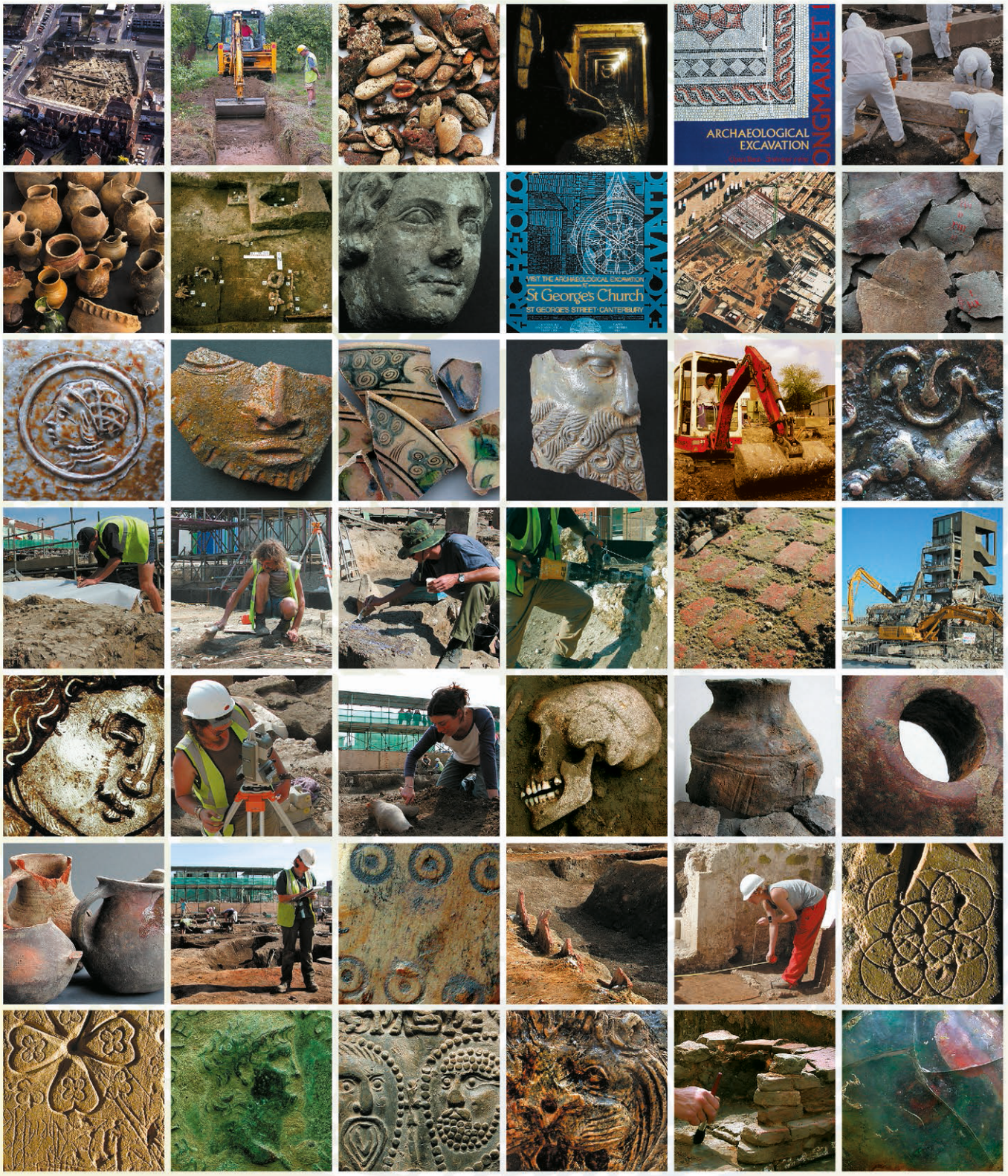

CANTERBURY'S ARCHAEOLOGY 2006 – 2007

31st annual report of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

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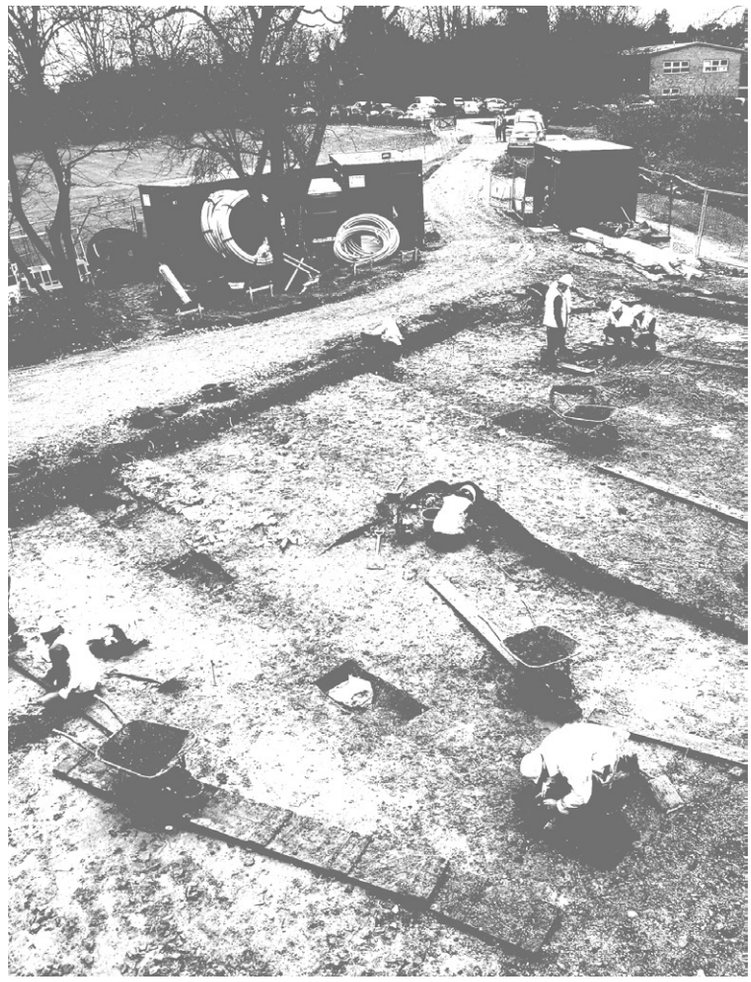


2006 CANTERBURY'S ARCHAEOLOGY 2007

EXCAVATION

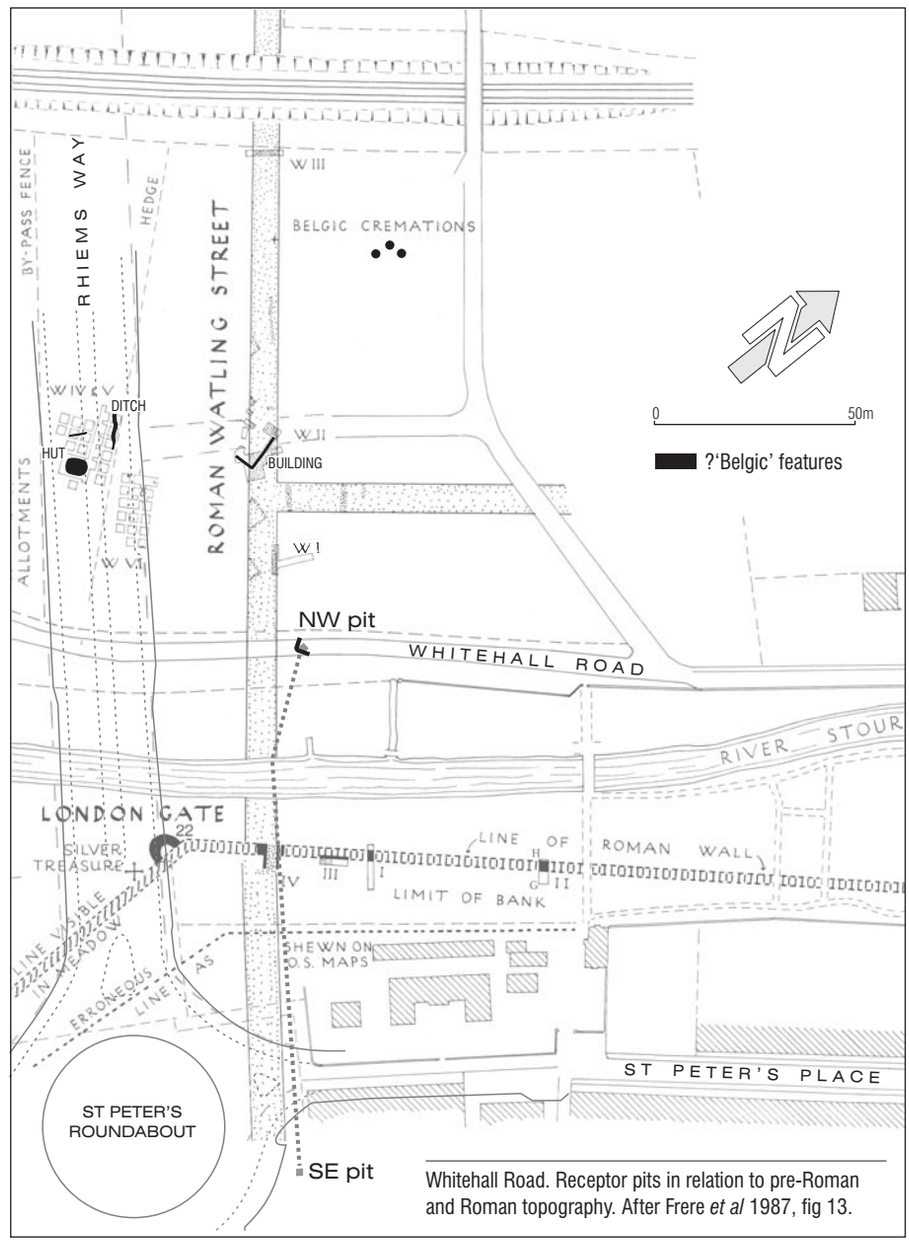
Whitehall Road, Canterbury

Simon Pratt

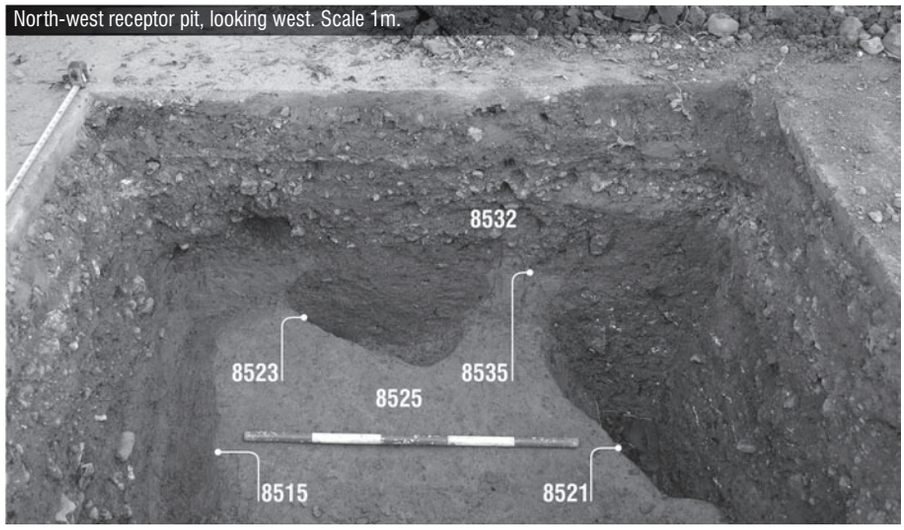
During November 2006, the Trust monitored the cutting of two preparatory pits for 'moling' a power cable to supply the St Mildred's Tannery development. The first (at NGR 614468 157806) adjoined a parking area at the south-western end of Black Griffin Lane and St Peter's Grove and exposed only nineteenth- or twentieth-century allotment loams and later deposits. The second (at NGR 614365 157883) lay in a turning area at the end of the Whitehall Road *cul de sac*, about 5m north-east of the line of Roman Watling Street. Findings in this second pit added to previous evidence for pre- or early Roman occupation to the west of the River Stour and for Roman industrial activity in the suburbs beyond the town walls.

Natural brickearth (8525) in the base of the pit was overlain by a vestigial early topsoil partially overlain by a light metalling (8535). This metalling was cut by a small pit or large post-hole (8523) which was, in turn, cut by the edge of a possible enclosure ditch (8515) running roughly north-east to south-west and,

Fragment of a second-century AD Rhenish colour-coated bag-shaped beaker with cornice rim and decorated with barbotine 'scales'.



Whitehall Road. Receptor pits in relation to pre-Roman and Roman topography. After Frere *et al* 1987, fig 13.



North-west receptor pit, looking west. Scale 1m.

probably, turning north-west in the trench corner. Although its main fills dated to *c* AD 25–50, the ditch may have been cut as early as *c* 25 BC and was thus broadly contemporary with a 'Belgic' building excavated in the 1950s by Sheppard Frere some 50m to the west (Frere *et al* 1987, 47–9, figs 13–15). The infilled ditch was cut by a series of worn wheel ruts running roughly north-east to south-west, some with flint and gravel packing at the base, and probably dating to the mid first to mid second century. A large pit (8521) was cut a little to the north-west: its fills, dated to *c* AD 120–250, included a charcoal-rich band with much broken and crushed fired daub, probably kiln debris from the Roman tile-making industry already identified in this area (Jenkins 1956; 1960). A rim sherd from a colour-coated beaker was recovered from amongst this material. A final set of ruts, which clipped the uppermost fill of 8521, was filled by two phases of gravel metalling, apparently on the same alignment and including Roman tile fragments. Above this was an area of partial patching beneath a general remetalling of tile-flecked gravel. Loam to the north-west of the metallings may represent contemporary cultivation.

This loam and the upper metalling were overlain by no more than 0.07m of another loam which appeared to represent the entire post-Roman sequence up until the cutting of two post-holes, probably for a fence. A shallow cut to the south-east of the fence contained a gingery orange gravel path, typical of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Canterbury. A similar cut to north-west held a more substantial gravel metalling, probably a narrower phase of the current road whose earlier presence is hinted at by the representation of a bridge over the river on Speed's survey published in 1611 and is also shown on the Doidges' 1752 map.

Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury

Richard Helm

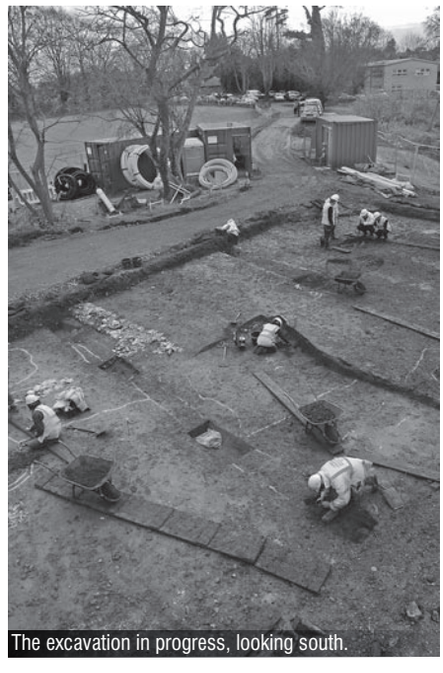
During December 2006 and January 2007, a programme of archaeological works was undertaken at Barton Court Grammar School. The works were commissioned by Lee Evans Partnership on behalf of the school, who had submitted a planning application to build a new Food Technology Block as part of an ongoing programme of alterations and refurbishments. Groundworks were initially monitored by a watching and recording brief, during which significant archaeological remains, including medieval walls, were identified by Andrew Linklater. In response, a revised programme was determined, following consultation with Kent County Council's Heritage Conservation Group, consisting of full excavation of a rectangular area of approximately 236m^2, situated adjacent to the south-east corner of the modern school building.

Barton Court Grammar School is located on the south-side of Longport Street, within the parish of St Paul's (NGR 615740 157567), a locality well-known for its high archaeological potential. The school is situated immediately south of the line of the Canterbury to Richborough Roman road (Linklater 2007a), and occupies the former site of Barton Court Farm, believed to have been the demesne or home farm of St Augustine's Abbey (Kelly 1995, 9–11; Tatton-Brown 1997, 133–5).

Previous archaeological work within the school grounds has been frequent, if small-scale, and included the identification of a Roman cremation burial in 1961 and a series of miscellaneous pit features of early medieval date (*c* AD 1025–1250) identified during evaluations in 1996 and 2001 and watching briefs between 2002 and 2006 (Diack 2003a; Linklater 2007b). However, this archaeological evidence has not been sufficient to compare with the detail provided by the extant documentary sources.

The Barton, or Longport manor, is first mentioned in a medieval copy of a charter, dated AD 605 (Kelly 1995, 9), but the home farm is not accurately described until the late thirteenth century. The farm included a court hall situated on the west side of the complex, a large pond, called the Court Sole, a gateway opening onto Longport Street, and a barn situated 'next to the gate of the court ate Courtsole' (CCAL Lit MS E19, f 120). Later maps and estate records provide further insight into the farm layout. These include an impressionistic view dated to the late sixteenth century, showing the manor house, with chimney, a large barn and a smaller barn or building for livestock (CCAL map 49); and a *c* 1640 map showing a boundary wall, barn, gateway and a large twin gabled building with chimneys (CCAL map 123). A description of the property in 1671 mentions the manor house with orchards, gardens, 'backsides', a stable, pigeon house, the forestall and the great Barton barn (CCAL U451/T1), all illustrated on a map dated 1672 (CCAL U160/1/1).

Despite the presence of residual Late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery (*c* 1500–50 BC), prehistoric worked flint, and residual Roman pottery, tile and *imbrex* fragments, the earliest *in situ* archaeology exposed during the excavation was dated to the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period. This would be broadly contemporary with the early charter reference to the home farm. The features consisted of an intermixed soil, perhaps representing cultivated land, and two rectangular-shaped pits, approximately 1m wide by 2m and 1.4m long, respectively. The pits had vertical sides and slightly concave bases, and were


The excavation in progress, looking south.


Exposing flint and chalk rubble associated with the building demolition, looking south-east. Scale: 0.5m.

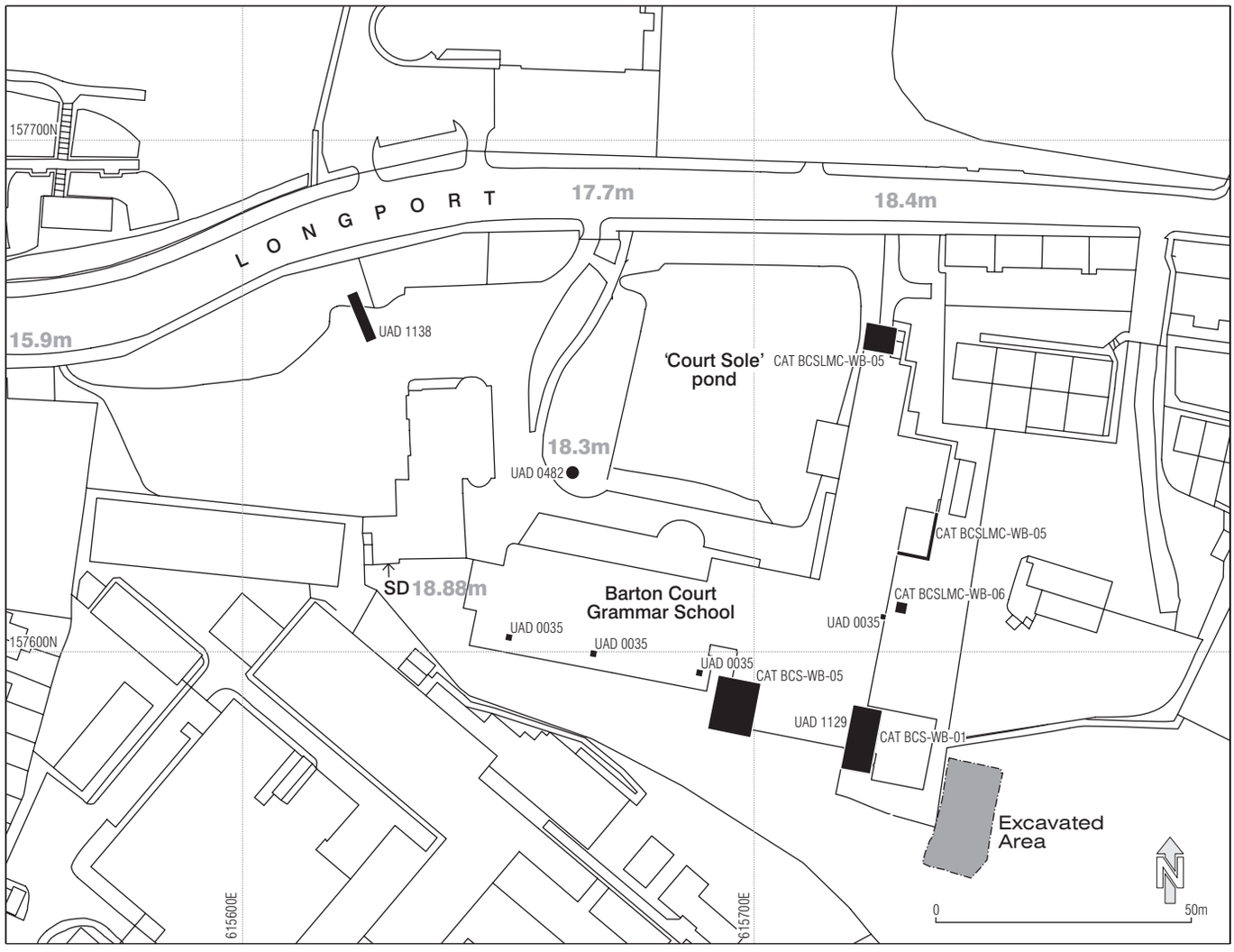
cut through the cultivated soil into the underlying chalk to a depth of 1.7m. Both pits were likely to have functioned as storage pits, and were later re-used for refuse disposal, their fills containing pottery of mid to late Anglo-Saxon date (*c* AD 720–875), as well as animal bone, carbonised wood and daub. The pits are similar in form to a group of at least four rectangular pits recorded during a watching and recording brief, located some 45m to the west (Linklater 2007b), though these contained later pottery of early medieval date (*c* AD 1025–1250).

At a date broadly contemporary with the backfilling of the storage pits, a 0.8m wide ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, was excavated across the development area. This ditch, its later infill containing pottery of late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval date, formed a boundary presumably to the east of the farm complex, and perhaps demarcated the farm buildings from surrounding land. The boundary was clearly significant, with evidence of at least one re-cut following extensive silting during the early medieval period.

During the late medieval period (*c* AD 1250–1550), it appears that the boundary ditch was purposefully backfilled and overlain by a crudely metalled yard surface fronting a building to the east and a trackway running from the building's frontage to the south-west. Only the south-west corner of the building was exposed, the building continuing beyond the excavation to the north and east. The building consisted of remnant wall footings, formed of roughly coursed chalk blocks and flint, laid directly onto the ground surface and had a visible external width of 4.98m and minimum external length of 9.27m. The north-west side of the building was open-fronted, with a timber porch represented by a chalk post-pad and post-hole, extending onto the metalled yard surface and protecting an entrance into the building from the west. Parallel wheel-ruts extended from the metalled yard onto a gently sloping trackway, running at an angle to the valley side, continuing to the south-west. A line of twelve post-holes traversed the metalled yard forming a fence line from the head of the trackway, continuing across the yard and parallel with the frontage of the building. The function of the building was not immediately apparent. A number of miscellaneous pits and post-holes were located within its interior and an agricultural function is evident from its structure and form, though it is probable that this function varied with the needs of the farm.

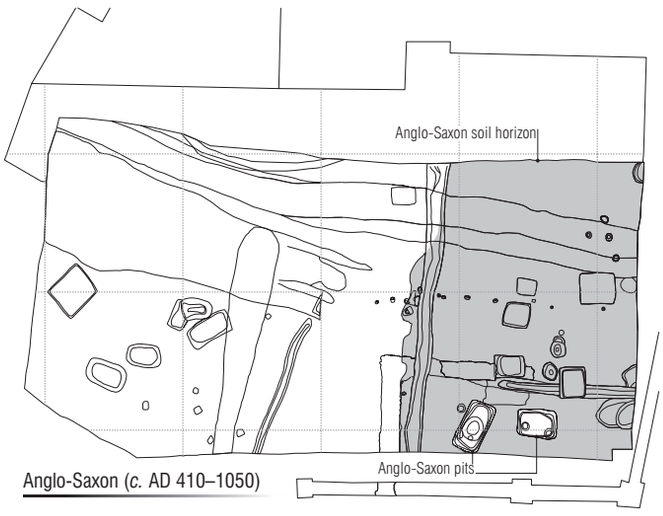
It is not yet clear how this arrangement of yard, building and trackway related to the rest of the Barton complex. The great barn would have been located immediately west of the excavated building, perhaps sharing the metalled yard and trackway access to the south-west. The great barn is illustrated as being aligned north-west to south-east, and would have been situated above the slope of the valley to the south, presumably in the locality of the modern school block. Interestingly, the excavated building is located at a right angle to the great barn, facing the former Barton Court, and would have enclosed the eastern side of the farm complex, presumably surrounding a farm courtyard and the 'Court Sole' pond. Immediately to the east, a medieval road ran from Longport Street southwards, where it adjoined a presumed road extending from Ivy Lane in the west, running along the south facing slope of the valley to Pilgrims Way in the east.

Following the dissolution of St Augustine's Abbey in 1538, the farm continued in use under lease from the Crown, before shortly being sold as a private estate. Modifications during this period included the resurfacing of the metalled yard with crushed chalk bedding sealed by compacted gravel and clay, and the insertion of a shallow gully, perhaps a ground beam slot for a partition wall, or an internal covered drain, across the excavated building's entrance. Three refuse pits, one containing the semi-articulated skeleton of a horse, were located south of the building, in an area of mixed garden or cultivated soils, and a new fence, running east to west, subdivided the resurfaced yard.

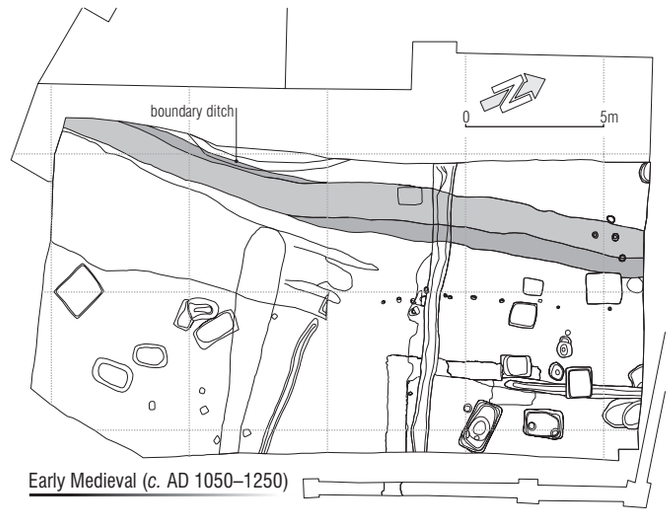


Barton Court Grammar School site showing location of the excavation area and earlier archaeological events.

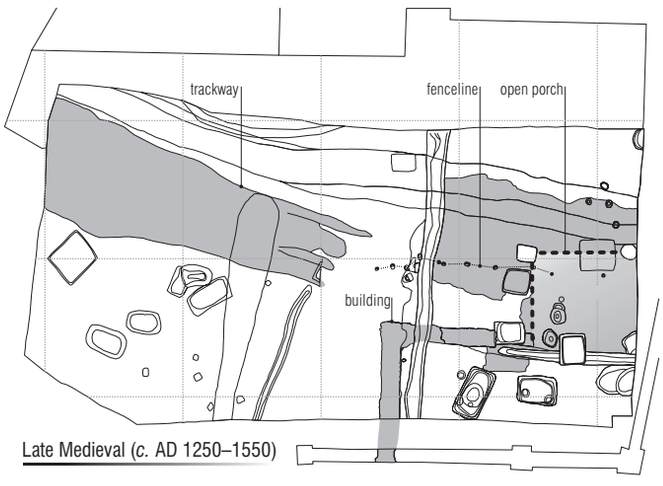
By 1750, the old Barton Court manor house had been demolished and a new mansion house, surviving today as the main school building, was constructed. Other modifications of the farm buildings likely took place at this time, and by the early nineteenth century the great barn had been demolished, no longer being represented on contemporary maps. It is probable that the building identified in the excavation was also demolished at this time. A deposit of broken medieval roof tile extended over the former external yard, and some evidence for systematic demolition of the walls was indicated by a concentration of angular flint and chalk fragments dumped to the south of the building. That the building was no longer standing is demonstrated by the cutting of a new boundary ditch or field drain, aligned north-east to south-west, which traversed the demolished and levelled building, truncating the north-west facing wall and the southern edge of the former external yard, and blocking access to the now abandoned trackway to the south-west. Three post-holes identified alongside the ditch's northern side indicated the presence of a possible timber fence forming a parallel boundary. Material from the fill of this ditch included residual



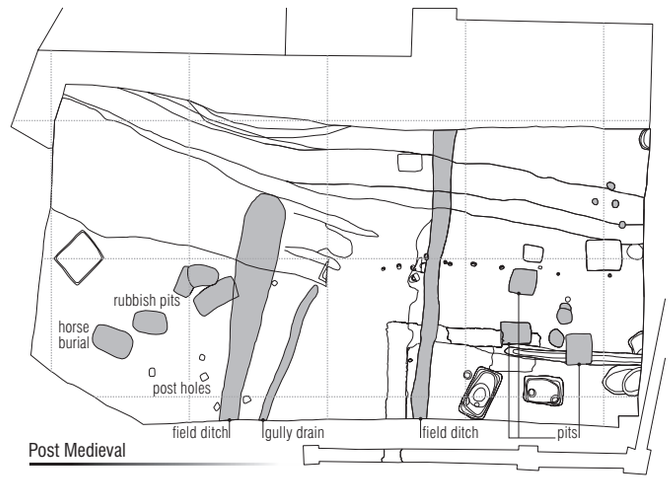
Anglo-Saxon (*c.* AD 410–1050)



Early Medieval (*c.* AD 1050–1250)



Late Medieval (*c.* AD 1250–1550)



Post Medieval


The chalk and flint wall footings, looking north. Scale: 1m.


Excavation of semi articulated horse skeleton, looking east.

Post-medieval field boundary truncating backfilled medieval track way, looking north-west.

medieval and post-medieval roof tiles and post-medieval pottery dated to *c* AD 1550–1800.

In its later phases, the proposed development area was utilised for agriculture, indicated by an extensive cultivated soil overlying the backfilled ditch, though the area was again later subdivided by the cutting of a new field ditch and parallel fence line, which traversed the site from the south-east for a distance of some 8m, before ending at a rounded terminus, and a shallow, parallel gully, located less than 1m to the north.

By the early twentieth century, much of the Barton Court estate had been parcelled off and sold, particularly for residential development along the New Dover Road. During both world wars, Barton Court house was requisitioned by the armed forces, but after 1941, it was sub-let to the education authority as a Girls' Technical School. Following the war, the city bought the premises and the property continued to function as a girls' school, becoming co-educational in 1991.

The excavation was directed by the author, with fieldwork undertaken by Ian Anderson, Damien Boden, Iain Charles, Mark Davey, Ben Found, Adrian Murphy, Laura O'Shea, Don Rudd and Jessica Twyman. Finds were processed by Jacqui Lawrence and preliminary pottery spot dates were provided by Mark Davey. Bulk soil samples were processed by Jessica Twyman and Dr Enid Allison. An assessment of historical sources was carried out by Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh.

Canterbury College

Rebecca Newhook

An intermittent watching brief was maintained during 2005 and early 2006 followed by excavation in May and June 2006 at Canterbury College (NGR 61560 15750). The work was commissioned by the college during a major programme of redevelopment at their New Dover Road site. The excavation was within the area of the previous refectory and adjacent car park on the west side of the campus. The watching brief was maintained during more widespread works across the campus.

During the Roman period the area appears to have been given over to human burial. Earlier discoveries include a number of Roman cremation burials to the north of the excavation and flanking the Roman road from Canterbury to Richborough, in addition to three cremations behind houses on Albert Road, immediately to the west. Later occupation of this area was probably heavily influenced by the construction and development of St Augustine's Abbey, the first elements of which were built after AD 597. The abbey dominated the Longport area through the middle ages, and land in the college area fell within the abbey's home manor of Barton (see above, p 2).

The earliest evidence for human activity in the area was represented by a collection of eighty-two worked flints typical of the Neolithic or Bronze Age, retrieved during watching brief work to the north-west of the excavated area. Most of the flints represented unworked waste flints with very few blades. There were a few roughly retouched pieces and one core and all together the finds were not characteristic of any specific industry. The earliest feature consisted of a small shallow pit of unknown function, which dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. A rubbish pit was in use during the late Iron Age to early Roman period and early to mid Roman activity was represented by a single small shallow feature dated to AD 70–200. While human remains were retrieved from watching brief work, they could not be confidently classed as Roman in date and no further Roman cremation burials were identified.

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was present across the site. An early Anglo-Saxon linear feature (AD 575–750) ran across the area, possibly forming part of a wider drainage or field boundary system, suggesting an agricultural land-use during the early Saxon period. A cess pit was in use toward the north-west during the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period (AD 750–850). Further activity dated to this period included rubbish dumping in a slumped area above an earlier late Iron Age to early Roman pit and the later use of the cess pit for rubbish dumping. No structural remains were identified to provide evidence for settlement here, although the evidence clearly suggests settlement was nearby.

The general lack of structural or occupational activity across the area during the medieval period reflects its use as farmland associated with Barton Court Manor (see p 2). A cluster of stake-holes, from which no structural pattern could be determined, more likely represented agricultural rather than settlement activity. Maps from the seventeenth to early twentieth centuries continue to show the college area as open land, hop gardens or orchards. A drain and a single post-hole were the only excavated features of post-medieval date and, as with the medieval activity, these were probably associated with agricultural activity.

Nos 3–4 Oaten Hill, Canterbury

Damien Boden

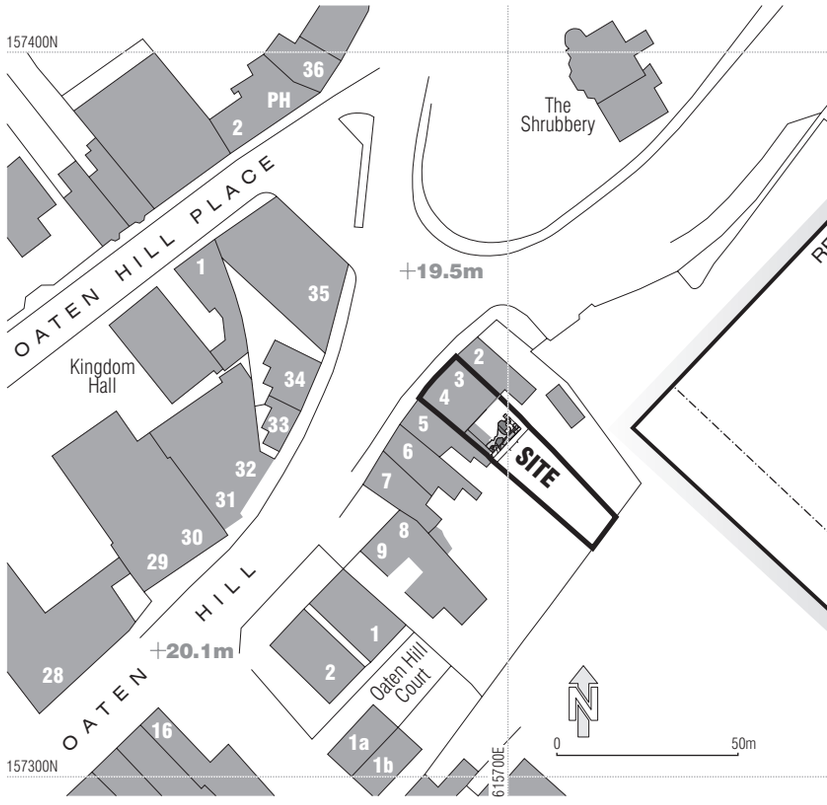
Between February and April 2007 three small evaluations were undertaken to the rear of Oaten Hill post office (NGR 615300 157348) in advance of the construction of a two storey extension.

The area of Oaten Hill is located outside the town walls some 300m south-west of the medieval St George's Gate and about 130m north of Old Dover Road which follows the route of Roman Watling Street. Oaten Hill takes its name from an early oat market at the site of one of several probable Roman burial mounds known south and east of the town walls.

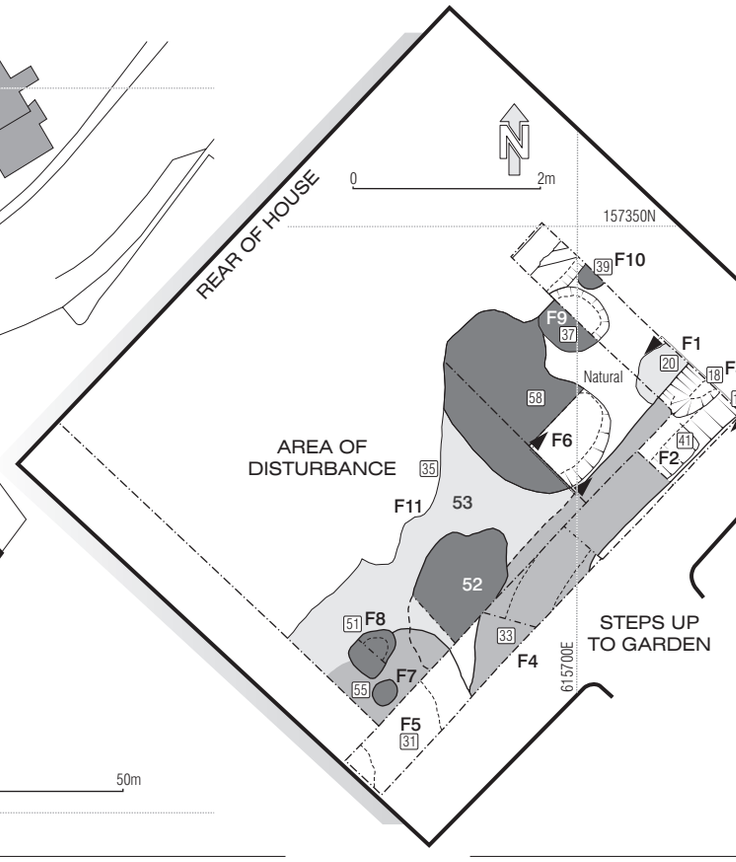
In medieval times this side of Oaten Hill was bounded by the precincts of St Sepulchre's (a Benedictine nunnery established in the late eleventh century). The exact location of the principal buildings is rather vague although cellars and wall foundations probably belonging to a range of outbuildings were uncovered during building work adjacent to No 1 Cossington Road (Bennett 1987). At No 19 Oaten Hill which is located some 80m to the south-west, the remains of four skeletons, presumably from the cemetery of the nunnery were unearthed (Bennett 1983). Further graves have recently been uncovered at No 14 Cossington Road (Andrew Linklater pers comm).

The rear garden of the property had recently been landscaped into a series of terraces and the area intended for the extension had been cleared of topsoil and reduced in level prior to our arrival. This reduction in level had exposed the natural Brickearth subsoil and a number of features and deposits dating to the medieval and later post-medieval periods.

The earliest features identified were two pits (F1 and F2) located toward the eastern corner of the new building footprint. No cultural material was retrieved from either feature, but Pit F1 was cut by the rounded terminal end of a V-shaped ditch (F3) which contained fragments of calcined flint, oyster shell and shell-tempered pottery dating to the later eleventh to the mid thirteenth century. This ditch appeared to extend beneath the north-eastern edge of the site. A second ditch (F4) ran along the south-east limit of the site for some 4m on the same alignment as F3 before turning southwards. Pottery from this feature spanned the late eleventh to mid fourteenth centuries.



Site location.



Site plan.

The southern end of ditch F4 was cut by the northern side of a large 'scoop' or shallow pit (F5) which was partially excavated. Cultural material in the form of medieval roof tile, animal bone, oyster shell and pottery was recovered. The bulk of the pottery, some forty sherds, consisted of locally made Tyler Hill sandy ware dated to the early thirteenth to mid fourteenth centuries although over a dozen sherds of Wealden fine sandy earthenware dated to 1525–1650 were also recovered.

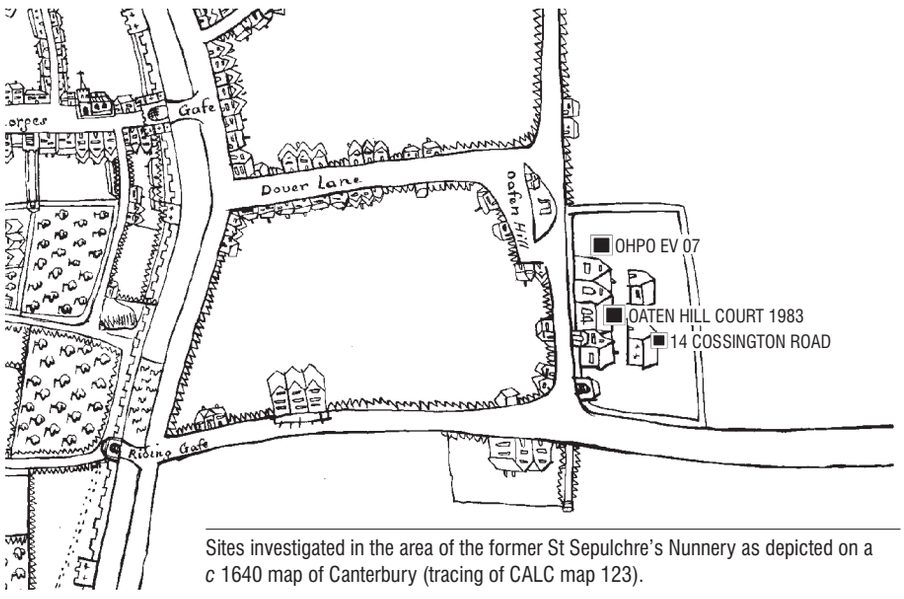
A further large 'scoop' or shallow pit F6 was some 2m long, 1m wide and 0.40m deep and had been disturbed on its western side by the relatively recent services and wall foundations associated with the existing property. Finds of greyish brown slate, medieval roof tile and animal bone were recovered from both deposits and medieval pottery of later eleventh- and mid fourteenth-century date were recovered from the upper fill.

Four features of later nineteenth- or early twentieth-century date were also encountered. These were two small, subcircular pits or post-holes F7 and F8 located toward the southern side of the site and a small pit F9 and a post-hole F10 located on the north-eastern side of the site. The majority of the area within the proposed building footprint had been truncated by the foundations and service trenches associated with the existing buildings to below the intended ground reduction level, and was not investigated.

With the exception of the relatively modern activity on the site the majority of the features appeared to date to between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries with some activity during the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. Given the site's location it is probable that these features represent activity associated with St Sepulchre's nunnery which is shown on various seventeenth-century maps extending along the southern side of Oaten Hill beyond its junction with Dover Street.

It is interesting to note the paucity of cultural material post-dating the Dissolution (*c* 1538) in all but one of the excavated features. The sherds of Wealden pottery from Pit F5, manufactured from the earlier sixteenth to the mid seventeenth century, would have been contemporary with the later years of the nunnery or its closure in the mid sixteenth century. The apparent absence of later activity on the site reflects the area's use as orchard depicted on W & H Doidge's Plan of the City of Canterbury (1752) and later on Andrews' and Wren's plan of 1768.

Development along the frontage of Oaten Hill was probably not completed until the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Barlow's *Plan of Canterbury* of 1800 shows buildings at the site (possibly those now occupied by the Post Office) and T W Collard's *Plan of the City of Canterbury* of 1843 shows gardens south and east of the site.



Sites investigated in the area of the former St Sepulchre's Nunnery as depicted on a *c* 1640 map of Canterbury (tracing of CALC map 123).

Nos 20A–21A Palace Street

James Holman

An evaluation was undertaken at the former premises of the RSPCA clinic and shop (NGR 615000 158090) prior to redevelopment of the site. The work took place in two stages, evaluation in August 2006 being followed by investigation of proposed pile lines between December 2006 and February 2007.

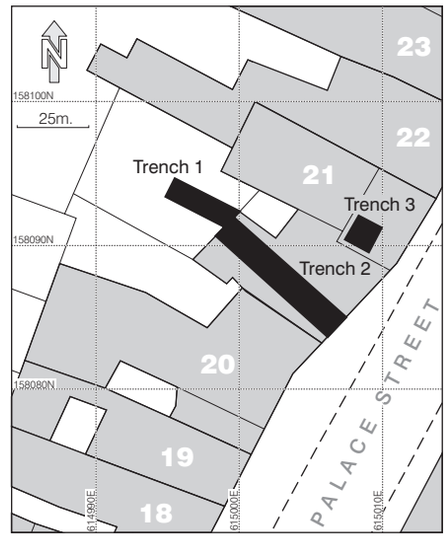
The site lies in the northern part of *Durovernum Cantiacorum*, just to the west of a main street leading to the Northgate. Comparatively little archaeological work has been undertaken in this part of Canterbury, but earlier finds in Palace Street (nos 3 and 7: Frere *et al* 1987, 81–8) and nearby King Street (No 53: Frere *et al* 1987, 78–81; No 30: Helm 2005a), together with the site's position within an area defined by the Roman street grid and in close proximity to the medieval archbishop's palace precinct indicated that the potential for archaeological finds was high.

The line of present day Palace Street was formed between 1070 and 1077, when the existing street, probably the surviving Roman thoroughfare, was moved westward to make room for Archbishop Lanfranc's considerably enlarged palace and precinct. Twenty-seven houses were destroyed at that time (Rady *et al* 1991, 3). The western side of the new street and the site of the present development would have become lined with houses soon afterwards. William Urry (1967) maps the site as the property of Nicholas the Glasswright in *c* 1200.

Evaluation

The evaluation comprised three hand dug trenches and revealed a stratigraphic sequence dating from the Roman period onwards. The first trench, to the rear of the property, uncovered a sequence of garden soils and pits cut by a Second World War air-raid shelter and several service trenches. In Trench 2 a complicated sequence of pits and metalled surfaces was revealed together with a possible clay floor. Trench 3, in the cellar of No 21A, revealed that the majority of the archaeological sequence had been removed by the formation of the cellar.

The earliest material encountered during the evaluation was a deposit of light brown clay dated between AD 70 and 275 surviving as a band of material sandwiched between the existing cellar wall and the wall of an earlier flint-built cellar. A chalk-lined medieval well, backfilled with rubble, was half sectioned in an attempt to identify what remained of the Roman sequence; a timber frame for the well was uncovered at its base. Both the well and the wall of the earlier cellar were abutted by a layer of light grey green mortar. A single brick was set into this material with the imprints of further bricks, clearly representing a floor set into it. Rubble from the demolition of the earlier cellar was used to level out the floor of the present structure. The well continued to be used in this later period with the well head re-constructed in brick. It was later backfilled with rubble, with pieces of worked stone suggesting the material may have come originally from nearby Christ Church Priory.



Location of the trenches in Palace Street. The excavation took place in Trench 2.

The results of the evaluation necessitated the excavation of one of the proposed pile lines of the new development. Trench 2 was extended in order to achieve this and an interesting sequence of deposits was recorded as a result.

Excavation

Natural river gravels were located at a depth of approximately 6.34m OD and a layer of silty clay above this probably represented the remains of a pre-Roman land surface. This was cut by a scattering of small pits and post-holes of early Roman date, which at the south-east end of the trench was sealed by a sequence of early Roman clay floors and beam slots, forming a small timber building. A large quantity of 'Belgic' pottery, apparently from a single vessel, was located at the base of this sequence which together with a small amount of further ceramic material suggests that the building was initially occupied between AD 70 and 200. Small quantities of mammal and fish bone recovered from the sequence would appear to represent foodstuffs.

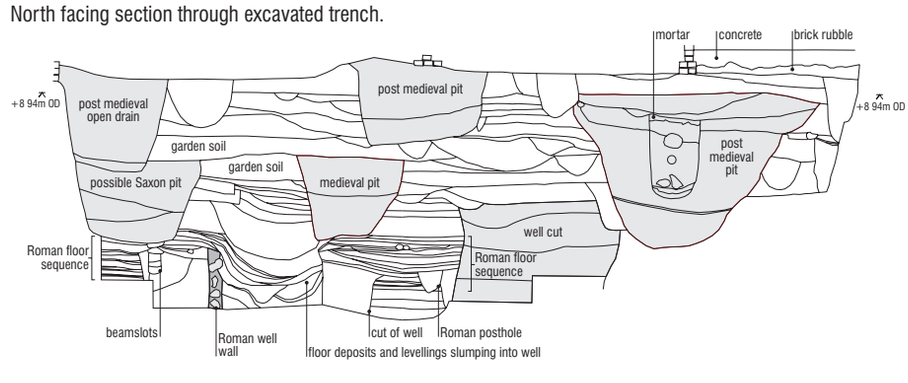
To the rear of the structure was a series of gravel courtyards, truncated by a large, partially excavated flint- and clay-lined well. An attempt at augering the well to locate its base was unsuccessful due to the collapse of part of the lining in antiquity. Pottery suggested it was backfilled at some point before AD 200 when the building was extended westwards into the courtyard area. The later floor sequence had slumped into the backfilled well, and such slumping appeared to have been a problem in this area of the site in the mid to late Roman period. Several attempts to level off the area with dumps of clay and gravel appear to have been unsuccessful. Several of the floors in this extension were heavily burnt suggesting kitchen or light industrial activity. Pottery recovered from the upper layers of the building sequence suggests that the building was demolished some time before AD 300. Whether this was connected with the layout of a formalised street grid or changes consequent upon the construction of the town wall, remains open to conjecture.

A series of gravel courtyards, perhaps to the rear of a structure fronting the Roman street, appear to have been laid through the mid to late Roman period and a further well was cut through this courtyard sequence at the north-west end of the trench, apparently backfilled no earlier than AD 350. This was then sealed by further metalled surfaces, the latest of which was dated to between AD 250 and 400. Again, slumping appeared to have become a problem; the area of the well was covered by a series of soil dumps and a large chunk of Roman masonry, all used as levelling material.

Immediately above the gravel metallings lay a relatively thick layer of soil. Initially this was assumed to be a layer of post-Roman 'dark earth' although it now seems more likely that it represents a build up of garden soils developing between AD 850 and 1125. The earlier of these was, at the south-east end of the trench, truncated by a series of intercutting pits, the earliest of which appears to be Late Saxon in date and contained a large amount of burnt daub with clear wattle imprints, perhaps from a burnt building. A further layer of garden soil, again cut by large pits, lay above this. Generally the pits appear to have dated to before 1250.

Further soil deposits were occasionally cut by pits and post-holes. At the south-west end of the trench a shallow sequence of clay floors was encountered, probably the remains of an out-building relating to a structure fronting medieval Palace Street. Unfortunately this structure largely lay outside the area of the excavation or had been removed by later features. It was sealed by a further sequence of levelling layers that were in turn cut by a circular pit. It was at first thought that this represented the remains of a small oven or hearth as it appeared to be lined with peg-tile, but there was no evidence of burning. The site appeared to remain vacant for a significant

North facing section through excavated trench.



period of time after the abandonment of this structure with several large late medieval and post-medieval pits being cut and what appeared to be an open drain (from the cessy and silty nature of its fill), running along the street frontage.

A brick wall located in the approximate centre of the trench and two distinct clay floor levels suggest that a structure existed some time after 1750 and prior to the construction in the late nineteenth century of the premises later occupied by the RSPCA. A narrow cellar was located almost immediately beneath the floor of the present building and probably related to this eighteenth-century structure. The cellar, which was filled with large amounts of demolition rubble and seems originally to have been brick built, had removed a large part of any surviving medieval archaeology. It was later sub-divided into three areas marked by beam-slots with the presence of several post-holes suggesting that it may have been accessed by a narrow and steep stair way.

The work was commissioned by Abbott Construction Ltd on the behalf of their client Pavilion Property Group to whom our thanks are extended and especially to David Rigden of Abbott Construction for assistance on site.

The site was supervised by the author with project management undertaken by Jon Rady. Thanks are extended to the site staff: Ross Lane, Ian Dixon, Ian Anderson, Iain Charles, Jessica Twyman and Polly Thompson. Health and safety advice was provided by Dr Richard Helm. The finds were processed by Jacqui Lawrence with her team of volunteers and spot dated by Mark Davey. The environmental samples were processed by Paul Renn with analysis by Dr Enid Allison. Thanks are also offered to Richard Cross (Canterbury City Council Archaeological Advisor)

St Lawrence cricket ground, Old Dover Road, Canterbury

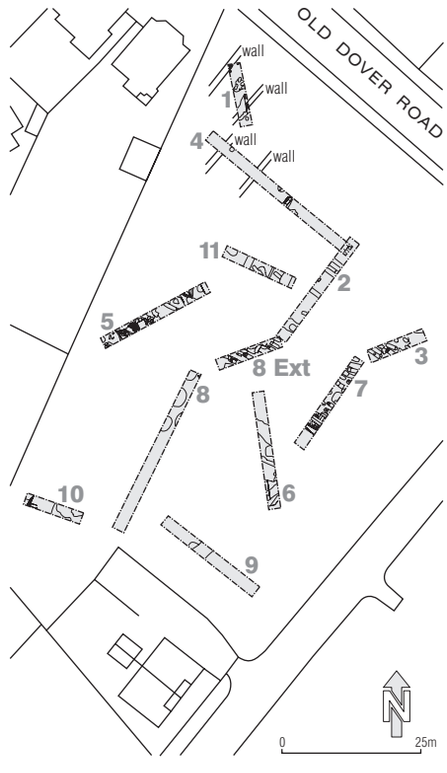
Rebecca Newhook and James Holman

Two phases of archaeological evaluation took place at Kent County Cricket Club's St Lawrence Ground in 2006, the first between August and September and the second in November, both in advance of proposed redevelopment. Eleven trenches were excavated, two of which had previously been investigated (Wilkinson 2006). A desk-based study had already been commissioned in connection with the same scheme (Found and Sweetinburgh 2006) and a geophysical survey was carried out in October 2006. The present evaluation took place in the part of the cricket ground known as the Bat and Ball car park, one of three areas of the cricket ground proposed for redevelopment.

The site lies on the south side of the Old Dover Road, which here approximately follows the line of Watling Street, the Roman route from Canterbury to Dover. While no Roman cemetery has been excavated along the Old Dover Road, enough occasional chance finds of Roman burials have been identified to suggest that this major route into Canterbury would have been a focus for burial activities. The discovery of at least seven Roman burials within 200m of the cricket ground, with one only 40m away (Cozens 1906, 35–6) would suggest that further burials might well be expected within the vicinity. It seems likely that the burials so far recorded in this area represent smaller clusters of family or individual burials flanking the Roman road rather than part of a larger cemetery (Cozens 1906; Found and Sweetinburgh 2006).

In the early medieval period the principal landmark in the area was the Hospital of St Lawrence, founded in AD 1137 as a hospital for the monks of St Augustine's Abbey suffering from contagious diseases (particularly leprosy) and also performing the function of an almshouse for destitute near-relatives of monks. The walled precinct of the hospital would probably have included dormitory/infirmary ranges, a chapter house, latrine blocks, kitchens, a dining hall (refectory), and a chapel (probably stone built) as well as gardens and a graveyard. Close by were the buildings of the hospital's home farm as well as a mill, a brewhouse and probably a bakehouse. The hospital possessed land along Old Dover Road from which it would have collected tithes (Hasted 1801, 244; Fowler 1974, 212; Found and Sweetinburgh 2006, 17). Excavations in the early twentieth century by the Rev C Eveleigh Woodruff in his garden at 140 Old Dover Road, to the north-west of the development site, revealed parts of a building belonging to the hospital (Woodruff 1937, 34). Earlier archaeological evaluation of the present site (Wilkinson 2006) identified medieval walls and other features also probably relating to the hospital.

The Hospital of St Lawrence survived the Dissolution in 1538, but was suppressed some twenty years later, around 1557. The chapel was still standing in 1575, although by this time the buildings of the old hospital had been converted into a private dwelling, which continued on the site (though substantially modified) until around the beginning of the nineteenth century (Found and Sweetinburgh 2006, 18–29).



The cricket ground was first established on the site in 1847. While it is not shown as such on the 1874 first edition Ordnance Survey, the parcel of land that the ground now occupies is distinct and the presence of the Bat and Ball public house clearly belies the cricket ground's existence (Found and Sweetinburgh 2006, 22–23).

The sequences recorded in the eleven trenches excavated across the Bat and Ball car park were remarkably different and suggested discrete areas of activity, with building and structural remains recorded along the north-western half of the investigated area, a cemetery toward the north-east next to Old Dover Road, and open ground elsewhere.

The structural remains

A wall recorded in Trench 1 in the north-western corner of the car park was probably one of the earliest walls recorded, based on the similarity of its fabric to walls in monastic complexes in Canterbury. It appeared to belong to a building that extended westwards. Traces of a burnt clay floor may have related to this building. Chalk footings excavated against the east side of the wall may represent strengthening or modifications of the building. These were probably associated with the walls exposed in Trench 4 to their immediate south, based on their similarity in form and make-up. While no datable material was retrieved from the building, it is likely that the walls belonged to a building forming part of the Hospital of St Lawrence. Gravel overlying the walls containing pottery dated to AD 1525–1650 was probably part of the demolition and subsequent landscaping of this area, indicating that the building did not survive to be incorporated into the post-Dissolution residence on the site.

An east–west aligned wall recorded at the northern end of Trench 3 was the only structural evidence identified in this area. The wall was represented by a robber-cut, so a date for its construction could not be determined. Its position to the north of a concentration of Christian burials makes it tempting to suggest it formed the south wall of the hospital chapel, although this could only be confirmed by more extensive excavation. However, it is likely that this wall is also a relict of the Hospital of St Lawrence complex.

A flint and mortar wall in Trench 5 appeared to be earlier in date than other structural remains in the trench. It is very likely that this wall dated from the medieval period and formed part of the hospital complex. Clay tobacco pipe fragments, of a type not produced until the seventeenth century, dated later activity in the trench firmly in the post-medieval period. The deposits and features in the trench indicated a complex building sequence. It seems likely, based on the documented development of this area in the post-medieval period, that this activity represented buildings or formal gardens associated with the post-Dissolution mansion house at St Lawrence (Found and Sweetinburgh 2006, 19–22).

A wall located in Trench 10 appeared much more modern than any other walls recorded during the evaluation. It was not considered likely to be part of the post-medieval buildings at St Lawrence, but rather

more likely associated with the back boundaries of buildings on St Lawrence Forstal.

The cemetery

A number of burials aligned east to west with the head to the west in the Christian tradition were exposed in trenches 2, 3, 7, 11 and the extension to Trench 8. They almost certainly formed part of a formal cemetery attached to the Hospital of St Lawrence. The cemetery appears to be surrounded by the buildings in trenches 1, 4 and 5 on its west, and to the south by a post-medieval brick wall that possibly followed an earlier boundary. Several of the graves were intercut, suggesting prolonged burial activity in a limited area.

Two of the burials showed signs of leprosy in the skull, around the nose and maxilla. Another burial was located within an anthropomorphic chalk cist and another in an anthropomorphic grave cut. Cist burials of a similar type were found in the cemetery of St Gregory's Priory, Canterbury (Hicks and Hicks 2001). Anthropomorphic grave cuts are known from several sites including the cemeteries of St John, Colchester and St Peter, Dunstable. It is generally accepted that this form of grave post-dates the Norman conquest and pre-dates 1350 (Gilchrist and Sloane 2005, 132–5). No evidence was discovered to suggest that any of the burials post date AD 1500. Only one grave contained any datable material, a single sherd of pottery dating to AD 775–850 and therefore residual.

Agricultural activity

A ploughed soil horizon was present in most of the trenches. The soil was similar to the underlying natural Head Brickearth, though with chalk inclusions, probably added to fertilize the acidic soil of the area. The horizon was thicker toward the south-eastern half of the site, away from the main concentration of building activity. Pottery from the ploughed soil in Trench 11 dated to AD 1475–1550. Disarticulated human bones were found in an apparently later ploughed soil horizon sealing the burials in trenches 2 and 3, demonstrating later ploughing activity here.

Other features

One of the earliest dated features (AD 1075–1250) was located in Trench 6. Its full extent could not be determined, but it may have formed part of a ditch or a pit. Several linear features, dated to AD 1150–1225, were identified in Trench 2, all with the same north-east to south-west alignment as the postulated hospital buildings suggesting they were associated with the hospital. The two earliest might possibly have bounded the cemetery area. Two large linear features noted in trenches 6 and 9 both dated to AD 1225–1350 and possibly also marked boundaries.

A number of pits were identified across the site, but most were not excavated and thus their nature was not determined. Pottery dating to AD 1475–1550 from a pit in Trench 10 was the only datable material retrieved from any of the pits which were probably in use throughout the medieval period as rubbish pits associated with the Hospital of St Lawrence.

Trench 5 under showing medieval wall with post-medieval alterations. Looking south-west.

Anthropomorphic cist. Looking west.

Anthropomorphic grave cut. Scale 0.1m. Looking west.

The evaluation at the Bat and Ball car park demonstrated the presence of archaeological features and horizons over the entire area dating from the medieval period through to relatively recent times. The archaeological sequences were especially complicated along the north-western side of the car park area where the medieval and post-medieval building sequences on the former site of the Hospital of St Lawrence were demonstrated to survive at a remarkably high level (Holman and Newhook 2006).

The work was directed by the authors with assistance from Ross Lane, Jessica Twyman, Laura O'Shea, Damien Boden, Iain Charles and Don Rudd. Processing of the finds was undertaken by Jacqui Lawrence. Thanks are extended to Richard Cross at Canterbury City Council and to Kent County Cricket Club and BSF Consulting Engineers.

No 1 Ryde Street, Canterbury

Ben Found

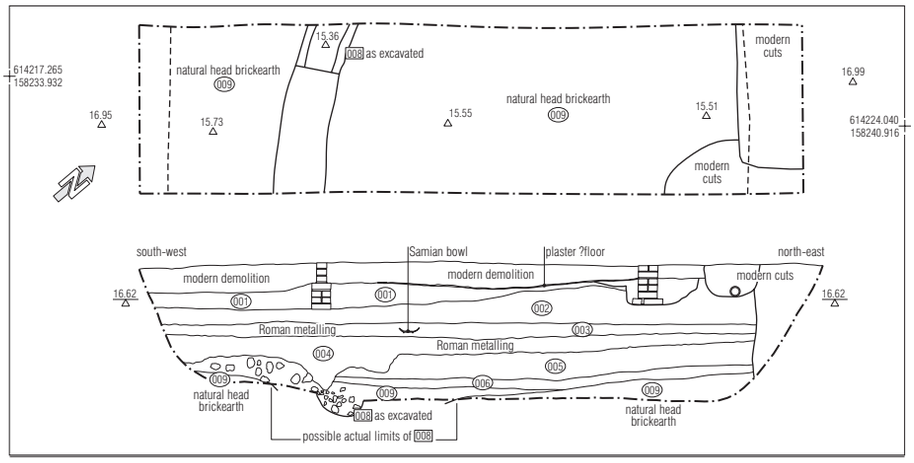
An evaluation of land in St Dunstan's adjacent to No 1 Ryde Street (NGR 614223 158237) was undertaken in July 2006. The work was commissioned by Mr Murray in advance of the construction of new residential properties. The restricted nature of the site meant that it was possible to excavate only one small trench.

The St Dunstan's area of Canterbury is an historic suburb centred around the route out of the city towards London. Little is known of the pre-Roman occupation of the land immediately around the development site, although 'Belgic' occupation was recently indicated by the presence of pre-Roman ditches in nearby Orchard Street (Boden 2003) and at St Dunstan's Terrace (Diack 2003b). Investigations undertaken by the Canterbury Excavations Committee in the 1950s and more recently by the Trust suggest the presence of pre or early Roman occupation closer to the town and west of the River Stour.

Roman evidence in the area suggests a suburb was established between St Dunstan's Street (which is on the course of an earlier Roman road) and Roman Watling Street to the south-west. The settlement seems to have been established in the early second century and was abandoned by the mid to late third century (Bennett 1984; 1991). A number of Roman industrial sites are known to the south-west, closer to the River Stour and evidence also hints at a network of metalled Roman side streets in the area. In addition Roman burials (both inhumation and cremation) have been encountered across the St Dunstan's area (Diack forthcoming).

Little is known about the development site in the post-Roman period. Whilst St Dunstan's Street itself continued as an important thoroughfare it appears that the land behind the properties along the main street was undeveloped and used as orchards and for hop growing. The development site remained as agricultural land until the Victorian period when terraced housing spread across the area. Early Ordnance Survey maps show that the development site previously housed a row of small cottages and more recently a group of lock-up garages.

The earliest feature identified within the trench was a linear feature, most likely a field boundary ditch. Whilst the exact date of this feature was not confirmed it was possibly pre Roman since it was sealed by a series of metalled layers *c* 0.3m thick which were dated by a substantial portion of a samian dish from Central Gaul (*c* AD 120–80). The earlier metallings had partially slumped into the ditch despite attempts to stabilise the ground by backfilling the ditch with largish flints. Within the limits of the trench it was not possible to confirm whether the metallings represented a street or yard surface although given the thickness of the deposit the former seems the



Trench plan and north-west facing section.

more likely. The date of other known streets in the St Dunstan's area compare favourably with the suggested date for these metallings.

The presence of a ditch predating the Roman metallings, taken with the presence of similar ditches at Orchard Street and St Dunstan's Terrace, may indicate a field system associated with the pre or early-Roman features identified in the Whitehall area.

The fieldwork was directed by Ben Found with the assistance of Iain Charles and Ian Anderson.

Rhodaus Town, Canterbury

Richard Helm and Damien Boden

Between October and November 2006 a programme of archaeological work was undertaken at Rhodaus Town on behalf of Canterbury Christ Church University. The work included excavation of seven evaluation trenches at Augustine House (NGR 614991 157352) directed by Richard Helm, and further evaluation and a watching brief during groundworks on land to the rear of the Canterbury Motor Company, 5 and 5a Rhodaus Town (NGR 614961 157294) directed by Damien Boden, some 30m to the south-east.

Both areas are located on the north-west facing slope of the Stour Valley. The underlying geology is Head Brickearth over River Terrace Gravels, and both materials have been extracted in quantity from this locality in the past.

Previous excavation to the north and east, in the grounds of Canterbury Police Station and at 24a Old Dover Road, have identified features indicating both domestic settlement and industrial extra-mural activities dated to the Roman and medieval periods (Diack 2005; Hicks 1999; 2002; Linklater 2003). Brickearth and gravel quarries, up to 4m in depth, have been dated to the late first and early second centuries AD, with later infilling continuing through to the medieval and post-medieval periods, indicating that the quarry remnants continued to be a distinctive feature of the extra-mural topography.

The evaluation at Augustine House identified further evidence of quarrying, with eight quarry pits being exposed to the rear of Augustine House, extending the known distribution well-behind the southern frontage of Old Dover Road. To ensure safe working conditions, none of the quarry pits were excavated to their full depth; a trial sondage excavated in Trench 1 indicated a minimum depth of 2.3m below the existing ground surface. Similarly, whilst in some cases the edges of the quarries were identified, the full extent and shape of the quarrying could not be determined.

Sample excavation of quarry fills provided tentative dating evidence. Roman (*c* AD 50–150) material was recovered from the lower fills of two quarries, with upper fills containing material spanning the early medieval (*c* AD 1050–1150) and late post-medieval (*c* AD 1850+) periods.

It remains unclear whether all of the quarries were excavated during the Roman period, and were left open to be intermittently backfilled in later periods or whether this locality continued to be significant for brickearth and gravel extraction through into the post-medieval period.

Where the underlying geology had not been removed, a number of other features survived. These included two pits of early Roman date (*c* AD 50–100), excavated in Trench 2 and a further pit and isolated post-hole, both of early medieval date (*c* AD 1050–1150) from trenches 2 and 5 respectively.

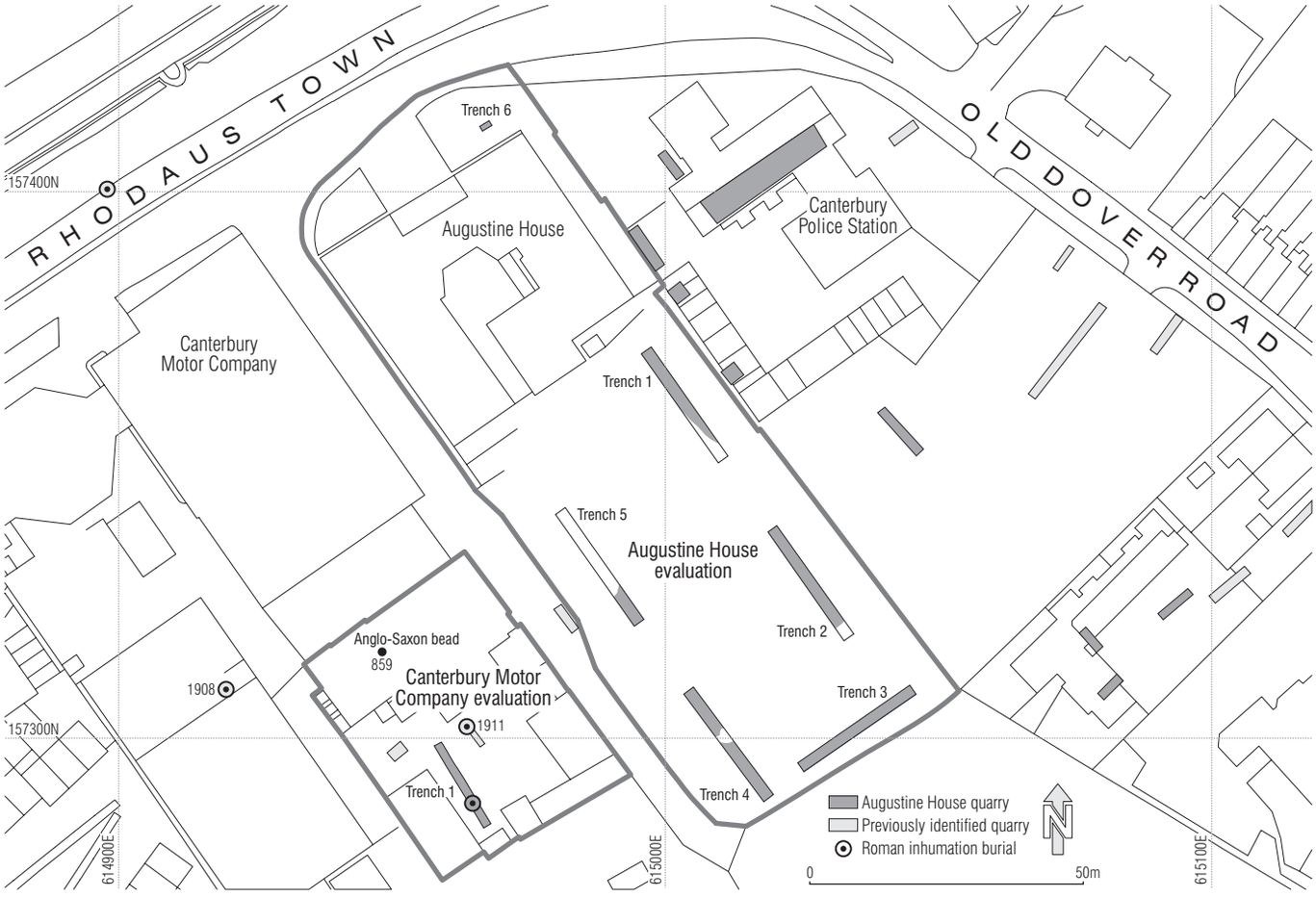
To the rear of the Canterbury Motor Company, at 5 and 5a Rhodaus Town, no evidence for quarrying was identified. Instead, evaluation work exposed a potential inhumation burial of Roman date, in addition to other features including a shallow, broad ditch of probable Roman or perhaps earlier prehistoric origin (Boden 2006a). The potential burial, which was aligned north-east to south-west, did not have any skeletal material surviving, but was marked by the presence of a well-defined grave cut and iron hobnails. A Roman inhumation burial, located 6m to the north of the evaluation trench, was previously recorded during a watching and recording brief (Pratt 1999), and further inhumation burials have been identified some 35m to the west (Jarman 1999). These burials form part of a postulated larger dispersed extra-mural Roman cemetery, extending

Augustine House, Canterbury, looking south-west.

Hand cleaning of Trench 1, looking north-west.

Trench 1 showing cut of quarry pit through natural brickearth, looking north-west. Scale 1m.

Sample excavation of Roman period features in Trench 5, looking south-east.



Trench layout and location of previous archaeological interventions.

between the area of Station Road East, Dane John, Rhodaus Town and Old Dover Road (Andrews 1985; Brent 1861; Houliston 1996; Willson 2006).

The archaeological work at Augustine House was carried out by Ian Anderson, Iain Charles, Richard Helm, Ross Lane, and James Holman; at the Canterbury Motor Company by Ian Anderson, Damien Boden, and Laura O'Shea. Bulk finds were processed by Jacqui Lawrence and assessment of pottery was carried out by Andrew Savage and John Willson. We would like to thank the staff and security personnel at Augustine House, Canterbury Christ Church University and Crofton Design.

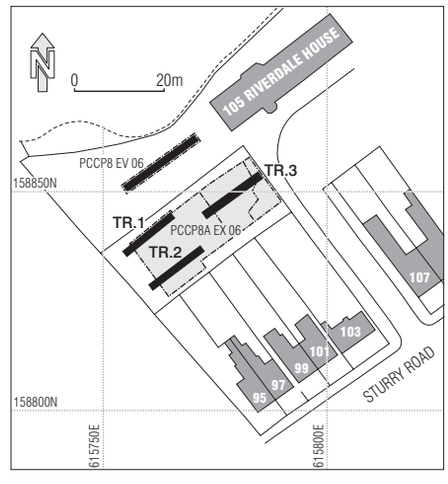
Parham Close, Sturry Road

Damien Boden

Between August and November 2006 a programme of evaluation and excavation was undertaken on land to the rear of 95–103 Sturry Road, Canterbury (NGR 615780 158850), which was to be redeveloped for student accommodation.

The site is situated just over a kilometre outside the walls of *Durovernum Cantiacorum*, and some 50m north-west of the Roman road which connected the town with both the Saxon Shore fort at Reculver (*Regulbium*) and the Roman road to the Isle of Thanet (*Thanetus Insulae*: Margary 1955, 34–5, routes 11 and 110) and would have followed approximately the same line as the present day Sturry Road.

The stretch of the Stour Valley to the east of Canterbury contains much evidence for prehistoric activity and includes the thousands of Palaeolithic flint artefacts, mostly collected by amateur archaeologists during the 1920s and 1930s, recovered during aggregate extraction to the east of the site at Sturry and Fordwich (Cross 1996). Redeposited Upper Palaeolithic flint artefacts were recovered during a watching brief at Parham Road, adjacent to the present site (Pratt 1994) and a recent evaluation to the west at Barton Mill produced an assemblage of early Neolithic flakes that appeared to be *in situ*, or only very minimally moved from their point of deposition (Rady 2006, 16).

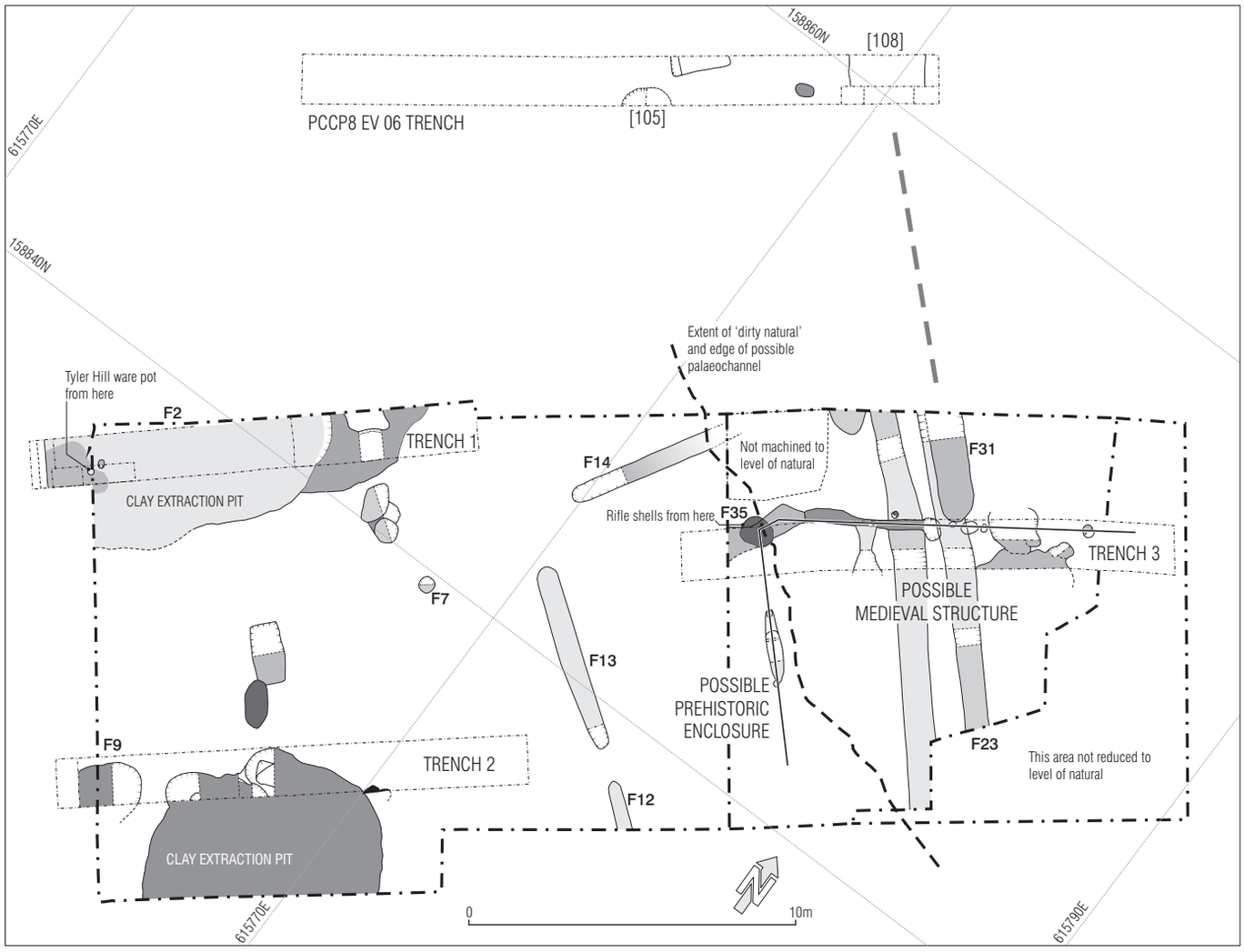


In addition to the finds of Palaeolithic material recovered from the gravels and other alluvial deposits along the Stour Valley, the extensive and protracted episodes of aggregate extraction in the area have uncovered numerous cremation and inhumation burials of Roman date flanking the Sturry Road following the practice of burial outside the town.

There is very little physical evidence for post-Roman activity or occupation in the immediate area although a later Saxon flour mill probably existed at Barton Mill and a site at Market Way, St Stephen's, located some 600 m. further west revealed a cluster of seven sunken-floored huts, a series of cess and rubbish pits and an animal enclosure dating between *c* AD 700 and 1000 (Rady 2001; Helm 2005b). Early documentary references to this area suggest that it was used for agriculture, vineyards and orchards by the church through until at least the time of the Dissolution in the sixteenth century.

The first stage of the evaluation work was undertaken in mid August and consisted of a single trench located along the northern boundary of the site. This identified a small, circular pit (105) and a shallow, u-shaped ditch (108) of probable medieval date (Boden 2006b).

Further work was undertaken during the autumn with the cutting of three more evaluation trenches, followed soon after by an open area excavation of the footprint of the proposed building. This work identified a number of ditch segments of probable prehistoric origin, further pits, ditches, post-holes,



The evaluation trenches and later open area excavation at Parham Close.

beam-slots and areas of clay extraction all of which were dated to the medieval period (Boden 2007).

The earliest deposit consisted of a thick layer of redeposited Brickearth which contained small fragments of fire-cracked flint in an extensive spread over the north-eastern extent of the site. No well-defined feature was apparent and it is possible that this material represents the infilling of a shallow water-course or dry valley which extends in a north-westerly direction from the Howe Barracks (NGR 616460 158030) and is one of several which extend down from the higher ground around Old Park to the Stour which flows *c* 130m to the north of the site.

The Tyler Hill jug during excavation and after restoration.

Evidence of prehistoric activity was represented by the corner of a probable rectangular enclosure made up of three lengths of shallow, concave-profiled ditch (F12, F13 and F14) and a small post-hole (F7) which contained fragments of both fire-cracked and worked flint. A number of other features may have their origins in prehistory although these may just represent natural features such as tree throws or natural depressions and gullies, which together with features of a much later date, contained fragments of worked and fire-cracked flint.

No features of definite Roman origin were identified during the course of these investigations, although fragments of pottery, brick and tile recovered from later features demonstrates activity in the area in the later second and third centuries AD.

The majority of the features identified appeared to belong to the medieval period with the bulk of the pottery assemblage recovered consisting of locally manufactured sandy wares dating to the later eleventh to early fourteenth centuries. These features include a small and probably short-lived rectangular building represented by a post-hole alignment and ground-beam slots, ditches, including F31/F23 which probably represented a continuation of Ditch 108 identified in the first phase of work, and several pits, one of which (F9), contained a large quantity

of burnt daub and charcoal, possibly the remains of a collapsed oven. Two large areas of clay extraction were also identified, the largest of which (F2 located toward the western side of the site) contained an almost complete Tyler Hill ware globular jug dating to *c* AD 1250–1300. This had been discarded spout down in the top of the pit and its base had unfortunately been removed by later ploughing.

The entire area appears to have been put to the plough in the later medieval and post-medieval periods with orchards, allotment plots and a plant nursery established in the nineteenth century. An exciting, although somewhat alarming, find was the discovery of over one hundred rifle shells, discarded in the base of a small pit F35, possibly by the Home Guard at the end of the Second World War.

Fordwich Village Hall

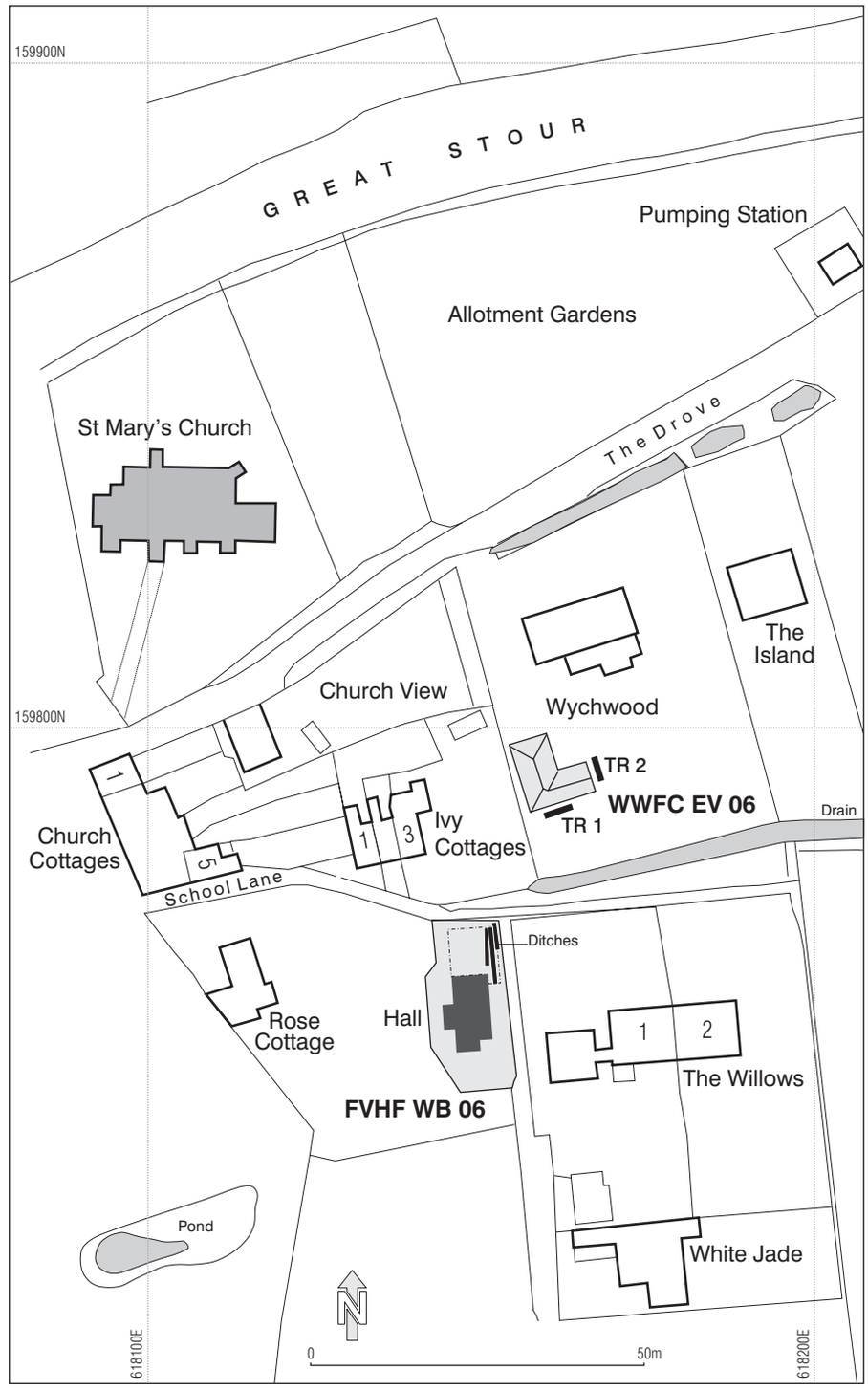
Laura O'Shea

In June 2006 a watching brief was maintained at Fordwich Village Hall in School Lane (NGR 61815 15976). The work was commissioned by Fordwich Town Council and carried out in advance of an extension and alterations to the hall which is situated in the village centre close to St Mary's parish church.

Historic records show that the town of Fordwich played an important role as a port of trade for the city of Canterbury from the mid Anglo-Saxon period and continued to fulfil this role until the gradual silting of the River Stour prevented navigation of larger vessels and barges and the new Whitstable to Canterbury railway line took over as a means of transporting goods between the sea and Canterbury. Despite the well documented early importance of Fordwich to the medieval city of Canterbury, there is very little archaeological evidence, possibly because there have been few modern interventions in Fordwich, but the SMR records finds from the village and the nearby locale, dating as early as the Palaeolithic; the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods are also well represented in the form of find-spots.

A late Iron Age site was discovered in 1954 on higher ground to the south of the village (Jenkins 1975), with Roman artefacts and cremations found at three sites nearby. Further Romano-British features, believed to relate to a late first-century settlement, were uncovered during an archaeological evaluation conducted by the Trust at Fordwich Farm just 200m south-west of the village hall (Houliston 1993). Two silver pennies of Offa (*c* AD 792–6) found half a mile south of the parish church in 1985 represent the sole archaeological evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period (Archibald 1987).

The village hall is located approximately 100m from the south bank of the Great Stour at an elevation of +3.15m OD (at the north-eastern corner of site). The site slopes gradually towards the river. The local geology consists of Head Brickearth and was encountered, across most of the site, at approximately 1.2m below the existing ground surface. The archaeological investigation was initiated following an assessment by Canterbury City Council's archaeological officer of the foundation trenches, a soakaway pit and other service trenches which had already been opened by the contractor. All exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand trowelling and this revealed a number of archaeological features.



Location of the two sites investigated in Fordwich.

The earliest of these was a post pit which cut into the natural subsoil at the northern end of the site and was sealed by a possible early ploughsoil. Visible in section only, it had practically vertical sides and a wide flat base, perfect for holding a timber post, and therefore suggested a wooden structure on the site. It was the only structural feature observed, but it is reasonable to postulate that further post-holes might exist outside beyond the limited glimpses afforded by the contractor's trenches.

Despite the limitations of the trenches, a series of ditches was identified. The earliest in the series (Ditch 1), had been heavily truncated by a later ditch (2) and clearly was originally of a more substantial size. Aligned north–south, it was over 3.40m long and 0.30m wide and contained burnt flint, a possible flint flake and daub traces. It seemed to be running towards the river.

Ditch 2 similarly ran north–south, and was at least 9.50m long and 0.90–1.10m wide. As it cut through a layer containing a fragment of Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware it can be assumed that Ditch 2 was cut no earlier than AD 720. The lower fill of this ditch contained residual finds including a fragment

of Roman tile, a small daub lump, flint flakes and burnt flint in addition to prehistoric pottery. This ditch was sealed by a layer that contained a fragment of medieval pottery dated AD 1225–1350 suggesting the ditch was cut no later than the early to mid thirteenth to mid fourteenth century. On its western side a grey layer was identified containing prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon pottery, and a Roman tile fragment all indicative of a developed or ploughed soil. This suggests the ditch cut through the edge of cultivated land. Again, it was originally more substantial in size, but like its predecessor it had been heavily truncated by later features.

Ditch 3 was over 4.60m long and 1.70m wide and was visible in the northern half of the site only. The fill contained three fragments of Anglo-Saxon pottery, datable to AD 750–850 as well as daub, prehistoric pottery, animal bone and burnt flint. As it truncated Ditch 2, it was similarly dated no earlier than AD 720 and no later than AD 1225–1350. The same north–south alignment was followed.

The latest ditch on site, Ditch 4, again following a north–south alignment, was over 9.50m long and 1.10–1.15m wide. The inclusions observed in both sections clearly implied that it was modern, perhaps related to the construction of the existing village hall or the public footpath that runs alongside the site.

A large subcircular pit was located at the north-west end of the site. It contained two very distinct layers, the lower of which was much darker. Daub and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill, and three late Saxon and medieval pot sherds dated AD 1050–1225 were recovered during environmental processing. Soil samples taken from the lower fill revealed fish, bird and mammal bones and a small quantity of mineralised material suggesting a faecal element and that the pit may have collected cess. The pit was situated near to the western extent of Ditch 3 and might have been associated with it. Another pit, which extended beyond the eastern limit of the site and was potentially quite large, contained undatable burnt material.

The initial results of the investigation suggested that the majority of the features on the site were possibly of Anglo-Saxon date. However, subsequent analysis of soil samples taken both from Ditch 2 and the early ploughsoil through which it was cut, contained pottery as late as 1225–1350 so Ditch 2, and subsequently Ditch 3, date from the medieval period. There is, however, a chance that the soil sample from the ploughsoil was contaminated, as the sample was taken from the section.

Taken together, however, the results confirm that a succession of ditches appear to have been re-cut on a very similar alignment and position, from the mid to late Anglo-Saxon into the medieval period. Their purpose could not be ascertained, but three possible functions might be considered: drainage, boundary or even defensive.

It is, however, questionable how effective the ditches would have been as drains due to their gentle gradient and their location in the flood plain of the river. They would have easily become obstructed and water might 'sit' for long periods of time unable to drain away. The amount of effort involved in creating and re-cutting these ditches on three separate occasions would not seem to balance with such potentially poor performance.

The marking of a boundary line would seem more plausible. Boundaries are unlikely to move over long stretches of time and the ditches might mark separate areas of land ownership. The re-cutting and widening of virtually the same ditch may have occurred because erosion and natural weathering had created an ambigous or collapsed boundary line.

The third possible explanation for the ditches is that they formed part of the 'defensive' enclosure ditches of a settlement, and that the re-cutting occurred during times of widening or strengthening. They would have been of considerable depth and, if cut for this purpose, the effort needed to create them must have been spurred on by some act of deterrence. On modern maps it is possible to trace two sides of a rectangular enclosure, reminiscent of Anglo-Saxon style, formed by two existing footpaths (including the one adjacent to the site). It is possible the earliest ditch represents an edge to an Anglo-Saxon enclosed settlement, but further investigation of documentary evidence is necessary. Their function as defensive ditches is not a wild hypothesis as the security of a town situated in the 'front line' county of Kent would have been paramount for the settlement.

Finally, it is interesting to note that the ditches are adjacent to the line of a present-day public footpath, suggesting that the route may have originated during the Anglo-Saxon period. Ditch 4, which was clearly of more modern origin, was thought to relate to the footpath, perhaps cut when the footpath/trackway was re-established.

The features identified on the site are significant for two reasons. Firstly, very little previous archaeological investigation has been undertaken in the village, and therefore little physical as opposed to documentary evidence exists for the founding and development of Fordwich. Secondly, the sequence of ditches possibly originating in the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period suggests a continuity of boundary or thoroughfare from that time to the present day. This synthesis of the results may appear rather hypothetical. This is partly due to the fact that the watching brief unfortunately began late in the process of work on the site.

Whilst the above watching brief was being maintained by the author, Damien Boden undertook a small evaluation some 35m to the north-east on the site of a new garage at Wychwood, The Drove, (NGR 618160 159793). Interestingly, no features, deposits or cultural material predating the area's nineteenth- or twentieth-century residential development were identified. Samples taken from one of two trenches cut either side of a proposed new garage, suggested that the area had remained as water meadow prone to periods of flooding, before that time. This lack of evidence for any activity prior to the later nineteenth century might suggest that Wychwood lies outside the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval settlement and perhaps adds credence to the theory that the ditches encountered at the Village Hall site represent one of the boundaries for that settlement.

The Trust is grateful to Fordwich Town Council who funded the work at the village hall and in particular to Roger Green, and to the building contractors, Stretton, for their assistance on site. Thanks are also extended to Mr M Neame who commissioned the work at Wychwood. The finds were processed by Jacqui Lawrence and environmental investigation conducted by Enid Allison.

The Grange, Greenhill Road, Herne Bay

Richard Helm

In June and July 2006 an evaluation of land at The Grange in Greenhill Road, Herne Bay (NGR 616339 167116) was commissioned by King and Johnston Homes in advance of residential redevelopment.

The site is located on the north Kent littoral, approximately 1.2km south of the modern coastline and 1.1km north of the Blean, an area of uplands running north-east to south-west, separating the Stour valley from the Thames estuary. The local geology is London Clay, which is typical of the north Kent region.

'The Grange', dated 1896, looking north-west.

The redevelopment involved the demolition of The Grange, a detached Victorian property, with a foundation stone dated 1896 built on then undeveloped farmland. On the 1840 tithe map for the parish of Herne the land was attached to Greenhill Farm, located some 90m to the north-west.

Four trenches were machine excavated and archaeological features were encountered, in all of them. These included at least eight refuse pits (trenches 1, 3 and 4); a shallow linear ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, perhaps a former field boundary (Trench 1); and two potential timber built structures. Structure 1 (Trench 2) was represented by three post-holes, aligned north-east to south-west, with diameters of between 0.67 and 0.78m, and an associated metalled floor, 0.17m thick, formed of compacted flint gravel. Structure 2 (Trench 3) consisted of three post-holes, aligned north-west to south-east, with diameters of between 0.67 and 0.69m, and a shallow gully, aligned north to south. No evidence of a surviving floor was observed in Structure 2.

All features were sample excavated to assess the character, extent and date of the archaeology. Pottery sherds recovered from the excavated features were of early medieval (*c* AD 1050–1250) and medieval (*c* AD 1250–1400) date. Early medieval pottery consisted of local shelly-sandy ware, Kent/East Sussex coarse sandy ware and East Sussex shell and flint-tempered ware. Medieval pottery recovered from the metalled floor of Structure 1 included a sherd

Hand cleaning the metalled floor of Structure 1, Trench 2. Looking south-west.

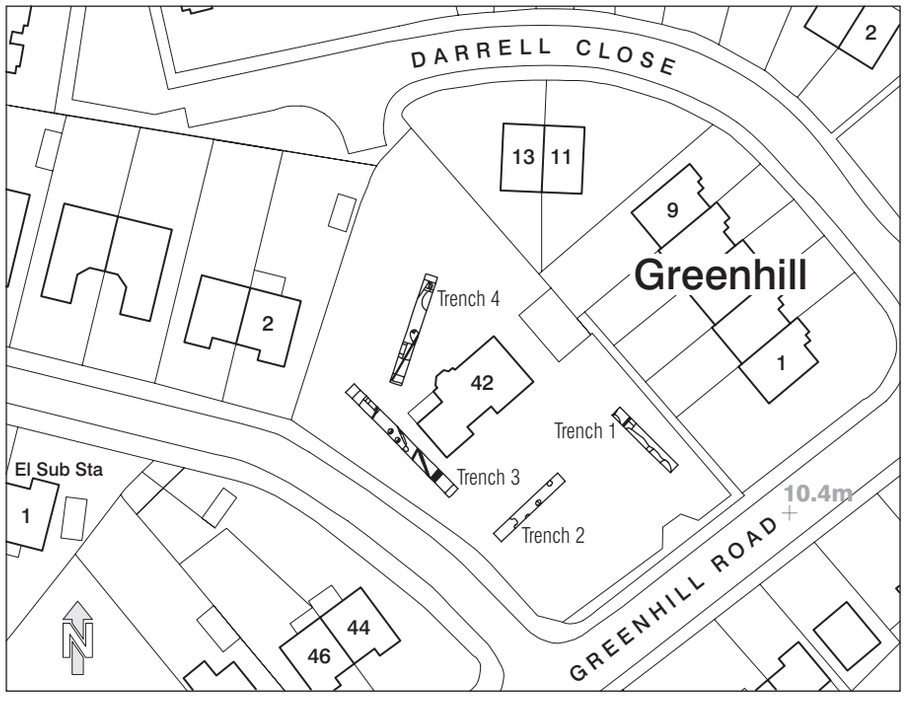
of imported Saintonge ware, but the remainder was local Tyler Hill ware. Throughout both periods the assemblage is primarily local and utilitarian, typical of contemporary rural settlements excavated in the locality (Helm 2003; forthcoming).

Other significant finds included medieval roof tile, daub, and quantities of burnt flint. Two residual prehistoric worked flints and a fragment of medieval basalt quern stone were also recovered. Bulk soil samples were collected from excavated features to assess the potential for surviving environmental data. Charred plant remains, including wheat grains and chaff, a large pulse (probably field bean) and other small seeds were recovered from the processed residues, along with fragmentary animal bone, shellfish and terrestrial snails.

The character and distribution of the excavated features and the nature and date of the recovered finds are characteristic of a medieval rural settlement. Recent archaeological work in the vicinity, as a result of development funded projects, has demonstrated extensive occupation of the region from the late prehistoric and Roman periods (for example Jarman 2005; Shand 2002). However, evidence for settlement and land use patterns in later periods has been less well defined. Some Anglo-Saxon settlement at Strode Farm (Parfitt and Allen 1990), and Eddington Farm (Shand 2002, 23), and early medieval activity, notably at Lower Herne (Parfitt and Allen 1990), have been previously reported, but very few medieval settlements have been identified. At Underdown Lane (Jarman 2005, 16) the northern periphery of a later thirteenth- and fourteenth-century farmstead or settlement, consisting of gullies, pits and stratified deposits of domestic refuse, was recorded, but no structures were identified. At Broomfield (Helm 2003; forthcoming), timber structures with metalled floors of a comparable character and date were excavated fronting Bosghole Lane, with contemporary occupation deposits, refuse pits and boundary ditches to the rear. At present little can be said about the character of such settlements, other than they appear to be relatively small-scale hamlets and isolated farms. However, they are essential to understanding the morphology of settlement and land use patterns on the north Kent coast from the early medieval period onwards.

The evaluation determined that a further programme of archaeological work, including full excavation, would be required to preserve the archaeology by record before it was destroyed by the construction groundworks. This work was undertaken by Kent Archaeological Projects between December 2006 and April 2007.

The evaluation was monitored by Richard Cross, Canterbury City Council Archaeological Advisor, and by Jon Rady, Senior Field Officer. The work was directed by the author, with the assistance of Iain Charles. Finds processing was undertaken by Jacqui Lawrence, environmental samples were processed by Jessica Twyman and Dr Enid Allison, and spot-dating of the excavated pottery was provided by John Willson.



Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough

Keith Parfitt, Barry Corke and Stuart Needham

During the summer of 2006, the Trust undertook a seventh season of excavation at Ringlemere, again working in conjunction with the British Museum. Two final trenches (7 and 8) completed our investigation of Monument 1, the prehistoric henge barrow (NGR 62939 15698). Amongst the many volunteers assisting with the work this season, we were particularly pleased to welcome a contingent of Russian archaeologists, visiting Kent on a study tour.

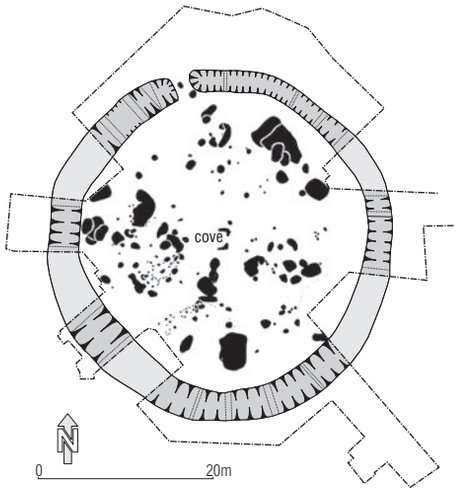
L-R: Keith Parfitt and Grant Shand are joined on site by Russian visitors, the Lord Mayor of Canterbury and Richard Cross (Canterbury City Council).

With the final areas of the monument examined, we have now revealed virtually the whole of the interior plan, have emptied around two thirds of the enclosing ditch and exposed the entranceway and the ground surface for several metres beyond it. The remainder of the ditch fill is not imminently threatened by ploughing and has been left intact.

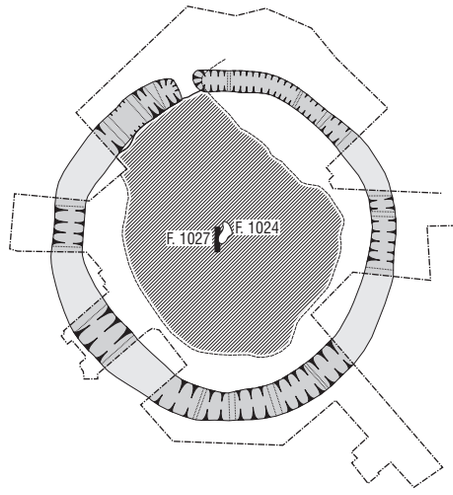
With the uncovering of the eastern ditch terminal in Trench 8 (the western terminal was located in Trench 4 in 2003: Parfitt and Corke 2005, 21), it transpired that the entranceway was only 2 metres wide and partly obstructed by an off-centre post-hole. There was little evidence for activity outside this entrance but it is possible that shallow features here could have been removed by centuries of attrition from ploughing. The entrance faced a little west of north.

Extending from the terminal, a substantial length of the north-eastern sector of the enclosure ditch was excavated. As usual, most of the ditch fill was relatively clean of cultural debris – just occasional pieces of burnt or struck flint. However, this season yielded two important exceptions to the general rule. At the terminal itself a sequence of worked flints (mostly scrapers) had been deposited over time. This was not matched in the earlier excavated (western) terminal. The other find occurred in the secondary silts on the north-eastern side, about a metre above the base of the ditch. This comprised a deposit of burnt flint and charcoal contained within a shallow scoop and accompanied by one end of a fine bifacially worked flint.

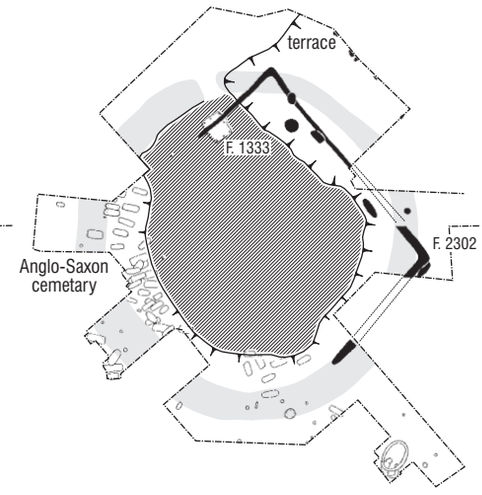
The interior of the enclosure continued to yield dense prehistoric features cut into the old land surface under the later mound. As before, many of these features had been disturbed by animal burrows.



Completed plan of the Neolithic Henge monument.



Completed plan of the Bronze Age barrow.



Saxon and medieval features.

The features included pits of varied size, post-holes and a line of stake-holes which, taken together with the information from earlier trenches, present a completed plan of some complexity for Late Neolithic occupation on the site. A palimpsest of structural phases is clearly represented.

The 2006 season also produced a complete novelty for the site in the form of a number of Beaker vessels: previously only a dozen or so small sherds of Beaker ware had been found. The new finds included the lower body of one pot and three seemingly complete vessels (as yet still partially soil covered). The latter three each occupied an oval pit close to the axis running east from the centre of the enclosure.

Aspects of the later history of Monument 1 were also clarified. Not a single Anglo-Saxon grave was brought to light in Trenches 7 and 8 confirming that the late fifth-century AD cemetery previously investigated (Parfitt and Corke 2006, 27; 2007, 26) is confined to the south-western half of the mound. Continuation of the rather deep medieval terrace cutting into the north-east side of the mound (previously recorded in Trenches 2 and 4) was traced in both directions and found to veer north-eastwards in Trench 8; thus it did not cause additional truncation around the enclosure's entrance. At a later date, though probably not much later, the remnant mound was surrounded by a shallow ditch – a length excavated this year proved to link in right-angled turns to stretches previously found on the north-west and south-east sides. This square 'enclosing' of the mound seems likely to have served to demarcate the area from surrounding arable land.

The development of Monument 1

Over the seasons, our interpretation of the development and evolution of Monument 1 at Ringlemere has been refined and the following story may now be put forward, based upon a preliminary interpretation of all the recorded data.

At some time during the late Neolithic period the site was established as a circular ditched enclosure with a north-facing entrance and an external bank. There can be no doubt that this represents a henge. Within the enclosed area numerous pits, post-holes and three hearths appear to be the product of occupation, whilst at the centre, two L-shaped slots seem to relate to the remains of a timber structure, perhaps some kind of shrine. The people at this henge site made flint tools and used Grooved Ware and some Beaker pottery.

Subsequently, the Neolithic settlement was given up and during the Early Bronze Age, a broad, low platform was erected within the enclosed area. This does not seem to have functioned as a burial mound and perhaps served as a 'stage' upon which ritual acts and ceremonies were performed, focussed around a new central timber façade (F1027), which replaced the original 'shrine', now buried below the mound. These Bronze Age ceremonies may well have involved the use of the gold cup, whose original discovery had led to the identification of the site (Parfitt 2003). Eventually, the monument fell out of use and the gold cup, apparently no longer required, was buried in a pit cut into the top of the platform (F1024).

Although Monument 1 itself was no longer being actively used, it served as a focus for the construction of other, smaller barrows and ring-ditches, which are presumably of Bronze Age date. Much later, the main mound also served as a focus for an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

Seven seasons of excavation over five years (2002–2006) have enabled us to save from plough destruction one of very few complete henge interior plans. The structural evidence is accompanied by considerable quantities of Grooved Ware cultural debris and lesser amounts of earlier and later material (including the Early Bronze Age gold and amber artefacts) tied to a fascinating sequence of monument construction and modification, occupation and religious observance.

The post-excavation phase of work promises rich insights into this strategically crucial but generally poorly researched region of southern Britain for the later prehistoric period. The discovery of a sunken hut and a previously unknown Anglo-Saxon cemetery, containing some remarkably rich and chronologically early graves, including cremations, represents an added bonus, extending the archaeological significance of this site well into the early historic period.

Virtual reconstruction of the Ringlemere cup (© British Museum).

Church Farm, East Langdon

Keith Parfitt

In March, 2007 four machine-cut evaluation trenches were cut across a plot of ground formerly occupied by buildings relating to Church Farm in the village of East Langdon. This village lies on downland between Dover and Deal and shelters in the bottom of a dry valley, between parallel chalk ridges (*langdon*: long down). Throughout the medieval period the place is recorded amongst the possessions of St Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury and it is generally assumed that the settlement here came into existence sometime during the Anglo-Saxon period.

The site investigated was located on the edge of the village, between 75 and 77m above OD (NGR 633270 146050, centred). The natural subsoil consisted mainly of Upper Chalk, overlain by flinty clays in the northern quarter, representing Dry Valley/Nailbourne deposits. At the north corner of the site, in the valley bottom, is an L-shaped pond which has been in existence since at least the Victorian period and probably much longer.

Nine archaeological features (seven pits and two sections of ditch) were recorded. Subsequently, a watching brief was maintained during the new building work and a further eight pits were recorded. Of the seventeen archaeological features located in total, four date to the medieval period (twelfth to thirteenth century) and one to the early post-medieval period; the others remain undated but are likely to be contemporary with the dated features. In addition, the presence of a few struck flints indicates some prehistoric activity in the area. Three of the pits were deep, rectangular and nearly vertical-sided; much of the medieval artefactual material recovered came from two of these.

The work provided the opportunity to examine archaeologically an area close to the heart of one of east Kent's historic villages. There was no clear evidence for the presence of any ancient buildings here and the lack of evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was somewhat disappointing. In medieval times the area may have been one of open plots away from the main settlement, partially delimited by shallow ditches and deemed to be suitable for pit-digging. These pits were perhaps for the disposal of domestic rubbish, but curiously their fills often contained comparatively little, if any, such material.

New Romney sewerage scheme

James Holman

The Trust was commissioned by 4Delivery Ltd on behalf of their client Southern Water Ltd to maintain a constant presence at New Romney during the installation of the town's First Time Sewerage Scheme. Evaluation excavations and some earlier watching brief work associated with preparation works for the scheme have been described in earlier reports (Boden 2006c; Diack 2007). Now that the Trust's on-site involvement with the scheme is over, this report summarises the main findings of the watching brief operation, and covers the period between November 2005 and May 2007.

The project produced a vast quantity of archaeological data, most of which was gleaned from trenches cut through layers of road metallings where the sewer lines ran down existing roads. One of the major hopes for the project was that Anglo-Saxon material relating to the very early town might be located, but unfortunately, despite trenches being cut in virtually every part of New Romney, no such material was forthcoming. The many observations made, however, have greatly improved our topographic and archaeological understanding of the town from the medieval period to the present day.

The monitoring operation began in Church Road (1) immediately outside the area of the 2005 excavation at the site of one of the pumping stations (Diack 2007, 33–4). The trenching revealed a shallow sequence of road metallings, the earliest dated by pottery to between 1175 and 1300. The alignment of this medieval predecessor to Church Road appears to have differed from the present as the metalled sequence was replaced to the west by a sequence of garden soils and dirty sand sealing natural. The natural was truncated by a large number of pits with the pottery recovered generally dating to between 1175 and 1400. Later road metallings sealing these features were, when present, clearly post-medieval with the pottery suggesting that the present road layout existed from approximately 1550.

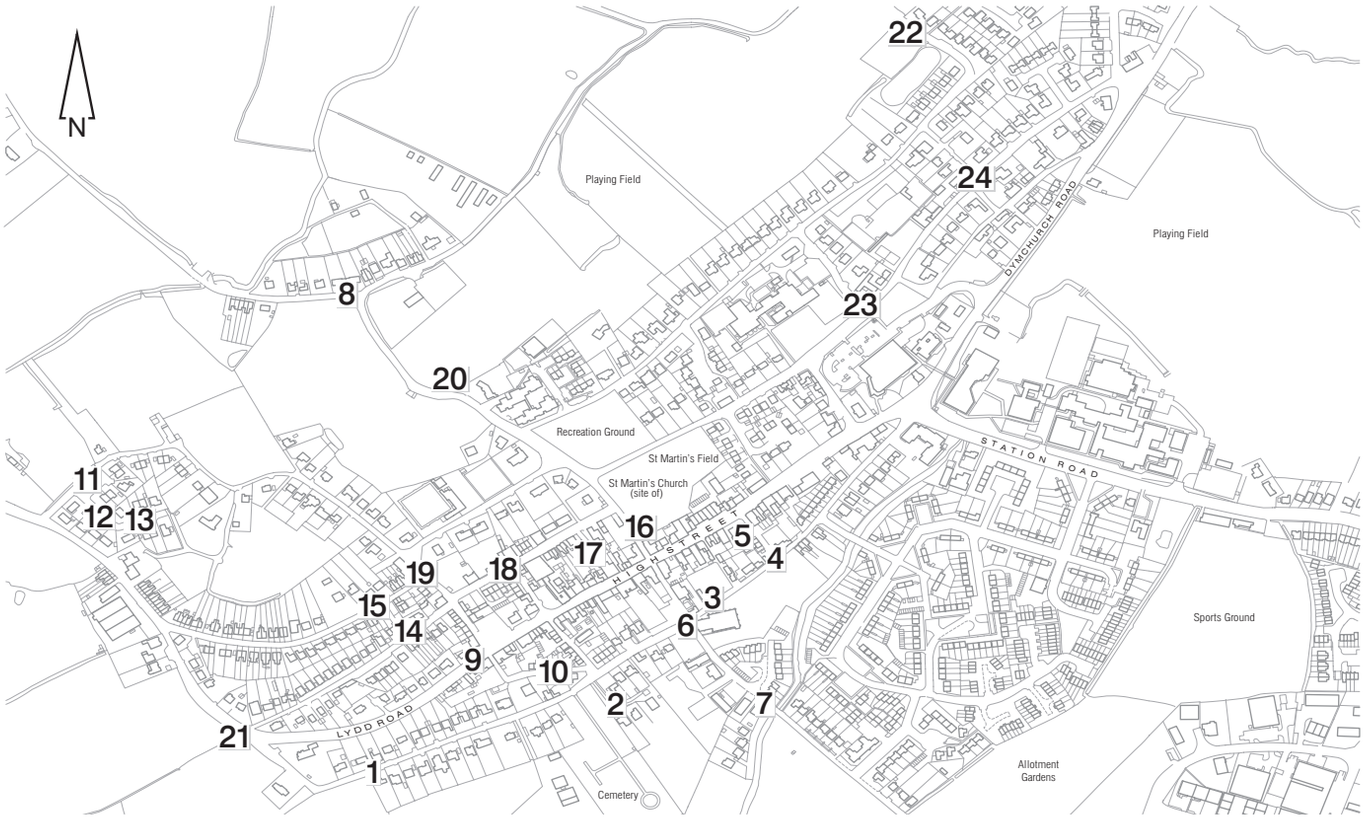
Further east, evidence of industrial activity consisting of various layers of burnt clay, redeposited kiln lining and metalled courtyard surfaces was noted along a private road (2) approximately 25m south of Church Road. A deeply stratified series of clay floors was located close to the public toilets opposite St Nicholas Church (3). These lay against a substantial medieval wall part of which can be seen forming the western boundary of the car park, suggesting that a large, perhaps high status, building once stood opposite the church. At the Tritton Lane junction (4) traces of a building were revealed, suggesting that Tritton Lane is a later insertion into the pre-existing medieval town plan and that, before this, structures extended across the entire length of Church Road. The pottery indicated that the building was in existence between approximately AD 1200 and 1550. Towards the junction of Tritton Lane and the High Street (5) the foundations of the original Methodist Church were located. This building was constructed in 1836 and demolished in the 1920s after large cracks started to appear in the walls.

Monitoring of works close to St Nicholas Church (6) revealed interesting information. The floor level of the church of St Nicholas is approximately a metre lower than modern ground level outside. Traditionally this has been explained by the import of large quantities of gravel, sand and silt during the 'Great Storm' of 1287. However, trenching in this area suggested that storm deposits where present are no more than 0.4m thick and that the height differential might be better explained by the build up of a heavily stratified sequence of metalled road surfaces in what would have been one of the more important areas of the town. Study of the general topography of the town also raises the possibility that the church might have been constructed in a slight hollow, possibly between two sand dunes. Local tradition has it that boats were once moored against the south wall of the church. While this is obviously impossible to prove archaeologically, it seems likely that this area of the town was used as part of the medieval port. Church Lane clearly slopes very steeply down towards the marsh as it passes the end of the churchyard. At the junction with Tookey Road (7) a series of twenty-eight wooden posts and larger wooden piles with associated planking was recovered. Similar material was reportedly discovered in the 1940s during work on the nearby bridge. This may have represented the revetment of the sea frontage or possibly part the medieval harbourside. Similar piles were located in the area of Cockreed Lane (8), probably forming part of a revetment against the marsh.

One of the more rewarding areas subject to the watching brief was centred at the junction of Lydd Road with West Street and Lions Road (9). A previous watching brief had located a sequence of clay floors in a building extending across the complete width of the road suggesting that medieval Lydd Road did not extend beyond this junction as suggested by the Magdalen College map of 1614 (*see* figure, Linklater 2006, 34). A man-hole chamber was cut in the centre of this building with hand excavation of the archaeological deposits. This revealed a relatively complex sequence of clay floors interspersed with occasional post-holes, and a brick floor also encountered in the 2004 work. The pottery suggests that the earliest occupation of this site occurred after AD 1225 and that the building was demolished in the mid seventeenth century prior to the extension of the existing road. Varying quantities of foodstuffs were recovered from environmental samples (see pp 41–2) including preserved bird bones, grains and pulses and a large quantity of fish bones indicating local inshore fishing comparable to that from Townwall Street, Dover. The floor surfaces, post-holes and robbed walls extended for a distance of some 45m to the rear of the excavated man-hole suggesting the presence of outbuildings behind the property.

Excavation of possible leper burial, Priory Close (13).

Excavation of floor layers, man-hole at junction of Lydd Road and West Street (9).



These again seem to have dated from the early to mid thirteenth century and suggest the existence of a relatively large town-house with outbuildings. A further structure was located in Lions Road, close to the junction with Victoria Street (10). This clearly demonstrated that this junction did not exist in the medieval period. While difficult to prove it is tempting to suggest that adjustment of the street grid in this area occurred after the demolition of St Lawrence Church in approximately 1539.

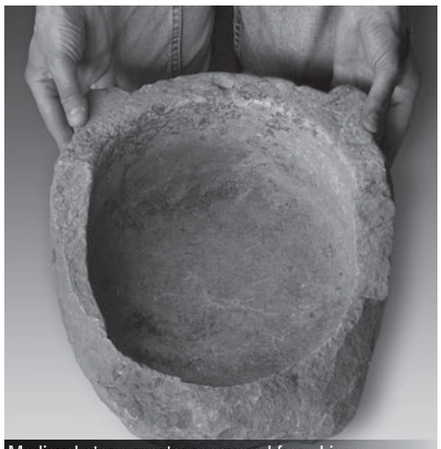
In the area of Spitalfield Lane and Priory Close to the north-west of the town, evidence was located for several very large drainage ditches (11). The fills of these suggest that they were originally cut in the medieval period and remained open for a considerable time before being backfilled in the modern period, possibly during the construction of the present houses (Boden and Diack 2004). The ditches may relate to the construction of the Hospital of St Stephen and St Thomas founded in AD 1180. The trenching suggests that before the hospital was built the area was raised by the dumping of a large quantity of clay, possibly derived from the surrounding ditches. Very little evidence for the hospital buildings was located; a single stub of stone walling projecting from the side of one trench (12) was probably part of a building previously uncovered in the 1930s and 1950s (Rigold 1964). A single burial was also recovered from this area (13), adding to a number recovered in previous excavations. Preliminary analysis suggests that the burial was of a young adult male who may have been suffering the early stages of leprosy (Clough and Loe 2007).

Further ecclesiastical remains were located in several other locations around the town. Limited evidence for the Hospital of St John was encountered in St John's Road (14) where a stub of medieval wall projected from Malthouse Cottages into the sewer trench. It is assumed that this formed part of a boundary wall, as no significant archaeology was located immediately to the south-west, but a series of fine metalled surfaces, probably courtyards, existed immediately to the north-east. Several inhumations were recorded and left *in situ* along the south side of Sussex Road (15), as private connections were cut through gardens. Many burials from the cemetery of the hospital have been recorded in this area from the 1920s onwards. In the area of St Martin's Field at least two phases of walling were located in a trench running off of the main line in Ashford Road (16) through the centre of the 2005 excavation. It seems likely that these formed part of the medieval boundary of the churchyard, with metallings of the Ashford Road immediately to the west.

In North Street (17) along a service road leading to the rear of the Spar shop fronting the High Street, a series of substantial chalk walls was observed, one of which was over 1m wide and survived to a depth of at least 2.2m. The walls were on a north–south alignment, markedly different to the existing buildings and road. These almost certainly represent part of the Priory of St Jacob, surviving remains of which can be seen immediately to the north-east fronting Ashford Road.

Further structural remains were found elsewhere in the town. Sequences of medieval clay floors were encountered outside of the Broadacre Hotel in North Street (18) and at the junction between Sussex Road and West Street (19). It seems almost certain that the latter sequence relates to material recorded by the Trust in 2004 during the redevelopment of the garage immediately to the north-west (Willson 2007). The pottery recovered from these deposits suggests a date of between 1150 and 1350. A large area was stripped along Ashford Road to the rear of Ashley House (20). Immediately beneath the topsoil a substantial spread of demolition rubble consisting of mortared flints and peg-tile was discovered together with two north–south aligned walls and a robber trench. While no datable material was recovered, the make-up of the wall together with significant quantities of worked stone recovered from this area by local residents suggests a medieval date. Possible floor levels were also noted on the west side of Lydd Road near to the junction with St John's Road (21). These were quite insubstantial in nature suggesting flimsy, probably quite short-lived timber structures, perhaps beachside huts related to fishing activities.

The area of a compound and reservoir was stripped to the north-west of Rolfe Lane (22). Aerial photographs clearly show the site of a large moated manor approximately 200m west of this area. Generally sufficient subsoil was left on site to protect surviving archaeology, but it was agreed that exposed features on the slightly higher ground next to the present road should be sample excavated. Several rubbish pits, post-holes and four ditches were recorded. The largest of the ditches ran parallel to the present lane: similar ditches were located elsewhere in the town, notably in the eastern part of Sussex Road. Two smaller, parallel ditches ran at an approximate right angle from the present lane. It is tempting to suggest that these might mark the line of a now lost trackway leading to the moated manor. The pits were located to the east of these ditches with large amounts of pottery, fish bones and a chalk loomweight recovered. The pottery suggests a date between 1100 and 1300. The relative lack of archaeology elsewhere in this area of the town would suggest that these features relate to the nearby moated manor, perhaps even representing a small settlement.



Medieval stone mortar recovered from Lions Road (9).

Elsewhere, large quantities of medieval pottery, two parallel ditches and a row of post-holes were recorded at the junction of Craythorne Lane with Fairfield Road (23). In the area of Oak Lodge Road and Walner Lane (24) large quantities of slag, burnt clay and hammerscale were recovered suggesting metalworking activity took place in this area during the medieval period and further industrial activity was indicated along Spitalfield Lane (25).

The fieldwork was supervised throughout by Phil Mayne, initially with the assistance of the author. Many thanks are extended to Dale Robertson, Ross Lane, Adrian Gollop, Laura O'Shea and Adrian Murphy for assistance on site. Fieldwork was carried out with the close co-operation of 4Delivery Ltd, Dragtone Ltd, Fineturret Ltd and Nuttall Hynes Ltd and we are grateful for all assistance given by them. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers and Simon Mason of KCC.

Lower Upnor Ordnance Depot

Ben Found

In August and September 2006 an archaeological field evaluation took place at the Royal School of Military Engineering (RSME) Engineer Park at Lower Upnor on the banks of the River Medway (NGR 575905 170807). The work was commissioned by Michael Parkes Surveyors Ltd and formed part of a programme of archaeological work on parcels of land earmarked for disposal by the RSME around its Chatham headquarters. The Engineer Park lies immediately adjacent to Upnor Castle on the site of the former Lower Upnor Ordnance Depot. Many of the buildings of the former depot continue to be used by the Royal Engineers for the provision of training and maintenance facilities.

Early photograph of the Ordnance Depot taken from Upnor Castle.

Background

Upnor Castle was constructed between 1559 and 1567 for the protection of Queen Elizabeth's warships anchored in the Medway. The castle was enlarged between 1599 and 1601 when it took the general form that is preserved today (Saunders 1993). As well as the castle two sconces (small protective fortifications) were installed on the river bank further downstream. The sconces became known as the ten-gun and eighteen-gun batteries. The ten-gun battery would have been located on the foreshore on the site of the present day Engineer Park.

In 1667 the Dutch made a daring raid up the Medway which led to the burning of a number of the King's fleet and the capture of the Navy's flagship the *Royal Charles*, a humiliating defeat for the British navy. A review of the defensive provisions on the Medway was conducted and two new fortifications were constructed with Upnor Castle becoming largely redundant. In 1668 the order was given to convert the castle from an active fortification to 'a Place of Stores and Magazine'. This marked the start of Upnor's role as an ordnance depot which it would perform until 1964 when the depot passed into the RSME's hands.

Being opposite the Royal Dockyard at Chatham the facility at Upnor quickly became an important magazine and by 1691 held the largest store of powder in the country. However, by 1763 the castle was found to be inadequate and more space was required for the storage of barrels of powder. The Office of the Ordnance had to make use of a temporary storehouse to the south of the castle which was converted to house 10,000 barrels of powder (Evans 2006, 1).

Early photograph showing the 'A' Magazine (left) and 'B' Magazine (right) with Empty Case Store between, looking north-north-west.

This temporary magazine was used as such for some fifty years, but became wholly inadequate for the needs placed upon it. The decision was taken to build a purpose built magazine and land in a nearby former gravel quarry, which was purchased for its construction. The new magazine was designed by Colonel D'Arcy who devised a building formed from four cells each with catenary vaulting which was to become known as 'A' Magazine. The magazine was the first to be provided with a traversed shifting house (a reception and examining room), situated to the south between the magazine and the castle. A new powder pier was constructed to serve the facility (Evans 2006, 2).

Apart from the rebuilding of the shifting house the depot remained unchanged until the middle of the nineteenth century. The Board of Ordnance was dissolved and control of the magazine passed to the Secretary of State for War. With the Royal Navy battle fleet now being armed with shells instead of round shot revised storage facilities were required. Despite alterations to the 'A' Magazine, Upnor remained filled to capacity. Improvements to Upnor led to the building of a new powder magazine and the construction of a new dedicated shell store. The new magazine (to be known as 'B' Magazine) was based on D'Arcy's earlier design but stretched to eight cells rather than the four of the original and had capacity for some 23,000 barrels. The 'B' Magazine was located adjacent to the earlier 'A' Magazine. In 1862 another new shell store was added to the north of 'B' Magazine as Upnor still struggled to meet the demands placed upon it.

The Admiralty did not find it acceptable that Upnor had been put under the control of the War Office and following negotiations in the late 1880s the provision and management of naval warlike stores was transferred to their control. The facility at Upnor now became known as the Royal Naval Armaments Depot (RNAD) Upnor, responsible for supplying ordnance storage and provision for all of the fleet based at Chatham and Sheerness. The Naval Defence Act of 1889 led to a massive programme of expansion and upgrading of the naval fleet and soon Upnor was again unable to cope with the demands placed upon it. Floating hulks had to be employed to deal with surplus ordnance with temporary storage also arranged at Fort Horsted, in Sheerness, at Woolwich and at Priddy's Hard in Hampshire as well as in the buildings of Upnor Castle itself (Evans 2006, 7).

RNAD Upnor was linked to an RSME railway line known as the Chattenden and Upnor Railway and by 1884 had been provided with an extensive internal railway system complete with its own engine shed. In 1895 the depot was further expanded with a dry (live) guncotton shop which, considering the highly unstable nature of the substance, was placed in an entirely unsuitable position (Yeatman 1966).

Despite the creation of an empty case store between the two magazines and the conversion of the engine shed to an empty case store RNAD Upnor was still blighted by an acute shortage of space. To solve this, plans were instigated in 1894 to annex civilian land (containing a row of fine houses; a boatyard with slipway, forge, sail loft and saw-pits; the 'Boatswain and Call' public house and a brick wharf) which lay immediately to the north of the depot. It is on this land that the earlier ten-gun battery had been located (Evans 2006, 11).

A much larger shell store and a filled mine store were constructed on this new land and the existing civilian houses were retained for office space. In 1909 a suite of new shell filling rooms were constructed to the rear of the 'A' and 'B' magazines. Despite the acquisition of the new land the site at Upnor remained cramped and was afflicted by a shortage of space. At the beginning of the twentieth century

Early photograph of the area to the west of the Magazines. The building to the bottom right is the Expense Magazine, beyond which are the Shell Filling Room. Between these buildings and the 'A' and 'B' Magazines (seen to the right of the photo) are the TNT and Amatol Filling Rooms. The free standing brick-wall is the original boundary wall for the magazine enclosure.

the construction of a new naval armament depot at Lodge Hill and the transfer of the Chattenden facility to the Admiralty meant that the storage problems at Upnor could finally be solved.

The outbreak of the First World War and the development of new explosive substances resulted in the final significant additions to RNAD Upnor which was provided with trinitrotoluene (trotyl or TNT) and amatol (a mix of TNT and ammonium nitrate) filling sheds. The outbreak of the Second World War led to few changes at the depot save for the modification of some buildings with the addition of concrete flat roofs to protect against incendiary bombs.

By 1964 RNAD Upnor was no longer required by the admiralty and the depot passed to the RSME. At this time the 1812 'A' Magazine, the 1856 No 1 Shell Store, the No 1 and No 2 Examining Rooms, the 1908 Shell Filling Rooms, the TNT and Amatol Sheds, the Unheading Sheds, Expense Magazine, Shell Scraping Room, civilian houses used as offices and a number of ancillary buildings were demolished. The remaining buildings were retained and converted for continued use.

Evaluation

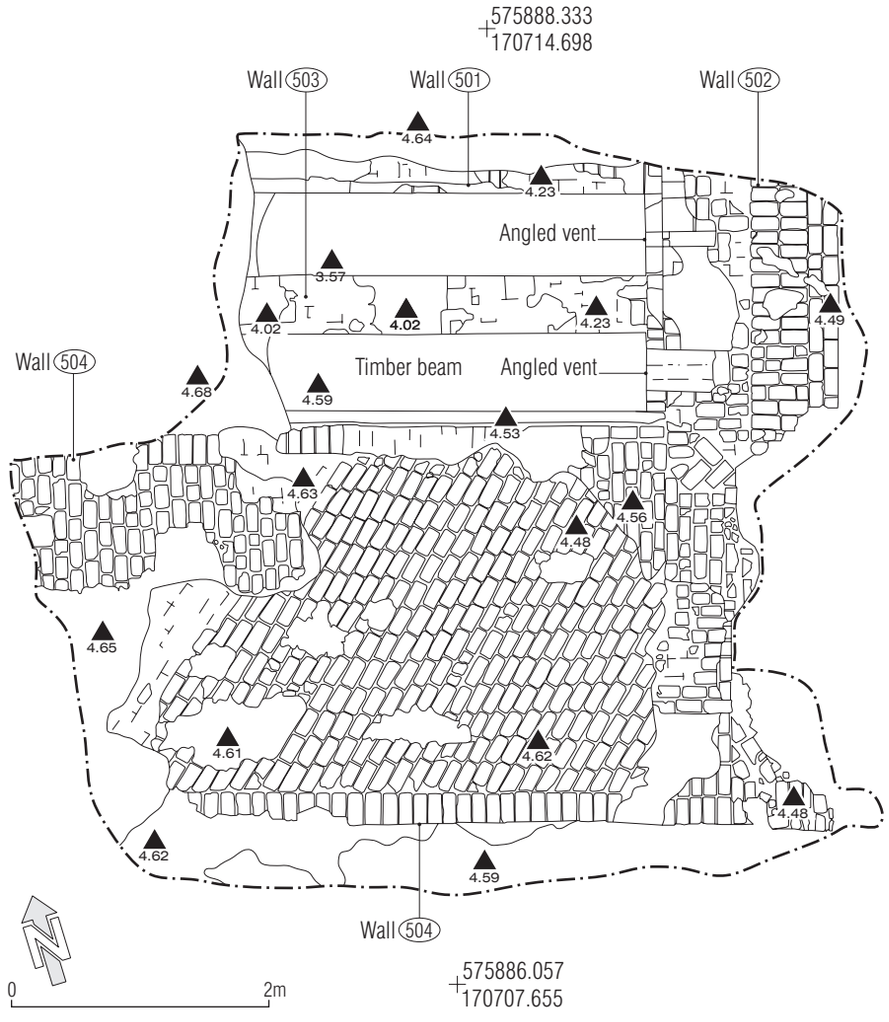
The twenty-one trenches excavated as part of the evaluation were spaced to locate features associated either with the use of the site as an ordnance depot or with the earlier civilian use of the northern end of the site.

Trenches 1 to 3 were excavated at the southern end of the site in the area of the shifting house complex where the former ordnance depot interfaces with Upnor Castle. The remains of buildings mostly of later nineteenth-century date were revealed immediately beneath the present ground surface (sometimes by simply scraping away vegetation and leaf mould) and the presence of these relatively late buildings prevented further investigation, so that it was not possible to ascertain whether any remains belonging to the earlier 1812 shifting house survived. The brick-built footings which were revealed in Trenches 1 and 2 belonged to the No 2 and No 1 Examining Sheds respectively. In Trench 3 a significant portion of the brick footings of the No 1 Shell Store built in 1856 were exposed and recorded.

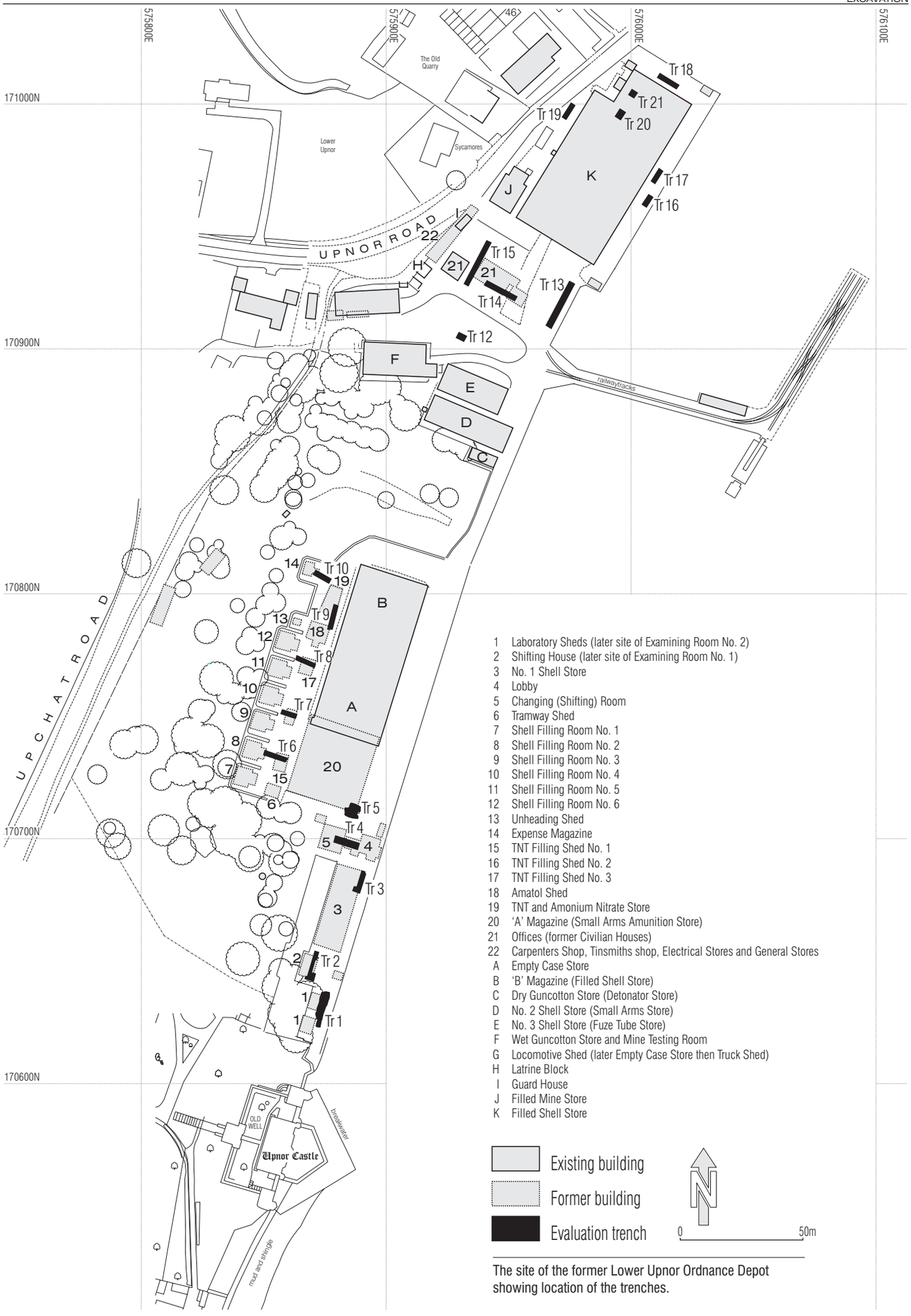
In Trench 4 the trial trenching exposed portions of ancillary elements of the 1812 magazine complex as well as later walls associated with a changing room for depot workers. Trench 5 was sited so as to determine whether anything survived of the original 1812 'A' Magazine and soon exposed substantial remains of the sub-structure of the building's south-east corner. A massive brick-built southern wall, measured some 3.19m wide, constructed with external faces in English Bond and a core of whole bricks lain obliquely across the wall with each course running at a different angle to the previous. The bricks used in the construction of the wall all featured an interesting stamp which is thought to represent a stylised version of the broad arrow combined with a 'C' monogram, perhaps suggesting that the bricks were manufactured at Chatham.

The eastern wall, whilst less substantial than the southern, still measured some 1.51m wide. The wall was pierced by two sloping vents which would have allowed ventilation to the space under the floor. The floor itself would have been of slatted wooden construction supported upon vaulted brick piers. Two of these piers survived within the trench and featured circular vents pierced through to allow for the circulation of air in the under-floor void. Two potential designs for the building survive in the records. The arrangement of the piers recorded in Trench 4 has identified which design was implemented. To the south of the remains of the 'A' Magazine a section of the internal railway line was also exposed.

Trenches 6–10 were all located on the site of the early twentieth-century shell filling rooms, TNT and amatol sheds. Surviving remains here were much less substantial than in trenches 1–5. This was partly due to the fact that the buildings had been more thoroughly demolished but also due to the nature of the buildings themselves which were probably only ever lightweight constructions, designed to be expendable in the event of a blast. The force of any explosion would have been contained by the concrete traverses in which the sheds were set. These concrete traverses survive, built against the former quarry face.



The massive southern wall of the 1812 'A' Magazine, uncovered in Trench 5.



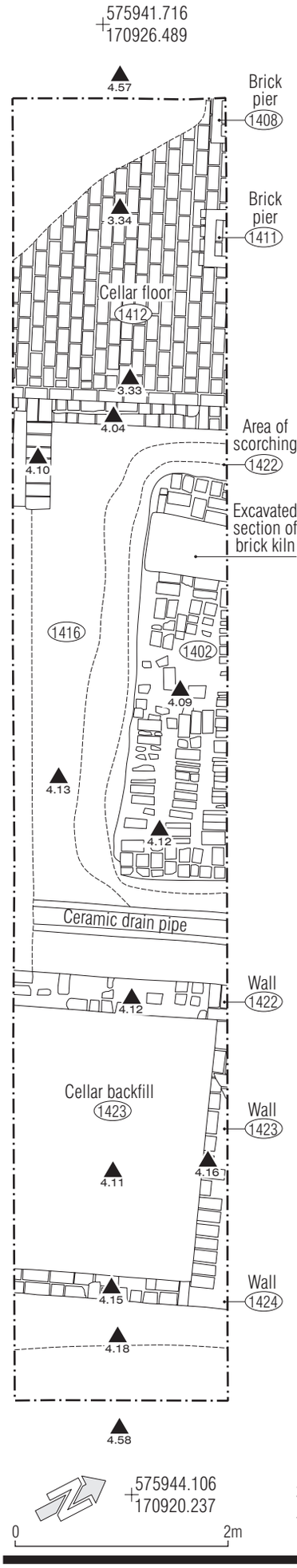
1 Laboratory Sheds (later site of Examining Room No. 2)
2 Shifting House (later site of Examining Room No. 1)
3 No. 1 Shell Store
4 Lobby
5 Changing (Shifting) Room
6 Tramway Shed
7 Shell Filling Room No. 1
8 Shell Filling Room No. 2
9 Shell Filling Room No. 3
10 Shell Filling Room No. 4
11 Shell Filling Room No. 5
12 Shell Filling Room No. 6
13 Unheading Shed
14 Expense Magazine
15 TNT Filling Shed No. 1
16 TNT Filling Shed No. 2
17 TNT Filling Shed No. 3
18 Amatol Shed
19 TNT and Amonium Nitrate Store
20 'A' Magazine (Small Arms Amunition Store)
21 Offices (former Civilian Houses)
22 Carpenters Shop, Tinsmiths shop, Electrical Stores and General Stores
A Empty Case Store
B 'B' Magazine (Filled Shell Store)
C Dry Guncotton Store (Detonator Store)
D No. 2 Shell Store (Small Arms Store)
E No. 3 Shell Store (Fuze Tube Store)
F Wet Guncotton Store and Mine Testing Room
G Locomotive Shed (later Empty Case Store then Truck Shed)
H Latrine Block
I Guard House
J Filled Mine Store
K Filled Shell Store

Existing building
Former building
Evaluation trench

N

0 50m

The site of the former Lower Upnor Ordnance Depot showing location of the trenches.



The cellars of civilian houses and an earlier brick kiln located in Trench 14.

Trenches 6, 7 and 8 all identified sections of the original boundary wall enclosing the 1812 'A' Magazine. The wall was extended when the 1856 'B' Magazine was constructed and a section of this later wall was preserved within Trench 10.

Trenches 11–15 were located in an area that is now used by the RSME as boat moorings. It is this area that was acquired for military purposes in the late nineteenth century. Not all of the intended investigative trenches were cut in this area due to the presence of asbestos contamination and live services. Trench 14 was by far the most productive of those that were excavated in the area. The remains of two cellars of civilian houses survived, backfilled with loose demolition material. A short section of wall belonging to one of these houses also survived in Trench 15.

Between the two cellars in Trench 14 parts of a brick-built kiln, clearly predating the two houses, were uncovered. Only the southern end of the kiln lay within the trench; it is likely that the majority of the structure would have extended northwards. The remains were all heavily scorched and vitrified. The west wall of the structure was less heavily vitrified and survived to a height of ten courses. The evidence suggests that the kiln had four arched flues which supported the floor of a brick-firing chamber or kiln. A stoking pit (most likely situated at the northern end of the kiln) would have provided the heat which was drawn through the flues under the chamber and up through vents in the floor to bake the green bricks above.

The kiln has been provisionally dated to the eighteenth century which suggests military rather than civilian ownership as it is unlikely that civilian brickworks would have been tolerated so close to a military magazine. The kiln might therefore have produced bricks for the construction of military buildings on the site or nearby.

Trenches 16–21 were all located in or around the large 1904 shell store in confined spaces and excavation of them was only possible thanks to the skill and enthusiasm of the plant operatives and the assistance of the staff of the RSME Engineer Park. Natural sands were exposed in Trench 19. The other five trenches all exposed deposits of made ground which was in places in excess of 2.65m thick. This is thought to represent remediation of newly acquired land in preparation for the construction of the 1904 buildings. It was not possible to determine if any remains of the earlier civilian boat-yard might survive here.

The archaeological evaluation at Upnor revealed some significant findings. Despite the demolitions carried out on the site in the 1960s substantial remains belonging to the ordnance depot survive buried close to the present ground surface. The combined standing buildings and buried archaeological remains represent an entire naval ordnance facility and, were it not for the demolitions, the site would have ranked amongst the most significant surviving ordnance yards in England (alongside Bull Point in Devon, Priddy's Hard in Hampshire and Weedon Bec in Northamptonshire). The significance of the remains at Upnor is further highlighted by their association with the Royal Naval Dockyard at Chatham (a proposed World Heritage site).

Overall shot of Magazine remains in Trench 5 showing the massive southern wall of the structure as well as the brick piers to support the floor, looking east-south-east.

The discovery of the brick kiln was not expected. Civilian brick kilns are not uncommon, but should the example at Upnor prove to be of military origin it might perhaps be unique in the Medway area. Given the number of bricks used in the construction of some of the major military monuments around Chatham this is surprising, and if the kiln was indeed used for the making of military bricks it could be considered to be of national importance.

The project was directed by the author with the assistance of Ian Anderson, James Holman, Adrian Murphy and Jess Twyman to whom many thanks are extended. The author is also extremely grateful for the kind help and assistance provided by: John Parkes, Michael Parkes and Shane Meaker (Michael Parkes Surveyors Ltd); Peter Kendall (English Heritage); Paul Ritson (Medway Council) and especially to Captain Peter Maillardet, Brian Wicker and staff (RSME Engineer Park, Lower Upnor). Reinstatement of trenches was undertaken by the Trust and Limen Construction Ltd and unexploded ordnance advice was provided by EOD Contracts Ltd.

Jeskyns Farm, Cobham

Crispin Jarman

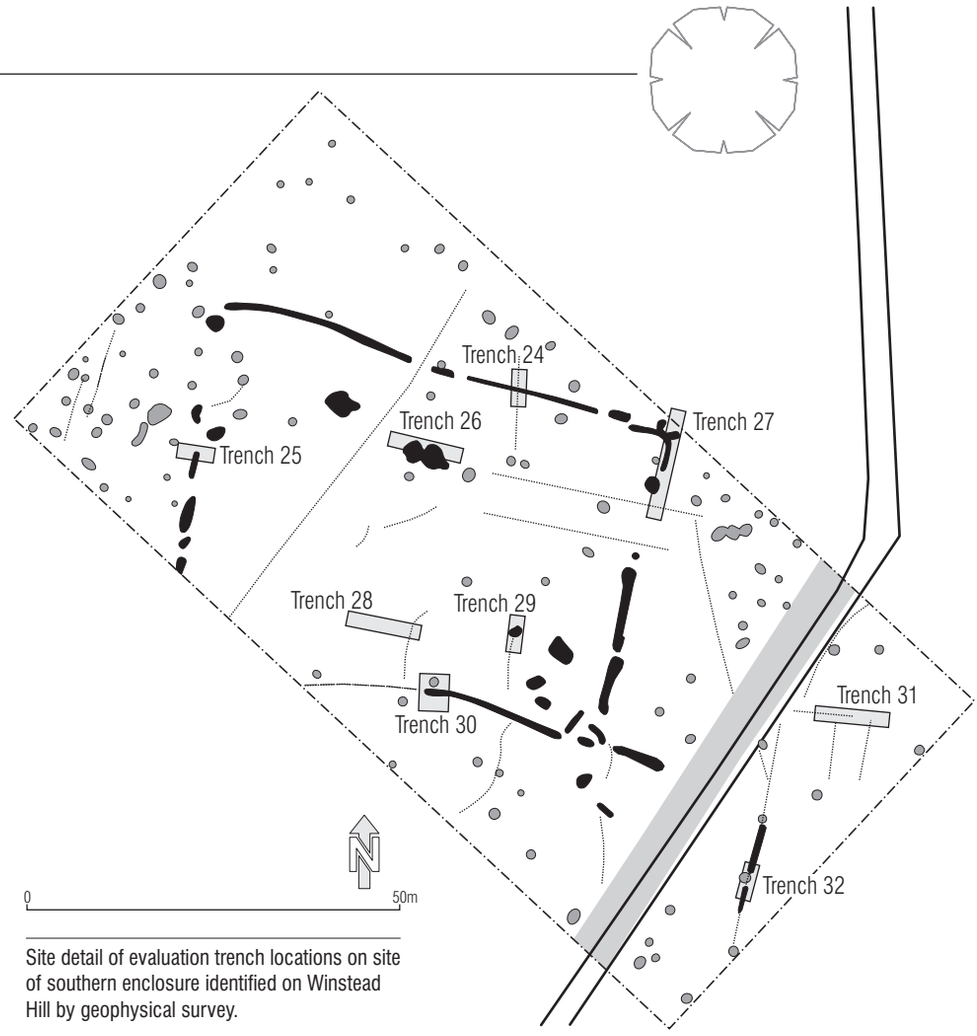
Jeskyn's Farm was purchased by the Forestry Commission in April 2005 in order to create a public open space as part of the Thames Gateway Scheme. The Trust was commissioned to undertake a range of archaeological investigations over the 150 hectare site (NGR 566400 169200 centred), including metal detecting, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching. A watching brief was later maintained during groundworks. The geophysical work was conducted by GSB Prospection Ltd.

The presence of prehistoric and Romano-British occupation in the north corner of the site had already been noted during works for the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (OAU 2000). Aerial photographs also indicated possible cropmarks to the east of the site close to the village of Cobham.

The metal detecting was conducted in three fields and yielded little of archaeological interest. Surprisingly perhaps, given the close proximity of Watling Street and other finds to the north of the site, the only Roman object recovered by metal detecting was a single coin, dating to the mid to late fourth century AD. An eleventh-century penny of William I or II was recovered and a medieval buckle. There were no concentrations of finds to indicate any potential sites.

Fieldwalking was conducted across approximately two thirds of the site. Although the conditions at the time of this exercise were generally unfavourable, taking place after a prolonged spell of dry weather which had left the ground very hard and given little opportunity for weathering, the results were considered to be sufficiently indicative of the potential of the site to be a valid assessment. No prehistoric pottery was recovered and the quantity of worked flint was low. Roman material was also infrequent despite the known presence of occupation to the north; only six sherds of pottery were recovered and four fragments of tile, all of which was very abraded. Similarly, medieval material was present only in a very small quantity; twenty-two sherds of pottery and no ceramic building material of definite medieval provenance being recovered. Post-medieval Kent peg tile and burnt flint were ubiquitous.

Geophysical surveying was more successful and generally produced good results. The survey identified two clear enclosures with associated ditches and features on high ground forming Winstead Hill in the north of the site. These irregular rectangular



Site detail of evaluation trench locations on site of southern enclosure identified on Winstead Hill by geophysical survey.

Evaluation trenches and areas investigated by detailed magnetometer survey. The Channel Tunnel rail link and A2 Watling Street lie to the north.

enclosures measured in plan 60 by 45 m and 40 by 35m respectively. Evaluation trenching on the southern of these enclosures indicated it to be of probable Roman date, pottery suggesting it to belong to the second century AD. A further enclosure appears to be represented to the east of the site, close to Cobham. Dating of this enclosure is uncertain. Elsewhere across the site various anomalies indicated possible archaeological features, but evaluation trenching failed to support this conclusion. A number of weak anomalies were interpreted as 'trends', suspected to represent variation in the geological subsoil or disturbance caused by ploughing. Again, most were undetectable in evaluation trenching, although one was identified as a well preserved ditch.

Evaluation trenching on the sites of the principal impacts, ie the ponds and car parking, did not expose any archaeological features. However, trenching in the north of the site, on the route of an access road, revealed scattered features of Romano-British date. Several shallow pits were identified along with a pair of ditches aligned perpendicular to each other, possibly forming another enclosure. These features were not identified by the geophysical survey, suggesting an under representation of the archaeology in the anomalies detected. Trench 20 was opened to investigate the alignment of a linear feature detected by the geophysical survey and corresponding to a 'hollow way' recorded during the Channel Tunnel Rail Link work. Excavation confirmed the feature's presence and also revealed the foundations of a rectangular structure, probably a building with a crushed chalk floor or sub floor. The dating evidence suggested this to have been of Roman date, again probably in the second century AD.

Investigation of some of the soil and cropmarks evident on aerial photographs failed to identify any archaeological features, though it is possible that these represented the last vestiges of ploughed out features now impossible to detect by any other method.

The archaeological investigation of Jeskyn's Farm covered an unusually large area of land and the method of assessment of its archaeological potential needed to be effective and cost efficient. It was not considered practicable to evaluate large areas and the use of geophysical survey, fieldwalking and targeted evaluation was thought to have been largely successful. Where significant archaeology was demonstrated to survive, its presence was considered in the project design produced by the Forestry Commission and its agents. For example, woodland and scrub planting were moved away from areas where there were concentrations of archaeological features. The extensive watching brief maintained on the works supported the results of the evaluation of the areas of maximum impact and verified the low impact of new tracks and paths and a number of other groundworks.

The Trust would like to thank the Forestry Commission for its support and encouragement throughout the work, especially Mr Tim Yarnell, Mr Alex Brearley, Ms Denise Culley and Mr Ian Thompson. Thanks are also extended to the site contractors, Pearls and Pauleys for their co-operation and assistance throughout the groundworks.

Other sites investigated during the year

Ashford, John Wesley School
Ashford, Orbital Park
Aylesham, Cooting Road
Boughton Monchelsea, Boughton Monchelsea Primary School
Canterbury, Burgate Lane
Canterbury, Manwood Lodge, Hales Drive
Canterbury, Marlowe Arcade
Canterbury, New Street
Canterbury, Orchard School
Canterbury, Old Palace Yard, Palace Street
Canterbury, St Alphege Lane
Canterbury, University of Kent
Chillenden, Kemp's Garage
Croydon, Russel Hill, Purley
Deal, Bonners Paddock, Great Mongeham
Deal, Telegraph House
Dover, Pencester Road
Dover, Wootton Park House
Faversham, Gate Service Area, Dunkirk
Folkestone, Rendezvous Street
Folkestone, The Bayle
Gillingham, Mid Kent College
Herne Bay, Herne Bay Infants School, Stanley Road
Ightham, Copt Hall Road
Lynsted, Claxfield Farm
Margate, Queen Elizabeth Queen Mother Hospital
Maidstone, Mote Park
Ramsgate, Eurokent Leisure Park, Haine Road
Rochester, New Road
Ringwould, Ripple Down House
Sandgate, Castle Road
Sevenoaks, Seal Road
Sittingbourne, East Street
Sittingbourne, Eurolink Business Park
Sittingbourne, Meadowfield School
Sittingbourne, Mill Way
Southfleet, Sedeley's CofE Primary School
Tenterden, Reading Street
Teynham, Frognal Lane
Tonbridge, Hilden Manor
Tonbridge, Lyons Crescent
Westgate on Sea, King Ethelbert's School
Westenhanger, Farm Cottage, Stone Street
West Malling, Kings Hill
Whitfield, Menzies Road, Old Park
Whitfield, Whitecliffs Industrial Estate
Yalding, Court Lodge, High Street

BUILDING RECORDING

All Saints Court, Canterbury

Rupert Austin

All Saints Court is located within the city centre, along the south-east side of All Saints Lane, a narrow and easily missed *cul-de-sac* off St Peter's Street, close to the River Stour. The property is Grade II* listed, and one of Canterbury's most important historic buildings. It comprises a medieval, timber-framed range along the street, and two early eighteenth-century brick wings at the rear. The wings form a courtyard that now accommodates a small garden. A fourth range once ran alongside the Stour and is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey, enclosing the courtyard. This has since been demolished and the river forms the south-east boundary of the property.

The property is one of only a few Canterbury buildings that remain timber-framed externally, albeit due in part to restoration in the 1930s. The city has many medieval timber-framed structures, but most have been re-fronted, and their timber frames hidden. During the mid 1930s, through to the last war, the premises were in use as a youth hostel. In the 1950s they were taken over by the Sidney Woodman School of Dance, with a dwelling for the proprietors in one of the wings. The school operated here, teaching generations of local children and adults, until the building's recent sale. At the time of the Trust's survey in March 2007 the premises were vacant and awaiting a new use.

The survey was undertaken at the request of Canterbury City Council in order that any proposals for alteration could be considered from an informed position, with respect to the historic fabric. The Trust's inspection concerned itself solely with the medieval part of the building which comprises a single, two-storey range, aligned parallel with the street. It measures 18.7m along the frontage and 5.8m deep, but its footprint is irregular. The north-east wall lies at an obtuse angle to the façade so that the rear elevation, at 20.3m, is longer than the front elevation. This irregularity can no doubt be attributed to the shape of the plot on which the structure was built. The building is six bays long and is continuously jettied along its street frontage. It was fully floored throughout its length from the outset.

Ground floor arrangement

Inspection of the joists and beams over the ground floor rooms uncovered a number of interesting features, not least several dozen carpenter's

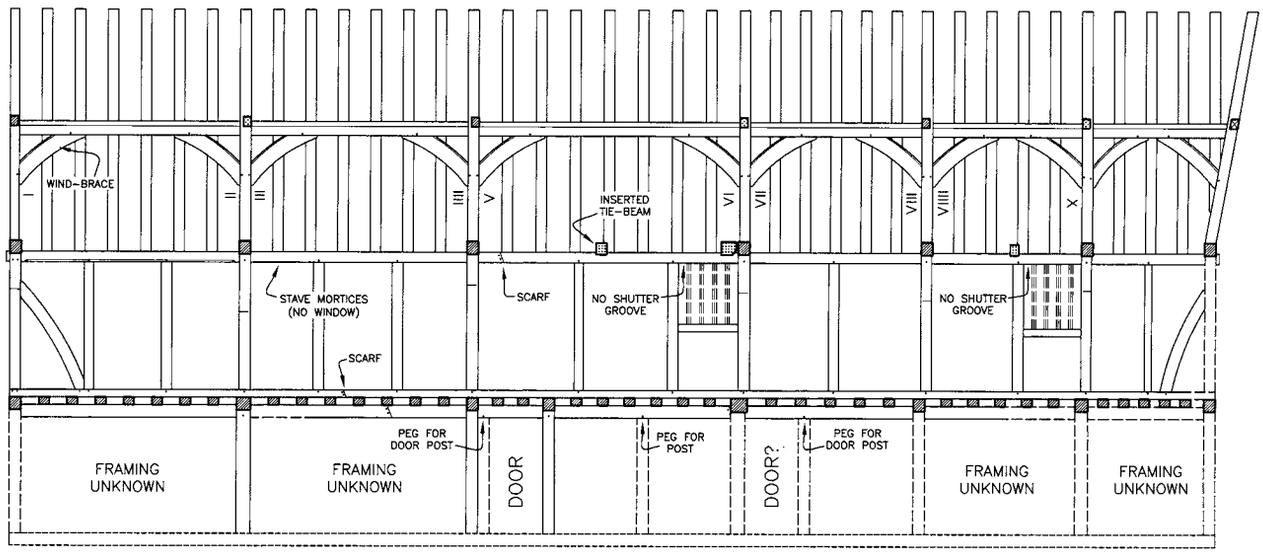
South-west ground floor room, showing medieval joists and beams and inserted seventeenth-century hearth.

numerals. Such numerals are often informative, and those here proved no exception. They showed the opening in the floor through which the present seventeenth-century chimney rises to be the only original opening within the floor and as the sole opening must therefore have accommodated the original stairs. A later staircase is now located to the rear of the chimney.

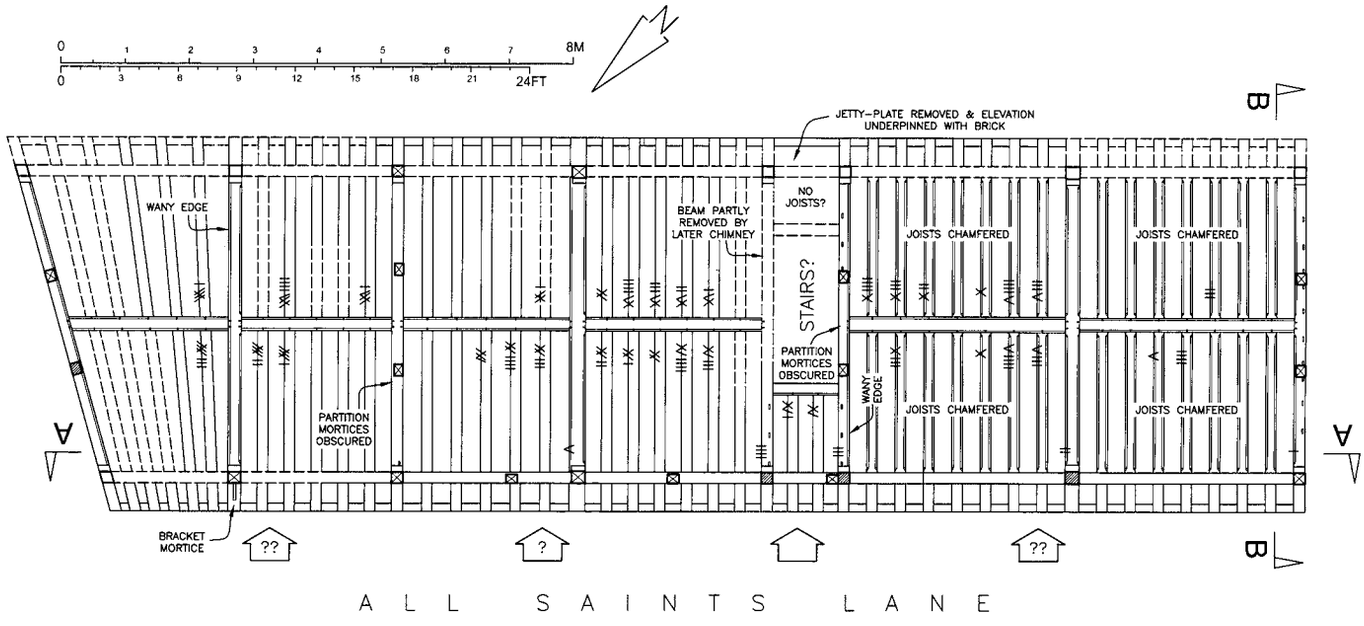
Empty mortices for missing partitions that once divided the ground floor into three rooms, each of two bays, can be seen on the soffits of the main beams. The central room (Room 2) held the aforementioned stairs, which rose through their own narrow 'bay'. This narrow 'bay' (formed by beam 4) is only present at ground level. The arrangement is not repeated on the

Jettied façade of timber-framed medieval range.

Rear courtyard elevation of medieval range and later eighteenth-century wings.



Section A-A, looking north-west, towards All Saints Lane.



Reflected view of first floor joists and beams.

first floor, and it is not therefore a true bay division. A street door presently leads into this 'bay', where a small lobby has been formed beside the north-west flank of the inserted chimney. Evidence suggests this is an original door position which must originally have led to the foot of the missing stairs.

Stave mortices (on beams 3 and 4) show the narrow 'bay' was originally separated from the adjacent ground floor rooms by unbroken partitions. This is a surprise as it shows the street door led only to the stairs, not the other ground floor rooms, which had no access to the stair 'bay'. There was also an unbroken partition, and therefore no connection between the two north-east ground floor rooms, an observation that again comes as a surprise. It seems then that all three ground floor rooms were reached independently from the street.

Further inspection of the floor joists reveals a subtle, but interesting detail. Those above Room 1 are chamfered and stopped, whereas those above Rooms 2 and 3 are plain, something which may imply a different, and slightly more important use for the south-west end of the building. The chamfers also reveal another important feature. They stop some distance short of the rear ends of the common joists, indicating the loss of a rear jetty. The building was therefore once continuously jettied both to the front and rear, an arrangement that is unusual within Canterbury.

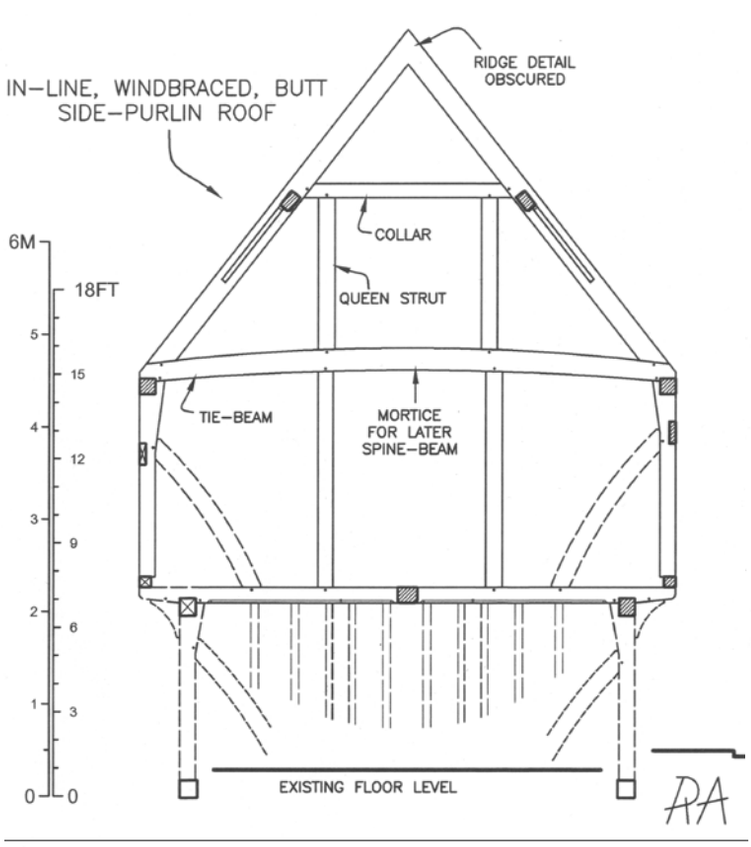
First floor arrangement

The first floor of the medieval building has been opened up, to accommodate a dance floor, but the original arrangement can be determined by inspecting the soffits of the original tie-beams: five of these are present, each necessarily located at a bay division. Evidence for partitions can be seen beneath two of them, showing that the first floor was originally divided, like the ground floor, into three rooms, each of two bays. Here, though, the rooms are connected by doors, which lie against the front wall of the building. The first floor rooms were originally open to the roof, but attic rooms were formed in later years. These were removed in the 1930s.

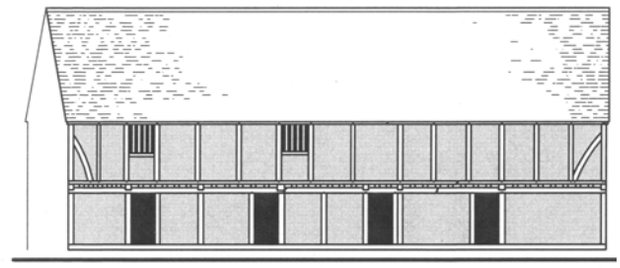
Elevations

The front and rear elevations of the building have been underpinned in brick at ground level, and little evidence for the original arrangement survives. All that can be seen along the street, for example, are a few pegs in the jetty-plate for some original posts. The various carved brackets that lie beneath the front jetty have all been imported from elsewhere.

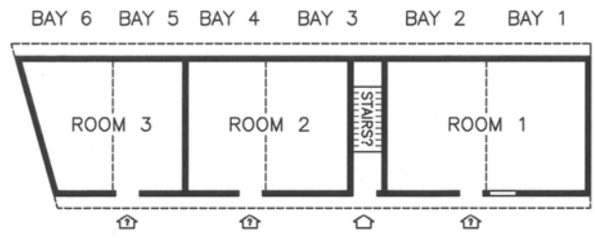
Fortunately the elevations are better preserved on the first floor, where most of the original timbers survive. Jowled posts typically lie at the bay divisions, the bays divided, depending on their length, into two or three panels by secondary posts. There are no



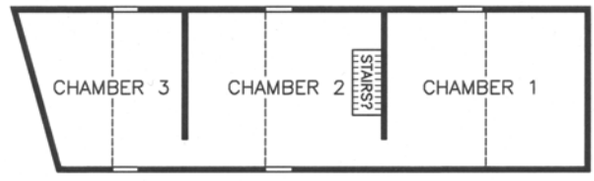
Section B-B, looking south-west.



Conjectural reconstruction of N-W façade.



Suggested ground floor plan.



Suggested first floor plan.

mid-rails. The elevations are poorly braced and only corner braces are present. Several original unglazed windows, with diamond profile mullions, can be seen within the front and rear walls. These were restored in the 1930s and their mullions reinstated. Interestingly there are no grooves above these windows for shutters, which suggests importantly that these were not domestic rooms. The first floor does not seem to have been well lit originally, and the fenestration of the upper chambers was typically improved in later years, particularly along the street where glazed windows with ovolo moulded mullions and leaded lights were introduced. Several of these later windows survive.

Roof structure

A well preserved in-line butt side-purlin roof covers the building. This is interesting, as although it is a recognised type, it is not commonly seen in this part of Kent. It should not be confused with the staggered butt side-purlin roof, a more common and superficially similar post-medieval roof. The rafters here pass over the backs of the purlins (they are not interrupted by them, as they are in a staggered side-purlin roof) extending from the eaves to ridge in one length. The roof is fully wind-braced, with collars and queen-struts at each bay division.

The 1930s restoration

The medieval range was heavily restored in the 1930s by Walter Cozens, a well known local builder who was responsible for a number of similar restorations in Canterbury. By today's standards his restoration was zealous, removing many of the later and equally valid features of the property, re-exposing nearly all the original medieval timber frame, and in places reinstating missing timbers. As a result the property was returned back to something like its original form. Such restorations were common at this time, when a renewed interest in medieval timber-framing was emerging, and we should perhaps not be over critical from our seemingly wiser times. Cozens also created a landscaped garden with a central fish pond in the rear courtyard and elements of this garden survive today.

Conclusion

All Saints Court proved to be an unusual and interesting building, its features suggesting a construction date around the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. One current theory, that it was a 'terrace' of perhaps three or even six dwellings within a single timber-framed structure now seems unlikely. The presence of a single staircase, providing

View to south-west of first floor dance floor, showing medieval timber-framing.

Detail of north-west slope of in-line butt side-purlin roof.


Restored medieval window within front, north-west elevation of Bay 3.


Inserted first floor hearth.

independent access to the first floor from the street, is one of several features that suggest this was not the case. The discovery of unglazed windows was to be expected within a building of this period, but the absence of shutters was not, and again suggests non-domestic use. The building also appears to have been unheated at first and one might have expected at least one hearth in a dwelling. The extant chimney was perhaps inserted in the seventeenth century.

The building proved to have been divided on the ground and first floors into three rooms. The first-floor rooms were interconnected, something that again seems inconsistent with a series of independent dwellings. The ground floor rooms were, however, independent of each other, and must have been reached by individual doors from the street. The building was once jettied along both its front and rear elevations, an arrangement which is again unusual, although not unknown, and perhaps not expected within a domestic context.

We can only speculate about the building's original purpose, but a domestic dwelling now seems unlikely. The ground floor may have accommodated shops, lockups or perhaps workshops, or a combination of both, but some uses could be ruled out if like the first floor the ground floor was poorly illuminated. The first floor could have been used for stowage, functioning perhaps as a warehouse, but produce or wares stored there would have been carried up steps, and heavy or bulky items should be discounted. Alternatively the first floor, with its independent access, could have functioned as a dormitory, albeit a draughty one with un-shuttered windows. A search for documentary records relating to this building would no doubt shed some light on the building's origins or later uses. The property is, for example, close to Eastbridge Hospital, and it could well be that there is a connection with that establishment.

Manor House, Nos 101 and 103 St Stephen's Road, Canterbury

Rupert Austin and Sheila Sweetinburgh

Manor House is situated within the north-east suburbs of Canterbury, on the west side of St Stephen's Road. The Grade II listed property is set back from the road, behind a brick wall, its gravel drive sweeping in from one entrance in the wall, past the front door, before leaving through a second. A sizeable garden lies to the rear of the house, backing onto St Stephen's fields. The property was divided, in later years, into Manor House and Harflete House (101 and 103 St Stephen's Road), but for the purposes of this article the property will be discussed as one.

Manor House appears to date from the late sixteenth century and seems to have started life as a wholly timber-framed building. Although this building was of reasonable size, perhaps larger than average, its remains now form only a small part of the present house, which has grown into a very large property, comprising eight major phases of work, with a footprint of around 453m^2. Unsurprisingly the appearance of the house has changed beyond recognition, as a result of this expansion, and it now presents a neat brick Georgian façade to the world. At the time of the Trust's survey the house was about to be redeveloped. An archaeological survey of the property was undertaken in advance of this, in order that its historic fabric could be better understood. A documentary study was also commissioned, in order to learn something of the former occupants of the house and the area in which it stands. The first 200 years of the building's history remained elusive; house histories can be notoriously difficult to trace. However, it did prove possible to obtain a good picture of the house and its owners from the beginning of the eighteenth century until the present day.

The documentary study

Manor House stands to the north-east of Canterbury, in the parish of Hackington, alias St Stephen's, a parish extending from the outskirts of the city up to and including the important medieval tile works at Tyler Hill. The name Hackington post-dates Domesday, the first known reference occurring *c* 1180, in a list of payments made by Canterbury Cathedral Priory for lands the priory held of various other lords (Cullen 1997, 306). Cullen suggests the name pre-dates the Norman Conquest, its derivation being a 'farmstead associated with Hac(c)a' from an Old English masculine personal name with –ing – tun. Consequently, Cullen follows Wallenberg with his identification of *Latintone* in Domesday as Hackington. In the 'Domesday Book' Hamo the Sheriff is said to hold the place from the Bishop of Bayeux. It answered for half a sulung, and its lands included a small wood of 12 acres of pasture (Morgan 1983, 5, 126).

The other important place name relevant to this investigation is Beverley, which also first appears in written records *c* 1200, occurring in a priory rental[1] where it is again linked to a personal name, that of Radulf de Baluerle (Cullen 1997, 312; Urry 1967, 308, 312–4). Radulf held lands in several areas, but it seems likely his home was in this area. Attempts to link precisely the name with a particular place proved difficult. Cullen states that the second part of the name is Old English leah (a woodland clearing), but the first part is obscure. He concedes he cannot think of anything better than the solution suggested by Wallenberg, who proposed it may be an Old English masculine personal name: *Bealdfrio*. Archbishop Pecham's survey of the manor of Westgate, dated 1283–1285, provides little further evidence, but does mention the 'six sisters of Beverley' which indicates a family holding of some size (Witney 2000, 91).

Over the centuries the name Beverley has been associated with several properties/lands in the parishes of St Dunstan's Without, Harbledown, and Blean, as well as Hackington. The name Beverley is also linked to the manor of Hall and Beverley, a subordinate manor to the great archiepiscopal manor of Westgate. Bowen (2000, 22–3) believes that the manor of Hall and Beverley was at its largest in the late medieval period. It is not clear exactly how far it extended, but it apparently included Harbledown, the area of St Thomas' Hill and the land to the east (including parts of Hackington), and St Dunstan's, possibly as far as Sturry and Westbere. The main manor house appears to have been the forerunner of Hall Place, but the messuages of the manorial tenants were presumably located across the estate, and it is possible that there may have been a farmstead or something similar on the site of Manor House. Between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries the Chicche, Fyneaux and Man families were lords of the manor of Hall and Beverley (*ibid,* 27, 25). These families were members of the east Kent gentry who became increasingly successful from about the time of the Black Death, gaining further land and honours under the Tudors.

During the eighteenth century Bowen notes that different parts of the manor of Hall and Beverley were passing in a confusing way to various members of the Roberts family, who were inter-related in an equally complicated fashion, a situation that replicated that of previous centuries (*ibid*, 25). Unfortunately many

of the documents produced during this period have disappeared. Amongst those linked to the Roberts family were the Jacob and Denew families, who were important to the history of Manor House. These members of the east Kent gentry may have been attracted to Hackington by its proximity to Canterbury, the presence nearby of the Manwood family and later the Hales and its pleasant position on rising ground. In addition, they may have been interested in its colourful history: in the twelfth century Archbishop Baldwin had hoped to establish a college of secular canons at St Stephen's church, a collegiate institution that the prior at the cathedral feared would rival his own house, thereby allowing the archbishop to desert the cathedral and considerably reducing the prior's influence on the Church in England.[2] Even though Baldwin was unsuccessful, St Stephen's may have gained some kudos from the abortive attempt. Consequently, it is against this background of an attractive rural parish, on the outskirts of England's premier ecclesiastical city, an area traditionally connected to the archbishop and several prominent local families, that the history of Manor House should be set.

The early modern period (sixteenth to eighteenth century)

Although there may have been a house on the site during the Middle Ages, it seems likely the present building has its origins in the sixteenth century (see below). The first known owners of the present building were, in the late sixteenth century, members of the Aylworth family.[3] Originally members of a Gloucestershire family from the settlement of that name, they had, by Elizabeth's reign, settled in several English counties in the Midlands and south, as well as London. In 1599 two brothers, Walter and Edward Aylworth, styled themselves gentlemen of Hackington, Walter having married Joan Stockett from another local armigerous family.[4] The Aylworth or Ayleworth family were recorded in the Herald's Visitation of 1619 and the armorial shields of Walter (died 1614) and Edward (died 1625) were placed in St Stephen's church. That of Edward Aylworth is especially interesting because it records his service as High Steward of the Liberties of the Archbishop.

Only Walter's will appears to have survived.[5] He was a wealthy man at his death, and was able to leave large cash bequests such as the £1000 his son Peter was to receive on the death of Walter's wife and Peter's mother. His son-in-law, John White, was especially favoured. White was to receive all of Walter's law books, which may imply that he too was a lawyer. The only other personal possessions mentioned in the will were Walter's gold seal ring, gold death's head ring, and a family heirloom. All were to become the property of Peter his heir. The house itself was not mentioned but presumably remained the family home where Joan, Walter's widow, continued to care for her family. In addition to the Stockett and White families, the Aylworths married members of the Denne family, also members of the local gentry. Such connections and their landed interests may have kept them in east Kent, though Peter Aylworth did own five London houses at his death in 1630.[6] Nevertheless, like his father he styled himself a gentleman of Hackington in his will and did mention the house in St Stephen's.

The house eventually passed out of the Alyworth family, and by around the late seventeenth century was in the hands of the Jacob family. In his will, dated 1724, Herbert Jacob states that he came to live with his sister Mary Jacob after the death of 'our dear father'.[7] Although he does not specifically mention the house in Hackington in this context, it appears to be implied, and similarly it appears to indicate that his father had previously resided there. His father was Sir Abraham Jacob, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, who had risen to prominence in public life, holding the governorship of Walmer Castle.[8]

Unfortunately Herbert Jacob made few references to the house at St Stephen's in his will, though he did leave it, amongst other property, to his two sisters Jane and Mary Jacob, after which it was to pass to their male heirs. He wished to show his special affection for Mary, bequeathing to her his repeating clock, all his silver plate and china, and all his paintings and prints except one. Presumably all these items were in the Hackington house, acting as daily reminders of Herbert for his sister as well as their more prosaic uses. The one exception among his collection of paintings was that of his uncle John Herbert, which had been painted by Carlo Moratto. John Herbert had also been a lawyer, and a member of the Inner Temple, and Herbert Jacob wanted his uncle's picture to hang in the Inner Temple's public library. This library was also to be the new home of many of his books. It seems, because of his large collection, that he had a library in the Hackington house, which may also have been the location of the Moratto painting.

Neither of Herbert Jacob's two sisters married, both continuing to live in the family home, presumably visited by their Roberts and Denew nieces and nephews, until their deaths. Jane's will reveals nothing further about the house, but her sister is more forthcoming.[9] Mary intended that John Denew, her nephew, should receive her large silver cup with a cover, a pair of candlesticks and the use and enjoyment of all her pictures and prints, except for those of her late brother and sister, Herbert and Jane, and that of herself.[10] All these pictures and prints were in the Hackington house where he might reside until his own death when the place should be inherited in turn by his son(s). However, if he did not have any sons the property was to pass to Dorothy Denew, Mary's niece, who was to be the recipient of one of her London properties.

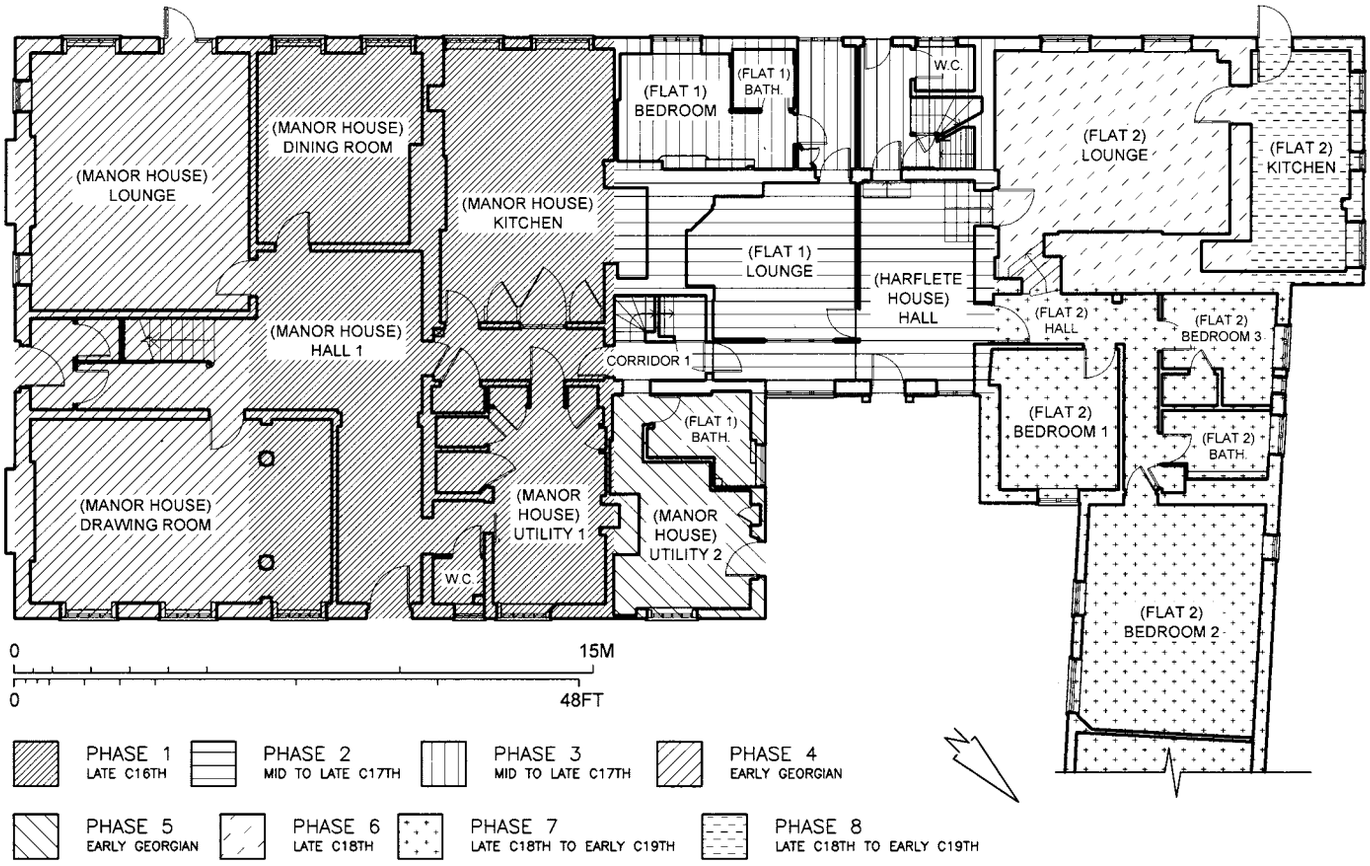
In the mid eighteenth century Mary Jacob's sister, nieces and nephews apparently got caught up in the enthusiasm of the South Sea venture and like many probably lost heavily when the scheme collapsed.[11] Although the family seem to have sold some property, including a house in Canterbury, at about this time, John Denew continued to reside in the Hackington house, leaving it, and all his other property and worldly goods, to his 'dear and loving wife Elizabeth Denew' on his death in 1751.[12] However, she moved to Canterbury not long after selling at least part of his estate to Mary Randolph, a widow from Hackington, in 1757.[13]

The modern period (nineteenth and twentieth centuries)

The next family to leave their mark on the house in St Stephen's were the Bakers. In the years around 1800 John Baker was busy buying up property in the parishes to the north of Canterbury. Amongst his purchases was Beverley Farm near St Thomas' Hill (now part of the University of Kent) and, in 1796, a house and meadow in Hackington from Mr Deedes.[14] John Baker lived at first with his family in the Hackington house, but by 1823, after his wife's death, he had moved to St Dunstan's parish, where he died in 1831. His various properties were equally divided between his two sons.[15] George Baker, the

Rear south-west elevations of Phase 6 kitchen and Phase 3 addition.

Georgianised north-east façade of house.



Phased ground floor plan.

eldest, had been living in the Hackington house for some while. Inspection of the parish and tithe maps of this period suggests he built other buildings on the site, behind the main house. The two largest still seem to be there on the sale plan of 1912, one a heated vinery, the other possibly the stables and coach house.[16]

Like many of the house owners before him, George Baker had been a successful lawyer, allowing him to provide generous legacies to his immediate family and other relatives.[17] As her jointure Mary Ann Baker received Beverley Farm at St Thomas' Hill (also called Baker's Farm), and she was also the major beneficiary under her late husband's will, including the use of his books, pictures, linen, china and household furniture at the Hackington house. She was also to receive all her clothes and jewellery, as well as the provisions, wines and spirits in his house at the time of his death, thereby providing for her and his seven children. Thus she was a considerable landowner in the parishes of St Dunstan's, Harbledown and Hackington, a position confirmed by the tithe maps and awards.[18]

During his father's last years at the house, John Geriard Andrew Baker was instrumental in the foundation of the Beverley Cricket Club in 1835. The club appears to have played its home matches in the meadow behind the house, hospitality provided by the 'amiable Lady of Beverley'.[19] Of particular significance in the annual calendar was Canterbury Cricket Week, which included matches involving an England team. Within a few years of its foundation the Canterbury Cricket Week matches were, however, held elsewhere.

George Baker's widow was still living in the house in 1841, by which time some of her children had left home. On her death, William de Chair Baker took over. He was a gentleman farmer, holding 410 acres and employing 41 men, 15 women and four boys. His two middle-aged sisters were similarly described as gentlewomen in the 1871 census.[20] The household probably had a typical number of servants: a cook, a butler, two housemaids and a groom. Next door in the vicarage (to the north) lived William's sister, Mary Ann and her husband the Rev John White, who was the local incumbent for several decades. Over the last century or so the names of those who owned Manor House are traceable in the various directories, especially the series of *Kelly's Directories*. In 1901, Anthony Peacock, a retired solicitor, and his family lived there, having one general domestic servant.[21] In 1928 it was Captain Kenneth H. Jones, a retired Royal Naval surgeon.[22] By the early 1950s the house was in the hands of Miss Dillon Brown, who stayed for over a decade.[23]

These various changes of ownership seem to have been extremely important in terms of the evolution of the house since the late sixteenth century. It seems likely that often new and wealthy owners saw it as an opportunity to further aggrandise their substantial acquisition. Sometimes these new developments may have been completed within a short space of time, whereas others may have taken longer, possibly involving more than one family member. The Aylworth, Jacob and Baker families seemingly had the greatest input into the formation of the present house, their individual contributions adding to its unique character, while its rooms have probably been used and visited by many of Canterbury and east Kent's prominent citizens and gentlefolk since at least the sixteenth century.

Description of the fabric

Phase 1: a late sixteenth-century timber-framed house

The documentary study shows the first known owners of the house to be the Aylworth family in the late sixteenth century. They may have been responsible for building the house, but if not they were certainly some of its earliest occupants. Only a few elements of the original house survive today. The best preserved and most visible parts are the two parallel, wind-braced, clasped side-purlin roofs that lie above the centre of the property: later roofs now over sail and internalise these. The construction of both roofs, with the exception of their bay lengths (see below), is identical, and typical of the period.

Inspection reveals that the roofs once terminated in gables to the front (north-east). Each roof now runs back into the property for three bays, but both have been truncated at the rear and it seems at least one bay has been lost from each. Interestingly the bays of the north-west roof are longer than those of the south-east roof, which could suggest they were built at different times, but other details suggest otherwise. The most convincing of these is the presence of a single bressumer beneath the former gables, surviving atop the later Georgian façade. Contemporary attic rooms lay within the roofs, which

were originally open throughout their lengths, and unlined, suggesting therefore that the rooms were used for storage rather than accommodation.

Two parallel ranges must necessarily have lain beneath the roofs. Unfortunately none of the fabric of these ranges is visible on the first floor: if any remains it is hidden by plaster and later fixtures and fittings. Some original fabric can, however, be seen on the ground floor. Here the plainly chamfered spine-beams and bridging-beams of the north-west range survive above the kitchen and utility room. The bridging-beams lie directly beneath the principal rafters of the roof, as they should. No evidence for partitioning could be seen on those that are exposed, but some have been boxed in, and the ground floor arrangement of this range cannot therefore presently be determined. Interestingly spine-beams are only present within the second and third bays, where the common joists are aligned north-west to south-east. Within the first (front) bay, and also perhaps the fourth bay, they are absent, and the common joists aligned north-east to south-west. The reason for this difference becomes clear as we investigate further.

The elevations of both ranges have been internalised, and only a few timbers are now visible. Of these a post at ground level, within the north-west wall of the north-west range, and the length of wall-plate that lies above it, are the most interesting. These timbers are internalised by the Phase 5 addition. The post is jowled, and lies a foot or so behind the Georgian brick façade. Its position shows, importantly, that the building was once jettied to the front and inspection of the post reveals the tenon upon which the missing jetty-plate was once located. The presence of a jetty explains why the joists within the front bay are aligned north-east to south-west: they ran in this direction to support the jetty. Interestingly there is no spine-beam within the fourth bay, suggesting therefore that the joists here are similarly aligned. Was this originally the last bay? If it was, the arrangement suggests it was also jettied (to the rear); end-jetty buildings were common at this time. Mortices on the soffit of the wall-plate that lies above the aforementioned post reveal, importantly, that the north-west elevation of the range (which must once have been external) was originally close-studded, an attractive form of framing that is typical of the period.

Unfortunately none of the timbers of the south-east range are now visible. The first floor, for example, has been completely under drawn by later plaster ceilings. It is possible that original fabric survives, but much must have been lost. The south-east elevation has, for example, been removed at ground level, within the first two bays, where the structure is now supported by classical columns – these lie within the present drawing room (Manor House Drawing Room) and usefully mark the south-east extent of the south-east range.

Phase 2: the first mid to late seventeenth-century extension

The earliest additions to the property seem to be the two ranges that abut the north-west wall of the sixteenth-century house (Phases 2 and 3). These have been much altered, and their original form is now difficult to determine. It is the difference in floor levels between the two that suggests they are of different dates. They lie side by side, at right angles to the sixteenth-century property, behind a later (Phase 5) extension. Evidence suggests the front addition is the earlier of the two. This seems to have been of two storeys at first, but now has a third floor. The additions seem to predate the extensive early Georgian remodelling of the property, and a mid to late seventeenth-century date is suggested for both. The documentary study showed that the Jacob family had acquired the property by this time, and they may therefore have been responsible for these additions.

Pedimented, mid to late eighteenth-century Doric doorcase.

Adam fireplace within south-east wall of Manor House drawing room.

The Phase 2 addition was perhaps brick-built, not timber-framed, as early brickwork can be seen within the north-east (front) wall.

Few original features remain within its interior, but the first floor joists (crudely sawn oak timbers, measuring on average 3 x 5", and laid on edge) were revealed beneath loose floorboards. The appearance of these joists is consistent with a seventeenth-century date. A substantial chimney rises up within the south-east end of the range, serving both the extension and the adjacent sixteenth-century range. Wide hearths are present on both sides of the chimney, at ground level, but these are of nineteenth-century appearance, and seem to have been rebuilt. The chimney's origins are certainly older. A staircase, its upper levels winding around a slender newel, rises against the north-east flank of the chimney. An extra floor seems to have been added to the range, and the extant double-pile roof must therefore be later; its features are consistent with a mid eighteenth-century date.

Phase 3: the second mid to late seventeenth-century extension

The Phase 3 addition may also have been brick built, rather than timber-framed, something that is suggested by the rear south-west wall, which again comprises early brickwork. The range is also three storeys high, but the upper floor is timber-framed, and tile hung, suggesting, that it too is a later addition. The interior proved rather disappointing. The ground floor is divided into several rooms, but these probably have little to do with the original arrangement, and little of interest can be seen within them. Some scratch moulded, small-square panelling does, however, survive on the first floor, within the south-east room. The panels themselves are of oak, but the rails and stiles are of pine, suggesting therefore that this is a late example. Such panelling is generally of seventeenth-century date, but its use did occasionally run into the early eighteenth century. Stairs are located at the north-west end of the range. On the first floor these comprise a period staircase, perhaps of the mid to late eighteenth century, of pleasant appearance, with tall, thin, turned balusters. The later second floor is covered by a single pile, clasped side-purlin roof. That this is a later example than those of the sixteenth-century ranges is evidenced by its collars, which are nailed, rather than morticed to the principal rafters.

Phase 4: early Georgian enlargement and remodelling

The property was extensively remodelled and enlarged in the early part of the eighteenth century when the Jacob family owned the house, but it is not clear whether Sir Abraham Jacob, or his son Herbert was responsible. The work included a large extension to the south-east of the sixteenth-century ranges which increased the length of the building by 6m. The interiors of many of the existing parts of the property, in particular the south-east sixteenth-century range, were remodelled at this time, and the house given a handsome and fashionable Georgian facade.

The Georgian façade is typical of the period. Its windows are regularly spaced along the elevation, on the ground and first floors, in a typical Georgian manner. The ground floor windows lie beneath segmental arches formed from regular, not rubbed brick, something that is indicative early Georgian work. The first floor windows lie immediately beneath the eaves, which is embellished with a moulded timber cornice. The elevation rises from a simple


View to north-east of clasped side-purlin roof over south-east sixteenth-century range.

stepped plinth and has an unbroken string course at first floor level. A handsome wooden door-case, with a triangular pediment and freestanding Doric columns, now forms the main entrance to the building, but this is probably a later fitting, as its entablature includes a semi-circular fanlight, a feature that is more typical of mid to late, rather than early Georgian work. The south-east (side) and south-west (rear) elevations of the extension are visually similar to the Georgian frontage, except that the elevations are higher and the first floor windows have flat rubbed brick window heads, differences that might indicate another phase of work.

The new and reworked rooms contain a wealth of attractive period features, including handsome fireplaces, door-cases and decorative plasterwork (covings etc). The earliest features are of early Georgian date, for example bolection moulded fireplaces, and must be contemporary with the enlargement of the property. However, it is clear the owners continued to tinker with the house in later years. There are, for example, fireplaces in the Adam style, and also of the Regency period.

Phase 5: a second early Georgian addition

This addition is of two storeys and was certainly brick built from the outset. Its features suggest an early eighteenth-century date, and it must again be associated with the Jacob family. It is easily distinguished from the earlier phases behind it, as it is aligned parallel with, rather than at right angles to the sixteenth-century ranges. The Georgian façade was extended to cover this addition, which contains a single ground and first floor room. The second floor room is now a bedroom and must have been so from the outset. It is heated by a modest, but attractive, bolection moulded, early Georgian fireplace. A window frame of similar date survives in the north-west wall – this retains its original leaded lights, and is lambs-tongue moulded.

Phase 6: kitchen

A large two-storey brick addition now forms the westernmost corner of the property. This has a square footprint that measures approximately 6.5m square and is of comparatively plain appearance, although its windows do lie beneath low, segmental rubbed brick arches. Its features suggest this was a kitchen that was added in the late eighteenth century, when the house was owned by the Baker family. The large ground floor room of the addition (Flat 2 Lounge) is heated by a substantial fireplace, and has a high ceiling, features that are consistent with such use. Unfortunately any other fixtures or fittings have been removed. A cellar, presumably used for storing foodstuffs, lies beneath the addition. The first floor is domestic in nature, and may have provided servant's accommodation.

Phase 7: ancillary buildings, stables and carriage house

Another building range now extends from the north-west end of the property towards the road. This is of probable late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century date, and can also perhaps be attributed to the Baker family. The first part of it abuts the north-east wall of the aforementioned kitchen, and is aligned north-west to south-east. It is brick built, and of two storeys, measuring approximately 8m long by 6m deep.

A lath and plaster partition can be seen within the roof (which is of clasped side-purlin form) above the north-west tie-beam. This partition slopes into the north-west hip, but is now redundant and seemingly without purpose. Further inspection, however, reveals an explanation for this feature. The attic floor was found to be a later insertion, the first floor therefore originally open to the roof. Empty notches, for studs, along the lower edge of the aforementioned tie-beam, show the partition continued down to the first floor, dividing this part of this range into two rooms. The lack of a ceiling indicates these rooms were non domestic. A blocked door to the adjoining stable range can be seen within the north-east wall, indicating that the two elements were once connected, and their functions perhaps related. It is suggested the two first-floor rooms may have been used for stowage, but other uses are possible.

A long, brick-built, north-east to south-west aligned stable block now continues this range up to the road frontage. This has been converted to residential use, in recent years, but part of a blocked carriage door still survives in the south-east wall. A straight joint in the same wall, 7.8m from the north-east corner, shows that the range has been enlarged.

Notes

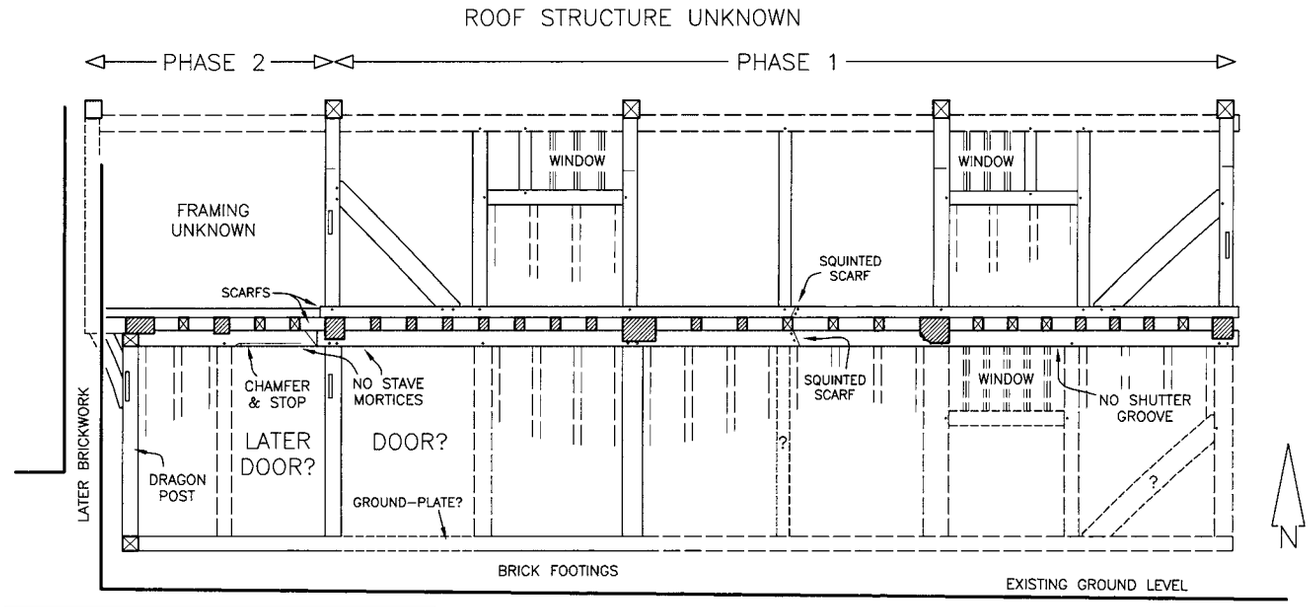
1. DCc/Register H, ff 228, 229.
2. Hasted, *Kent*, IX, 49.
3. *ibid*, 42.
4. CCAL: DCc/BB/70/64; BB/70/64a; BB/70/65; BB/70/65a; DCb/J/J/3/45; J/J/3/62; J/J/15/92.
5. Centre for Kentish Studies [CKS]: PRC 32/42, f. 217.
6. CKS: PRC 32/49, f. 155
7. CCAL: U101/11/W/3.
8. *Alumni Cantabrigiensis. To 1751*, vol. 2, p. 459.
9. CCAL: U101/11/W2/13.
10. CCAL: U101/11/W/4.
11. See Dorothy Denew's will, dated 1744; CCAL: U101/11/W/8.
12. The National Archives [TNA]: PROB 11/785.
13. CCAL: U101/11/X/27.
14. CCAL: U3/39/28/6.
15. CCAL: U51/31. CKS: PRC 17/108, f. 313.
16. East Kent Archives: U1453/E39/21A; U1507/E340.
17. TNA: PROB 11/1843.
18. CCAL: Tithe maps and awards: Hackington, St Dunstan's parishes.
19. CCAL: U449/5/1.
20. TNA: Census Returns Hackington, 1871.
21. TNA: Census Returns Hackington, 1901.
22. *Kelly's Directories*, 1928; 1936; 1940.
23. *Kelly's Directories*, 1952; 1955; 1961; 1964; 1967.

Ileden Farm, Kingston, near Canterbury

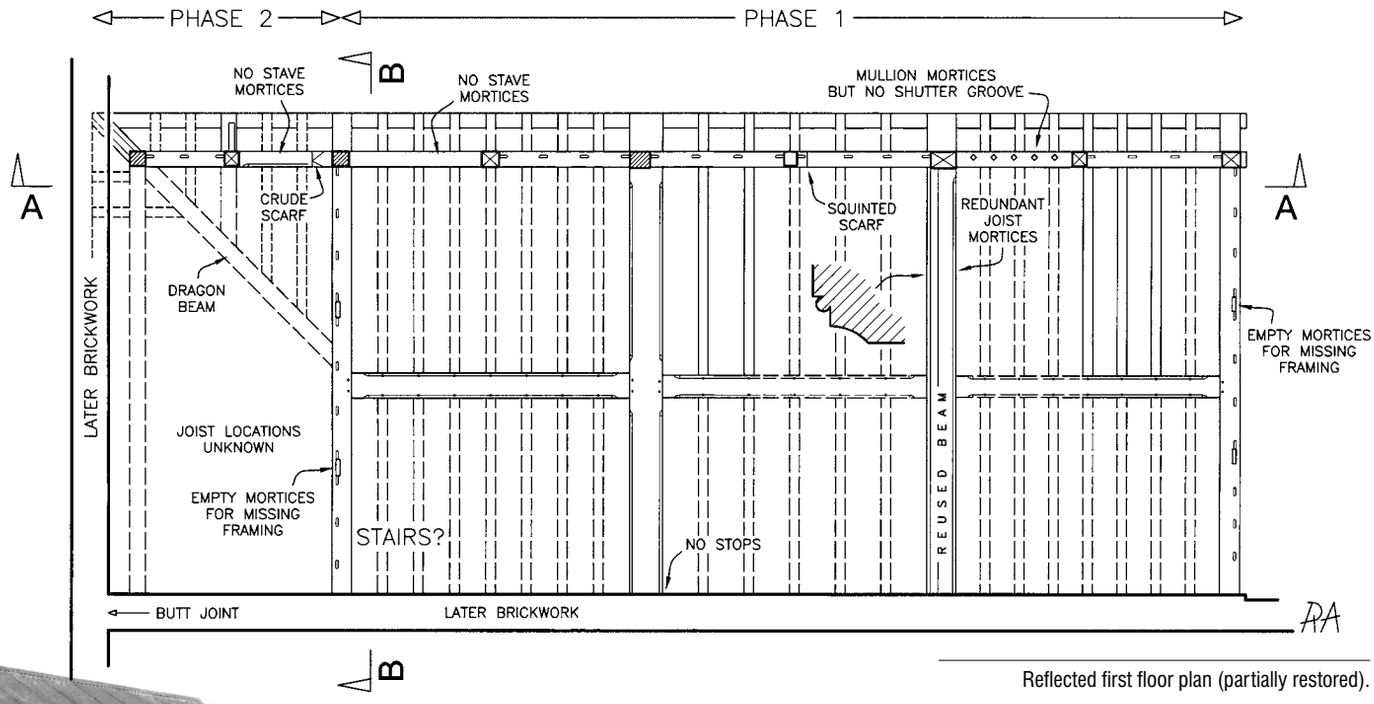
Rupert Austin

Ileden Farm is located on high ground approximately 1 mile to the north-east of Kingston in a relatively isolated rural position (NGR 620945 152413). Ileden


View of two storey, timber-framed structure, looking south-west.



Section A-A (partially restored).



Reflected first floor plan (partially restored).

House once stood a short distance to the west of the farmstead, but was demolished shortly after the Second World War. The farm building that forms the subject of this report is unlisted, and comprises one end of a long, east–west aligned range of buildings that form the southern boundary of the farm complex. A small paddock, once the farmyard, lies directly opposite the range, and beyond a dilapidated timber-framed barn and converted oasthouse. A walled garden, perhaps an old orchard, lies to the rear. A large brick house lies to the west of the paddock. Other buildings were also once present, a second barn for example, but these have long since been demolished.

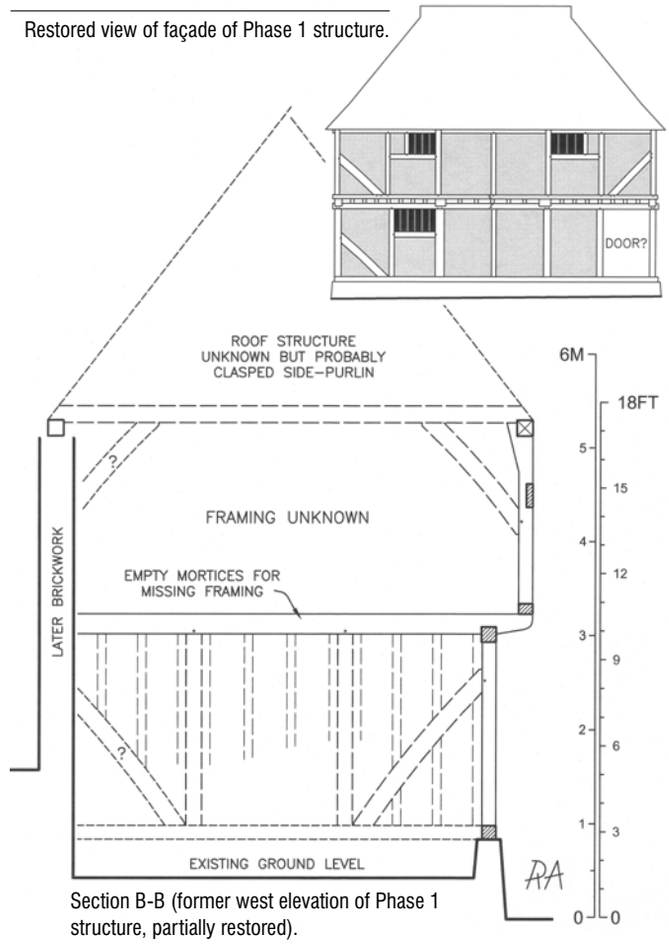
The east–west aligned range can be divided into three elements. A single-storey, open-fronted, timber-framed shelter forms its west end. A brick-built, two-storey structure, with a projecting porch lies within the centre – this part seems to have once been timber-framed. At its east end, and the subject of this report, is a two-storey, timber-framed structure. This is now empty and redundant, and in a poor state of repair, its south (rear) and west walls rebuilt in brick. Plans for its conversion were being considered, at the time of the Trust's survey in February 2007.

The structure measures 12m long by 5.4m wide. Each of its four bays is of roughly equal length, but the easternmost bay is an addition. The appearance and features of the three original bays suggest, albeit tentatively, that they were constructed around the turn of the seventeenth century, the fourth bay added perhaps within a decade or so. Both phases of work have seen considerable, often destructive alteration and repair, and careful inspection was required to determine their original form.

Empty mullion mortices for ground floor window on soffit of jetty-plate.

Ground floor interior, looking west.

Restored view of façade of Phase 1 structure.



Section B-B (former west elevation of Phase 1 structure, partially restored).

Surprisingly all four bays are jettied to the front, something that has prompted suggestions that the structure may have been a domestic dwelling that was given over to agricultural use in later years. Inspection of the features and arrangement of both the primary and secondary elements of the structure suggested, however, that neither was of domestic origin.

The jettied frontage of the primary structure has been altered to the point where original timbers are now in the minority, but fortunately sufficient survive to provide a fair understanding of the original arrangement. On the first floor down-braces were present, descending from the corner posts at either end of the building. Within the east and west bays were windows, the braces and windows arranged so as to create a symmetrical façade. Empty mortices for the missing, diamond sectioned mullions of these windows are clearly visible on the surviving cills and show the windows were originally unglazed.

The frontage is even more heavily rebuilt at ground level, where only two posts remain *in situ*. However, the jetty-plate survives and evidence on its soffit for the timbers that have been removed. Empty mullion mortices can again be seen within the east bay, indicating the former presence of a window. This was wider than that above it, with five rather than three mullions. Importantly a shutter groove, something that is usually associated with unglazed windows within dwellings, is noticeably absent. One might have expected to find a second window within the west bay (there is a first floor window), but none was present. Stave mortices are also present on the soffit of the jetty-plate, their arrangement indicating that the panels between the primary timbers were once infilled with lath and daub. This has, though, been lost and the elevations weatherboarded. A break in the stave mortices, for an entrance, can be seen at the west end of the elevation. This was fairly wide, at 1.35m, sufficient in fact for animals or even small carts, not just pedestrians, to enter. Scarfs with squinted abutments can be seen within the central bay, connecting sections of the jetty bressummer and jetty plates together. These are partly obscured but are likely to be of three quarter depth, and if so are consistent with a medieval or early post-medieval date.

The floor frame is of straightforward construction, comprising north–south aligned bridging beams and east-west aligned spine-beams and joists. Interestingly the spine-beams are slightly off centre, with respect to the width of the ground floor, the front joists of slightly greater span than those to the rear. This suggests the rear wall, now rebuilt in brick, was also once timber-framed. The chamfers on the bridging beams confirm this suggestion; they are unstopped at the rear, disappearing into the brickwork in a rather unsatisfactory manner. Significantly no evidence for internal partitions is present on the soffits of the joists or beams, indicating therefore that the structure was undivided throughout its length on the ground floor. Stairs or a ladder must have been located somewhere within the building, but most of the original joists, and some of the beams have now been lost, and no evidence for an opening for this remains. A position to the rear, opposite the entrance is suggested.

A modern corrugated tin roof, supported by lightweight, softwood, rafters and purlins presently covers both the primary and secondary bays of the structure. No evidence for the original roof survives, but it seems likely, given the nature and suggested date of the building, that it was once covered by a clasped side-purlin roof. Crown-post roofs had by this time passed out of favour, and butt side-purlin roofs were yet to become established. Early clasped side-purlin roofs, ie those built during the first half of the sixteenth century, generally incorporate wind-braces. Our structure, however, seems later, and may not therefore have been fitted with such braces. It is suggested the roof was originally hipped to the east and west.

The primary range was extended to the west at an early date with the addition of a fourth bay. This was also timber-framed, and again jettied to the north (front), but now the jetty returned, for the first time, along the west elevation. The resultant double-jetty necessitated the use of a dragon-beam within the floor in order to turn the joists by 90 degrees at the corner, and thereby support the two jetties. Unfortunately the floor has been almost completely rebuilt, and only the dragon beam and a short length of a joist remains.

The front (north) elevation of the fourth bay has again been almost completely rebuilt, at both ground and first floor level, and only the jetty bressumer, dragon-post, and jetty-plate survive. Something

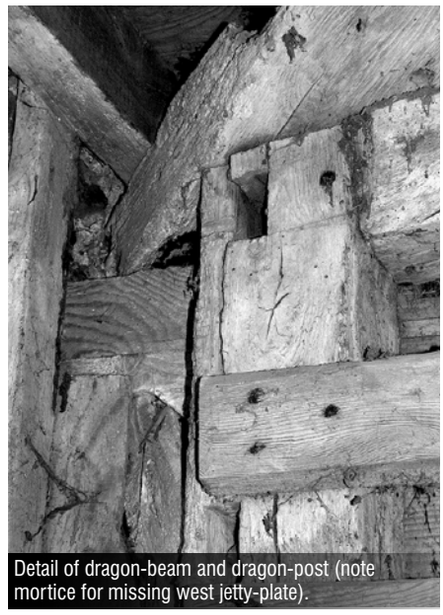
of the ground floor arrangement can, though, be determined, as before, by examining the soffit of the jetty-plate. The elevation was divided by a single central post into two panels. Stave mortices can be seen to the west of this post, indicating a lath and daub panel, but to the east there are none, suggesting an entrance was once located here. The presence of a chamfer and stop on the jetty-plate above this position supports this suggestion. This entrance is narrower than that of the original building, at approximately 0.95m, something that suggests it was only used by pedestrians. It lies directly beside the earlier opening, and two explanations for the existence of side-by-side doors are suggested. Firstly the original door was blocked up when the fourth bay was built and replaced by the new door. Secondly the ground floor of the fourth bay was not open to the ground floor of the primary bays at first, and required independent access. The second explanation seems the most likely.

Both the original and later bays of the structure were later used to stable draught horses, probably being converted in the nineteenth century. Two oak stable doors were inserted into the front elevation, with vents closed by hinged shutters above the doors. The floor within the western two thirds of the structure was typically laid with red brick on edge at this time and a loose box formed within the east end of the structure.

The features of the building suggest that it was not built as a house. The ground floor, for example appears to have been open throughout its length, and was illuminated by a single window along its frontage. This window, unlike those within houses, seems to have been un-shuttered. A particularly wide door, in the west end of the frontage, seems to have been non domestic in both proportion and placement. The first floor may also have been open throughout its length, although evidence to confirm this did not survive. The first floor was also poorly illuminated, with only two small windows in the frontage.

The discovery of a medieval or early post-medieval timber-framed structure that is neither a house nor a barn is always of interest. The structure may have been built for a farming purpose. The door, for example, seems wide enough for animals to enter, and it is possible that the ground floor was used as stabling, or as a stock shelter, with perhaps storage space for crops or animal feed on the first floor. One should remember, however, that it was not generally until the eighteenth century that it became common to house animals, other than horses, within buildings. The door is also perhaps wide enough for a small cart and the building could have been used for storage alone. It is, however, most certainly not a barn and one should not imagine it filled to the rafters with unthreshed corn. Some form of agricultural activity might have been undertaken within the structure such as the processing of crops or farm produce, but we know that the interior was poorly lit and any activity that required good light can be ruled out.

An attractive alternative to agricultural use is the possibility that the structure may have had a connection with Ileden House, formerly situated only a short distance to the west. In its final incarnation Ileden was a large seventeenth-century brick mansion, but an earlier building may well have existed on the same site or very close by and our enigmatic building may have been associated with it, perhaps as a detached kitchen or in another service capacity.



Detail of dragon-beam and dragon-post (note mortice for missing west jetty-plate).

Gibbens Farm, Bredgar, Kent

Rupert Austin

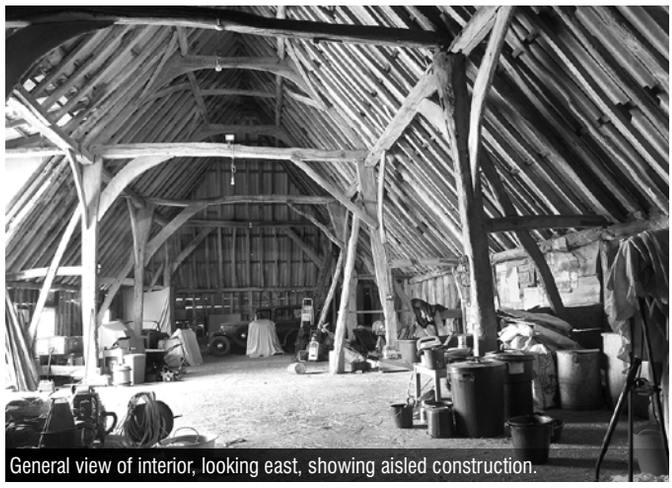
Gibbens Farm lies within the village of Bredgar on the North Downs approximately 4.8km to the south-west of Sittingbourne (NGR 588100 160370). Only one historic building, a large barn dating perhaps to the sixteenth century survives at the farm. This barn has been redundant for a number of years and new uses for it had been proposed. An archaeological appraisal of the structure was undertaken in September 2006 and the building proved to be the most interesting of several historic barns surveyed that year.

The barn is notable for its village location, albeit on the eastern edge of the village with farmland very close by. Another unusual feature is the absence of other historic buildings at the farm. A cluster of agricultural buildings almost invariably springs up around a barn, often arranged to form a yard, but none are present here. Several historic properties do, however, lie close by in the village. The most interesting and oldest of these is Chantry House, which lies approximately 125m to the west, next to the village pond on The Street. This substantial masonry building was, as its name suggests, once a chantry and was founded in the late fourteenth century. Bredgar House, a large stuccoed, three-storey mansion, of eighteenth-century appearance, is situated directly to the north-west of the barn, its rear garden wall passing within 17m. Another property, Burnham House, lies directly to the west, and seems of greater antiquity than Bredgar House. Its brick façade is of eighteenth-century date, but earlier fabric can be seen at the sides and to the rear.

Barns are usually associated with a farmhouse, but it is not immediately obvious if any of the aforementioned properties fulfilled this role. Burnham House is the nearest, and appears to contain fabric of similar date, but seems rather small in comparison to the size of the barn. A more interesting possibility, one that might explain the absence of the usual farmstead, and also the barn's village location, is a connection with Chantry House (Parkin 1975). This religious establishment was founded in 1392 by Robert de Bradegare and others, following grant of a licence by Richard II. It housed one chaplain and two scholars, who were to govern the chantry and to say prayers daily for the benefactors of the establishment and their successors (Hussey 1936, 21). The chantry appears to have been in part a college, where clerk-scholars were prepared for priesthood. Its endowments were considerable, and included 3 messuages, 250 acres of land, 100 of pasture and 60 of woodland, of which some, but by no means all, were in the parish of Bredgar. Further endowments were granted in 1403.

After the Dissolution Chantry House, and sundry premises both in Bredgar and elsewhere, were granted to George Harpur Esq, who in 1542 handed it back to the Crown in exchange for other estates (Hasted 1798, 102). In 1546 the late chantry is described as 'with mansion, two barns, two stables, dove-cote, garden, with the lands called Betrobyns of

General view of exterior, looking south-west.



General view of interior, looking east, showing aisled construction.

Clasped side-purlin roof, looking east, showing windbraces, arch-braces and collars.

six acres …' (*ibid*, 11). It seems to have remained in the hands of the Crown until 1561 when the dissolved establishment was granted to Christ Church Priory and Archbishop Parker. It then remained in church hands, being leased to various tenants, until at least the end of the eighteenth century.

A precise date for the construction of the barn cannot be deduced from its fabric. If it pre-dates the Dissolution it may have been associated with the active chantry, one of the buildings of its home farm, used for the stowage of crops and other produce grown on their lands in Bredgar. As noted above, there is mention in 1546 of two barns, though not of their location. If the structure post-dates the Dissolution it might have been built by Christ Church Priory, under Archbishop Parker, who likely continued to manage and farm the dissolved chantry's estate.

The barn measures 24.6m long by 9.6m wide and stands to a height of approximately 8.2m from floor to ridge; its height and width are generous in comparison to many of its contemporaries. A corrugated asbestos roof and other alterations have done much to hide its historic nature from the outside world. The barn is aligned roughly east–west, and is typically built for a structure of its period and locality. It is four bays long, with a cantilevered fifth half-bay at its west end. It is fully aisled on both sides, and also its east end, and comprises one period of work throughout its length. The timber frame is of hardwood, not softwood, probably oak, but elm and chestnut were popular alternatives at this time. No re-use of timber is evident within the primary fabric. The structure probably once sat atop low stone footings, comprising field flints or other locally gathered stone, but these have been rebuilt in brick.

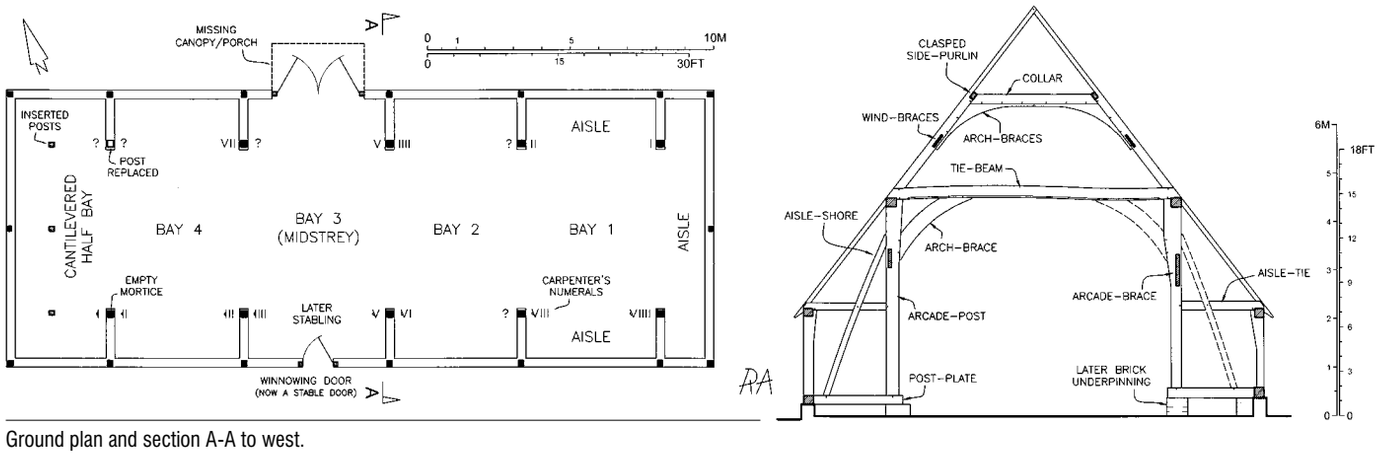
The presence of an aisle at one end of the structure, but a cantilevered half bay at the other is unusual. Examination suggests a small upper floor was built into the west end from the outset, an unusual feature which could explain the presence of the cantilevered half bay here. This floor may have formed a small granary.

Arcade-posts are necessarily the main components of the cross-frames that lie at the bay divisions of the barn. The tops of these posts are typically jowled, the jowls long and flared, and without shoulders. Curved arch-braces and arcade-braces spring from these posts to the undersides of the tie-beams and arcade-plates respectively, in the usual way. Long curved shores descend from the rear faces of the posts, notably passing the aisle-ties by means of pegged halvings, before descending to the post-plates (the timbers on which the arcade-posts stand). In later barns the shores usually stop at the aisle-ties, or are placed entirely below them. The upper faces of the cross-frames face the midstrey, where the threshing floor was once located, except for the westernmost frame, which faces outwards. The unusual orientation of this frame may relate to the upper floor that seems to have been present within this end of the barn.

The midstrey is necessarily offset, as the barn has an even number of bays, but typically incorporates two opposing entrances. That within the front elevation is tall and wide and would have allowed laden carts and wagons to enter the building. That within the rear elevation is small and narrow so carts must have either turned inside the barn to leave by the front entrance, or have backed out. The rear entrance is a winnowing door. Such doors were used during threshing, allowing the necessary draught to blow through the barn to separate the wheat from the chaff. Unfortunately the threshing floor no longer survives, and the tall front entrance has been rebuilt, but inspection revealed evidence for its original arrangement showing that the front door was covered with a roof that terminated in a projecting canopy or porch.

Investigation of the aisle walls showed the original arrangement to comprise more widely spaced studding than is present today, the elevations undoubtedly clad in stiffer, thicker butted oak boards. A few of these original boards may survive beneath the eaves, where they have been protected from the weather. The studding within the aisle walls was doubled up in later years, to take thin feather-edged weatherboards.

The barn is covered by a fully wind-braced, clasped side-purlin roof, that is hipped to the east and west. The inclusion of arch-braces beneath its collars is a small but attractive and unusual addition to what is otherwise a conventional roof structure. The roof is now covered in corrugated asbestos, but the presence of thin black stains on the rafters reveals that it was once thatched – the stains have been left by the tarred hemp rope that was used to tie the thatch to the rafters.



Ground plan and section A-A to west.

The south aisle of the midstrey was later used as a stable, a change of use often evident in a barn. Here boarding has been applied to the external wall and to the adjoining cross-frames to form an enclosed area, and to protect the fabric of the building from kicking animals. The winnowing door in the rear wall of this bay has been fitted with a plank and ledge stable door. Other later alterations can be seen in other places within the barn, but these are not excessive, and the structure is generally well preserved.

The Towner Art Gallery, formerly Manor House, Eastbourne, Sussex

Rupert Austin and Peter Seary

The Towner Art Gallery, formerly the Manor House, occupies a plot within the heart of Eastbourne Old Town, close to the Borough Lane and High Street crossroad (NGR 559944 994140). The house was built *c* 1765 by the Rev Henry Lushington, and was originally set back from the High Street, behind a row of small tenements that fronted Borough Lane, but today, as a result of their demolition and its own expansion northwards, it directly overlooks the crossroads. The house occupies an elevated and steeply sloping site, with extensive views, especially over the landscaped gardens to the south, which are now a public park. Standing amongst a number of the Old Town's finest historic buildings (St Mary's churchyard, the Lamb Inn and 'Pilgrim's') Manor House is a fine Georgian building in its own right, with rich local-historical associations by virtue of its successive owners; it has long been accounted one of the Old Town's chief properties. The house has been enlarged and altered on many occasions, and seems to have evolved fairly steadily, almost from the outset, with two periods of increased activity during the early and late nineteenth century. Most of the development has occurred at the rear, encroaching into the yard or down the east flank, so leaving the main facades largely unspoiled.

At the time of the Trust's survey the building was owned by Eastbourne Borough Council and since 1923 had been the home of the Towner Art Gallery. The gallery was in the process of moving to a new building in a central location. English Heritage requested a brief appraisal of the property by a rapid investigation of the most readily available documentary sources and inspection of the building in order to help inform decisions during its change of use.

The historical name of the present building (that of 'Manor House') is misleading, as there was no medieval manor house on this site. The present building was adopted as the manor house for the manor of Gildredge during its ownership by the Gilbert family, lords of that manor in the late eighteenth century. It actually stands on land belonging to the manor of Eastbourne Wilson, which was created, along with the manors of Eastbourne Gildredge and Eastbourne Selwyn, from the single, medieval manor of Eastbourne in the mid sixteenth century.

Rev Henry Lushington's mansion, *c* 1765

The present brick mansion stands on or near the footprint of the former Crown Inn on Borough Lane. In 1716 this property was described as a: 'messuage called the Crown Inn with barn, stable, shop and ½a' held copyhold of the manor of Eastbourne Wilson.[1] In 1765 Henry Lushington purchased the inn, which had long since ceased to be used as such, and must have quickly demolished the structure, for in 1767 he used 'his newly-built capital messuage' to secure a faculty for a new pew in the parish church.[2]

Lushington, a Doctor of Divinity, was vicar of St Mary's Church from 1734 until his death in 1779; he had also been Rector of Blatchington (Chambers 1862,130; Ray 1910, 107–8). He came from a wealthy family who had lucrative connections with the East India Company. Lushington's eldest son, of the same name, was killed in the service of the East India Company in 1763; it has been suggested that the new house was built with the dead son's wealth.[3]

The brick mansion Henry Lushington built for himself in the 1760s seems to have started life as an L-shaped building (A). The main two-storey, east–west range presents a south facing façade over its grounds. The subsidiary range, also of two storeys, extends northwards from the west end of the main range to form a second equally impressive façade that overlooks Borough Lane.

South front to main range of Henry Lushington's mansion.

The main range

The main range measures 16.4m long by 6.4m wide and originally accommodated three rooms on each floor. The main entrance to the house leads into the central ground-floor room of this range, a well proportioned entrance hall. Stairs to the first floor rise up within a contemporary stair tower to the rear of the hall.

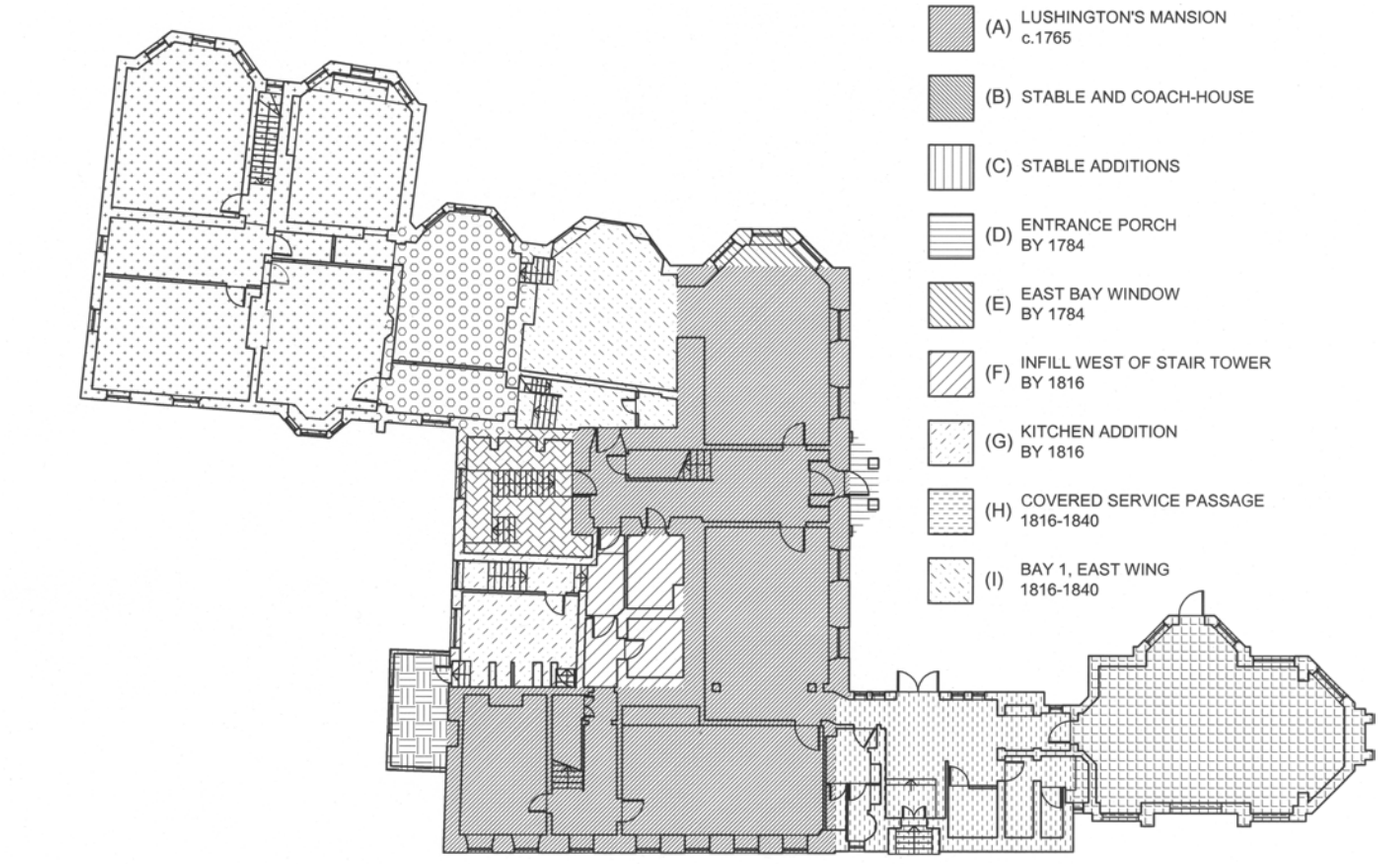
The handsome façade is well lit and the model of Georgian symmetry and style. It is characterised by the use of grey brick, typical of Georgian buildings in this part of east Sussex, with red-brick dressings to the quoins and window jambs. Interestingly, the mortar seems to have been painted grey, to match the brickwork, and tuck-pointed to give the impression of fine joints. The windows open beneath finely executed, rubbed-brick window heads of segmental form. A modillioned and dentilated timber cornice runs beneath the eaves. A porch, with bay window, now stands over the main entrance, but this is a later addition (see below). Evidence suggests the porch replaced a simpler, less pronounced projection here, with some form of pedimented gable, a feature which often formed the central element of a Georgian property.

The rear (north) elevation is obscured by later additions, and most of its features are concealed, but the substantial brick stair tower that projects from the rear of the house is still easily distinguished. The dog-leg stairs that now rise within it are a replacement of perhaps the 1920s. The original stairs were probably also dog-legged, but evidence suggests they were narrower and contained more wholly within the stair well. A Welsh-slate roof of moderate pitch covers the range. This is now fully hipped to the east and west, but a watercolour of *c* 1784 (see below) shows the east end terminating in a half-hip, with a window, which indicates changes have been made.

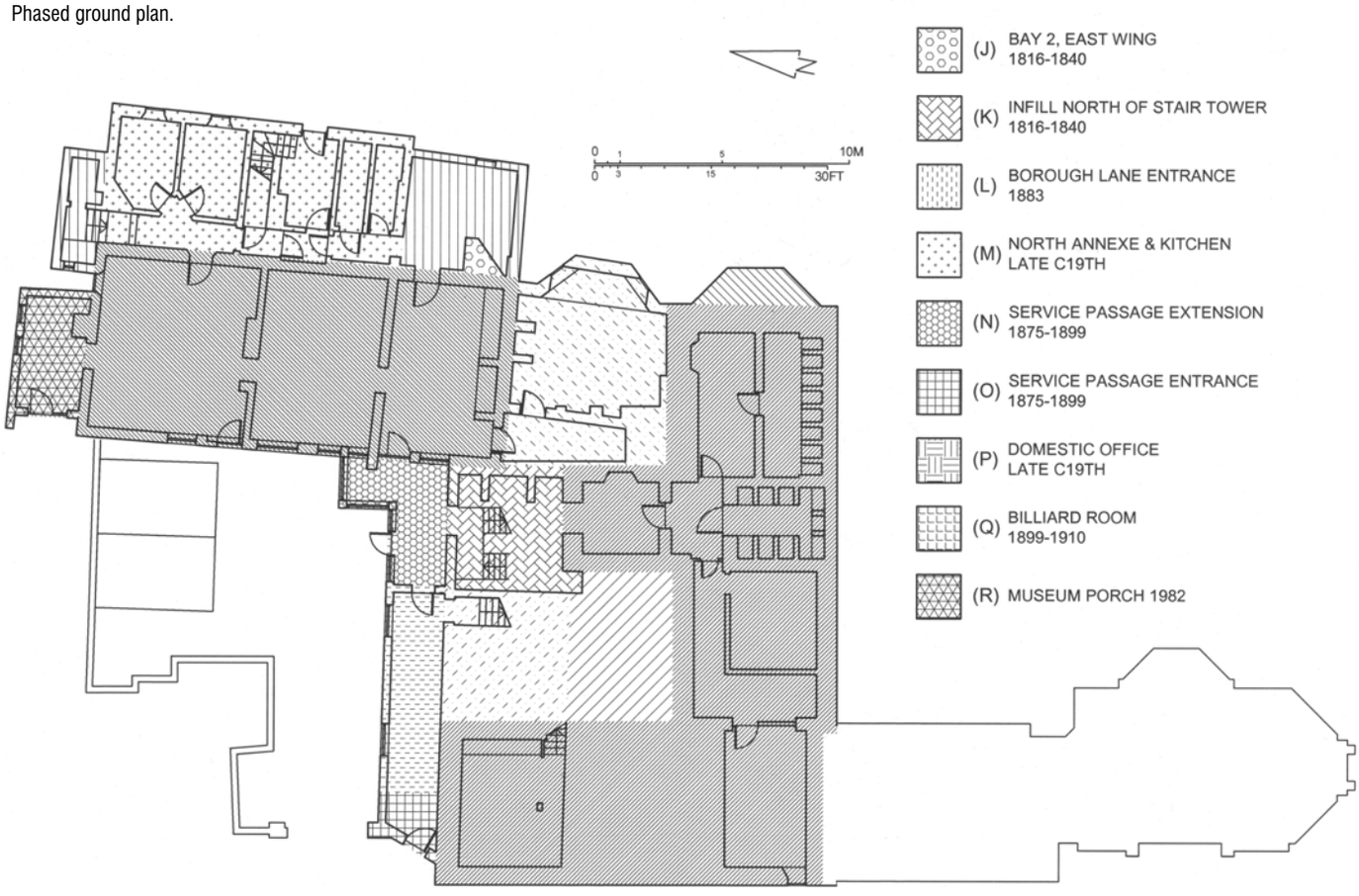
From the entrance hall one can turn left or right through modest Georgian doorcases into either of two large and well lit ground floor rooms. The west room is described in the 1922 sales particulars as the 'morning room', although it is hard to gauge its original function. A handsome arch supported by four fluted, Corinthian columns stands approximately 1m forward from the west wall of the room. This lies where one might expect to see the end wall of the range, suggesting the room may have been enlarged. Documents of 1793 describe the east room as the 'parlour'.

The first floor has been opened up to create a large room known as 'the long gallery', but the presence of three different cornice treatments confirms three rooms were once present. The east room was described in the documents of 1793 as a 'breakfast room'. Fireplaces with timber chimneypieces once heated these rooms, but these were removed when the gallery was formed.

Three original cellars survive beneath the range, and are entered through a door at the foot of the stair tower. A small wine cellar, with stone walls and brick vault, lies beneath the middle of the range, its walls lined with slate shelves for wine racks. Larger, unvaulted cellars lie to the east and west of this.



Phased ground plan.



Phased basement plan.

Borough Lane façade to west wing of Lushington's mansion (left), and Doric entrance to 1883 garden hall (right).

The west wing

The west wing measures 15.2m by 6.4m. Again its façade is well lit, but there are no street doors, and there can be no doubt of its secondary status. The wing is served by its own staircase, but this is accommodated within the range, not a stair tower. Its fabric is largely identical to that of the main range, showing it to be part of the original building, but there are differences that pertain to its subsidiary nature, and also its position over Borough Lane.

The ground-floor rooms have the same floor and ceiling heights as those of the main range, despite the lower ground along Borough Lane, and the west elevation necessarily stands atop a high plinth. The eaves, however, are lower and the ceilings within the first-floor rooms therefore also lower. The cornice is simpler and lacks dentilation. The south elevation of the wing is set back from the façade of the main range, presumably to prevent it from disturbing the symmetry of the main elevation. The initials H, M, and L, those of Henry and Mary Lushington can be seen on a rainwater head fixed to this elevation. The rear (north) elevation terminates in a half hip and, as one would expect, is simpler than the main facades, comprising plain red brick laid in Flemish bond.

The ground floor is divided, as intended, into three parts. A large room, described in the 1922 sales particulars as the 'Jacobean dining room', occupies the south end of the wing, but this may not be its original function. The room's décor is of late nineteenth-century appearance, comprising stained-oak panelling, window shutters, cornice and ribbed ceiling. The remains of a large inglenook fireplace, with a carved stone arch and oak panelled overmantel survive in the east wall of the room, behind a modern cupboard. The room was lengthened to the south after the construction of the Borough Lane entrance hall in 1883, the short extension taking the form of a polygonal apse, with three niches or windows.

An attractive, but not overly elaborate dog-legged staircase lies to the north of the former dining room. This is of closed-string form, with turned balusters and moulded pine handrail. Its features suggest it to be an original feature of the range. The treatment of the handrails, as they hit the strings of the following flight, is interesting. Their direction is reversed so as to run down the soffit of the string, something that is perhaps indicative of an experienced carpenter. Such stairs are often dated to the early eighteenth century, so it is a surprise to see one within a building of *c* 1765, but it does lie within a subsidiary range, where stairs are often simpler and often out-of-date stylistically, in comparison to those within a main range. Eastbourne on the south-coast, well away from London, is also considered to have been architecturally backward through most of the Georgian period.

The first floor has been largely opened up, to form another gallery, but different cornice treatments along its length again suggest three separate rooms were originally present. There is evidence for fireplaces on this floor, but these, like those of the main range, have been lost and their chimneypieces removed. Cellars are now present beneath the ends of the wing, but only the north cellar seems original.

Henry Lushington probably also built the stables and coach house (B). They are included in a particular of the Lushington estate dated 1792. They lay to the north-east, and comprised a simple rectangular building at first. This was originally freestanding, but was heavily rebuilt in the late nineteenth century, when it became attached to the main house. Part of the ground floor was converted into a kitchen and the upper floor remodelled and turned into accommodation. Evidence for its former purpose survives within the stable yard elevation, where the blocked remains of two carriage doors can be seen. Unsurprisingly the stable's elevations lack the handsome brickwork of the mansion, comprising locally gathered beach pebbles and brick string courses instead. Pebble walling such as this is common in coastal areas, and despite its vernacular nature is no less attractive. A cobbled stable yard, bounded by a series of flint, pebble and brick walls, lies to the east of the stables and coach house. The walls almost certainly owe their irregular alignments to the row of tenements that once fronted Borough Lane north of the mansion. They have left us with the 'negative' impression of the structure that lay closest to the mansion.

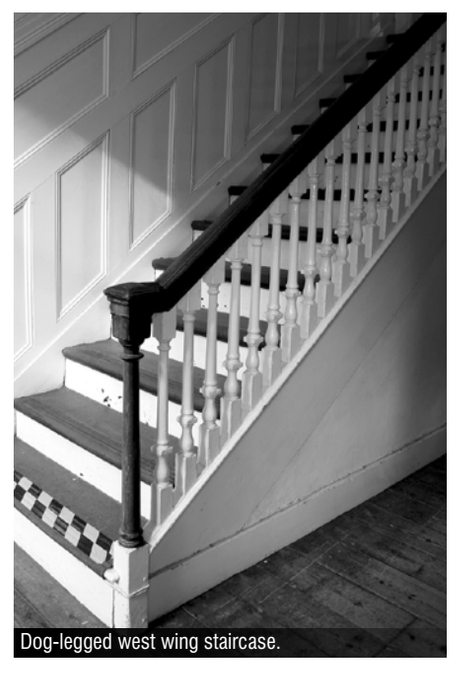
Fluted columns and Corinthian capitals below dentilated and modillioned cornice.

East elevation of 1883 Borough Lane garden hall.

Pebbled west elevation of former stable and coach-house.

Stephen Lushington

Henry died in 1779 and the estate passed to his third son Stephen, who seems, by 1779, to have already been a prominent member of the East India Company. It has been suggested that Stephen Lushington, who had impressive seats elsewhere, was not much interested in living at the mansion in Eastbourne, but there is reason to think he still used and cared about the house, at least into the early 1780s, as it seems to have remained well-provisioned throughout the period. In 1784 a watercolour sketch of the house was made by S H Grimm. This was described as a *S W View of the House of Stephen Lushington at East Bourne*, although it has clearly been taken from the south-east. This drawing constitutes the best early pictorial evidence for the appearance of the Lushingtons' mansion. The south front and east elevation are immediately recognisable. The watercolour shows that the present porch (D) had been added to the south elevation of the main range by this time. One could be excused for assuming this to be an original feature (its brickwork is a careful visual match with the main house), but its fabric is not bonded to the façade. A projecting bay (E) had also been added, to the east elevation of the main range: this is a more obvious addition, as it is comprises red,



Dog-legged west wing staircase.

not grey, brick. It is not clear if the porch and/or bay are the work of Stephen Lushington or his parents.

Charles Gilbert

In 1792 Stephen Lushington sold the house, and its estate, to Charles Gilbert, who was brother to his step-mother, Mary Lushington. A sum of £4200 was agreed for the estate, and a contract was drawn up on 25 July 1791. In addition to the various plots and tenements, the sale included most of the mansion's effects: linen and furniture, brewing utensils, pictures, and beer, along with bottles of rum, orange shrub arrack and brandy.[4] A telescope, which might have been used on the balcony above the front porch was also included in the sale.[5]

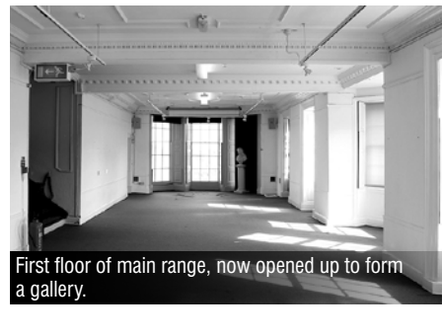
Charles Gilbert soon began making plans for improving the house and grounds. The Davies Gilbert manuscripts at the Record Office include two sheets of architectural drawings, both dated 28 February 1793, for proposed improvements to the bay window of the breakfast room. The 'Gothick' character of the 1793 proposals supports the idea that it was Gilbert, and not one of the Lushingtons, who commissioned the well-known 'hermitage' summerhouse in the garden.[6] These particular proposals were never executed, but Charles Gilbert seems to have been responsible for additions at the rear of the house, as attested by Figg's Map of 1816.[7] This records the footprint of Manor House at the end of Charles Gilbert's occupancy, by which time two extensions (F and G) had been made at the rear, against the east wall of the west wing.

The earliest of the extensions must be that linking the stair-tower with the west wing (F). This improved the building's circulation, but also added small rooms which now include a cloakroom, and a large walk-in family safe by Hobbs Hart and Co. Extension (G) appears to have contained a kitchen, at ground level, that perhaps replaced one within the main house. The kitchen lies several feet above the rear yard, and was reached by a flight of stone steps that originally opened directly into the stable yard. Such an arrangement was clearly undesirable (kitchen staff and foodstuffs would have had to cross the mess of the yard to reach the kitchen) and a single-storey service corridor (H) was soon built, linking the kitchen to an entrance along Borough Lane. A weather-boarded domestic office (P), from where household staff could be paid, was later built above this passage

Charles Gilbert died in 1816, without heirs, and the estate passed to his sister, Susannah Gilbert, then her niece Mary Ann Gilbert, who married a Cornishman, Davies Giddy. In 1817 the Gilbert name was prevented from dying out when, as a stipulation of Charles Gilbert's will, Davies changed his surname by royal licence.

Davies (Giddy) Gilbert and Mary Ann Gilbert

Davies and Mary are each counted, in their own right, among Eastbourne's most celebrated inhabitants. Davies was a polymath responsible for many highly important, if relatively obscure, contributions to



First floor of main range, now opened up to form a gallery.

Wine cellar beneath middle of main range.

science and technology, and others in philology and historiography. He was MP for Bodmin from 1806–32 and president of the Royal Society between 1827 and 1830. Mary (1776–1845) was memorable for, besides various eccentricities, her interest in agricultural, and social improvement in Eastbourne.

Davies seems to have continued to augment the estate, perhaps more rapidly than his predecessors, and made significant additions to the house, which was considered 'the first attention in point of respectability at this part of the town' (*A Description of Eastbourne,* 1819; cited in Ingram 1988, 3). They are recorded on the Tithe Map of *c* 1840, and by a pen and ink sketch in the possession of the Towner Art Gallery, dated 1843, and include phases (H) to (K) of which the most notable are those forming the east wing – this infills the gap between the mansion and the stable block. Davies Gilbert lived at the Manor House until his death in 1839.

The later Gilberts and Hardings

On Mary's death in 1845 the estate passed to her son John Davies Gilbert, and thence to his son, Carew Davies Gilbert. Each of these, in turn, used their wealth and extensive estates to direct Eastbourne's development as a resort. Carew was succeeded by his daughter Patience, who in 1904 had married Charles Henry Harding. Their son would sell the house in the early 1920s.

Comparison between Ordnance Survey maps and the extant fabric shows the continuing piecemeal extension of the house across this period. A new single-storey entrance hall (L) was added to the south of the house in 1883, fronting Borough Lane – it is dated within its garden pediment. This is described in the 1922 sales particulars as an entrance hall, with cloakroom and lavatories. Its east-facing garden elevation is attractively detailed, and was built to complement the fabric of the main house, with grey header bond brickwork and rubbed red brick dressings. A re-used Doric door-case, with triangular pediment and broken entablature, affords access to the hall from Borough lane.

The 'dining room' at the south end of the west wing was furnished with its present, rather heavy and unconvincing 'Jacobean' detail around this time, and other internal alterations were made, including perhaps the rebuilding of the principal stairs to their present form. At a slightly later date, perhaps, but before the end of the nineteenth century, the stable and coach house (B) was converted into a kitchen. The stables must have become uncomfortably close to the house by this time, after the house's expansion at the rear, and they were moved to new facilities in the grounds to the east. The vacated stables were remodelled and enlarged to form a north annexe (M). Large kitchens were created on the ground floor (two large cast-iron ranges survive here today) and improved servants' quarters were formed on the first floor. A larder, dairy and other facilities must also have been present. A two-storey red brick addition, with bay windows on steel columns, was built against the east side of the structure around this time. The last major addition to the house was a purpose built, single-storey billiard room (Q), with a slate covered mansard roof. This was built against the south wall of the new entrance hall between 1899 and 1910.

The Towner Art Gallery

On his death in 1920, Alderman John Chisholm Towner left his collection of paintings to the Borough of Eastbourne, along with £5000 to build an art gallery. In 1923, rather than build anew, the council purchased Manor House from Major C G Davis-Gilbert for £19,000. An earlier attempt to sell the house in 1922 had proved unsuccessful; copies of the lavish 1922 sale catalogue are held by the East Sussex Record Office.[8] The Towner Art Gallery opened the following year. Unfortunately the conversion of the house to a gallery resulted in the removal of many of its eighteenth-century fixtures and fittings.

Notes

1. East Sussex Record Office [ESRO]: GIL/1/25/103.
2. ESRO: GIL 1/25/66.
3. ESRO: GIL Introduction to provisional catalogue.
4. ESRO: GIL 1/25/97; GIL Provisional catalogue.
5. ESRO: GIL 3/7/5.
6. ESRO: GIL Introduction.
7. ESRO: GIL 3/17/1.
8. GIL 3/128/1.

PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL WORK

Enid Allison

During the year soil samples from excavations and evaluations carried out by the Trust have been processed to recover animal and plant remains with the aim of providing environmental, economic and dietary information for the sites in question. This has included material from excavations at Barton Court School, Canterbury College, Palace Street in Canterbury, and along the route of the new sewerage system in New Romney. Preliminary results from New Romney and Canterbury College are summarized here.

Other palaeoenvironmental work carried out has included sampling of deposits from cores taken prior to development of new areas at the site of the former St Mildred's Tannery in Canterbury. Large quantities of sediment were sampled from deep test pits cut in advance of improvements and extensions to the Northfleet sewage works. Of particular interest were gravel deposits lying beneath Devensian sands. Sampling was aimed towards the recovery of small vertebrates and snails that, if present, had the potential to provide dating evidence. The results of this will be presented in a future volume.

A number of commissions from units elsewhere in the country have been received. Analysis of insect remains from a number of sites in the north of England and Ireland has been carried out to provide data on ancient environmental conditions. Summaries of the results from some of this work are given below and the locations of all sites studied during the year are shown on the map. Work on the multi-period Spurriergate site in York continues.

Specialist analysis of animal and plant remains recovered from sites excavated by the Trust in previous years is also ongoing. Robin Bendrey is one specialist involved in this work and is presently studying material from Whitefriars. He has also identified some interesting finds amongst the bone assemblages from Chalk Hill, Ramsgate and Downlands at Walmer, both sites due to be published in the near future.

New Romney

A wide range of animal and plant remains was recovered from deposits sampled during the archaeological watching brief carried out along the route of the new sewerage pipeline in New Romney between 2005 and 2007. Many of the samples were from clay floors and associated occupation build-up. Deliberate dumps of human refuse in pits and ditches were also sampled. The majority of the samples were from relatively dry (or at least not permanently waterlogged) deposits, though a small quantity of organic material preserved by waterlogging was present in one sample.

1 Bedale, North Yorkshire
2 Flemingate House, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire
3 Samlesbury–Helmshore pipeline, Lancashire
4 Micklegate sewer, York
5 Ballynamona, Slieverue, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland
6 Coolfin 3, Ireland
7 Point Pleasant, Wandsworth, London
8 Spurriergate, York

Preliminary results indicate that several groups of material are worthy of further analysis. The emphasis of further work will be on remains from occupation deposits associated with floors of buildings, and deliberate dumps of refuse in rubbish pits and ditches, provided those deposits can be placed within a chronological framework. Pottery spot-dates indicate that many of the sampled deposits are medieval. Analysis of the remains will add to data obtained from the excavations carried out at the pumping station in Church Lane and at St Martin's Field (Diack 2007).

Plant remains

Charred plant material was recovered from most of the samples. The bulk of this was charcoal, but small to medium-sized assemblages of charred cereals, pulses, seeds of crop weeds, and nut shell were recovered. Preservation of charred plant remains was generally fair but good in some cases. The assemblages have the potential to produce data on diet, the production, processing and storage of crops, and on local land use and agriculture.

Small quantities of mineralised plant remains were recovered from several samples. They were most common in material dumped into a ditch that appeared to have contained human faeces and domestic refuse.

Invertebrates

Terrestrial, freshwater and estuarine snails were recovered from many of the samples. Assemblages containing freshwater or estuarine snails may provide data on the formation of particular deposits but the potential for the analysis is limited by problems of residuality in deposits that have not formed naturally.

Shells of marine molluscs were common or abundant. Species that appear to have been exploited for food included cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), peppery furrow shell (*Scrobicularia plana*), and whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). Cockle was usually the most abundant species in deposits containing occupation refuse and was obviously an importance local resource as has been found elsewhere in New Romney (Allison 2006a). Other species recovered may have been collected accidentally with edible shellfish, or would have accumulated naturally in beach deposits.

A few ostracods and insect remains were recovered from a waterlogged alluvial deposit, but were too few in number to warrant further analysis.

Vertebrates

Fish bones were recovered from most samples. This is in contrast to the almost complete lack of fish bone in the hand-collected bone assemblage from all areas investigated during the sewerage scheme. The fish remains from the samples therefore have a high potential to provide data on exploitation of marine resources. Study of the species composition of the assemblage may indicate the location of fishing grounds, and the relative importance to the local economy of marine, inshore and estuarine/freshwater fisheries.

Fish assemblages from the south-east coast of England have been little studied. Excavations at Townwall Street, Dover in 1996 produced a very large assemblage of fish remains from early medieval tenements (Nicholson 2006). Much of the material from New Romney appears to be of a similar early medieval date, and therefore provides the opportunity to make a comparison between the two sites. Comparisons may also be made with an earlier fish assemblage recovered from excavations on the Saxon site of *Sandtun*, at West Hythe to the north of New Romney (Hamilton-Dyer 2001).

Some of the most common fish taxa recovered from medieval deposits during archaeological work on the pipeline and also from the excavations in Church Lane and St Martin's Field are: eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), herring (*Clupea harengus*), thornback ray (*Raja clavata*), mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), gurnards (Triglidae), flatfish (Pleuronectidae), cod family (Gadidae), and small members of the herring family (Clupeidae: sardine/pilchard/sprat) (Locker 2007).

The large mammal bone recovered from the samples was generally fragmentary but its examination will augment data provided by the hand-collected bone from the same deposits. The material from the samples is particularly important for the recovery of small bones that are often overlooked during collection by hand. The mammal bone assemblage as a whole is reasonably large and well-preserved. It has the potential to produce dietary and economic information, and provides an opportunity to examine animal husbandry and its contribution to the medieval economy in an ecological zone of Kent that has not previously been studied (Bendrey 2007a).

Canterbury College

During the excavation carried out during May 2006 samples were taken from different fills of a mid to late Anglo-Saxon pit (p 5), that had been cut into natural brickearth. Both the basal fill and the brickearth surrounding the edges of the pit were stained green suggesting that the feature had functioned, at least for a time, as a cess pit. The samples were processed to ascertain whether this was indeed the case.

The basal deposit of the pit had clearly contained faeces. Fragments of poorly preserved faecal concretions were common in the washover from the sample, and a range of mineralized material (seeds, exoskeletons of woodlice and millipedes) was recovered together with small fish bones, all remains that are frequently found in deposits containing faecal material. The fish bones included remains of eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), otic bullae (ear capsules) of small clupeids (herring family), and dermal denticles of a ray or small shark. Traces of faecal concretions were recovered in the washover of the upper sample.

The deposits within the pit also contained elements of household and industrial waste. This included fragments of animal bone and oyster shell and small assemblages of charcoal and charred cereal grains. Charred hazel shell and uncharred elderberry seeds were present in the upper fill. Artefacts recovered consisted of iron fragments, a fragment of a copper alloy pin, a small white bead, pot sherds. Iron slag and hammerscale were relatively common (by comparison with the size of the sample residues), and there were traces of copper or copper alloy waste.

Bedale, North Yorkshire

(Allison 2006b)

An excavation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Northern Office) to the rear of a property in the Market Place, Bedale, revealed a localised area of ancient wetland preserved on the site in addition to later archaeological features. A radiocarbon date of cal BC 7970 to 6050 placed the peat sequence within the mesolithic period. The insect assemblages recovered from the sequence showed a progression from rather open water conditions to swamp over the time represented.

Insects from the lower parts of the deposits indicated a rich rather open aquatic environment with abundant vegetation. Beetles found exclusively in running water were well represented, including five species of riffle beetle (Elmidae). Riffle beetles have a system of respiration that requires the clear, clean and very well-oxygenated water found in streams and rivers and, more rarely, on the stony shores of lakes. Terrestrial conditions nearby would have been swampy.

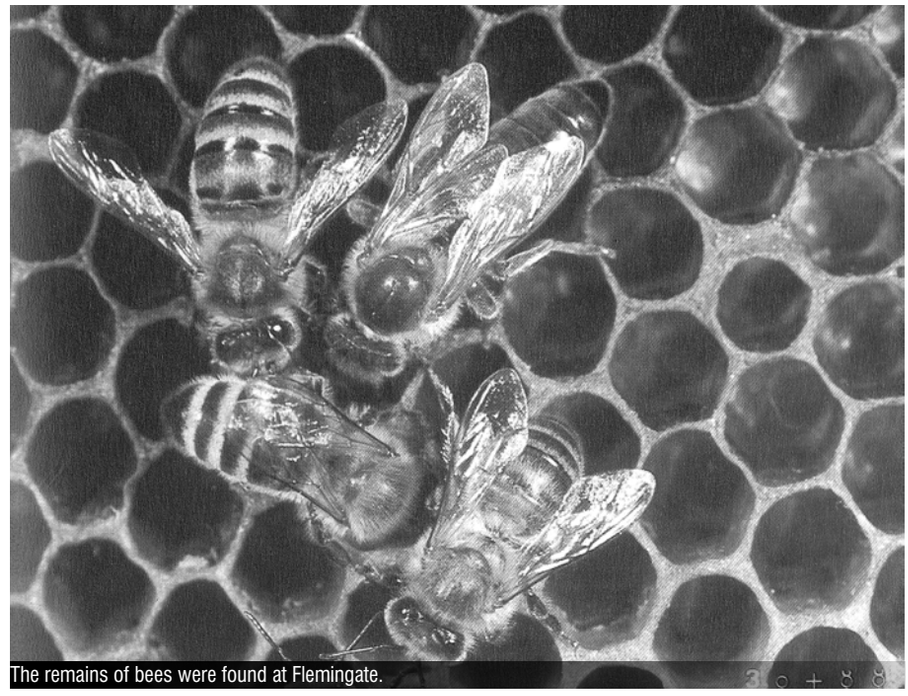
Higher in the sequence, beetles and bugs living in moss and litter in a swamp predominated and there would have been still, shallow, unpolluted, well-vegetated pools supporting a substantial aquatic fauna. Plants would have included sedges (*Carex*) and records of the froghopper *Aphrophora major* implied the presence of its host plant *Myrica gale*. The ground beetle *Trechus rivularis* is typically found on moist shady peat sites often with a growth of birch (*Betula*), alder (*Alnus*) and willow (*Salix*), and an underlying vegetation of moss and sedges (Lindroth 1985, 121). Small numbers of wood-associated beetles were recorded consistently throughout the whole sequence, indicting local trees.

A tiny water bug *Hebrus pusillus* found in the upper parts of the sequence is of interest. The distribution of many insects in England is heavily influenced by temperature and the distributions of some species in the past can often be used as indicators of climatic change. *H pusillus* is confined to southern England at the present day (Macan 1956; Southwood and Leston 1959, 341–2). Its presence here may indicate that the climate of North Yorkshire during the period the deposits formed was somewhat warmer than at the present day.

Ballynamona, Co Kilkenny, Ireland

(Allison 2007a)

The site lay within a wetland area in Ballynamona township on the route of the proposed N25 Waterford City Bypass. It was excavated by Archaeological Development Services Ltd in 2003 and three periods of activity were identified. The earliest phase was represented by deposits containing worked wood, probably the remains of fences and pathways, within a basal peat layer. Overlying these deposits was a burnt mound or *fulacht fiadh* and associated features of



The remains of bees were found at Flemingate.

probable Bronze Age date. After this, the site appears to have been abandoned and the area eventually became open pastureland (Wren 2004).

The implication of the insect fauna recovered from the peat deposits is of a wet, rather swampy, well-vegetated area with shady habitats. Deciduous trees probably provided some of the shade. Aquatic and wetland vegetation included sedges (*Carex*), and probably *Sphagnum* and/or other mosses. *Anacaena globulus* a water beetle common in two of the samples, is usually found in running water on damp shaded ground. It can also occur in still water, typically in *Sphagnum* pools, however.

One sample produced an insect assemblage that was subjectively somewhat different in character to the other three. In particular, the proportions of aquatic and wetland taxa were significantly lower, perhaps implying locally rather drier conditions. Wet, richly vegetated habitats still existed, however, and there was an indication of waterside mud. A froghopper found on rushes (*Juncus*) and a bark beetle (Scolytidae) provided limited evidence for local vegetation and trees.

Decomposer beetles were rare in all of the samples, although dung beetles were recorded in small numbers, and there were no real indications in the insect fauna for human occupation nearby during the time the deposits formed.

Umbellifers.

Coolfin 3, Ireland

(Allison 2007b)

Archaeological work on the Coolfin 3 site was undertaken in 2006 in advance of the proposed M7 Portlaoise to Castletown / M8 Portlaoise to Cullahill Motorway Scheme. Excavation revealed a spread of burnt mound material partly cut by a diverted stream. A relatively large pit or well was partially sealed by burnt mound material and contained what appeared to be an isolated pocket of basin peat with timbers preserved within it. The timbers comprised a short plank-way supported by upright posts and stakes which was interpreted as being an access walkway to the centre of a well. No datable artefacts were recovered but a Bronze Age date is likely.

An assessment of samples from peat deposits within the pit/well was carried out. Water beetles were particularly numerous indicating that the deposit had formed in an aquatic environment. An input of running well-aerated water into the feature was suggested by two species of riffle beetles, and there was waterside mud. Ground beetles included *Carabus clatratus* found on muddy shores of lakes and in bogs with luxuriant vegetation (Lindroth 1985, 56). In Britain it is virtually confined to such parts of Ireland and Scotland (Harde 1984, 84).

There appear to have been grassland habitats grazed by herbivores nearby. Decomposers other than taxa associated with herbivore dung were not particularly numerous and did not include a range of beetles typically found in the vicinity of human occupation sites and their associated accumulations of organic refuse. If there was human occupation in the area it may have been at some distance from the well.

Further analysis of the material from Coolfin 3 has been recommended, and if carried out will produce detailed data on water quality and conditions within the well, and may also provide information on local environmental conditions and land use in the vicinity.

Flemingate House, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire

(Allison 2006c)

An archaeological excavation was carried out in 2005 in advance of building development at Flemingate House, Flemingate, Beverley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire by On-Site Archaeology.

Insect assemblages from the fills of a channel and a ditch dated to the twelfth to thirteenth century were dominated by decomposers that commonly exploited man-made accumulations of organic material. The lower fill of the channel and the primary fill of the ditch both contained a distinctive insect fauna that suggested the dumping of litter from within houses or buildings. Remains of ectoparasites of sheep recovered from both these deposits strongly suggested that cleaning or processing of fleece or wool was being carried out.

The lower fill of the channel appeared to have contained rather foul material, perhaps including human faeces. Several species of beetles recorded are typical of very foul conditions, and the remains of rat-tailed maggots (Syrphidae sp) found in foul liquids were common.

Both the channel and the ditch may have contained standing water, but this was not necessarily permanent. The poor condition of insect remains in the upper fill of the channel suggested that some drying out of that deposit may have occurred. The most numerous water beetles were *Helophorus* species that are attracted to even very small and temporary water bodies.

A range of beetles and bugs indicate that the site was fairly open and well-vegetated. Vegetation included tall waterside plants such as umbellifers and reeds, sedges, and weeds such as nettles, docks, *Polygonum* and crucifers. An indicator of trees or shrubs was the leaf beetle *Chalcoides* that feeds on poplars, willows and aspens.

Remains of at least fifty honey bees *Apis mellifera* were recovered from the lower fill of the channel. Given the size of the sample, the number of bees does not provide convincing evidence of the deliberate extermination of a hive to extract honey or wax. The remains could derive from cleaning hives of dead bees and detritus, but it is perhaps more likely that the well vegetated rather open area around the channel was attractive to foraging workers from nearby hives and that bees were a common part of the background fauna of the area. Whatever the case, the remains point to the existence of colonies of bees, either free-living or in hives, in the vicinity.

The presence of the nettle ground bug *Heterogaster urticae*, and perhaps *Odacantha melanura* a beetle found in reed beds, both well to the north of their modern occurrences, lends support to an increasing body of evidence for a warmer climate in the East Riding during the early medieval period than has prevailed more recently (Kenward 2004).

Acknowledgements

Processing of bulk soil samples from sites excavated by CAT was carried out by Jess Twyman and Paul Renn. Volunteers Elaine Brazier, Ann Chadwick, Marie Goodwin and Bob Robson have sorted through numerous dried sample residues to recover artefacts and biological remains — their support is greatly appreciated. Thanks are also due to Ian Anderson and Iain Charles who have periodically cleared the Kingsmead store and yard of surplus samples and other detritus from old excavations that had accumulated over the years.

An early domestic horse find from Chalk Hill, Ramsgate?

Robin Bendrey

Post-dating the Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure excavated at Chalk Hill prior to construction of the new Ramsgate Harbour approach road in 1998, was a pair of Later Neolithic causewayed ditches (Shand 2001, 20–21). These produced a small and poorly preserved assemblage of animal bones (Bendrey 2006a).

Amongst this material was identified a single horse tooth, a lower first or second molar ($M_{1/2}$). The tooth came from the inner of the two ditches and is of interest as horse bones are very poorly represented on British Neolithic sites. The specimen was submitted for radiocarbon dating to Oxford University Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit, but did not return a date due to poor collagen yield (Bendrey 2007b).

The very low numbers of finds of horses from British Mesolithic and Neolithic sites has provoked debate as to whether relic populations of wild horse survived from the Pleistocene, or whether these populations died out and domestic horses were reintroduced later by human agency (eg Albarella 2006; Grigson 1966). There are a small number of finds of horse from sites of these dates, but when directly radiocarbon dated they have often returned dates different to that indicated by the site stratigraphy (Kaagan 2000). There is currently a gap from the Early Mesolithic through to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age where there are no directly dated finds of horse from British sites (Clutton-Brock and Burleigh 1991a; 1991b; Kaagan 2000). Recent research has shown that horses survived through this period in continental Western Europe, perhaps in small, localised populations (Boyle 2006). It is possible that this may also have occurred in Britain; however to establish whether or not this is the case it is important to investigate in detail the contexts of individual finds of this date and where possible directly date them.

The domestication of the wild horse brought into human control an animal that revolutionised transport, warfare and trade. An understanding of the chronology of this chain of events in Britain will be greatly strengthened through knowledge of whether populations of horses survived through the Mesolithic and Neolithic, or if they died out and domestic horses were reintroduced later by humans (after Britain was separated from the Continent by rising sea levels). It will only be through the detailed investigation and reporting of likely finds from this time period, such as the horse tooth from Chalk Hill, that a reliable understanding of the history of the horse will be achieved.

Diseased, broken and squashed in a hole: the deposition of a horse at Downlands, Walmer

Robin Bendrey

The excavation at Downlands in Walmer produced evidence for Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British occupation at the site (Jarman 2006). Dated to this phase of activity, and no later than the mid first century AD, is the complete skeleton of a horse (Bendrey 2006b).

In the Iron Age and Roman periods the deliberate deposition of animals is recognized, sometimes as complete burials or as partial skeletons or disarticulated remains and has been identified in a range of contexts (eg Bendrey *et al* forthcoming a; Grant 1984; Hill 1995; King 2005; Wait 2004). It may seem clear, in some cases, that a deposit had a certain meaning, for example when associated directly with human corpses (Wilson 1992, 341) or in a religious context (King 2005).

However, in many cases such finds have been the focus of a certain amount of debate, in terms of whether they represent 'ritual' or 'rubbish' (Grant 1984; Hill 1995; Ingrem and Clark 2005; Wilson 1992). These questions can be elucidated through detailed analysis of contextual, anatomical and taphonomic data of individual deposits (Bendrey 2007b). The contextual details and disposition of the horse skeleton from Downlands, and also evidence for disease in its skeleton, can all help contribute towards an interpretation of the possible context of its deposition.

The Downlands horse was male and around 7–9 years old at death (Bendrey 2006b). It was buried in a small oval pit measuring 2 by 1.5m, and less than 1m deep, with the front limbs 'folded in' against the western end of the pit (Jarman 2006). All four limbs exhibited evidence for having been broken at, or soon after, death based on the qualities of the bone fractures (see photograph), which, considering the small size of the pit, can be interpreted as having been undertaken to help accommodate the horse carcass within it (Bendrey 2006b).

In addition, pathological lesions in the post-cranial skeleton suggest that the horse was probably suffering from a systemic bacterial infection when it died (Bendrey 2006b). The potential aetiological bacteria in this disease process are currently under investigation, and include a number of pathogens that could have represented a health hazard both to other animals and/or to humans (Bendrey *et al* forthcoming b). The sick horse may not have been fit for work, and the burial of the horse could also represent an exercise in disease containment in order to prevent disease spread (Bendrey *et al* forthcoming b). The horse skeleton might therefore represent 'rubbish'.

An alternative explanation is that the horse may have been chosen for 'ritual' burial as it was known to be diseased, and so did not represent the loss of a healthy horse to the community. The breaking of the leg bones to 'squash' the horse into the relatively small pit could perhaps suggest an activity undertaken quickly (or why didn't they dig a larger pit?) and might seem more in keeping with the former interpretation. As Knight (2001, 49–50) argues, it is not necessary to interpret a deposit as representing either a sacred or profane activity, as ethnographic studies would suggest that most pre-industrial societies did not distinguish activities in such a simple dichotomy; however, the circumstances of deposition of the Downlands horse would seem to suggest it was more 'rubbish' than 'ritual'.

Right: The horse skeleton from Downlands, Walmer.
Top: The shaft of the right tibia of the horse with fractures characteristic of having been broken while fresh. Bottom: At this stage in the excavation, the head and some of the leg bones had already been removed.
Below: Exmoor ponies in modern day Kent.

PUBLICATION Jane Elder

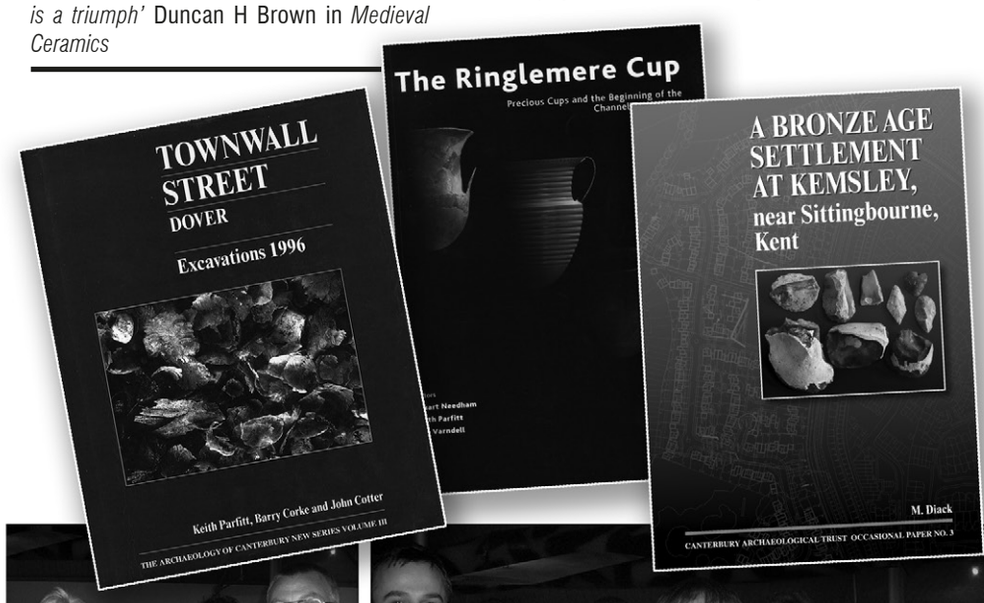
The autumn of 2006 was a fruitful one with reports on three excavations coming to maturity within a few weeks of each other. The first was the long-awaited volume on the Townwall Street excavations carried out in Dover during 1996. This book comprises a hard-back volume of some 460 pages and 240 figures and details activity within the fisherman's quarter of the medieval town not only through description of the excavated features, but also through detailed study of the pottery, bones, plant remains and the objects left behind by generations of fisherfolk. The book has received some favourable reviews, one of which hailed its publication as a 'triumph'.

'This absolutely comprehensive account of probably the most thoroughly executed excavations ever of medieval houses in Dover is a triumph' Duncan H Brown in *Medieval Ceramics*

The second volume, *The Ringlemere Cup: Precious Cups and the Beginning of the Channel Bronze Age*, was published by the British Museum. This is a rather more wide-ranging study that begins with a description of this important Kentish find and the excavations, led by the Trust, that have been conducted on the Ringlemere site to establish an archaeological context for the discovery (see p 15). From this starting point a more general consideration of the use and distribution of precious cups in Britain and on the Continent is set out, providing a wealth of new ideas for prehistorians. A common theme running through the book is the obvious existence of regular contact and trade across the English Channel during the Bronze Age. This particular topic, of course, has been of special interest to the Trust since the discovery, excavation, publication and display of the Dover Bronze Age boat.

The third work arrived from the printer just before Christmas and forms the third in the Trust's Occasional Paper series. The book describes the results of a series of excavations undertaken between 1998 and 2003 at Kemsley near Sittingbourne which together identified activity in the area from the Late Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age. The main focus of activity appeared to be in the Middle Bronze Age, reflected in the relatively abundant pottery of Deverel-Rimbury Middle Bronze Age type, though the flint assemblage provided important evidence for earlier prehistoric activity.

All the Trust's publications are available on-line from Heritage Marketing and Publications (www.heritagemp.com) or via the Trust website (www.canterburytrust.co.uk)



Townwall Street, Dover. Excavations 1996
Keith Parfitt, Barry Corke and John Cotter
ISBN 978 1 870545 11 2

The Ringlemere Cup. Precious Cups and the Beginning of the Channel Bronze Age
Edited by Stuart Needham, Keith Parfitt and Gill Varndell
ISBN 978-0-86159-163-3

A Bronze Age Settlement at Kemsley, near Sittingbourne, Kent
M Diack
ISBN 978-1-870545-09-9

Staff and guests at a reception kindly hosted by Dover Museum to celebrate the publication of *Townwall Street, Dover: Excavations 1996*

EDUCATION

Marion Green

Supporting Kent schools

Kent county CAT KITs

In 2005 the Education Service attracted funding and permission to build sixty kits of original archaeological objects for maintained and independent schools in the Canterbury district, to be used in support of National Curriculum programmes (Green 2007, 72; http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk/schools/catkitpg.htm).

In recent months, schools in Tonbridge, Cobham, Nonington, Maidstone, Dover, Deal, Folkestone, Walmer, Gravesend, Chatham and Gillingham have also benefited from short term loans of the few additional kits we had made up. So, building on our success and experience, and together with Ian Coulson for Kent County Council Schools Advisory Service and the Kent Archaeological Society (KAS), it was agreed that it would be an excellent objective to produce a second phase of CAT KITs, to be managed in West Kent for the specific use of schools beyond the Canterbury district.

To this end, the KAS has donated some great 'start up' archaeological material and given £1000 to buy kit-building materials for fifty more kits. A local archaeological group has offered some additional finds with ownership permission and we have been encouraged to apply to Kent County Council for further funding to see this second phase through to completion.

Careers morning at Norton Knatchbull Grammar for Boys, Ashford

Dr Richard Helm was one of several diverse participants at this event for Year 11 students (16 year olds). A display of hands-on material, CBA fact sheets and perhaps most useful, talking to someone with first-hand experience of the field, all helped the students to gain an insight into the nature of Archaeology and what it is like to be an Archaeologist.

Themed school visits

Several schools requested visits and we went out to primary and secondary schools in Broadstairs, Herne, Herne Bay, Wingham, Nonington, Sturry, Dover, Deal as well as Canterbury.

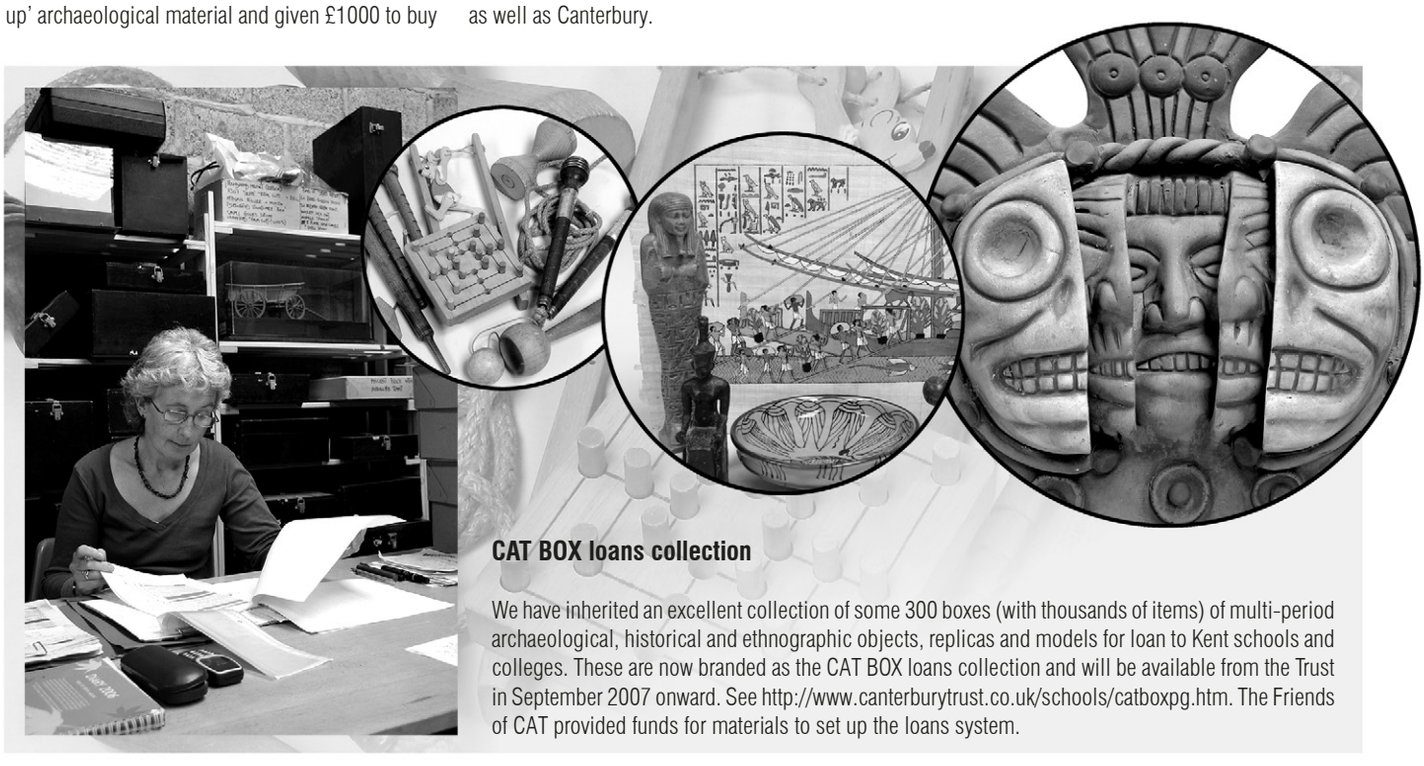
'A' level Physics – 'Digging up the Past'

A Tunbridge Wells school asked if we could help in any way with this module about the applications of Physics in Archaeology. Keith Parfitt came up trumps with a contact at Sub Scan who was able to go into the school and undertake some practical geophysical survey work with the students. The sessions went extremely well, the teacher describing them as 'a very rich experience' and as spin-offs one sixth-former is planning to study Archaeology at university and a colleague is inspired to do some oral history work probing into the past of the school grounds. Good work Sub Scan!

'Digging for History'

Folkestone schoolchildren and local residents found out about Archaeology and the history of their local area during a three day event at Folkestone Library and Museum.

The children's visit began with a digital presentation and discussion about the jobs archaeologists do and the kind of evidence we find (bones and poo



CAT BOX loans collection

We have inherited an excellent collection of some 300 boxes (with thousands of items) of multi-period archaeological, historical and ethnographic objects, replicas and models for loan to Kent schools and colleges. These are now branded as the CAT BOX loans collection and will be available from the Trust in September 2007 onward. See http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk/schools/catboxpg.htm. The Friends of CAT provided funds for materials to set up the loans system.

popular as ever). The children were very attentive and asked some astute and thoughtful questions. They then moved on to a number of 'stalls' set up in the museum's Art Gallery. It was noisy, very busy and we all enjoyed it!

At the Trust stalls – 'Keeping Toes and Togas Nice and Toasty' and 'History is a Load of Old Rubbish' – Andy Linklater and I showed them what it was like to live in a Roman house and how we can find out about people by examining modern and ancient rubbish. They heard about the Roman villa at East Cliff and there were lots of hands-on opportunities with finds, models, plastic sandwich boxes and rotting fruit! Dominic Andrews (archaeologist and reconstruction artist) showed the children how he builds an image from archaeological evidence, drawing up some lightning sketches for them at the 'Picturing the Past' stall and Andrew Richardson (archaeologist and KCC Finds Liaison Officer) took them into the museum gallery and thrilled them with the skeleton on display from the Dover Hill Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

Maurice Worsley, representing the Kent Archaeological Metal Detecting Support Unit (established by the National Council for Metal Detecting), joined the team on the Saturday showing the visiting public how archaeologists and metal detectorists can work responsibly together.

The days were part of 'Dig for History Weekend' organised jointly by Canterbury Christ Church University and Kent Libraries and Archives and supported by the Trust. It was the first step to building a Community Archaeology project in Folkestone under the direction of the Folkestone People's History Centre.

Work experience

We continue to provide popular varied placements for secondary schools around the county and there are always more requests than we can cater for. Placements are particularly useful to young people considering Archaeology at Higher Education level. This past year we have had students from Folkestone, Ashford, Tonbridge, Sandwich, Herne Bay as well as Canterbury. The vast majority of the young people value their placement – and are pleasant company!

Partnerships in the local community

'Folkestone – a town unearthed' (a working title)

The 'Digging for History' event (above) was in part in preparation for a Heritage Lottery Fund bid for a five-year project to bring the early history of Folkestone to the attention of the local community. The bid is being managed by Canterbury Christ Church University on behalf of the Folkestone People's History Centre. The Trust is playing a key role in its preparation, in the planning of both the archaeological investigations around Folkestone and the community involvement which is crucial to the project's success.

Ashford Primary Schools Conference

Ian Coulson (Kent County Council Schools Advisory Service) invited the Trust to take part in this annual event for teachers from across the county. Andy Linklater and I took the opportunity to air the CAT BOX loans collection (then in preparation) and the CAT KITs project with items on display. As a result we now have useful contacts in schools beyond the local district.

'The Canterbury Archaeological Trust Trophy for History'

The Orchard School, Canterbury is a special school for pupils with a range of social and emotional special needs. The school has recently attained Specialist Arts status. We were invited to support the school by sponsoring a small award to be presented to a student who has been particularly successful during the year with his or her History studies. Peter Clark went along to an evening of presentations and entertainment on my behalf, to present the award.

University of Kent at Canterbury project liaison

With Simon Pratt's assistance, an MA student from the School of Architecture has been constructing a Virtual Tour walk through of a section of Roman Canterbury with a view to it being used as an educational tool. Progress is very promising.

Science, Engineering and Technology Week with Canterbury Museums

This year's theme at the Museum of Canterbury was 'Ingenious Inventions' and we teamed up with the museum to host the 'Wheely Big Ideas' table (credit must go to Martin Crowther at Canterbury Museums

for these catchy titles). Andy Linklater and I used models and objects from the CAT BOX collection and museum objects to demonstrate the use of wheels and turntables through time. Particularly popular was the model windmill and replica Roman rotary quern where children could grind wheat into flour. I still have those bags of flour somewhere … to make a loaf …

National Archaeology Week at Canterbury Museum

The ever popular Little Dig trenches were employed for a summer weekend during National Archaeology Week. Little Dig is an enjoyable, engaging and educational activity and you will hear more about its travels next year.

University College for the Creative Arts at Canterbury Freshers' Fair

The Fair is a time when new students get to see not only what their college has to offer but also what is happening in and around Canterbury. The Trust was invited to take part and we had a running digital display, hands-on table and information about volunteering.

Canterbury Christ Church University

The programme of lectures and workshops run for undergraduate and post-graduate teachers are as popular as ever and this year we provided additional resources for the university's intranet.

The Whitefriars Roman Tower exhibition

In 2003 during the final phase of the Canterbury Whitefriars archaeological excavations, I invited Peter Scutt (then newly appointed Land Securities Whitefriars Manager) onto the public viewing platform to see the enthusiasm that the project had generated among local residents and tourists. Over four years of excavation, the discoveries had attracted 55,500 visitors and much media coverage and we were keen to sustain public interest when the digging stopped. Discussions then began as to how we might achieve this together.

It was the discovery of a rare Roman tower early on in the excavation project which was to eventually provide the opportunity to develop a permanent exhibition space. The tower is an integral part of the Roman town wall, a Scheduled Monument, and of national interest and a decision was taken to preserve it *in situ* and incorporate it into the new building development. English Heritage, Canterbury City Council, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Land Securities, HBG contractors and Chapman Taylor architects all worked together to develop a specialised building which enclosed the tower and allowed display space.

Additional costs in altering the new building were grant aided by the Historic Fortifications Network (managed by Kent County Council), English Heritage and Canterbury City Council. The Trust designed the exhibition of photographic and reconstruction images, information boards, on-screen loop presentation of the Whitefriars 2000 year old story and cases of excavated objects.

The Whitefriars Roman Tower exhibition was launched in June 2006 by the Lord Mayor Cllr Pat Todd and afterwards guests enjoyed an excellent buffet lunch laid on by the Whitefriars Centre management.

You can view the tower and the displays from the street frontage (they look especially stunning in early morning or evening light) and the Trust welcomes this opportunity to showcase its work. Rebecca Newhook, a member of the original excavation team said, "It is great to see these discoveries out in the open and not in a box. A lot of people will pass this site and the display team has done an excellent job."

Partnerships further afield

Dover Bronze Age Boat seminar in Arras

The 'Dover Bronze Age Boat Experimental Research Programme' managed by Peter Clark, will take the Boat project into a new phase. A seminar was held in Arras with participants from Northern France, England and Belgium to discuss proposals for academic assessment of the vessel and the building of half-scale and full-scale reconstructions, with the aim of sailing the latter across the English Channel. I was invited to attend the seminar to air some thoughts on applications in schools' teaching and discuss possibilities for local community involvement. The idea of building and sailing a 'prehistoric' vessel would have great appeal and the ancient technology specialists described ways that people could play an active role. I am sure local Dover schools would love to be involved.

An invitation from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC

In the spring, an invitation was received to take part in the annual Smithsonian Institution's Folklife Festival on the National Mall and plans began for Little Dig's big adventure … more next time.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who support the Archaeology in Education Service with continued funding and guidance (principally the Kent Archaeological Society, KCC Kent Advisory Service and Canterbury City Council) and particularly those colleagues who have supported me this year with specific projects: Andy Linklater, Andrew Savage and Dr Richard Helm.

FRIENDS of the CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

THE FRIENDS

Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

David Shaw, Chairman

The Committee of the Friends has seen several changes during the year, the most significant of which was the retirement of Mr Norman Smith after four years as Chairman (and several years as Minutes Secretary before that). The Friends are very grateful to him for the commitment which he has shown to the administration of the organisation over the years. Before departing he presented the Friends with a water jug and glass set with which to offer refreshment to speakers at FCAT talks. I replaced him as Chairman following the annual Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture in January 2007. Other changes are: Pip Chapelard who has taken over editing the Newsletter which she is now producing in full colour; Gillian Knight who has become our Publicity Officer; and Diane Billam who has joined the Committee as a member.

The year started with a four-day outing to Colchester and other towns on an East Anglian itinerary. In the summer, CAT Deputy Director Peter Clark took a group of Friends on an archaeological tour of the Orkney Islands. These trips are hard work to organise and the Committee is considering whether to continue with them as the numbers taking advantage of them are not great.

The Committee decided in 2006 that it would try to prepare a programme card for the whole of the following year's events and issue it with the Summer Newsletter. Planning so far ahead is very useful for the organisation of our meetings, even though it seems to be rather hard work at the time.

During the autumn and winter, the Friends had several successful activities. The annual Whitefriars lecture was given by Mark Houliston to a good-sized appreciative audience. A lecture by Sarah Pearson on the domestic architecture of Sandwich was followed a few weeks later by a morning's conducted walk in the town. We plan to have a similar activity each year. The Festival Walks organised by Meriel Connor were once again very successful: the revenue for the Friends' funds was over £1,500, a sizeable contribution to our ability to assist the Trust with grants. The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture (given as usual by the CAT Director, Dr Paul Bennett) raised £152 in donations, to be shared with the joint organisers, Canterbury Archaeological Society. The final event of the winter was a talk by Ges Moody, the Deputy Director of the Trust for Thanet Archaeology, on 'Recent developments in Thanet archaeology'.

A number of grants have been made to the Trust and its staff: for attendance at conferences (particularly from the Donald Baron Fund), for books and journal subscriptions for the Trust's library, for educational purposes (especially the CAT Box loans collection), and for computing and photographic equipment. The Friends have built up a reasonable surplus of funds at the moment; the Committee intends to take steps to ensure that this is reduced somewhat in consultation with the Trust's Director. One particular area is support for the renovation of the Trust's property in Broad Street, Canterbury.

The Friends continue to work actively to support the professional work of the Trust. Membership remains doggedly at just under 400. It would be good if this figure could be increased.

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* indicates a Trustee, Director of the company limited by guarantee and thus a member of the Management Committee

SPONSORS

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