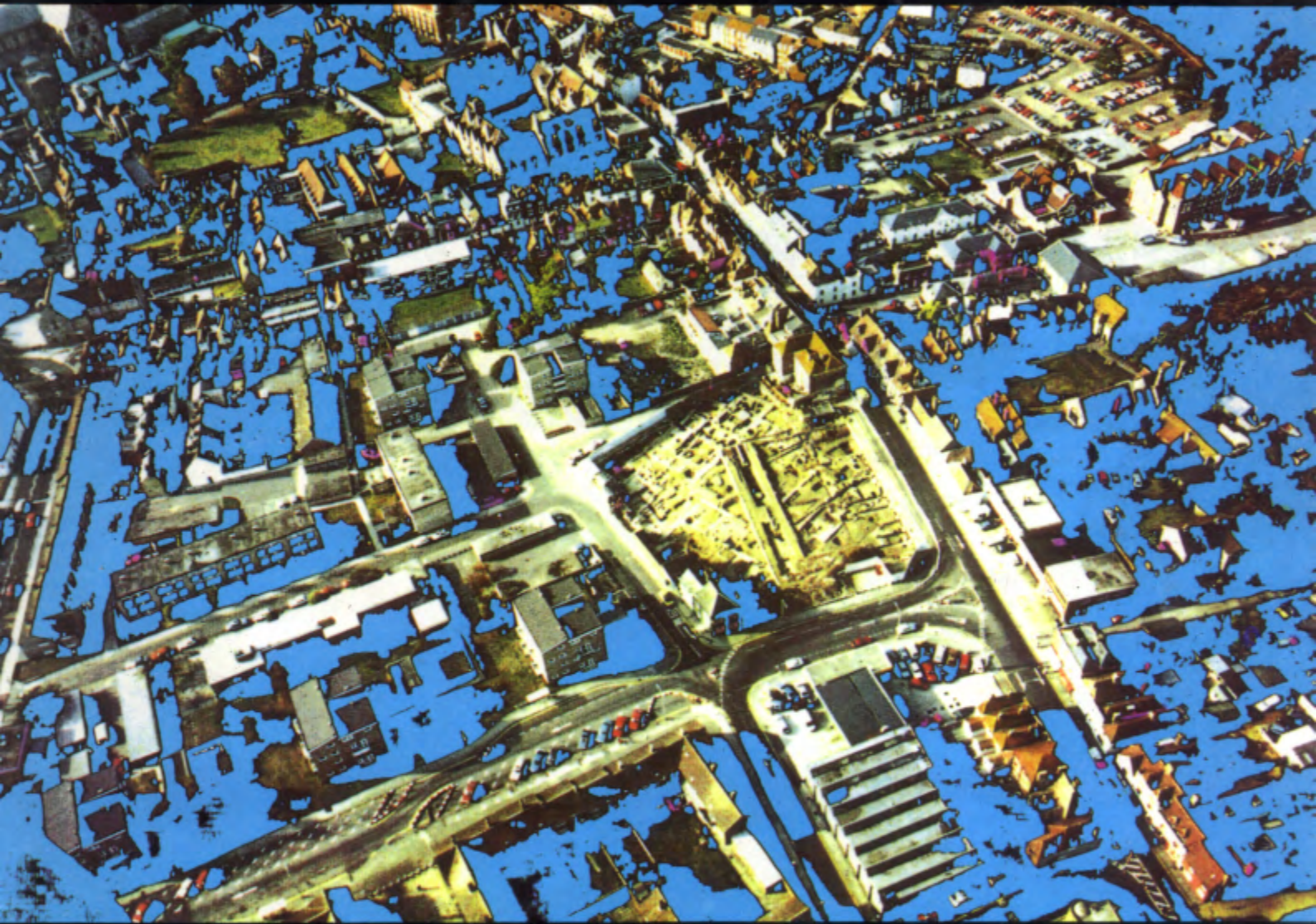


# CANTERBURY'S ARCHAEOLOGY



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TRUST





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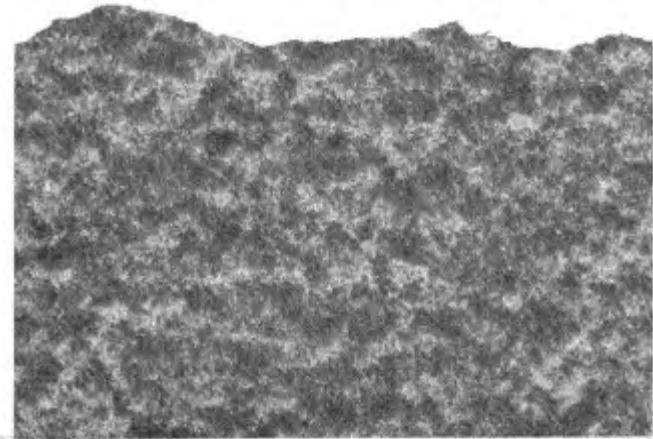
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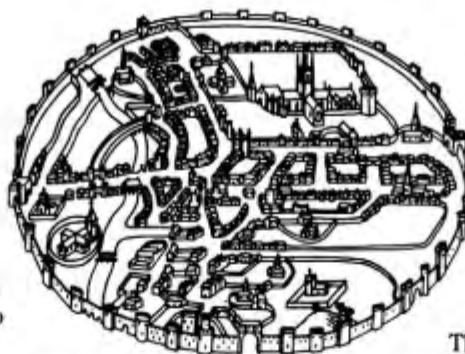
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Aerial view of the St Gregory's Priory excavation, looking south.  
Colour creation produced on Canon colour laser copier at Kall-Kwik,  
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Patron of the Trust:  
The Lord Archbishop  
of Canterbury

Chairman of the Trust:  
The Lord Mayor of Canterbury

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## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD

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Registered Office: 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU Telephone: Canterbury (0227) 462062

The Trust has continued to make great progress on all fronts, and this report records the significant achievements of the year 1988-1989. Once again, there has been a considerable increase in the amount of work done by the Trust. The effort expended in the year under review was nearly twice that of 1987-1988, which itself was nearly twice the level of 1986-1987. The amount and location of building developments in Canterbury and district over the next few years give us confidence that, barring a major decline in the overall national economy, a similar level of effort, or even greater, will be required of the Trust well into the 1990s.

While we may expect to continue to have cash flow problems in the future - there has been times in the last year when our available cash had dwindled down to a few weeks salary supply, at the same time as our debtors owed us a sum totalling over six figures in pounds - nevertheless the past achievements and future prospects of the Trust give the Management Committee sufficient confidence to try to put the Trust on a more regular professional basis. Hitherto the salaries we have been able to pay have been somewhat below the going rate, and we have relied on the dedication and loyalty of the Trust's staff to maintain our numbers and expertise. They have responded in a most heartening fashion. However, quite apart from the fact that competition for experienced staff from other archaeological centres such as York, Oxford and London has increased over the last few years, the Management Committee and the Director have always had it in mind to establish a set of competitive salary levels for employees of the Trust as soon as our financial condition would allow us. In high current negotiations with developers, the Director has accordingly allowed for sensible salary scales for Trust employees, and we hope that, provided the contracts now (December 1989) under negotiation will be satisfactorily concluded, that new salary scales will be in operation for all employees of the Trust by April 1990.

Hopefully, then, we shall start the year 1990 with a full prospective programme of excavation extending well into that decade, with a staff of professionals paid at competitive rates. Additionally we shall hope in the first years of the next decade to increase the computerization of our operations, administration, publications and records. A first move may be to purchase a desk-top publishing system, for which we hope the Friends may be willing to supply at least some of the funds. Another move may be to computerize the payroll. To put our complex records of archaeological data on computer will be a longer term and more difficult exercise, but we shall nevertheless work towards that end.

Turning to the work detailed in this report, we should note that effort on the Channel Tunnel sites has diminished considerably and has largely entered the post-excavation phase. As work on those sites diminished, effort was redirected towards sites in Canterbury, notably to the St Gregory's Priory site. This has proved to be one of the most exciting and rewarding sites yet excavated in Canterbury, and it has yielded data of national importance, as explained in the body of this report. It has also been one of the most difficult sites to manage from a financial point of view, but with the help of the developers and English Heritage, assisted by an appeal to local firms and the public, with the support of the Friends, and by maximising our own contribution to the resources needed, we have managed to progress a most successful excavation. The work may not yet be over, since a possible change of plan by the developers may give rise to the need for further excavation. English Heritage have undertaken to fund the post-excavation work, and we are most grateful for that.

St Gregory's Priory provides the obvious highlight of the Trust's year of excavations, but others, such as the possible discovery of evidence for the initial Norman motte and bailey castle on the site by the Canterbury East Station just outside the city wall, may prove to be equally interesting. The year has also seen notable additions to the corpus of knowledge of above ground archaeology in Canterbury - the study and cataloguing of the structure of Canterbury's scheduled buildings - which has in a number of cases provided blue prints for sensitive and entirely admirable restoration work.

Domestically, most of our premises at 92A Broad Street have been refurbished and re-equipped, and we now have a centre of which we can be proud. Some work remains to be done on the ground floor, and we hope to complete that by the middle of 1990. The Friends continue their vital and essential support and encouragement to all our activities, and we shall look to them particularly for funds for specialised equipment such as the desk-top publishing set we wish to acquire. The Trust's shop, run by the intrepid Mrs Marjorie Lyle and her band of helpers, has had a most successful year, with 1990 showing promise of even better out-turn. As ever, we have been able to rely on support from local businesses and authorities, and we are particularly grateful for the help which the City Council continues to give us.

All in all, 1988-1989 was a most successful year, and the Director and his staff are to be congratulated on their excellent work.

Dr F.H. Panton  
Chairman of the Management Committee

This year's report of work undertaken by the Trust from July 1988 to July 1989, reflects an increase in archaeological activity in Canterbury District and in Kent. The year's achievements have been hard won and the successes recorded in these pages reflect great credit on all my staff.

Great progress has been made to incorporate Archaeology in redevelopment processes and our thanks are extended to the members and officers of the City Council for the help and encouragement they have given throughout the year. The protection afforded to archaeological sites by their incorporation in planning processes will considerably assist to preserve archaeological levels in situ, and when this is not possible will ensure that sites are preserved by record at the developer's cost prior to redevelopment. Having established that the archaeological record is an essential component of new building schemes we must now address the level of finance for archaeological work to ensure that each project has sufficient funds to meet excavation and post-excavation costs.

Major redevelopments at the Longmarket and St George's Church sites and others will occur in 1990. Large teams of fieldworkers will be employed on these projects and it is essential that present and future staff should be adequately remunerated for hard work and professionalism.

This year's report covers numerous large and small excavations, evaluations and watching-recording briefs undertaken in Canterbury District and further afield in Kent. The excavation at St. Gregory's Priory is the centre-piece for Canterbury sites. The success of this huge undertaking is largely due to the unstinting efforts of the project Directors, Martin and Alison Hicks and their stalwart supervisors, site assistants and site workers. Although fieldwork in advance of construction activity on the Channel Tunnel terminal at Cheriton was less

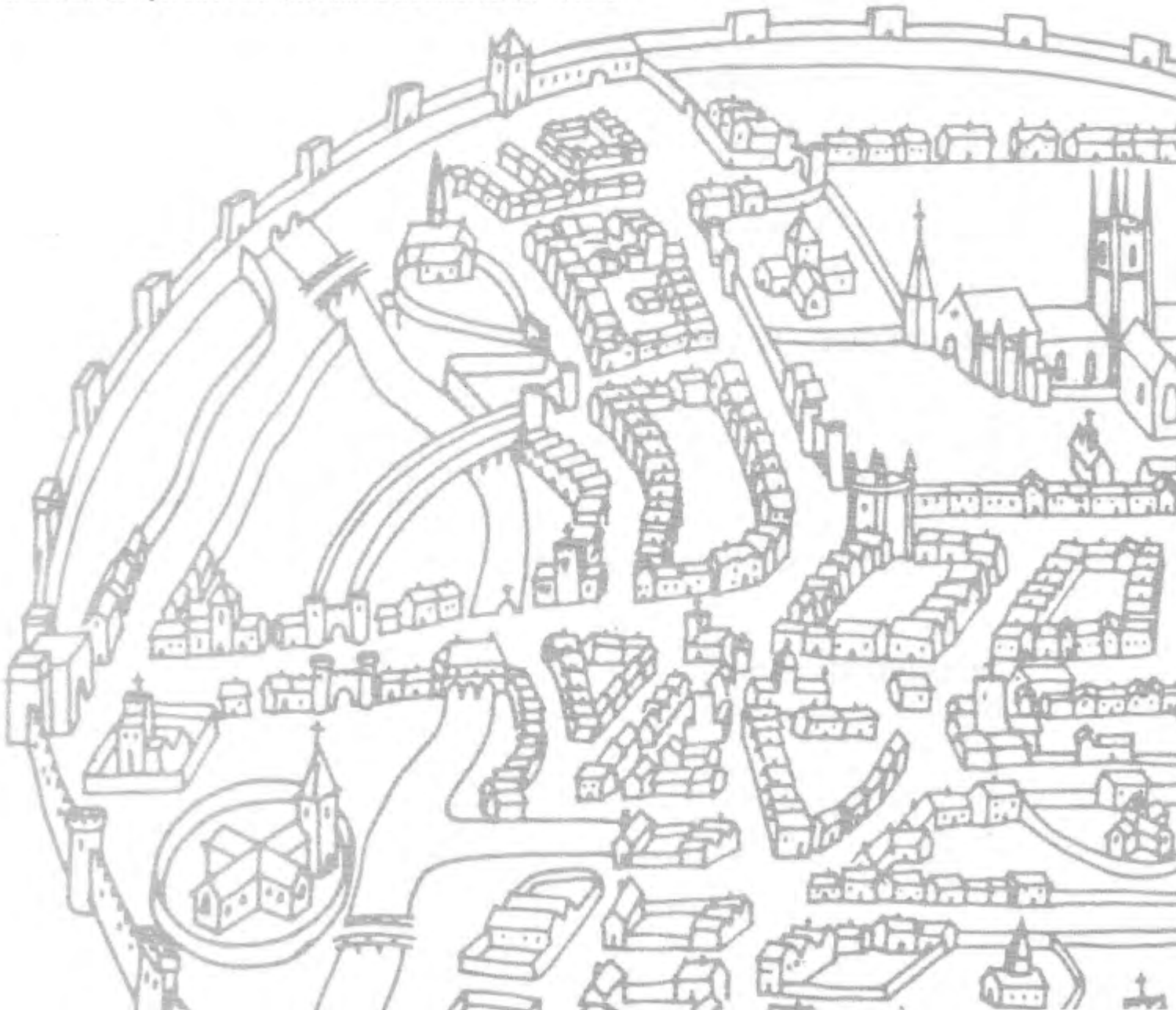
demanding this year, it still represents the centre-piece of the section on Kent sites in this report. Work at Cheriton under the direction of Jonathan Rady is without doubt one of the largest projects of its kind undertaken. Some of the many by-products of this protracted episode of fieldwork and study are given herein.

The building recording section of the report is particularly interesting with surveys on Canterbury and Kent buildings. The most notable of these is of Romden Barn, Smarden near Ashford. Rupert Austin, our Architectural Draughtsman, would wish me to thank all those who have assisted him this year, most specifically the officers of the City Council Conservation Section and Mr and Mrs Windibank, owners of Romden Barn.

A significant achievement of this past year is the upgrading of our office facilities at 92A Broad Street. We now boast a library (incorporating the Canterbury Archaeological Society library kindly loaned to us); a draughting office; a post-excavation office; administration offices and very shortly a finds post-excavation office. The building is now wind-tight and weather-proof and I am particularly proud to say that most of the renovation work has been executed by the Trust's staff. All this work has been funded by a generous low interest loan from Canterbury City Council.

I would finally like to take this opportunity to thank the honorary officers and Management Committee of the Trust and the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for all the help and support they have given us over the past year.

**Paul Bennett**  
Director



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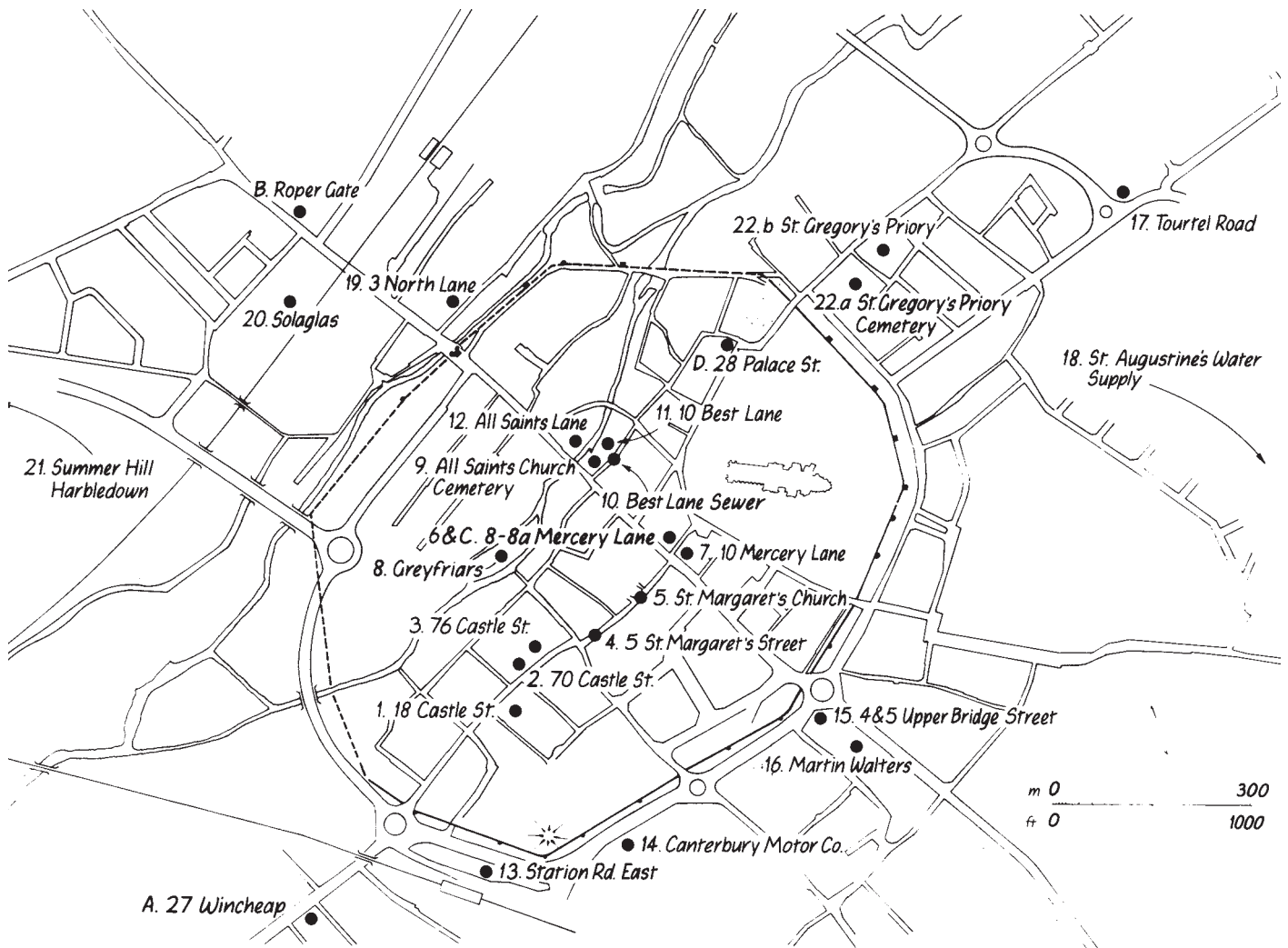
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# EXCAVATIONS: CANTERBURY SITES



▲ Excavation and building recording sites discussed in this year's report

## 1. No. 18 Castle Street by Paul Bennett and Dennis Nebiker

In late March 1989 a record of archaeological levels exposed in trenches cut at the rear of no. 18 Castle Street was made by Dennis Nebiker. The trenches cut by workmen to form a single storey extension to the premises were remarkable, not for their archaeological content, but for their depth, this being in excess of the proposed height of the future building. Further still, the disturbed nature of the garden deposits and the wet weather conditions prevailing at the time of foundation cutting led to a considerable collapse of trench edges which made detailed investigation of the archaeological levels impossible. As a consequence an opportunity to record interesting deposits and features was effectively lost.

Despite these difficulties, a complex sequence of intercutting medieval and post-medieval pits, including two bricklined soakaways, was noted. Natural brickearth, observed some 1.65 m. below present ground level was capped by a colourful sequence of burnt and unburnt clay floors of

total thickness 0.30 m., these associated with a Roman timber building. Roman pottery of first- to third-century date was relatively plentiful in the spoil excavated from the foundation trenches and there can be no doubt that a Roman structure existed here.

Deep trenching for even the most modest of new building is becoming increasingly frequent in the city and this inevitably has drastic implications for Canterbury's archaeological 'resource'. Although the Trust is mindful that safe foundation design is of the utmost importance, we are increasingly worried by the degree of destruction that even 'minor works' can cause. With this in mind, we feel it is becoming necessary to incorporate some form of archaeological work in all schemes for redevelopment, large and small, to ensure a record of archaeological levels is made before they are destroyed.



## 2. No. 70 Castle Street

by Damian Hone and Paul Bennett

The lowering of the basement of these premises, now an estate agents, occurred during an extensive operation to repair and renovate the aboveground timber-framed structure, reported in last year's *Canterbury's Archaeology* (p. 389).

The building occupies a site which overlies the line of a major Roman street, set on a north-east to south-west axis separating the theatre and temple insulae, first located during excavations at 77-9 Castle Street in 1976 (*Arch. Cant.* xcii (1976), 238-40). Monitoring of basement lowering was considered desirable to confirm the line of the street and gain possibly further information for its construction date, which on the basis of the earlier excavation was thought to be c. A.D. 50-60. In the event the lowering of the cellar floor was entirely executed by Trust staff.

The brick floor of the cellar lay some 2.00 m. below the surface of Castle Street and on removal of floor and bedding the surface of natural brickearth was revealed. Gravel, perhaps residue from the removal of street metallings, was mixed with dirty clay floor bedding. The surface of natural brickearth was very hard, compact and heavily stained with iron panning, this perhaps indicating that it had at one time been overlaid by thick, laminated, impervious layers of rammed gravel for the street.

Of particular importance and interest was a small group of five intercutting pre- and early Roman pits, located against the Castle Street frontage wall. The latest of these contained rammed gravel and mortar laid perhaps to consolidate 'soft ground' during the construction of the first street. This feature sadly yielded no finds. The earliest of the features was a large clay quarry containing in its banded clay and grey loam fills a large quantity of 'Belgic' coarse wares and a struck bronze coin, perhaps dating to c. 35-20 B.C.

Our thanks are extended to Mr J.H.F. Berry of Berry's Chartered Surveyors for funding this small excavation.



## 3. No. 76 Castle Street

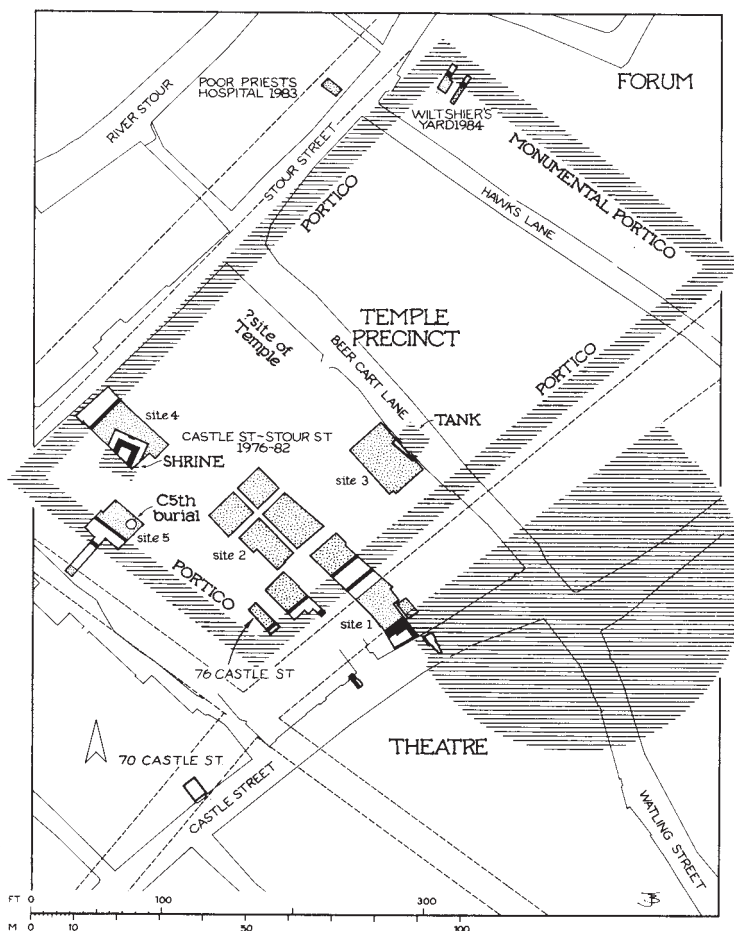
by Paul Bennett and Dennis Nebiker

A small excavation in advance of the construction of a basemented rear extension to no. 76 Castle Street was undertaken during August 1988.

The small narrow garden of the premises was known to overlie the portico of the Roman temple precinct, first located on the adjacent site of nos 77-9 Castle Street, now St James' House, in 1976 (*Arch. Cant.* xcii (1976), 238-40). Amongst many discoveries during the earlier excavation was an intact row of stylobate blocks for the colonnade supporting the pitched roof of the portico, this revealed in a small trench against the party wall separating the two sites. The 1976 excavations also provided important Early Anglo-Saxon finds in dark earth deposits overlying the old Roman portico and courtyard surfacings; these included the remains of a sunken-featured Anglo-Saxon building, which re-used fragments of a Corinthian capital as chock-stones in one of its load-bearing post settings. The excavation at no. 76 Castle Street was undertaken in the hope that further portico stylobate blocks would be revealed under early Anglo-Saxon dark earth deposits.

The excavation, funded by Mr Colin Tomlin, the owner of the property, commenced with machine removal of garden soils that had accumulated over a considerable period. Several post-medieval rubbish and latrine pits were found to have cut earlier levels; these included a large brick-built soakaway located against the rear perimeter wall of the garden. A number of medieval features, mainly pits, were also encountered. The earliest of these, a wide linear slot extending across the excavation on a north-east to south-west axis, dating from the mid twelfth century, proved to be a robber trench for the Roman stylobate. Large fragments of greensand blocks and tip lines of mortar from stylobate masonry were noted in the soft backfill of the robber trench.

Overlying the final late Roman courtyard surface was a 15 cm. thick deposit of dark loam, which yielded a small corpus of sixth-century potsherds and an early Anglo-Saxon copper alloy brooch. The matrix of the dark loam contained considerable quantities of Roman building debris, including patches of compact gravel and fragmented tile, perhaps indicating the presence of rough surfacing associated with the structure located nearby in 1976. A large number of late Roman coins were retrieved from within and under this dark earth horizon, their frequency increasing as the latest Roman courtyard was uncovered.



▲ Plan of Temple Precinct locating excavations at Nos 70 and 76 Castle Street

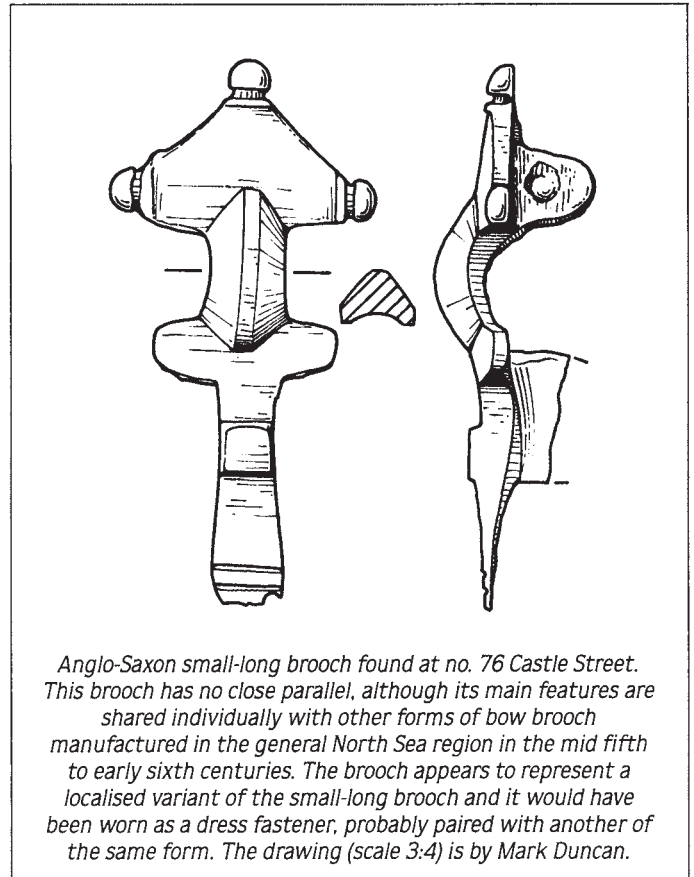
The latest Roman courtyard, of flints, pebbles, crushed tile and brick, crushed waste mortar and greensand and limestone lumps extended over the greater part of the trench. Worn areas in the compact pea-gritted horizon appeared to indicate that disturbance may have occurred during the formation of dark earths over the metalling. This phenomenon noticed during earlier episodes of excavation in the temple precinct (Arch. Cant. xciv (1978), 275-77) may relate to an early phase Anglo-Saxon occupation, when the southern corner of the temple enclosure was utilised for some form of agricultural activity, perhaps the penning of animals.

The latest Roman courtyard extended as a continuous horizon across the earlier portico position, broken only by the robber trench of the stylobate. In earlier excavations it had been clearly demonstrated that the portico had been demolished and its paving stripped prior to the laying of the final courtyard. Coin evidence from earlier excavations indicated that demolition may have taken place in c. A.D. 350-60, but no datable finds were recovered from the present excavation to confirm this. A well-defined linear depression in the final courtyard surface against the northwest side of the stylobate robber trench proved to be subsidence into the backfill of a late Roman robber trench for the stylobate drain. Fragments of greensand recovered from the fill of the robber strongly suggested that the drain was of stone designed to take water from the portico roof.

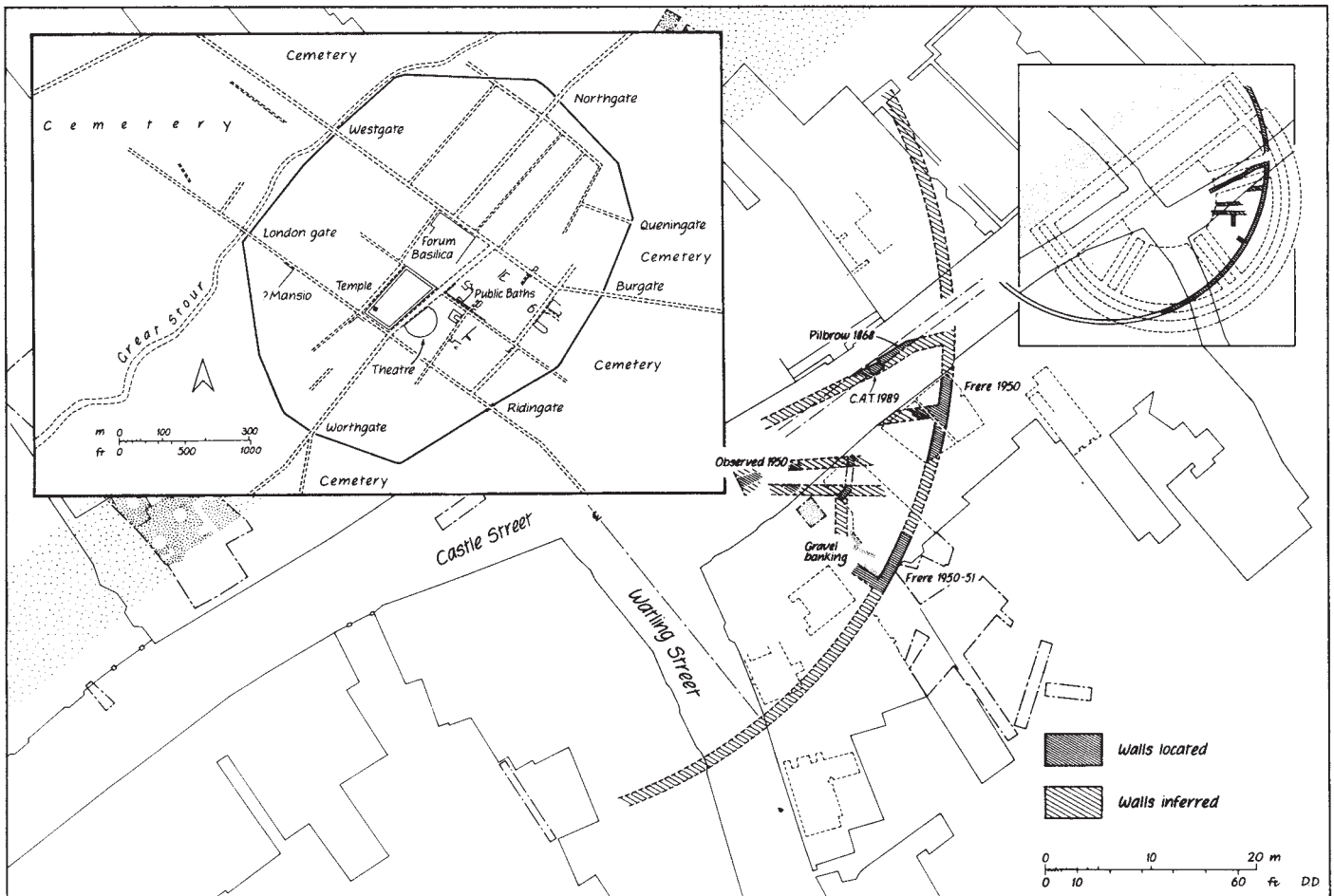
A sequence of three well-defined courtyard metallings was excavated west of the portico, the earliest containing a high percentage of greensand and limestone chippings in its matrix. Deposits of poured mortar and clay under the final metallings in the portico appeared to be the disturbed remnants of construction and bedding deposits for a possible stone pavement.

The early courtyards and associated deposits were remarkably void of finds. Earlier excavations were equally remarkable for the paucity of dating evidence. Collectively however, the small group of datable finds from earlier episodes of excavation suggests a construction date for the temple precinct of c. A.D. 100-120.

We are grateful to Colin Tomlin Associates for funding the excavation.



## 4. No. 5 St Margaret's Street by Mark Houlston, Jonathan Rady and Paul Bennett



Reports of sightings of Roman theatre fabric regularly occur in issues of the Annual Report and the accompanying plan records yet another fragment revealed in service trenching outside no. 5 St Margaret's Street in early June 1989.

Southern Water Company maintenance engineers, attempting to locate a broken sewer connection, exposed a Roman wall in their trench and reported the discovery to the Trust. The correctly diagnosed wall had been truncated by an earlier service trench, undoubtedly that cut under the supervision of James Pilbrow, City Engineer, in 1868. During the construction of the nineteenth-century sewer system for the city, Pilbrow recorded many sightings of Roman walls and finds, publishing his discoveries in the journal *Archaeologia* for 1871. This document, still used by the Trust to add extra detail to new works, includes a reference to the original discovery of the wall and gives measurements locating the find spot.

Excavations in the 1950s by Professor S.S. Frere exposed substantial elements of not one theatre, but two (*Britannia* i (1970), 88-112). The first of these was a timbered structure utilising a bank of earth and gravel to carry wooden seating, the bank being revetted by a substantial masonry curving wall to the rear. This structure, dated by Professor Frere to the closing decade of the first century, was superseded just over a century later by a monumental building partly carried on massive vaulted masonry. Further elements of this theatre's foundations have consistently come to light during service trenching in past years and have considerably added to our knowledge of the plan of this great building.

## 5. St Margaret's Church by Alan Ward

An electricity board trench outside the eastern end of the south aisle of St Margaret's Church revealed a chalk and stone foundation first uncovered inside the church in the 1986 excavations (*Canterbury's Archaeology*

The wall exposed in this new trench comprised six flint courses bonded in orange-brown mortar. The uppermost course bore the scar of a tile string course on its surface. The accurate plotting of this short 1.5 m. length of wall clearly proved that it had formed part of a complex of walls observed and recorded by Pilbrow in this position, and interpreted by Professor Frere as parts of the *cavea* of the second phase theatre and a section of a possible entrance passage wall for the earlier theatre.

On the basis of good correlation between our plotting of the surviving wall fragment and measurements given by Pilbrow from fixed points which are still extant, we were able to identify this 'new' wall as that belonging to the early theatre. Further still, having fixed the position of the wall, we were able to plot the course of Pilbrow's sewer trench accurately for the first time and thereby improve earlier interpretations of first and second theatre plans. Insufficient fabric fell within the new excavation to fundamentally change earlier interpretations for the function of the first theatre wall.

This identification of early theatre fabric, the first sighted by Trust staff, has encouraged further examination of published evidence. The results of the re-examination are presented in the accompanying figure to illustrate how much further work needs to be done before Canterbury's first Roman theatre can be fully understood.

Our thanks go to the City Council Engineer's Department and Southern Water Authority for bringing the discovery to our attention and for allowing us time to record the wall during their hectic work schedule.

1986-7, 9 and 1987-8, 5). This almost certainly dates from the time of the rebuilding of the east end in the eighteenth century when the street was widened.

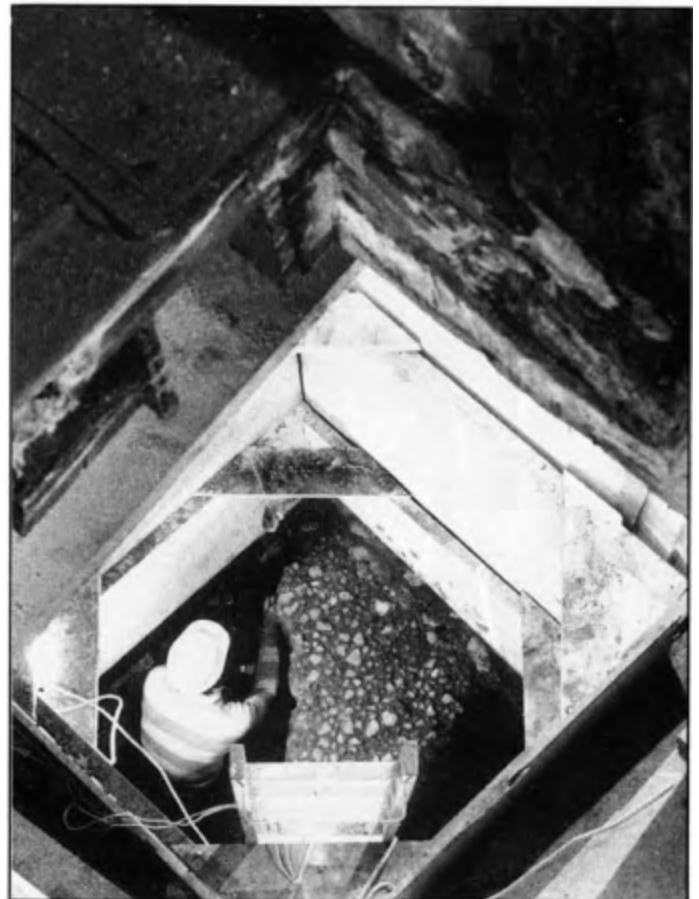
## 6. 'The Cheker of Hope', Nos 8 and 8A Mercery Lane by Paul Bennett, Dennis Nebiker and Alan Ward

During the latter part of March and early April 1989, a developer-funded watching brief was maintained during the refurbishment of nos 8 and 8A Mercery Lane, formerly part of Canterbury's premier pilgrim inn, 'The Cheker of the Hope', built by Christ Church Priory between 1392-5. Building recording works undertaken at the same time by Rupert Austin are the subject of a separate report.

The watching brief consisted of the recording of hand-dug pits being excavated by Messrs Cardy Ltd to accommodate engineer-designed supporting posts for the building. Episodes of past shopfitting and general alteration had considerably weakened the integrity of the building by the removal of the impressive stone-arcaded facade of the Inn against Mercery Lane and the stripping-out of original internal partitions and support framing for superstructure. The weight of an inserted brick built stack for fireplaces on three floors, which in more recent years had been severely weakened by the removal of its ground floor element, was also considerably distressing ground floor ceiling framework.

The amelioration of eccentric loads and obvious signs of distress to ancient fabric was executed in two ways: firstly, by replacing elements of the ground floor framing that had been removed in the past, and secondly, by positioning mass-filled concrete bases for new oak supporting posts.

The engineer-designed solution, whilst attempting to restore the historic integrity of the building - putting back framing that past generations of shopkeepers had removed - took no account of the belowground history of the site; indeed, the cutting of the pits involved the exposure and complete removal of stone-capped flint and mortar built dwarf walls that had originally supported the fourteenth-century frame. The depth of the new support footings was excessive, with mass-poured concrete extending down 2 m. below the existing ground surface. Out of concern that below-ground archaeology was not being best served by this particular design solution, a meeting was organised by the architect for the scheme, Mr Howard Jones of Lee Evans Partnership, together with a group of local engineers, architects and builders who specialise in the refurbishment of old properties in the Canterbury area. It was agreed at the meeting that where ancient foundations survive, tests should be made to discover whether new supports could simply be superimposed



▲ Roman Street metallurgy exposed at Nos 8 and 8a Mercery Lane

upon them. Application for grant aid to conduct research into methods of testing the load-bearing potential of ancient foundations has now been made, and we eagerly await the outcome of these applications.

The cutting of foundation pits at nos 8 and 8A Mercery Lane revealed an interesting sequence of deposits, the lowest of which comprised the substantial metallings of a major Roman street aligned north-east to south-west. This street, a continuation of that separating the Theatre and Temple Precinct from the Forum Basilica and Public Baths, was located in 1987 during the refurbishment of another part of the Cheker under no. 2 High Street (Canterbury's Archaeology 1987-88.5). The metallings of the street were considered to have sufficient load-bearing potential for new work and were therefore not excavated.

Overlying the street were deposits of dark loam containing building debris and abraded mortar consistent with the gradual decay and collapse of adjacent Roman structures. Parts of a number of medieval rubbish pits were revealed in the cutting, these producing mainly twelfth-

and thirteenth-century pottery. A considerable build up of dark loam was associated with these features. Elements of a building pre-dating the Cheker were also uncovered, but insufficient detail was recorded to determine the nature or extent of this building.

Capping the sequence of earlier deposits was a compact clay horizon laid after the dwarf walls for the Cheker had been constructed in 1392. This deposit, sandwiched between a well-defined mortar construction horizon and an abraded mortar capping to the clay, was interpreted as bedding for stone paving for the Cheker. A thick deposit of brick rubble and hardcore underlying the existing concrete floor completed the sequence of deposits recorded.

Our thanks are extended to Glenstone Property Investments for funding the work, to the contractors for the scheme, Cardys Ltd, for their interest and assistance and to the architects, Lee Evans Partnership, for the considerable help they extended to us during the watching brief.

## **7. Nos 10-11 Mercery Lane**

**by Dennis Nebiker**

The lowering of a courtyard at the rear of Boots the Chemist, Mercery Lane, was monitored during recent refurbishment. A late medieval flint and mortar boundary wall was revealed beneath the concrete-paved courtyard, and was found to be associated with a half-cellar which had been backfilled with demolition debris yielding seventeenth-century pottery. The flint wall and half-cellar may well have formed part of a complex series of outbuildings sited to the rear of properties fronting onto

the important Mercery Lane and High Street intersection.

For all its magnificence, the exterior of Boots is entirely bogus, constructed early in this century. Nevertheless parts of the upper floors and roof are clearly of fifteenth-century date with elements of a double range of crown-post roofs still surviving despite extensive alterations by many hands.

## **8. Greyfriars**

**by R.A. Buckmaster**



▲ Post-medieval wall exposed in Trench B, looking south-east  
Scales 2m. and 0.5m

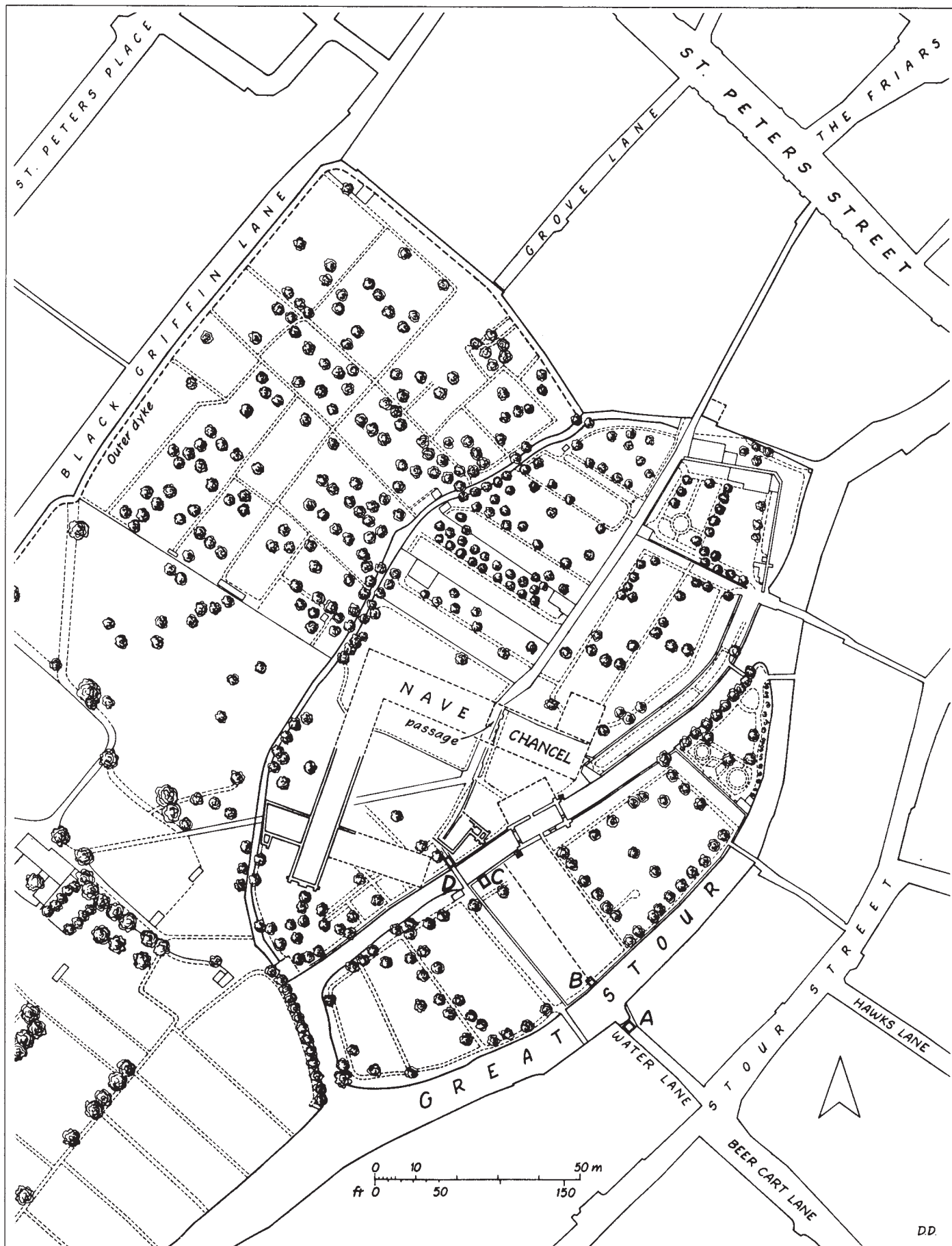
During September 1988 evaluation trenching in advance of a scheme by Canterbury City Council to establish a riverside walk was undertaken against two river frontages close to and inside the precinct of Greyfriars, established in 1224 and surrendered to the crown in 1538. Four small trenches, approximately 2 x 2 m. square were excavated at the proposed bridging points of the branches of the River Stour (marked A, B, C, D on the plan).

The designs of the proposed bridge supports, mass concrete-filled trenches 2 m. deep, governed the depth of the evaluation exercise and the location of our trenches coincided with the proposed siting of the bridges.

Trench A at the north-west end of Water Lane revealed a deep sequence of post Second World War deposits. Beneath the present concrete and rubble surface of Water Lane, a deposit 1 m. thick of ash and cinder overlay thin laminated lenses of river silt mixed with reddish gravel containing two 0.38 calibre pistol bullets. Sealed by these recent deposits were metallings for a street leading to the ford across the Stour. The very compact metallings were sample-excavated to a depth of 0.30 m. and appeared to extend down to a much greater depth. Although no finds were recovered from the two surfacings that were sampled, neither appeared to be of great antiquity.

A ford crossing the river at this point may have been in existence since Anglo-Saxon times as the line of present day Watling Street and its continuation along Beer Cart Lane and Water Lane was a principal thoroughfare leading eventually to the London road. The establishment of Greyfriars terminated the importance of the street, its north-west progression effectively forming a 'T-junction' with Stour Street. The ford continued in use as a principal point of access to Greyfriars and to buildings and gardens that survived the Dissolution. The dumped deposits located in the evaluation trench indicated that the ford finally went out of use in the early part of this century.

Trench B was located against the existing riverside wall on the island, opposite the ford. There, corresponding metalling to that found at Water Lane was revealed, though at a level 0.30 m. higher. The metalling was capped by river silt which was in turn covered by a rubble of brick, tile and mortar. Adjoining this at right angles to the stream was a 0.40 m. wide wall of mortared chalk-blocks, Caen stone and brick. The wall, only partially within the evaluation trench, appears to have formed part of a post-Dissolution building set at right angles to the Stour. A building has long been postulated in this position, possibly fronting onto the east side of the lane leading from the ford to the extant refectory building, built over the north-western branch of the Great Stour. The wall and courtyard



Plan of Greyfriars area based on 1st edition Ordnance Survey for 1874, showing the postulated location of conventual buildings and the position of evaluation trenches A-D. The Great Stour formed the south-eastern boundary of the precinct, with a tributary of the Stour separating the principal buildings of the establishment from open ground to the south-east which possibly contained the cemetery. A north-western dyke separated the buildings of Greyfriars from an area probably set aside for gardens and orchard. This was also surrounded by a dyke whose north-eastern boundary is now defined by the line of Black Griffin Lane.

were successively sealed by demolition deposits and topsoil. The new bridge abutment will hopefully be designed to avoid the wall foundation.

Trench C was excavated against the south side of the northern branch of the Great Stour, south-west of the refectory. Our brief here was to examine the existing riverside wall to determine whether it could be used in part to support new bridge work. The upper 0.40 m. of the wall was of brickwork, constructed over a more substantial Caen stone, chalk block, flint and brick wall which extended downward for a further 1.40 m. Thick sequences of topsoil, river silts and clays examined either side of the wall and remnants of an earlier wattle riverside revetment of indeterminate date, but presumably medieval, were also examined.

The final evaluation trench, D, was sited obliquely across the river from Trench C, in the south-east corner of a public garden. Here a similar operation to Trench C was mounted to examine the width, depth

and potential load-bearing capacity of the existing riverside wall. The existing brick wall is built over an earlier wall of two phases. Under recent brickwork is a flint and chalk block wall bonded in white mortar, overlying similar fabric bonded in a yellow mortar. Both walls had been faced with Caen stone blockwork of one build, incorporating a number of architectural fragments. A construction horizon of abraded mortar located to the rear of the revetment, which coincided with the change in fabric and mortars of the two earlier walls, capped a thick deposit of green-grey river clay containing medieval and Roman finds. Further deposits of upcast, undoubtedly associated with the construction of the river wall, underlay the clay to the total 2 m. depth of the evaluation trench. Both masonry walls appeared to be of post-Dissolution build.

Our thanks are extended to Canterbury City Council for funding the evaluation.

## 9. Former All Saints Church Cemetery

by Dennis Nebiker

The cutting of wall trenches, gate piers and a soakaway during the enhancement of All Saints Church cemetery garden, was monitored by members of the Trust (Canterbury's Archaeology, 1986-7, 15). Here the original cemetery boundary wall, of chalk block construction set in hard

off-white mortar, was located against Best Lane. The pit for the soakaway was cut by Trust staff through loose brown [cans to a depth of 1.20 m. No burials were located.

## 10. Best Lane Sewer

by Mark Houlston

The re-opening of a mains sewer under Best Lane, opposite the entrance to the library car park, provided a glimpse of a major north-west to southeast aligned Roman street. The well-defined thick metallings were

also located during the lowering of a basement at Kingsbridge Villa, Best Lane (Annual Report 1979-80, 26).

## 11. No. 10 Best Lane

by Mark Houlston

Following last year's excavation within the body of no. 10 Best Lane (Canterbury's Archaeology 1987-8, 11-14), a full Watching and recording brief was maintained while renovation and reconstruction work was being carried out on the building.

Timbers from the seventeenth-century butt-side-purlin roof (the roof parallel with the street frontage) were revealed and recorded, together with the uppermost courses of the south-west chalk-block and flint wall of the medieval building. Small-scale excavation and watching brief works were undertaken during the formation of a new ground floor slab. Here, dumps of dark brown loam mixed with alluvium were encountered, these perhaps intended to counteract a rising water table before the first masonry building was erected on the site in the middle of the twelfth century.

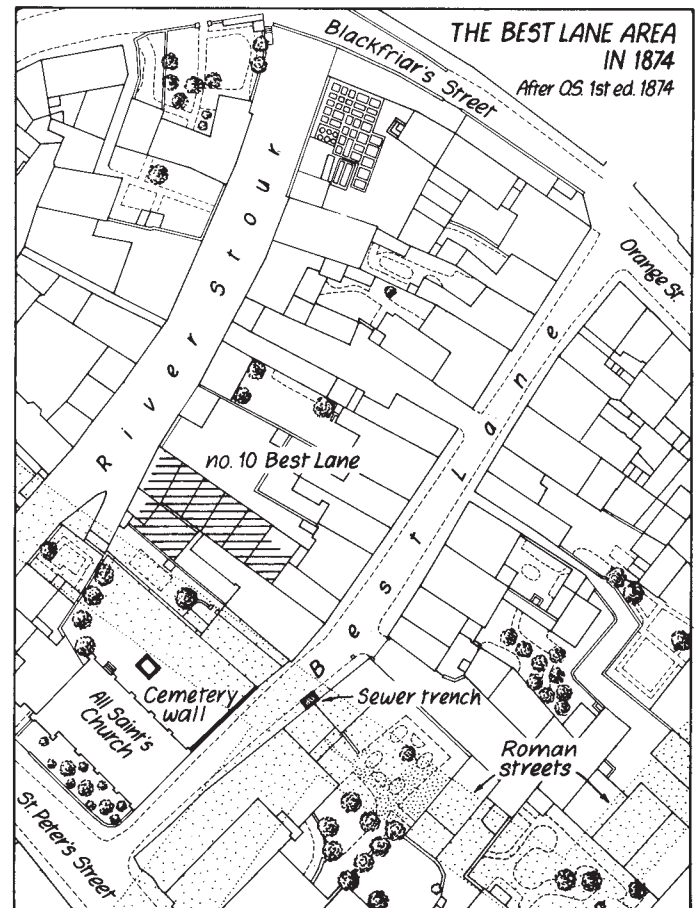
The medieval peg-tile hearth discovered during our earlier excavation was carefully lifted during the formation of the new slab and a concretelined tank was constructed to allow it to be displayed below the floor of the new premises. During the cutting of the new tank, a compact surface of clay and pebbles was revealed beneath dumped deposits similar to those seen elsewhere. This metalling may have formed part of a courtyard or working surface for a building pre-dating the first masonry structure.

Our thanks go to Invicta Arts and Griffiths Builders for the assistance they have given us during the excavation and watching brief.

## 12. No. 5 All Saints Lane

by Alan Ward

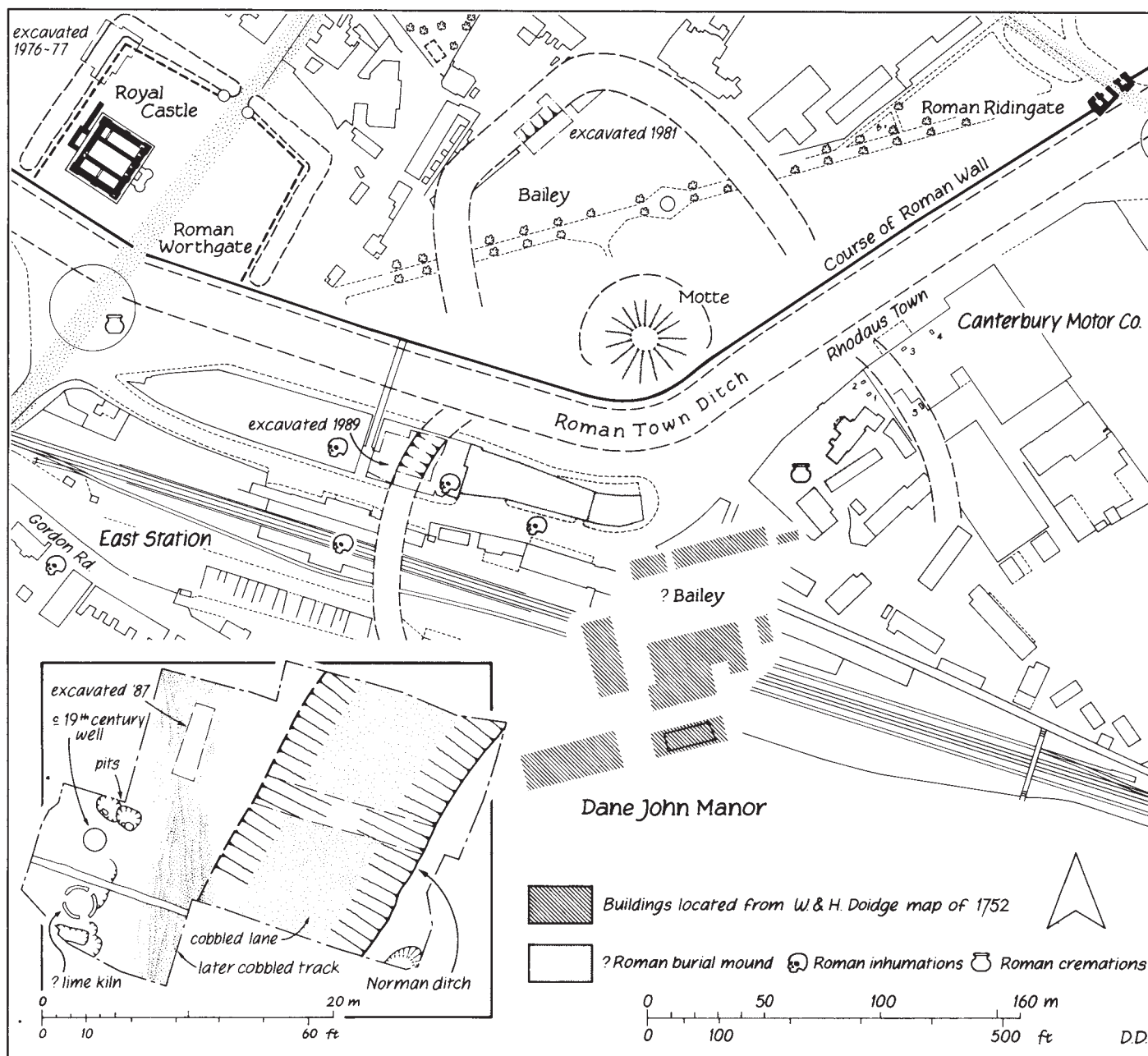
At no. 5 All Saints Lane a new extension to the premises provided glimpses of an earlier medieval building occupying that site, together with thick demolition deposits indicating its demise; these were sealed successively by garden [cans and construction debris associated with the present building.



▲ Plan of Best Lane area locating recent excavations

# 13. Station Road East

by Ian Anderson and Jonathan Rady



▲ Station Road East (with inset plan) and Canterbury Motor Company excavations showing known Roman burials and postulated Norman topography

A sequence of excavations on what had long been waste ground just opposite Canterbury East Station began in July in advance of a major redevelopment, and will continue until early 1990. The site is located immediately outside the southernmost part of the Roman town, in an area that has previously received little attention from archaeologists. Since the end of the eighteenth century, nonetheless numerous Roman burials, both inhumations and cremations, have been found in the vicinity, being noted in particular when the railway was constructed in 1861 and during building work on the site in 1883. These discoveries and the position of the site, adjacent to a main Roman street leading southwards from Roman Worthgate indicate the presence of a major Roman cemetery in the area. Previous archaeological work on or adjacent to the present site, by Dr Frank Jenkins in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and by the Trust in 1987 (see Canterbury's Archaeology 1986-87, 20) when significant quantities of Roman pottery and skeletal material were recovered, suggests that the burial ground probably extended across the area of development itself. At least two large mounds are known to have existed in the area, and are recorded on late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century maps of Canterbury. The largest was situated immediately east

of the site and was destroyed during the construction of the railway. The other, c. 120 m. further east, is still partially visible in the grounds of the Canterbury Motor Company; a Roman cremation burial was located in this mound in 1783. It seems likely therefore that both of these features are of Roman origin and were burial mounds or tumuli relating to the cemetery. Further work at the easternmost extremity of the present excavation may confirm this.

The previous evaluation investigations carried out here by the Trust suggested that the archaeological levels were truncated by the nineteenth-century developments. This was confirmed during the original machine clearance of the ground, when the removal of up to 3 m. of demolition rubble and dumped deposits from railway construction revealed a single reduced horizon across the whole site. However, enough archaeology survived to justify further work.

The largest and probably most important feature so far exposed was originally thought to be a post-medieval clay or gravel quarry, but further examination proved the presence of a massive V-shaped ditch, over 10 m. wide with a depth in excess of 4 m. The ditch crossed the whole site and was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west. Although it has not

yet been completely excavated, pottery from the lower fills suggests that this feature is almost certainly Norman in date.

This unexpected and previously unknown defensive work must be related to the early Norman motte and bailey castle, situated within the present Dane John Gardens. This earthwork, of which the Dane John mound is now the only remaining visible evidence, was probably constructed by William the Conqueror, late in 1066, and was eventually superseded by the Royal Castle with its stone keep, erected about 260 m. to the west at the turn of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

A motte and bailey castle has long been suspected here, although until 1981, when a stretch of bailey ditch was excavated to the north of the Dane John Gardens (see *The Archaeology of Canterbury VIII*, 160-8), there was no real proof of its existence. Until now, this castle was thought to be wholly within the old Roman town walls, with its motte centred on the Dane John mound and a bailey extending to the north, the entire complex defended on the south by the remnants of the Roman wall, rampart and ditch. The recent exciting discovery at East Station of what must be a part of this castle completely alters our perception of the fortification, and suggests that an extra-mural bailey, perhaps of considerable size, complemented that within the old town walls.

At the moment, not enough detail is known of the earthwork to reconstruct a definitive plan, or even to be sure of its extent. Similarly the reasons for the unusual arrangement of the fortification, straddling the earlier defences of the city, must remain conjectural. Although space does not allow for a full discussion of the various possibilities, and perhaps not enough evidence is available to make this worthwhile, one possibility is that by the time of the Conquest the Roman town wall and ditch were so ruinous at this point that they were wholly inadequate for defensive purposes. It must be remembered that the formidable city defences that are to be seen today date from a much later period, probably around the latter half of the fourteenth century, although it has been proved that the medieval walls follow the Roman defensive circuit. The extension of the castle to the south would also have had the added strategic benefit of enclosing high ground represented by the remains of the Roman burial mounds. In any event, the position of the ditch located at the East Station site strongly suggests that it was continuous with the city ditch. Taking conjecture one stage further, it seems possible that all the outer ditches of the motte and bailey were continuous and that the Normans breached the town wall and rampart at two places, creating in effect a fortification of figure-of-eight plan.

Very recently evidence to suggest a north-eastern limit of this extra-mural bailey has come to light at the Canterbury Motor Company (see below). In 1988 a watching brief carried out at the disused coal yard at Gordon Road (*Canterbury's Archaeology 1987-8*, 29) located areas of massive soil disturbance; at the time this was considered to be recent, but it seems possible in the light of the new evidence that these disturbances may also be related to this extra-mural bailey.

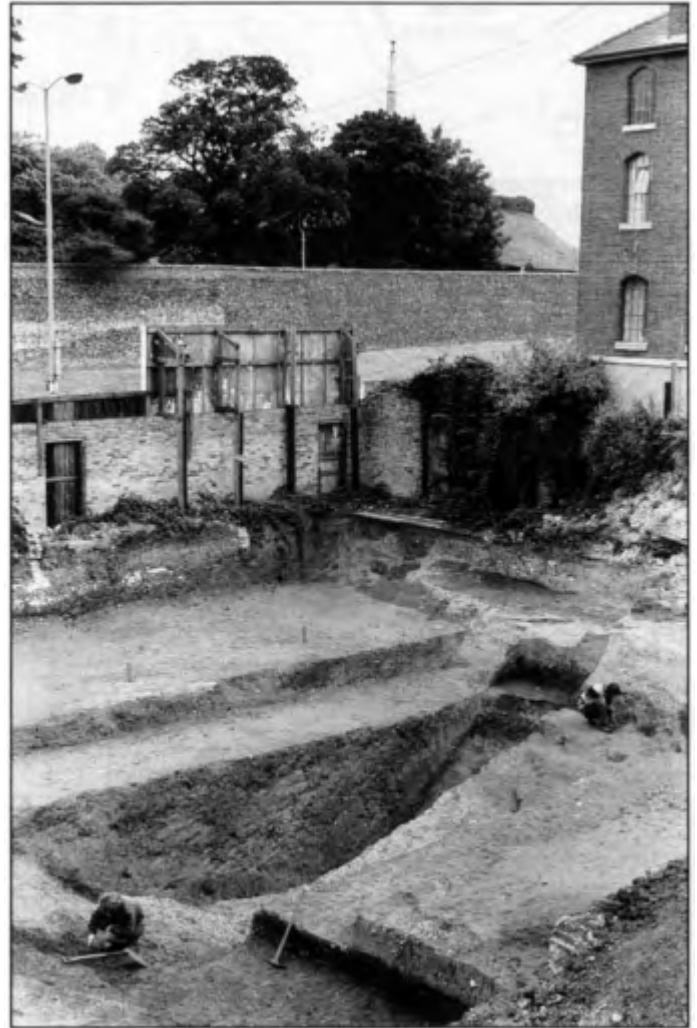
Perhaps the most convincing evidence for the size of the enclosure comes however from the presence of the Dane John Manor, within the area of the postulated bailey itself. This manor, all but destroyed by the middle of the nineteenth century, is documented from the thirteenth century onwards, but may be earlier. It seems quite likely that the boundaries of the manor are those of the extra-mural bailey and that the manor was established within the bailey some time after the castle went out of use.

Eventually the ditch became partially backfilled, but was certainly still evident as a hollow in the eighteenth century, when it was paved and utilized as a track or lane. A sequence of cobbled metallings within

the ditch, relating to this trackway, has been excavated and several horseshoes, amongst other finds, have been retrieved from the various surfaces. The track almost certainly connected Dane John Manor with the medieval and later extra-mural street outside and parallel to the city ditch. Later tracks, heavily eroded by cart wheels, have also been located, their alignment and position shifting to the west; this was probably caused by traffic cutting the corner at the junction with the extra-mural street.

Various other features, mainly pits, some possibly of Roman date, have also been located on the site. As work proceeds over the next few months it is hoped that more information for the motte and bailey castle will be forthcoming and that remains from one of the city's Roman cemeteries, so far elusive on this site, will also be found.

We are grateful to the developers, Sloggetts Builders Ltd., for financing and assisting this excavation.



▲ Section across western bailey ditch, with Dane John mound in background, looking north-east

## 14. Canterbury Motor Company, Rhodaus Town

by Jonathan Rady

Five small test-holes, mechanically excavated on the site of a proposed redevelopment at the Canterbury Motor Company, were examined and recorded during July. This development site lies c. 100 m. east of the Dane John mound, immediately outside the city ditch, on or near the position of a possible Roman burial mound. A number of mounds are known to have existed in the vicinity and Roman inhumations and cremations have been found in the area since the eighteenth century (see *Station Road East* report, above).

Trenches 3-5, excavated within the garage complex itself revealed little significant information, except that Trench 5 appeared to be located within an area of considerable disturbance. Soft, uniform deposits resembling backfill yielded one sherd of eleventh- or twelfth-century pottery from a depth of 1.6 m.

Trenches 1 and 2 were located on the supposed position of the mound. This elevated area is nearly 3 m. above the general surrounding ground surface and may indicate the residual bulk of the mound itself. The upper deposits which were of modern derivation sealed a substantial sequence of dark rubbish-laden soils of varying composition. These levels appeared to have been dumped on the site, perhaps fairly quickly, and generally sloped down to the north. They contained no modern material, either in section or in the loose soil removed during machine excavation, but did yield significant quantities of 'fresh' pot sherds dating from the second half of the eleventh century; a few fragments of slightly later material were also recovered. At the time of excavating, the derivation of these early medieval deposits was unclear, since this seemed an unlikely position for the dumping of waste materials and soils at this period.



The subsequent discovery of a large defensive ditch of apparently Norman date on the Station Road East excavation (see above) may however throw some light on the deposits encountered within these seemingly insignificant trial holes. If the implication that some form of extra-mural bailey was associated with the known Norman fortification in the Dane John Gardens is correct, then the levels at the Canterbury Motor Company may well be related.

Furthermore, although the size and limit of this extra-mural bailey must remain conjectural, it is possible that the north-east side of the enclosure may exist under the garage itself. This could explain the depth and type of soil encountered in Trench 5 and also the banked eleventh-century deposits immediately to the south, which could conceivably represent an inner rampart. With these possibilities in mind, a close watch will be kept on the future building works at the Canterbury Motors site.

Although some residual Roman material and a few possible human bones were found, no evidence for the supposed Roman burial mound was discerned. Thanks are due to the Canterbury Motor Company, who financed this watching brief operation, and to the contractors, Abbotts Construction for their co-operation during the work.



▲ View of Dane John Mound from Canterbury Motor Company, looking west

## 15. Nos 4-5 Upper Bridge Street by Mark Houlston

An evaluation excavation was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of archaeological deposits in advance of development on land next to 'Greenfield's', Upper Bridge Street.

The machine-cut trenches exposed at least two, and possibly three, cellars on the site. The earliest of these was probably of seventeenth-century date, employing much re-used Caen stone in its construction. The remaining masonry cellars and associated walls were of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century brick construction and appeared to be parts of buildings shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1873.

In only two areas were stratified soils revealed and investigated. Here a well-defined Roman soil horizon was noted overlying natural brickearth. Later horizons sealing this old ground surface indicated continuity of open 'sward' into the medieval period. A sequence of intercutting medieval and post-medieval pits was investigated. These provided datable material suggesting that the earliest of them may have been associated with metalworking activity dating back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The surviving fragments of Roman ground surface and the medieval pits containing metalworking debris were the most interesting byproducts of the evaluation, and on the basis of these discoveries a watching recording brief will be incorporated in the development schedule.

Our thanks are extended to 'Greenfield's' for funding the evaluation trenching.



▲ General view of one of the 'Greenfield's' evaluation trenches

## 16. Martin Walters Garage, St George's Place by Mark Houlston

Evaluation trenching in advance of proposed redevelopment of buildings formerly comprising Martin Walters Garage, St George's Place, took place during July 1989. This extensive complex of buildings, built after 1955 when the present dual carriageway for the ring road was constructed, lies in an area known to have contained Roman burials including at least one adjacent Romano-British burial mound called 'Salt Hill' in medieval documents, now underlying the St George's roundabout.

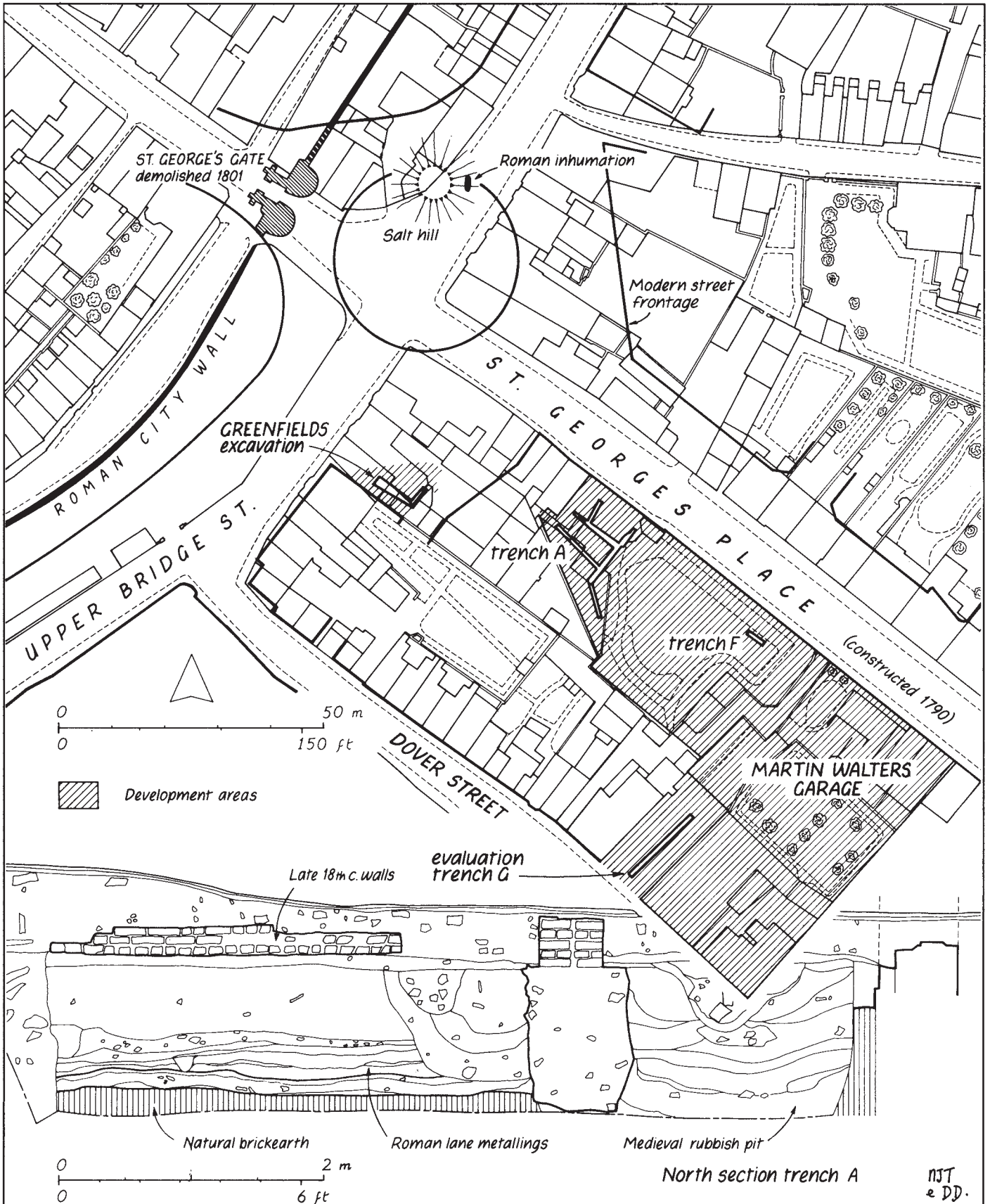
The site extends across from St George's Place to the line of Dover Street, where a long length of street frontage is to be redeveloped. Dover Street, called Dover Lane in the eighteenth century and 'Rittercheap' in the early medieval and probably later Anglo-Saxon times, was an important extramural thoroughfare linking St George's Gate or Newingate to the line of the Dover road (Old Dover Road). St George's Gate was not a Roman gate, but probably constructed in the late Anglo-Saxon period. This part of the development area was therefore considered to be highly sensitive and worthy of detailed evaluation to determine the nature and extent of surviving archaeological levels.

The existing complex of post-war buildings include a substantial basement containing boiler house, a number of fuel storage tanks, inspection pits, lift shaft, offices against St George's Place and extensive internal car maintenance areas floored with wire-reinforced concrete.

Attempts to pierce the floors of office and car maintenance areas proved to be impossible even with a mechanical excavator. As a consequence only two areas were examined in any detail, these being against the St George's Place and Dover Street frontages.

The first was in an area formerly used for car displays at the west end of the St George's Place frontage, adjacent to the Cannon Cinema. Here, a network of five evaluation trenches was machine cut through successive deposits of tarmac, hardcore and demolition debris associated with buildings formerly occupying that part of the site. Below these was an interesting sequence of early levels. All trenches were excavated to the level of natural brickearth; two were cut running perpendicular to St George's Place, two parallel to it and one running roughly parallel to the rear party wall of the premises.

Where surviving, natural pleistocene brickearth was generally at two distinct levels, 1.50 m. below existing ground level in the western part of the evaluation area, and 0.90 m. below ground level in the east. These relatively flat independent horizons suggested deliberate terracing, possibly in Roman times, since overlying 'old topsoil' grey clays contained only stray finds of Roman date. Associated with the lower terrace located in Trench A and sealed by deposits of topsoil, were the surfacings of a cobble and gravel path or trackway aligned roughly north/south. This



linear feature, which may have given access to agricultural fields or perhaps a more distant cemetery, was also associated with a few sherds of Roman coarse ware of first- to third-century date. No other features of Roman date were located in the cuttings.

Overlying the possible Roman soil horizon were at least two further strata of 'turned over' soil, perhaps indicating post-Roman agricultural use of the area. Unfortunately no diagnostic finds were recovered from these clearly defined horizons to date their formation.

Cutting the sequence of early 'topsoils' into natural brickearth were many rubbish pits, some of considerable size. The sample excavation of six pits yielded pottery of twelfth- to fourteenth-century date.

Land-use in this part of Canterbury changed dramatically after 1790 with the construction of St George's Place and (by 1798) the establishment of large and imposing town-houses against the new wide street frontage. The foundations of two houses were revealed in the evaluation trenches. Both were semi-basemented, with rear access by flights of steps descending from ground level. To the south-east of these properties and behind a boundary wall set at right angles to the road was an undeveloped area shown as 'open ground' on the first edition Ordnance Survey map for 1874. Soils associated with this 'garden' were located under thick concrete in the office complex (Trench F).

The second evaluation area lay outside the main building complex in a small yard fronting onto Dover Street (Trench G). High walls of postmedieval buildings bounded either side of the yard. The ragged exposed stone exterior of the wall to the south-east indicated that a domestic structure or structures once occupied the site of the yard, as part of a continuous frontage against Dover Street (this part of Dover Street frontage was destroyed during the air raid of June 1st 1942). A single trench was set on a centre line through the yard and cut from the road frontage to the rear of the site. This evaluation trench was designed to be non-destructive. Here we wished to expose the floors and foundations of earlier buildings, without damaging fabric or stratigraphy. A fragment of dwarf wall, possibly an internal partition or party wall between two medieval properties, was exposed together with a disturbed, though relatively intact, sequence of internal clay floors.

To the rear of the property, natural brickearth was encountered 0.60 m. below modern tarmac. Brickearth was cut through in this 'backyard' area by a number of very large rubbish pits yielding mainly twelfth-century pottery, but a small corpus of earlier pot sherds was also recovered from their fills.

Although the archaeological layers in the yard area have been truncated over much of the area, perhaps as a consequence of post-war clearance of bomb-damaged properties, sufficient structural remains

of early buildings appear to survive against the street frontage to justify further excavation of the yard area prior to redevelopment. Similarly the presence of residual tenth- to eleventh-century pottery in twelfth-century rubbish pits justifies a further level of archaeological enquiry. Further detailed work may throw light in particular on the important extra-mural market that existed here from at least late Anglo-Saxon times.

The remaining length of the Dover Street frontage, within the building complex, may also prove to be of great archaeological value. The depth of existing concrete floor has made evaluation at this time impossible, and indeed its very thickness may have obliterated early building remains in that area. Nevertheless, on the basis of information gleaned from Trench G, we feel that this part of the ancient street frontage deserves further archaeological attention prior to development.

The area against the St George's Place frontage is more difficult to assess from the results of the evaluation trenching. Here possible Roman topsoils and a trackway were exposed, together with a later sequence of agricultural soils and late eighteenth- to twentieth-century foundations. Further examination, particularly of the earliest of these deposits, could perhaps be carried out most effectively during construction processes by means of a watching and recording brief.

We are grateful to Howard Jones of Lee Evans Partnership for his assistance with this evaluation exercise.

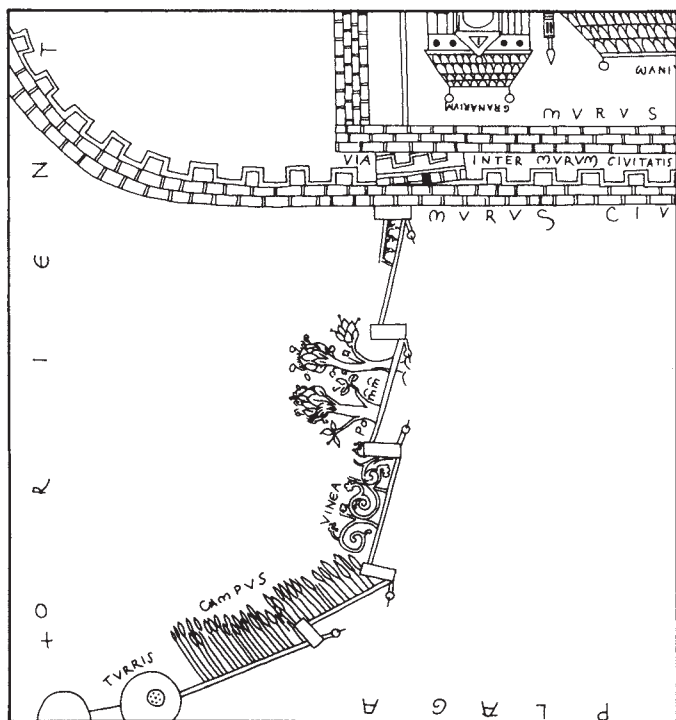
## 17. Tourtel Road by Mark Houlston

Supervision of ground-works during the construction of the Military Road/Sturry Road link (now Tourtel Road) was undertaken by Trust staff throughout the greater part of this year. A substantial number of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century features were recorded: many of these were probably slit-trenches cut by the military when a substantial area at the end of Military Road was used as a cavalry barracks. Our principal brief, however, was to protect and record the intact lead waterpipe system feeding fresh spring water from the Old Park into the cathedral precincts. This system underlying Military Road, the subject of articles in past reports (Annual Report 1981-82, 19; 1982-3, 17; 1985-86, 11), was first established by Prior Wibert in the mid twelfth century. Long lengths of 3 in. diameter lead-pipes, exposed during the formation of the new street surface, were recorded and protected under Trust supervision. Damaged sections of pipe were repaired or renewed as appropriate to ensure this ancient system continues to function unaffected by this major development.

This watching brief was funded by Kent County Council Highways Department. Our thanks are extended to them, to Mr Alan Thistleton of K.C.C. Highways and to B. Gray Ltd, the contractors for the scheme.



▲ The 3in. diameter lead waterpipe, exposed during roadworks close to the Military Road - Broad Street intersection



◀ Details from Prior Wibert's waterworks plan c. 1160 showing line of waterpipe entering the Cathedral Precincts.

## 18. St Augustine's Water Supply

by Paul Bennett



▲ The interior of the Conduit House, looking north-east. Scales 2m. and 1m.

The water supply to St Augustine's Abbey was also the subject of an intermittent watching brief this year. The discovery of the Conduit House and source of the Abbey's water supply at St Martin's Hill was reported last year (Canterbury's Archaeology 1987-88, 8-10). Subsequent to this, attempts have been made to locate the open end of an original pipe-run leading from the Conduit House and extending down-slope to Christ Church College.

When first discovered during the excavation of the Conduit House, the pipe-run appeared to feed fresh water through a system which eventually discharged into a fish pond situated in the middle of Christ Church College and continued onward to power a gravity fountain in the grounds of St Augustine's Abbey. A direct relationship between the Conduit House piperun and the supply to fish pond and fountain was established during the course of the excavation. When pumping took place to remove excess water from the Conduit House, the supply to both fountain and pond ceased. When the water pressure was allowed to build again in the Conduit House, the supply continued. The destruction of a long section of piperun immediately adjacent to the Conduit House terminated the supply, which has subsequently remained dry. The importance of this recently terminated water supply should not be underestimated, since it undoubtedly formed part of a historic pipe-system first established in the

twelfth century. This system must have been consistently repaired and maintained to provide fresh spring water first for the Abbey, later for the Royal Palace, and until very recently for Christ Church College pond and the Scheduled Ancient Monument fountain.

An intermittent watching brief was maintained in the housing estate to relocate the open end of the severed supply. After much effort by numerous people, including the developers, the pipe was relocated. New drain runs and catchment pits were formed to feed spring water from the Conduit House to the open end of the supply pipe. All this was successfully done with the developers assistance and at his cost.

Water can be seen to enter the open end of the severed pipe. Sadly the opposite end is still dry! The valiant efforts of the Southern Water Authority, pumping water up, pumping water down, seem only to confirm that the system has been breached or an entirely separate pipe run has yet to be located. We have at the time of writing suspended investigation of the system, but are still optimistic that the supply can be re-established.

Our thanks are extended to the Principal and Deputy Bursar of Christ Church College, to Sterling Homes, Southern Water Authority and English Heritage for their efforts to reconnect the supply. We look forward to their continued assistance in the near future.

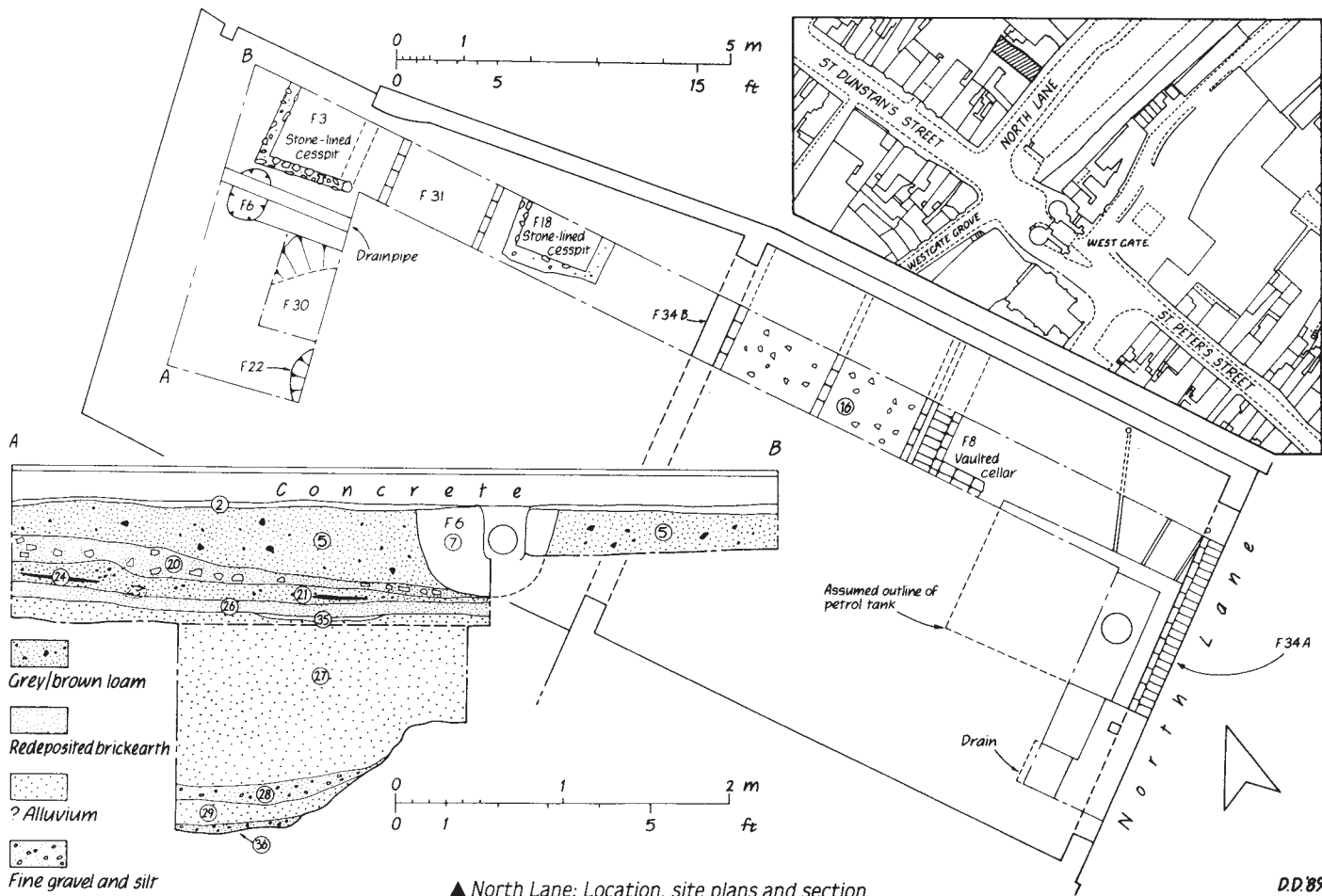
## 19. No. 3 North Lane

by Alan Ward

Prior to redevelopment, a developer-funded evaluation trench was excavated on an open plot of land between Bligh's Electrical Ltd and the Falstaff Tap public house. In this early suburb of the medieval city it was hoped that the excavation would uncover a full sequence of structural deposits against the street frontage. In the event, substantial damage had occurred here when a barrel-vaulted brick-built cellar was constructed in the seventeenth century, and further disturbance resulted from the insertion of a petrol tank, part of a garage formerly occupying the site.

Only at the rear of the tenement plot was natural brickearth reached at a depth of c. 1.50 m. below present ground level. The presence of silt with thin layers of fine gravel deposited within a feature cutting 0.70 m. into the brickearth is perhaps indicative of an east-west ditch. Roman pottery was recovered from the lowest fills of the feature.

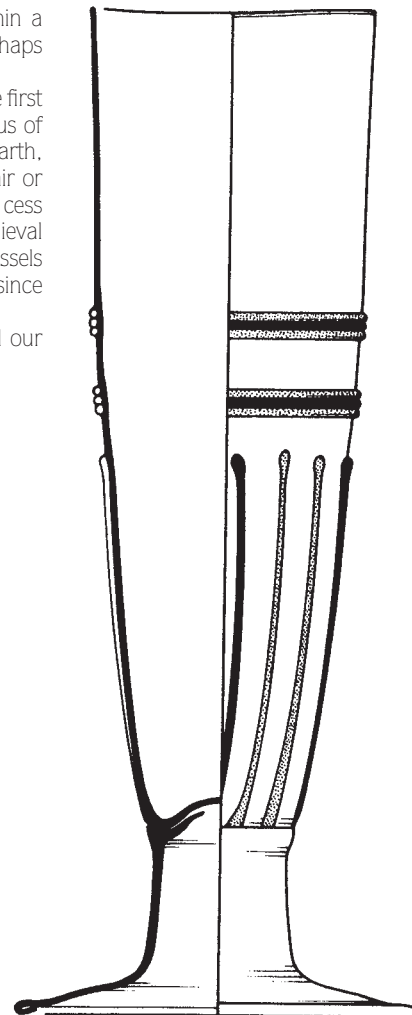
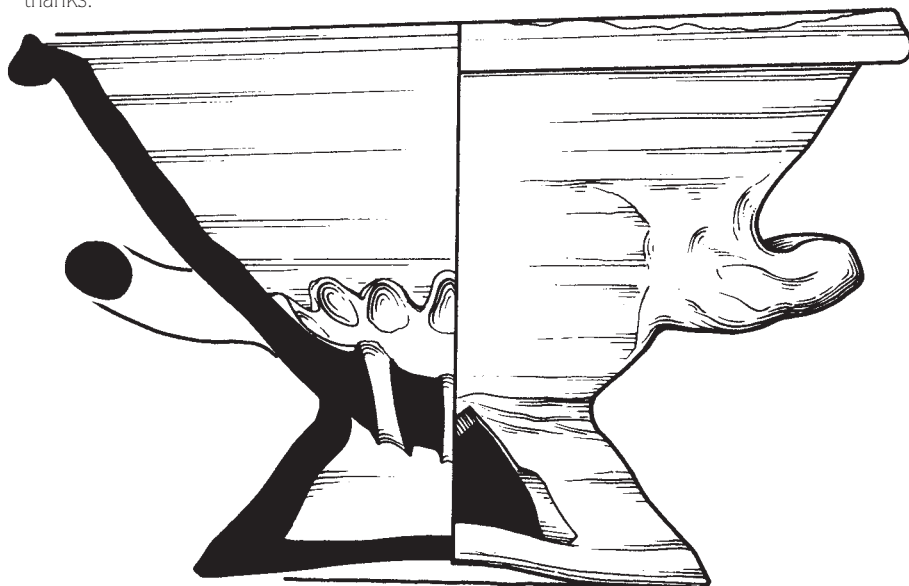
A layer of dark grey soil some 0.60 m. thick occurred above brickearth and is perhaps to be equated with the deposit of 'grey stony clay' interpreted as dump material to prevent flooding found in the 1984



excavation at no. 46 North Lane (Annual Report 1983-4, 19-20). That this layer was not the result of successive floods is shown by the presence of flints, chalk blocks and Roman tile. However, within a slight hollow of this layer where it overlay the postulated ditch, a further silt deposit was found, perhaps suggesting that periodic flooding or surface runoff was still taking place.

A brickearth 'seal' had been laid across this grey soil presumably to level the area as a prelude to the first phase of medieval building construction. From one of the medieval garden soil layers above, a corpus of late thirteenth- or fourteenth-century pot sherds was recovered. A major demolition deposit of brickearth, burnt daub and broken peg-tile sealed this earlier sequence of soils. This residue from a major repair or perhaps demolition of the road frontage property was cut by a series of rubbish pits and stonelined cess pits associated with the post-medieval property. These features provided a fine collection of post-medieval pottery and glassware. One cess-pit in particular yielded a number of complete pottery and glass vessels suggesting a household clearance of vessels, some of which had been collected over a century or so, since the date-range of the large corpus, dumped at one time, extended from c. 1650 to c. 1750.

The cost of the excavation was met by the developer, Bligh's Electrical Ltd, to whom we extend our thanks.



Late seventeenth-century chaffing dish and coloured glass beaker

## 20. 'Solaglas', Orchard Street

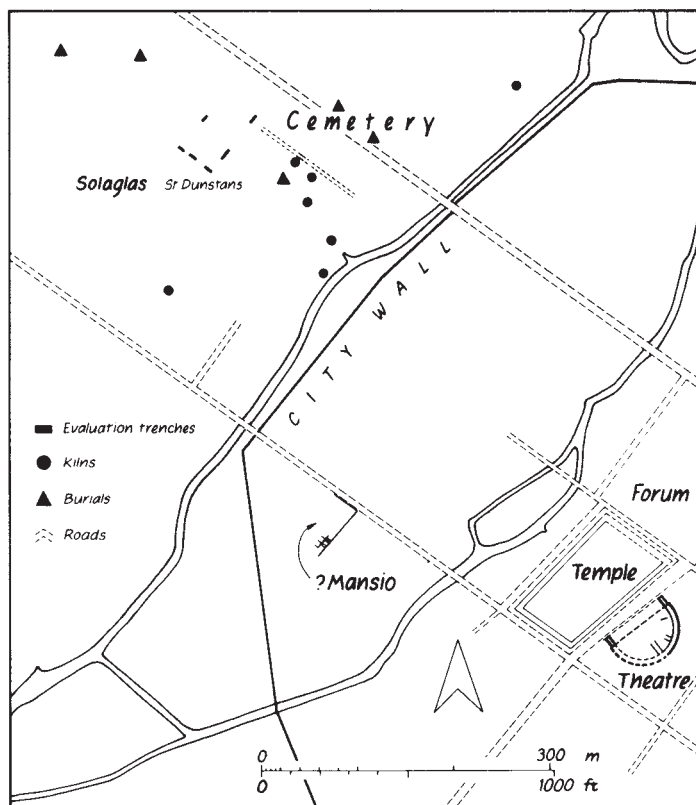
by Mark Houlston

Three developer-funded evaluation trenches were cut on the present site of 'Solaglas', Orchard Street, to determine the nature and extent of possible archaeological remains in advance of proposed redevelopment. In all three trenches a well-preserved Roman ground surface was revealed overlying natural head brickearth. Extensive cleaning and investigation of this horizon failed to provide evidence for occupation, although areas of heavy charcoal and burnt clay flecking did strongly suggest the presence of nearby Roman industrial activity. Stray sherds of Roman pottery, possibly 'wasters', were recovered from the buried subsoil. The exposed soil sequence appeared to be relatively undisturbed save for one or two modern features, perhaps associated with the construction of the present building.

Although no firm traces of habitation were discerned during the evaluation, the presence of the Roman soil horizon containing pottery, possibly deriving from nearby kilns, has led to the incorporation of a watching recording brief in the future scheme for development.

Our thanks are extended to William Cook Associates for funding this evaluation exercise.

*Plan of north-west side of the Roman town, showing known sites and Solaglass evaluation trenches ►*



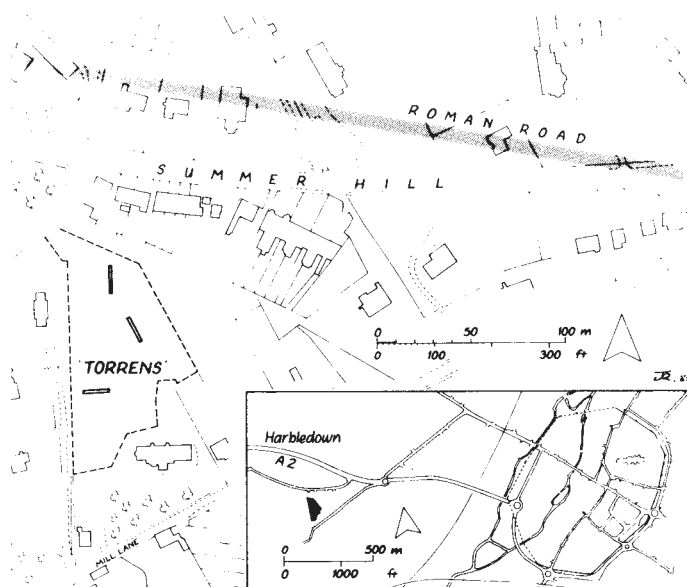
## 21. Summer Hill, Harbledown

by Mark Houlston

Evaluation trenching in advance of a proposal to develop land at 'Torrens', between Mill Lane and Summer Hill, Harbledown for residential use was considered important as Neolithic and Bronze Age flints, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and a number of Roman coins have in the past been recovered in this area, with the bulk of the finds centering on TR 13325801. The location of the site, on high ground overlying gravel terrace and Thanet sand deposits adjacent to the Roman London road and the western approach to Canterbury and the presence of the finds all indicated the possibility of ancient habitation here.

Though formerly part of a well provisioned, mature garden, much of the site is now covered with dense undergrowth, large trees and bushes. The evaluation strategy was to cut trenches on a centre line across the long axis of proposed buildings. The results of the first episode of trenching were then to be used to dictate whether further evaluation work was necessary to gauge the level of archaeological response should planning consent be given for the scheme to develop the site.

The trenches were all opened by mechanical excavator in July 1989, with topsoil removed to the level of subsoil (Thanet sand and gravel). The surface of subsoil was cleaned by trowelling. Save for relatively recent disturbances and 'tree holes' no single archaeological feature was recognised in any of the trenches and no finds were recovered. The evaluation evidence proved to be entirely negative and no further trenching was considered justifiable, although an intermittent watching brief will be maintained during the forthcoming development.



▲ Plan locating Summer Hill evaluation trenches

## 22. St Gregory's Priory

by Trevor Anderson, Martin J. Hicks and Tim Tatton-Brown

### A. The Cemetery

by Martin J. Hicks and Trevor Anderson

The first phase of the project to uncover St Gregory's Priory in advance of redevelopment by Townscape Homes Ltd was partly reported on in last year's Canterbury's Archaeology. This first phase entailed the entire excavation of a 15 x 26 m. area of the Priory's cemetery, recently utilised as a car park by the G.P.O.

This area was eventually excavated to the level of natural brickearth. A number of features cut the brickearth: these were in the form of pits and a variety of irregular hollows. The pottery recovered from these early features was mostly confined to the first and early second centuries A.D. and indicated some form of Roman activity outside the area later contained

by the city walls. Any traces of late Roman or later pre-graveyard activity were completely destroyed by densely packed burials.

The intensive use of the graveyard made it difficult to determine the date of the earliest inhumations. Anglo-Saxon pottery of seventh-century date recovered from the fills of a number of burials could indicate that interments may have taken place from that time onward, but it is felt likely that these finds are residual, redeposited when the graves were cut. However, like the corpus of Roman pottery, they may represent Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. The graveyard appears to have been in continuous use from at least the late eleventh century when Lanfranc's church was founded, until the Dissolution of the Priory in 1537 or shortly thereafter. The area examined was only a small part of the total area of the burial ground, which may have contained upwards of 10,000



▲ Machine clearance of the eastern corner of the Priory complex in progress looking south.

Detail from the 1640 map of Canterbury (C.A.L.C. Map 123) ►

burials. The excavation of St Gregory's Priory cemetery is one of the most ambitious projects undertaken by the Trust to date. The cemetery excavation is now complete and 1,251 burials were uncovered, these interred over a period of 500 years. At the time of writing a further eighty graves have been discovered within the church. It is estimated that the final total, from both sites, will be in the region of 1,350 skeletons.

The bones from St Gregory's Priory represent one of the largest samples ever excavated in this country. In addition, long-term detailed analysis (twenty pages of recording for each skeleton) is being carried out on the remains. This is the first time that such a large sample has been subjected to intensive study. Thus, St Gregory's cemetery is of national importance to osteological research and with publication of the final report it will become the type-site for medieval bone studies.

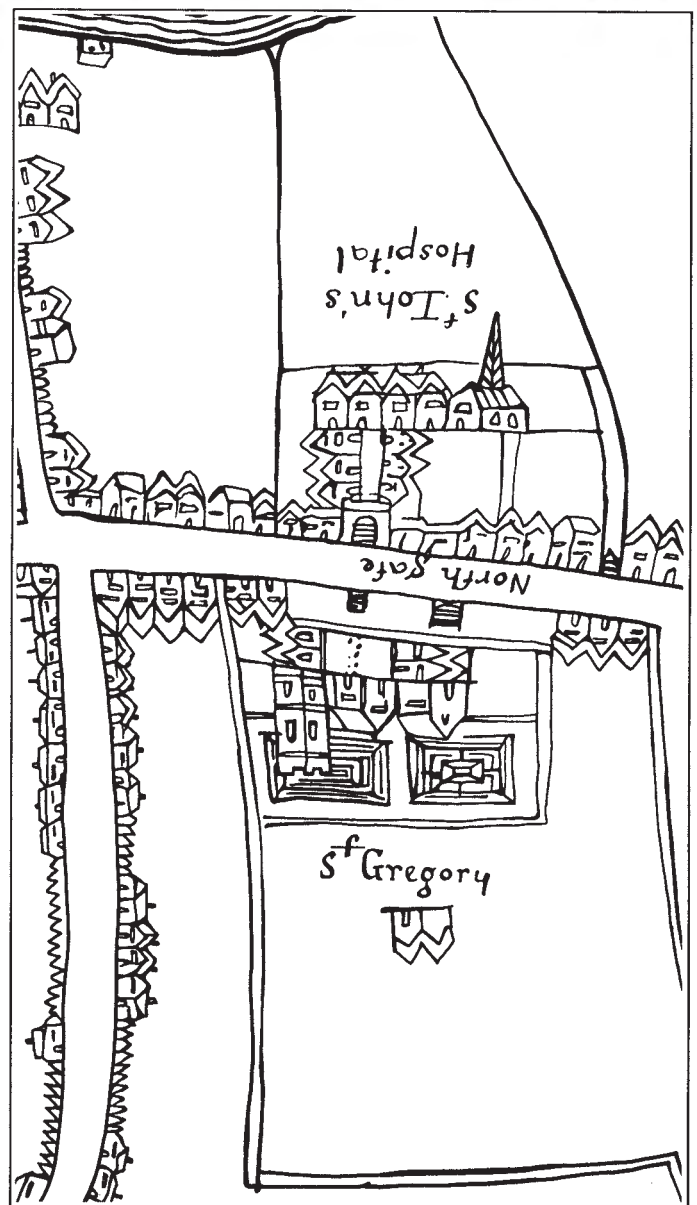
## B. The Church & Conventual Buildings

by Martin J. Hicks

The second phase of the St Gregory's Priory project centred on the area previously occupied by the G.P.O. sorting office on the corner of Northgate and Union Street. Here our aim was to uncover the surviving remains of the Priory founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in the 1080s, as a complementary establishment to St John's Hospital situated on the other side of Northgate street, and to establish the plan of the later monastic complex which developed from the original foundation.

The site was excavated in three stages. The first trench was opened on 1st August 1988 and comprised an area 45 m. x 18 m. Machine removal of the upper levels revealed a series of nineteenth-century basements and cobbled yards against a narrow lane frontage. Several curious Victorian features were exposed including a well-built cess pit in the garden of the former 'Two Brothers' public house in the south-west corner of the trench.

These nineteenth-century levels were hand-excavated to reveal a uniform dark grey loam. A substantial flint-built wall crossed the area, breached by a gateway represented by two large post-holes and a cobbled entrance. This was probably in use in the eighteenth century. Beneath the wall and the dark grey loam was a humic layer which covered the entire area. Cutting this garden loam was a vast array of small gullies and irregular-shaped hollows, possibly representing the hedging and flower beds of an ornamental garden shown on the 1640 coloured map of Canterbury.



Beneath the garden loam were the destruction levels of the Priory. At this point excavation of this area ceased for safety reasons while the remains of the 1960s Post Office building was demolished.

The second phase of the project began in December 1988 following the clearance of demolition rubble from the Post Office building. An area 43 m. x 24 m. fronting onto Northgate street was cleared by machine, revealing more of the Victorian street plan and further basements. A brickbuilt clay tobacco pipe kiln was uncovered to the rear of one of the premises. This was a simple structure of two phases with a stoke chamber and a single firing box. There was evidence to suggest it had been repaired during its use. Wasters recovered from debris inside the kiln indicate that it was in use between 1850-60.

Below these levels further garden features were exposed. Parts of the west range of the Priory (the Prior's Lodging), which survived the Dissolution and remained in use until 1848, were encountered at this horizon. This was a substantial stone structure, built of roughly worked flints bonded in hard lime mortar. The surviving plan consisted of a long hall with in situ tiled floor. To the west of the hall a pebble yard extended to the western edge of the excavation. Abutting the north and south ends of the range was a series of less substantial foundations, probably the footings for timber-framed walls. Beneath one of the northern extensions a large chalk-lined cellar was excavated. This was probably a cold store or wine cellar belonging to the sixteenth-century house. The standing remains of this house are well documented and are described below by Tim Tatton-Brown.

In May 1989 a third phase of excavation linked the first and second, to create a total area measuring some 60 m. x 65 m. Once again, garden levels were encountered immediately beneath the nineteenth-century structures, but they were entirely different in this area, consisting of a series of redeposited layers dumped to form a terrace. Various features cut this terrace, including a series of brick-lined drains or irrigation channels. This raised ground level served to protect the underlying Priory remains, and the best surviving masonry walls were located here.

Numerous post-holes associated with demolition levels may indicate the presence of scaffolding and temporary buildings erected to facilitate the dismantling of the Priory buildings. Demolition was thorough and all but the west range appears to have been reduced to foundation level. Most of the church, cloister and conventual buildings of the Priory fell within the excavation.

To the south of the complex was the church. Here a six-bay nave with north and south aisle supported on large foundation bases, terminated at a choir screen. East of this, north and south aisles were supported on a continuous footing. Abutting the inside face of the arcade on both sides, where choir stalls would have been situated, were curious drain-like structures with masonry side-walls and peg-tile bases. These later additions to the choir seem to be the remains of resonance boxes located below the rear choir stalls to accentuate and carry the sound from the choir. Only part of the choir was within the excavation area, but if it is assumed that it was located half way along the length of the church, then the total length of the church may be in excess of 70 m. (c. 300ft.)

Three later buttresses supported the main south wall of the twelfth century church, whilst almost half the length of the north wall was supported by another continuous and massive buttress. These may have been added late in the fourteenth century.

The main cloister adjoined the north side of the church. When the great north buttress was built, modifications to the cloister were also effected and its plan became slightly irregular. In the immediate post-Dissolution period the cloister garth appears to have been retained as open space; an eighteenth-century pit cut into this open area yielded several Purbeck marble column bases and capitals that originally formed part of the inner cloister arcade. Traces of benches running round the inside of the outer cloister wall were also uncovered.

A doorway in the east wall of the cloister led into the Chapter House which was built against the north wall of the church and the west wall of the transept, an unusual position. The north-east corner of the Chapter House was partly exposed during trial trenching in 1988 (Canterbury's Archaeology 1987-88, 29-32). Two major construction phases were identified in the 1989 excavations. The original structure which abutted the west wall of the north transept had a solid mortar floor which bore the scars of benches lining all four walls. Beyond the east wall of the Chapter House was a passage separating it from the north transept. Later the Chapter House was enlarged by demolishing the east wall and extending eastwards into the former passage area. A small dais and raised bench, probably for the Prior and sub-Priors, was erected at the eastern end of the new Chapter House and the scars of the Priors stone



▲ The clay-pipe kiln looking north. Scale 1m.



▲ Detail of north resonance box, looking east. Scale 0.5m.

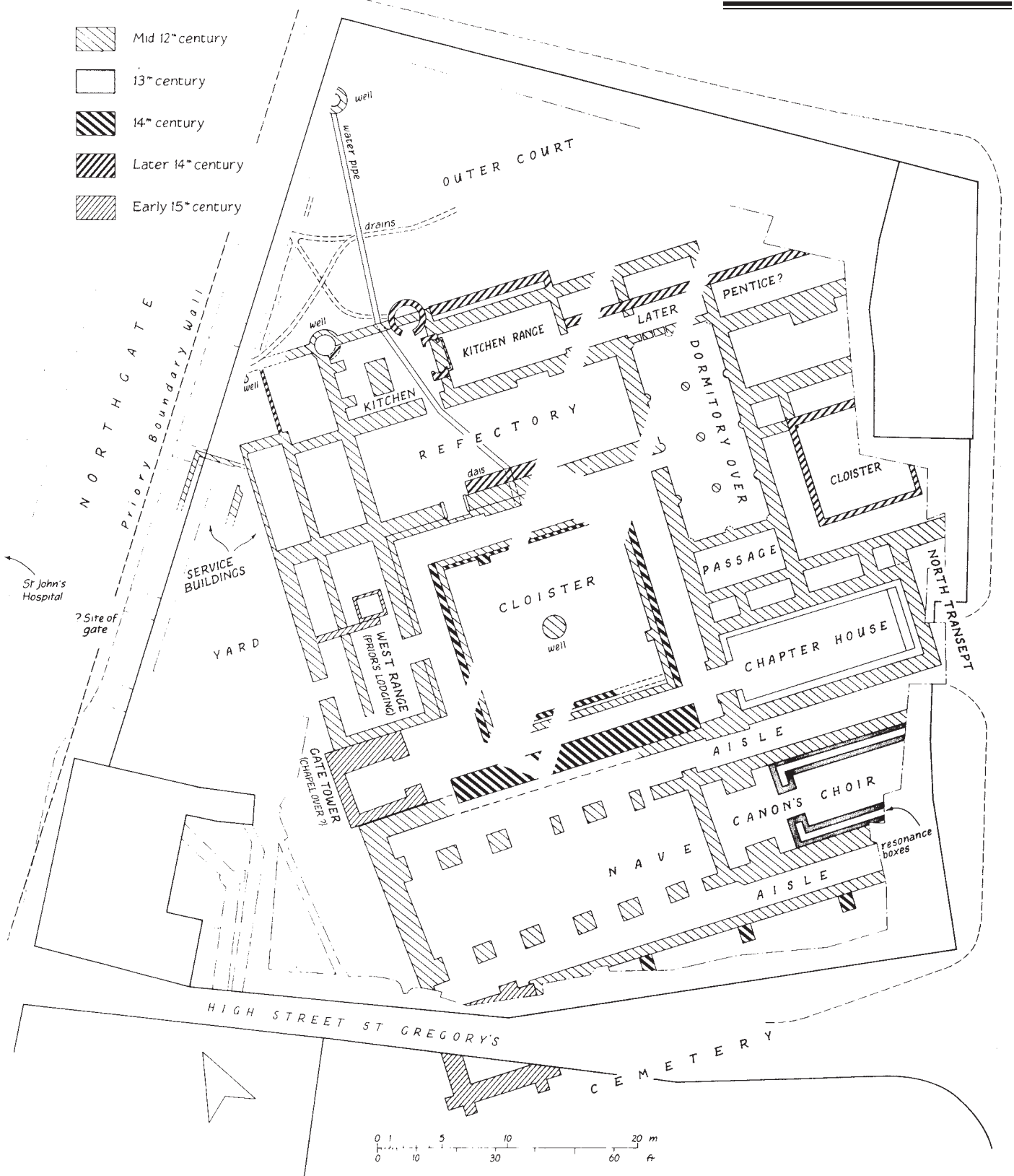


▲ Group of post-medieval finds



▲ South-east corner of Chapter House during excavation





▲ Post-medieval cess pit lined with architectural fragments, scale 0.5m.



▲ Detail of column bases and capitals originally from the cloister arcade

seat were evident against the east wall, this interrupting the raised eastern bench at its mid-way point. White painted wall plaster survived in situ on the east wall and traces of the original red painted decoration could just be discerned on the highest surviving portion of the wall close to the southeast corner of the Chapter House.

Foundations for three small rooms running east-west were located immediately north of the Chapter House. Beyond these was a wide passage giving onto the east cloister alley and extending eastwards beyond the north wall of the new north transept. North of the passage was an undercroft two bays wide and four bays long. This undercroft supported the dormitory and was entered via a door from a yard on its northern side. This yard area and the space extending eastward is currently under excavation. There are indications that further buildings perhaps associated with a second smaller cloister exist here.

The northern range of buildings included the Refectory, Kitchen and other service buildings. Like the Chapter House, the Refectory appeared to have undergone alterations during its period of use. At some time a serving plinth was added to the south wall and later still a partition was inserted which effectively converted the large dining hall into two smaller



▲ Raised dais and benched seat, with gap for Prior's stone seat. East end of Chapter House looking east. Scale 1m. and 0.25m.

The original entrance to the Priory seems to have been at the end of a passageway between the north wall of the church and the west wall of the Prior's lodging. In the fourteenth century a tower was built in this space, perhaps with a Prior's chapel on the first floor. This was later matched by a south-west tower, revealed in the cemetery excavations and reported on last year.

By the end of July this year, an almost complete ground plan of this Major twelfth-century Priory complex had been exposed. Excavation of the priory church had revealed that it was built re-using the substantial foundations of Lanfranc's church. This church and earlier features will be described in next year's report.



▲ Early thirteenth-century stone head from the refectory area.

rooms. This alteration was probably carried out in the Priory's declining years. The Refectory floor bore traces of tiling and was cut diagonally by a series of water pipes. The earliest of these contained short sections of terracotta pipe which were later removed and replaced by a lead pipe, a portion of which was discovered in situ cutting the southern wall of the refectory. The lead water pipe undoubtedly fed fresh spring water from the Cathedral's own water supply which extended across the eastern extremity of the Priory boundary (now under Military Road) from its source in the Old Park.

The kitchen range was located to the north of the Refectory. The large kitchen had a circular bread oven built into its western corner and possibly in the fourteenth century a second, larger oven was inserted into the north wall. A sequence of five tile-on-edge hearths was exposed at the west end of the kitchen, each one smaller than its predecessor. The largest and most substantial feature excavated in the kitchen area was a central oven, built of limestone blocks which survived to a height of three courses. The oven appears to have been demolished in the fifteenth century and its constituent stone blocks seem to have been re-used to construct a partition wall within the kitchen possibly to reduce its overall size. The north-western bread oven may also have gone out of use at this time, being superseded by a chalk block lined well inserted through it.



▲ Peg-tile hearths inside the kitchen, looking north



▲ Copper-alloy water tap from the Priory kitchen



▲ Some of the St Gregory's Priory excavation team

I should like to acknowledge the help and co-operation I have received from site supervisors, Alison Hicks, Alan Ward, Mark Houliston, Dennis Nebiker and Grant Shand; the patient and dedicated excavation team deserve special mention as do the many volunteer's from all over the world. I should like to thank Andrew Selkirk who provided helpful information about resonance boxes; Alan Peacey who researched and is studying the clay pipe kiln and its material; B. Gray Ltd who supplied the heavy machinery; the Friends of the Trust for their support during the excavation, particularly Bridget Russell and Robert Edwards who stoically managed the site shop. Finally thanks are extended to the residents of the Northgate area who have supported us throughout, to Townscape Homes Ltd who provided the greater part of the excavation finance and to English Heritage, the Kent Archaeological Society and the many local businessmen and individuals who generously responded to an appeal for additional funds made during the course of the excavation.

## C. The History of St Gregory's Priory

by Tim Tatton-Brown

Until the Dissolution of the monasteries, much of the ground on the northeast side of the City of Canterbury was occupied by three very important religious houses: Christ Church, St Augustine's and St Gregory's. The history of Christ Church (the seat of the Archbishop) and of St Augustine's Abbey is very well-known, and it is a remarkable fact that both these houses have continuously recorded occupation from just after the arrival of St Augustine in 597 until the mid sixteenth century. Christ Church was refounded in 1541 and survives to this day. St Gregory's, on the other hand, is very little known. It was dissolved as a religious house in 1537, and only the late medieval Prior's House and a tower survived after this, as a large town house, until final demolition in 1848. The complete area excavation of the core of the site in 1988-9, before its almost total destruction by a proposed underground car park, is therefore a unique opportunity to record most of the surviving material remains.

### The Clergy Guild

To date all historians who have looked at the quite large body of later medieval source material relating to St Gregory's have assumed that St Gregory's was a new priory founded by the first Norman Archbishop, Lanfranc, in the late 1080s.<sup>2</sup> The Priory was to act as a body of canons regular to look after the men and women of St John's Hospital which Lanfranc had founded at the same time<sup>3</sup> on the other side of Northgate street. However, if one looks at the pages of Domesday Book<sup>4</sup> the very first entry under the land of the Archbishop of Canterbury reads:

*In the City of Canterbury, the archbishop has 12 burgesses and 32 dwellings which the clergy of the town hold in their guild, and they pay 35 shillings, and have a mill worth 5 shillings.*

Domesday Monachorum which was probably written only a short time after Domesday Book, records exactly the same information except that this property is now recorded as being held by the clergy of St Gregory for their church'.<sup>5</sup> Lanfranc's foundation charter for St Gregory's can be dated to just before September 1087, so it is very likely that Domesday Book (1086) is the last record of an earlier guild of priests that was taken over and refounded by Lanfranc.

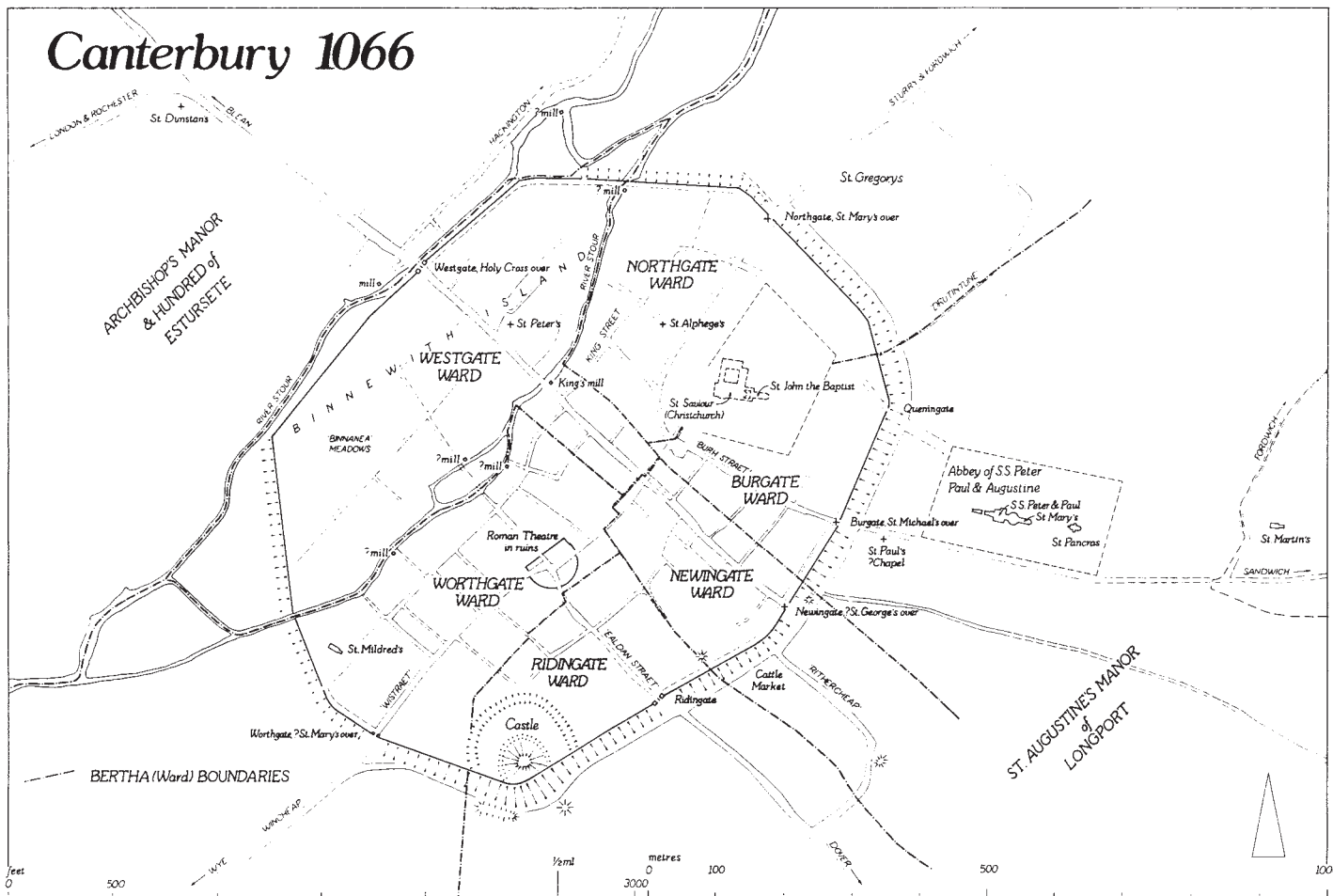
### Lanfranc's New Foundation

The 'Easter Table' Chronicle (a late addition to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle) says that Archbishop Lanfranc had the body of St Eadburg (Ethelberga) translated from Lyminge to St Gregory's in 1085.<sup>6</sup>

Other sources, including the foundation charter of c. 1087, say St Mildred's body was also translated there at the same time (later a cause of much dispute with St Augustine's Abbey who also claimed to have St Mildred's body given them by King Cnut in 1035).<sup>7</sup> William of Malmesbury and Eadmer also refer to a new settlement of canons who live by a rule in the mid 1080s, so it is likely that Lanfranc was already starting to change the house of guild priests to a body of Canons regular when he brought the relics from Lyminge. The foundation charter of c. 1087 implies a regular life for six canons (presbiteros) whose first responsibility was to the thirty men and thirty women of St John's Hospital on the other side of the road. They heard confession, did baptism and burial services and supervised a singing and grammar school. They were therefore taking over the duties of the earlier guild, and it is most interesting that among the many possessions granted to St Gregory's in the foundation charter are the churches of St Mary 'over the Northgate', Holy Cross 'over the Westgate' and St Dunstan 'outside the same Westgate'. These churches, which were shortly to become parish churches may in origin have been late Anglo-Saxon chapels attached to the larger guild church of St Gregory's.

### The Augustinian Priory

William Somner in his *Antiquities of Canterbury* (1640) claimed that St Gregory's was the earliest house of regular canons in Britain.<sup>10</sup> The Augustinian order of regular canons was, however, not known in England until a couple of decades after Lanfranc refounded St Gregory's, so it is unlikely that St Gregory's became an Augustinian priory until early in the twelfth century. At this time many other ancient 'colleges of clerks', like St Botolph's (Colchester), St Frideswide's (Oxford), or the former Cathedral of SS Peter and Paul, Dorchester were becoming houses of Augustinian canons. In 1123 William de Corbeil, the Prior of another Augustinian house, St Osyth's in Essex, became Archbishop of Canterbury, and it was probably soon after this that St Gregory's first properly became a house of Augustinian canons.<sup>11</sup> This is also perhaps the time when St Gregory's first acquired a regular claustral layout of buildings, although an earlier date is also possible. The canons, known as 'Black Canons' wore a black habit with a white coat, and a linen rochet under a black cope with a scapular to cover their head and shoulders.



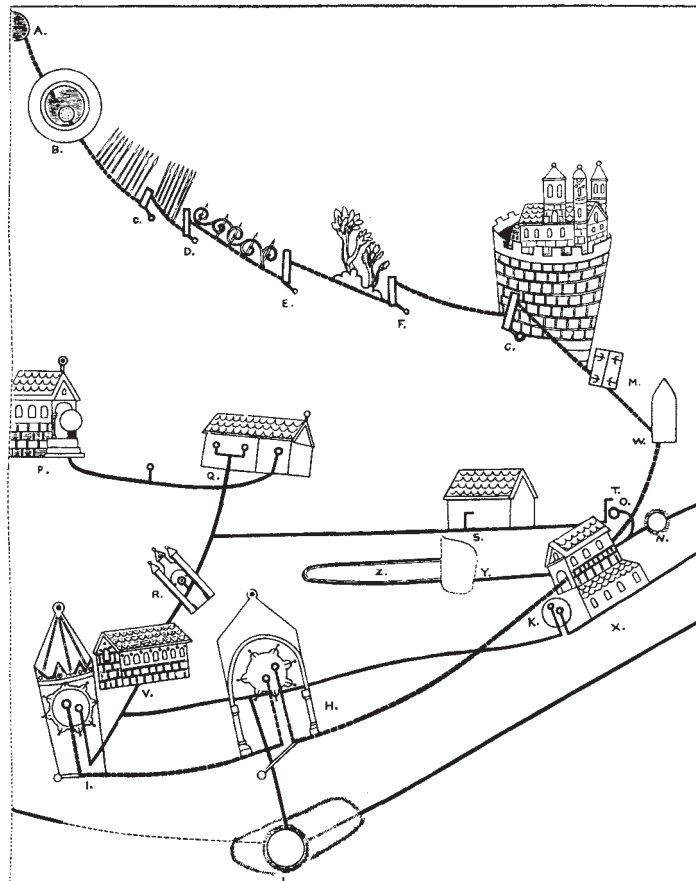
Some time in the early twelfth century a series of large masonry buildings was built around the cloister on the north side of the church. These were the Chapter House, Dorter, Frater, Kitchen and West Range. Little detailed documentation of these buildings has survived, though a will of 1516 gave 6s. 8d. to the repair of the Cloister.

Gervase of Canterbury tells us that on 2nd July 1145 St Gregory's church was burnt down.<sup>12</sup>

The Archbishop of the time, Theobald (1139-61), who had earlier been Abbot of Bec, seems to have been a special patron of the Priory, probably because he helped rebuild it after the fire.<sup>13</sup> At this time, or perhaps earlier, St Gregory's Priory church was rebuilt with a large new doubleaisled nave. When this new nave was built, the last remains of the earlier church were finally swept away. By the middle of the twelfth century, St Gregory's Priory and all its new claustral buildings had been built, and it is at this time that we have our first and only picture of the priory. It is shown as an apsidal-ended church with two western towers and a crossing tower on one of the famous 'waterworks' plans of c. 1160.<sup>14</sup> Around the church was a high crenelated wall, and through the outer precinct (the priory's orchard) ran the Christ Church piped water supply. Christ Church's workmen were always allowed access to the pipe when repairs were needed, and St Gregory's was to provide Christ Church with a basketful of fruit (no doubt from the orchard) annually in the second week in September for consumption in the Christ Church refectory.<sup>15</sup>

### Archdeacon's House

Close to the water-pipes and north-east of the main priory buildings was the official residence of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The house, probably a complex of stone buildings, was within the priory precinct but had a separate entrance on the east from Ruttington Lane.<sup>16</sup> The Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was always an exceptionally important church official, may have had a house here from Lanfranc's time, but it is only by the middle years of the twelfth century that we know he was resident here. In 1125, Archbishop William de Corbeil (1123-36), appointed Helewise, a fellow Augustinian canon, as Archdeacon in succession to a man called John, who had been made bishop of Rochester. Helewise was succeeded in 1139 by Waiter, the brother of Archbishop Theobald, and then in 1148 Waiter also became bishop of Rochester. Walter's successor



▲ The 'small' version of Prior Wibert's waterworks plan c. 1160.

was the infamous Roger of Pont FEveclue, the great enemy of Thomas Becket, who became Archbishop of York in 1154 after being Archdeacon of Canterbury for six years. The next Archdeacon was, of course, Thomas Becket himself (he was also to be Chancellor of England at the same time), and he only resigned as Archdeacon in 1163, six months after being consecrated Archbishop. More important royal and archiepiscopal clerks followed Becket as Archdeacon until Simon Langton, the brother of the Archbishop, was appointed in 1227.<sup>17</sup> He decided to move the official residence to St Stephen's, Hackington, and Archbishop Stephen Langton (1207-28) then gave the Archdeacon's house and garden to the canons, 1 provided they maintain in its original state the chapel said to have been built by Thomas Becket.<sup>18</sup> This was probably a domestic chapel in origin, but after Becket's canonization in 1173, it no doubt soon became a shrine. In 1462 there is a record of it being used by a citizen's guild (The Brotherhood of St Thomas the Martyr standing in the garden of St Gregory's).<sup>19</sup> Remarkably the shell of this chapel survived until the late eighteenth century and was depicted by William Stukely in 1722<sup>20</sup> and S. Hooper in 1787.

### Archbishop's Treasury and Archives

St Gregory's Priory always had a close connection with their patron, the Archbishop, and this was reflected by the keeping of the Archbishop's treasury and archives at St Gregory's from at least the later thirteenth century, and probably from a much earlier date. It seems probable that the priory was the centre for all important diocesan records (Archbishop's and Archdeacon's) by the end of the twelfth century. The Archbishop also housed some important visitors at St Gregory's, and in the late medieval period we have a record of some sessions of the consistory court being held there (from 1468 to 1474 we know that afternoon sessions at St Gregory's dealt with probate business, after instance cases had been heard at the cathedral in the mornings).<sup>21</sup> Some of the Archbishop's archives appear to have remained at St Gregory's even after the Dissolution, when the ecclesiastical lawyer, Sir John Boys, lived there in the old Prior's Lodging.

### Later History

In the later Middle Ages, the priory seems to have sunk more into obscurity. There were usually about ten canons (the maximum had been thirteen) and almost all of the priory's possessions (churches, estates, tithes, etc.) had been acquired by the middle of the thirteenth century. A fine cartulary of St Gregory's Priory, compiled in about 1265, still survives in the University Library at Cambridge. It was edited and published by Audrey Woodcock in 1956.<sup>22</sup>

In 1329 several royal officials stayed at the priory when the young King Edward III was in Canterbury. A year later many defects and disturbances are recorded in the priory and the elderly Prior of Christ Church, the great Henry of Eastry, was ordered to correct matters. He ordered the removal of three of the canons to other houses. In February 1368 Archbishop Langham visited the priory and found that the rule of

silence was not being observed and that women had access to the priory. He ordered these matters to be corrected, but things obviously got worse in the fifteenth century, as in many religious establishments.<sup>23</sup>

Some very late medieval wills give us some clues about the topography of the church in its final state. In 1478, Geoffrey Holman of Northgate parish was buried in the church 'before the window of St Martin on the north side of the church', while Henry Trewonwall, registrar of the consistory of Canterbury, was 'buried in the nave of the church before the high cross' in 1483. In 1464 five marks was given 'towards the building of the bell-tower there', while in 1487 10s. was given 'to the making of the new steeple there'. Another will of 1495 of Alice Consaunt ordered her to be buried 'in the belfry of St Gregory's beside the sepulture of her late husband'. This must be the tower on the south-west side of the nave, and one might therefore suggest that it was built (or rebuilt) in the second half of the fifteenth century. Burials in 1472 and 1500 were to be 'in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary within the church of this priory', while another will of 1496 refers to 'the netheryard of Our Lady Chapel in the church of St Gregory'. Many other burials in the churchyard are recorded at this time, and there is no doubt that it acted as the cemetery for the church of St Mary upon the Northgate as well as for the Hospital of St John the Baptist.<sup>24</sup>

### Last Decades

Early in the sixteenth century there is a contemporary account of an extraordinary story of how a man called William Fisher and two servants of Christ Church went to play dice with one of the canons, a man called Master Brabourne (he may be the same man who became prior in 1528). They were let in by the back gate in Ruttington Lane, and then played there all night in a nearby room, winning quite a lot of money from the canon.<sup>25</sup>

A visitation by Archbishop Warham in 1511 also shows that the priory was in a sorry state. At this time there were the prior, sub-prior, sacrist, precentor (who was accused of often quarrelling with the brethren) and six other canons (including a student at Cambridge). There were also complaints that the butler gave the canons very bad beer, that the precentor did not know how to sing, and that there was no bell-ringer, so that the brethren did not know the time of divine service. The prior at this time was Dr Thomas Welles, one of the Archbishop's chaplains, who was often absent. He appears also to have held several rectories and vicarages and was made Bishop of Sidon in 1515. When he died in 1526, it is recorded that he was buried in the priory church next to his predecessor, Edward Guildford.<sup>26</sup>

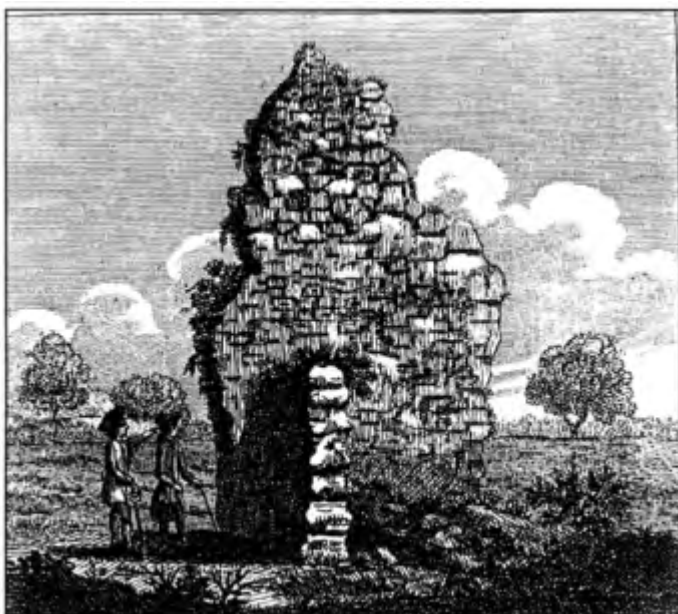
At about the same time an agreement was reached with the City concerning new houses, which had 'been built next adjoining into the said monastery, as well on and by the south part of the said church gate, as on and by the north part of the court gate of the said church'. These houses, which were on the Northgate frontage, were to be within the jurisdiction of the City. They are clearly shown on the map of Canterbury made in c. 1640.<sup>27</sup>

### The End of the Priory

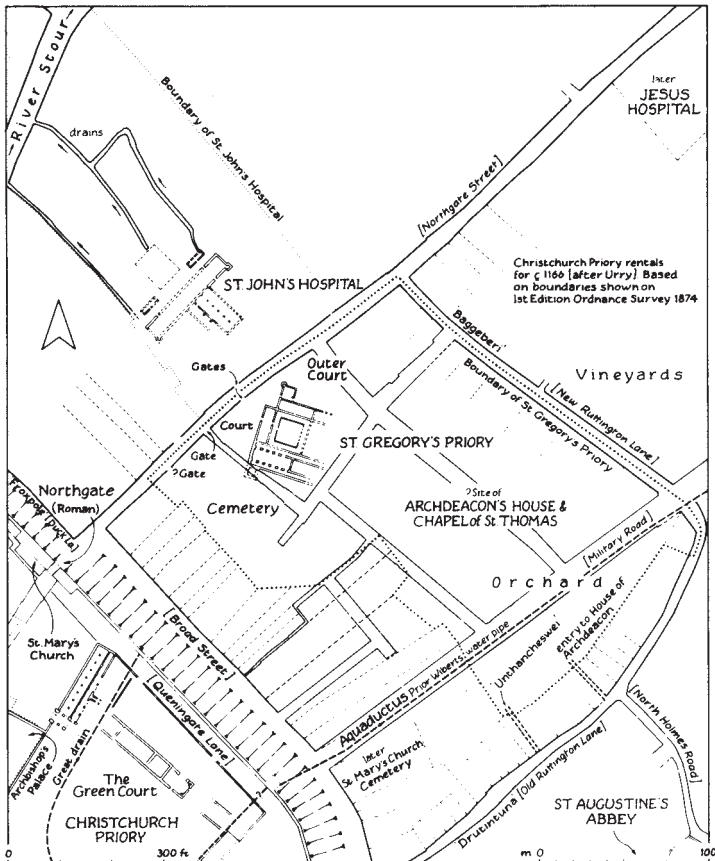
In 1535, the Valor Ecclesiasticus records that the priory and its possessions were worth £166. 4s. 2d. per annum. At this time there were a prior and six canons, and two years later the house had been dissolved with the prior, John Symkins, receiving a pension of 20 marks per annum. A few years later Symkins became a canon of the new foundation at Rochester, but was deprived of his prebend in 1553 for being married. St Gregory's first became crown property, but only a short time later it was exchanged for the site of the recently dissolved abbey of St Radegund (near Dover), and became in 1537 the property once again of the Archbishop. He, in turn, let it on long leases, and all the old possessions of the priory (except the manor of Howfield) remained part of the St Gregory's estate. Soon after this, all the old priory buildings except the prior's house and bell-tower were demolished, and most of the stone would have been carted out for use elsewhere.

### St Gregory's: a private house

The first tenant of the prior's house from the Archbishop was a lawyer called Richard Neville of South Leverton in Nottinghamshire, and here was born in about 1543 his son, Thomas, who was to become a leading academic at Cambridge and a chaplain to Queen Elizabeth I. In 1593 Thomas Neville became Master of Trinity College, Cambridge and four years later he was made Dean of Canterbury. He continued to hold both positions until his death at Cambridge on 2nd May 1615.<sup>28</sup> Most of his



▲ The Northgate area in the mid twelfth century



▲ The Northgate area in the mid-twelfth century

Fair-built house. Hall, Parlour, Great dining chamber, offices i.e. kitchen, etc. Garden on the east side of the house with walks and mounts, walled about, and a summer house or long gallery on the northern part of the garden. An orchard well-planted with fruit trees and two fishponds in it, the orchard adjoining the garden towards the south and is further south than the premises and the land hereafter mentioned this must be the old churchyard. One old dovehouse adjoining of the woodyard towards east. One parcel of meadow ground (where the dovehouse stands) east and north of the premises.

A fine map of Canterbury, drawn in about 1640,<sup>31</sup> confirms this and shows two areas of formal gardens to the east of the main buildings. The map also shows two main buildings, and the bell-tower to the south, and two smaller ranges to the north and south of the front courtyard. Larger and smaller gateways are shown in the high wall fronting onto Northgate street.

In 1623 a branch of the Hales family took over the lease, and they passed it on to the Honeywoods, and they to the Wootons. A succession of Archbishop's tenants then continued after the Restoration in 1660 until Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, died possessed of the lease in 1773. The following year the whole estate was sold by the Archbishop to George Gipps, the Member of Parliament for Canterbury When he died in February 1800 almost the whole of the medieval estate of St Gregory's was, remarkably almost intact.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the second edition of Hasted record S<sup>32</sup> that:

*there are the remains of several noble and lofty apartments in it; but the whole has been ruined for a number of years past, and only the bare walls left, without a window frame or pane of glass to keep out the weather It is now made use of as a potter's workshop, and for store-rooms for his manufactory:*

energies were devoted to his Cambridge work (he gave the College many Canterbury books and spent over £3,000 on rebuilding 'Neville's Court' at Trinity), but he also rebuilt the Brenchley chantry on the south side of the Cathedral nave in Canterbury (at the Cathedral's expense) as a burial place for his family (his father, mother, uncle and brother, as well as himself). The Dean's elder brother, Alexander continued as tenant at St Gregory's after his father's death in 1552, and acted as Archbishop Parker's researcher for various learned books he was writing. It seems that some of the Archbishop's archive remained at St Gregory's at this time.

**Post-Dissolution Graveyard**

After the Dissolution, burial within the graveyard seems to have continued, and in 1560 a case was brought against the tenant because he 'withheld part of the churchyard'.<sup>29</sup> A visitation of 1573 tells us that there was a complaint that the churchyard was 'not decently kept, neither can they bury in it unless they pay 2d. for an old body and 1 d. for a child'. The late sixteenth century tenant, Sir John Boys, finally resolved this by obtaining permission to 'appropriate and inclose' it. In return he provided a new churchyard further to the east, a churchyard that is now (February 1989) having its south-west corner disturbed by the new widened and rebuilt Military Road.

**Sir John Boys House**

Sir John Boys, who styled himself 'of St Gregory's' was an ecclesiastical lawyer who had made a fortune out of his profession. He came to St Gregory's in the 1580s (his family were from Frecville in Nonington), and was the first Recorder of Canterbury, a judge of the chancery court for the Cinque Ports, and high steward (and legal advisor) to five successive Archbishops. He was also briefly Member of Parliament for Canterbury and was knighted in 1603. In the late 1590s, he founded a new hospital for the poor, Jesus Hospital, just up the road from St Gregory's. He died in 1612 and was buried at the east end of the north aisle of the cathedral nave. His splendid monument (with a reclining effigy on it) can still be seen there. In his will he devised the lease to his widow and afterwards his nephew, Thomas Boys (died 1625). A survey made in 1616-7 (now in Lambeth Palace Library),<sup>30</sup> shows what a magnificent house and garden it had become, no doubt with the help of Sir John Boys' money. The survey describes the property as:

Shortly afterwards a clay-pipe kiln appears to have been made behind the house, and the site of this has been excavated on the west side of the cloister range. The area around appears to have been used mainly for market gardens.

**The Ville of St Gregory**

The area of the priory precinct, called 'the ville of St Gregory', was until the late nineteenth century not part of the County borough of Canterbury, but a detached portion of Kent. Earlier it was considered to be under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop's great manor and hundred of Westgate. The exact boundaries to this precinct, which must originally have been marked by a stone wall, are accurately shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (1300) sheets of 1874. Over the last eight centuries there have been many disputes concerning the legal status of this precinct and the cemetery within it.

**St Gregory's Barracks**

During the Napoleonic Wars, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a major new road, still called Military Road, was driven across the eastern part of the precinct (along the line of the twelfth-century water pipe) to connect up with new Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Barracks.<sup>33</sup> A host of smaller streets were then laid out across the rest of the St Gregory's site and a mass of new houses were erected on the open ground. Many of these houses were in turn swept away after the last war, but the streets (Union Street, Union Place, Victoria Row and Artillery Street) remain.

The Prior's Lodging at the core of the site was now hemmed in on all sides, and in 1848 it too was eventually demolished. A final picture of the building from the north-west, made a short time before its demolition, was published in The Illustrated London News. It shows the late medieval doorway and large hall window of the Prior's Lodging (and the bell-tower in the background), and can be compared with the view of the back of the building (engraved in 1787) of about sixty years earlier. This later eighteenth-century view, taken from the east, shows the roof line for the back wall of the cloister west walk with above it the large, probably Elizabethan, hall window. To the south is a gable containing a perpendicular window which may originally have lighted the Prior's chamber or chapel. Below it, in the cloister wall, is a trefoil decoration which may have been above a thirteenth-century parlour passage entrance.

With the destruction of the Prior's house, virtually all traces of St Gregory's above ground were destroyed. Much renewed robbing of walls below ground also appears to have taken place at this time, and by the middle of the nineteenth century the whole area had been built over yet again. Just over a century later a new G.P.O. sorting office was erected in 1958 on the site, and it is a very great tragedy that no archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of this work.<sup>34</sup> Equally, much of the rest of the St Gregory's precinct was covered by new houses and

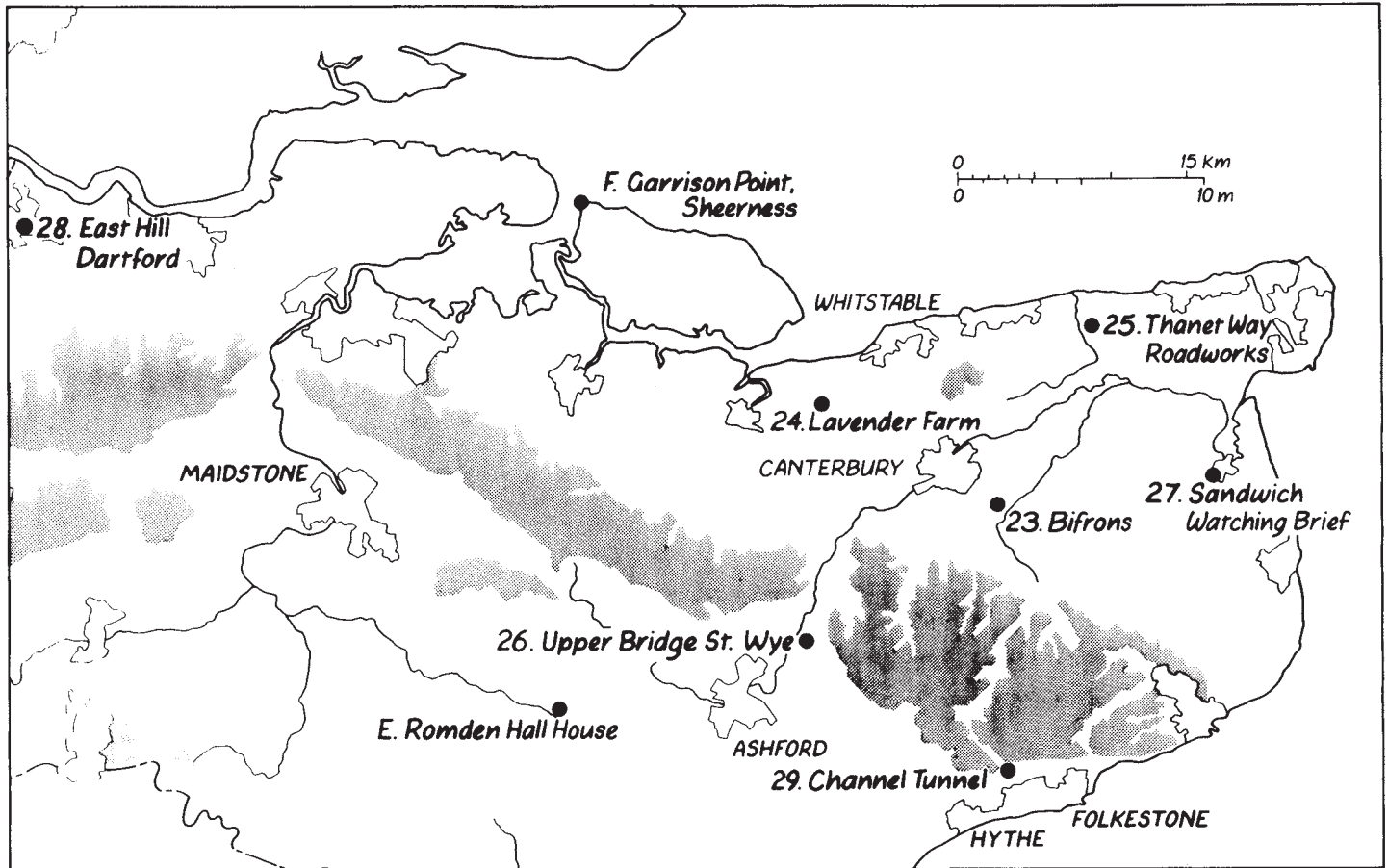
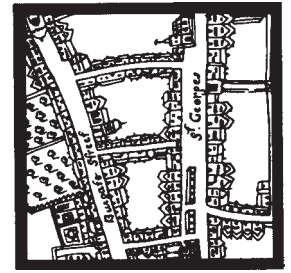
blocks of flats in 1960-1, including the probable site of the Archdeacon's house and the eastern part of the churchyard. The present excavations show clearly the immensely destructive concrete foundations that were put in thirty years ago. These have cut large swathes out of the earlier stratigraphy. The present excavations are therefore a final and unique opportunity to preserve by record all that survives of St Gregory's below ground before it is removed mechanically for the new underground car park.



▲ Engraving of the Prior's Lodging made shortly before demolition in 1848

1. For a brief summary of its documented history, see V.C.H. Kent 11 (1926), 157-9.
2. The most important documentary source is the Cartulary, which has been in Cambridge University Library since 1715 (press-mark Ll.h.15). It was published in 1956 in *Camden Society Third Series*, Volume 88, edited by Audrey M. Woodcock.
3. All this is set out in the foundation charter, *op. cit. supra* note 2.
4. Domesday Book, 2.1
5. D. C. Douglas (ed), *The Domesday Monachorum of Christ Church Canterbury* (1944), 82.
6. See G. N. Garmonsway (trans) *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (1953), Appendix A.271.
7. See D. W. Rollason, *The Mildrith Legend* (1982) 21-4 and 62-4.
8. *Gesta Flontificium* (Rolls Series), 72.
9. *Historia Nov. in Anglia* (Rolls Series), 16
10. W. Somner, *Antiquities of Canterbury* (1640), 89
11. See J. C. Dickinson, *The Origins of the Austin Canons and their Introduction into England* (1950) 104-5.
12. *Opera* (Rolls Series) ii,368
13. He mentions the Priory by name in his will B.L. Add. Ms 6159, f. 10 with copies at Christ Church.
14. See *Arch. Cant vii* (868), *op. cit.* p.161 for a facsimile. St. Gregory's is labelled G.
15. W. Urry, *Canterbury under the Angevin Kings* (1967), 205.
16. *Ibid.*, 201.
17. For all these dates see J. LeNeve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300* 11 (1971) 12-14.
18. A. M. Woodcock, *op. cit. supra* note 2, xiii and Charter 19.
19. A. Hussey, *Testamenta Cantiana* (East Kent, 1907), 64
20. Published in his *Itin. Cur* (1724)
21. See B. L. Woodcock, *Medieval Ecclesiastical Courts in the Diocese of Canterbury* (1952), 33.
22. *Op. cit.* note 2
23. *Op. cit. supra* (note 1), 158.
24. *Op. cit. supra* (note 19), 63-4.
25. B. L. Add. Ms 32311, see F. B. Bickley, 'How a monk of Canterbury lost his money dicing, and of the means he took to recover it'. *The Home Counties Magazine* III (1901), 59-62.
26. *Op. cit. supra* (note 1), 159.
27. Cathedral Archives and Library, Canterbury, Map 123.
28. J. M. Cooper, *The Lives of the Deans of Canterbury* (1900), 55-63
29. E. Hasted, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, (2nd edition, 1801) XII, 149. This also has a useful account of the sixteenth- to seventeenth- century history of the site (pp. 141-9)
30. L. P. L. TC2 kindly transcribed for me by Mrs Margaret Sparks.
31. *Op. cit. supra* (note 2 7)
32. *Op. cit. supra* (note 29) 147-8.
33. W. Gostling, *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury*; (1825 edition), 37.
34. When a large hole was dug in 1958 for a new gate pier. Frank Jenkins observed the southwest corner of the north transept, see *Arch. Cant lxxii*, (1958), 199-20.

# EXCAVATIONS: KENT SITES



▲ Excavation and building recording sites discussed in this year's report.

## 23. Bifrons by Tim Allen and Richard Cross

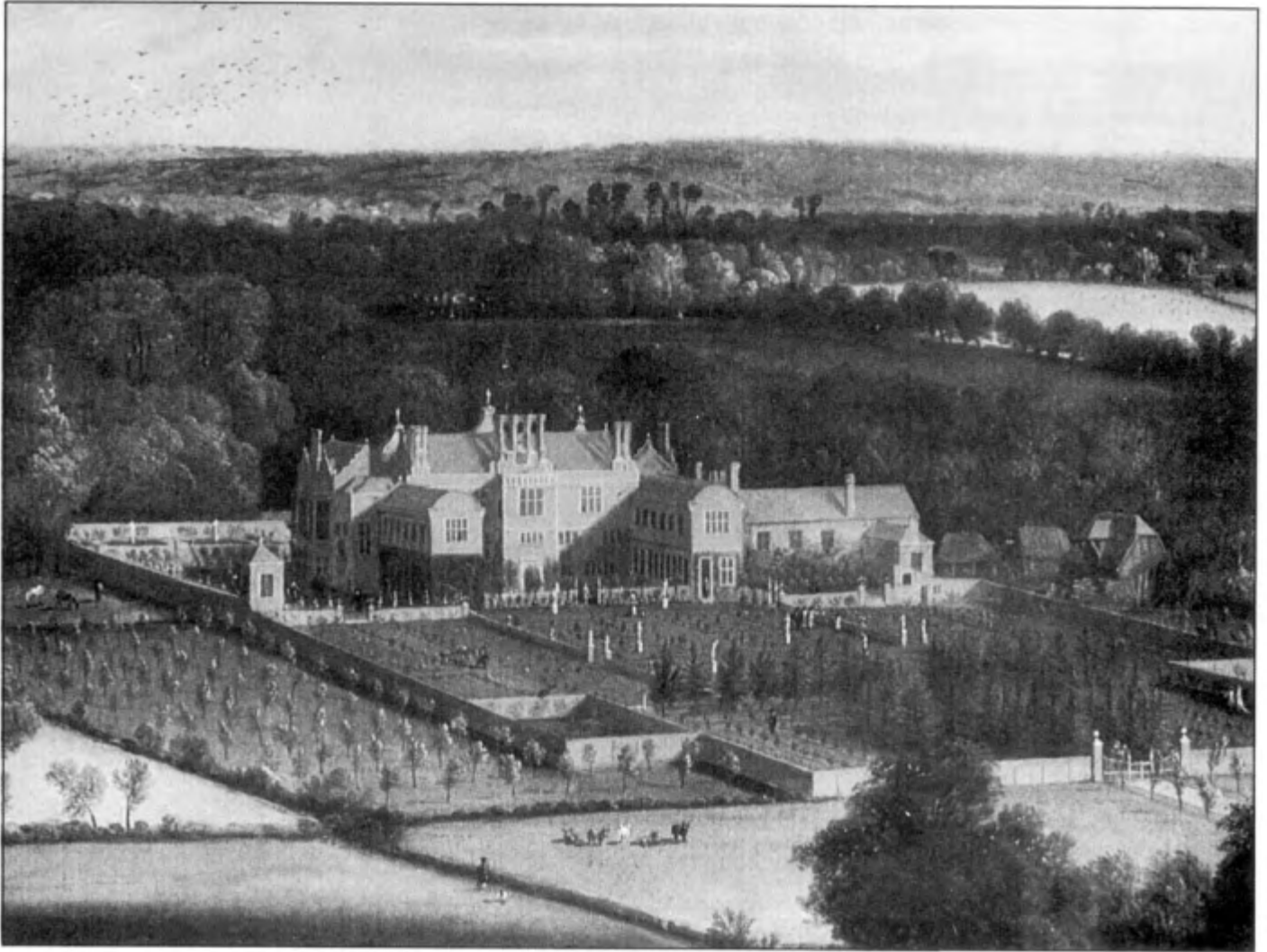
During September and October 1988 and again between February to May 1989, the Trust undertook two short seasons of purely post-medieval archaeological work at Patrixbourne near Bridge. At the request of Savills of London who were acting as agents to the Conyngham Estate, the Trust excavated, almost wholly by machine clearance, the buried remains of the west wing of Bifrons House, a mid nineteenth-century rebuild of successive late sixteenth- and eighteenth-century country mansions. The place-name Bifrons occurs first in 1551 in the title deeds to the house and 54 acres of land and has been traditionally accepted as having the meaning 'two fronts'. The building was finally demolished in 1948.

The earliest structural evidence exposed comprised parts of a rectangular building constructed of flint and mortar walls, internally plastered and set with brick quoins. This, and other short sections of wall foundations of similar build or date, together with a well, all possibly date

from the late sixteenth or early seventeenth centuries and perhaps formed part of the original Bifrons house which was erected either by Sir Robert Bargrave (d. 1600) or his son Sir John Bargrave in an architectural style of predominantly Jacobean proportions. In its most developed form this building, with a modified E-plan and extensive south facing ornamental gardens, is depicted in a painting by either John Wootton or (more probably) Jan Siberechts executed in c. 1705-10 and in a nineteenth century engraving based on other early paintings. Whether the early structures seen in the excavations did in fact form part of the original Bifrons mansion must, however, remain open to doubt, at least until more of its plan has been excavated and securely dated.

Whatever the case, the early structures together apparently with much earlier re-used fabric, were incorporated into another building put up anew by the Rev. Edward Taylor in 1767. Constructed in an elegant but





▲ Detail from a prospect of early Bifrons attributed to Jan Siberechts.



▲ Engraving of the north front of Bifrons, c. 1794

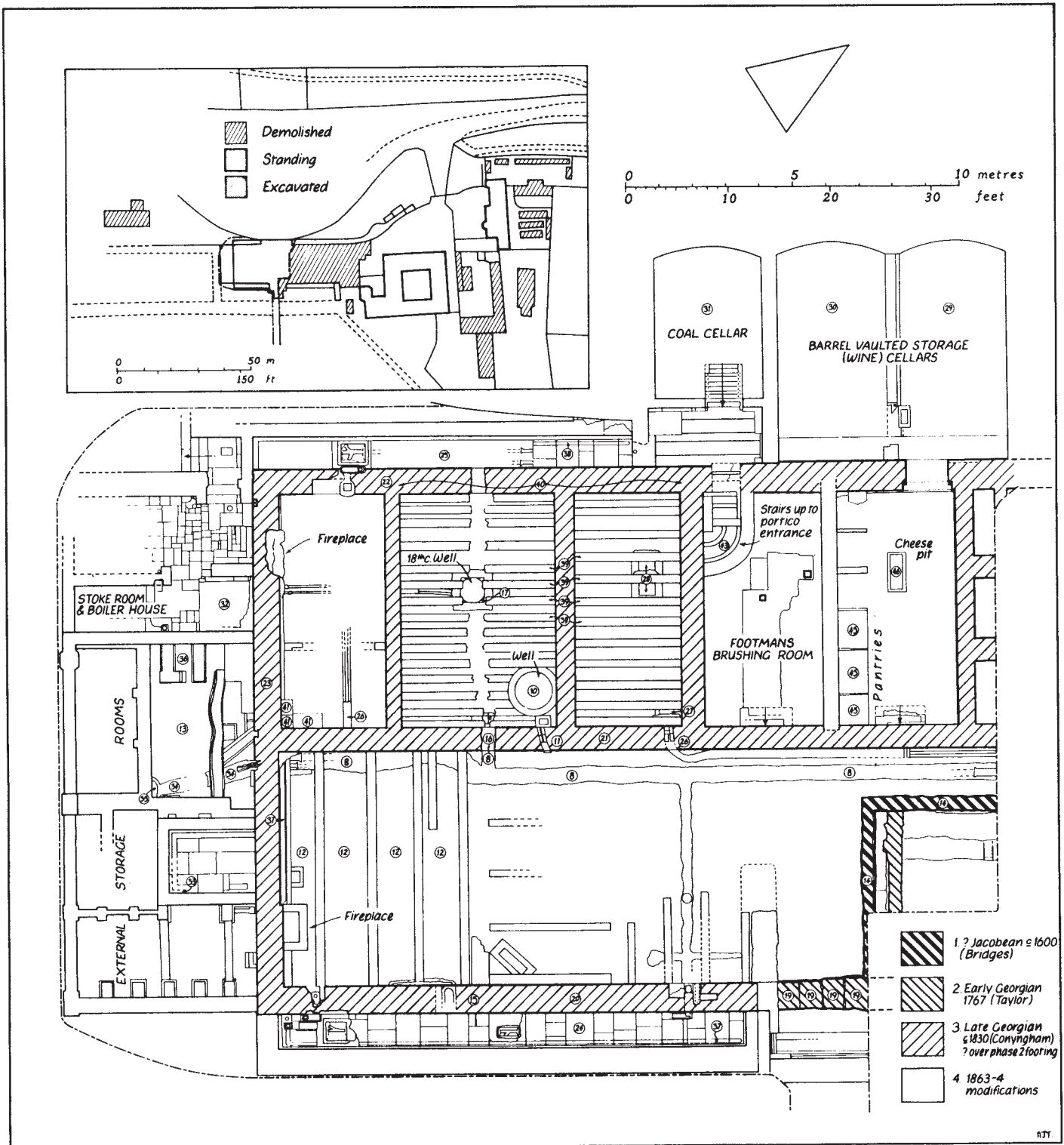
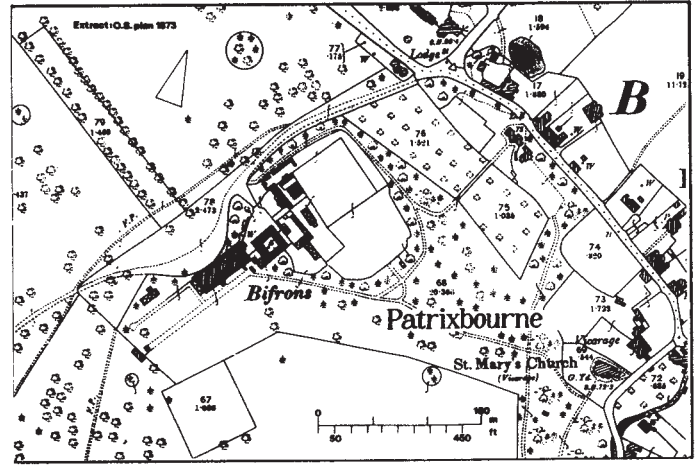
plain early Georgian style the building, of three floors, is depicted in an engraving of 1794 which also shows a central rising entrance over a semi-basement. The excavations exposed a large part, if not all, of the west wing indicating a rectangular plan for this building which probably had a frontage of about 36 m. internally, other features of this building were also recorded. These included the remnants of an intricate drainage system, two wells and a cheese or cold storage pit.

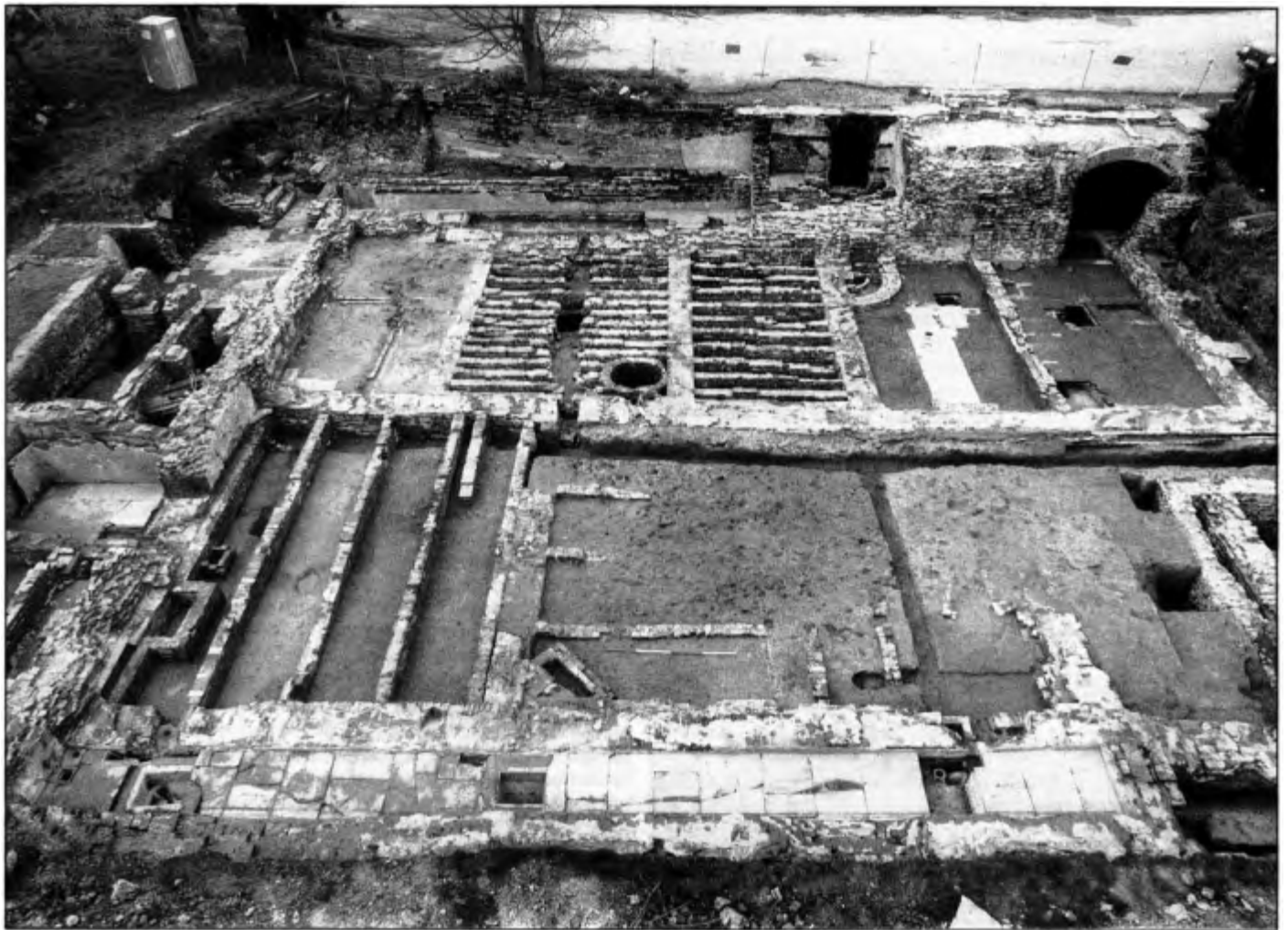
In 1830 the Bifrons estate passed by sale to the Conyngham family. Minor alterations to the house were probably undertaken both before and after its sale. The architect, Thomas Hunt (d. 1831) is known to have given Bifrons its 'Tudor' style and his pupil G.H. Smith is also known to have carried out alterations to the house in 1835. None of these changes, however, were readily identified in the excavations.

The major rebuilding of Bifrons occurred in 1863/64 when the early Georgian house was virtually demolished and the ground level to the north raised 2 m. by extensive dumping of sand. The majority of the structural remains exposed on the excavations date from this period of massive rebuilding. At semi-basement level the Georgian windows and wall foundation of the north elevation appear to have been retained, but were pierced for the insertion of a pair of barrel-vaulted cellar's which extended below the main driveway. Another barrel-vaulted cellar was also surveyed immediately to the west of the main central entrance. This may date from c. 1815, being constructed of bricks in a yellow sandy fabric comparable to types used in the Napoleonic period fortifications at the Western Heights, Dover. A wide range of brick forms, sizes and fabrics were, in fact, observed in the various building phases of Bifrons house. Some were obviously early, possibly late sixteenth century or early seventeenth century in date, but it is notoriously difficult to date brick types individually with any degree of certainty. At a large and important building such as Bifrons there are the added complications of re-used earlier material and the use of large numbers of bricks procured at regular intervals from non-local sources. The predominant types used in the 1863/64 rebuilding were the soft red bricks probably from the Faversham brickyards, but use was also made of London Brick Company 'yellows'.

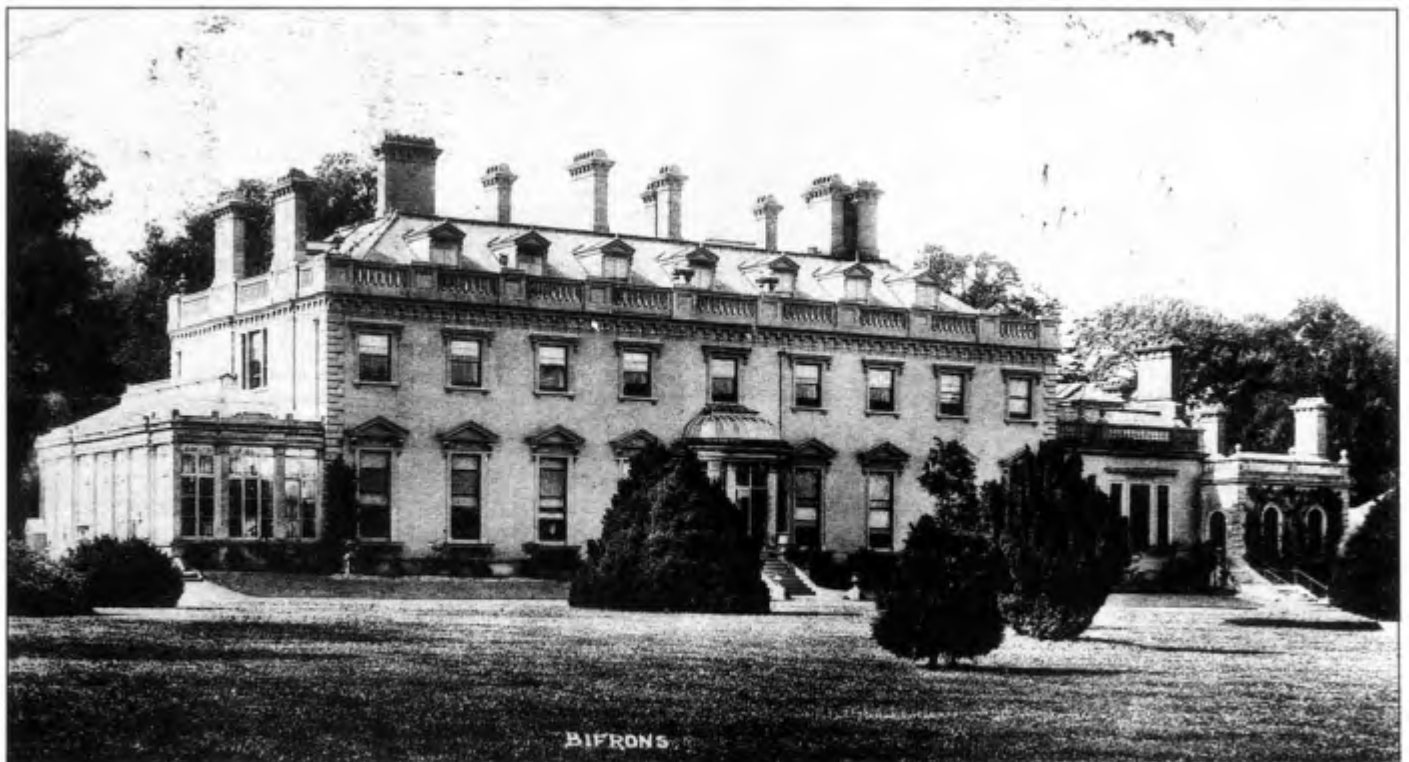
With the exception of the entirely Victorian north portico, the foundations of which were exposed, only the floors and wall partitions of the lower basement survived the demolition of 1948. These comprised

a range of rooms leading off a central east-west corridor. The domestic functions of these rooms which included both outside and inside larders, scullery, kitchen, linen room, butler's pantry and brushing room as well as a footman and hallboy's bedroom, reflect something of the way of life of not only aristocratic Victorian England, but also the living and working conditions of the servants necessary to run such large country houses as Bifrons. Much of the complex sewerage, water and heating systems to the house was also recorded, but could not be directly related to individual room function and use. From the demolition deposits which infilled these rooms, however, a large number of architectural mouldings together with a range of other building materials provide some indication of the ornate and heavy Victorian internal decoration of the house. The recovery of a small Whitby jet bead and a 'flat' lead toy soldier from the silts of one drain similarly allow a glimpse of the material possessions of the occupants of the building in the nineteenth century.





▲ General view of excavation, looking north-west. Scale 2m.



▲ The south front of Bifrons c. 1900.

# 24. Lavender Farm

by Jonathan Rady

On 22nd June 1989, the Trust was informed by Mr Wes McLachlan, that areas of topsoil at Lavender Farm (c. 1.5 km. north of Hernhill: TR068620) had been removed by machine, exposing archaeological remains. The site was visited to assess what archaeological work, if any, was necessary.

The site is situated in a shallow valley, at the base of a gentle north facing slope, just a few metres above sea level. This low lying, marginal farming land is crossed by drainage dykes and is waterlogged for much of the year. The contractors' operation carried out on behalf of Figgis Farms involved the removal of topsoil with subsequent dumping and reinstatement of topsoil to raise the level of land and improve cultivation. An area in excess of 1,500 square metres had been roughly topsoil-stripped by bulldozer, and archaeological deposits and features, showing as patches of dark soil and scatters of pottery and slag, were immediately apparent, mainly concentrated in the central southern part of the site.

Although no finance for excavation was available, the remains were considered important enough to warrant some work and with the permission of the farmer, investigation with a small team commenced the following day and continued for almost a week. The exposed surface of the heavy clay subsoil was baked hard and badly cut and compressed by machinery. In some areas the remains had been truncated by the topsoil stripping. These factors, the lack of finance, and the high level of the water table (c. 25 cm. below the surface) made total excavation impracticable, and a strategy of sample excavation was adopted. This involved half-sectioning most of the more obvious features and the clearance and excavation of a 5 m. wide strip extending north-south across the area. Apart from a couple of medieval ditches (18, 25), all of the features appeared to be nearly contemporary, around the second century A.D. in date.

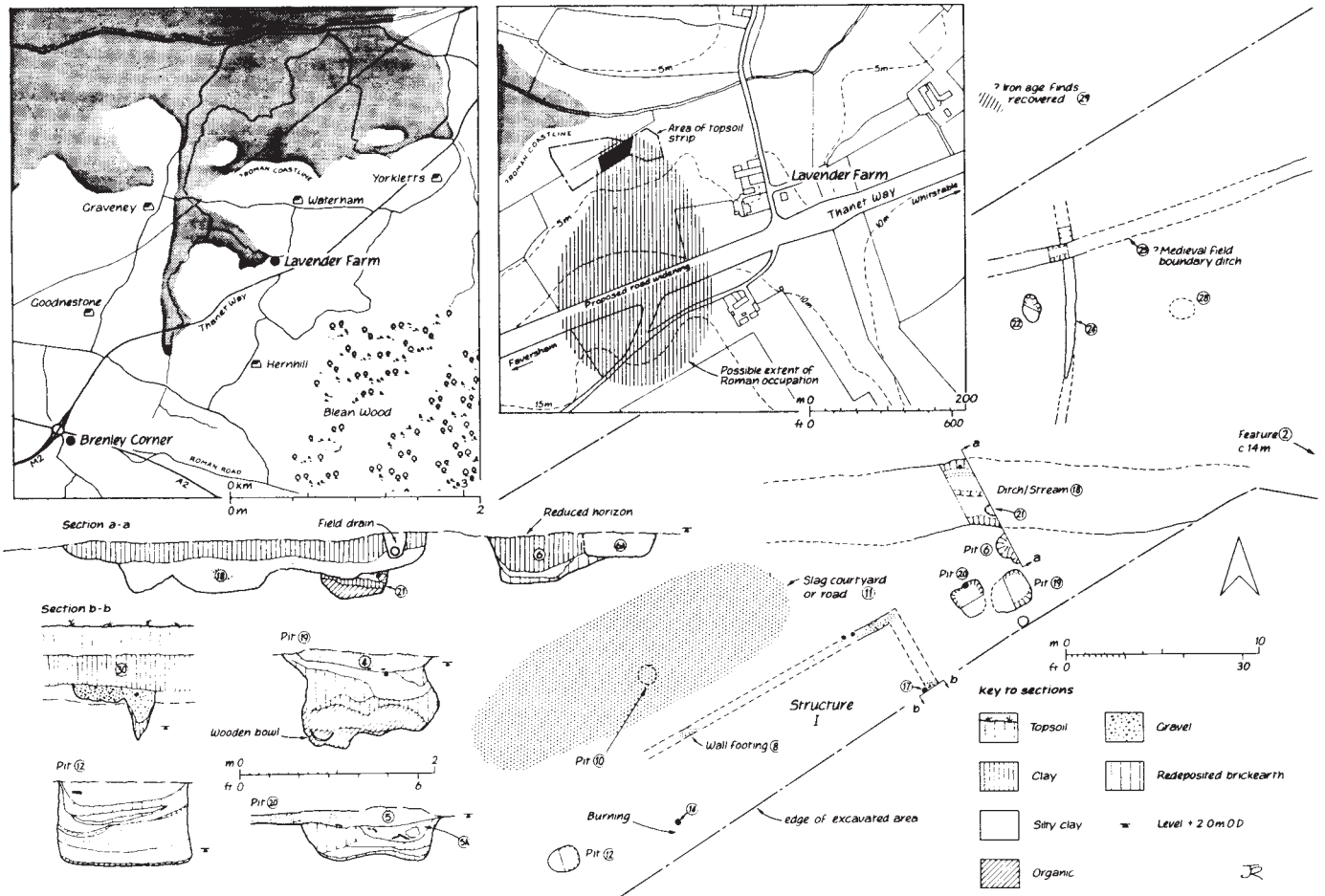
The most interesting remains were of a possible rectangular building (Structure 1) and an associated road or courtyard (11). Only faint traces of the structure survived, mainly as linear patches of small rounded pebbles (8), set in a shallow trench, which had been badly disturbed by

bulldozing. These may have represented footings, which would probably have supported a timber structure. Four possibly associated post-holes and an area of burning were also located, but no floor levels survived. The southwestern limit of the building could not be determined, but the presence of a pit (12) in this area suggests that the structure was less than c. 19 m. (62 ft.) long.

Immediately north of the building a large expanse of slag fragments (11) was located. The level had been badly disturbed and its limits were difficult to define, but it only appeared to exist adjacent to the building. The layer was mainly composed of tap slag or waste run off from a furnace during the smelting process, but had obviously been redeposited in this position. The level probably functioned as a road, or more likely a courtyard or working surface associated with the structure. The use of slag waste in the make-up of roads and courtyards particularly near iron working sites is not uncommon during the Roman period.

Apart from one shallow ditch (24) all the other features examined were pits. These were of varying shapes and sizes, but none was more than c. 1 m. deep. The backfills were generally yellow or greyish sticky clay, with occasional bands of charcoal, burnt clay and redeposited brickearth. Most of the pits were waterlogged and these conditions had preserved quantities of organic material, predominantly in pits (12) and (19), including fragments of a wooden bowl from the latter. The pits generally contained relatively high quantities of pottery, particularly pit 20 which yielded a number of fragmentary but almost complete vessels. Unfortunately most of the pottery from the site was in bad condition, probably due to the presence of a fluctuating water table. Only a small proportion of the ceramics was of a type that is closely datable, such as samian ware and the remainder consisted of many fabrics which have so far not been identified in Canterbury. The limitations of the ceramic evidence, and the absence of any other datable material such as coins from the site, mean that only a broad second or possibly late first-century to third-century date can be assigned to the period of occupation.

The only other finds of note were significant quantities of Mesolithic



▲ Lavender Farm: location maps, site plan and sections.

and Neolithic worked flints and flint flakes. Since these were all unstratified, coming from disturbed topsoil or lying on the surface of the exposed subsoil, they may not prove actual prehistoric occupation on this part of the site. However, a prehistoric site in the vicinity is certainly indicated. The presence of a thick layer of redeposited clay (30) in the southern section (section B-B), sealing the Roman levels, suggests that erosion, has occurred up-slope since Roman times, as a result of ploughing or natural processes. If these early finds derive from this material (not tested by excavation) it is possible that prehistoric occupation exists to the south on higher ground.

Although the work at Lavender Farm only briefly examined a small part of what may have been a fairly extensive settlement, enough information has been recovered to indicate at least that a previously unknown, partially industrial site of some importance exists here. Although no evidence for in situ iron-working, such as furnaces, was found, the quantity of industrial residues, both in the courtyard (11) and distributed throughout the backfill of other features, certainly indicates the possibility of ironworking in the vicinity. That smelting, specifically, occurred is suggested both by the tap slag and by the presence on site of significant quantities of ironstone that was almost certainly used as iron ore.

The scale and extent of the occupation area is indicated by various factors. The limit of the settlement to the north can be postulated from the present topography and the conditions probably existing during the Roman period. The area is very low lying, and the survival of organic remains in the Roman features means that the water level must have been close to the surface. What is known about the position of the Roman coastline in East Kent and the occurrence of geologically recent alluvium in low lying marshy areas strongly suggests that the sea extended further inland here, possibly to within 30 or 40 m. north-west of the present site. In any event the local topography and geology certainly imply estuarine conditions and the presence of a possibly navigable water course not far north of the excavation. This limit to the settlement is also suggested by the located spread of archaeological deposits. It is likely then that the ore of the settlement lies to the south on the higher ground and if this is the case, the level of activity in this excavated marginal area may indicate an intensely occupied and complex settlement. This argument is reinforced not merely by the located (and tenuous) structural remains, but by the recovery also of Roman roofing and, more specifically, box-flue tiles from the site. These box-flue tiles, of a kind normally used in a hypocaust or room heating system, may indicate that a building of some sophistication, perhaps a villa, is present to the south.

Few other rural Roman industrial sites are known or have been excavated in East Kent, but their location is generally dependent on a number of topographical factors, particularly (as one might expect) ease of transport and communication. The process of iron-smelting in particular depends on the local availability of large quantities of timber, to produce the charcoal that is necessary in the process, and preferably a local source of ore. The present day Blean Wood, almost certainly forested in the Roman period, lies only 1 km. to the south-east of the present site and is also known as source of suitable ore.

The nearest comparable site to Lavender Farm was found in 1973 at Brenley Corner at the end of the M2, just 3.5 km. to the south-east. This site (as yet unpublished) immediately south of or straddling Roman Watling Street, is similar to the present site in many respects, including general topographical position and date. At Lavender Farm, transport may have been facilitated by river and sea, although the presence of an unknown Roman road in the vicinity cannot be ruled out.

Both Brenley Corner and Lavender Farm were probably small scale industrial sites attached perhaps to a small settlement or villa complex - an arrangement well known throughout the province. Their location is entirely consistent with this hypothesis. The site at Lavender Farm shows how even minor construction or topsoiling operations can reveal important information, particularly in the less well known rural areas.

Since sample excavation took place, a small area to the east has been topsoil-stripped. Although two more ditches have been located the absence of concentrated remains would seem if anything to support the excavator's hypothesis regarding the position of the settlement's centre. Possible confirmation of the extent of the site to the south may come in 1990/91 when roadworks related to the widening of the Thanet Way are scheduled. This work will be closely monitored.

We are grateful to Mr Wes McLachlan who drew our attention to the activity at Lavender Farm and for Mr Figgis for allowing us the opportunity to make an assessment of this potentially important site.



▲ General view of Lavender Hill 'salvage' excavation, looking north-west.



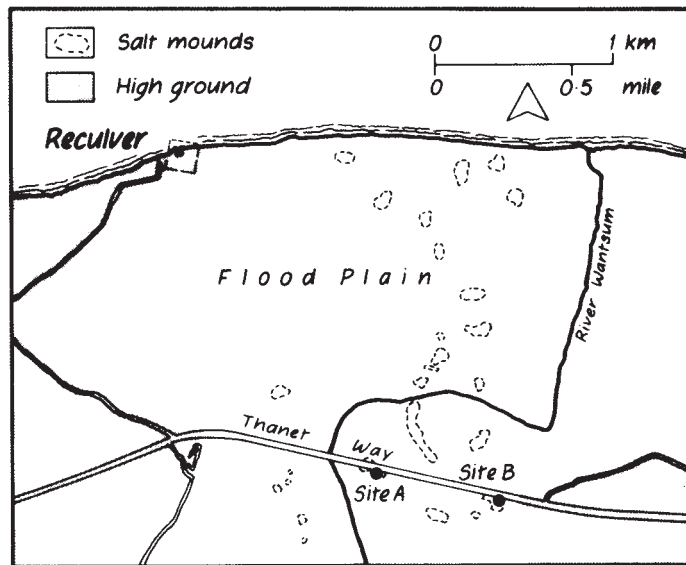
▲ Lavender Farm: second-century Roman flagon

# 25. Thanet Way Roadworks, Wantsum Channel

by Glyn Leggatt and Paul Bennett

An intermittent watching brief has been maintained throughout the greater part of this year on the Wantsum Channel stretch of the Thanet Way during road widening and improvement. Two sites of particular interest were located, together with long continuous deep sections through laminated deposits associated with the silting-up of the channel. The two sites were both salt mounds cut through by the original Thanet Way and cut again by new works. In both cases the formation of the mounds was analysed together with numerous clay-lined pits and features associated with salt manufacturing processes. Sadly construction activity was so rapid that only small areas of these complex working sites were available for detailed analysis and recording at any one time. Thirteenth-century pottery was recovered from stratified deposits in both mounds, in association with some of the latest layers. Since the mounds and associated features appear to have grown in size as a consequence of relatively long-term intermittent use, then one or both mounds may be of considerable antiquity. It is therefore hoped that the watching brief programme can be supplemented by more detailed excavation in the near future, to determine the precise nature, form and antiquity of the mounds.

Our thanks are extended to Canterbury City Council Highways Department for funding this brief.



▲ Thanet Way: location plan for salt mounds

# 26. Upper Bridge Street, Wye

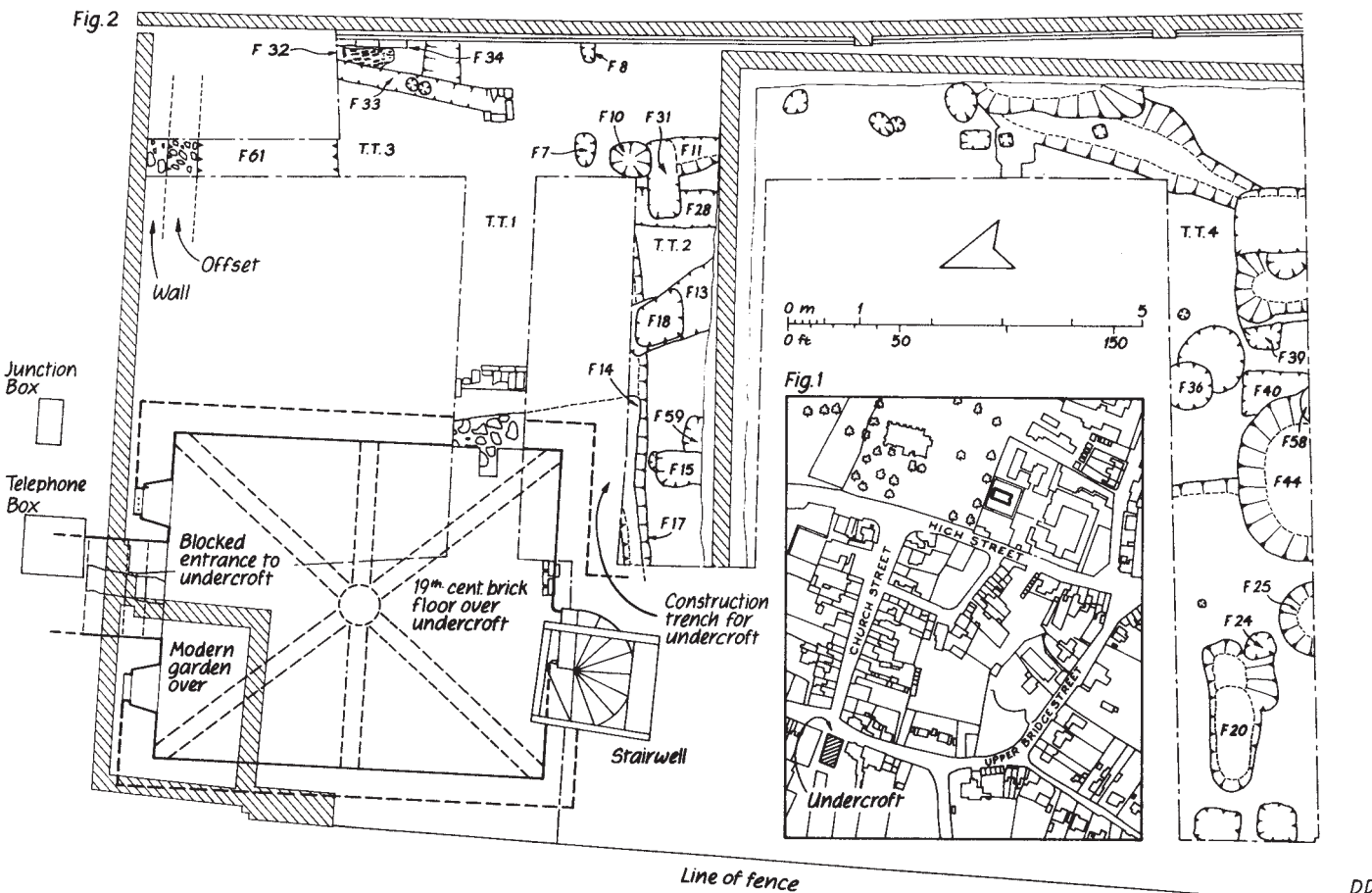
by Alan Ward

Trial trenching on the site of a thirteenth-century undercroft (Scheduled Ancient Monument 394) against Upper Bridge Street, Wye, took place in December 1988. This operation, undertaken at the request of English Heritage in advance of proposed redevelopment, was financed by the developers, Mr and Mrs P. Keegan.

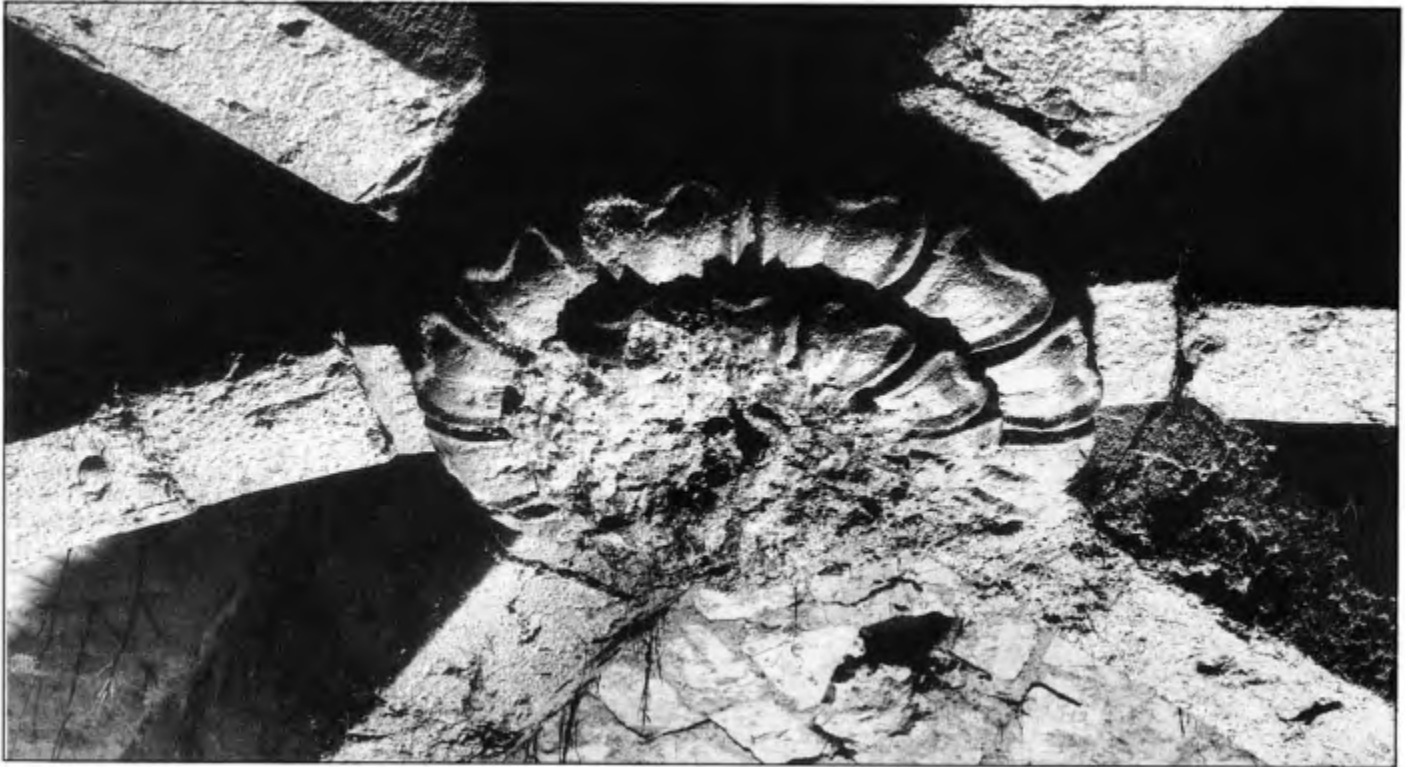
The site of the undercroft is well known. It survives under a vacant plot of land between the 'Wife of Bath' restaurant and the Methodist church,

at the western end of Upper Bridge Street, opposite the intersection with the southern end of Church Street.

The proposed development, for a house set back from the street frontage, to the rear of the surviving undercroft, did not threaten extant below-ground masonry. A proposal to construct a driveway to the east of the undercroft and a basement for the new building to the south of it did, however, threaten the survival of potentially important archaeological



▲ Upper Bridge Street, Wye: location and site plan.



▲ Detail of Wye undercroft vault boss

remains associated with the undercroft. Our brief therefore was to assess the likely impact of proposed construction.

In the event, no further masonry remains or stratification were encountered. Natural brickearth was located directly below relatively thin deposits of topsoil and destruction debris. Features cutting natural brickearth were exposed in the network of trenches cut on the site. Although some of these were of medieval date, most yielded nineteenth-century pottery in their fills. All features appeared to have been truncated by an earlier wholesale clearance operation, perhaps associated with the construction of a number of recently demolished garages, the rammed chalk foundations of which were still visible when the excavation commenced, and proved to have been bedded on natural brickearth.

The disposition of medieval features included a flint wall on the street frontage, of similar build to the undercroft, and a tile hearth (F32) to the south. These remains may indicate that the undercroft was incorporated into a larger dwelling of perhaps timber-framed construction. No masonry rear wall for this property was encountered, and it is assumed that the rear of the putative single property must have been located on either a shallow-trenched dwarf wall which no longer survives, or built with earthfast post-settings of which features F7 and 78 may have formed part. This latter hypothesis seems unlikely and these post-holes, together with others located elsewhere, are probably related to one or more phases of lean-to buildings constructed to the rear of the road frontage structure.

A watching brief to be maintained during refurbishment of the undercroft may provide further structural details to allow a more credible

analysis of the overlying buildings. Other than the road frontage boundary wall and hearth, the only certainly identifiable trace of surface buildings was a nineteenth-century brick floor overlying the undercroft.

No detailed work took place within the undercroft itself. This is planned for the near future, as part of a scheme to repair the undercroft and make it accessible to visitors. The rib-vaulted chalk blockwork ceiling of the undercroft, though pierced by a number of 'modern' holes, is in fair condition; in better repair are the road frontage windows and a door, which still retain their iron fittings. The stonework of the rib-vaulting and the decorated central vault boss have fared less well and appear to be in need of restoration.

A watching brief maintained during basement construction for the new building recently revealed part of an original stair or light well built against the south-west corner of the undercroft. During this episode of machine work, two large stone architectural fragments were located in disturbed ground to the rear of the site. These blocks, for an arch or window of fifteenth-century date, were probably dumped on the site in the recent past and do not form part of the undercrofted building. They may have originally derived from the nearby church or Wye College, all of which were enlarged during major building campaigns in the fifteenth century.

Our thanks are extended to Mr Ian Stewart of English Heritage for his help and advice and to Mr and Mrs P. Keegan for funding the evaluation.



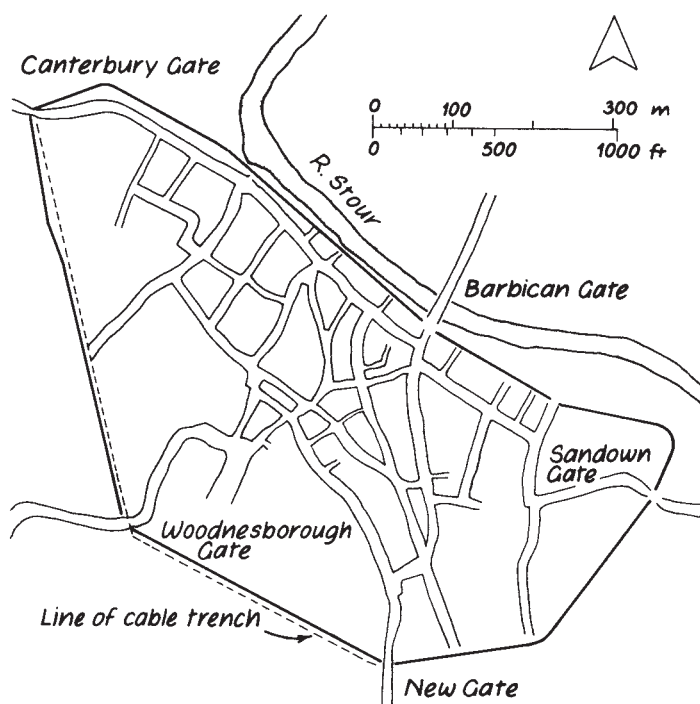
▲ View of north end of vault showing blocked door and windows.



▲ General view of evaluation trenching

## 27. Sandwich Watching Brief

by Paul Bennett and Kirk McKenna



During April 1989 a watching recording brief was maintained during the cutting of a cable trench by British Telecom at Sandwich. The operation was undertaken at the request of English Heritage and with the agreement of British Telecom, who funded the brief.

## 28. East Hill, Dartford

by Martin Leyland

In September 1988 the Trust undertook an excavation on waste ground on the west side of East Hill House, Dartford in advance of a modern housing and road development. The site had been sporadically investigated by the Dartford and District Archaeological Group, but faced with the greater threat, they and English Heritage invited Canterbury Archaeological Trust to carry out a rescue excavation. The eight-week excavation was funded by English Heritage and Dartford Borough Council.

The Roman cemetery at East Hill had been known since at least the second half of the eighteenth century. The discovery of a 'sarcophagi' in 1792 by Thomas Brandon the then land owner, was made during the burial of a horse. Horse burials of this type were discovered both by Dartford Archaeological Group and the Trust, so disturbance of Roman burials cannot have been uncommon.

The first major discovery was of a stone coffin found at East Hill in 1822. Following this, sporadic, trenching by 'enthusiasts' took place intermittently until the first 'modern' excavation in 1965 under the direction of J.V. Ritson.

Ritson excavated approximately thirty-five graves located in a grid of box trenches. Surviving skeletal evidence was recovered and a number of complete or practically complete pottery vessels were found. These were mentioned in his notes as initially dating to the 'Late first - second half of the fourth century', though this was corrected by a later hand to read 'Late third - Late fourth century'. A few sherds of glass and two bronze bracelets are also mentioned.

In 1973 a pipe trench cut to the east of the main building exposed a Roman stone coffin, evidently that of a child although no skeletal material remained. The discovery of a corroded gin trap found in the base of the coffin indicated that it had been found and moved to its present position by an earlier excavator.

The Dartford Archaeological Group carried out training excavations at East Hill in 1974 and subsequent intermittent investigations until the present day. Pottery recovered by them has been dated between the late second and fourth centuries.

Although the proposed cable trench was relatively shallow it was to be cut through upper rampart deposits along the parapet walk from Canterbury Gate to Woodnesborough Gate and immediately outside the defensive wall from Woodnesborough Gate to New Gate. The defences of Sandwich enjoy the protection of Scheduled Monument status and English Heritage considered it essential that archaeological monitoring formed part of the works contract. As a consequence of this, Trust and British Telecom staff worked side by side throughout the period of trench cutting.

In the event, no significant discoveries were made. The trench cut along the parapet walk, now called 'The Butts', was 0.50 m. wide and 0.65-0.85 m. deep. Although most of the southern half of this trench had been cut and backfilled before the watching brief commenced, short lengths of open trench could be seen to have been cut through a thick homogeneous layer of discoloured brickearth forming the upper levels of the rampart. The remainder of this western trench saw the exposure of similar deposits of loam and dirty brickearth, which in certain sections was laminated with bands of grey green, dark brown and light brown clay tipping away from the wall face, from west to east. A small number of worn and abraded later medieval sherds were retrieved from the upcast of the western trench.

Great care was taken during the cutting of the trenches at the Woodnesborough Gate, where the cable was to be routed from under the parapet walk to a position just outside the defences, under 'Rope Walk'. No trace of gate fabric was revealed, and deposits cut through under Rope Walk appeared to consist of eroded collapsed rampart soils and darker humic clays of ditch backfill.

Despite the negative evidence of archaeological remains, the brief was considered successful since it saw Trust personnel and British Telecom contractors working harmoniously together, to mitigate the effects of cable laying on potentially important archaeological levels.

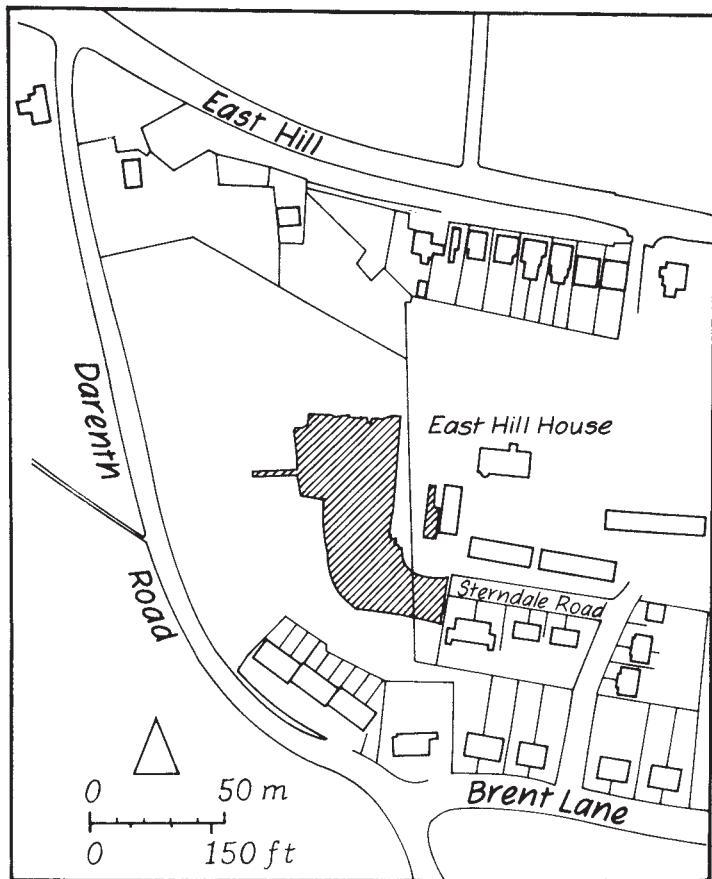
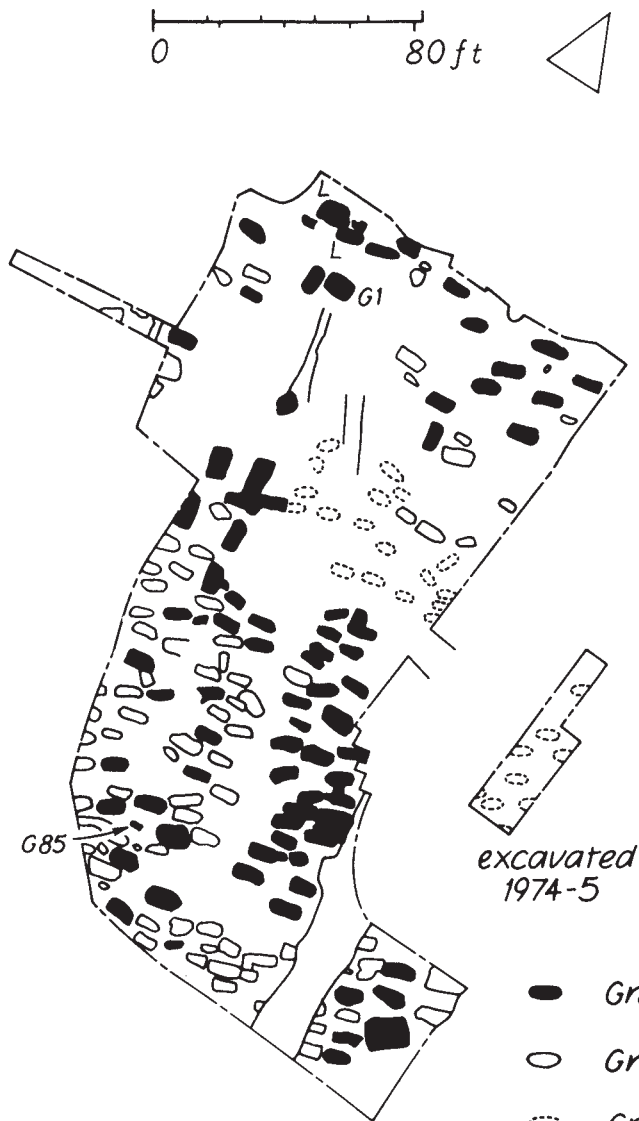
Our thanks are extended to British Telecom and English Heritage.

The Trust excavation saw the stripping of the major part of the waste ground area, from Sterndale Road on the south to the artificial scarp on the north, this latter probably being the result of previous gravel quarrying. The site was cleared to within 5 m. of the natural scarp on the west and up to the boundary hedge of the main buildings on the east. A total of 83 graves was excavated and a further 103 were visible. Pottery was extremely scarce and only a few graves yielded significant finds.



▲ Aerial view of East Hill, Dartford





- Graves excavated
- Graves located
- Graves excavated between 1965-75

▲ East Hill, Dartford: location and site plan

- 1 The child's grave 85 (marked G85 on plan) contained fragments of a third-century colour-coated cup.
- 2 Graves 111 and 120 (marked L on plan) contained an adult and child's lead coffins respectively.
- 3 Grave 1 (marked G1 on plan) contained pottery, bronze items and fragments of a glass vessel.

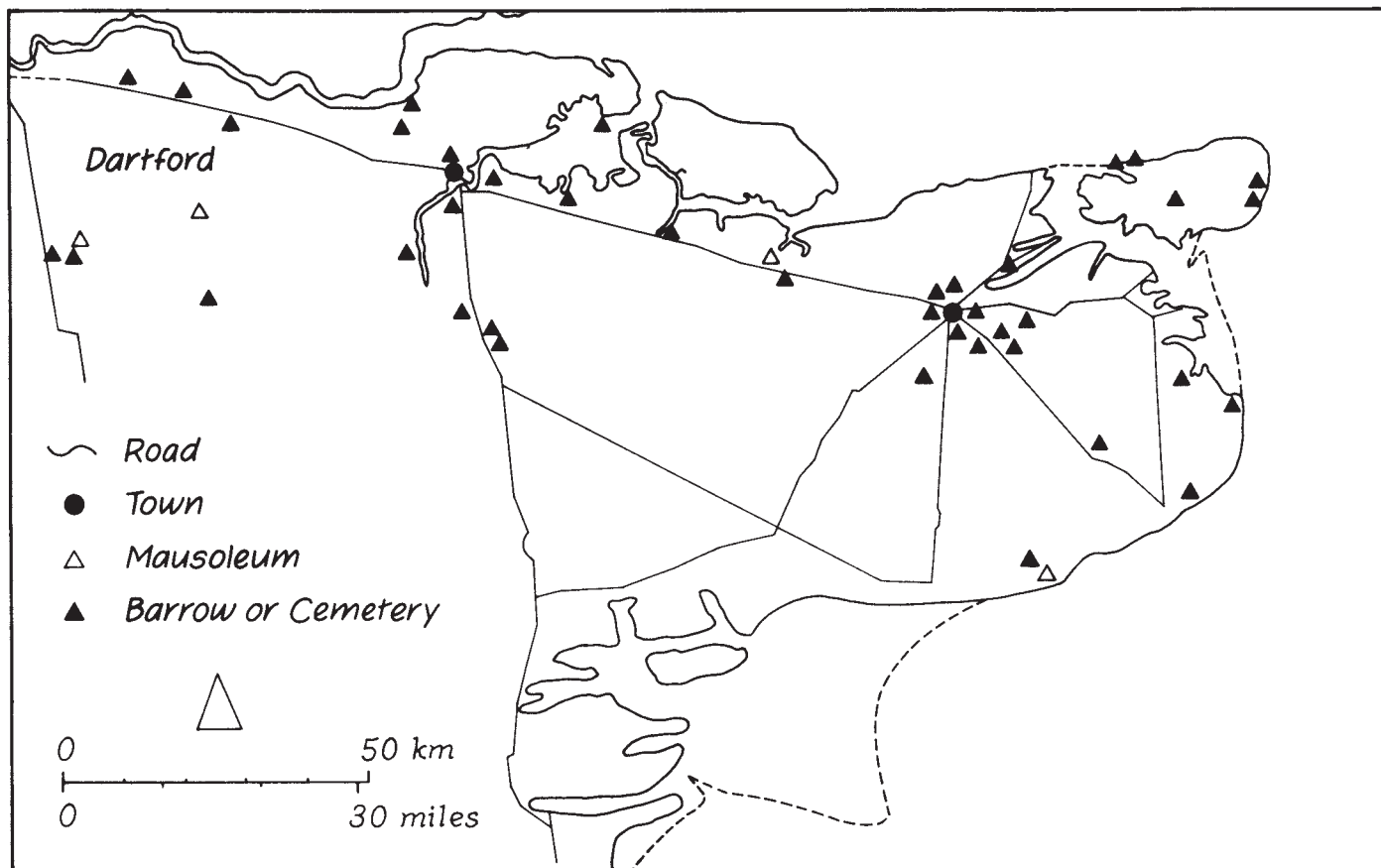
Despite the absence of finds, certain features can be observed in the cemetery as a whole. The most striking is the difference between the north and south areas. Graves on the south were clustered more densely, had a more orderly layout, and with the exception of G85 contained no grave goods and little skeletal material. The graves to the north are less densely clustered, less organised in their layout: Ritson's finds come from this area as do the lead coffins. Skeletal material is also better preserved in the northern graves. This seems to argue for some difference in the funerary rite, status, or date between the two areas.

It may be that the cemetery began on the north with a north-south alignment, the use of grave goods, and no or few coffins. Body fluids quickly washed into the gravel and there decomposition was swift and bone structure preserved. As Christianity took hold, bodies were laid eastwest in coffins without goods. The body fluids trapped in the coffin destroyed the bone structure as well as tissue, leaving no trace. No variation in soil acidity has been detected over the site area.

An alternative hypothesis is that the two zones might represent a demographic difference between the wealthy in the north and the poor in the south. It must also be stressed that the greatest amount of excavation and looting has been in the northern area; nor do we know what was lost when the gravel extraction took place. Nonetheless, there does seem to be a difference between these two areas and this deserves further study



▲ General view of excavation, looking south-east



▲ North Kent: known Roman cemetery sites.

The organisation of the graves is also notable. Despite the density of the burials, especially at the south end, very few conflict with one another and the few that actually cut each other are, as might be expected, east-west graves cutting north-south ones. There must therefore be a suggestion of markers and as no stone inscriptions have been recorded from the site it seems reasonable to suggest that the markers were wooden.

The clustering of graves to the south is also interesting. One curious feature noted by observers at the site was that the graves on the east and nearest to the boundary hedge appeared to be laid out on an arc with a focus within the grounds of the present main building. If this is so, it would be reasonable to expect that the graves were focussing on a physical feature such as a mortuary temple or a church.

The suggestion of a church is not as fanciful as it seems. The Roman cemetery is located just outside the town on the main Roman road to Rochester. If the inhumation density were the same over the plateau, the cemetery would number upwards of a thousand graves and should therefore be considered one of the major cemeteries for the late Roman town. The case for early church foundations on sites of this kind (hilltop cemetery, roadside, just outside the settlement) is well known and attested elsewhere.

Use of the hilltop dates from prehistoric times and is attested by the numerous quantities of Iron Age pot sherds and flint 'pot-boilers' scattered over the whole cemetery area. It would be natural for the early church to select a site where the people were accustomed to bury their dead and which had a tradition of usage by the local community, from earlier times. This has important implications for the future of the site. It is known that the main grounds of the building at East Hill are to be redeveloped in the near future. No opportunity should be lost to further explore a site which may contain vital evidence for a later Roman mortuary 'temple' or perhaps Christian church.

Our thanks are extended to Dartford Borough Council and English Heritage for funding the work and to members of Dartford and District Archaeological Group, who with a number of local volunteers assisted us in the cemetery excavation and the processing of finds. Special thanks are extended to the Royal Engineers, who generously gave time and equipment to help remove the heavy lead coffined burials from site, and to Mr and Mrs Le Geer who provided us with aerial photographs of the excavation.



## 29. Channel Tunnel Excavations

by Jonathan Rady

### Introduction

Most of the archaeological excavations carried out by the Trust on behalf of Eurotunnel were completed by mid October 1988. This work was concentrated on the Folkestone terminal, and since April had run in tandem with large scale earthmoving and topsoil stripping operations carried out by the contractor, Transmanche Link, prior to the construction of new roads, railways, tunnels, bridges and terminal buildings.

Since October, construction activity has continued non stop on a massive scale, with the excavation and movement of hundreds of thousands of tons of topsoil and subsoil. At the present time, virtually the whole area has been buried under up to 6 m. (20 ft.) of imported 'Goodwins' sand, or has been totally disturbed by groundworks.

Although an intermittent watching brief was undertaken on these works, most of the useful archaeological observations were made prior to October, shortly after most of the site had been stripped of topsoil. However a watch on the cutting of drainage and pipe trenches and other operations carried out on the verges of the area has located previously unknown traces of occupation, described in more detail below.

At Dover, work on the construction camp at the other affected area at Farthingloe Farm was virtually finished by the end of August 1988, and although future work, particularly on standing eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farm buildings, may take place, it appears that little archaeology has so far been disturbed.

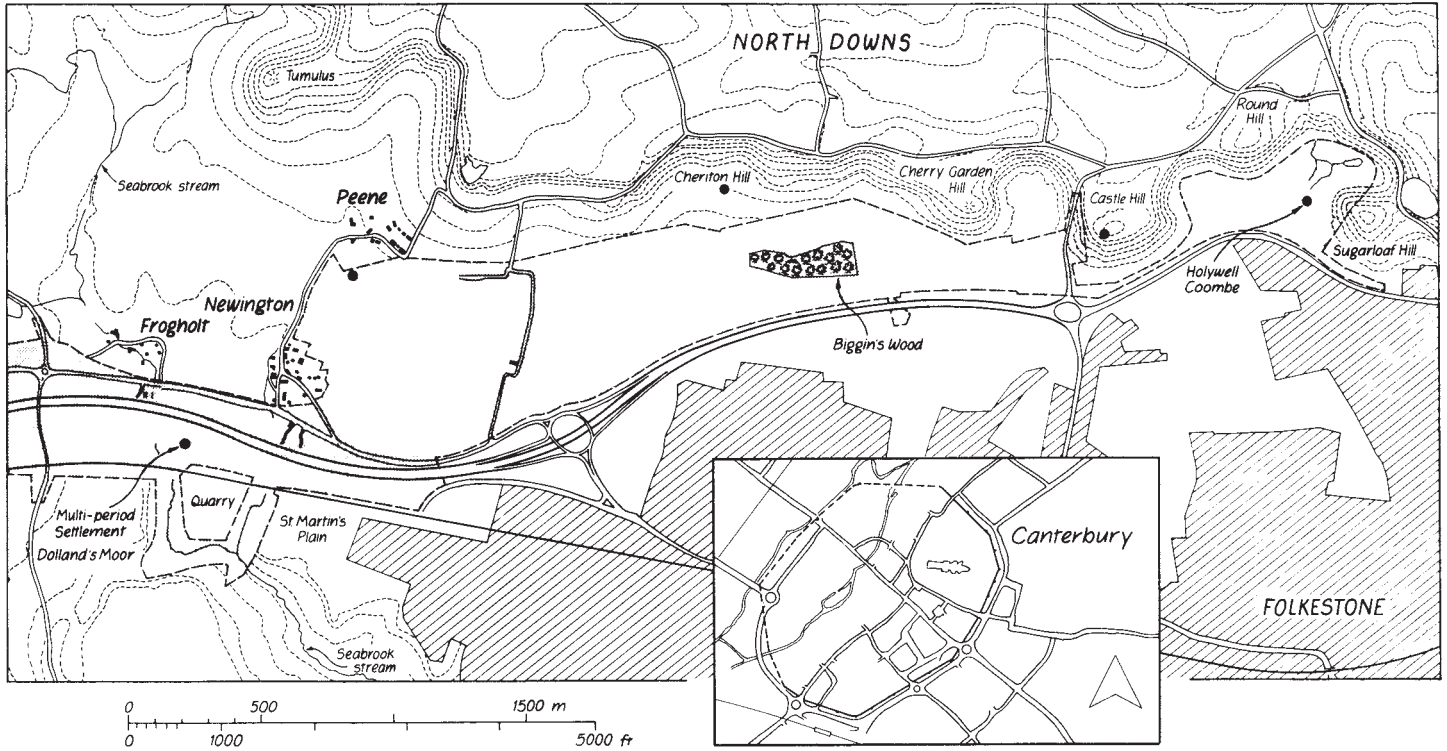
Observation of known archaeologically sensitive areas at Folkestone still continues and work on various Eurotunnel related development schemes at Ashford is both in progress and anticipated. However, now that most of the major fieldwork at Folkestone has been completed some idea of the scale of the archaeological input can be appreciated. The total area studied in some detail by excavation was about 24,000 m.



▲ Channel Tunnel mud: weather conditions during the excavation work were not always perfect!



▲ Earthmoving activity on the Folkestone terminal looking towards Cheriton.



▲ Plan showing Channel Tunnel sites discussed in this report with inset comparative plan of Canterbury to show scale of operations.

(c. 6 acres), nearly 50 per cent of this during the evaluation stage. This entailed the removal of about 15,000 tons of soil, mostly by machine.

Although archaeological works were fairly extensive considering the time available, their scale is put into perspective by a consideration of the size of the Channel Tunnel Project as a whole. At Folkestone alone, the area affected by construction is estimated at around 2 million m. (c. 500 acres) or nearly four times the area of intra-mural Canterbury. Although most of this development zone was observed during the watching brief, only about 1.2 per cent was examined by detailed excavation.

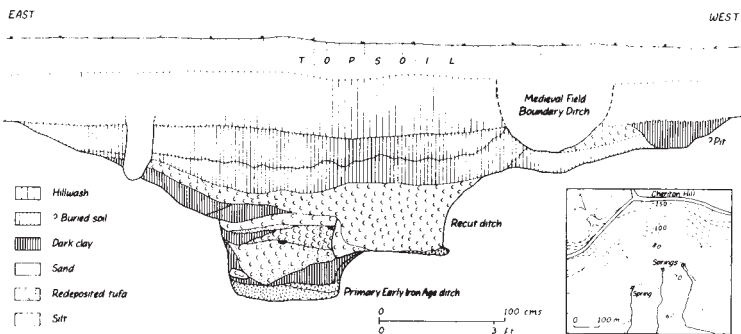
**1. New Excavations**

By July 1988, the excavations on prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon sites northeast of Biggin's Wood, were complete. The basic findings of this work have already been detailed in last year's report (Canterbury's Archaeology 1987-8, 59). Since then, traces of other sites of roughly the same date have been located during watching brief operations. These sites were discovered in a 'coombe' immediately south of Cheriton Hill, to the north of the terminal area. Here, adjacent to a large topsoil storage mound, features were seen in the edge of a ditch cut by Transmanche Link for drainage. Subsequent sample excavation has shown these to be of mainly Early Bronze Age and late eighth or early ninth-century Anglo-Saxon date. Although no structures were identified, prehistoric post-holes and pits, some specifically of the Beaker period, were located.

The Anglo-Saxon remains represent the seventh rural occupation site of this period that has been found in the terminal area so far and again the evidence suggests a fairly low standard of living, possibly subsistence farming. A cluster of at least three rubbish or cess pits containing Anglo-Saxon material were found. These contained virtually sterile fills with only



▲ Watching brief in progress at Cheriton Hill



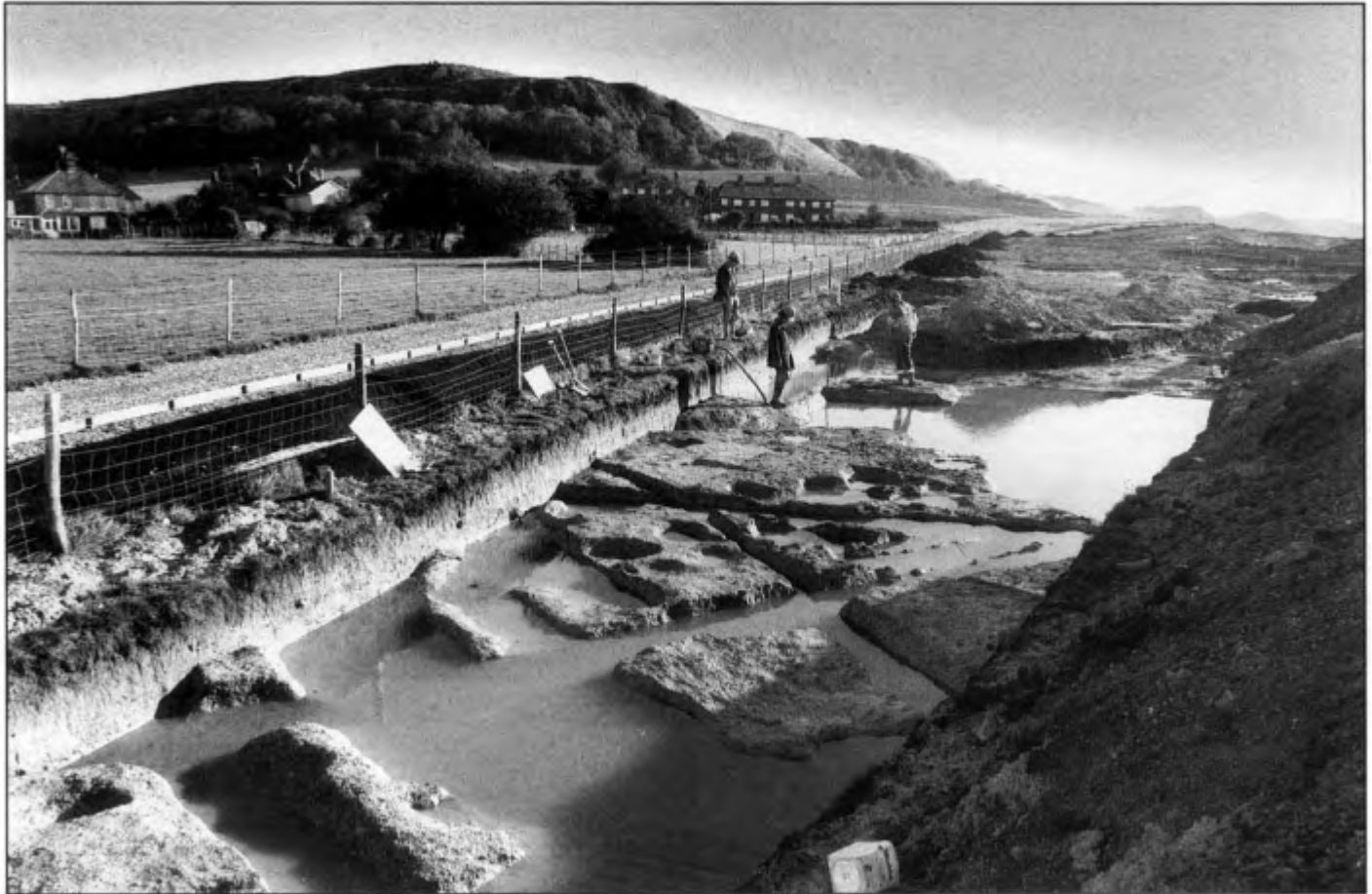
▲ Cheriton Hill: section through Iron Age ditches

a few sherds of pottery and animal bone fragments. The most prominent remains were sea shells, mainly mussels, limpets and oysters. No direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon structures was obtained, but one of the pits was completely filled with fragments of daub with wattle impressions. This must indicate the presence of at least one building in the vicinity. The site is perhaps similar to that excavated in 1988, north-east of Biggins Wood.

About 150 m. to the west of these discoveries evidence for early Iron Age occupation was located. This consisted of a large recut ditch aligned approximately north-south and of a size that might indicate a defensive function. The feature yielded relatively profuse quantities of pottery

dating to c. 500-300 B.C. and the backfill suggested that the ditch may have contained running water at some time. This discovery is particularly interesting since few Iron Age remains have been found in this locality.

With this new information and the considerable quantity of material recovered over the last two years it is possible to predict with a fair degree of certainty the position of major or extensive areas of prehistoric occupation in the remaining strip of land between the Folkestone terminal and the base of the North Downs escarpment from Sugar Loaf Hill to Peene, a distance of some 4 km. (2.5 miles). This alone is an important gain given the possibility of future development in the area.



▲ Peene: Excavation halted by flooding looking north-east

## 2. Excavations near Peene

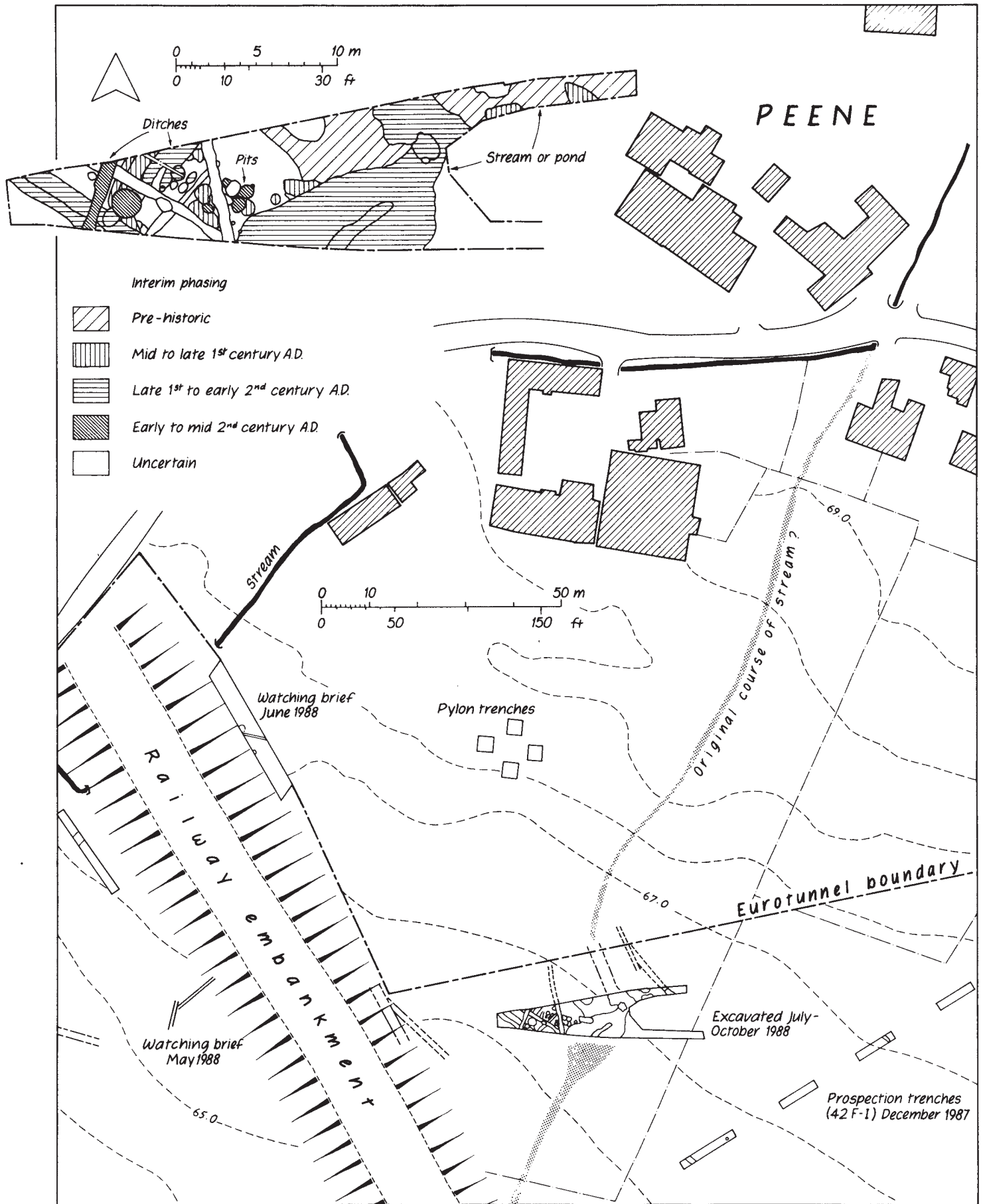
Between July and October 1988 a limited sample excavation of an early Roman site just south of Peene was undertaken prior to its burial under a large embankment at the far western end of the terminal. This site, found during watching brief work, consisted of a complex sequence of intercutting ditches and pits mostly of a mid first- to mid second-century date. Although no structures were located the remains definitely represent a settlement. Some of the pits were almost certainly for grain storage and considerable quantities of pottery were recovered.

The settlement appears to have been adjacent to or to have surrounded an ancient stream bed and pond, parts of which were excavated. Two distinct phases of this natural feature were evident, the earlier filled with tufaceous material which yielded Early Bronze Age pottery. The later phase of the pond was almost certainly open during the Roman occupation of the site, and may have not been finally backfilled until the medieval period. This feature almost certainly represents the original course of a stream (a tributary of the Seabrook stream) which rises above Peene, and now flows alongside the Newington to Peene road. This water-course may have been diverted when the earliest farm buildings and their associated field systems formed a focus of settlement at Peene, possibly in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century.

However, the evidence from the stream and the pond indicates that occupation in the Peene area must date back much further. Although many of the recovered prehistoric pot sherds may be derived from further upstream, north of Peene itself, the presence of a ditch associated with the earliest phase suggests some form of activity in the immediate



▲ Excavation in progress at Peene



▲ Peene: prospection, excavation and watching brief works with inset phase of principal excavation.

vicinity. A few excavated features, stratigraphically earlier than the Roman boundary ditch system, may also be prehistoric, but a lack of artefacts in their backfills makes this interpretation difficult to prove.

Although only a small area of the Roman settlement was examined, it seems probable that it was limited in extent and that little has survived the processes of erosion and ploughing. Numerous observations made in archaeological prospection trenches, and watching briefs on the cutting of pylon foundation trenches and drains and during topsoil stripping in this area, revealed little evidence for surviving Roman occupation. It

seems likely therefore that significant archaeological levels only exist in a relatively small area, perhaps in the natural hollow around the pond. The survival of traces of possibly once extensive archaeological sites in natural depressions has been observed at a number of other locations in the terminal area. Although the area available for excavation at Peene was limited, and the nature and extent of the Roman settlement not defined, little future disturbance is likely here and much of what remains will survive the construction of the terminal.



▲ Dolland's Moor: recent excavation in progress (bottom centre), surrounded by construction activity around Newington, looking east.

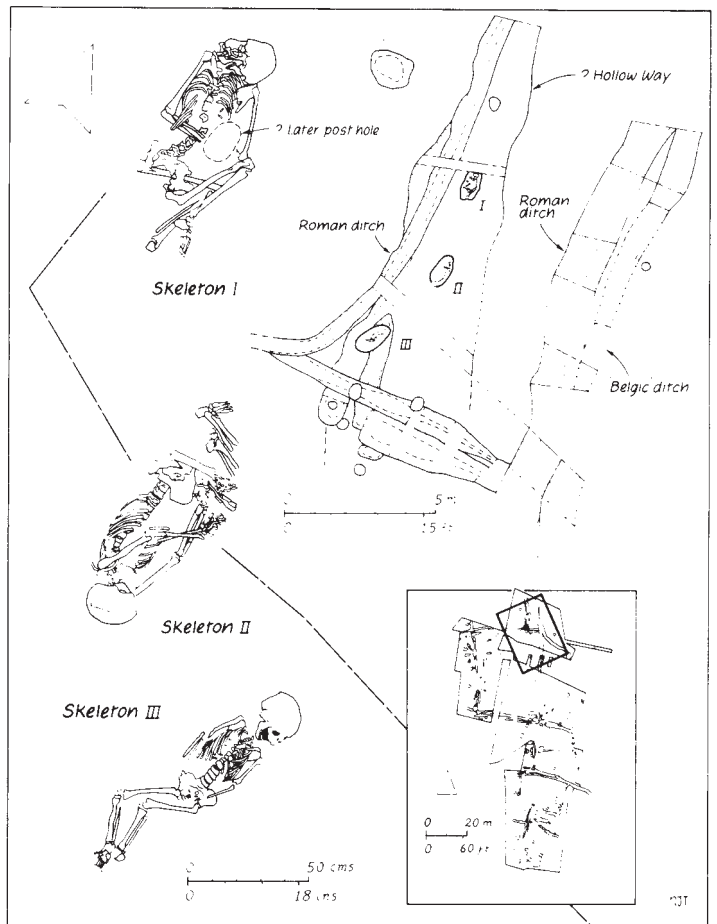
**3. Excavations at Dolland's Moor**

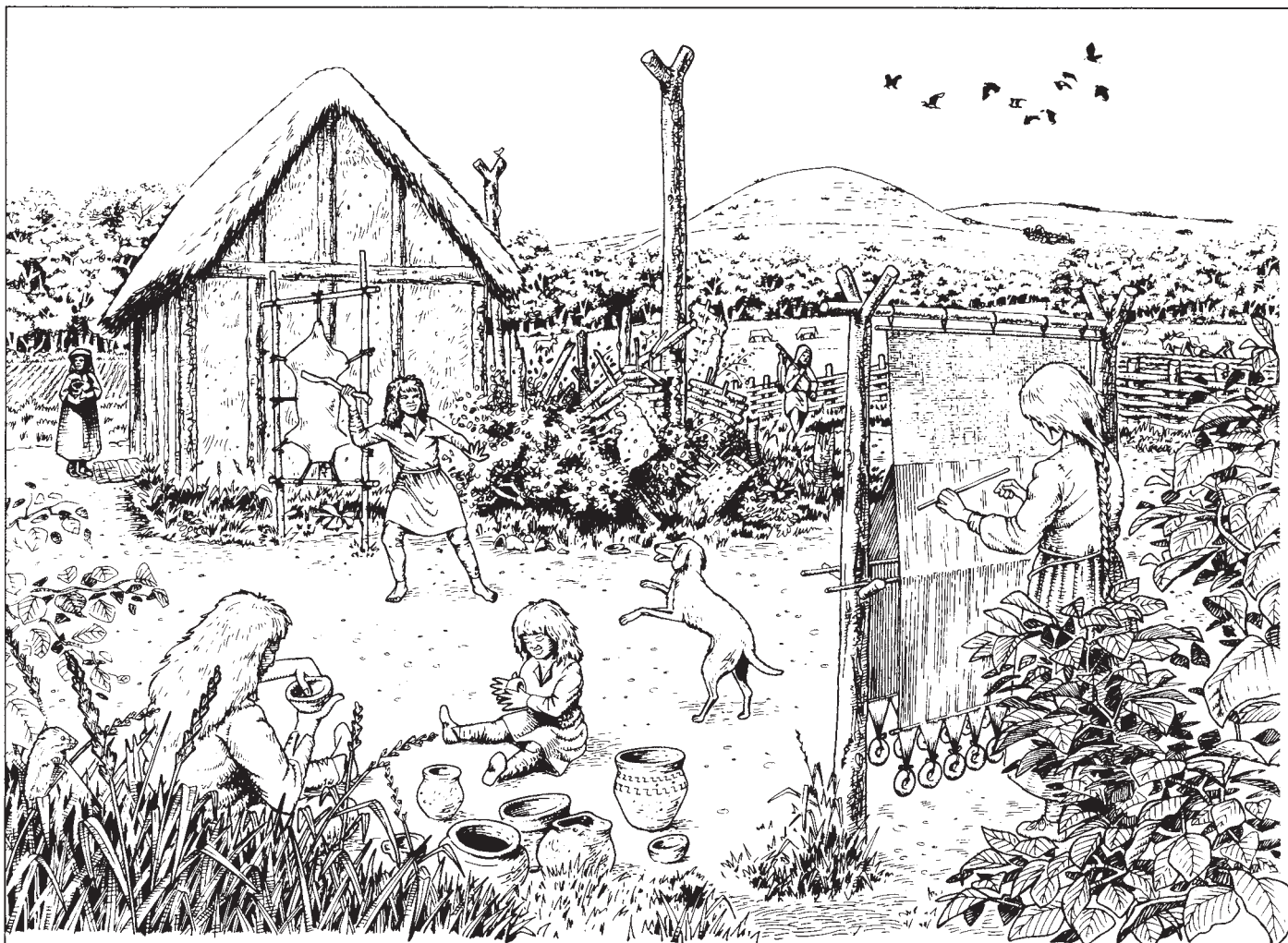
In September after a break of four months, work was resumed at the major multi-period site east of Dolland's Moor, described in detail last year. The area was topsoil stripped by Transmanche Link in August and inspection of the site revealed substantial traces of archaeology surviving in areas not previously investigated. With the agreement of the contractors rescue work on these remains was carried out before their total destruction by heavy machinery at the end of October. Apart from considerably adding to the large and important corpus of pottery recovered from the settlement, significant additions to the plan and arrangement of the successive occupation phases were recovered.

Perhaps the most interesting find of this second stage of operations consisted of three unusual burials. These were situated at the northern limit of the excavation in a small area enclosed on three sides by early Roman boundary ditches. The burials appeared to be located in what may have been a 'hollow way' perhaps of slightly later date than the ditches. Two of these inhumations (Skeletons I and II) were young to middle age females buried in a crouched position, the third (Skeleton III) was a child aged six or seven years.

Although there was no conclusive evidence for the date of these interments and no grave goods were present, their relationship to the Roman features suggests that they date from the latter half of the Roman period or slightly after. If so, they are not typical burials of the period. Two of the skeletons were aligned approximately north-south, the other in the opposite direction: these alignments appear to have been partly determined by the local topography. All of the graves were very shallow, less than 0.5 m. deep and fairly small, only just big enough for the bodies. The northernmost skeleton had been buried face down and the aspect of the remains suggested that a certain amount of violence had been used in forcing the body into the small grave.

Although the postulated hurried and unceremonious disposal of these three isolated corpses might point to 'foul play', no pathological signs of violent death were evident from the bones themselves.





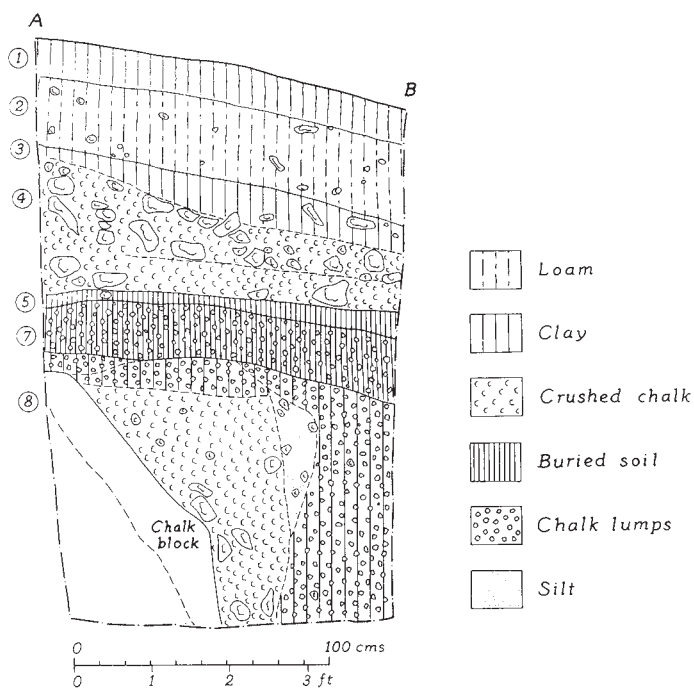
*Imaginative reconstruction of Dolland's Moor Anglo-Saxon settlement in the early seventh century by John Bowen. This view of the small isolated settlement near the present day site of Newington, looking towards Summerhouse Hill, has been based on excavated evidence. The excavation revealed two buildings, one of which was probably in a ruinous state during part of the occupation period. Pottery and loomweights were found in occupation deposits associated with the houses. The view was commissioned by Eurotunnel for display in their new Visitors Centre.*

#### 4. Excavations at Castle Hill

Although Castle Hill, the site of a Norman motte and bailey castle (a Scheduled Ancient Monument), is outside the area of construction at Folkestone, its prominent position makes it ideal for the location of main survey stations relating to the works.

Consequently, between the 9th and 14th March 1989 after Transmanche Link had obtained Scheduled Monument consent, a trench 1.5 m. square was hand-excavated in advance of the placement of concrete footings for a new surveying point. The trench was situated on the southwest side of the motte and bailey castle immediately outside a ditch at the base of the motte. This excavation was about 3 m. west of a similar trench dug by the Trust in 1986 (Canterbury's Archaeology 1986-87, 20-21).

The upper layers were very similar to those recorded in 1986 and were undoubtedly the remains of a slighted bank or rampart thrown up by the digging of the Norman ditch. A thin layer of old topsoil or turf (5), was sealed by these levels. A number of pot sherds, a few worked flints and sea shells were recovered from the base of this soil and from the immediately underlying layer 7. The trench was excavated for a further 1.2 m. through a very mixed deposit (8) of loose chalk lumps, some very large in size. Pot sherds, sea shells and charcoal fragments were found sparsely distributed throughout this level. The nature of this fill would seem to indicate the presence of a large feature, possibly a ditch. The lowest layer exposed in 1986, then interpreted as weathered chalk, may be equivalent to these lower levels; if so the steep slope of natural chalk encountered in the 1986 trench may have been the northern edge of the feature.



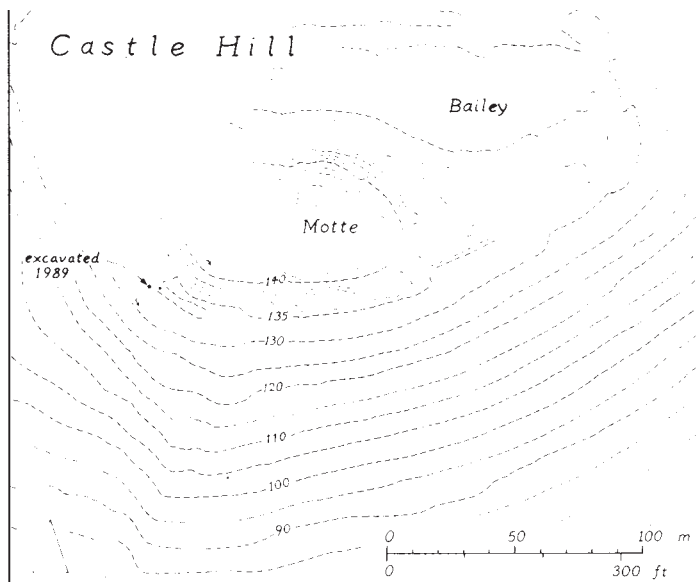




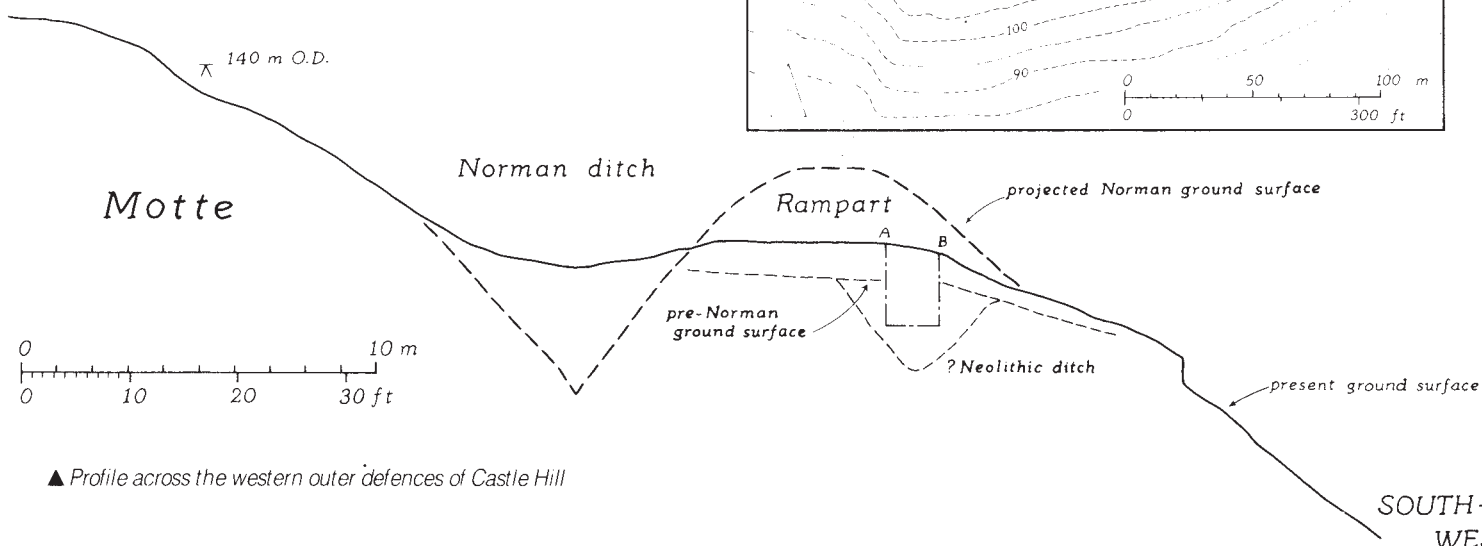
▲ Castle Hill excavation looking west across the terminal

The pottery recovered was all Late Neolithic Peterborough ware, whose dating to around 2,500-1,800 B.C. makes this some of the earliest ceramic material yet located on the Channel Tunnel sites (see below); it would seem to correspond with the 'coarse British pottery' found by General Pitt Rivers in his 1878 excavations on the site.

Pitt Rivers speculated about the possible earlier use of Castle Hill. The well-stratified material found in 1989 would seem to confirm such use, and indicate that some form of occupied site existed here during the Late Neolithic period. Whether this was a defended enclosure, as the presence of a ditch might imply, must remain a matter for speculation on the evidence so far available.



NORTH-EAST



▲ Profile across the western outer defences of Castle Hill

# BUILDING RECORDING



## **A.** No. 27 Wincheap by Rupert Austin

Conversion of properties over nos 25-29 Wincheap into flats enabled a partial survey to be undertaken, including measured drawings at 1:50 and a photographic record. Access was only available to the first floor and associated roof space, although some ground floor fabric, previously recorded at no. 29, has been added to this survey.

An open hall house survives, in part, along the street frontage, its south-western limit shortened by a later medieval cross wing. Additional medieval fabric further extends this wing, with early twentieth-century industrial development, including a mill, now occupying the rear of the property block.

One bay of the hall, 8 ft. 6 in. long, is all that survives of the earlier building, isolated on both sides by later development. A well-preserved crown-post cut to an octagonal section with moulded base and capital treatment, forms the centrepiece of an open truss, supported over the hall by a cambered tie-beam and heavy arch-braces. A sequence of cyma recta, cavetto, beaked-roll and plain astragal mouldings form the profile of the capital, whilst a plain-roll and crude bell-shaped moulding suffice for the base. Braces spring from the shaft (square-sectioned above the abacus) to the centre purlin and collar. This work is probably of early fifteenth-century date.

Shortening of the hall house, following the construction of a new cross wing, is indicated by the collar-plate which continues beyond the present south-west limit of the hall. An inserted partition, separating the two structures, still survives in the roof space. Extant lathe and daub, on this partition, retains several layers of sooted plaster, suggesting the continued use of an open hall and hearth after the construction of the new cross wing. Flooring over and insertion of a ceiling into the hall roof space has occurred at a later date.

Retail development of the ground floor obliterates virtually all original fabric, including the facade and first floor elevations. The evidence at eaves level necessary to suggest a recessed hall has been removed by the construction of a brick parapet and valley gutter along the street frontage: however, a partial 'Wealden' type layout, with jettied service wing to the north-east, is possible. It is unlikely that an earlier wing existed to the south-west of the hall.

A mid fifteenth-century two-storeyed cross wing adjoins the southwest end of the hall, replacing any earlier fabric. Integration of the two structures has been achieved so successfully that an early rebuild, following increased demands on the property by its occupiers, is likely. An upper chamber open to the ridge with centrally located cross-quadrate crown-post, occupies the first two bays. The narrow roof structure, constructed independently of the hall, initially ran to a jettied gable over the street. Owing to the narrow width of the roof, braces run from the crown-post to collar-plate and crown-post to rafter. Failure and severe racking of the roof has occurred since the removal of a substantial section of collar-plate.

An absence of bracing on the north-east corner post of the cross wing possibly indicates a closely-studded facade, presumably jettied onto the street at first floor level. Framing for the side elevations comprises up braces from principal post to eaves-plate with intermediate studs. Little remains of the third bay. However, a break in the studding along the remaining north-east section of eaves-plate, and evidence for a ground floor door immediately below, suggests an external stair-well, located against the rear wall of the hall.

A late/post-medieval two-storeyed extension, with simple collar and rafter roof, truncates the third bay of the cross wing. Plain-jowled posts, tension-braced to the wall-plates, support a conventional tie-beam lap dovetail assembly. A break in the studding of the dividing wall at first floor level gives access from the cross wing. First-floor fenestration, comprising square-sectioned mullions set on the diagonal, flanks the central post of the two surviving bays; later enlargement and glazing of this fenestration

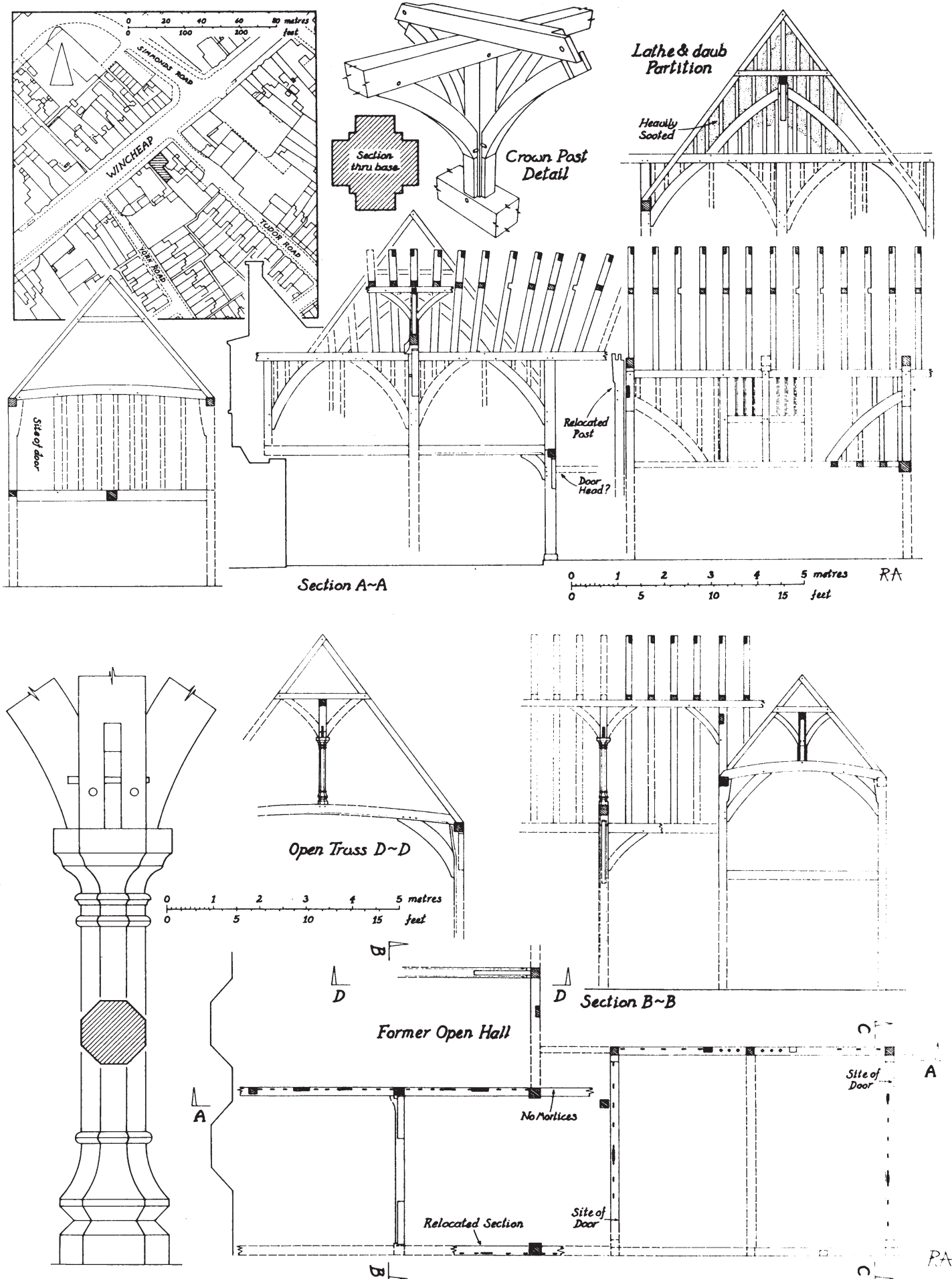


▲ No. 27 Wincheap: Detail of hall crown-post

has occurred in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Further bays of the extension have since been destroyed by the construction of a mill and warehouse to the rear of the property.

A stone set into the fabric of the mill dates this structure to 1901. Hursting framework still supports two horizontal sets of millstones (bedstone and runner) at first floor level, fed originally by storage bins on the second floor and in the attic space. Machinery for a sack hoist and remnants of the feed chutes still survive. The stonework was probably steam driven via drive gear on the ground floor, although an electric motor has superseded the original power source.

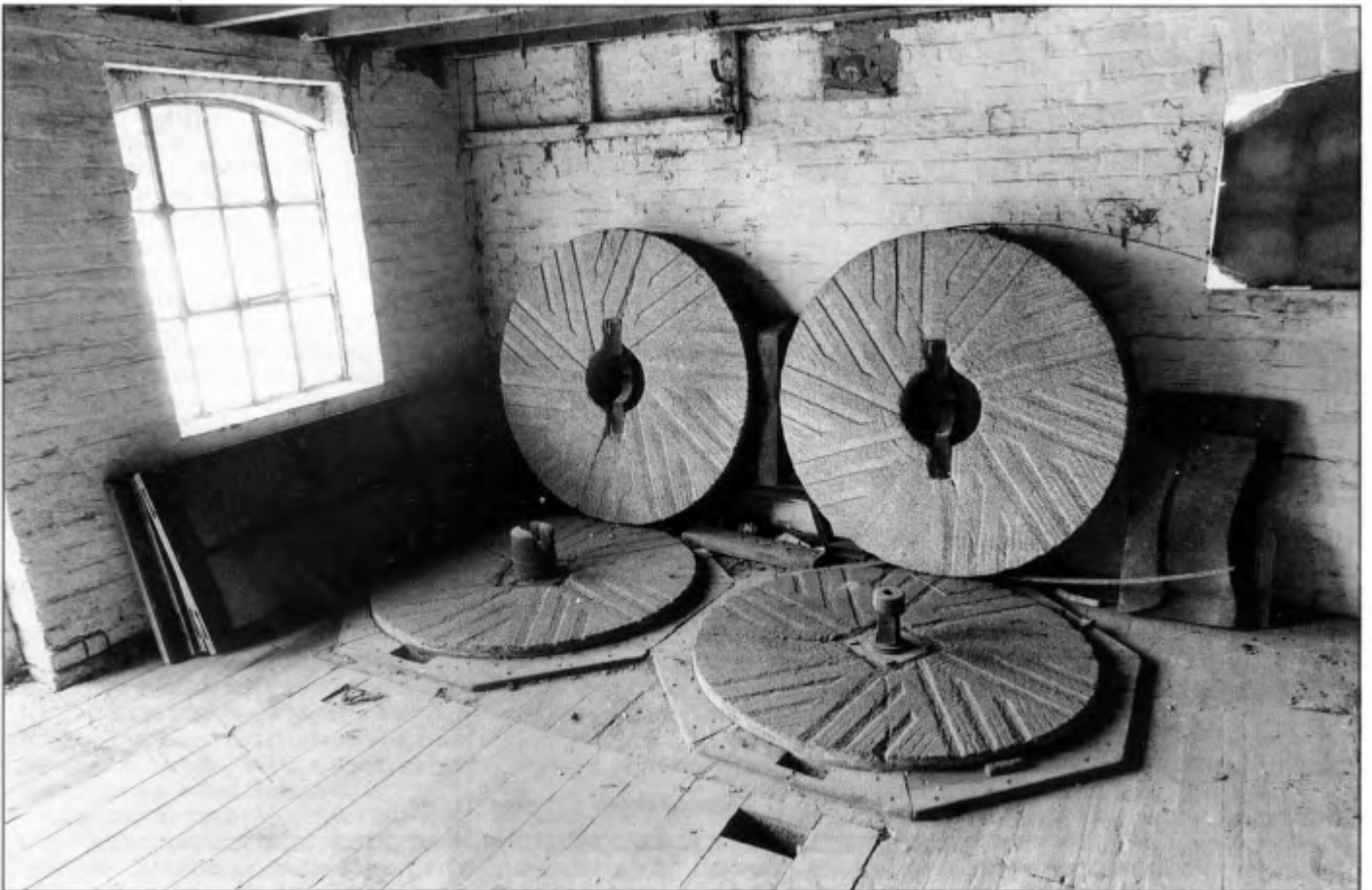
Our thanks are extended to Mr Geoff Mylcris, the developer of the site, for funding the survey.



▲ No. 27 Wincheap: sections, details, plans and locations.



▲ No. 27 Wincheap: hall roof structure, looking south-west.



▲ No. 27 Wincheap: surviving millstones, looking south-west.

## B. Roper Gate

by Rupert Austin

A complete survey of the Roper Gate was commissioned by Canterbury City Council, prior to a scheme of refurbishment and repair.

The Roper Gate is an excellent example of decorative Tudor brickwork, once the entrance to a great sixteenth-century house belonging to the Roper family. All that exists now is an isolated gate facade situated along the north side of St Dunstan's Street. No known evidence for the location of 'Place House', to which the gate gave access, has survived.

The accompanying survey drawing shows an elegant four-centred arch with prominent brick hoodmould supporting a crow-stepped gable with triple light window and blind roundel. Tumbling of the south-east buttress and diamond diaper work add to the decorative features of this impressive gateway.

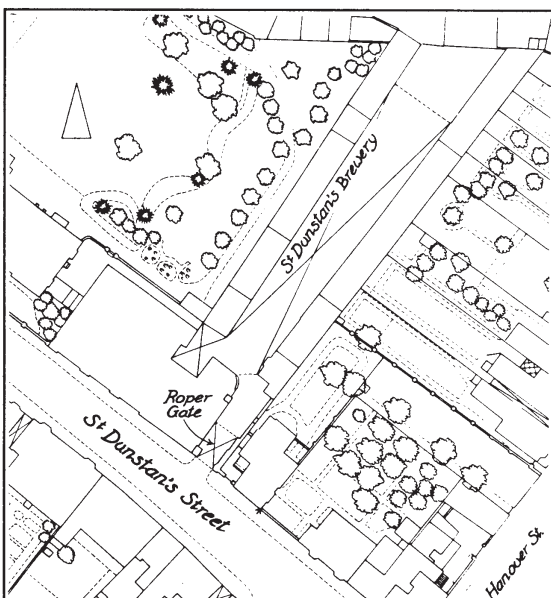
Small and predominantly red bricks are used in the construction of the gate, laid in alternate courses of header's and stretchers. This method, known as English bond, was adopted during the early Tudor period (1485 - c. 1550). Over-fired bricks with a dark or vitrified surface are distributed randomly throughout the structure, although some are used to form diamond diapers, a characteristic decorative device in early Tudor work. Vitrified headers are used to this effect on the south-east buttress, and above the hoodmould in conjunction with red bricks to create two raised diapers.

Moulded 'specials' used in the arch, hoodmould, window jambs and mullions were probably set and fired specifically for this gate, with further carving and touching-up executed in situ.

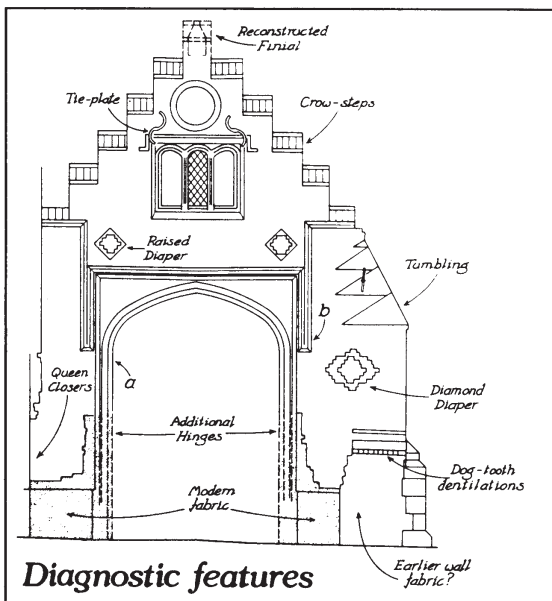
Creasing and pitting of the moulded bricks indicates that the clay was set to the required shape before firing; however, additional chisel marks indicate some later re-working to compensate for uneven firing.

The hoodmould, comprising chamfered upper aris, ovolo and cyma recta mouldings, extends across the width of the gate, then descends vertically to spring level before doubling contiguously to gable height. At this point the verticals are returned outwards. The lowest section of the hoodmould (cyma recta) combines with the jambs of the archway and continues down as a series of three cyma curves. Unfortunately the lower sections of the jambs have been rebuilt in modern brick, destroying any original moulding stops. Lightly-tapered voussoirs, forming the arch-head, continue a sequence of two cyma curves above spring level.

A centrally-located, three light window, above the arch, comprises ovolo-moulded jambs and mullions, with a plain drip moulding. The arch-heads are segmental and uncusped; those of the flanking side-lights are slightly rampant. Only the central light is presently glazed; those on either side are blocked and rendered. Immediately above this window is a blind circular panel, with cyma surround, composed of radially-set headers.



▲ Location plan from 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1874



Diagnostic features



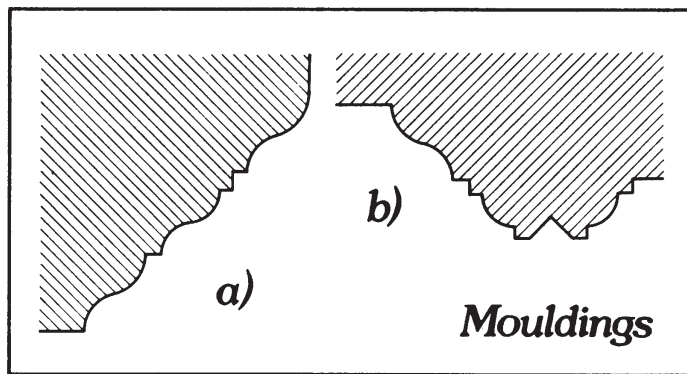
▲ Roper Gate: nineteenth-century photograph, courtesy of Canterbury Museums collection.

The crow-steps appear to be largely rebuilt, replacement bricks and harder mortar are evident, although the design is probably similar. An early nineteenth-century photograph shows the finial still intact, with projecting gablet corbeled from the main face of the gate. Unfortunately this fabric has recently been lost.

At the base of the south-east buttress is an unusual area of fabric composed of larger bricks. Here three projecting courses include a sawtooth course, a normal course of stretchers and a course of headers. This fabric is possibly part of an earlier boundary wall, probably constructed during the first quarter of the sixteenth century and incorporated into the new structure. These upper courses would have formed part of the original coping for a wall some 6 ft. in height. Bricks used in the construction of the Roper Chapel adjoining St Dunstan's church (c.1524), are of a similarly large size, although different in texture. In the absence of good documentary evidence it seems plausible that the construction of the gate took place during the lifetime of William Roper and a date in the 1550's is suggested.

An early nineteenth-century pen and ink drawing of the gate (prior to the construction of any adjacent buildings) shows a symmetrical design with the tumbling and diaper work of the south-east buttress reflected on the opposing side. This was almost certainly not the case, as apparently intact and undisturbed fabric butting the existing building to the northwest shows no evidence for tumbling or diaper work. Indeed the queen closers terminating the north-west limit of the gate indicate an altogether different arrangement. One can only surmise that the artist was attempting his own reconstruction of the gate.

Two-leaf doors of late nineteenth-century date now secure the Roper Gate, removing completely any evidence for earlier gates. Each door, comprising twelve panels, is framed by stiles, rails and munting pieces, mortice and tenoned with wooden pegs. Diagonal bracing, concealed behind the panelling, lap-joints with the rails and muntings. Loose panel mouldings, mitred at the corners, with simple cavetto profile, are set below the surface of the framing into each panel. A wicket-gate in the southeast

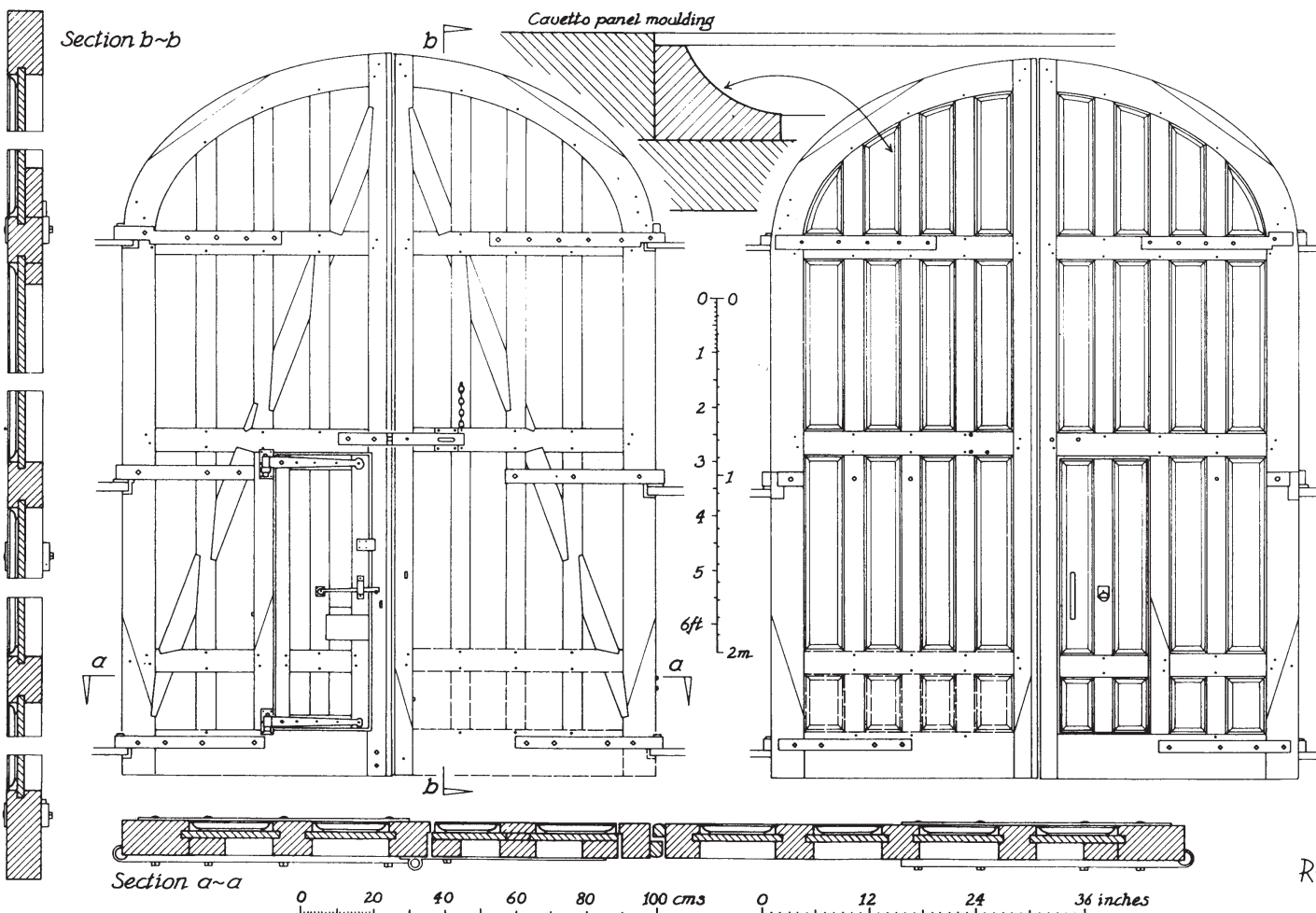


▲ Roper Gate: Moulding details (see also diagnostic features above)

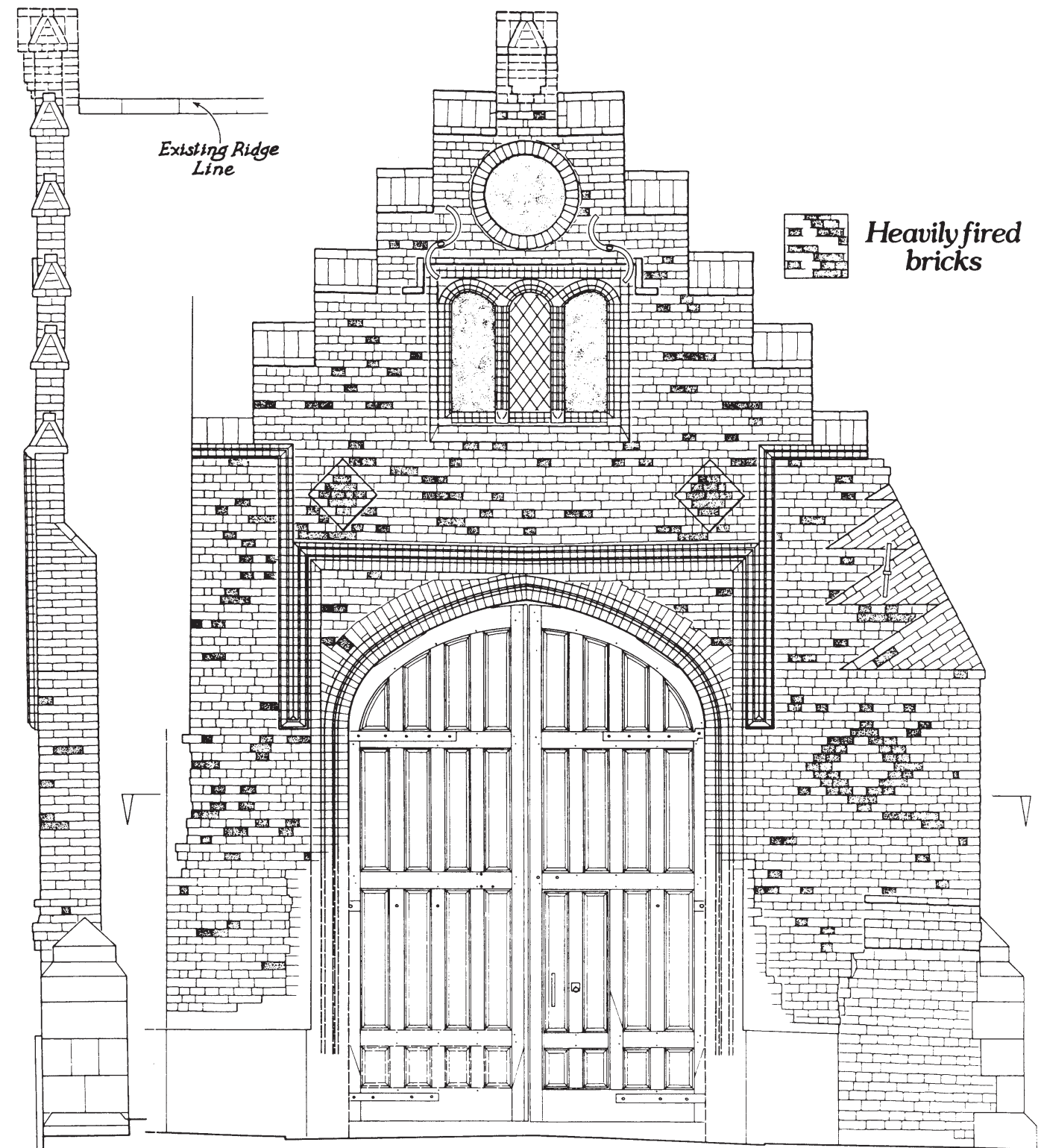
door provides additional restricted access. The principal ironwork appears to be contemporary with the gates. Plain strap-hinges bolted onto the top and bottom rails are located on gudgeon pins set into the splayed reveals of the archway. Additional hinges have been added to the middle of the door, with further pins inserted into the reveals.

The decorative detail and surface of all the brickwork of Roper Gate had deteriorated rapidly in recent years due to age, exposed position and the friable nature of the bricks. Lack of repair and neglect accelerated this process considerably, but it is pleasing to note that at the time of writing the gate has been fully restored under the direction of the City Council Conservation Section.

Our thanks are extended to the City Council for funding the survey work, to Mr Alan Briggs the restorer of the gate for his help, and to Mr T.P. Smith for preparing an excellent paper on the gate which will hopefully accompany the full published survey.

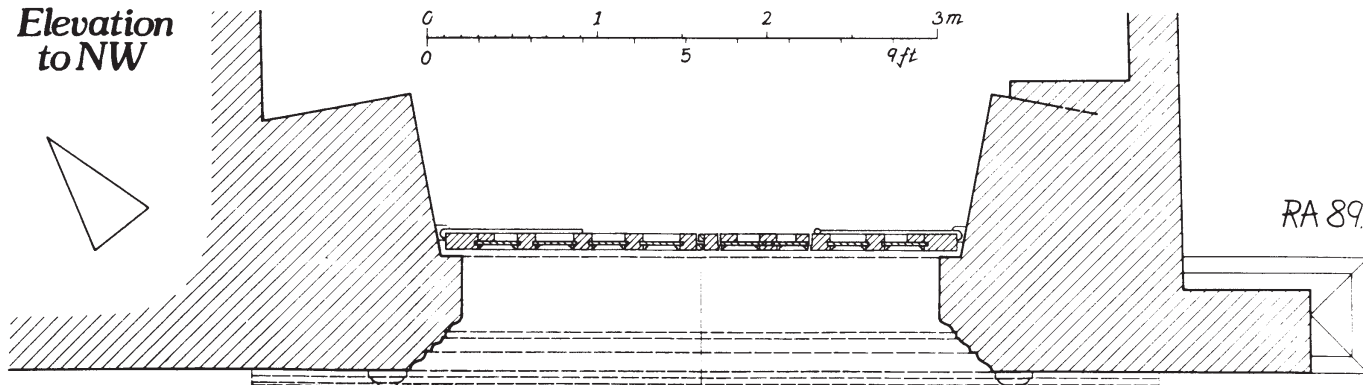


▲ Roper Gate: elevations and sections through nineteenth-century gate.



Elevation to NW

0 1 2 3m  
0 5 9ft



▲ Roper Gate: elevations and section through base of brickwork

## C. Nos 8 & 8A Mercery Lane

by Rupert Austin

Recent renovation of these premises has enabled a considerable amount of archaeological work to be undertaken, principally the recording of the medieval timber frame contained within this property.

Nos 8 & 8A, and the adjoining properties to the south-west and northeast, are all contained within the surviving fabric of a late fourteenth-century medieval inn known as the 'Cheker of the Hope'. Previously only a small part of this building had been recorded by the Trust (Canterbury's Archaeology 1987-88, 34). However, following recent refurbishment, substantially more of the original fabric has been surveyed.

Several important features of this building have been uncovered. Two elements of what was probably continuous gallery fenestration were discovered behind modern panelling on the second floor. Gothic trefoil tracery over these window heads (carved from oak boards), with brooch stops at the base of each chamfered window jamb, match the pattern of those still extant on the Mercery Lane frontage. A small section of cavetomoulded eaves-plate remained in situ above this fenestration. Evidence for first-floor fenestration immediately below suggests a similar arrangement, but with slightly different tracery.

Several doorways that initially led from the main range to adjacent courtyard galleries were also uncovered. One example still retained a moulded gothic arch-head and jambs. Mortices to take gudgeon pins and associated strap hinges, along with rebating of the arch-head, indicate the missing door.

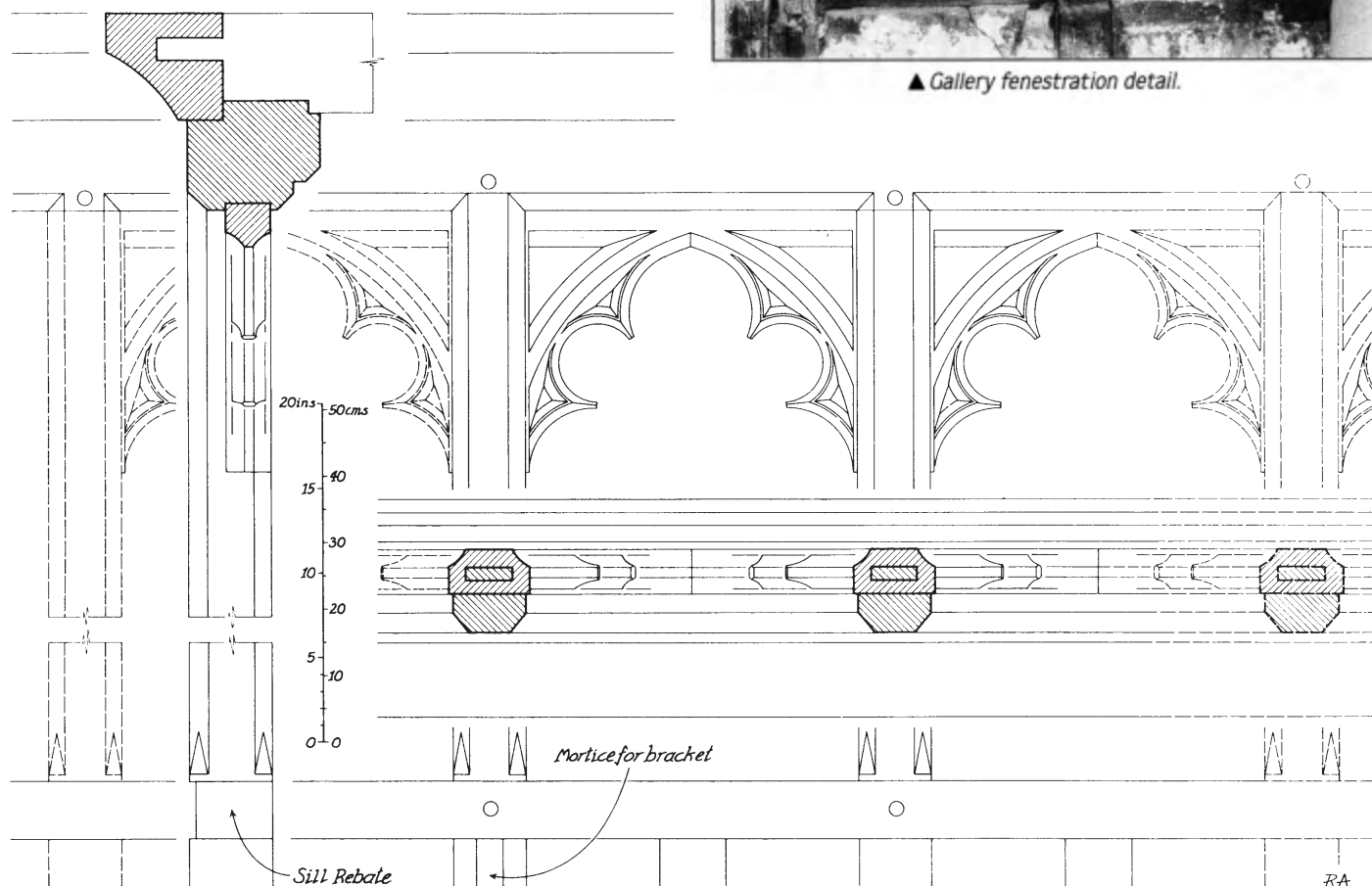
A surprising amount of original ochre paintwork, currently being analysed by specialists using X-ray spectrometry techniques, survives on many of the timbers. Analysis of the first-floor framing and associated wall-plates indicates the continuation of the ground floor stone arcade along Mercery Lane. Roof fabric over the main range, comprising crownpost and soulace assembly, has been recorded, including the complex intersection of High Street and Mercery Lane ranges. Due to the acute angle between these streets, two adjacent pairs of rafters and collars are coupled together in an unusual arrangement. Unfortunately the construction of the gallery roof remains unknown.

Carpentry details such as the use of splayed and tabled scarfs to join longitudinal members and sallied lap joints for tie-beam assemblies add further interesting details to our knowledge of this building.

Considerably more work needs to be carried out before a complete survey of the building can be produced. This would obviously include any remaining fabric to the north-east (should renovation work occur here) as well as detailed drawings of the surviving stone arcade along the High Street. Our thanks are extended to Mr C. Hilton for financing the building recording work.

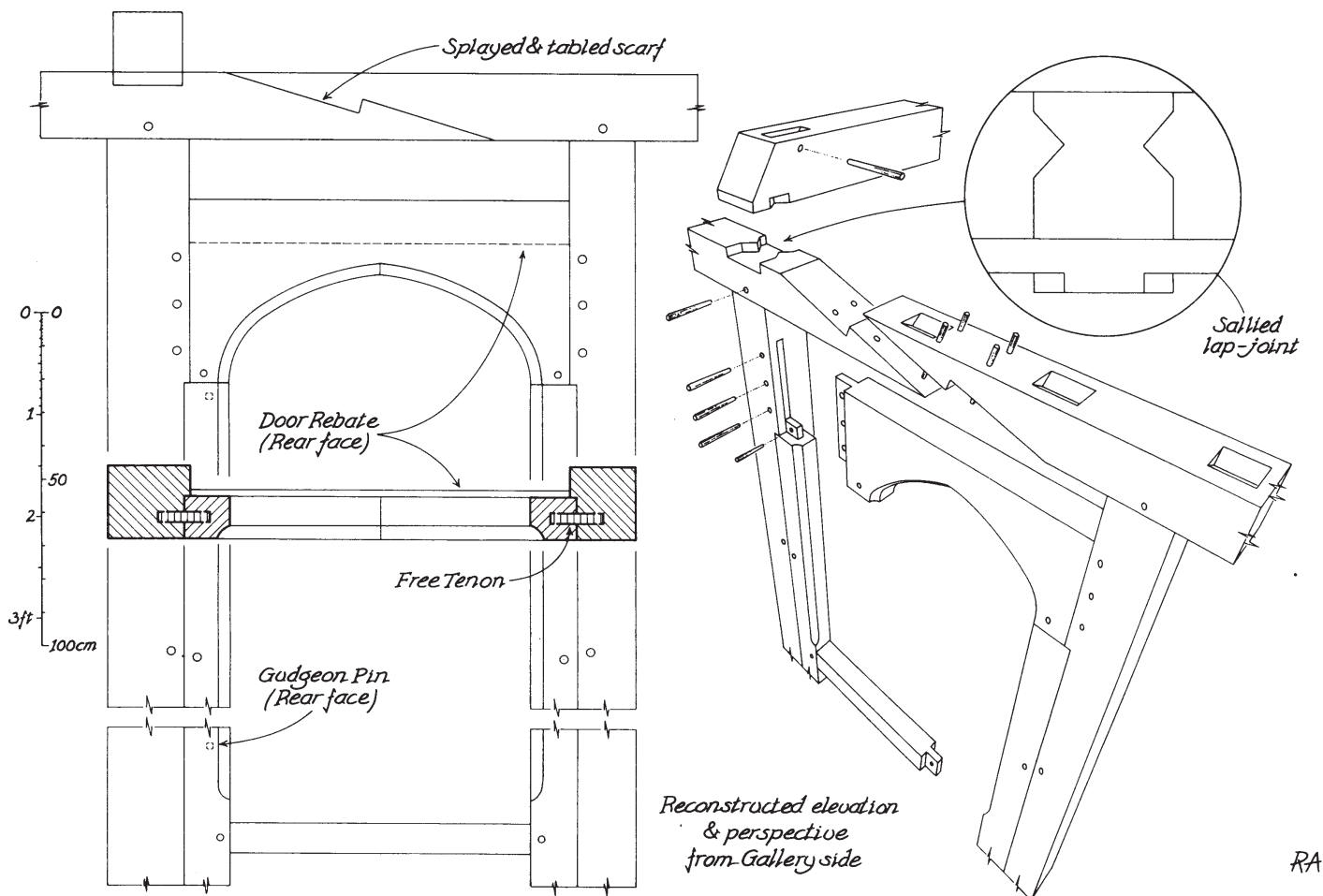


▲ Gallery fenestration detail.



▲ Nos 8 and 8A Mercery Lane: elevations and sections through gallery fenestration





▲ Nos 8 and 8A Mercery Lane: gallery door-frame details.

## D. No. 28 Palace Street by Rupert Austin

A survey of this fine seventeenth-century building, detailing the structural failures of the timber frame, was completed by John Bowen last year (Canterbury's Archaeology 1987-88, 40). An exploratory investigation of the 'failing' fabric of the shop was undertaken this year, in order to put forward a scheme for stabilising the building and converting it for retail and office purposes. During the stripping-out process, further movement of the building was detected and considerable external and internal shoring was employed in an attempt to arrest it. Unfortunately high winds earlier in the year had induced further structural failure of the already destabilised stack, fallen brickwork being in evidence on the ground floor.

A rapid survey of the stack was commissioned by Canterbury City Council, with only three hours available, before the building was declared unsafe, all personnel evacuated, and Palace Street and King Street closed to traffic. It was decided to dismantle the entire stack from above using a mobile crane as a safe working platform. Contractors removed surrounding roof fabric before carefully dismantling successive courses of the stack. This proceeded according to plan until the brickwork was reduced to attic level. Suddenly the stack, in its precarious state of imbalance, collapsed. Total failure occurred with several tons of remaining brickwork failing vertically through the building filling the entire cellar with rubble.

Fortunately no-one was hurt and surprisingly the frame suffered little damage with the failed stack leaving a large void through the core of the building. Producing drawings from the hastily gathered notes proved a particularly difficult task, but the results should provide enough information to reconstruct the stack in its original form.

Ourt hanks are extended to John Chater, Clive Bowley and Graham Kyte of the City Council Conservation Section, who intrepidly assisted us to complete the record. Thanks are also extended to Mr Boutarabi, the new owner of the shop, and his architect, for their kind assistance. Special thanks are extended to the City Council Engineering staff for maintaining careful watch on our safety during the recording process.



▲ Void left by collapsed stack

## Romden Hall House

by Rupert Austin



▲ Romden Hall House: collapsed building looking east.

One of the most ambitious building recording projects undertaken by the Trust in recent years took place at Romden Hall House, near Smarden, Ashford. This fine medieval farmhouse, devastated by the October storm of 1987, was reduced to a pile of broken timbers. The Trust was commissioned by Ashford Borough Council, Kent County Council, English Heritage and the owners of the property, Mr and Mrs Windibank, to produce a survey reconstructing the building on paper. By identifying and numbering all the components and systematically dismantling the structure for temporary storage in an organised dry store, it is hoped that the building can be reconstructed in the near future.

The building is of the ubiquitous "Wealden" type, which in its original form comprised a two-bay open hall flanked at both ends by jettied wings. A continuous thatched roof, hipped at both ends produces the characteristic appearance of a recessed hall common to these buildings.

It seems likely that the Wealden hall was built during the first half of the fifteenth century by the Guldeford family who owned the land and much of the surrounding countryside from 1421-1509. Surprisingly the building was only in domestic use until the seventeenth-century when the construction of a brick farmhouse led to its abandonment as a dwelling. Fortunately it survived as an ancillary farm building, being converted to stables and cow-house with an inserted hay loft occupying the former open hall. Following the construction of a kiln during the last century it acquired the status of an oast-house, complete with drying rack, hop-press and associated fixtures and fittings.

Despite these amendments, compared with similar examples that enjoyed more continuous domestic occupation it remains largely unspoiled. In its currently 'exploded' state the Romden building provided a unique opportunity to record medieval fabric in the greatest detail. Surveying the remains proved to be a painstaking and somewhat daunting task. However, a basic survey produced by students from the Canterbury School of Architecture prior to its collapse proved to be an invaluable help.

During its domestic life the two-bay hall remained open to the roof, heated only by a central hearth. No chimney stack was ever inserted into the hall although it was floored to form a hay loft at a later date. The high end of the hall, to the north-west, is distinguished by a finely moulded and castellated dais beam. Gothic style arch-braces and cambered tiebeam, embellished throughout with cavetto mouldings, constitute the open truss which subdivides the high and low bays of the hall. All the longitudinal elements of the hall (eaves-plates and collar-purlin) are joined directly over this truss, using edge-halved scarfs with bridled abutments. A fully braced crown-post of octagonal section with moulded base and capital forms the centrepiece of the hall. The rear north-east limit of the tie-beam is secured by a complex triple-jowled post whilst the south-west end is incorporated into a double-reversed eaves assembly forming the characteristic recessed hall.

Opposing four-light windows on both external walls illuminate the high hall. Hinged shutters originally secured the upper divisions whilst sliding shutters sufficed below. The main entrance, incorporating an arched doorhead, gave on to a cross passage occupying the south-east limit of the hall. Mortices extant on the internal face of this door-frame indicate a screen that concealed both front and rear entrances from the hall. Three doors in this passage afforded access to the adjacent service wing.

The service wing, jettied to the front, adjoins the south-east limit of the hall. A ground floor partition divides the available floor space into the customary buttery/pantry arrangement. Stairs at the rear of the cross passage, permit access to a single first floor chamber. Simple Kentish framing evident on the front elevations comprises two central lights flanked by exposed tension braces. The fenestration, as employed throughout the remainder of the building, consists of square-sectioned mullions set on the diagonal with horizontal sliding shutters.

A similarly-proportioned solar wing must have occupied the north-west limit of the building, evidence for its jetty is still visible on the western corner of the hall. The original wing has since been superseded by a late fifteenth-century two-bay medieval cross wing, jettied on three sides with a symmetrically-hipped roof. An intermediate gap between the two structures has been adapted to form a separate stair bay, providing access to solar chamber and ground floor rooms. The primary roof oversails this short bay and abuts the new solar roof in a basic manner re-using original material. In contrast to the service wing, close studding and concealed bracing is used throughout. Windows are centrally-placed on all three elevations.

The two-bay solar imitates closely the aesthetics and grandeur of the hall, with an open roof, octagonal crown-post and cambered tie-beam, a bearing similar mouldings to those of the earlier building. Minor refurbishment of the cross wing, including an inserted solar ceiling and the addition of glazed windows, occurred before the house lost its domestic status. An elaborate Tudor door-frame, added to the road frontage elevation, displays a Tudor rose and pomegranate, carved into either spandrel.

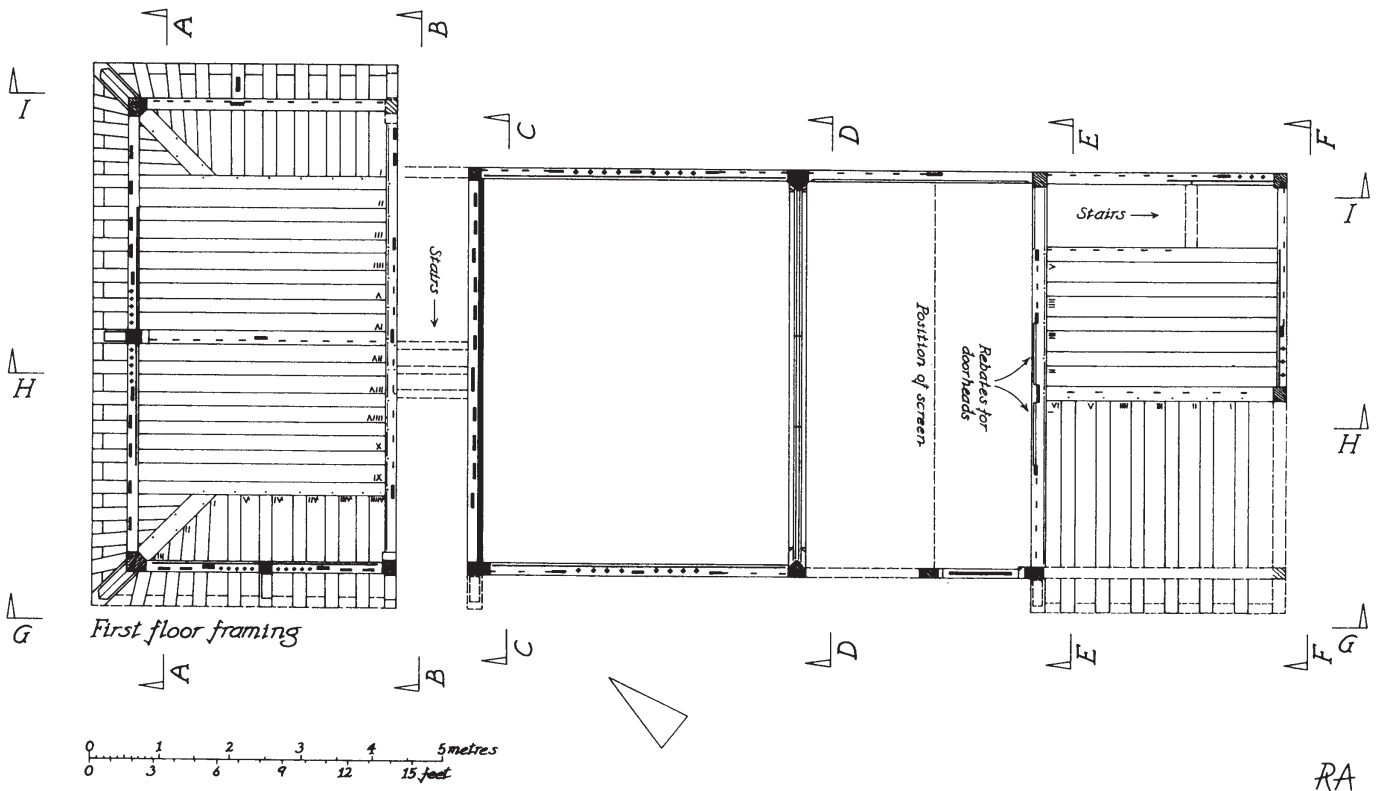
Numerous other Wealden houses survive within this region. Romden Hall is a typical example, constructed to a high standard with a wealth of skilled carpentry both functional and decorative. It provided an impressive and comfortable home for its owners. Reconstruction of this building to its original medieval state and the formation of a Trust to maintain it, as a 'living museum' will hopefully provide something of real value and interest to future generations. Our thanks go to Ashford Borough Council, Kent County Council, English Heritage and the Kent Archaeological Society for funding the initial survey work and in particular to Mr and Mrs Windibank for their invaluable help during the recording process.



▲ Romden Hall House: Surviving open hall truss looking north.

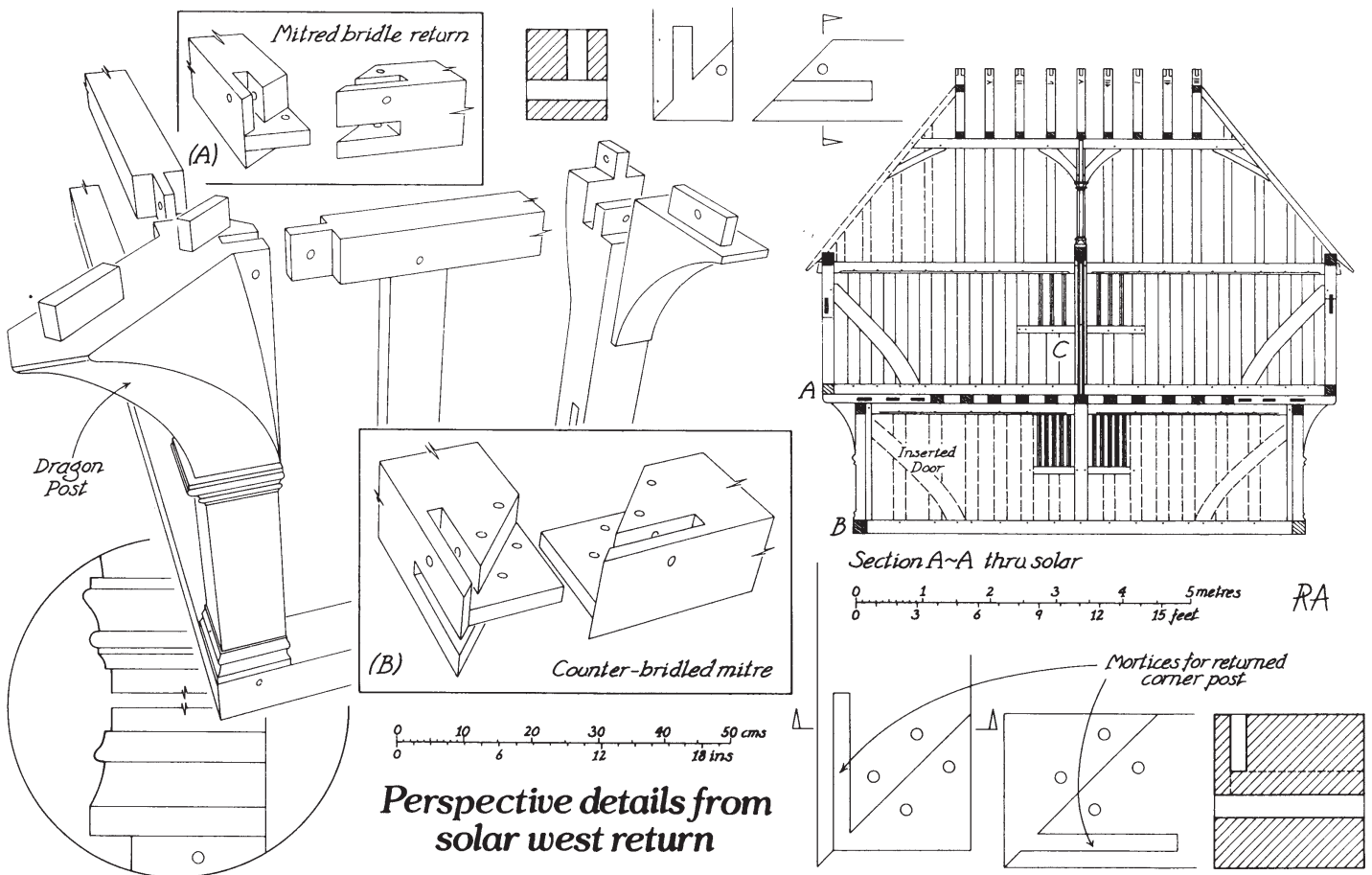


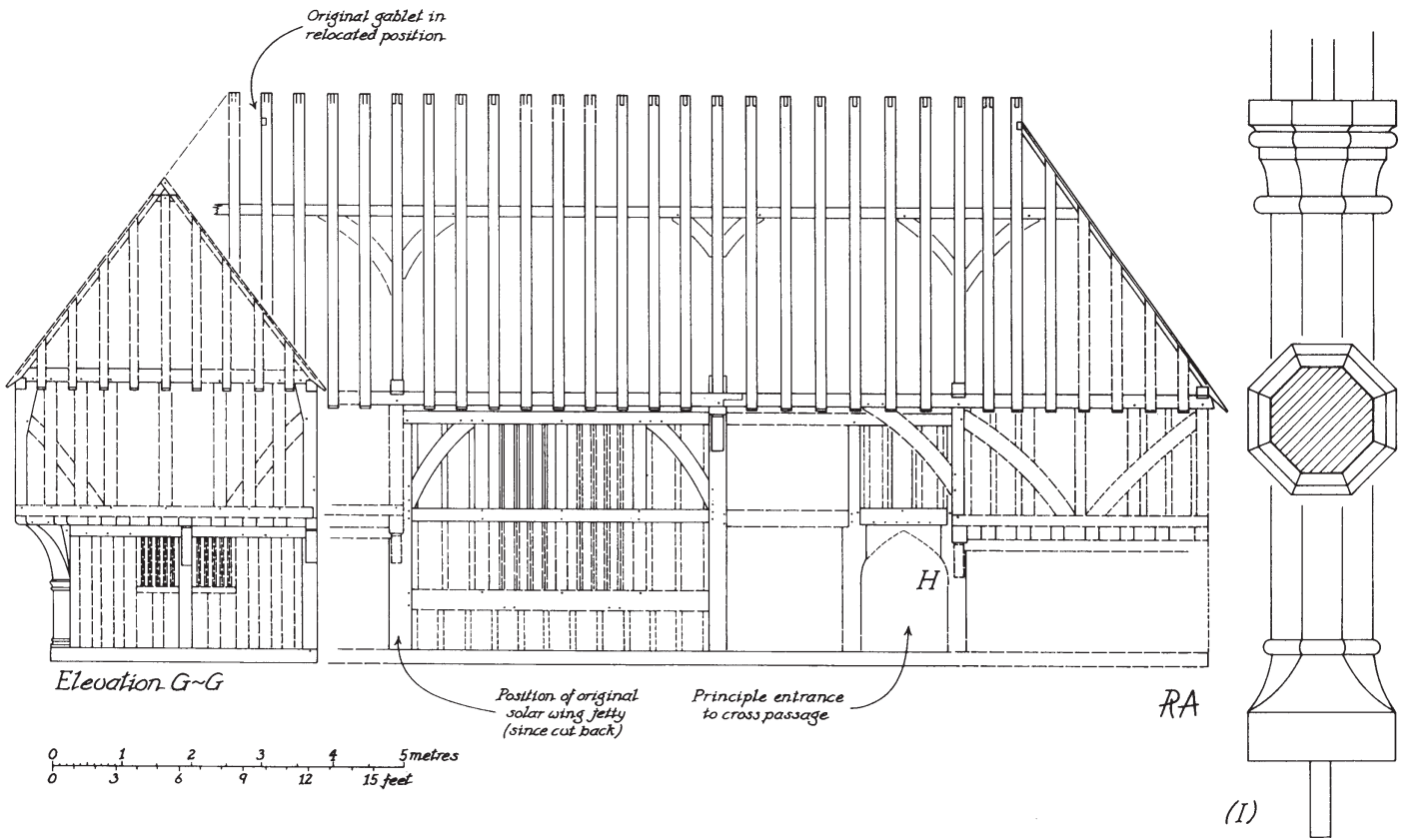
▲ Romden Hall House: collapsed remains of open hall looking west.



▲ Romden Hall House: first floor plan.

▼ Romden Hall House: solar details and section to north-west



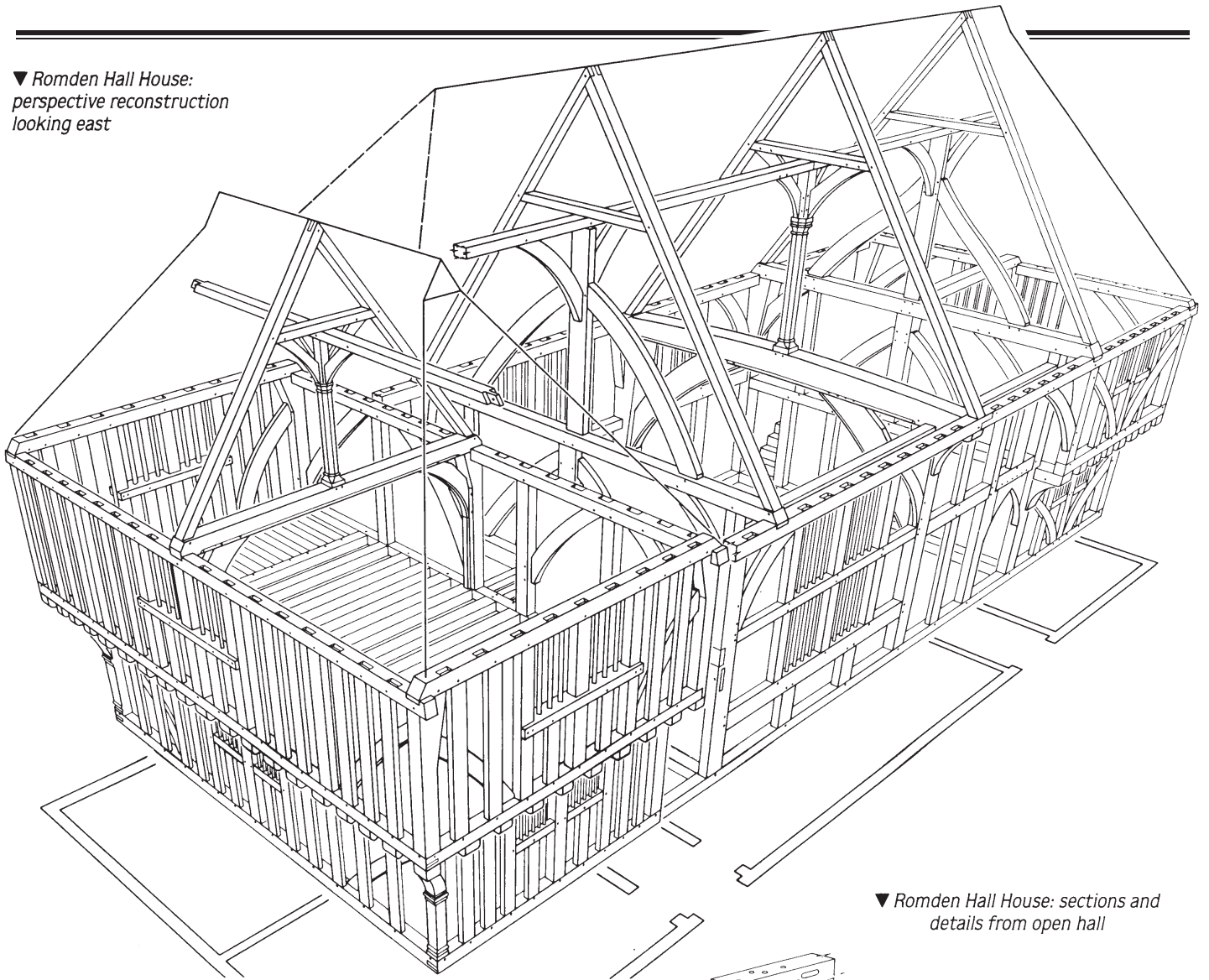


▲ Romden Hall House: front elevation to north-east and hall crown-post detail



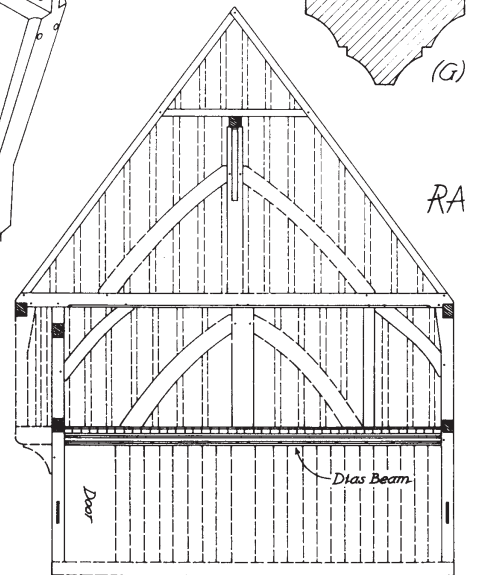
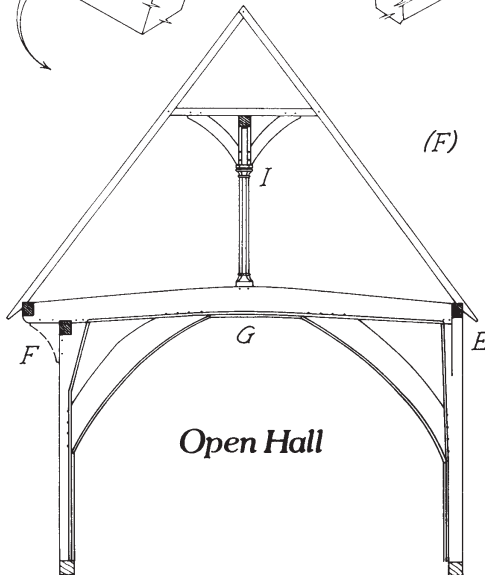
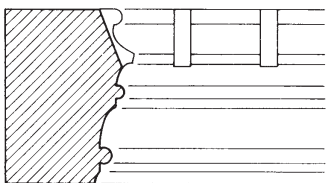
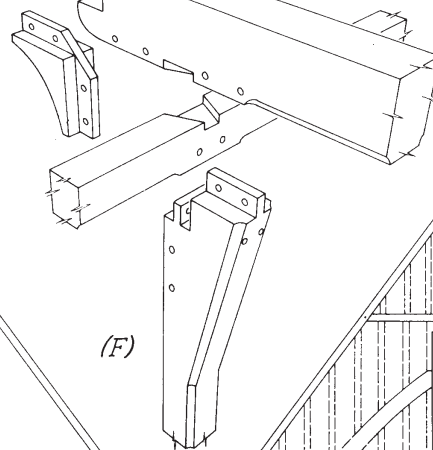
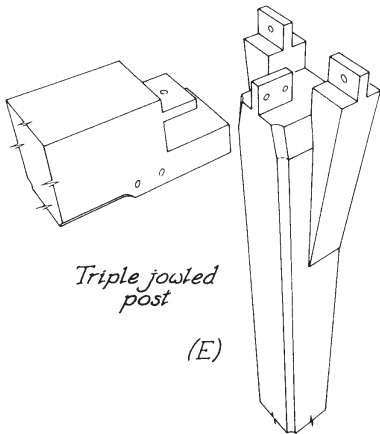
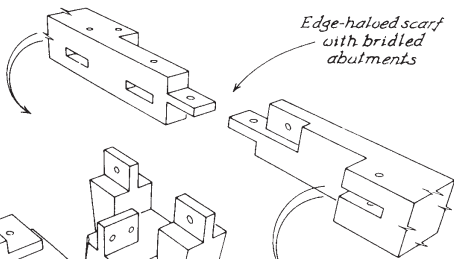
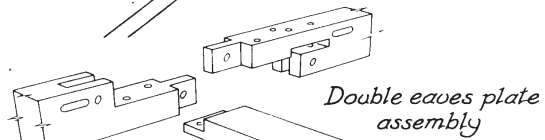
▲ Romden Hall House: solar first floor joists and dragon beam looking south-west

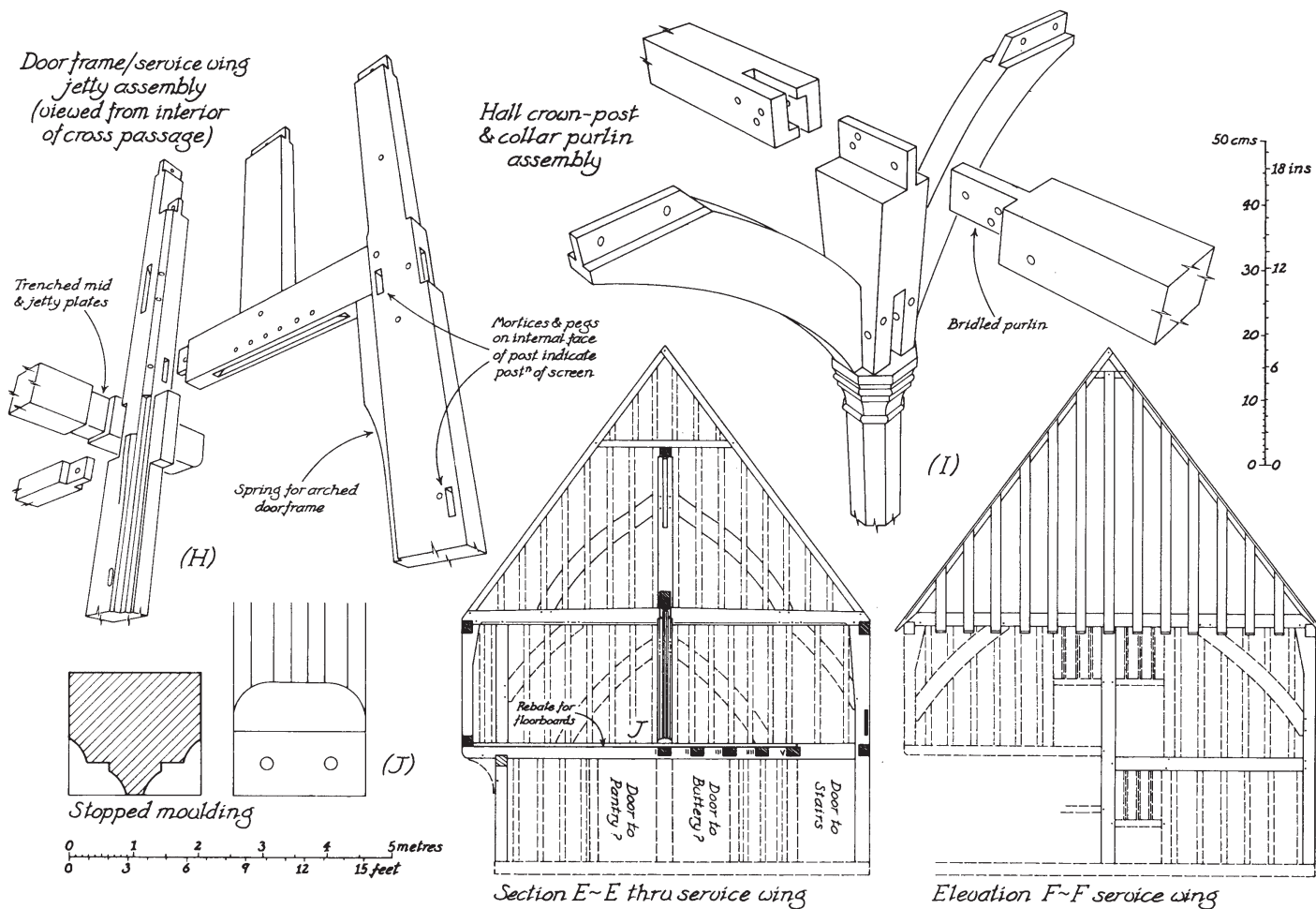
▼ Romden Hall House:  
perspective reconstruction  
looking east



▼ Romden Hall House: sections and  
details from open hall

0 1 2 3 4 5 metres  
0 3 6 9 12 15 feet





▲ Romden Hall House: elevation and section through service wing and details from hall.

## F Garrison Point, Sheerness

by R.A. Buckmaster

In July the Trust conducted a photographic survey of a World War 11 fire station at Garrison Point, Sheerness. The survey was commissioned and funded by English Heritage in advance of the impending demolition of the fire station.

The structure was an integral part of the war defences for Sheerness harbour which were centred on Garrison Point Fortress and provided a sweeping field of fire over the harbour approaches and the Thames estuary. It was, however, an independent structure, separate from and to the front of the fortress, providing a complete defensive unit with its own fire control tower to direct its armament. It has now been demolished to make way for further harbour redevelopment, although the fortress itself remains and houses the coastguard.

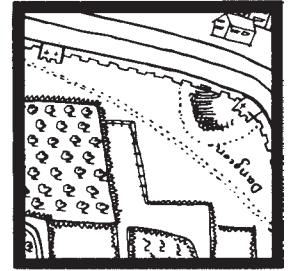
A complete photographic survey was carried out in dull and windy weather conditions which were far from ideal. Wherever possible the main elevations were photographed with shots to show the structure in its context. Principal details were of the main elements of the fire station, the gun mount, expense magazines, main magazine lift, fire control tower and compartments with blast doors and windows. Construction details were of equal importance and showed the structural strengths of the station. A final point was made to include the widespread graffiti which adorned the structure.

The complete survey was presented to H.B.M.C. and now resides in the National Monuments Archive.



Garrison Point: rear of fire station, looking north.

# POST EXCAVATION



## 1. The Channel Tunnel

### A. The Terminal Area

by Jonathan Rady

As far as excavation is concerned, the main objective has been to plot all the recorded and observed features onto detailed survey maps of the area, commissioned at a scale of 1:500 by Eurotunnel and Transmanche Link. This involves a few thousand features excavated on sites, and over 600 separate observations made in the field. The analysis of all this material, with the final aim of publication in both academic and popular form, is now underway. Numerous factors have to be considered before a coherent picture of the changing landscape of the affected area, and man's part in its development, can be drawn. This involves not only an understanding of the type and chronology of occupation of individual settlements, but an appreciation of the intensity and distribution of transient activity, at various periods, over an area of nearly 500 acres.

Another important concern, particularly on prehistoric sites is information that can be gained from environmental studies. Analysis of dated soil samples and animal bones, amongst other material, may provide evidence for aspects of occupation leaving little or no

discernible trace in the ground, such as methods of agriculture and animal husbandry and types of crops grown, as well as for the general environmental conditions prevailing at any one time.

Even at this early stage, the relationship of the disposition of settlements to the local geology, topography and hydrology is becoming apparent. The inhabited areas are generally at the base of the North Downs escarpment on slightly elevated ground, close to or slightly above the spring line. Possible future work on the plateau at the top of the North Downs, as well as the documentary study of previous archaeological discoveries, may further illuminate the relationship between settlement patterns on the terminal site and its immediate surroundings. Although much of the archaeological information extracted by excavation is now fairly well understood, a final synthesis may take a couple of years to complete. Eurotunnel must be thanked for continuing to fund all aspects of the post-excavation work of this long term project.



▲ Holywell Coombe: the first excavation (centre), looking east





▲ Holywell Coombe: the first excavation showing soil sequence, looking east

## B. Holywell Coombe

by Steve Ouditt

The first excavation at Holywell Coombe in 1987 has now been prepared for publication. This work, undertaken by the Trust in conjunction with a team of specialists co-ordinated by Dr Richard Preece of Cambridge University, involved a major rescue excavation of a site of special scientific interest in Holywell Coombe threatened by the Channel Tunnel development. Each specialist looked at a particular aspect of the coombe's environmental and geomorphological history. This material was encapsulated in a deep sequence of sediments spanning the last 13,000 years. The archaeological interest was primarily in artefactual evidence accumulating in hillwash at the top of the sequence, representing the last 4,000 years.

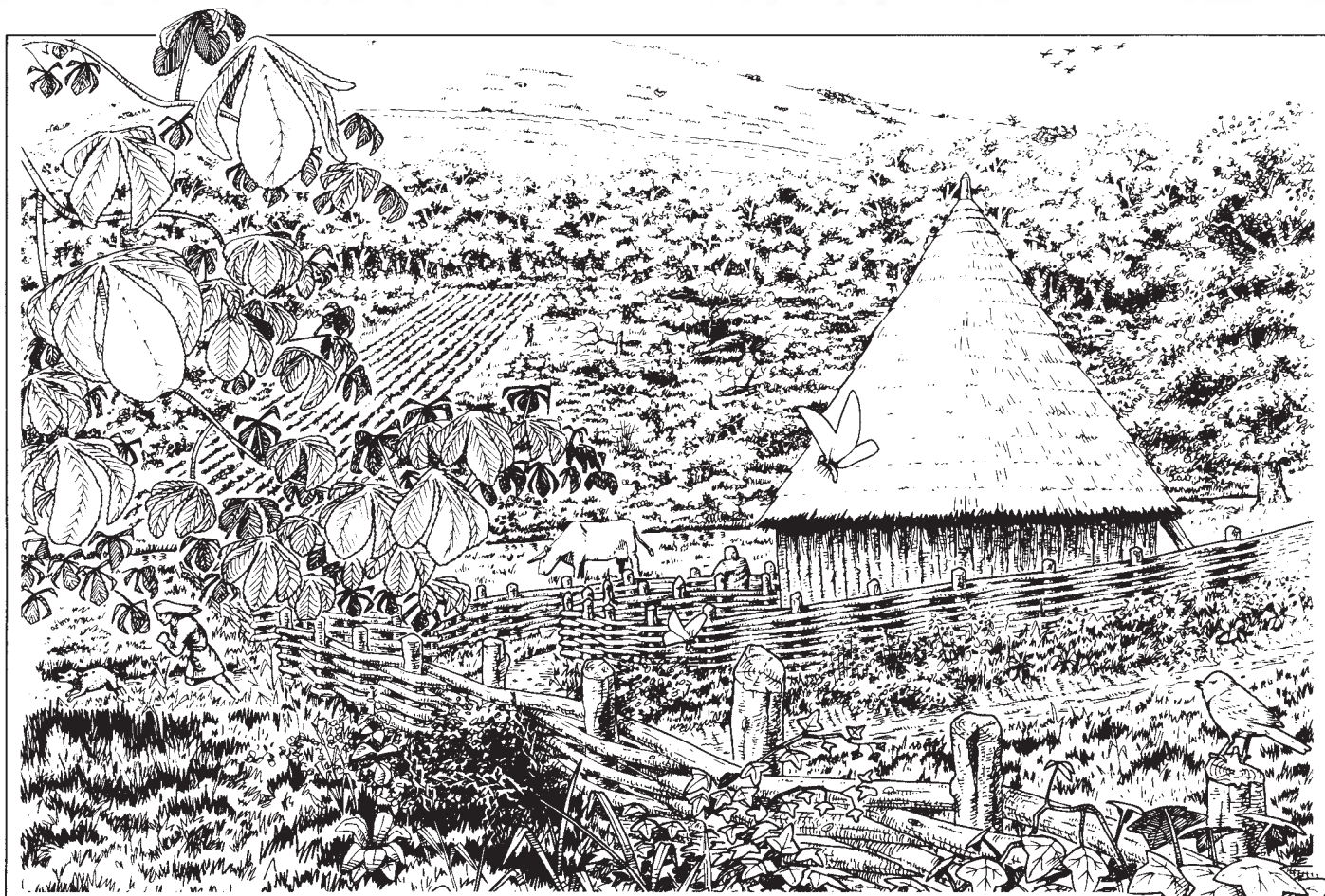
The post-excavation work on the 1987 excavation has involved the plotting of the distribution of pot sherds, worked flints and other material, totalling 2,579 separate artefacts, onto drawings depicting sections through the deposits. The resulting diagrams will show how the accumulated layers, up to 1.2 m. thick, preserved a detailed artefact sequence related to episodes of land use. Two separate phases of occupation were evident. Both were characterised by high densities of finds in specific horizons and both were covered by layers of hillwash, resulting from erosion upslope, probably caused by intensive cultivation or overgrazing. The significant lower artefact-rich horizon indicated the presence of a rare Early Bronze Age settlement of c. 2,000-1,700 B.C., a supposition which was proved by larger area excavation in 1988, briefly discussed last year (*Canterbury's Archaeology* 1987-88, 50-3). Before the second phase of occupation the area was stable enough for a new topsoil to form. This buried soil contained numerous small and abraded Early Iron Age sherds indicative of a re-occupation of the area around the seventh and eighth centuries B.C. Subsequent deposits contained very few artefacts, indicating only sporadic activity in later periods. This pattern of intermittent occupation associated with subsequent episodes of erosion was repeated at several other sites at the base of the North Downs escarpment. This particular report will eventually be published with the results of the other palaeoenvironmental and geomorphological research at Holywell Coombe, probably in 1990.



▲ Part of the lower artefact rich horizon under excavation



▲ Holywell Coombe II: the major excavation. Detail showing 'the hollow way' and post-holes for possible fence lines.



▲ Very imaginative reconstruction of the Holywell Coombe Early Bronze Age settlement by John Bowen. This drawing, commissioned by Eurotunnel, was based on excavated evidence.

## C. The Pottery from the 1987-1989 Channel Tunnel Excavations

by Nigel Macpherson-Grant

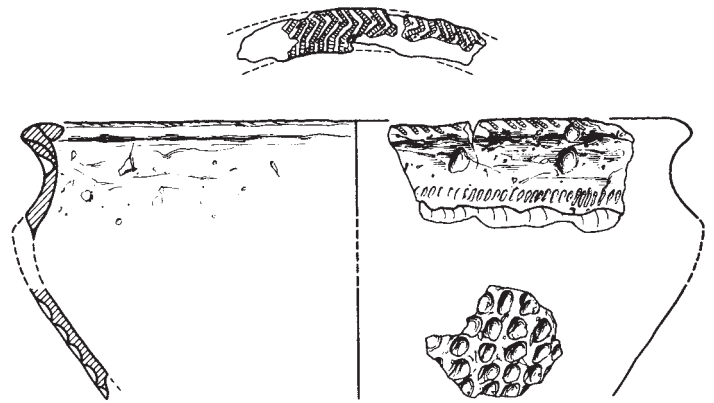
As one might expect from a landscape that has been occupied and reoccupied over many generations, pottery is the dominant artefact type and the various area excavations and evaluation trenches cut in advance of Eurotunnel engineering works produced considerable quantities. With one main exception (the Middle Bronze Age) all archaeological periods from the earlier Neolithic right down to modern times are represented ceramically, covering over 4,500 years of semi-continuous human activity of varying intensity. The pottery recovered is primarily the byproduct of domestic usage, cooking, storage, eating and drinking, throughout this long period. Once vessels were broken or cracked and no longer usable, the resultant sherds were disposed of into disused pits, thrown into ditches or incorporated into domestic and farmyard refuse added as enrichment to fields. Each successive culture produced pottery with distinctive forms or decoration, and with better preserved pieces correct period allocation is relatively easy. On land occupied or farmed for many generations, however, much of the pottery becomes disturbed, redistributed, further broken down or weathered through ploughing and exposure. Sherds become small and worn, decoration blurred and diagnostic rim types chipped and abraded. The dating of many isolated pits or important field boundary ditches is often heavily dependent upon such reduced material, and inevitably more difficult. Despite this, it remains absolutely essential to date such material as closely as possible if we are to accurately reconstruct the development and use of a landscape through time. It is for this reason that pottery dating is not just based on shape or decoration, but also on the detailed examination of pottery fabrics, i.e. the clays originally used for making pots, and particularly their natural or deliberately added ingredients. Whilst there are broad fabric trends common to southeast England (and elsewhere) throughout the prehistoric and earlier historic periods that one can use as broad dating guidelines, there are also more localised regional fabric variations. These are partly determined by available clay sources, but may also reflect cultural tradition. The closer study of these can refine dating methods. Plotting their geographical distribution has a major part to play in the consolidation of our knowledge of prehistoric cultural areas, historic social groupings and the degree of interaction between them.

The pottery from Folkestone is important for a number of reasons. Not only is an unusually long and relatively complete sequence of archaeological periods represented, but this sequence comes from an area that is geologically and topographically distinct from North and Northeast Kent. It has much closer affinities with the land and clays of East Sussex and East Weald. The chalk downs immediately behind the Eurotunnel sites are very much an interface between these regions, and it is already apparent that for some periods this interface represents a divide between areas of fabric variation. In turn this will aid better definition of localized pottery styles and therefore cultural areas. More specifically the ceramics of the Folkestone area have deserved, but never received, comprehensive study. The current material provides a unique opportunity to do this and to lay firm foundations for future study. Part of this process has been the establishment of a multi-period Fabric Reference Collection for the Folkestone area; the compilation of this, together with the normal post-excavation procedures of fabric identification and quantification (per site), has been underway since March 1989. Over 200 fabrics have been isolated and integrated into the Collection, at least 50 per cent of which represent fabric variations so far unique to the Folkestone area. Obviously the Reference Collection is primarily based on our recent excavations, but it is not meant to be a static entity. It will be available for study and is designed to incorporate new material from future work in the area.

Final assessments of the pottery and fabric data await the contributions of individual period specialists. It is too soon to present major conclusions, but as study continues, some aspects are emerging. A few of the more important ones are highlighted below.

### Late Neolithic: Castle Hill

The discovery of a small group of highly decorated Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware from Castle Hill is as important, if not more so, as the extensive series of Beaker sites at the foot of the chalk downs. Pottery of this date (between 3,800-4,500 years ago) is extremely rare from Kent. The illustrated bowl is decorated in the Mortlake style of the Peterborough tradition, with whipped-cord herring-bone pattern on the broad rim top, spaced dimples in the neck hollow and continuous finger-tip rustication



▲ Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware. Scale approx. 1:4

below the shoulder (originally covering the whole lower portion of the round-based bowl). Over forty sherds were recovered, representing nearly twenty vessels of which four had broad rims decorated in a similar manner. The closest parallels for these sherds are from Wessex. This pottery has already been examined by Alex Gibson and his full report will appear in a forthcoming major publication.

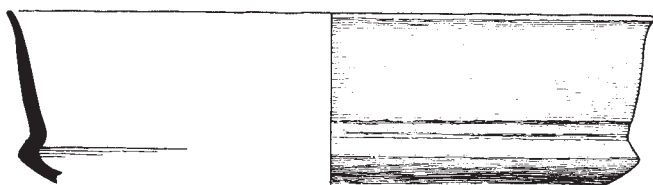
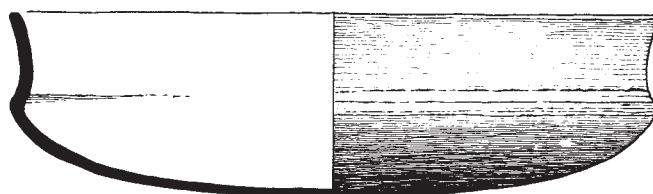
### Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age transition: Beaker sites

The significance of the approximately 3,800 year old Beaker occupation site at Holywell Coombe was fully appreciated at the time of writing last year's *Canterbury's Archaeology*, it was also realised that other sites of the same period had been located during evaluation trenching. Since then Alex Gibson's analysis of the material from these sites has been completed. There are now a total of four definite Beaker occupation sites, all represented by characteristic red-brown sherds with comb-decoration. In addition there are a further eight producing probable Late Neolithic or Beaker period pottery. Most of these sites are situated along the former spring-line at the foot of the chalk downs. Some almost certainly represent a sequence of short-term shifting settlement as agricultural land became poor. Others, like Holywell Coombe with its clear evidence for long-term occupation, may well be contemporary with each other. The value of these sites cannot be sufficiently stressed. Beaker occupation sites are nationally very rare. The discovery of the Holywell Coombe example was therefore exceptional. The existence of a further four or more within a relatively short distance of each other is unique. Alex Gibson's overview of all these (now in preparation) will place them into their proper regional and national perspective.

### Early - Middle Iron Age: Dolland's Moor

This was the largest area excavation, and the multi-period features recorded produced the highest sherd quantity from any one site. Over 17,000 sherds have been processed to date, out of an estimated 20,000, over two-thirds of the estimated total for all Channel Tunnel sites. Fabric identification and quantification of the Dolland's Moor material is not quite complete, so statements are still fairly provisional. However, it is already apparent that occupation in the area is older than first suspected. Isolated finds of coarse Late Bronze Age-type pottery suggest sporadic activity at least 400-500 years before the first main phase of occupation began in the Early Iron Age. From then, about 2,500 years ago, settlement is virtually continuous (though of varying intensity) right through to the end of the Roman period (1,600 years ago). Within this period the two major occupation phases occurred during the Early - Middle Iron Age and the 'Belgic' - Early Roman period. Both phases are particularly well represented ceramically, with sufficient pottery surviving to allow for the complete restoration of a number of vessels for eventual display. All of this pottery is important, including a number of sherds from imported pre-Conquest Roman amphorae, but it is the Iron Age material that will attract most attention.

The pottery fabrics for this period include a wide range of ingredients: flint, grog, chalk, shell, organic, quartzsand, greensand, coarse angular ironstone, coarse stone grits (not yet identified), coarse quartz, profuse ferric oxide, aggregates of quartzsand in a calcareous matrix, aggregates of black sand in a calcareous matrix, and a remarkable range of combinations of these. Some, like flint, are traditional tempering agents, others like quartzsand and greensand are naturally occurring in the local clays employed. It is clear that a number of different clay sources were used. The next step will be to determine whether these were all close to the settlement, or whether some potting clays (or ingredients) came from further afield. The presence of organic inclusions, e.g. deliberately or accidentally introduced chaff, grass or ?dung, is a fairly frequent occurrence on Iron Age sites; a number of sherds with seed or grain impressions have been recorded and these will be identified. That most of these fabrics were contemporary with one another is confirmed by several instances of pits containing large numbers of pots displaying a remarkable lack in uniformity of fabric type. The full implications of this variety must still be assessed, but it does suggest that most vessels were made as required by individual households, and not by a village potter. There are, however, a few examples of pots made by the same person. One pit in particular produced a number of fine ware bowls whose fabric, shape and high quality of finish are so similar that there is no doubt about this. Most pots were probably made using the coil method, long 'sausages' or coils of clay built up from the base into the shape required and then smoothed over. Examination of joining sherds from an extremely large storage-jar showed that most had fractured cleanly, separating horizontally into individual coils. The coils had obviously been very weakly luted together.

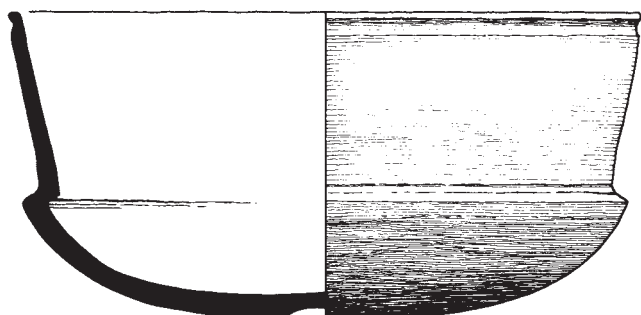


▲ Storage jar sherds. Scale 10cm



▲ Fine ware sherd: comb-decoration in triangular panels. Scale approx. 3:2

The range of forms used during the everyday life of the community, and the types of decoration employed, are interesting and informative. Most of the coarse ware storage-jar and cooking-pot forms have high angular or rounded shoulders. So, too, a few of the burnished fine ware beakers used for drinking, some of which have low applied pedestal bases. A very common type of burnished fine ware bowl at Dolland's Moor (some used for drinking, others probably used for serving food) are those illustrated. These shallow angular or round-shouldered bowls, often with tall flaring necks and sometimes dimpled (omphalos) bases, can be paralleled in Southern England and particularly in the Marne and Aisne valley areas of North-east France. These can be dated to between c. 600-400 B.C. On the other hand, some of the decorated sherds, for example those with circular stamps or triangular panels, can be dated rather later, perhaps between c. 400-300 B.C. These differences in date need not indicate distinct phases of occupation. The reverse perhaps: a



▲ Shouldered fine ware bowls. Scale 1:3



▲ Fine ware sherd: comb-decoration in triangular panels. Scale approx. 3:2

long-lived settlement first established between c. 600-400 B.C., roughly 2,500 years ago.

The decoration types are particularly varied. Finger-tip impressions on rim tops, horizontally on shoulders, or below shoulders in all-over panels; comb-point in open-lattice style or within triangular panels; broad bands of below-shoulder horizontal combing or executed in vertical and horizontal strokes to border plain panels; rough scored crosshatching; incised horizontal lines as borders to panels of incised diagonal or chevron decoration; stamps in continuous broad panels or as infill between combed horizontal and wavy lines; haematite-coating on fine ware bowls, and painted linear designs. One of the stamped sherds contains a clue to its sequence of decoration. A grass stalk or hollow small bird or animal bone was used, leaving small oval impressions. In the top



▲ Part of coarse ware jar with comb-point lattice and thumbed decoration. Scale 1:3



▲ Part of coarse ware jar with horizontal combing. Scale approx. 1:3



▲ Sherd decorated with incised cross-hatching. Scale approx. 3:2



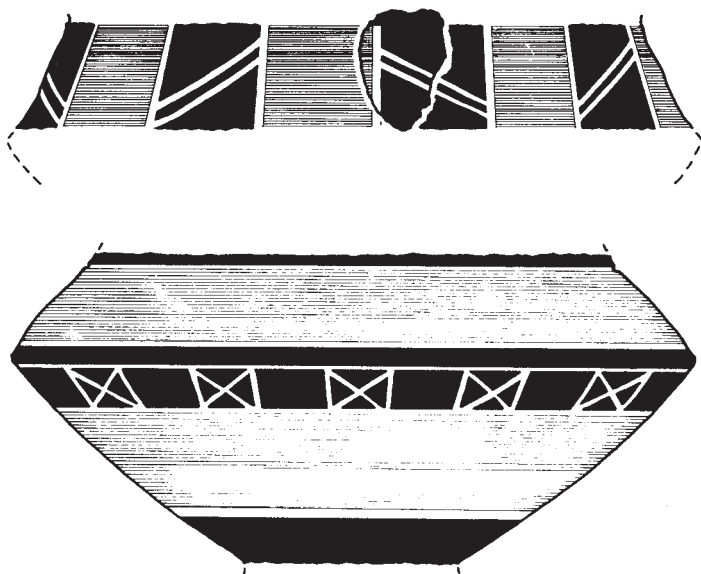
▲ Sherd decorated with grass stalk or bone impressions. Scale 2:1

row the axis of the ovals is horizontal (first stage: outlining the area to be infilled); for the other rows the axis is vertical (second stage: infilling the outlined area).

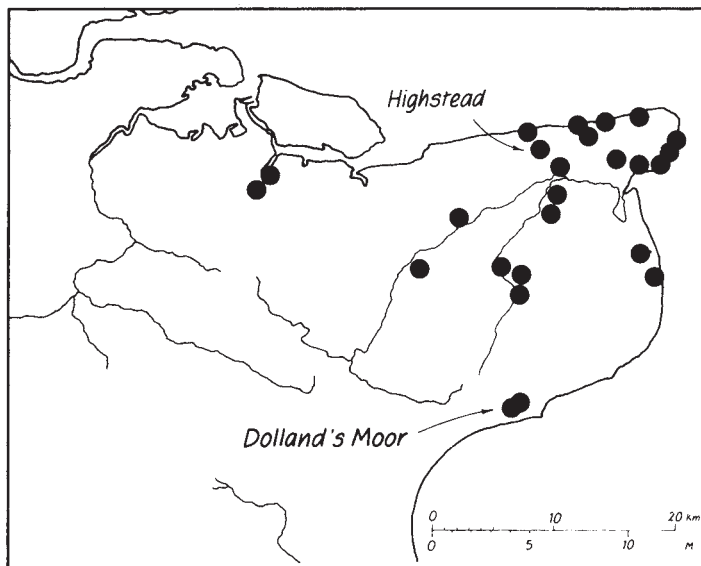
Another frustratingly small sherd has traces of both haematite-coating and paint. Enough survives to show that the design probably consisted of alternate red-brown and black panels. The red-brown is deliberately applied ground ironoxide or haematite, applied as a powder to the pot surface and burnished on; the black is the pot's original surface. Each panel was bordered with white paint and the black panels infilled with white diagonal lines. The reconstruction is tentative, but is broadly similar in technique to a bowl from Highstead, East Kent, dated to between c. 550-400 B.C. Andrew Middleton of the British Museum's Research Laboratory kindly analysed the Highstead sherd. He has further agreed to report on the Dolland's Moor piece (and the other plain haematitecoated sherds) as part of a wider programme to isolate potential manufacturing similarities between different sites, and specifically to determine whether any were made in the same workshop(s), as was recently proved in France.

What is important is that practically all the decoration types illustrated here, and some of the vessel forms, can be paralleled quite closely on the

European mainland, especially in North-east France. The parallels are not so exact that the Dolland's Moor settlement need represent the first arrival of immigrants; some types of decoration can be used for many years with only minor variations. Nevertheless, the links with the continent are strong. Another link is the presence here of a particular type of surface treatment. 'Esclaboussée' is the French word for Rustication. This is the



▲ Haematite-coated and painted sherds: Dolland's Moor (above), Highstead (below). Scale 2:5



▲ Distribution of rusticated pottery in Kent



▲ Coarse ware jar sherd with typical rustication. Scale 1:1

deliberate application of additional clay to roughen the exterior surfaces of some storage-jars and cooking-pots, presumably as a handling aid. It is most distinctive, is usually applied below the shoulder, and is quite different from the rustication on Late Neolithic or some Beaker pottery, which is primarily decorative (compare photographs here with the Castle Hill bowl). Esclaboussée occurs widely on the continent, in the Low Countries and Northern France. It was recorded from Iron Age settlements in the Pas-de-Calais by French archaeologists excavating in advance of construction work for the Channel Tunnel's French terminal. As a ceramic style it appears to have arrived in this country about 600 B.C. What is interesting and exciting is that its distribution is geographically confined to the eastern half of Kent (see map); with one exception it does not occur west of the river Medway. In archaeological terms this represents a cultural zone. In human terms it means the immigration of settlers from France and perhaps the Low Countries over a period of time (there is no reason to suspect an invasion), and ultimately the establishment of a 'tribal' area. The Dolland's Moor settlement is within this area, and a vital contribution to the understanding of its development.

### Acknowledgements

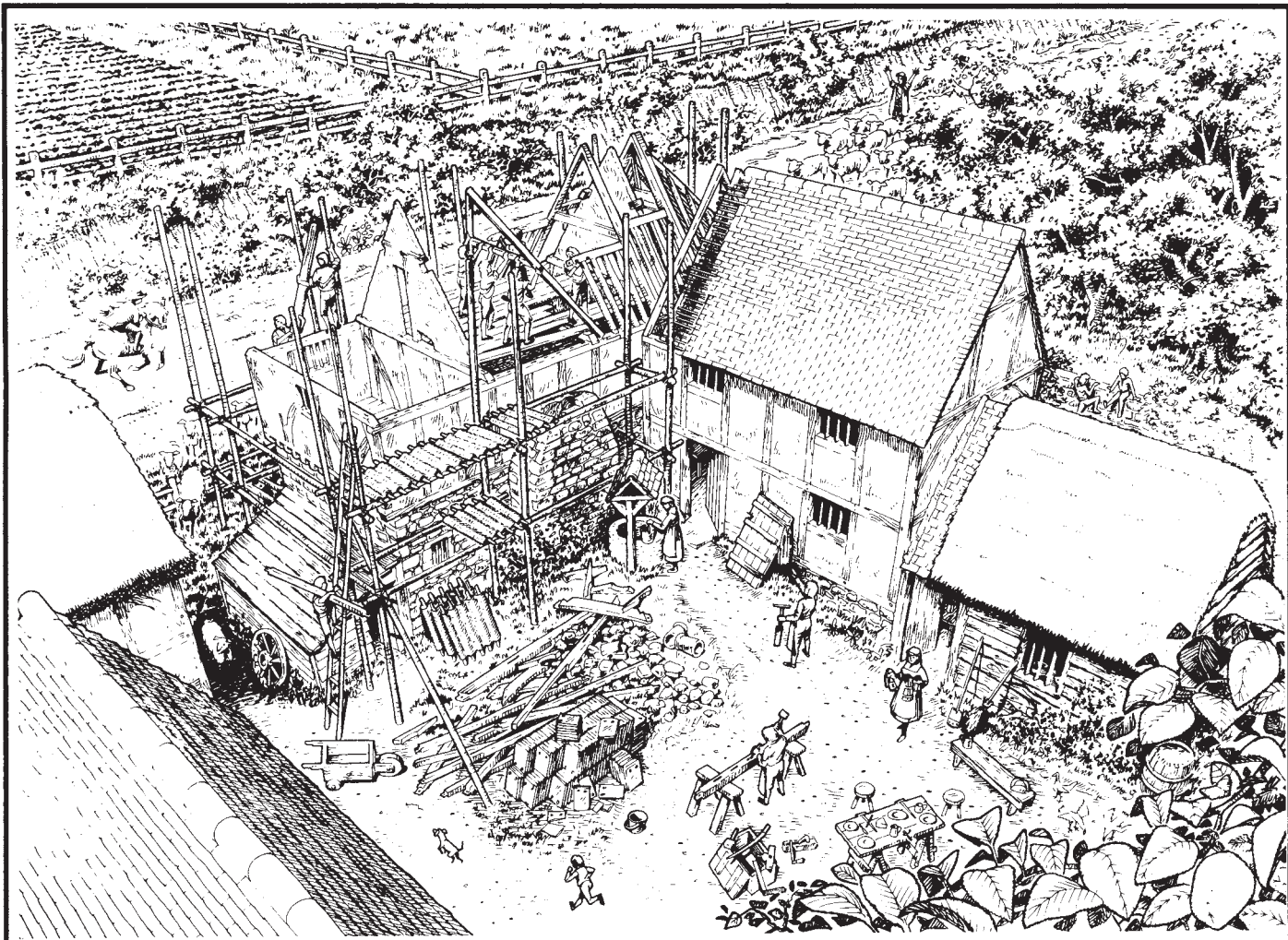
We are particularly grateful to Alex Gibson for his detailed reports on the Late Neolithic and Beaker pottery from the Eurotunnel sites; to Peter Couldrey for initial discussion of the Iron Age pottery from Dolland's Moor; and for agreeing to provide a full discussion for the final publication, and to Andrew Middleton for his willingness to analyse some of the pottery from this site.

## D. Documentary Studies and Landscape History

by Richard Cross

Data collection has been proceeding for the explanation of the changing use through time of the historical landscape affected by developments on the Eurotunnel terminal area at Folkestone. Two areas were defined for study; their selection was based on a wide range of considerations, including the historical continuity of their settlement and land use and the comparisons they furnished between the chalk of the North Downs escarpment and the Greensands of the coastal plain. To the south, the study area in toto incorporated features illustrative of the suburban growth of Folkestone; to the west, its limits followed the southern boundary of the former Beachborough (Brockman) estate, but included the focus of St Martin's Church and the topographical features of the Coombes carrying the Newington and Seabrook streams; lastly, it included the line of the former South Eastern Railway and its junction with the Elham Valley line - features which could be more directly related to the Eurotunnel developments within the context of transport history and land use.

Seen historically, the study areas fall within two former post-medieval estates, those of Jacob de Bouverie (later Earl Radnor, Viscount Folkestone) who purchased the Folkestone estate from Sir Basil Dixwell in 1697 and the Brockman family who owned land on the Beachborough estate from about the 1550s. As it was not possible to adopt the traditional approach of estate history, it was decided to study the individual units of each estate, in this case primarily the developments of farms. These ran, from west to east: Walton, Park, Morehall, Cheriton Court, Danton, Broadmead, Longport, Underhill, Bargrave, Stone, Forestall, Pound and Peene Farms. This has allowed for the study of the various elements (seen in any agrarian landscape) of buildings, woodland, arable and pasture, which in some cases could be directly related to the manorial medieval holdings. The other major theme of study has been the main settlement foci: Newington, Peene, Danton, Frogholt, Cheriton and the former medieval settlement of Dalmyngton, portions of which were also



Imaginative reconstruction of Stone Farm, Newington by John Bowen at the time of its re-roofing in the eighteenth century. In the background can be seen the post rider on the Newington road carrying the mails post-haste to Folkestone. Based on a detailed survey of Stone Farm carried out prior to its dismantling for temporary storage in 1988. Stone Farm will eventually be reconstructed on a new site. This drawing was commissioned by Eurotunnel for display in their new Visitor's Centre.

examined archaeologically. Lastly some attention has been paid to themes arising out of more recent historical developments such as the railways, the former brick and tile works, clay pits and water engineering - part of the industrial archaeological heritage, all illustrating the changing use from the agricultural to semi-industrial and suburban landscape. The detail of agricultural history has not been touched upon. It is felt that the arbitrary nature of definition of the study areas precluded such historical analysis within any given period. A certain amount of information has been collected, however, for the occupants of the agricultural landscape (see below) and in turn some interesting aspects of social history have come to light. For the same reason, no valid overall economic history of the landscape can be deduced from such a restricted area. Essentially the aim has been to describe the historical development in terms of land ownership and from the viewpoint of its physical appearance, with the associated material remains of the past.

Fortunately extant archives for the two estates mentioned are fairly comprehensive. For the Brockman estate these cover the period c. 1550-1930. This archive is partly in the Kent Archives Office<sup>1</sup> (fully calendared), partly in the British Museum Department of Manuscripts,<sup>2</sup> which contains the bulk of the earlier medieval charters and manorial rolls, and partly in Folkestone Archives. Broadly these documentary sources fall into four main classes: family papers, estate papers, manorial rolls and title deeds. To date use has been made of selected relevant groups of title deeds, estate papers and manorial rolls held in the Kent Archives Office. Those papers held in the British Museum were found to be inaccessible in their present calendared form (see below), whilst those in Folkestone Archives were

totally uncalendared in seven boxes. This illustrates the timeconsuming nature of documentary research, not only in searching for and locating the relevant primary sources but more so in trawling through indexes and bundles of papers to find a relevant document. Much of the Kent Archives Office material carries the story back to the later seventeenth century, with a few deeds and manorial rolls extant from the 1550s. The survival of documents varies from property to property and is, of course, a reflection in part of the differing dates when particular land came into the ownership of the Brockman estate.

To the west of the study area much of the landscape fell within the Radnor estate. The bulk of this archive is in the Kent Archives Office,<sup>3</sup> dating mainly from the later seventeenth century through to the mid to later nineteenth century although the index covers some Memelson and Dixwell papers from the later fifteenth century. These documents are again broadly divided into manorial documents (court rolls, rentals), estate papers, title deeds, ecclesiastical and legal papers. It also includes copies of a fine series of estate maps dating 1605-98. Radnor estate papers for more recent times and all the original estates maps and town plans are held in the former Manor Office, Folkestone. Only a selective look at the Kent Archives Office documents has been possible to date, such as Dixwell terriers, and documents relating to Park, Walton and Broadmead Farms.

There are, of course, gaps in the record of property ownership within the study areas where property belonged neither to the Radnor or Brockman estates. To date effort has been directed towards tracing the relevant sources, as in the case of Peene where most are in private



▲ View of North Downs escarpment in c. 1930, now the Eurotunnel Terminal. Looking east from above Peene. Photo: Mr Robert Kennelly



▲ View across Beachborough Park and Summerhouse Hill in c. 1910, looking west.





▲ The Newington Road (pre A20) showing Stone Farm Forge, looking west, c. 1900



▲ Mill House, view to the south-west, c. 1900

the medieval period sources become far less abundant and although sixteenth- and seventeenth-century documents and particularly estate maps point the way for the layout and usage of an essentially agrarian landscape, emphasis has been placed on the calendared series of Close, Patent, Fine and Inquisitions Post Mortem rolls in the Public Record Office which fortunately contain useful manorial extents. Wider topographical analysis, supplemented by local medieval records, has enabled a picture to emerge of the medieval landscape. Otherwise there is the evidence of place-names and the general form and location of the settlement pattern which blends with the material archaeological evidence. Compilation of a fully descriptive and analytic sites and monuments record for Folkestone and the surrounding civil parishes of Newington, Paddlesworth, Hawkinge and Capel has highlighted the local trends of settlement history from the Bronze Age through to the Roman periods and on into the early medieval ('Jutish') re-colonization. Indeed, much of this evidence has been derived from the Eurotunnel excavations and has a more than local significance in permitting a framework for settlement history to be constructed. For both the pre-conquest and medieval periods the impact of extensive ecclesiastical estates has been assessed; so too has the degree of influence exerted by such fortifications as Castle Hill.

In summary, progress to date has involved data collection on the basis of property ownership followed by preliminary mapping of the development of particular farms and village growth. A certain degree of experimentation has been accepted during the course of the work: this arises from the fact that a project involving total landscape history in an area of such magnitude has not been undertaken before in conjunction with archaeological excavation.

1. Brockman estate: KAO U36 and U47/1-48 including about 500 deeds for the whole estate, 1529-1858 and also U1402, 1461-1870.
2. British Museum: Add. M. 42586-42710; Add. Chs. 68070-70686 and 70731-35; including about 1,000 deeds for Newington, 1293-1817.
3. Radnor: KAO U270; De Bouverie from 1697 and Earl Radnor from 1765. Title deeds alone number approximately 2,300; deeds to 1553 have been calendared by the National Register of Archives.
4. Some in Essex Record Office: little relating to the study area has so far been traced.
5. KAO: U1115 about 300 deeds, 1470-1633 mainly Newington with a proportion of these relating to areas immediately outside the present Eurotunnel developments.
6. U101 S; a small collection but which includes some for Newington, 1595-1780.
7. KAO: U13111, U1118 and U47/45.
8. KAO: FO/CC2/1.
9. Cherry Garden waterworks: KAO/FO: F1965/2, 1850-1972 (87 docs).
10. Public Record Office. Search room calendars published by the List and Index Society 216 (1985).

hands. Other major landholders include the Honeywoods,<sup>4</sup> Scots<sup>5</sup> and Papillon<sup>6</sup> families. Other groups of relevant documents include antiquarian collections such as the Dering and Dodwell Collection.<sup>7</sup> Use has also been made of other record depositories. These include archives held as a branch of the Kent Archives Office at Folkestone, the bulk of which cover the official borough records but which also contain some relevant local material such as the Town Dyke,<sup>8</sup> the Cherry Garden Waterwork<sup>9</sup> and the long series of maps and plans. Unofficial archives have included much ephemeral documentation and biographical data and these have been useful in understanding the background social and family histories relating to the study areas. Business history records are poorly represented in public archives in Kent and little seems to have survived from the local brickmaking industry. Use has been made of the local history collection at Folkestone Reference Library to extract from many classes of sources information to fill in the gaps in the record. Such sources have included a number of obscure and unpublished histories and some estate maps together with the pictorial, mainly photographic, collections held there. An attempt has also been made to assess the relevance of some Public Record Office holdings such as the Department of Trade records<sup>10</sup> which include useful information for maritime archaeology in the area. For



**The Landscape of Medieval Folkestone**

This panorama presents an imaginative birds-eye view of the Folkestone landscape in c. 1250-1350. The numbers refer to the major buildings and topographical features. Whilst archaeological evidence exists for a good proportion of sites, others are based on reconstructions of similar building types of the time.

Beyond the 'ville' of Folkestone towards the foot of the North Downs escarpment the settlement pattern was one of dispersed farmsteads gradually extending towards the limits of the manorial boundaries and carving holdings out of the waste woodland and scrub. Many were also manorial centres where the court barons were held at regular intervals throughout the year. This drawing by John Bowen was commissioned by Eurotunnel for display in their new Visitor Centre.



▲ Detail from the Luttrell psalter c. 1340 (B.M.Add.Ms 42130, f.171) Courtesy of the British Library.

1. The coastline of Normandy.
2. Folkestone: called 'Fulchestan' in Domesday Book in 1086. The importance of Folkestone was not only as a Cinque Port limb to the head port of Dover, but also as a major stone-quarrying and manufacturing centre. Domesday sources tell us that hand millstones were produced here from at least 1263.
3. Numerous fourteenth-century documents refer to the loading and shipping of Folkestone stone for the king's building works at Calais castle and harbour.
4. The Benedictine Priory of SS Mary and Eanswith founded 1095, refounded 1138, dissolved in 1535 and finally demolished by the mid seventeenth century.
5. Walton: called 'Waletune' in 1263. The seigniorial residence of the lord of Folkestone (at this date, Hamo de Crevequer) who held this manor, with that of Folkestone, directly of the king as a barony or honour.



6. Park House Farm: a moated medieval lodge associated with the hunting park established by the thirteenth century. It was finally disemparked in the later fifteenth century.
7. Broadmead: called 'Brademedede' in 1278, it was one of the principal manors of the area.
8. Morhall: named 'Morhall' in 1247. The name survives today as a district of Cheriton.
9. Danton: the hamlet of 'Dalymynton' in 1327. Excavations here have revealed evidence for continuous settlement from the late Anglo-Saxon period. Nearby is an ancient pond in use at the same time and found during archaeological excavations.
10. Longport: called 'Langeport' in 1292.
11. Star Inn: although this is not a named place in the medieval period archaeological evidence indicates domestic occupation from the tenth and eleventh centuries.
12. Church of St Nicholas: Domesday Book records a church here in 1086, but the earliest surviving architecture is twelfth century when it would have consisted of a simple nave and chancel.
13. Newington: named 'neventone' and first recorded in Domesday Book in 1086. The settlement developed into the major village centre of the area.
14. Peene: the hamlet of 'Pende' in 1304 which develops from a farm sited on a tributary of the Seabrook Stream.
15. North Downs Escarpment: 'Le Dune' in 1263. Named fields along this ridge include 'Stodwey super le Dune' comprising 32 acres of arable and 'Mirabel', pasture sufficient for the folding of 200 sheep.
16. Creteway Down: a major ridgeway in use from prehistoric times.
17. Cherry Garden Hill: one of the many projecting spurs along the ridge of the North Downs escarpment chosen for the siting of Bronze Age burial mounds.
18. Recent archaeological investigations have revealed the existence of burial mounds at the foot of the downs. Features such as these would have survived as visible landmarks throughout the medieval period.
19. The Pent: the major stream of the area (also known in its lower reaches as St Eanwith's Water Course) flows, via the Foord and Pent valleys, into the sea at Folkestone harbour.
20. Castle Hill: a motte and bailey castle possibly constructed during the anarchy of King Stephen's reign in the 1140s. The most dominant feature in the local medieval landscape exerting a powerful influence and a symbol of tenurial ownership and control.

## E. Desk-top evaluations

by Richard Cross

The impetus provided by the Channel Tunnel project and the prospect of full entry into the European market place in 1992 has produced a boom in the construction industry in south-east Kent. The effects are to be seen not only in the creation of necessary infrastructure (e.g. new rail links and motorways), but also in the industrial expansion of Ashford, which will continue to act as a hub of important communications for the region. The Trust's response has been to take on board the challenges and opportunities these developments present.

At Ashford, desk-top evaluations have been undertaken on areas zoned for industrial development at Sevington and Westhawk Farm. At Sevington the emphasis has been on the identification and preservation of regionally important archaeological sites. Where this is not possible detailed programmes have been devised for the incorporation of archaeological work as an early element in the overall development plans.

On projects of such size (100 acres at Sevington, 65 acres at Westhawk Farm) the approach has been one of study of the totality of the historic landscape. Existing archaeological data, air photographic evidence and cartographic, medieval and early modern documentary sources including place and field names, combined with geological and topographical analysis have been employed to provide an overview of historic landscape development. The net result has been to indicate those areas of archaeological importance worthy of future investigation.

At Sevington the area is low-lying, below the 45 m. contour, largely on Wealden Clays and alluvium deposits with the major topographical feature being the East Stour to the south-west. The major site is The Moat, a seigniorial residence associated with the Barry family, probably constructed in the mid thirteenth century. The house was finally demolished in 1616 and only the earthworks remain, but they are wellpreserved and scheduled as an ancient monument. Archaeological, air photographic and topographic evidence indicate a managed landscape since the late Iron Age/'Belgic' periods.

At Westhawk Farm archaeological, field and place name and air photographic evidence suggest an important focus of Roman settlement delineated by the alignments of two Roman roads. Finds of first- to secondcentury Roman pottery and glass also indicate cremation burials. Documentary evidence has located the site of the antecedent to Westhawk Farm itself, described as newly built in the late 1830s.

The progress of such desk-top evaluations is necessarily rapid and lacks that refinement of data which can only be achieved by programmes of fieldwork and geophysical prospection continuing and renewing the tradition of field archaeology pioneered by O.G.S. Crawford in the 1920s. There is a pressing need now for archaeologists throughout Kent to undertake such site evaluations and no longer to rely solely upon existing sites and monuments records, nor when groundworks commence to rely on watching recording briefs to protect or record threatened archaeological deposits.

The successful incorporation of archaeological evaluations, excavation and watching brief works during the construction of the Channel Tunnel terminal at Cheriton, near Folkestone provides a model for future large development schemes. District Council planning committees are becoming increasingly concerned that the archaeology of proposed development areas should be addressed by developers. The key to this successful incorporation is an early evaluation of the potential archaeological value of development sites and, on the basis of this, the devising of a carefully structured and adequately funded response, so as to preserve sensitive archaeological sites in situ or by record.

## 2. Pound Lane Kiln

by John Cotter

Work is progressing on the detailed study of over 15,000 pottery sherds from a twelfth-century kiln excavated in 1986 on the site of Barrett's Garage, Pound Lane. Although the full implications of the kiln will only emerge on completion of this study, its significance, on several levels, was apparent almost as soon as the kiln was discovered.

To start with, it is the first medieval kiln found in Canterbury itself. Medieval kilns were normally located outside the City walls, but this one is on the inside. It is also the earliest Kentish kiln to produce evidence of glazed wares. Most significantly, the pottery shows strong links with continental ceramics of this period pointing convincingly to the presence

of a foreign potter in Canterbury itself. At the same time, the discovery of the kiln appears to provide the missing link between French prototypes and a cruder French-inspired type of pottery produced at the Tyler Hill kilns near Canterbury.

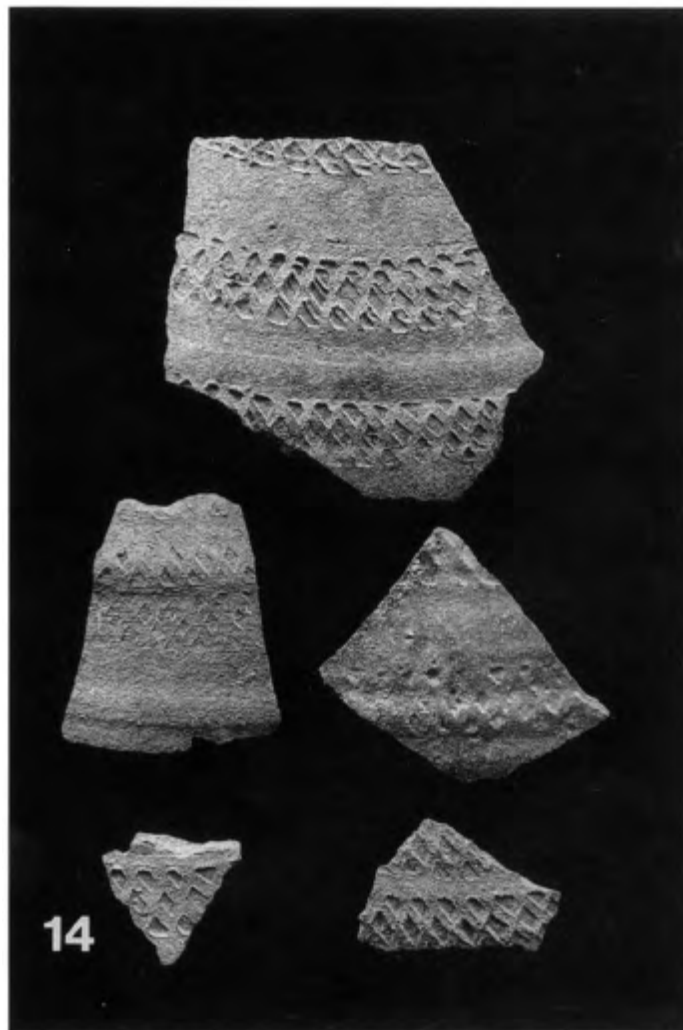
### The Pottery

Pound Lane pots were thrown on a fast potters' wheel and made with a high degree of competence compared to the cruder local products of the time. Larger vessels, such as storage jars, may have been built up by hand and finished off on the wheel. The pottery has a hard sandy even fabric, grey or brown, though some orange vessels also occur.

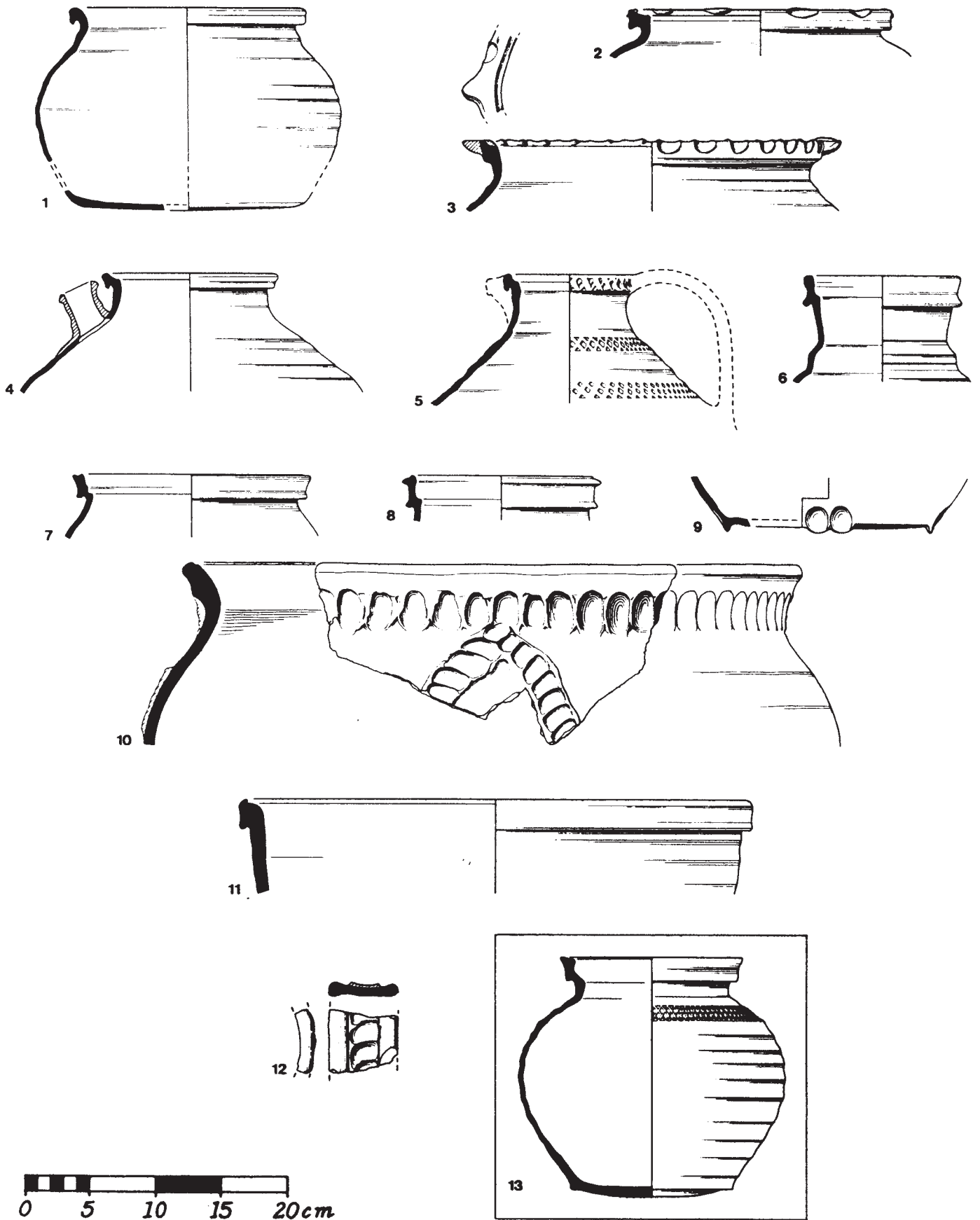
As at most coarse ware kilns, plain cooking-pots predominate, some with thumb-impressed rims (Nos 1, 2 & 3). These are of globular form with typically medieval sagging bases. No. 3 with its pair of applied lugs or 'horns' is a unique form not yet paralleled among other English medieval pottery. Roughly a third of all vessels are spouted pitchers and jugs (Nos 4 - 9). Handled jugs (No. 5) are much rarer than spouted pitchers which may not have been provided with handles. Many pitchers have very distinctive, deeply collared rims (Nos 7 & 8). Their bases were also sagging but a few had single or paired thumbed impressions around the basal angle (No. 9). Rarer forms include a few large and impressive storage jars (No. 10) and a few large bowls (No. 11).

Decoration is fairly common on pitchers and jugs and takes the form of bands of diamond-shaped rouletting on the shoulders and occasionally on the rim (Nos 5 & 14). Rilling or corrugation of the vessel walls was employed to some decorative effect, particularly in combination with rouletting.

Most of the larger vessels, especially cooking-pots, are plain, although thumbed impressions along the rim occur on some, either singly or in



▲ Roulette-decorated pitcher sherds. Scale approx. 1:2



▲ Pottery from the twelfth-century pottery kiln, Pound Lane. No. 13, pot from Normandy found at Exeter.

pairs. While thumbing also occurs along the rims of some pitchers and jugs, rouletted bands are almost unknown on the cooking-pots and larger vessels. Applied and thumbled strips of clay are found on large -storage-jars and one or two large pitcher-like vessels. Their function here was to provide added strength as well as to appear decorative (Nos 10 & 12).

A small percentage of the Pound Lane vessels have a greenish or yellow clear glaze. Although many vessels have the odd accidental splash of glaze, it appears that serious attempts at glazing were confined to the upper half of spouted pitchers and jugs alone, and even here it tends to be rather patchy. Rare exceptions are a large completely glazed strap-handle (No. 15), the only one of its type. Either a small number of jugs and pitchers was glazed in every kilnfiring, (possibly dripping onto unglazed cookingpots, etc. stacked below), or the glazed wares may represent debris from a second kiln that specialised in the production of glazed wares. The excavation did in fact produce evidence for another kiln in the vicinity.



▲ Large glazed strap-handle. Scale approx. 4:5

## The French Connection

The superior manufacturing quality of the Pound Lane pottery is sufficient to set it apart from contemporary local products. But it is the spouted pitchers and jugs, and perhaps a few rouletted jars, what we may call the tablewares of Pound Lane, that set it apart from most English pottery of the period. Details such as the crisply-made deeplycollared rims (Nos 6 - 8), the neat diamond rouletting (No 5) and the vessel shapes, all find their closest parallels on the continent, particularly with the medieval pottery of North France, Belgium and Holland. For comparison No. 13 is a drawing of an imported pot from Normandy found at Exeter.

All this suggests some unusually close links with the Continent, on historical grounds most probably with North France. This link may well have taken the form of one or more French potters working in Canterbury itself, either in isolation or teaching their craft to a select handful of local potters.

During the medieval period, continental fashions in ceramics gradually made themselves felt in the potteries of England. It had usually been supposed that such foreign influences arose from attempts by English potters to copy imported pots rather than by the movement of actual potters from the continent to England. Contemporary documents so rarely mention the activities of ordinary potters that we have to rely on archaeology alone to provide vital clues as to the nature of these low-level contacts with the continent.

Close links between early thirteenth-century London pottery and the pottery of Rouen has likewise been interpreted as evidence for the

presence of French potters in the London area at that date. The evidence from Pound Lane strengthens the growing body of evidence that immigrant potters from the continent did sometimes shape developments in English medieval pottery.

For some years now it has been known that copies of French pitchers were being made at the Tyler Hill potteries from around 1150 onwards. These copies are at one or two removes from their French prototypes. They are also of poorer quality than Pound Lane products and have simple square rouletting as opposed to the neat diamond rouletting of the latter. It is now recognised that the Tyler Hill potters were almost certainly attempting to copy the Pound Lane potters and that the kiln, therefore, provides the missing link between the Tyler Hill copies and the continent.

It is too early to say for certain why a French potter should settle in Canterbury and what sort of market he would have found for his wares. However, outside of Pound Lane the only known finds of this type of pottery occur within the Cathedral Precincts where they are found in deposits dating to c. 1150-1175. On this evidence it is quite possible that the immigrant potter worked under cathedral patronage providing the monks and clerics with quality tablewares and kitchenwares. Who can say? Perhaps Thomas Becket himself was served with wine from a Pound Lane pitcher or jug.

## 3. Human Bone Studies by Trevor Anderson

Osteo-archaeology is a term which is used to include the careful excavation and subsequent scientific examination of human skeletal remains. It was coined by the late Dr Möller-Christensen, during the 1950's, in the course of his detailed work on medieval Danish burials. Despite his pioneering study, active co-operation between osteologists and archaeologists has been very limited. In most cases, the human remains are excavated, washed, labelled and stored by archaeological workers, most of whom have never before encountered a human skeleton. This policy often results in the osteologist receiving incomplete and intermingled skeletons. Also the diseased bones, normally very fragile, may be seriously damaged or not even recovered due to uninformed excavation.

The appointment, last July, of a full-time resident osteo-archaeologist with the Trust has permitted careful in situ examination and recording to take place. This system enables maximum recovery of information from the skeletons and at the same time the archaeologists gain a basic knowledge of bone identification.

### Aims of Osteo-Archaeology

The excavation of skeletons is only the first stage of our research. Once cleaned, the next step is to study the bones in order to determine age, sex and stature. Examination of non-metric traits and the analysis of the pathological bones, also make a major contribution to our understanding of earlier populations.

#### i) Ageing

In adult material the pubic bone (part of the pelvis) is the most valuable indicator of age. Alterations in its surface morphology are a useful guide for a wide age range (18-50 years). Unfortunately, its fragility means that it is often incomplete.

The fusion lines (sutures) of individual cranial bones begin to close with advancing age. Although somewhat variable, sutural closure can be used to provide an approximate age.

Dental attrition is an indicator of age, but is influenced by other factors. A diet of coarse food will cause rapid abrasion; diseased, painful teeth will be used less during mastication and thus appear unworn.

Recent studies suggest that ribs can provide an approximate age estimate. This is useful when dealing with fragmentary skeletons, in which pelvic and cranial bones are unavailable.

Ageing child skeletons presents less difficulty. Estimates are based primarily on dental development. Additional evidence is provided by long bone length.

#### ii) Sexing

Sexing skeletal material is carried out by morphological (visual inspection of bone shape) and metric (bone measurement) methods.

The pelvis and the cranium are the most valuable bones for sexing adult material. Over the years, many other bones have been used in an attempt to sex skeletal remains. These include the scapula (shoulder blade); clavicle (collar bone); atlas and sacrum (upper and lower spine); sternum (breast bone); humerus (upper arm); femur and tibia (leg bones); calcaneus and talus (foot bones). Although not as reliable as pelvic or cranial criteria, these bones are of value in sexing fragmentary remains and provide corroborative evidence in better preserved material.

**iii) Stature**

Stature is normally calculated, using regression formulae, from long-bone length. The lower limbs are preferred since arm bones appear to slightly over estimate living height. In fragmentary remains it is possible to reconstruct stature from metacarpal (finger bone) length.

**iv) Non-metric Variation**

Literally non-measurable variation; the term refers to non-pathological minor variations in bone anatomy. Non-metric traits occur on cranial and post-cranial bones. For many traits the pattern of inheritance is uncertain and it probably includes a genetic component which is modified by developmental factors (multifactorial inheritance). Traits which are largely genetic are of greater value in assessing familial relationships within the skeletal sample.

**v) Pathology**

Many diseases can leave traces of their presence on the skeleton. These include: 'arthritic' involvement; trauma; infection; nutritional problems; neoplasms as well as congenital conditions. However, it is mainly chronic (long-term) disorders that result in osseous pathology. Diseases which cause rapid death will not be recognizable in bone remains. Consequently, it must be borne in mind that the absence of bone pathology does not necessarily imply a healthy population.

**St. Gregory's Priory Cemetery**

The excavation of St Gregory's Priory cemetery is one of the most ambitious and important projects undertaken by the Trust to date. Excavation to the south of the Priory is now complete and 1,251 burials have been uncovered, ranging in date from the late eleventh to the second half of the sixteenth century, a period of some 500 years. At the time of writing a further eighty graves have been discovered within the complex of church buildings. It is estimated that the final total, from both sites, will be in the region of 1,350 skeletons.

Although it was impossible to investigate the complete cemetery, the area under study was excavated to natural and all available skeletons were recovered. The bones from St Gregory's Priory represent one of the largest samples ever excavated in this country. In addition, long-term detailed analysis (twenty pages of recording for each skeleton) is being carried out on the remains. This is the first time that such a large sample has been subjected to intensive study. Thus, St Gregory's cemetery is of national importance to osteological research and with publication of the final report it will become the type-site for medieval bone studies.

At the moment, approximately 500 skeletons have been cleaned and our findings are based on a cursory examination of these bones.

**Demography**

The results of the preliminary analysis show that almost 31 per cent of the population failed to reach adulthood. From the adult remains, males make up 55.2 per cent; females 42.8 per cent, and not sexable 2.0 percent. The incomplete and fragmentary nature of most skeletons precludes precise ageing. However, females can be seen to have had a shorter life expectancy: over 22 per cent of adult females died before the age of thirty, as opposed to only 7 per cent of males.

Child mortality of 30-50 per cent is a normal finding for the medieval period. The intensive use of St Gregory's cemetery meant that many small burials would have been totally destroyed when later adult graves were dug. Consequently, children less than one year old (2 per cent of the total) are under represented. The shorter female life expectancy is typical for this period. In part, it is explained by the possible complications of medieval childbirth. The discovery of three women who had died at, or near, fullterm is ample testimony to the dangers and limitations of medieval obstetrics.

The presence of males, females and children shows that the cemetery was used by the general population and was not restricted to members of the Priory. There is no evidence for segregation by sex or age:



▲ Pelvis and lower spine of an adult female with unborn child. Scale 10cm.

male, female and child skeletons appear to be buried indiscriminately throughout the churchyard. The small sample of burials from the Priory excavation display a male predominance (63.5 per cent). This bias is due to the burial of the clergy, including the Priors, within the church. However, there are a sizeable number of adult females and almost 27 per cent of the sample did not reach adulthood. Thus, these burials include both clergy and laity. It is possible that the latter represent richer families and benefactors of the Priory. At Norton Priory, also Augustinian, lay burials occurred within the church. Indeed, individual family groupings were recognized from differing floor tile motifs.

**Pathology**

As yet, no detailed pathological examination has been undertaken. Thus, the exact prevalence of individual diseases is unknown. The following is simply a brief summary of the different pathological conditions that have been noted.

**'Arthritic conditions'**

**i) Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)**

Also known as primary osteo-arthritis, DJD is age related and is a common finding in both modern and archaeological populations. In our sample, the hip joint is the preferred site (as it is in modern practice). Other affected joints, in decreasing frequency, include: shoulder, knee and wrist. The causation is still poorly understood. Although degenerative changes are related to advancing age, they are not simply the result of excessive joint usage.

**ii) Secondary Osteo-arthritis**

Secondary osteo-arthritis occurs as the result of a particular disease, often infection or trauma. It must be differentiated from primary osteo-arthritis, which is a degenerative condition and is always more common than secondary osteo-arthritis.

Possible examples of secondary osteo-arthritis have been noted in the hip (three cases) and the knee (two cases). The most spectacular case

has resulted in fusion of the hip joints. It was impossible for the individual to straighten his legs and he had to be buried with tightly flexed lower limbs. Clearly, this elderly man was paralysed and had been confined to a chair for several years before his death.

### Trauma

After 'arthritic' conditions, evidence of trauma is the most commonly encountered pathology in archaeological material. Fatal injury, with the murder weapon in situ, is a rare finding in osteo-archaeology. The major form of trauma is evidence of healed fractures. They are distinguished by a bony swelling (callus) around the fracture site; in many cases a distinct angulation is visible, due to mal-alignment of the bones.



▲ Skeleton of an elderly 'paralysed' male. Scale 1m.



▲ Details of 'parry' fractures from burial SK 409. Scale 10cm.

**SK 195 (male: adult):** The tibia and fibula have become infected secondary to compound fracture. Compound fractures, fractures in which the wound is exposed to the surface (and thus to bacteria), are common in the lower leg because it is poorly protected by overlying soft tissue.

**SK 423 (female: young adult):** The strength of the upper leg muscles has caused the broken bone ends to over ride, with marked shortening (by c. 15 mm.) and gross deformity. Despite the incorrect alignment, the healing has progressed successfully and the bones are firmly re-united.

### iii) Pathological fracture

There are no definite examples of pathological fracture: that is a fracture which occurs due to the bone being weakened by an underlying disease. However, fracture due to advancing age and decreased bone quantity (osteoporosis) has been recorded.



▲ Detail of deformed femurs SK423

### i) Evidence of direct violence

**SK 27 (Male?: adult):** The teeth on the left side of the lower jaw have been forced into the mouth (marked lingual displacement of the crowns). The result of a direct blow to the face. The buccal (outer) tooth surfaces now form the biting surface. The original biting surface, now next to the tongue, is no longer functional and is heavily encrusted with tartar.

**SK 353 (Male: adult):** Healed fracture of the right scapula. The shoulder blade is a well-protected bone. The ribs are unaffected, fracture is probably due to a powerful direct blow from behind.

**SK 409 (Male: adult):** Mid-Shaft break of both right and left lower arm bones (radius and ulna). This is a parry fracture: the result of warding off a blow aimed at the head. In this case the radii have failed to re-unite and a new joint (nearthrosis) has developed.

### ii) Evidence of indirect violence

Other fractured bones are probably due to accidents and falls during everyday activity. Examples of broken collar bones and wrists are most likely due to a fall on an outstretched hand. There are four cases of broken legs. The site of the fractures - oblique break of the shaft and a trochanteric fracture (just below the femoral neck) - suggest accidental falls, rather than direct violence.



**SK 18 (Male: mature adult):** Compression wedge fracture of the twelfth thoracic vertebra. Anterior compression of the vertebral body has resulted in marked kyphosis, increased posterior curvature of the spine. In plain terms, this elderly male was a hunch-back.

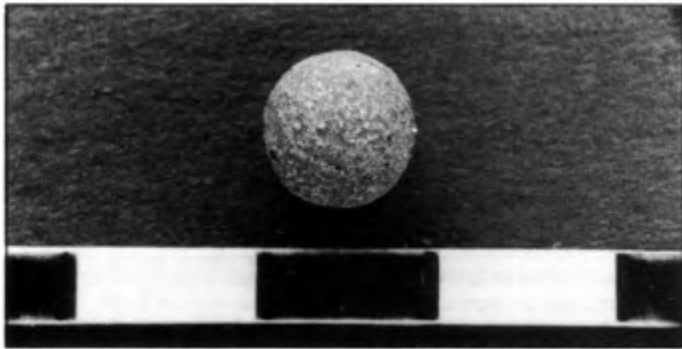
**infection**

Only chronic (long-term) infection will manifest as bone pathology. The lower legs are most frequently involved. Invariably both right and left shafts display bone swelling (bilateral osteitic involvement). By themselves, these lesions are non-specific: they do not provide sufficient evidence to establish a definite infection. However, x-ray investigation may permit a firm diagnosis. Infectious diseases which can affect the bones include leprosy, tuberculosis and syphilis.

**Nutritional**

Two cases of lower leg medio-lateral (side-to-side) bowing may represent healed rickets, vitamin D deficiency during childhood.

The bowing occurs because the developing bone tissue fails to mineralize and the bones are weakened.



▲ Possible bladder stone from burial SK 207. Scale 1cm. division

**SK207 (child: 18 months – 2 years):** A grey-blue spherical object (diam. 8.5 mm.) with slight surface irregularities. It is too light to be a natural stone. It is probably a bladder stone. Such a find is extremely rare in archaeological contexts. Bladder stones do occur in children (they can also be congenital) and are more frequently encountered in boys than in girls. There is evidence that their formation is related to a shortage of meat during the first years of life. In modern, well-nourished, populations kidney stones are more common than bladder stones. One cannot help speculating that this skeleton represents a malnourished young boy.

**Congenital**

Major congenital anomalies are rarely encountered in archaeological material. Only one congenital condition has been recognized from St Gregory's.

**SK10 (Female: young adult):** Dislocation of the hip. Clearly a congenital condition, since the femoral head has formed a new, unstable, joint superior to the original articulation (the acetabulum). The latter is completely remodelled, confirmation of long-standing dislocation. This young lady would have walked with a very pronounced limp, as well as being in considerable pain and discomfort.

Information from modern clinical practice shows that the condition is quite rare (1-1.5/1,000 births). It is five times more common in girls; this may be related to the shallower female acetabulum. There is some evidence that first-born and winter births are particularly susceptible to congenital hip dislocation.

**Dental pathology**

No detailed study of dental pathology has, as yet, been undertaken. Preliminary examination suggests that caries experience was less common than in modern populations. However, the rate of attrition, as well as the degree of tartar accumulation, was more serious during the medieval period.

Linear defects of the tooth enamel (lines of hypoplasia) are often recognized in archaeological material. They represent a disturbance in the growth of the tooth, possibly related to malnutrition. Once formed the defects remain visible throughout life and provide a permanent record of episodes of childhood disease or malnutrition.

In most cases, the lines of hypoplasia are quite difficult to make out. However, an extremely well-pronounced defect is visible on the lower



▲ Lines of hypoplasia on lower jaw of an 8 year old child.

incisors of an 8 year- old child. This represents a single growth disturbance occurring between 2-3 years of age. The width of the hypoplasia is evidence to a long-term problem, lasting for at least 6-9 months.

**Conclusion**

This preliminary glance at the skeletal remains shows that there is a great deal of information that can be gained from an examination of the dry bones. As well as ageing and sexing the material, the study involves investigation into the state of health of the population. Already cases of advanced degenerative disease, serious trauma and chronic infection have been discovered. Despite the absence of soft tissue, examples of malnutrition, hunch-back deformity and paralysis have been demonstrated.

I should like to thank Martin and Alison Hicks for their unstinting hard work and co-operation, which greatly helped the smooth running of the on-site osteological work. I must also thank my own permanent staff, Melanie Leggatt, Russell Heath and Brian Smith for their many months of conscientious work. A special word of thanks to our long-term volunteers (Louise, Margaret, Mary, Pauline, Rachel and Peter) and the more recent helpers (Catherine, Diane and Valerie) for their invaluable help.

Much work remains to be carried out on the preliminary bone recording. Anyone who is interested in making a contribution, even just a few hours each week, would be most welcome (please apply to 92A Broad Street). No previous experience is necessary, just an interest in bones!

**4. Finds Processing**  
by Maggy Taylor

This has been a very busy year in the finds processing area. To date, 98 boxes of pottery from the Northgate sites have been washed, marked and spot-dated. At up to 1,125 sherds to a box, this is quite a quantity of pottery'. Apart from the more usual finds, we now have in store approximately 2 cwts of material and fittings from the nineteenth century clay pipe kiln found on the St Gregory's Priory site.

We have been involved with the Canterbury Museum in reboxing archaeological material recovered by the Canterbury Excavation Committee in the years 1946-60. Many forgotten gems have briefly seen the light of day before being repacked in splendid and uniform new boxes. Finds such as the Neolithic Ebbsfleet-ware pottery found in excavations during the construction of the Rheims Way, and the many jugs found virtually complete from Well 14 in Burgate. This is an on-going project that will carry on into next year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the following Trust staff and volunteers for their hard work and help over the past year: Kit, Sarah, Heatha, Brian, Andy, Astrid, Wendy, Avril, Louise, Rachel, Heidi, Mary, Kathy (from Connecticut), Jerry, Barbara (from Canada), Diana, Marie, Scott, Fiona, Bridget, Jacqui, Dominic (from Calais), Ross, Brenda, Claire and from Thanet, Louise, Jane and Phyllis.

# PUBLICATIONS

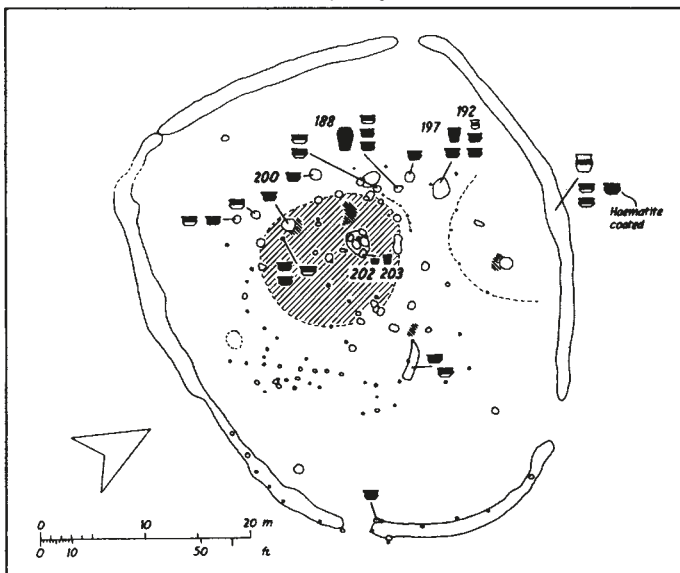


## 1. Forthcoming monographs

The three major monographs mentioned in this section of last year's annual report have all progressed some way along the road to publication during the past year. Volume W in The Archaeology of Canterbury series. Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts, 2. 'Meister Omers': Linacre Garden and St Gabriel Chapel, is due to be launched in the spring of 1990. Elizabeth Edwards must be thanked for guiding this volume through various stages towards publication.

In March Volume V, Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Associated Areas was resubmitted to H.B.M.C. for final vetting prior to the release of a publication grant. In April, the Highstead volume joined it at H.B.M.C. From these component parts of these volumes are sent out to 'specialist readers'. Those familiar with past Annual Reports will know that Volume V has been in preparation in intermittent bursts of activity as funding allowed, since the completion of the excavation of the old Marlowe Theatre area late in 1982. When published it will be the largest of the monographs in our series. Part 1 of the report deals with the structural archaeology of sites which were occupied from pre Roman 'Belgic' times almost continuously until the air raid of 1st June 1942, which destroyed much of that part of the city centre. As well as a 'Belgic' ditch enclosing two 'Belgic' huts, Roman buildings including parts of the Public Baths, a private bath-house, a large town-house and a portico with shops (beneath the present Marlowe shopping arcade!), two Roman streets, thirty-two AngloSaxon huts, cellared medieval buildings and the large coaching inn known as the Royal Fountain Hotel, are described. The discoveries made by Professor S. Frere in the area in the 1950's are published alongside the later Trust excavations. Part II of the report deals with the many thousands of finds recovered from the excavations and includes some important, even unique, groups such as the first-century Roman horse harness, unparalleled in this country. Our finds staff receive constant enquiries from interested specialists and students who eagerly await the publication of Volume V.

The publication of Highstead is also eagerly awaited especially by prehistorians who until now have been faced with a paucity of information for East Kent.



▲ A plan from the forthcoming Highstead volume.

## 2. Published and forthcoming reports

Two reports by members of the Trust were published in Archaeologia Cantiana cv (1988). 'Excavations at no. 41 St George's Street, Canterbury, 1985' (pp 59-178) and 'Archaeology and the Channel Tunnel' (pp 1-24). Two further reports have been submitted for publication in the forthcoming volume. 'Excavations at Bigberry, near Canterbury 1981' by Kevin and Paul Blockley and 'Excavations at Riding Gate, Canterbury, 1986-87' by Paul Blockley. The report on the 1986

excavations at St John's Lane has been completed, will shortly be submitted to H.B.M.C. for publication grant vetting and has been provisionally accepted for publication in Archaeologia Cantiana 1990. Similarly the report on excavations at Archbishop's Palace has been completed and submitted to H.B.M.C.

We would like to thank Dr Alec Detsicas, honorary editor of Archaeologia Cantiana and the officers and members of the Kent Archaeological Society for their continuing support which is greatly appreciated.

## 3. 'Popular' Reports and Publications

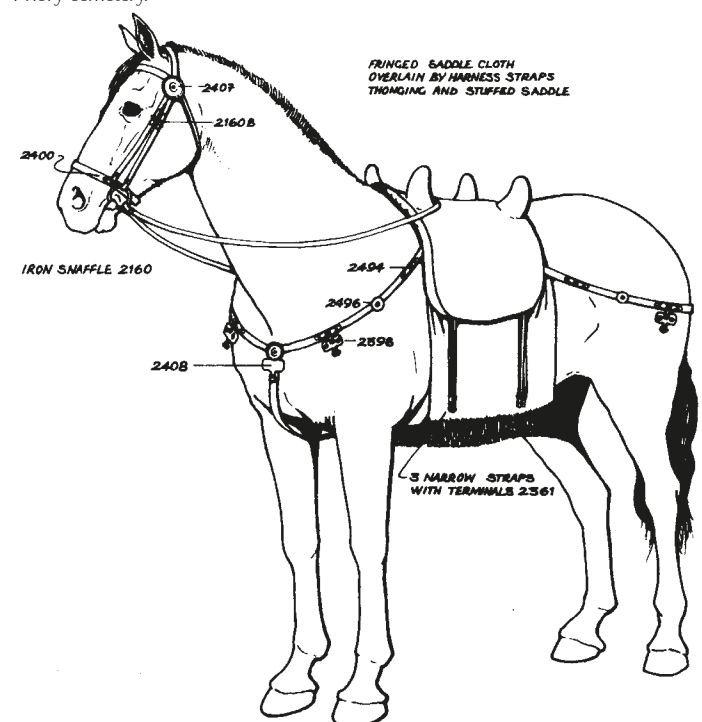
The booklet 'St Gregory's Priory Canterbury', with text by Tim Tatton-Brown, was published in the spring. It has proved to be immensely popular and was a 'best-seller' during the course of the excavations at St Gregory's Priory.

In September the 15th International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies was held in Canterbury in consultation with Professor Sheppard Frere, Dr John Wachter and Tim Tatton-Brown. Paul Bennett wrote a synopsis of current knowledge of Roman Canterbury which was published in The Saxon Shore: A Handbook by the University of Exeter to coincide with the Congress.

## 4. Reports in progress

Post excavation work continues at 92A Broad Street, despite the constant upheaval, disruption, noise and dirt generated by the renovation works. Indeed the publications and reports brought to completion in the past year are a tribute to the enduring patience and adaptability of the Trust staff. Work continues on reports for Crundale Limeworks and Christ Church College, alongside the gargantuan task of bringing to publication the results of the works associated with the Channel Tunnel project.

Three new post-excavation projects have begun this year. The first is on excavations carried out between 1969-72 at the medieval town of Stonar by Nigel Macpherson-Grant. The second is a report on the early medieval pottery kiln found near the Westgate in 1986. The third is the commencement of the project to analyse the skeletal remains recovered during the excavations at St Gregory's Priory cemetery.



▲ Horse harness illustration from the forthcoming Marlowe volume

# EDUCATION



## 1. Lectures

Members of Trust staff and our Hon. Education Officer, Mrs Marjorie Lyle, have continued to deliver illustrated lectures to local organisations and schools. Paul Blockley's contributions have been missed this year, but the lecturing team has been expanded to include the services of Trevor Anderson, Richard Cross and Martin Hicks who have widened the range of topics to include osteo-archaeology, the history of the Channel Tunnel area and excavations in Italy, respectively.

The Teachers' Centre in Canterbury helped circulate an invitation to all East Kent schools to visit the excavations at St Gregory's. Many schools responded and enjoyed special tours led notably by Alan Pope, Alan Ward and Tim Alien.

Marion Green is planning an expansion of the Trust's work with schools which will take into account the new demands made by the National Curriculum.

During the summer of 1989 a series of evening lectures was held in the new library of 92A Broad Street. The lectures, given by Paul Bennett, Marion Green and Nigel Macpherson-Grant, were attended by members of staff and volunteers alike.



ANERANCUS

## St. Gregory's Priory excavation 1988 - 89

The pressure put on excavation staff due to lack of time and money, meant that presentation of the excavation at St Gregory's to the public might have suffered. However, a team of Friends led by Bridget Russell stepped into the breach and provided tremendous support over the summer months, especially during Open Days.

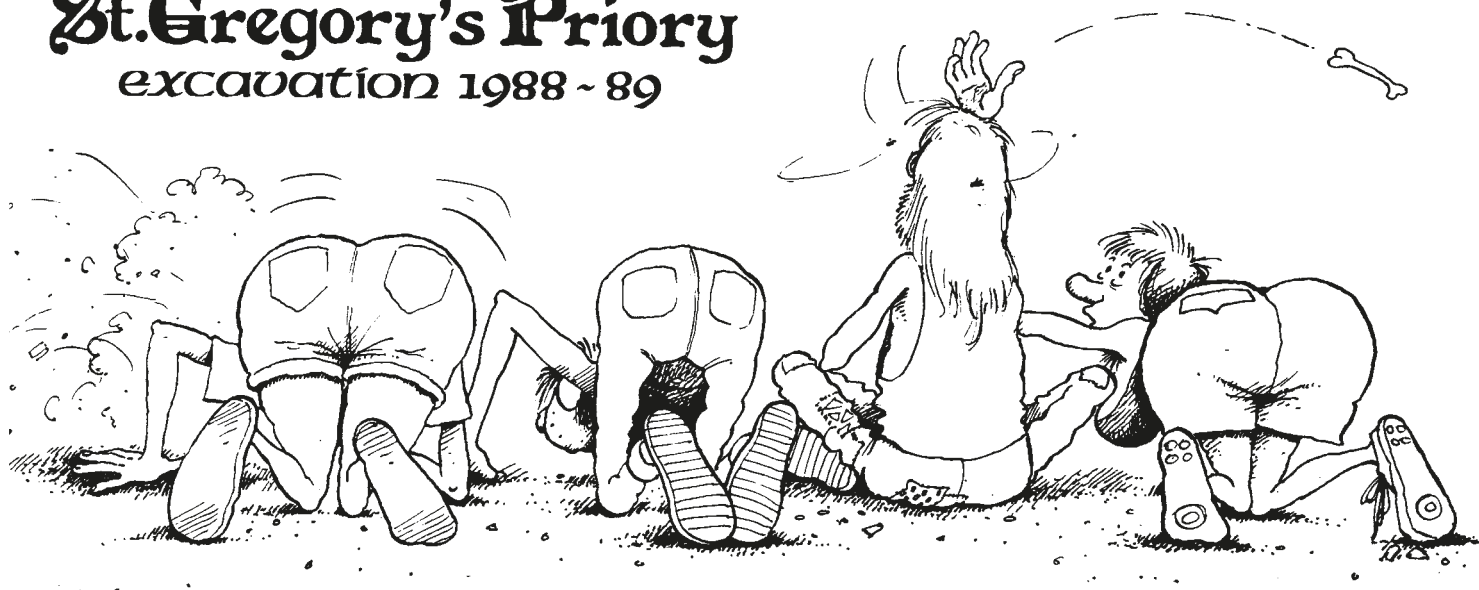
## 2. Marketing

Two T-shirt designs were made during the St Gregory's Priory excavation. The first of these was based on a late eleventh-century drawing of Archbishop Lanfranc, the founder of St Gregory's Priory and St John's Hospital. The second was based on comic drawings of a 'trowelling line' (front and rear views) by Laurie Sartin. Cathy Tutton skilfully designed and screen-printed large quantities of both types of T-shirt during the course of the excavation. Their popularity with both staff and visitors has encouraged us to produce new T-shirt designs to accompany the excavation of future major sites.

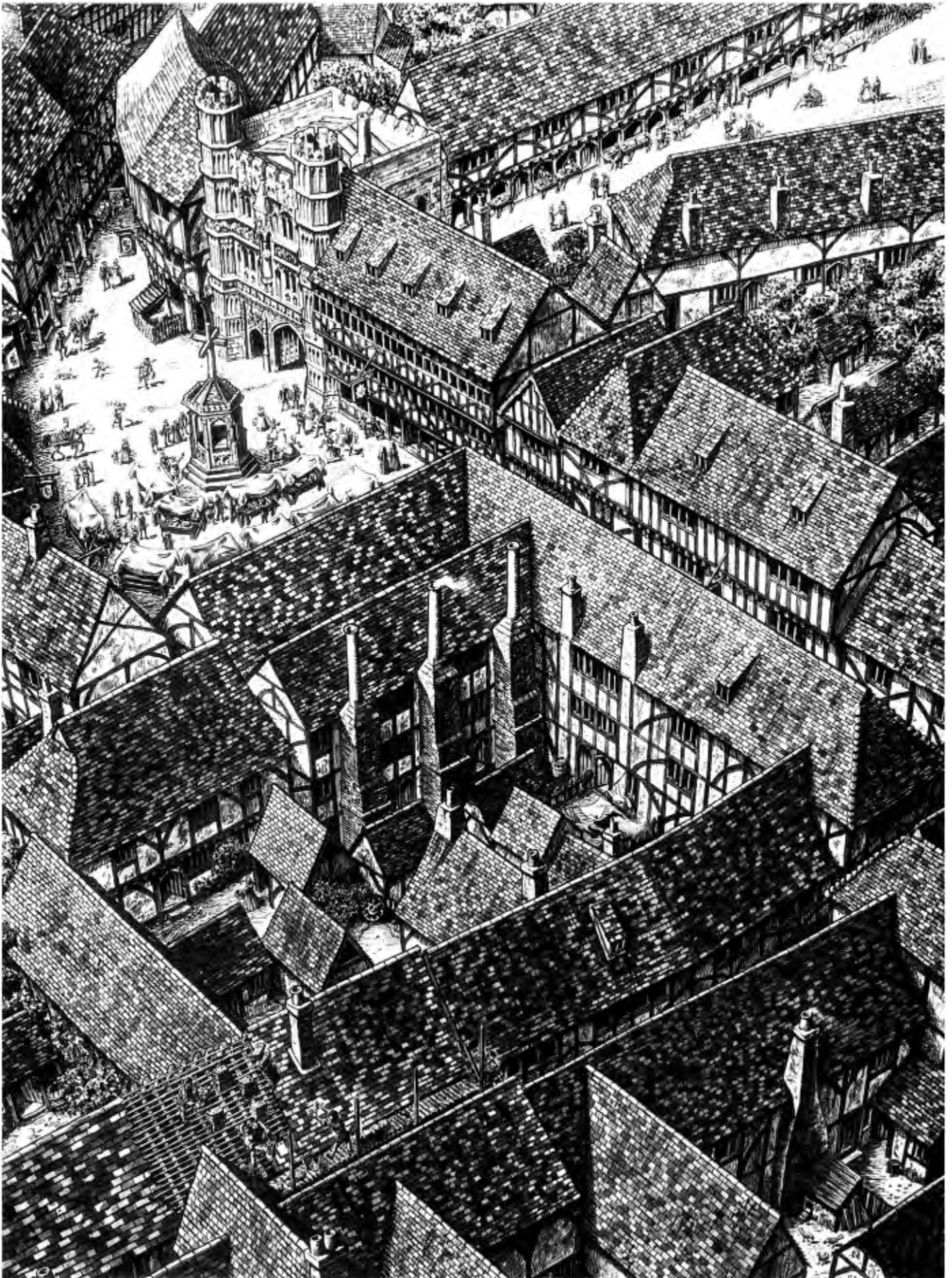
Five new reconstruction views based on buried and standing archaeological evidence have been produced this year. Four of these, commissioned by Eurotunnel, have been included in the Channel Tunnel post-excavation section of this report. The fifth, a drawing of the Buttermarket area in c. 1500, is to be used in a forthcoming booklet or leaflet on Canterbury's Pilgrim Inns. All five drawings are from the pen of John Bowen, with colouring for publication by Ian Clark. Previous reconstruction views which appeared in last year's calendar are now available in the form of place mats and coasters.

## 3. Publicity

The Trust's activities have been consistently reported by the local media and occasionally by the national and regional press, radio and television. We are particularly grateful for the continuing support of the *Kentish Gazette* and *Extra* whose numerous articles on Trust excavations, mainly prepared by Mr David Rose, keep their broad readership informed of archaeological matters in Canterbury and district.



▲ Cartoon trowelling-line for the recent Trust T-shirt by Laurie Sartin



▲ *Reconstructed view of the Buttermarket area in c. 1500, by John Bowen*



▲ Some of this years newspaper headlines

# THE SHOP



## The Shop by Marjorie Lyle

'Roundabout' has continued to trade busily and to provide what is, fortunately, the only service of its kind in the neighbourhood. In its first full year, the shop recycled £15,500 back into the local economy in repayments to mothers. The fund of goodwill for the Trust so created is considerable though unquantifiable. Despite the heavy expenditure involved in converting the shop premises we very nearly achieved our target of £12,000 profit for the Trust in the first year, as the accounts show. In the current year we should raise this figure substantially. At present, money from the shop has allowed the St Gregory's excavation to continue to the end of October.

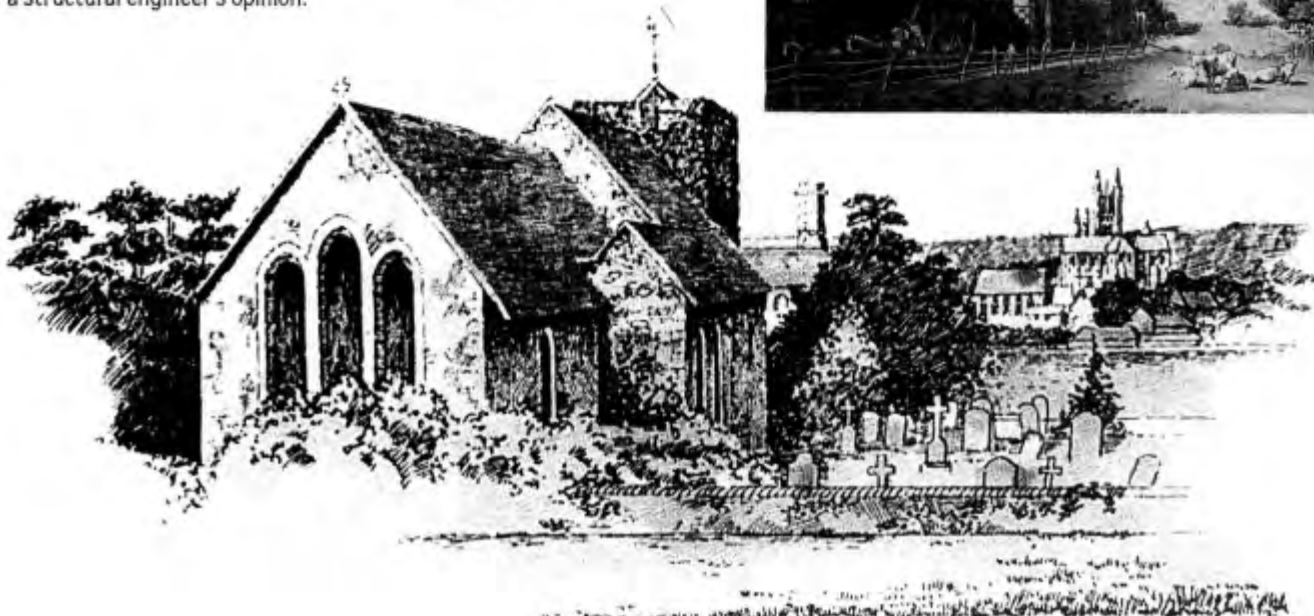
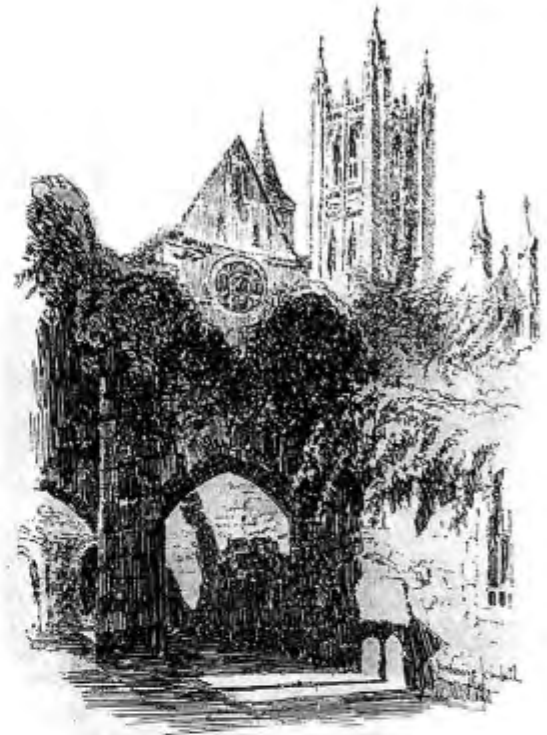
Mrs Cheyney and Mrs Clifford have continued their paid work for us without a rise and have provided the standard and continuity so necessary for the shop's new image. We have recruited two new volunteers to add to our loyal band, now in their sixth year of service. With one in her eighties and several in their seventies, it is clear we should now be attracting three or four more helpers on a regular basis against the day when these ladies decide enough is enough. The separate Saturday morning rota has enabled us to take an extra £1,400 in 1989 so far. To all these people I extend my own and the Trust's thanks and in particular to Barbara Rogers, my deputy.

Last year's students were a pleasant lot and the flats were let throughout the summer vacation, though to a messy quartet. Our new group are the best we have had. They volunteered to repaint their rooms with our materials and keep the premises very clean and tidy. They are particularly grateful to Lady Boland and Miss Steele for gifts of a fridge-freezer and tumble-dryer. The bathroom has been tiled and the stairs and passages recarpeted. Student rents bring in £512 a month.

The shop is donating £800 to finance the creation of packs, loan boxes and other resources for Marion Green. She is planning an imaginative expansion of the Trust's work for schools in view of the new demands of the National Curriculum. This money is my payment over the year for guiding and lecturing as Hon. Education Officer, which has hitherto been paid to the shop account. I hope to continue this work with adult groups while Marion Green develops the schools side in addition to her other responsibilities.

We continue to sell Trust publications, though slowly. We are also selling a specially designed Christmas card and three old Canterbury prints as blank notelets for the Friends (£1.75 for pack of ten with envelopes).

In the present depressed state of the housing market, we are obviously committed to retaining 72 Northgate for the time being. The building will require considerable expenditure over the next two years and we await a structural engineer's opinion.



# FRIENDS



The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust  
by Lawrence Lyle

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Details from  
92a Broad St. Canterbury

Our numbers remain static at about 350, a good proportion covenanting their subscriptions, thereby increasing our funds at no cost to themselves. Our Committee has changed, with Nancy Isaac moving to Hon. Treasurer and Bridget Russell joining us as Hon. Secretary with typing assistance from Margaret Brown.

The first Donald Baron Bursaries were presented by Desirée Baron at an Archaeological Fair in April. They enabled Marion Green and Andrew Savage to attend a week-end conference on Roman pottery at Southampton University. The Friends have also helped staff with travelling expenses on one-day courses and bought two books for the Trust's library. We have also agreed to help with the publication costs of *The Archaeology of Canterbury Volume IV (Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts)* due to be published early in 1990. No major grants have been made during the year, but it is expected that the Trust may soon ask us for help in buying new equipment.

Guided walks as part of the Canterbury Festival have now become an established part of the programme and in October raised £650 for Trust funds. For our members, a trip to Windsor and Eton, including a guided tour of the College, was a most enjoyable occasion. Paul Bennett's mystery tour in the spring took a small party in minibus and Landrover to Bifrons, Denge Wood, Crundale, Wye and Stowting, a fascinating day in brilliant sunshine.

Two large parties of Friends have been shown round the important excavations at St Gregory's Priory and some, organised by Bridget Russell, have helped in the shop there. The Christmas Party was an agreeable opportunity to pay tribute to the workers in the Trust and to present Paul with a (paper-cutting) guillotine.

Four lectures have been held. Tom Blagg spoke about Albania and its antiquities in November. Paul Bennett gave his customary survey of the Trust's work in January (a joint meeting with the Canterbury Archaeological Society). Alfred Smyth discussed King Alfred as master of propaganda in February and Tim Tatton-Brown celebrated the 900th anniversary of the death of Archbishop Lanfranc in May by describing his building work in Canterbury.

The Newsletter has been published regularly, thanks to the co-operation of the staff of the Trust and of our team of distributors who help to keep the postal costs down. I am most grateful to all who help run the Friends and to support the Trust, described in a letter I received from Dr Henry Cleere, Director of the Council for British Archaeology, as being in 'the forefront of archaeology in England'.



▲ Tremworth Down, Crundale: one of the sites visited during the 'Archaeological Mystery Tour'

# ADMINISTRATION



## 1 92A Broad Street by Paul Bennett

A transformation of our premises at 92A Broad Street has taken place since the publication of the last Annual Report. The self-styled 'A' team, Jon Ford, Sean Wilson, Mike McDonnell and Dez Riddler have gradually been repairing the dilapidation of countless years: repairing distressed timber-framing of the late seventeenth-century building, relocated on this site in 1838; reconstructing the first floor fenestration of the brick-built extension butting the city wall constructed in 1846; refurbishing the upper floor of the timber-framed extension to the wood store built in 1901, and cladding all in new weatherboarding. All these works, including the complete recladding of the roofs of the timber store and brick extension by Murray Blench have given us a secure watertight and windproof office for the first time since we took up occupation on a peppercorn lease from Kent County Council, twelve years ago. No longer will winter's ice form on the inside of the windows!



▲ The new drawing office



The new Library ►

We are immensely grateful to Jon Ford and Mike McDonnell for all their excellent carpentry, which with the helpful advice of Mr Clive Bowley and Graham Kyte of the City Council Conservation Section has seen the renewal and strengthening of framing and fenestration in keeping with the character of the old buildings. Sean Wilson's skill with brush and paint, grout and tile is evident throughout the building, as is Dez Riddler's rewiring, which now enables light to reach those parts of the building only previously visited by the intrepid amongst us.

Internal works have continued apace in past months. A library has been established by Jon Ford, with purpose built shelves and cupboards. This fully fitted out and carpeted room is now lined with books generously on loan from the Canterbury Archaeological Society and with the Trust's own collections. The remaining area of the old timber store is currently being fitted out as the post-excavation office and the 1901 extension as the illustration department. The large brick-built building is now magnificent. Brick walls and city wall have been cleaned, high ceiling lowered, new floors laid and weatherboarding repaired or replaced. A stone bearing the name of the original builder, George Lancefield, has been uncovered high up in one gable end, whilst blocked windows and doors add interesting detail to the opposite gable.

By the time this report is published Jon Ford will be in Canada, Mike McDonnell in Australia and Dez Riddler will have taken up a post as a junior school teacher. To these three we offer our thanks for all their hard work. To the remaining members of the 'A' team, Sean and John Boulden, who has recently joined us to carry on building works at the office, we also offer our gratitude for work well done. We look forward to the coming months as further work is put in hand and to a time when our premises become a hive of industry in a setting we can be justly proud.



▲ 'A' Team members: L to R: Jon Ford, Sean Wilson & Mike McDonnell





▲ Office exterior under repair



▲ Post excavation office during refurbishment

## 2. Hostels by Paul Bennett

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Canterbury City Council for again allowing our seasonal volunteers the use of the Bekesbourne Lane campsite. Special thanks are extended to the campsite managers, Mr and Mrs Culver, for their tolerance and many kindnesses.

The Trust currently occupies a number of City Council properties; nos 16 and 57 Pound Lane, nos 12-16 Dover Street and the former stable

block at 'The Holt', Hardy Close. We are grateful to the City Estates Department for their continued help with hostel accommodation. At a time when the rising cost of private sector housing is absorbing an increasing percentage of the relatively low wages the Trust is able to offer, we are manifestly aware of the value of these hostels to those members of staff who are fortunate enough to be housed in them.

## 3. Acknowledgements by Paul Bennett

We would like to thank the following individuals and organisations who have financially assisted us during the past year.

**The British Museum** who made a grant of £1,200 to the Trust this year.

**Kent County Council** who made a grant to the Trust and made separate payments for building recording work at Romden Barn, Smarden and watching recording brief works at Tourtel Road, Canterbury and on the Thanet Way.

**English Heritage** for excavations at St Augustine's Conduit House; East Hill, Dartford and St Gregory's Priory; for building recording work at Sheerness and Romden Barn, Smarden; and post-excavation works on Archbishop's Palace; Crundale Limeworks; Christ Church College; St John's Lane; Marlowe; Highstead and Ickham.

**Canterbury City Council** for various small excavations and watching recording briefs and for building recording works at the Roper Gate, St Dunstons and Kings' School Shop, no. 28 Palace Street.

**Ashford Borough Council** for building recording work at Romden Barn, Smarden.

**Kent Archaeological Society** for continued financial support including a generous donation to the St Gregory's Priory excavation appeal.

**Dartford Borough Council** for excavations at East Hill, Dartford.

**The Dean and Chapter** for drawings of the Infirmary Ruins.

**The Channel Tunnel Group** for various excavations in the Folkestone terminal area and for post excavation works.

**Savills of London** (on behalf of the Conyngham Estate) for excavations at Bifrons.

**Townscape Group** for excavations at St Gregory's Priory.

**County Development Co. (Canterbury) Ltd** for evaluation works at 'Solagias', Orchard Street, Canterbury.

**Gulvin & Marsh (Architects)** for building recording works carried out last year at Bursted Manor.

**Rowntree Pension Trust** for building recording works carried out last year at no. 21 High Street.

**Tomlin Holdings** for excavations at no. 76 Castle Street.

**Mr & Mrs P Keegan** for excavations at The Undercroft, Wye

**Bligh Holdings** for excavations at no. 3 North Lane.

**G. Mylchrist** for building recording work at no. 27 Wincheap.

**Glenstone Property Investments Ltd** for works at the Cheker of the Hope, nos 8 and 8A Mercery Lane.

**Canterbury Motor Company** for watching recording brief works at their premises.

**Whitbread Ltd** for evaluation trenching carried out last year at 'The Two Sawyers', Ivy Lane, Canterbury.

**Shepherd Neame Ltd** for trial trenching carried out last year at 'The Royal Dragon', Military Road, Canterbury.

**St Gregory's Priory Appeal:** We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr Mike Bridgeford and Mrs Margaret Elderson of Coombs Builders for assisting us to mount an appeal for funds to complete the excavation. To the many individuals and organisations who responded to the appeal we proffer grateful thanks.

**Bequests:** We are also extremely grateful for a bequest from the late Mr J. Cook and for a donation from the A. Reckitt Charitable Trust.

# ACCOUNTS

## Report of the Directors, Auditors and Accounts for year ended 31st March 1989



### CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31st March 1989.

#### REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The company was incorporated on 2nd August 1979 and acquired all the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated association "Canterbury Archaeological Trust". The principal activities of the company remained unchanged from those of the unincorporated association, that is to advance the education of the public in Archaeology and to acquire and promote knowledge of the past and in Canterbury and the surrounding area. During 1987 the Trust received £100,000 from Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Ltd. in respect of the Pilgrims' Way Project. Of this £60,000 was paid to the Trust for the transfer to Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Ltd. of the intellectual property rights and the right to exploit the Project and £40,000 recompensed the Trust for the work already done by the Trust and its officers in working up the idea.

#### RESULTS

The results of the Trust for the year ended 31st March 1989 are as follows:-

	1989 £	1988 £
Main Account	25,130	32,152
Publications Account	748	(536)
Shop Account	11,857	14,900
Friends Account	3,116	4,527
Donald Baron Burseries Fund	636	1,089

#### DIRECTORS

The directors during the year were:-

Dr. Walter Frank Jenkins (Chairman)  
Francis Harry Panton  
Tempest May

#### SECRETARY

The secretary during the year was Lawrence D. Lyle.

#### REGISTERED OFFICE

92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.

#### AUDITORS

Chantray Vellacott, Chartered Accountants, have indicated their willingness to continue as auditors of the Trust and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Lawrence D. Lyle  
Secretary

25th August 1989

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### CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

#### REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

To the Members of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

We have examined the accounts set out on pages 3 to 13 which have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting.

In our opinion, these accounts give, on the historical cost basis of accounting, a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust at 31st March 1989 and of the excess and the source and application of funds of the Trust for the year ended on that date, and the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985.

CHANTREY VELLACOTT  
Chartered Accountants

7 Dane John,  
CANTERBURY, Kent,  
CT1 2QS.

25th August 1989.

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BALANCE SHEET		CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED		31ST MARCH 1989	
	1989 £	1988 £		1989 £	1988 £
<b>ASSETS EMPLOYED</b>					
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
<u>Freehold Property:</u>					
92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.					
At Cost	93,525.68			93,525.68	
Improvements to date	25,754.44			-	
			119,280.12		93,525.68
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Cash at Bank	8,989.74			22,407.40	
Petty Cash Float	200.00			200.00	
Sundry Debtors	95,855.26			49,126.43	
			105,045.00		71,733.83
			224,325.12		165,259.51
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					
Bank Overdraft	6,376.89			6,861.93	
Sundry Creditors	6,772.50			5,868.24	
Canterbury City Council - Loan	33,516.69			-	
			46,666.08		12,730.17
			£177,659.04		£152,529.34
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>					
<u>Trust Capital Account</u>					
Canterbury Archaeological Trust			5,824.63		5,824.63
<u>Income and Expenditure Account</u>					
Balance brought forward	146,704.71			114,552.55	
Excess for the year	25,129.70			32,152.16	
			171,834.41		146,704.71
F.H. Panton )			£177,659.04		£152,529.34
)					
) Directors					
)					
Tempest May )					

(See also Balance Sheet on pages 8,9,11 and 13)

Note No value has been taken for Stock of Publications as at 31st March 1989.

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### CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1989

	1989 £	1988 £
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>I. English Heritage (H.B.M.C.) Projects:-</b>		
Archbishop's Palace Post-Excavation	2,629.00	-
90/1 Northgate Excavation	-	3,246.00
Crundale Post-Excavation	9,368.00	-
Riddinggate Post-Excavation	-	9,775.00
St. John's Lane Post Excavation	14,113.00	8,484.00
Tannery Excavation	-	5,000.00
Marlow Post-Excavation	22,861.00	25,482.58
Hightead Post-Excavation	7,459.00	9,726.00
St. Augustine's Conduit Excavation	5,986.88	-
Ichham Post-Excavation	3,475.00	-
Christ Church College P/E	7,083.00	-
Sheerness Defences	283.00	-
Dartford Excavation	5,000.00	-
	78,257.88	61,713.58
<b>II. Other Income:-</b>		
Canterbury City Council Fees	1,151.06	21,471.00
Canterbury City Council Grant	20,000.00	-
Friends of the C.A.T.	-	2,000.00
Kent County Council Grants	1,000.00	1,050.00
British Museum Grant	-	1,000.00
C.A.T. Shop	5,000.00	11,600.00
General Public Donations (see Note 3)	3,074.00	247.26
Christ Church College	-	1,966.36
Kent Archaeological Society Donation	2,000.00	-
A. Abbott Homes	-	750.00
A. Reckitt Charitable Trust - Donation	400.00	-
Lecture Fees and Popular Publications	13,316.16	2,603.89
Heritage Projects Canterbury Ltd.	-	296.93
James Sanderson - Bequest	200.00	-
J.K. Cook - Bequest	250.00	-
Barrett's of Canterbury Ltd.	-	1,651.17
E.H. Cardy & Son Ltd.	-	2,143.97
Seaward Retirement Homes Ltd.	-	11,380.00
Interest:		
National Westminster Bank PLC.	2,750.65	4,232.46
C.A.T. Appeal Fund	2,342.33	1,980.23
Carried Forward	129,742.08	126,086.85

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1989

	1989	1988
	£	£
II. Other Income (Continued):-		
Brought forward	129,742.08	126,086.85
Kent Council Council	6,781.31	-
Dartford Borough Council	5,000.00	-
Jenwood Ltd.	-	495.90
F.A. Barden & Sons Ltd.	-	750.00
Dean and Chapter	850.00	1,557.21
J.J. Williamson & Sons	-	10,000.00
Church Commissioners	-	2,022.81
University of Cambridge	-	12,045.30
Doctors Wood, Vernon, Pay etc.	-	2,302.87
Channel Tunnel Group	115,481.05	100,676.10
J.F. Berry	-	695.69
George Oliver (Footwear) PLC.	-	615.70
The King's School	-	2,084.01
Jones Lang Wootton	-	303.86
Sterling Homes	-	5,000.00
Savills	10,096.31	-
Townscape Group	129,351.74	-
Whitbread & Company	267.60	-
City Development Co. (Canterbury) Ltd.	1,000.00	-
E.W. Crump/Bells of Canterbury	4,926.06	-
Shepherd Nease Ltd.	733.85	-
Gulvin & Marsh - Architects	1,409.58	-
Tomlin Holdings Ltd.	5,613.97	-
P. Keegan - Architect	759.67	-
Bligh Holdings	750.00	-
G. Wylchrist	1,343.29	-
Publication Grants:-		
The King's School	2,000.00	-
The Dean and Chapter	5,000.00	-
Simon Fraser University	1,436.07	-
	<u>£422,542.58</u>	<u>£264,636.30</u>

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1989

	1989	1988
	£	£
II. Non-H.B.N.C. Projects (Continued):-		
Brought forward	130,341.42	86,303.75
St. Radigund's Street Excavation	-	15,699.65
Adelaide Place Excavation	-	783.77
East Station Excavation	-	341.04
Miscellaneous Post-Excavations	-	460.12
"Frogs"	-	1,651.17
8 New Street	-	336.33
Pound Lane Post-Excavations	1,103.99	829.92
Longmarket	-	672.06
Roper Road	-	756.56
Domus Hospitum	-	1,574.53
Tannery Excavation	-	10,204.89
Holywell Coombe 1 Excavation	-	12,586.07
25 Watling Street	-	2,357.66
Channel Tunnel Projects	106,487.71	83,430.50
70 & 76 Castle Street	5,613.97	696.85
Heritage Projects Research	-	394.19
'Cheker of the Hope' Inn	1,143.19	615.70
King's School Shop Survey	340.87	2,084.01
St. Martin's Road	-	4,252.45
Linden Grove	1,779.38	1,481.15
10 Best Lane Excavation	6,170.48	3,072.48
St. George's Roundabout	-	1,229.24
Westgate Towers (Guardroom)	-	666.05
Northgate Excavation	113,513.75	-
21 High Street	669.77	-
26 Wincheap	1,351.33	-
Dartford Excavation	12,774.62	-
Sifrons Excavation	10,886.25	-
Wise Excavation	1,635.95	-
	<u>395,814.68</u>	<u>232,484.14</u>
III. General		
C.A.T. Shop Repairs	553.53	-
Publications - Work on Vol. III and IV	1,044.67	-
	<u>£397,412.88</u>	<u>£232,484.14</u>
Excess for Year	<u>£25,129.70</u>	<u>£32,152.16</u>

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1989

	1989	1988
	£	£
EXPENDITURE		
I. English Heritage (H.B.N.C.) Projects:-		
Archbishop's Palace Post-Excavation	3,457.70	1,050.20
90/1 Northgate Excavation	772.97	3,381.85
C & A Post Excavation	-	1,971.29
St. John's Lane Post-Excavation	24,150.77	7,462.45
Tannery Excavation	-	5,000.00
Marlowe Post- Excavation	22,716.33	28,532.50
Hightstead Post-Excavation	7,872.98	15,072.30
Crundale Post-Excavation	10,971.20	-
St. Augustine's Conduit House	6,233.68	-
Ichham	5,443.58	-
Christ Church College P/E	9,626.15	-
Sheerness Defences	361.17	-
Ridingate Post-Excavation	1,849.64	9,800.99
	<u>93,456.17</u>	<u>72,271.58</u>
II. Non-H.B.N.C. Projects		
Martin's Shop (St. Margaret's St.) Excavation	-	2,143.97
Heritage Projects Work	168.14	-
Burgate/St. George's Gate	6,781.31	-
'Royal Dragon' Excavation	752.98	-
North Lane Excavation	1,488.38	-
Rosemary Lane Car Park	251.86	-
Thirteen Minor Sites	3,486.15	-
Archbishop's Palace Garden	-	2,022.81
Christ Church College Sites	-	2,020.88
Conservation	892.73	473.30
Surveys and Building Recording	2,479.64	1,851.88
Roper Gate	2,018.05	-
Tourist Information Centre	352.28	-
Exhibitions	-	644.77
Popular Publications	16,779.61	4,696.14
All Saints Church Excavations	-	178.42
Burstard Manor	1,434.12	-
Carried forward	130,341.42	86,303.75

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

31ST MARCH 1989

	1989	1988
	£	£
SOURCE OF FUNDS		
Excess for the year	£25,129.70	£32,152.16
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	25,754.44	85,025.68
Net Operating Assets:		
Increase in debtors	46,728.83	49,126.43
(Increase)/Decrease in creditors	(34,420.95)	12,532.71
Movement in Net Liquid Funds:		
(Decrease) in bank balances and cash	(12,932.62)	(114,532.66)
	<u>£25,129.70</u>	<u>£32,152.16</u>

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# ACCOUNTS

## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1989

#### 1. CONSTITUTION

The Trust's activities were carried on as an unincorporated association until 31st March 1979. On 1st April 1979 a company limited by guarantee was incorporated to acquire all the assets, liabilities and activities of the unincorporated association "Canterbury Archaeological Trust". Company law requires all pre-incorporation results to be transferred to a capital reserve. Therefore the unincorporated association's surplus of £5,824.63 brought forward at 1st April 1981 has been transferred to the Trust Capital Reserve.

The company being limited by guarantee, has no share capital and its members are confined to members of the Canterbury Archaeological Council. Every member is liable to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 in the event of the company being wound up while they are members or within one year thereafter.

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed Assets other than Freehold Property are written off in the year in which they are purchased and charged against the excavation site or the finds-processing and post excavation costs.

#### 3. GENERAL PUBLIC DONATIONS

Total of individual donations, each less than £500.

#### 4. APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts were approved by the board of directors on the 25th August 1989.

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## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

### PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

#### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1989

	1989		1988	
	£	£	£	£
<b>INCOME</b>				
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	-		6,531.00	
Sale of Volumes I, II, VII and VIII				
"Excavations at Canterbury Castle"				
"Excavations on the Defences of Canterbury"				
"Excavations in the St. George's Street and Burgate Street Areas"				
"Canterbury Excavations Intra and Extra Mural Sites 1949-55 and 1980-84"	775.84		1,684.50	
National Savings Bank Interest	1.23		145.30	
		777.07		8,360.80
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Kent Archaeological Society Printing Costs	-		8,112.00	
Postage and Stationery	29.09		189.35	
Dr. Detalica's Honorarium	-		500.00	
Advertising Leaflet	-		96.00	
		29.09		8,897.35
<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</b>		747.98		(536.55)
<b>BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD</b>	266.34		3,211.58	
75% of Balance at 31st March 1987 to Kent Archaeological Society	-		2,408.89	
	266.34		802.89	
	£1,014.32		£266.34	
	<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
<b>BALANCE SHEET - 31ST MARCH 1989</b>				
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>				
Cash at Bank	785.55		18.80	
National Savings Bank Investment Account	248.77		247.54	
	£1,014.32		£266.34	
	<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	

(See also Balance Sheet on pages 3, 9, 11 and 13)

Note: No value has been taken for Stock of Publications as at 31st March 1989.

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## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

### SHOP ACCOUNT

	1989		31ST MARCH 1989	
	£	£	£	£
<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>				
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
Freehold Property: 72 Northgate Canterbury, Kent		45,125.41		45,125.41
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Cash at Bank:				
Current Account	300.77		791.11	
Deposit Account	212.95		85.18	
Business Reserve Account	5,892.29		-	
Stock on Hand (per Valuation)	1,244.10		681.89	
		7,650.11		1,558.18
		<u>52,775.52</u>		<u>46,683.59</u>
<b>LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Loan Accounts:				
Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Account	-		1,150.00	
Sundry Creditors	623.60		139.16	
		623.60		1,289.16
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>£52,151.92</u>		<u>£45,394.43</u>
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>				
Profit and Loss Account				
Profit brought forward		45,394.43		42,093.94
Profit for year		11,857.49		14,900.49
		57,251.92		56,994.43
Contribution to Main Trust Account	5,000.00		11,600.00	
Contribution to Appeal Fund Account	100.00		-	
		5,100.00		11,600.00
		<u>£52,151.92</u>		<u>£45,394.43</u>

(See also Balance Sheet on pages 3, 8, 11 and 13)

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## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

### SHOP ACCOUNT

#### TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

#### 31ST MARCH 1989

	1989		1988	
	£	£	£	£
<b>Sales</b>		12,750.01		13,654.70
<b>Other Income:</b>				
Rents Received	5,347.02		4,915.80	
Fees	777.51		115.00	
Deposit Account Interest	420.06		4.31	
		6,544.59		5,035.11
		<u>19,294.60</u>		<u>18,689.81</u>
<b>Expenditure:</b>				
Purchases (as adjusted for stock)	869.29		43.05	
Wages	4,300.48		706.00	
General and Water Rates	695.54		487.49	
Insurance	216.32		216.32	
Electricity	646.04		310.03	
Telephone	170.51		175.06	
Repairs and Renewals	408.21		1,152.51	
Sundry Equipment	75.95		499.00	
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	54.77		20.17	
Travelling Expenses	-		139.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	-		40.69	
		7,437.11		3,789.32
<b>Net Profit for the Year</b>		<u>£11,857.49</u>		<u>£14,900.49</u>

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

THE FRIENDS ACCOUNT

BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1989

1988				31ST MARCH 1989	
£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>ASSETS EMPLOYED</b>					
Current Assets					
	664.22		2,155.99		
	5,279.16		4,758.30		
5,943.38				6,914.29	
972.85				1,800.28	
6,916.23				8,714.57	
<b>Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Sundry Creditors					
-				-	
6,916.23				8,714.57	
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>					
Income and Expenditure Account					
9,008.47			6,916.23		
(2,092.24)			1,798.34		
6,916.23			8,714.57		

(See also Balance Sheet on pages 3, 8, 9, and 13)

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

THE FRIENDS ACCOUNT

DONALD BARON BURSERIES FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1989

	1989	1988
	£	£
Donations Received	500.00	1,045.00
Interest Received	135.81	43.68
	635.81	1,088.68
Balance brought forward	1,088.68	-
	£1,724.49	£1,088.68

BALANCE SHEET

REPRESENTED BY:

The Charities Deposit Fund Account	£1,724.49	£1,088.68
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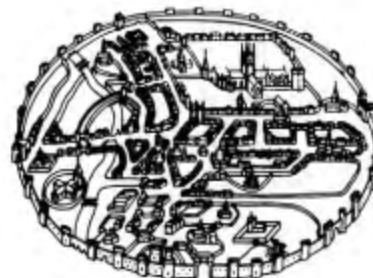
(See also Balance Sheet on pages 3, 8, 9, and 11)

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

THE FRIENDS ACCOUNT

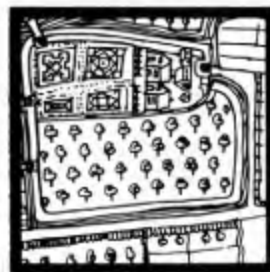
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1989

1988				31ST MARCH 1989	
£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>INCOME</b>					
	2,869.07	Subscriptions - Covenanted	2,482.30		
	972.85	Income Tax Reclaimed	827.42		
3,641.92				3,309.73	
1,075.00		Subscriptions - Not Covenanted		824.00	
4,716.92				4,233.73	
407.34		Donations		167.52	
397.52		Fund Raising Events		71.00	
	1,034.50	Visits and Lunch	567.00		
	516.00	Less: Expenses	(607.90)		
518.50				(40.90)	
477.06		Deposit Account Interest		479.14	
6,517.34				4,910.49	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
	274.76	Stationery and Postage		398.16	
1,598.73		Printing		1,272.01	
42.00		Travelling Expenses		-	
5.00		Sundry		-	
70.00		Hire of Halls		123.90	
1,990.49				1,794.07	
4,528.85				3,116.42	
<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</b>					
Payments to Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd.					
2,000.00					
4,619.09		Payments on behalf of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Main Account		1,318.08	
6,619.09				1,318.08	
£(2,092.24)		To Balance Sheet		£1,798.34	



CANTERBURY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
TRUST

# MEMBERS OF THE TRUST COUNCIL AND STAFF



## 1. Trust Council

### Patron:

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

### Vice-Presidents

Cllr H.J. Alexander

Cllr B. Collins

Mrs M. Collins

\*Dr F. Jenkins, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Mrs M. Scott-Knight, B.A.

### Chairman

The Lord Mayor of Canterbury

### Vice-Chairman

\*Dr F. Panton, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., C.Chem., F.R.Ae.S., F.R.S.A.

### Honorary Secretary

\*Mr L. Lyle, M.A.

### Honorary Treasurer

\*Capt. T. Hay R.N. (Retd.)

### Canterbury Museums Officer

\*Mr K. Reedie, M.A. F.S.A. (Scot), A.M.A.

### County Museums Officer

Miss L. Millard, M.A.

Mr D. Anning, F.C.A.

Mr C. Barker

Dr T. Blagg, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Dr H. Cleere, B.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.I.B.M., M.I.F.A.

Professor B. Cunliffe, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Professor S. Frere, C.B.A., M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Mr M. Nightingale, O.B.E., B.Litt.

Mrs C. Simpson, B.A.

The Dean of Canterbury the Very Reverend J. Simpson M.A.

Dr A. Smyth, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

\*Mrs M. Sparks, M.A.

Professor J. Wachter, B.Sc., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

Mr B. Webster, M.A., F.R., Hist.S., F.S.A.

One person appointed from each of the following bodies:

### Dean & Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral:

Mr P. Marsh, A.R.I.B.A.

### Council for British Archaeology:

Mr T. Hassall, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

### Rescue, the Trust for British Archaeology

### University of Kent at Canterbury:

\*Mr A. Butcher, M.A.

### Canterbury Archaeological Society:

Mrs P. Garrard

### Kent County Council

### The British Museum:

Dr L. Webster, B.A., F.S.A.

### Royal Archaeological Institute:

Mr G. Beresford, F.S.A.

### British Archaeological Association:

Mr B. Davison, F.S.A.

### Kent Archaeological Society:

Mr A. Harrison, B.A., F.S.A.

### Heritage Projects Limited:

Dr P. Addyman, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

### Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men:

Mr J. Parsons

### Three members of Canterbury City Council:

Cllr J. Nock

Cllr Mrs H. McCabe

Cllr B. Collins

### Non-voting members:

Mr C. Gay, L.L.B. (City Chief Executive)

Mr M. Bacon, M.A., M.Phil. (T.P.), M.R.T.P.I., (City Technical Director)

Mr R. Thomas, B.A., (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission)

### Honorary Legal Advisors:

Furley Page Fielding & Barton (Mr N. Jones)

### Honorary Auditors:

Hill Vellacott (Mr D. Anning)

\* indicates Member of the Management Committee

## 2. Trust Staff

### Director Paul Bennett

#### Site Supervisors and Assistants

- J. Rady *Field Officer*  
 M. Hicks *Site Director*  
 A. Hicks *Site Director*  
 M. Leyland *\*Site Supervisor*  
 S. Ouditt *Site Supervisor*  
 M. Houliston\* *Site Supervisor*  
 D. Nebiker *Site Supervisor*  
 A. Ward *Site Supervisor*  
 I. Anderson *Site Supervisor/Numismatist*  
 T. Allen *Site Assistant*  
 M. Davey *Site Assistant*  
 G. Shand *Site Assistant*  
 K. Appleton *Site Assistant*  
 P. Mayne *Site Assistant*  
 A. Pope *Site Assistant*  
 S. Pennington\* *Site Assistant*  
 K. McKenna *Site Assistant*  
 G. Leggatt\* *Site Assistant*  
 R. Buckmaster *Site Assistant/Photographer*
- R. Austin *Building Recording Officer*

#### Post-excavation Supervisors and Assistants

- T. Anderson *Osteo-Archaeologist*  
 M. Green *Pottery Supervisor, Roman Ceramics*  
 N. Macpherson-Grant *Pre-Roman & Medieval Pottery Analyst*  
 J. Cotter *Medieval Pottery Analyst*  
 A. Savage *Pottery Analyst & Finds Photographer*  
 P. Garrard *Small Finds Supervisor & Conservator*  
 W. Murphy *Finds Assistant*  
 W. Edwards *Finds Assistant*  
 M. Taylor *Finds Processing Supervisor*  
 A. Rouen\* *Finds Processor*  
 D. Howgill\* *Finds Processor*  
 M. Bray\* *Finds Processor*  
 H. Gregory\* *Finds Processor*  
 C. Barham *Ceramics Restoration*  
 B. Smith *Finds Processor*  
 R. Heath\* *Finds Processor*

#### Drawing Office

- M. Duncan *Senior Illustrator*  
 S. Barnett *Illustrator*  
 I. Clarke *Illustrator*  
 C. Tutton *Illustrator*  
 D. Dobson *Draughtsman*  
 N. Till *Draughtsman*

#### Administration and Publication

- R. Bennett *Financial Administrator*  
 J. Strugnell\* *Director's Secretary*  
 S. Plumtre\* *Director's Secretary*  
 J. Eider *Editorial Assistant/Secretary*  
 E. Edwards *Editorial Assistant*  
 M. Sparks *Hon. Documentary Historian*  
 L. Lepers\* *Translator*

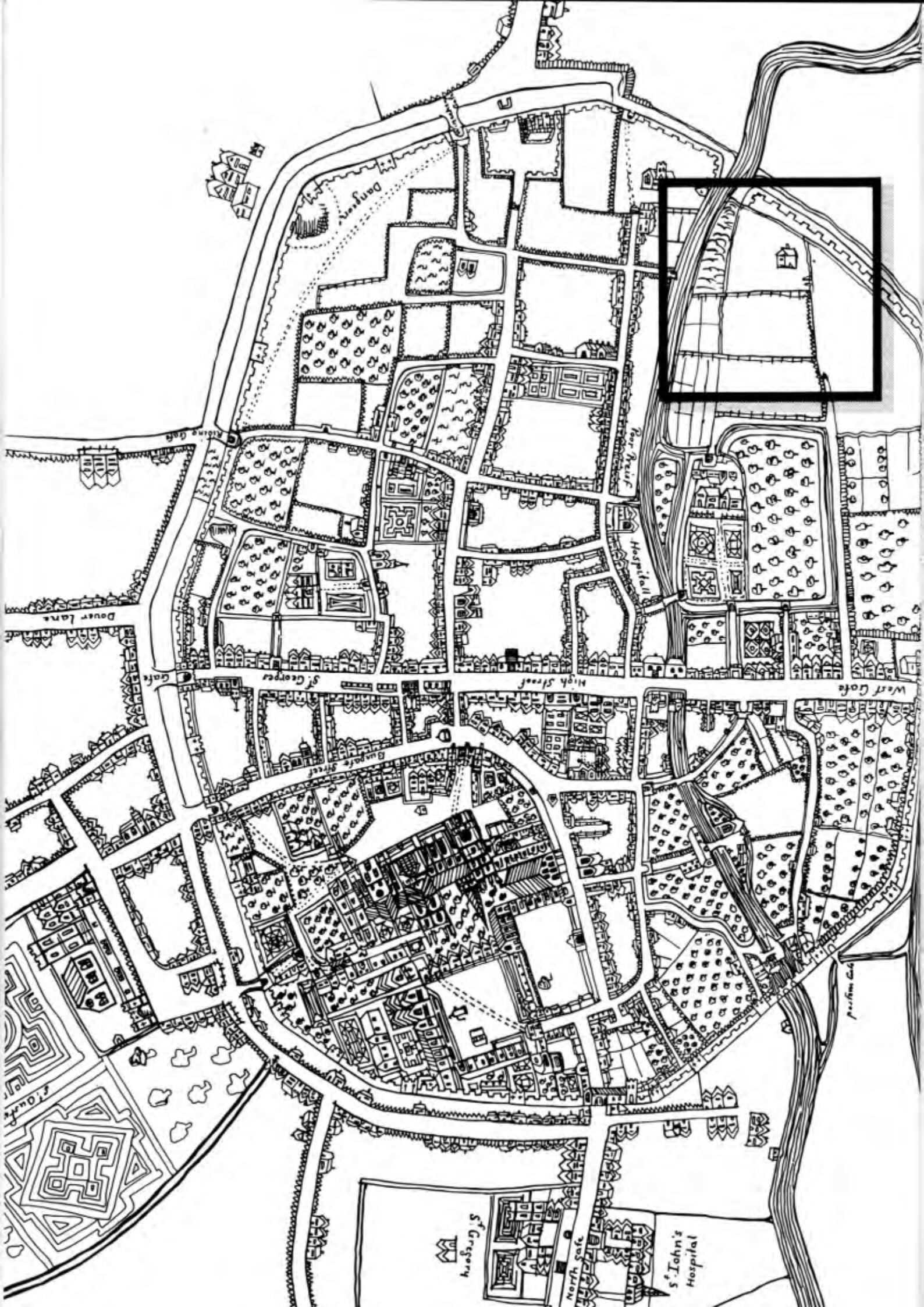
#### Building Renovation

- J. Ford\* *Carpenter*  
 M. McDonnell\* *Handyman*  
 S. Wilson *Painter/decorator*  
 J. Boulden *Handyman*  
 D. Riddler\* *Electrician*

#### Site Workers

- D. Adams C. Atherton\*  
 S. Bedi\* G. Boiling\*  
 S. Bray\* G. Bretherton\*  
 S. Clark\* H. Cook\*  
 C. Coombs\* M. Diak\*  
 B. Fergusson D. Green\*  
 J. Hall\* R. Heath\*  
 L. Holness A. Hudson  
 P. Howard\* G. Kitchingham\*  
 C. Krutnik B. McGill\*  
 D. McKenzie\* P. McKernan\*  
 H. Mikolaiczuk\* T. Moor\*  
 S. Nichols\* S. Reyna\*  
 C. Richardson\* F. Riddel\*  
 C. Rigg\* P. Rogers\*  
 S. Savage\* R. Scott\*  
 S. Spiteri\* K. Taylor\*  
 N. Tyler\* R. Jones\*  
 M. Leggatt\* A. Linklater  
 J. Martin A. Murphy\*  
 M. Pemberton\* S. Reed  
 L. Shiers\* P. Treveil\*  
 K. Walton\* S. Warne  
 M. Watson\* J. Wiles  
 T. Wilson

\* indicates no longer employed by the Trust





# YOUR CHANCE TO JOIN THE FRIENDS

## THE FRIENDS

Our aim is to bring together all those who are interested in the Trust's work, to keep them informed of its progress, and to raise funds.

Since our foundation in January 1984, we have helped to pay for certain excavations and have acted as a 'pump-primer' in obtaining grants from other bodies. We have paid for the Trust's computers, Land Rover and projector and have sent members of staff on short courses.

The next few years will see an explosion of important sites for excavation in advance of development in Canterbury and District, and an ambitious programme of building recording and publication for the expert and the general public. Please assist us to undertake this important work.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

The annual subscription is £10, students £5, but please give more if you can.

Your subscription becomes much more valuable if you are able to covenant it over a minimum of four years. For instance £10 becomes almost £14 at the present rate of tax.

## DEED OF COVENANT

I, .....

of .....

HEREBY COVENANT with the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust that for a period of FOUR years from the date hereof, or during my life, whichever period shall be the shorter, I will pay annually to the said Trust such a sum as will, after deduction of Income Tax, leave in the hands of the said Trust a net sum of

£. .... (.....) (the sum in words)

(minimum £10), such a sum to be paid from my general fund of taxed income so that I shall receive no personal or private benefit in any such period from the above mentioned annual sum or any part thereof.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of ..... 19 .....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said ..... (Signature)

Name in block capitals .....

in the presence of ..... (Signature)

(Address) .....

Occupation .....

Please send this form with the completed Banker's Order to the Hon. Membership Secretary, Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, c/o 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, CT1 2LU.

FRIENDS will be entitled to:-

- attend special guided tours of the Trust's excavations;
- attend private lectures each year;
- receive all the Trust's publications at a reduced price, including the full, illustrated Annual Report;
- receive three News Letters each year to keep them informed of the progress of the Trust's work and the programme of the Friends, including social occasions and places of interest to visit.

## SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I wish to become a Friend of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and I enclose my subscription of £ ..... (minimum £10)

Name .....

Address .....

Tel .....

Please return your completed form together with the covenant form Banker's Order, if applicable, and/or remittance, to:

Mrs Barbara Rogers,  
c/o 92A Broad Street,  
Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU

## BANKER'S ORDER

To ..... (Name and address of donor's bank.)

Please pay now the sum of

£. .... (.....) (The sum in words)

to Barclays Bank, 9 St. George's Street, Canterbury, for the credit of The Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust (A/c No. 90390739) and thereafter make like payments

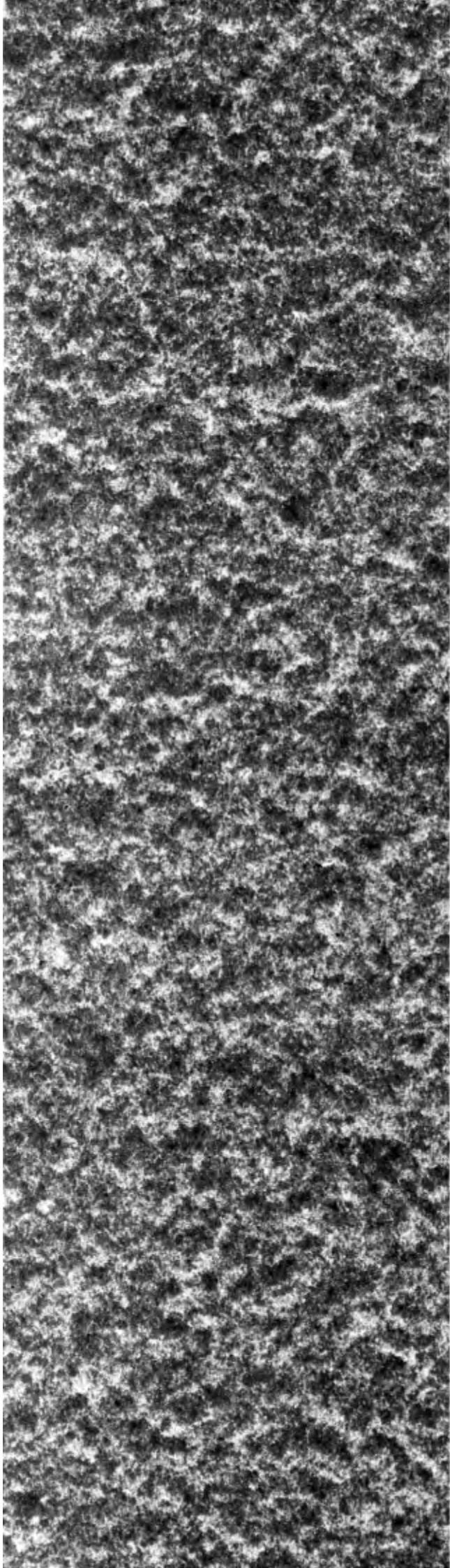
YEARLY on the ..... day of ..... in each of the following three years, making FOUR payments in all.

Signature of Donor .....

Account Number ..... Date ..... (Please use BLOCK LETTERS and state Mr/Mrs/Miss/Title.)

This complete form should be sent to The Hon. Membership Secretary, Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, c/o 92A Broad Street, Canterbury CT1 2LU.

**IT SHOULD NOT BE SENT TO YOUR BANKERS.**



Inside covers:  
Centre of Roman Canterbury. A reconstruction drawing by John Bowen.

