis,* also *Patella vulgate* noted. Bone also noted. |
| 1.5 – 2m | Tufa (4/014) | Silt | 10YR 7/6 reddish yellow | 90% sub-rounded flint gravel 20-80mm | Sifted for artefacts, none found | Water Strike and subsequent collapse. Hole abandoned. |

Table 8: Sediment sequence within Geological Test Pit 3

## 8.0 THE FINDS

| Context | Pot | wt (g) | CBM | wt (g) | Bone | wt (g) | Stone | wt (g) | Fe | wt (g) | CTP | wt (g) | Glass | wt (g) | White Metal | wt (g) | Slag | wt (g) | Mortar/ cement | wt (g) | Bakelite | wt (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1004 | 11 | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 21 | 552 | 1 | 96 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 20 | | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 114 | | | | | | | 1 | <2 |
| 2006 | 89 | 3316 | 2 | 130 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 280 | 28 | 776 | | | 50 | 248 | 1 | <2 | 3 | 16 | | | | |
| 2007 | | | | | 5 | 6 | 1 | 24 | 36 | 918 | | | 3 | 104 | | | | | 3 | 102 | | |
| 2012 | 20 | 946 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 126 | | | | | | | | |
| 2013 | 1 | 38 | | | 1 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 20 | | | 2 | 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | | | | | 6 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 20 | | | | |
| 3003 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | 14 | 30 | 2 | 64 | | | | | | | | |
| 3005 | | | 1 | 18 | 28 | 176 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| 3007 | 4 | 26 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4011 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 9: Quantification of the finds

## 8.2 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

8.2.1 A moderately sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the evaluation (Table 9). Sherd sizes tend toward medium to large (up to 120mm across) though some small sherds are also present. Virtually all pieces show no sign of abrasion suggesting most of the material has not been subjected to reworking. Indeed, conjoining sherds from vessels are often present in a number of the contexts. At least three periods are represented.

8.2.2 A single, slightly abraded bodysherd with oxidised exterior face, tempered with fine sand and rare calcined flint to 1mm was found in context [4/011]. Three sherds in a similar fabric were also recovered from the environmental sample of context [4/009]. It is likely that these sherds date to the Middle or Late Iron Age; however, some very small fragments of glazed medieval pottery were also found in the environmental sample of [4/011].

8.2.3 Context [1/004] produced a small assemblage (11 sherds) of unabraded medieval pottery likely to be of mid/late 13$^{th}$- to mid 14$^{th}$- century date. The material is entirely composed of oxidised sand tempered products, probably from the Tyler Hill industry to the north of Canterbury. Although sherds from two different glazed jugs are present, most sherds (9/101g) are from a sooted bowl with downturned internally beaded elongated club rim.

8.2.4 By far the largest portion of the pottery from the site belongs to the 19$^{th}$ century, most dating to after 1840. This material accounts for the largest sherds on site and there are a number of conjoining pieces within certain contexts. Trench 2 produced the majority of the 19$^{th}$- century material and overall a fairly typical spread of domestic vessels were recovered including kitchen, sanitary, table and tea wares. Context [2/003], dated *c.* 1880-1910, contained fragments from a glazed red earthenware jar, yellow ware bowls (including an example with blue mocha decoration), English stoneware jar and hunt jug, blue stoneware moulded jug and ironstone china preserve jars (including a ribbed example by the Maling pottery of Newcastle). Although most pottery from this deposit therefore consists of kitchen wares, fragments from two blue transfer-printed willow pattern dinner plates and a blue transfer-printed (eagle/landscape) tureen indicate some table ware. The largest group is from [2/006], dated 1840/50 – 1890/1900, which contained a mix of kitchen, table and sanitary wares. These include fragments from a glazed red earthenware storage jar (26/1,722g from a single vessel), a Sunderland slipware bowl, yellow ware chamber pot (30/554g from a single vessel decorated with blue slipped lines), English stoneware lid (with rouletted decoration), ironstone china preserve jars, blue transfer-printed dinner plates (blue willow pattern and grey floral) and moulded 'china'jug. The black transfer-printed plate has a registration mark dated to November 1843. Context [2/012] was the third deposit to produce a notable assemblage of this period and contained a slightly higher proportion of sanitary wares. The group includes fragments from a yellow ware bowl with black mocha decoration, a yellow ware chamber pot with white slipped bands, transfer-printed ware chamber pot (blue floral), bowl and dinner plate (willow pattern), ironstone china cup and other less diagnostic sherds in transfer-printed pearlware and English stoneware. Context [2/013] contained single sherds from a blue stoneware candlestick (RF <2>) and an English porcelain tureen/bowl.

8.2.5 Trench 3 contained two contexts producing pottery of the 19th century. The earliest consists of a small sherd of blue transfer-printed pearlware saucer in [3/003]. Context [3/007] interestingly contained only English porcelain (4/26g) all from different vessels: three saucers and a tea cup fragment decorated with simple lines in either green, black or gold gilt.

### 8.3 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Sarah Porteus

8.3.1 A total of five fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 256g were recovered from four contexts, two samples of mortar were also recovered from two contexts weighing a total of 104g. The CBM is most likely post-medieval in date.

8.3.2 The earliest CBM recovered from site is a brick fragment from context [3/005], a soft pale brown calcareous brick with abundant cream silt marbling and very sparse quartz. The abraded fragment may be late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The same context also contained a small fragment of coarse, white sandy lime mortar which is of uncertain date. Brick fragments recovered from context [2/006] comprised a fragment of yellow Kentish brick (Museum of London fabric 3035) dating from the late 18th to 19th century and a fragment of pale pinkish orange calcareous brick with sparse black iron rich inclusions and pale cream silt marbling of probable 17th to 19th century date. Both fragments from [2/006] had iron slag adhering to the surface. A single fragment of peg tile made of a fine orange fabric with moderate calcareous speckling and sparse coarse quartz and red and black iron rich inclusions recovered from context [2/003] is likely to be of 18th or 19th century date. Fragments of sandy, hard, grey cement mortar from context [2/007] is probably late post-medieval modern in date. An abraded fragment of red brick with sparse black iron rich and calcareous inclusions from context [4/011] could not be dated.

### 8.4 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

8.4.1 A small assemblage of 21 clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments was recovered from five different contexts. Plain stem fragments of mid 18th- to 19th-century date were recovered from [2/003] and [3/005]. Stem fragments from [3/003] and [3/007] all date to the 19th century. Included are a crude mouthpiece from [3/003] and a collared mouthpiece from [3/007].

8.4.2 The two bowl fragments were assigned a unique Registered Finds number as they exhibit either maker's marks or decoration (Table 10). RF <4> consists of a plain stem fragment with spur exhibiting the initials "JN". No maker of this name is recorded for Kent. The piece dates to the first half of the 19th century. A pipe fragment with oak leaf decoration on seams and a relief grape motive on the bowl, dating to the second half of the 19th century, was recovered from [3/003] (RF <1>).

| SITE CODE | CONTEXT | RF No | OBJECT | MATERIAL | WT (g) | PERIOD | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BSD09 | 3003 | 1 | PIPE | CERA | 6 | PMED | C19th |
| BSD09 | 2013 | 2 | CAND | CERA | 50 | PMED | C19th-EC20th |
| BSD09 | 3007 | 3 | LID | COPP | 12 | PMED | C19th-EC20th |
| BSD09 | 2006 | 4 | PIPE | CERA | 4 | PMED | 1st half c19th |

Table 10: Summary of Registered Finds

**8.5 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

8.5.1 A total of 64 glass fragments was recovered from six individually numbered contexts. All range in date between the mid 19th and mid 20th century. The majority was recovered from [2/006] and consists of clear window glass fragments (minimum number of two individuals) dating to the mid 19th to early 20th century. Other window glass was recovered from [2/013], which consists of a clear, molten fragment (late 19th to 20th century).

8.5.2 A green glass wine bottle fragment (mid 19th to early 20th century) was recovered from [2/012]. Other pieces cannot be firmly attributed to either wine or beer bottles; including a green glass base [2/003] and body sherds [2/013] and [3/003], all dating to the late 19th to mid 20th century. A definite green glass beer bottle fragment was recovered from [2/007].

8.5.3 Other bottles include pale blue cylindrical and octagonal bottle fragments, which could have contained a wide range of liquids such as medicine or household products. Pieces are of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date and where recovered from [2/003] and [2/006]. Fragments of a large aqua, cylindrical bottle for mineral water were located in [2/006], with a neck fragment from a smaller example recovered from [2/012]. An aqua bottle stopper from [3/003] is likely to have closed a sauce bottle and dates to the late 19th to early 20th century. Finally, [2/007] contained aqua, ribbed body sherds from a possibly oval bottle, perhaps representing a liquor or medicine bottle.

**8.6 The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

8.6.1 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered, all of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date. The majority (60) consist of iron tin fragments, including a circular food tin fragment [2/006]; di. 70mm, a bowl fragment [2/007] and a semi-circular tin compartment from [2/013]. Other pieces include an iron wire fragment [2/006], an iron strip fragment [2/007] and a small white metal fitting of unidentifiable function [2/006]. Only two general purpose nail fragments were recovered, both from [2/007]. A copper-alloy sheet lid (RF <3>) and an iron knife blade fragment (RF <5>) were also recovered. Context [1/004] and [2/006] both contained an iron amorphous lump, probably representing folded tin fragments in the former case, whereas the latter consists of iron concretions.

**8.7 The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

8.7.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of stone most of which is not local. The only local stone consists of a fragment of Tertiary ferruginous sandstone from [4/011] dated to the prehistoric period by a single ceramic sherd. The remainder of the assemblage dates to the 19th century and contains a typical range of stone types one would expect for the period. Coal fragments were recovered from [2/006] and [2/013] and coal shale from [2/003], [2/006] and [2/007]. A single piece of Welsh roofing slate (27g) was recovered from [2/006] and the same deposit also produced an 18mm thick white marble slab fragment (209g) from a side table/wash stand top.

## 8.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

8.8.1 Only four pieces of slag were recovered from the site. Context [2/006] produced three pieces of 19th- century clinker while [2/017] (undated) contained a piece of fuel ash slag with adhering sandy clay hearth lining.

## 8.9 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

8.9.1 The assemblage consists of 59 fragments of animal bone from 10 contexts. 29 of these fragments were identifiable and represent horse, cattle, sheep, pig, hare and chicken. Context [3/003] contains a complete femur belonging to hare. Context [3/005] contains cattle bone, including a fragment from a distal humerus and two complete tarsals and carpals. Context [3/005] also contains a chicken metatarsus and a fragment of sheep ilium which has been sawn off the top of the pelvis. Context [2007] contains a chicken pelvis and radius and context [2017] contains pig teeth, including a canine from a female animal. The remaining identifiable assemblage consists of cattle and sheep sized rib and long bone fragments. No evidence of gnawing or pathology was visible on any of the bone.

8.9.2 Soil samples were taken from context (4/011) and (4/009). The residues produced 15 fragments of animal bone of which only two fragments are identifiable. These are a fragment of pig tooth and a horse incisor.

8.9.3 The assemblage is too small to carry out any statistical analysis and has no potential for further work.

## 8.10 Miscellaneous by Elke Raemen

8.10.1 A single fragment of bakelite sheet of early 20th-century date was recovered from [2/003].

### 8.11 Finds Potential

8.11.1 The current assemblage is too small to merit any further analysis. No further work is required. Should further archaeological work be conducted at the site, then this material should be included in any further finds assessment process.

## 9.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

**9.1** Two soil samples were taken to target retrieval of environmental remains and to establish the potential of the deposits to provide further information about the past environment and land use. Samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively. Once dried, the residues were sorted for environmental and artefact remains and the flots were weighed, measured and viewed under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications. The quantities and preservation of archaeological remains were recorded in Tables 11 and 12.

**9.2** Both samples produced small flots of less than 5ml and were dominated by uncharred macrobotanical remains, in particular elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds that are most likely modern intrusive elements. Small fragments of charcoal were also present in the flots and residues however none of these were considered large or numerous enough to warrant further identification. Occasional poorly preserved charred cereal grains were recovered from sample <2>, (4/011).

**9.3** Further environmental remains including small quantities of fish bone, micro and macro fauna and mollusc fragments were present in the residues. The majority of bone fragments were unidentifiable, however several fish vertebra and other complete elements were present. Identifiable elements of macro fauna, including teeth have been incorporated in the bone report (Driver pers. comm.). Small assemblages of unretouched and undiagnostic flint flakes were present in both samples and fragment of pottery were also recovered (see finds report).

**9.4** These samples have confirmed the presence of environmental and artefact remains at this site. The environmental remains in these samples are too few to provide further information about the past vegetation environment, agricultural economy or plant use and present no potential for further analysis. However, should further archaeological work be conducted at the site, then this material should be included in any further assessment process.

| Sample Number | Context | weight g | Flot volume ml | Uncharred % | Uncharred Seeds | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4/009 | <5 | <1 | 98 | ** | | * | |
| 2 | 4/011 | <5 | <1 | 98 | ** | | * | |

Table 11: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

| Sample Number | Context | Sample Volume litres | sub-Sample Volume litres | Charcoal >4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal <4mm | Weight (g) | Charred botanicals (other than charcoal) | Weight (g) | Bone and Teeth | Weight (g) | Fishbone and microfauna | Weight (g) | Land Snail shells | Weight (g) | Other (eg ind, pot, cbm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4/009 | 10 | 10 | | | ** | <1 | | | * | 6 | * | <1 | * | 2 | Pot */18, Flint */6 |
| 2 | 4/011 | 10 | 10 | * | <1 | ** | 2 | * | >1 | ** | 22 | * | <1 | * | <1 | Pot */6, Flint **/28 |

Table 12: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

## 10.0 DISCUSSION

### 10.1 Archaeological Results

10.1.1 Trench 1

While no cut features were recorded in trench 1, a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from the alluvium [1/004]. This pottery was dated to the mid/late 13th century to the mid 14th century and comprised some glazed sherds from a regional industry.

10.1.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 produced several structural features. Large walls [2/008] and [2/010] appear to represent a large structure in which various smaller features and sub-divisions occur, including the well [2/005] and walls [2/009] and [2/015]. The presence of a backfilled layer between these walls at the same depth as that of the surrounding alluvium suggests that the area within the structure has been truncated. Finds from the trench included pottery from domestic vessels, CBM, including brick and tile, clay tobacco pipes, glass, various metalwork pieces, coal, slag material and animal bone. All of this material dated from the mid 19th to early 20th century. This may suggest activity associated with tenement housing across this area.

Stratigraphically, the earliest structural feature within the trench appears to be the square structure [2/011] which was truncated by post-medieval wall [2/010] and the top of which is backfilled by post-medieval debris [2/012]. While this suggests a post-medieval date for the upper backfill of the feature, there is no dating evidence to support the date of the structure itself. On the basis of its construction [2/011] may comprise the lower parts of a cesspit or lined-pit of unknown function, or possibly the upper courses of a chalk-lined well. The feature could therefore be of earlier post-medieval or medieval date. Further investigation should resolve issues of date and function.

The occupation layer [2/017] revealed within geoarchaeological test pit 2 within trench 2 contained both animal bone and fuel ash slag with hearth lining attached, however, neither of these finds could be dated. The presence of this layer underneath the alluvium suggests earlier activity, in this case, most likely dating to the medieval period.

10.1.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 revealed multiple structural remains. Walls [3/005] and [3/006] may be of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

The square structure [3/008] and wall [3/010] towards the southern end of the trench had foundations constructed of chalk blocks and appeared similar in size and shape to the square structure [2/011] in trench 2. No finds were associated with these features to provide precise dating although on the basis of their construction they may comprise the lower parts of a cesspit or lined-pit of unknown function and could be of earlier post-medieval or medieval date. Further investigation should resolve issues of date and

function.

Finds from within this trench included a small assemblage of pottery, clay tobacco pipes, glass and animal bone, all of which dated from the Mid 19th to early 20th century.

10.1.4 Trench 4

Two small ditches or gullies [4/008] and [4/010] were exposed at the base of the trench towards its northern end. Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills of both features; however, a few small fragments of medieval glazed pottery were also recovered from one [4/011]. It is unclear at this stage whether the medieval pottery represents intrusive activity, or whether the Iron Age pottery represents residual material. Further investigation should resolve issues of date and function.

## 10.2 Geoarchaeological Results

10.2.1 A sequence was recorded which established a range of depositional environments at the site through Late Pleistocene river gravel development, to early Holocene tufa and peat formation to mid-Holocene colluviation, This sequence is entirely comparable with other observations made for localities within the lower reaches of the Dour Valley.

10.2.2 The basal gravels could not be proven to their contact with the underlying Cretaceous chalk bedrock due to effects of water strike at 1.6-1.8m depth. Where observed they consisted of high energy sub-rounded flint gravels derived almost entirely from the Cretaceous bedrock and solifluction deposits. While the potential for Pleistocene artefacts, faunal remains and fine-grained facies remain possible at depth, none were encountered during the limited investigation.

10.2.3 Oncoidal tufa beds were continuous across the site but varied in depth in apparent relation to the topography of the underlying braided gravel development. Within the sequence recorded in test pit 2 tufa was overlain by peat deposits prior to deposition of further possibly derived tufa (Figure 9). A deposit of calcareous silts with abundant *Mytilus* and *Patella* shells was at both test pit 1 (1/006), test pit 2 (2/017) and test pit 3 (3/015). These might be correlated with Holocene deposits recorded elsewhere in the Dour Valley, with the shells, preserved within a non-marine context having apparently entered as part of human subsistence activity.

10.2.4 At all localities the site was sealed by poorly sorted colluvial deposits with a high silt context suggestive of limited alluvial activity of the River Dour reworking hillwash deposits.

## 11.0 CONCLUSIONS

### 11.1 Archaeological

11.1.1 The evaluation has revealed evidence of a range of archaeological features from multiple periods within a deep stratigraphic sequence extending over 2 metres below present land surfaces and beyond the level of the water table. Whist most of the upper masonry features and make-up layers appear to date from the 19th century, there is the suggestion that both prehistoric and medieval features also exist towards the base of the archaeological sequence. The limited size of the evaluation trenches and the depth of deposits has made interpretation and dating of these lower features difficult.

11.2.2 Further excavation within larger archaeological intrusions should allow for a much better understanding of the date and nature activity of the archaeological sequence at the site.

### 11.2 Geo-archaeological

11.2.1 The sedimentary sequence reveals a complex and apparently complete suite of periglacial, early Holocene fluvial and Mid-Holocene Colluvial sedimentation. This sequence contains tufaceous, peat and calcareous silts deposits which all have the potential to deliver a useful palaeoenvironmental profile entirely comparable to other sites within the lower reaches of the River Dour. Any further work should include the recovery of intact palaeoenvironmental profiles through the sequence as well as targeted investigation of the *Mytilus*-rich Holocene occupation horizon.

11.2.2 Any further work should also include the cross-correlation of the recorded sequences at the site with previous geotechnical observations from boreholes and test pits as well as other localities within the lower Dour Valley. From this a more complete understanding of the arrangement and distribution of the sedimentary sequence for the valley as a whole can be developed.

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**Appendix 1:** Gazetteer of Sites and Finds within a 500 m Radius of The Former DIY Store, Bridge Street, Dover, Kent

| | NGR | SMR Reference | Period | Details/Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | TR 3129 4218 | TQ 34 SW 602 | Prehistoric | Prehistoric struck flint, pottery and marine shells suggesting a prehistoric settlement |
| 2. | TR 31625 4224 | TQ 34 SW 688 | Prehistoric | Prehistoric flint found at Dover Grammer School |
| 3. | TR 3168 4220 | TQ 34 SW 25 | Bronze Age | EBA Beaker found in Mason Dieu Fields. |
| 4. | TR 313 420 | TQ 34 SW 9 | Roman | Roman-British Burial Site including cremations, Bridge Street. |
| 5. | TR 3163 4170 | TQ 34 SW 40 | Roman | Roman cremation cemetery on Priory Hill |
| 6. | TR 3158 4173 | TQ 34 SW 103 | Roman | Possible Roman Settlement on St Martins Terrace |
| 7. | TR 31 42 | TQ 34 SW 127 | Roman | Inscribed Roman stone (limestone) |
| 8. | TR 31 42 | TQ 34 SW 135 | Roman | Roman cemetery found at Charlton |
| 9. | TR 316 418 | TQ 34 SW 451 | Roman / Medieval | Roman midden and Medieval Riverside settlement found at Royal Victoria Hospital |
| 10. | TR 3145 4175 | TQ 34 SW 6 | Anglo-Saxon | Anglo-Saxon Burial Ground, Priory Hill |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | TR 3118 4214 | TQ 34 SW 71 | Medieval | St Bartholomew's Hospital – medieval leper hospital, London Road. |
| 12. | TR 316 417 | TQ 34 SW 75 | Medieval | Early Medieval Scramasax and bead |
| 13. | TR 3101 4197 | TQ 34 SW 76 | Medieval | Early Medieval Burial in High Meadows, possibly associated with Priory Hill cemetery |
| 14. | TR 31 42 | TQ 34 SW 163 | Medieval | Early Medieval road possibly Pilgrims Way |
| 15. | TR 3140 4220 | TQ 34 SW 226 | Medieval | Possible Medieval settlement at Colebran Street |
| 16. | TR 316 417 | TQ 34 SW 443 | Medieval | Medieval walls found at Ladywell Car park |
| 17. | TR 31384 41941 | TQ 34 SW 659 | Medieval | Medieval pits as well as post-medieval building found in High street |
| 18. | TR 31385 41964 | TQ 34 SW 660 | Medieval | Two Medieval ditches found in the High street |
| 19. | TR 3143 4164 | TQ 34 SW 22 | Medieval / Post-Medieval | St Martins Priory, Medieval Augustinian and Post-Medieval Benedictine Monastery |
| 20. | TR 3163 4175 | TQ 34 SW 35 | Medieval / Post-Medieval | Town Hall – Medieval and Post-Medieval Hospitals and later Post-Medieval Town Hall. |
| 21. | TR 3164 | TQ 34 SW 80 | Medieval / | Medieval walls and Post-Medieval house at Mason |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4172 | | Post-Medieval | Dieu House |
| 22. | TR 312 420 | TQ 34 SW 224 | Post-Medieval | 18th to 19th century Toy Pistol found in a chimney in Bridge Street |
| 23. | TR 312 418 | TQ 34 SW 683 | Post-Medieval | St Bartholomew's Church dating to the 19th century |
| 24. | TR 3153 4182 | TQ 34 SW 599 | Post-Medieval | Post-Medieval General Hospital dating to the 19th century |

**SMR Summary Form**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site Code | BSD 09 | | | | | |
| Identification Name and Address | Bridge Street, Dover, Kent | | | | | |
| County, District &/or Borough | Dover, Kent | | | | | |
| OS Grid Refs. | 631409, 142099 | | | | | |
| Geology | BGS sheet 306: Alluvium comprising deposit of clay, sand and gravel. | | | | | |
| Arch. South-East Project Number | 3651 | | | | | |
| Type of Fieldwork | Eval. **X** | Excav. | Watching Brief | Standing Structure | Surv | Othe |
| Type of Site | Green Field | Shallow Urban | Deep Urban **X** | Other | | |
| Dates of Fieldwork | Eval. 29th April to 7th May 09 | Excav. | WB. | Other | | |
| Sponsor/Client | Wm Morrisons Supermarkets PLC | | | | | |
| Project Manager | Darryl Palmer | | | | | |
| Project Supervisor | Nick Garland | | | | | |
| Period Summary | Palaeo. | Meso. | Neo. | BA | IA **X** | RB |
| | AS | MED **X** | PM **X** | Other Modern | | |

100 Word Summary.

A programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was undertaken at the Former DIY Store, Bridge Street, Dover Kent. The work was undertaken between the 29th of April and 7th of May 2009 on behalf of Wm Morrisons Supermarkets PLC. Four evaluation and three geoarchaeological test pits investigated the archaeological and geological sequence.

The evaluation trenches revealed primarily Post-Medieval activity including evidence of Tenement housing, a well and various unknown structures. Deeper excavations revealed evidence of finds of a Mediaeval and Prehistoric date indicating possibly activity. The first natural horizon varied in depth from 6.513m OD in the north of the site and 7.081m OD in the south of the site.

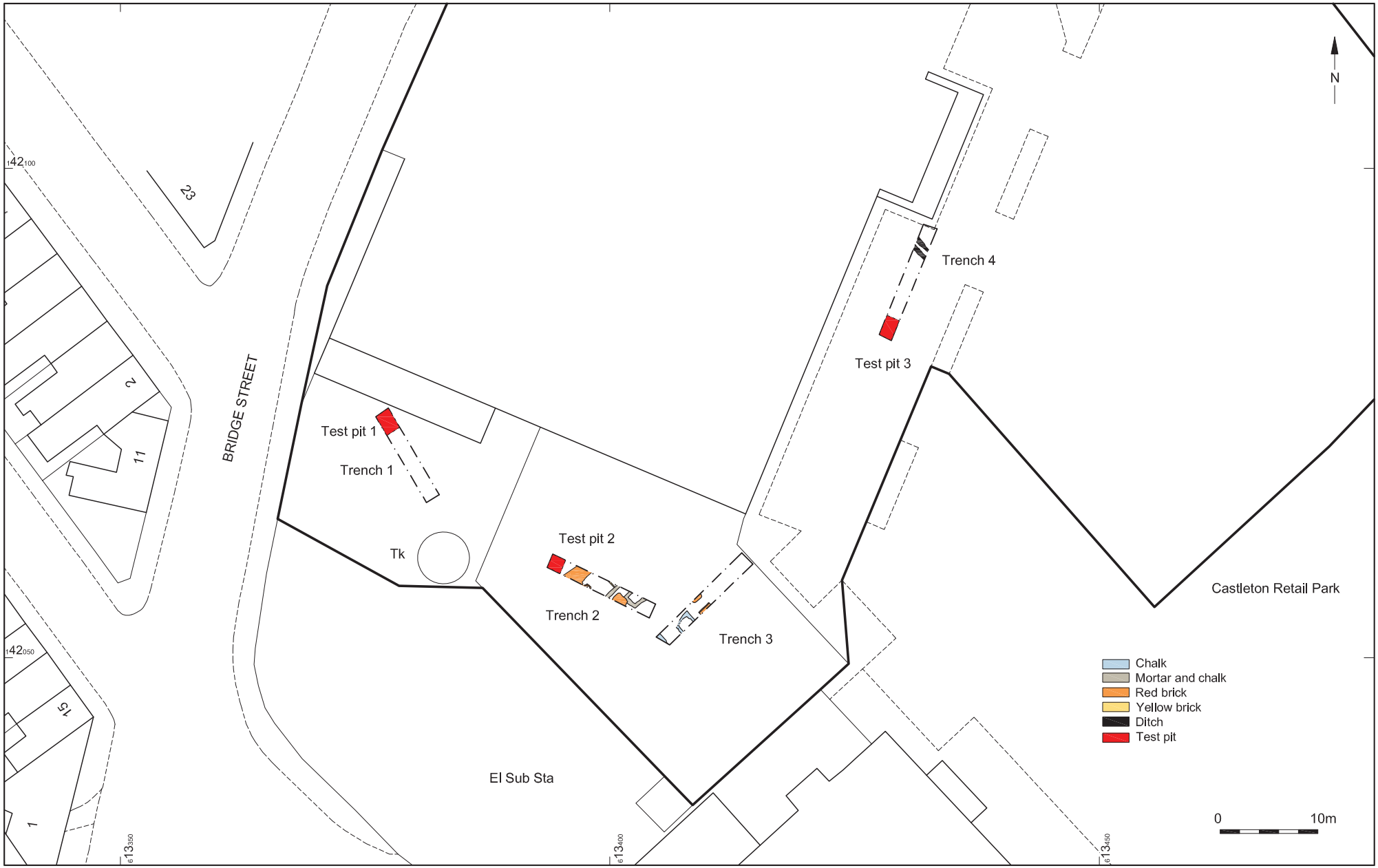
## OASIS Form

| **OASIS ID: archaeol6-59726** | |
|---|---|
| **Project details** | |
| Project name | Bridge Street, Dover |
| | |
| Short description of the project | A programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was undertaken at the Former DIY Store, Bridge Street, Dover Kent. The work was undertaken between the 29th of April and 7th of May 2009 on behalf of Wm Morrisons Supermarkets PLC. Four evaluation trenches initially sampled the surface archaeology and three geoarchaeological test pits, situated at the end of three of the trenches, investigated the geological sequence. The evaluation trenches revealed primarily Post-Medieval activity including evidence of Tenement housing, a well possibly associated with industrial activity and various unknown structures. Deeper excavations revealed evidence of finds of a Mediaeval and Prehistoric date indicating possibly activity within this vicinity. The first natural horizon varied in depth from 6.513m OD in the north of the site and 7.081m OD in the south of the site. |
| | |
| Project dates | Start: 29-04-2009 End: 07-05-2009 |
| | |
| Previous/future work | No / Yes |
| | |
| Any associated project reference codes | BSD09 - Sitecode |
| | |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| | |
| Site status | None |
| | |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing |
| | |
| Monument type | TENEMENT Post Medieval |
| | |
| Monument type | WELL Post Medieval |
| | |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| | |
| Methods & techniques | 'Sample Trenches','Test Pits' |
| | |
| Development type | Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.) |
| | |

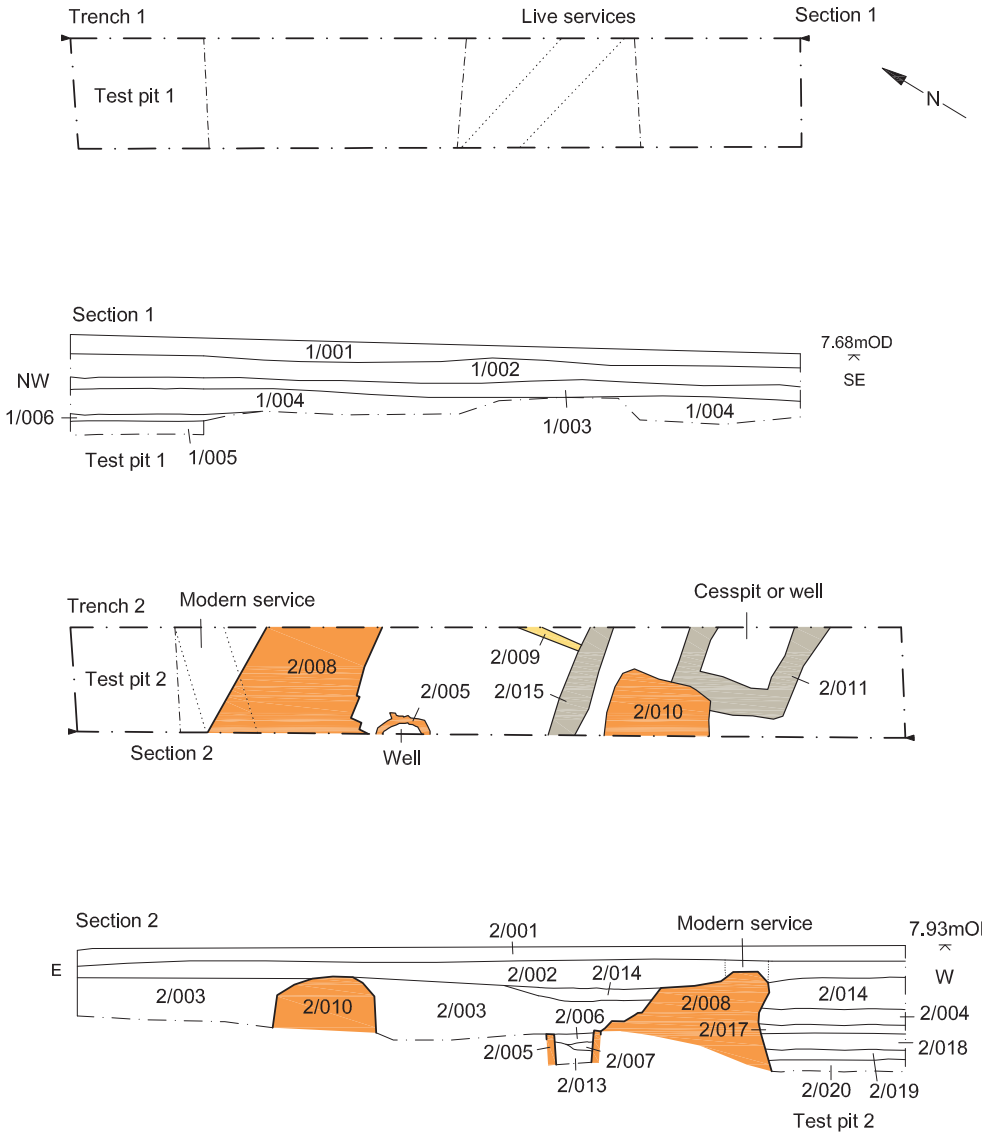
| | |
|---|---|
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| | |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |
| | |
| **Project location** | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | KENT DOVER DOVER Fomer DIY Store, Bridge Street, DOver |
| | |
| Postcode | CT16 2 |
| | |
| Study area | 8032.00 Square metres |
| | |
| Site coordinates | TR 31409 42099 51.1306676633 1.307870096780 51 07 50 N 001 18 28 E Point |
| | |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 6.51m Max: 7.08m |
| | |
| **Project creators** | |
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South East |
| | |
| Project brief originator | Kent County Council |
| | |
| Project design originator | Kent County Council |
| | |
| Project director/manager | Darryl Palmer |
| | |
| Project supervisor | Nick Garland |
| | |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| | |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Morrisons Supermarkets PLC |
| | |
| **Project archives** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| | |
| Physical Contents | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal' |
| | |
| Digital Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| | |
| Digital Contents | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Survey','Textiles' |
| | |
| Digital Media available | 'Survey','Text' |
| | |
| Paper Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| | |
| Paper Contents | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Survey','Textiles' |
| | |
| Paper Media available | 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey ' |
| | |
| **Project bibliography 1** | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation at the Former DIY Store, Bridge Street, Dover, Kent. |
| | |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Garland, N. Pope, M |
| | |
| Other bibliographic details | 2009083 |
| | |
| Date | 2009 |
| | |
| Issuer or publisher | Archaeolgy South East |
| | |
| Place of issue or publication | Portslade |
| Entered by | Nick Garland (n.garland@ucl.ac.il) |
| Entered on | 19 May 2009 |

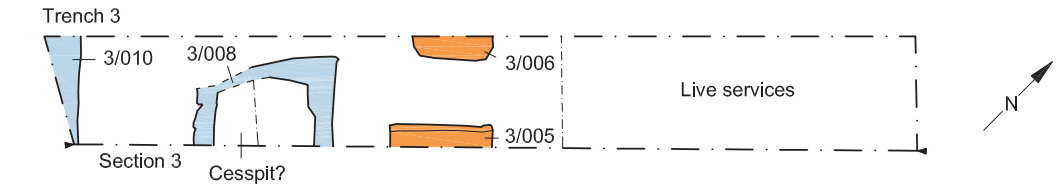

| © **Archaeology South-East** | | Bridge Street, Dover | Fig. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 3651 | May 2009 | Site location and HER data | |
| Report Ref: 2009083 | Drawn by: JLR | | |

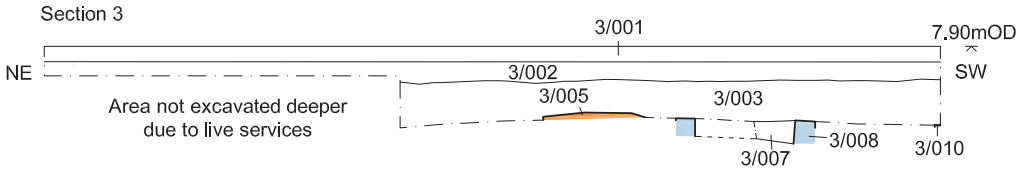


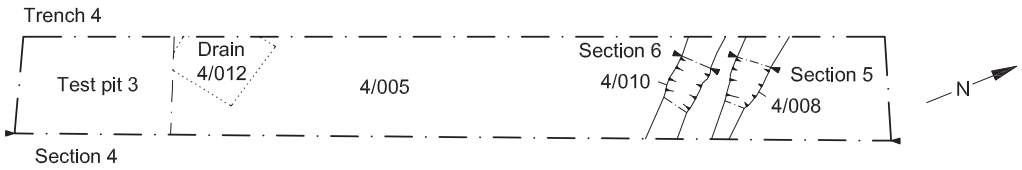

| © Archaeology South-East | | Bridge Street, Dover | Fig. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 3651 | May 2009 | Trench Location Plan | |
| Report Ref: 2009083 | Drawn by:LD | | |

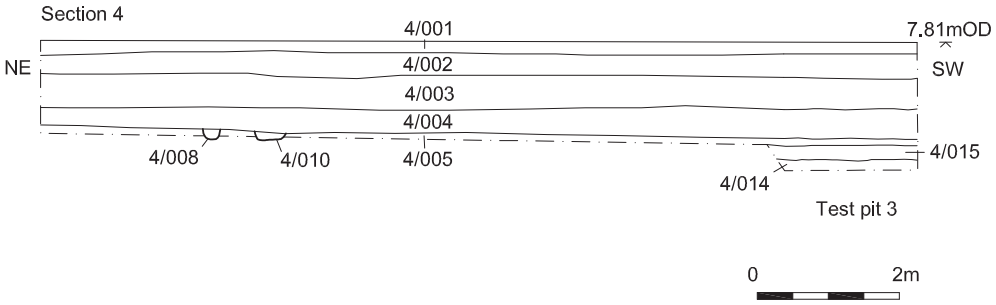


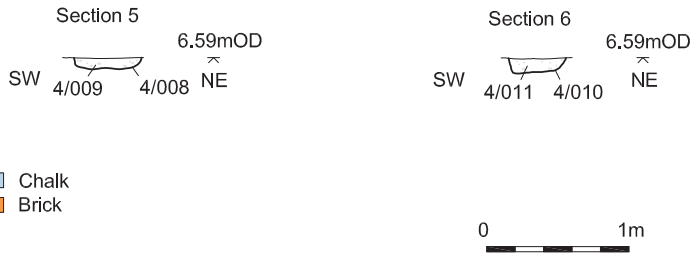

| © Archaeology South-East | | Bridge Street, Dover | Fig. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 3651 | May 2009 | Trenches 1 and 2: Plans and sections | |
| Report Ref: 2009083 | Drawn by: LD | | |




| © Archaeology South-East | | Bridge Street, Dover | Fig. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 3651 | May 2009 | Trenches 3 and 4: Plans and sections | |
| Report Ref: 2009083 | Drawn by: LD | | |

Fig. 5: North-east facing section through well [2/005]


Fig. 6: South-east facing section through [3/007]


Fig. 7: South-west facing section of linear [4/008]


Fig. 8: South-west facing section of linear [4/010]

Fig. 9: South-west facing section of test pit 2

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