

INTERIM REPORT ON WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE
CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST*

1. Northgate Car Park, Canterbury (TR 1533 5845)

Eight evaluation trenches were cut in the Northgate Car Park between Northgate Street and Kingsmead Road as part of an archaeological assessment commissioned by Canterbury City Council in September 1993. The earliest feature exposed against the Northgate frontage was a substantial ditch dated by ceramics to the second and third centuries A.D. The ditch, re-cut at least twice, was almost certainly a side drain for the Roman road to Reculver. The remains of parts of at least three thirteenth-century buildings, located against the frontage appeared to represent the earliest phase of domestic occupation of the site. A sequence of later buildings was also in evidence, clearly indicating continuous occupation of the Northgate frontage to the present day.

2. St. Gregory's Priory, Northgate, Canterbury (TR 1525 5827)

A watching brief during construction work in October 1994 on the site enabled the recording of a number of archaeological features including a sixteenth-century boundary wall.

3. St. John's Hospital, Canterbury (TR 1515 5836)

In January 1996 an evaluation was undertaken prior to the development of two areas within the grounds of St. John's Hospital, Northgate. In two

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trenches cut to the rear of the complex, north-east/south-west aligned ditches set parallel to the River Stour, were identified. These may have been cut as flood barriers and their presence and Roman pottery contained within them, strongly suggests Roman occupation to the south, perhaps flanking the Northgate road. Alluvial deposits were identified within these trenches; the lowest appeared to be of Roman date. The uppermost, sealing the ditches, may have formed over a period of time, perhaps throughout the early medieval period when the reredorter of the hospital, located nearby and built in the 1080s, was being flushed by the river. A trench excavated on the Northgate frontage located late medieval floors, walls and occupation deposits associated with medieval and post-medieval properties flanking Northgate street.

4. St. Radigund's Bridge, Canterbury (TR 1490 5823)

A watching brief undertaken during bridge repairs in January 1995, revealed the chalk block foundations of the late fourteenth-century city wall set only a few centimetres beneath the existing ground surface on either side of the present bridge abutment.

5. 12 Pound Lane, Canterbury (TR 1472 5821)

A short section of the medieval town wall was exposed during the cutting of an evaluation trench prior to the proposed construction of a single dwelling in July 1995. Chalk blockwork for the core of the medieval wall, built between 1370 and 1390, was located immediately beneath the existing ground surface. A robber trench located against the external face of the wall was probably formed when ashlar blockwork facing stones were removed.

6. North Lane, Canterbury (TR 1465 5825)

Two open area excavations in the grounds of the former East Kent Omnibus Repair Works began in early February 1996, prior to development for housing.

The earliest features recorded, which appeared to cover virtually all of the area examined, consisted of a number of very large and deep clay and gravel quarries, dated to the late first or early to mid second century A.D. A small quantity of residual prehistoric flint implements and pottery recovered from their backfill indicate a much earlier phase of occupation in the vicinity.

Subsequent to the backfilling of these quarries, probably at some time in the middle of the second century, a south-west to north-east aligned

road was laid across the site from the main Roman street at St. Dunstan's towards the present day St. Stephen's area of Canterbury. The road was set within a massive hollow over 10 m. wide and 2.5 m. deep. The excavated evidence suggests that it was not produced only by the constant passage and erosive effect of traffic, but that it was cut into the hillside to provide an easier gradient towards St. Dunstan's. At least five consecutive road metallings were in evidence; these laid over large timbers placed at the base of the hollow to stabilise the ground and provide a more solid surface. Dating evidence suggests that this road was still in use in the later third century.

At about this time efforts to keep the track clear seem to have ceased, since the hollow was subsequently entirely filled by soils derived from erosion of the higher ground surfaces to the west. The track did not go out of use completely, however, since a subsequent though smaller hollow-way was eventually formed on virtually the same alignment. This hollow was eventually metalled with rammed gravel before its line was submerged and lost beneath a further influx of material which must represent post-Roman abandonment. Associated with the second phase road were five late-Roman inhumations buried in a discrete group, one a double interment perhaps of mother and child.

The Roman deposits were immediately sealed by medieval agricultural soils and were truncated, probably by protracted ploughing. Medieval occupation along the North Lane frontage, commencing in the twelfth century, is attested by numerous pits and post-holes. Traces of later, probably post-medieval timber structures, situated in the gardens of these properties, were also observed.

7. Ivy Cottage, St. Peter's Place, Canterbury (TR 1448 5789)

In March 1995, a trench, cut for a soakaway within the flood plain of the River Stour, revealed an interesting sequence of waterlogged deposits, dating from the Roman period. A large corpus of pottery of late Iron Age and Roman date was recovered.

8. Worthgate, Canterbury (TR 1455 5740)

Fragmentary traces of Roman Worthgate were observed and recorded during the cutting of service trenches in June 1995. This new observation of mortared flintwork, taken together with observations at the same location by Dr. Frank Jenkins in 1961, combine to indicate that the masonry possibly represents a foundation for the south-eastern respond or perhaps guard chamber of the Roman gate.

9. *Greyfriars Gate, Canterbury (TR 1455 5775)*

Between November 1993 and March 1994, small trenches were cut to repair and stabilise the foundations of a post-medieval gateway at Greyfriars and exposed the north-east corner of Greyfriars Church, constructed in the second half of the thirteenth century. A detailed survey of the gate was also undertaken.

10. *Adelaide Place, Canterbury (TR 1470 5762)*

The metallings of Roman Watling Street, post-Roman dark earth deposits and the fragmentary remains of a late medieval building were exposed during evaluation trenching in St. James House, car park against Adelaide Place in April 1994. A thick sequence of garden loams and the foundations of eighteenth- to twentieth-century cellared buildings were also recorded.

11. *Hospital Lane, Canterbury (TR 1465 5760)*

In May 1994, one of three evaluation pits opened in a scaffolders' yard against Hospital Lane, exposed extensive demolition deposits almost certainly associated with a Roman hypocausted building first identified during sewer installation under Hospital Lane in 1865.¹ The remaining pits exposed dark earth deposits capped by garden loams. One evaluation pit exposed tantalising evidence of a possible sunken-featured building of early Anglo-Saxon date.

12. *Cogan House, 53 St. Peter's Street, Canterbury (TR 1473 5796)*

Monitoring of the removal of recent timber flooring during the refurbishment, renovation and conversion of this early thirteenth-century property into a restaurant in December 1995, revealed areas of tiling in two ground-floor rooms. One room contained only eighteenth-century tiles which appeared to have been moved from their original position. The second room was furnished with *in situ* Flemish tiles of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Fragmentary traces of early walling associated with the floors were also recorded.

1 J. Pilbrow 1871.

13. No. 12 The Precincts, Canterbury (TR 1510 5785)

In July and August 1995 several trenches were excavated in and around the gardens of no. 12 The Precincts as part of an evaluation in advance of construction of a new Education Centre. The earliest remains were identified in the base of a trench located between the Campanile Mound and Burgate. Here a stretch of undated, but probably medieval, chalk, flint and Caen rubble wall, associated with a burnt clay and mortar floor, was revealed. In two other trenches working areas of post-medieval date were recorded. One yielded an extensive spread of glass slag and ash, possibly the residue from melting down leaded glass to recover metal. Associated finds were of mid sixteenth-century date. An extensive deposit of crushed Caen stone, also of mid sixteenth-century date, was probably mason's working debris. Documentary evidence confirms use of the area as a mason's yard at this time. The most recent remains recorded were the footings and basement of the Organist's House built in 1882 and destroyed during fire-bombing in 1942.

14. 87–88A Broad Street, Canterbury (TR 1517 5815)

In November 1995, an evaluation as part of a development proposal for nos. 87 and 88a Broad Street identified gravel edges of an early Broad Street and upper infills of the city ditch dating from the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. The site appeared to have been open ground throughout the medieval period, the earliest structural remains recorded were two brick walls of nineteenth-century date.

15. Magistrates Court, Broad Street, Canterbury (TR 153 577)

An evaluation trench, cut in May 1994 in advance of proposed redevelopment, revealed a small number of undated features cutting natural brickearth.

16. Christ Church College, Canterbury (TR 1552 5801)

Excavations at Christ Church College in advance of the construction of a new teaching block between March and June 1995 led to a number of significant discoveries. The earliest features – a series of post-holes and other enigmatic features dated by ceramics to *c.* 1000–600 B.C. – may have been associated with the fringes of a Late Bronze to Early Iron Age settlement. Features of a similar date, possibly associated with the same

settlement activity were located on an adjacent site in 1988.² A substantial east–west aligned masonry conduit of Roman date was found to cut natural deposits. The conduit, of brick-and-tile construction on a base of poured Roman concrete, was formed with a U-shaped *opus signinum*-lined channel 0.16 m. wide and 0.15 m. deep. The channel, capped with rubble brickwork forming a crude shallow barrel vault, was presumably designed to deliver spring water from the Scotland Hills east of Canterbury to the Roman town. Mid Anglo-Saxon activity (c. A.D. 750–850) was represented by a significant number of pits, post-holes and gullies some containing metalworking debris. Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval features were also present together with evidence for increased soil development suggestive of agricultural activity. The fragmentary remains of a timber-framed service building, possibly an aisled barn of thirteenth- or fourteenth-century date, together with the remains of a similarly dated masonry-lined furnace or kiln and a separate lime kiln were also recorded. The sequence was completed by agricultural and garden loams.

17. *St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury (TR 1544 5769)*

Two small evaluation excavations were undertaken in November and December 1995 prior to the creation of a new museum and visitor's centre for the Abbey. The earliest deposits recorded were pit fills of Roman date and fragmentary traces of a possible Roman building. Dark earth sealed these Roman levels. The base of the southern perimeter wall of the abbey, of twelfth- or thirteenth-century date, and chalk foundations for two medieval buildings set against the wall were recorded, as well deposits relating to the entrance way of the former Kent and Canterbury hospital demolished in 1972.

18. *Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury (TR 155 576)*

An evaluation of the former Lower Chantry Lane car park was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing scheme in March 1966. The most significant discoveries comprised the plough-truncated remains of one or more medieval buildings and a possible early medieval clay quarry.

19. *Canterbury Prison Wall (TR 1575 5770)*

In March 1996, a watching brief was maintained during the construction of a new curtain wall for Canterbury Prison, at the rear of St. Augustine's

2 J. Pilbrow 1871.

Session House. Traces of a north–south aligned 1 m. wide robber trench and a thick and extensive layer of redeposited brickearth mixed with Roman brick and tile fragments exposed during trench cutting indicated the presence of a badly truncated Roman building.

20. No. 8 Vernon Place, Canterbury (TR 1517 5738)

A watching brief in June 1994 during underpinning works within the area of the extra-mural Roman cemetery adjacent to Watling Street, revealed the presence of three possible Roman inhumation burials, and a large Roman feature of unknown function.

21. No. 30 St. Lawrence Forstal, Canterbury (TR 155 567)

A human skull and other bones, discovered during the construction of a house extension in December 1994, were recorded and lifted. The burial, in an isolated pit in unconsecrated ground and of a medieval date, did not appear to be related to the nearby medieval leper hospital of St. Lawrence.

22. Herne Bay Waste Water Pipeline

A watching brief was maintained during the construction of a cross-country pipeline for Southern Water Services between Herne Bay and the Great Stour at Grove Ferry in the first half of 1994.

Construction of the 8 km. long main exposed ten separate sites.

Site 1 at Hawthorne Corner produced evidence for two separate unrelated features (TR 2134 6720, TR 2126 6742), the first a pit of Early Iron Age date, the second an ancient stream channel filled in the fourteenth century A.D.

Site 2 at Beacon Hill, Beltinge (TR 4268 6810) provided evidence for settlement of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. A smaller number of features of Early to Middle Iron Age date were also excavated together with evidence for later Iron Age and Roman activity. The latest dated feature was a shallow well containing twelfth-century pottery.

Site 3 at the Sarre Penn, Chislet (TR 231 643) yielded a complex of boundary ditches possibly associated with nearby settlement. All excavated features yielded pottery broadly dating to the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age.

At Site 4, Church Lane, Chislet (TR 224 648), a dozen or so features were exposed and recorded. The features dating from the first century B.C. to the first century A.D. probably relate to a postulated nearby settlement.

Site 5 at Chitty Lane, Chislet (TR 225 646) provided evidence for

Late Neolithic activity in the form of a small enclosure ditch or drip gully for a building and a small number of pits of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date.

Site 6 at Church Lane, Chislet (TR 224 648) located a short distance north-west of Site 4, contained a significant number of features and a considerable corpus of pottery and other finds. Extending across a 93 m. length of the pipeline easement, the archaeological features appeared to represent a single-period settlement of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date. A small number of Late Iron Age and Roman period features were present.

Site 7 at Hoath Road, Boyden Gate (TR 220 653) was represented by a small group of Middle Bronze to Middle Iron Age features.

At Site 8 at Bogshole Lane, Herne Bay (TR 204 677), a large group of pits and ditches was exposed. Although one pit provided Early Neolithic pottery, the remaining features appeared to be of later Bronze Age and Iron Age date.

Site 9 at Bogshole Lane (TR 201 677), some 50 m. west of Site 8, was considered to form part of a single, but multi-period, settlement area. Here a large group of multi-period ditches, pits and post-holes appeared to represent occupation of the Neolithic, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

Site 10 at Highstead near Chislet (TR 2151 6626) provided evidence for pits, post-holes and quarry pits. Datable finds recovered from the pits and post-holes indicated a Late Bronze, Early Iron Age date for those features. Quarry pits appeared to be of later medieval date.

23. Horsebridge, Whitstable (TR 106 667)

In February 1995, two adjacent sites adjoining Horsebridge Road at Browning's Yard and the Assembly Rooms, were evaluated in advance of publication of a development brief. At Browning's Yard the preserved remains of the town's sea defences built in 1583 were exposed. These comprised an earthen embankment later revetted with brick accompanied on the landward side by a deep drainage ditch. The ditch, which had been re-cut on at least two occasions, contained organic deposits including leather and textiles. Occupation levels associated with domestic buildings against Sea Street adjoining the yard to the east and dating from the sixteenth century were also recorded. At the Assembly Rooms site limited trenching revealed traces of the sea defences and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century building levels.

24. Thanet Way

Field surveys undertaken since 1990, identified fourteen sites of possible archaeological significance on the new section of the Thanet Way (A299)

south of Whitstable and Herne Bay. Test trenching reduced this number to five, of which three (Sites 7, 8 and 11) were formally excavated in May 1995, immediately prior to road construction. Site 7 (TR 1319 6460) formed part of an extensive hilltop settlement, probably a farmstead dated by pottery to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. There was associated evidence for ironworking. Site 8 (TR 1340 6480) was a trackway dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, to the north of which was an 8 m. circular hut indicated by a cluster of post-holes. A spread of burnt daub, scorched flints (probably pot boilers), charcoal and pottery covered the trackway in the vicinity of the post-hole cluster. At Site 11 (TR 1633 6610) sample excavation of sixty exposed pits produced ceramics dated to the late first and second centuries A.D. The pits were interpreted as part of an early Roman farmstead, the centre of which probably lies on the north side of Owl's Hatch Road. This work was funded by KCC Highways.

25. Whitfield-Eastry by-pass

Nine separate sites along the 9 km. length of new road were excavated between June and September 1995 following a two-year period of research and investigation of the route. The fieldwork, undertaken to a specification drawn up by the County Archaeologist, Dr. John Williams, and funded by KCC Highways, yielded a number of significant discoveries which include a burial site of Neolithic and Bronze Age date and a settlement of the Later Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods.

The burial site, (TR 2716 4869) located near Eastling Wood close to the junction of the D1936 and the A256, was defined by a series of superimposed ring-ditches, forming a conspicuous earthwork 25 m. in diameter sited high on the contours with panoramic views over the surrounding countryside. The first earthwork, a segmented ring-ditch, may have been built some 4,000 years ago in the later Neolithic period, with burials placed in a shallow grave at the centre of and under a mound. Although the earthwork had long since disappeared, traces of the original primary burials survived, though badly disturbed by an ancient and extensive badger set. The mound was rebuilt on at least two occasions in the Bronze Age, with the cutting of new ring-ditches. The later earthworks contained no fewer than five cremation and eight inhumation burials. The inhumations were mainly those of young children who were laid in a crouched position within shallow graves against the south-east side of the earthwork. Only one burial, possibly the latest, contained the remains of an adult.

The second site (TR 313 458) located near Church Whitfield yielded evidence for two separate phases of settlement. The earliest, dating from c. 150 B.C., was contained by a large rectangular ditched enclosure. Although plough damage had removed all trace of internal buildings,

large quantities of domestic waste were recovered from the enclosure ditch fills. Amongst the unusual discoveries was a human skull found amongst domestic waste and a rubbish pit containing well-preserved carbonised grain. The site appears to have been re-occupied in the early seventh century A.D. when an unenclosed Anglo-Saxon settlement was established here. The settlement, comprising some six individual buildings and a small number of pits and gullies, is a very rare discovery in the context of the Early English Kingdom of Kent. Although the county boasts some of the earliest and richest Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, very few sites have provided evidence of settlement. Included in the number of buildings located are four sunken-featured buildings and two large rectangular surface-built structures, defined by closely-set post-holes.

26. *Loop Street, Sandwich (TR 328 582)*

A watching brief, maintained in April 1994 during housing development, revealed fragmentary traces of two masonry buildings of medieval date. An eighteenth-century wall foundation was also encountered. At the north corner of the site natural alluvium was located at a depth of about 1.00 m. below present ground surface overlain by a series of silty clay layers containing early thirteenth-century pottery.

27. *Moat Sole, Sandwich (TR 3283 5815)*

An evaluation in February 1995 in advance of the construction of a supermarket, exposed the remains of a late medieval building against the Moat Sole frontage.

28. *Manwood Road, Sandwich (TR 3352 5798)*

During February 1995 an evaluation in advance of house construction just outside the late fourteenth-century town ramparts revealed a wide steep-sided ditch dated by ceramics to c. 1150–1200. The ditch may form part of an outworks for the nearby motte and bailey castle.

29. *No. 14 Knightrider Street, Sandwich (TR 3300 5808)*

A watching brief during spring 1995 in advance of garage construction recorded natural brickearth sealed beneath a deposit of blue-grey silt which may represent flooding close to the medieval waterfront. Capping the deposits was a series of clay floors and fragmentary traces of walling associated with a building of thirteenth-century date.

30. Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover (TR 3154 4182)

A watching brief begun early in 1994 and continuing until groundworks for the new development were complete in April 1995, revealed a sequence of pits, possibly of Roman date, and a deposit containing Anglo-Saxon pottery.

31. Granville Street, Dover (TR 3126 4220)

An evaluation of this site prior to the construction of a new Royal Mail delivery office was undertaken by the Trust and the Geoarchaeological Services Facility in the summer of 1994. Although no archaeological features were encountered and despite extensive cellarage an interesting sequence of waterlaid palaeoenvironmental deposits was recorded. Additional samples were obtained during a watching brief maintained during construction activity early in 1995. Future analysis of these materials will hopefully further our understanding of the changing environment of the Dour valley from prehistoric times onwards.

32. Castle Street, Dover (TR 3195 4145)

The remains of a small late medieval mortared chalk block and flint chamber with intact covering vault was exposed in October 1994 during the laying of a gas pipe under the present highway at the south-western end of Castle Street, immediately adjacent to Market Square. The chamber, measuring approximately 2.20×1.45 m. and in excess of 1.50 m. deep, was located approximately 1 m. beneath the surface of the road. The subterranean structure may have been a garderobe or annex to a nearby cellar or undercroft.

33. Ladywell Car Park, Dover (TR 3172 4186)

A number of post-medieval chalk block and flint masonry walls, possibly associated with a range of buildings fronting onto the River Dour, close to the Maison Dieu complex were discovered during the cutting of trenches for a new surface water drainage system in April 1995.

34. Former County Primary School, Dymchurch (TR 1026 2964)

In April 1995, evaluation trenches were opened at the former County Primary School and National Rivers Authority Yard at Dymchurch, in advance of the construction of new housing. The evaluation provided rare, though limited, evidence for Roman occupation of the late first and early second century A.D.

35. *Royal Military Canal, Kenardington (TQ 9784 3138)*

In late September 1995, an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the construction of a culvert through earthworks relating to the Royal Military Canal about 1 km. south-east of Kenardington. The engineering works, implemented by the National Rivers Authority to relieve flooding, provided an opportunity to record a section through the canal bank.

36. *New Romney Gas pipeline (TQ 065 247)*

During the spring of 1995 a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a new gas mains pipe through the centre of New Romney. The earliest datable horizons comprised a series of sand layers. Although a small quantity of early medieval pot-sherds was recovered from the deposits, they appear largely to have formed by natural processes. Capping the early sands was a horizon of silt which may have been laid down during a well-documented flood in 1287. Post-medieval road metallings sealed these early deposits.

37. *Park Farm, Ashford (TR 005 400)*

An excavation at Park Farm, Ashford, in July and August 1994 recovered extensive evidence of Mesolithic occupation from low-lying colluvial deposits at the edge of the flood plain of the River Stour. In addition artefacts of Palaeolithic date were recovered together with flints and pottery dating from the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The excavation was undertaken in association with Leicester and Exeter Universities.

38. *Kingsnorth Manor, Park Farm, Ashford (TR 0117 3954)*

A watching brief was maintained during September 1995 at the site of the moated Kingsnorth Manor which forms part of a new public park within housing development at Park Farm, Ashford. After the moat was dredged of silt it was measured and recorded and though several observations were made on the island before the silt was dumped there, including traces of an enigmatic structure formed of loose ragstone blocks, no dating evidence was recovered.

39. *Ball Lane, Kennington (TR 0245 4520)*

In December 1994, several evaluation trenches were excavated in a field along the south side of Ball Lane, Kennington. The main feature exposed consisted of a massive disturbance some 50 m. in diameter, filled with

redeposited clay and weathered pottery and was probably a backfilled quarry or pond of thirteenth-century date.

40. Ospringe Brickworks (TQ 9960 6125)

During September 1994, several evaluation trenches were dug in a field adjacent to the B2045 east of Ospringe in an area known to be of great archaeological potential, particularly for the Roman period. Apart from residual finds of a Roman tile and a sherd of second- or third-century pottery, little of archaeological interest was recovered.

41. West Street, Faversham (TR 0130 6140)

In late 1994, an evaluation and watching brief recorded a number of rubbish pits, the truncated remains of chalk block walling and areas of flint metalling possibly associated with medieval or post-medieval West Street.

42. Medway Tunnel (TR 7641 6985)

Minor excavation and watching brief works were undertaken during the final stages of the construction of the Medway Tunnel in January 1995. Earlier field activity undertaken in 1993–94 by the Trust and the Geo-archaeological Services Facility, saw the recording of a rich and deep sequence of fluvial silts including at least four peat horizons within the eastern casting basin for the tunnel, together with the discovery of a multi-period settlement site, set on a low chalk cliff, located against the eastern terminus of the basin. The final phase of works which comprised the linking of the eastern access road to the basin, was closely monitored with further sampling and inspection of sediments taking place. The evidence retrieved during this and previous archaeological interventions will hopefully provide sufficient data not only to compile a sedimentological and palaeoenvironmental history of this stretch of the River Medway, but link flood plain development to occupation of the nearby low chalk cliff.

43. Castle Wall, Rochester (TQ 7417 6860)

In April 1995 a watching brief was maintained during consolidation works to a modern embankment built against the east curtain wall of Rochester Castle. During the works part of the late eleventh-century gravel foundations for the wall was exposed together with stonework of medieval relieving arches. These were cleaned and then recorded using rectified photography.

44. *Cathedral Crypt, Rochester (TQ 743 685)*

In October and December 1995 a series of small investigative trenches was cut in and around the crypt of Rochester Cathedral in an attempt to identify the source of penetrating damp. It was found that a Victorian drain had cut through the foundations of the north wall and beneath the floor of the crypt. The outlet for the drain was higher than the pipe itself, creating a sump which permanently held water. Features recorded outside the crypt included a flint yard surface possibly associated with either the medieval Prior's lodging or the post-medieval Deanery and within the crypt traces of earlier floor levels and rubbish pits were observed. With the exception of one small sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery, all of the pottery recovered was Roman.

45. *Hayward's House, Rochester (TQ 7432 6864)*

An intermittent watching brief was maintained between June 1995 and January 1996 during renovation work at Hayward's House, Rochester. A 4 m. deep sequence of deposits was recorded in the side of a soakaway pit, suggestive of a systematic build up of compacted surfaces over alluvial deposits in a tidal environment. Large quantities of human bones were present immediately below the modern ground surface. These probably derived from the nearby 'New Church Yard' cemetery known to have been in use by 1633.

46 *Northgate, Rochester (TQ 7435 6865)*

In January 1996, an evaluation trench was excavated within the Northgate Car Park, prior to the construction of a new public convenience. The walls and floors of eighteenth and nineteenth century structures and a stone-lined cess pit of eighteenth-century date were recorded. Several rubbish pits containing a high proportion of residual Roman pottery were considered to date to the medieval period.