

16 St Radigund's Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2AA

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ABSTRACT

Between 8 and 19 February 2016, Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological evaluation at the site of 16 St Radigund's Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2AA. The work was undertaken on behalf of the King's School following proposals for development. The work comprised the cutting of two trenches to the rear of the property, within the Scheduled Monument area. Trench 1, aligned north–south, was 12.4m long, up to 1.34m wide and up to 1.10m deep. Trench 2, aligned east–west, had an overall length of 7.4m, was 1.3m wide and was up to 1.37m deep. Archaeological remains were revealed in both trenches. The earliest, thought to be associated with post-medieval and late post-medieval properties, lay at least 0.78m below existing ground surface. Evaluation work stopped upon the surface of these remains.

Roman pottery was recovered as residual material from the backfill of a nineteenth-century waste water pipe.

In Trench 2, the remains of a structure of possible late sixteenth-/early seventeenth-century date were uncovered. The property was represented by lengths of wall and remnants of clay and mortar flooring, together with probable occupation deposits. Cutting the building remains were pits, together with a feature which had perhaps robbed a large structure associated with the building. Deposits of demolition material lay above.

In Trench 1, building remains of probable eighteenth-century date were uncovered. They are thought to have formed part of a dwelling which stood adjacent to a bath house, in use from c 1738 and standing in ground to the west which now forms the garden of the Dolphin public house. The remains in Trench 1 comprised an east–west aligned length of brick wall and chalk flooring. They could have represented the replacement or modification of the property seen in Trench 2 and putatively extending into the area of Trench 1. A broad feature cutting the room to the north of the wall had been backfilled with demolition debris, including quantities of plaster, mortar, brick and tile. Cutting the backfill was an inserted north–south aligned drain, probably channelling waste water away to the north, towards the river.

Overlying stratigraphy in both trenches comprised pits and soils, the latter generally containing structural debris. The remains suggest that the earlier dwelling had been demolished and ground to the rear of a property constructed along the St Radigund's Street frontage was used as a yard, garden and general work area. Later gravel and chalk flooring is thought to have been associated with a new property extending to the rear of the site, in use as a dairy by 1845.

Activity associated with later nineteenth-/twentieth-century activity was represented by brick walls, brick structures, soils, a soakaway, a drain and pits. A large waste water pipe was perhaps laid as part of Canterbury's first sewer system in the second half of the nineteenth century. Capping the trenches was the floor of the current property.

No evidence of the medieval hospice of St Radigund was found during the evaluation work, although such remains could lie preserved below intact later deposits. The work has demonstrated that no significant early modern or modern disturbance of the site has occurred, and that an intact sequence of archaeological horizons is therefore likely to survive below the level at which evaluation stopped, including perhaps remains associated with the medieval hospice, as well as potentially earlier, possibly Roman, occupation.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 8 and 19 February 2016, Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological evaluation of ground at 16 St Radigund's Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2AA. The evaluation was commissioned and funded by the King's School following proposals to develop the site. The development is to comprise the conversion and extension of the existing site to provide a coeducational day house for 60+ students. The proposal retains the historic building at the front of the site and replaces the rear structures with a new building.

2. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The proposed development area (PDA), covering an area of *c* 460m², comprises the footprint of no. 16 St Radigund's Street (centred at NGR 615017 158248; Fig. 1). It lies along the northern frontage of the street, north of the junction with Knotts Lane. The area is bounded to the west by the Dolphin public house and by no. 15 St Radigund's Street (currently Hawkswell's, picture framers) to the east. A car park lies to the north of the site.
- 2.2 The northern end of the site forms part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. KE 352; Scheduled Monument no. 1005131): site of St Radigund's Hospice and a post-medieval bath house. The southern side of the PDA straddles part of a medieval bastion of the city wall, forming part of a separate Scheduled Ancient Monument (Scheduled Monument No. 1003554). The entire site lies within the Canterbury Conservation Area (as defined in the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990) and within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance as designated by the Secretary of State of 30 March 1984 pursuant to the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 2.3 The property at no. 16 St Radigund's Street is currently unused and partially derelict, though the front of the property is Listed Grade II GV, forming part of a group with Nos 5 to 13 and no. 15. The building is thought to be predominantly mid nineteenth-century in date (Seary 2015, 1). The property to the rear is internally divided by walls and partitions, and the flooring is largely concrete scree. The present ground surface towards the front (south) of the property lies at *c* 9m OD, dropping to *c* 8m OD to the rear (north) where the evaluation trenches were cut.
- 2.4 Bedrock geology within the PDA has been identified as Margate Chalk, recorded in geo-technical boreholing between 7.7m and 6.0m below modern ground level (0.7m to 2.4m OD) (Mayne *et al* 2015, 16). In places, the Margate Chalk was overlain by possible coombe or head chalk deposits. The possible head deposits were capped by river gravel, the surface of which lay at *c* 2.7m below existing ground level (5.7m OD), though with a depression in the centre (north–south), probably formed by the line of a Roman and medieval ditch (see below).

3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The general objective of the evaluation, as described in a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to Historic England, was as follows:

To establish the extent, depth below ground surface, and, if possible, the date of any buried archaeological remains. The main objective, however, is to establish whether any trace of the Hospice of St Radigund's Abbey survives within the footprint of the proposed development.

3.2 Further, the archaeological work would:

Determine the depth below existing, nature, date, state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present;

Seek to place and assess any archaeological resource within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography.

Seek to phase the remains, by carefully dismantling and recording of discrete parts of the later sequence of brick buildings (demolition and floor deposits) to determine the presence or absence of earlier remains perhaps associated with the monastic hospice.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 All archaeological work was undertaken according to the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in January 2016 and submitted to Historic England, Canterbury City Council and the King's School. It was carried out in accordance with the accepted professional standards set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation*. Canterbury Archaeological Trust is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and conforms to their by-laws, standards and policy statements.
- 4.2 Scheduled Monument Consent to undertake the evaluation work was granted by Historic England in January 2016.
- 4.3 The evaluation comprised the machine cutting of two trenches on the northern side of the PDA (Fig. 1). Trench 1, aligned north–south, was 12.4m long, up to 1.34m wide and cut to a depth of up to 1.10m. Trench 2, aligned east–west, had an overall length of 7.4m, was up to 1.3m wide and cut to a depth of up to 1.37m. The total evaluation area was 22.64m², representing a 4.9% sample of the PDA.
- 4.4 The trenches were cut using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket, working under constant archaeological supervision. Trench 1 was initially cut to the level of a chalk deposit identified during evaluation work in 2004 (Sparey-Green 2004; deposit (10)). After initial examination of the deposit, the machine returned to the trench and further material was removed, down to the top of *in situ* brickwork. The eastern end of Trench 2 was initially cut to the level of a brick structure (208) visible in the southern side of the trench, which cut an extensive chalk deposit (202) thought to be equivalent to 2004 deposit (10). After cleaning and examination of the brickwork, the eastern end of Trench 2 was deepened, onto the top of significant archaeological remains, and the western end was cut to the top of a transecting drain pipe.

- 4.5 Following machining, features and deposits were mapped and limited sample excavation was undertaken.
- 4.6 Archaeological recording of the cut trenches was undertaken using Canterbury Archaeological Trust *pro forma* context recording sheets. Measured plan and section drawings were compiled and a photographic record was maintained using digital format. The complete archive relating to the excavation is currently held by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, CT1 2LU.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Pre-Roman Iron Age levels existing beneath the present water table were revealed on the southern side of St Radigund's Street during archaeological work at nos 29–38, c 45m west of the PDA (Rady 1987, 12). Features included a U-shaped field boundary or drainage ditch, quarry pits and an early cobbled trackway containing significant quantities of pottery.
- 5.2 The land now forming the PDA was situated towards the north of the Roman town, immediately outside the third-century AD town defences (Fig. 2). It is known that early settlement extended beyond the area later bounded by the walls; Roman metallurgy was identified at Duck Lane, to the east of the PDA, and alluvial deposits cut by drainage ditches of second- or third-century date were identified at St John's Hospital, c 200m to the east (Sparey-Green 2004, 10). It is therefore possible that early Roman activity was present within the PDA. Work undertaken at 29–38 St Radigund's Street uncovered the lines of early Roman streets, one of which could potentially have passed just west of the PDA (Rady 1987, 12). Roman burial grounds may have existed along their sides (Sparey-Green 2004, 10).
- 5.3 The southern side of the PDA is crossed by the line of the Roman town wall, constructed c AD 270. Geo-technical boreholing within the PDA suggests that a ditch lay to the north, perhaps with a width of c 25m and separated from the wall by a 2m wide berm (Mayne *et al* 2015, 1 and fig. 3; Sparey-Green 2004, 11). In other places in Canterbury the ditch has been seen to have a depth of up to 5.4m, though boreholing within the PDA suggests the depth here may have been shallower, perhaps because of a high water table. The top of the ditch appears to lie c 2.7m below present ground surface.
- 5.4 There is evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. At 29–38 St Radigund's Street, two possibly seventh-century sunken-featured huts were uncovered, together with a ninth-century pit and a road or trackway of possible Anglo-Saxon date (Rady 1987, 14). A disturbed soil was also identified, possibly displaced rampart material, containing 'an important assemblage of early and middle Saxon ceramics' (*ibid*, 14).
- 5.5 In the vicinity of the PDA, the Roman town wall remained standing into the medieval period and beyond. A medieval wall bastion stands below the frontage of the Dolphin public house, adjacent, and extends below the property at no. 16 St Radigund's Street. It could be a replacement of a Roman structure (Mayne *et al* 2015, 2). The bastion was one of a series built in the last quarter of the fourteenth century as part of a major episode of city wall refurbishment (Sparey-Green 2004, 11).

- 5.6 During the medieval period, the city wall remained a major landmark. It stood along the line of Waterlock Lane (now St Radigund's Street) until the 1830s. Waterlock Lane was possibly established in the twelfth century (Rady 1987, 14). By the early thirteenth century, the ditch behind the city wall was acting as a drain, taking waste from Christ Church Priory and feeding it towards the river (Sparey-Green 2004, 12).
- 5.7 By the early thirteenth century, St Radigund's Abbey, Dover, appears to have been acquiring land within the area of the PDA. This may have been 'pasture/garden ground outside the city wall and ditch leading down to the river' (Sweetinburgh 2004, 16). By the middle of the thirteenth century, documentary records suggest that Froxpole (later Duck Lane), lying to the east of the PDA, was flanked by properties on both sides, beyond the line of the city ditch. Some of these were evidently held by the abbey, having been given to the religious house by benefactors. These included William son of Bartholomew *clerici*, who granted to the abbey all his land at Froxpole in 1264/5; Salomon son of Alan, who granted a house with land in Froxpole adjoining the abbey's land to the north; and Basilia, daughter of Alan *piscator*, who 'quitclaimed to the abbey her rights in a tenement in Froxpole' in 1266 (*ibid*, 15–16).
- 5.8 It seems, therefore, that the abbey acquired both land and properties between the thirteenth century and its dissolution in 1536, although to what extent the abbey directly occupied or used the dwellings, rather than using them to generate income, is uncertain. There does, however, appear to have been a hospice (a place of hospitality for travellers or pilgrims) run or supported by St Radigund's Abbey, which may have lain within an area of ground close to, or even within part of, the PDA. During Cade's revolt in 1450, the abbey's hospice at Canterbury is said to have been attacked by returning rebels (Sweetinburgh 2004, 16). The RCHM map of medieval Canterbury shows the hospice immediately to the north-west of the PDA, within the grounds of the Dolphin public house (RCHM 1990), but such a location is highly speculative. It may be based on a standing length of flint and Caen stone block wall forming part of the dividing wall between the Dolphin and the PDA, combined with an inference that a later (eighteenth-/nineteenth-century) bath house (known to have stood in the Dolphin grounds) may have stood on or near an 'antient' building (Gostling 1774, 21).
- 5.9 Following the dissolution of the abbey in 1536, the monastery site passed to the crown and, in 1537, Henry VIII leased it to Richard Kays. Sixteenth-century maps of Canterbury (eg Braun and Hogenburg (*c* 1572; Fig. 3) and Smith (1588; Fig. 4)) do not show any buildings within the ground which is thought to have formed part of the abbey's holdings, including within the PDA. It is possible that it largely reverted to pasture/gardens.
- 5.10 By the early decades of the seventeenth century, however, some development is evident. Speed's map of 1611 shows a single property, lying to the west of Duck Lane and to the north of a small lane leading from the western side of Duck Lane (Fig. 5). Hollar's map of *c* 1610 (published *c* 1670; Fig. 6) shows two properties, apparently in the same plot of ground. An estate map of 1828–29 (Fig. 9) shows a three-gabled, three storey house, with a jettied front, of 'apparently sixteenth- or seventeenth-century date' standing to the east of a later bath house (see below, 5.12) (Sparey-Green 2004, 13). This property may have been one of these depicted in the seventeenth-century maps.

- 5.11 Eighteenth-century maps, such as those of W and H Doidge (1752; Fig. 7) and Andrews and Wren (1768; Fig. 8) also show buildings to the west of Duck Lane, and it is suggested that these formed ‘a dwelling, and first a tannery then later a bath house and public house’ (Sweetinburgh 2004, 17). The tannery is known to have been in use at least by 1724, when it belonged to the Waite family. The property was substantial, the inventory of Peter Waite describing it as having ‘eight rooms with a brewhouse, wash house and cellar’ (*ibid*, 17).
- 5.12 John Lade acquired the tannery in 1738. He initially tried to let it out, in whole or in part (the property comprised house, tan yard with barns and stables, orchard, meadow ground and garden ground), but when this was unsuccessful he converted it into a bath house (Sweetinburgh 2004, 17). In 1740, the bath was enlarged, measuring 22 feet by 12 feet and between two and five feet deep (*ibid*, 17). The bath was ‘fed by a ‘fine Gravel spring’ at a rate of twenty hogsheads of water per hour, thereby maintaining the clarity of the water. Mixed bathing was not allowed and attendants were on hand to maintain decorum, bathers paying a guinea a year or a shilling a time for the privilege’ (*ibid*, 17). The bath house stood to the north-west of the PDA and is depicted on an estate map of 1828, showing ‘a building of eighteenth-century style with a double entrance ... and two floors with a mansard roof’ (Sparey-Green 2004, 13; Fig. 9). The bath itself is thought to have been in a room to the rear of the property, a room later used as a cellar (shown on the estate map of 1828). Cozens (1906, 81) records a workmen describing the structure as ‘a rather funny cellar, you have to go outside to get into it, no steps indoors’; further exploration found the cellar to be ‘lined with stone, and is half out of the ground, so that several steps must be climbed to reach the front doors of the two cottages [the later, nineteenth-century, Cold Bath Cottages] that have been erected over the old masonry’ (*ibid*, 81). To the east of the bath house there remained a dwelling occupying the northern end of the PDA, presumably in which John Lade lived (Seary 2015, 4). Gostling, after describing the bath, notes that ‘A dwelling house adjoins it of modern structure, but in altering a very antient one near the bath, some hollows or pipes were discovered, carried along in the thickness of the old stone wall, which seemed a contrivance for heating the room in former times, and making a sudatory or sweating room of it’ (1774, 21–22). The description of a ‘modern structure’ might suggest that the earlier seventeenth-century property had been rebuilt.
- 5.13 The bath house does not seem to have been a very successful venture, and various measures were undertaken to try and increase its appeal including, in 1745, the introduction of asses’ milk (Sweetinburgh 2004, 18). In 1748, part of the premises became a public house, known as the ‘Cold Bath’. To improve access, in May 1749, Canterbury’s Burghmote granted ‘John Lad’ permission to make a postern gate through the city wall, opposite Knott’s Lane, ‘to go to the Bath House alias St Radagen’ (Seary 2015, 4). During the 1750s and 1760s, concerts were held at the property, possibly in a room on the upper floor; in 1757, it was recorded as comprising ‘four rooms on the ground floor and a cellar for storing beer and wine, two stables, a coach house and a large yard’ (*ibid*, 18). The city corporation bought the bath house and associated lands in 1793, after which two aldermen, Simmons and Royle, took over the lease. They improved the baths and the common drain/sewer at the rear of the property, and cut a second hole through the city wall to provide better access. In the 1820s, the public house was renamed the Dolphin and the baths became the best parlour and the bar parlour.

- 5.14 The dwelling to the east of the bath house, lying at the rear of the PDA, was evidently still in use and, in 1831, it was leased to James Warren, silversmith (Seary 2015, 6). The property, together with the adjacent bath house building, is detailed on an estate map of the city dated 1828–9 (Fig. 9). The ground floor contains a workshop, living room, parlour and kitchen, three further workshops to the rear and a separate detached workshop to the north-east. Estate plans also show that a ‘new road through [the] Bath gardens’ had been constructed by this time, leading from Duck Lane to Waterlock Lane, punching through the city wall (Seary 2015, 5).
- 5.15 The St Radigund’s area of Canterbury was developed in the 1830s. The corporation received permission from Parliament to sell off the city ditch and a considerable stretch of the city wall was demolished, westwards of the church of St Mary Northgate, so that the ‘new road’ connecting Duck Lane and Waterlock Lane could be replaced by a more direct route, forming the arrangement of St Radigund’s Street that we are familiar with today (Seary 2015, 6; Sweetinburgh 2004, 19).
- 5.16 Following this reorganisation, new tenements were formed along the street frontage, the bath house/old public house was demolished and a new public house, the ‘New Dolphin’, was built along the present St Radigund’s Street (Seary 2015, 6–7). Two small dwellings, 1 and 2 Cold Bath Cottages, were built over the site of the baths to the rear of the tenement plot. The dwelling that had formerly stood towards the rear of the PDA also appears to have been demolished and, by 1838, a new property stood on the site of no. 16, being described four years later as a ‘messuage and shop, with coal yard, storehouse, and sheds, in the occupation of Mr William Frend’ (Seary 2015, 8). It is presumably this complex that is depicted on Collard’s map of c 1843, a map which apparently shows the rear of the PDA devoid of structures (Fig. 10).
- 5.17 The property occupied by Frend appears to have been short-lived since, by 20 March 1845, it is recorded that no. 16 St Radigund’s Street was occupied by a cow keeper, Thomas Acres (Seary 2015, 9). It is suggested that it was he ‘who laid out the long yard, surrounded by open- and closed-fronted ranges’ shown on the First Edition *Ordnance Survey* of 1874 (*ibid*, 9; Fig. 11). Seary notes that ‘The open-fronted ranges may well have been shelter sheds for cattle; closed ones may have included stables, cart sheds and perhaps a dairy’ (2015, 10). A chalk floor revealed by archaeological evaluation work in 2004 would have formed an ideal surface in a dairy (Sparey-Green 2004; Seary 2015, 10).
- 5.18 The property at no. 16 St Radigund’s Street evidently underwent various alterations during the following decades, the Second Edition *Ordnance Survey* of 1898 indicating that the western range of sheds had been removed and the northern range had been replaced by a deeper open-fronted timber shed (Seary 2015, 12; Fig. 12). By the time of the Third Edition *Ordnance Survey* 1907, a small structure has been added to the rear of the northern range (Fig. 13).
- 5.19 During the twentieth century, 16 St Radigund’s Street was used as a timber yard and store, and a workshop. A blue plaque on the outside of the building claims that this was the place where Count Louis Zborowski (1895–1924) constructed two ‘Chitty Chitty Bang Bang’ cars in 1921–22, though the assertion has been disputed (Seary 2015, 14): Zborowski’s racing cars were called ‘Chitty Bang Bang’, and it seems likely that they were constructed, or kept, at the Bligh Brothers coachworks at no. 1 St Radigund’s Street.

- 5.20 The Dolphin public house adjoining no. 16 St Radigund's Street was rebuilt *c* 1927 and no. 16 may also have been altered at about this time. Conversion 'entailed demolishing the eastern range of sheds and rebuilding the east elevation in poured concrete, as far north as the present late nineteenth-century shed; the wall down the west side was raised, through a row of high windows, and the intervening yard was provided with a steel-framed roof' (Seary 2015, 14).
- 5.21 When Bligh Brothers left the property, it passed into the hands of the City Council, and then the King's School, who own it today.

6. EVALUATION RESULTS

Trench 1

(Figs 14–16, Plates 3–7)

- 6.1 The lowest remains identified at the base of the trench, following machine work, comprised a brick drain (155), a brick drain surround (180), a brick wall (141), chalk flooring (177), clay flooring (144), a series of deposits (109, 142, 176, 179) and a number of cut features [113, 117, 122, 127, 178]. The lowest deposits lay at a height of 7.22m OD at the southern end of the trench and 7.11m OD at the northern.
- 6.2 Crossing the centre of the trench was an east–west aligned brick wall (141). The top of the wall lay at a height of 7.31m OD. It was set within a construction trench [181], the northern side of which was observed, offset from the wall face by 0.18m. The wall was 0.40m wide and was constructed of complete and partial red bricks thought to be of eighteenth-century date. Each whole brick was 0.22m by 0.11m by 0.06m in size, unfrogged and bonded with off-white, pale yellow mortar. The wall was constructed with an offset to the south and a brick rubble core. It was seen to an overall height of 0.10m, though the base was not revealed. Backfilling the construction trench, on the northern side of the wall, was a deposit of dark grey-brown silty clay overlain towards the east by a thin spread of mortar (182).
- 6.3 South of wall 141, the earliest remains comprised a deposit of mottled mixed orange-brown silty clay and mid grey-brown silty loam (179), only the surface of which was revealed. It appeared to abut the southern face of wall 141. Overlying deposit 179 was a chalk surface (177), compact and relatively extensive. It, too, was only revealed in plan so the depth was unknown. The surface of the chalk lay at a height of up to *c* 7.23m OD.
- 6.4 Overlying the chalk surface, towards the southern end of the trench, was a deposit of compact gravel (176), seen in section to have a depth of up to 0.13m.
- 6.5 Immediately north of wall 141, a deposit of clay (144), possibly forming a remnant of clay floor, was revealed in plan towards the western side of the trench. The clay deposit is thought to predate the wall, since it appeared to be cut by the wall construction trench [181]. Cutting the northern side of the clay deposit was a large feature [178] containing backfill of demolition debris (143), formed of abundant grey and off-white mortar lumps and flecks, plaster fragments and moderate quantities of tile and red brick. Some of the plaster fragments had smooth faces and withy marks on the rear, apparently deriving from timber wall facing.

- 6.6 Towards the north, backfill deposit 143 was overlain by a layer of dark grey-brown gritty silty clay (142) containing occasional mortar and plaster lumps and flecks, occasional tile, red brick and coal fragments, pieces of window glass, tobacco pipe stems and sherds of pottery dated *c* 1650/1775–1925. Some of the plaster fragments had smoothed surfaces and timber lathe imprints on the reverse. Deposit 142 was seen in section to be up to 0.16m thick.
- 6.7 Cutting the eastern side of deposit 142 was the construction trench [156] for a brick drain (155), aligned north–south and extending for a length of 3.87m. Only the surface of the structure was exposed, so its full width and height are unknown. The top of the structure lay at a height of up to 7.28m OD. The drain was constructed of whole and partial red bricks, all unfrogged, the complete bricks *c* 0.22m by 0.10m by 0.06m in size and the whole structure bonded with off-white crumbly mortar containing chalk and carbon flecks. Backfilling the construction trench was a deposit of mid brown-grey gritty silty clay (154) containing moderate mortar flecks and occasional flints, red brick fragments, oyster shell and carbon flecks.
- 6.8 Cutting the far northern end of the drain was a later drain surround (180), formed of complete and half red bricks, all unfrogged, the whole bricks each *c* 0.22m by 0.10m by 0.06m in size. The drain surround was seen to stand to a height of at least 0.20m.
- 6.9 Overlying the earlier remains observed at the base of the trench was a complex sequence of features and deposits, all of which were removed by machine and recorded in section. A number of major phases of activity are evident, when it is presumed that significant alterations were made to the standing structures on the site.
- 6.10 The lower remains of this sequence comprised a series of overlying soils, mostly dark brown and grey silty clays containing quantities of brick, tile, mortar, chalk and plaster (110, 111, 114, 128, 135, 136, 150, 151, 152, 153, 159, 160, 161, 162, 171, 175) interspersed by pits [113, 117, 122, 127, 174]. One of the lower deposits, of mid grey-brown silty clay (136) mixed with occasional brick and tile fragments, contained pottery dated *c* 1775–1850, as well as pieces of clay tobacco pipe and a copper alloy pin. Cutting deposit 136 was a robber trench [140] removing the upper levels of wall 141, backfilled with a mixed deposit of mid brown silty clay and mortar lumps (139). The pits were up to 0.58m deep, as seen in section, and backfilled with soils containing varying quantities of structural debris, including brick, tile, chalk and mortar. Pit 117 was backfilled with mid brown-grey silty clay (116) from which a piece of nineteenth-century pottery, a piece of post-medieval bottle glass and fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered.
- 6.11 Above the sequence was a deposit of compact orange-brown gravel (109), fairly level and perhaps forming a surface. It is thought to have originally covered much of the trench and was up to *c* 0.21m thick. Where surviving to sufficient extent to observe a relationship, gravel 109 was directly overlain by a compact chalk layer (108), which could have formed a replacement surface. Chalk 108 appeared to cover a fairly extensive area in plan and was up to *c* 0.10m thick.
- 6.12 Subsequently, chalk 108 was overlain by a further sequence of features and deposits, the latter comprising soils containing quantities of chalk, tile and brick (120, 131, 148, 149) which were perhaps intermittently laid as patching and levelling horizons. The

features comprised small pits [105, 107, 138, 158], up to 0.61m deep and infilled with soils containing structural debris, as well as two narrow brick walls (124, 147) and a robber trench [146] removing the upper levels of one. The orientation of the bricks in section suggests that walls 124 and 147 were aligned east–west.

- 6.13 A final compact chalk surface (103) was subsequently laid. Machining initially stopped at the surface of this deposit, which had previously been revealed during evaluation work in 2004. The chalk covered much of the area of the trench and was up to 0.07m thick.
- 6.14 Chalk surface 103 was cut by a number of pits [102, 119, 134] and was covered by spreads of modern debris (130, 163), capped by a layer of dark grey-brown gritty loam (100), up to 0.18m thick, containing frequent flint, brick and tile fragments, together with carbon and ash lenses, and pottery dated *c* 1775–1850. Deposit 100 was probably laid as a levelling deposit. A brick soakaway [170] lay at the southern end of the trench, cut by a redundant modern drain trench [167]. Covering the trench was the present day concrete floor surface. The surface lay at a height of 8.22m OD to the north and 8.09m OD to the south.

Trench 2 – West end

(Figs 17 and 18, Plates 8 and 9)

- 6.15 The lowest remains revealed by evaluation after the completion of machine work comprised a flint wall (268), two pits [262, 271], a spread of mortar (272), two deposits (269, 273) and a waste water pipe set within a deep trench [256].
- 6.16 The earliest feature was a north–south aligned wall (268) constructed of flint nodules and rough pieces of limestone bonded with off-white mortar containing chalk flecks. The wall was up to 0.21m wide and was seen to stand to a height of 0.12m, though the base was not revealed. The surface of the wall survived to a height of up to 7.09m OD.
- 6.17 Abutting the eastern side of wall 268 was a deposit of mid brown silty clay (273) containing occasional mortar and tile flecks. Overlying towards the east was a deposit of pale brown mortar containing occasional flint, chalk and tile (272), thought to have been a floor surface. Both deposits were seen in plan so their depths remain unknown. The surface of mortar deposit 272 lay at a height of 7.07m OD.
- 6.18 Cutting deposit 272 was a pit [271] infilled at its upper level with a deposit of dark grey-black silty clay (270). Pit 271 is equivalent to pit 228 visible in the eastern end of Trench 2.
- 6.19 At the western end of the trench, the earliest deposit comprised dark brown-grey silty clay (269) containing moderate mortar flecks and occasional tile fragments. It was seen in section to be at least 0.12m thick. The surface of deposit 269 at the western end of the trench was seen in section to lie at a height of 7.18m OD.
- 6.20 Overlying the lowest remains was a complex sequence of activity, removed by machine, largely comprising a succession of deposits interspersed by occasional intercutting features. The remains were recorded in section.

- 6.21 Overlying pit 271 and sealing wall 268 was a deposit of dark brown-grey silty clay (267) containing occasional patches of orange-brown clay and inclusions of flint, mortar and tile. Deposit 267 was seen in section to be up to 0.15m thick. It was equivalent to deposit (218) at the eastern end of Trench 2. Above (267) was an extensive deposit of demolition material comprising mortar and plaster fragments (215), together with red brick, peg tile, pan tile and occasional fragments of window glass, within a sparse mid grey gritty loam matrix. Deposit 215 was observed in section in Trench 2 with a thickness up to 0.34m.
- 6.22 Above deposit 215 was a layer of dark grey loam (214) containing frequent chalk flecks, moderate mortar and plaster flecks, and occasional fragments of brick and flecks of carbon, up to 0.28m thick. A lens of fairly compact green sand (266), up to 0.05m thick, was observed lying within the deposit, towards the east. Overlying the sequence of lower deposits was a layer of compact orange-brown gravel (203), up to 0.20m thick, containing a small quantity of debris, including plaster fragments, some with traces of red/brown paint, animal bone and tile. The gravel yielded a sherd of pottery dated *c* 1850–1925.
- 6.23 Subsequently a sequence of pits [258, 260, 262, 264] was cut. Pits 260 and 262 cut deposit 214; pit 260 was in turn cut by pit 258, and pit 262 was cut by pit 264, both the later pits cutting deposit 203. All could originally have cut from the surface of deposit 203. The pits were up to 0.68m deep and backfilled with soils containing brick, tile, chalk, mortar and carbon flecks. Pit 264 was partly overlain by a spread of mixed chalk and red brick (265), up to 0.11m thick. Deposit 265 was subsequently overlain by a compact chalk surface (202), up to 0.03m thick.
- 6.24 Cutting through pit 262 was the north–south aligned construction trench [256] for a large ceramic waste water pipe (not numbered), 0.66m diameter. Cut into the top of the pipe was a hole covered by a ceramic cap. The nature of the pipe suggests that it is of nineteenth-century date. Backfilling the construction trench after insertion of the pipe was a deposit of dark brown-grey loam (255) containing chalk, red brick, flint and eight sherds of pottery, three of which were Roman and the others spanning the period *c* 1475–1850. Also recovered from the backfill was a copper alloy fitting.
- 6.25 Pits 258, 260 and the backfilled pipe trench were overlain by the construction trench [254] for a brick wall (253), aligned east–west and only visible within the southern edge of the trench. The wall was seen to a height of two courses (0.17m). Backfilling the construction trench cut was a deposit of dark grey-brown silty clay (252) containing frequent red brick fragments.
- 6.26 Capping the sequence of earlier activity was a layer of brick, tile and occasional flagstone fragments mixed within a sparse mid grey silty clay matrix (251). It was probably laid as a levelling layer and was up to 0.21m thick. The deposit was equivalent to deposit 201 at the eastern end of Trench 2. Covering the levelling material was a deposit of mid brown-grey loam (250), up to 0.21m thick, which was in turn sealed by the present concrete floor surface. The concrete surface lay at a height of 8.27m OD at the western end of the trench.

Trench 2 – East end
(Figs 17 and 19, Plates 10–12)

- 6.27 The lowest remains revealed by evaluation after the completion of machine work comprised walls with later re-builds (229, 230, 231, 248, 249), a clay floor (243), probable occupation deposits (241, 242), a large cut feature [233], five pits [220, 228, 236, 245, 247] and four deposits (237, 238, 239, 240).
- 6.28 The earliest remains comprised two bonded lengths of masonry wall (229, 231) lying in the north-west corner of the eastern end of Trench 2. The walls were constructed of flint nodules and occasional tile bonded with pale grey gritty mortar. Wall 229, aligned north–south, ran for a visible length of 0.41m but was cut away by a later feature to the south. Wall 229 was bonded with wall 231 at its northern end. Wall 231 was aligned east–west and ran for a visible length of 1.24m before being obscured by the trench edge. The walls were seen to a height of 0.34m but the bases were not revealed. Overlying wall 231, towards the east, and offset slightly towards the south, was a masonry rebuild (230) constructed of flint nodules bonded with gritty mortar standing to a height of 0.15m. The rebuild extended for a visible length of 0.70m. The surface of rebuild 231 stood at a height of 7.28m OD.
- 6.29 Abutting the southern edge of wall 231 was a deposit of orange-brown clay (243), observed only in plan, which could have represented a remnant of flooring. Overlying clay 243 was a 0.09m thick deposit of mid grey silty clay (242) flecked with mortar and plaster fragments, chalk and carbon flecks which could have been an occupation deposit. Deposit 242 was in turn overlain by a further possible occupation deposit (241), 0.05m thick, comprising mid grey-brown silty clay flecked with frequent carbon.
- 6.30 A brick wall (249) lay at the eastern end of the trench, bonded with orange-brown clay and standing to a visible height of 0.13m, though the base was not seen. The surface of the wall stood at a height of 7.21m OD. The south face was rendered with white plaster; the north side of the wall was obscured by an overlying deposit. The wall was visible extending for a length of 1.13m, though the western end was obscured by a length of overlying wall (248), possibly a rebuild. The rebuilt wall was constructed of red brick fragments bonded with off-white mortar containing chalk flecks, running for a length of 0.67m and visible to a height of 0.05m. Abutting the south side of wall rebuild 248 was a layer of compact mid brown-grey silty clay (237) which could have been an occupation deposit.
- 6.31 Overlying deposit 237 and deposit 241, and appearing to abut the western end of wall rebuild 248, was a deposit of compact mid brown clay (240), possibly forming the remnant of another floor surface.
- 6.32 Possible clay floor 240 was overlain by a deposit of mid brown grey silty clay (239), which appeared to run over part of the southern side of wall rebuild 248. Deposit 239 was overlain to the east by a layer of mid brown silty clay (238) containing moderate flecks of mortar, plaster and carbon, which also extended across the northern side of wall 249. Both 239 and 238 are thought to have formed when the structure represented by walls 248 and 249 went out of use or was modified.

- 6.33 Deposit 237 was cut to the south by a pit [236] containing, at the surface, a backfill of dark grey silty clay mottled with orange-brown clay (235). Further to the north-east, possible clay floor 243 was cut by a pit remnant [245], containing a fill of pale brown silty clay (244) with inclusions of mortar and chalk, in turn cut by another pit [247], containing a fill of mid grey silty clay (246) with inclusions of flint and mortar flecks.
- 6.34 Cutting the western side of pit 236 and the southern side of pit 247 was a broad feature [233] cutting away much of the southern side of the eastern end of Trench 2. Feature 233 was not excavated, but it appeared from the surface to be filled by a succession of deposits: the lowest comprised mid grey silty clay (234) containing flint, plaster, mortar and carbon flecks, and a sherd of pottery dated *c* 1775/1800–1850; overlain by compact orange-brown clay (226) containing frequent fragments of off-white mortar, tile fragments and occasional flints; overlain by a deposit of crushed mortar (232) containing occasional brick and peg tile; overlain by a deposit of dark grey silty clay (225) containing mortar lumps, flint, tile, brick, oyster shell, two sherds of post-medieval pottery and flecks of carbon. Feature 233 could have been a robber cut, removing a structural feature used in association with the structure represented by walls 229, 230, 231, 248 and 249.
- 6.35 Overlying feature 233 and deposit 239 was a layer of dark brown-grey silty clay (218), up to 0.26m thick, containing flint, mortar, brick, tile, animal bone fragments and flecks of carbon. Horizontally laid tile was frequent at the upper surface of the deposit. Four sherds of pottery were recovered from the material, dated *c* 1825/50–1875/1900. The deposit was equivalent to deposit 267 seen at the western end of Trench 2.
- 6.36 Overlying deposit 218 was a sequence of activity, removed by machine, largely comprising a succession of deposits interspersed by occasional intercutting features. The remains were recorded in section.
- 6.37 In section, it was seen that deposit 218 was cut by a pit [228], backfilled with black sticky silty clay (227) containing flint and flecks of chalk and mortar. Pit [228] was in turn seen to be cut by another pit [220], with a backfill of mid grey sticky clay silt (219) containing abundant peg tile fragments, moderate flint and occasional pieces of red brick, the latter dated to the seventeenth to mid eighteenth century.
- 6.38 A deposit of demolition material (215), also observed at the western end of Trench 2, sealed pit 220 and appeared to cover much of the trench. The deposit comprised mortar and plaster fragments, some bearing traces of brown/red paint, together with red brick, peg tile, pan tile and occasional fragments of window glass and animal bone, within a sparse mid grey gritty loam matrix. A sherd of pottery dated *c* 1675/1700–1750/1775 was recovered from the material. In the eastern end of Trench 2, the deposit was up to 0.20m thick.
- 6.39 Deposit 215 was overlain by a thick horizon of dark grey loam (214) containing frequent chalk flecks, moderate mortar and plaster flecks, and occasional fragments of brick and flecks of carbon, up to 0.28m thick. Overlying was a layer of compact orange-brown gravel (203), up to 0.20m thick. A compact chalk surface (202), up to 0.27m thick, lay above.

- 6.40 Cutting the upper sequence of deposits were three pits [211, 213, 217], up to 0.74m deep, infilled with soils (210, 212 and 216 respectively) containing inclusions of brick, tile, mortar and carbon. Pit 213, backfilled with a soil deposit (212) yielding a single sherd of pottery dated *c* 1850–1925, was cut by a brick foundation pad (223), set within a construction pit [224] backfilled with mid grey silty clay (222) containing mortar and tile fragments. The foundation pad was formed of red brick bonded with grey crumbly mortar. It contained an offset footing, one brick high, and stood to an overall height of 0.30m. Cutting into the upper levels of the brick pad were the remnants of another brick foundation (206) set within a construction cut [207] backfilled with dark brown-grey silty clay (221). The brick foundation was only revealed on the southern side of the trench, so it is uncertain what it represented. It was formed of red brick fragments bonded with soft yellow-white mortar and stood to a height of 0.30m. Set across the upper levels was another brick structure (208), lying within construction cut [209], which appeared to form a brick floor supporting flagstones. The brick floor was formed of red frogged bricks bonded with soft yellow-white mortar and stood to a height of 0.25m.
- 6.41 Capping the sequence of earlier activity was a layer of brick, tile and occasional flagstone fragments mixed within a sparse mid grey silty clay matrix (201), from which glass fragments and sherds of pottery dated to the eighteenth–nineteenth century were recovered. It was probably laid as a levelling layer and was up to 0.25m thick. The deposit was equivalent to deposit 251 at the western end of Trench 2. Overlying were concrete beams which would have originally supported the floor (previously removed at the eastern end of Trench 2). The surface of the beams lay at a height of 8.17m OD.

7. FINDS

- 7.1 Table 1, below, presents the finds recovered by evaluation work.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Description	Dating
100	Pottery	1	18		c 1775-1850 AD
116	Pottery	12	216	x12 sherds	19th century
116	Ceramic tobacco pipe	5	11	x5 stem fragments	
116	Vessel glass	1	13	x1 shard dark green bottle glass	
116	Bone - ?comb frag	1	3	End section fragment	
126	Pottery	1	17	x1 sherd	c 1825-1900AD
135	Vessel glass	1	118	x1 base fragment- blue/black	
136	Pottery	23	567	x23 sherds	c 1775-1850AD
136	Ceramic tobacco pipe	1	4	x1 bowl fragment	
136	Copper alloy pin	1	1	x1 complete pin	
142	Pottery	17	231	x17 sherds	c 1650/1775-1925 AD
142	Ceramic tobacco pipe	2	6	x2 stem fragments	
142	Glass fragments	19	307	x19 shards/fragments	
142	Plaster	1	382	x1 fragment- outer smoothed surface present. Timber lathe imprint to reverse	
142	Coal	1	51	x1 fragment	
201	Pottery	11	79	x11 sherds/fragments	c 18th-19th century
201	Glass fragments	4	52	x4 shards/fragments	
203	Pottery	1	56	x1 rim fragment	c 1850-1925 AD
203	Tile	1	304	x1 fragment	Med/Post-med
203	Animal bone	1	4	x1 rib fragment	
203	Plaster	1	34	x1 facing fragment smoothed outer surface- red/brown pigment	
212	Pottery	1	2	x1 sherd	c 1850-1925 AD
215	Pottery	1	14	x1 sherd	c 1675/1700-1750/1775 AD
215	Tile	2	263	x2 fragments	Med/Post-med
215	Animal bone	1	5	x1 fragment-burnt	
215	Glass fragments	2	7	x2 shards	
215	Plaster	2	107	x2 facing fragments- smoothed outer surfaces, traces of brown/red paint	
215	Worked stone	1	1830	x1 marble? column fragment.	
218	Pottery	4	54	x4 sherds	c 1825/50-1875/1900 AD
218	Tile	12	2272	x12 fragments	Med/Post-med
218	Animal bone	4	22	x4 fragments	
219	Tile	2	904	x2 fragments	Med/Post-med
219	Brick	1	598	x1 fragment	c 17th- Mid 18th century
225	Pottery	2	16	x2 sherds	Post-medieval
234	Pottery	1	19	x1 sherd	c 1775/1800-1850 AD
255	Pottery	8	119	x8 sherds	c 1475/1500-1725/50-1850 AD; Roman x3
255	Copper alloy fitting	1	5	x1 object	

8. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 8.1 Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered as residual material from the backfill (255) of a nineteenth-century waste water pipe. The ditch flanking the outer side of the Roman town wall lies below the site at no. 16 St Radigund's Street, and the pottery could derive from ditch backfill.
- 8.2 No evidence of the medieval hospice of St Radigund was found during the evaluation work, although such remains could lie preserved below intact later deposits.
- 8.3 The earliest remains identified during evaluation work are thought to comprise masonry walls revealed at the eastern end of Trench 2 (229, 230, 231). These could

have been associated with properties standing on the site from the late sixteenth/early seventeenth century, possibly shown on contemporary maps (Figs 5 and 6) and depicted on an estate map of 1828–9 (Fig. 9). Brick walls (248, 249) lying a short distance to the east were probably associated, together with a sequence of possible clay floor and occupation deposits lying adjacent (237, 240, 241, 242, 243).

- 8.4 The north–south aligned wall (268) lying to the west of Trench 2 could have formed part of the same structure. It was abutted by a deposit of silty clay (273), in turn overlain by a spread of mortar (272) which is thought to have represented a surface.
- 8.5 Building remains which are thought to be of later date were identified in Trench 1. Brick wall 141, crossing the centre of the trench, appears to have been constructed in the eighteenth century. It probably formed part of a dwelling known to have stood to the east of a bath house; the bath house, formerly a tannery, was in use from *c* 1738 and stood within ground to the west of the PDA which now forms the garden of the Dolphin public house. An earlier structure, identified in Trench 2 but possibly extending into the area of Trench 1 to form a continuous property, was perhaps rebuilt during the same period of work that saw conversion of the former tannery into the bath house. However, the arrangement of the wall to the west, forming the western side of the property plot and shown on the estate map of 1828–9 (Fig. 9), suggests that the eastern property, lying within the footprint of no. 16 St Radigund’s Street, was the earlier build. It is possible, therefore, that the dwelling was rebuilt or modified prior to the formation of the bath house, or that the brick structure replaced an earlier property on the same foundation lines.
- 8.6 A chalk surface (177) lay to the south of wall 141. To the north, an earlier clay floor (144), cut by construction of the wall, was further cut, on its northern side, by a broad feature [178] backfilled with demolition debris, including plaster, mortar, brick and tile (143). The feature suggests that some structure was removed from the room north of wall 141, and debris from either this structure, or another nearby, was backfilled into the hole.
- 8.7 A brick drain (155) was later inserted through what is assumed to be the northern room of the property, probably taking waste water away towards the river to the north. The brick drain could not have been inserted before *c* 1775, since pottery dated *c* 1775–1850 was recovered from an earlier deposit (136).
- 8.8 Cutting the Trench 2 building remains were a number of pits [236, 245, 247, 271], together with a feature [233] which could potentially have robbed some large structure associated with the building, possibly an oven or other industrial feature. Deposits overlying the building remains (218, 238, 239, 267) included a relatively thick layer of demolition material (218) containing pottery dated *c* 1825/50–1875/1900.
- 8.9 Deposit 218 and the other overlying deposits and features in Trenches 1 and 2 suggest that the building(s) located here were demolished. Documentary evidence indicates that the former dwelling adjacent to the bath house had been demolished before 1838, when a new property had been erected towards the south of the plot, fronting St Radigund’s Street. The pits and soils identified during evaluation work, many containing structural debris, could be indicative of demolition activity, although the sequence of activity suggests a relatively protracted process. Collard’s map of 1843

(Fig. 10) suggests that the rear of the plot was devoid of a property for a period of time, the area perhaps being used as a garden, yard, general work area and for the cutting of pits. Some deposits could have been laid as levelling material, or to dispose of unwanted debris generated elsewhere.

- 8.10 A later phase of activity was represented by the laying of new surfaces, first of gravel (109, 203) and subsequently of chalk (103, 108, 202). These may have been associated with the dairy which is known to have been occupied by cow keeper Thomas Acres by 1845. Chalk flooring is often found employed in dairies because it helps to neutralise waste from the cows (Andy Linklater, *pers comm*). The dairy building extended to the rear of the plot, as shown on the First Edition *Ordnance Survey* of 1874 (Fig. 11). Pottery recovered from chalk floor 202 was dated *c* 1850–1925, which would accord well with reflooring activity in the dairy.
- 8.11 Activity associated with later nineteenth-/twentieth-century use of the site was represented by later brick walling, brick structures, soil deposits, a soakaway, a drain trench and pits. A large ceramic waste water pipe was perhaps laid as part of Canterbury's first sewer system in the second half of the nineteenth century, taking material away from St Radigund's Street down towards the river.
- 8.12 Capping the trenches was flooring associated with the current property.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 The evaluation work has demonstrated that significant archaeological remains exist to the rear of the property at no. 16 St Radigund's Street, Canterbury. Remains associated with dwellings which stood on the site during the post-medieval and early modern periods were uncovered, some perhaps dating back to the late sixteenth/early seventeenth century, and others associated with a dwelling which stood beside the eighteenth-century bath house.
- 9.2 Overlying features and deposits are thought to date to nineteenth- and twentieth-century structures and adaptations, and are considered to be of lesser archaeological significance.
- 9.3 The evaluation proceeded to the top of significant archaeological horizons which included walls, a floor and probable occupation deposits in Trench 2 and a brick wall, a drain and a chalk surface in Trench 1. These lay at depths of at least 0.78m below existing ground surface. Evaluation of remains lying below cannot be investigated without removal of these features and deposits. The work does however demonstrate that no significant early modern or modern disturbance of the site has occurred, and that an intact sequence of archaeological horizons is therefore likely to survive below the level at which evaluation stopped, including perhaps remains associated with the medieval hospice of St Radigund, as well as potentially earlier, possibly Roman, occupation.
- 9.4 Based upon the results of the evaluation work, ground reduction to achieve formation depth, if requiring a cutting less than 0.78m deep, is considered unlikely to impact upon significant archaeological remains.

9.5 However, the evaluation demonstrates that construction using piles, driven deep through the strata, will impact upon surviving archaeological levels. These levels include not only remains uncovered by the current phase of work, but also those underlying which could not be examined. Construction methods which could be employed to reduce, though not eliminate, such impact could include a widely spaced arrangement of small diameter piles, or pile clusters set within pits previously excavated archaeologically to ensure preservation by record.

10. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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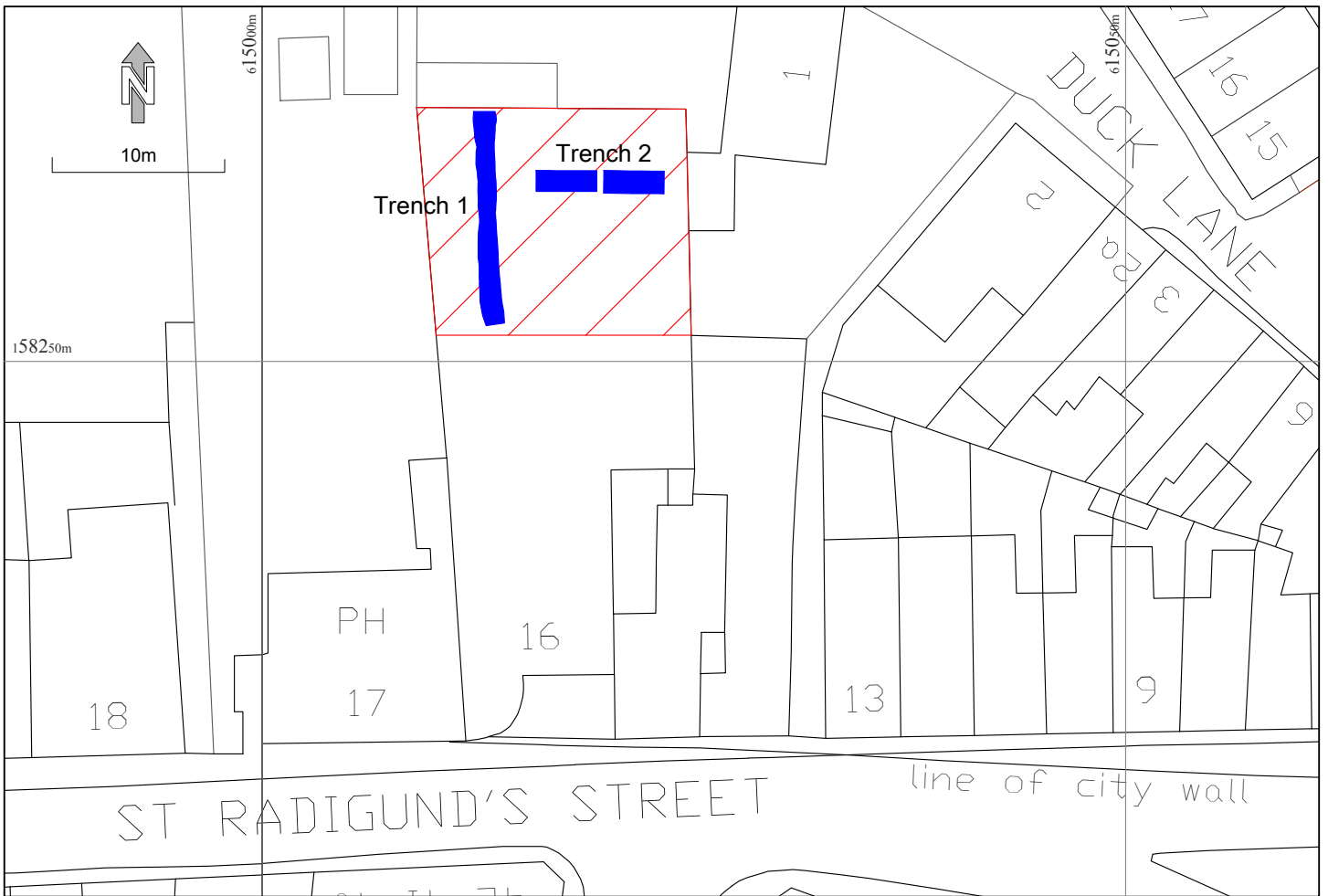
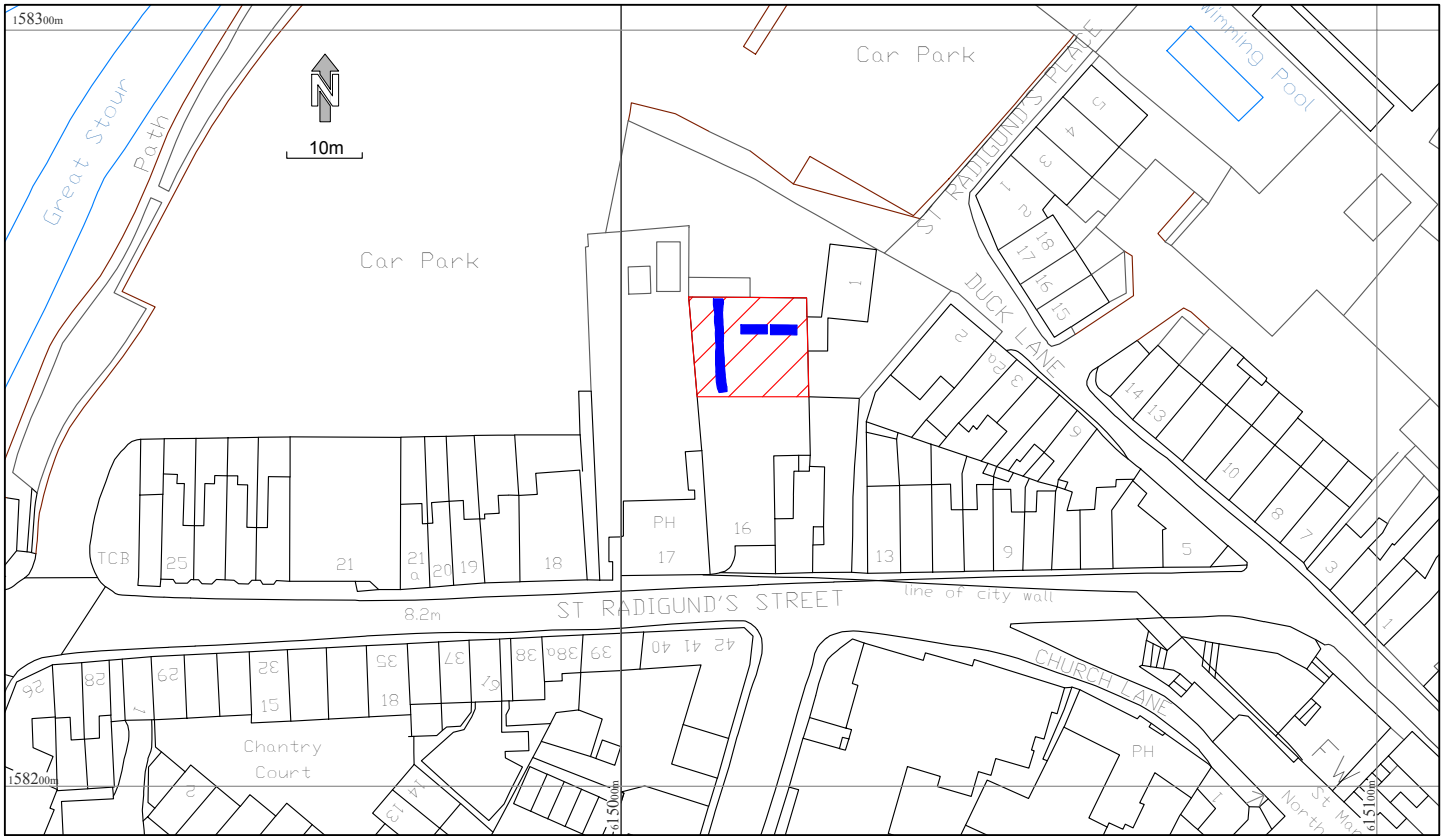
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	PROJECT CODE 16SRC-EV16	DATE 12/02/16	LAST REVISION ---	
	SITE ADDRESS 16 St Radigund's Street Canterbury Kent, CT1 2AA	CHECKED ---	REF/DRG NO. N:/Projects Active/Project Managers/Alison Hicks/16 St Radigunds/2016 Evaluation (16SRC EV16)/16SRC EV16 Report/Figure 1 - Location	

Figure 1: Trench location plan

 **Area of Scheduled Ancient Monument
no. 1005131 within the PDA**

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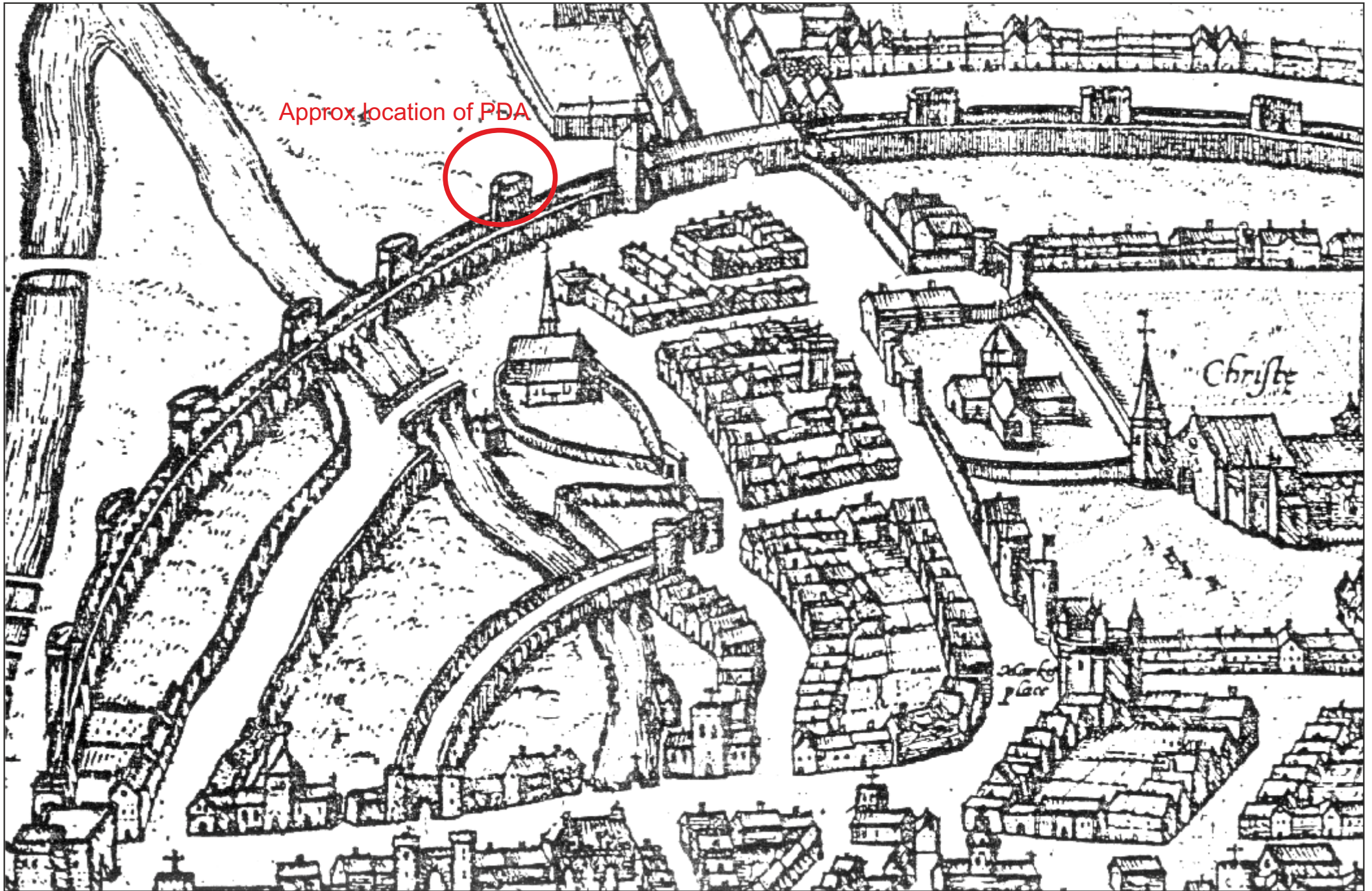


Figure 3. Detail of Braun and Hogenburg's map of Canterbury c 1572.

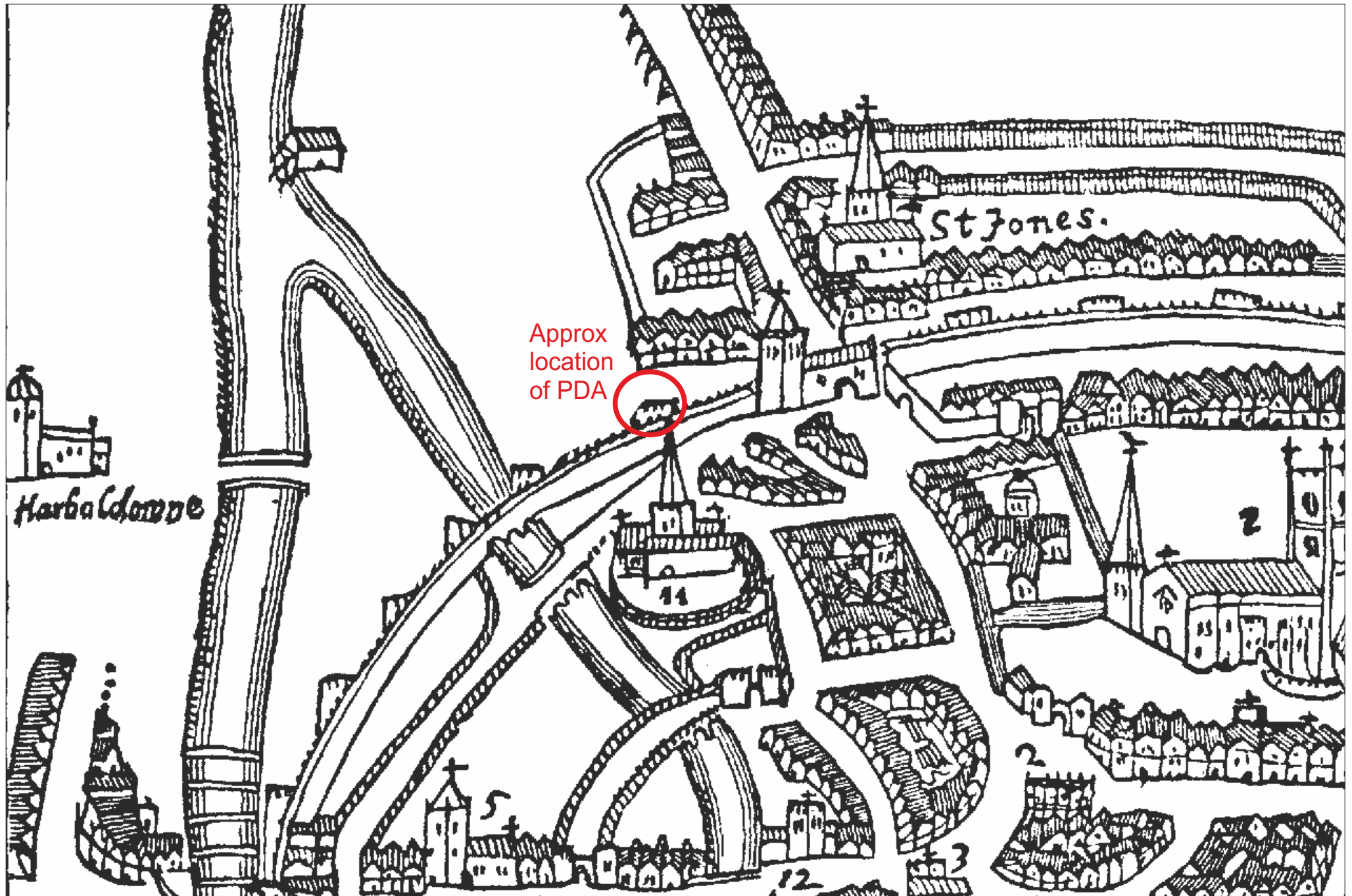


Figure 4. Detail of Smith's map of Canterbury 1588.

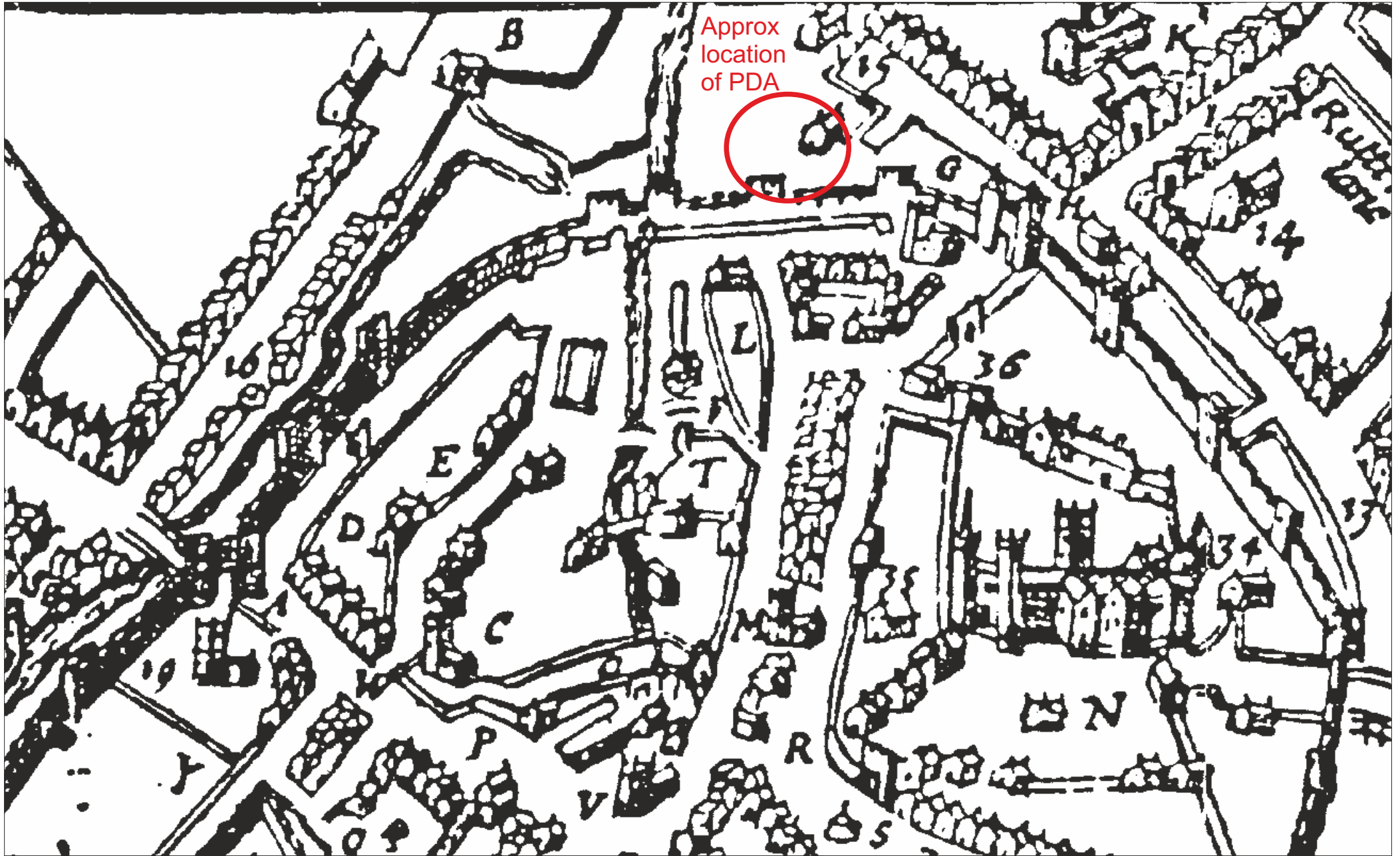


Figure 5. Detail of Speed's map of Canterbury c 1611.

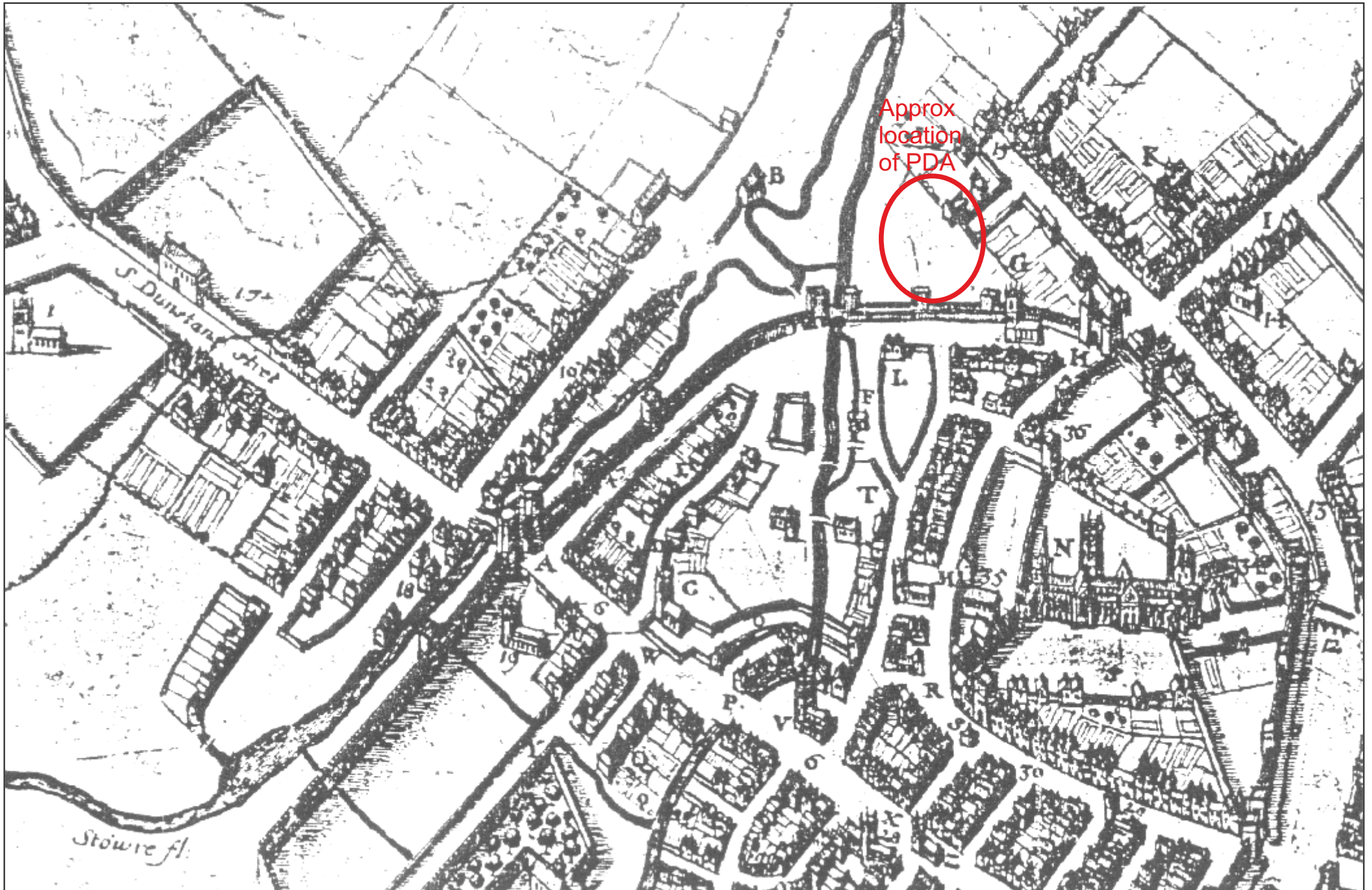


Figure 6. Detail of Hollar's map of Canterbury, surveyed in 1610, published c 1670.

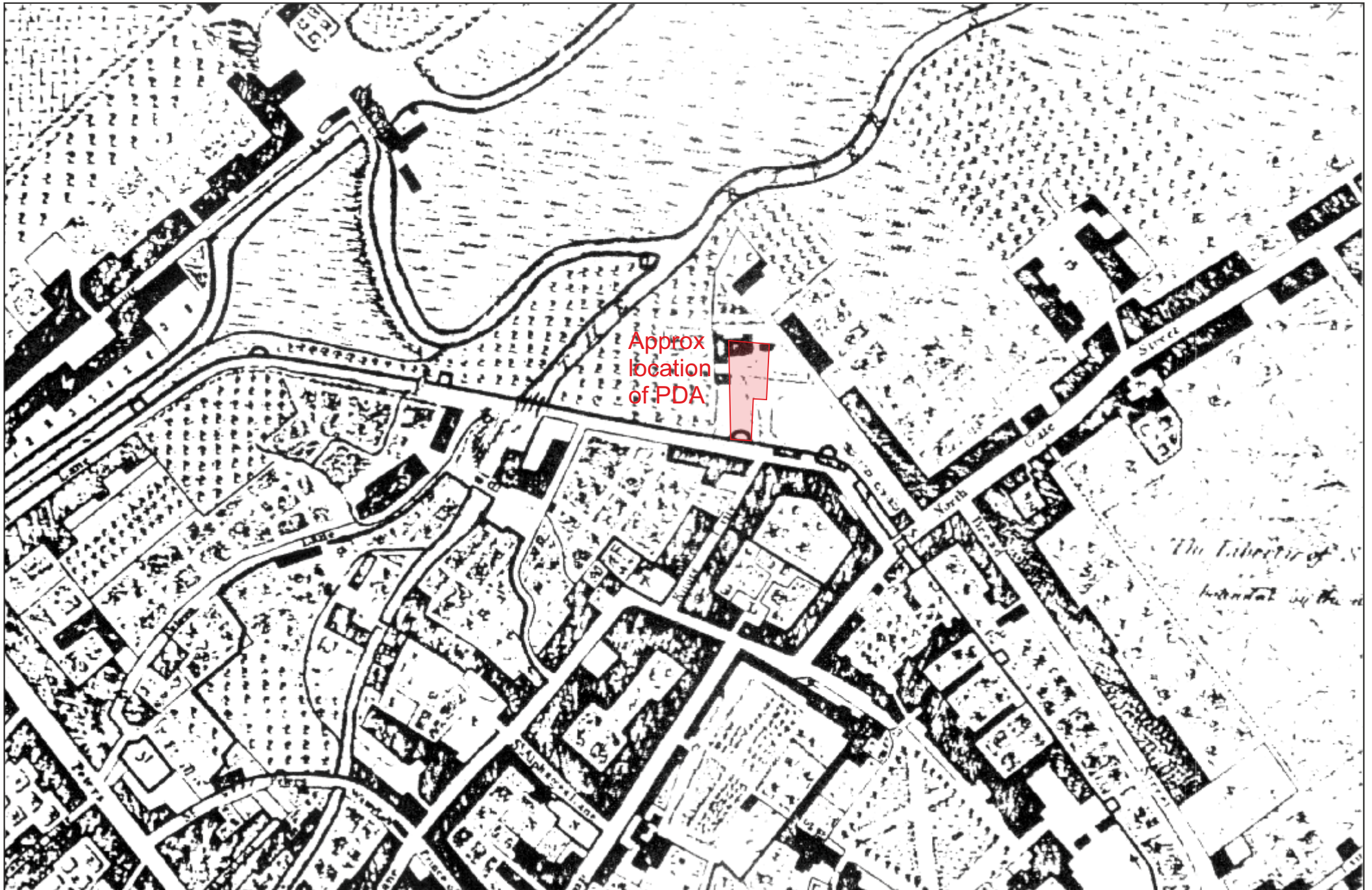


Figure 7. Detail of W and H Doidge's 'Plan of the Ancient City of Canterbury' c 1752.

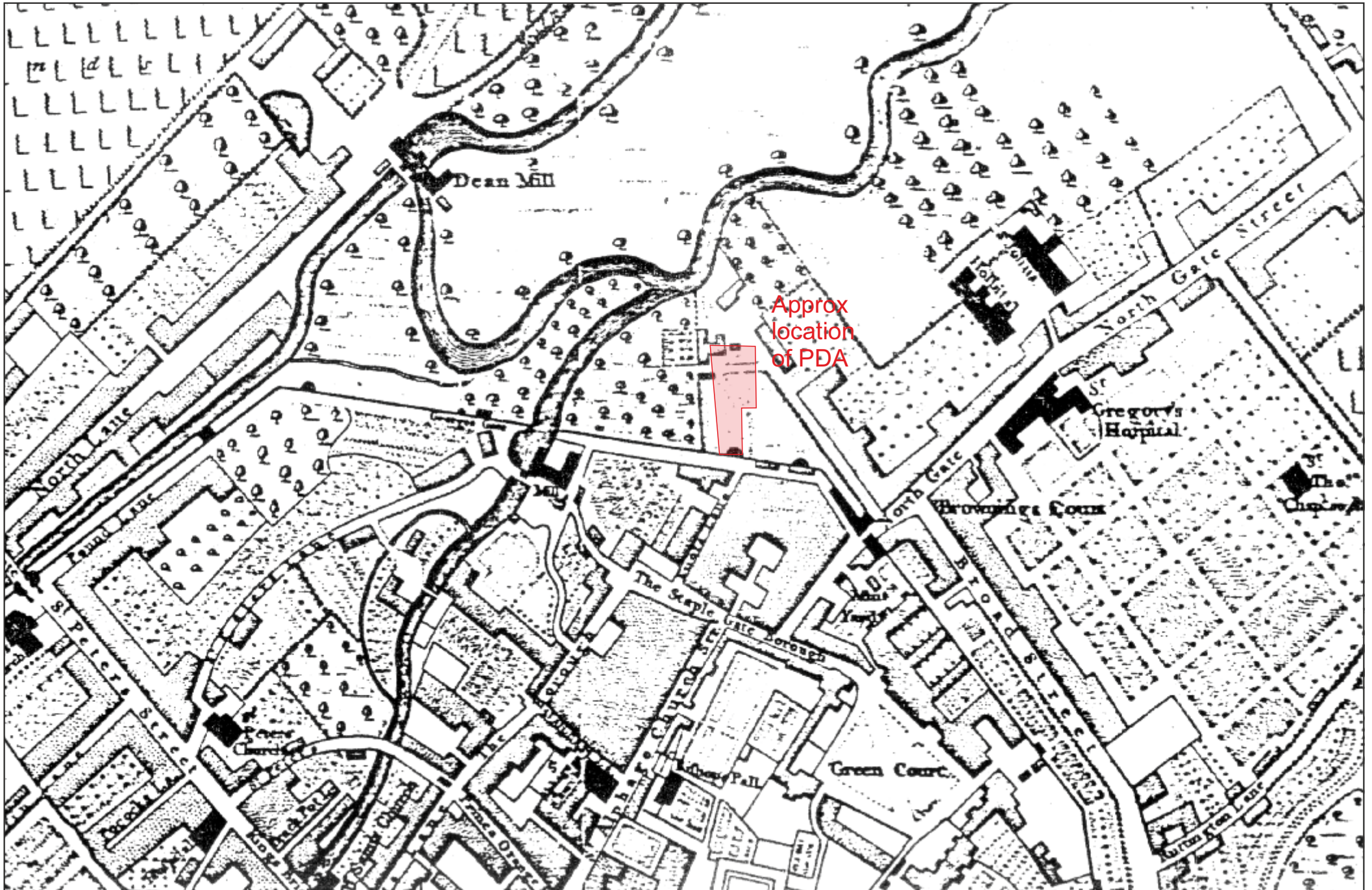


Figure 8. Detail of Andrew and Wren's plan of the city of Canterbury 1768.

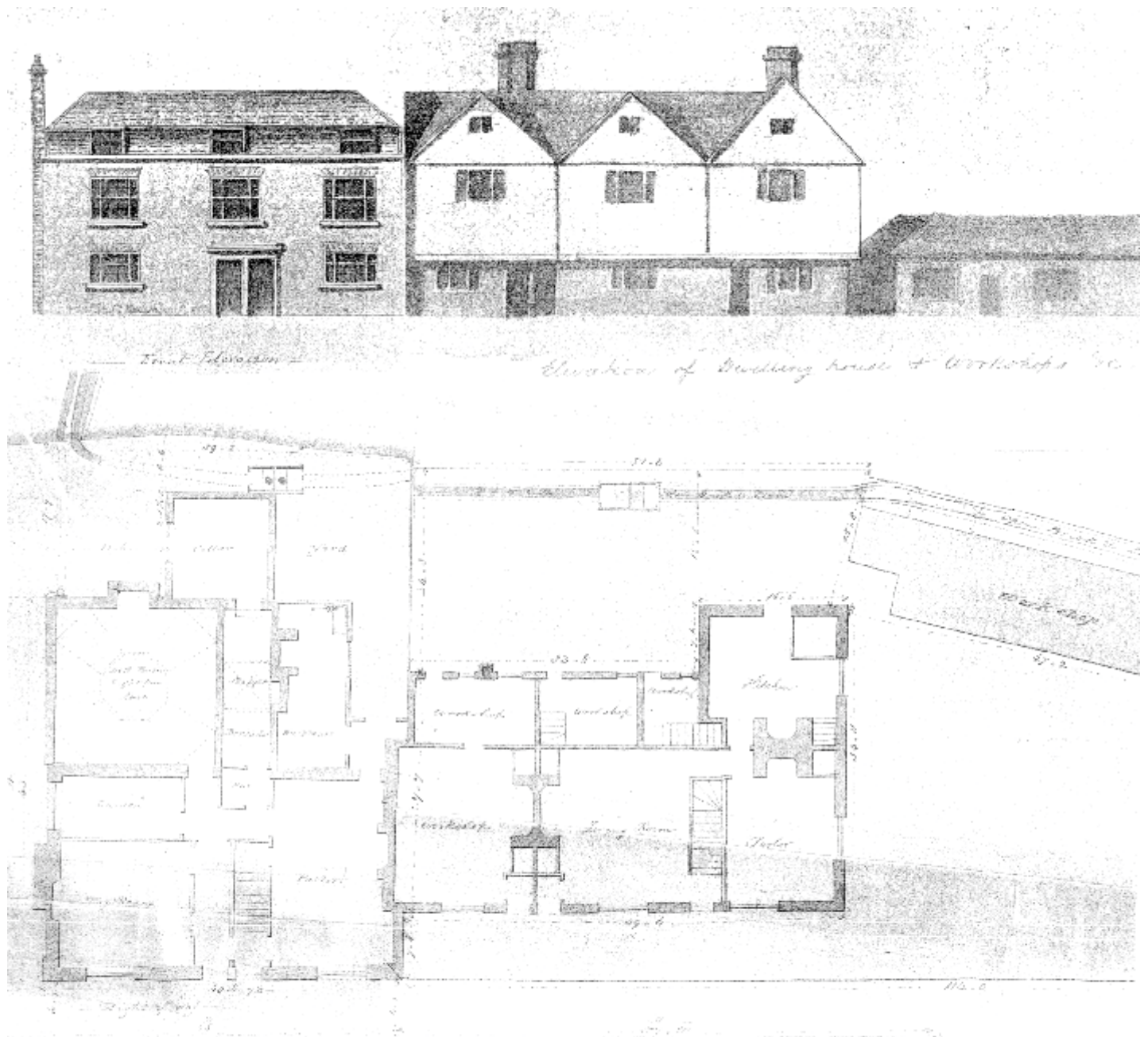


Figure 9. Detail from an estate map 1828-9, showing a plan and south elevation of buildings to the rear of nos 16 (right) and 17 (left) St Radigund's Street.

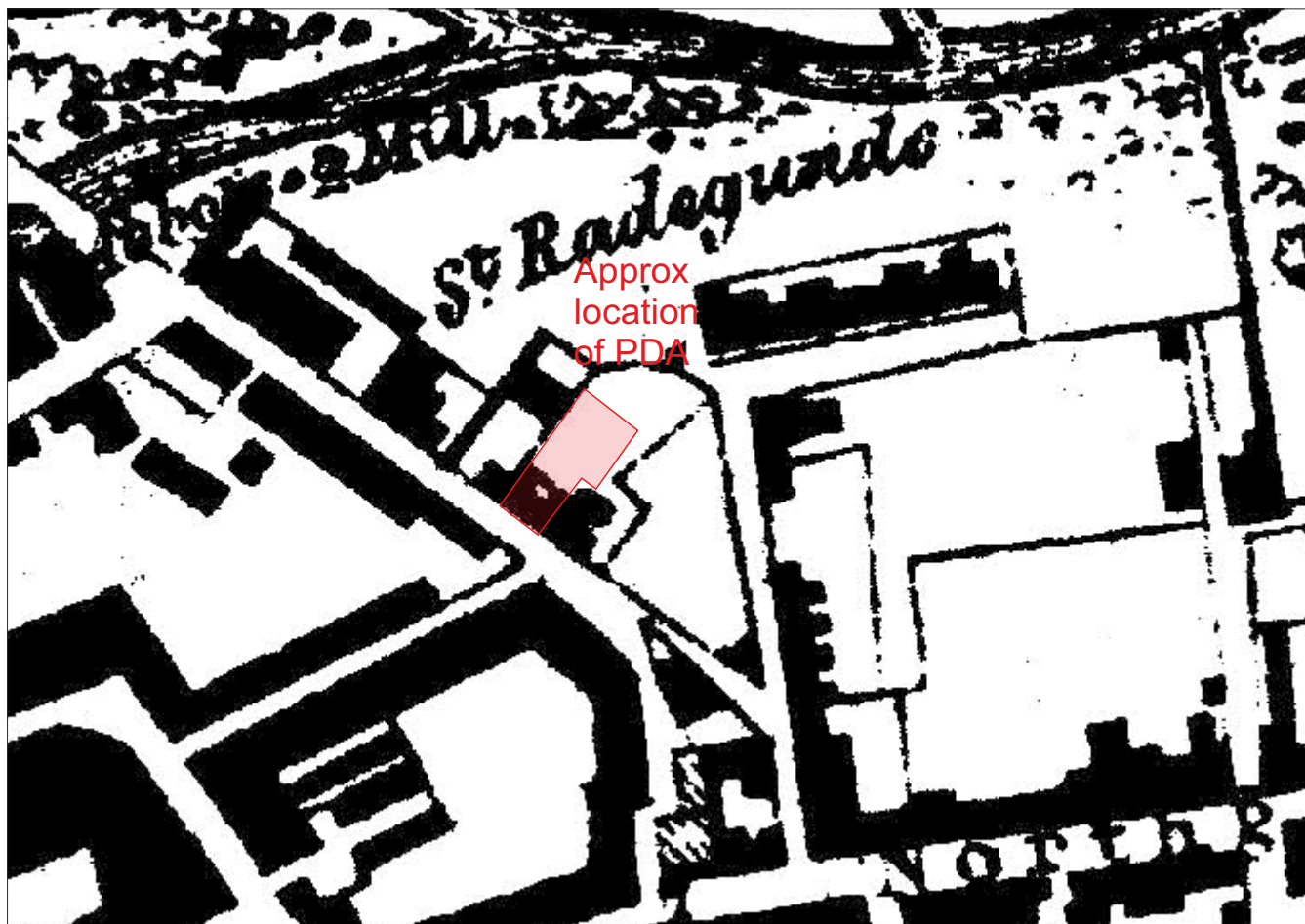


Figure 10. Detail of Collard's map of Canterbury 1843.



Figure 11. Detail from the First Edition *Ordnance Survey* map of 1874, the PDA outlined in red.

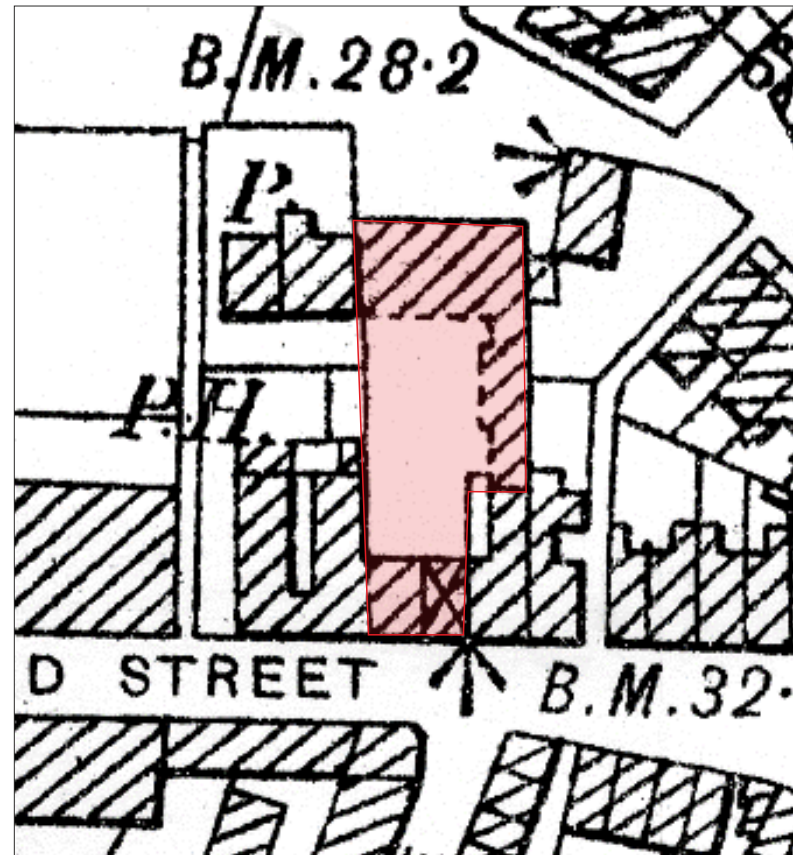


Figure 12. Detail from the Second Edition *Ordnance Survey* map of 1898, the PDA outlined in red.

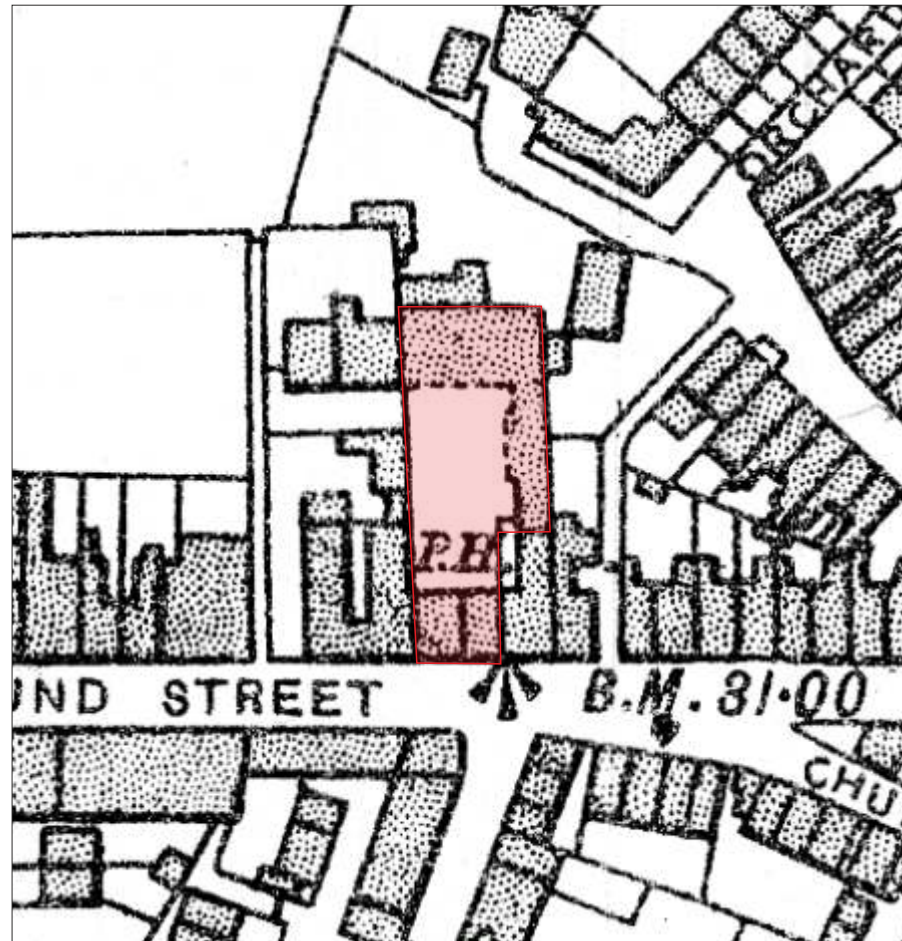


Figure 13. Detail from the Third Edition *Ordnance Survey* map of 1907, the PDA outlined in red.

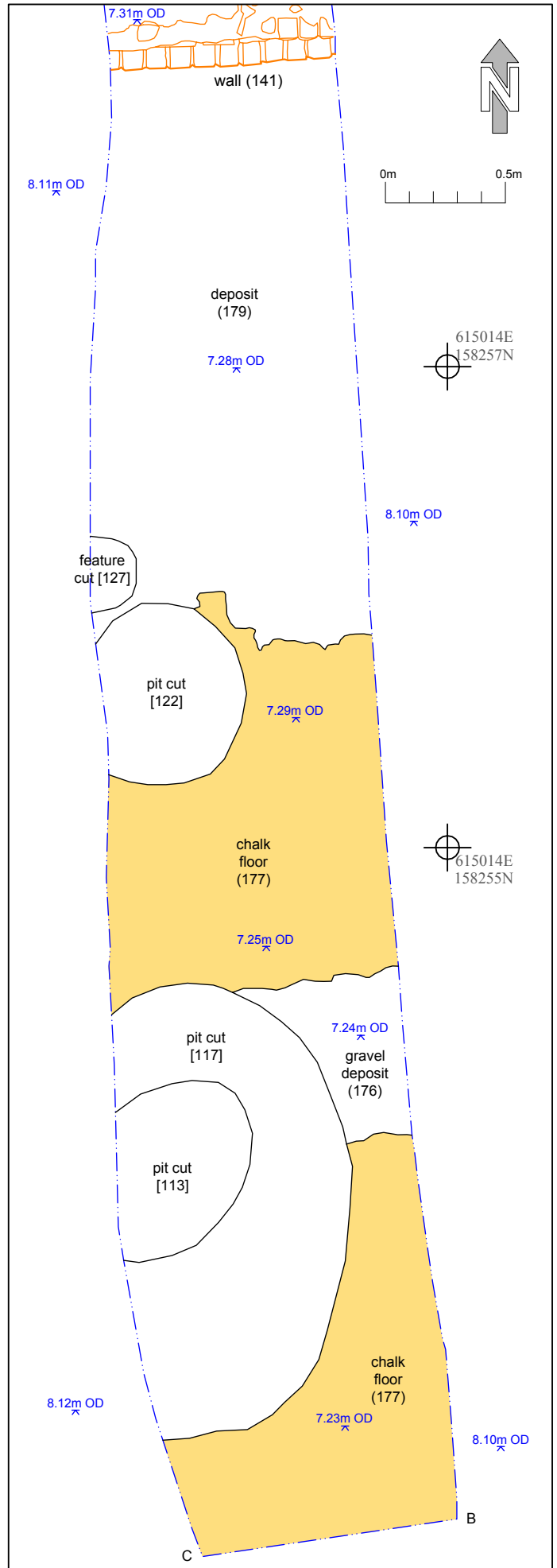
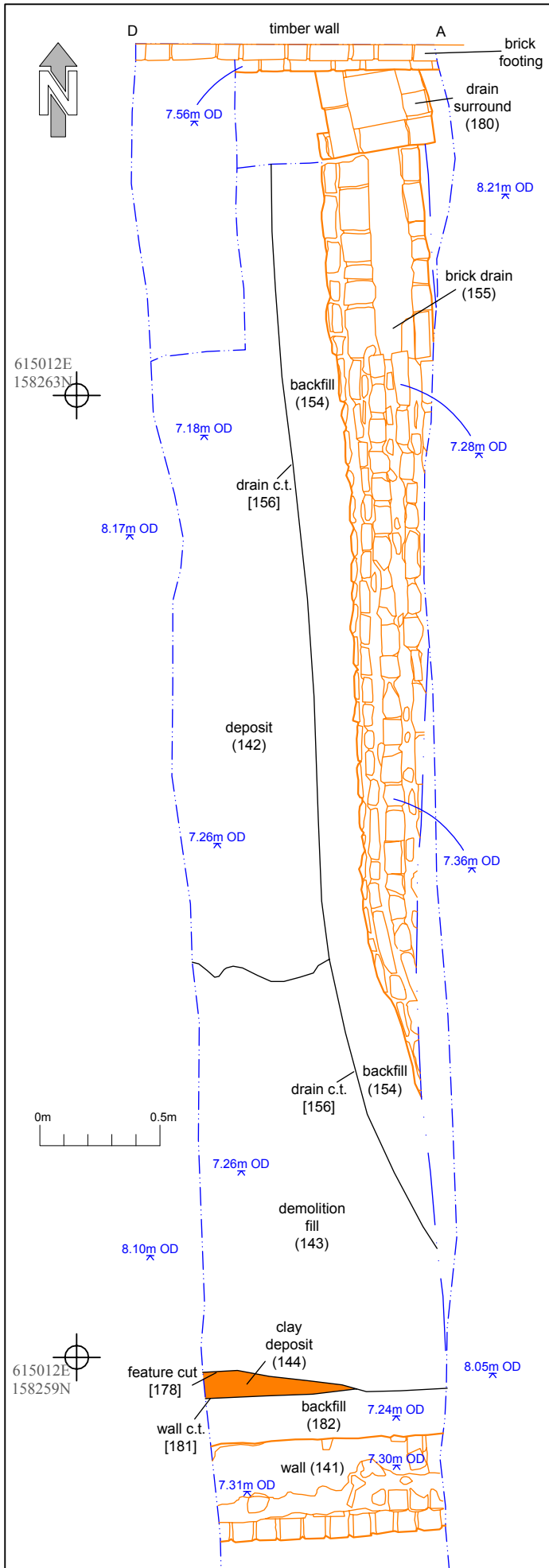


Figure 14. Trench 1. Remains revealed by evaluation. Scale 1:25@A4.

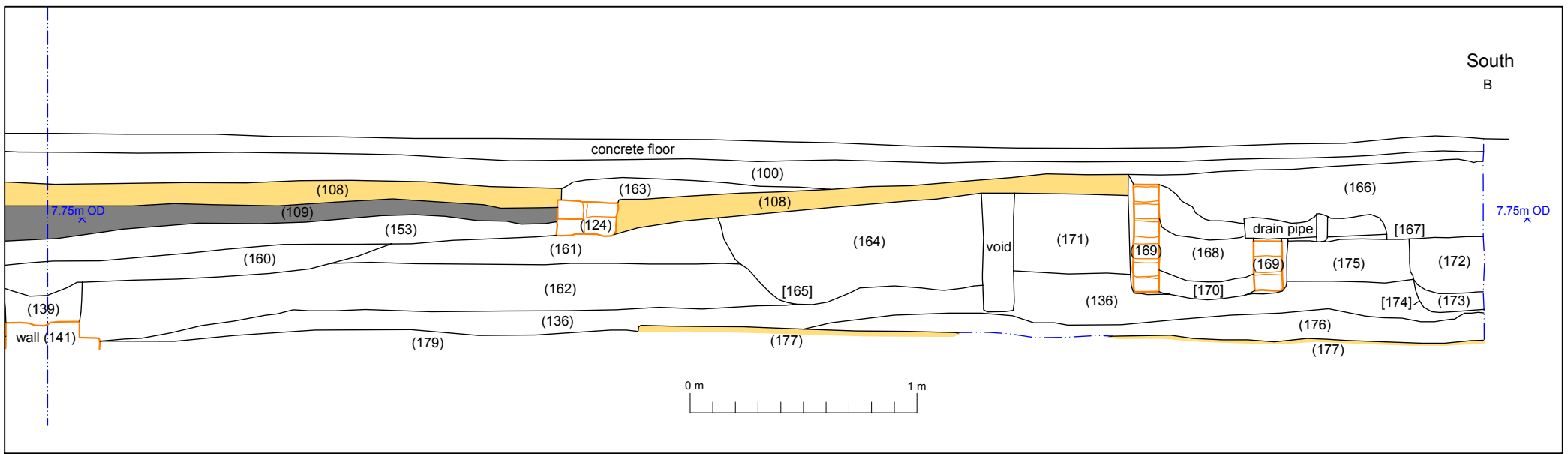
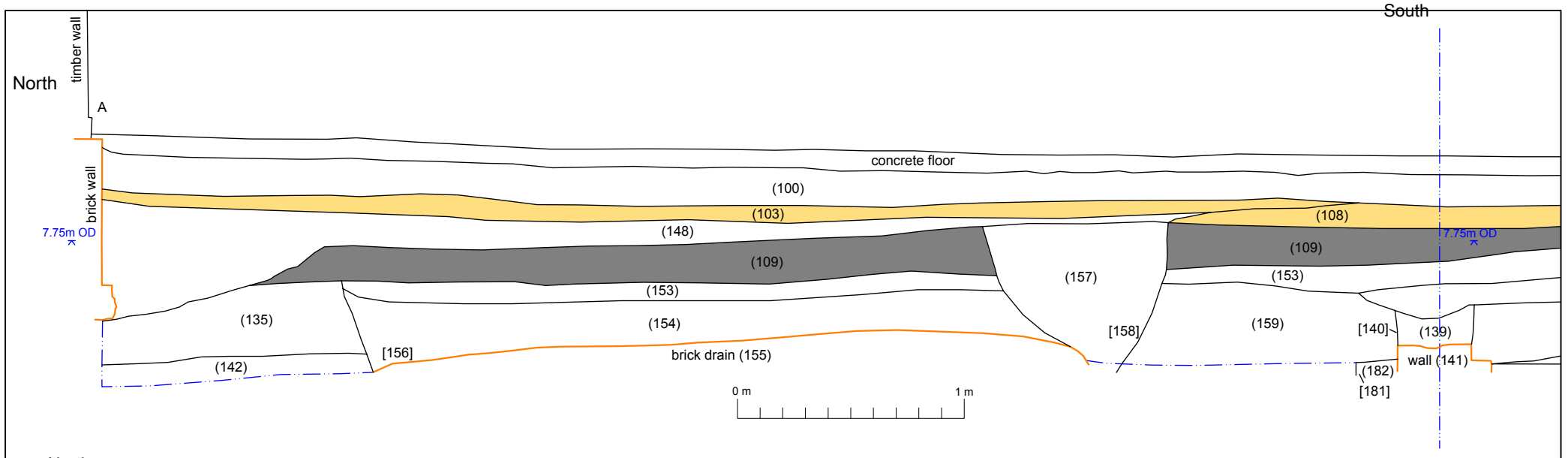


Figure 15. Trench 1. Section A-B. Scale 1:25@A4.

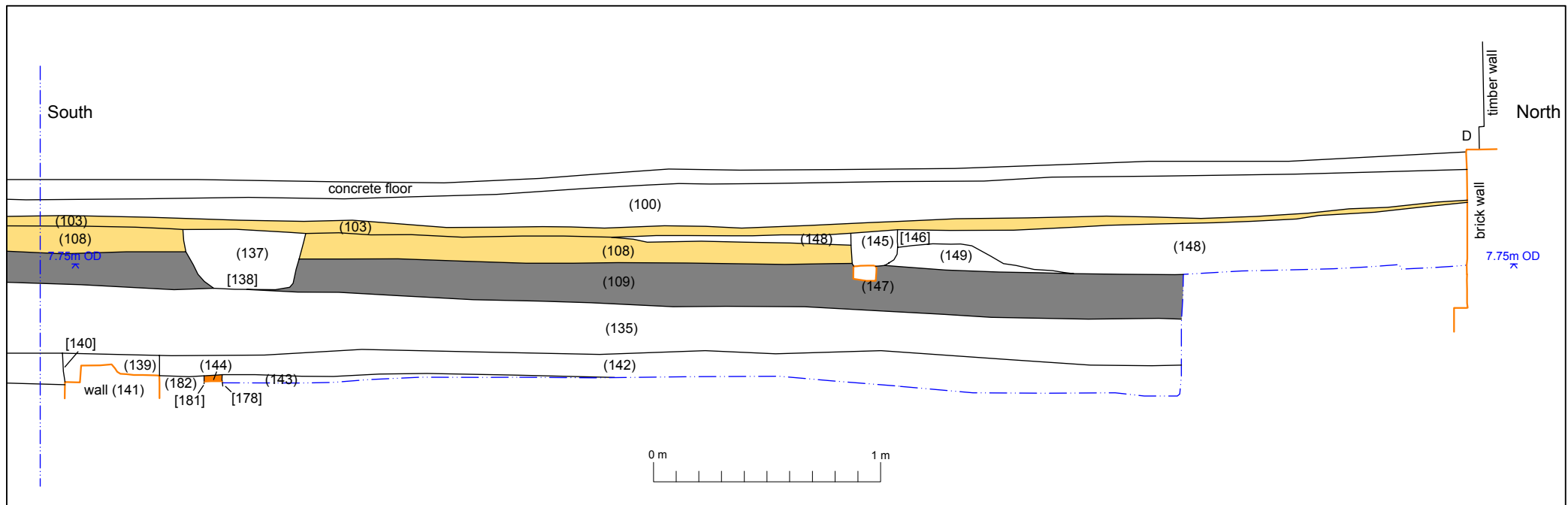
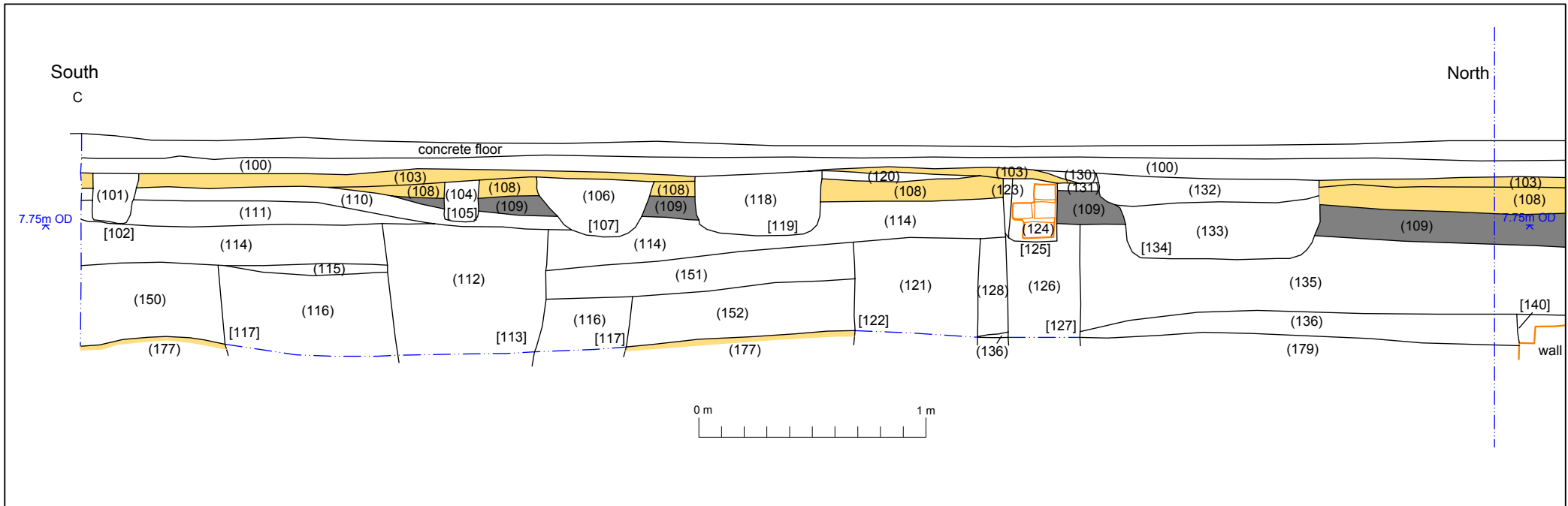


Figure 16. Trench 1. Section C-D. Scale 1:25@A4.

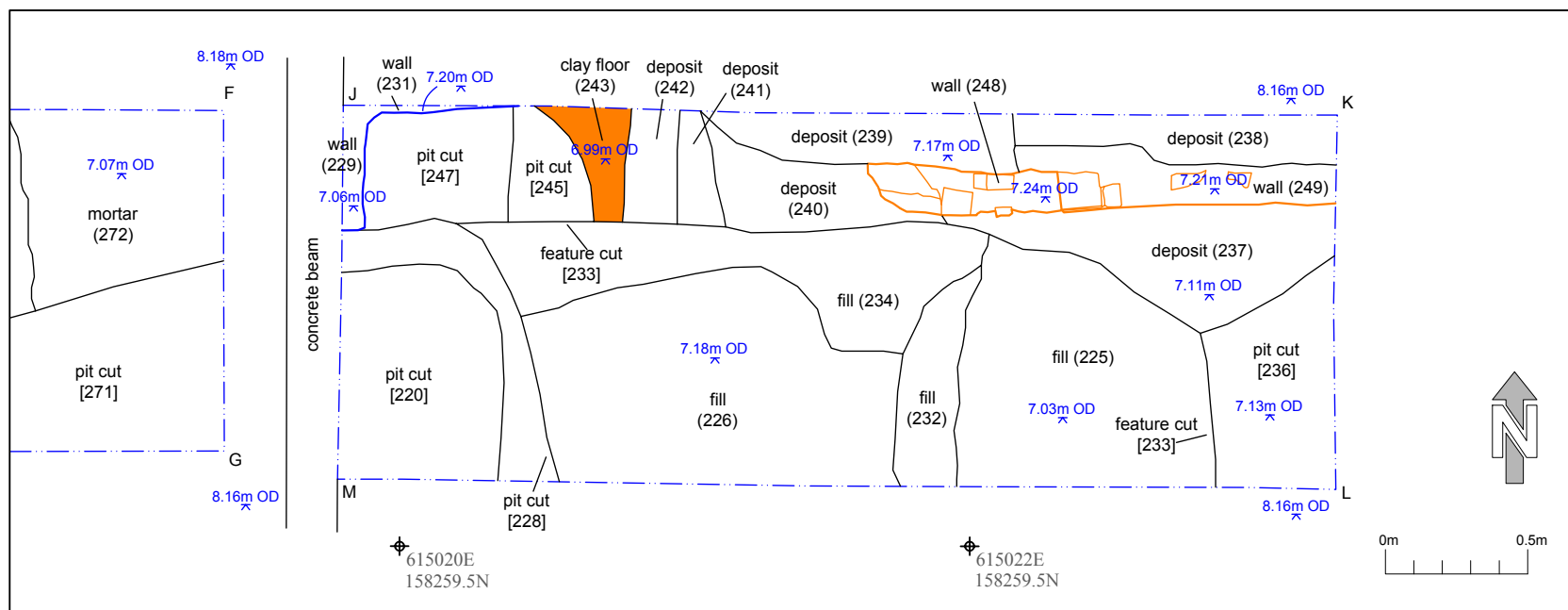
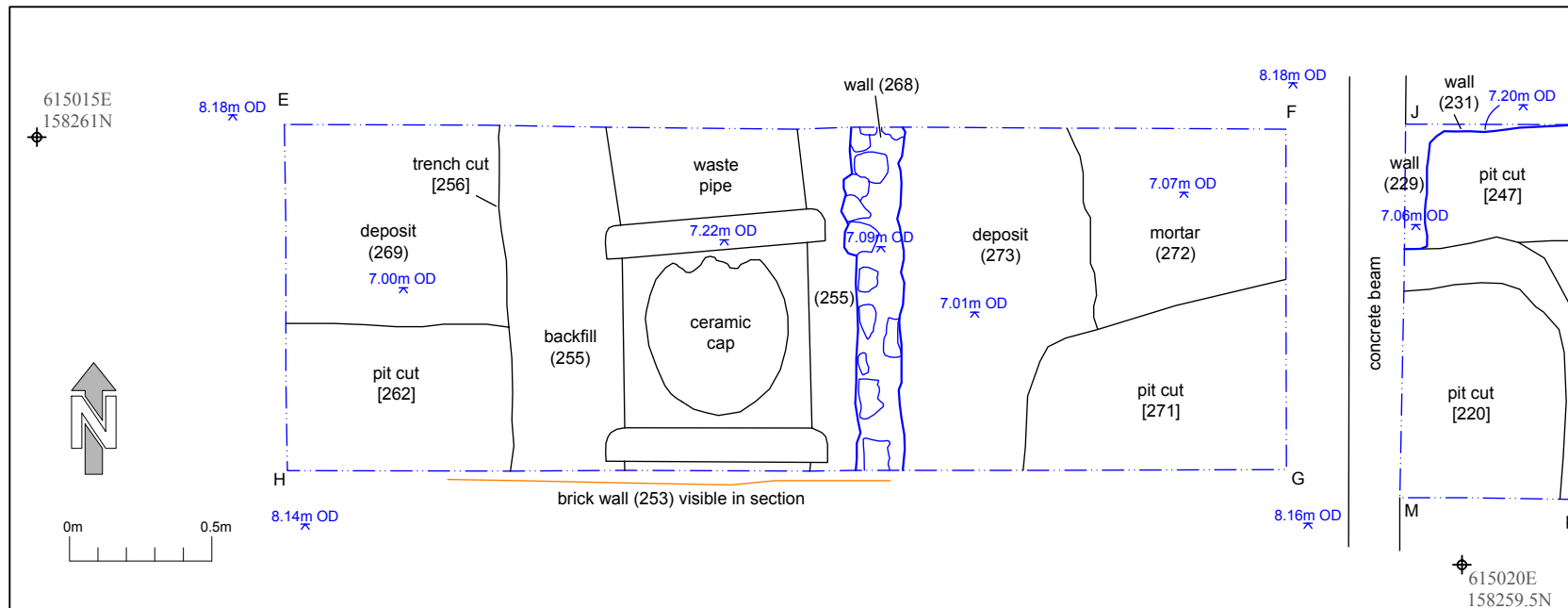


Figure 17. Trench 2. Earliest remains revealed by evaluation. Scale 1:25@A4.

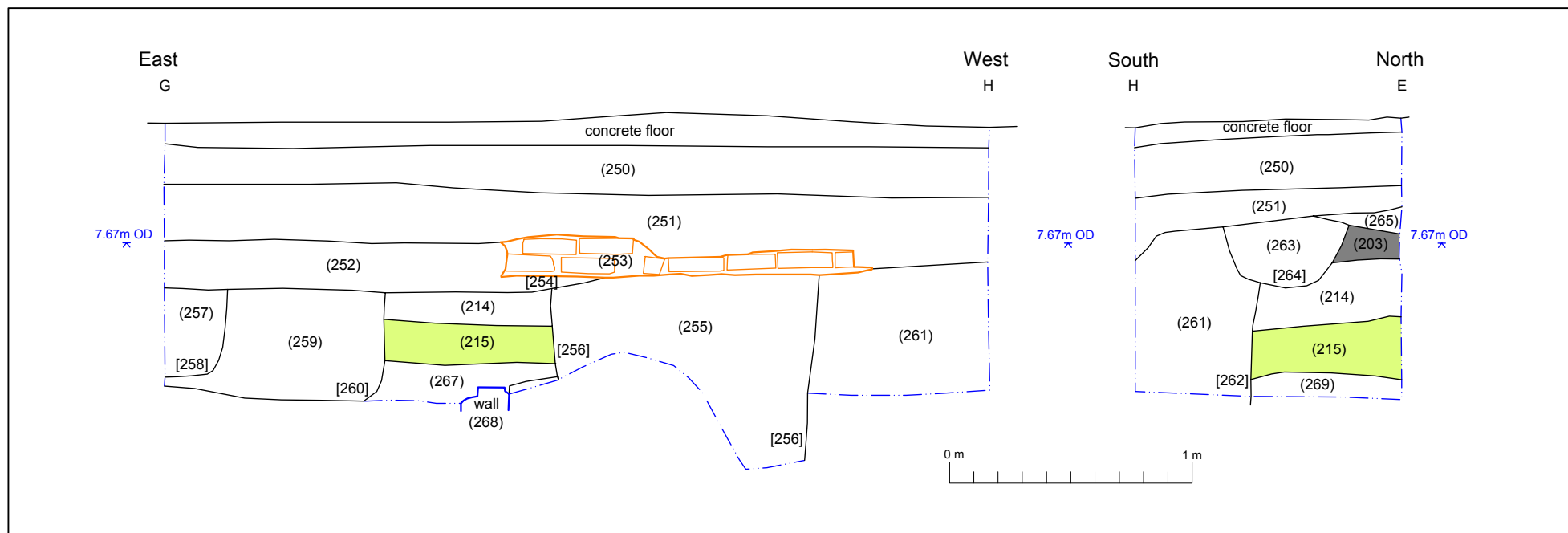
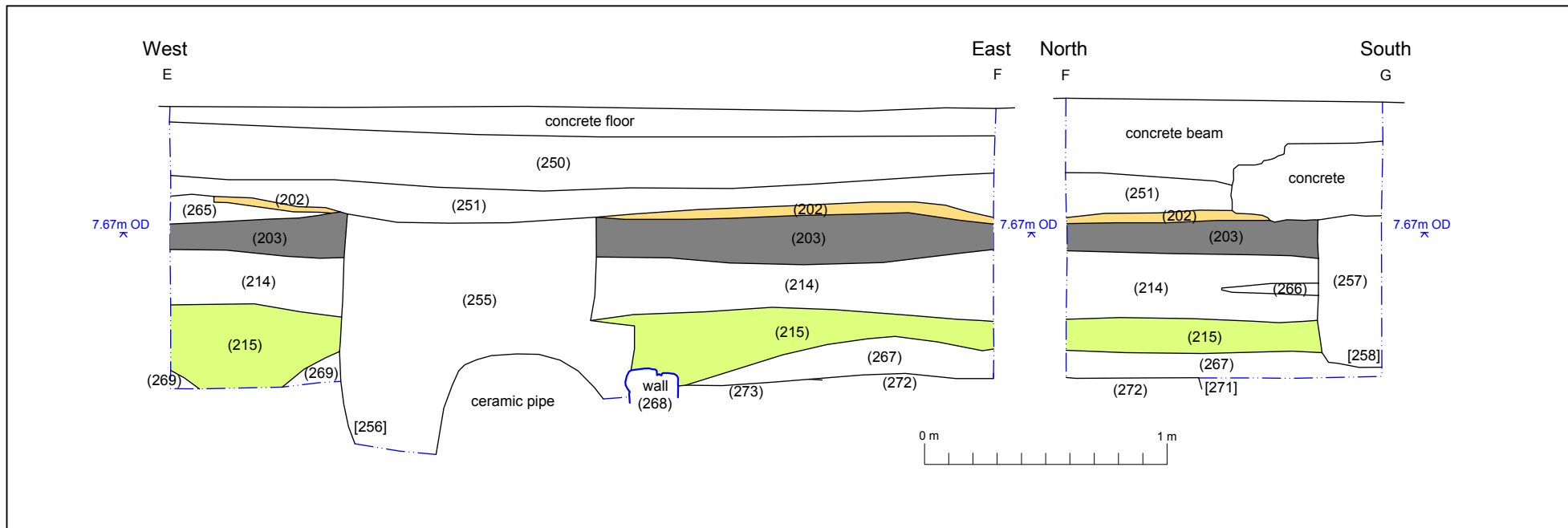


Figure 18. Trench 2. Sections at western end of trench. Scale 1:25@A4.

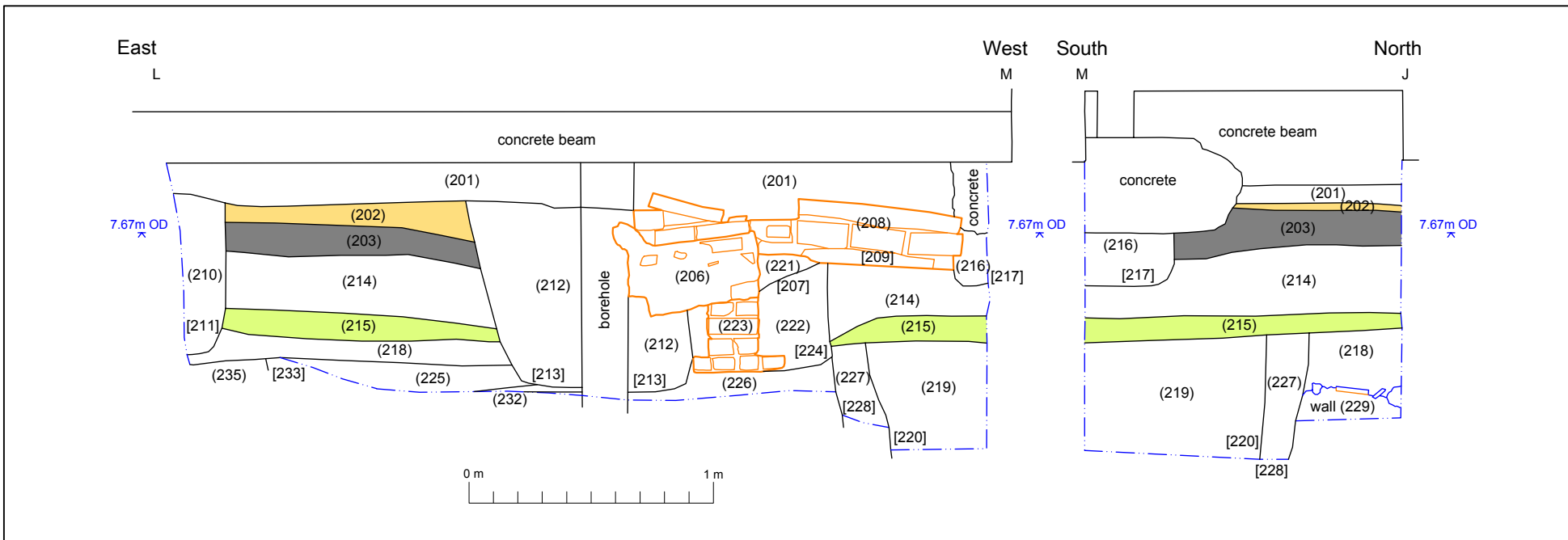
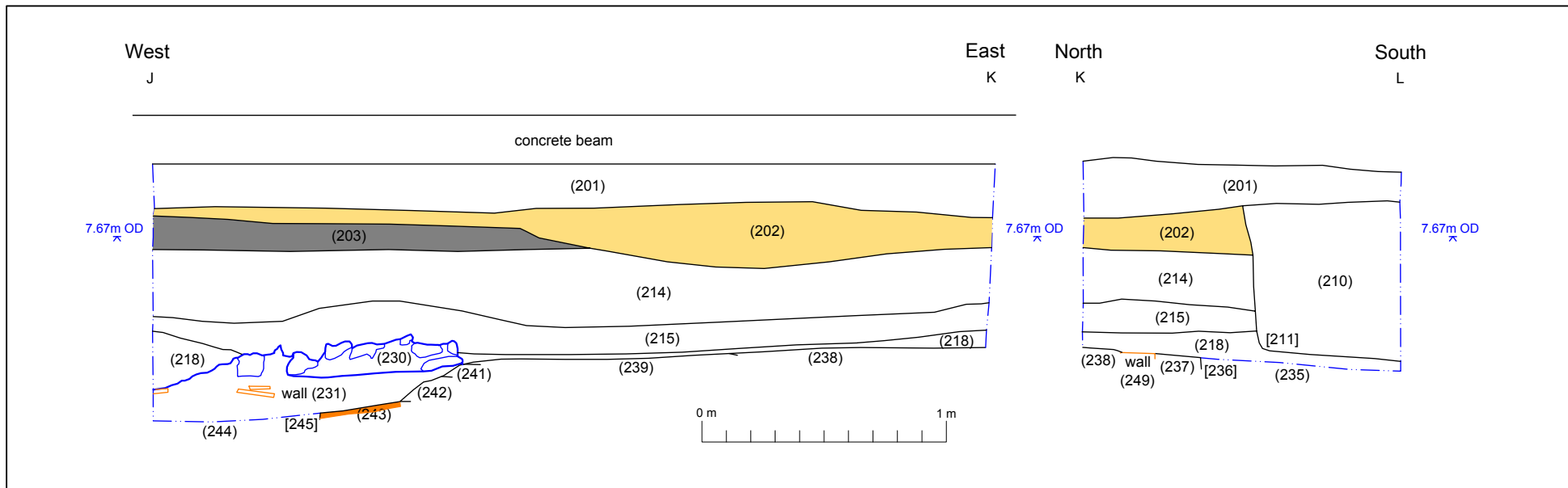


Figure 19. Trench 2. Sections at eastern end of trench. Scale 1:25@A4.



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 2 looking north-east.



Plate 3. Trench 1. Wall 141 looking east. Clay floor remnant 144 is visible to the left (north) of the wall. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 1. Chalk floor 177 looking north. Scales 1m (horizontal) and 0.5m (vertical).



Plate 5. Trench 1. Looking south along the trench, showing brick drain 155 in the foreground, wall 141 running across the trench and chalk floor 177 at the far end. Scales 1m (horizontal) and 0.5m (vertical).



Plate 6. Trench 1. Brick drain 155, looking north. Scales 1m (horizontal) and 0.5m (vertical).



Plate 7. Trench 1. Drain surround 180 at the northern end of the trench. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 8. Trench 2. The western end of the trench, looking east. Scales 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 9. Trench 2. The western side of the western end of the trench, looking north, showing wall 268 and the waste water pipe. Scales 1m (horizontal) and 0.5m (vertical).



Plate 10. Trench 2. Walls 229, 230 and 231 visible in section, looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 11. Trench 2. The eastern end of the trench, looking east. Walls 229 and 231 are visible bottom left, walls 248 and 249 top left. Feature 233 occupies much of the southern (right hand side) of the trench, infilled with clays and soils.



Plate 12. Trench 2. Detail of wall 249 showing plaster facing to the south, looking north-west.