

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
at The Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover,  
Kent. CT17 9AP**

**NGR: TR 631687 140841**



**By Chris Russel**

**July 2016**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
at The Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover,  
Kent. CT17 9AP**

**NGR: TR 631687 140841**

**ASE Project No: 160192  
Site Code: YSR 16**



**ASE Report No: 2016282**

**OASIS id:archaeo16-257812**

**By Chris Russel**

**With contributions by  
Isa Benedetti-Whitton**

**Illustrations by Fiona Griffin**

|                                  |              |                      |   |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---|
| <b>Prepared by:</b>              | Chris Russel | Archaeologist        |  |
| <b>Reviewed and approved by:</b> | Lucy Sibun   | Senior Archaeologist |  |
| <b>Date of Issue:</b>            | July 2016    |                      |   |
| <b>Revision:</b>                 | 2            |                      |   |

**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Commissioned by Dover Harbour Board to undertake an archaeological watching brief on excavations associated with a sewer redirection at the Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent. The fieldwork took place between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March and the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 2016.*

*Geological beach gravels were revealed at approximately 6.0m AOD in the south of the trench and 7.22 in the north. The highly unstable nature of these deposits coupled with the use of trench shoring rendered detailed recording of the gravels problematic. Four groups of structural features were identified, two of which appeared to correlate with buildings on Snargate Street shown on the 1871 town plan of Dover. Other features may relate to later 20<sup>th</sup> century light industrial activity. It seems highly probable that the construction of cellars for the buildings on Snargate Street has removed any evidence of earlier activity along most of the monitored area.*

## CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

**Bibliography**  
**Acknowledgements**

**HER Summary**  
**OASIS Form**

## FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Plan of Monitored Works
- Figure 3: Plan of Features in Monitored Trench
- Figure 4: Sections
- Figure 5: Plan of Features in Manhole Excavation
- Figure 6: Plan of Features with 1871 Town Plan
- Figure 7: Plan of Features with OS 1:2500 map of 1971

## TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive
- Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples
- Table 3: List of recorded contexts for sewer pipe trench
- Table 4: List of recorded contexts for manhole excavation

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Dover Harbour Board to undertake an archaeological watching brief on works associated with the diversion of the Southern Water sewer at the Prince of Wales junction of the A20 and Union Street (NGR TR 631687 140841, Figure 1). These works form part of a redesign of the traffic management system associated with the wider redevelopment of Dover Western Docks.

1.1.2 Works monitored involved the excavation of a trench approximately 1.5m wide and 3m deep with a length of 28.0m joining two existing manholes. This trench ran diagonally from south-east to north-west across the existing roundabout. A small excavation to the north-east of the trench measuring 2.5m x 2.5m and dug to 1.2m deep was also monitored (Figure 2).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey the site sits on Storm Beach Deposits (gravel and sand and gravel) with Margate Chalk Member, Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formation outcrops on the high ground to the north and west (BGS 2016).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 In 2012, Dover Harbour Board gained consent for Terminal 2 (T2), a major proposal for a new second ferry terminal and marina development in the Western Docks, via the Dover Harbour Revision Order 2012 (the HRO). DHB are now carrying forward the construction of certain elements of the HRO. The scheme being progressed lies within the consented development for T2 and is referred to as the Dover Western Docks Revival.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The general aim of the watching brief was to record the location, extent, date, nature, character and significance of archaeological remains encountered during the works and to report on the results. These results would enable informed decisions to be made regarding later phases of work relating to the traffic management scheme with particular reference to similar works scheduled at York Street junction for September 2016.

### **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 The scope of this report is to detail the results of the watching brief in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Method Statement and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Royal HaskoningDHV 2015, 2016). The fieldwork took place intermittently between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March and the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 2016. The fieldwork was undertaken by Geoff Morley and Chris Russel and managed by Jon Sygrave (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Overview**

- 2.1.1 The study area once formed part of Snargate Street and it has been proposed that this followed the line of an earlier Roman coastal routeway.
- 2.1.2 The origins of Snargate Street may be medieval but from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards it formed the main routeway between the town of Dover and the western harbour.
- 2.1.3 Snargate Street developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries with cellared buildings lining both sides of the road until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the eastern side of the road was demolished with further disturbance taking place during World War Two.
- 2.1.4 Between 1991 and 1993 there were further road widening works and associated sewer works within the study area.

### **2.2 Recent Archaeological Investigation**

- 2.2.1 Between 1991 and 1993 a watching brief and excavations were undertaken by Canterbury Archaeology Trust during the above mentioned sewer and road works. These works recorded sections through the underlying beach sediments and also revealed a preserved Bronze Age boat in Townall Street to the north-east of the watching brief area (CAT 2001).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

3.1.1 The sewer redirection trench ran south-east to north-west across the roundabout and through the north bound carriageway of the A20. It was excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothless bucket to a depth of 1.2m whereupon trench boxes were inserted and excavation continued to the formation level (approximately 2.0-3.0m below ground level). A small manhole excavation measuring 2.5m by 2.5m was undertaken to the north of the main sewer trench (Figure 2).

3.1.2 Due to the constraints set out below recording of features was undertaken from the top of the trench when it was safe to do so. Where free flowing gravels were encountered ASE staff were instructed to stay away from the trench edge for safety reasons. Uncovered features were planned at 1:20 using plastic draughting film and levels and locations were recorded using a total station. Sample sections were recorded on draughting film where it was safe to do so and features were recorded using ASE pro-forma context sheets. A photographic record of the works was compiled.

#### **3.2 Fieldwork Constraints**

3.2.1 There were several constraints to the fieldwork that affected the watching brief at the Prince of Wales Roundabout. Due to the significant depth of modern overburden structural features were only encountered at a depth that was too deep to allow safe working, although these could sometimes be recorded from the trench edge. The use of trench boxes to shore the trench edges meant that it was mostly impossible to accurately record sections through the underlying deposits. These deposits also acted as a free flowing solid once disturbed, causing frequent and large scale collapsing of the trench edges.

#### **3.3 The Site Archive**

3.3.1 ASE informed Dover Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1, 2).

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Context sheets       | 37  |
| Section sheets       | 3   |
| Plans sheets         | 3   |
| Colour photographs   | 0   |
| B&W photos           | 0   |
| Digital photos       | 301 |
| Context register     | 1   |
| Drawing register     | 1   |
| Watching brief forms | 25  |
| Trench Record forms  | 0   |

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )                 | 1 bag |
| Registered finds (number of)   | 0     |
| Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples                              | 0     |
| Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides) | 0     |
| Waterlogged wood   | 0     |
| Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples                             | 0     |

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

- 3.3.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.



## 4.0 RESULTS (Figures 3 and 4)

### 4.1 Sewer trench monitored 3/3/2016-18/5/2016 (Figure 3)

4.1.1 Three discreet groups of structures were encountered, one to the south-east, one approximately mid trench and one at the northern end of the trench. These were overlain by 1.60m of modern made ground ([001]-[007], ?[008]) and the trench was crossed by a number of modern services. Several structural elements were revealed in the trench which masked the level of the beach gravel geology along much of its length. Where the gravels were encountered [020] they were generally free flowing and this combined with the use of trench boxes made even cursory recording problematic (ASE staff had been ordered to stay away from the trench edge in these areas for safety reasons) or impossible. Where the geological substrate was observed in the south it was at approximately 6.0m AOD.

4.1.2 Towards the north of the trench there were no structural elements present although the trench was still crossed by services. Here gravels [008] were seen at around 7.22m AOD. It was not clear if these gravels were natural beach deposits or simply shingle bedding for the aforementioned services.

| Context | Type      | Interpretation         | Max. Length(m) | Max. Width (m) | Deposit Thickness (m) |
|---------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 001     | Layer     | Made ground            | Trench         | Trench         | 0.25-0.45             |
| 002     | structure | Modern concrete        | Trench         | Trench         | -                     |
| 003     | Layer     | Made ground            |                | Trench         | 0.10                  |
| 004     | Layer     | Made ground            | 0.40           | Trench         | 0.20                  |
| 005     | Layer     | Made ground            | 2.0            | Trench         | 0.20                  |
| 006     | Layer     | Made ground            | 2.0            | Trench         | 0.20                  |
| 007     | Layer     | Made ground            | 2.0            | Trench         | 0.60                  |
| 008     | Layer     | Made ground            | 1.20           | Trench         | 2.0                   |
| 009     | Structure | Wall                   | Trench         | 0.40           | 1.20                  |
| 010     | Structure | Modern manhole         |                |                |                       |
| 011     | Structure | Double skin brick wall | 1.7            |                | 2.0                   |
| 012     | Structure | Single skin brick wall | 1.7            | 0.11           | 2.0                   |
| 013     | Structure | Double skin brick wall | 0.20           | 0.10           |                       |
| 014     | Structure | Single skin brick wall | 2.0            | 0.10           |                       |
| 015     | Structure | Brick wall             |                |                |                       |
| 016     | Structure | Brick wall             |                |                |                       |
| 017     | Structure | Brick wall             | 0.40           | 0.20           |                       |
| 018     | Structure | Double skin brick wall |                |                |                       |
| 019     | Layer     | Demolition rubble      | 2.50           | 0.60           | 1.20                  |
| 020     | Layer     | Natural beach gravel   |                |                |                       |
| 025     | Structure | NW-SE brick wall       | 1.50           | 0.48           | 1.40                  |
| 026     | Structure | Ceramic pipe           |                |                |                       |
| 027     | Structure | Metal pipe             |                |                |                       |
| 028     | Layer     | Redeposited gravel     | Trench         | 0.60           |                       |
| 029     | Structure | NE-SW brick wall       | 1.20           | 0.36           | 1.20                  |
| 030     | Structure | Right angle wall       | 0.80           | 0.24           |                       |

|     |           |                       |      |      |  |
|-----|-----------|-----------------------|------|------|--|
| 031 | Structure | NW-SE brick wall      | 0.60 | 0.12 |  |
| 032 | Cut       | Modern service trench |      |      |  |
| 033 | Structure | Curving brick wall    | 1.70 | 0.36 |  |
| 034 | Structure | Brick wall            | 1.40 | 0.24 |  |
| 035 | Linear    | Silted up gully?      | 0.65 | 0.20 |  |
| 036 | Structure | Brick wall            | 1.30 | 0.36 |  |
| 037 | Structure | Brick wall            | 0.24 | 0.24 |  |
| 038 | Structure | Brick wall            | 1.40 | 0.36 |  |
| 039 | Structure | Brick wall            |      |      |  |
| 040 | Structure | Chalk wall            |      |      |  |

Table 3: List of recorded contexts for sewer pipe trench

*Structure 1*

- 4.1.3 Seen in the south-east of the trench this structure was aligned approximately north-south and made up of double skin outer brick walls ([009], [013] and [017]) with internal divisions formed by single skin walls [011], [012] and [014] with a possible doorway between walls [013] and [017]. These walls were constructed of yellow brick bonded by dark grey mortar.

*Structure 2*

- 4.1.4 This group of brick features was noted mid trench and comprised a number of linear and recti-linear structural features, possibly room divisions or floor supports ([025], [029-037]), with a partially exposed curvi-linear brick structure [033], probably a brick lined soakaway fed by brick culvert [036]. Features [033] and [036] were constructed of red brick bonded by light grey mortar whilst the structural elements were constructed using the same yellow brick and dark grey mortar as Structure 1.

*Structure 3*

- 4.1.5 This was seen towards the north-west of the trench and consisted of two parallel walls, one red brick bonded with cement mortar [039] and one constructed of chalk blocks [040] and diagonal red brick wall [038]. Unfortunately, due to the continual collapse of the unstable trench sides these walls couldn't be fully recorded and the relationships between them could not be established.
- 4.1.6 The trench also contained a ceramic waste pipe [026] and an iron water pipe [027].

**4.2 Manhole excavation monitored 22/3/2016 (Figure 4)**

- 4.2.1 The excavations for a manhole revealed two walls and a circular chalk block well or soakaway.

| <b>Context</b> | <b>Type</b> | <b>Interpretation</b> | <b>Max Length m</b> | <b>Max width m</b> | <b>Deposit thickness m</b> |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 021            | Structure   | Wall                  | 2.0                 | 0.24               | 0.75                       |
| 022            | Structure   | Chalk-block wall      | 2.0                 | 0.25               | 1.0                        |
| 023            | Structure   | Chalk-block well      | 0.90                | 0.90               |                            |
| 024            | Deposit     | Fill of 023           | 0.90                | 0.90               |                            |

Table 4: List of recorded contexts for manhole excavation

*Structure 4* (Figure 4)

4.2.2 Structure 4 was located in the outlying manhole excavation and consisted of a circular chalk block feature [023] filled with an organic rich silt [024]. Two walls were seen in close physical association ([021] and [022]) but their position within the excavated area meant that the relationship between them could not be established.

## **5.0 THE FINDS**

### **5.1 The ceramic building material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Six pieces of glazed tile weighing 478g were retrieved from site, none of which came from stratified contexts. One yellow glazed wall tile and two green-glazed tiles with acanthus decoration look Victorian in design, although two plain glazed tiles (one turquoise; one dark green) appear more recent in date and are made from the same material (including grey cement mortar). The assemblage as a whole is most likely to date to the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Discussion**

- 6.1.1 A total of approximately 28m of trench was monitored running from south-east to north-west across Prince of Wales Roundabout and the north bound carriageway of the A20. This was approximately 1.5m wide and dug to approximately 3.0m below ground level. The geological substrate consisting of free flowing beach gravel was encountered at between 6.0m and 7.22m AOD. The unstable nature of the excavations coupled with the use of shoring made detailed recording problematic or impossible, however, two areas in the north-west and south-east sections could be drawn (Fig 4). A second, smaller area to the north-east of the trench was also monitored. The natural gravels were overlain by up to 1.60m of modern made-ground.
- 6.1.2 Four groups of structural features were observed during the archaeological watching brief. Structures 2 and 3 appear to relate to buildings shown on the 1871 town plan (Fig 5) with wall [025] forming part of the building next door to the Lord Warden Tap, as well as internal room divisions and drainage. Structure 4 is probably a well or soakaway located in the courtyard of the Londonderry Arms, also shown on the 1871 map (Fig 5).
- 6.1.3 Structure 1 doesn't appear to correspond to features on the 1871 map as it is located in the middle of a road. It is possible this structure relates to later 20<sup>th</sup> century light industrial activity as it is situated on the edge of what became a storage area at this time (Fig 6). Unstratified finds recovered from the excavation were early to mid -20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

### **6.2 Conclusions**

- 6.2.1 Whilst archaeological features were observed during the watching brief, these related wholly to late post-medieval buildings. No buried soil horizons or similar undisturbed early substrates were observed. It therefore seems likely that the construction of these post-medieval buildings has destroyed any evidence of earlier activity at the site.
- 6.2.2 Natural beach geology was observed during the watching brief but the unstable nature of the excavations made detailed recording impossible beyond two areas shown on Fig 4.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

CAT (2001) Dover Sewers/A20 Project 1991–3 Assessment Report and Updated Project Design. Unpublished report Canterbury Archaeological Trust, January 2001

Kent County Council 2007. *Standard Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

MoLAS 1994. *Site Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork*

Royal Haskoning DHV (2015) Dover Western Docks Revival Combined Written Scheme of Investigation for Programme of Archaeological Investigation Works. Unpublished report ref. PB1552/R/304408/Lond.

Royal Haskoning DHV 2016 *Method Statement: Prince of Wales Roundabout Southern Water Sewer Diversion Watching Brief*. Unpublished Document.

## **Online Resources**

British Geological Survey. Geology of Britain Viewer.  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 12/7/2016.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Dover Harbour Board for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Lis Dyson County Archaeologist Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring.

## HER Summary

|                                       |  |             |           |               |                 |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>Site code</b>                      | YRS16  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Project code</b>                   | 160192   |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Planning reference</b>             |  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Site address</b>                   | The Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>District/Borough</b>               | Dover, Kent  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>NGR (12 figures)</b>               | TR 631687 140841   |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Geology</b>                        | Storm Beach Deposits (gravel and sand and gravel) with Margate Chalk Member, Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formation outcrops  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Fieldwork type</b>                 | Eval   | Excav       | WB<br>✓   | HBR           | Survey<br>Other |
| <b>Date of fieldwork</b>              | 03/03/16-18/05/16  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Sponsor/client</b>                 | Royal Haskoning DHV  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Project manager</b>                | Jon Sygrave  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Project supervisor</b>             | Geoff Morley, Chris Russell  |             |           |               |                 |
| <b>Period summary</b>                 | Palaeolithic   | Mesolithic  | Neolithic | Bronze Age    | Iron Age        |
|                                       | Roman  | Anglo-Saxon | Medieval  | Post-Medieval | Other MODERN    |
| <b>Project summary (100 word max)</b> | <p><i>Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Commissioned by Dover Harbour Board to undertake an archaeological watching brief on excavations associated with a sewer redirection at the Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent. The fieldwork took place between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March and the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Geological beach gravels were revealed at approximately 6.0m AOD in the south of the trench and 7.22 in the north. The highly unstable nature of these deposits coupled with the use of trench shoring rendered detailed recording of the gravels problematic. Four groups of structural features were identified, two of which appeared to correlate with buildings on Snargate Street shown on the 1871 town plan of Dover. Other features may relate to later 20<sup>th</sup> century light industrial activity. It seems highly probable that the construction of cellars for the buildings on Snargate Street has removed any evidence of earlier activity along most of the monitored area.</i></p> |             |           |               |                 |

## Finds summary

| Find type | Material | Period | Quantity |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| Brick     | ceramic  | modern | 1<br>bag |

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-257812**

Project details

Project name           An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent. CT17 9AP

Short description of the project           Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Dover Harbour Board to undertake an archaeological watching brief on excavations associated with a sewer redirection at the Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent. The fieldwork took place between the 3rd of March and the 18th of May 2016. Geological beach gravels were revealed at approximately 6.0m AOD but the highly unstable nature of these deposits coupled with the use of trench shoring rendered detailed recording of the gravels problematic. Three distinct groups of structural features were identified, two of which appeared to correlate strongly with buildings on Snargate Street shown on the 1871 town plan of Dover. Other features appear to relate to later 20th century light industrial activity. It seems highly probable that the construction of cellars for the buildings on Snargate Street has removed any evidence of earlier activity.

Project dates           Start: 03-03-2016 End: 18-05-2016

Previous/future work           No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes           YSR16 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes           2016282 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project           Recording project

Site status           None

Current Land use           Other 11 - Thoroughfare

Monument type           BUILDING Post Medieval

Monument type           BUILDING Modern

Significant Finds           CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern

Investigation type           ""Watching Brief""

Prompt           Planning condition

Project location

Country           England

Site location           KENT DOVER DOVER The Prince of Wales Roundabout

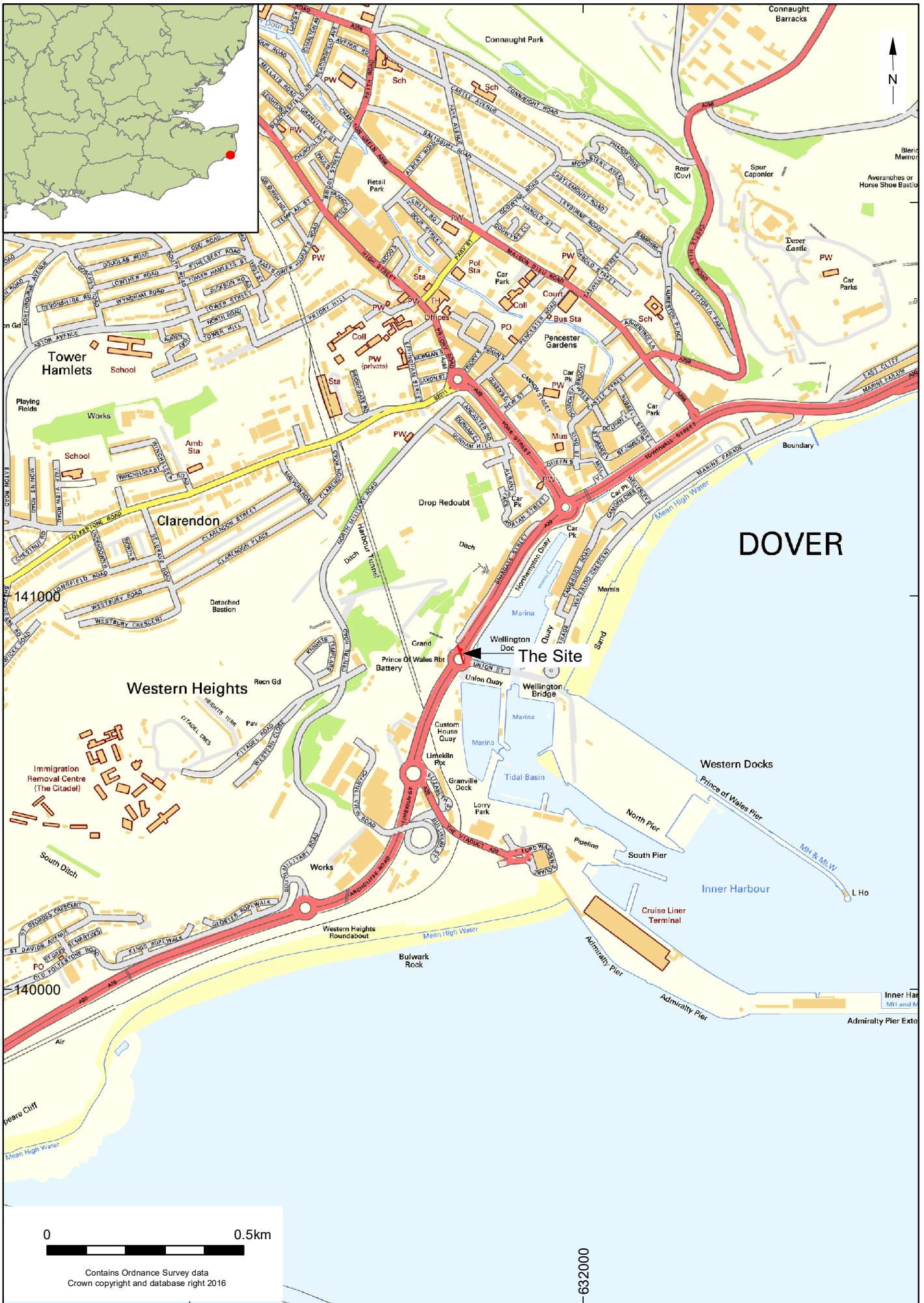
Postcode           CT17 9AP

Study area           73.75 Square metres

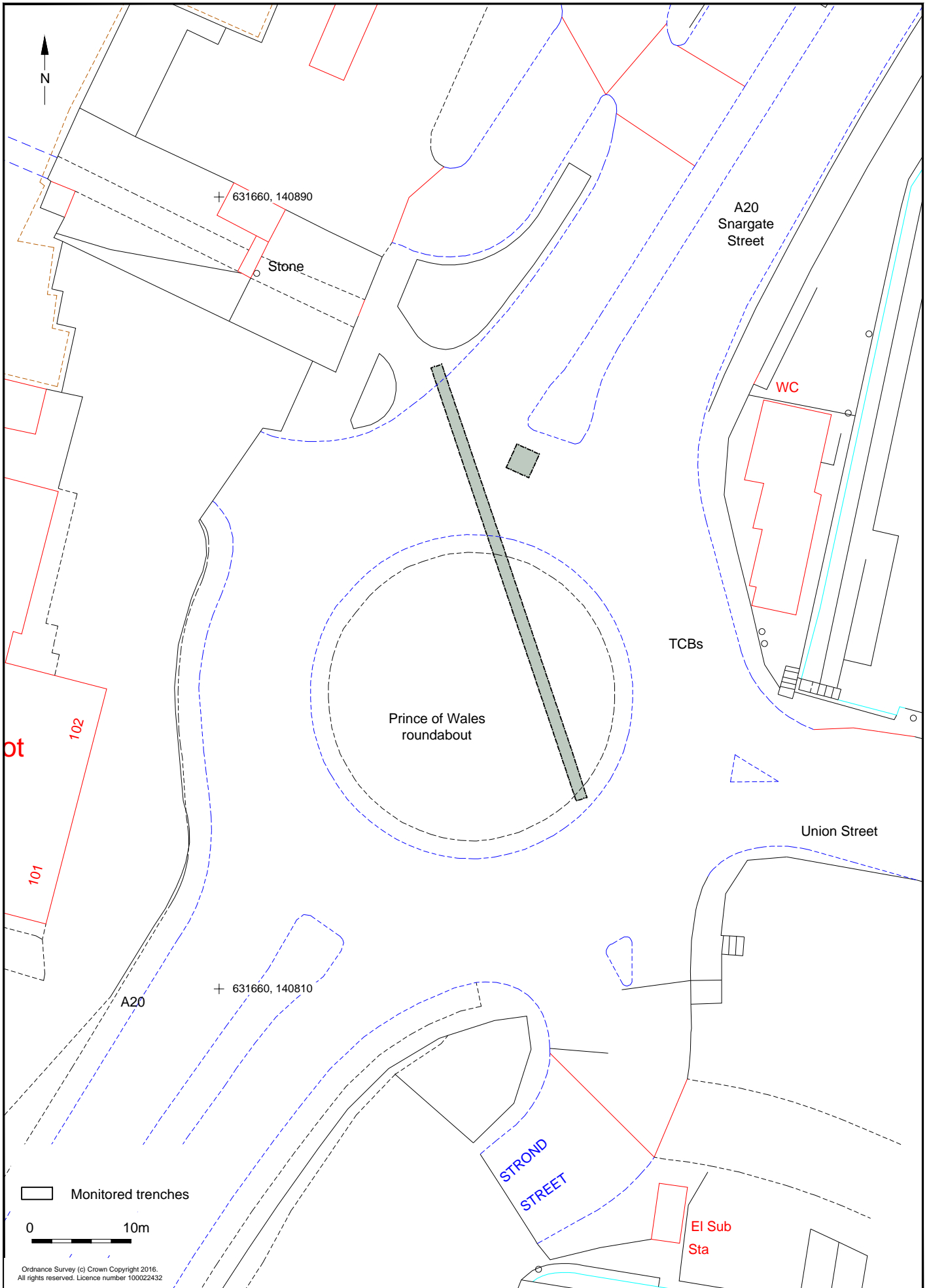
Site coordinates           TQ 631687 140841 50.902556462098 0.320844888163  
50 54 09 N 000 19 15 E Point

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Height OD / Depth             | Min: 6m Max: 6m   |
| Project creators              |   |
| Name of Organisation          | Archaeology South East  |
| Project brief originator      | Royal HaskoningDHV  |
| Project director/manager      | Jon Sygrave   |
| Project supervisor            | Geoff Morley  |
| Project supervisor            | Chris Russel  |
| Name of sponsor/funding body  | Royal HaskoningDHV  |
| Project archives              |   |
| Physical Archive recipient    | Dover   |
| Physical Contents             | "Ceramics"  |
| Digital Archive recipient     | Dover   |
| Digital Media available       | "Images raster / digital photography"   |
| Paper Archive recipient       | Dover   |
| Paper Media available         | "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report"   |
| Project bibliography          |   |
| 1                             |   |
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)   |
| Title                         | An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent. CT17 9AP |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Russel, C   |
| Other bibliographic details   | 2016282   |
| Date                          | 2016  |
| Issuer or publisher           | ASE   |
| Place of issue or publication | Portslade   |
| Entered by                    | a.margetts (a.margetts@ucl.ac.uk)   |
| Entered on                    | 28 February 2017  |



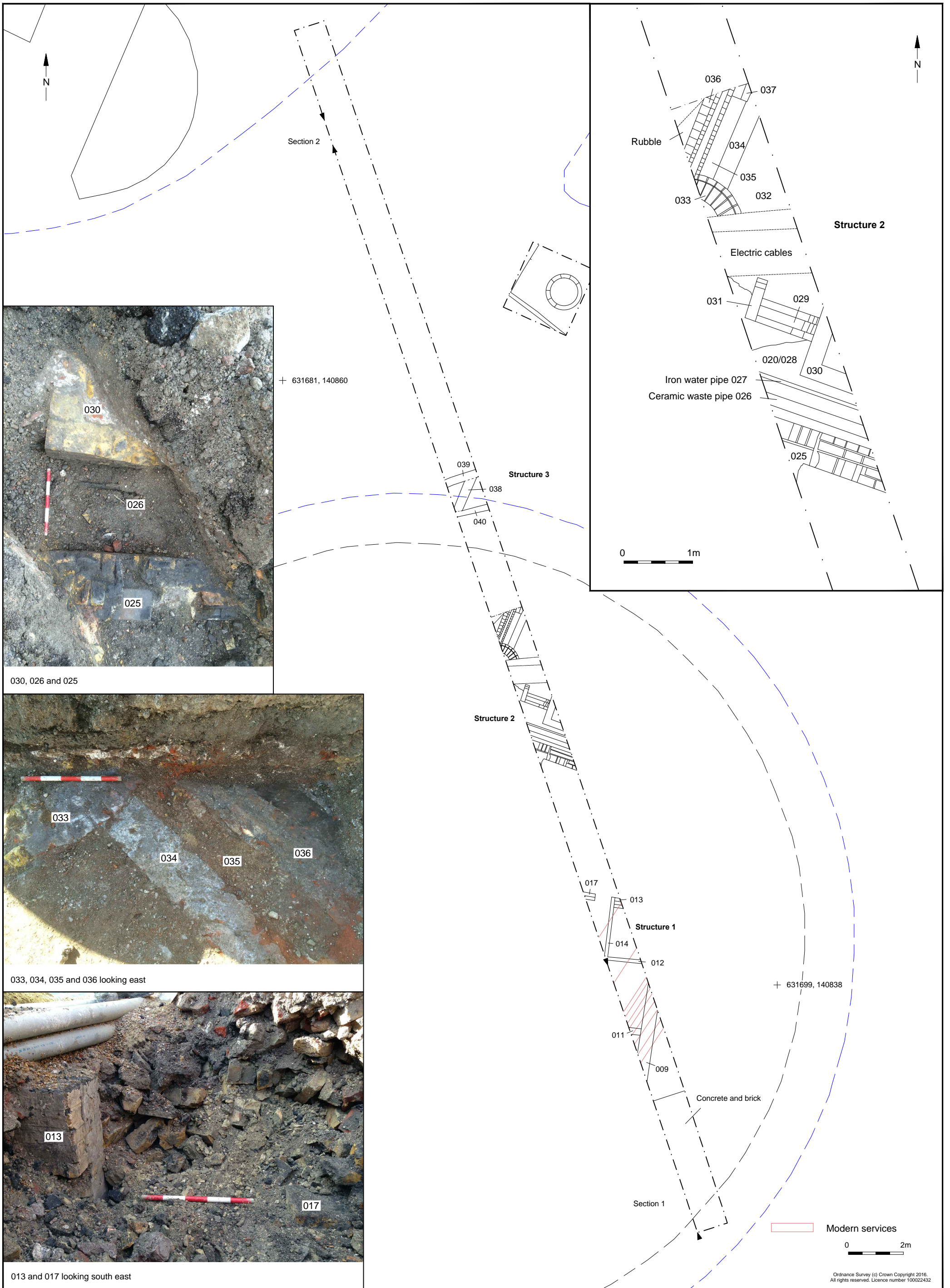


|                          |               |  |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |               | Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover Kent | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 160192      | Feb 2017      | Site location                          |        |
| Report Ref: 2016282      | Drawn by: FEG |  |        |

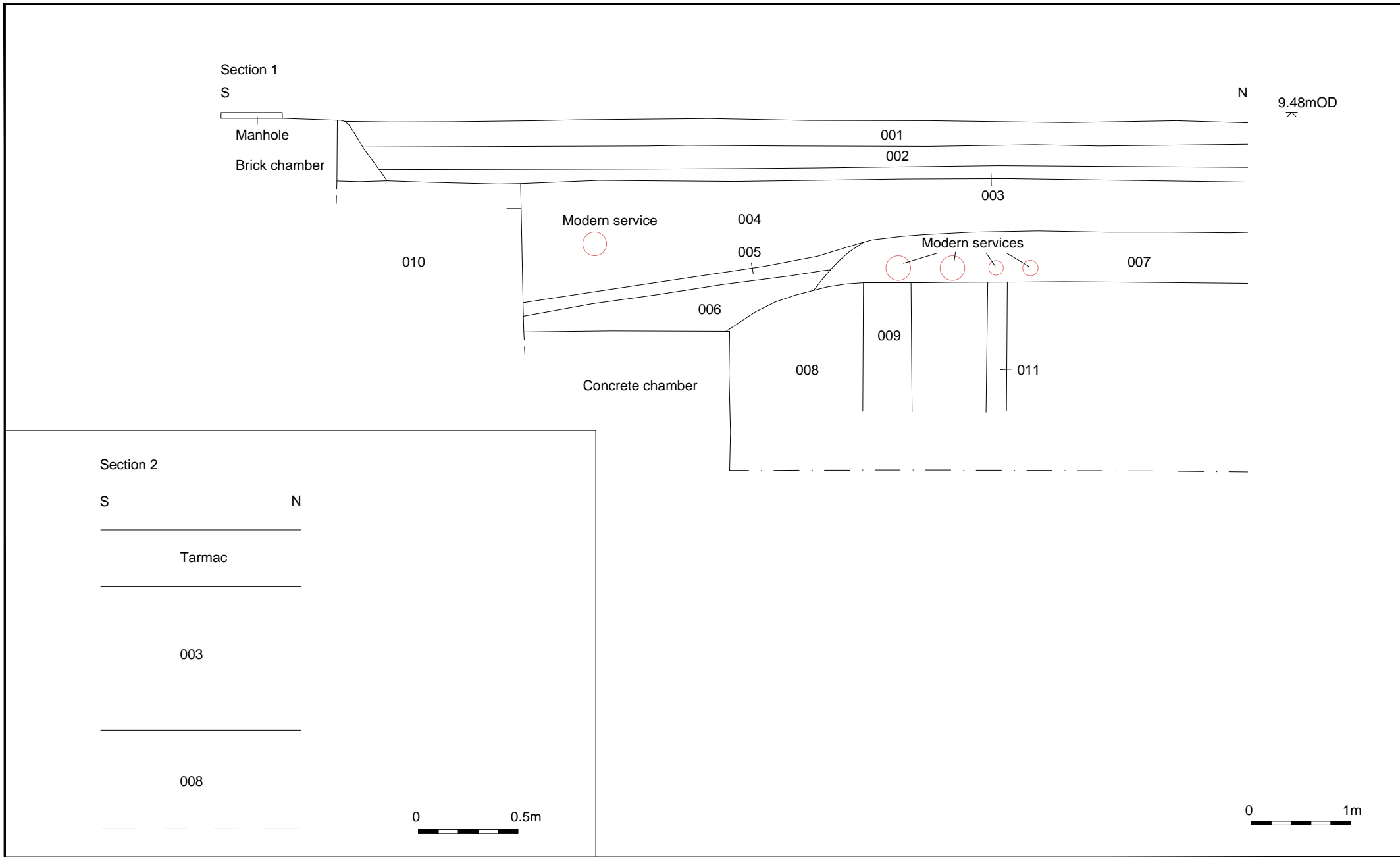


Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2016.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

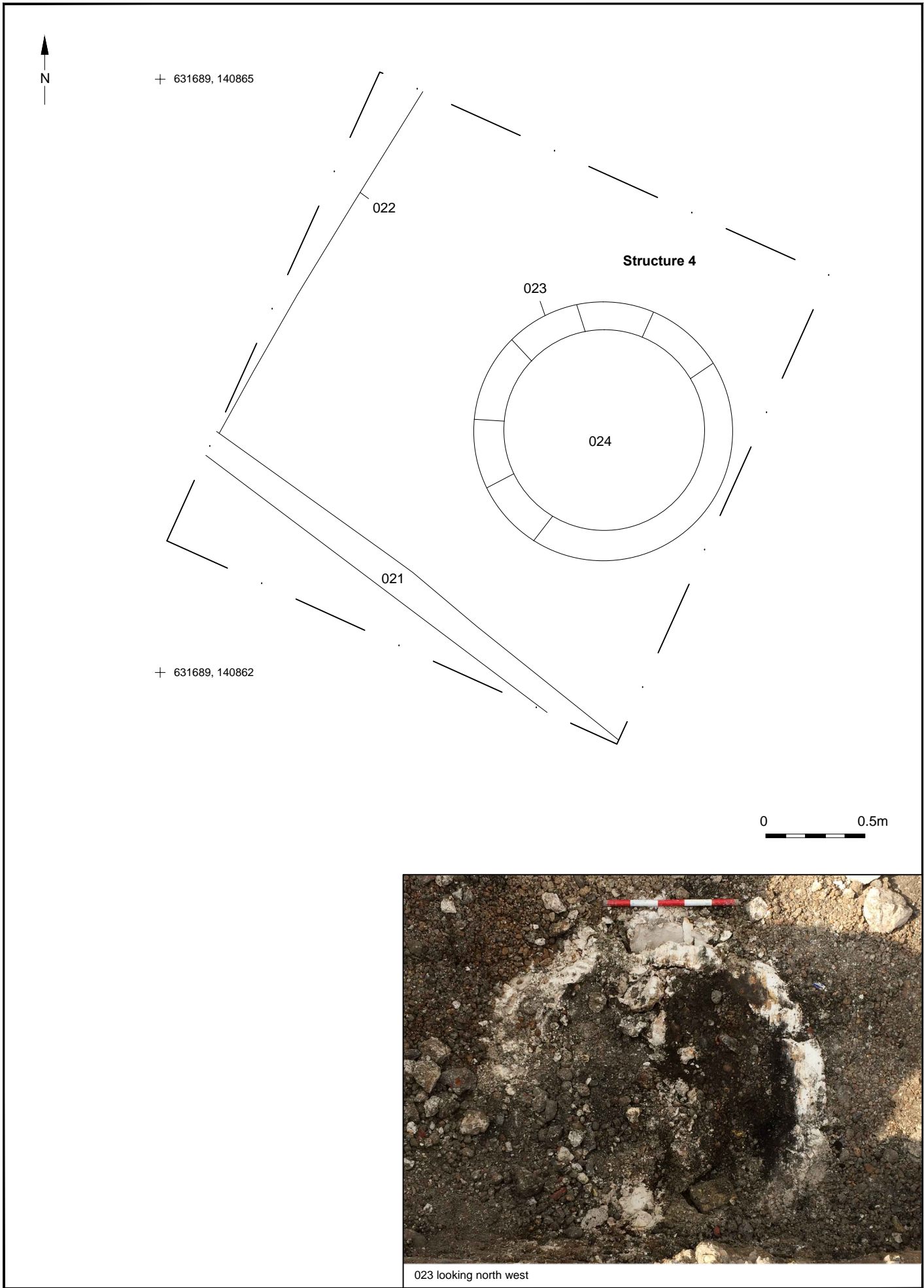
|                          |                 |   |        |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |                 | Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent | Fig. 2 |
| Project Ref: 160192      | Feb 2017        | Plan of monitored works                 |        |
| Report Ref: 2016282      | Drawn by: FG/JR |   |        |



Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Licence number 10002432

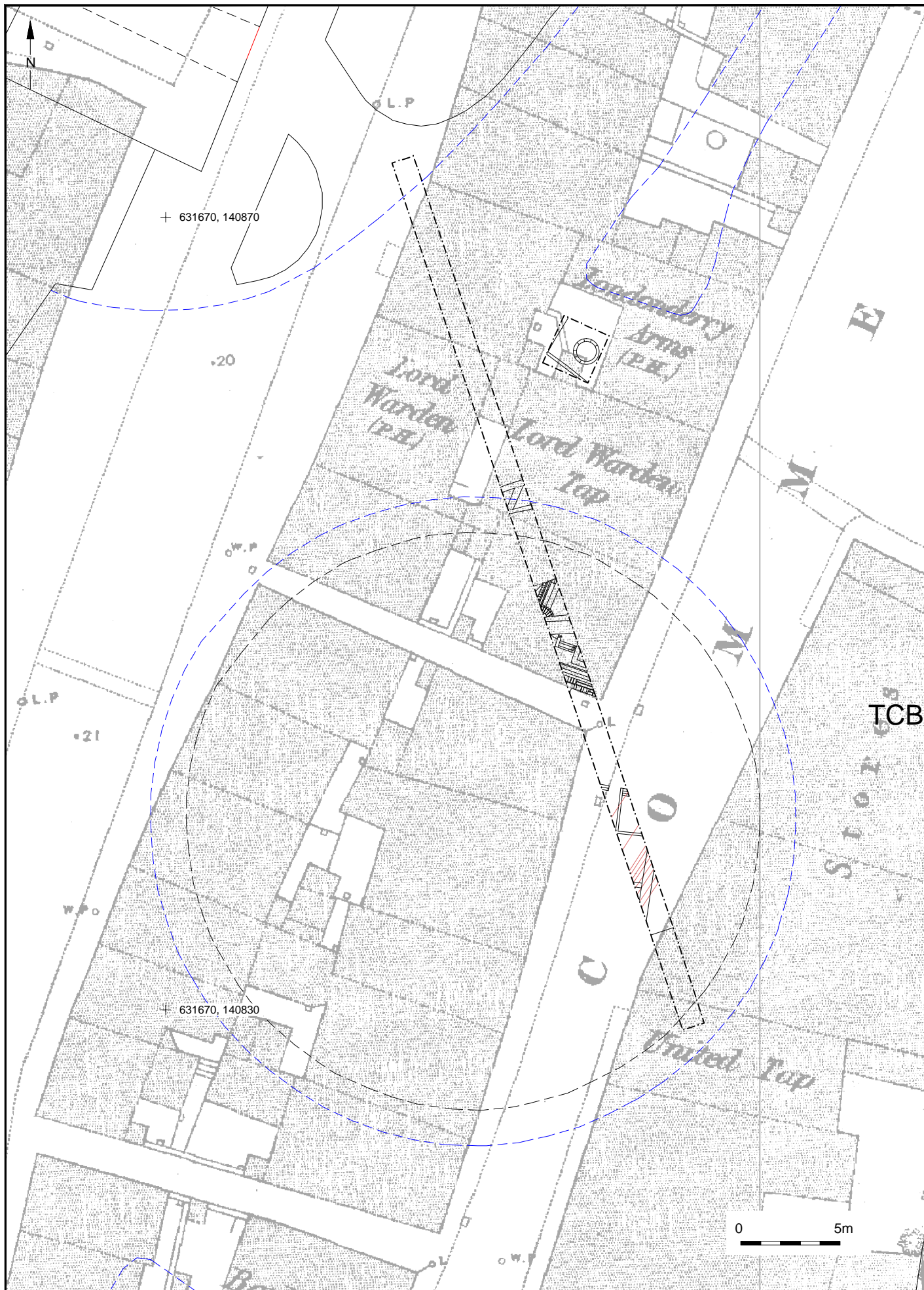


|                          |                 |   |  |        |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |                 | Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent |  | Fig. 4 |
| Project Ref: 160192      | Feb 2017        | Sections                                |  |        |
| Report Ref: 2016282      | Drawn by: FG/JR |   |  |        |

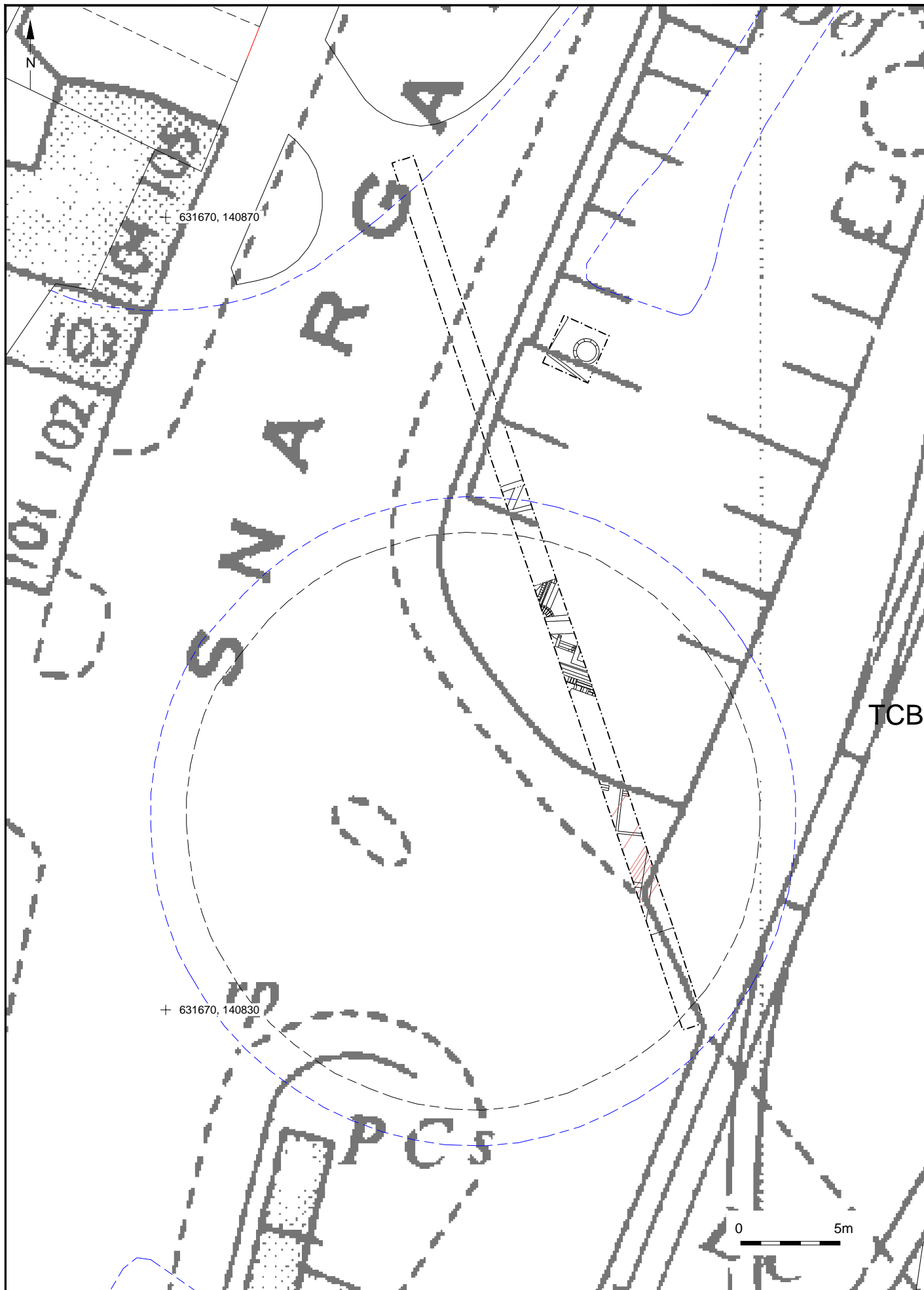


023 looking north west

|                          |                 |   |        |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |                 | Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent | Fig. 5 |
| Project Ref: 160192      | Feb 2017        | Plan of features in manhole excavation  |        |
| Report Ref: 2016282      | Drawn by: FG/JR |   |        |



|                          |                 |   |        |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |                 | Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent | Fig. 6 |
| Project Ref: 160192      | July 2016       | Plan of features with 1871 town plan    |        |
| Report Ref: 2016282      | Drawn by: FG/JR |   |        |



|                          |                 |   |        |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |                 | Prince of Wales Roundabout, Dover, Kent     | Fig. 7 |
| Project Ref: 160192      | July 2016       | Plan of features with OS 1:2500 map of 1971 |        |
| Report Ref: 2016282      | Drawn by: FG/JR |   |        |

**Sussex Office**

Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
tel: +44(0)1273 426830  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**Essex Office**

27 Eastways  
Witham  
Essex  
CM8 3YQ  
tel: +44(0)1376 331470  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**London Office**

Centre for Applied Archaeology  
UCL Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
London WC1H 0PY  
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

