



Archaeological Investigation of Land at the Former Ambulance Station, Military Road, Canterbury, Kent

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NGR: TR 15435 58151

Site Code: AMB/A/16

(Planning Application: CA/15/02311)

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1. Summary

1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological investigation of land at The Former Ambulance Station, Military Road, Canterbury in Kent in December 2016. A Planning Application (CA/15/02311/FUL) to develop this site for the erection of housing to Canterbury City Council, whereby the Council requested that an archaeological investigation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT Specification A and CCC Manual Part B) and in discussion with the Archaeological Heritage Officer, Canterbury City Council. The results from the test pits and the topography of the PDA suggest that the upper stratigraphy on the site has been severely truncated by the construction of the Ambulance Station and the installation of numerous services.

1.3 The core samples revealed a relative even dispersal of layers of modern debris, comprising of crushed brick and mortar debris across the PDA. A visual survey of the site revealed that there was a considerable quantity of 'modern' services and TP2 went through a waste water pipeline. Therefore severe truncation of the 1st metre in depth on the site should be expected.

1.4 Whilst drilling TP3 the depth of the interior of the Fuel Storage Tank (located next to TP3) was measured to a depth of 2.5m, implying that its installation has truncated this part of the site to a depth of c.3m. Test Pits 5, 6 and 7 suggest the presence of building debris from the row of terraced houses on the Military Road frontage.

1.5 Archaeology was otherwise absent from all seven core samples (SWAT 2016: 3).

1.6 The CCC Archaeological Officer had indicated that further evaluation is required and had requested two trenches 10m long in both site entrances (Figure 1).

1.7 In addition monitoring during the demolition of the existing buildings and ideally demolition should be taken to ground level to allow observations of the underlying deposit sequence to be made and if necessary evaluation within the existing footprints.

1.8 The additional archaeological work was undertaken in four phases beginning with monitoring of test pits, an archaeological evaluation outside the existing building footprints and followed by monitoring of demolition and on piling.

1.9 Three trenches were excavated and the trench located in the south-east area of the site revealed the natural geology and no archaeology.

1.10 The other two trenches were located in the entrance to the former ambulance station in the north-west corner of the site and revealed multiple services and manholes and excavation stopped at this level (Figs, 2 & 4).

1.11 After consultation with Rosanne Cummings CCC Archaeological Officer it was agreed that an intensive Watching Brief on the demolition and site reduction of the site (Plates 5-10) should be undertaken to an approved specification followed by a archaeological watching brief on the piling phase of build (Plates 11-18).

2. Introduction

2.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by the land owners to carry out an archaeological investigation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within Archaeological Specifications (SWAT & CCC 2016) and in discussion with Rosanne Cummings Archaeological Heritage Officer, Canterbury City Council.

3. Site Description and Topography

3.1 The proposed development area (PDA) at the former Ambulance Station in Military Road Canterbury is located on the south side of the Military Road and to the east of the city walls.

3.2 The site itself comprises a large modern building surrounded by areas of concrete with

manhole covers which may suggest that numerous drains, fuel storage tanks exist which may have impacted on any buried archaeological remains.

3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Bedrock Geology of Thanet Formation- Sand, Silt, and Clay. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 56 to 59 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Superficial Deposits are Alluvium- Clay, Silty, Peaty, Sandy, Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (www.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon.cfm).

4. Planning Background

4.1 Canterbury City Council gave planning permission to Rogate Ltd (CA/15/02311) for the demolition of the former Ambulance Station and the erection of 8 Houses and 6 Two-bedroom flats with associated car parking and the re-landscaping of adjoining open area. Planning permission has been obtained with the following Condition:

Condition 3) Prior to the commencement of development the following components of a scheme for the archaeological evaluation of the site to be undertaken for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of any buried archaeological features and deposits and to assess the importance of the same shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

1) A written scheme of investigation to be submitted s minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.

2) A report summarising the results of the investigations to be produced on completion of fieldwork in accordance with the requirements set out in the written scheme of investigation.

3) Any further mitigation measures considered necessary as a result of the archaeological investigations to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

4) If necessary a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication and conservation.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) and a Desk-based Assessment written by Canterbury Archaeological Trust have provided details of any previous investigations and discoveries. The following information is paraphrased from the Canterbury Archaeological Trust DBA for this site (CAT August 2015):

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

4.3 The boundary of the St Augustine’s Abby scheduled monument (National Heritage list entry 1016844) lies less than 100m to the south/south-west, the Cathedral Precincts and scheduled Christchurch Priory and Archbishop's Palace (National Heritage list entry 1004195) a similar distance to the south/south-east.

4.4 The PDA is situated within the Canterbury Conservation Area as defined in the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990.

4.5 The PDA lies within an area of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, notably Canterbury Cathedral and St Augustine’s Abbey.

4.6 Several Listed Buildings are recorded within a 100m search radius of the PDA, the closest in terms of proximity being the Grade II Listed Church of St Gregory the Great.

Prehistoric (c 500,000BP – AD 43)

5.6 Prehistoric archaeological remains are not reported within a 100m radius of the PDA, although the wider area is not bereft of evidence from this long period. The superficial geology of the Stour valley, not known in detail, is known to contain Palaeolithic material, for example, and later Holocene archaeology is known in the general vicinity of the PDA.

Romano-British (c AD 43 – 450)

5.7 Romano-British archaeological remains are not reported within a 100m radius of the PDA; Roadside locations situated outside of the Roman town are known to be favoured places for burial during the Roman period. To date few discoveries of this nature have been made in this area of Canterbury. However one burial comprising ‘a black urn, containing calcined bones, a bottle and a saucer’ was recorded by Pilbrow in 1868, during excavations made in association with sewer laying (HER No. TR 15 NE 285). Further afield, along the Sturry Road and situated between the site of the former Artillery Barracks and the Vauxhall brickworks, a Roman cremation cemetery was discovered in the nineteenth century (HER No. TR 15 NE 15).

Anglo-Saxon (c 450 –1066)

5.8 Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains are not reported within a 100m radius of the PDA. South of the PDA, more extensive evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity has been identified, however, including the site of St Augustine’s Abbey. The abbey was founded c AD 597 and proximity to the abbey may have led to the development of a settlement nearby in, what is now, the university campus. Here, the main period of occupation has been dated to around AD 850 – 950, and evidence suggests that settlement and industrial activities were taking place. This settlement is thought to extend from St Augustine’s manor of Longport to the borough of Fordwich (Hicks 2011, 7).

Medieval (c 1066 – 1540)

5.9 Prior to the construction of a new link road between Sturry Road and Military Road, an excavation (ECA8769) was carried out in March 1986 approximately 45m to the northeast of the PDA. During this work the position of a lead pipe carrying the

Cathedral's private water supply from a Conduit House at the north-east end of Military Road into the Cathedral precincts was located. As the pipe, measuring 3 inches in diameter, was located in only two of the three trenches, however, it has been projected that the pipe diverges from under the pavement (outside 69 Military Road, approximately 43m north-east of the PDA) to a line under the present street and continues on this course to the south-west end of Military Road. Further evidence that this system followed the current route of Military Road towards the Cathedral can be seen from the waterworks plan of 1160. The route of the pipeline is marked by Urry (1967; see Fig 2), who also marks the approximate area of the PDA has having been rented by Godwin Son of Alewi, Roger the Clerk and William Dispensator. Structures dating to the early and/or later medieval period occupation may well be present within the PDA.

5.10 The graveyard and land belonging to the Church of St Gregory the Great lie within a few metres of the PDA to the south/south-east (MCA22035).

Post-medieval (c 1540 – 1900)

5.11 Mid-eighteenth-century maps appear to indicate the PDA as formal or horticultural garden plots (Figs 3–4), with the first developments on the land associated with the New Military Rd, as marked on Collard's map of 1843 (Fig 5). Later post-medieval archaeological remains are likely to be associated buildings which served as public houses, which have since been demolished in the wake of re-development. The First Edition Ordnance Survey (1874; Fig 6) provides more detail of buildings fronting on to Military Road and Ruttington Lane and respective gardens to the rear.

Modern (c 1900 – 2000)

5.12 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 7) depicts terraces fronting Military Road and Ruttington Lane with open space to the rear. Twentieth-century re-development within and adjacent to the PDA further contributed to the loss of buried buildings"

(Canterbury Archaeological Trust. August 2015).

6. Aims and Objectives

6.1 According to the SWAT Archaeological Evaluation Specification, the aims and objectives for the archaeological work were to ensure that the:

The primary objective of the archaeological work is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development.

Also to find out the depths of features below the surface, how much overburden and the extent of the depth of deposits themselves. In addition the dates and quality of any archaeological remains which will be achieved through a limited sample excavation of features. Human remains will not be excavated.

The archaeological investigation although initially just one phase of works (Archaeological Evaluation) in practise comprised of the following phases of investigation:

Phase 1. Geo-Archaeological Works (Watching Brief)

Phase 2. Archaeological Evaluation

Phase 3. Demolition (Watching Brief)

Phase 4. Piling (Watching Brief)

7. Phase 1- Geo-Archaeological Works

7.1 Methodology

A photographic record of all phases of the geo-archaeological works was kept in digital format and this will be part of the site archive (Plates 1-4 & 11-18). All digital photographs taken as part of the primary site archive included a header board detailing the site code and context number, a photo scale, and a north indicator. General photography (including area and feature photographs) taken for publicity, educational or publication purposes excluded these. The archaeological contractor is to provide the CCC Archaeological Officer with a sample of digital jpegs which show the archaeological findings and investigations undertaken on this particular site.

During the investigation, a site plan at a scale of 1:100 was drawn, indicating the location of the boundaries of the proposed development area and the position of the test boreholes. Plans to indicate the locations of archaeological features within these boreholes are to be

drawn to a scale of 1:50, while detailed plans of individual features should normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20, with the relevant section drawings being provided at a scale of 1:10. All of these detailed drawings were to be related to the site plan (Figure 2a).

All plans and sections were drawn on polyester based drawing film and clearly labelled with the relevant context numbers.

A GPS site grid was established across the area. Field surveying was preceded by a site visit to establish the site-specific surveying procedure, locate appropriate survey points, and determine lines of sight (see also CCC Evaluation Specification Part B: 10. Recording).

7.2 Phase 1

The first phase of work was to monitor the geo-tech test pits undertaken on 4th March 2016 by Genvs Ground and Environmental Services Ltd.

Genvs Ground & Environmental Services Ltd examined the PDA's underlying strata with the aid of a rig that drilled test pit boreholes at seven locations. Each core sample was measured and sampled for further analysis under laboratory conditions. SWAT Archaeology measured the OD level and the contents of each core sample from the top and described in detail, the components of each core sample (in cms). A photographic record was also created. Each core sample had a diameter of 100mm and where possible, the core was drilled in 1m segments* until the natural 'Coombe' deposits or chalk bedrock were reached (Figure 5)

* Note: Due to the differing strata, certain components were compressed by as much as 60%. Therefore the measurements of those particular components are approximate.

7.3 Test Pit One (TP1). 12.48 OD.

TP1 was located outside to the east on the sloping terrace next to the site entrance on Old Ruttington Lane. The core sample comprised of: 0-57 tarmac and crushed brick rubble (100). 57-100 dark grey-brown silty clay (containing medium angular flint and brick) (101). 100-114 dark grey-brown silty clay (102). 114-162 fine silty coarse sandy medium angular gravel (103). 162-187 light grey-brown fine silty coarse sandy medium angular gravel (104). 187-234 light brown coarse sandy medium angular gravel (105). 234-294 light-mid grey medium sandy small angular gravel (106). At 2.94m the test pit collapsed.

7.4 Test Pit Two (TP2). 11.653m OD.

TP2 was located outside on the forecourt on the east corner of the main building. The core sample comprised: 0-12 tarmac (200). 12-30 brick* (201). 30-41 concrete and ceramic pipe* (202). 41-129 mid brown silty coarse sandy medium angular gravel (203). 129-163 light-mid brown silty coarse sandy medium angular gravel (204). 163-190 light brown silty soft chalk (205). 190-210 light-mid grey fine silty coarse sandy medium angular gravel (Coombe) (206).

*Layers 2 and 3 were part of a modern service.

7.5 Test Pit Three (TP3). 11.64mOD.

TP3 was located outside on the forecourt NE of the main building and immediately NW of the Fuel Storage Tank. The core sample comprised: 0-10 tarmac (300). 10-67 brick rubble and light grey mortar (301). 67-100 very dark grey-black silty clay (containing occasional small chalk flecks and CBM) (302). 100-126 dark grey fine silty clay (containing occasional small chalk flecks) (303). 126-190 light-mid grey fine silty clay (304). 190-205 mid brown silty coarse sand and medium angular gravel (305). 205-240 mid-dark grey fine silty clay (containing occasional small chalk flecks and small CBM pieces) (306). 240-256 grey-brown silty chalk (307). 256-271 light grey chalk mixed with light grey-brown silt (308). 271-276 light grey fine sandy medium angular gravel (309). 276-293 light brown silty fine sandy medium angular gravel (310). 293-301 light brown silt (containing moderate medium angular gravel) (311). 301-354 light brown silty coarse sandy medium angular gravel (312). 354-378 light grey chalk and medium angular gravel (Coombe) (313). 378-388 light grey-white silty chalk (314).

7.6 Test Pit Four (TP4). 11.643mOD.

TP4 was located inside the main building, within south corner of the garage. The core sample comprised: 0-17 reinforced concrete (400). 17-57 crushed brick and light brown mortar (401). 57-104 very dark grey silty clay (containing small chalk flecks and occasional small CBM fragments) (402). 104-110 brick (403). 110-210 dark grey silty clay (containing frequent small chalk pieces and moderate small CBM fragments, including peg tile) (404). 210-240 mid-dark grey silty clay (containing occasional small chalk pieces and small CBM fragments) (405). 240-272 mid-dark grey coarse sandy angular gravel (406). 272-286 mid

brown silty coarse sand and angular gravel (407). 286-302 light grey-white coarse sandy angular gravel (containing moderate small chalk pieces) (408). 302-336 light brown-white chalk (409). 336-500 white soft chalk (410).

7.7 Test Pit Five (TP5). 11.549mOD.

TP5 was located outside on the forecourt, next to the north corner of the main building. The core sample comprised: 0-12 tarmac (500). 12-30 crushed brick (501). 30-47 medium brick fragments and black silt (502). 47-57 chalk (re-deposited) (503). 57-111 dark grey silty clay (containing frequent very small chalk flecks, shell and small peg tile fragments) (504). 111-123 dark grey sandy silt (containing moderate angular gravel) (505). 123-148 light grey-brown silty sandy chalk (containing moderate angular gravel) (506). 148-176 light grey-brown coarse sandy angular gravel (507). 176-236 light grey-brown silty sandy angular gravel (508). 236-256 light brown coarse sandy angular gravel (509). 256-316 light brown silty chalk (510).

7.8 Test Pit Six (TP6). 11.666mOD.

TP6 was located outside the front of the building on a raised cobbled pavement, parallel to the footpath on Military Road. The core sample comprised: 0-28 black topsoil (600). 28-71 crushed brick (601). 71-81 mid-dark grey silty clay (containing very frequent small chalk flecks) (602). 81-101 dark grey – black silty clay (containing moderate small chalk pieces and CBM) (603). 101-113 grey silty ash (containing frequent oyster shell and moderate small brick pieces) (604). 113-131 dark grey silty clay (containing moderate charcoal flecks, ash and shell) (605). 131-183 dark grey silty clay and moderate rounded pebbles (606). 183-195 dark grey silty clay (containing frequent crushed brick and peg tile) (607). 195-220 mid-dark grey silty clay (containing frequent small gravel) (608). 220-236 mid-dark grey chalk (containing frequent small gravel) (609). 236-298 chalk (610). 298-334 mid grey silty chalk (containing coarse sandy angular flint) (611). 334-376 mid grey silty chalk (containing coarse sandy rounded pebbles) (612). 376-400 light brown silty chalk (613).

7.9 Test Pit Seven (TP7). 11.644mOD.

TP7 was located inside the main building, within the NW corner of the garage. The core sample comprised: 0-17 reinforced concrete (700). 17-47 concrete and brick rubble mix

(701). 47-95 very dark grey, silty loamy clay (containing frequent small pieces of CBM, coal, mortar and white China) (702). 95-100 dark grey silty, loamy clay (containing moderate small chalk flecks, charcoal flecks, cockle shell and bone) (703). 100-106 brick (704). 106-126 dark grey silty clay (containing occasional small charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles) (705). 126-200 dark grey silty clay and medium angular gravel (706). 200-222 light brown silty chalk (707). 222-290 light brown silty chalk and medium angular flint (708). 290-305 very light brown silty chalk (709). 305-400 soft chalk (710).

7.10 Observations:

The data retrieved from the test pits and the topography of the PDA suggests that the upper stratigraphy on the site has been severely truncated by the construction of the Ambulance Station and the installation of numerous services. The core samples revealed a relative even dispersal of layers of modern debris, comprising of crushed brick and mortar debris across the PDA. A visual survey of the site revealed that there was a considerable quantity of 'modern' services and TP2 went through a waste water pipeline. Therefore severe truncation of the first metre on the site should be expected. Whilst drilling TP3 the depth of the interior of the Fuel Storage Tank (located next to TP3) was measured to a depth of 2.5m, implying that its installation has truncated c. part of the site to a depth of c.3m.

Test Pits 5, 6 and 7 suggest the presence of debris from the row of terraced houses on the Military Road frontage. These test pits also indicate that a post medieval horizon (perhaps sealed by the former terraced housing) survives in this area at a depth of c.1m below the present ground surface. Archaeology was otherwise absent from all seven core samples.

8. Phase 2 – Archaeological Evaluation

8.1 Methodology

The Archaeological Specification (Phase 2) called for an evaluation by trial trenching comprising a first phase of two trenches within the footprint of the proposed housing development. A 2.5 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and subsoil to expose the natural geology and/or the

archaeological horizon. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the SWAT & CCC specification. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. These are used in the report and shown in **bold**. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with CCC, SWAT and CifA standards and guidance.

8.2 Results

The archaeological evaluation took place on Thursday 19th May 2016. The original WSI referred to two evaluation trenches located within the forecourt of the Proposed Development Area (PDA). However, due to the severe truncation of the forecourt by multiple modern services, such as storm drains, a third trench was opened. This additional trench was located 4.5m SW of and parallel to Trench Two (Figure 2).

8.3 TRENCH ONE (Area 1)

(Plan Figure 2, Section, Figure 4)

The trench was situated at the top of the slope at rear of the PDA. The slope is part of the rear entrance on to Old Ruttington Lane. The trench was placed 3m from and ran parallel with the brick wall that forms the NE boundary of the PDA. The trench therefore had a SE-NW alignment. The trench was 10m long and 1.20m wide. The 'upper' SE section was machined to a depth of 0.75m, the 'lower' NW section was machined to a depth of 0.68m.

The excavation of the trench revealed the following stratigraphical sequence: 'Upper Section'; 0 – 0.18m Tarmac (101). 0.18m – 0.48m Brick Rubble (102). 0.48m – 0.65m fine yellow Sand (103). 0.65m – 0.75m grey-brown Silt (104). At 0.75m (12.69mOD) the natural Terrace Gravels were encountered. 'Lower Section'; 0 – 0.12m Tarmac (101). 0.12m – 0.61m Brick Rubble (102). 0.61m – 0.68m fine yellow Sand (103). At 0.68m (12.76mOD) the natural Terrace Gravels were encountered.

SUMMARY

The stratigraphical sequence within the area where Trench One is located comprises of a sequence modern deposits that seal the natural Terrace Gravels. There were no archaeological features present.

8.4 TRENCH TWO (Area 2)

(Plan Figure 2, Section, Figure 4)

The trench was situated at the front of the PDA where access is available via Military Road. The trench was placed 3m from and ran parallel with the brick wall that forms the NE boundary of the PDA. The trench therefore had a SE-NW alignment. The trench was 10m long and 1.20m wide. The 'front' NW section (nearest Military Rd) was machined to a depth of 0.53m, the 'rear' SE section was machined to a depth of 0.56m.

The excavation of the trench revealed the following stratigraphical sequence: 'Front Section'; 0 – 0.11m Tarmac (201). 0.11m – 0.30m Brick Rubble (202). 0.30m – +0.53m dark grey-black Silty Clay (203). At +0.53m (11.12mOD) the excavation encountered a series of modern service-pipelines. These truncated context (203). 'Rear Section'; 0 – 0.14m Tarmac (201). 0.16m – 0.43m Brick and Mortar Rubble (204). 0.43m - +0.56m dark grey-black Silty Clay (203). At +0.56 (11.09mOD) the excavation also encountered the same modern service-pipeline.

SUMMARY

The stratigraphical sequence within the area where Trench Two is located comprises of a sequence modern deposits that seal a series of modern services that truncate Layer (203). The modern services were backfilled with re-deposited gravels – suggesting that the depth of the truncation is substantial enough to cut into and disturb the natural Terrace Gravels.

8.5 TRENCH THREE (Area 2)

(Plan Figure 2, Section, Figure 4)

The trench was situated at the front of the PDA where access is available via Military Road. The trench was located 4.5m SW of and parallel to Trench Two. The trench therefore had a SE-NW alignment. The trench was 5m long and 1.20m wide. The 'front' NW section (nearest Military Rd) was machined to a depth of 0.56m, the 'rear' SE section was machined to a depth of 0.65m.

The excavation of the trench revealed the following stratigraphical sequence: 'Front Section'; 0 – 0.14m Tarmac (301). 0.14m – 0.32m Brick Rubble (302). 0.32m – 0.+0.56m dark grey-black Silty Clay (303). At +0.56m (11.11mOD) the excavation encountered a series of modern service-pipelines. These truncated context (303). 'Rear Section'; 0 – 0.12m Tarmac (301). 0.12m – 0.25m Brick and Mortar Rubble (302). 0.25m – 0.36m Concrete Slab (304). 0.36m - +0.65m dark grey-black Silty Clay. At +0.65 (11.02mOD) the excavation also encountered the same modern service-pipeline.

SUMMARY

The stratigraphical sequence within the area where Trench Three is located comprises of a sequence modern deposits that seal a series of modern services that truncate Layer (303). The modern services were backfilled with dirty re-deposited gravels – suggesting that the depth of the truncation is substantial enough to cut into and disturb the natural Terrace Gravels.

8.6 CONCLUSION

The evaluation at Military Road has demonstrated that severe truncation of the upper c.0.53m – 0.75m of the forecourt within the PDA has taken place and that the severity of the truncation continues via a widespread series of modern services (inc. Storm Drains). This is particularly apparent along the Military Road street frontage where the truncation continues beyond the depth of Evaluation Trenches Two and Three. It is possible that the layer of silty clay (203) and (303) may seal archaeological features – but is obvious that any surviving archaeology will have been severely truncated by the modern services.

Although there were no modern services encountered in Evaluation Trench One, the evidence would suggest that this area has also been severely truncated, perhaps by terracing or landscaping. Again it is possible that there may be archaeological features cut into the Terrace Gravels, however, it seems that any 'shallow' archaeological features within the area of Trench One are unlikely to have survived (Plates 00).

9.0 Archaeological Watching Brief (Phase 3)

9.1 The archaeological watching brief (Phase 3) was undertaken by watching the machine excavation of the concrete and tarmac overburden, the demolition zone as highlighted in the test pits and the removal under strict archaeological control of any buried tanks and associated infrastructure (Figure 1a). Once the concrete apron was removed mechanical excavation removed in spits the made up ground in three areas of sequence- Areas 1-3 (Figure 1a) in order to expose either the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface (Plates 5-10).

No archaeological deposits were revealed.

10. Monitoring of Piling (Phase 4)- Figures 2-4

10.1 Watching brief results on the piling

Pile 1 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 2 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.95 metre down and was capped by 3.65metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 3 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was

encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 4 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.2 metre down and was capped by 3.9metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 5 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 6 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.2 metre down and was capped by 3.9metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 7 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit

(102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 8 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 9 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.6metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.0 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 10 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.6metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.2 metre down and was capped by 3.9metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 11 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.6metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology

was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 12 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.6metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 16 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.0 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 13 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 14 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 15 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 16 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 17 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 18 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 19 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 20 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 21 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 16.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 22 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 23 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 24 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 15.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 25 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 16.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 26 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.2 metre down and was capped by 3.9metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 27 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 15.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.3 metre down and was capped by 4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 28 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 29 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 15 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 30 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 31 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 16 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 32 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 16 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 33 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 15.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 34 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 35 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 16 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 36 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 37 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 37A was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 38 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 16 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 39 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 40 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 41 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 42 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 43 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 44 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 45 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 46 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 11.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 47 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 11.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 48 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 11.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 49 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 50 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 51 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 52 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.9metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 53 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.9metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 54 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.9metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 55 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.9metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 56 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.9metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 57 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.12.1metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 58 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 59 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 60 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 61 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.9metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 62 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.12.1metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 63 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.12.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 64 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 65 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 66 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 67 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.5metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 68 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.1metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 69 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.4metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 70 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.5metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 71 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.6metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 72 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 11.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 73 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.5metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 11.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 74 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 11.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 75 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.4metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 76 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.5metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 77 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.4metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 78 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.6metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 79 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 80 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 81 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.5metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 82 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 83 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.5metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.9 metre down and was capped by 3.6metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 84 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 85 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.4metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 86 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.5metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 11.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 87 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 88 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.5metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 89 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 90 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.12.8metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 91 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.1metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 92 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 14 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.6 metre down and was capped by 3.3metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 93 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.4metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 94 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.4metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 11.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.6 metre down and was capped by 3.3metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 95 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 96 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 96A was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 97 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 15 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 98 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 15 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4 metre down and was capped by 3.7metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 99 was located in north-western part of the site at altitude c.11.7metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 4.1 metre down and was capped by 3.8metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 100 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 101 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 102 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 103 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 104 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 105 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 106 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 107 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 13 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 108 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.2metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 10 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 109 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 110 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.4metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 9.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.8 metre down and was capped by 3.5metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101). No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the works.

Pile 111 was located in south-eastern part of the site at altitude c.13.3metres OD and measured 0.3metre in diameter and 12.5 metres in depth. Chalk bedrock (103) was encountered 3.7 metre down and was capped by 3.4metre-thick superficial natural deposit (102) comprising grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent gravel and sand. Natural geology was concealed by 0.3metre-thick band of well compacted recent demolition debris (101).

No archaeological artefacts or deposits have been revealed during archaeological monitoring of the piling works.

11. Discussion

With numerous archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development site it was expected that the archaeological investigation may produce evidence of archaeological activity. But there was none. The site has been severely truncated by previous developments and any archaeology that may have been there has not survived..

12. Finds

No finds were found.

13. Conclusions

The archaeological investigations did not reveal any archaeological remains or artefacts.

14. Site archive

The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics, borehole logs and digital photographs.

15. Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the client for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Rosanne Cummings Archaeological Officer, Canterbury City Council. Site survey and illustrations were produced by Peter and Bartek Cichy. The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Holmes, Peter Cichy and Paul Wilkinson and the project was managed and report written by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

Paul Wilkinson

11/09/2017

15. References

Institute for Field Archaeologists (IfA), Rev (2014). *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

SWAT Archaeology (2016) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 7 Mill Road, Sturry, Canterbury, Kent*

CCC Specification Manual Part B

KCC and Historic England HER data 2016

Canterbury City Council HER Summary Form

Site Name: Land at the Former Ambulance Station, Military Road, Canterbury, Kent

SWAT Site Code: AMB/A/16

Site Address: As above

Summary:

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out Archaeological Investigation on the development site above. The site has planning permission for residential housing whereby Canterbury City Council requested that Archaeological Investigation be undertaken to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

The Archaeological Investigation revealed no archaeology.

District/Unitary: Canterbury City Council

Period(s):

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) TR 15435 58151

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Investigation

Date of recording: 2016

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT. Archaeology)

Geology: Underlying geology is Thanet Formation

Title and author of accompanying report: Wilkinson P. (2017) Archaeological Investigation of Land at the Former Ambulance Station, Military Road, Kent

Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate)

No archaeology found

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 11/09/2017



Plate 1. Test Pit 1 (looking south-east). Plate 2 (below) detail





Plate 3. Trench 1 (looking south-east)



Plate 4. Trench 2 (looking south-east)



Plate 5. Demolition phase (looking north-east)



Plate 6. Demolition phase (looking NNE)



Plate 7. Demolition phase (looking south-east)



Plate 8. Demolition phase (looking south)



Plate 9. Demolition phase (looking east)



Plate 10. Demolition phase (looking NNW) frontage of Military Road



Plate 11: Showing north-western part of the site. Looking North-west



Plate 12: Drilling pile no. 41. Looking north.



Plate 13: Showing rig SR303 drilling pile no.43. Looking North.



Plate 14: Drilling pile no. 26. Looking North.



Plate 15: Showing spoil extracted during piling in north-western part of the site. Looking north.



Plate16: Showing south-eastern part of the site after piling. The spoils are visible in background. Looking south east.



Plate 17: Drilling pile no. 106 in South-eastern part of the site. Looking East.



Plate 18: Drilling pile no. 111 in South-eastern part of the site. Looking north-west.



Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:5000.

OS Plan Colour

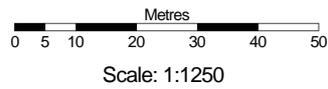


Figure 1a: Site location map, scale 1:1250

Figure 2: Site plan with evaluation trench and piling location, scale 1:200

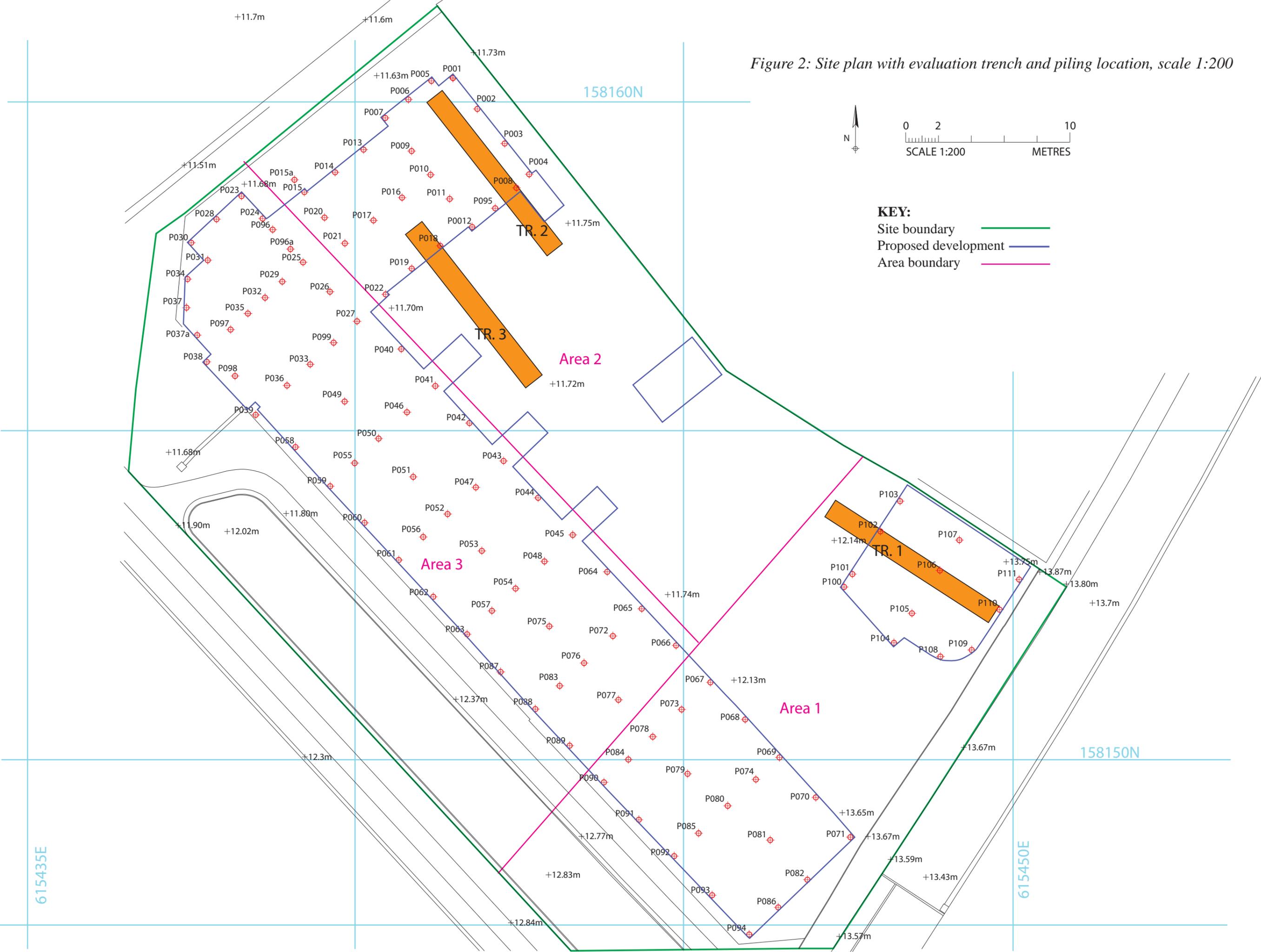
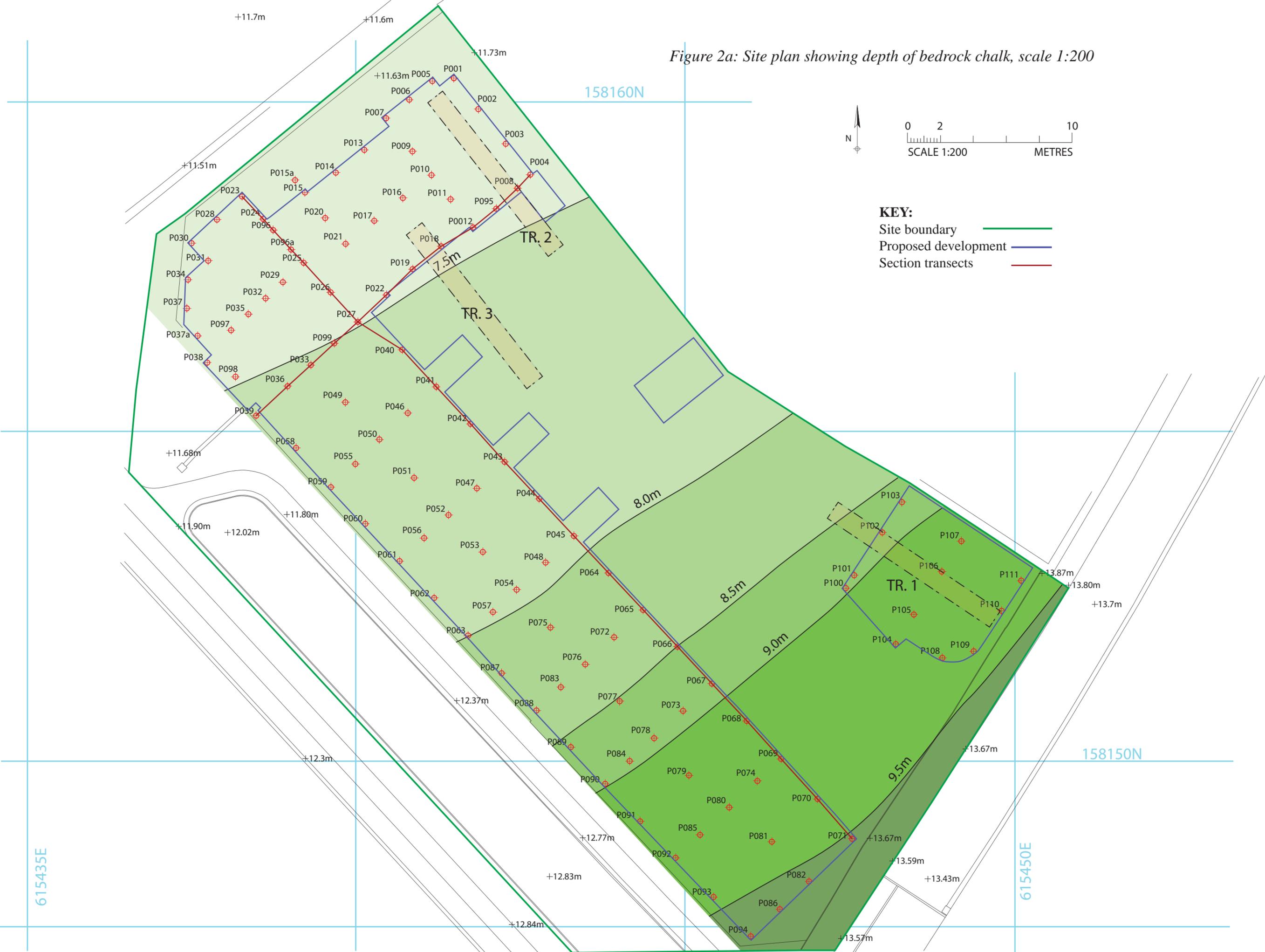


Figure 2a: Site plan showing depth of bedrock chalk, scale 1:200



KEY:
Site boundary ———
Proposed development ———
Section transects ———

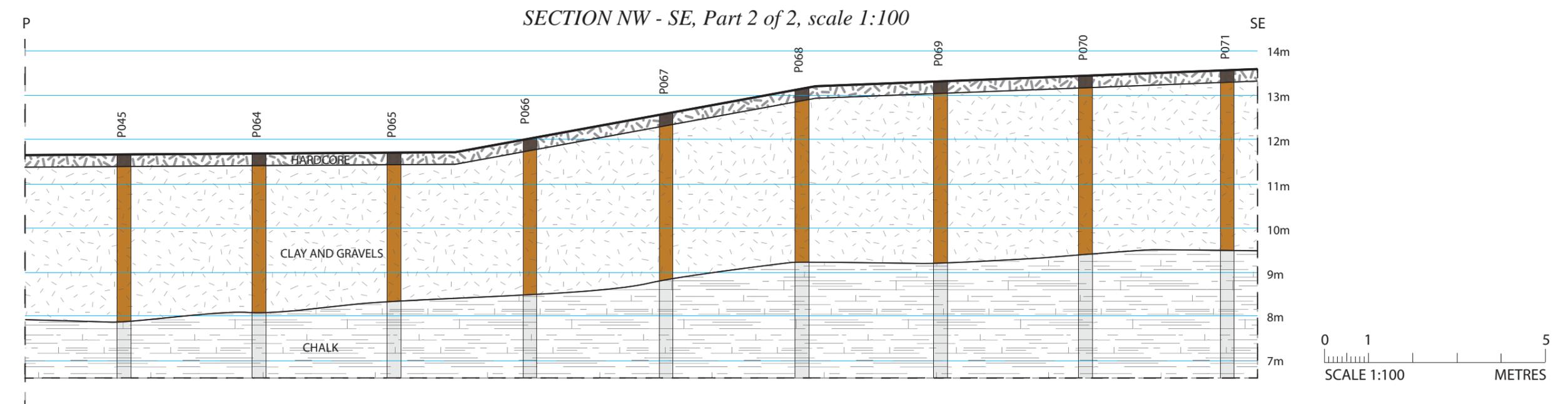
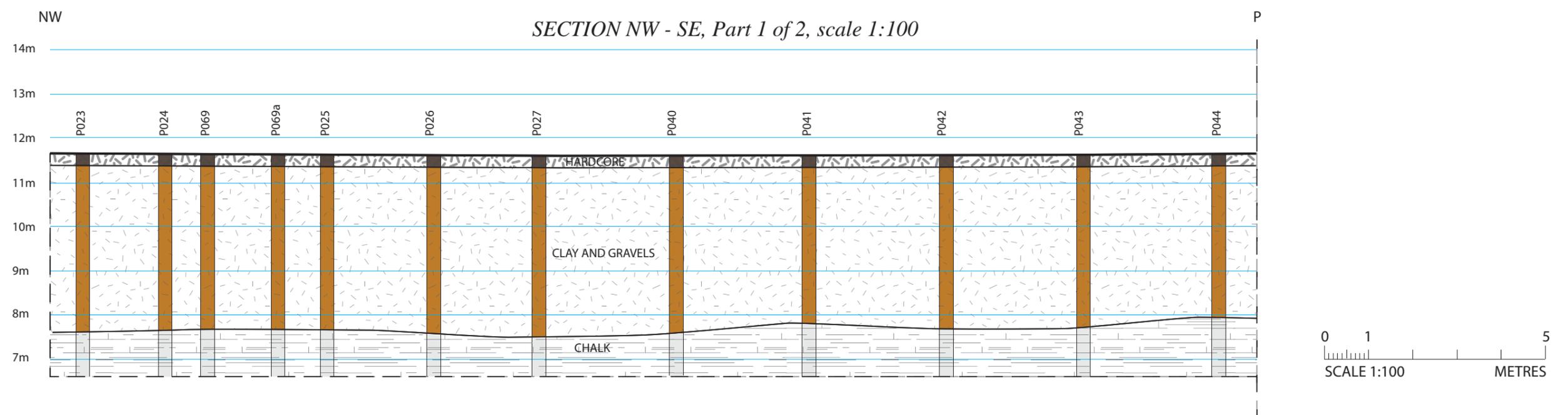
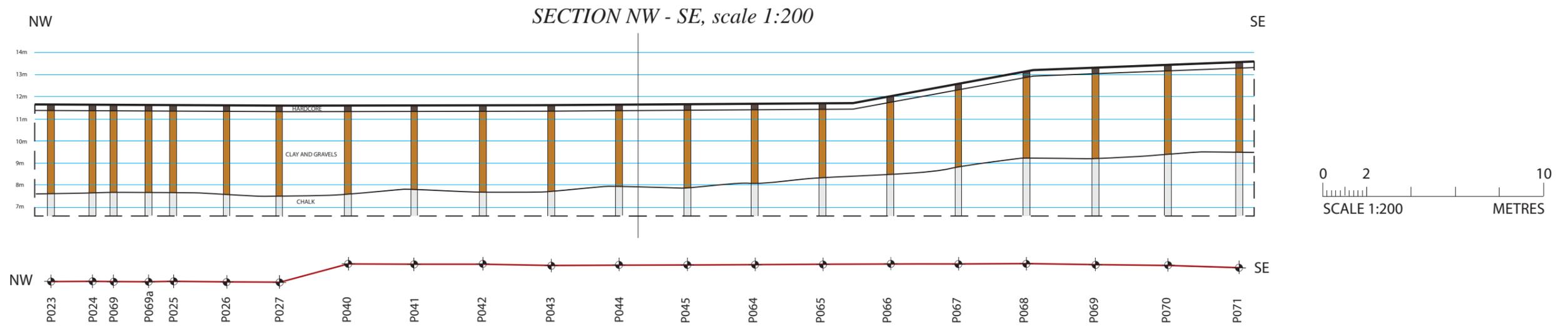


Figure 3: Cross - section NW - SE of the site.

SECTION SW - NE, scale 1:100

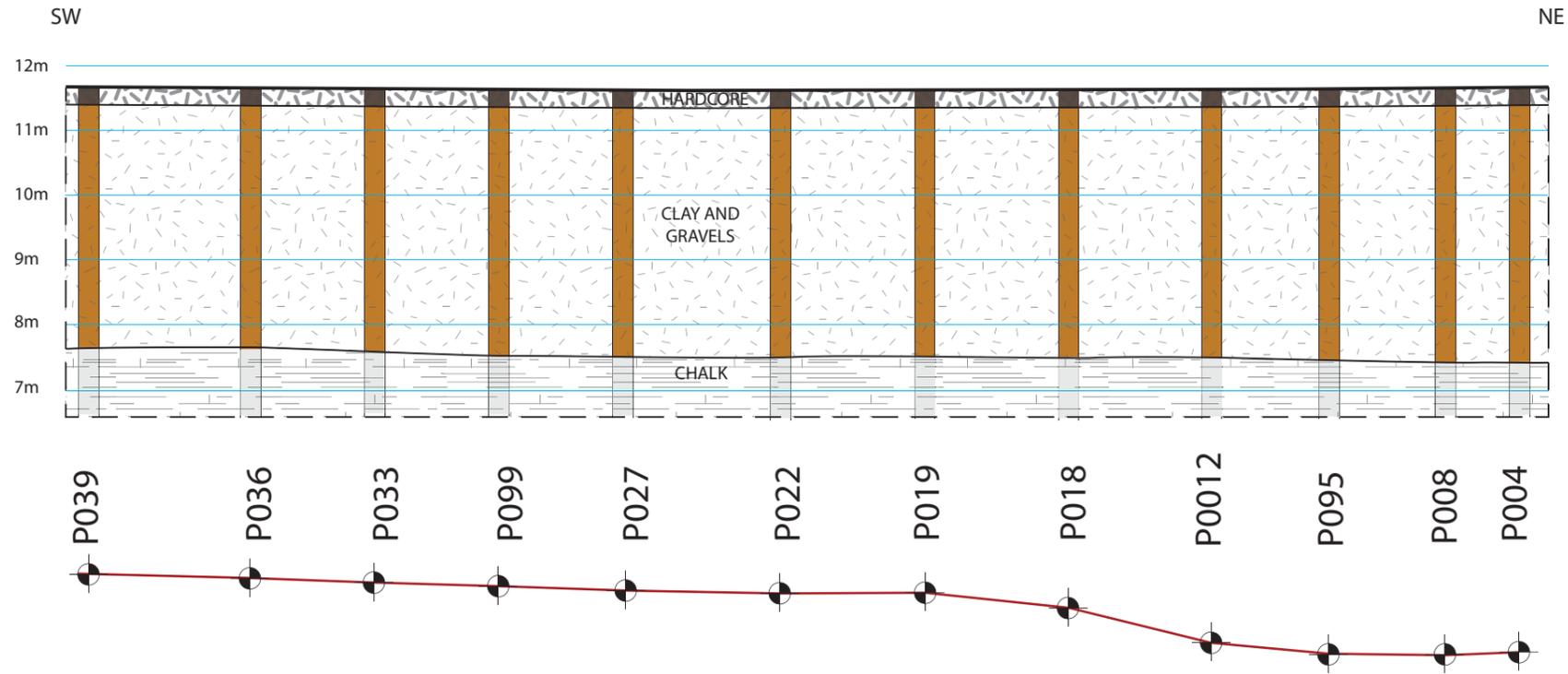
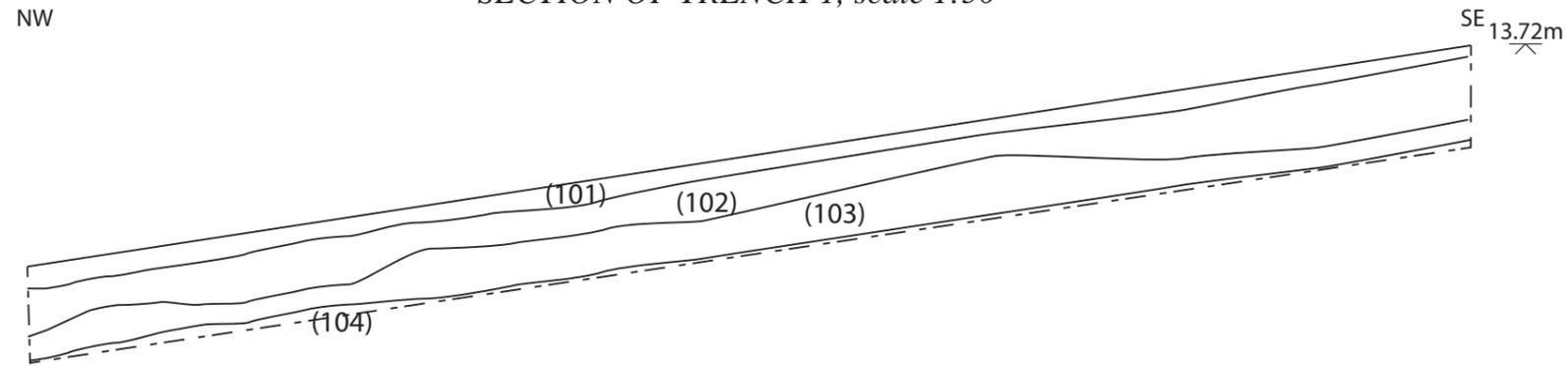
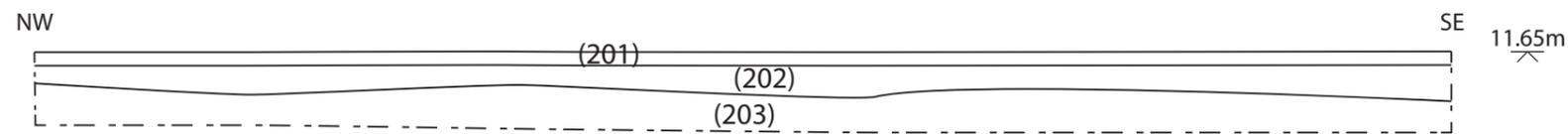


Figure 4: Cross - section SW - NE of the site.

SECTION OF TRENCH 1, scale 1:50



SECTION OF TRENCH 2, scale 1:50



SECTION OF TRENCH 3, scale 1:50

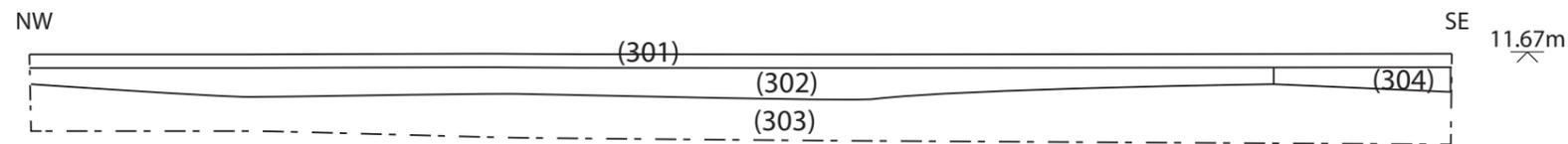


Figure 4: Evaluation trenches sections.

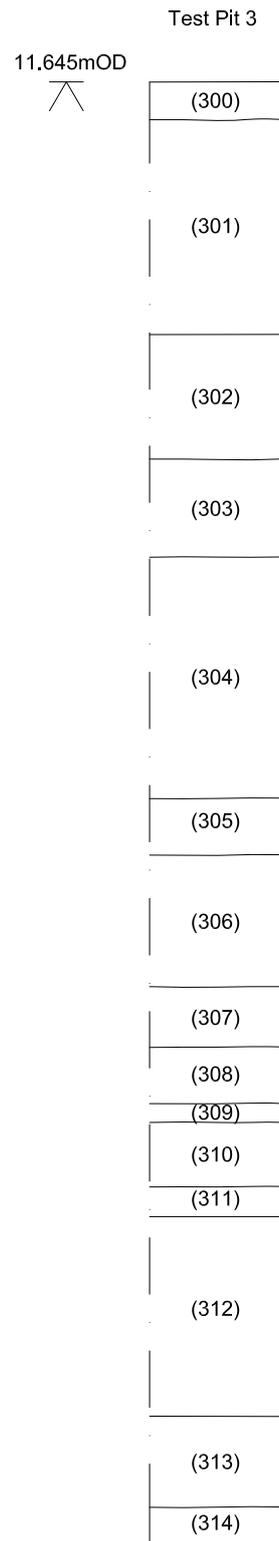
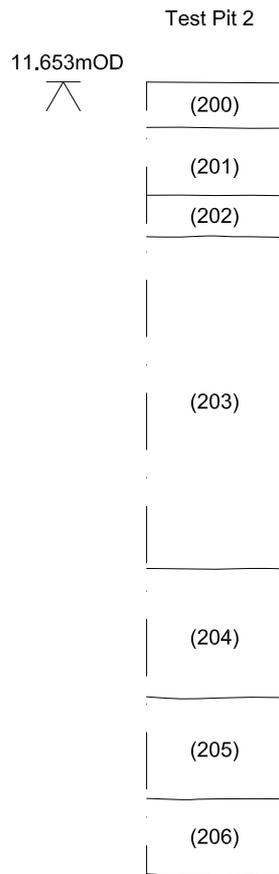
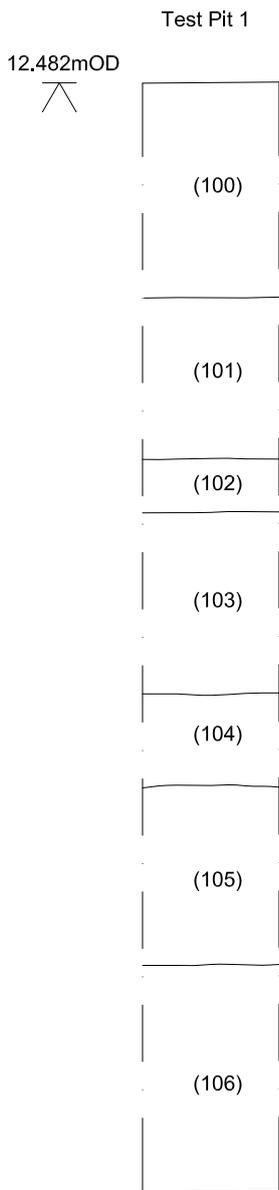
Figure 5.
Location of boreholes



1:1250@A4



Figure 1: Borehole positions



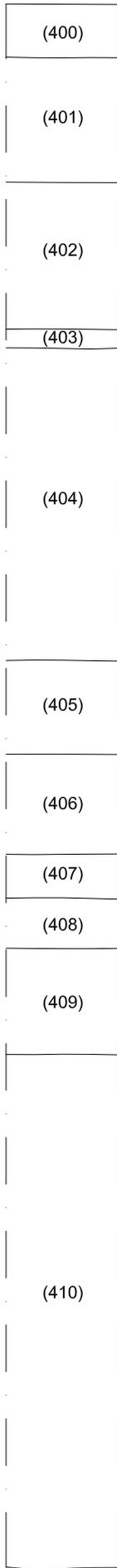
1:20@A4



Figure 2: Sections

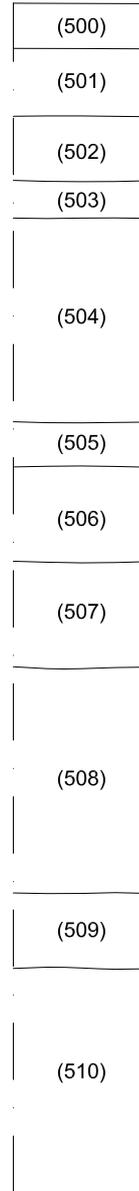
11.644mOD

Test Pit 4



11.649mOD

Test Pit 5



1:20@A4

0m

2m

Figure 3: Sections

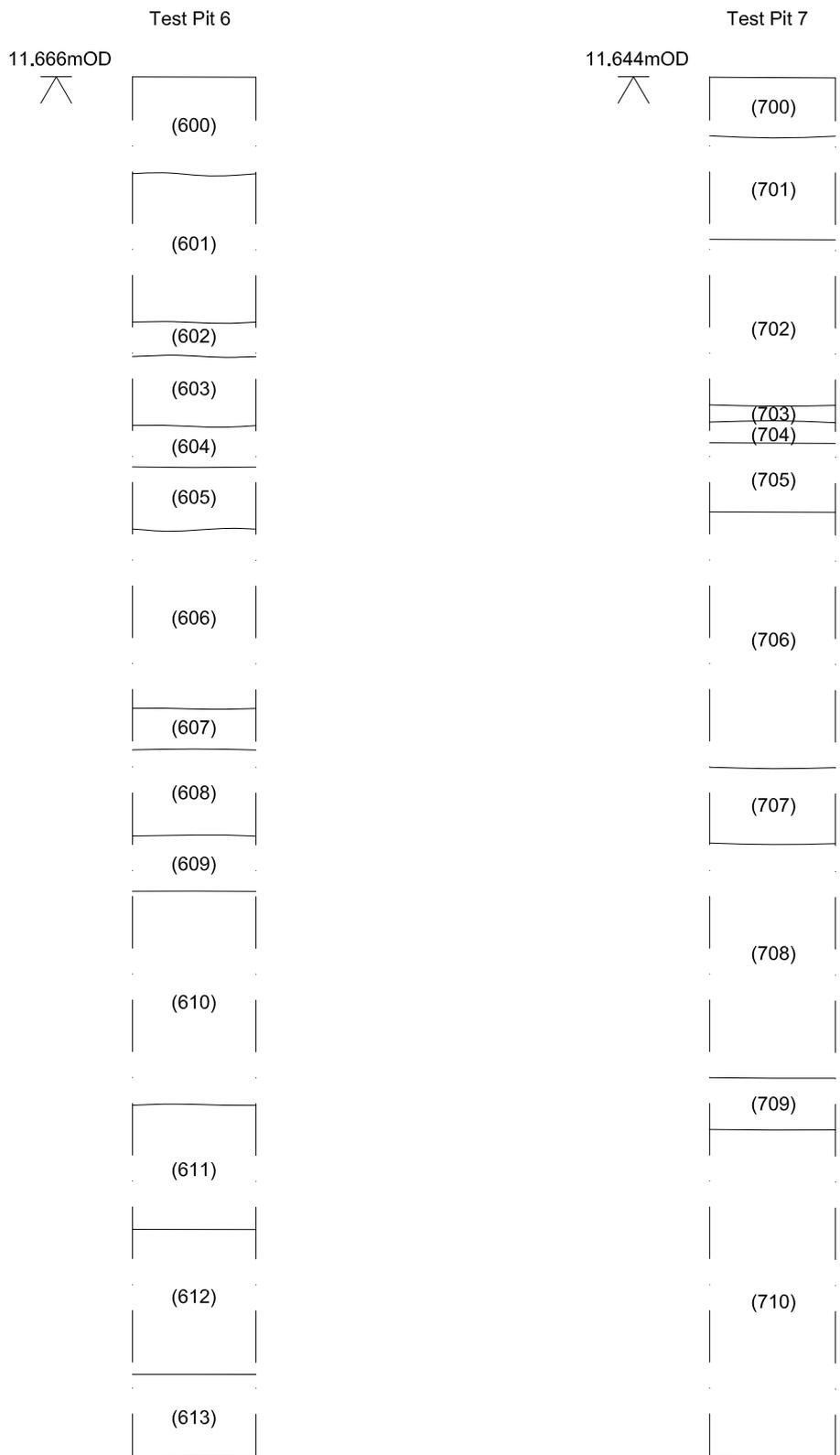
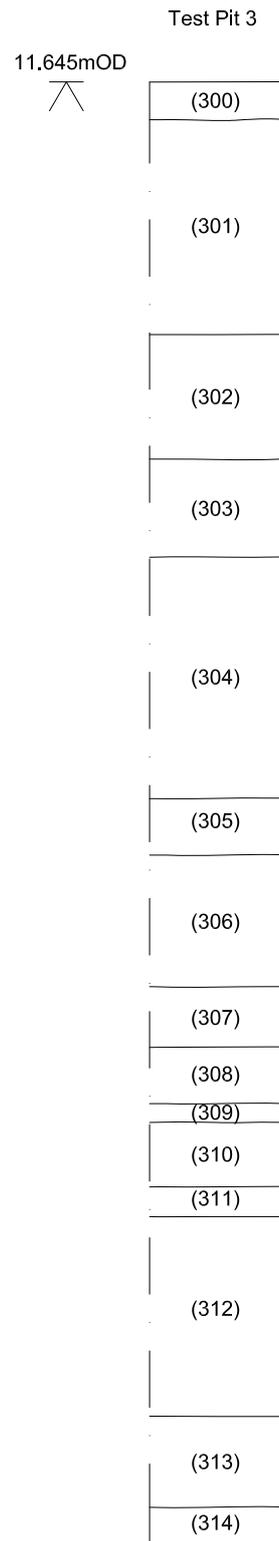
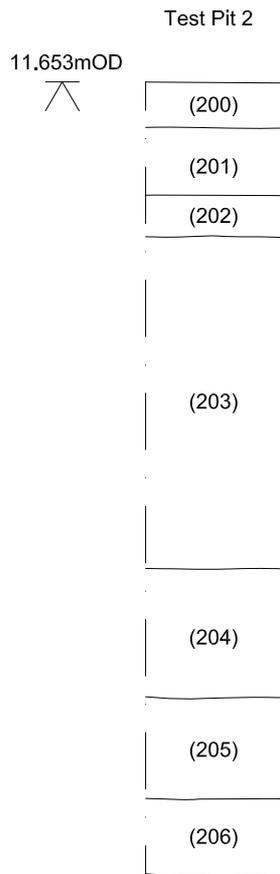
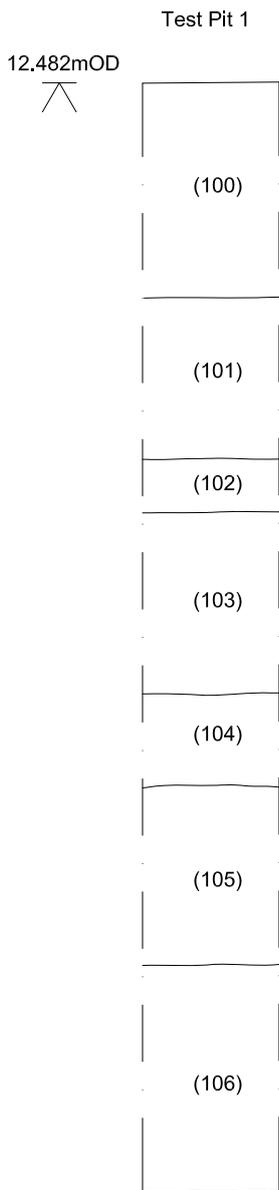


Figure 4: Sections

0m

2m



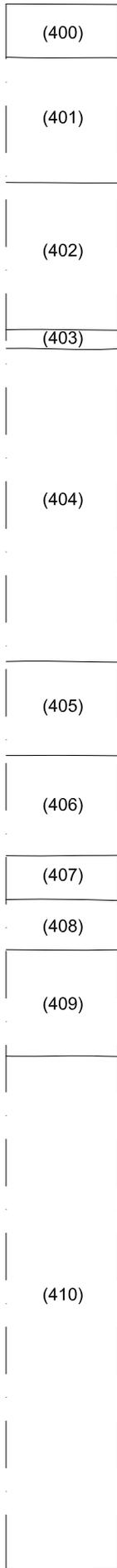
1:20@A4



Figure 1: Sections

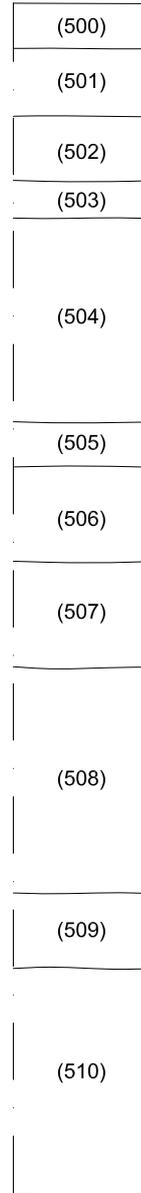
11.644mOD

Test Pit 4



Test Pit 5

11.649mOD



1:20@A4

0m



2m

Figure 2: Sections

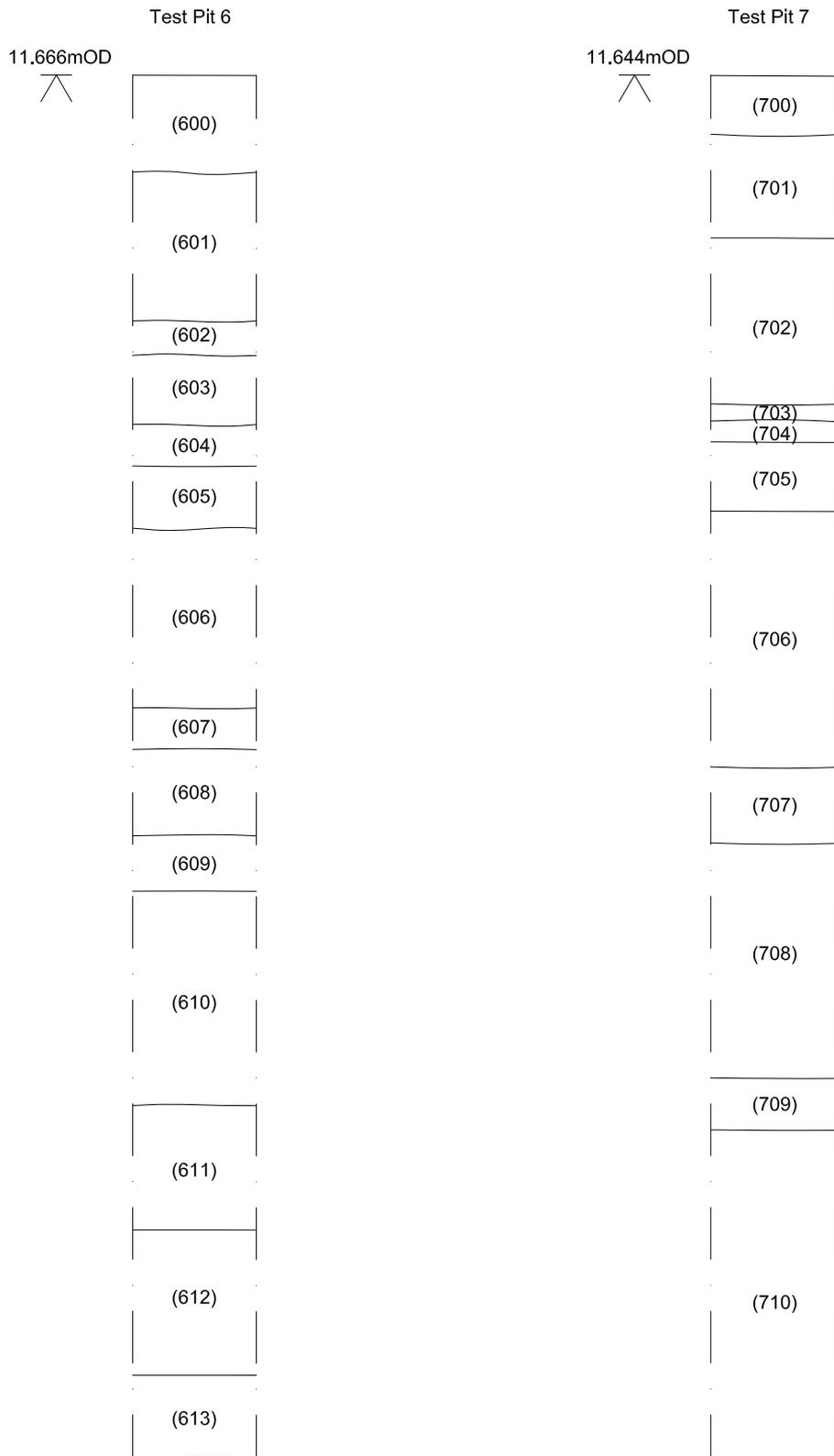


Figure 3: Sections

0m

1:20@A4

2m