

Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the rear of 37 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent



NGR: 615264 158359

Site Code: BAR/EV/18

(Planning Application: CA/15/02025/FUL)

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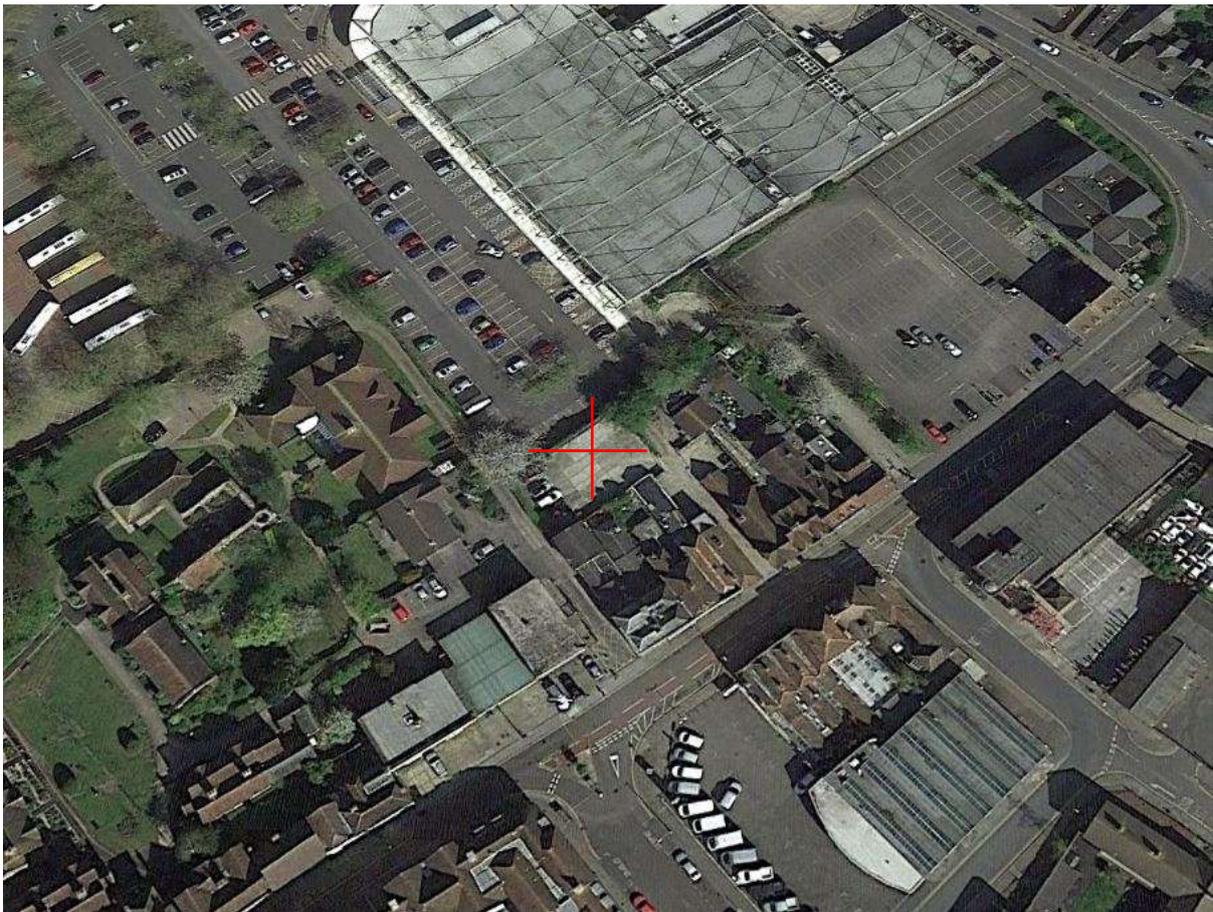


Plate 1. Aerial photograph of site (9/4/2017) Google Earth

Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the rear of 37 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent

NGR: 615264 158359

Site Code: NORTH-EV-18

1. Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land of land to the rear of 37 Northgate, Canterbury in Kent. A Planning Application (CA/15/02005/FUL) to develop this site for three two-bedroomed dwellings to the rear of 37 Northgate has been approved by Canterbury City Council, whereby the Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. 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 of the excavation of one evaluation trench revealed that some medieval archaeological features were present within the trench at the west end and outside the footprint of the proposed development (Figures 1, 2 and Plates 2-5). The natural geology of sandy clay deposits was reached at an average depth of between 0.20m and 0.25m below the tarmac. The Archaeological Evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Archaeological Specification.

2. Introduction

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by the landowners to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT 2018) and in discussion with Rosanne Cummings, Archaeological Heritage Officer, Canterbury City Council. The evaluation was carried out on the 21st to 24th May 2018.

3. Site Description and Topography

The proposed development area (PDA) is situated in the city of Canterbury, a district of the county of Kent, in the South East of England. It lies south of the river Stour on the edge of the urban development of the city. The site is centered on National Grid Reference 615264

158359. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment. The proposed development area (PDA) is located in part of the city of Canterbury that was outside the northern line of the City Wall, although little of that wall remains visible above ground. 37 Northgate is located in Conservation Area ix of Northgate of which the Canterbury Conservation Area Appraisal (October 2010) says:

Northgate follows the line of the Roman road to Reculver (Regulbium) and is lined on both sides by a mix of buildings dating from the 15th to 20th centuries. Many buildings were re-fronted in the 18th and 19th centuries and a large number of good 19th century shop fronts survive..... The buildings that make up numbers 28 to 37 and 109 to 114, are a mixture of small timber framed and brick built cottages of 16th – 18th century origin. These have varied forms and heights (two and three storeys) with facades of painted render and brick. Numbers 110 to 114 are exceptional in having a continuous sequence of good shop fronts and fascias. The key building in this row is the pair of 16th century cottages, numbers 113 and 114, with their jettied upper storeys and 18th century windows. The Penny Theatre Bar (Number 30) is of particular historic interest as it contains a tiny theatre. The building dates from the 15th century and was extended in the 17th century. The back room contains a Regency theatre with a very narrow gallery. Number 32 is the former King's Head Inn dating from the 16th century. Numbers 41 to 45 are two storey 20th century buildings that are neutral in the conservation area. They are set back behind a wide forecourt that results in a loss of street enclosure (CCAA 2010: 137-139).

3.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) has been consulted and shows that the proposed development site (PDA) is situated within the floodplain of the River Great Stour on alluvial deposits. Natural gravel deposits are likely to underlie any archaeological horizon as indicated in recent nearby archaeological excavations. The bedrock is shown as Thanet Formation of Sand, Silt and Clay and this was uncovered in some areas of the evaluation trench (CRN 1/8).

4. Planning Background

Canterbury City Council gave planning permission (CA/15/02025/FUL) for development of land to the rear of 37 Northgate, Canterbury.

On the advice of Rosanne Cummings, Archaeological Heritage Officer (CCC) a programme of archaeological works in the form of an initial archaeological evaluation was attached to the consent. The planning permission has the following Archaeological Condition (7):

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 each be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority:

a) A written scheme of investigation, to be submitted a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork:

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

c) 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.

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

Fieldwork, including further mitigation works and post-excavation work shall be completed in accordance with the approved details and programme timings unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local authority, and the local authority shall be notified in writing a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of any fieldwork.

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

The results from this evaluation will be used to inform CCC Archaeology and Heritage and Canterbury City Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The Archaeological record, both in and around the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is diverse. The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) and the SWAT Archaeology DBA has provided details of any previous investigations and discoveries.

5.1 The area to the north and adjacent to the PDA was investigated by Canterbury Archaeological Trust and reported in the CAT Year Book of 1989-90. The report in the KCC HER is somewhat explicit:

“A watching brief was carried out in the northern precinct of the Hospital of St John the Baptist following the sale of land to Sainsbury's in order to extend their car park southwards towards the Hospital itself. The watching brief was undertaken in January, 1990. The purchase of land, granting of planning permission and commencement of car park construction occurred so rapidly that it was not possible to precede the development with any form of archaeological investigation except for the watching brief. This was maintained during the removal of topsoil, and a well-defined medieval horizon was identified as well as the fragmentary traces of a

masonry wall constructed in the medieval period (found in the NW corner of the Hospital's precinct)".

There seems to be no report of this investigation (KCC HER EKE 14331).

Paul Bennett writing in the CCC Year Book of 1989-90 explained that: 'Land purchase, the granting of planning permission and the commencement of car park construction occurred rapidly and it was not possible to precede the development with any form of archaeological investigation' (Bennett 1989-90: 22).

However, the watching brief suggests that stratified deposits extended below the recent topsoil for a depth of about 1.2m to the level of natural gravel. The present PDA is adjacent to the car park area.

5.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The archaeological record for Canterbury is recognised as a major archaeological resource of international importance. Archaeological investigations suggest that Prehistoric activity and Bronze Age settlement have been found in Canterbury and its immediate surrounds. In the adjacent allotment and to the north of the PDA a broken Palaeolithic hand axe was recovered (TR 15 NE 1132). In addition scatters of prehistoric worked flint were found in archaeological investigations at the St Gregory's site 50m south of the PDA (CCC Year Book 1989: 5).

5.3 Iron Age

Prehistoric Iron Age settlement has been found on the banks of the Stour and the area of Northgate close to the PDA is thought to have been water meadows.

In 1987 excavation in St Radigund's Street frontage found Iron Age field boundaries, quarries and a trackway (ECA 8737). In addition Iron Age pottery sherds were found during archaeological investigations at St Gregory's Priory in 1090 (CCC Year Book 1989: 5).

5.4 Romano-British

The Romans built a tribal town and capital (Durovernum Cantiacorum) at the crossing point of the River Stour of the Roman road now called Watling Street. Northgate Street, close to the PDA was the Roman road to Reculver and the Island of Thanet. Some extra-mural

activity is known outside the Roman walled town in the Northgate area at Duck Lane just south of the PDA where 1st and 2nd century pits, area of gravel cobbling and drainage gullies have been found (MCA 2176., MKE 15990). Archaeological investigation 50m to the north-west of the PDA revealed possible Roman flood defence ditches parallel to the River Stour (TR 15 NE 420-424).

To the east of the PDA a substantial Roman ditch was found in the Northgate Car Park (EKE 14124) and the Roman road surface revealed in a test pit on Northgate Street (EKE 14225). A number of gullies and pits cutting the natural brickearth at the St Gregory's investigations are probably of Roman date (CCC 1989 Year Book: 4).

5.5 Anglo-Saxon

The early medieval period is attested by excavation finds of Saxon pits and two possible sunken huts just south of the PDA at the Chantry Court site (ECA 8737).

Late Anglo-Saxon period is possibly represented by finds from the Priory of St Gregory's about 50m to the south where in the final phase of archaeological investigations in 1989 revealed a number of mid to late Anglo-Saxon features including three wells, three large ditches, perhaps property boundaries (CCC 1989 Year Book: 4).

5.6 Medieval

The medieval period is represented within the assessment area by the Priory of St Gregory's and St John's Hospital (TR 15 NE 532). By 1085 St John's Hospital at Northgate had been established by Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury. The remains include the flint walls of the original hospital, the Tudor gatehouse, and 19th century guest houses.

By the end of the medieval period most the religious establishments in Canterbury had been closed including the adjacent Priory of St Gregory the Great.

5.7 Post-Medieval and Modern

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by an archaeological evaluation in 1996 in Northgate Car Park which revealed a number of rubbish pits and a stone lined cess pit. Two walls were also uncovered with two chalk floors covered in occupation debris (TR 76 NW 263). Modern archaeology within the assessment area has been limited to remains from the establishment of the various schools in the vicinity of the

PDA- St John's Board School of 1876 (TR 15 NE 728). Second World War air raid shelters and the Canterbury Fortress Inner Perimeter Defences located in the school yard immediately adjacent to the PDA (TR 15 NE 899). In addition a WWII Air Raid Shelter was located in Kingsmead Road about 80m north of the PDA (TR 15 NE 836).

6. Aims and Objectives

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

The principle objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or otherwise 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 (see also CCC Evaluation Specification Part B: 4. Objectives).

7. Methodology

The Archaeological Specification called for an evaluation by trial trenching comprising a first phase of one trench 17.5m long and 1.3m wide within the footprint of the PDA. A 4.5 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and subsoil to expose the natural geology. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification (SWAT 2018). A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with CCC, SWAT and ClfA standards and guidance.

8. Monitoring

Curatorial monitoring was available and a site visit made during the course of the evaluation.

9. Results

9.1 The evaluation trench exposed a simple depositional sequence, the earliest part of which consisted of an apparently north-south aligned wall consisted of flints bonded in slightly orange-tinged mortar (CRN 1/4). The slightly orange-tinged and characteristically Norman fabric of this wall was very similar, if not identical, to that still visible in the reredorter of St. John's Hospital, which has been the subject of several archaeological investigation (Bennett 1991, 20-22; Allen 1992, 7-8).

9.2 St. John's Hospital and its ancillary buildings were built in c. 1086 on the order of Archbishop Lafranc, as described by a probable eye witness, the monk Eadmer (Rule [ed.] 1884). However, although originally extensive, the hospital has been much reduced in extent and status, firstly during the Dissolution and on subsequent occasions, as shown in the following, written about changes to the hospital and its chapel in about 1744:

'The bells having been sold, the steeple and north isle broken down, as were many of the old houses, and smaller and less convenient ones erected in their room; a stone wall was also taken away, which sheltered the whole from the cold north-west wind blowing over the river and the meadow-land ... all this was done by way of improvement, about thirty years ago.' Gostling 1774.

9.3 In the light of the above and the similarity in the fabric of the partly exposed wall with those in the reredorter, it is possible, if not likely, that the wall formed part of the original structure of the hospital. If so, given the difference of the depositional sequences on either side of the wall, including the presence of a substantial flint courtyard (CRN 1/16) abutting its west side, it is also likely that the wall represents the hospital's original eastern precinct wall. Pottery retrieved from these contexts have been dated to AD1075- AD1100.

10. Recommendations

It is proposed to that the foundations for the new building will not extend as far west as the above-discussed wall, which may be considered to be of some archaeological significance.

The proposed development therefore poses no threat to these remains, or to any other significant features.

11. Finds

16 sherds of pottery were retrieved from contexts (Appendix 1 Pottery Report).

12. Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. A simple depositional sequence was recognised across the site. Therefore, this evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the planning condition and the Archaeological Specification.

13. Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the client for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Rosanne Cummings Archaeological Heritage Officer, Canterbury City Council. The fieldwork was undertaken Tim Allen MCIfA and report edited by Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

14. References

Allen, T., 1992, 'Excavation at St. John's Hospital Reredorter', in *Canterbury's Archaeology 1991-1992*

Bennett, P., 'St. John's Hospital and St. John's Nursery' in *Canterbury's Archaeology 1989-1990*

Eadmer. See, *Eadmeri Historia novorum in Anglia*. Rolls Series 81. 1884, ed. M. Rule

Gostling, W., 1774, *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury*

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists (CIfA), Rev (2017). *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

Appendix 1. Results of the investigation

i) Trench based stratigraphic analysis

Trench 1

Length: 17.5 metres Width: 1.3 metres.

Context recording number (CRN)	Description, thickness and maximum depth (MD) below present ground surface (PGS)	Type and quantity of recovered cultural materials	Approximate date range	Interpretation
1/1	0.1m-thick concrete backyard surface	NA	Modern	Backyard surface
1/2	0.12m-thick crushed rubble, under CRN 1, over CRN 3, MD 0.35m	NA	Modern	Bedding layer for concrete flooring
1/3	1m-thick layer of mid brown loamy soil, cut by CRN 1/[22], mostly under CRN 1/2, over CRN 7, MD 1.33m	3 sherds of pottery with a date range of 1275 – 1500, 5 of 1500 – 1550, 1 of 1825 - 1900	Multi-period (medieval and post medieval)	Garden and/or agricultural soil, the potsherds almost certainly being re-deposited, residual or ploughed up from lower

				deposits
1/4	U/X. Orange-tinged light brown flint and mortar masonry with occasional chalk fragments, measures approx. 0.8m east-west, under CRN 7, abutted by CRN 6, MD 1.13m	None	Medieval, probably early Anglo-Norman	This is almost certainly part of the eastern perimeter wall of St. John's Hospital (built c. 1086), the central building of which lie 200m to the south west
1/5	Cut for the above	N/A	Early Anglo-Norman	Cut for the above
1/6	0.16m-thick layer of mid brown silty loam with frequent oyster shell inclusions, abuts CRN 1/4, under CRN 1/3, over CRN 1/9, abuts CRN 1/4, MD 1.4m	3 potsherds with a broad date-range of 1475 - 1575	Late medieval	This is an extensive soil deposit that accumulated or formed during the post medieval period on the outside of the hospital's eastern precinct wall (stratigraphically equivalent to

				CRN 1/15 on the inside of the wall)
1/7	30mm-thick layer of powdery light buff mortar, under CRN 1/3, over CRN 1/4, MD 1.1m	None	Medieval	Almost degraded, bio-degraded material semi-detached from the truncated upper surface of wall CN 1/4
1/8	Natural brick earth, under CRN 1/6, cut by CRN 1/[10], MD 1.45m	None	Quaternary	Natural and apparently undisturbed brick earth
1/9	U/X. Mid-dark grey-brown silty loam, under CRN 1/6, fill of Pit CRN 1/[10], which cuts natural brickearth (CRN 1/8), MD >1.38m	Surface sampling of this deposit produced 5 potsherd, 3 medieval, 2 post medieval, with a very broad date-range of c. 1050 – 1700, with the latter date being the most likely approximate	Post medieval	Probably a large medieval rubbish pit cut just outside the hospital wall (i.e., last fill/surface of pit significantly post-dates the cut of the pit) .

		date of the pit having been backfilled		
1/10	Cut as above	N/A	Medieval	See above
1/11	Mid-light brown loamy small circular pit fill (of CRN 1/[12]), diameter 0.11m, depth 0.17m, under CRN 1/3, MD 1.32m	None	Unknown	Feature of unknown function, probably a post hole
1/12	Cut as above, cuts CRN 1/8	N/A	Unknown	Cut as above
1/13	Number not used	N/A		
1/14	Number not used	N/A		
1/15	50mm-thick layer of loosely-packed flint pebbles, under CRN 1/3, abuts CRN 1/4 over 1/16, MD 1.22m	This produced one sherd of Romano-British date (c. AD 74/100 – c. 150), residual in this context	Early medieval (Anglo-Norman)	Bio-turbated surface or loose re-surfacing of underlying flint courtyard (CRN 1/16)
1/16	U/X. Very compact layer of small,	None	Early medieval	Courtyard surface abutting the east

	medium-sized and large flints, closely bedded, under CRN 1/15, abuts wall CRN 1/4, MD >1.2m			perimeter wall of the hospital
1/17	0.25m-thick lower fill of Pit CRN 1/[19]), mid brown very silty soil with frequent oyster shells and occasional tile fragments, under CRN 1/18	None	19 th or early 20 th century	Primary rubbish pit fill
1/18	0.3m-thick secondary fill of Pit 1/[19]. Dark brown loamy soil, over CRN 1/17, under CRN 1/20	None	19 th or early 20 th century	Secondary rubbish pit fill
1/19	0.28m-upper fill of Pit 1/[19]. Building rubble mixed with	19 th or early 20 th century rubbish	19 th or early 20 th century	Uppermost fill of rubbish pit CRN 1/[20]

	glass, tile and brick fragments, over CRN 1/18, under CRN 1/2			
1/20	Cut as above	As above	As above	Rubbish pit cut
1/21	0.4m-thick deposit or fill of shallow pit CRN 1/[22], under CRN 1/2, over CRN 1/3. MD 0.4m	Modern rubbish deposit	Modern	Domestic rubbish
1/22	Cut for or contact below CRN 1/21	N/A	Modern	Modern

Appendix 2. Pottery Report by Nigel MacPherson Grant

THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM :

SWALE AND THAMES ARCHAEOLOGY EXCAVATION AT :

37 Northgate, Canterbury Evaluation 2018 (37 NGC-EV-18)

ASSESSMENT

Synopsis

1 – A small multi-period principally post-Roman assemblage comprising 16 sherds weighing 234gms.

2 – As recovered, nothing earlier than **c.75/100 AD**.

3 – Main phase of activity recovered is post-Roman and may represent a straight run of continuous occupation from approximately **1075/1100 AD** onwards. However -

4 – As recovered, and assuming the single Late Post-Medieval C19 AD flower-pot fragment is a stray discard – there **appears** to be little/no activity in the immediate area after **c.1750 AD**

Relative academic value

Intrinsically, a rather mundane assemblage. The single Roman sherd *may* signpost a more extensive Roman presence. The assemblage's main post-Roman content is fairly typical of Canterbury's extra-mural Early Medieval and later assemblages – with principally Canterbury Tyler Hill products dominating prior to the fifteenth century. The range of Surrey and Wealden area products recorded hints at an upgrade in the area's relative economic wealth after c.1400 AD, compared with earlier centuries.

APPENDIX A : CONTEXT-BASED QUANTIFICATION AND DATING CATALOGUE

Primary quantification : 16 sherds (weight : 234gms)

Period codes employed :

- ER = Early Roman
- EM = Early Medieval
- M = Medieval
- LM = Late Medieval
- PM = Post-Medieval
- LPM = Late Post-Medieval

Context dating

Context : 3 – 7 sherds (weight : 152gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

1 M-LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1325-1350-1375 AD emphasis)

1 LM Surrey Cheam ware (c.1360-1500 AD range)

3 LM Canterbury-type fine earthenware (c.1500-1525/1550 AD emphasis)

1 LPM red earthenware (flower-pot type, c.1825-1875/1900 AD emphasis)

Comment : Earliest entry small and rather worn, C14-C15 AD allocated elements mostly fairly large and rather chipped. LPM element fairly small but near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1275/1300 AD

Likely end-date : If nLPM element NOT intrusive – C19 AD-plus

Context : 6 – 3 sherds (weight : 42gms)

2 LM Wealden-type buff sandy ware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 PM ?Wealden-type fine buff-pink silty ware with sparse quartz and haematite inclusions (c.1525-1550/1575 AD emphasis)

Comment : First entry comprises moderate-sized elements, chipped and rather worn. Latest is fairly large, slightly chipped otherwise fairly fresh – and *could* be from an undisturbed cotemporary context.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1475 AD

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1550-1600 AD

Context : 9 – 5 sherds (weight : 38gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1150 AD emphasis probably)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis)
1 LM Wealden-type fine buff earthenware (c.1475/1500-1550 AD emphasis)
1 PM Kentish fine red earthenware (c.1575/1600-1650 AD emphasis)
1 PM Wealden-type buff-pink fine sandy ware with marl streaks (c.1650/1675-1725 AD emphasis)

Comment : Earliest entry fairly small but fairly worn and residual in-context. The LM elements are small and rather worn; one is a small frill-based sherd from a drinking-jug copying German Raeren stoneware. The earliest PM element is also small and rather worn. The latest is moderate-sized and near-fresh – and *could* be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1050/1075 AD

Likely end-date : If not residual – possibly between c.1675-1725 AD or slightly later

Context : 15 – 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.75.100-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small beaker body sherd, rather chipped

Likely commencement date : Nothing earlier than c.5075 AD

Likely end-date : If not residual in a post-Roman context – C2 AD broadly

APPENDIX B : CATALOGUE OF AS-DELIVERED OTHER FINDS

Tile

Context : 3 –

1 fragment (weight : 34gms) – moderate-sized, curved ridge, thick, sanded underside, wiped upper, oxidised hard-fired fused drab buff-pink (grey core) fine silty/sandy fabric with marl inclusions, probably Wealden-type, LC15-MC16 AD, mortar adhering underside, chipped, slightly worn.

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant (6.2018)

Kent County Council HER Summary Form

Site Name: Land to the rear of 37 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent

SWAT Site Code: NORTH/EV/18

Site Address: As above

Summary:

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

The Archaeological Monitoring consisted of an Archaeological Evaluation which revealed medieval archaeological remains.

District/Unitary: Canterbury City Council

Period(s):

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) 615264 158359

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: May 2018

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

Geology: Underlying geology is Bedrock Geology of Thanet Formation

Title and author of accompanying report: Wilkinson P. (2018) Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the rear of 37 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent

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

Medieval archaeological remains found

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

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 18/08/2018



Plate 2. View of west end of trench



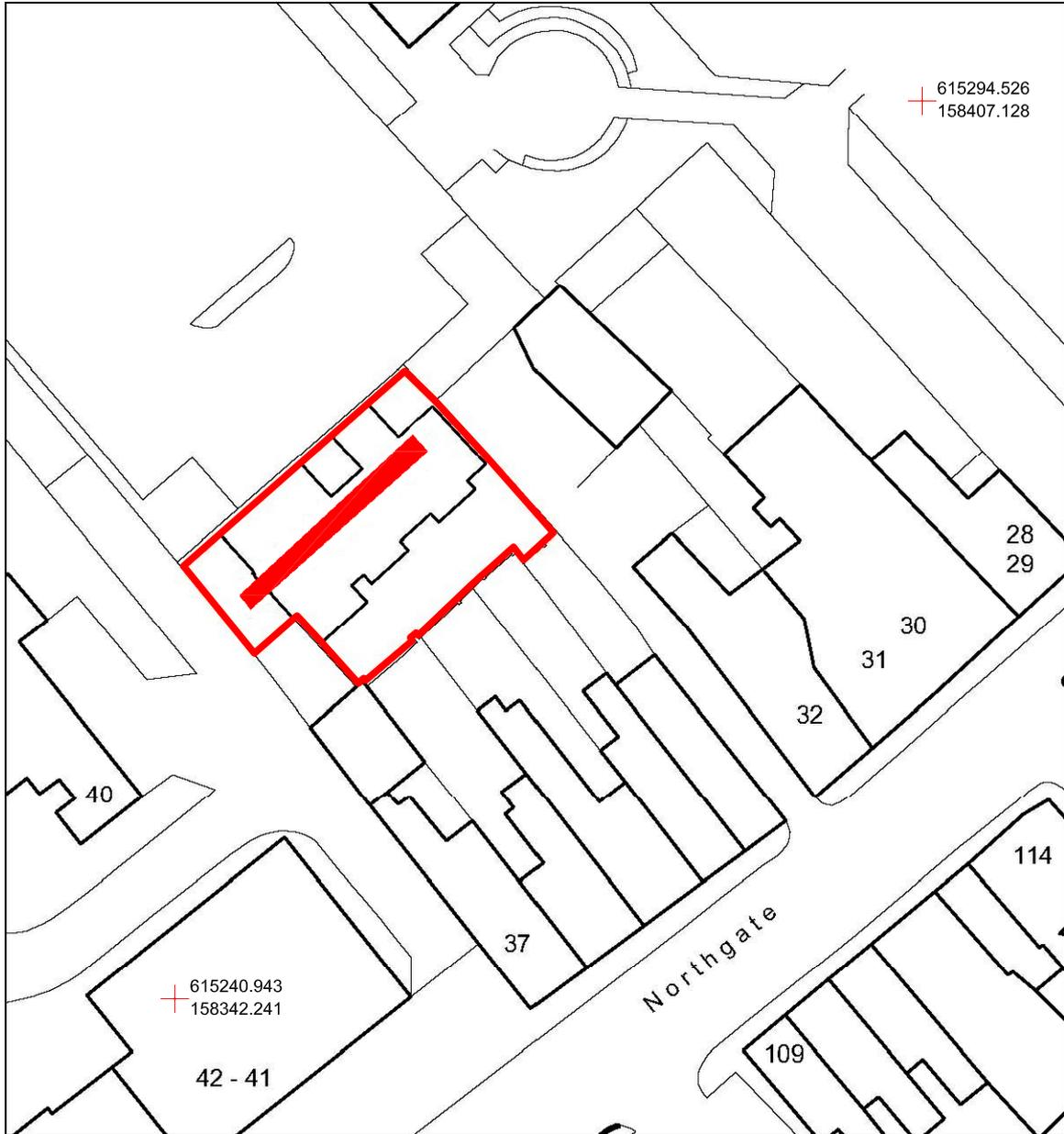
Plate 3. Overhead view of west end of trench



Plate 4. View of trench (looking east)



Plate 5. View of Trench (looking west)



1:500@A4



Figure 1: Location of site

0m

50m



+ 615243.907
+ 158383.855

8.38 Section

+ 7.61
+ 7.60
+ 8.36

(8)

[10]

7.15

[12]
(11)

(9)

(9)

(4)

[5]

(15) + 7.44

+ 7.59

8.34
Section

(16)

+ 7.59

+ 8.42

+ 8.64 (Top of Concrete)

+ 615264.270
+ 158371.238

1:100@A4

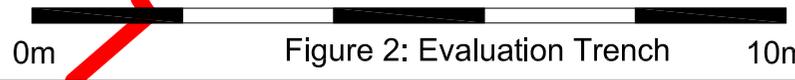
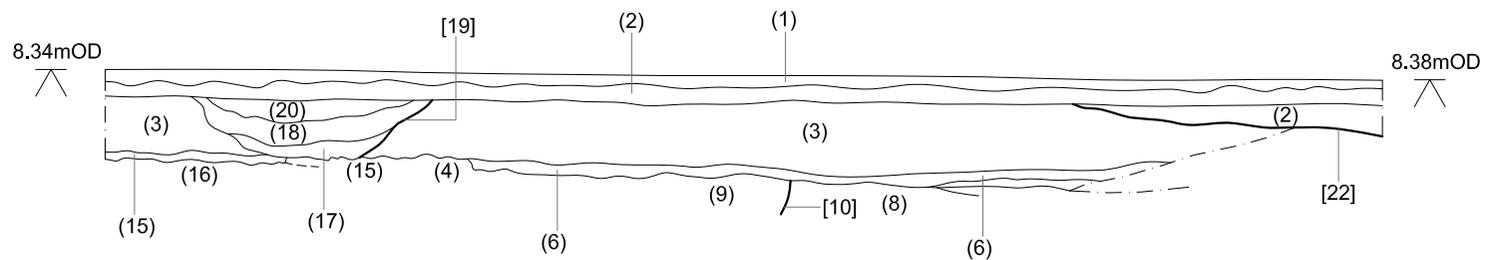


Figure 2: Evaluation Trench



1:100@A4



Figure 3: Section