



Excavation Report of the Ground Reduction to Formation of Rafts 1 -3 at Havelock St and Old Ruttington Ln, Canterbury Kent

May 2019

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1. Summary:

1.1 S. T. Abbott Ltd is developing land at Old Ruttington Lane/Havelock Street, Canterbury, Kent. A planning application for the proposed development has been approved (Application No.CA/18/01667/FUL). As part of a continuation of the development, three rafts (Slabs 1, 2 and 3) were to be installed across the site.

1.2 In mitigation of the potential impact that the development may have on the buried archaeological resource and in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF 2018 and the Condition of the planning consent, S T Abbott Ltd carried out a programme of additional archaeological excavation across this part of the proposed development site. The works were inspected and signed off by the Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer.

2. Site Location & Description (Figure 1):

2.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located outside the Canterbury city walls on the northeast side of the city. The site lies just outside the historic core of Canterbury but within the boundaries of the World Heritage Site and in one of Canterbury's designated Conservation Areas. In addition it is within an Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI).

2.2 The site is roughly rectangular in plan and is bounded to the northwest by Old Ruttington Lane and to the southeast by Havelock Street and is on a slight gradient that falls in a south-westerly direction towards the city's ring road (Broad Street). The section of Broad Street nearest the site lies just beyond the original circuit of the city's defensive ditch.

2.3 The street frontage of Old Ruttington Lane once comprised of mostly 17th century houses which were destroyed by aerial bombing in WW2. Terraced town houses, that replaced those destroyed by the bombing, have been present on the opposite side of the street to the development site, since 1970. The frontage of Havelock Street comprises of Victorian terraced housing (front cover).

The northeast boundary is formed by the Canterbury Day Nursery. Houses and their rear gardens form the southwest boundary and form the frontage of Broad Street. They are a mix of Post Medieval and Georgian buildings.

3. Planning Background & Nature of Development:

Planning permission had been obtained with the following Condition:

No development other than demolition shall take place until the applicant or the developer, or their successor(s) in title has secured, firstly, the implementation of:

I. Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and:

II. Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation, post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication or conservation in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: *To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with policy BE16 of the Canterbury District Local Plan 2006, policy HE11 of the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2014 and the National Planning Policy Framework.*

4. Geological Background:

4.1 The British Geological Survey (1990, Sheet 289 Canterbury) shows the site as lying on Superficial Deposits of Head Brickearth. The site has an average above sea level height of c.26m (AOD).

4.2 Rosanne Cummings, CCC Archaeological Officer looked at the archaeological archive held at CCC and commented: *“Observations during building work to the rear of nearby property in 2006 recorded a sequence of soils and features dating from the Roman through to the medieval period occurring a depth of between 600-850mm below the existing ground surface. Features of early Roman date cutting the underlying brickearth clays were recorded at a depth of 1.10-1.20m below the ground surface”.*

5. Archaeological & Historical Background Potential

5.1 The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) and The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER), provides details of previous investigations and discoveries within the environs of Canterbury.

5.2 Recent investigations on the site include: Archaeological Evaluation (October 2017) and the Archaeological Excavation (2018) by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT Archaeology 2018, 2019). Additional work, in the form of ground reduction to formation in May 2019 to accommodate the 3 Rafts (Slabs 1, 2 and 3) is discussed within this report.

5.3 During the 2018 excavation (Figure 2), significant and complex multiphase structural remains in the form of wall foundations, hearths, internal clay and chalk floors and associated occupation deposits were exposed across the entire area of excavation, as indicated by the results of the 2017 evaluation.

5.4 The structural and other remains were investigated and partly excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m (approximately 9.70mOD) below the present ground surface, although most of the intact significant remains, which were left *in situ*, occurred at a depth of approximately 0.70m or less.

5.5 The excavation revealed a largely rectilinear arrangement of wall foundations covering the total exposed area of 170m².

The wall foundations located in the eastern part contained or lay in close proximity to three hearths and nearly all the foundations were abutted by, and therefore contemporary with, multiphase medieval and post-medieval clays floors, occupation deposits and construction and demolition layers.

5.6 The wall foundations overall indicated that the site had been occupied by either a large dwelling or two or more attached dwellings during the medieval and early post-medieval period. The archaeological investigation during the ground reduction to formation for the three rafts, in May 2019, confirmed that there were four buildings from this period.

5.7 Cultural materials, including pottery, and a group of small finds, recovered from these phases of archaeological investigation, provided a broad date-range of c. 1300 AD to c. 1650-1700.

6. Specific Aims of the Archaeological Investigation:

6.1 The primary objective of the phase of archaeological excavation, discussed within this report, was to excavate and record the archaeological remains revealed within the footprint of the rafts, from the present ground surface, down to formation. The footprint of the first raft, located at the northeast end of the development was to be reduced to 9.65mOD. The second raft, situated in the centre of the development, was to be reduced to a depth of 9.50mOD, whereas the third raft, situated at the southwest end of the development, was to be reduced to 9.075m OD. The ground reduction also included evaluation Trench 7, an additional trench opened during the excavation in 2018. The combined footprint of the three rafts covered an area of c.270m².

6.2 The archaeological horizon exposed at formation level was then preserved *in situ* underneath a protective 'buffer zone', which comprised of an initial covering of geotextile membrane (Terram) on to which a 50mm layer of fine sand was deposited. A further sheet of Terram and a 500mm layer of 'Type 1' aggregate completed the 'zone'.

7. The Impact of Excavation to Reduction Level:

7.1 The excavation of the footprint of the rafts was carried out in numerical order. The ground reduction of the first raft impacted the following archaeological features/contexts exposed during the 2018 excavation (Figure 3).

- <8> Brick built structure, interpreted as a “cheese pit”.
- <11> Terminal end of a brick built structure.
- <30> Linear chalk and flint feature.
- (30)/[31] Linear chalk and flint feature and fill of drainage pit.
- (84)/[85] Linear flint wall foundation.
- <135> Tile built Hearth.
- [214] Post Hole.

7.2 The feature <8>, interpreted as a cheese pit was reduced of its two uppermost courses of brickwork. The terminal end of the brick built structure <11> was reduced by 0.14m, as were the linear chalk and flint feature (a wall <30>) and the fill of a drainage pit (30)/[31]. The linear flint wall foundation (84)/[85] was reduced by 0.06m, as was post hole [214]. The peg tile hearth <135> was completely removed after detailed plans at 1:20 had been produced.

7.3 The ground reduction of the second raft impacted the following archaeological features/contexts:

- [6] and [7] Series of 3 bonded, brick walls, forming a singular rectangular-shaped structure.
- (12) Layer comprising of loose dark grey silty clay.
- (97) Layer comprising of compacted red-brown clay.
- (109) Discrete layer comprising of mid-dark brown clay.
- (112) Layer comprising of firm dark yellow and mottled clay floor surface.
- (141) Demolition layer comprising of light cream-white crushed mortar/plaster.
- <148> Brick wall capping earlier chalk block wall.

(152) Layer comprising of powdery grey-brown silty loam.

<154> Construction cut for bonded and Brick built structure, interpreted as a hearth.

(159) Layer comprising of dark brown-black charcoal.

(160) Layer comprising of mid brown crushed mortar.

(178) Layer comprising of mid orange-brown clay, possibly a floor surface.

7.4 The upmost standing features, primarily brick walls and footings; [6], <148> and <154> were removed, as were there associated layers; (12), (109), (112), (141), (152), (159), (160) and (178). Layer (97) was reduced by 0.06m.

7.5 The ground reduction of the third slab removed a thick layer brick debris, presumably remnants of the buildings destroyed by the aerial bombing during WW2. The debris sealed a layer of dark grey-black soils within which were the remnants of a fifth building and an isolated wall.

8. The Archaeological Horizon at Reduction Level (Figure 4):

8.1 The resulting ground reduction and removal of the features and contexts listed within the first and second rafts, re-defined, and revealed, a series of walls belonging to a minimum of three buildings, representing at least three phases. All of the buildings contained floor surfaces in various states of preservation. The reduction also revealed a contemporary drain, situated between two of the buildings, which led to, and fed on to, a metalled yard surface. Situated beyond the extent of the south-western most building was an open area of dark soils. The soils were also present with the footprint of the third raft. A fifth, isolated, building and a separate wall were also exposed, during the reduction of the third raft.

8.2 The first phase of building occurred within the southwest corner of the second raft. The severely truncated remnants of a chalk block wall [1033] and a contemporary clay floor surface (1032) extended in a northwest-southeast direction from Old Ruttington Lane. It had a length of 1.5m, a width of 0.25m and survived to a maximum height of 0.15m.

8.3 Wall [1033] was subsequently truncated by a second building. This building was also situated within the southwest corner of the second raft, and also extended from Old Ruttington Lane. The wall [1029] comprised of chalk blocks, bonded with coarse yellow sandy mortar. It extended in a southeasterly direction for a length of 3.50m before turning 090° for an additional 3m. It had a width of 0.30m and survived to a height of 0.25m. The construction cut [1031] and backfill (1030) contained a late Medieval/Post Medieval Jeton (c.1586-1635). The floor surface within this building was sealed by a layer (1035) of dark grey-black loamy soil that contained frequent clay pipe. An oval shaped pit [1037] truncated the floor surface. Pottery from the fill (1036) has been dated c.1675/1700-1750 AD. The floor (1038) comprised of dark orange-brown clay.

8.4 This second building butted up against a third phase of construction and a possible third building. Projecting from the corner of wall [1029] was a section of wall [1026] that comprised of flint nodules bonded with coarse very light grey sandy mortar. The section of wall projecting from the corner was also on a southeast alignment and had a surviving length of 3m, a width of 0.22m and a height of 0.25m. A visible robber cut [1028] and backfill (1027) indicated that the wall would have continued for an additional 1.50m. Approximately 2m from the corner of [1029], the wall branched off at 090° in a northeast direction for a length of c.8.50m. At 5.50m another branch turned at 090° in a northwesterly direction for a length of 5m before continuing beyond the Limit of Excavation (LOE) formed by Old Ruttington Lane. This arrangement of walls formed three recognisable rooms.

8.5 Room One was located at the northeast end of the building. The floor surface (1009) comprised of compacted dirty grey brown loamy soil and light brown clay mix. Pottery recovered from the floor surface has a date range of c.1625-1650/1675 AD. Room Two dominated the floor plan of the building and measured 6m x 5m. Truncation of the floor, in several places, revealed that there were at least 12 phases of flooring.

These were mostly an alternating mix of dark orange-brown clay (contexts (1011), (1012), (1014), (1016) and (1022)) and layers of tread (contexts (1010), (1013), (1015), (1017) and (1021)). On occasion, the sequence was interrupted by layers of mixed clay and mortar (contexts (1018) and (1020)). The total absence of pottery or any other artefact within the sequence probably reflects the continuous clearing of each floor surface during the occupation of the building. Room Three was located to the southeast. The floor within this room contained two visible surfaces; (1023) and (1024). Floor (1023) also comprised of dark orange-brown clay. Context (1024) comprised of dark grey silty clay.

8.6 The fourth and seemingly isolated building was situated within the northeast corner of raft one. The partial remains of three sides of the building survived. The walls [31], [54] and [1004] survived to a height of 0.17m, had a width of 0.23m, and enclosed a single room that measured +4.5m x 4.5m. This room housed the peg tile hearth [135] observed in the 2018 excavation. The removal of the hearth during the ground reduction, revealed a clay floor (1001) that produced an iron key (SF: 3). Immediately to the south of the fourth building was a compacted flint and gravel metalled yard surface (1005) that produced a bone shoe horn (SF: 1). A flint and peg tile lined drain [1007] lay between the walls of buildings three and four, and fed on to the metalled yard. The drain was observed for a length of +4m and it had a width of 0.38m. The drain, being at formation level, was unexcavated and preserved in situ.

8.7 The ground reduction of the third raft removed a thick layer of brick debris, remnants of the buildings destroyed by the aerial bombing during WW2. The debris sealed a layer of dark grey-black soils (1042) encompassed within which were the remnants of a fifth building and an isolated wall. The soils probably represent a paddock or an allotment that separated the buildings observed within rafts one and two from the city's defensive ditch and any contemporary buildings that may have formed, what is now the north frontage of Broad Street.

8.8 The isolated wall [1039] comprised of flint nodules loosely bonded with light grey

coarse sandy mortar. The wall extended from the Old Ruttington Lane LOE, in a southeast direction for a length of 2.40m. It had a maximum width of 0.24m and it survived to a height of 0.25m. Its function was not known, though its position with the centre of the paddock/allotment could have acted as a boundary.

8.9 The remnants of the fifth building were represented by a footing [1040] comprised of stepped un-frogged brick courses, sat upon an arrangement of dressed Medieval stone blocks, recycled and used to form a bedding layer for the brickwork. The footing also extended from Old Ruttington Lane, in a southeast direction, for a length of 4.80m. It had an average width of 0.40m and survived to a height of 0.50m.

The footing also comprised of two internal extensions that branched off the main section, at 090°, forming three 'cells', representing three rooms that would have had suspended wooden floors. The footing was removed to reveal the continuation of the dark grey-black loamy soils (1042) underneath, demonstrating that the building truncated the paddock/allotment. Pottery recovered from the upper level of the soil horizon had a date range of c.1625-1650/1675 AD.

9. Conclusions:

9.1 The ground reduction of the archaeological features, observed during the investigation of 2018, within the footprint of rafts one and two, and the reduction of the overlying debris and soils within the footprint of raft three, revealed a series of late Medieval and Post Medieval buildings, most of which had surviving internal floor surfaces. A drain and exterior metalled gravel yard surface was also exposed.

9.2 The buildings within rafts one and two were part of an earlier phase of occupation within the development area and are associated with the original street frontage forming the southeast side of Old Ruttington Lane. The building situated within the footprint of the third raft belonged to a later phase of occupation, and was contemporary with the surviving Post Medieval buildings that form the present frontage on Broad Street.

9.3 The dark grey-black soils forming a possible paddock/allotment, remained unchanged in the Medieval and late Medieval phases and was only encroached upon during the Post Medieval period, when the fifth building was constructed. The building was later demolished to facilitate the construction of the Victorian terrace, which were themselves destroyed during WW2.

9.4 At the conclusion of the ground reduction investigation, the protective buffer zone of geotextile and aggregates was established, protecting the archaeological horizon *in situ*.

10 References:

Allen, T. 2018. Summary of results of previous archaeological investigations and the results of a second phase of evaluation on the proposed development between Havelock Street and Old Ruttington Road, Canterbury, Kent. SWAT Archaeology

Holmes, S. P. 2019. Archaeological Impact Assessment of Proposed Reinforced Concrete Raft Foundations (Phase 2, Plot 1) at The Annexe, Old Ruttington Lane, Havelock Street, Canterbury, Kent. SWAT Archaeology



Plate 1. Building One truncated by Building Two (Scale shown 0.5m)



Plate 2. Room Two of Building Three (looking SE).



Plate 3. South West corner and floor of Building Four



Plate 4. View of drain between walls of Building Three and Four

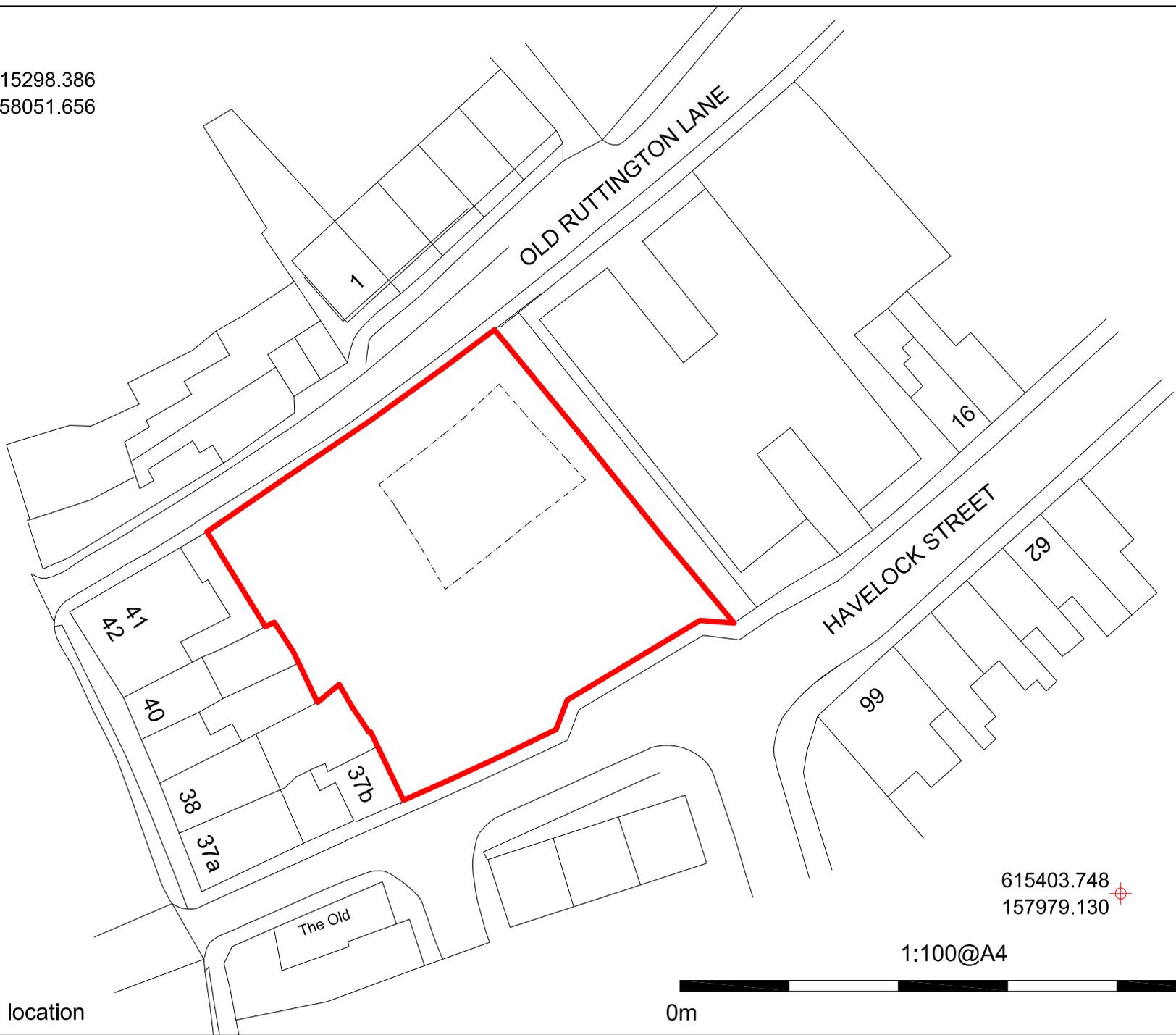


Plate 5. View of footings of Building Five (looking SE)



Plate 6. Detail of footings of Building Five showing re-used dressed stone

615298.386
158051.656



615403.748
157979.130

1:100@A4



Figure 1: Site location



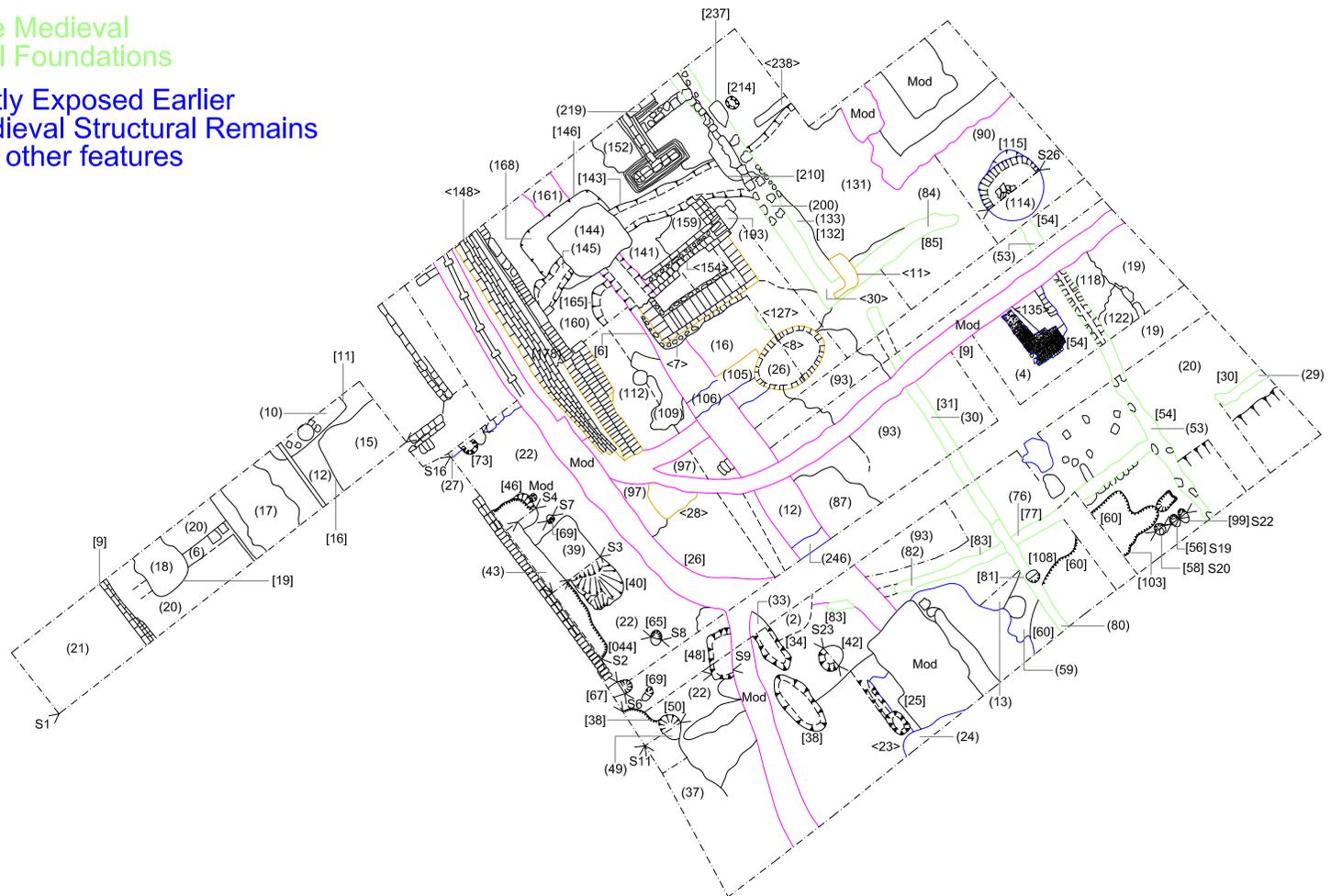
Modern and 19th Century
Drains/Services

17th/18th
Structural Remains

Late Medieval
Wall Foundations

Partly Exposed Earlier
Medieval Structural Remains
and other features

615355.563
158026.108



615328.557
158005.829

1:150@A4



Figure 2: Excavation plan of 2018



615355.563
158026.108

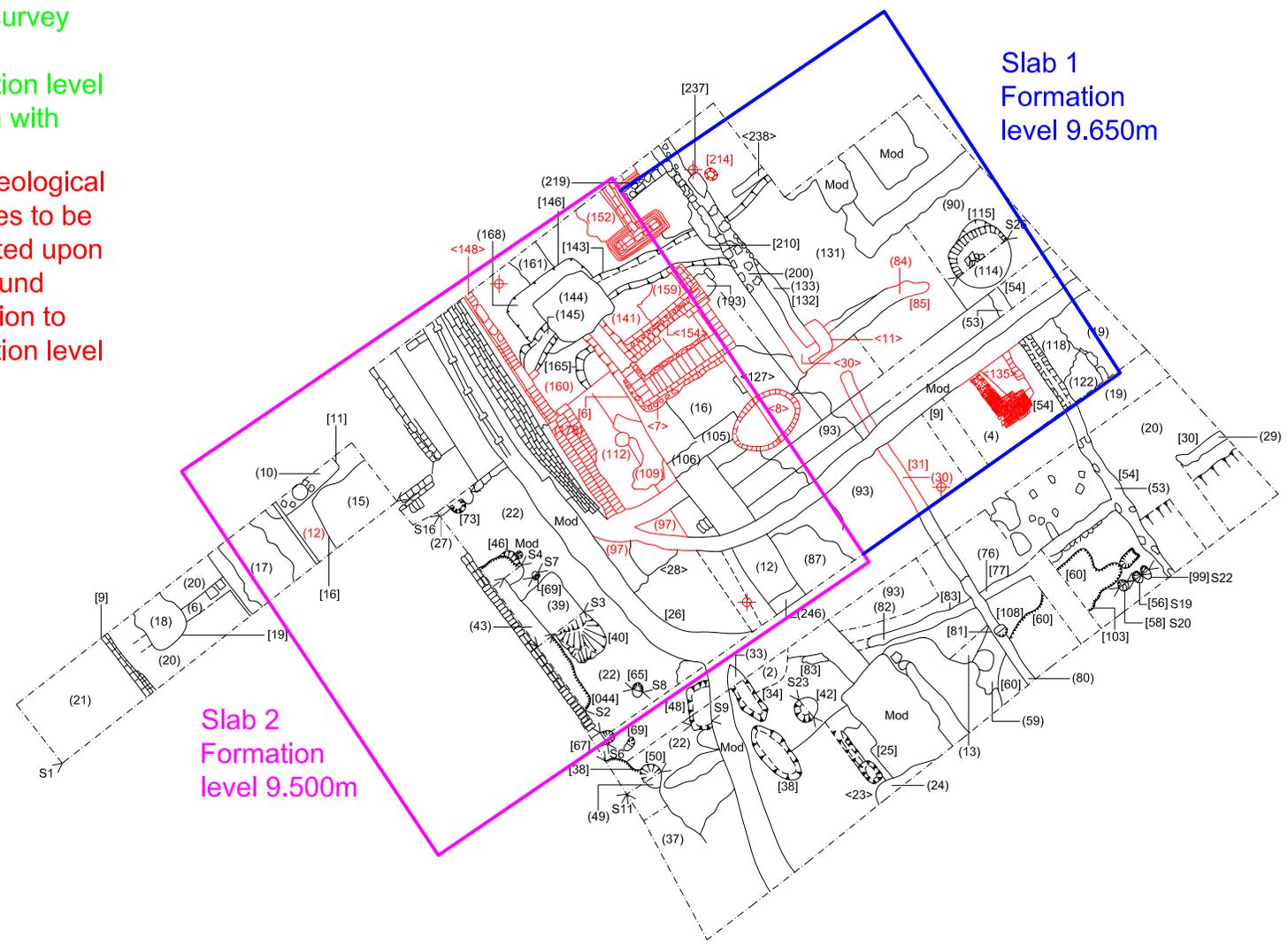
Spot heights
taken from
OGL survey
above
formation level
shown with

Archaeological
features to be
impacted upon
by ground
reduction to
formation level

Slab 1
Formation
level 9.650m

Slab 2
Formation
level 9.500m

615328.557
158005.829



1:150@A4

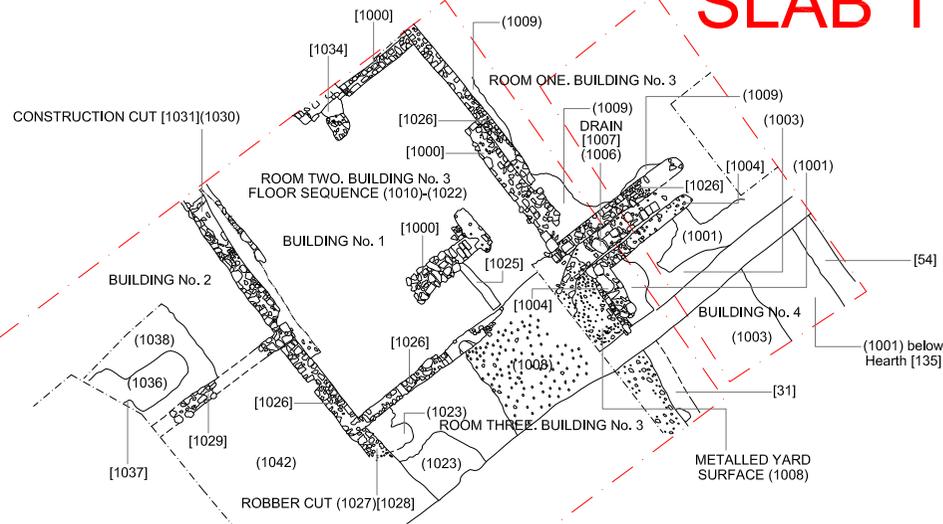


Figure 3: Excavation plan of 2018 showing impacted upon archaeology



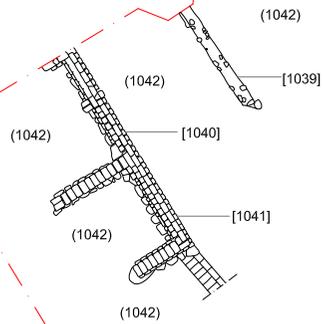
SLAB 1

615353.228
158024.321



SLAB 3

SLAB 2



615324.589
158002.232

1:150@A4



0m

15m

Figure 4: Excavation plan of the site after ground reduction

Appendix One

An Assessment of the Small Finds from Havelock Street, Canterbury BY S. Holmes BA (Hons) MA

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1. Summary

The excavation of Havelock Street, Canterbury in 2018 and 2019 produced a total of 26 small finds, comprising of 15 copper objects, 1 iron object, 7 bone objects, 2 ceramic objects and 1 leather object.

The metallic artefacts within this report, 2 coins, 2 tokens, 2 buttons, 8 pins, a thimble and a key, can be placed into 3 archaeological phases; Roman (possibly), Medieval and Post-Medieval. The objects also represent 2 different types of material used in their manufacture; copper alloy and iron.

The non-metallic artefacts are represented by a bone comb, 5 bone buttons, a bone shoe horn, a vellum glove, a ceramic wig curler and a clay pipe bowl. All are of a Post Medieval date.

2. Methodology

The artefacts were assigned a unique¹ Small Find number (SF:) during the different phases of excavation and registered within the site archive. The metallic finds were air dried and packaged in preparation for transit to a conservation lab, where further analysis is recommended.

The state of preservation of the artefacts is variable; some of the objects are intact whereas others are not. The copper alloy (non-ferrous) and iron objects exhibit differing stages of corrosion, whereas the comb was broken in antiquity. Other objects, such as the bone buttons are in a perfect state of preservation.

The following report therefore describes the status of each artefact and includes recommendations that address the preservation of each artefact, as well as further work required.

¹ The 2018 excavation grouped all of the copper alloy objects as SF: 3 (listed below as 3a-3m) and the bone buttons as SF: 5 (listed as 5a-5e). The bone comb has been labelled as 1a.

The finds are listed in Small Find numerical order and have been divided into their traditional object types. For clarification, each section is divided in chronological order. In addition to published and 'grey' literature, references also include online sources, especially the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database.

3. The Catalogues

3.1 THE COINS

The excavation produced two copper alloy coins. Both were recovered from the same context and feature. The diameter and thickness of both coins are reminiscent of Roman coins of the 1st and mid 2nd century AD. However, they were recovered from a brick lined, Post Medieval subterranean feature, which may account for the extreme nature of the corrosion and encrustation. If they are Roman, then both are residual.

The Possible Roman Coins

1. SF: 3a Context (89)
Sestertius?
Illegible.
Comments: Extreme corrosion and encrustation, makes a positive identification difficult.
2. SF: 3b Context (89)
Semis?
Illegible.
Comments: Extreme corrosion and encrustation, makes a positive identification difficult

Recommendations and Further Work

X-ray and possible cleaning, to aid further identification.

3.2 THE JETONS

There were two late Medieval, Post-Medieval Jetons recovered during the excavation. One was recovered from the back fill of a construction cut for a wall, that truncated an earlier Medieval building. The other was recovered from a large deposit of soils, interpreted as a paddock/allotment.

1. SF: 2 (1030)
Jeton.
Copper alloy.
Obv: alternating crowns and fleur de lis, around central rosette. Legend illegible.
Rev: four fleur de lis. Legend Illegible.
Mint: Nuremberg.
Comments: Very badly corroded but stable. Uncertain issuer c. 1550-1635.
2. SF: 6 (1042)
Jeton
Copper alloy
Obv: alternating crowns and fleur de lis around central rosette. Legend illegible.
Rev: globe within quatrefoil. Legend illegible.
Mint: Nuremberg.
Comments: Badly corroded but stable. Issued by Hans Krauwinkel II (1586-1635)

Discussion

Jetons were coin-like tokens produced from the 13th century up to the 17th century and used for mercantile calculations on counting boards. They are relatively common finds.

Recommendations and Further Work

Stabilise and re-package.

3.3 THE NON-FERROUS METAL OBJECTS

The excavations at Havelock Street produced 11 non-ferrous objects, one Medieval thimble, eight Post Medieval pins and two buttons. All were recovered from the same brick lined, Post Medieval subterranean feature that produced the possible Roman coins. Therefore they also suffer from extreme corrosion and encrustation.

Miscellaneous:

SF: 3c (89) Complete cast late Medieval-Post Medieval thimble with slightly flattened domed head. Similar PAS examples: BH-45484 and IOW-734F98 suggest a c.1400-1550 date range, whereas an example from Mark Brown's Wharf, Southwark, has been given a date range of 1640-1680 (Hinton, P. et al. 1988. 194. fig 185). Length: 24mm.

SF: 3d-3h (89) x5 complete drawn wire haberdashery pins with small bulbous heads. Length: 34mm.

SF: 3i-3k (89) x3 complete drawn wire haberdashery pins with small bulbous heads. Length: 28mm.

Pins of this type are found in vast numbers on urban sites. Egan & Forsyth (1997:222) write "Pins are recovered in abundance from almost all sites yielding 15th and 16th century material. They were indispensably and vast quantities were used in England for fastening clothing and paper and for sewing" They may also represent the increase of lace making at a domestic level, with the arrival of the Huguenots from 1563-1568 and 1670-1710, many settling in Kent, such as 25 in Dover and 400 in Sandwich (Wright 1919).

SF: 3l (89) Incomplete cast circular shaped button. The outer surface is slightly convex and plain. The underside is slightly concave with a slightly raised border 2.5mm wide. The suspension loop is missing. Dia: 23.5mm.

SF: 3m (89) Complete cast circular button with suspension loop. The outer surface is slightly convex and may have decoration (the surface is encrusted). The underside is flat and an integrally cast suspension loop is situated in the centre. Dia: 14mm.

Recommendations and Further Work

Stabilise and re-package. The thimble requires cleaning to aid further identification and illustration.

Discussion

The presence of a relatively small group of metal artefacts objects does not specifically reflect the archaeological phases on the site. The assemblage however, is predominantly Medieval and Post Medieval.

Most of the objects require conservation. The coins and thimble however, require x-ray to aid identification.

3.4 THE FERROUS METAL OBJECT

The excavations at Havelock Street only produced one ferrous object, a key, recovered from underneath a peg tile hearth [135]. The key has also suffered from extreme corrosion and encrustation.

SF: 3 (1001) Incomplete iron key. Partial shaft and bit only. The bow and section of shaft is missing. The shaft is flat, elliptical in section and broadens near the bit to its maximum width. The end of the shaft extends to a point, beyond the bit. The bit is square shaped. Length: 61mm.

Recommendations and Further Work

Stabilise and re-package. The key requires an x-ray to aid further identification and illustration.

3.5 THE BONE OBJECTS

The excavations at Havelock Street produced 11 non-ferrous objects, a comb, 5 buttons and a shoe horn. The objects are in a perfect state of preservation, though the comb is incomplete.

SF: 1a (21) Incomplete plain hair comb comprising of a set of fine teeth (10 per 1cm) on one edge and coarse teeth (3 per 1cm) on the opposing edge. The end is straight with rounded corners. Similar to PAS NMS-160B01 which is given a date range of 1600-1800. Length: 69mm. Width: 56mm.

SF: 1 (1005) Complete shoe horn formed from a piece of cattle rib. It is roughly rectangular in shape and the sides and opposing ends have been whittled. The ends have rounded corners. The flatter surface of the rib has been slightly chiselled forming a concave indentation at the widest end, to facilitate the heel of the foot when entering the shoe. A similar example has been recovered from a Post Medieval Brick Clamp, at Perry Court Farm, Faversham (SWAT Archaeology, forthcoming). Length: 139mm. Width: 32mm.

SF: 5a (89) Complete circular disc/button with a single hole (Dia: 3.5mm) in the centre. The outer surface is slightly convex and plain. The underside is flat. Similar to an example from an Edwardian Well in Canterbury (Blockley, K. et al. 1995. 1051, fig 506). Dia: 17mm.

SF: 5b (89) Complete plain circular disc/button with a single hole (Dia: 1.5mm) in the centre. Both the outer surface and underside is flat. Similar to an example from "post-Dissolution features" at St. Gabriel's Chapel, Canterbury (Driver, J. C. et al. 1990. 18, fig 93). Dia: 17mm.

SF: 5c (89) Complete circular disc/button with a single hole (Dia: 3.5mm) in the centre. The outer surface is slightly convex and plain. The underside is flat. Dia: 11mm.

SF: 5d (89) Complete circular button with four holes set within a central, circular recess. The recess gives the outer surface is slightly convex border that has a width of 3.5mm. The underside is flat. Dia: 17mm.

SF: 5e (89) Complete circular button with five holes set within a central, circular recess. The recess gives the outer surface is slightly convex border that has a width of 4mm. The underside is also slightly convex. Dia: 16.5mm.

Recommendations and Further Work

Re-package. Illustrate the comb, shoe horn and the buttons.

3.6 THE CERAMIC OBJECTS

The excavations at Havelock Street produced 2 ceramic objects, a wig curler and a clay pipe bowl. Both are incomplete.

SF: 4 (1035) Incomplete 'dumb bell' shaped pipe clay wig curler with maker's initials W:B pressed into the end. The initials may stand for William Burstow of Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, or of Reigate (who manufactured clay pipes) and probably dates to c. 1750-60 (Higgins, D. A. 1981.) Another manufacturer with the initials IB was also based in Reigate (as above, fig 20. pp 261. no.3). Length: 42mm.

SF: 5 (1042) Incomplete clay pipe stem and bowl with maker's initials JS cast on the spur. The stem of the pipe is unusual, as it curves 045° downward, 30mm from the back of the bowl. A John Stoner of Guildford, Surrey, manufactured clay pipes from 1677-88. Length: 63mm.

Recommendations and Further Work

Re-package. Illustrate both objects.

3.7 THE LEATHER OBJECT

The 2018 excavation at Havelock Street produced 1 leather object, a vellum glove. The glove had dried out and is in a very fragmentary condition. It is therefore, incomplete.

SF: 4 (89) Incomplete light grey/white vellum glove. The fragments represent part of the trunk, that has a rolled cuff with gauge stitching, and two fourchettes for the ring, and little fingers. The size of the fragments suggest that it is most likely, a woman's glove.

Recommendations and Further Work

Re-package and stabilise.

4. Recommendations

As there is still one outstanding area to excavate as part of the next phase of construction, it is most likely that additional small finds will be recovered. Any new finds will need to be included in a revised report, supported by illustrations.

5. Conclusions

In its present form, the assemblage of small finds discussed above represents a very small group of objects that only mirror the latter phases of activity observed on the site. It is hoped that further archaeological excavation during the next phase of construction will increase the size of the small finds assemblage and allow further research, into the socio-demographic of those occupying the site up to the Victorian period.

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