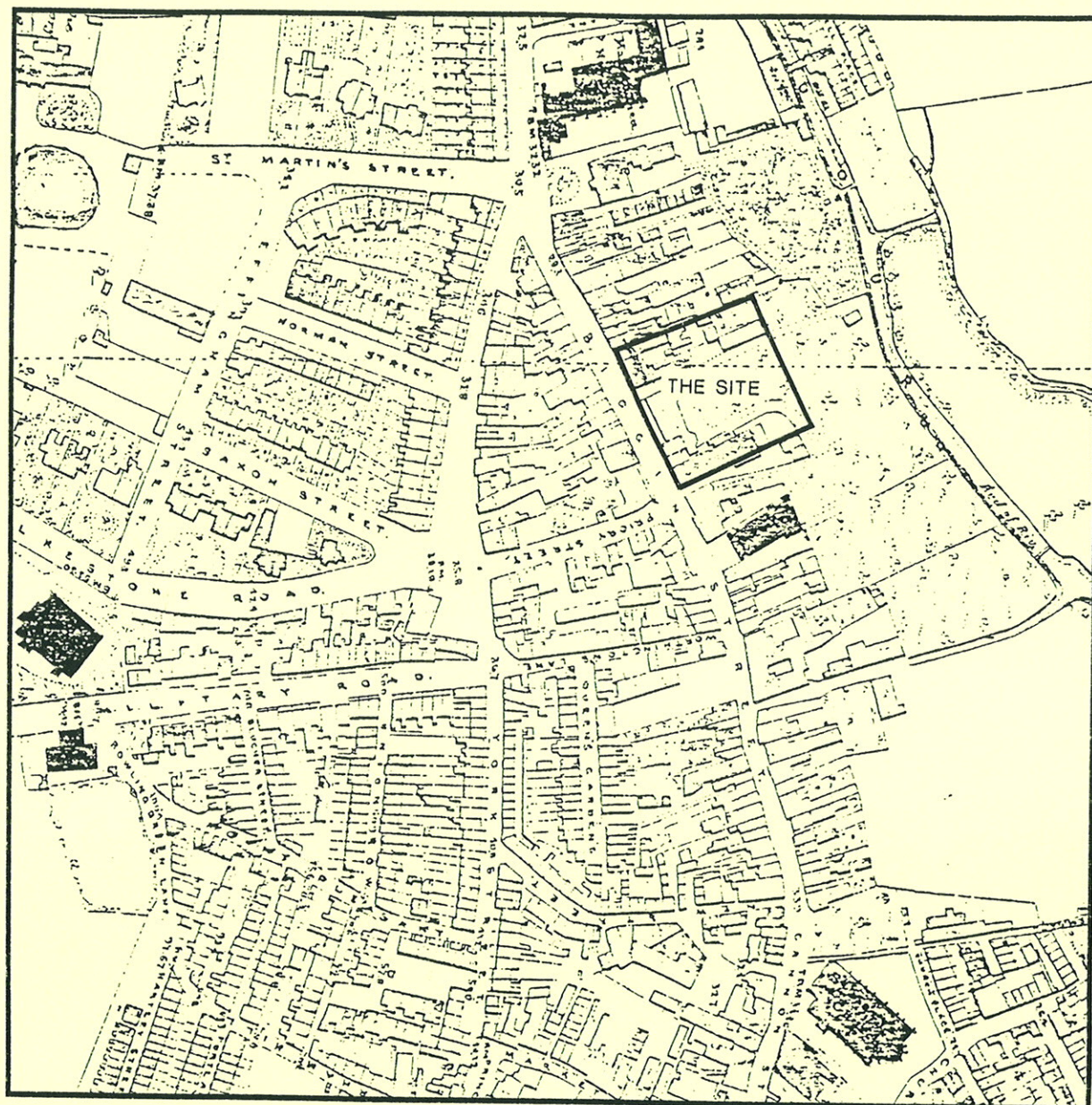


## 11-16 BIGGIN STREET (CRS STORE)

## DOVER

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

April 1994

11-16 BIGGIN ST, DOVER (DOVBS)  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION 1994

NGR TR 3172 4167

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## 1 Summary

An archaeological field evaluation was carried out at 11-16 Biggin St, Dover. Two Evaluation trenches (to a maximum 1.5 m depth) and observations in cellared areas showed a well-preserved sequence of medieval deposits - cobbled and chalk surfaces, loams - dating from at least the 13th century and possibly earlier. These were overlain by later garden loams and then by brick rubble. The medieval archaeology is consistent with the picture obtained from historic maps of ribbon development along Biggins St with gardens or yards lying behind the buildings to the north. Very small quantities of residual Roman and early medieval pottery were also recovered. The complex, underlying palaeoenvironmental sequence was not fully evaluated, but is known to be up to 7 m deep in some areas.

## 2 Introduction

The Oxford Archaeological Unit were commissioned by architects Dudley Marsh, on behalf of Co-operative Retail Services Ltd, to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at 11-16 Biggin St, Dover. The evaluation was to conform to a specification set by Kent County Council Planning Department, and arose from Conditions 7 and 8 on consent DOV/92/0506.

A desktop study of the site (OAU 1992) was produced in May 1992, for the same client, covering the archaeological background and predicting the character and survival of archaeology.

## 3 Topography (Figs 1,2)

The site lies north of Biggin St and west of Edwards Road, within the modern town centre (Figs. 1,2), at TR 31724167 (centered). The modern course of the River Dour lies only 35 m north of the site's northern boundary. Ground level is at 7 m OD at the south-east corner (corner of Biggin St/Edwards St) and falls gradually to 6.5 m moving north-westwards along the Biggin St frontage, and to 6.3 m moving north-eastwards towards the river.



The contours of the western side of the Dour valley (Figs 1,2) show a low promontory around the Market Square area of the town, to the north-west of which is a dry valley. The site under discussion here lies at the mouth of this dry valley, a point which is discussed further in Section 8.

#### 4 Geology and palaeoenvironmental deposits (Fig.1)

The underlying 'bedrock' geology consists of the middle chalk, which has been shown by a borehole survey (South-Eastern Soils 1993) to be between 8 and 9.4 m below ground level (-1.6 to -3 m OD) at the north-east side of the site. Site investigations elsewhere on the site did not attain sufficient depth to encounter the chalk. Borehole 1, in the north corner of the site, shows the chalk to be overlain by 4.3 m of 'head' material (i.e. flint/chalk gravel in light-brown silt) with its top surface at 2.7 m while no material of this kind was present in Borehole 2 which was situated in the site's eastern corner. For comparative purposes, the height of bedrock above OD on other sites in Dover is shown on Figure 1.

The next type of deposit in both boreholes is classified as alluvium, but varies considerably in character between the two corners of the site. That in Borehole 1 is 1.3 m deep, with its top surface at 4 m OD, while that in Borehole 2 is 6.1 m deep and can be divided into at least 9 different layers - its top surface is at 3.1 m OD. Figure 1 shows the incidence of alluvium ('silt') on sites in Dover. Above the alluvium in both boreholes lies the 'made ground' which includes the archaeology forming the main part of this report. Palaeoenvironmental deposits are discussed further in Sections 7.3 and 8.

#### 5 Archaeological background

The archaeological background to the site was covered in detail in a desk-top evaluation produced in May 1992 (OAU 1992). The main figure from that report is reproduced here (Fig.2) and a new site (Site C) has been added at 72-5 Biggin St, where a Roman cremation was apparently found during the 1970s (K. Parfitt pers. comm.). The position of a second new excavation at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Site D, is shown on Figure 1. Here, an interesting sequence of River Gravels and tufa deposits was overlain by a complex archaeological sequence which included early Roman dumped domestic rubbish (AD 50 - late 1st century), Roman tile, early Saxon pottery (6th century), a riverfront revetment (15th century or later) and post-medieval to early modern deposits. These results are discussed further in Section 8.

During the evaluation fieldwork, the historic mapping for the site was re-examined. This followed the excavation of Trench 1B, where a considerable amount of 19th-century and later disturbance was found. The maps were re-examined in order to identify, if possible, areas where little or no late building had taken place. While this did not prove possible, at least within the footprint

of the new building, it was noticed that the north-western third of the site had remained from 1850/51 (see front cover) until c. 1960 as three separate narrow plots, while the rest of the site had become a single property before 1907. This information was used in selecting a position for Trench 1A (see Section 6).

## 6 Methodology

A specification for the field evaluation was set by Kent County Council (26/11/93). This required two trenches (1A and 1B) measuring 2 x 10 m and a third (Trench 2A) measuring 4 x 2 m. The latter was to be excavated within the existing basement fronting Biggin St but was never carried out due to problems with working safely in the basement. Removal of part of the cellar wall during groundworks and the recording of stratification behind it (Section 7.3; Fig.3, Fig.4 - Section 3) was, however, possible and gave information on the stratification down to just below the cellar floor-slab.

The final positions of Trenches 1A and 1B are shown on Figure 3. Trench 1A was originally to have been placed further south-east, and parallel to Biggin St, but was turned at right-angles to the street when it was known that the existing building would have been demolished before work could begin. The movement north-west was occasioned by the research described in Section 5, as it was felt that the archaeology in this part of the site might be of a different character. In the event, Trench 1A proved to lie partly over a previously unknown rubble-filled cellar of the late-19th or early 20th century. In order to investigate a 2 m-wide strip of more significant archaeology the trench was widened slightly to the north-west (Fig.3).

The techniques used were those set out in the specification, namely machine excavation of post-1800 deposits and hand excavation of pre-1800 deposits. The trenches were taken down to 1.2 m and then two blocks measuring 2 x 1.5 m were excavated in each trench to a maximum total depth of 1.5 m. These depths were based on the predicted disturbance from the proposed development (see Section 8). The positions of the 2 x 1.5 m blocks are shown on Figure 3.

Staff from the Geoarchaeological Service Facility were on call if required, but in the event there were no exposures of palaeoenvironmental deposits which merited their attendance (see 7.3, 8.1).

Conditions for fieldwork during the evaluation were generally good, and there were no problems in applying the above methodology. A high confidence rating can therefore be placed on the results obtained, with the exception of the observation of the palaeoenvironmental deposits.

## 7 Description of the archaeology

### 7.1 Trench 1A (Figs 3, 5)

The lowest context seen in Trench 1A was a clay layer (115) in the SW end of the trench which underlay a cobbled surface, 114. Both were observed in a section behind the cellar wall which crossed Trench 1A from south-west to north-east (Fig.4, Section 2). The surface was made up of water-rounded pebbles 0.03 - 0.05 m across in a matrix of yellow-grey clay, and was probably the same as 124 (patched with packed chalk 126) which was exposed in the centre of the trench. The top of 115 was at 5.12 m OD, and that of 124 at 5.04 m OD, depths of 1.55 to 1.5 m below ground level. None of these contexts were excavated but, on the basis of the deposits above, their date should be 13th century or earlier.

The surface 124 was cut by 129, probably a small pit, filled with clayey-silt, 127 (not excavated). The surface was then covered by a layer of dark loam (120), probably equivalent to a similar loam, 113, which covered the cobbles at the south-west end of the trench. This deposit contained abundant animal bone and sufficient pottery to indicate a date between 1225 and the late-13th century. Two fragments of residual pottery were also recovered, one being Roman and the other 8th/9th century.

In the centre of the trench layer 113 was overlain by a series of clay-silt and loam layers with some chalk rubble: 103, 104, 110, 111, 112. Layer 110 contained 13th/14th century pottery. At the south-west end of the trench the cut for a pit, 129, was filled by clay-silt and cobbles, 125, and overlaid by a clay lens, 119, and then by chalk rubble, 107=118. Both of the latter two contexts produced 13th/14th-century pottery as well as some residual material (1 sherd 1050-1100, 3 sherds Roman). Above 107=118 was a compact chalk layer 132 whose top surface was at 5.9 m OD, i.e. 0.9 m below ground level. A posthole, 136 filled by 109, was also cut into 107=118.

At the SW end of the trench a vertical-sided cut, 131, through 103 and 132, was filled by chalk rubble, 130, and three deposits of clay-silt: 122, 121 and 106. This feature could have been a robber trench, though it could not be definitively interpreted within the limited space available. It was covered by a layer of brick rubble, 102, containing hand-made bricks. The top of layer 102 was at 6.22 m OD, i.e. 0.55 m below ground level.

The remaining stratification consisted of 19th century and later brick-rubble, and one brick wall, 134, all of which were below the concrete slab for the Co-op store (under demolition during fieldwork).

### 7.2 Trench 1B (Figs.3,5)

The three lowest contexts in Trench 1B were a clay-silt, 31, and two hard surfaces: 9 and 21, the former being of waterworn pebbles and the latter a mixture of

pebbles and packed chalk. None of these contexts were excavated. Over 31 were two deposits of hard-packed chalk and flint (29,30 - again not excavated) of which one, 29 appeared to be roughly linear and may have been a foundation. The top surface of these contexts was at 4.92 m OD, i.e. 1.7 m below ground level.

A thick layer of silt-clay, 20, overlay surface 21 and contained a single sherd of pottery dating from 1550-1700. This was covered by a silty loam, 19, with a TPQ of 1550-1650. On the other side of a later brick drain, 17, was a similar loam, 8, with a TPQ of 1600-1750. Both 8 and 19 were covered by another loam layer, 2, up to 0.3 m thick and cut by a brick drain (23 filled by 18 and 22) running north-east/south-west. The upper surface of 2 was at 5.38 m OD, i.e. 1.2 m below ground level. More loam, 1, with a TPQ of 1800-1900 overlay 2 and may have been the same as 24, at the south-west end of the trench. The contexts above 1 and 24 consisted of another loam layer, 28, and a series of 19th-century or later brick walls and brick rubble - 7, 10, 11, 15, 14, 25, 13, 5, 4, 3 - all topped by a surface of granite setts and finally by the concrete slab for the Co-op store.

### 7.3 Other archaeology (Fig.3; Fig.4, Section 3)

To the east of Trench 1A a section of the retaining wall in the cellar was removed by machine. The stratification revealed behind the wall is shown in Fig.4 (Section 3) and consisted of a vertical section 2 m high of which the lower 0.6 m were disturbed by a later pipe, presumably inserted at the time of the construction of the cellar. A layer of chalk rubble and loam, 123, at the bottom of the sequence produced the only pottery from this area - 2 sherds of late 9th to 10th century material and 2 sherds of Roman fine ware (AD 140-200) - at a height of 5.28 m OD (1.5 m below ground level). Over this were surfaces of packed chalk and mortar associated with a narrow stone wall. The surfaces were at 5.88 m OD, i.e. 0.9 m below ground level, and were overlaid by two layers of brick and chalk rubble, the uppermost being below the concrete slab of the co-op building.

The Roman pottery must be residual, and this is probably also the case for the early medieval sherds. Although no later pottery was recovered with them, the finds result only from section cleaning, and the height from which they were recovered is similar to that of medieval deposits excavated elsewhere on the site.

The lack of any safe access meant that deposits below the cellar floor in this area (2.2 m below ground level, 4.58 m OD) were sampled by machine and consisted of a dark-brown peaty organic silt, 136, from which no finds were recovered. This material appeared to be at least 0.7 m deep, although the depth was difficult to establish as the layer was beneath the water table. A sample of this material has been kept for future comparison.



## 8 Discussion

### 8.1 Palaeoenvironmental

The great depth to chalk bedrock shown in the borehole survey (Section 4) is in marked contrast to most of the surrounding sites for which we have comparable data. Only at the old telephone exchange (Fig.2, Site 10) where heights of 2 and 3.6 m above OD were recorded in a channel running north-west/south-east, do we find some similarity, although this is still up to four metres higher. This would seem to suggest that the depths proved at 11-16 Biggin St, although taken along a similar alignment, are not within the same channel. In general, the depth to chalk, and the depth of alluvial deposits (up to 6 m) would seem to lend credence to the idea of a lagoon, i.e. a wider stretch of slower-moving water which lay behind the promontory on which the Roman forts were situated, further to the south. Contours plotted onto Figs 1 and 2 show that the existing topography may reflect this situation. Another factor which may account for the considerable depth is the dry valley, now the Folkestone Road, which enters the main Dour Valley at this point.

The evaluation was generally disappointing in terms of palaeoenvironmental information, with only one layer of peaty, organic silt (Context 136; at least 0.7 m deep) being encountered at a depth of 2.2 m (see 7.3). This material was not dated, was probably waterlain, and, judging from the peaty appearance, probably indicates some drying-out of a previously waterlogged area. However, there is no doubt that a deep and complex palaeoenvironmental sequence underlies the site, and that this has the potential to provide much information about the environmental history of the site.

### 8.2 Roman

The presence of Roman material (Sections 7.1, 7.3), although only residual, is of considerable interest. Pottery has previously been recovered from Sites 1, 10, 11 and 17 (Fig.2), and there is better evidence in the shape of a Roman cremation from Site C (Fig.2) and Roman deposits from Site D (Royal Victoria Hospital; Fig.1). The most likely scenario is that most of the pottery in this area was dumped during land reclamation - this appears to have been the case at Site D (Parfitt 1993) - and there may well be such layers lower down in the sequence at the site being discussed here. Domestic rubbish used for land reclamation could have come from the main settlement near the fort, or from settlement along the road, if this existed. With this in mind, a careful watch was kept for Roman building material at 11-16 Biggin St, but none was found. The nearest (possible) Roman walls were at Site B, further up the slope; Roman construction material was also recently found at site D.

Gradual infilling of the river estuary could have led to the eventual development of the Biggin St/Cannon St alignment, parallel to the (Roman) Priory Road/York St alignment (Fig.2). Unfortunately, we do not yet know the timescale of this

process, and, in particular, whether the Biggin St alignment does date to the late Roman period. The cremation from Site C is interesting in this respect - although it could represent the back of a cemetery lining the earlier road, it does at least show that that the area must have been fairly dry.

### 8.3 Early medieval

Early medieval material (probably all residual) was present in the shape of 5 sherds of pottery ranging in date from the late 8th century to c. 1100. This is useful data in that until recently early medieval evidence, other than cemeteries, was heavily concentrated in the market square area or the castle. Pottery dating to the 6th century was found in 1993 at Site D, but overall the early medieval evidence from outside the town centre remains insufficient for any sensible interpretation.

### 8.4 Medieval and later

The lowest excavated contexts in Trench 1A date to the 13th century or earlier. They included a cobbled surface over which domestic rubbish was dumped (c.1225 -late 13th century). Dumping continued into the 14th century, after which a compact chalk surface was laid. A single posthole and a possible robber trench were the only sign of any structures. The section behind the main cellar wall, south-east of Trench 1A, showed chalk surfaces similar to those in the trench, at approximately the same depth. In Trench 1B cobble and chalk surfaces were found at the bottom of the excavated sequence - they can be dated no more closely than the 16th century or earlier. Over the surfaces was a series of loams, almost certainly garden soils, dating from the 17th - 19th centuries. Medieval finds are quantified in Appendix 1. With a few exceptions pottery in the excavated contexts was present in modest quantities, and there were few other finds. Moderate amounts of animal bone were recovered from 10 contexts and excavation on a wider scale would have some potential for the study of this aspect of medieval urban economy.

The character of the medieval archaeology found is generally consistent with the expected picture of houses or commercial premises lining Biggin St, with open yards or gardens behind (some with outhouses). This situation can be demonstrated to have been the case since at least c. 1540 by examination of one of the earliest views of Dover<sup>1</sup>. Perhaps the only surprise was the lack of rubbish pits which are normally a feature of medieval back yards, though some rubbish was clearly dumped in the open (see above). The notable difference in the archaeological sequences found in the two trenches may well be explained by the proximity of Trench 1A to the street-front. The historic map evidence could also be relevant here - a map of 1850/51 (see front cover) shows the position of Trench

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<sup>1</sup> British Museum - Cotton MSS Aug. I, i. 22, 23. Reproduced in Macdonald 1937: Plate I.

1A within narrow tenement plots, while that of Trench 1B is in a more open area behind larger properties.

## **8.5 Preservation**

The archaeology at the Biggin St site shows variable preservation, and this is largely dependent on the extent of cellaring which has removed earlier deposits to a depth of c. 2.1 m (Figs.2,3). The watching brief currently being carried out during construction work on the site is likely to better define the extent of some cellars, and has also revealed some which were previously unknown. It can already be seen that about one third of the site has been affected by cellars, including much of the street-front deposits along Biggin St.

The depth from current ground level at which what can be termed 'significant' archaeological deposits begin is also variable. In Trench 1A, near the street-front in the south-west corner of the site, the depth varied from 0.9 m (5.9 m OD) to 0.55 m (6.22 m OD). A depth of 0.9 m was also revealed behind the cellar wall east of this trench (7.3). The 'significant' depth in Trench 1B is more difficult to define due to the series of garden loams which were found (7.2). However, the interface between a loam dating from 1800-1900 (Context 1) and the loam below (Context 2) was at 1.26 - 1.2 m below ground level (5.32 - 5.38 m OD).

Given the limited depths of the evaluation trenches it is difficult to be certain about the overall depth of the archaeological sequence on the site. Observation of the section behind the main cellar wall suggests that at least 2.2 m survives in some parts of the site, and that there is a peaty organic silt below this (at least 0.7 m deep) which probably does not contain artefacts. This layer may represent the beginning of the palaeoenvironmental sequence which in some parts of the site is up to 7 m deep, but it remains possible that artefact-bearing deposits exist below the organic silt.

The quality of the archaeological deposits can be classified as generally high. The Preservation of a number of overlying medieval surfaces in both trenches means that sealed contexts exist. A well-dated sequence is therefore likely to be generated if larger areas were excavated, thus increasing the pottery sample. Only one medieval wall was seen (7.3) and it is therefore difficult to be certain whether larger-scale excavation would reveal building plans, but the generally well-preserved nature of the sequence suggests this should be possible.

## **9 The impact of the proposed development**

A normal evaluation report would, at this point, set out the predicted impact of the proposed construction scheme on the archaeology. However, in the case of the site under discussion here, the groundworks contract is already largely complete and any impacts have already taken place, mitigated only by a watching brief. Given this situation, the detailed, actual impacts will be set out in a separate report on the watching brief.

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## Appendix 1

## Summary of context and finds information

TRENCH  
1B

Context	Type	Comments	Pottery	Animal bone	Other	Date
1	layer	garden soil	6s 1600-1900	✓		1800-1900
2	layer	garden soil		✓		
3	layer	concrete floor				modern
4	layer	surface of granite blocks				early 20th
5	layer	packed chalk				early 20th
6	layer	hardcore				early 20th
7	structure	brick wall				early 20th
8	layer	build-up on cobble surface 9	2s med.; 3s 1550-1750	✓		1600-1750
9	layer	cobbled surface				? ca. 1600
10	layer	loam				early 20th
11	layer	loam				early 20th
12	layer	chalk				early 20th
13	layer	brick rubble				early 20th
14	layer	brick rubble				early 20th
15	layer	brick and chalk rubble				early 20th
16	layer	chalk make-up				early 20th
17	structure	concreted drain				modern
18	structure	brick garden drain				1600-1800
19	layer	loam	4s 1500-1650	✓		1550-1650
20	layer	build-up on cobbled surface 21	1s 1550-1700		CBM	?1550-1700
21	layer	cobbled surface				?ca. 1600
22	fill	fill of brick drain 18				1600-1800
23	cut	cut for drain 18				1600-1800
24 (?=1)	deposit	garden soil	7s 1800-1900			1800-1900
25	deposit	make-up				early 20th
26	cut	cut for drain 17				modern
27	cut	cut for wall 7				early 20th
28	layer	garden soil				19th



29	layer	mortar and chalk			pre-1800
30	layer	packed flint and chalk			pre-1800
31	layer	clay-silt			pre-1800
<b>TRENCH 1A</b>					
101	layer	brick rubble			early 20th century
102	layer	chalk and bricks (hand-made)		CEM	?1500-1800
103	layer	clay-silt			?1500-1800
104	layer	?garden soil		√	
105	structure	brick (cellar) wall			19th/early 20th
106	fill	clay silt fill of 131		√	
107 (=118)	layer	chalk rubble	10s 1200-1375 1s Roman 1s 1670-1900 (intrusive)	√	1225-1350
108 (=135)	layer	brick rubble			20th century
109	fill	clay-silt fill of 136			
110	layer	chalk	3s 1225-1375	√	1225-1375
111	layer	silty loam - garden soil			13th/14th
112	layer	clay and cobbles			13th/14th
113	layer	clay-silt - garden soil	1s 1225-1375 1s Roman		1225-1375
114	layer	cobbled surface - ?same as 124			Med. ?13th
115	layer	clay ?make-up for 114			Med. ?13th
116	cut	late intrusion			20th
117	cut	const. trench for 105			19th/early 20th
118 (=107)	layer	lower spit of 107	24s late 12th - 1375 1s 1050 - 1100 3s Roman (2nd - 400)		late 12th - 1300
119	layer	clay lens	2s 1225 - 1375		1225-late 13th

120	layer	clay-silt - abundant bone	5s 1225-1375 1s late 8th - mid-9th 1s Roman (240-400)	✓	metal CBM	1225 - late 13th
121	fill	clay-silt fill of 131		✓		
122	fill	clay-silt fill of 131				
123	layer	clay-silt and chalk behind cellar wall	2s late 9th - 10th 2s Roman (140-200)			?9th/10th
124	layer	cobbled surface - ?same as 114				med. ?13th
125	fill	clay-silt fill of 128				13th/14th
126	layer	compacted chalk on cobbles 124				?13th
127	fill	clay-silt fill of 129				?13th
128	cut					13th/14th
129	cut	?pit - unexc.				13th/14th
130	fill	chalk fill of 131				
131	cut	?robber trench or pit				
132	layer	compacted chalk				
133	layer	brick rubble				20th
134	structure	brick				late 19th/20th
135	layer	brick rubble				late 19th/20th
136	layer	organic silt, probably waterlain				possibly 'natural'

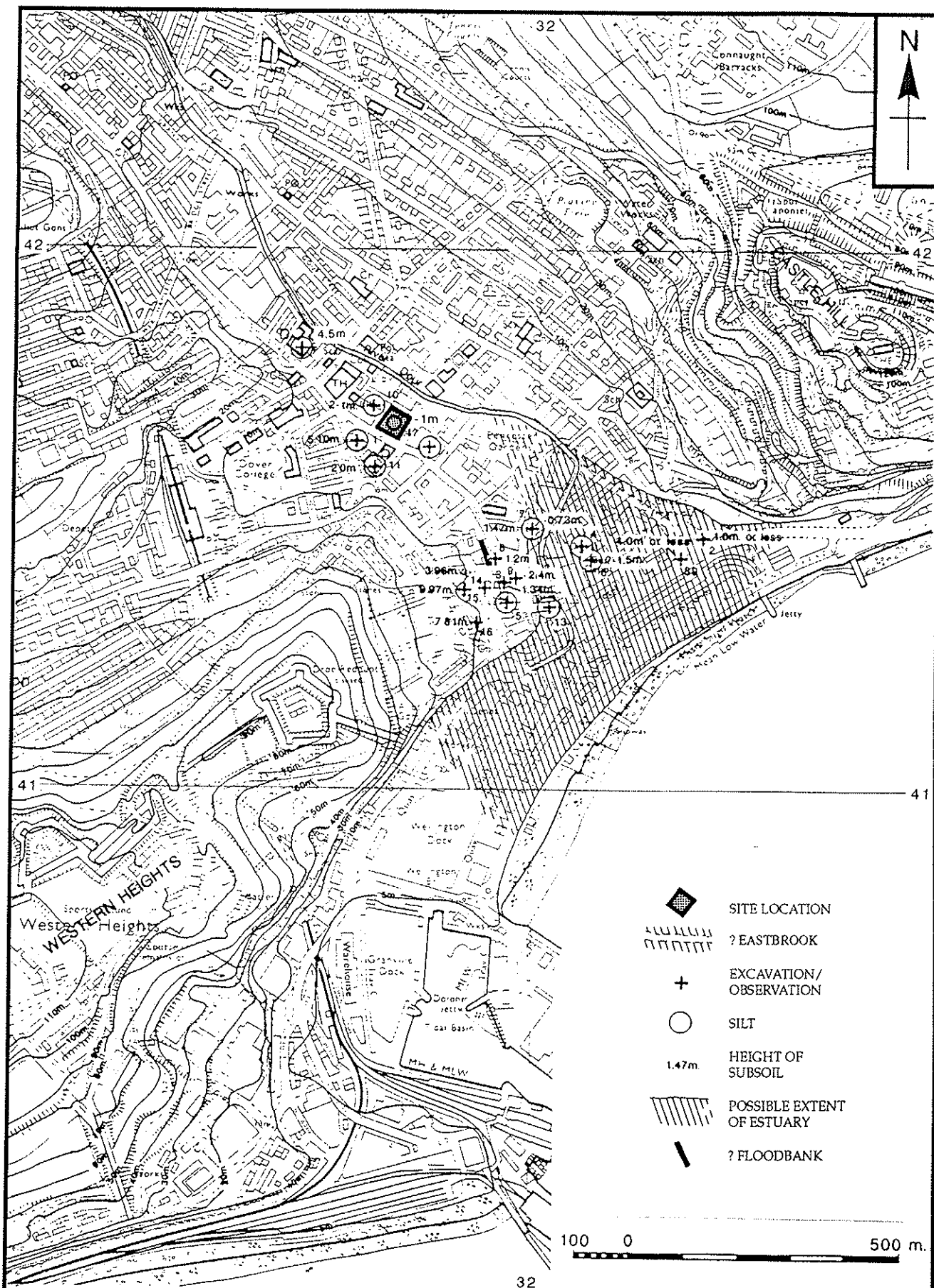
## Appendix 2 Gazetteer of archaeological sites mentioned in this report (see Figs 1, 2)

Information is given in the following order: Site name; source of information; date; reliability of data.

Site No.	Grid.Ref.	NAR No.	Site type; Biblio.; Comments
1.	31654166	TR34SW34	Excavation/Medieval Chapel; Philp 1970
2.	32324128	-----	Excavation/site clearance (sports centre); Crellin 1971; Welby 1976: 106-120; medieval
3.	31934136	-----	Excavations (Market Hall, Gaol Lane, Queen St Garage); Philp 1983; EHD; multi-period
4.	32084144	TR34SW63	Observation (Dolphin Lane); Rigold 1969: 82 (No.5); Amos and Wheeler 1929: 52; Puckle 1893: 129
5.	31934133	TR34SW159	Excavation (Zion St) Mynott 1981; EHD; multi-period
6.	32124143	TR34SW19	Observation (Gasometer); Rigold 1969: 82,90 (No.3), Amos and Wheeler 1929: 52 (No.10); Elsted 1856: 103; Roman "mole"
7.	31984147	TR34SW63	Observation (Stembrook); Rahtz 1958; Roman quay
8.	31914143	-	Observation (St Martin-le-Grand); Rahtz 1958; Roman buildings
9.	31974138	-	Observation (Fountain Inn); Rigold 1969: 85,93 (No.19)
10.	31684172	-	Observation (Telephone Exchange); Rigold 1969: 87,94, (No.33)
11.	31734162	-	Observation (Post Office); Rigold 1969: 87,96, (No.34)
12.	31454210	-	Excavation (Dover Engineering Works;

Gaunt 1974

13.	32014133	-	Excavation (Bench St); Wilson 1975; EHD; multi-period
14.	31854138	-	Measurement (height of subsoil); Philp 1981: Fig.25, Section 13
15.	31894132	-	Measurement (height of subsoil); Philp 1981: Fig.25, Section 17
16.	31914129	-	Excavation (by Unitarian Chapel); Threipland 1957: 20-21; Rigold 1969: 83 (No.12)
17.	31704193	-	Excavation (Salem Chapel); Bayley 1972
72.	31804130	-	Observations (Saxon St/St Martin's Hill); Amos and Wheeler 1929: 53, No.11; Rigold 1969: 87, No.30; Roman finds, ?Roman wall
89.	32194146	-	Assessment excavation (Oxford Archaeological Unit); Russell St car park; medieval
Site A			Biggin St (opposite CRS site); observation during roadworks; 1967; good; Rigold 1969: 87 (No 36), 96.
Site B			Priory St; observation during construction; 1913; moderate; Rigold 1969: 87, No 37
Site C			Biggin St (opposite CRS site); excavation, including a Roman cremation; ?1970s; good; K. Parfitt pers. comm.
Site D			Royal Victoria Hospital, Biggin St; evaluation; 1992-3; good; Parfitt 1993; early Roman levels, early Saxon pottery, medieval riverfront revetment.



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figure 1. Site location & palaeotopography.



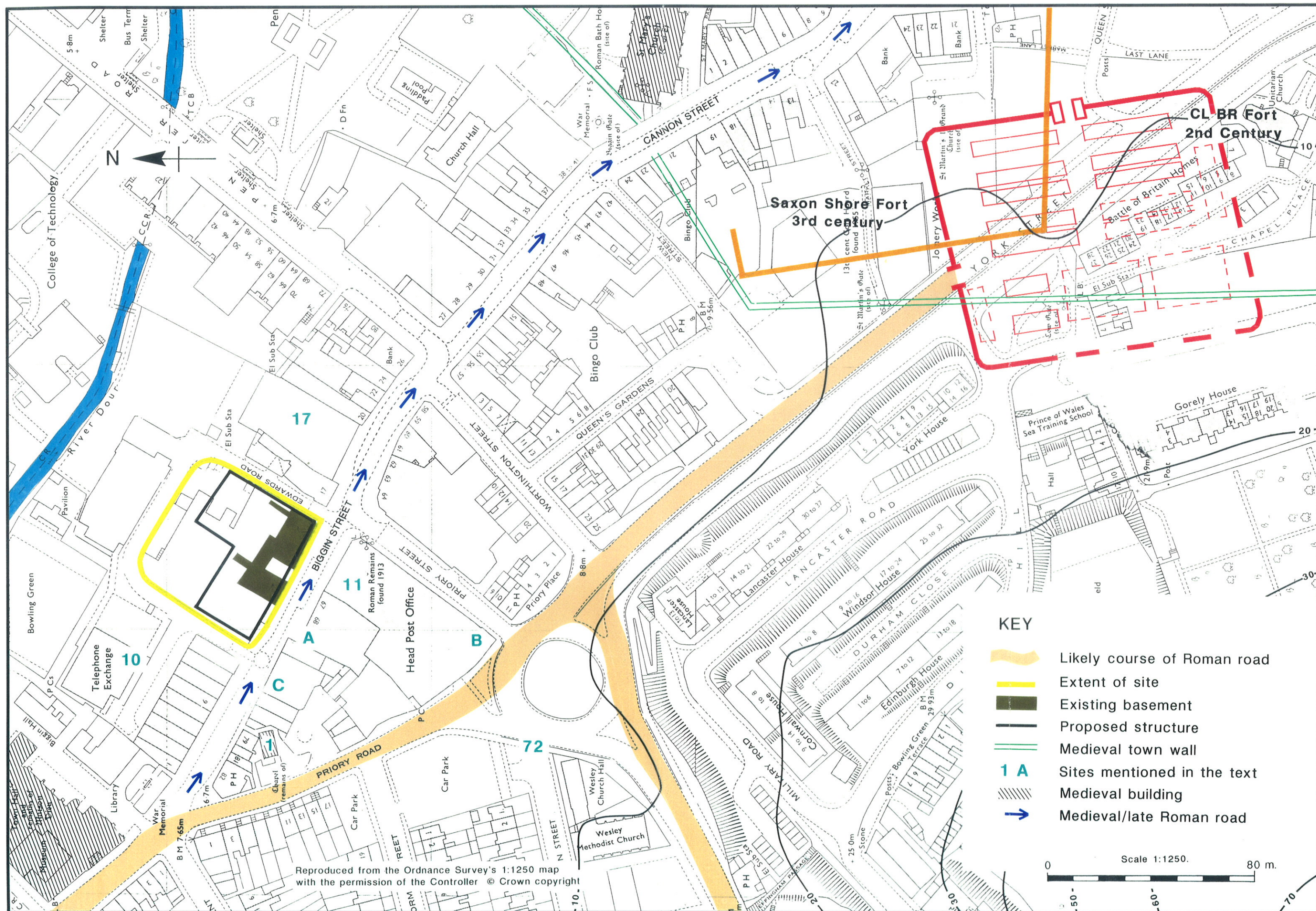


figure 2. Archaeological background.



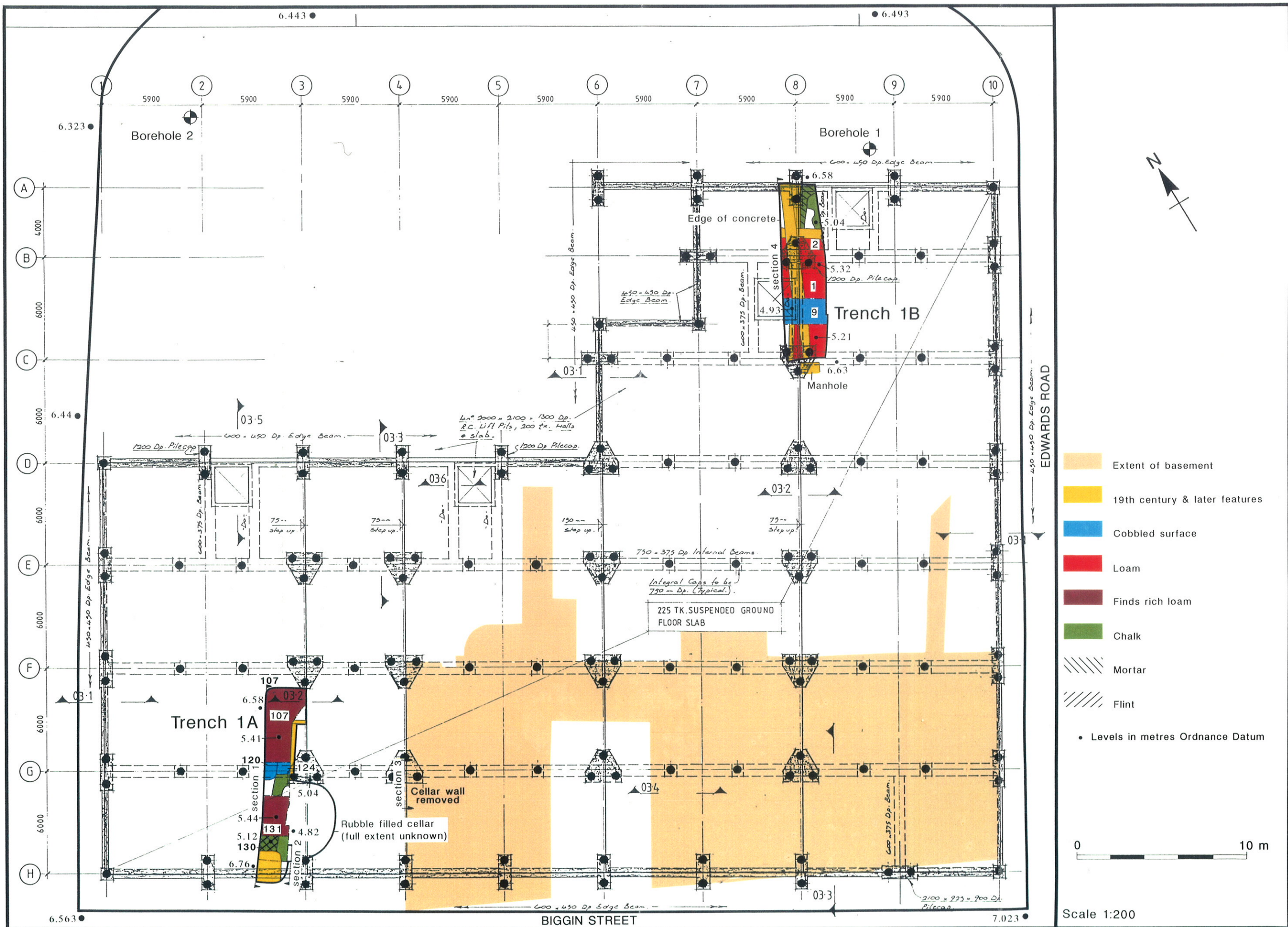
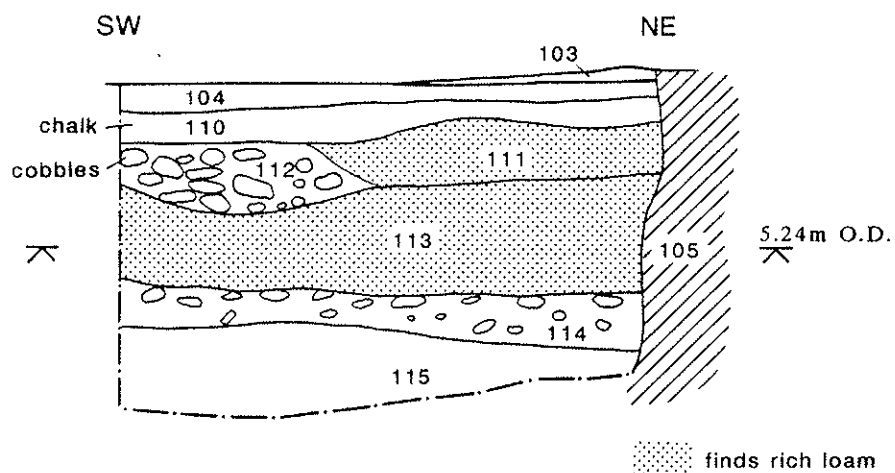


figure 3. Trench plans & construction details

## Section 2

Trench 1A stratification behind cellar wall



## Section 3

(Measured sketch) stratification behind North-West wall of main cellar

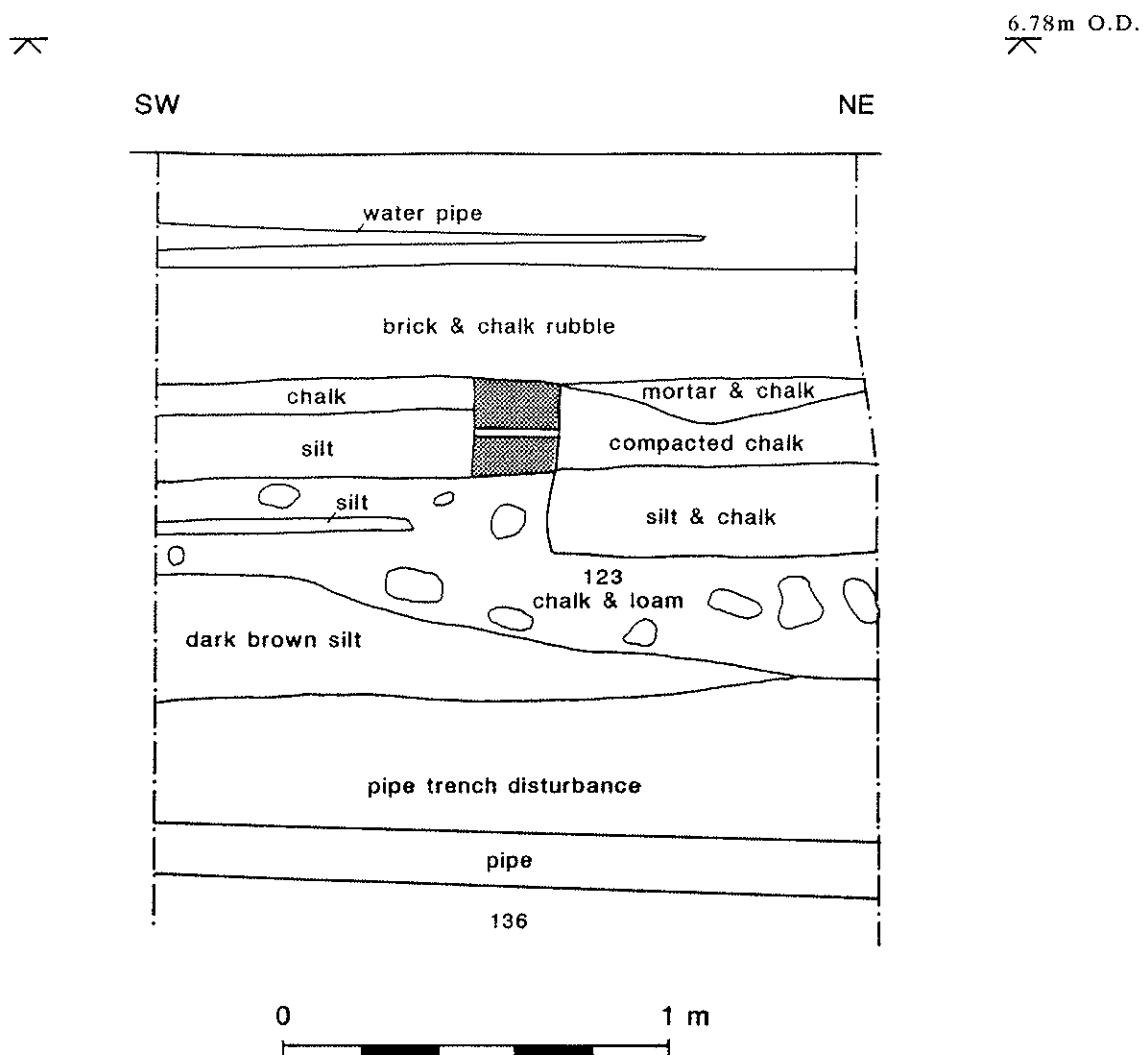


figure 4.

## Trench 1A North-West section





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