CANTERBURY'S ARCHAEOLOGY

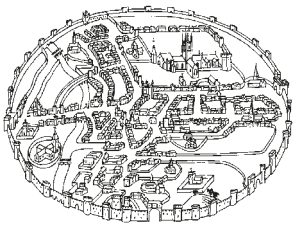
Canterbury's Archaeology

26

2001 – 2002




CANTERBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST LTD
A REGISTERED CHARITY



CANTERBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST LTD

A REGISTERED CHARITY

92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU
tel: 01227 462062 fax: 01227 784724 email: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk
http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk

The Canterbury Archaeological Trust is an independent charity formed in 1975 to undertake rescue excavation, research, publication and the presentation of the results of its work for the benefit of the public.

Further copies of Canterbury's Archaeology can be obtained from our offices at 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU

ANNUAL REPORT 2001–2002
Compiled by John Willson and Jane Elder
Edited by Jane Elder and Paul Bennett

printed by Geerings of Ashford

26th ANNUAL REPORT

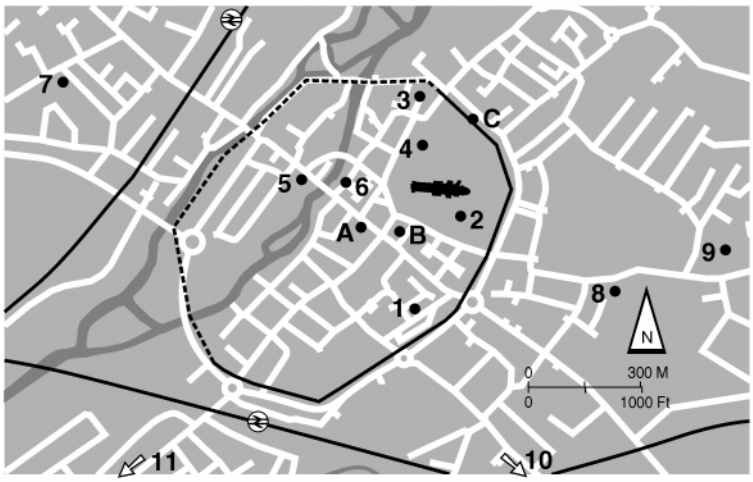
2001 CANTERBURY'S YEAR IN REVIEW 2002

Contents

PART ONE

Fieldwork

I Canterbury City Sites



Canterbury City Sites:

1 Whitefriars
2 The Campanile of Christ Church, Canterbury
3 Cobden Place
4 Outer Court, Archbishop's Palace
5 St Peter's Methodist Church, St Peter's Street
6 No. 9A Best Lane
7 St Dunstan's Terrace
8 Barton Court Grammar School, Longport
9 St Martin's Priory
10 St Anselm's School, Old Dover Road
11 Hope Cottage, No. 240 Wincheap
A Queen Elizabeth's Guest House, Nos 44–45 High Street
B City Arms, No. 7 Butchery Lane
C No. 89A Broad Street

1 Whitefriars

Alison Hicks and Mark Houliston

This has been a busy year for the team of Whitefriars archaeologists. Sites, of a variety of sizes, were excavated across a broad part of the Whitefriars area, stretching from St George's Street to the north and Watling Street to the south and between the flanking roads of Rose Lane and St George's Lane to west and east.

In April 2001, work was still continuing on the major St George's Street excavation, which had been running for seven months. This continued until July 2001, when some of the team were deployed onto a large site lying immediately north of Gravel Walk, against St George's Lane. They remained there until its completion in January 2002. Others in the team began excavation work inside the north-west corner of the multi-storey car park prior to its demolition. This work lasted six weeks

Subsequently, in late August and September, whilst the multi-storey car park was being demolished, the team started work on the next series of excavations, manoeuvring around the fringes of the demolition activity to excavate sites to the south and west. The first of these, within the area of the access ramp that will eventually lead down into the basement of the new development, continued until late October.

At the same time, three smaller 'sample' excavations, each of four to five weeks duration, were being undertaken in the area, the first adjacent to Rose Lane, the second against St George's Lane and the third at the southern end of Rose Lane.

In October, excavation work commenced immediately adjacent to the southern side of the former multi-storey car park, with new trenches

Demolition of the multi-storey car park, August – September 2002.

being added during January in the area below the western part of the car park. In total six new trenches were excavated, three in the west and three in the south, the most northerly of which lay against the southern side of Gravel Walk, west

One of the areas of tessellated flooring, showing the edge of a mosaic panel.

One of the Roman trackways under excavation.

of the site located inside the multi-storey car park. All of them were worked until the early part of March.

Finally, in the early weeks of 2002, the second (larger) Gravel Walk excavation commenced. This will run until the first week of August 2002 and represents the final stage of this phase of excavation at Whitefriars.

Archaeological Results

Roman

The earliest horizon identified across the excavation area was a dark soil, clearly heavily worked during the first century A.D. but probably of earlier origin. This was cut by sequences of pits, some cut for rubbish disposal others evidently clay quarries and yielding pottery of early Roman date. In this open, perhaps largely agricultural, part of Canterbury we find the first evidence for settlement.

On the St George's Street site, Roman timber buildings, perhaps of second-century date, were identified in the west. These probably fronted a north–south aligned road known to lie west of the site; a 8.50 m. length of the same road was later excavated along the western side of the first Gravel Walk excavation. The eastern area of the St George's Street site, however, appears to have been undeveloped open ground, as was the entire area lying east of the road on the Gravel Walk site; on the former site, a Roman cremation burial was uncovered towards the east, on the latter, two inhumation burials were revealed, indicating that these eastern areas were considered to be outside the limits of the early Roman town.

Two phases of timber building were also excavated south of the line of Gravel Walk, close to a known Roman road lying a short distance to the west. Structural evidence within the ground to the south and south-east of here was sparse, generally taking the form of gravel surfaces that appeared to have been external. Surrounding these spreads were soil deposits indicative of open ground.

Perhaps in the first half of the third century, the timber buildings appear to have been replaced by masonry structures. The building south of the line of Gravel Walk had new masonry walls terraced into the naturally sloping ground surfaces and internal floors made level by the deposition of substantial quantities of clay. These remains may be part of a large town house, parts of which were first exposed during excavations under the corner of British Home Stores (Blockley *et al*. 1995, 116).

The most substantial masonry remains, however, were revealed on the St George's Street excavation. These were spread across a wide area, although again did not extend beyond the western half of the site. The principal structure identified had been subdivided into a number of rooms, some of which showed evidence of having been internally plastered and painted. Six small areas of tessellated flooring were also uncovered. To the north-west of the building, and along its eastern side, gravel surfaces had been laid whilst, in the south, a timber structure was built against the outer wall. At a later date, when the tessellated floors were still in use, a substantial reconstruction of the building took place, involving the insertion of vertical posts neatly inserted into the floors and held in place by dabs of mortar.

No evidence for later Roman activity was found in the area of the St George's Street building, but in the north-west corner of the site a later timber structure was built over the contemporary ground surface. This was in turn sealed by a thick layer of burnt demolition rubble, the principal component of which was large fragments of wattle-impressed daub.

At the top of the Roman sequence, within the area previously sealed by the western half of the multi-storey car park, evidence was recovered for two converging trackways. The longer trackway, relaid on at least two occasions, was observed in a number of trenches and appears to have been aligned at a diagonal to the existing Roman road grid. The earliest surface had been more carefully constructed than the latter two, and comprised a single layer of closely-spaced flint nodules, broken tile pieces and mortar fragments. The latest consisted of a spread of flint nodules and large pieces of broken Roman tile. A small oven was excavated against the side of the latest trackway; in the same area a hoard of *c.* 700 coins was retrieved from beneath the middle of the three.

Anglo-Saxon

To date, the most extensive areas of Anglo-Saxon activity identified during the course of the Whitefriars project have been found on the St George's Street excavation. Here, the earliest evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation lay in the south-east corner of the site, an area inside the town wall but well away from the masonry ruins that marked the edge of the old Roman town. Here a structural sequence that included post pads, clay floors, posts and occupation material was carefully excavated. The dating of these deposits will have to wait until further studies have been undertaken, but at present we think they may have originated in the eighth or ninth century. Structural evidence from intra-mural sites in Canterbury of this period is very rare and these discoveries are amongst the most significant made during the excavation.

At a later date the final building in the sequence went out of use and a north–south aligned road was constructed across its remains. The road was built out of large flint nodules but incorporated pieces of broken Roman tile and lumps of iron slag. Substantial portions of the structure survived right across the eastern end of the excavation, and as such it became one of the most visible and impressive features of the site.

The dating of the road, which was eventually to become modern St George's Lane, is of great interest as its construction is closely linked with the development of the post-Roman street grid in the area. If eighth or ninth century in origin, it could well predate St George's Street, and as such represent the remnant of an earlier network of street alignments.

Within the excavated area evidence for buildings was found on both sides of the road. Also during this early period the road was resurfaced and a new spur constructed at right angles to it on its western side, thereby forming a T-junction. The southern edge of the new road could be traced along the northern edge of the site for approximately 10 metres, at which point it exited into a larger gravelled area, possibly a courtyard.

The easternmost Anglo-Saxon lane on the St George's Street excavation.

One of most important discoveries made during the St George's Street excavation was to be found on the far side of the courtyard. Here a complex of wall-fragments, floor surfaces and layers dense in carbonised grain marked the location of a possible granary building. The area covered by these deposits was much larger than is normally the case for such structures of the late Anglo-Saxon period and as such the complex is potentially of national significance.

Excavating burnt grain horizons in the Anglo-Saxon granary.

Cutting through the area occupied by the granary complex, and thereafter running in a southerly direction, the remnants of a narrow lane or track were revealed. An area of possible bronzeworking was identified on its western side, suggesting that the track may have run through an area used for semi-industrial purposes.

At a later date, possibly in the tenth century, a thick layer of soil covered both the main eastern road and its spur. The soil contained a large quantity of waste material, particularly butchered animal bone. Although the lines of the roads were reinstated at a later date, the deposition of this layer clearly marked a hiatus in their use as a thoroughfare.

In the centre of site, the north–south aligned track appears to have been replaced with a more substantial road located 5 metres to the west. This was to become the 'central lane' of the early medieval site. Neatly laid flint cobbles interspersed with occasional lumps of iron slag marked the remains of the earliest surface of the lane, while these in turn were relaid with surfaces of rammed gravel. A soil layer was discovered sandwiched between the Anglo-Saxon and medieval sequences of road surfaces, and this may equate with the thicker layer found in the east.

Structural occupation developed on both sides of both the central and eastern roads, as well as along the northern side of the site, where the backs of buildings that fronted St George's Street were examined. By the early medieval period the area appears to have been quite dense in housing (Hicks and Houliston 2003, 6).

So far, only one other of the most recent Whitefriars excavations has revealed significant evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation: within one of the trenches south of the multi-storey car park a number of waste pits and a structure dating to the Anglo-Saxon period were excavated. The structure appears to date to the tenth century and it is assumed that it would have formed the basement area of an isolated building. After it had gone out of use, the corner posts and side timbers were removed and a quantity of soil and demolition material thrown back into the resulting void. A grave was then cut through this deposit in a central position. The body of a young woman was placed there and, eventually, the entire structure backfilled.

Medieval

Excavations on the St George's Street site revealed ranges of medieval structures (Hicks and Houliston 2003, 6–7). Elsewhere across the area of investigation, other structures were encountered. South of medieval Gravel Walk a range of buildings, represented by wall footings, clay floors, hearths and occupation horizons, was revealed along the western end of this thoroughfare. To the rear (*i.e.* south) of these, much of the land appears to have been empty, open ground, probably used for cultivation and for keeping livestock.

Pre-friary levels immediately north of Gravel Walk indicate that medieval structures once stood here too, since a fine sequence of rooms, with dwarf masonry walls, extensive clay floors and remnants of hearths, was identified flanking a large proportion of the excavated length of road. The rooms appear to date to the late thirteenth or fourteenth century and may well represent properties vacated at the time of the Black Death. The friary acquired its lands in piecemeal fashion as and when donations and bequests were made, and would have gradually expanded throughout its 200 years or so of existence. It is possible that the emptying of these plots enabled the friary to move into previously occupied ground, and so expand its estate.

Medieval buildings fronting Gravel Walk under excavation.

The most dominant feature of the medieval landscape within the Whitefriars area would undoubtedly have been the Austin friary: remains of the church, discovered on the St George's Street excavation, have been described previously (Hicks and Houliston 2003, 6–7). Extensive portions of the southern range were uncovered on both of the Gravel Walk excavations, the second of which still has remains under investigation.

The east end of the southern range had remains surviving remarkably intact because the rooms had been set down into the ground. Towards the east was a large room possibly representing an undercroft with a dormitory above. It was flanked by a very narrow room with a flagstone base. The internal walls of the narrow room, made of chalk and flint as elsewhere, were very pitted, as if liquid had been flowing down their sides, perhaps suggesting the site of a latrine servicing the dormitory range above.

A large room lying to the west of the putative dormitory was the most elaborate of all the range, with finely plastered walls and a splendid central fireplace in its southern wall, later blocked. The fireplace was flanked on either side by a window, the lower sills of each still visible, together with the lower portions of the chamfered sides. This area may well have functioned as a warming room, one of the few rooms in a friary where heat was allowed and where the friars were given the freedom to sit and talk together at certain times of the day.

Uncovering the fireplace in the warming room.

A further sunken room, possibly a small annexe, lay adjacent to the warming room, and was connected to it by a central doorway. The ashlar blocks of the door jambs remained intact.

West of the sunken rooms lay further wall lines; that immediately west was thought, from its location, to have been the refectory, although no floor horizons remained intact. At the western end of this room, a latrine pit had been inserted, presumably when the room no longer functioned as a refectory.

The inserted latrine pit, at the west end of the refectory.

The south-west corner of the friary contained the kitchen range, with a large fireplace, numerous smaller hearths and attendant floors of clay, scorched by heat and coated with ashy occupation debris. The kitchen range had undergone three major phases of rebuilding, each time taking the southern boundary wall further north, whilst numerous internal adaptations to the structure had been undertaken during its lifetime.

Excavation along the line of the friary boundary wall.

South of the southern range lay the friary outer court and a boundary wall running along the northern side of the medieval Gravel Walk. The outer court would have been used for growing fruit and vegetables, keeping livestock such as pigs and chickens, and for the disposal of rubbish generated by the kitchens. Numerous rubbish pits were identified, many containing quantities of sea shells indicating that shellfish was an important component of the friars' diet. Small workshops and storage sheds may also have been located within this area of open land, forming part of the infrastructure of the friary.

In the south-east corner of the outer court, a curious large pit was also excavated. Unfortunately, it was too large and deep to excavate in its entirety, being at least 12 metres across (running beyond the edges of the current excavation) and cutting to a depth of at least 5.5 metres. Thought to have been in use at the same time as the friary, since pottery recovered from the infilling deposits has been dated to the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, the pit may have been a quarry for clay and gravel, providing funds for the impoverished friary, possibly at a time when the nearby city wall was undergoing a phase of refurbishment.

Post-excavation analyses will enable us to reconstruct details of the friary's architecture which are often lacking in archaeological reconstructions, because the sunken eastern half of the southern range was found to contain large quantities of building rubble. This rubble would no doubt have been generated at the time the friary was demolished, either at the Dissolution or later. The material contained many fine pieces of architectural stonework, including elements clearly identifiable as parts of windows, door jambs and arches and, in one case, part of a fireplace. Some of the stonework was painted, giving an indication of decorative schemes in some of the rooms.

Excavating the friary demolition rubble from within the warming room.

Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our grateful thanks to the Whitefriars team of excavation and post-excavation staff, who have worked incredibly hard to ensure the success of the project to date. We would also like to thank the developers, Land Securities plc, for funding the work, and all the other contractors, specialists and monitors, too numerous to mention here, but without whom such spectacular results as those achieved would not have been possible.

2 The Campanile of Christ Church, Canterbury

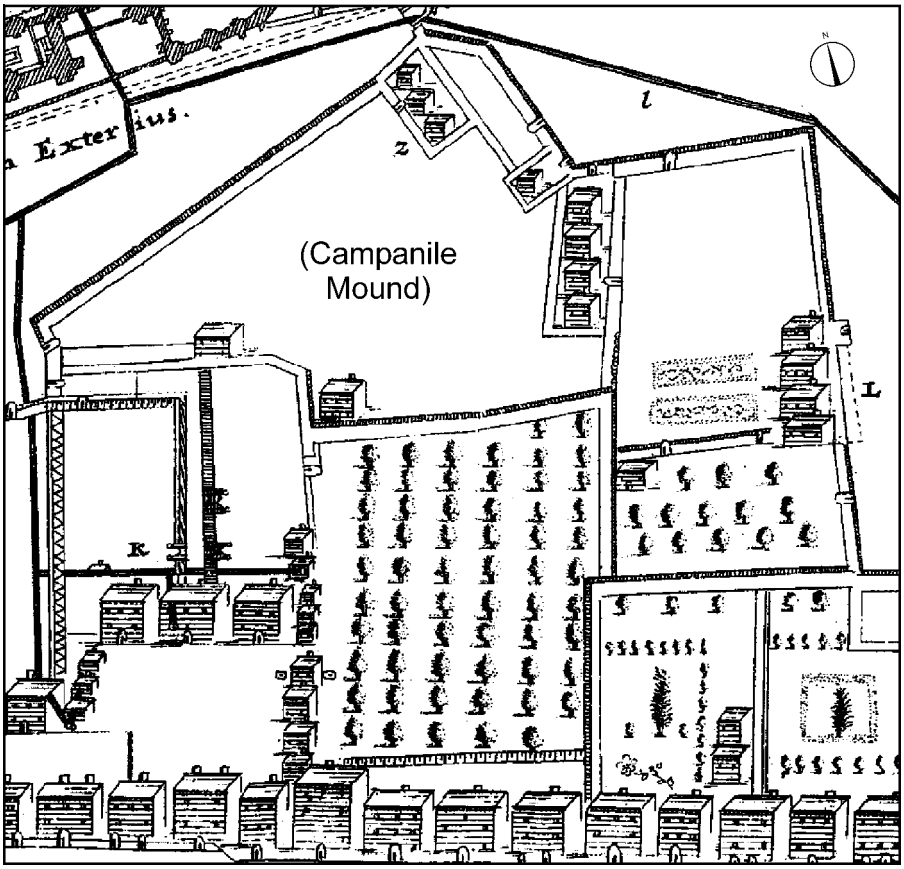
Simon Pratt

During landscaping works through 2000–02 around the new Education Centre in the cathedral precincts, two small trenches were excavated on the summit of the campanile mound and modern obstructions were removed from its southern revetting wall. This work revealed significant evidence regarding the mound and the detached bell tower it supported. The Trust extends sincere thanks to all those involved.

History

The mound, revetted to the south by Christ Church Priory's boundary wall, is probably late Anglo-Saxon or early Norman in origin and broadly contemporary with the tower.

The priory's earliest recorded bell was donated by Prior Ernulf (1096–1107) and he, Archbishop Lanfranc (1070–1089) or Prior Conrad (1108/9–1126) probably built or rebuilt the campanile. Conrad recast Ernulf's gift and added four smaller bells 'in the belfry'. Prior Wibert (1152/4–1167) gave a sixth, which needed thirty-two ringers. The precincts plan made under Wibert included a view of the tower surrounded by an ambulatory(?): a battered wall revetted the mound's upper part.



Campanile Mound: section from Hill's plan, *c.*1680, published 1703.

Following a fire in 1174, the precincts were extended almost to Burgate Street. Part of the area gained became a cemetery but within it, south-west of the mound, was placed the sacrist's house with the sacrist's yard and masons' lodge to the east. A lane connected the yard with Burgate Street. The sacrist was the senior monk responsible for three of the priory's manors and for the maintenance of the fabric of the cathedral and priory, sacred vestments, vessels, furniture and bells. He held court in the campanile and four monks and fourteen or fifteen lay servants, including four bell-ringers, served under him.

It is often assumed that the tower was destroyed by earthquake in 1382 and never rebuilt, its bells being removed and, perhaps, melted down for new ones for the Angel (Bell Harry) Steeple. A list of Prior Chillenden's works (1390–1411) included a 'new sacristry in the Cemetery, with a new plumbery': the latter was probably the building which still stands east of the mound. Although the list did not mention the campanile, other documentary evidence suggests that it continued in use, probably up to *c*. 1540, when Leland reported it 'now a late clene pulled down'.

After the Dissolution the last sacrist, William Cox, lived on in his old house as a canon of the New Foundation. In 1546 the canon of Stall IX was assigned 'Mr Coks Lodging with the Plumery and close and gardens impaled upon ye hill to ye schoole garden'. The house passed to Stall VIII under Elizabeth I and the garden was walled in brick in 1628. In 1640, Somner saw:

> yet ftanding the old School-houfe, now put to other ufe … anciently wayed unto, and having a passage to it from fome part of Burgate-Street … to the old door of entrance which it had now made up at the South-end and Weft-fide thereof, haply that which Anno 32 Henry III. is called the Lane which leads from Burgate-ftreet towards the Sacrift's Houfe.

Following occupation by a Parliamentary official, the property returned to Stall VIII in 1660. Hill's precinct plan of *c.* 1680 showed a small building (arrowed) which must have stood on top of the mound's south-western corner and a spur wall running thence towards the house, giving way to a fence(?) south of a gate. The enclosure including the mound extended off to the west, where stood another small building, and the southern wall ran eastwards to meet an extension of the plumbery's east wall. The site of the old grammar school (z) was indicated next to the cemetery gate and a small building shown in an enclosure between it and the plumbery.

The canon's house was given a formal façade to the north, probably in 1721–61. By 1874 the mound had been extended south-westwards, over its partially demolished southern wall and the outhouse, and eastwards up to the plumbery (labelled on the Ordnance Survey for 1874 as 'Old Schoolhouse') while glasshouses abutted the eastern part of the wall. The house and adjoining area were cleared following bombing in 1942. Garages, two blocks of flats and a house, later adopted as an Education Centre, were built in 1960–63 around a new cul-de-sac (South Close): all were demolished between 1995 and 2000.

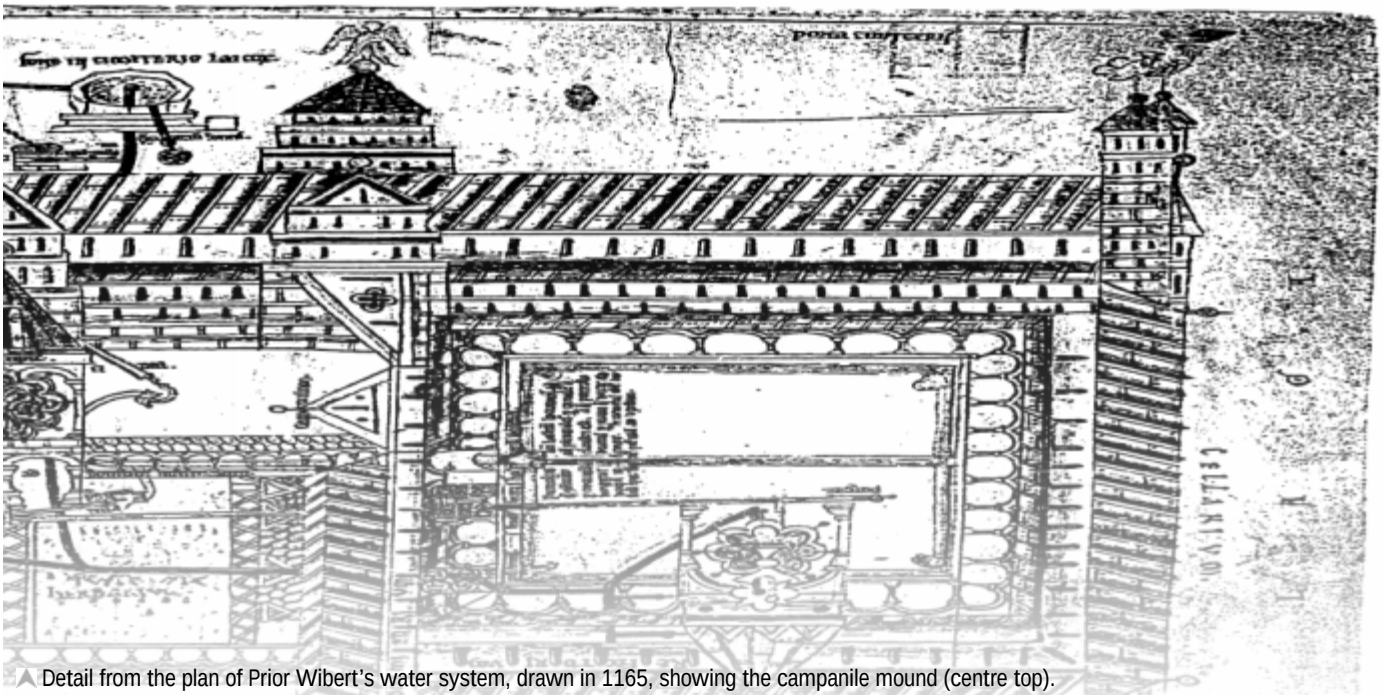
Archaeology

On top of the mound, near its western side, were traces of a timber-revetted gravel ramp(?) running up from the west: later rubble bedding probably supported stone steps, flanked to their north by a flint wall. A later flint wall, retaining the mound, ran off northwards whilst a flint and chalk footing a little to the south-east would have supported the outer wall of the ambulatory, probably including a doorway at the top of the steps. On the surface of the rubble exposed when the steps were removed lay a fragment of serpentine veneer, perhaps from Becket's shrine (pillaged 1538), and a sherd of Belamine ware (*c*. 1475–1525/1550): clearly consistent with Leland's report.

The earliest elements of the facing of the mound's southern wall were of unknapped flint with a few fragments of other stones and Roman and medieval tile whilst the earliest phase of its core to be exposed was of mortared flint and chalk, suggesting a late twelfth-century, or later, date.

Two stretches (B) of the wall and a spur running south from the more westerly one included many smallish, roughly squared Caen stone blocks as jambs, quoins and (interspersed with flints and ragstone) in their facing elsewhere. This phase was probably of late fourteenth- to early sixteenth-century date. Though probably coincidental, the presence of a large void between the earlier core and some of this facing, with no indication that any attempt had been made to bond them, suggests the slapdash work implied by two entries in the sacrist's rolls. In 1441–2, Rob. Mason, his apprentice and assistants were paid 23s 4d for building a 'new wall next the great belfry'. Mason and his apprentice received £1 14s 4d the following year 'for repairing the new wall near the great belfry' (Woodruff 1936, 59).

Originally this phase of walling probably ended at approximately its current termination: a small stub of medieval(?) core running north of this point and a possible robber trench farther north again suggest that this was the mound's eastern limit and that the precinct wall was already breached or demolished east of it. A doorway pierced the spur wall and two others the southern wall, the



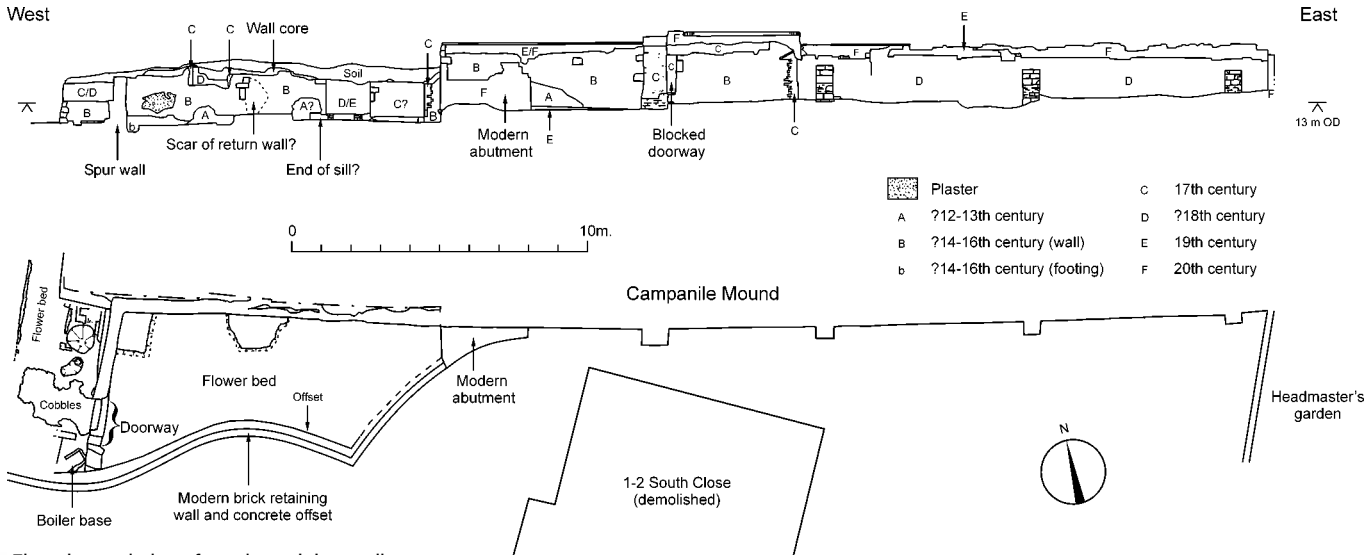
Detail from the plan of Prior Wibert's water system, drawn in 1165, showing the campanile mound (centre top).

western (near the mound's centre) had a lower sill and was probably wider than the eastern: both presumably gave onto steps set into the mound. Traces of plaster on the spur's eastern face and on the main wall to its east suggested it formed the western side of a small building whose eastern wall was probably represented by three quoin-like blocks and a later patch, assumed to be covering its scar, in the facing of the main wall.

A little west of the spur, the (refaced?) main wall turned to run northwards. This part seems to have been built very low but ramped up gently to the north, along the mound's western flank, whilst a rough offset on the spur's western face stepped down away from it. These factors suggest that a shallow ramp(?) and steps ran northwards up to the steps identified on top of the mound. Assuming a pre-Dissolution date for this phase, this route was probably intended for the sacrist and, unless the upper steps also joined with a way up from the north-western angle, for other brethren arriving from the cathedral's direction. The sacrist's lay servants, particularly his clerks and four regular bell-ringers, might have used the easternmost doorway whilst the central opening probably served any of the lay population attending the sacrist's courts or hired to supplement the bell-ringers on feast days (the six bells installed by Conrad and Wibert needed ninety-three ringers). A schedule of 1273 listed sixty-eight annual feast days on which 3d to 3s 6½d was expended on additional ringing (Woodruff 1936, 77–8). As Conrad's smallest bell required eight ringers, it seems likely that, even on ordinary days, the sacrist's four subservient monks joined the four regular laymen.

Several alterations are attributed tentatively to the seventeenth century. An opening was cut high in the southern wall east of the spur: its sides were lined with flint in greyish mortar, probably filling around a frame. This probably represented a window or chimney flue set into the north wall of the earlier building or a raised doorway to the building shown on top of the mound in Hill's plan. When the eastern wall of the former was demolished, the scar it left in the revetting wall was made good with rough Caen ashlar, irregularly galletted with flint flakes.

Both surviving ends of the eastern stretch of the revetting wall were made good with brickwork keyed into the earlier fabric. To the west this appeared to be abutted by a stretch of irregularly galletted ashlar but, in plan, the associated cores seemed of one build with each other and with



Elevation and plan of south retaining wall.

both facings, suggesting the joint was merely a superficial decorative feature. The pointing here showed no distinguishing marks though the bricks appeared to be broadly seventeenth century. Similar bricks were employed to the east, where the pointing was 'penny-struck' on both the south- and east-facing sides of what appeared to be a terminal or angle buttress with a rubbed-brick chamfered offset and the beginnings of a 'tumbled-brick' return.

The easternmost doorway was blocked with mortared rubble of one build with a heightening in brickwork laid over it and over the surviving crest of the earlier wall to the door's east and with what was either a buttress or the northern end of a new spur wall. The heightening and the wall/buttress were in 'penny-struck' English bond: the latter had rubbed-brick chamfered offsets to east and west, which faces also included either the tops of two stages of brick tumbling or the springing of a low door arch surmounted by a relieving arch. Any facing to the south had been cut away: its absence at the upper levels and the fact that the upper tumbling or springing was higher than the crest of the revetting wall militate against an interpretation as a buttress even though no early plans show any partition or building in this area. It is difficult to reconcile the date of this phase as indicated by the bricklaying techniques (*c*. 1680–1700/25) with cartographic evidence. The eastern side of the eastern terminal (or south-eastern angle) appeared to be a seen face but the plan of *c*. 1680 showed a wall continuing eastward to meet one running south from the plumbery and the most obvious occasion for this area to have been closed off was the walling of 1628, perhaps connected with Somner's observation regarding closure of access.

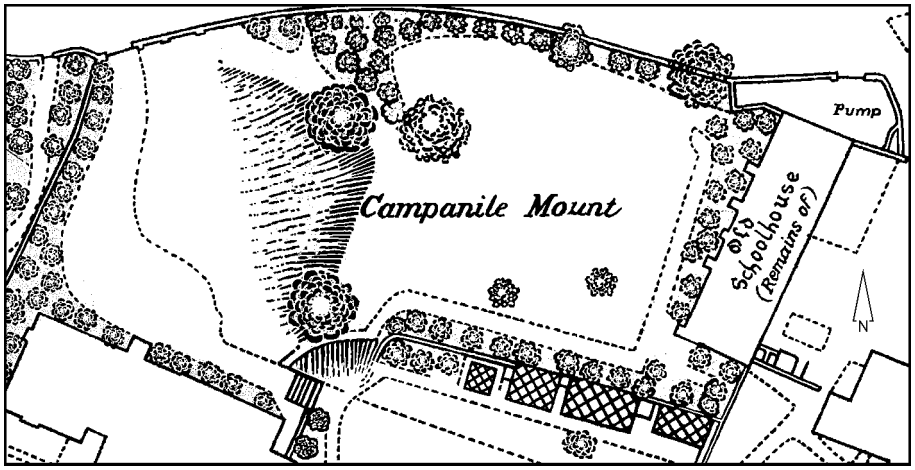
After the brickwork at this corner had been put up, the line of the southern wall was indeed extended back to the wall from the plumbery by a stretch in neatly galletted, roughly-coursed Caen ashlar with three buttresses in brick and Caen. It was presumably now, if not earlier, that the area behind this wall was infilled, extending the mound to the plumbery. This new wall, the closure in flint, brick, Caen and ragstone on brick piers, of the remaining part of the central doorway and the blocking with similar materials of the aperture cut in the western stretch are all dated, tentatively, to the eighteenth century and may be contemporary with the new façade of the house. Although it is possible that the new wall was of the same phase as the 'penny-struck' brickwork and added as an afterthought, its face was offset from the earlier work, suggesting they were not contemporary.

It may have been at this time that the 'penny-struck' wall or buttress against the blocked eastern doorway was cut back and the building on the mound's south-western corner taken down. It was probably now or in the previous phase that the putative stair base at the same corner was cut back and the low main wall there refaced in irregularly galletted, uncoursed Caen and flint. After a lens of oyster shells had been laid over the crest of the earlier work, this corner was heightened in English-bonded brickwork, forming the north wall of a small, brick-floored outhouse in which the scar of the putative steps on the spur wall was masked by brick cladding.

A comprehensive campaign of repointing affected the south revetting wall and the garden's eastern wall. This employed a grey, speckled mortar characteristic of *c*.1750–1825. Where a brick was missing the void was filled with mortar and a fragment of peg tile often set into its surface, performing a very unconvincing imitation of a brick: a pebble sometimes took the place of the tile where a flint was lacking. The latest elements of the revetting wall to receive such treatment were the final phase of the blocking of the central doorway and the easternmost, triple-buttressed, stretch.

A very low battering of brick, stone and peg tile against the base of the revetting wall probably formed the edge of a path or gutter running round the westernmost glasshouse marked on the Ordnance Survey for 1874 and the wall was capped in at least two places with late eighteenth- or nineteenth-century brickwork.

The landscaping included trimming back, lowering and recladding a modern abutment, removing modern rendering and capping, and recapping the whole wall. When found, the early spur wall was in such poor condition that its 'preservation' would have entailed complete rebuilding. English Heritage therefore agreed that it be dismantled by archaeologists, permanently.



Section from Ordnance Survey map of 1874. Reduced from 1:500.

3 Cobden Place

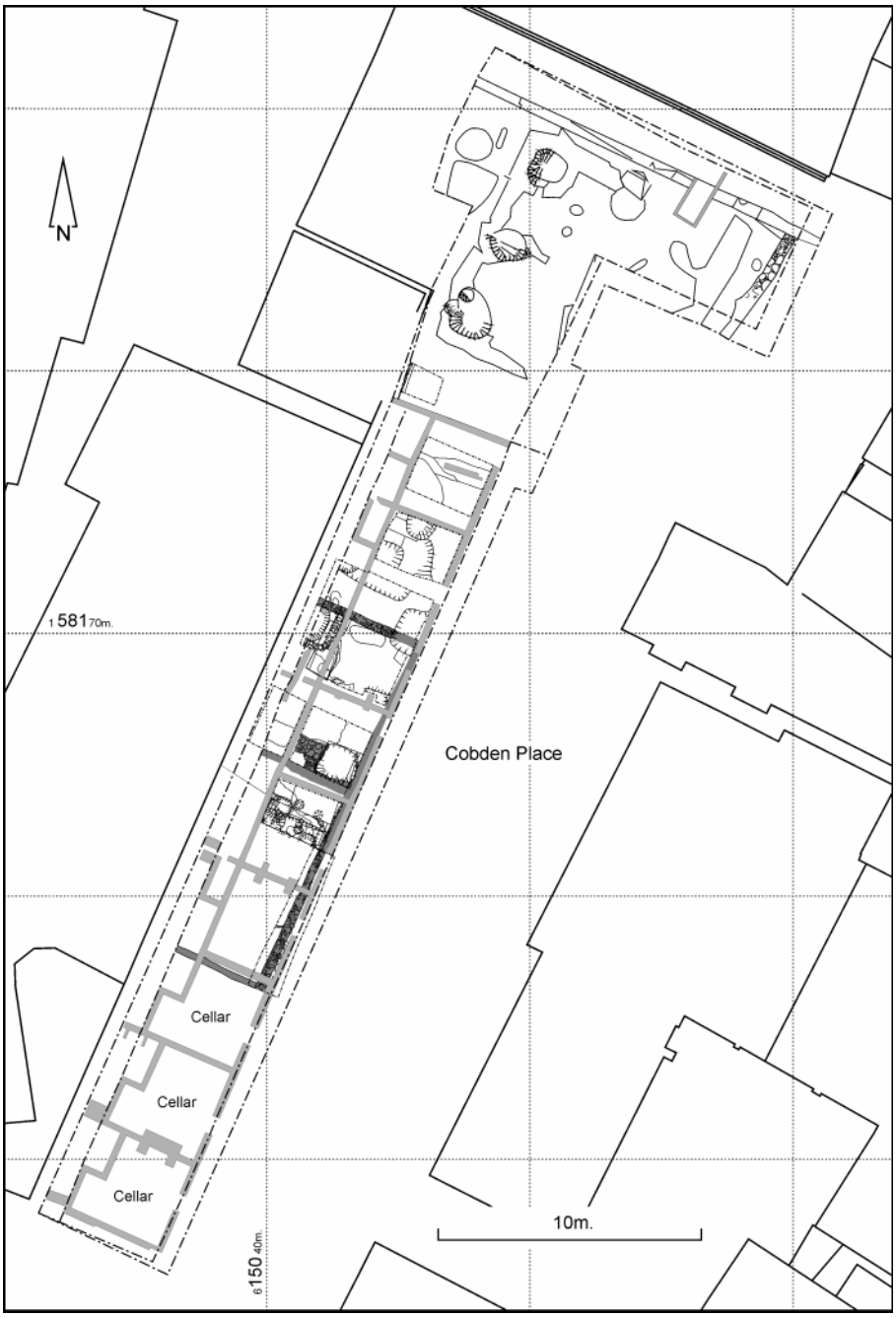
Richard Helm

Archaeological excavation of land at Cobden Place (TR 1503 5817) was undertaken between October 2001 and January 2002 as part of a multi-stage investigation carried out in mitigation of a proposed residential and retail redevelopment. The excavation focused on the site of a demolished row of nineteenth-century terraced cottages located against the western boundary of the proposed redevelopment area, and until recently occupied by modern garages. Observations made in 1984 suggested that the site was within the reputed area of the medieval stables of the archbishop, first mentioned in a schedule of Christ Church tenants of around 1206 (Urry 1967, 201–2) and that the arrangement of the nineteenth-century tenements potentially mirrored that of individual stable blocks (Blockley 1985, 9). During November 2000 evaluation trenching within Cobden Place successfully identified evidence for a substantial wall with associated clay floor and occupation deposits, so confirming that medieval buildings did survive below the nineteenth-century housing (Willson 2003), and this area was encapsulated within the present excavation.

The depth of excavation was restricted to the depth of the proposed building works and this was not deep enough to expose prehistoric or Roman levels. The earliest excavated deposit consisted of a dark loamy soil horizon containing

Later pits cutting the clay floor in the central hall of the late fourteenth-century timber-framed building, looking north-west. Scale 1 m.

Late fifteenth-century chimney breast (right) butted against a wall of the timber-framed structure (below scale) and a return wall (left), looking south-west. Scale 1 m.



Trench plan phase IIa excavation.

pottery datable to the thirteenth century. This had been intermittently cut by rubbish pits, and would imply that this area formed gardens situated to the rear of properties known to have fronted the Borough (Urry 1967, 201). By the late fourteenth century, a timber-framed building, with dwarf walls made-up from a mix of flint, chalk, Caen stone and Ragstone bonded with a pale buff mortar, had been constructed. This structure, partially destroyed along its western side by a late nineteenth-century service pipe running along the rear of the former terraced cottages, measured 14.6 m. long by at least 4 m. wide, and was aligned parallel to the modern street frontage. The surviving internal arrangements were best represented at the northern end of the building, where a series of hearths and a possible oven base suggested the remains of a service range, typical of a standard domestic medieval 'open hall' house. An internal dwarf-wall, located one-third of the way along the building's length, divided this service range and projected cross-passage from the central hall, but to the south the excavation did not go deep enough to expose evidence for a partition separating the hall from the expected solar.

Within the building, floors were made of beaten clay, and were well preserved. Within the central hall, the floor had been cut by later pits, and examination of the voids left by these pits, demonstrated that the clay flooring had been resurfaced several times. Gravel surfaces, possibly representing the early street frontage to the east and a courtyard to the north, were seen to abut against the exterior walls, confirming that the basic street alignment into Cobden Place had been laid out by the fourteenth century. During the late fifteenth century the building was modernised with the addition of a new chimney breast constructed against the north face of the partition wall between the service range and hall, presumably replacing the central open fireplace that would have existed within the hall. Pottery

recovered from destruction and levelling layers suggests that the building continued in use until the sixteenth century.

A separate wall of probable medieval date was partially exposed directly below a brick-built boundary wall, extending north-eastwards from the contemporary nineteenth-century terraced cottages. This wall, constructed of roughly-coursed flint nodules and bonded with a mid yellow grey sandy mortar, stood on an offset chalk block foundation, and was only traced for a short distance before it returned to the north-west, represented by an ashlar Caen stone quoin. The nature of this wall and its associated structure could not be determined, and no datable material was recovered from its foundation trench, but the quality and size of this structure would suggest either an important boundary or substantial building range extending to the west of the present excavation.

Following demolition and levelling during the sixteenth century, the site remained as open ground, characterised by a series of dumping horizons and rubbish pits. However, a small timber-framed structure represented by post-holes, the remnants of a clay hearth, and a considerable scatter of copper alloy pins, including wire waste used in the production process, suggested the area was utilised by small-scale manufacturing workshops during the post-medieval period. By the early nineteenth century, the northern extent of the site was enclosed by walls incorporating re-used building materials and bricks, and a square formal garden established, demarcated by rammed chalk pathways and eight large planting bowls, presumably for ornamental trees. To the south, a row of nine terraced brick-built cottages was constructed, one of a series of three parallel tenement blocks along Staplegate Place, Cobden Place and Goulden's Buildings. Both the garden and the terraced cottages are represented on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874. The terraced cottages, each consisting of a single living room on the ground floor and bedroom on the first floor, and measuring only 3.5 m. by 3 m., were eventually demolished during slum clearance in the late 1930s.

Further excavation along the eastern boundary of the redevelopment area has been scheduled to take place late in 2002. This will provide further information on the medieval layout of Cobden Place, its association with the Archbishop's stables, and the relationship, if any, to properties fronting the Borough.

The excavation was funded by E.G. Long and Sons.

General view showing rammed chalk pathways and planting pits of the early nineteenth-century garden, looking north-east. Scale 1 m.

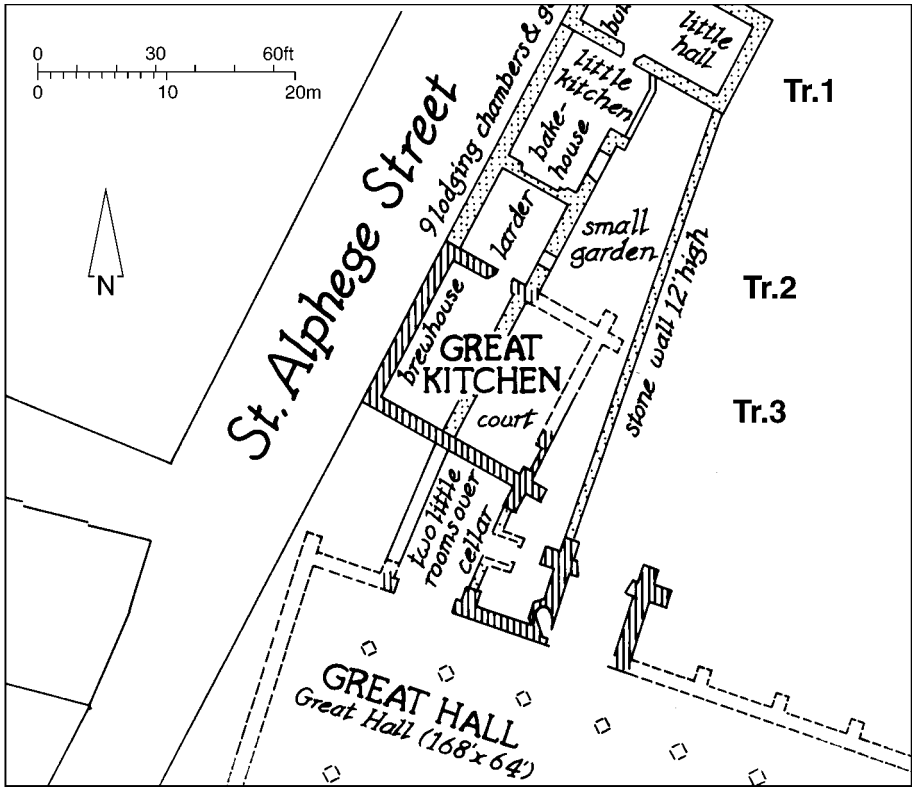
4 Outer Court, Archbishop's Palace

Alan Ward

During September 2001, an archaeological evaluation took place on the proposed site of a new music hall at King's School, Canterbury (TR 1402 5803). Three small trenches were excavated on the east and north side of the present Geography Department building. This and the adjacent Shirley Hall stand within the former outer court of the medieval Archbishop's Palace. Around this open court buildings were constructed from the late eleventh century. The closest of these to the evaluation trenches would have been the 'Great Kitchen'.

For the most part the trenches were excavated only to a depth of between 0.70 m. and 1.00 m. All produced a similar sequence of deposits consisting of alternate soil and gravel layers, the latter representing successive yard surfaces of the outer court. Some of these surfaces contained brick fragments indicating that they were at the earliest late medieval and more likely of post-Dissolution date. One of these may have surrounded a bowling green which we know from map evidence to have been in use by 1647.

A considerable amount of Roman demolition material was evident amongst one of the gravel yard surfaces and some 758 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a single post-hole in Trench 3. The date range for this material was narrow (*c*. 1225/50–75) but came from a wide ranging geographical area, including north and south-west France. The original post had probably been situated within a pit, only a small part of which fell within the excavated trench. It would seem that the broken pottery, perhaps from the nearby Great Kitchen, was dumped to fill a crater-shaped void created by the removal of the post.



Part of the Outer Court, Archbishop's Palace showing approximate location of recent trenches.

The excavation was funded by the King's School, Canterbury.

5 St Peter's Methodist Church, St Peter's Street

Richard Helm

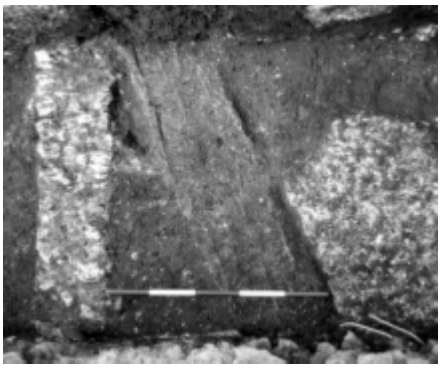
An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May and June 2002 on ground abutting St Peter's Methodist church hall (TR 1470 5793) ahead of the construction of an extension to the church. The site, then occupied by a warehouse and lean-to sheds, was located close to the line of the former northern boundary of the outer court of the Greyfriars precinct, a monastic community established in 1224, later dissolved by the Crown in 1538. This boundary, originally marked by a drainage leat, would have been located immediately beneath St Peter's Methodist Primary School (Pratt 2002, 9). Three trenches were machine-excavated during the excavation.

Excavation was restricted to the depth of the proposed groundworks for the development. This meant that none of the trenches were deep enough to examine prehistoric or Roman levels. By the third century A.D. the area seems to have been abandoned for occupation due to a rising water table, and was only intermittently resettled during Anglo-Saxon times (Pratt 2000). The area was known in Anglo-Saxon times as *Binnewith*, a name indicative of the marshy nature of the land either side of the River Stour. The earliest deposits exposed in all three trenches consisted of dark loamy soils, reminiscent of garden or horticultural soils which yielded pottery dating from the twelfth to fifteenth centuries.

Above these deposits, traces of a late medieval building were partially exposed. The full extent and internal layout of this structure could not be determined, but was seen to encapsulate an area extending between trench 1 and trench 2, but not continuing further north into trench 3. The building presumably fronted the line of present day St Peter's Grove, at that time the remnants of Criene Mill Lane, which in 1279 had been partially enclosed within the expanding precinct grounds (Cotton 1924, 17). Features included an external roughly-coursed chalk block wall, constructed on a raised gravel footing, and situated parallel and close to the Greyfriars precinct boundary. To its north, a second parallel wall line, represented by surviving chalk block foundations, marked an internal partition within the same building, and this was demarcated by two surviving internal floors made of beaten chalk and clay respectively. An assessment of the excavated materials associated with the construction and occupation of this structure provided a date between the early fifteenth and mid sixteenth century, suggesting a contemporary association with the final stages of the life of the monastic community.

By the late sixteenth century this building had been demolished and the area returned to gardens as represented by layers of dark loamy soils and later rubbish pits. This confirmed early cartographic evidence, which shows the present development area as gardens during the seventeenth century. Previous excavation work approximately 30 m. south of the present site in the grounds of St Peter's Methodist Primary School, exposed considerable quantities of demolition debris in various deposits dating to the late medieval and early to mid sixteenth century (Pratt 2002). It would be tempting to associate this material with the Dissolution of Greyfriars monastery in *c*. 1538.

The work was commissioned and funded by the Trustees of St Peter's Methodist Church.



Medieval chalk wall and associated beaten chalk and clay floor. Scale 1 m.

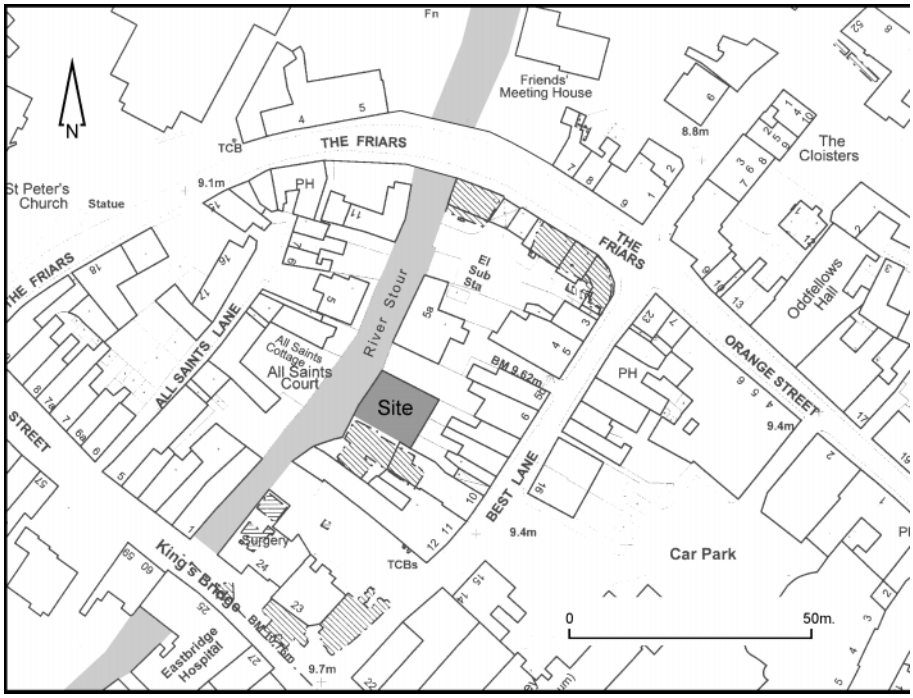
6 No. 9A Best Lane

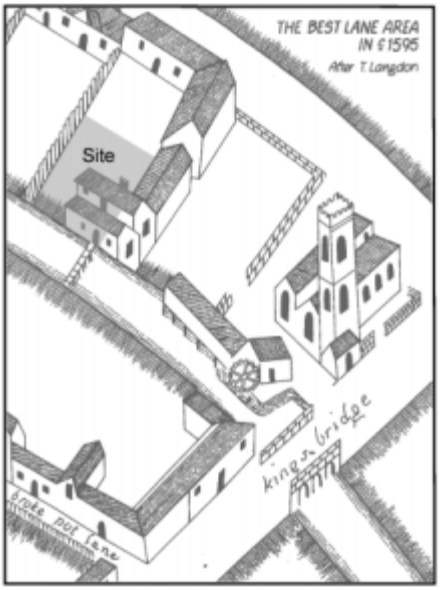
John Willson

At the end of November 2001 an archaeological evaluation under the supervision of Grant Shand was undertaken in advance of redevelopment of a vacant plot of land to the rear of Nos 8–10 Best Lane (TR 1481 5795). Two hand-dug trenches were excavated on the plot, the depth of which was limited to either the top of any surviving significant archaeological deposits or the equivalent depth of proposed foundation levels.

The earliest evidence recovered was located in Trench 1, where a clay floor and a masonry wall, possibly representing an internal floor of a medieval building, were revealed. Directly overlying the floor was a thin layer of soil and ash which was perhaps an occupational deposit. The floor was subsequently cut through by a later medieval rubbish pit. These deposits were sealed by later medieval garden deposits and a later post-medieval cess-tank.

In Trench 2, a mortared floor was revealed which also appears to represent an internal floor for a medieval building. However the presence





Trench 1: the medieval masonry wall at the base of the trench after the removal of the post-medieval cess-tank. Scale 0.5 m.

Far left: Trench 1: the post-medieval cess-tank. Scale 0.5 m.

Left: Extract from T. Langdon's map of Blackfriars, *c.*1595.

of modern walling prevented the tracing of its full extent. The floor was sealed by a demolition deposit of crushed mortar, brick and stone fragments, which was in turn overlaid by a thin clay floor. Sealing all was a second band of crushed mortar, brick and stone fragments representing further demolition of perhaps a later building on the site. Above this were demolition dumps of post-medieval buildings.

Two buildings set side by side and parallel to the River Stour are shown on Thomas Langdon's map of the Blackfriars area in *c.* 1595. These would appear to be the two buildings represented by the floors discovered during the evaluation. Seventeenth-century maps show open land where the two buildings once stood, confirming that the buildings were demolished and the site levelled by that time.

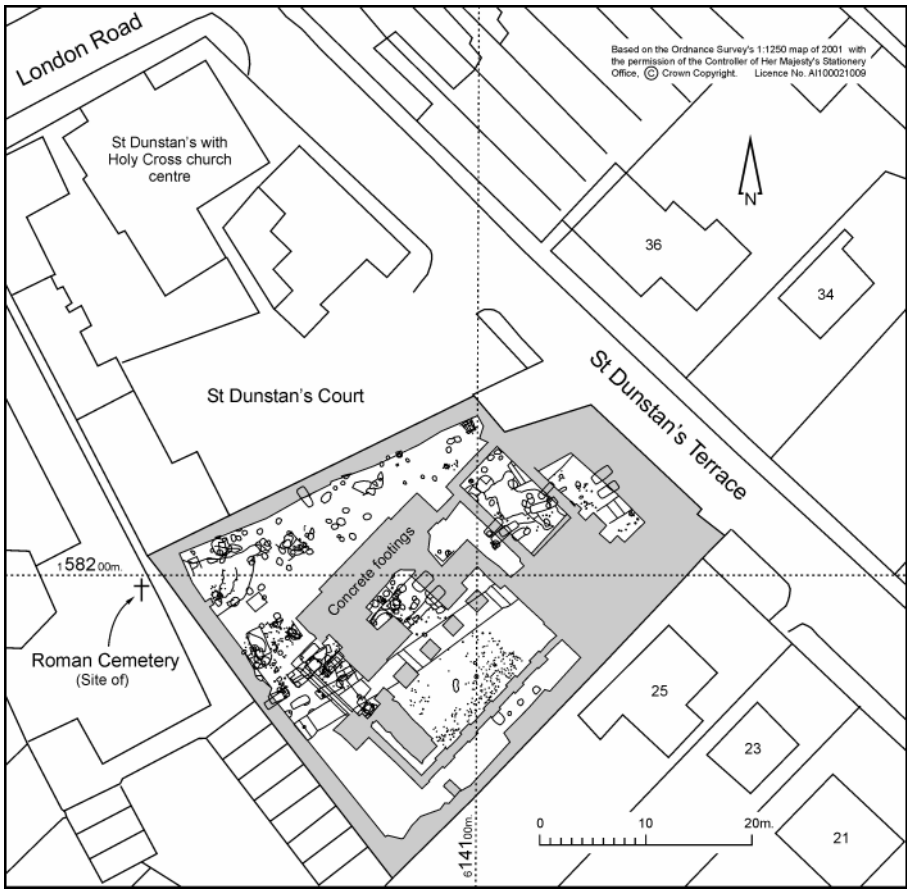
The evaluation was commissioned and funded by Mr Malcolm Hughes.

7 St Dunstan's Terrace

Mick Diack

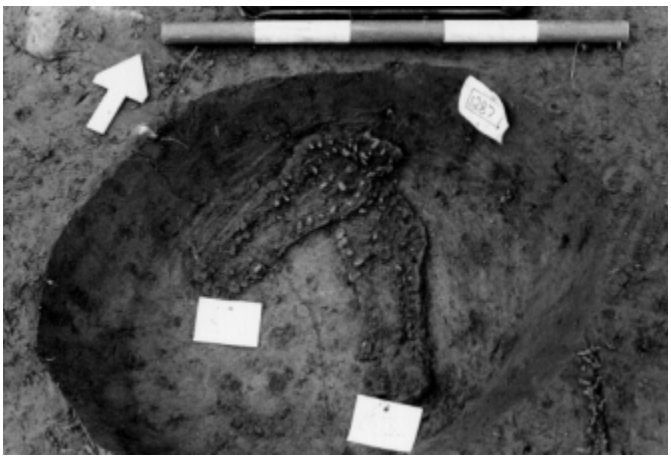
The Trust carried out an excavation on the site of a former telephone repeater station at No. 27 St Dunstan's Terrace from December 2001 to March 2002 (centred TR 1410 5820). The site lies within the confines of a known Roman cemetery that flanks London Road. Eleven cremation burials had been noted in 1926, during the construction of the telephone repeater station (Whiting 1927) and a number of other burials have been recorded from nearby sites (Bennett 1978; Pilbrow 1871). In particular, excavation carried out during the construction of nearby Cranmer House recovered fifty-three Roman cremations as well as a small quantity of late sixth- to early seventh-century finds indicating the presence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the vicinity (Bennett 1987). The likelihood of further burials being present on the site was confirmed by evaluation trenching during the summer of 2000 when nine cremation burials and one possible inhumation burial were recorded (Rady 2000).

After the demolition of the repeater station building the site was stripped by machine. This task was made difficult by the substantial concrete footings for the building that were up to 2 metres thick in places and had to be left *in situ,* as their removal would have caused too much damage to the surrounding soil. As burials were known to exist right up to the edges of the building we had to



Plan showing location of Roman cemetery.

General view of work in progress.

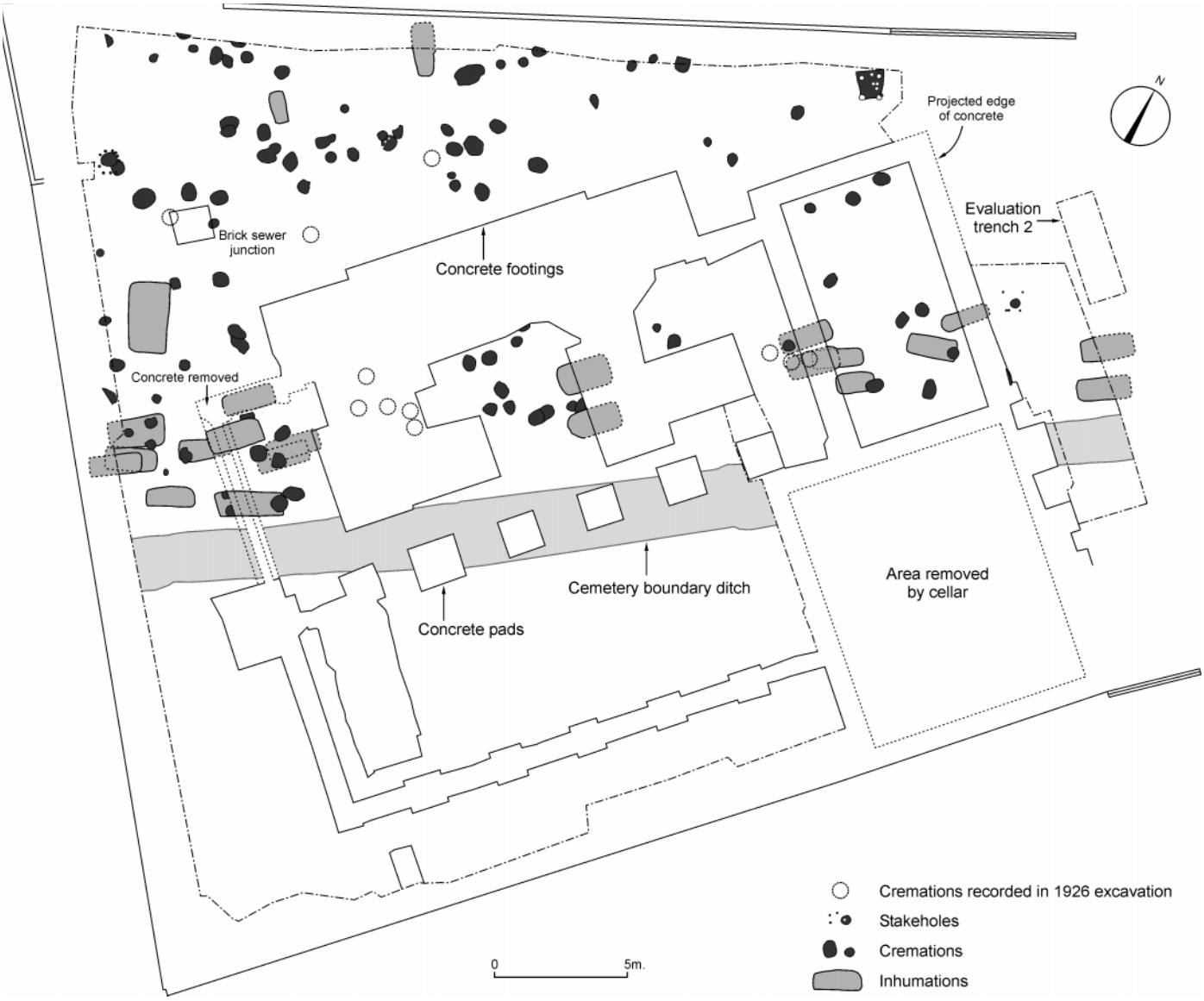


Hob-nailed boots in Cremation 47. Scale 0.5 m.

work round the footings. The difficulty of seeing the cuts for the cremations also meant that we had to proceed very carefully with the machine stripping as in many cases the cremations were observed only when the machine's blade grazed the top of the cremation urns.

The weather conditions were far from ideal for the excavation of a cemetery. The winter of 2001–02 was extremely wet and the site flooded on several occasions. Churned-up mud inevitably got trampled over large areas of the site necessitating laborious hand cleaning. The difficulties of excavation eased considerably after the purchase of two large polythene-covered tunnels that enabled work to continue in the rain.

Difficulty in identifying the edges of features was not helped by the presence of a thick layer of loam masking the archaeology. This layer was



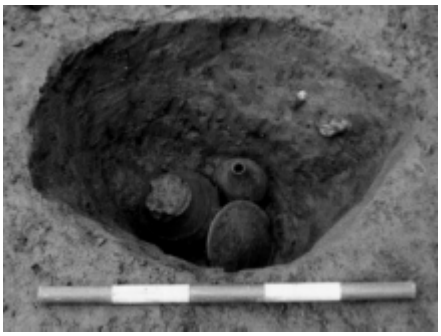
Site plan showing inhumations, cremations & stake-holes.

Pottery accompanying Cremation 23. Scale 0.5 m.

The delicate excavation of Cremation 62 in progress.

interpreted as the result of ploughing, presumably dating from when the time when the site formed part of Westgate Court Farm.

The post-excavation work for the site is currently taking place, so this is very much an interim report. Watching brief monitoring may yet reveal more burials (one further cremation has already been unearthed).



Cremation 40. Scale 0.5 m.

Venus figurine. Height: *c.* 150 mm.

Twenty-three inhumation burials were excavated. Three inhumations were aligned north–south; the remaining twenty were east–west. Bone survival was very poor; some graves had no traces at all others had a few fragments of teeth. In a few cases a soil stain was observed, either in the shape of the head or a shadowy outline of the corpse. Some of the inhumations included grave goods in the form of pottery vessels and a number had the remains of hob-nailed shoes (*caligae*). Coffin nails were present in some inhumations and sometimes the outline of a coffin could be traced. Two inhumations that had been badly disturbed by later features contained a small number of glass beads, some polychrome and two melon beads.

Ninety-two cremation burials were discovered, with a further one so far recorded during the watching brief. These burials generally consisted of a cinerary urn and one or more other vessels, though some cremations were aceramic and two consisted of wooden caskets. One amphora burial was present. The cremation vessels varied in their state of preservation. Some were crushed and incomplete, the result of past agricultural activity, some were intact. Inevitably many pots had been grazed by the machine, damaging the rims. Unless very fragmentary, all the pots were supported with bandages and lifted with contents intact. At the time of writing the excavation of the contents of the cremation vessels is ongoing. Several cinerary urns have been found to contain small vessels inside them, sometimes a miniature in form and fabric of the main urn. The bone will not be analysed until all the pots have been excavated, but a preliminary study shows that many of the fragments are quite large and diagnostic so it is anticipated that further analysis will be rewarding. Many cremation burials included *caligae*, where possible the outline and location of the individual hob-nails was plotted at 1:1 and it is hoped that a study of these can be carried out at a later stage. Small finds (other than the iron hob-nails) were relatively rare but included: a circular copper alloy mirror (*speculum*) with a concentric circle design, a copper alloy brooch with blue enamel decoration, two fibula brooches, and a 'pipe-clay' Venus figurine.

The area of excavation was divided, roughly in half, by a ditch aligned east-north-east/west-south-west and roughly parallel to London Road. With the exception of one very disturbed cremation in the backfill of this ditch, all the burials were to the north of it and it seems reasonable to suggest that it formed the southern boundary to the cemetery. The cemetery was bounded to the north by London Road.

A number of other features also existed on site, mostly small pits and post-holes but also a few small linear features which could not be traced very far as they disappeared under the concrete footings. A large number (428) of stake-holes were recorded. Although their function is not clear at this stage, it seems likely that they were connected with the cremation process. Finds from features other than burials were sparse. Only two coins were found, one was illegible, the other a coin of Trajan (A.D. 103–111).

A preliminary note on the pottery Andrew Savage

A brief visual assessment of some of the more complete cremation vessels was undertaken after the completion of the excavation, as part of the initial cleaning and recording procedure.

The vast majority of vessels come from cremation burials which mostly date from the late first to the early second century A.D., but some of which extend to at least the early third century. Whereas the earliest pots were grog-tempered jars made in the native 'Belgic' style, the presence of a black-burnished ware (BB2) bead-and-flange dish indicates that at least one cremation here

must date to at least *c.* A.D. 220/30. Pottery from the inhumation burials includes material of fourth-century date.

Individual cremation groups typically comprise a cinerary urn and two or three ancillary vessels, often a flagon, beaker and dish. The commonest type of cinerary urn is a neckless lid-seated Canterbury sandyware jar, a type dating from the late first to mid second century. Ancillary vessels commonly comprise other Canterbury sandywares, Samian and fine Upchurch-type wares. In the later cremations, Canterbury sandyware jars are replaced by hard-fired grog-tempered vessels of a type known locally as Native Coarse Ware. Large numbers of these were recovered nearby in 1982, during the course of excavations undertaken at Westgate Court Farm (Pollard 1987). One amphora-burial was recovered, in which a south Spanish Dressel 20 olive oil amphora was used as the container for a cinerary urn and a pair of hob-nailed boots.

Vessels from the inhumation burials are far fewer in number than from the cremations and they are later in date. Only a small number have so far been examined. Of particular interest is an exceptionally fine example of a fourth-century Nene Valley type funnel-necked beaker.

The Nene Valley type beaker from one of the inhumation burials.

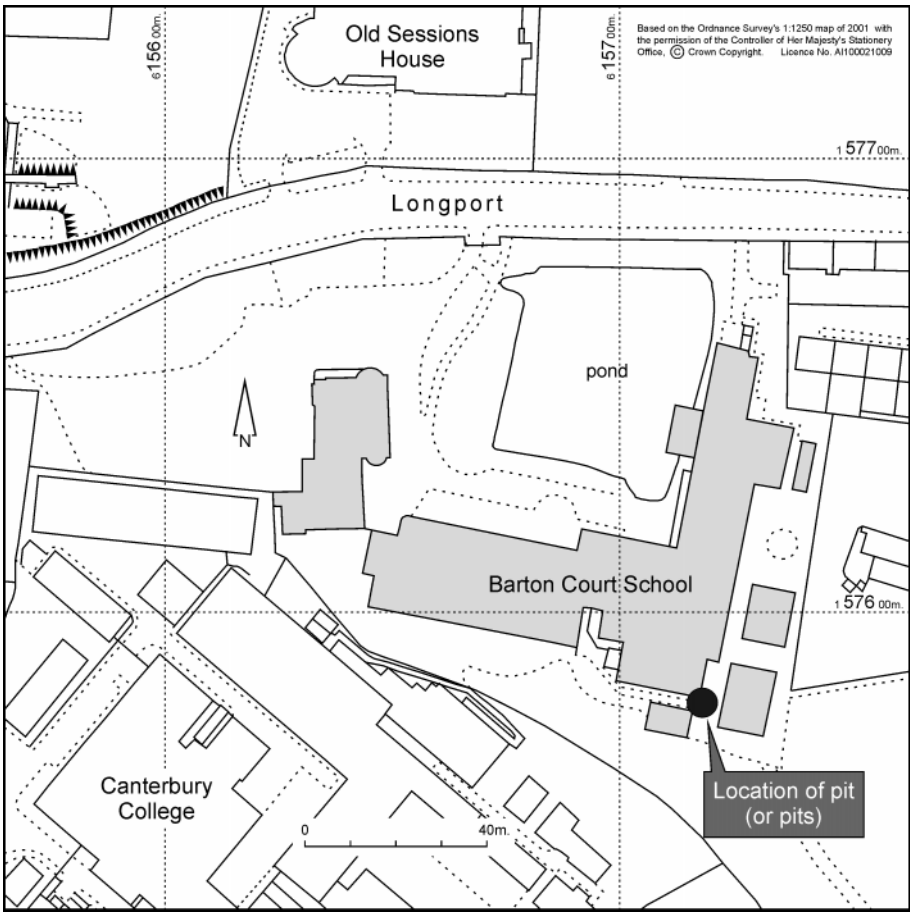
8 Barton Court Grammar School, Longport

Mick Diack

An archaeological watching brief was maintained in early November 2001 during the construction of an extension to the rear (south) of Barton Court Grammar School, Longport (TR 1560 5750). The school lies adjacent to the Roman road to Richborough and is on the site of Abbots Barton, the farm of nearby St Augustine's Abbey (Scheduled Ancient Monument Kent 49). The layout of the farm is unknown although a number of barns and a pond are shown on eighteenth-century maps.

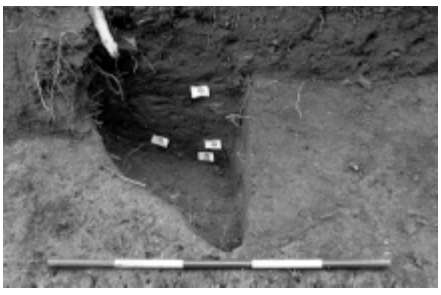
Previous archaeological work carried out by the Trust at the rear of the school gave negative results, but an evaluation trench cut in 2001 in the northern part of the school grounds, close to the street frontage with Longport, revealed a small number of cut features one of which was dated by four sherds of Canterbury Sandy Ware to A.D. 1050–1225 (Diack 2001).

During the building work, three foundation trenches and three pits for concrete underpinning were cut by machine. The two northern trenches and northern pit revealed approximately 0.50 m. of modern disturbance overlying natural chalk. The



The 2001 evaluation trench, looking south.

One of the medieval pits discovered during the 2001 evaluation. Scale 1 m.



southernmost trench and southern pits revealed several archaeological deposits some of which contained charcoal and daub. This was interpreted as a substantial pit or perhaps a series of pits that covering an area of at least 4.50 m. and at least 1.60 m. deep, although the full extent could not be seen. Two sherds of pottery, one medieval dated 1050 to 1225 and one Roman, dated to the late first to late second century A.D. and a piece of Roman tile were recovered from the upper fill of this pit.

Although it is difficult to assign a function to this feature, it seems likely that it is connected with Abbots Barton and when considered with the features (of the same date) observed in the street frontage evaluation trench, indicates the survival of possibly extensive medieval archaeology over much of the area now occupied by the school buildings. The presence of Roman material, though considered residual in this context, indicates nearby activity during this period.

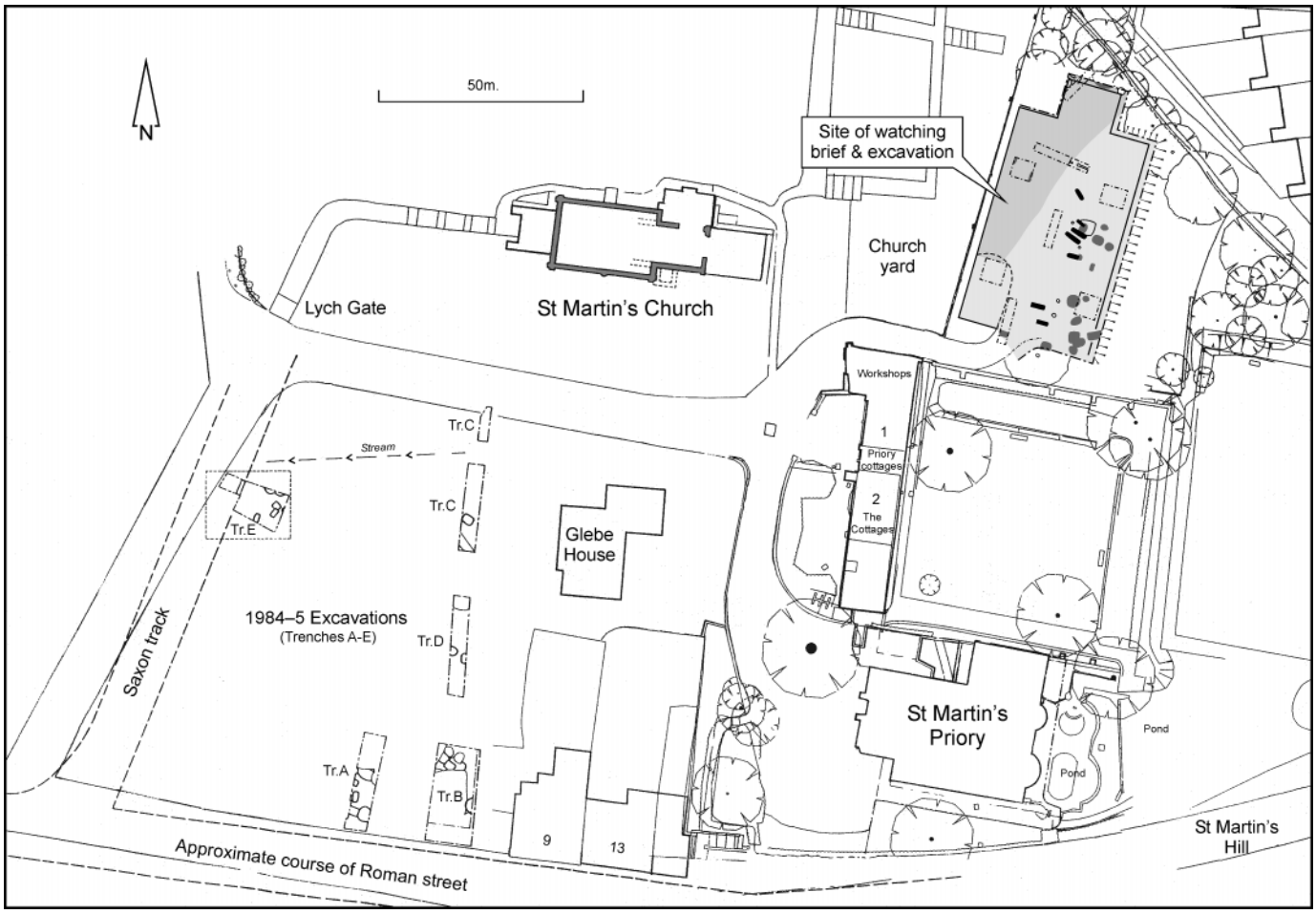
9 St Martin's Priory

Christopher Sparey-Green

A watching brief and limited excavation was carried out on an area of gardens scheduled for conversion to a car park on the north side of St Martin's Priory and immediately east of St Martin's churchyard (TR 1591 5776). This work was undertaken between May and early September 2001. The area of the new car park had previously been subject to both desk-based assessment and evaluation trenching (Willson 2002, 14).

The site lies on the south-western side of a promontory of Thanet Beds and Head Brickearth capped by river terrace gravels. The Stour valley, the city and the site of St Augustine's Abbey lie below to the west. The main road into the city, (via Longport) lies to the south, following the line of the Roman road to Richborough. The area is notable for a series of burials from the Roman cemeteries flanking this road, the most significant such find occurring on the summit of the hill in Windmill Road (Whiting and Mead 1928). The original structure of St Martin's Church is undated but of Roman construction, its location and plan suggesting a funerary use. This structure is recorded as used by Queen Bertha as a chapel before St Augustine's arrival in 597 and the present nave represents an Anglo-Saxon extension and rebuilding of this structure (Tatton-Brown 1980). A remarkable group of gold medallions, which probably originated as grave goods in high-status burials and which included a medalet referring to Liudhard, chaplain to Queen Bertha, are of uncertain provenance, but may have come from this site. The identification of Anglo-Saxon type burials on the present site is therefore of some interest (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 23–4). This hallowed site became the focus for an extensive Middle Anglo-Saxon *wic* known from documentary sources and identified in previous excavations south of the church (Rady 1987). The present investigations showed that this settlement extended into the grounds of the priory house

The construction of the car park entailed an area of 35 by 65 m. being scarped, exposing a range of features on the uphill side. The earliest features lay at the northern end of the area and consisted of two features cut in the subsoil and only partially

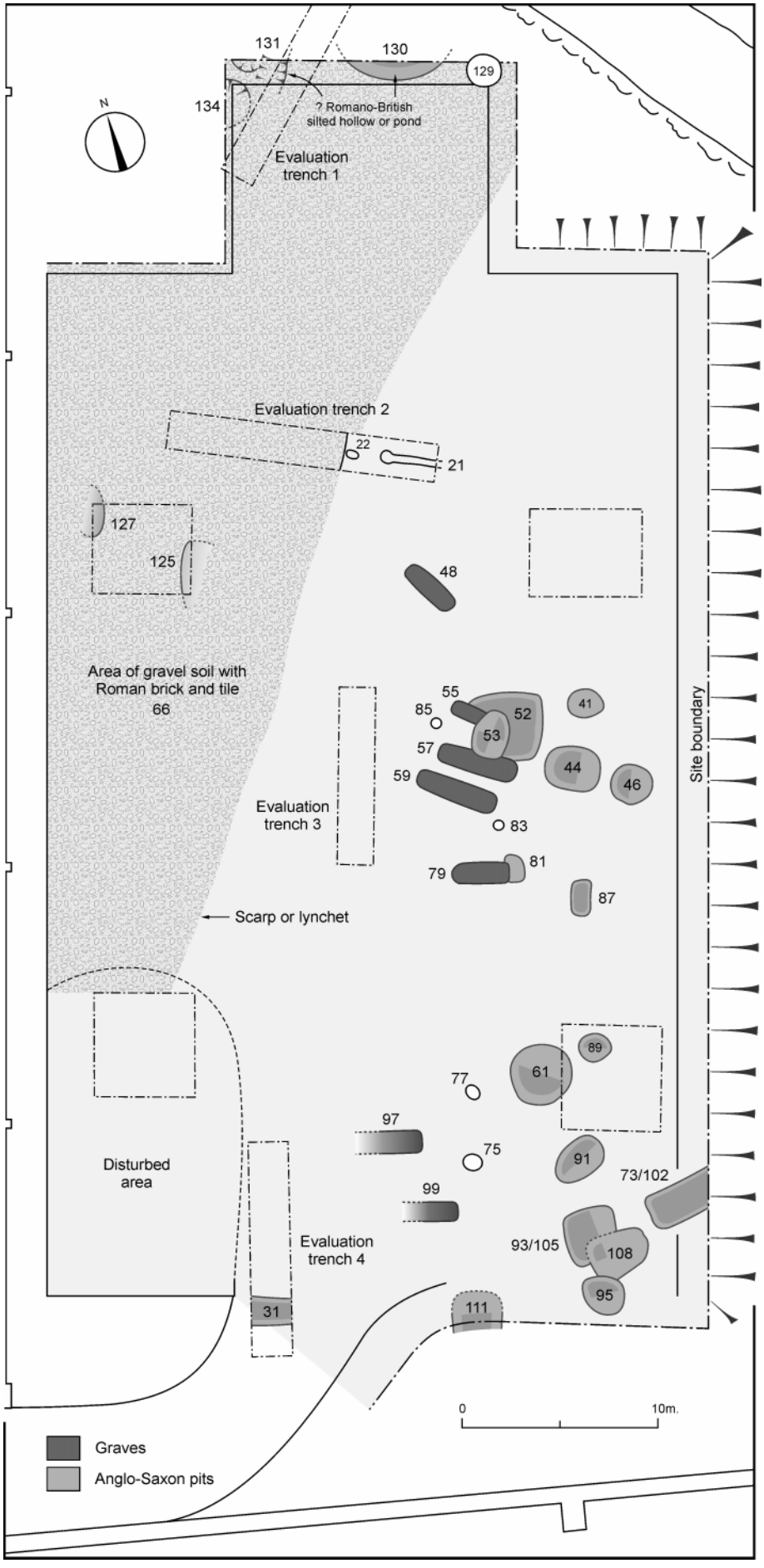


visible since they extended beyond the limit of excavation. The major feature was the curving edge of a hollow filled with silt, the other feature part of a straight-sided trench or pit. The apparently water-lain deposits in the former are significant in view of the springs which occur both above and below this site.

Both these features were sealed by an extensive deposit of gravel and soil which filled a scarp or lynchet in the hillside up to a metre deep and at least 8 m. wide, crossing the north-western corner of the site diagonally and dropping to the south-west. Whereas the two dug features had produced no datable finds this gravel deposit contained a significant quantity of freshly broken Roman tile and brick but no mortar or occupation material. At the lower end of this feature an area of wet subsoil was encountered beyond which, in the upper churchyard and the area of Conduit Meadow (the present Glebe House), springs have been encountered which still feed a small stream in the gardens. A similar area of tile debris and soil was previously recorded downhill at the back of the Crown Court 200 m. to the west, but in that case the deposit was associated with a possible robber trench whereas here it may have been a means to consolidate an area of wet ground close to a spring site (Jarman 1997). Whether of Roman or early post-Roman date the St Martin's Priory features may imply a tapping of the source for the early town or at least the managing of the outflow. An early cultic focus is also possible, but for this no evidence presently exists.

Work on the present site tends to confirm the results from excavation south of the church in Conduit Meadow in that there is no major Roman settlement or cemetery in the area. In the former area the extent of the excavation was relatively limited but on the present site the full extent of the ground was examined, if cursorily in the downhill part, and the absence would appear real. This is important negative evidence but leaves the possibility that in the immediate vicinity of the church a localised cemetery or other buildings could have existed adjoining the possible Roman structure now forming the chancel of the church.

In the early post-Roman period two phases of activity could be identified in the car park site. Firstly, within the upper central part of the stripped area a series of eight or nine shallow subrectangular features could be identified, each approximately 2 m. long and up to 0.50 m. wide, oriented approximately east-south-east to west-north-west. These were largely devoid of finds except that, significantly, one contained a knife of middle Anglo-Saxon type at the mid-point on one side and sieving of part of the contents by Enid Allison produced human bone and teeth. In view of the nature of the subsoil, which was



Site plan.

largely inimical to the preservation of bone, this limited evidence would suggest the presence of inhumation burials from a cemetery roughly contemporary with the development of the early St Martin's Church. Although animal bone did survive in the deeper pits of a slightly later date it was often in a very decayed state and possibly only the final surviving fraction of a larger mass. Human bone laid in shallow graves in this subsoil may have preferentially dissolved.

The second and most extensive series of features was a scatter of pits of middle Anglo-Saxon date, presumably part of the known settlement around the early church. Up to sixteen pits of varying shapes were recorded, the largest up to 3 m. in diameter and 0.90 m. deep although the deepest, (over 1.30 m.) may have been a well. A rectangular pit or trench found in Trench 4 of the earlier evaluation work may either have belonged to this phase or been a deeper grave cut in view of its comparable orientation (Willson 2002, 14). The pits lay largely uphill of the possible graves but one pit cut two graves. The fills varied but included decayed animal bones, deposits of oyster shells, burnt daub, charcoal and possible metalworking debris, fragments of a bone comb and a quantity of pottery of the late eighth to ninth centuries. The latter included sherds of both Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon Canterbury sandy ware and Ipswich ware.

The domestic rubbish pits add a significant extension to the known extent of the ville surrounding the church in the eighth and ninth centuries. Although decayed, the animal bones recovered from them deserve study since groups of finds illustrating the economy and diet of this period are rare and often not as closely dated as these. The soil samples equally deserve processing of data on the micro-fauna and flora.

View showing work in progress with St Martin's Church and the cathedral in the background, looking west. Scale 1 m.

There are a few minor features relating to the post-medieval topography of the gardens and outbuildings of the priory. At the northern limits of the site two wells, one brick-lined, may have served the priory house and garden, their location close to the primary silt-filled feature confirming the presence of a water source here. One of the wells appears on a map of 1872.

The initial stripping of the garden soil in the southern part of the site revealed a series of linear features and small pits filled with coal ash, cinder, brick and recent debris, the remains of bedding trenches and tree holes of the garden; the northern end of the site appeared relatively sterile of such features and may have been lawn.

The site of a bunker from the Second World War was not encountered and must lie immediately uphill in the remaining area of lawn. Observation of service trenches in St Martin's Lane revealed few features save for a substantial brick foundation at the top of the lane opposite the entrance to Priory Cottages. The quality of the bricks and mortar suggested that this was of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date, the structure acting as a buttress at the northern end of a foundation running south. This wall continued as the present boundary wall on the uphill, eastern side of the grounds of the modern Glebe House. A city terrier of 1792 shows the buttress as part of a now demolished gateway at the entrance to St Martin's Priory. Observation of the pit for a lift in the western extension of the present Priory House revealed only undisturbed geological deposits overlain by construction debris from the nineteenth century.

The watching brief, excavation and initial post-excavation assessment were funded by Christ Church University College.

10 St Anselm's School, Old Dover Road

Andrew Linklater

A small scale watching brief during the construction of a new sports facility at St Anselm's School, Old Dover Road provided evidence of a prehistoric settlement site (TR 1640 5605). Situated roughly 200 m. west of Roman Watling Street (Old Dover Road), it has commanding views along the top of the ridge, which forms the southern limit of the Stour valley. Positioned close to the 55 m. contour, all of the archaeological remains were located within 10 m. of each other, towards the western side of the terraced area of the development.

Prior to the construction of the new building, a slight terrace, 1.20 m. at its deepest, was excavated to form a level area. All of the identified archaeological remains were located at the deepest point of this terrace. Though only a single deep cut feature and two small hollows containing crushed pottery were recorded, all three features were dated to a period that is under-represented in the archaeological sequence of the immediate Canterbury area.

The two shallow small hollows were between 0.60 m. and 0.80 m. across, filled with a dark grey silty clay and several pieces of crushed dark flint-tempered pottery. It is possible the hollows represented the bases of separate features almost entirely machined away during the creation of the terrace, which unfortunately was well underway before any archaeological intervention was made.

The single deep feature consisted of a straight-sided oval-shaped pit 1.25 m. long by 0.90 m. wide. Its base was roughly 0.35 m. below the surface of the newly-cut terrace, making the base of the pit 1.55 m. below the pre-terraced ground surface. During its excavation, several fragmented, but near complete, pottery vessels were found, positioned deliberately on its base. Within the centre of the feature was a single large inverted storage jar covered by the complete base of a second vessel. Around these, against the

edge of the pit, were the remains of four, mostly complete, though fragmented, different vessels. Positioned as two sets of opposing pairs, each at 90 degrees to one another, they form one of the most complete assemblages of Mid Iron Age pottery yet recovered from the immediate Canterbury area. The vessels, of which there are several different types, are all dated to between 600–350 B.C..

Despite this collection being comparable to known cremation groups from this period, there was a complete lack of either carbon or burnt bone fragments amongst the fills of the feature or the vessels. It is possible however that any skeletal remains may have been dissolved by the acid nature of the soil; certainly the outer surface finishes of the pottery vessels had been subject to some degradation whilst buried. The systematic layout of vessels surrounding a large centrally placed jar suggests that the central vessel either contained the remains of a cremation burial, or that the entire group represents some other function, perhaps ritualistic.

11 Hope Cottage, No. 240 Wincheap

Keith Parfitt

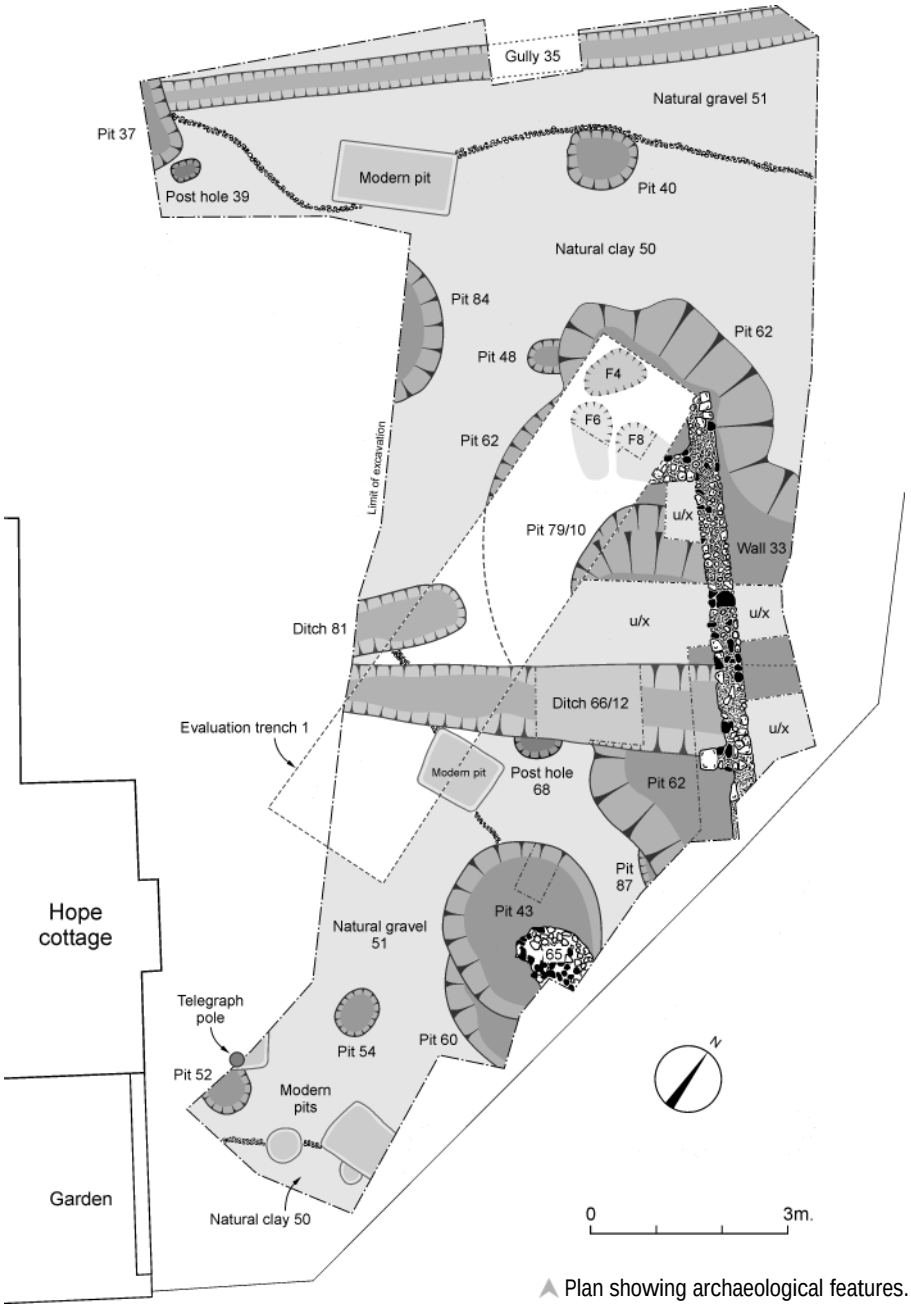
Evaluation trenching undertaken in May 2001, ahead of the proposed redevelopment of an area of ground at the junction of Cow Lane and Wincheap (TR 1399 5695) revealed the presence of a number of features in the eastern corner of the site (Diack 2003).

A larger excavation was accordingly conducted in November and December 2001, when more features, including fifteen pits and three ditches and gullies of medieval/early post-medieval date were recorded. An early post-medieval boundary wall and traces of an adjacent metalled pathway were located at a higher level on the north-east side. Finds recovered included over 400 sherds of pottery, a quantity of peg-tile and smaller amounts of other building materials. The bulk of this is of medieval date.

Throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods the area investigated appears to have been open land. A series of rubbish pits was cut across the area between the late twelfth and fourteenth centuries. The bulk of the pottery recovered from the excavations dates to this period and implies significant activity in the general area during this time. Conceivably, this may be connected with the hospital of St Jacob (St James), known to have been located somewhere in this area.

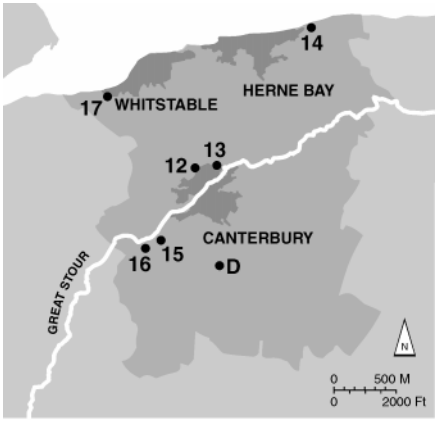
Sometime after the medieval pits had been infilled, a number of them were cut through by a much larger pit (F.62), perhaps dug as a clay quarry, possibly to provide the main constituent of daub, needed in the construction of nearby buildings. Subsequently, the ground in this area was subdivided into plots (perhaps gardens) by boundary ditches and later a wall.

The excavation was funded by Murston Construction.



Plan showing archaeological features.

II Canterbury District Sites



Canterbury District Sites:

12 Tyler Hill
13 Shelford Farm Estate, Broad Oak
14 Bishopstone Glen, near Reculver
15 Horton pipe-line, Chartham
16 St Mary's Church, Chartham
17 Church Lane Meadows, Seasalter
D Middle Pett Farm, Pett Bottom

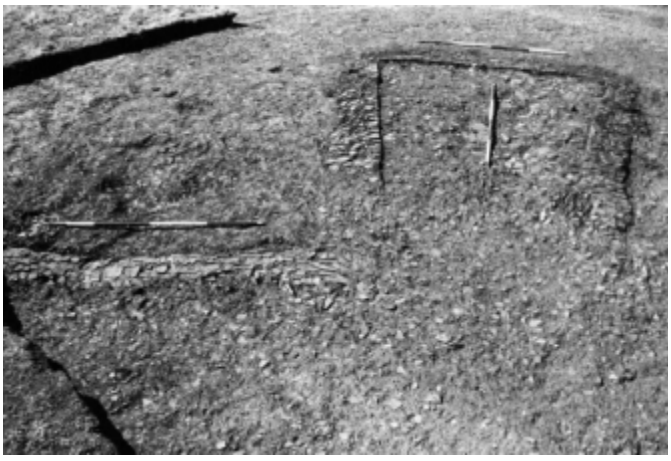
12 A medieval tile kiln at Tyler Hill

Richard Cross

One of the main themes adopted for inclusion in the Time Team Live event in August 2000 was the investigation of the Tyler Hill medieval tile industry of Canterbury. Following extensive documentary study and several field trips by Time Team researchers and the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, a field situated immediately opposite Darwin College, University of Kent was chosen for investigation. Two early kilns dated *c.* 1275–1325 had been recorded prior to the construction of Darwin College in 1970, but the evidence for the tile industry as a whole has not been drawn together and there has been little comprehensive study of the industry in its landscape setting. Both the site location, straddling the upper slopes of St Stephen's Hill, and the local topography, which consists of a series of platforms and terraces extending across the north-western edge of the field, suggested therefore that this was a promising site where something of the archaeology of the medieval tile industry could be unearthed.

Time Team Live 2000 offered the opportunity at once to undertake field evaluation of an area which otherwise would not be subject to investigation and which might produce evidence to enable the archaeology of the tile industry to be assessed and its topographical setting better understood. Following an initial geophysical survey by GSB Prospection of Bradford a promising magnetic anomaly was selected for investigation and a 10 m. square area for excavation laid out across the outer edge and the south facing scarp slope of a low mound. Clearance of the overburden of topsoil to a depth of 0.10 m. was undertaken by machine, revealing a large expanse of fragmentary roof tile and, across the south facing slope, the uppermost courses of a kiln.

Further machine clearance of a second contiguous 10 m. square area on the north-west



▲ General view of kiln prior to excavation, looking north-west. Scales 1 m.

▲ General view of kiln following excavation, looking north-west.

Detailed view of interior of kiln.

revealed the full extent of the spread of fragmentary roof tile which abutted the kiln and extended to a width of at least 3 m. on the north and north-west and trailed downslope on the south. Some of this spread of roof tile must have been deposited following the final demolition of the upper courses of the kiln structure, but the regular spread of the material in a uniform arc also suggests that it may represent an eroded waster heap of discarded tile from earlier firings. On the north-west, the tile spread overlay a thick deposit of compacted grey-brown clays containing pottery of mid thirteenth-century date. A shallow linear feature was recorded cut into this underlying deposit.

An evaluation trench cut just to the north of the main area of excavation, aligned south-west to north-east across the mound platform and the northern slope of the mound, exposed a succession of overlapping dump deposits all containing pottery of predominantly thirteenth-century date. Although none of these deposits were examined in detail the evidence taken as a whole across the main area of the platform suggests that much of the mound was artificial.

A second evaluation trench was machine excavated to the south-west of the main area of excavation to investigate a mass of magnetic anomalies recorded during further geophysical survey. The trench, cut across a shallow terrace, revealed a succession of alternating compacted dump deposits of fragmentary roof tile, sands and clays infilling a large deep feature cut into the underlying blue-grey bedrock London Clay. The northern edge of the feature was benched and this, combined with the size of the feature, the composition of the fills and the infilling of the feature with dumps of material forming tip lines, suggests that it represents a massive quarry. Originally excavated to obtain the raw material for the production of tiles and later backfilled with the waste from numerous kiln firings, the presence of the feature adjacent to the low mound emphasizes the artificial nature of much of the present topography of the field.

Surface clearance of the main area of excavation revealed that the kiln was pyramidal in plan, 5 m. in length and 3.40 m. wide on the north, tapering to an opening 1.20 m. wide on the south. Built of plain roof tile bonded with clay, the main body of the kiln had been constructed in a cutting set deeply into the south facing slope of the low mound. On the south-west a low revetment wall, 3.20 m. in length, bonded into the main kiln structure and probably of contemporary build, had been constructed at the base of the mound.

Further investigation was limited to the excavation of a north-west to south-east longitudinal section across the length of the kiln and the removal of a sample of deposits post-dating the kiln. These deposits formed tip lines of plain roof tile debris overlying the revetment wall and stoke-hole of the kiln and also infilling the interior of the kiln. The excavation of the deposit infilling the interior of the kiln was subject to a rigorous sampling strategy and consisted of a compact mass of plain roofing tile. The recovery of a louvre tile from this deposit suggests that although a proportion of the debris may have been derived from the demolition of the superstructure of the kiln itself, some at least was derived from the slighting of the surrounding area of the mound. Removal of the infill deposit exposed the springers and in most cases the intact arches forming the firing chamber of the kiln. In some cases the arches were spanned by plain roof tiles bonded with clay. No further detailed examination of the kiln structure was undertaken. *In situ* collapse of the kiln structure, in particular that of the springers and arches spanning the stoke-hole, was exposed and recorded, but not excavated.

Little datable archaeological material was recovered from the deposits excavated. The louvre tile recovered from the deposit infilling the kiln is of a common form which can be dated only broadly to the thirteenth to fourteenth century and a single sherd of pottery, possibly a waster, from the debris overlying the revetment wall is again broadly of the same date. Archaeomagnetic dating was carried out on thirty-two samples of tile taken from the kiln structure, providing a preferred date in the period 1238–86. Interestingly a number of samples taken from the tiles spanning the arches and initially thought to have formed the kiln floor, were

Archaeomagnetic sampling in progress.

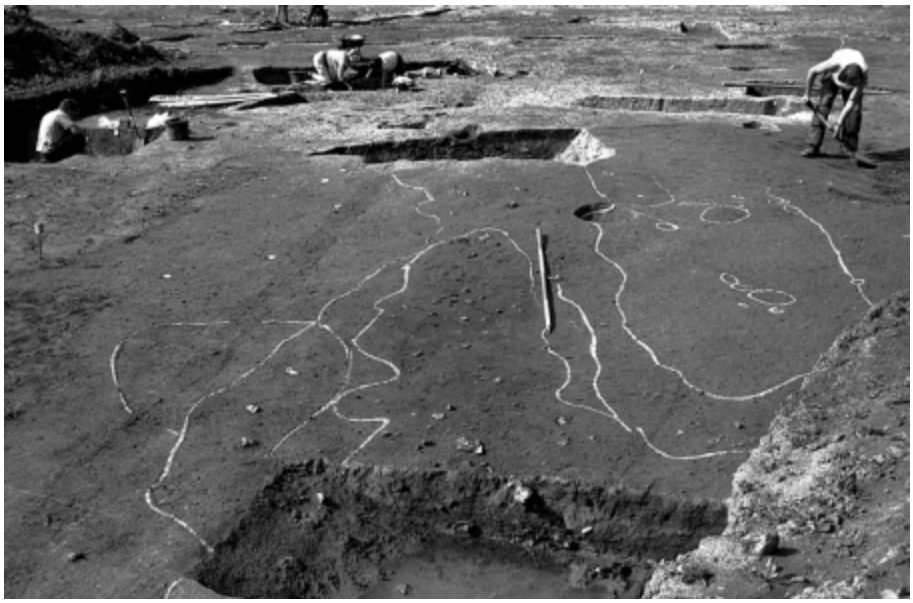
found not to have been fired, suggesting that this deposit was in fact an aggregation of material that had collapsed into the kiln since it was abandoned. The preferred date is somewhat earlier than that of 1300–1325 obtained from an archaeomagnetic date from a similar kiln excavated in 1970 prior to the construction of Darwin College .

The evaluation has proven the existence of a well-preserved medieval tile kiln surviving virtually intact to a height of at least 1.50 m., with the main elements of the structure *in situ*. Moreover, completion of the geophysical survey has indicated that further kilns are present within the field immediately to the north-east From the combined results of the geophysical surveys and the evaluation excavations, together with interpretation of the surface features of platforms, terraces and hollows that are present within the immediate area, it is evident that elements of an essentially medieval industrial landscape have been preserved in a field which has been put down to permanent pasture since at least the 1940s. Further topographical survey is required to place the results of the evaluation and geophysical survey within the context of the surviving landscape archaeology but taken together, the various elements of the medieval tile industry recorded during the Time Team Live event may be ranked as of regional/national importance, worthy of monument status.

13 Shelford Farm Estate, Broad Oak

Damien Boden

During the summer and autumn of 2001 fieldwork was conducted in advance of the construction of two surface water attenuation ponds associated with the Brett's land fill facility at Shelford Farm, Broad Oak, some 2.50 km. north-east of Canterbury. This formed part of an on-going programme of evaluation and excavation work at Shelford Farm in advance of the expansion of the waste management site. Post-excavation work is currently underway and the following is an interim summary of evidence recovered to date.



Eastern pond: general view across the site showing some of the features identified prior to excavation, looking north. Scale 2 m.

The western pond

Between August and September 2001 excavations under the direction of Adrian Gollop, were undertaken ahead of the construction of the western surface water attenuation pond (TR 1655 6015). The site lies on the northern margins of the Great Stour flood plain and on the southern edge of the Blean upland. Earlier evaluation of the area had suggested the presence of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age features with associated occupation represented by a substantial assemblage of worked flint. Subsequent open area excavation of the site has identified numerous small, shallow features, a number of ditches and an extensive and possibly long-lived series of water courses or palaeo-channels.

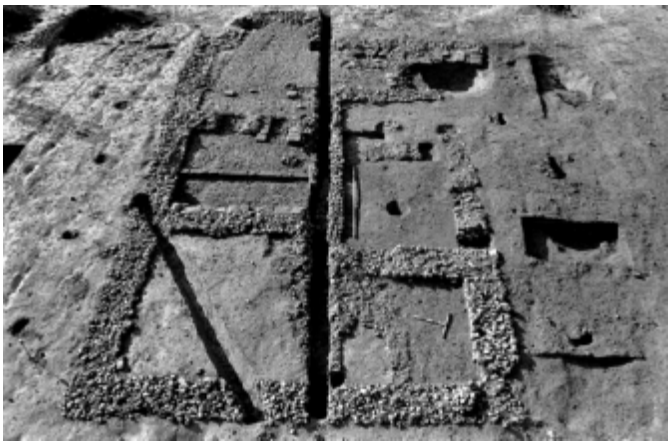
Part of the flint assemblage from the area of western pond.

Although no significant archaeological features associated with prehistoric occupation were revealed a sizable flint assemblage was recovered. This consisted mainly of waste flakes and a few recognizable tool fragments, in particular a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrow-head and a fragment of a Mesolithic tranchet axe. The assemblage contained material from the Mesolithic onwards with the Bronze Age period being particularly well represented. Very little cultural material from later periods was recovered.

The presence of a series of water courses or palaeo-channels in the lower part of the excavation was interesting and suggests that the history of this part of the site was dominated by a watercourse. The present canalised stream is first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey for 1873 and can be traced back to two streams originating at springs located to the west end of Brickhouse Wood and the southern side of Barton Wood. The present stream follows a diverted course and is marked as a drain where it flows through the workings of Brett's quarry and landfill site to the north.

The British Geological Survey shows these water courses running off the London Clay along shallow valleys south-eastwards towards the flood plain of the River Stour. During periods of high rainfall the streams would have been inundated with water running off the London Clay. The high energy water flow formed channels in the relatively soft brickearth and alluvial deposits present on the site. Flooding during the excavation period clearly demonstrated the power and volume of flow created from run-off. It can be suggested that the deforestation and denudation of the Blean upland during the later Neolithic

Eastern pond: the cobbled metalling, looking north. Scales 2 m.



Eastern pond: the masonry bath building; post-hole alignment (portico?) and related features, looking west. Scale 2 m.

period may well have been exacerbated by periodic or even seasonal flooding. Once vegetation had been lost, then continued flooding led to erosion with brickearth being moved downslope as a 'slurry' (colluvium).

The eastern pond

Between July and October 2001 a second excavation under the direction of Damien Boden was undertaken ahead of the construction of the eastern surface water attenuation pond (TR 1650 6015).

The earliest evidence of activity in the area dated back to the Neolithic period (*c*. 4250–2100 B.C.). This activity was represented by a substantial assemblage of worked flint recovered from deposits of colluvium and as residual material from later features. Although no pottery or definite features of Neolithic date were identified during excavation, a number of features and deposits were investigated that clearly pre-date any Iron Age or Roman activity on the site.

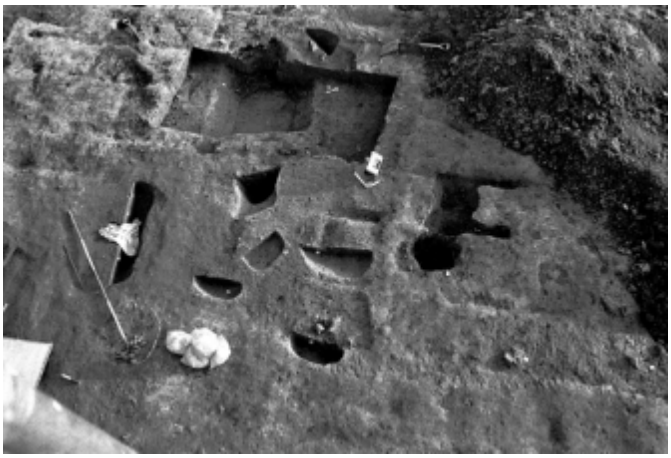
Early soils were overlain by a system of drainage and enclosure ditches, pits, post-holes and other cut features containing considerable quantities of pre-Roman, grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery and other native wares dating from the late first century B.C. to the early first century A.D.. A number of features also contained early Roman pottery which may suggest pre-Conquest trade or more probably continuity of settlement from the Late Iron Age into the early Roman period.

At some time during the later first century A.D. the site appears to have undergone considerable 'redevelopment' with the backfilling of the ditches and the construction of timber and masonry buildings associated with a farmstead or possibly a larger estate. This romanisation of the settlement included the laying of extensive metalled yard surfaces and the construction of at least two buildings with substantial flint and stone foundations.

The settlement appears to have flourished during the later first and second centuries. At this time the Great Stour, which flows some 100 m. to the south, would probably have been a navigable waterway giving access to the Wantsum channel and the sea. The area around Shelford on the southern side of the Blean would have been prime agricultural land and possibly an important grain producing area and there is perhaps evidence at Shelford for long distance trade. A large corpus of Roman pottery was recovered from the site which not only included local coarse wares but also several imported fine wares from Gaul and Italian amphora. An almost complete glass perfume bottle together with over eighty fragments of other glass vessels, bronze mirror fragments, brooches and beads, suggested a degree of affluence, at least for some of the inhabitants. A commemorative silver coin of Constantine I was recovered from a late fill of one of the ditches (see p. 68).

The discovery of flint foundations for a small bath- or steam-house, in the north-eastern corner of the site may testify to the high status of the settlement. The building consisted of a furnace pit and flue and the remains of a hot tank attached to the northern side of a small apse-ended room adjoining a smaller room to the east. Both rooms contained evidence for hypocausts, although the remains were badly disturbed, often consisting of only the bases of the *pilae* stacks and a gravel sub-floor. It is interesting to note that no mortar or plaster was used in the construction of this building with all bonding and fixing of tile and brickwork achieved with a mud mortar. Many of

Eastern pond: the hot room of the bath building, showing remains of *pilae* stacks of the hypocaust system, looking north. Scale 2 m.



Eastern pond: pits and ditches. Scale 2 m.

the bricks and tiles were 'seconds', with a great number of misfired tiles or wasters present in the corpus.

No evidence for any bath survived, and the apsidal structure may have served more as a 'sweat room' or sauna. Two rooms with flint foundations existed to the east of the apsidal room with further rooms to the north. Pottery recovered from the backfilling of the furnace pit suggested that the underfloor heating within the building may have gone out of use in the late first century, but it is likely that the building remained in use for some other purpose well into the third century.

Occupation of the site appears to have continued into the mid third century A.D. with the demolition of the masonry buildings and construction of timber structures represented by post-holes and post-settings filled with brick and tile, presumably taken from the earlier buildings. The site appears to have been abandoned at some time during the mid to late third century. The reasons are unclear although flooding and inundation by hillwash, found sealing some areas of the site, may have persuaded the inhabitants to move elsewhere.

The work was commissioned and funded by Brett Waste Management.

14 Bishopstone Glen, near Reculver

Tim Allen

Bishopstone Glen from the north-east.

Following a recent increase in the rate of erosion occurring on the parts of the cliff comprising the eastern bank of Bishopstone Glen, near Reculver (TR 207 687) and the adjacent section of coastline, the Engineering Department of Canterbury City Council undertook consolidation and drainage work in order to prevent further land loss. The area of the works is of known archaeological importance, having been identified as the source of a large amount of Palaeolithic flint hand-axes recovered over many years from the foreshore immediately below the Bishopstone Glen cliffs (see for example Perkins 1999, 369–73). Prior to the consolidation works taking place an archaeological evaluation by test trenching was undertaken to investigate the nature of the Quarternary deposits which cap the cliff and from which the handaxes are thought to derive and a watching brief was maintained during the engineering works. The evaluation focused on two closely related aspects of the site, the archaeology and the geomorphology.

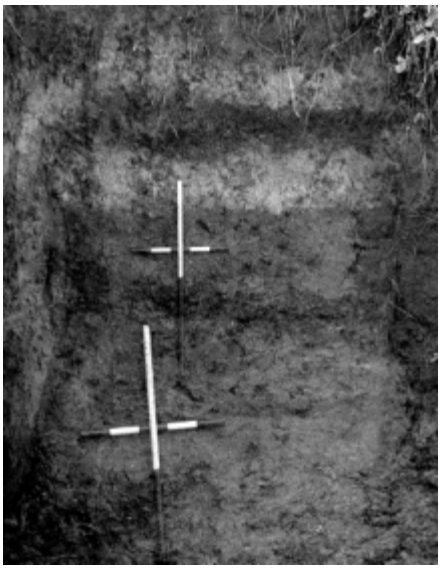
The source of the prehistoric flintwork at Bishopstone Glen was previously thought to be horizontally-stratified Intermediate Head deposits, shown in the Geological Memoir to consist of approximately 3.70 m. of Head Brickearth sealing gravels of some 0.50 m. thickness which in turn overlie Tertiary London Clay (Holmes 1981, plate 1). These gravels, described as 'unevenly bedded, sandy and ferruginous and including interbedded seams of brickearth, with lenticules of gravel' (Holmes *et al.* 1981, 69), are equated by Holmes with those described by Whitaker (1872) as '2.4 m. thick, resting irregularly on London Clay' and 'made up of flints (large and slightly worn, broken and subangular), flint pebbles and a few pieces of sandstone'. However, the recent work suggests that the flint artefacts recovered at Bishopstone Glen may derive, either wholly or in part, from gravels within a deep-cut fluvial palaeo-channel.

Two investigatory trenches were cut by the Trust in collaboration with Royal Holloway College, London. The trenches were cut to the depth of Tertiary sands, in order to examine the Pleistocene deposits which were thought to overlie London Clay. However, the deposit sequence was not consistent with the description in the Geological Memoir, nor with Whitaker's earlier observation, as Pleistocene sands, silts and gravels underlying the brickearth were present to depths in excess of 4 m. and no *in situ* London Clay was observed. In fact, the Pleistocene deposits were bedded on the sands of the Blackheath Beds, these being an earlier Tertiary deposit than London Clay. The Pleistocene sands, silts and gravels were interpreted as alluvial sediments within a small valley, the formation of which had removed the upper Tertiary deposits, including the London Clay. The earliest of the sediments within the valley (exposed at approximately 13.5 m. and less above beach level) were suggestive of small-scale fluvial braiding and cross-bedding.

Machine work in progress.

The basal Pleistocene gravels at Bishopstone Glen (formerly known as the 'Oldhaven Gap') are considered by Evans (1897, 617), Smith (1918, 112) and Worsfold (1926, 334) to be the source of the oldest implements recovered from the cliff exposure, with the crisp condition of many of these implements as noted by Clinch (1908, 311) arguing for only short-distance transport or none at all. Short-distance transport or near *in situ* status was consistent with the results of a survey of the newly-discovered palaeo-channel, which showed it to extend only 100 m. or so south and to have had a catchment area limited to the surrounding higher ground in the immediate area. Like the other, Drift-filled valleys to the west such as Hampton and Swalecliffe (see below), the presence of an ancient valley provides the explanation for the localised, linear deposit of Head Brickearth as a Drift deposit filling a valley extending southward for about 100 m. from Bishopstone Glen.

The previously unsuspected presence of a small, Drift-filled valley as the probable source of the Bishopstone Glen flintwork raises a new interpretive possibility for the origin of the flintwork recovered there, especially in view of the concentrated nature of the finds spot at the Glen. It may now be suggested that these lithic implements were discarded by early man during episodic occupation of a valley containing a small stream which, during the lower Palaeolithic, would have extended much further north, eventually to flow into the ancient Swale (Allen 2000, 183). As with the Hampton and Swalecliffe evidence (similarly derived from fills within ancient tributaries of the Swale), the Bishopstone Glen evidence may be assumed to have survived because, initially, it was not exposed to protracted, high-energy fluvial erosion following the formation of the Stour, and because it was subsequently sealed within Drift deposits which later filled the valley.



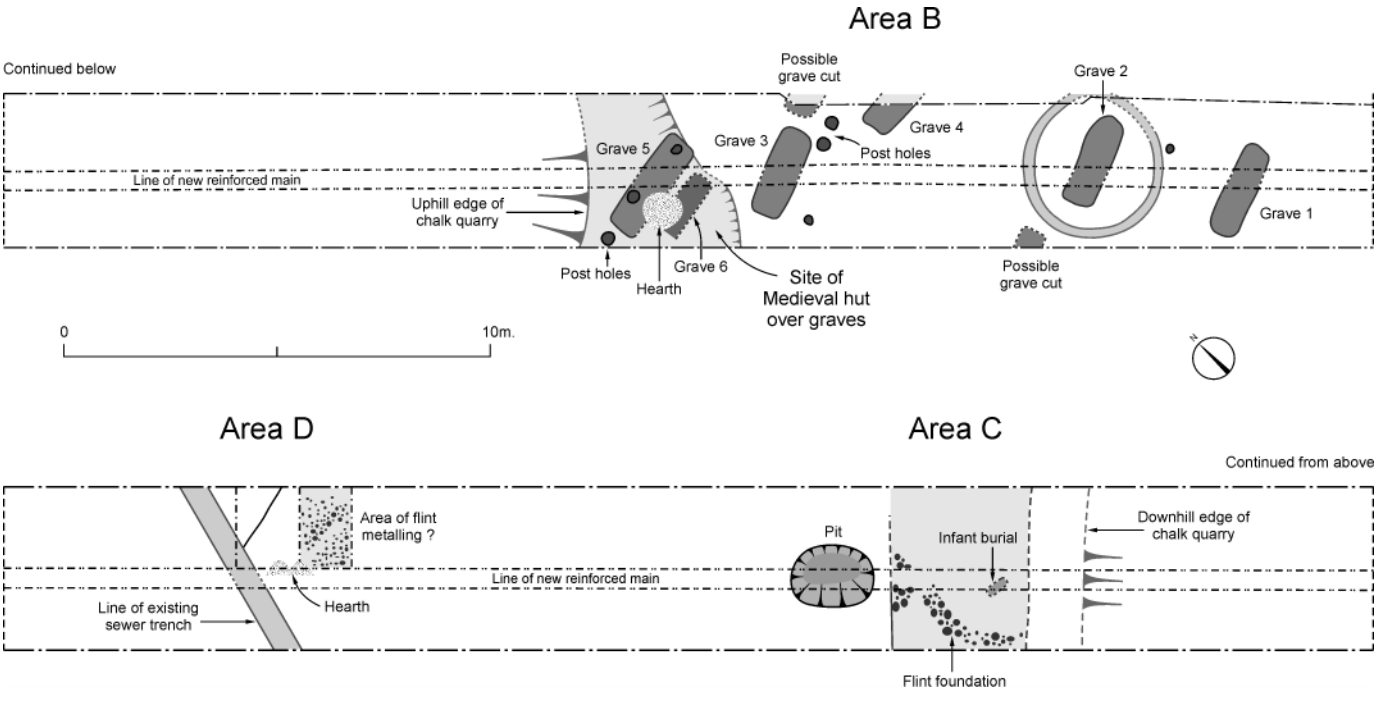
Section through the drift deposits exposed during trial trenching. Scales 2 m. and 1 m.

15 Horton pipe-line, Chartham

Christopher Sparey-Green

A watching brief was maintained from late May through to early July 2001 during the excavation of a water main trench at Horton, to the east of Chartham, in the Stour valley south of Canterbury. The route of the water main ran from close to the east side of the Great Stour river southwards to Cockering Road (between TR 116 553 to 117 550). This work revealed the remains of a previously unknown Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and traces of medieval and later settlement on the hillside above the site of the manor of Horton. A watching brief had initially been mounted to check on the line of a Roman road (Margary route 130) from Canterbury to Ashford (Margary 1955, 40–42). The route was projected from air photographs to cross the pipeline trench about 180 m. south-east of Horton Manor. Rectilinear marks also suggested an enclosure or building on the uphill side of the road, adjacent to the course of the pipeline. Anecdotal reports also exist of urned burials in the adjacent field to the south.

Of the Roman road no trace could be identified in the lower part of the field, only a thin scatter of flint gravel which might have derived from the ploughing of a metalled surface. No finds of Roman or prehistoric date were recovered from any part of the trench, but during the cutting of the pipe trench higher up the field six graves were identified, three of which were thereafter excavated, these containing a range of grave goods typical of the early Anglo-Saxon period. The first burial contained an adult skeleton laid in

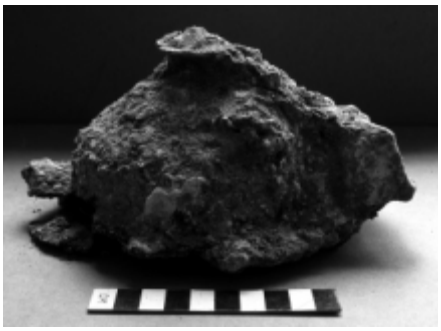


a rectangular grave and aligned with head to the south-west It was accompanied by an iron boss from a wooden shield placed vertically on the right hand side of the body, the boss having a central silvered knob, the shield fitted with two decorative studs. The iron head of a spear rested on the right shoulder and a knife and buckle lay near the waist This set of weaponry is typical of male grave goods in such cemeteries of the fifth and sixth centuries A.D..

Anglo-Saxon Grave 1. Upper part of skeleton showing spearhead at right shoulder.

The second grave was similarly aligned, but lay within a circular area defined by a narrow gully in the form of a penannular ditch. Such enclosures have often been identified surrounding low mounds raised over graves, as can be seen in Greenwich Park to this day and indeed more locally to Horton at Derringstone situated on Breach Down, Barham 10.50 km. to the south-east (Willson 1984, 125–30) where some thirty-eight burial mounds still survive. The grave contained the decayed remains of a juvenile apparently unaccompanied by any objects. The fill of the pipe trench where it had cut the middle of the grave did, however, produce an Anglo-Saxon knife blade which had probably derived from the grave.

The third grave was also aligned with head south-west and contained the decayed remains of a young juvenile accompanied by various grave goods. In the region of the neck were approximately thirty amber beads and at least one small dark blue glass bead while on the left side at the waist was an iron knife, an iron latch-lifter or key, another small iron object, an adult-sized copper alloy bracelet and a late Roman coin. For the grave of a young juvenile these were unusually rich gifts, the bracelet perhaps a gift from a parent or relative.



The shield boss from Grave 1. Scale 10 cm.

Of a fourth adult-sized grave only the uppermost fill was removed but this contained a copper alloy bracelet and an iron ring, these objects incorporated in the fill and placed separate from any body. The upper fill of this and another child-sized grave beside it had been truncated by the terraced floor and the post-holes from the roof supports of a later hut at least 5 by 3 m. in extent. Traces of burning suggested a hearth within this structure and environmental samples from the floor surface produced a range of microfaunal remains typical of an occupation surface but also

Excavation of the Anglo-Saxon graves in progress. Scale 1 m.

some hammerscale. Pottery from the floor suggested a date for its abandonment in the eleventh or twelfth century A.D..

In the area downhill of the burials and the medieval building a large pit, deeper than the pipe trench, may have been a filled-in chalk quarry of unknown but possibly later date. A terraced or sunken area beyond this, close to the projected line of the Roman road, contained a curving flint feature and traces of a baby burial, these finds being left *in situ*. A pit, scatters of flint gravel and a possible hearth may either belong to the medieval settlement or to its Anglo-Saxon predecessor.

Grave 2 within a penannular ditch. Scale 1 m.

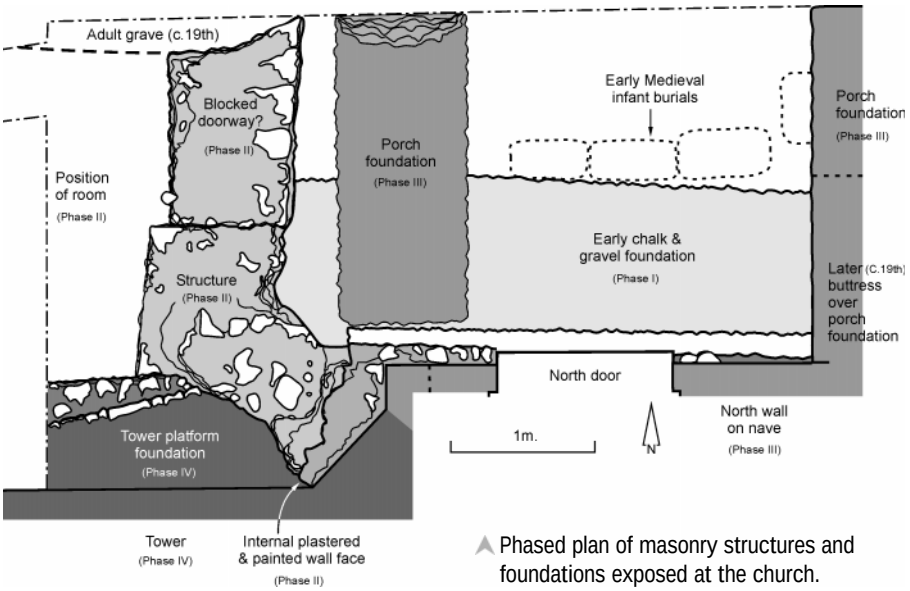
The medieval building lay 200 m. east of the known settlement of Horton, today represented by the chapel, farm and manor house close to the river Stour. The discovery of this building and of a previously unknown Anglo-Saxon cemetery is of some interest in view of the documentary evidence for later Anglo-Saxon land ownership here and complements previous documentary study of the medieval settlement (Tatton-Brown 1981; 1982; Abels 1983). The archaeological finds now suggest that the settlement had earlier Anglo-Saxon origins and perhaps had extended uphill in the medieval period only to later shrink to its present core.

The final phase of activity, an area of flint rubble, roof tile and early post-medieval pottery close to the present road to Chartham, suggests the position of an isolated house on the higher ground, separate from the earlier valley settlement. Work in this area produced a range of local and imported pottery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a fragment of the rim of a copper alloy cauldron, a copper alloy needle and a whetstone, all finds typical of a rural settlement of this period. The earliest map of the area, dating to 1633, shows no settlement here.

The watching brief and excavation was commissioned and funded by Mid Kent Water Plc.

16 St Mary's Church, Chartham

John Willson and Andrew Linklater



Phased plan of masonry structures and foundations exposed at the church.

In September 2001 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Chartham (TR 1067 5508). The work was undertaken prior to the construction of an extension, service installation and during repairs to church flooring and revealed a number of important archaeological features relating to both the existing church (built *c.* 1294–1315) and more importantly, a possible Late Anglo-Saxon church on the same site.

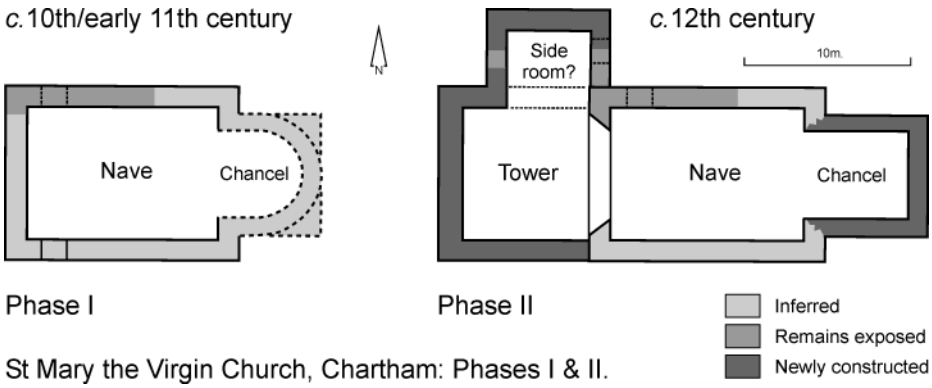
The parish church of St Mary lies in the centre of the village of Chartham on the south side of the village green. The church occupies an ancient topographical location, being situated adjacent to the river Stour on a lower terrace of the ancient North Downs trackway, just east of the Roman road from Canterbury to Ashford.

The place name *Certham* is first recorded in a charter dated *c*. A.D. 871–889 (Sawyer 1968, 312, 352) and the church is first mentioned in Domesday Book (*c*. 1086) when the manor was held by the archbishop and amongst whose various holdings was a church. The church and manor are also recorded in *Domesday Monachorum* of *c*. 1089 (Ward 1933, 64). By the second half of the ninth century the estate was held by Christ Church Priory, Canterbury, and had clearly developed as a settlement under the control of that establishment. According to Everitt (1986, 197, 256) Chartham was a secondary mother-church, that was independent of other Minsters, but unlikely to have been a Minster itself, nor just a manorial church. The dedication to St Mary is probably early and a late Anglo-Saxon origin for the church is considered likely.

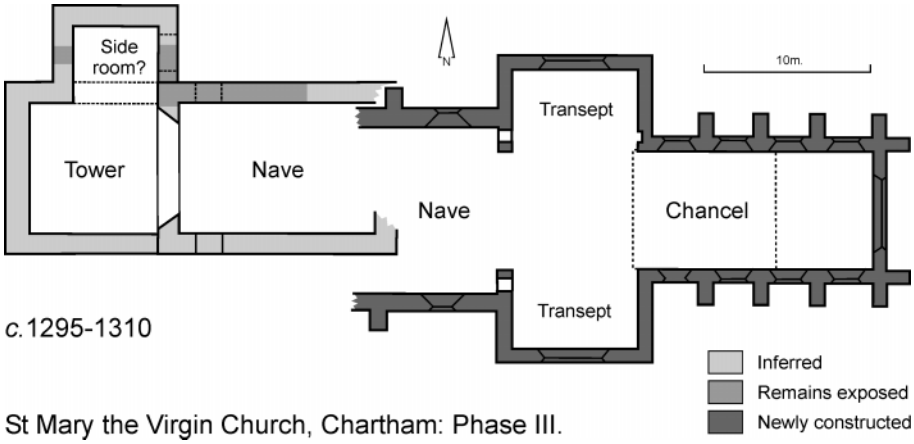
As well as an early church, a Deanery was established at Chartham in the late Anglo-Saxon period and was located west of the church on the south side of the river, where Deanery Farm is now situated. Initially the Deanery adjoining the Court Lodge formed the capital mansion of the manor at Chartham and formed a useful source of revenue. It was used as a country house for the prior and a convalescence home for infirm monks. The house was also used by the archbishop and on a few rare occasions by the king. The manor continued to be held by Christ Church Priory until the Dissolution in 1540, when it was surrendered to Henry VIII, who in 1542 granted it to the newly founded Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Subsequently the Dean and Chapter leased the Deanery out with a part of the yearly rent being given to the Dean and his successors.

The earliest remains identified during the watching brief were located against the north door, close to the west end of the present church. In this location an early wide foundation of rammed chalk and gravel was revealed. The foundation, set on an east–west axis parallel to the north wall of the existing nave but 0.20 m. north of it, formed a corner to the west with a return foundation running southwards beneath the present church. This foundation represents the west end of an early building (Phase I) pre-dating both the present medieval church (Phase III) and an intermediate (Phase II) structure. Whilst there is no direct dating evidence, it is almost certain that these foundations represent the remains of the late Anglo-Saxon church and perhaps the north-west corner of the nave of an early church. Although insufficient early fabric was observed to provide an indication of size or plan, a typical church at that time would have been a small two-celled structure probably consisting of an aisleless nave and a small chancel.

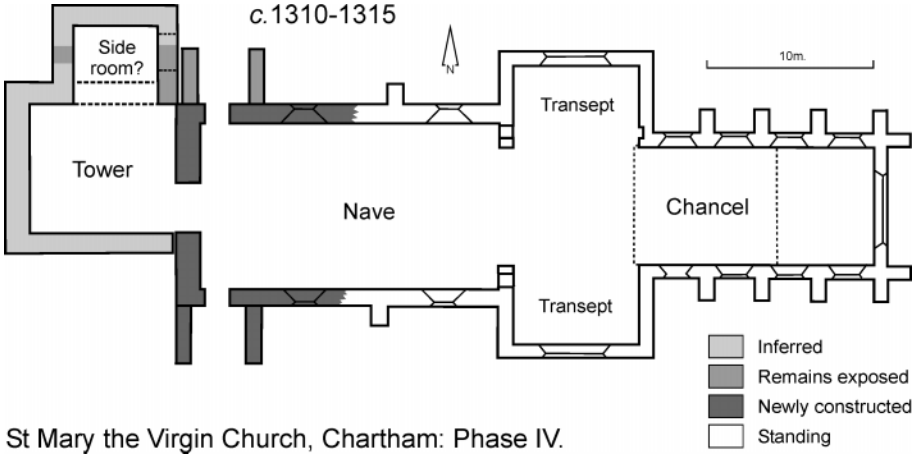
Earlier wall foundations exposed in front of the north door.



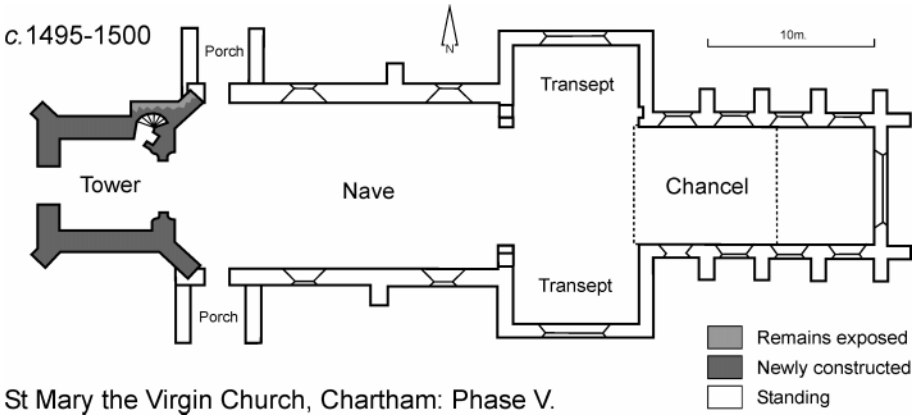
St Mary the Virgin Church, Chartham: Phases I & II.



St Mary the Virgin Church, Chartham: Phase III.



St Mary the Virgin Church, Chartham: Phase IV.



St Mary the Virgin Church, Chartham: Phase V.

Perhaps associated with the early foundation, and located immediately to the north of it, was a row of three, east to west aligned infant burials.

Sometime later, perhaps between the late tenth and twelfth centuries, the north-west corner of the church was rebuilt and replaced by new work founded on the earlier footings. A section of north wall was observed together with a fragment of west wall, including a north splayed jamb for a possible west door faced with red painted plaster. One possible explanation for the presence of a wide opening here might be the construction of an early western tower at this time, but insufficient evidence was exposed to prove this.

An east–west aligned drainage trench cut parallel to and north of the north wall of the present church exposed two, north–south aligned foundations set 4.80 m. apart. The first of these footings in large chalk blockwork butted Phase II work and continued the line of the west wall. The second wall, set parallel to the first but of almost identical build to the Phase II work, may have formed the west wall of a north-west extension. The east wall may have represented a contemporary or later part of the same extension. Although the evidence is far from compelling the foundations may have been for a side room measuring at least 7 m. wide (4.80 m. internally).

It is not known whether the east end was altered or extended at this time, nor is it known whether any new entrances were made into the nave from the south or north, or whether a western entrance was maintained through the new tower. What is clear is that the early church was extended to the west. The presence of an early bell-tower is supported by evidence from wills mentioning the tower up to thirty years before the present tower was constructed in *c*. 1495–1500.

During the period 1294–1315 the church was substantially rebuilt to a cruciform plan (Phase III). Quite often churches are built in stages as seems the case here; the chancel was probably the first part to have been rebuilt, as the transepts have notable piscinas and tracery rather more advanced than in the chancel. The grave and brass of the refounder Sir Robert de Septvans (lord of the adjacent manor of Milton and Governor of Rochester Castle) who died in *c*. 1306, was originally situated within the chancel showing that it had been completed by then (the brass has since been moved into the north transept). A clear masonry break is evident in both the north and south walls of the nave, about 8 m. west of the transept walls. This and a lancet window to the north-east with a hood-mould (which is slightly earlier than the trefoil windows in the remainder) suggests a delay in the completion of the building programme.

Detail showing later church masonry sitting over earlier foundations, looking east. Scale 0.5 m.

This delay may have been caused by the need to retain the early church as long as possible whilst the new church was being built so as to retain a place of worship. The new structure was built around the east end of the early church and once the new chancel, transepts and the east end of the new nave was completed it could then be used for worship. It then seems that the chancel and nave of the earlier church were demolished, but the earlier west tower and side room were retained. The rebuilding work must have been completed by 1315 when the uniform roof of scissor-trussed rafters was set over the whole nave.

Within the nave, sections of the foundations of the Phase III church, were revealed along the inside of the north wall during the course of reflooring work. Where seen they were constructed of large chalk blocks set in a coarse orange flint-gritted mortar. Similar foundations were recorded along the west side of the south transept in 1991 (Jones 1992, 389–92). The new church, built to a cruciform design, comprised a large chancel, a long nave, north and south transepts, north and south porches and a retained early tower and side room.

The excavation also revealed the foundations of the original north porch (demolished shortly after *c.* 1500). The west wall foundation of the porch had clearly been cut through one of the earlier medieval children's graves. The east wall, of which only the face was seen, appeared to have butted a buttress on the north wall of the nave. The north end of the porch had been cut away by a number of later nineteenth-century graves

A near complete pottery cooking-pot was found encased within the mortar foundations of the porch. The pot, of Canterbury 'Tyler Hill' ware, has been dated to *c*. 1300–1350/75. The documentary date for the construction of the new church 1294 to 1315 falls early within this date range and provides a *terminus post quem* for the vessel of *c*. 1300.

The west tower and side room were demolished and work commenced on building a new west tower at the end of the fifteenth century. This is confirmed in a will of Richard Cromer dated 1495 where he leaves '13s 4d to the steeple when it is begun'. Another will dated to 1500 bequeaths a 'great brass pot' towards renewing a bell in the steeple (Hussey 1915, 27; 1907, 80), suggesting that the tower rebuild had been completed by then and was ready for a new bell. Part of the tower north foundation was exposed during the brief. The tower, built of knapped flints, is some 8 m. square and 23 m. (75 feet) high incorporating four floors and a spiral staircase contained within a square stair turret in its north-east corner.

The late thirteenth-century stone-built north porch, was rebuilt in timber-framing at, or soon after the west tower was rebuilt in *c*. 1495–1500, perhaps having suffered some damage during the demolition of the west end at that time. The timber-framed north porch was subsequently demolished in 1875 and the door sealed leaving a church plan much as we see today.

Although only limited areas were opened up during the current improvement scheme to the church, the results of the archaeological watching brief have shed new light on the Late Anglo-Saxon origins and the evolutionary development of this important parish church.

St Mary's Parish Church Council funded the work.

Detail of the north nave wall foundation exposed during the replacement of the later spring floor. Scale 0.5 m.

17 Church Lane Meadows, Seasalter

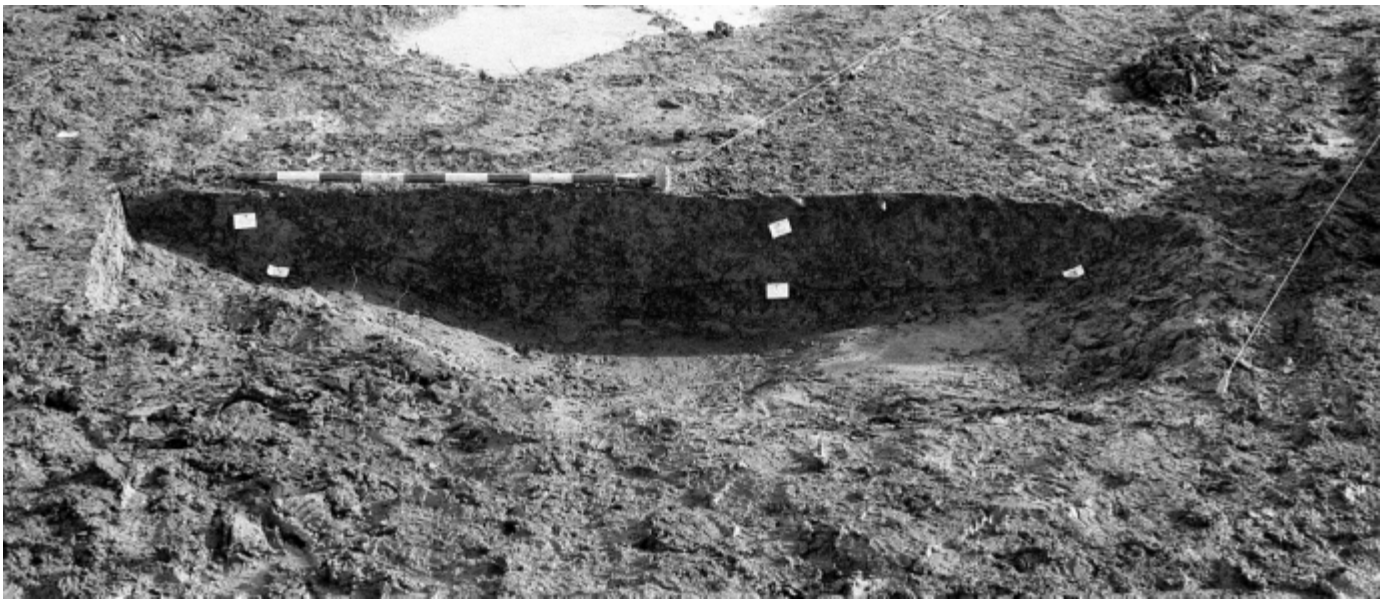
Jake Weekes

An excavation was carried out during November 2001, to investigate a large linear feature, interpreted as a mid to late Anglo-Saxon hollow way, uncovered during evaluation of land to the north of Church Lane, Seasalter, between April and May 2001 (centred TR 0950 6458). Several sherds of Ipswich ware pottery had been found in association with the hollow way during the evaluation; this is a relatively rare type of pottery, indicative of the increase of larger scale coastwise trade in early medieval south-east England.

Archaeological information for medieval Seasalter has until now been relatively scarce. Limited early medieval discoveries have failed to augment or contextualise the historical record, which itself is somewhat lacking in detail. More recently however, the archaeological record has been improved by a number of surveys on the foreshore in this area (Allen 2000, 176). The results of the present excavation add significantly to this evidence.

The alignment and topographical setting of the hollow way suggest that it might have been a main route between the Seasalter levels to the south (associated from at least the early medieval period with fishing and salt production) and the road to Canterbury.

A hollow way is not a 'cut' feature, but the result of erosion caused by a combination of human and animal traffic (maintenance of the track way, and the possible use of wheeled vehicles should also be taken into account) and natural processes. As such, all finds are likely to be technically residual, as opposed to being deposited within secure contexts. Consequently, phasing of a feature such



▲ The profile of the hollow way. Scale 1 m.

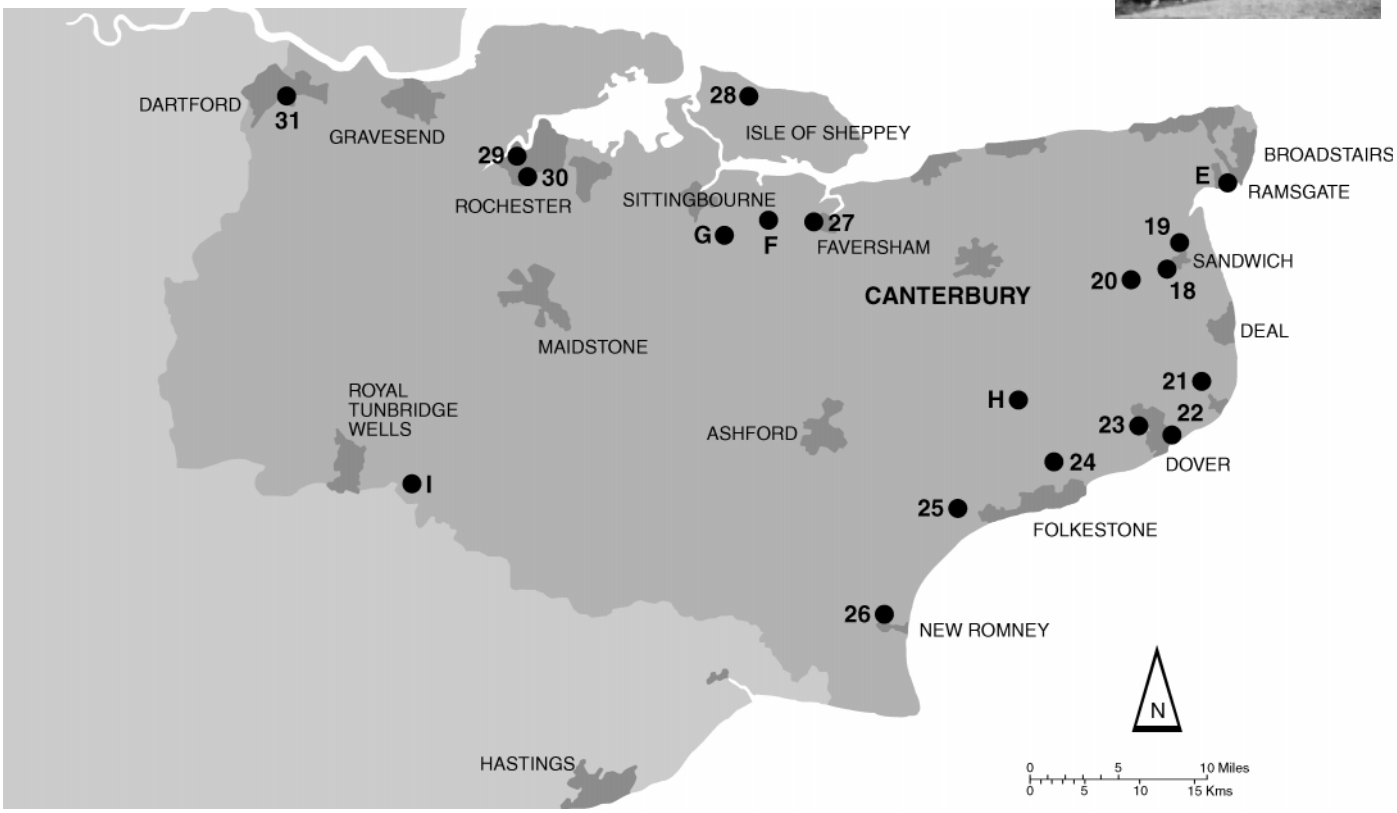
as this is generally dependent on an interpretation of the interplay between stratified layers and worn interfaces, coupled with identification of the latest finds found within a particular phase. The first use of this route might be very early, perhaps simply as a drove road during the fifth to the seventh centuries. The second phase of the hollow way must date to no later than *c.* A.D. 750–850/75 on the basis of finds evidence. The significance of Ipswich ware as an indicator of coastwise trade has already been stated, and although total finds of Ipswich ware from the evaluation and excavation amount to only seven sherds, this is a significant number given that previously only a single sherd had been recovered from the area (Allen 2000, 177).

The increased assemblage of this material adds weight to the theory that Seasalter may have acted as a port of trade in the middle Anglo-Saxon period. It is possible that the hollow way was at this time used as an initial route in the transhipment of Ipswich ware and other imported goods to the ecclesiastical centre at Canterbury, where such finds are relatively common. This trade link is a reflection of close ties between the East Anglian and Kentish royal households at this time.

This phase of the hollow way seems to have gradually gone out of use, before the final phase shifted to a slightly different alignment, further up the slope to the east; finds date the formation of this hollow to the late Anglo-Saxon and early Norman periods (*c*. A.D. 1050–1350). It was clear that gravity had played a part in the creation of the sharper profile of the final hollow, localised erosion perhaps indicating that traffic along the hollow way had had a tendency, over time, to be forced towards the lower, western side. Water would also have naturally collected here, and the collection of deposits at this interface possibly results from periodic clearing of the hollow as an attempt to alleviate drainage problems. Patterns of re-wearing of the partially silted hollow way are suggested by possible interfaces later in the sequence.

The hollow way does not appear on Andrews, Drury and Herbert's map of 1769, and certainly seems to have gone out of use before the post-medieval period. However, the north/south boundary represented by the course of the hollow way may be of long standing, given that the earliest feature seen in the excavation (a ditch, G6) appears to follow a similar alignment, as does the much later small ditch G16 (which includes nineteenth-century potsherds in its fills). A field boundary in this position is shown on Mudge's map of 1801 (sheet 7), and even today, there is a sizeable gap in the dense hawthorn bushes is present on this line.

III Kent Sites



Kent Sites:

18 The Old Customs House, Sandwich
19 Stonar, near Sandwich
20 Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough
21 The Deal–Dover bulk supply water-main
22 Laureston Place, Dover
23 Crabble Paper Mill, Dover
24 Hawkinge County Primary School
25 Plot 4, Dykeside Farm, West Hythe
26 Church Road, New Romney
27 Abbey Fields, Graveney Road, Faversham
28 Barton Hill Drive, Minster, Sheppey
29 The George Vaults, High Street, Rochester
30 Nos 178–184 High Street, Rochester
31 East Hill, Dartford
E Bon Secours nursing home, Ramsgate
F Provender, near Faversham
G Newbury Farm, Dully Road, Tonge
H St Mary's Church, Elham
I Grantham Hall, Lamberhurst

18 The Old Customs House, Sandwich

Keith Parfitt

In June 2001 a watching brief was maintained during the construction of a rear extension to the Old Customs House at Sandwich (Parfitt 2001a). The site occupies an important position in the medieval walled town, at the junction of Upper Strand Street with Quay Lane which leads down to Fisher Gate and the River Stour (TR 3326 5815). Present ground level in the area investigated stands at 4.96 m. above O.D. Although the Old Customs House name appears to be of recent origin, the building itself is of considerable historic interest (Parkin 1984). Encased by later brickwork and subsequent additions, the core of the building consists of a later fifteenth-century three-bay timber hall-house of Wealden type (Pearson 1998).

Two narrow, one metre deep, trenches were cut at the rear of the house and it was possible to complete the excavation of these archaeologically. Much of the area had been disturbed by recent drains but undamaged deposits survived below. Fragmentary evidence for two successive early post-medieval buildings was revealed (Buildings 1 and 2). The earliest had been set on a shallow terrace cut into the natural slope of the ground and was originally provided with a floor of rammed chalk, subsequently repaired with layers of clay and chalk. The later building seems to have been abandoned in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

Truncated by the terrace associated with Building 1, the earliest deposit revealed was a layer of soft olive-brown sandy clay with occasional small chalk lumps. This probably represents the disturbed upper zone of the underlying natural Thanet Beds, which was otherwise not exposed. The top of the layer was cut by two rubbish pits predating Building 1. The larger pit (F.24) was some 1.88 m. across and its filling produced eight fragments of peg-tile and two medieval pottery sherds datable to the period

c. A.D. 1275/1300–1400. On this evidence, a date sometime in the fourteenth century for the filling of the pit seems likely. Thus, it would appear to pre-date the adjacent fifteenth-century hall-house. The smaller pit (F.25) seemed to be later and produced two pieces of peg-tile and a single pottery sherd datable to *c*. 1550–1650/75. On this evidence Building 1 can have been built no earlier than the late sixteenth century.

The two successive post-medieval buildings recorded must have existed behind the main house and it seems most likely that they represent related ancillary structures. What is not certain is whether they were physically connected with the house or stood detached. The terrace-cut associated with Building 1 lay about 5.50 m. north-east of the rear wall of the medieval building. There is still clear evidence in the surviving structure that the original medieval house had been updated and extended during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Pearson 1998, 2–4) and the present remains must relate to other additions or out-houses.

A total of 106 pot-sherds were recovered. There is an interesting range of post-medieval imports, both Continental and English, reflecting the port status of Sandwich. A Saintonge 'tortoiseshell' glazed bottle fragment, dated *c*. 1600–1650, is the first example from Kent (info. from John Cotter). Thirty-one clay tobacco pipe fragments were also recovered, including a bowl of seventeenth-century type. The oldest pottery recovered during the excavations is of late thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date. This is perhaps consistent with the view that this part of Sandwich lay outside the heart of the original settlement and was not colonised until the later medieval period.

Thanks are due to the owners, Mr and Mrs Jones, who readily allowed access to the site and funded the work. Thanks are also due to the architect for the project, Mr Anthony Swaine of Canterbury. The helpful assistance of the builder, Mr Christian and his team on site must also be recorded here. Mrs Sarah Pearson has kindly provided some helpful information on the standing building.

19 Stonar, near Sandwich

Keith Parfitt

During the summer of 2001, members of the Trust were employed by Brett Construction Limited to maintain a watching brief on excavations connected with the renewal of the sewage system for houses at Stonar Close, to the north of Sandwich. Particular interest attaches to this area because of the close proximity of the lost medieval town and port of Stonar. The main medieval town site lay to the north of the present area and much has been previously destroyed by gravel quarrying, but an undisturbed area, around the extant Stonar House, is Scheduled as an Ancient Monument (Kent 204).

Stonar is traditionally regarded as being the great rival to the nearby Cinque Port of Sandwich. A devastating raid by the French in 1385 led to the town being destroyed by fire, an event from which it never recovered. It would seem that the settlement had been completely abandoned by the end of the medieval period. Writing in the 1540s, Leland records that 'Stonar… was once an attractive place. But now all that is to be seen is the ruined church. In ignorance some people call it "Old Sandwich"' (translation from Chandler 1993). The town's church was apparently dedicated to St Nicholas (Hardman and Stebbing 1942, 42) and its site lay about 200 metres to the north-west of Stonar House. The spot now lies in the area occupied by the southern end of the flooded quarry workings that today form Stonar Lake (Parfitt 2001b).

The area examined in 2001 extended from the southern edge of Stonar Road (TR 334 585), for a total distance of about 220 metres south-westwards towards the River Stour (TR 333 583), thus providing a useful transect across the alluvial flats to the south of the site of the medieval town. (This area is referred to on the Ordnance Survey map of 1877 as *Little Stonar.*) The surface of the ground here was between 2.07 m. and 2.50 m. above Ordnance Datum.

A series of water-laid deposits was recorded but no significant archaeological remains were revealed. In particular, there were no traces of any major structural timbers relating to waterfronts, harbour walls, boats or ships, such as might have been anticipated adjacent to a medieval port site. Nor was there any evidence of outlying buildings relating to the lost town. It would thus appear that the entire area lay well beyond the medieval settlement.

Thanks are due to Brett's for funding the entire operation. Mention must be made of project engineer, Mr Paul Kelk, for his help, whilst on the ground Dave Longley and his pipe-laying team gave every assistance.

20 Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough

Keith Parfitt

In the spring of 2002, the Trust conducted a small, but high profile, excavation at Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough, near Sandwich. The work was funded by English Heritage, following the discovery of a splendid gold cup at the site in November 2001 by local metal-detectorist, Cliff Bradshaw. Although damaged by the plough, Mr Bradshaw was the first to recognise that the cup is very similar to the famous Rillaton gold cup, excavated in Cornwall in 1837.

The cup was discovered on the northern edge of a low, but quite distinct mound, lying in the middle of what was then a recently harvested

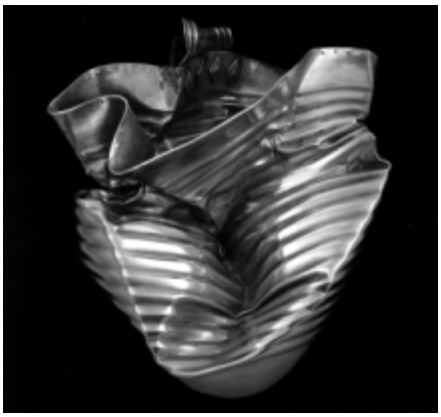
The site surrounded by potato fields.

potato field. Mr Bradshaw suspected that this mound might be the remains of an otherwise unrecorded round barrow and examination suggested that this was probably the case. A subsequent geophysics survey by English Heritage succeeding in locating an enclosing ring-ditch and confirmed this as a very large round barrow site. Barrows that have not been completely ploughed flat are rare in the extensively farmed landscape of east Kent but at Ringlemere the base of the mound actually survived – the last remnants of a great barrow mound that must have originally risen to a height of perhaps twenty feet.

Following an extensive programme of field-walking, excavation work at the site began in March 2002 with the specific aim of determining the precise context of the gold cup. Initially it seemed likely that the vessel came from a Bronze Age grave within the barrow, but this proved not to be so. We now think that the cup had been placed in the earth core of the mound – but not at its centre and not with a burial. Perhaps it was deposited here as some sort of offering to the Gods during the actual construction of the mound. However, the core of the mound had later been extensively disturbed by burrowing animals and it is possible that the cup had been moved from its original position.

Excavation in progress.

The Rillaton gold cup. Photo: Michael Dixon.



The squashed gold cup. © British Museum.

Survival of the base of the barrow mound served to 'trap' evidence of earlier activity below it. Extensive collections of prehistoric struck flints and Grooved Ware pottery indicate previous occupation on the site during both the Mesolithic and later Neolithic periods. The close proximity of a small fresh-water stream below the site may well explain the apparent popularity of the area with early settlers.

Thanks are due first and foremost the landowners (the Smith family) who readily allowed access to the site and took a great interest in the progress of the work. Thanks are also due to English Heritage for funding the excavation and providing substantial scientific back-up. The staff at K.C.C.'s Heritage Conservation Group monitored the project throughout and provided assistance in a variety of different ways. In addition to the full-time excavators from the Trust, teams of volunteers from the Thanet Trust and Dover Archaeological Group were able to make a valuable contribution to the excavation work. Cliff Bradshaw worked extensively on the dig, undertaking both metal-detecting and excavation. Overall, the Ringlemere story serves as an altogether splendid example of what can be achieved by detectorists and archaeologists working sensibly together.

21 The Deal–Dover bulk supply water-main

Keith Parfitt and Barry Corke

Between August and October 2001 a new water main was laid across some 5.5 km. of arable chalkland on the dip-slope of the North Downs, between Ringwould and St Margaret's, near Dover. The Trust was engaged by Vivendi Water, to maintain a watching brief along the route and a number of prehistoric discoveries were made (Sites 1–6).

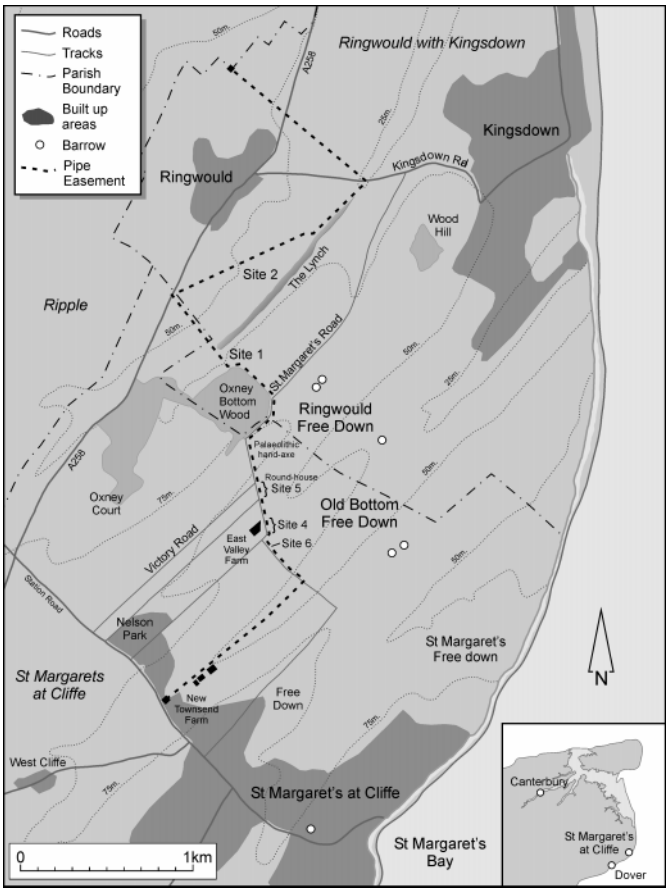
The pipeline followed a somewhat staggered course between existing water service installations, through the downland parishes of St Margaret's at Cliffe and Ringwould with Kingsdown, between Dover and Deal. Along the entire route, the underlying solid geology was Upper Chalk but this was generally masked by later deposits of Head Brickearth, Clay-with-Flints and colluvium. The most extensive exposures of chalk were on the southern slopes of Ringwould Free Down and the adjacent Old Bottom Free Down. The bulk of the archaeological remains discovered were also located in these areas (Sites 4–6).

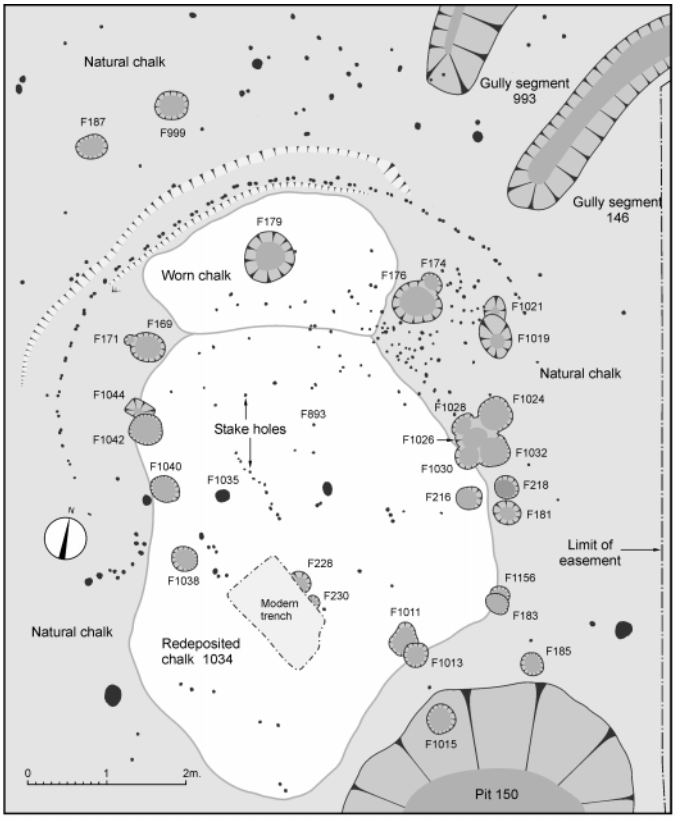
The most significant group of archaeological features was located on ploughed downland north of East Valley Farm (Site 5). This site was first located in early September during the initial machine clearance of the plough soil and by special arrangement with the contractors a period of three weeks was made available for detailed excavations to be undertaken ahead of the cutting of the pipe-trench. This work revealed part of an important prehistoric site, comprising the remarkably well-preserved remains of a Bronze Age round-house and its associated pits, ditches and gullies.

The round-house was represented by regular settings of post-holes and stake-holes and was located upon a shallow terrace cut into the sloping hillside to produce a roughly levelled building platform. The platform lay at about 69.50 metres above O.D., opposite the junction of St Margaret's Road with Victory Road (TR 3611 4649).

A regular arc of seventy-eight stake-holes had been preserved on the northern side of the building platform. These must have originally formed an almost complete circle. This circle of stakes would have supported the outer wall to the house, which was presumably made of wattle and daub. About half the circumference of the stake wall remained and from this an overall diameter of 5.92 m. (19 ft 5½ ins), for the building may be deduced.

Inside the area enclosed by the stake-wall was a ring of twenty-three vertical post-holes, of substantial proportions. These were generally oval or circular in plan and most lay about one metre inside the line of the outer stake-wall. Examination of the spacing and positioning of the post-holes suggests that that they are not all contemporary. Based on the spacing of the individual features, at least two phases are likely to be present within the structure. This implies that the building had been completely reconstructed on at least one occasion. A setting





The Bronze Age round-house at Site 5.

The route of the pipeline and sites investigated.

of four post-holes occurred on the south-eastern side of the main post ring and appeared to relate to an integral porch, about one metre wide. A scatter of about 140 stake-holes was found cutting the chalk surface within the building and these clearly related to a succession of internal fixtures and fittings

Continued activity in the area after the abandonment of the round-house is implied by the presence of a large, somewhat irregular pit (F.150) which cut across the top of one of the post-holes (F.1015) relating to the porch. This was perhaps a water-storage pond, similar to others identified on Bronze Age downland settlements, notably in Sussex.

Thanks are due to the archaeological consultant for the project, Maureen Bennell, for her assistance, encouragement and interest throughout. Also, to Simon Mason of K.C.C. Heritage Conservation Group for his help. On site, Fabian Gonçalves of JBS Construction and Peter Baker of Folkestone and District Water Services gave every assistance during the course of the work, particularly in connection with the important remains located near East Valley Farm (Site 5), which required revision of the pipe laying programme in order to accommodate three weeks of archaeological excavation.

Work on the Bronze Age round-house discovered at Site 5 was supervised by Barry Corke with the assistance of Richard Helm. Members of the local Dover Archaeological Group were also able to provide valuable help at this site. The interest and support of Mr and Mrs Lyons at East Valley Farm must also be mentioned. Teams from the White Cliffs and Royal Phoenix metal detector clubs conducted extensive searches of the stripped plough soil.

The round-house at site 5, looking south-west.

22 Laureston Place, Dover

Keith Parfitt

In April 2001 members of the Trust maintained a watching brief during the construction of an extension to St Mary's Primary School, off Laureston Place at Dover (Parfitt 2001c). Reflecting its hillside location, much of the site had previously been extensively terraced to allow construction of the late twentieth-century school building and its playground but the area examined had been little affected by these earlier earthmoving operations. The investigated area lay on the south-eastern side of the existing school building (TR 3220 4170), some 20 m. to the south-west of Laureston Place, between the 20 and 17 m. O.D. contours.

A rectangular area of former lawn and garden, with maximum dimensions of 15 by 11 metres was cleared down to the surface of the natural chalk by the builders. During the course of this work undisturbed soil deposits and seven features of archaeological interest were exposed and rapidly recorded. The features recorded included a ditch (F.1), four circular pits (Fs 3, 5, 11 and 29) and two shallow terraces (Fs 7 and 9). These were all cut into the natural chalk and were sealed by a deposit of hillwash, under a thick layer of recent garden soil. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch or the terrace fills.

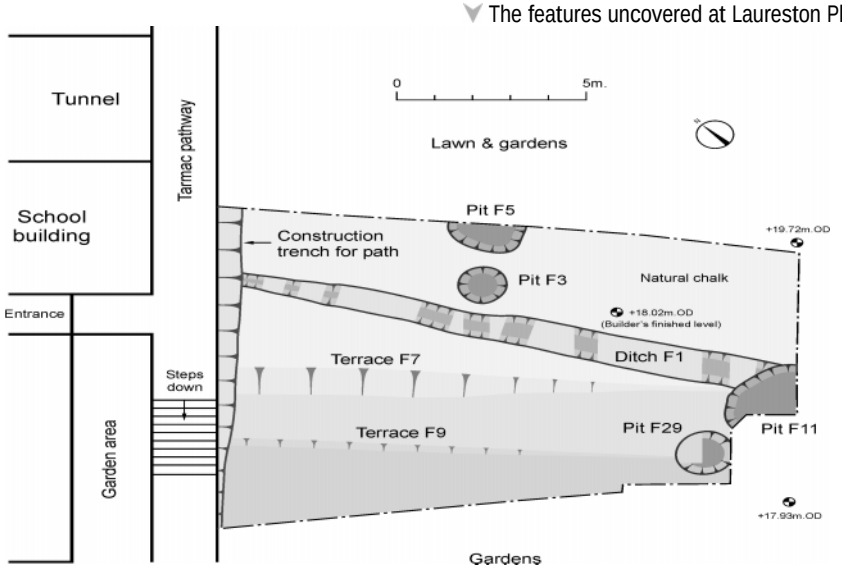
The pits were all medieval in date. On the

evidence of their similar form and substantial depth, Fs 3, 5 and 29 are likely to be roughly contemporary and the available pottery dating suggests that they were filled during the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. Their occurrence on either side of the boundary ditch, F.1, shows that the area used for pit digging was not delimited by this feature and most probably the ditch is completely unrelated. The broad, shallow form of pit, F.11 implies that it had a different function to the other pits and probable building rubble recovered from it suggests that it might be some sort of demolition pit. The available pottery dating also indicates that its filling is slightly later than the other pits.

Fifty-five medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the site. Most of these came from the filling of the pits. The material consists of readily recognisable fabrics and forms that can be paralleled in the assemblages recovered from the more extensively excavated early medieval occupation site off Townwall Street, 300 m. to the south. A complete medieval iron key was recovered from the fill of pit F.5.

The discovery of evidence for medieval occupation in this part of Dover is of some considerable interest. The site is located on the lower eastern slopes of the Dour Valley, directly below Dover Castle, some 250 m. from the outer bailey wall. This area falls within the historic parish of St James, about 150 m. north-west of the now ruined Norman parish church, close to the boundary with the former parish of Charlton. Based on some reasonable foundation, historical tradition asserts that the hillside in this area was once known as 'Upmarket' and a document of 1304 lists this as one of the wards of Dover. Here, it is said, was the site of an out-of-town market, used by the inhabitants of the castle and St James's parish, as an alternative to the in-town market, adjacent to the church of St Martin le Grand (Bavington Jones 1907, 256; Welby 1976, 73). Tradition also claims that the open ground in this region was one of the areas where the French Prince Louis and his forces were encamped during the great siege of Dover Castle in 1216.

Thanks are due the building contractors, W.W. Martin Ltd of Thanet, who financed the entire operation. In particular, the assistance of Mr M. J. Loveday and Mr P. Hill must be gratefully recorded.



The features uncovered at Laureston Place.

23 Crabble Paper Mill, Dover

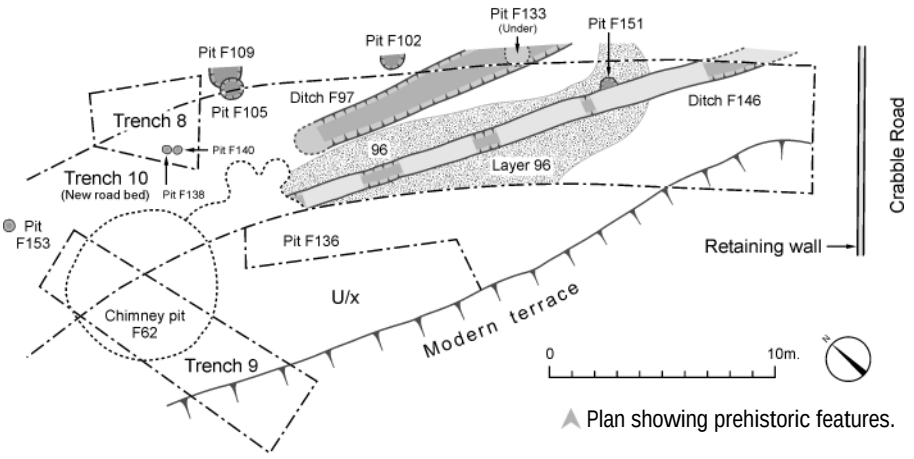
Keith Parfitt and Barry Corke

In connection with plans to redevelop the site of the old Crabble Paper Mill at River on the outskirts of Dover, the Trust was engaged to undertake evaluation trenching on the site to ascertain if any archaeological remains were present. The work was conducted in February 2002, with some significant results which led to a second phase of work.

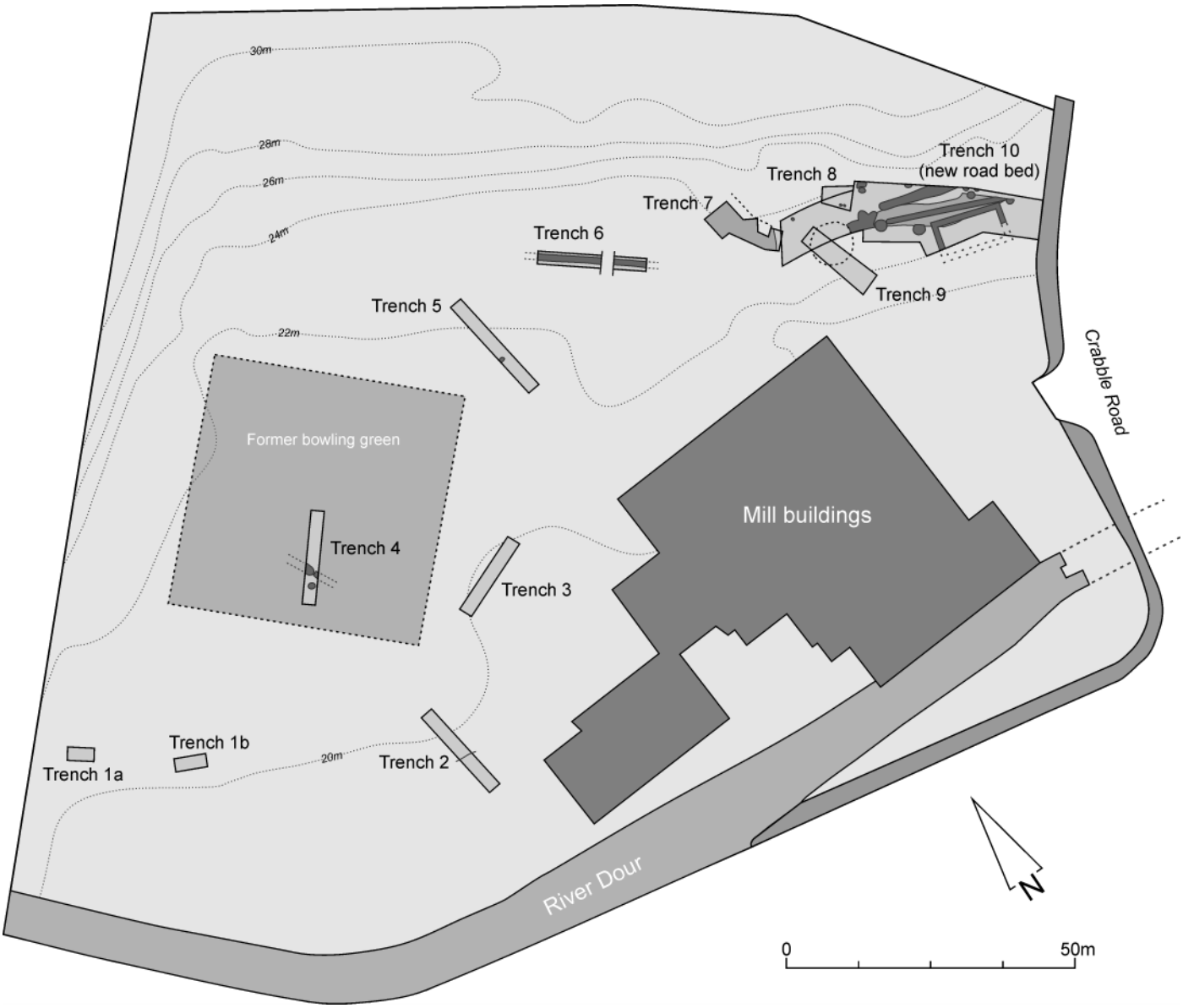
The paper mill site occupies a roughly rectangular plot of ground at the foot of Old Park Hill, adjacent to the River Dour at Crabble in the parish of River (centred on TR 2995 4311). Reflecting the valley-bottom location, adjacent to the River Dour, the sequence of natural deposits exposed in the trenches was variable and complex. River gravel, peat, calcareous tufa and brickearth were located. All these sediments were examined by Dr Martin Bates.

Features of archaeological interest were recorded in several trenches. These consisted of pits and ditches which seem to be of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date. The bulk of the features were concentrated on the brickearth in the north-eastern (highest) corner of the site.

A larger excavation was subsequently undertaken in the north-eastern corner of the site to further investigate the remains previously located. A total of eight prehistoric pits was recorded here. These were cut into the natural brickearth and were sealed by layers of down-washed material. All were characterised by a distinctive filling of dark soil with much carbon, very large quantities of fragmented calcined flint and some struck flint. In addition, the brickearth spur occupied by these pits was surrounded on the downhill side by an 'apron' of similar dumped ashy soil, again containing abundant carbon fragments and very frequent quantities of calcined flint fragments, with a smaller amount of fresh struck flints and a few very small fragments of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery. This deposit followed the natural slope of the ground, falling away the west, the south and the east. Very little direct dating evidence was discovered but samples for a series of C14 dates have been taken. The entire complex is immediately reminiscent of the so-called 'burnt mounds' sites,



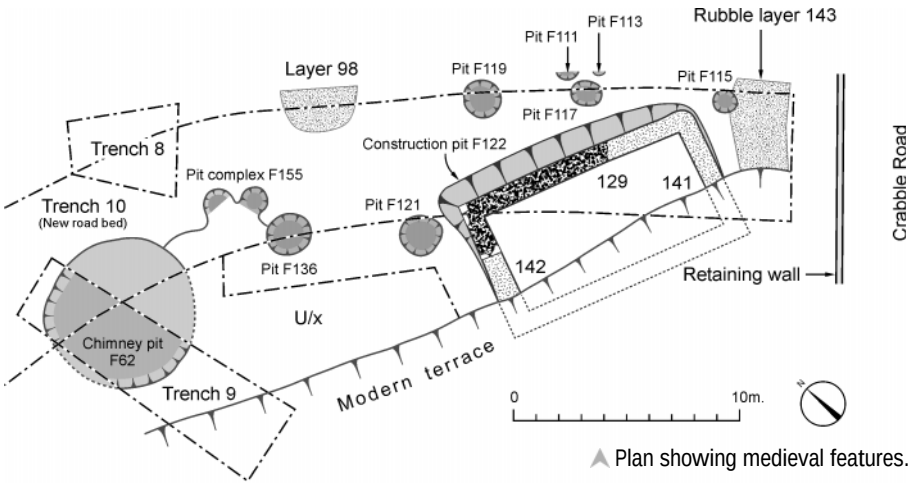
Plan showing prehistoric features.



known elsewhere in the country and generally dated to the Bronze Age. It is believed that this is one of the first such sites to be identified in Kent.

The same elevated position overlooking the river had subsequently been occupied in the medieval period. A series of deposits, features and structures of this date were located, although they need not all be exactly contemporary. Most significant were the remains of a substantial masonry building. From the construction, of mortared flint and greensand, and associated Caenstone architectural fragments, it seems likely that this was of thirteenth-century date. The south side of the building had been previously destroyed by deep terracing for the nineteenth-century paper mill but there was evidence for an original doorway in the west wall. Internal measurements of 9.36 m. (east–west) by a minimum of 3.70 m. (north–south) were recorded. If the western doorway was centrally placed, as seems most likely, an original internal width of about 4.60 m. may be postulated. Thus, almost half the building would seem to have been previously removed. Traces of a second masonry structure, perhaps a retaining wall, were located immediately to the east of the building. A light scatter of pits also occurred around the outside of the building.

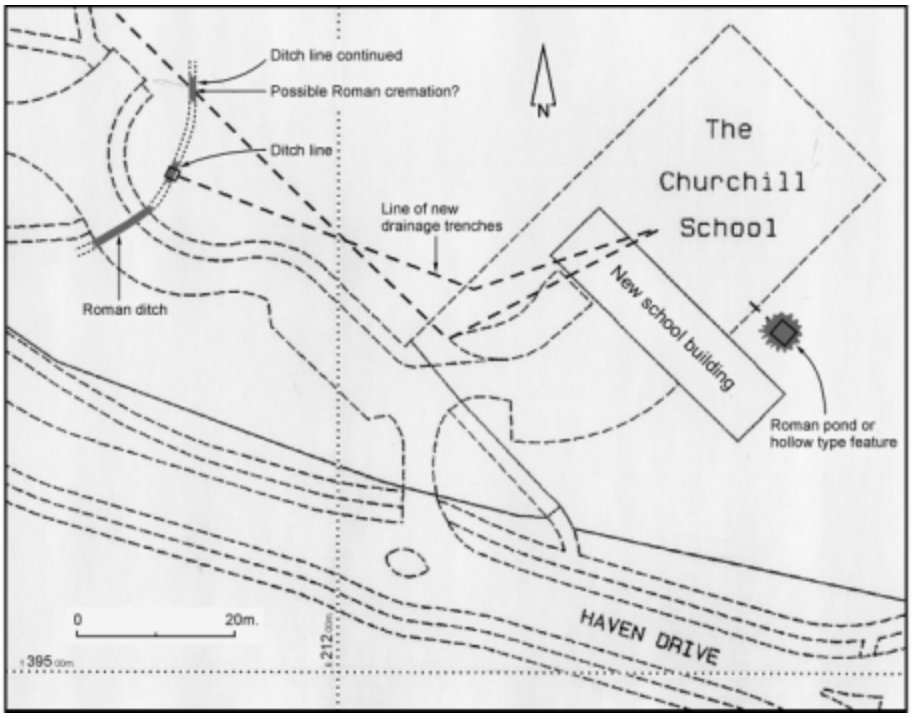
From the surviving remains it is impossible to be certain of the purpose of the building. It clearly cannot be an early mill because it is too far from the river and situated at too high an elevation. The substantial masonry construction indicates that the remains represent a building of some status. Perhaps the most likely possibility is that it was part of a manor house complex, possibly an associated chapel and it is hoped that documentary research might provide information to clarify this interpretation.



Plan showing medieval features.

24 Hawkinge County Primary School

Andrew Linklater and John Willson



Machine-cutting one of the deep service trenches.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out between July and September 2001 during the preliminary groundworks associated with the construction of temporary school accommodation at Haven Drive, Hawkinge Aerodrome near Folkestone (TR 2135 3950). Areas of the site of the former aerodrome were archaeologically evaluated in 1993 when several zones of archaeological interest were revealed. In particular the parcels of land where the proposed school is to be constructed were found to cover a significant portion of a Romano-British settlement. Unfortunately, between the evaluation and the watching brief the entire area of the aerodrome was subjected to a military munitions search using a large clawed machine which deeply scoured the topsoil and the top of the subsoil in all of areas monitored by the watching brief.

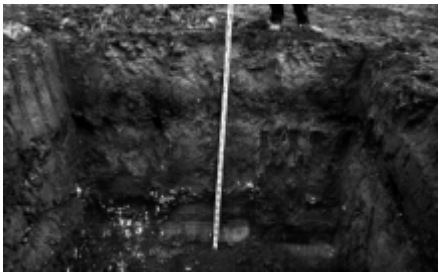
The present village of Hawkinge consists mainly of later road side development along the main Canterbury to Folkestone road and Aerodrome Road, both of which form boundaries to the former World War II Royal Air Force airfield. The site consists of a level, roughly rectangular, piece of land situated between the 150 m. to 160 m. O.D. contours. The new school was to be located roughly in the centre of the site on Haven Drive (one of a series of new roads dividing the airfield site into smaller residential plots).

Monitoring was maintained during all topsoil removal across the proposed school building area, playground and access road and also during the cutting of all service trenches across the site, including a soakaway. This work revealed a Romano-British ditch, a probable Roman cremation burial group and a wide shallow Roman feature.

The Romano-British ditch was revealed in three separate areas towards the north-west end of the site, running across the access road area and service trenches. The ditch was heavily truncated during the munitions search and therefore was only seen in plan. Set on a long, gently curving axis, running from the south-west to the north-east, it was traced for a minimum length of 25.50 m., with neither end being seen. A single sherd from a Southern Gaulish Samian ware dish, dated to the second half of the first century A.D. was recovered from the fill. Within the north-eastern upper section of the ditch an isolated cremation group was recorded.

The cremation group consisted of a small group of four smashed pottery vessels (disturbed by the machine excavating a new service trench) placed side-by-side in a small cluster. The four pottery vessels consisted of a Central Gaulish Samian platter, form Dr. 18; an 'S-shaped' small jar, possibly a drinking vessel; a fine grey 'poppy-head' beaker of Upchurch ware and a hooked rim burnished pie dish, collectively dated from *c*. A.D. 70–150. No cremated bone survived. The acidic nature of the soil may well have destroyed small particles of burnt bone; it had removed much of the original surfaces of the pottery. On balance this appears a classic combination of closely dated vessels grouped together in the upper filling of a ditch and probably represents an isolated cremation burial interred sometime during the early to mid second century A.D.

Within a soakaway cutting to the north-east of the proposed school building a full sequence of deposits, contained within a large hollow feature was recorded extending from the present ground surface down into the natural subsoils for a minimum depth of *c*. 1.25 m. gently sloping towards the north-east to possibly a greater depth. The upper levels of the feature had been truncated somewhat by the munitions search operation.



Section through the Roman pond-like feature within soakaway cutting.

Of three deposits filling the hollow only the primary fill of black silty-clay contained any datable evidence. This consisted of some twelve sherds of Roman pottery; six were dated generally to *c.* A.D. 70–200, however, the remaining six were of a late Roman date, including a crudely made black-burnished dog-dish and cooking-pot

dated from the late third to late fourth or early fifth century A.D. The function of this wide and shallow feature is uncertain though the black silt represents accumulations of silt and vegetable matter and suggests that it may have been a pond like feature.

The discovery of an early Romano-British site at Hawkinge is a welcome addition to the growing evidence of Roman settlement in the general area. The curving linear feature may be part of a boundary or enclosure ditch of a small early Romano-British farmstead established on this site sometime during the second half of the first century. Certainly the tight dating of the cremation group of *c*. A.D. 70–150 indicates that the ditch had at least been partially backfilled by this time. The discovery of a possibly isolated cremation group of this period is not uncommon, and is typical of a rural farmstead site with no formal cemetery arrangements. The later pond-like feature contained evidence for more prolonged activity, possibly indicating continued settlement in the immediate area perhaps into the late fourth or early fifth century A.D.

The project was funded by Kent County Council.

25 Plot 4, Dykeside Farm, West Hythe

Christopher Sparey-Green

An intermittent watching brief was undertaken from 2000 to early 2002 during groundworks relating to the construction of a single house at Plot 4, Dykeside Farm, West Hythe (TR1213 3386). The development plot occupies part of a sandbank, known as 'Sandtun', which extends from West Hythe into the north-eastern margins of Romney Marsh, close to the Saxon Shore Fort at Lympne known as Stutfall Castle (Cunliffe 1980; Reece 1989). The landward end of the bank coincides with a slight valley in the very steep Greensand escarpment, now Lympne Hill, which significantly lies on the projected alignment of Stone Street the Roman road (Margary route 12) from Canterbury to Lympne. On the high ground at the head of this valley the road forms a cross-road junction with another Roman road (Margary route 131) from Maidstone via Ashford to Lympne and onto Dover (Margary 1955, 35–36; 42–44) thus forming an extensive communications network. A large Roman occupation site or even a roadside settlement lies immediately to the north of the road junction either side of Stone Street, whilst the Roman fort and port, recorded as *Portus Lemanis* in the Antonine Itinerary, was situated at the foot of the escarpment on the edge of the then existing shoreline.

The sandbank at Sandtun is of post-Roman origin. Mentioned in a charter of A.D. 732, it is composed of wind-blown and water-lain sand derived from a coastline to the south-east. It is the only such deposit in the area north of Dymchurch and forms a bank approximately 150–200 m. wide and approximately 850 m. long. It contains water-worn Roman material of the first and second centuries but the upper levels of wind-blown sand are, however, notable for finds of later Anglo-Saxon date associated with hearths and occupation levels. Discovery of pottery and coins of the eighth to eleventh centuries from the upper levels during quarrying of sand in the late 1940s drew attention to the site and then led to the more recent investigations, in advance of the redevelopment of the levelled quarries for housing (Gardiner *et al.*, 2001).

In the later Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period settlement moved to the site of West Hythe, at the foot of the higher ground, while later settlement shifted east with coastal changes, first to Hythe and, later Folkestone. The sand bank was eventually cut by the Royal Military Canal where it passes West Hythe.

The nearest previous archaeological work, carried out by the Trust and Queen's University Belfast in 1996 and 1997, comprised a series of trenches cut on the site of 'Sandtun' 70 m. to the south-west. This work showed the area to have been heavily disturbed; the best results remain those obtained during the earlier work of 1947–8, prior to the sand quarrying (Gardiner *et al.* 2001, 170–91). Work in the intervening period at various locations either side of West Hythe Road by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit between 1978 and 1981 located a storm beach about 800 m. in length and in excess of 6 m. in depth, consisting of wind-blown sand with thick bands of heavy pebbles, the latter thrown up by wave action. This storm beach contained a large quantity of water-rolled Roman material including pottery and many tile fragments of *Classis Britannica* type and a single worn CLBR stamped tile (Philp 1982, 178–87). These previous finds, including many CLBR stamped tiles and a barnacle encrusted altar stone dedicated to Neptune by Aufidius Pantera, prefect of the *Classis Britannica* (the Roman fleet in British waters) recovered from earlier excavations at Lympne Roman fort (Roach Smith 1852), suggest that a second-century Roman naval base once existed in the close vicinity, but had been destroyed by coastal erosion.

The works carried out on Plot 4 covered an area of approximately 200 sq.m., most of the plot remaining unaffected by development. The foundation trenches and service trenches penetrated only 0.3 m. into a ground surface resulting from the quarrying and levelling of the original sandbar, the ground considerably disturbed from this activity. The deep excavation into undisturbed levels was for a septic tank in front of the house this revealed some 2.5 m. of fairly homogeneous, undisturbed sand. Some horizontal banding was noted in the upper 1.5 m., thin greyish streaks occurring in the pale cream coloured sand. Occasional sea shells and three weathered fragments of Roman tile were recovered from these levels. The lowest metre of sand was featureless, although the sand appeared slightly darker in colour, possibly because of its water content, and there were a few larger pebbles. The water entered at a depth 2.5 m. below the neighbouring road level, approximately at 0.5 m. O.D.

Unstratified finds comprised mainly water-worn tile and pottery of Roman date but one abraded sherd of a late first- or early second-century mortarium from north-east Gaul or south-east Britain was recovered (pers. comm. Andrew Savage). A small amount of Roman tile was also recovered from the sand deposits in the septic tank pit. Louise Harrison comments that, from the character of the clay, the tiles were produced in the central Weald although the tile kiln has yet to be located at the clay source. A similar fabric has been identified by Peacock as being one of the two fabric types found in tiles bearing the CLBR stamp (Peacock 1977). This fabric is dated in Dover from the mid to late second century to the early third century (Williams *et al*.1981, 123–42). The lack of mortar adhering to the fragments may suggest that they did not derive from some major structure nearby. However, the effects of water-rolling of the material during the formation of the storm beach may have removed any evidence of mortar. One other unstratified find of note is a body sherd of an eighth- to tenth-century Anglo-Saxon 'shelly ware' jar with perforation for a carrying handle; this was the one object which had derived from the later activity on the sand bank.

Observation of this site showed that the top 3 m. of the original sand bank had been removed along with any trace of the Anglo-Saxon ground level. The excavation for the septic tank, to date the deepest excavation on the site, was, however, useful in showing that the sand deposits descend to approximately 2.5 m. below present ground level, the bank thus having a thickness of

at least 5 metres, equating with Philp's earlier discovery above. The water-abraded early Roman finds suggest the material of the bank incorporated occupation debris eroded from occupation at an early port closer to the old coastline, perhaps in the West Hythe area, or alternatively could have derived from rubbish disposal on the coastline and the incorporation of eroded debris in an ancient beach deposit. A small amount of this debris then found its way, perhaps by current and storm action, into the later wind blown deposits of the beach. What remains unknown is whether the beach had formed on, or behind, the sea-damaged remnants of an early Roman (naval base) harbour work or mole; any such remains must lie at greater depth or perhaps along the seaward side of the bank.

The Trust's work was funded by the developer Mr A. Foord.

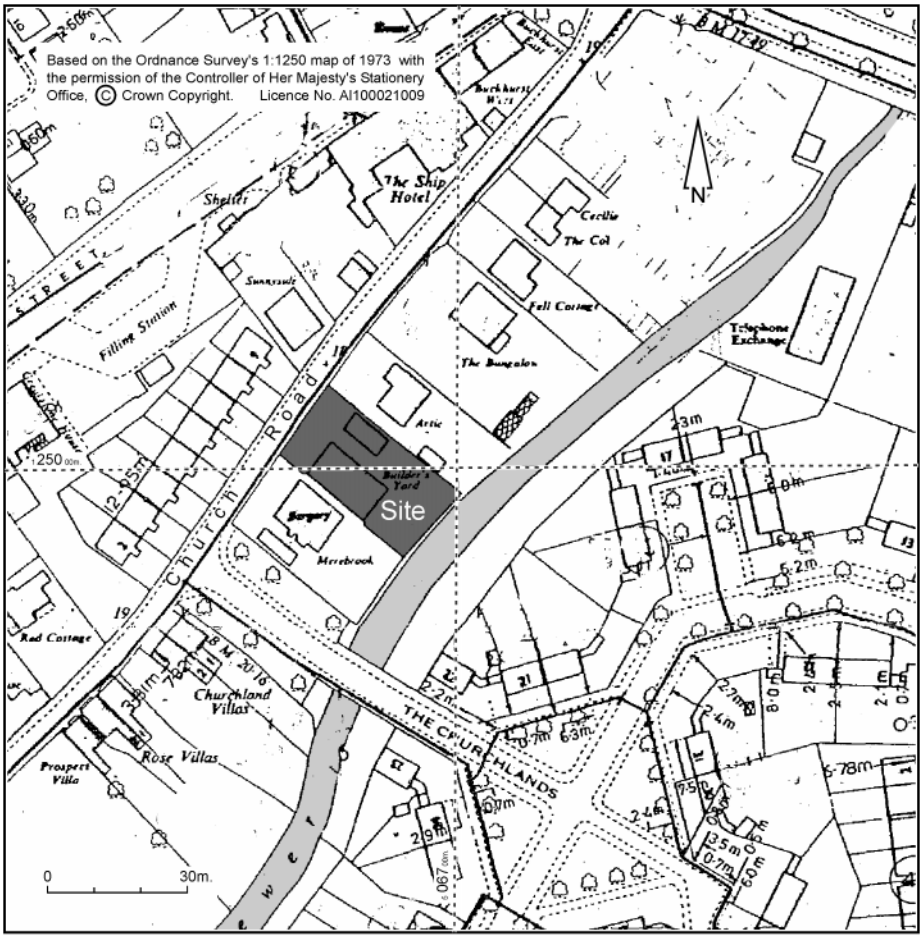
26 Church Road, New Romney

John Willson and Andrew Linklater

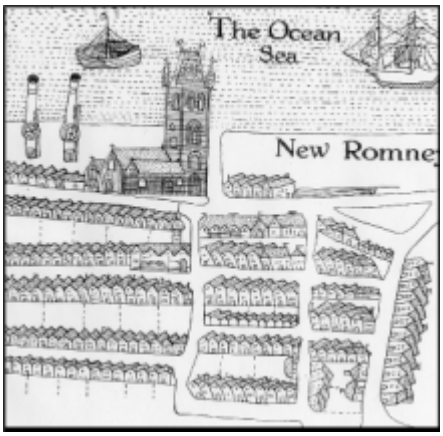
During April 2001, a single, rectangular plot of land, on the south-east side of Church Road (TR 0670 2492) was subject to an archaeological watching brief during foundation works for a new house. The site, formerly the premises of a local building company, runs from the road frontage south-eastwards, terminating at a wide drainage dyke known as 'Main Sewer' and presumed to have formed part of the medieval quayside and harbour's edge.

Situated on the outskirts of the earlier town of New Romney, Church Road is the south-westernmost of a series of parallel streets forming the main frame of the medieval town. The town was initially founded on a slight sand and shingle promontory bounded by the estuary of the River Rother to the south and the English Channel to the east. By the tenth century, New Romney was recognized as an established seaport, and later became one of the five principal members of the Cinque Ports.

New Romney's size and prestige as one of southern England's foremost ports diminished as the Rother gradually filled with silt and shingle. The town's folk tried to remedy this with the construction of the Rhee Wall, an artificial water channel constructed in stages between Rye and New Romney. Initially constructed as an alternative to the Rother it also aided in the scouring of the harbour area by the movement of the water and silt towards the sea. Final demise of the harbour and the Rhee wall came after a series of unusually severe storms during the later thirteenth century, culminating in a particularly violent storm in February 1287. During this storm most buildings in the town were either destroyed or inundated with sand and shingle. Apart from the near total destruction of the town during the storm, the main channel of the River Rother had become choked, diverting its flow into the sea at Rye, East Sussex. By the middle of the fourteenth century the consequent silting-up of the old harbour had caused the sea to recede, leaving the town unable to function as a port and as a result the town declined.



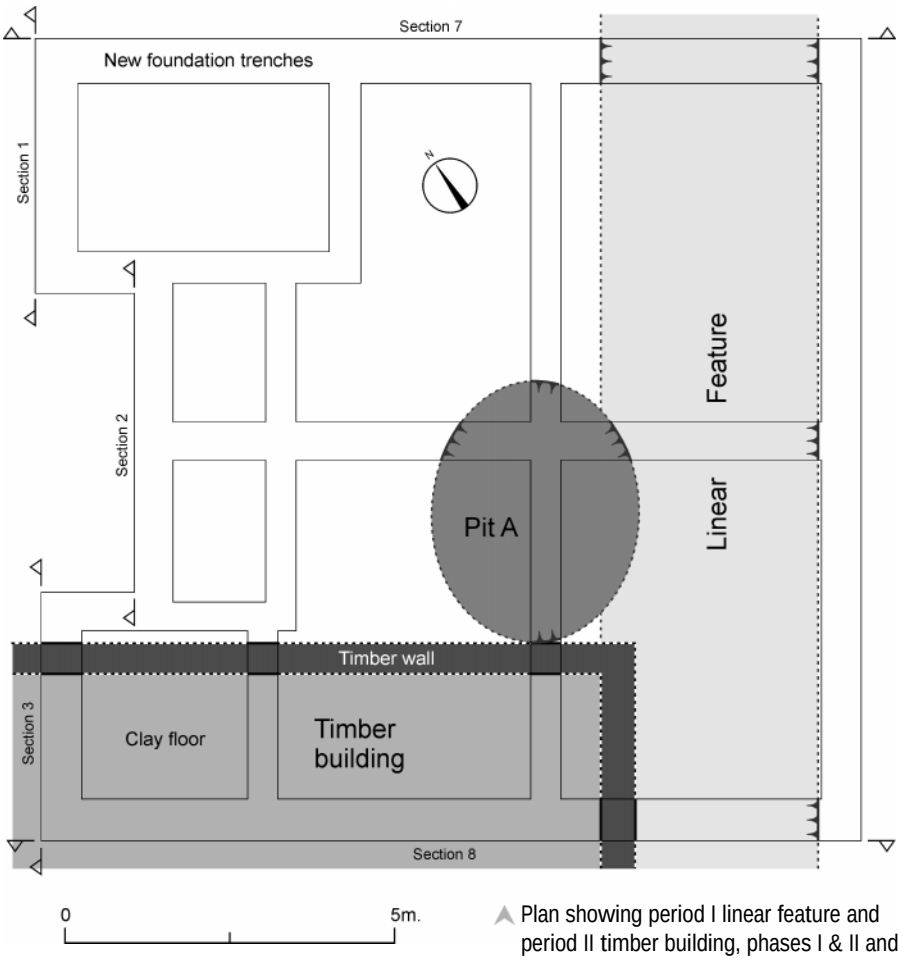
The position of the development in relation to the modern landscape.



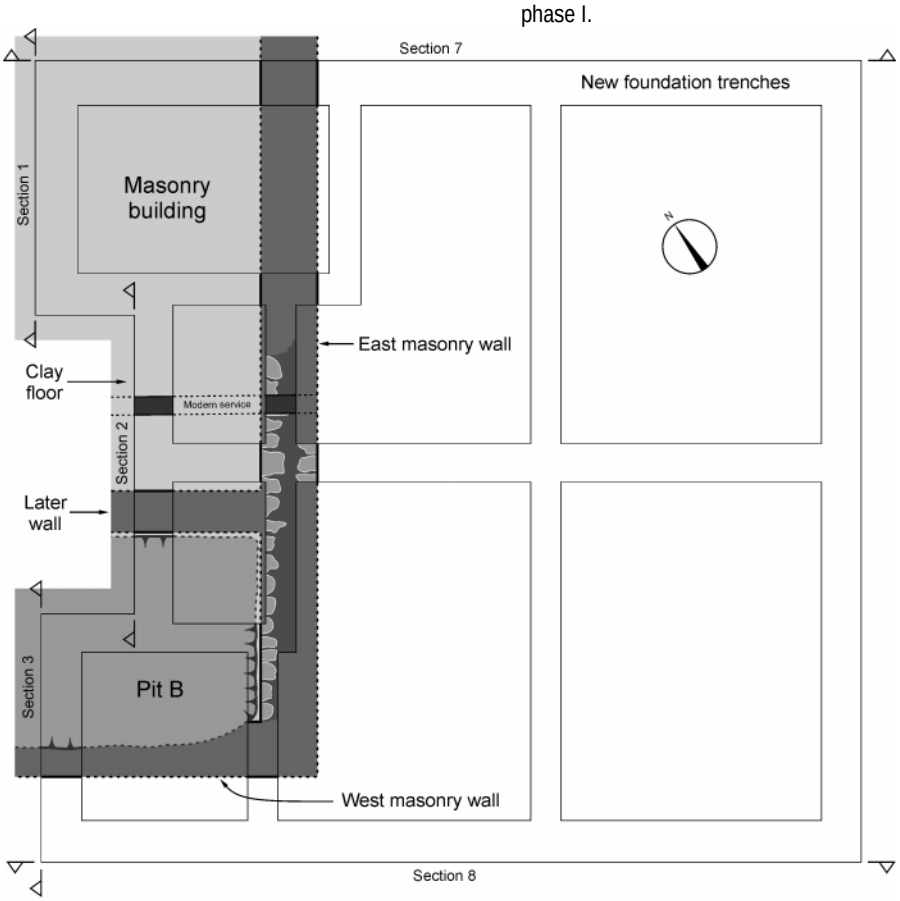
A map of New Romney dated 1614 in the possession of Magdalene College, Oxford.

A plan of New Romney dated *c.* 1614, now in the possession of Magdalene College, Oxford, clearly depicts the south-west end of Church Road and St Nicholas's Church. Rows of stylised buildings are shown fronting on to both sides of Church Road with the position of the seafront just beyond. It is almost certain that these properties continued all along Church Road, including the frontage of the development site.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of medieval deposits and features including fragments of a stone building overlying a sequence of timber structures, built against Church Road. Further across the site a sequence of laminated layers of sands and beach shingle was recorded. Some layers clearly predated the buildings, though similar deposits were also observed interleaved with the occupational deposits within the buildings.



Plan showing period I linear feature and period II timber building, phases I & II and pit A.



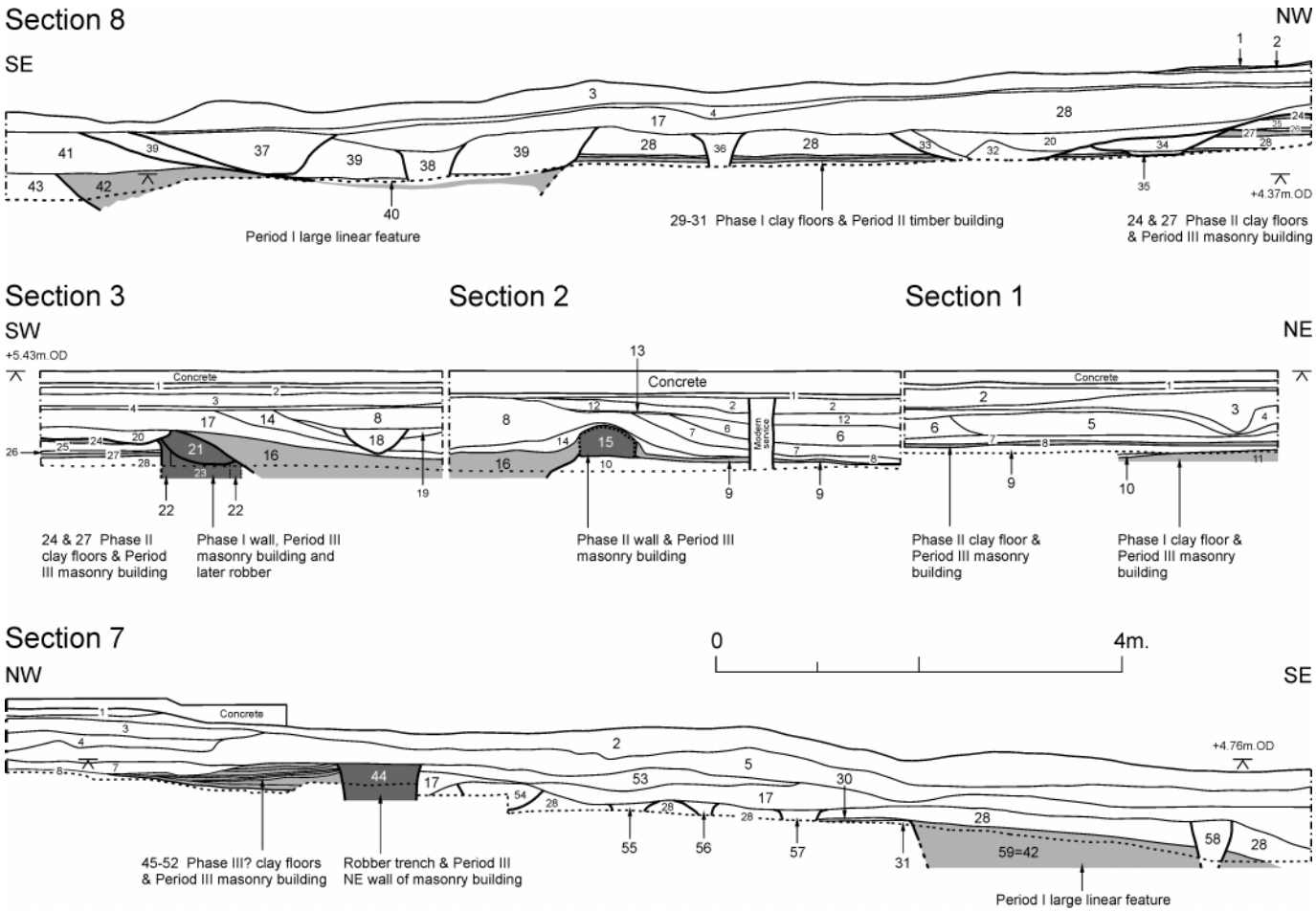
Period III showing the masonry building phase I.

The earliest deposits encountered consisted of coarse sands with lenses of marine abraded sea shell representing part of a sloping beach, upon which New Romney was initially founded. A possible turf line, identified capping the early deposits, indicates a period of stabilisation of this beach. To the south-west was a single wide linear feature, aligned north-east–south-west, possibly a channel or boundary separating the sea from the raised land. This was subsequently infilled and covered by a deposit of mixed dirty beach material.

The first structure on the site consisted of a timber building constructed at right angles to Church Road. Only the eastern corner of this rectangular structure, built on a slight terrace cut into the side of the sloping sands was exposed. The outer wall of the building consisted of a single beam-slot on its north-eastern side; its south-eastern end was suggested by the extent of an intact internal clay floor sequence. Within the building a sequence of orange clay floors was sealed by a substantial deposit of beach sands, found across the entire site, clearly representing an inundation of the site by the sea, which probably caused the virtual destruction of the building. The position of the building had not been completely lost since its replacement was constructed directly over it. Also constructed from timber, with its north-eastern wall represented by a beam slot, the interior of the building contained a new sequence of clay floors with traces of an internal hearth, all laid over the storm beach sands. The end of the building was identified by the extent of the flooring.

To the north-east was a sizable oval pit containing large amounts of daub and clay separated by layers of ash and carbon, possibly

The masonry wall, looking south-west.



representing the disposal of material from the earlier building.

Levels associated with the rebuilt timber building were cut by a large flat-bottomed linear feature. The feature removed the ends of both timber buildings, and possibly represented an attempt to re-establish a dyke separating the sea from the town. Further inundations of similar marine deposits, in its lower fill, suggest it may have been short lived.

The rebuilt timber building was replaced by a stone building built on a different alignment. Only the southern corner of a sizable rectangular masonry building, aligned against Church Road fell within the development area. Although the wall had been partially robbed to foundation level, short sections of standing masonry (mortared coursed Ragstone rubble) survived to just below the present ground level. Sequences of clay floors, covered by occupation deposits, were investigated within the building. Separating the primary floor from the sequence of flooring above was a marine deposit suggesting that the building had been flooded by the sea at least once.

The building was foreshortened late in its life by the insertion of a dwarf wall, constructed entirely from mortar, across the full width of the building. The surviving north-eastern portion of the building was refloored with clay, whilst the abandoned main south-west masonry wall was completely robbed to foundation level. A large pit was cut through the earlier floors. The pit was filled with a mixture of grey clay, ash and carbon containing an abundant amount of domestic rubbish and pottery sherds, dating to *c.* 1475–1550.

The pit and robbed wall footings were capped by further floor deposits. The interior of the masonry building was however subsequently covered by a series of lesser sand and silt deposits suggestive of abandonment. A later phase of re-use of the shell of the building was indicated by patches of clay flooring overlying the abandonment deposit.

27 Abbey Fields, Graveney Road, Faversham

John Willson

During September 2000 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Tim Allen and Beccy Scott on the site of a proposed housing development between Graveney Road and Abbey Fields, about 1.2 km. north-east of Faversham (*c.* TR 0350 6150). The site lay either side of the main London to Ramsgate railway line. Area 1 lay to the north on a gentle south facing slope and here some fourteen trenches were excavated, whilst a further fifty-four trenches were excavated in Area 2 to the south where a natural spring is situated.

The work revealed rare and regionally important evidence for Late Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation in the western part of Area 2. Here a highly concentrated pattern of flint discard was evident together with flint debitage, reworked tools, blades (some re-touched) and a number of finished scrapers. The unpatinated and extremely fresh condition of most of the assemblage, along with the presence of multiple refits, suggest that this was an occupation site on which intensive or protracted flint tool production took place. Three sherds of Neolithic pottery were also recovered from the area.

Flint material dated to the Bronze Age was also recovered in the western part of Area 2. Here

retouched scrapers, cores and flakes represent a phase of re-use of the site as a flint tool production base during the Bronze Age. Settlement is suggested by the discovery of a curvilinear gully and two adjacent ditches which contained both lithic and ceramic material dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age (*c*. 1500 to *c.* 400 B.C.).

Also present in this area was a complex series of archaeological features including ditches, gullies, a chalk wall foundation, pits and post-holes, dated by their associated ceramics to the Late Iron Age and the Romano-British period (*c*. 50 B.C. to *c*. A.D. 400). It was clear that structural and other remains associated with protracted occupation were present in the western part of Area 2, however evidence of occupation activity post-dating the Roman period was absent.

In Area 1, evidence for medieval occupation activity, probably associated with a small farmstead was revealed with an associated thick humic soil horizon containing pottery sherds of twelfth- to fourteenth-century date. A gully, a circular pit (possibly a post-pit) and a probable post pad, all underlay the soil horizon and were associated with an adjacent rough flint-metalled surface, perhaps a yard. Some distance away to the north a further rubbish pit, a ditch and several small cut features were found associated with the same flint surface. These contained similarly-dated ceramic materials, suggesting that medieval occupation activity was relatively widespread in the area.

The work was funded by Abbey Park Holdings and Cormorant Developments Ltd.

28 Barton Hill Drive, Minster, Sheppey

Mick Diack

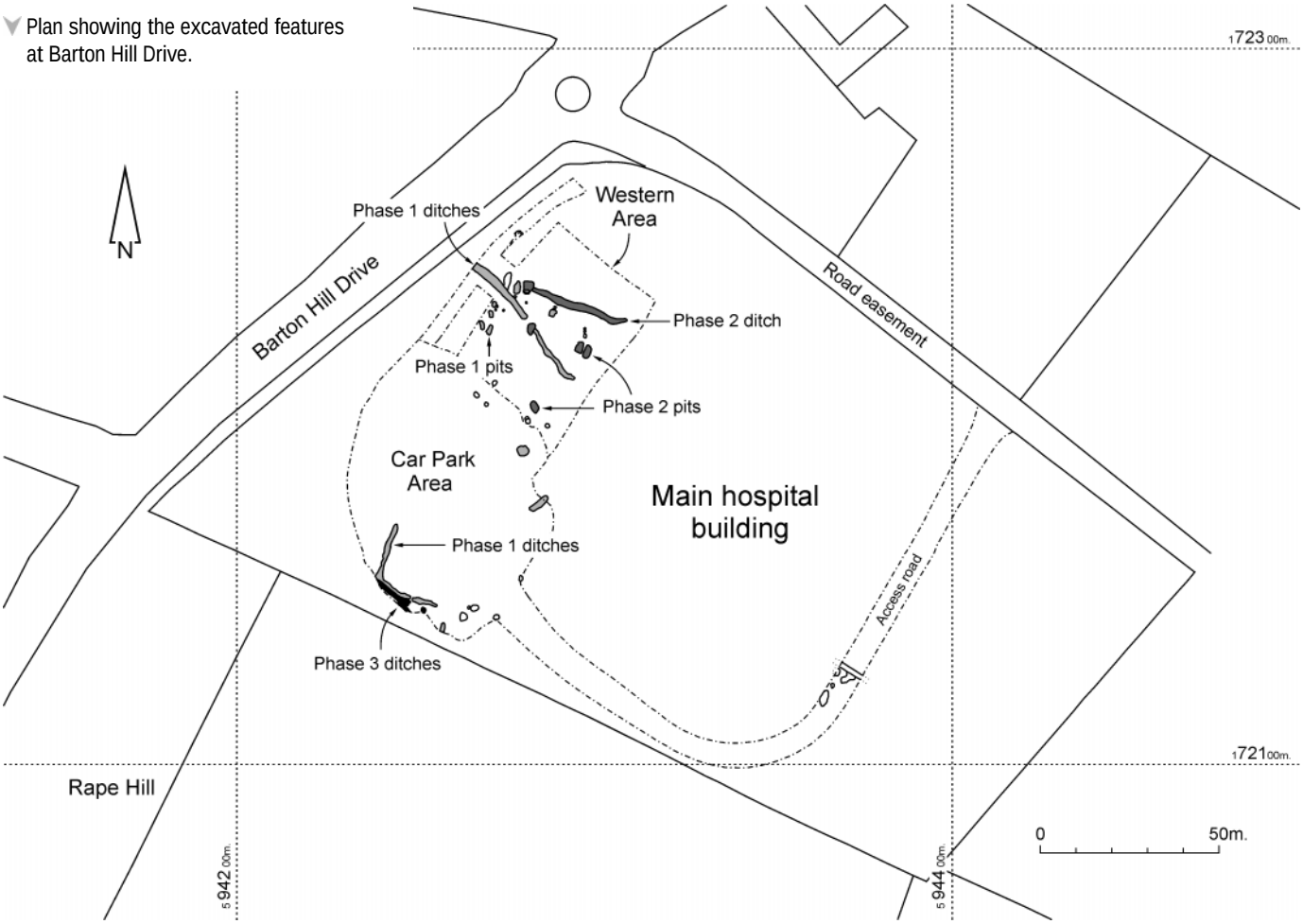
Between May and July 2001 a programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken in connection with the development of Sheppey Community Hospital, Barton Hill Drive, Thistle Hill, Minster (TQ 9430 7220). The site, situated on London Clay, is located on the northern slope of Rape Hill, rising towards the summit and is bounded by Barton Hill Drive to the west, a new access road to the north and by field boundaries to the east and south.

Until relatively recently little was known about the prehistoric settlement of Sheppey, but in 1998 a large multi-period site was excavated at Power Station Road about 1.5 km. to the north-west of the present site (Pratt 1998a). Occupation there was principally of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transitional date. Early Iron Age occupation has also been identified at Abbey Farm near Minster Abbey (Bennett 1994) where evidence for Romano-British occupation was also recorded. Romano-British burials were recorded on the site of Sheppey High School (Leach 1969).

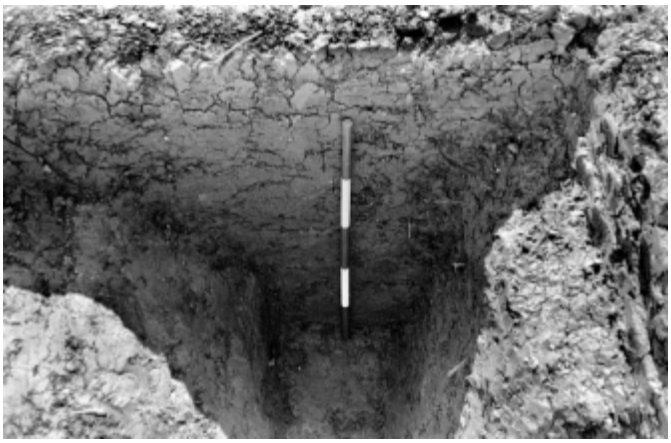
Minster Abbey (founded *c*. A.D. 664–667) is located *c.* 1.75 km. south-west of the present site. Structural remains and Anglo-Saxon pottery have been recorded from excavations (Pratt 1995, 27) together with finds of medieval date (Bennett 1994). Further evidence for scattered, seventh- to ninth-century occupation has been revealed at Mill Hill to the north-east (Pratt 1998a) and a possible eighth-century feature was recorded at nearby Harps Avenue (Pratt 1998b).

The excavation at Barton Hill Drive revealed evidence of four main phases of occupation representing Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, early medieval and late post-medieval activity.

Plan showing the excavated features at Barton Hill Drive.



View showing several shallow pit features totally excavated within the severely cracked surface of the natural London Clay. Scale 1 m.



Section through the Phase 3 ditch. Scale 1 m.

The dating of virtually all the features on site proved problematic as the heavy London Clay cracks as it dries during the summer months, forming surprisingly deep fissures that allow later cultural material to intrude. Pottery from the site was also sparse and typically consisted of very small, abraded sherds. The site was excavated during some particularly hot weather that baked the clay iron hard and made it impossible to excavate with any great finesse.

The four areas subjected to archaeological excavation were concentrated on an access road; a car parking area; a western area and an area within the footprint of the new main hospital building. The following phases of activity were noted.

Phase 1: This phase of activity includes a series of ditches, including an 'L'-shaped section to the south and a roughly east–west aligned ditch to the north which together appear to form a possible enclosure, the full extent and nature of which is not clear. There are also a scatter of pits and post-holes contained within and to the north of this possible enclosure. These features, containing pottery of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, are thought to perhaps represent elements of a farmstead.

Phase 2: A further ditch to the north did not appear to fit into the field system described above, suggesting that there was a second phase of activity. Also ascribed to this phase were five shallow rectangular features containing pottery of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date.

Phase 3: A 13 metre length of ditch, with evidence of a later recut, was traced at the southern end of the car park area, this contained pottery of an early medieval date (*c*. 1050–1225). The function of the ditch remains unclear although it is likely to be part of a field system. A rectangular-shaped feature was also revealed cutting this ditch. The feature contained eleven sherds of shell-tempered pottery dated to the early medieval period. Also ascribed to this period is a small subcircular pit the fill of which contained many fragments of non-local stone, including lava-stone quern fragments, packed mainly into the upper part of the fill. The fill also contained a corpus of early medieval pottery of Canterbury type.

Phase 4: A small number of shallow pits which contained pottery of very late (1825 and later) post-medieval date.

The discoveries summarised above, dating to the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and early medieval periods, have added considerably to the growing body of evidence for the settlement and occupation of Sheppey since at least the Late Bronze Age. The work was commissioned and funded by Wallis, a division of Kier Regional Ltd.

Work in progress on a difficult landscape.

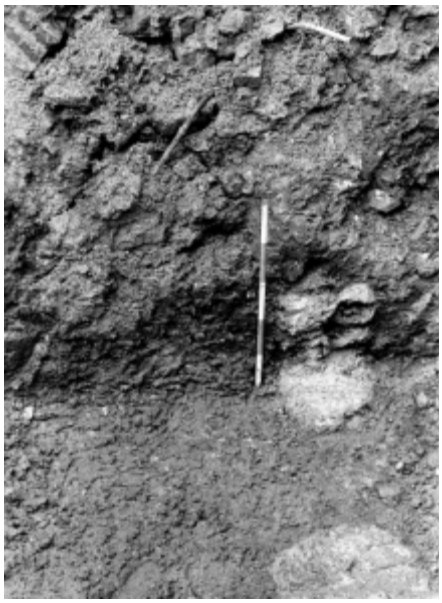
29 The George Vaults, High Street, Rochester

Alan Ward

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between February and November 2001 at the George Vaults High Street, Rochester (TQ 7425 6867). The vault forms one of the best preserved medieval undercrofts in the country. During an early part of the watching brief the remains of a post-medieval structure were identified. Disturbed soils and pits lay below this building and these were partly removed during the excavation of a small basement area. At the base of the trench for the basement part of the remains of a Roman building were observed.

A ragstone rubble wall was traced in several deep and narrow foundation trenches for a minimum length of 11 m. The wall had chalk and mortar floors on both sides suggesting that it was an internal partition wall. No dating evidence was recovered in association with the floors, but three sherds of a locally-produced grog-tempered pottery vessel broadly dated *c.* A.D. 275–425 were recovered from below the lowest floor. The

The former George Inn.



The remains of an internal cross-wall of the Roman building in section. Scale 1 m.

The exposed Roman internal chalk floor. Scale 1 m.

Part of the Roman ragstone rubble-built wall. Scale 1 m.

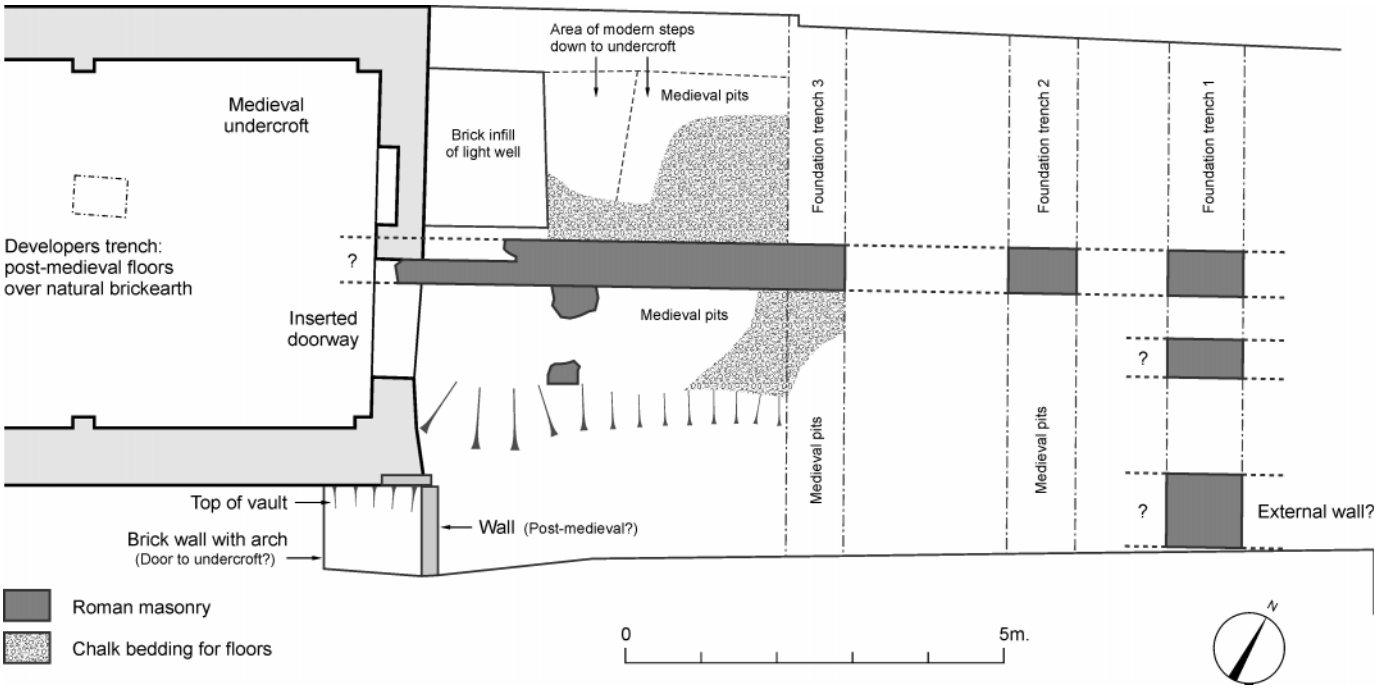
early fifth-century date can be discounted and a construction date in the late third or early fourth century seems more likely.

A wider wall was seen on the eastern side of the northernmost foundation trench (Trench 3) for the present works. The increase in width may indicate the presence of an external wall. Neither this wall nor another short section of a second internal wall was observed in Trench 2. This building certainly passes below St George's Lane on the west but its full extent in any direction is unknown. If the observed internal wall reached the High Street frontage it means that this building was a minimum of 28 m. long. It is possible that this building was part of a structure previously observed by George Payne during the excavation of a cess pit *c*. 1904 in the rear garden of the next door property at No. 39 High Street. As recorded by Payne (1905, lxvi) the ragstone wall of this structure still stood six feet high.

Demolition may have taken place within the late Roman period, for within and over the 'robber' trench of the wall a 'dark earth' deposit was present which is usually dated to the late Roman or early Anglo-Saxon periods. The presence of the robber also shows that demolition of the roof and interior, consisting of a clay, mortar and broken tile mix had previously taken place thereby allowing the build-up of material into which the robber trench was dug.

Our knowledge of buildings within Roman Rochester (*Durobrivae*) is limited and the building found to the rear of the George Vaults appears to be only the second late Roman stone structure known from the town. The other late building, found in 1976, was discovered beneath the rampart of the Norman castle. Ten other Roman masonry buildings are known or suspected, but few can be dated. At least two timber buildings are also known. Unfortunately most were only observed in very small areas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and of the small portions of those excavated more recently very little is known.

The watching brief was funded by Worldview 2000 Ltd



30 Nos 178–184 High Street, Rochester

Alan Ward

In July 2001 evaluation trenching was undertaken to the rear of Nos 178–184 High Street, Rochester (TQ 7450 6817) in advance of the construction of new houses and flats.

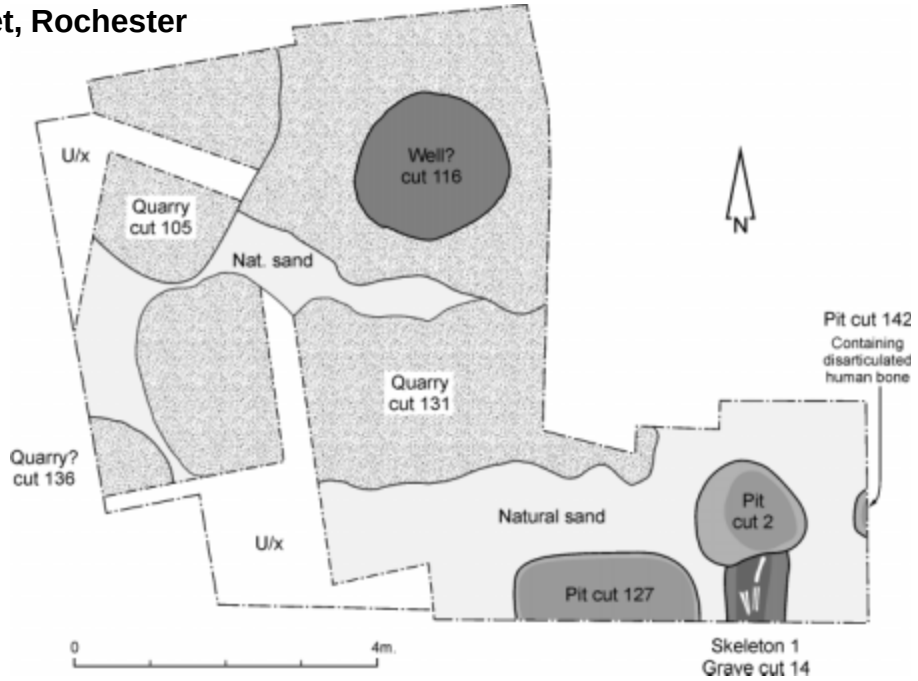
The site, located outside the walls of Rochester near the base of Star Hill, provided evidence for extensive sand and brickearth quarries probably dating from the early post-medieval period. The quarries, almost certainly cut for the extraction of clay for brickworking, had removed all ground save for one or two islands of intact deposits.

One such 'island' was identified in Trench 2 where a ditch, probably of medieval date, and perhaps a tenement or field boundary was recorded.

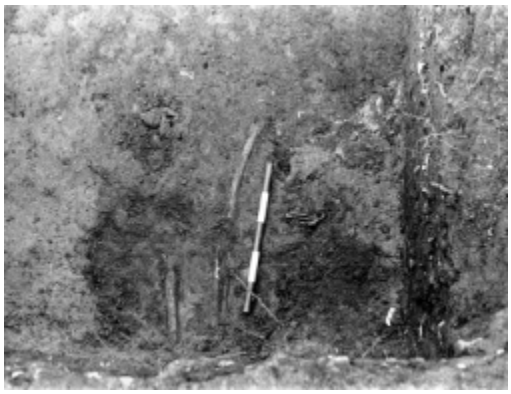
A second discovery was made in Trench 5. This was of an inhumation burial. The burial comprised the legs of an articulated interment which had been cut by a medieval pit and a brickearth quarry. A sherd of mid second- to early third-century pottery was found in the grave fill. As a consequence of this discovery an excavation was undertaken adjacent to the find spot. The excavation provided little of consequence, save for a group of disarticulated bones found in a pit adjacent to the articulated burial. The pit fill provided a single sherd of fourth-century pottery. The remainder of the trench had been subjected to quarrying and in these disturbances further disarticulated human bone was recovered. It is likely that the disarticulated bones had originally formed part of a cemetery which had been disturbed during brickearth excavation.

The discovery of disturbed Roman period interments on this side of Rochester is significant. In 1895 George Payne, the first curator of Rochester museum, came to the conclusion that there were no Roman cemeteries on this side of the town (Payne 1895, 12). One can say now that the reason for his assumption was that quarries for brickmaking had long before removed all trace of burials.

The work was commissioned and funded by Gladedale Homes Ltd



The quarry pits under excavation.



Remains of a disturbed Roman inhumation burial. Scale 0.5 m.

Enid Allison displaying a complete post-medieval 'potty' discovered in a quarry pit infilling.

31 East Hill, Dartford

John Willson

An archaeological evaluation excavation was undertaken under the supervision of Paul Hutchings during December 2001 ahead of housing development, at East Hill House, (TQ 5476 7381). The site, at the top of the steep East Hill, adjoins the route of Roman Watling Street and overlooks the Roman settlement at Dartford which lies at a crossing point of the river Darent in the valley bottom to the west.

In the past, several Palaeolithic artefacts have been found in the gravel deposits on East Hill, one from the actual site. In 1792 three stone coffins and other burials besides pottery and glass vessels and structural remains of Roman or medieval date were discovered (Dunkin 1844, 88–94). More recently excavations carried out between 1965 and 1972 identified further inhumation graves, and in 1973, a disturbed stone coffin for a child was found east of the house. Excavations by the Trust in 1988, to the immediate west, discovered pottery and glass vessels relating to either grave goods or containers for cremations as well as further burials including two lead-lined coffins (Leyland 1990).

During the current evaluation some ten machine-dug trenches and eight hand-dug trial

pits were excavated. Only Trench 3 and Trial pit 7 contained any archaeology. The earliest evidence recovered was some seven flint artefacts of Lower Palaeolithic date, including four flakes, two possible hand-axe trimming flakes and a flint core. A single sherd of Late Neolithic to Mid Bronze Age 'Peterborough ware' and another pottery sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was recovered from the general spoil.

In Trench 3 a large, linear steep-sided ditch, measuring some 2.20 m. wide by 2.30 m. deep, with a flat base was recorded. There was also evidence for a probable re-cut at a later date, the filling of which contained a Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery sherd and burnt flints. Two rectangular features were found nearby which may have been the remnants of Roman grave cuts, but no burials were found within them. Within Trial pit 7, a rectangular-shaped feature containing nine large, square-headed iron nails, probably fittings of a wooden coffin, were discovered, clearly the remains of a Roman burial. A post-medieval pit was also excavated.

The discovery of the large and deep ditch suggests the possible existence of a previously unknown prehistoric hilltop enclosure possibly representing part of a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age defended hilltop enclosure, or 'fortified farmstead' such as the North Ring at Mucking in Essex (Jones and Bond 1980), or Mill Hill in Deal (Stebbing 1934, 207–9) and may, perhaps, be similar to the defended enclosure on a gravel spur overlooking the Wantsum at Highstead, near Chislet, Kent (Tatton-Brown 1976, 238). If so then it represents an important addition to the growing number of prehistoric defended sites in the county.

Section through the prehistoric ditch in Trench 3. Scale 1 m.

No trace of later prehistoric or early Roman occupation was found on the site, but three graves were recorded (one containing a nailed wooden coffin) that clearly related to the late Roman cemetery. A later Roman cemetery of this nature, with orderly layout of inhumation burials, high-status coffined burials, but a relative lack of grave goods is of considerable significance. Of particular importance is that some of the burials in stone and lead-lined coffins were packed in gypsum-plaster, possibly as a form of embalmment. These embellishments might reflect the importance of some individuals and may indicate that the settlement in the valley below was of a higher status and more extensive than previously thought.

Other sites investigated during the year

This section gives a list of some of the many sites investigated in the period April 2001 to March 2002, but where very little or no archaeological evidence was encountered.

Allington, Museum of Kent Life
Aylesford, Aylesford Sand Quarry
Baddlesmere, Woods Court
Barham, Broome Park
Bearsted, Cross Keys
Canterbury, Chantry Hall Gardens
Canterbury, Luxmoore House, The Precincts
Canterbury, University of Kent
Canterbury, 50 Wincheap
Canterbury, 166–190 Wincheap
Cheriton, Horn Street
Chiddingstone Hoath, Brookers Farm
Chilham, Chilham Castle
Cranbrook, Coursehorn
Davington, Ravenscourt Barn
Derringstone Downs, Mill Lane
Dover, Aycliffe Fort
Dover, Cow Lane
East Studdal, Strakers Hill
Edenbridge, No. 68a High Street
Faversham, London Road
Hawkinge, New Community Centre
Hythe, Green Lane
Kingsdown, Queensdown Road
Kingsnorth, Ashford, Park Farm
Lydden, Dover, Lydden Hill
Maidstone, Northborough Junior School
Milton Regis, High Street
Minster, Sheppey, Minster Gardens
Ospringe, Brickworks
Pluckley, Primary School
Rainham, Canterbury Lane
Ringwould, Home Farm
St Nicholas-at-Wade, Parish Church
Sandwich, Royal Cinque Ports Golf Club
Seabrook, Royal Military Canal
Sittingbourne, Eurolink Business Park
Sturry, Junior King's School
Sutton-at-Hone, St John's Jerusalem
Tonbridge, Tonbridge Castle
Whitfield, Honeywood Parkway
Womenswold, Denne Hill

PART TWO

Building Recording

A Queen Elizabeth's Guest House, Nos 44–45 High Street, Canterbury

Rupert Austin

The Queen Elizabeth's Guest House is one of Canterbury's most impressive and prominent historic buildings. Located within the city centre on the south-west side of the High Street close to Guildhall Street, No. 44 has been investigated by the Trust on several occasions in the past. In 1995 during refurbishment of the ground floor shop, timber-framing and some attractive Jacobean panelling was revealed and recorded (Austin 1997, 60). Recently a more extensive campaign of refurbishment was undertaken. Archaeological recording formed part of the planning consent for these works which commenced in the summer of 2000. Numerous interesting features were revealed, adding considerably to our knowledge of the property.

The building comprises two distinct elements that now interconnect. A post-medieval timber-framed structure of late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century date fronts the street whilst a brick-built Georgian building extends from the rear. A date of 1573 on the front of the building apparently refers to the year Queen Elizabeth I was reputedly accommodated here during her progress through East Kent; it is not the date of the property as is often thought.

The timber-framed range is comparatively well preserved, retaining for the most part its original form and many original features. It appears to have been part of a substantial and well appointed urban house, perhaps built by a wealthy merchant. In later years the property may have been put to other uses, perhaps an inn. The range, three storeys high and three bays long, is aligned parallel to the street, the upper floors jettied towards the frontage. The building is covered by a conventional crown-post roof.

Two chambers originally occupied the second floor of the range. These were entered from a stair tower located against the rear of the building (see below). Door openings side by side in the rear wall of the range led from the stair tower into each of the two chambers (four-centred door heads once embellished these openings). Both chambers were once lit by a row of windows along the frontage. Only one of these windows is now visible. This is typically constructed and incorporates a four-centred window head with sunken spandrels. Shallow cavetto mouldings embellish its jambs. Vertical shutter grooves confirm that the window was originally unglazed and closed by a shutter that was drawn up from below. Interestingly when the shutter was open it dropped into a shallow rebate in the jetty bressumer. Inspection of the jetty bressumer revealed the rebates for ten such windows along the frontage.

Close studding can be seen internally to the south-east of these former window positions. Similar studding was certainly employed to the south-west but has since been removed or concealed. Decorative pargetting, dated 1698, now embellishes the frontage of the property at second floor level, blocking the aforementioned windows and concealing the close studding.

A single chamber occupied the first floor of the building. This was also entered from the stair tower. Remarkably the four-centred doorframe that once led into this room from the tower was

▲ Blocked four-centred second-floor window.

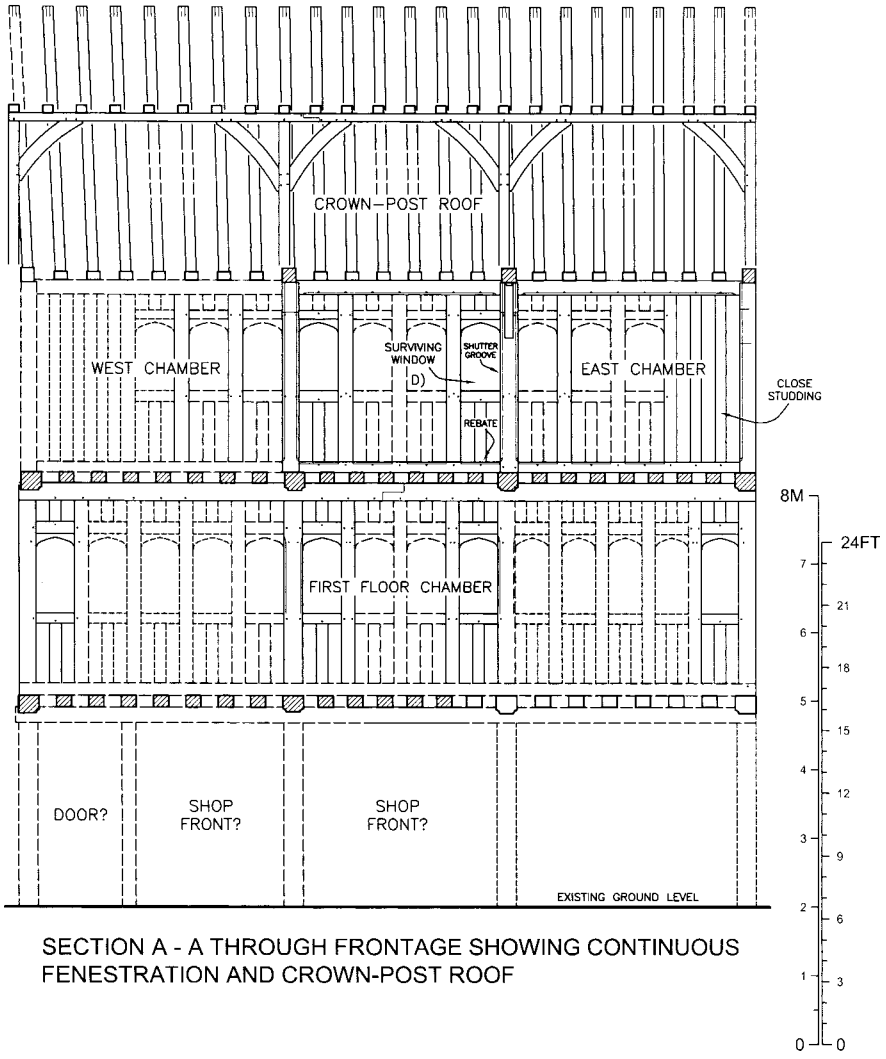
revealed intact behind an inserted chimney during works. The chamber was again illuminated by continuous row of windows along the frontage but here many of the windows have survived and remain in use although several were removed following the addition of two oriel windows to the facade in the sixteenth or early seventeenth century.

An impressive decorated plaster ceiling comprising a geometric pattern of thin ribs with bosses at the intersections survives within the first floor chamber. The bosses are embellished with a variety of designs including the Tudor Rose and significantly a crest with the initials E.R. This detail suggests that the ceiling is not an original fitting but an introduction of the second half of the sixteenth century.

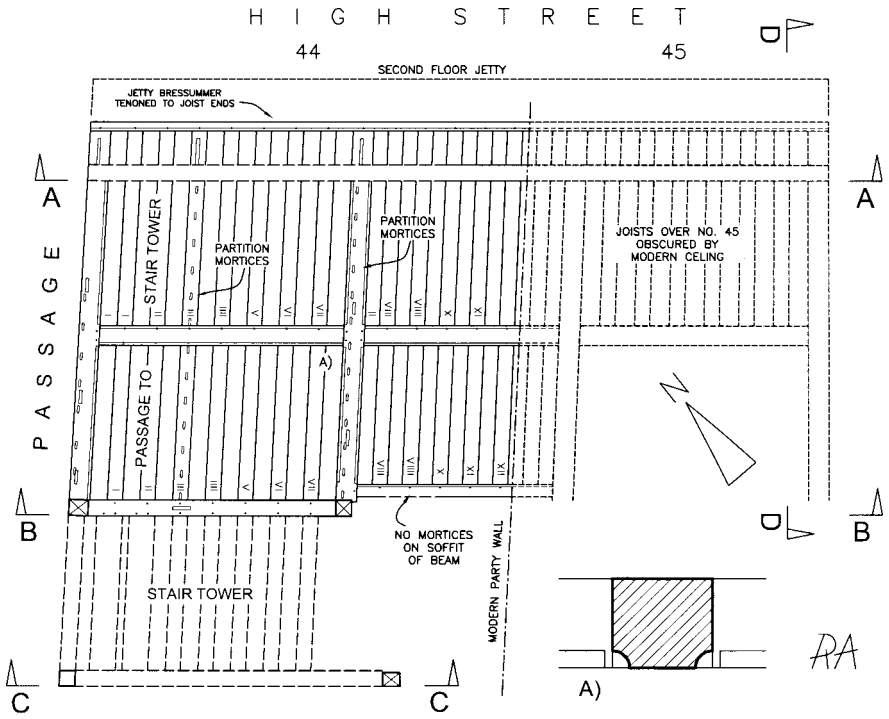
Very little original fabric survives at ground level within the range. Years of retail use have swept away the frontage, rear elevation and internal partitions. All that can be seen are the heavy, closely spaced joists and beams in No. 44 above the shop. Mortices beneath two of these joists at the north-west end of the range reveal where a partition was once located. This partition formed a passage that afforded direct access to the stair tower at the rear of the building. Mortices for a second partition can be seen beneath the first bridging beam. The distance between these and the partition is a mere six feet, suggesting that the ground floor of the property was divided into small shops or lock ups. These were perhaps independent of the domestic rooms above and may have been sub let.

Attached to the rear of the building was a stair tower, one of the building's most interesting features. The tower ensured that the upper rooms of the range could be reached independently of the ground floor and of each other, an arrangement that is perhaps indicative of an increased desire for privacy. Although substantial parts of the tower were revealed during works, its fabric was found to be in poor condition. Remarkably several solid oak steps survived at second floor level, leading up into the attic. Although these do not appear to be *in situ* they are perhaps original steps that have been relocated.

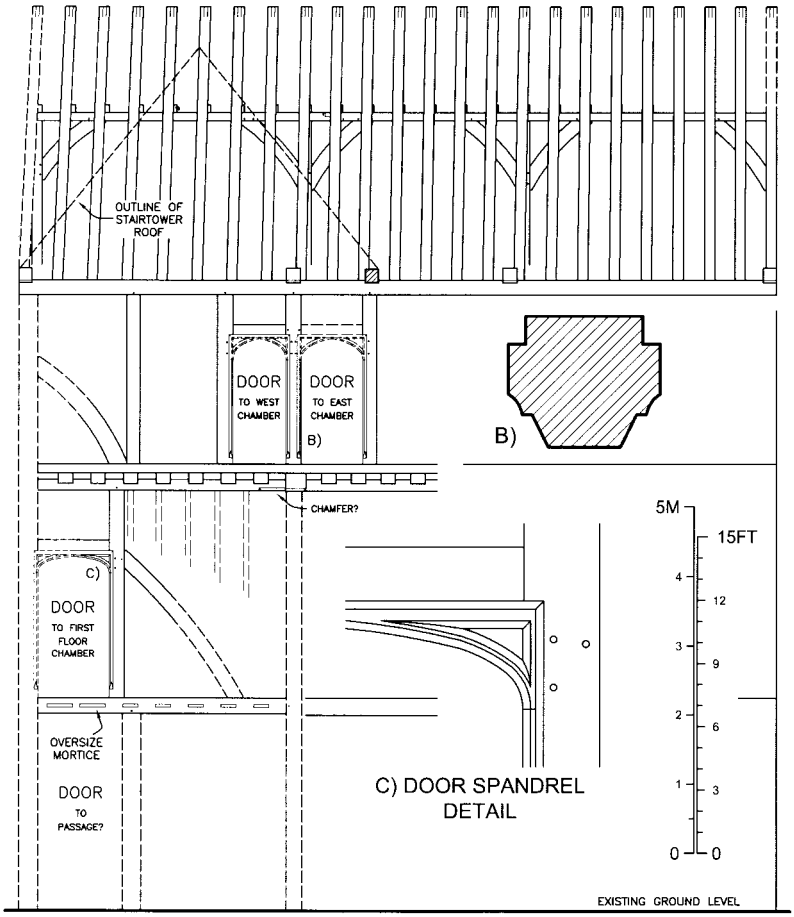
A small window was revealed in the rear elevation of the tower at first floor level. The low height of this window suggests it may have lit the stairs. The roof structure over the stair tower, a simple collar rafter affair, differs from the main roof and may therefore be a rebuild. The tower was enlarged following the construction of the Georgian range at the rear and the original steps, which were undoubtedly steep and narrow, removed and replaced by an elegant and spacious early Georgian staircase with turned balusters and moulded handrail.



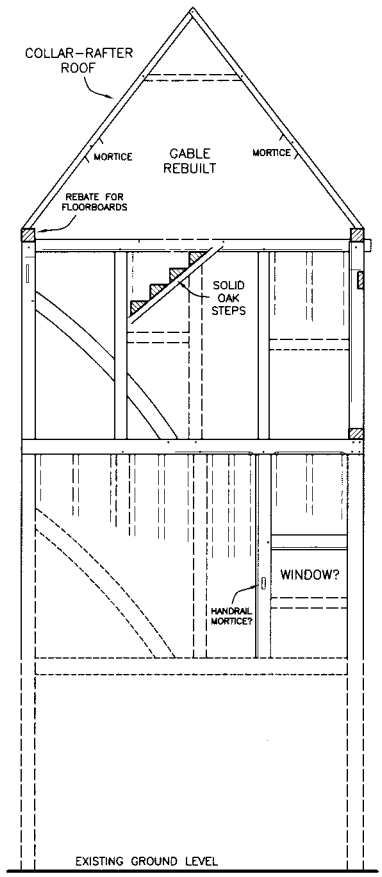
SECTION A - A THROUGH FRONTAGE SHOWING CONTINUOUS FENESTRATION AND CROWN-POST ROOF



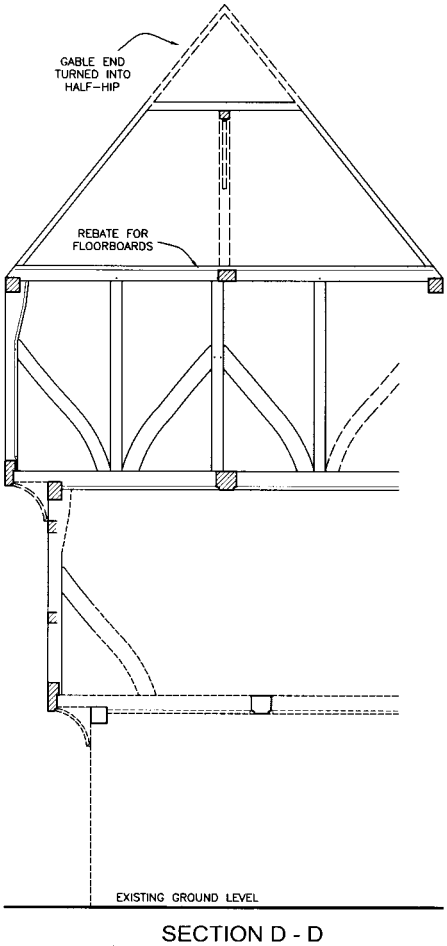
REFLECTED FIRST FLOOR FRAMING SHOWING JOISTS AND BEAMS ABOVE GROUND FLOOR SHOP



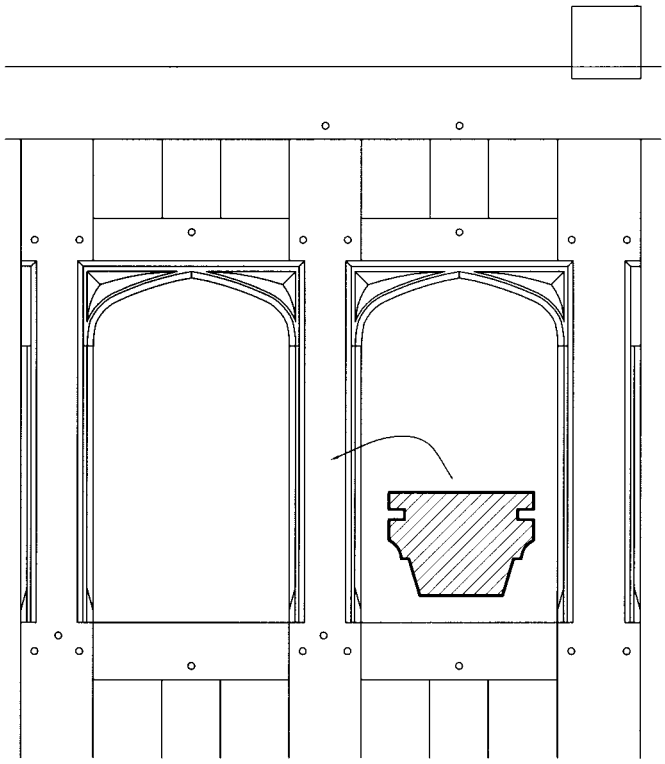
SECTION B - B THROUGH REAR ELEVATION OF MAIN RANGE



SECTION C - C THROUGH REAR ELEVATION OF STAIR TOWER



SECTION D - D



D) RESTORED SECOND FLOOR FENESTRATION

0 1M
0 3FT

RA

First-floor chamber with decorated plaster ceiling.

Detail of plaster boss.

The features of the timber-framed range suggest it to be a building of some status but only three domestic rooms appear to have been present. This seems inadequate for the sort of household the property was intended to accommodate. It is suggested that a second range once extended from the rear of the property. Several features of the building appear to confirm this, in particular the rather insubstantial nature of the rear wall. Presumably any such extension was demolished to make way for the later Georgian building.

The two-storey Georgian building that now extends from the rear of the timber-framed range dates perhaps to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The principal rooms of this brick-built structure are located to the north and south of a substantial chimney, which rises up through the centre of the range. A softwood roof of staggered butt side-purlin form covers the range. Although this building now interconnects with the timber-framed range it appears to have been built as a separate dwelling that was entered through a central door in its north-west facade.

The ground floor of the property has suffered from years of retail use in much the same way as the medieval range, but a number of early fixtures and fittings survive. During refurbishment in 1995 an area of Jacobean panelling was revealed behind later plaster on the ground floor in the north-east room. Although the panelling is not *in situ* and its origins uncertain, it is nonetheless a valuable survival.

During the recent works later Georgian panelling was revealed in an adjoining room to the south-west. This dates perhaps from the mid eighteenth century and must therefore represent a later refurbishment of the property. Although the first-floor was similarly refurbished at this time several original features including a bolection moulded fireplace and framed staircase survive.

The two attic rooms are perhaps the least altered within the range, having remained virtually unchanged since the eighteenth century. They lie entirely within the roof space and are lit by dormer windows. A wrought iron casement from one of these dormers was found in an attic cupboard, complete with its leaded lights (nine rectangular panes of clear glass) and turnbuckle catch. The attic rooms were heated by surprisingly large 'open' hearths. Stencilled decoration, something that became popular towards the end of the eighteenth century as people tried to emulate newly introduced wallpapers, can be seen in several places in the attic beneath later whitewash.

B City Arms, No. 7 Butchery Lane, Canterbury

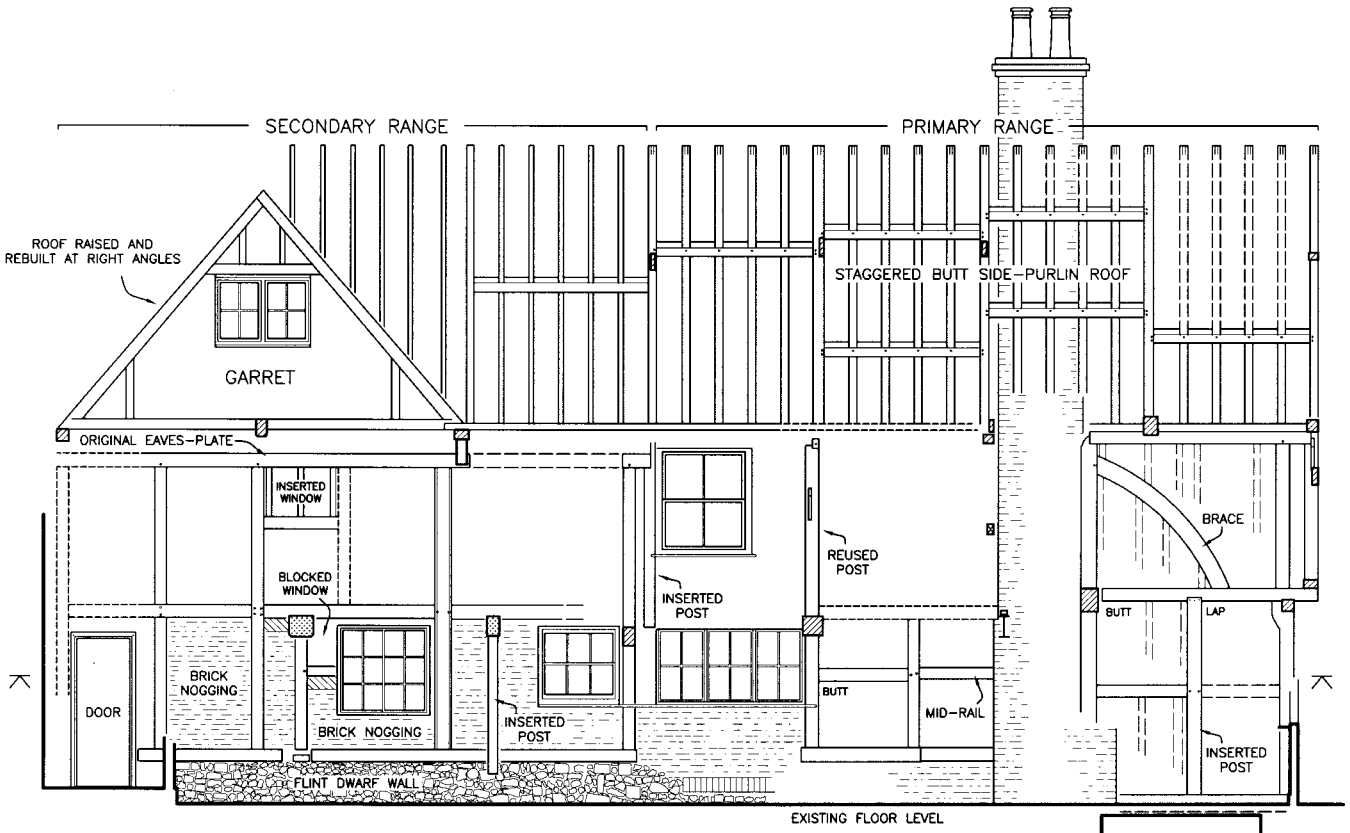
Rupert Austin

One of the most serious city centre fires to occur within Canterbury in recent years broke out at the City Arms public house in Butchery Lane on the night of 3 July 2001. The fire quickly spread to three of the adjoining properties (Nos 6, 8 and 9) causing considerable damage but the City Arms was the most severely affected with large parts of the structure completely destroyed in the blaze.

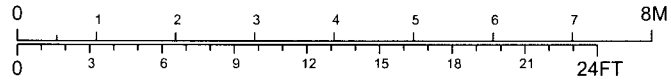
Once the fire had been extinguished the process of making the surviving structure safe began. This proved to be a long and arduous process that involved shoring up the damaged fabric bit by bit with props and scaffolding then removing fallen and unstable material before moving on to the next part of the building. The Trust maintained a watching brief during this process, recording any interesting historic debris before it was moved.

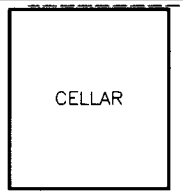
After the building had been made safe a full archaeological survey of the structure was undertaken. This was the first time the Trust had properly examined this Grade II listed property. Measured drawings showing representative sectional elevations through the premises were prepared and a photographic survey undertaken

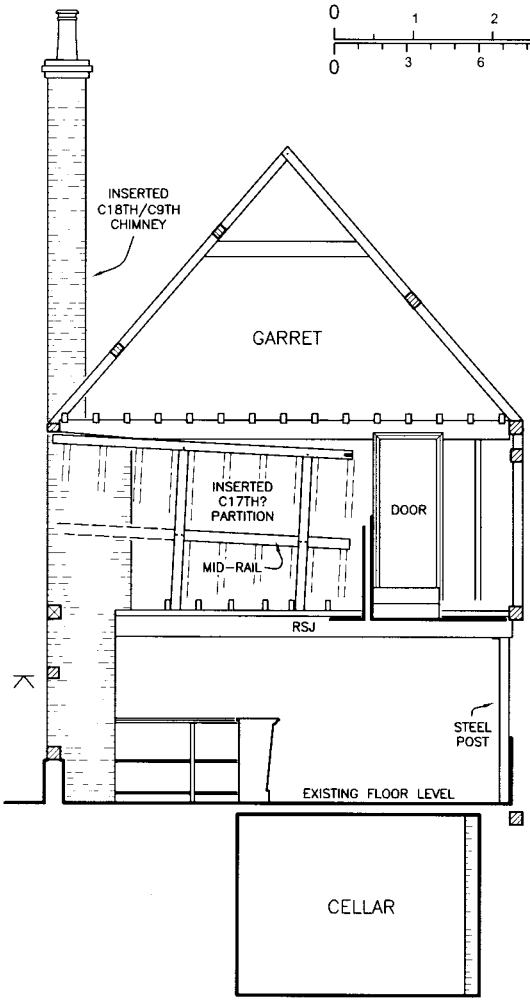
The morning after the fire.



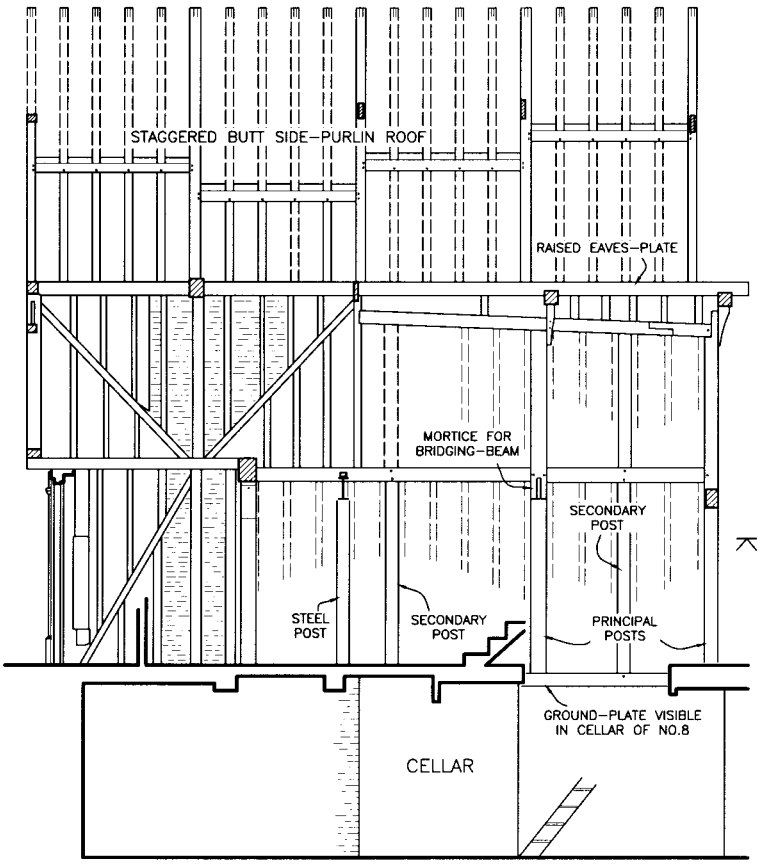
NORTH-EAST PARTY WALL







SECTION TO SOUTH-EAST



SOUTH-WEST PARTY WALL

RA

The public bar made safe with temporary props.

First-floor interior after clearing out.

to assist the city council Conservation Section, the owner's architect's and the insurers, develop a scheme to repair the building. Despite the severe fire damage, at the end of the recording process it was possible to reconstruct on paper detailed plans and elevations to assist with the reconstruction process and which additionally provided an evolutionary history for the building.

No. 7 Butchery Lane is timber-framed throughout and comprises two distinct elements of work. The earliest fabric, a three-bay two-storey structure, lies against and at right angles to the street and is 8.60 m. long. This range was later increased in size following the addition of three more bays, bringing the total length of the building up to 16.10 m..

It is within the north-east and south-west party walls that the timber-frame of the primary structure is best preserved. Within the south-west wall two principal posts, several secondary posts and the first floor wall-plates remain (no bracing or mid-rails were employed). An empty mortice can be seen in one of the posts for a first-floor bridging-beam. This beam sat on a shallow ledge beneath the mortice, something that is indicative of a late medieval or early post-medieval date. Similar posts survive within the north-east elevation but here we also see mid-rails and a curved brace. The fabric is less well constructed than before and many of the timbers, which are often simply butted or lapped together, show signs of re-use. The differences and crudeness may be the result of later repair.

The primary structure was heavily restored in the early eighteenth century. Its frontage, roof and large sections of the party walls were all reconstructed. The rebuilt roof was almost completely destroyed by the fire, leaving only collapsed and burnt remains. The remains were examined and measured during the clearance operation with sufficient information retrieved to enable the roof to be reconstructed on paper. It was a staggered butt side-purlin affair built of softwood and re-used oak.

Only the north-east elevation of the rear three bay extension survives today. This sits atop a well preserved length of dwarf wall (intact dwarf walls are surprisingly rare in Canterbury) that comprises roughly coursed field flints and the occasional re-used stone in a coarse lime mortar.

Three principal posts, three secondary posts and several fragments of first floor wall-plate survive above the flint footings. Brick nogging survives in several panels of the elevation but this may be a later replacement of lathe and daub. Evidence for a blocked ground floor window and an early but inserted first floor window could be seen within the central bay. The roof of the extension has not survived but must have been a continuation of that which covered the front three bays.

The rear two bays of the extension were largely rebuilt during the late seventeenth century. The property was widened here at this time by building a new structure at right angles to the old. The extra width encroached awkwardly into the adjoining property (No. 8 Butchery Lane). The roof was necessarily removed at this time and a new arrangement comprising simple rafter pairs built in its place. A new chimney was built within the centre of the extension following this remodeling.

C Rear of No. 89a Broad Street, Canterbury: city wall

Peter Seary

Between August 2001 and January 2002 a survey of a short section of the city wall was carried out ahead of the proposed insertion of a door to provide access to the cathedral precincts from No. 89a Broad Street. This section of the city wall, probably built *c.* 1395 by Prior Chillenden, was found to contain elements of well-preserved medieval fabric on the extra-mural side together with evidence of rebuilding in the early twentieth century.

The surveyed section of wall was a little under 2 m. thick and survived to about 3 m. above the internal ground level (approximately 4.5 m. above the external level). The difference in height may well reflect an intramural bank and extramural ditch that have since been levelled. The intramural face (i.e. the cathedral side) had been wholly rebuilt, probably during the early twentieth century, using a wide range of materials including knapped and water-rounded flint cobbles (the latter may derive from the Roman city wall). Other materials included brick, tile, Greensand, Ragstone and Caen with small quantities of the coarse, granular Doulting stone (much used in cathedral renovations of the early twentieth century). The extramural face fell into two distinct sections within the surveyed length. The section to the east had been refaced with brick, stone and flint, and had been rendered. This section of wall terminated in a brick quoin. West of this there was a well-preserved medieval face composed of coursed flint and Greensand, set in lime mortar. This face had a slight backward batter. It is likely that medieval core fabric survives throughout with only facing materials of later date. It is not inconceivable that some of the core material may be intact Roman fabric.

The work was commissioned by Biddle & Biddle archaeological consultants on behalf of the King's School.

D Middle Pett Farm, Pett Bottom

Rupert Austin

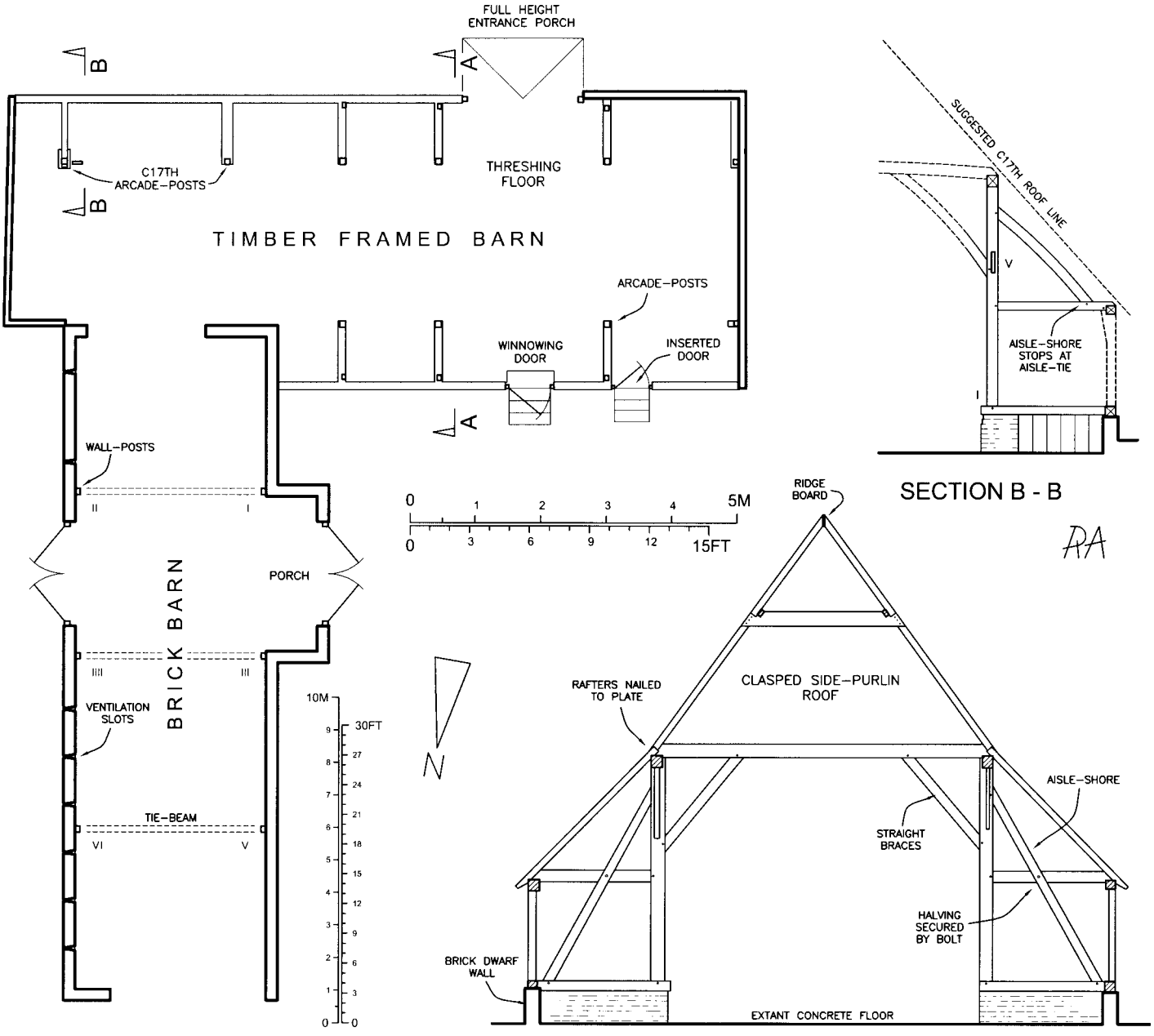
Middle Pett Farm is located within a rural setting approximately 1 mile to the north-east of the village of Pett Bottom. The farm remains a working farm, though its activities are now concentrated to the west of the original farmyard in a collection of modern buildings. The older structures to the east, which include the farmhouse, two barns and a granary with attached oast are now redundant.

The two barns, one of timber-framed construction and listed Grade II, the other brick built, lie against the eastern boundary of the farmyard. Both ranges, which abut each other to form an L-shaped arrangement in plan, date perhaps to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Both have recently been converted into residential dwellings. An archaeological condition, which stipulated a measured and photographic survey of the structures, formed part of the planning consent for these works.

The timber-framed south range is the earlier of the two structures. It is five bays in length and is constructed in a manner that is typical for the period and locality. It measures approximately 23 m. long by 9 m. wide and is aisled to the north and south. The barn sits on low brick dwarf walls and is constructed almost entirely from hand-sawn pine. A clasped side-purlin roof with ridge board covers each of its bays.

A series of arcade-posts run the length of the barn, supporting the arcade-plates in the usual fashion. As is common with late barns such as this the heads of the posts are not jowled. Long straight aisle-shores descend from the heads of the posts, passing the aisle-ties by means of a halving before being secured to the aisle-plates with a mortice and tenon joint. A threaded bolt with square nut secures each shore to its aisle-tie, a feature that once again gives away the barn's comparatively late date.

Straight plank-like braces rise from the posts in the usual manner to the tie-beams and arcade-plates of the barn; such braces are typical of late structures and contrast with the heavier curved braces one would expect to see in an earlier



▲ General view of exterior of the timber-framed barn.

building. A number of face-halved and bladed scarfs can be seen around the barn joining the various lengths of plate together.

Opposing entrances in the second bay from the west afford access to the interior of the barn. The entrance within the south elevation is of full height and is secured by a pair of double doors. A projecting canopy or porch provided shelter for any wagons waiting to enter. The entrance along the north elevation comprises only a small door set within the aisle wall. Such an arrangement of doors is very common and suggests that a threshing floor was located here within the second bay. Produce would have been brought into the barn on loaded carts or wagons through the large south door. When open the small winnowing door would have allowed a cross draught to run through the barn, something that was essential when threshing corn.

Close inspection of several of the easternmost arcade-posts and adjacent timbers along the south elevation of the barn revealed that they were older than the surrounding fabric. These timbers appear to be of chestnut or elm rather than pine and date perhaps to the seventeenth century. A sequence of carpenter's numerals reveals that they are articulated not simply re-used, suggesting perhaps that part of an earlier barn has been incorporated into the east end of the building. The aisle-shores of the older posts stop at the aisle-ties and do not descend to the ground-plates as is the case elsewhere within the barn.

The brick-built north range comprises four bays and measures approximately 21 m. long by 6.5 m. wide. Its 13 inch walls are built using 2 ½ inch red bricks laid in Flemish bond. It is clear from the way the structure wraps around the timbers of the south range that it is later in date. Numerous regularly-spaced ventilation slots can be seen along the east elevation of the barn. A series of wall posts are located internally within the range at each of its bay divisions. These posts, which support the tie-beams of the roof, are bolted to the brickwork. Unfortunately the roof above the tie-beams has been rebuilt (the extant arrangement is clearly of twentieth-century date). It seems likely that the original roof was of similar form to the side-purlin roof over the timber-framed range.

Once again a pair of opposing doors is present within the centre of the range. That which faces the farmyard to the west is necessarily the principal entrance. It comprises a full height porch secured by a pair of substantial doors beneath a hipped roof. A smaller door beneath a segmental brick arch and timber lintel can be seen in the opposite elevation of the barn.

A range of four stables now lies to the north of the brick barn. The long stable range was not however built in one go but is the result of two or three periods of work. It seems they were gradually enlarged to the north as further equestrian accommodation was required. Little of interest survives within the interior of the stables, which are now subdivided by modern partitions.

▲ Interior of timber-framed barn.

E Bon Secours nursing home, Ramsgate

Peter Seary

Between January and March 2002 a building recording survey was made of the former Bon Secours nursing home in Ramsgate, which is situated south of the junction of Pegwell Road and London Road on the West Cliff [TR 371 643]. The building was first established as a polite residence called 'Belmont', but has since been used as a school, by the military, as a hotel and latterly as nursing home.

Belmont was built *c.* 1795 as a 'marine residence' or 'villa' for Joseph Ruse. It lay at the centre of a small estate, overlooking the chalk cliffs to the east of Pegwell Bay and was built in a semi-castellated, Gothic style within informal grounds. This was all thoroughly in keeping with its 'picturesque' setting according to the aesthetic theories of the time. Ramsgate was by then well established as a fashionable seaside resort and large houses such as Belmont, Pegwell Lodge, and East Cliff House were springing up along the cliffs on either side of the town. Ruse was probably a merchant and appears to have imitated, on a small scale, styles then popular at aristocratic seats.

Belmont was originally a three-storey house, fronting north and south, with a cellar and two short, single-storey wings. A sizeable service

range, probably rectangular in plan, extended to the east. North of this lay two enclosures: a stable yard and what may have been a farm court. Two walled gardens with glasshouses in the north-west corner of the site probably served as nurseries and vegetable gardens.

The Gothic details on the main house were eclectic and unsystematic – deriving from a wide range of periods. They were applied somewhat superficially to what were otherwise Classical elevations. The roof was surrounded by a substantial castellated parapet, pierced with quatrefoil apertures. The south elevation had windows topped with quatrefoil panels, and was provided with a balcony and a veranda (the present veranda is a replacement but is similar in style). Little Gothic detail has survived inside the house apart from two, four-centred arched alcoves in a downstairs room, perhaps originally the drawing room. The surviving mouldings are predominantly classical in form, and seem to represent a varied programme.

The service range has been altered many times and little original fabric survives. It appears to have centred on a subterranean courtyard with access to the cellars under the house. The range was given a semi-castellated disguise with crenellated walls and chimneys resembling turrets. It was decorously concealed behind a wooded mount, which may contain an icehouse. The walled gardens were also swathed in sylvan tracts.

The main garden lay to the south of the house. It was a wide lawn sloping down to the cliff edge with wooded tracts of irregular outline on either side. An engraving of 1807 shows a conservatory-like structure before the east wing and a small 'turret' attached to the south-west corner of the west wing. The latter structure survives. It is a small, castellated folly of knapped flint, embellished with mock-architectural details in moulded yellow brick at approximately half scale. Two further flint and brick structures survive at the west end of the service range; these appear at some point to have been used as game larders.

It is not clear whether such details are original to the house because Ruse sold Belmont to Lord Darnley *c*. 1801. At that time Darnley was very active in commissioning alterations to his main seat, Cobham Hall, and he could easily be responsible for alterations to Belmont. He gave the house its more familiar name 'Westcliffe'.

Ramsgate is famed for the number and variety of its *subterranea*. Westcliffe is known to have had a tunnel down to the beach. The earliest known reference is of 1814, but it may well have been original. Inspection of the cellars revealed a blocked-up tunnel at the base of a sub-cellar stair. This was cautiously re-opened, but led only a few metres south of the house. The walls and roof of the tunnel were of bare chalk but were reinforced by arched, red-brick alcoves of eighteenth-century appearance. Originally a dead end, the tunnel had been extended in the late nineteenth century and connected to the surface in the early twentieth. It appears to have been formed to serve as a store.

Extending northwards from the service range is a series of walled courtyards and ancillary buildings. The stable block is a very large, and instantly recognizable although much altered, with a clock turret and large semicircular ventilators. It is probably of late eighteenth-century date.

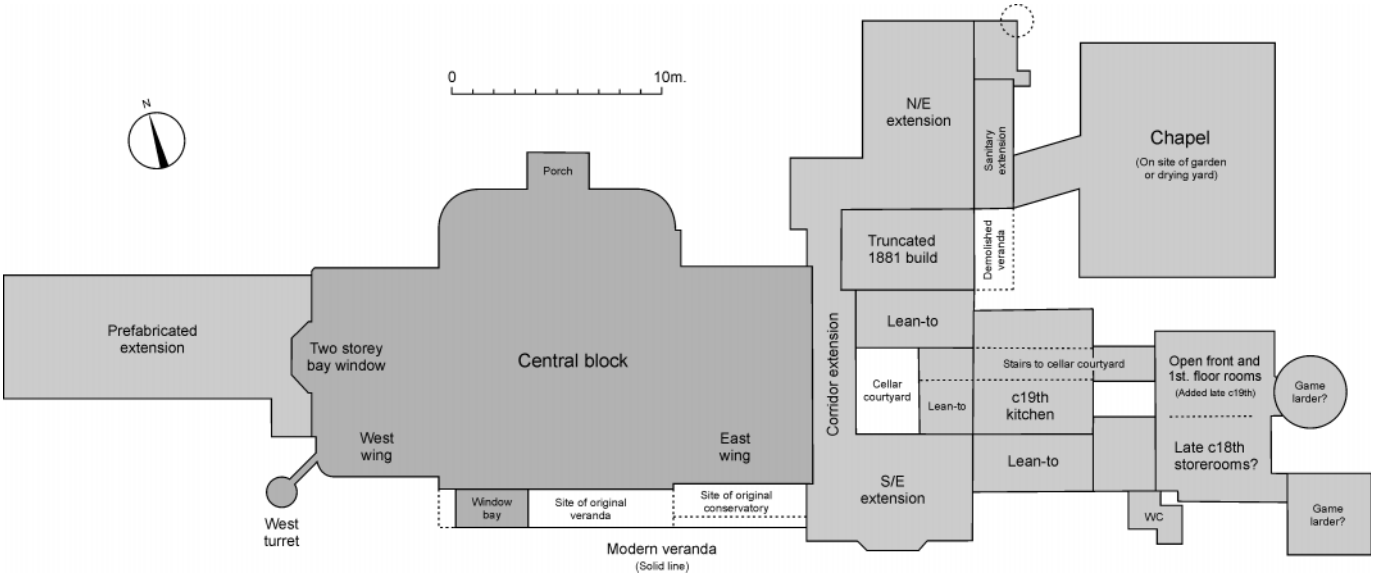
By 1814 Lord Darnley had sold Westcliffe House to the 'Russia merchant' Thomas Warre, whose profession reflects the importance of Ramsgate's Baltic connections. Westcliffe stayed in the Warre family until the early twentieth century and saw frequent and large-scale alterations throughout this period.

The entrance hall is probably an early nineteenth-century creation, extending through two storeys with a first-floor gallery. Its open-string 'flying' staircase is rather too delicate to be original. The north elevation is probably also a Victorian remodelling; it is rather heavier than the south. The north porch may date from such a remodelling. It is oddly eclectic in style, combining a 'Decorated' parapet, 'Early English' angle-buttresses and lancets and four-centred doorways.

At some point before 1872 the roof space of the main house was converted into service accommodation, adding three Jacobean-style shaped gables to the north, east and west elevations. Later, a major extension was made on the site of the east wing, repeating the shaped-gable. The original kitchen may also have been removed at this time for there is a late nineteenth-century replacement: a single-storey brick building with a thickly rendered crow step gable. Several other alterations were made to the service wing, whilst the west wing was raised through two storeys, with stylised Gothic detail in Bath stone. The west wing also received a large, ground-floor, mullion-and-transom window and a two-storey bay window with stiff-leaf decoration.

A major extension was made on the north-east corner of the building in 1884. It was built of yellow brick with exuberant detailing and deliberate oddities of construction.

In the early twentieth century the house was sold and became St Winifred's School. Much of the decorative detail may have been removed at this time, and ground floor rooms may have been 'knocked together' to create schoolrooms. The school was evacuated at the start of the Second World War, never to re-open. The house was reputedly taken over by the armed forces, but details of this period of use are hard to come by. The house provides inconclusive evidence in the form of graffiti and green paint. After the war it was sold to a



xenophobic hotelier who commissioned the modernist architect Wells Coates to design alterations. These were never executed and it is hard to tell if the hotel ever opened (although secondary sources claim that it did). In 1949 the building was sold to the Order of Bon Secours Sisters for conversion to a nursing home. They inserted windows and partitions to provide individual bedrooms and added a small modernist chapel and a shrine to Our Lady of Lourdes.

The work was commissioned by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology on behalf of the architects Anthony Browne & Company.

Provender, near Faversham

Rupert Austin

Provender lies within the parish of Norton approximately 2 miles to the west of Faversham. It was the principal residence of an estate which once comprised Provender Farm, a number of cottages and about 430 acres of farm and woodland. Approximately 37 acres of gardens, woodland and paddock now remain with the property. Several outbuildings including part of a timber-framed barn still stand on this land. The Grade II* listed house is large and complex and contains elements of many different periods. Most are timber-framed and of medieval origin but later additions have been built in brick.

The house is now in a poor state of repair and has recently been inherited by Princess Olga Romanoff. An extensive campaign of restoration has been proposed by Richard Griffiths architects on behalf of the new owner. The architects commissioned the Trust to undertake an architectural appraisal of the property in October 2001, so that with a better understanding of the building's complex development well-informed conservation decisions could be made.

A house has allegedly stood on this site since 1246 but none of the fabric surviving today is of that date. The earliest part of the building identified was a substantial two storey timber-framed cross-wing. This three bay structure lies within the centre of the property and dates perhaps to the first half of the fourteenth century. It seems likely the wing lay at one end of a large open-hall, but no such hall survives within Provender today. It is suggested that the missing hall was located to the north-west of the cross-wing and was demolished to make way for the later north range; salvaged soot-blackened rafters within the roof of the north range may have originally come from an early building, perhaps the hall.

The cross-wing is aligned north-east to south-west and is built from substantial oak timbers. Its first-floor joists and beams are plain and unchamfered and are laid flat in a typically

Rear elevation of drawing room range showing base of earlier sixteenth-century chimney.

Ground floor interior of cross-wing.

medieval manner. The wing was originally jettied to the south-west and north-east and is covered by a crown-post roof. This is hipped at both ends and survives virtually untouched and in remarkably good condition. Its two crown-posts are very simple comprising square posts chamfered to an octagonal section; no capitals or bases are present. The braces, which rise to meet the collar purlin and rafters, are of stocky square section and straight profile. The roof may be an early example of its type. The earliest known domestic example of a crown-post roof in Kent is that over Old Soar, Plaxtol (*c*. 1290).

A sequence of carpenter's numerals can been seen on the braces and crown-posts of the roof. Interestingly these are double tagged, suggesting perhaps that a second set of posts and braces were once present elsewhere (within the roof of the hall or perhaps over a second cross-wing).

Substantial arch-braces once crossed the structure at its bay divisions on both the ground and first floors, suggesting therefore that the range contained single ground- and first-floor rooms. Interestingly the principal posts of the range are unjowled, a feature that is indicative of an early date. Shutter grooves in the jettied ends of the wing reveal the presence of unglazed ground- and first-floor windows.

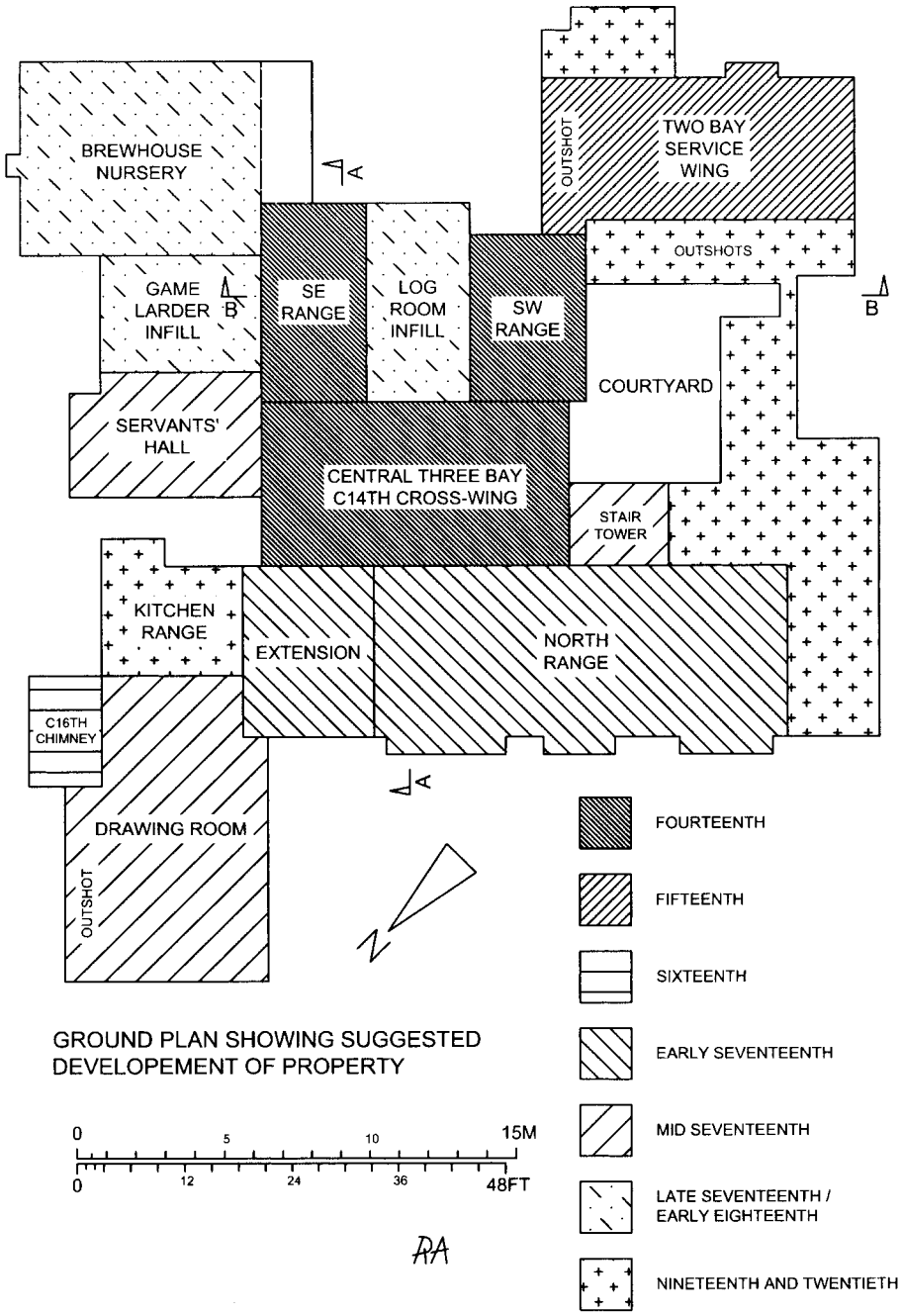
The two-bay, two storey timber-framed south-west and south-east ranges that lie to the rear of the central range were perhaps the first structures to be added to Provender. It is not clear which is earlier but both are perhaps of fourteenth-century date. A crown post with octagonal shaft lies above the single first floor chamber of the south-west extension which was perhaps jettied to the south-west. Unlike the aforementioned crown-posts this is a more decorative affair that has a moulded base and capital.

A crown-post roof also covers the south-east extension but its central post is now missing. The single first floor chamber of the extension is jettied to the north-east but the jetty is now internalised by later work. A flight of steps from the rear lobby of Provender leads to a cellar beneath the extension. This dates perhaps to the second half of the fifteenth century. Its walls are constructed from field flints and were once rendered. A small niche and two blocked windows can be seen in the north-east wall of the cellar. The niche has a low sub-rounded, four-centred arch and rebated jambs. Two iron pins indicate that it was fitted with a door (presumably items of value were placed in the niche or cupboard and the door locked).

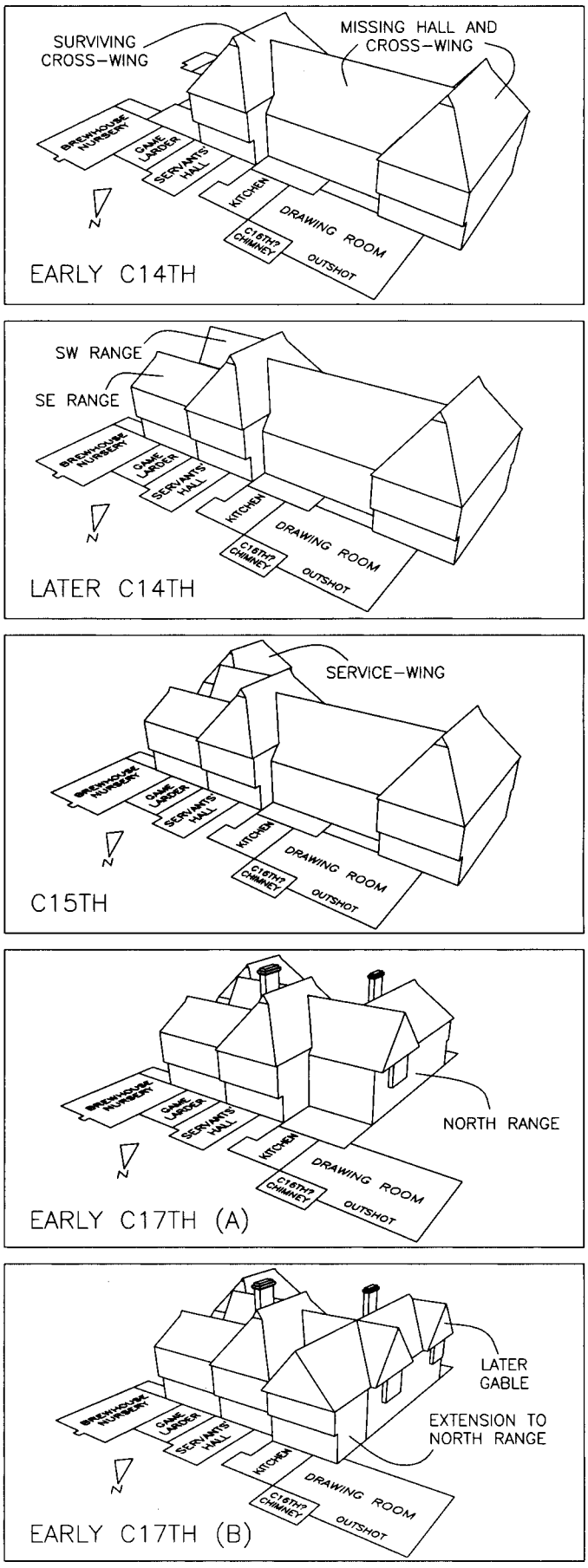
To the south-east of the central range and its two early extensions lies a detached two-bay, two-storey timber-framed structure of probable fifteenth-century date. This was once jettied to the north-west but its jetty is now obscured by later outbuildings. The detached nature of the structure suggests it may have functioned as a service building though it appears to have been fully floored. Its roof is not soot blackened, features that rule out any use of an open hearth. Interestingly the headroom within the ground floor of the range appears to have been very low at first, suggesting a utilitarian use such as storage rather than domestic accommodation.

An octagonal crown post with broach stops and simple capital sits atop the central tie-beam of the wing. The braces that extend from this post differ from those of the aforementioned roofs; they are of flatter section and curved profile, a feature that is indicative of a later date. The posts beneath the tie-beam also have square jowls, perhaps the first jowls to be employed within Provender. Curved arch braces beneath the tie-beam indicate that a single chamber occupied the first floor. As before this was originally open to the roof but has since been ceiled.

The two storey timber-framed north range, which was probably built by the Huggessons who arrived at Provender in 1603, is the largest addition to Provender. It lies to the north-west of the central range and was probably the first addition that did not have a crown-post roof and perhaps the first with ceiled upper chambers and some form of garret. Its elevations were also perhaps the first to have employed close studding. This style of framing became very fashionable during the sixteenth century, but by the beginning of the seventeenth century was reaching the end of its period of use.



GROUND PLAN SHOWING SUGGESTED DEVELOPEMENT OF PROPERTY



▲ Perspective reconstructions showing early phases of development of Provender

A single jettied gable was originally located over the north-west end of the range. This is typically embellished by a decorated bressumer, carved brackets and onion-shaped pendants. A second gable of probable mid to late seventeenth-century date lies over the south-west end of the range. Its bressumer is carved with a guilloche pattern. The heavily restored two storey central porch is also a later feature.

A T-shaped roof originally covered the north range. The primary span of this roof runs parallel with the range, terminating in a hip at its south-west end. A secondary span runs back at right angles from the north-west gable. Both parts of the roof, which are built from reclaimed soot blackened timber, are of simple collar rafter form.

The last substantial timber-framed addition to Provender appears to be the two storey drawing room range. This dates perhaps to the middle of the seventeenth century and is the first element within Provender to employ a staggered butt side-purlin roof. Much of its fabric survives despite heavy restoration.

The south-west elevation of the range is jettied and close studded at first floor level, though the studding here is lighter than that used within the north range. Both the ground- and first-floors of the range were once divided into two rooms, but the partitions have since been removed. A contemporary single storey outshot lies against the north-east elevation of the range beneath a catslide roof.

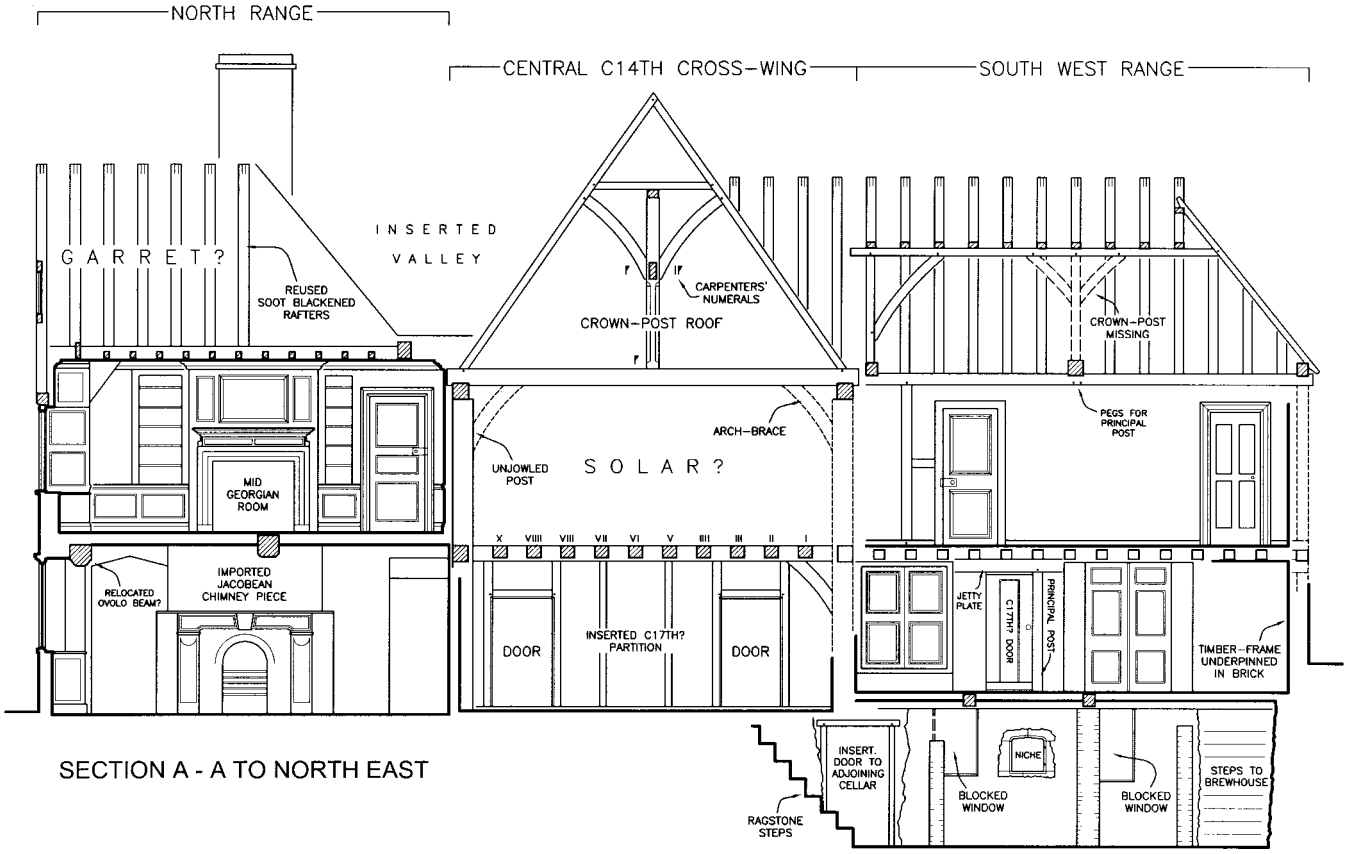
A substantial chimney lies externally against the north-east elevation of the range. The lower part of the chimney terminates with the bases of three octagonal shafts and sits atop a chamfered plinth. The separate shafts that once rose from the three bases have now been dismantled and the upper part of the chimney rebuilt. Stylistically it is the upper part of the chimney that seems consistent with the drawing room range; the lower part is perhaps of sixteenth-century date, something that suggests the drawing room range replaces an earlier structure.

The last major addition to Provender is the two storey brewhouse and nursery range. This dates perhaps to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century and is brick built. It has a gabled roof of butt side-purlin form that is illuminated by two dormers. A brewery seems a likely function for its single ground-floor room. A wide hearth in one wall, a well directly outside and direct access to the adjoining cellar, all seem consistent with such use. The utilitarian nature of the room is emphasised by the exposed internal brickwork. The single first-floor room of the range however is domestic in nature. A splendid early Georgian bolection moulded fireplace with overmantel survives here.

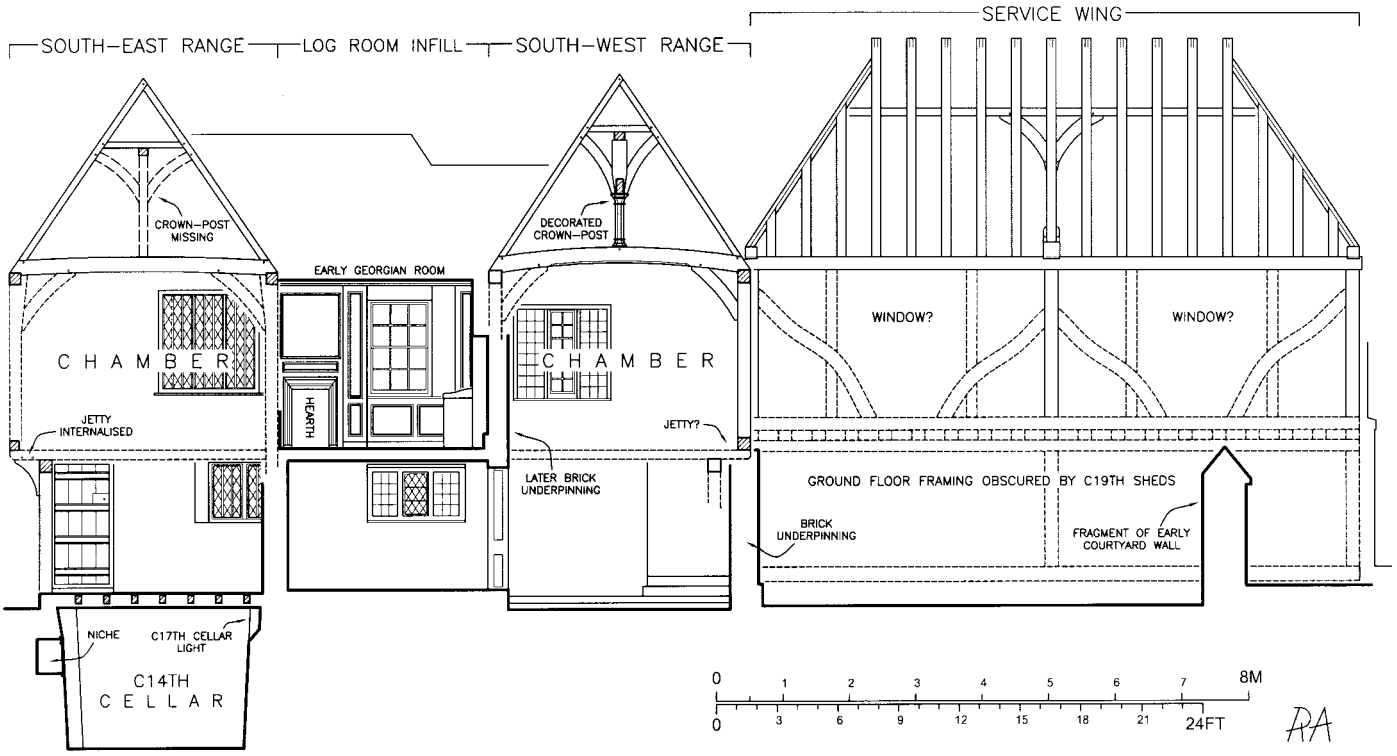
Extensive Georgianisation of the property occurred from the late seventeenth century. An early twentieth-century photograph shows the timber-framed frontage of Provender rendered and fitted with Georgian windows and a classical doorcase. This Georgianised façade was removed and the building's original timber-framed elevations revealed following the sale of the property to Mrs Herbert McDougall (née Borgstrom) *c*. 1912. The subsequent campaign of restoration gave the property the appearance that it has today.

Provender is a remarkable and substantial building with a long and complex development. Continuous growth over a period approaching nearly 700 years has produced a building with a footprint that now covers over 600 square metres. This expansion appears to have occurred at a steady and sustained rate over the entire period, something that is undoubtedly related to the social and economic circumstances of its owners.

Other than the proposed open hall and service wing few elements appear to have been demolished or lost. As a result, the building contains a wealth of historic fabric. Twelve major pre nineteenth-century periods of construction survive within the building today; eight are timber-framed and four brick-built. The long time span covered by the numerous structures has resulted in a valuable architectural collection that exemplifies the



SECTION A - A TO NORTH EAST



SECTION/ELEVATION B - B TO SOUTH EAST

arrangement, construction and development of much of the Kentish vernacular of the period. Within the roof spaces, for instance, we see examples of almost every common roof form found in Kent.

Most of the elements of Provender are typical of their period but the central range is perhaps more unusual. This seems to be a fairly early structure with a number of archaic features and an early crown-post roof. The detached fifteenth-century 'Russian Wing' is also interesting as it may not have been constructed for a domestic purpose.

Newbury Farm, Dully Street, Tonge

Rupert Austin

View showing cross-wing in foreground and former aisled hall at the rear.

Newbury Farm is located in a rural setting around 4 km. south-east of Sittingbourne. The farmhouse lies to the rear of a modern group of estate cottages and agricultural buildings that front Dully Road and is a Grade II* listed building. It contains the remains of one of the earliest timber-framed aisled hall houses in the country and is the only historic building to survive within the farmstead. A substantial two storey stone cross-wing was added to one end of the hall in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century.

By the time the Trust surveyed the property it had fallen into a state of disrepair and was uninhabited. The condition of its stone cross-wing in particular had deteriorated to such a degree that a large part of its frontage had collapsed. A campaign of repair and restoration had been proposed and archaeological conditions formed part of the planning consent. The Trust began its recording in August 1999 after the building had been made safe. The property had been previously examined by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments, but was not fully surveyed.

East arcade of hall infilled with later sixteenth-century framing and window.

All that survives today of the aisled hall house within Newbury Farm are fragments of its two bay timber-framed open hall. This measures approximately 9.32 m. long by 5.13 m. wide. Despite its small size it seems likely the building was of manorial status. Hasted accounted Newbury, which was held by the Newburgh family until sometime in the fourteenth century, as a manor (Hasted 1798, 140). The early date and quality of work to be found in the property also suggest this to be the case.

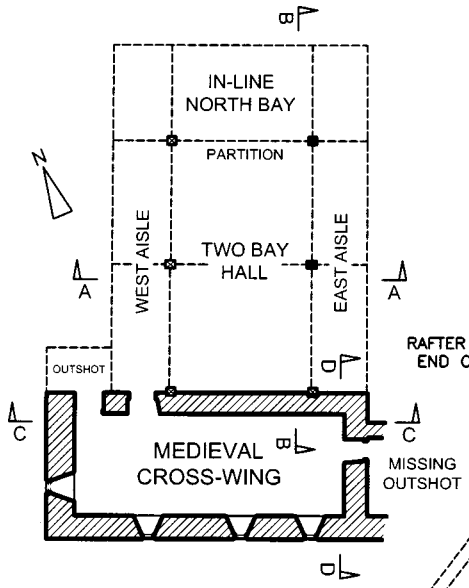
Dendrochronological analysis of the timbers of the hall provided a felling date of between A.D. 1187 and A.D. 1207. The aisled hall house at Newbury is therefore the only known dated example of this period in Kent and one of only nine timber-framed buildings in the country that have so far been dated to before 1230. Archaeologists believe that fully timber-framed buildings appeared in England towards the end of the twelfth century but despite the early date of the surviving structures from this period, all are well built and display sophisticated carpentry techniques.

Several timbers from the central truss of the open hall survive. The east arcade-post is certainly the most substantial of these. At ground level this is of octagonal section below a carved capital. Typically for an early building the post is not jowled but has a rear upstand that passes behind the arcade-plate. Evidence for the east aisle of the hall can be seen on the outside face of the post in the form of aisle tie and brace mortices. Archaeology suggests that earthfast posts set directly into the ground or placed on pad stones were abandoned at this time in favour of posts supported on cill beams, but evidence exposed during the watching brief suggested the extant post sat on a pad stone.

A flat tie-beam spans the central truss of the hall. Two arch-braces lay beneath this beam forming a semicircular arch across the 'nave' of the hall. Only the westernmost brace, which is decorated with roll mouldings, survives. Rebates on the brace and tie-beam reveal that wooden planks were fitted in the spandrels of the arch. Spandrel struts, of which one survives, lay behind the planking. It is suggested that the struts, which were too small to have been of structural benefit, were included as an aid to the assembly of the building, temporarily holding the heavy arch-braces in position while the arcade-plates and tie-beams were dropped in place. Empty mortices on the ends of the tie-beam indicate that the hall was fitted with cornice-beams.

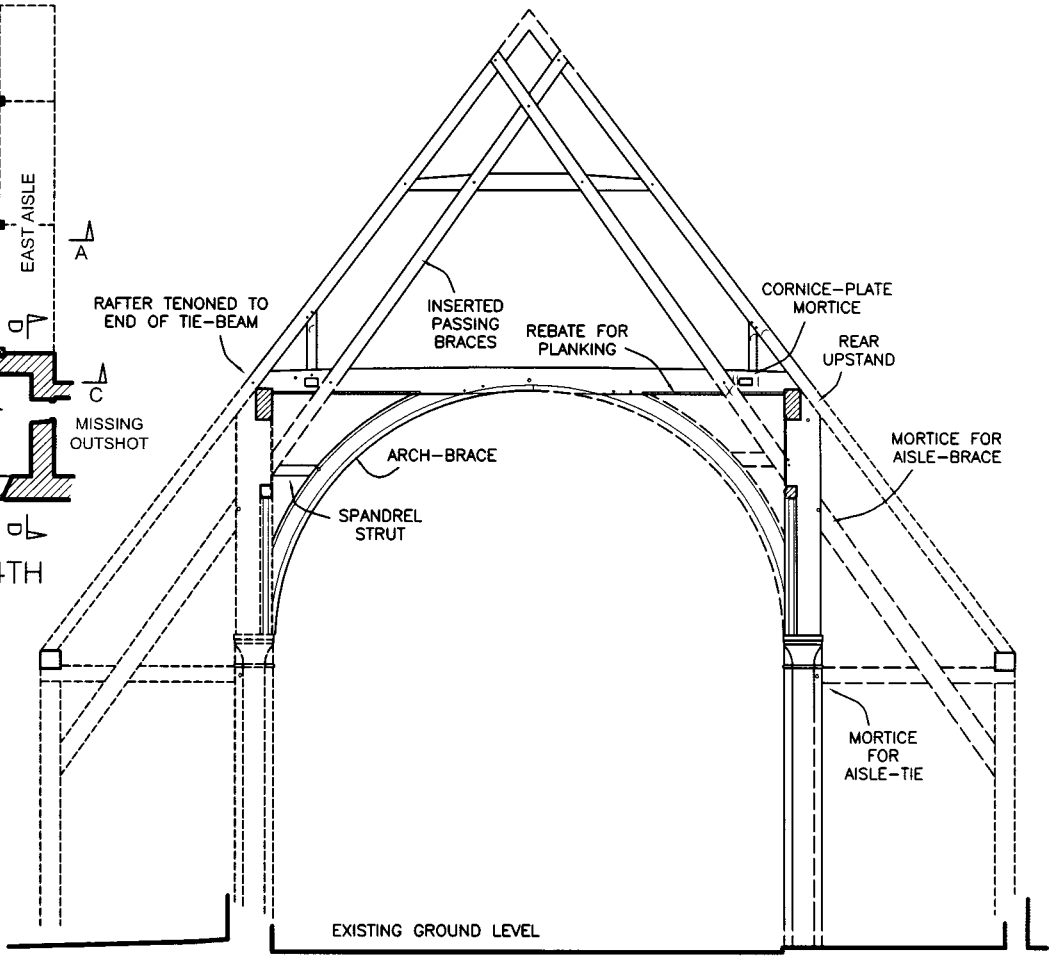
Remarkably an original roof truss has survived above the central tie-beam. The rafters of this truss pass behind the outside edges of the arcade-plates and are uniquely tenoned onto the ends of the tie-beam before continuing over the aisles in one length. Passing-braces can be seen within the roof truss but these are perhaps later additions. This is something of a surprise since passing-braces are a feature of nearly all the surviving buildings in the group. It is suggested

Detail of east arcade-post.

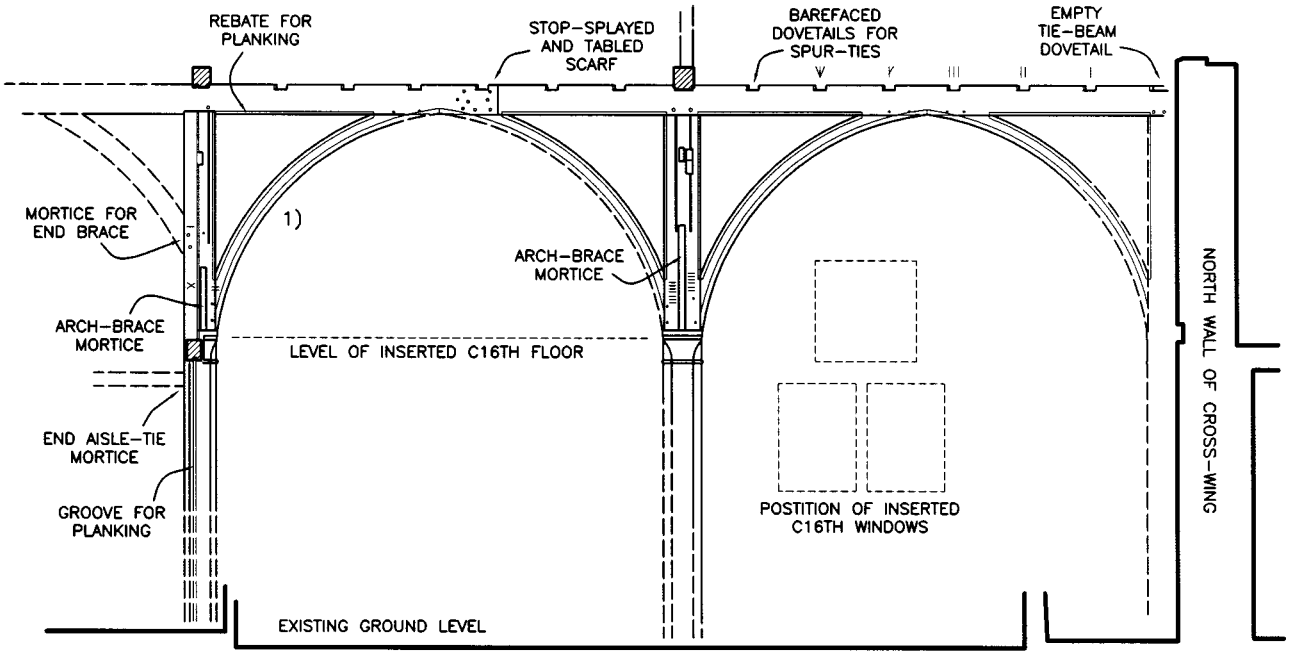


SUGGESTED C14TH
GROUND PLAN

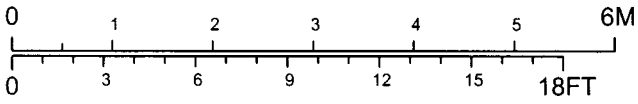
1) SECTION THROUGH
ARCADE-BRACE



SECTION A - A (RESTORED VIEW OF CENTRAL TRUSS)



SECTION B - B (PARTIALLY RESTORED VIEW OF EAST ARCADE)



RA

that the braces were inserted at an early date; one would not expect to see such features employed or introduced into a building much after *c*. 1300.

Barefaced dovetails atop the arcade-plates reveal where the common rafters of the roof were located. Spur ties connecting the common rafters to the cornice-beams were located in these dovetails, an archaic arrangement that differs from that employed in later buildings where the rafters sit in birdsmouths atop the plates.

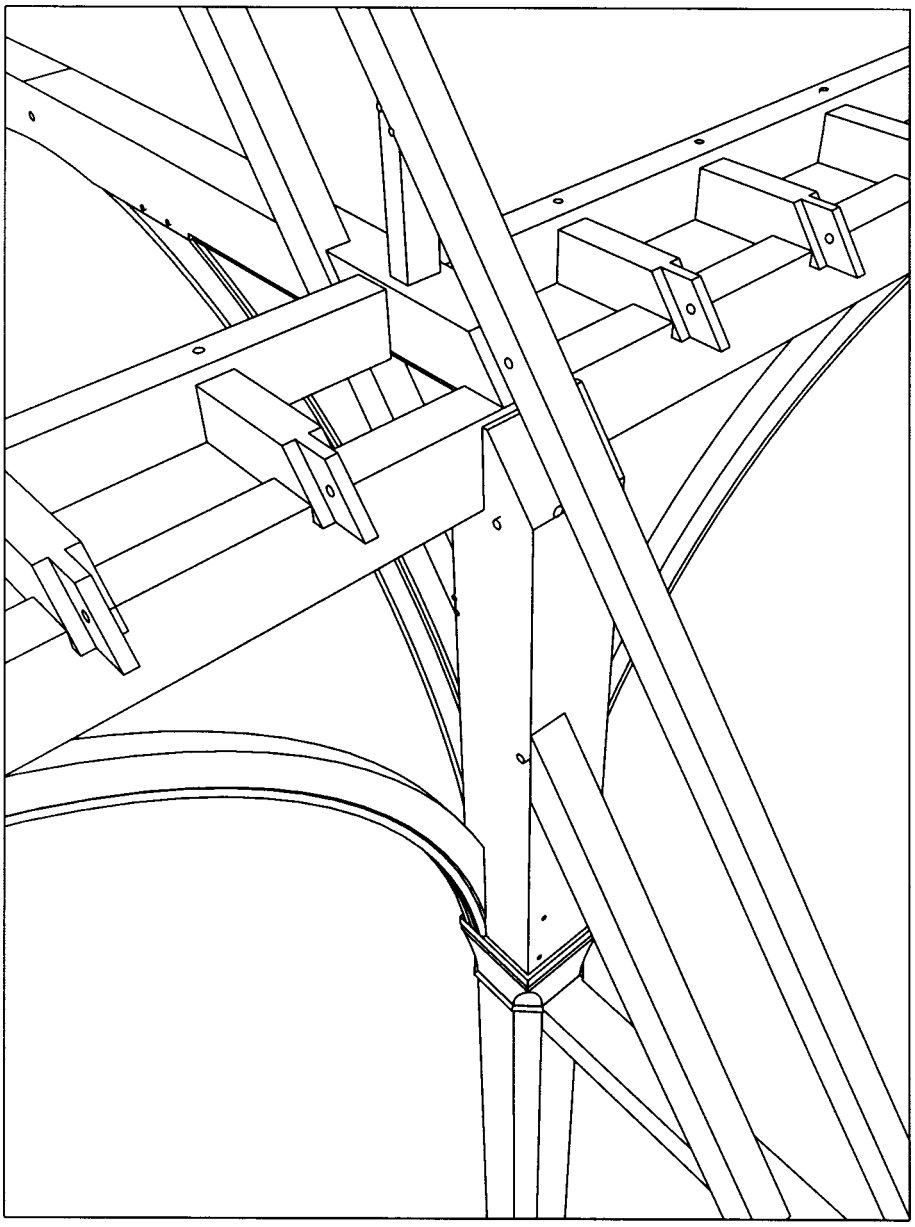
Three arcade-braces survive in part beneath the east arcade-plate of the hall. They form roughly semicircular arches which are again embellished with roll mouldings and planked spandrels. An interesting stop-splayed and tabled scarf with undersquinted abutments was revealed within the arcade-plate during works. Unlike later examples it is face splayed (laid on edge rather than flat).

Several timbers from the north end truss of the hall also survive. Although the arrangement is similar to the central truss, differences can be seen. A series of grooves here reveal that a plank partition once divided the hall from the missing northern bay. Unfortunately no evidence for doors leading through this partition into the end bay of the property survived. Two possible elements from the plank partition, heavily soot-blackened on one face, were discovered re-used within the property.

It seems likely that the missing inline northern bay was unfloored. An empty mortice for the end aisle-tie of the bay was discovered below the east arcade-post's capital during the survey, a feature that implies the building terminated in an end aisle. A mortice for a brace lay above the aisle-tie mortice. This brace was smaller than the arcade-braces, something that suggests the missing northern bay was shorter than the extant hall bays.

A cantilevered half bay, where the ends of the arcade-plates support a flying tie-beam, is possible. A similar arrangement can be seen within the slightly later Purton Green, Stansfield, which has a cantilevered half end bay terminating in a return aisle (Walker 1994, 126–7). Here the end bay appears to have been covered by a half-hip, the gablet beneath the ridge perhaps left open to allow the smoke from the open-hearth to leave the building. A similar in-line bay probably lay to the south of the hall before the construction of the cross-wing.

During works the modern floors within the hall were removed to reveal a large area of scorched earth. This was undoubtedly caused by heat penetration from an open hearth. The scorching was heaviest within the centre of the hall and as a result failed to provide any clues as to which end of the aisled hall-house was which.



Central aisle-post showing proposed cornice-plate spur-tie and rafter detail.

The subsequent development of the aisled hall at Newbury is of some interest as it illustrates the way in which such buildings can be modified to conform to later house design. One reason often cited for the poor survival of early houses is that they were ill suited to such change and therefore demolished in favour of new buildings. Another is that they may not been built in the same numbers as later medieval structures or have perhaps suffered greater losses due to their age.

The first major change to occur appears to have been the demolition of the aisles and the construction of new elevations beneath the arcade-plates. Dendrochronological analysis revealed that this was undertaken between A.D. 1517 and 1520. The open-hall era was certainly in decline during this period but it is clear from the soot-blackened internal face of the new elevations that the building's open hall continued to be used. A large three-light window, comprising diamond-set mullions, survives in the south bay here. Except for its single upper light it is similar to windows that can be seen in many unaisled houses of the period.

The second major change appears to have been the insertion of a floor into the hall. Nearly every hall house in the country has been floored, but this change was not always undertaken throughout the length of a building in one go. In many cases one half of the hall was converted first. This allowed the open hearth to continue to function in the remaining half whilst adding an extra chamber to the house. This is the case at Newbury where the southern bay was floored first, the northern bay remaining open until the end of the sixteenth century. Once the hall was fully floored a chimney was necessarily built (see below).

An unheated two storey stone cross-wing of probable late thirteenth-century date now lies to the south of the hall. An upper chamber or solar to which the family could retire was perhaps located on the first floor of the cross-wing. The ground floor may have been used for storage, functioning therefore like an undercroft. The wing is necessarily aligned east–west and measures 12.29 m. by 5.61 m. Its walls comprise a mixture of roughly-coursed knapped and unknapped field flints, water-rounded flints, numerous fragments of re-used Roman tile and the occasional piece of stone. The Roman tile and water-rounded flint was undoubtedly salvaged from the ruins of a nearby Roman villa to the west of Dully Road. Externally the only medieval features that survive are the long and short Ragstone quoins at the north-west corner of the wing. Internally more can be seen, including the splayed Ragstone reveals of six windows in the south and west elevations.

The remains of several medieval doorways also survive within the cross-wing. Three of these doors lead from the wing into the former hall and associated rooms. The first lies at ground level at the west end of the elevation. A rebate behind its inner jamb reveals that the door opened out of the wing and cannot therefore have been an external opening. A second medieval door with pointed two-centred arch lies above the aforementioned door, opening into the wing.

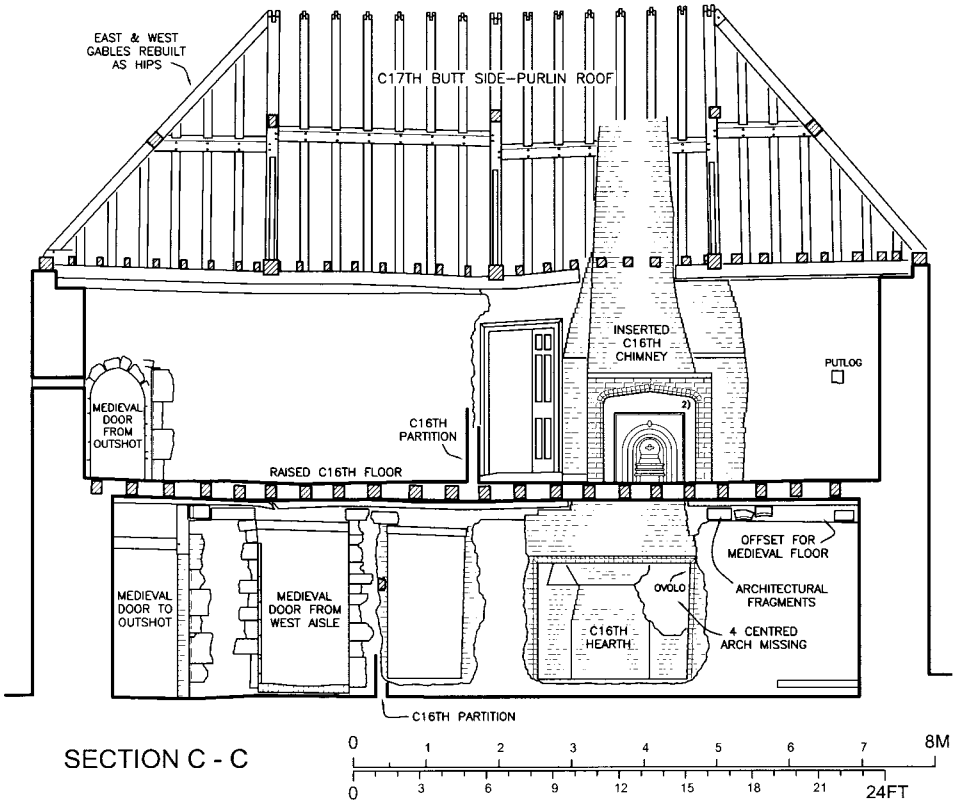
These two doors lie outside the hall and its missing aisle, revealing that some form of outshot was located here against the rear of the cross-wing. This must have been timber-framed for there is no evidence for missing masonry. The outshot has now been replaced by a seventeenth-century structure but presumably it once provided access to the upper floor of the cross-wing. The third medieval door lies at ground level and led directly from the cross-wing through to the former aisle of the hall. This was perhaps the principal point of access between the hall and cross-wing.

Two blocked medieval doorways also survive in the east elevation of the wing at ground- and first-floor level. The first-floor doorway is built in Reigate and again comprises a pointed two-centred arch externally. The ground-floor door only survives in part and is built entirely from small blocks of Caen. It appears to be an original feature despite the use of different materials.

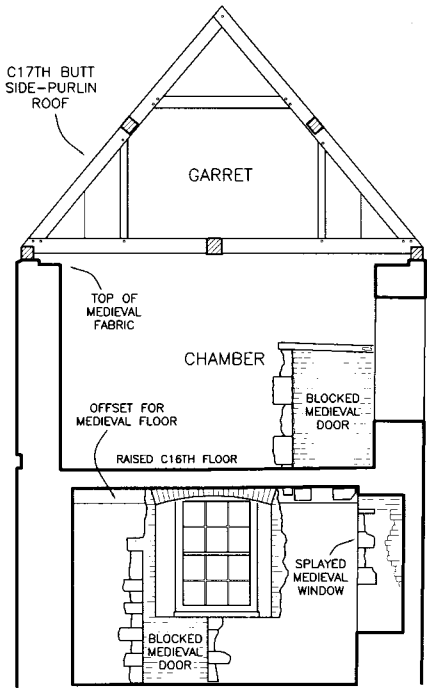
The first-floor door clearly reveals that the cross-wing once extended further to the east, something that is confirmed by the truncated masonry at the south-east corner of the range. An uneven and heavily pointed area of masonry approximately 1 m. from the rear north-east corner of the wing is perhaps the point where the rear wall of the missing structure adjoined the extant cross-wing; it seems the missing element was narrower than the extant range. Given that access to the upper floor of the cross-wing appears to have been through the aforementioned outshot it seems reasonable to suggest a function other than a stair tower for the missing element of the wing, perhaps a garderobe or private chapel.

Considerable modifications have since occurred to the wing. Many of the improvements, appear to have been undertaken during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. All the windows were widened at this time and glazed ovolo-moulded oak window frames fitted. The remains of two such frames were discovered in the west elevation during works behind later plaster. Another alteration that occurred was the raising of the first floor. A clear change from medieval fabric to a thin band of later material laid in an earthen mortar was revealed below the extant

Remains of original soot-blackened roof truss.



SECTION C - C



SECTION D - D

RA

floor of the cross-wing once plaster had been stripped from the walls. The later material clearly infills the offset upon which the original floor sat. Numerous architectural fragments were revealed in the infill, suggesting that other parts of the wing were being modified at the time the floor was raised.

We should remember that the improvements here were not undertaken in isolation but alongside those within the adjoining hall. The insertion of a chimney within the rear wall of the wing necessarily occurred when the hall was floored (see above). The inserted chimney is a substantial affair that incorporates back to back hearths at both ground- and first-floor level. Its principal hearth was over 2.0 m. wide and lay at ground level within the cross-wing. This has now been largely destroyed but the surviving evidence suggests it once comprised a low four-centred brick arch with ovolo and cavetto moulded jambs. The hearth, increased headroom and better illumination all indicate that the status of the ground floor of the wing had now changed. What was once perhaps an undercroft or storage area had become the principal room of the house.

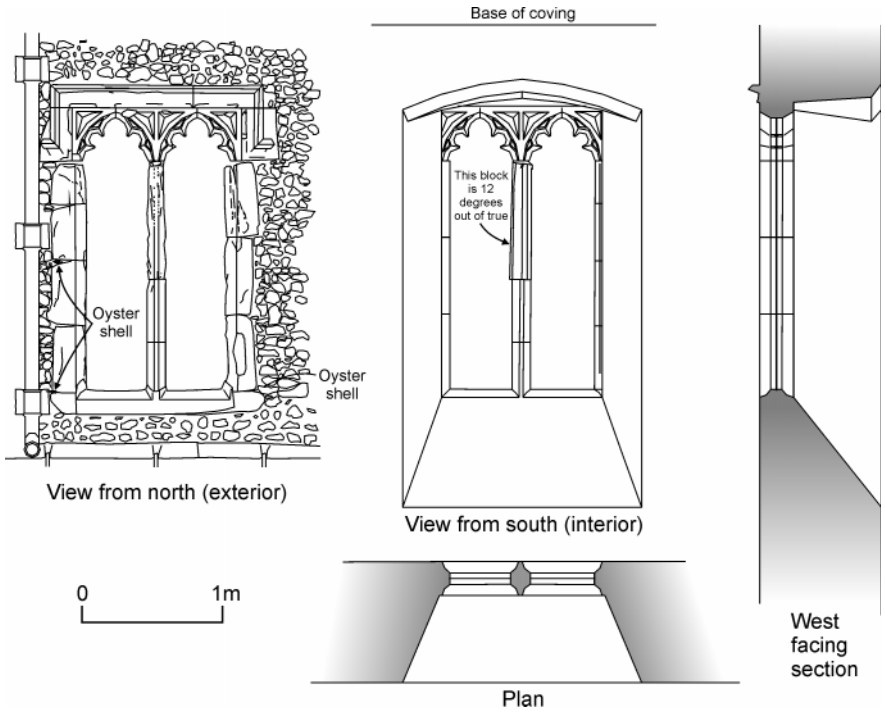
H St Mary's Church, Elham: clerestory windows

Peter Seary

The clerestory windows of the parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Elham were recorded between February and March 2001. The windows were due to be repaired, which would involve the replacement of a significant part of the carved stonework. The record included photographs of the clerestory elevations and individual record shots of each window, together with a detailed drawn survey of one representative window. Notes on the clerestory fabric were also made.

The clerestory and its windows were built in one phase with the present nave roof in the fifteenth century. It was raised in roughly-coursed field flints with putlogs set half-way between the windows. Oyster shells were used to space the flints, a technique typical of the period. The roof is of shallow pitch and is timber-framed in oak with squat, square crown-posts (these have broach-stopped plain chamfers). The other main timbers have double cavetto mouldings with broach stops; these mouldings agree with those of the window tracery in their scale, form and simplicity. The roof rests on plain stone corbels and replaced an earlier one of steeper pitch.

The windows are rectangular and are framed with high quality Ragstone in a typical two-light Perpendicular format. They were all essentially identical but have fared differently under repair.



Many of the stones have been 'reconstructed' in moulded concrete. Others bear black smears of fibreglass and other treatments. The windows have shallow, cavetto-moulded jambs and mullions under cinquefoil tracery. They have label-stopped hood moulds with undercut hollow mouldings underneath.

The record was commissioned and funded by the rector and the parish council.

I Grantham Hall, Lamberhurst

Rupert Austin

Grantham Hall, a Grade II listed building, lies approximately 1 mile to the north of Lamberhurst on the A21. An appraisal of this property was undertaken in May 2001 prior to restoration. It lies on rising ground to the west of a rectangular farmyard. The farmyard is undoubtedly an historic feature, but the only early building to survive is a timber-framed barn.

In its original form Grantham Hall, which dates perhaps to the mid seventeenth century, was T-shaped in plan. Surprisingly the two ranges that form this arrangement are different in their construction. The primary east–west aligned range is brick-built whereas the north–south aligned service range is timber-framed. One could be excused for thinking the two ranges were of different periods, but this is not the case.

The primary range contains the principal rooms of the property placed on either side of a central brick chimney. Its walls are built of red brick laid in English bond atop a plainly chamfered sandstone plinth. Sandstone has also been employed for the quoins of the range. The west elevation with its attractive ovolo moulded stone mullioned windows (stone hood moulds lie above each of these untransomed windows), survives largely unaltered. Similar fenestration would certainly have been present along the other elevations, but has now been replaced.

The range is entered through a central doorway within the frontage. A modern porch has replaced any evidence for the original doorframe but a moulded stone surround seems likely. A small

lobby behind the entrance led into the easternmost room of the range. This was the kitchen, its most prominent feature a large 'inglenook' fireplace with plain oak bressumer. The westernmost room, the parlour where the family would have retired, must have been reached by a passage to the rear of the chimney as no direct access was afforded from the lobby. The restricted access and attractive stone fireplace with four-centred arch and ovolo moulded jambs are indicative of the status of this room. Interestingly the overhead beams here are hidden above the ceiling (those within the kitchen are exposed), suggesting perhaps that the room once had a decorated plaster ceiling. Two chambers heated by similar hearths occupy the first floor of the range whilst garret rooms illuminated by windows in the gables occupy the attic. The garret rooms were unheated and unceiled at first and were used perhaps for storage.

The rear elevation of the range, unlike the front and sides, is timber-framed. It is divided into three bays and comprises a number of square panels formed by principal posts, secondary posts and mid rails (no braces are present). Two wide openings within the central bay of the elevation at ground- and first-floor level provide the principal means of access to the service range.

The unheated timber-framed service range was once two bays long but has lost its northern bay (the framing is constructed in a similar manner to the rear elevation of the primary range). A winding staircase with newel post and onion-shaped finial rises against the west wall. Two chambers were located on the first floor of the wing (one within the missing bay). A small but interesting room lit by an unglazed window with diamond set mullions lies at ground level. Such a surprisingly outdated window is more typical of a medieval house and suggests a room of low status. The room was directly connected to the adjoining kitchen and was perhaps a larder or pantry that contained foodstuffs requiring dry ventilated conditions. A buttery or dairy would have required a solid or stone floor to keep it cool, but here we have joists over a stone-lined cellar (this is a contemporary feature of the wing and was used perhaps for the storage of wine and beer).

Grantham Hall is a sizeable farmhouse that must have been built by a comparatively wealthy farmer. It was a well-appointed building when constructed and whilst not of great antiquity is an interesting structure that exemplifies many features of the period. The certainty with which one can ascertain the layout and function of its rooms adds considerably to its interest. Internally the building is well thought out and conveniently arranged with independent access to nearly all its rooms. The combination of a brick-built primary range and timber-framed secondary range is unusual. Such a difference clearly reveals a desire for fashionable accommodation, but a need for economy in the less visible and less important parts of the property.

Detail of ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned window.

Four-centred stone fireplace with twigs dropped down the chimney by birds!

PART THREE

Post Excavation and Research

I The Finds Department

1 A silver coin from Shelford Farm, Broadoak

Ian Anderson and Paul Bennett

A silver commemorative coin of Constantine I (317–20?) was recovered from Late Roman levels recorded at Shelford (see p. 25). The coin, in exceptionally good condition, is a *miliarense*, and is equivalent to ten bronze coins. Eighteen *miliarense* are equivalent to one gold *solidus*.

The obverse of the coin shows the head of Constantine I facing right and bears the inscription CONSTANTINUVS MAX AVG. The reverse of the coin bears the heads of Constantine's sons, Crispus and Constantine II, face to face and bears the inscription CRISPVSETCONSTANTINVSCC. Below, is the inscription SIRM.

The coin is notable as it bears the heads and titles of two imperial princes on the reverse. Apart from being used in cash transactions, Roman coinage also fulfilled a public relations function between the state and the populace. The emperor's bust and titles would be shown on the obverse, the reverse would portray a Roman god or personification intended to represent a favourable aspect of the emperor. Sometimes a specific event would be commemorated, such as victory in war, completion of a new public building or the death of the emperor or a close relative. In this case, the coin is part of an issue commemorating the title of Caesar being given to two of Constantine I's sons, Crispus and Constantine II, in A.D. 317. This title was regularly bestowed on princes of the imperial house and especially on the heir designate. On such occasions it was customary for the emperor to give presents or cash as a donative to the populace and it is likely that this coin was part of an issue specially minted for that purpose. As Crispus was the oldest son of Constantine I, and therefore his heir, his seniority is indicated on the coin by his slightly larger bust.

Another unusual aspect of this coin is the distance it has travelled. The mint signature SIRM on the reverse is an abbreviation of Sirmium, in the Balkans, where Crispus and Constantine II were appointed Caesars. That Constantine and his sons were in the Balkans at that time was a consequence of unstable politics throughout the empire.

The emperor Diocletian (A.D. 284–305) divided the Roman Empire into two halves, east and west, with an emperor and Caesar to rule each half. This was intended to make the administration of such a vast area more efficient. Although the system worked well initially, jealousy and rivalry caused it to break down, the result being civil war. By A.D. 313 the situation had become more stable, with Constantine I ruling the western empire and Licinius I (A.D. 308–24) the eastern empire. Relations between them were uneasy, and Constantine I moved eastward to counter what he perceived to be a threat, making Sirmium his headquarters and eventually a mint, probably to provide coinage for his army and administration. It may have been the staff of his administration that received the donatives described above. In A.D. 324 Constantine I defeated Licinius I at the battles of Hadrianopolis and Chrysopolis, to become emperor of both eastern and western empire.

Crispus never lived long enough to succeed his father. In A.D. 326 false charges of treason were made against him by his stepmother, and he was tried and executed. Constantine II became co-emperor with his brothers Constantius II (A.D. 337–61) and Constans (A.D. 337–50) on the death of their father in A.D. 337. However, civil war broke out among them and Constantine II was defeated and killed by Constans when invading Italy.

The coin was discovered during a programme of metal detecting which took place over the entire area as part of the excavation process. Consequently the site has been thoroughly cleared of metal finds.

Obverse Reverse

2 Medieval pottery kiln-site at Daw's Wood, Tyler Hill, near Canterbury

John Cotter

On 2 September 2000 I was invited by the landowners, Mr Ivan Steel and his mother Mrs Doreen Steel, to visit a spot on their property at Tyler Hill where quantities of medieval pottery had been discovered. These had been brought to light in recent months by the action of rabbits burrowing in the area of a tree uprooted by the 'hurricane' of 1987. The owners had already collected a bucket of pottery sherds and light trowelling under the roots produced an abundance of additional pottery and peg-tile fragments. These clearly related to the important local medieval Tyler Hill pottery industry and the presence of pottery wasters (warped and over-fired reject pots) amongst the material suggested that a kiln lay somewhere in the very near vicinity. This discovery is therefore a significant addition to our knowledge of this important medieval industry. A representative sample of the material was accordingly recovered for study and a summary of the results is published here.

The site lies on the western side of the Hackington Road, at TR 1413 6153, approximately 0.5 km. north of Tyler Hill village and 3.5 km. north of Canterbury. Here a number of relatively modern properties have been built in clearings carved-out of the north-eastern corner of Daw's Wood, one of the ancient woods of the Blean, including the home of the Steel family, a large house called 'Daweswood' (*c.* 1905). That the grounds of this and neighbouring properties had been terraced into a low wooded hillside is apparent from the fact that surviving remnants of woodland between them have a higher ground surface than the modern gardens, in some cases by some metres. The uprooted tree-stump where the pottery was found lies within a narrow east–west strip of oak and ash woodland serving as a windbreak just a few metres to the north of the house. The ground surface in the centre of this wooded strip rises to a height of up to 2 or 3 metres above the garden lawn which is itself several metres above the adjacent Hackington Road. A modern drainage ditch surrounds this east–west peninsula of woodland but a possibly more ancient sinuous north-east/south-west ditch or trackway bisects the eastern point of the peninsula within which the tree-stump lies. The owners, like myself, had been struck by the unnatural and uneven appearance of the ground surface within this area of woodland. The fallen tree-stump lay on a sort of low and irregular 'mound' or hummock surrounded by hollows including, on its western side, the sinuous ditch or trackway.

Although one cannot rule out the possibility that earth removed at the time of terracing may have been dumped in the adjacent woods, it seems rather more likely that the irregular features observed in the woods are more ancient than this. A likely possibility is that here, as elsewhere in the Blean Woods, they could represent medieval waster heaps with a core of broken tile and pottery debris derived from nearby kilns but buried by centuries of falling leaves and soil formation. Most such waster heaps in the Tyler Hill area consist of broken tile but this one is important in that it appears to consist largely of pottery. If this is not the actual site of a medieval pottery kiln then we can be fairly sure that one must have stood quite nearby. However, only a more thorough investigation of the site will clarify this point.

The Tyler Hill ceramics industry

The Daw's Wood site fits somewhere within the long history of pottery and tile production at Tyler Hill and the surrounding area of the Blean Woods. Exactly where and when it fits will be considered below after a brief consideration of the bigger picture. The Tyler Hill industry has been the subject of investigation by numerous groups of both amateur and professional archaeologists for more than half a century (see Cotter 1991 for a useful summary of work up to 1990) and because the industry was so large in extent and of such long duration these investigations will remain ongoing for many years to come. Most recently (August 2000), and spectacularly, the industry was brought to national attention during the live TV coverage of 'Time Team's' excavation of a well-preserved medieval tile kiln on a hill to the south of Tyler Hill village (see p. 22). Coincidentally the latter took place just a week before my visit to Daw's Wood which was, thankfully, a much quieter excursion.

Pottery production seems to have commenced at Tyler Hill *c.* 1150 and to have lasted until *c.* 1525 or possibly as late as *c.* 1550, in which case it had endured for around four centuries. The manufacture of roof-tiles (peg-tiles) seems to have commenced *c.* 1170 and survived as late *c.* 1900. Decorated floor-tiles were also first produced in the area *c.*1170, at a kiln in Clowes Wood, but this earliest stage of floor-tile production seems to have died out early in the thirteenth century. The main period of decorated floor-tile production at Tyler Hill dates to *c.* 1285–1350 and this can be regarded as the heyday or peak production period of the Tyler Hill industry as a whole. Tyler Hill was the main supplier of everyday household pottery to east Kent with smaller quantities reaching almost every corner of the county and even a few coastal sites in North France and Belgium. Decorated Tyler Hill floor-tiles are found in medieval churches throughout Kent and even in a few Essex churches.

A combination of factors, both natural and historical, seem to have determined the location of the industry in and around Tyler Hill. All the essential raw ingredients for the production of pottery and tile occurred here in abundance in particular outcrops of the London Clay, Head Brickearth and numerous sand pits. There was an abundant supply of water and an equally abundant supply of fuel in the form of timber from the surrounding Blean Woods. Equally important was the proximity of a ready market for its wares in prosperous nearby Canterbury. Some of the main customers for these wares in Canterbury were the powerful religious institutions of the Church – the abbeys, priories, convents and hospitals and it can hardly be a coincidence that these institutions were also the main landholders of woodlands in the Blean, including the Tyler Hill area. Although very few documentary records directly mention pottery or tile production in the area, it has been suggested that the Church may have played a direct role in encouraging the production of decorated floor-tiles here and perhaps therefore, either directly or indirectly, the production of pottery too. It is known, for example, that during the fifteenth century St Augustine's Abbey had its own tile kiln (for roofing tiles) in an as yet unidentified wood near Canterbury.

Earlier discoveries in the area

Evidence for the production of pottery and tile in the Tyler Hill area is strung-out over a distance of nearly 3 km. (2 miles) along or near the Hackington Road but is particularly focused in the area around Tyler Hill village (Cotter 1991). Overgrown waster heaps of broken tile are dotted here and there throughout the neighbouring woodland and others undoubtedly remain to be found. Although the physical remains of several peg-tile built tile kilns have now been excavated it is curious that very little evidence for purpose-built pottery kilns has been found and it has been suggested, and seems increasingly plausible, that Tyler Hill pots were fired in the same kilns as roof- and floor-tiles. However the presence at several locations of significant quantities of pottery, including pottery wasters, testifies that pottery must have been made here too. Unlike tile kiln-sites however, which are relatively common in

the area, convincing evidence for the location of pottery kiln-sites (or joint tile/pottery kilns) is much rarer and therefore perhaps more significant. The Daw's Wood site can now almost certainly be added to the list of likely pottery kiln sites, though all of these require closer investigation to determine whether or not any physical evidence of kiln structures survive *in situ*.

Coincidentally, the most significant sites where evidence of pottery making has been found lie to the north of Tyler Hill village and fairly close to Daw's Wood. Less than 0.5 km. north of Daw's Wood evidence of a pottery kiln-site was discovered in 1983 at Brittoncourt Farm. Not only was this the earliest medieval pottery site found in the Tyler Hill area (*c.* 1150) but ploughing had revealed not just pottery wasters but also lumps of fired clay daub – evidently parts of the actual kiln structure. Less than 200 m. south of the Daw's Wood, on the other side of the road, in the woods near Cheesecourt Gate, the site of a thirteenth-century pottery kiln was revealed spectacularly by a wartime bomb in June 1942 (Spillet *et al*. 1942), a pond still marks the bomb crater. Initially I did wonder if the pottery found at Daw's Wood (more or less just across the road) might just represent 'fall-out' from the bombing at Cheesecourt Gate. On reflection, however, the distance between them is almost certainly too great for this to have occurred and closer inspection of the pottery itself suggests it could be up to a century or more later in date than the bombsite pottery.

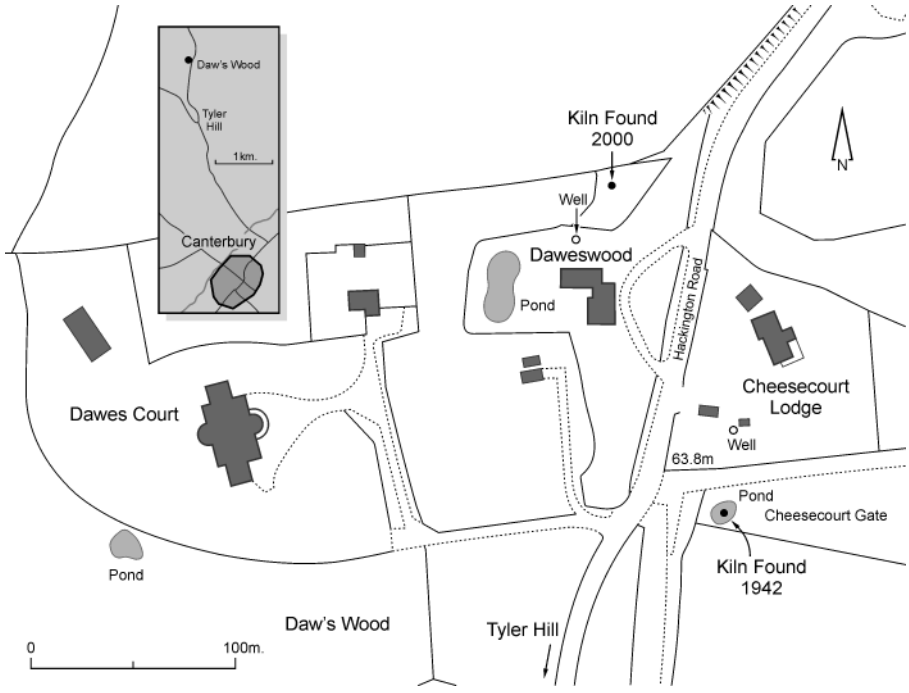
Furthermore the discoveries made in 2000 are not strictly speaking the first clues we had for pottery making at Daw's Wood, although they are the most convincing. Fieldwalking in the 1980s in the fields and woods both north and south of the 'Daweswood' property had revealed scatters of medieval pottery and tile. Then again in 1990 the late Mr Michael Steel, then owner, in the course of enlarging a pre-existing pond at the back of his house found large quantities of pottery under the silt, and also, surprisingly, at least two square brick-lined wells of post-medieval date. Samples of the pottery recovered were shown to my colleague Nigel Macpherson-Grant at the time and were identified as fourteenth-century kiln wasters. It would seem that wherever you scratch the ground in this area you will find medieval pottery. This was certainly the impression I gained when the present owners showed me around the property in September 2000 – wherever there was an uprooted tree or a mole hill sherds of pottery could be seen on the surface. Samples collected from spots to the south and west of the house appeared to be of late thirteenth- and fourteenth-century date, including possible wasters, but a few pieces could date to the fifteenth century. Spoil from the pond enlargement had been dumped in the woods a few metres to the south to level-up the various hollows that can still be seen there and which the owners speculated might have been clay extraction pits.

The material recovered from the tree-stump

As this visit was only a watching brief and not a controlled excavation only a representative sample of pottery was recovered from the site. The sample totalled ninety-seven sherds of pottery, some of it found previously by the owners, the rest by myself. The collection represents approximately 50 per cent of what was actually seen, but what was left on site consisted mostly of body sherds. Sampling was heavily biased towards the collection of diagnostic sherds such as rims (fifty-four sherds), and other featured sherds such as bases, handles, decorated sherds (extremely few) and any obvious kiln wasters. Smaller quantities of broken, unglazed, medieval peg-tile were also observed but only five featured pieces were kept, two of which have circular peg-holes. The collected sample was taken to the Trust's offices where it was washed and later examined in more detail.

Two pieces of peg-tile proved to be important as the edges, along one side, showed evidence of scorching and sooting showing they had once been exposed to extreme heat. Although tiles used in the construction of more domestic features, such as bread ovens or hearths, can exhibit similar scorching, it is also a common feature of the peg-tile built kilns excavated at Tyler Hill, particularly of tiles from the inner face of the stoke-pit and firing chamber. In this context therefore it is highly likely that the peg-tiles found here derive from the walls of a nearby tile kiln. One other peg-tile fragment had been refired across its broken edge.

Several pieces in the assemblage are classic pottery kiln-wasters. These include extremely over-fired, reduced (i.e. dark grey/black) and distorted or warped sherds. Also rim and handle sherds exhibiting vertical splitting or 'spalling'. On the other hand a few pieces are extremely soft and under-fired, orange or brown and easily scratched with the fingernail. Some vessels had obviously shattered in the kiln and the breaks have been refired a different colour from the main body. Two very over-fired body sherds (one from the walls of a large bowl) are of particular interest as these appear to have been re-used as 'kiln-furniture', probably as separators wedged between adjoining glazed vessels in the kiln stack to stop them from sticking together. One has an arc-shaped area of glazed clay adhering to one side with traces of glaze running across the breaks and coalescing on the underside. Most probably this was a separator in a stack of glazed jugs but, in an accident, the rim of an inverted jug became stuck to it. Evidence of this sort has always been frustratingly elusive from Tyler Hill but these are some of the most convincing examples of pottery kiln-furniture found to date. There can be little doubt therefore that the collection represents kiln-waste rather than domestic waste from a nearby household. Domestic pottery waste is usually easily recognisable from its signs of use – bases and sides sooted from use as cooking vessels and sometimes whitish internal deposits representing food residues, evidence of general wear and tear. No such traces are visible on the pottery here.



Fabrics and dating

All the pottery recovered is instantly recognisable as hard sandy Tyler Hill ware which has a potential date-range of *c.* 1175–1525. The products of this industry are usually distinguishable into a medieval fabric (Fabric code M1) and a late medieval fabric (LM1). Both fabrics contain abundant medium-coarse quartz sand with moderate coarser inclusions of red or black iron oxide (commonly up to 2–3 mm. across), coarse hard red-brown clay pellets ('grog') and sparse angular flint inclusions, occasionally as very coarse grits up to 5 mm. or more across. The medieval fabric is typically oxidised (orange or orange-brown) and better sorted while the late medieval fabric is typically reduced (grey or black) and often very hard or over-fired with lustrous purplish-brown glaze. It is also usually distinguished from the earlier fabric by a significant increase in the presence of hard reddish-brown inclusions of 'grog'. The changeover or transition from medieval to late medieval fabric is thought to have occurred *c.* 1350–75 and was accompanied by typological changes (i.e. changes in rim shape etc.). In reality, however, the distinction between the medieval and late medieval fabric is not always so clear-cut. This is because the changeover was never a total one as some percentage of orange-firing pots continued to be made up until the end of the industry just as some grey-firing pots were made from the very start.

Compared to some medieval pottery industries the products of the Tyler Hill pottery industry were of fairly low quality. Output consisted in the main of cheap serviceable household wares with little attempt at sophistication. This seems to be particularly true of the later phase of the industry indicating an emphasis on quantity rather than quality. Vessels in the harder grey-fired late medieval Tyler Hill fabric tend to be markedly plain compared to the more 'fancy' products of the thirteenth- to fourteenth-century industry. They were sometimes carelessly made or finished-off and not infrequently over-fired in the kiln to the point of warping. Such warped and over-fired vessels might have been regarded as 'wasters' by the potters of another industry but at Tyler Hill they seem to have been regarded as 'seconds' – warped or slightly flawed but still serviceable vessels which could still be sold at market. This is proven by the fact that numerous examples have been found on domestic or 'consumption' sites across east Kent.

On a kiln-site such as Daw's Wood the distinction between the earlier and later Tyler Hill fabric is therefore more difficult to make because we are almost certainly dealing with misfired pottery which may not be the colour or hardness the potter originally intended. Pottery wasters by their very nature often include a high proportion of over-fired dark pieces which – perhaps purely accidentally – can look like the later Tyler Hill fabric. At the Daw's Wood site the pottery assemblage comprises both orange-brown oxidised pieces and dark grey reduced pieces but there are many pieces of an in-between shade. Although some of the oxidised pieces would in any other context be classified as the earlier fabric (M1, mainly *c.* 1225–1350) yet a fairly high proportion of both oxidised and reduced pieces from the site contain frequent and prominent inclusions of hard reddish- or purplish-brown 'grog'. This fact, in combination with the plainness of the forms present and the scarcity of glazed wares, suggests that most of the vessels should be classified as late Tyler Hill ware (LM1, *c.* 1350/75–1525). The fresh condition of most of the assemblage suggests it is mostly of the same date though doubtless representing several firings over a period of some years. The presence of both oxidised 'earlier' and reduced 'later' fabric types, as well as the continued production or presence of the classic broad-flanged Tyler Hill rim (see below) suggests that the Daw's Wood assemblage is somewhat transitional in character and should be placed relatively early within the later phase of the industry, and most probably within the years *c.* 1350–1450.

Pottery typology

No complete vessel profiles survive though a few are nearly so. Vessel forms are clearly wheel-thrown. The scarcity of glazed forms is notable and only jugs appear to have been deliberately glazed with a patchy 'splash' glaze confined to the front of the vessel. Jars and bowls appear (on the basis of rim/wall fragments) to be completely unglazed. However some large base fragments (all of typical medieval 'sagging' type) attest that some jars and bowls had a broad central patch of glaze on the inner surface of the base floor. This is also borne-out by more complete examples from excavations in Canterbury. Decoration, in the strict sense, is rare and confined to a few incised horizontal lines on the shoulders of jugs (mostly) and some jars. The piercing or stabbing of rims or handles (probably done with a large needle), which is a characteristic feature of Tyler Hill wares, was primarily intended to be functional in that it ensured a more even firing in the kiln by allowing any remaining moisture to escape. It also helped anchor any applied features, such as handles, to the main body of the vessel. Applied strips of clay, usually thumbed, are also primarily functional in that their purpose was to give added strength to vessel walls or to reinforce vulnerable parts of the vessel, such as basal angles. These however are rare in the present assemblage.

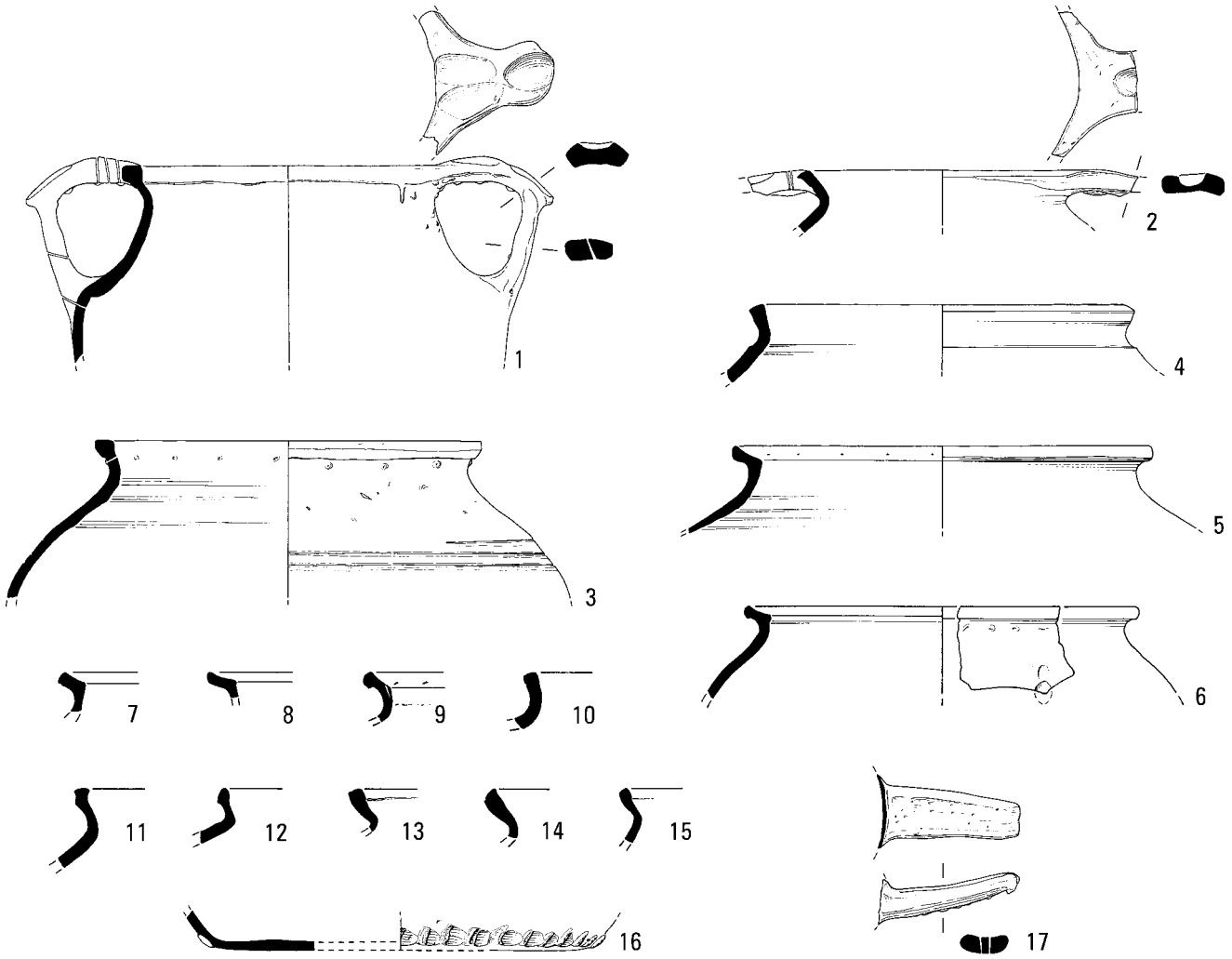
The minimum number of vessels represented by the recovered sample is fifty-eight, a figure largely based on the analysis of rim sherds (sixty rims). The composition of the vessel assemblage can be broken down as follows:

Vessel Form	Min. No. Vessels	Percentage
Jars/cooking pots	32	55
Bowls	20	35
Jugs	6	10
Totals	58	100

Jars/cooking pots (Nos 1–17)

These are most probably cooking pots but the description 'jars' is probably more appropriate as some may have been intended purely for storage or other purposes. Jars were the mainstay of most medieval pottery industries and on domestic sites nearly always outnumber other vessel forms. The Daw's Wood jars have rim diameters within the range of 130–260 mm. Different types or forms of jar can be recognised amongst the assemblage, either because they have applied features (e.g. handles) or distinctive rim forms. Some of these have traditional names such as 'cauldrons' (Nos 1–2) and 'pipkins' (No. 17) but most were probably plain cooking pots or multi-purpose jars that never had handles or other identifying features. With isolated rim fragments it is impossible to say with certainty whether or not they came from vessels that were plain or from vessels that had handles. These, unfortunately, constitute the majority of rim fragments which cannot therefore be ascribed with certainty to any particular type of jar other than the general 'jar/cooking pot' category. Rim forms and diameters however tend to be indicative of specific jar types but medieval potters rarely operated within a set of hard and fast rules and so one often finds exceptions. All these factors have been taken into consideration below in the division of the jar rims into a few main categories.

Cauldrons
(Nos 1–2):
A minimum of four examples were identified on the basis of rim sherds with evidence of handles (included in jar total above). Two of these were definite kiln wasters. Cauldrons are cooking pots with a pair of handles attached to the rim and the widest point of the body. Many Tyler Hill cauldrons are close copies of metal cauldrons with their pronounced 'elbow' handles copied directly from medieval prototypes in brass or bronze. Most Tyler Hill cauldrons from excavations have markedly plain or simple rims (No. 2). Two



Daw's Wood, Tyler Hill. Late Medieval pottery. Scale 1:4.

of those here have this type of rim, the other two have subsquared rims (No. 1). Rim diameters are in the 150–190 mm. range. Handles were fixed to the rim and body of the vessel by pricking or stabbing through from the outside with a long fine pin, sometimes piercing right through to the interior of the vessel. There is some evidence too, from the handle area, that the rim was also stabbed horizontally from the inner surface. This, and additional stabbing along the length of the handle, also ensured the more efficient firing of these thicker vessel parts. External signs of all this however were sometimes obscured by subsequent wiping while the clay was still fairly wet, though they often survive on the internal surface of handles as a series of 'pimples' or blobs marking the pin's exit point. This is clearly illustrated on No. 1 where overly zealous stabbing has not only pierced through the upper part of the handle but also caused a series of accidental stab-marks on the outer surface of the neck below this. Two varieties of handle occur. The first (No. 1) has two, or possibly, three, broad thumbed impressions on the top which help fix it to the rim and below this is another deep impression at the 'elbow' of the handle, possibly a thumb-grip to facilitate lifting. The other type (No. 2) has a single thumbed impression on top, but is too fragmentary to discern any other details.

Where it can be established from other excavations, Tyler Hill cauldrons, unlike metal ones, did not generally have tripod-footed bases, though there are possible but very rare examples of this from thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century contexts. Most cauldrons had plain sagging bases (indistinguishable from most other cooking pots) but some late medieval examples are known with thumbed notching around the basal angle, similar to No. 16. In some cases notching or thumbing was carried out on a strip of clay applied to the basal angle (and sometimes, additionally, on an arrangement of strips on the underside of the base) but in this case it appears to have been notched or pinched directly into the vessel wall. There is evidence from other sites that Tyler Hill cauldrons, along with basal strips or notching, were probably in existence from *c.* 1250, though early examples of these are rare. After *c.* 1350 however the form and its associated features appears to have been fairly common.

Pipkins

(No. 17):

Only one definite example identified by a handle (not included in jar total above). Pipkins are small cooking pots with a saucepan-like side-handle attached at one point to the vessel wall. They were probably used for the preparation of sauces or small portions of food. The rim usually had a pulled lip or spout to facilitate pouring but no such rims were identified in the assemblage here. Most pipkin rim sherds are therefore indistinguishable from other jar rims though complete pipkins from Canterbury tend to have fairly plain small-diameter rims sometimes internally hollowed ('lid-seated') or slightly collared externally. Likely candidates in the plainer group of rims discussed below include No. 11 (diam. 130 mm.) and Nos 12, 13 and 15 (all under 180 mm.).

Jars/cooking pots with sub-squared rims (Nos 1 & 3):

At least eleven vessels (12 rims) fall into this category but these include two of the cauldrons discussed above. The remaining eight vessels could include other cauldrons but probably include some plain jars/cooking pots. No. 3 is typical of these. Some have slightly more squared-off rims than this while others are more triangular. Rim diameters are in the 150–260 mm. range. The upper part of this range however is mostly occupied by jars, as No. 3, with a distinctive row of piercing though the neck (six vessels). These vessels cluster in the 220–260 mm. diameter range. They might be cauldrons (one example has slight traces of a possible handle) but, then again, none of the definite cauldrons known from here or Canterbury exhibits this feature. The shoulder of No. 3 is decorated with incised horizontal grooves.

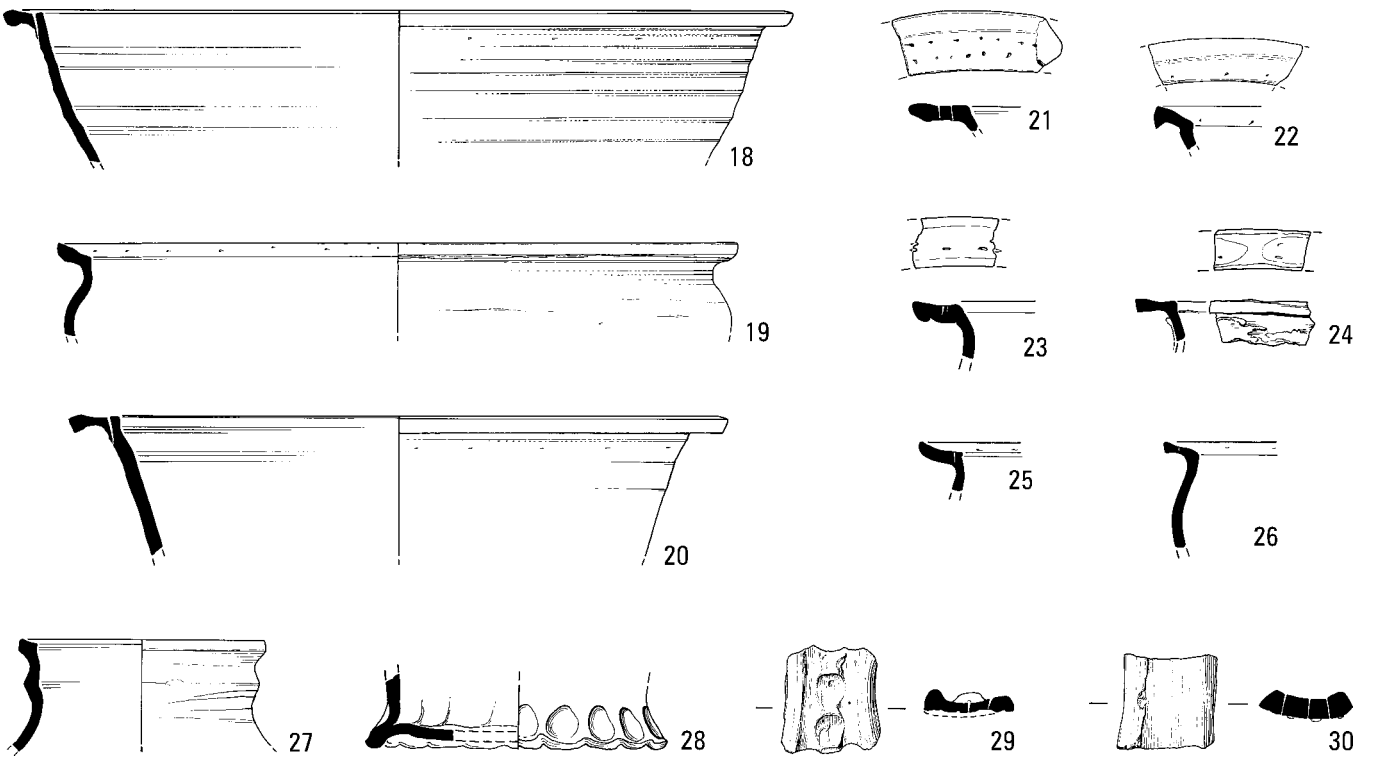
Jars/cooking pots with 'classic' flanged rims (Nos 5–9):

A minimum of seven vessels have the 'classic' broad flanged or squared rim typical of the vast majority of Tyler Hill cooking pots dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Thereafter, although the type continued until the end of the industry, it declined in favour of the 'simpler' types of rim described below. Diameters recorded are in the 190–240 mm. range, which is absolutely typical of complete examples from Canterbury. There can be little doubt that these represent standard Tyler Hill cooking pots, although there is at least one (fifteenth-century) example of a handled cauldron from Canterbury with this rim type. Bowls too can have this rim type (see below) but these are generally easy to distinguish from jars. The rims are generally slightly hollowed or concave on the upper surface.

Within this general description there is much minor variation in detail – illustrated by the examples shown here. Nearly all examples show typical stabbing through the rim. This normally results in a row of external exit-marks under the rim (No. 6) but in one case these exit on the inside of the neck (No. 9). On one example (No. 6) there are traces of a vertical row of finger-tip impressions running from the shoulder downwards. These were impressed directly into the body clay and not (as more usual) onto an applied clay strip. This type of decoration (sometimes horizontal too) is fairly common on Tyler Hill cooking pots from at least *c.* 1200 onwards. Some of the rims here are definite wasters and therefore less likely to be residual thirteenth- or fourteenth-century examples accidentally incorporated into a later waster heap. The presence, however, of a reasonable number of classic flanged rims has influenced the dating of the Daw's Wood assemblage, suggesting it should be placed near the medieval/late medieval transition of the industry rather than towards the end.

Jars/cooking pots with plainer rim types (Nos 2, 4, 10–15):

These total fourteen vessels but include two of the cauldrons discussed above (No. 2). This is a heterogeneous catch-all category for jar rims that do not fit into any of the categories discussed above. However plainer or simpler types of jar rim are a typical feature of the late medieval phase of the Tyler Hill industry and not just typical of miscellaneous jars. This is potentially confusing as some of these are effectively typological 'throwbacks' to the equally simple rim forms of local early medieval sandy wares including some of the earliest Tyler Hill products (twelfth century). In practice, however, these earlier products are usually easily distinguished by their softer and duller fabrics. The (late medieval) 'plainer' types include a variety of simple rim forms with diameters in the 130–230 mm. range. These show a diameter cluster at *c.* 170 mm. and a larger cluster at *c.* 210–230 mm.. Forms range from extremely plain or slightly thickened types of rim (Nos 4 & 10), to slightly collared (No. 11) and beaded types (No. 12), and a variety of thickened rims with varying degrees of internal hollowing or 'lid-seating' (Nos 13–15). Those with small diameters (e.g. No. 11, 130 mm.) probably include pipkins, though larger pipkins with internally-hollowed rims (as Nos 13–15) are known from elsewhere. Two of the definite cauldrons identified (No. 2) occur with this rim type (both 170 mm. diam.) so others may be



Daw's Wood, Tyler Hill. Late Medieval pottery. Scale 1:4.

represented within this group. Very plain larger diameter rims (Nos 4 & 10) could be from cauldrons or plain cooking pots. This group almost certainly includes storage jars of various sizes.

Bowls (Nos 18–26)

These are distinguished from jars/cooking pots by their larger diameters, generally broader rims and straighter/flaring walls, although there is some overlap between these forms. All the bowls have broad flanged rims closely related to the classic flanged rim on standard Tyler Hill jars/cooking pots but generally broader. Rim flanges are 19–32 mm. wide (mostly 19–23 mm.). Rim diameters are mainly within the 320–420 mm. range. Within this there is a clustering in the 320–360 mm. range and another cluster at 420 mm.. Outside the main range one bowl with a diameter of only 250 mm. has been noted (No. 26), another of *c.* 460–500 mm. (No. 24) and another possibly of *c.* 540 mm. or greater, though this might be warped. Like jars/cooking pots, bowl rims are generally stabbed or pierced, usually through the flange, but subsequent wiping can obscure this feature. On a few bowls stabbing is, more unusually, set close to the inner angle between the rim and the vessel wall and exits on the outside wall below the rim (Nos 18, 20 & 25). One unusual bowl (No. 24), one of the widest, appears to have very light/shallow thumbed impressions on the top of the flange and has traces of a crudely executed applied horizontal clay strip beneath the rim; the rim and the walls may have been pierced through. Otherwise bowls are markedly plain.

Bowls from this site can loosely be divided into two main types, though there is some overlap between these.

Type 1. Curving-walled bowls
(Nos 18, 19, 23–26):
Thirteen examples. These are slightly shouldered/necked, rather like shallow cooking pots, with a curving wall below this.

Type 2. Straight-sided bowls
(Nos 20–22):
Seven examples. This is defined by the angle formed by the rim and body wall. The latter is basically outward-flaring and straight-sided, sometimes with a slight external carination (angle change) a short distance below the rim. This is a common late medieval bowl form found in many pottery industries across southern England.

Jugs (Nos 27–30)

The six rim sherds are all fairly similar to that illustrated (No. 27), a loosely collared rim with a thickened internally-bevelled rim. This is a fairly standard and very long-lived type of Tyler Hill jug rim. Measurable diameters are in the 115–130 mm. range. Rims and body sherds bear large patches of clear greenish-brown or purplish lead glaze. Two rims have traces of pulled lips or spouts. No. 28 is a typical Tyler Hill thumbed jug base, the only example recovered. This probably comes from a pear-shaped jug. Other jug sherds suggest the presence of wider/squatter jugs. These generally had plain sagging bases indistinguishable from those of jars/cooking pots. A few body sherds have decorative horizontal shoulder grooving and some jug necks (as No. 27) are also lightly grooved. There are three handle fragments including the two strap-handles illustrated (Nos 29–30) which probably come from large/squat jugs. No. 29 (a waster) is the only piece in the assemblage with a definite applied thumbed strip. One other handle fragment (not illustrated) is of oval section.

Conclusions

Only one other late medieval kiln assemblage has been published from Tyler Hill, that from Cane Wood, north of the present site (Macpherson-Grant 1980). The latter was tentatively dated *c.* 1325–75 but has since been re-dated *c.* 1475–1525 (Nigel Macpherson-Grant, pers. comm.). This has some general parallels with the Daw's Wood assemblage (e.g. in the presence of 'simpler' jar rim types and a notched or thumbed jar base as No. 16). Bowl forms at Cane Wood, however, are apparently all of straight-sided type rather than (as here) predominantly of curving-walled type and the rims differ in fine detail from those at Daw's Wood (*ibid*., fig. 15.13–19). This may be because the Cane Wood assemblage is later than that at Daw's Wood. The Daw's Wood assemblage is the first late medieval kiln assemblage from Tyler Hill to have received any statistical analysis. It is, therefore, both an important contribution to our knowledge of Tyler Hill production sites and a useful yardstick against which other medieval pottery assemblages from the area may be compared.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the Steel family for inviting me to examine the site and for permission to publish the pottery recovered. The material and records will be deposited in Canterbury Museum. Thanks also to Dominique Bacon (pottery illustrations) and Peter Atkinson (location map).

3 Three carved stones from St George's Street, Canterbury

Jeffrey West

The discovery of a large quantity of re-used medieval worked stone during excavations at No. 41 St George's Street in 2001 was described in last year's report (Parfitt 2003, 13–14). The material comprised some seventy-five pieces of architectural stonework and three fragments of figurative carving. All of the re-used stone was recovered from a single trench at the northern boundary of the site, close to Burgate Lane where masses of worked stones were recorded during the construction of the co-op store in the 1950s (Sherlock 1983, 46). It has been suggested that the stone had been used in the building of a lodging house erected by Stephen Thornhurst in the mid sixteenth century and demolished in 1952. Not only had the house occupied part of the site at No. 41 St George's Street, but Stephen Thornhurst had also featured as a major purchaser of stone in the accounts of the material sold from the demolition of St Augustine's Abbey. The possibility that the re-used medieval carving from the present site came originally from St Augustine's is compelling.

Male head, Caen stone, late thirteenth century. Height: 160 mm. Drawn by Beverley Leader.

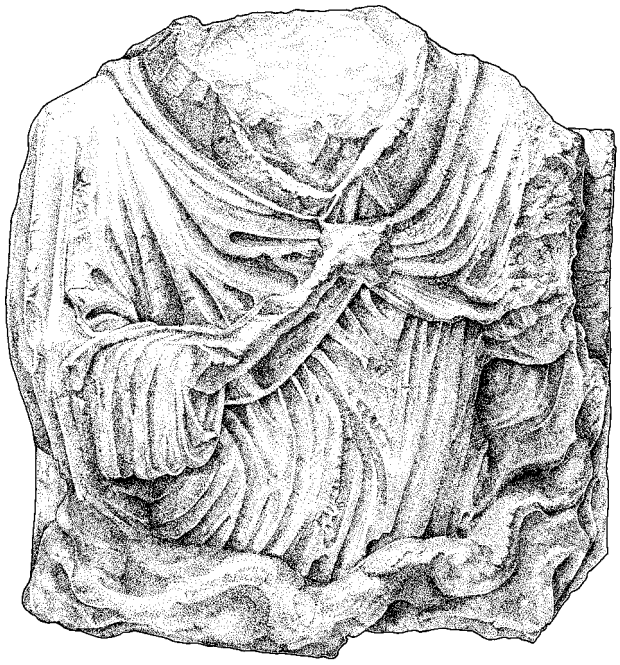
The male head

The architectural mouldings and angle of attachment of the small male head indicate that its original function was as a decorative stop to a window or arch label. The facial features are well carved and characterful, and a high collar or cowl hides the junction of the head to the block. The hair is long and flowing, and although detailing towards the top of the block suggests that there was no tonsure or headgear, the loss of surface above the forehead hairline leaves some uncertainty. There are few determinative stylistic features, but the individualisation of the facial features and the detailing of the hair suggests a date in the late thirteenth century when at St Augustine's, there was an almost continuous programme of works on the claustral buildings, inner and outer courts, and also the remodelling of the altar of St Mildred in the north radiating chapel.

The torso

The torso is also a carving of high quality. The left arm, right hand and head are missing, but it is evident that the torso was designed as a half figure standing above a nebuly arrangement of clouds that encircle the torso at the waist. The figure wears a cloak or cope, closed at the neck with a large rectangular clasp, or morse, below a high standing collar. Folds in the drapery are indicated by shallow gouged lines. Even though the head is lost the remains of lappets on the collar and shoulders indicate that the figure wore a mitre. This suggests an episcopal or archiepiscopal figure, and yet St Augustine's was a mitred abbey and its abbots went to considerable lengths to substantiate the abbey's claim not only to the outward trappings of privilege, but most of all to exemption from episcopal control. At the turn of the twelfth century Goscelin of St Bertin asserted that the abbots of St Augustine's had been granted the mitre in 1063, and even though the matter of exemption was not finally settled until 1397, mitre, ring, and sandals were granted to Abbot Roger II in 1179 by Pope Alexander III. In the following year Pope Alexander is said to have sent a feathered cope, the *plumale*, as a further sign of privilege.

If the stone is indeed from St Augustine's evidence of a mitre suggests that the torso depicts a mitred abbot, although it is not inconceivable that



Torso, Reigate/Merstham stone, early thirteenth century. Height: 252 mm. Drawn by Beverley Leader.

it represents one of the Anglo-Saxon archbishops buried at St Augustine's and translated into the new abbey church by Wido in 1091. The wreath of clouds indicates a 'saintly' figure, and the composition is one used for the angels on the west front of Wells cathedral (*c*. 1230). As Reigate stone only came into use in east Kent in the early thirteenth century, both the examination of the shrine of St Augustine in 1221 and the re-dedication of the high altar, and the rebuilding of the altars of St Augustine and St Adrian in south radiating chapel in 1240, provide suitable occasions on which images of departed archbishops and mitred abbots might be called upon to testify to the primacy of the abbey's foundation and to support its claim to ecclesiastical autonomy.

Seated figure, Caen stone, early twelfth century. Height: 375 mm. Drawn by Beverley Leader.

The seated figure

The most detailed of the three carvings and, perhaps, one of the most important recent discoveries of Romanesque figure sculpture in Canterbury is the fragment of a seated figure carved in high relief. The carving is of exceptional quality. The figure is seated on a long cushion placed on an ornate throne with a triangular backrest and set against a chequered wall or curtain. The upper part of the figure is missing, but from what remains it is evident that the figure is richly attired. A full cloak (probably clasped at the throat) extends to the ground and has deep *manche* sleeves hemmed, like the body of the cloak, with pierced beading and revealing at the cuffs a stiff, pleated undergarment with similarly full sleeves. Beneath the cloak the figure has a banded bodice that covers a decorated girdle and a robe with a deep and decorated hem, and large floral patterns over the knees. Only the right foot survives, but that is shod in a finely decorated slipper. In the right hand the figure holds a stem, and what appears to be a bunch of flowers in the left. A curving band of foliate patterning emerges from behind the right foot, which in turn rests against a lightly curved moulding that rises towards the left-hand side of the figure.

The shape of the stone and the curvature of the block underneath the feet indicate that the carving once formed part a decorated spandrel occupying a position to the left of the apex of an arch of around 1.5 m. diameter. Despite first impressions of cope and pallium, the figure is not wearing either pontifical or mass vestments. It is in fact a female, and the costume has points of similarity with twelfth-century noble women's seals where a lily flower carried in the right hand is a common attribute. In this

case, it is the left hand that carries flowers. The right holds a stem broken off not at the base, but at the top. No less important are the floral decorations on the robe which, with the many other details of the figure find comparison in the great vision of St Augustine's City of God painted in a manuscript probably produced at St Augustine's Canterbury around 1120 (Florence, Bibl. Mediceo-Laurenziana MS Plut. XII, 17, fol. 2v). Here, as in the carving, the figures hold palm branches to indicate their saintliness. In the centre is a figure of Ecclesia enthroned between two female saints who also hold palm fronds. Given its shape, it is possible that the carving once formed part of a similar group of three figures which, in the specific context of St Augustine's Abbey, might be the three saintly daughters of Queen Eormenburga (Domne Eafe): Mildburga, Mildgith, and Mildrith. Claims made by St Gregory's to possession of the relics of St Mildrith only fuelled existing unrest and Goscelin worked up a new life of the saint in support of St Augustine's counter claim. In it, Goscelin commends the 'three most precious gems of the Holy Trinity', casting Mildburga as faith, Mildgith as hope, and 'sparkling' between them Mildrith, whom he cast as charity. If this reconstruction has any basis in fact, then the depiction of these 'most holy brides of Christ' has political overtones, and a position in public view such as the pulpitum would have added testimony to the abbey's claims.

II Palaeoenvironmental Studies

1 St Mildred's Tannery, Canterbury

Enid Allison

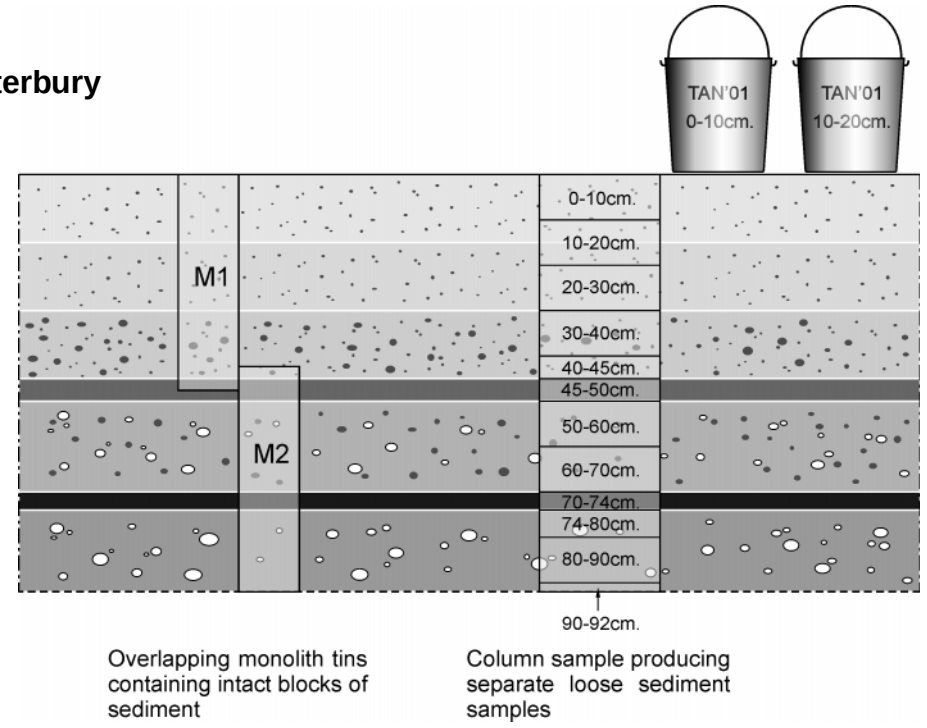
An archaeological evaluation carried out prior to development of the site at St Mildred's Tannery revealed substantial waterlogged deposits of Roman through to post-medieval date with a high potential to produce evidence for the ancient environment in that area.

Of particular interest were sediments overlying Roman road metalling and which appeared to have formed over a considerable period up to the Anglo-Saxon or possibly the early medieval period. Branch and twig trackways were constructed over the area, probably during the Anglo-Saxon period, and several of these were revealed in the evaluation trenches.

The deposits were investigated by taking both column samples and monoliths. Column samples were taken in four of the evaluation trenches, from deposits of Roman date or later and from positions where they could be related to the archaeology. Monoliths for both sediment and pollen analysis were taken in positions adjacent to the column samples so that results from the various lines of research can eventually be integrated.

Samples of wood were collected from the branch and twig trackways to identify the types of wood used. These will also provide material for radiocarbon dating of the deposits.

The column from Trench 8 was selected to assess the quality and quantity of plant macrofossils and invertebrate remains preserved in the sediment. It had been taken through deposits that had formed above Roman road metalling to the level of a later branch and twig trackway.



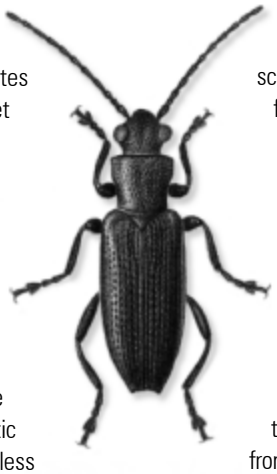
Schematic diagram showing a sequence of deposits sampled as a column and by monoliths.

A **monolith** consists of an intact block of soil removed from the cut face of a section in a specially made tin that can be up to 50 cm. in length. Monoliths are of particular use for investigating sediments and soil micromorphology, for which an undisturbed sample is required, and for pollen analysis. In the case of pollen, a monolith can be taken in the field and despatched to a palynologist who can then take minute samples at regular intervals through the sequence of sediments in the comfort of their own laboratory. If several monolith tins are used in a deep deposit, they should always overlap so that no gaps are left in the sequence.

A **column sample** consists of a vertically contiguous series of loose soil samples taken from a sequence of deposits that has built up over a long period. The aim is to provide information on long-term environmental change by analysis of animal and plant remains preserved within the samples. Individual samples within a column are taken at regular intervals through the sequence of deposits, usually 5 or 10 cm. The regular sampling intervals must be interrupted to avoid sampling over context boundaries, however. Each individual sample in the column usually has a volume of between two and ten litres and is collected in a bag or sample bucket.

Four 1 kg. sub-samples selected from the column sample at regular intervals produced a range of biological material that was briefly examined to assess the potential of the deposits to provide information on ancient environmental conditions. Plant macrofossils and insect remains were the most numerous remains in all of the sub-samples. The remains recovered from the lowermost sub-sample indicated that the site was wet at the end of the Roman period. Plant remains were dominated by stem fragments of common reed *Phragmites australis,* with seeds of horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*) suggesting areas of open water. This suggests that the water table could have risen quite rapidly. An estimated eighty-eight species of beetles and bugs were represented, many of which were aquatic. The insect assemblage included donaciine leaf beetles found on aquatic plants, and *Prasocuris phellandrii* found on umbelliferous plants standing in or near water. Stands of nettles were suggested by *Brachypterus* sp.. Other plant-feeders have not been identified closely enough at this stage to determine host plants or shrubs. Traces of material from domestic rubbish dumping were also seen, presumably a relic of Roman domestic activity in the area.

The next two sub-samples from higher in the stratigraphic sequence show that reed swamp conditions prevailed until gradual silting enabled some use of the area again in the Anglo-Saxon period. The continued presence of aquatic invertebrates in the deposits indicates that the area remained quite wet with still or slowly flowing water. There are suggestions of the presence of herbivore dung in both sub-samples perhaps indicating grazing land in the vicinity.



Plant and invertebrate remains from the uppermost sub-sample examined appeared to be more terrestrial in character. Aquatic beetles were significantly less well-represented than in the earlier deposits. Plant remains consisted of seeds of plants generally associated with disturbed ground, although hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and sedge (*Carex*) suggest it was still damp. The fact that the area was still quite marshy is attested by the need for the wooden trackways. Fragments of bone and shellfish from domestic rubbish were also present at this level, perhaps indicating an increase in the level of human occupation and activity in the environs of the site.

Evidence for vegetation other than reeds is sparse from the plant macrofossils themselves, but additional information on local vegetation could be obtained by further analysis of the insect remains, many of which are plant feeders. Further identification of aquatic taxa will provide information on water flow and conditions, and it may be possible to elucidate whether dumping of domestic waste occurred on a local or wider scale in the area. More dating evidence for the deposits is required before further work is carried out, however.

Plant macrofossil and invertebrate evidence generally provides data on the immediate surroundings of the site. With pollen analysis local pollen dominates the assemblages, but the nature of pollen dispersal tends to result in the accumulation of pollen from a wider area in a particular deposit. Monoliths from three trenches (7, 10 and 17) were chosen for assessment of pollen. The results of the assessment were somewhat disappointing in that pollen was not particularly well-preserved and present only in low concentrations. Consequently the interpretation of results is rather tentative.

The lowermost samples taken from all monoliths indicated that the site was wet and supported a community of tall wetland herbs including reeds, sedges, starwort (*Callitriche*), and meadowsweet (*Filipendula*), and willows. There would either have been standing water, or the area would have been periodically flooded. The area was dominated by herb-rich grassland and open soils. The latter may have been arable fields as many of the taxa identified were of arable weeds. Woodland was sparse initially, but later (possibly in the Anglo-Saxon period) both herbaceous and woody plants increased, implying different land management, and in particular there seems to have been an increase in arable farming.

Beetles. Left: *Prasocuris phellandrii*. Right: *Donacia vulgaris*.

2 Whitefriars, Canterbury
Enid Allison

At Whitefriars large numbers of soil samples were taken from Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval contexts. These are currently being processed to recover plant and animal remains that will eventually produce information on diet and economy, local agriculture and environment, and general living conditions in Canterbury at various points in its history.

A particularly interesting series of stratified deposits on the St George's Street site (CW21) have been provisionally interpreted as a burnt granary containing huge quantities of charred cereals and ash. This has been dated on pottery evidence to the ninth century. Grain stores of this date are rare so these deposits are of considerable importance. No detailed analysis has been carried out as yet although a small sub-sample from one area within the structure has been examined to assess the state of preservation and abundance of plant remains. The sub-sample consisted almost entirely of grains of barley with occasional grains of wheat. It appeared to be cleaned grain with few weed seeds or chaff. It had not been sprouted for malting, and there were no signs of insect infestation or spoiling. Samples have been taken over the whole area and spatial analysis of these will ascertain whether a single or several different crops were stored. It may also be possible to tell whether storage was as loose grains or in the ear.

An excavation north-east of Gravel Walk (CW29) revealed significant deposits associated with the Austin friary. These included rich deposits of kitchen refuse that will provide an opportunity to examine the diet of the friars and to compare results with work already carried out on material from the kitchen and refectory floors of St Gregory's Priory, Northgate. Examination of material from the priory latrine will also be of great interest.

Acknowledgements
The mammoth task of wet-sieving bulk soil samples from Whitefriars is being undertaken by Julie Martin. Thanks are due to volunteers Bob Robson, Oliver Goodwin and Krystyna Zaleska who have sorted through many of the dried residues from Whitefriars samples processed to date. Mark Robinson has examined the sub-sample of the grain from the Whitefriars granary.

Pollen from St Mildred's Tannery was examined by Pat Wiltshire and John Daniell, plant macrofossils by Ruth Pelling, and invertebrates by Enid Allison.

Bibliography
Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J. 1994, 'A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis', unpublished. Available from P. Murphy, Centre of East Anglian Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich.

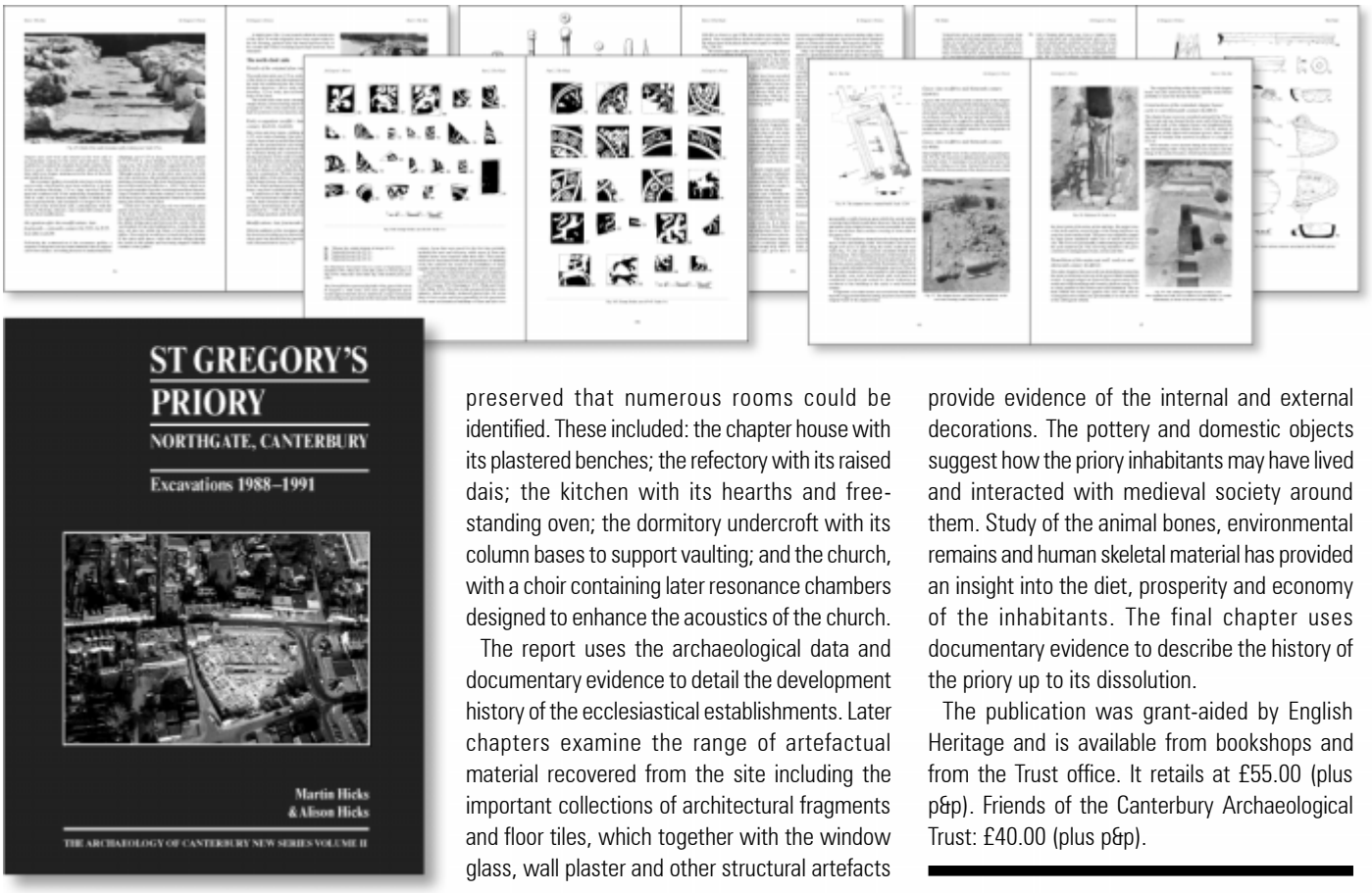
III Publications

1 St Gregory's Priory
Jane Elder

At the beginning of December 2001 the second volume in The Archaeology of Canterbury (New Series) was launched at a reception held at St John's Hospital, Northgate. *St Gregory's Priory Northgate, Canterbury: Excavations 1988-1991* by Martin and Alison Hicks is, as Alison writes in her dedication, a worthy memorial to Martin's enthusiasm and determination. Sadly, Martin died shortly before the volume was finished, but its completion owed no small part to the momentum set by him early on in the project.

The excavations uncovered the remains of two ecclesiastical establishments on the site of the former priory. The first is traditionally recorded as being founded in A.D. 1084 by Archbishop Lanfranc, as a sister establishment to St John's Hospital on the opposite side of the Northgate road. After a fire in 1145 the priory was rebuilt on a grander scale, probably under the patronage of Archbishop Theobald (1139–61). The excavation uncovered substantial parts of both Lanfranc's foundation and Theobald's priory. Some parts of Theobald's priory were so well

Part of the 1988 excavation team, some of whom returned to celebrate the launch of the volume at St John's Hospital in December.



preserved that numerous rooms could be identified. These included: the chapter house with its plastered benches; the refectory with its raised dais; the kitchen with its hearths and free-standing oven; the dormitory undercroft with its column bases to support vaulting; and the church, with a choir containing later resonance chambers designed to enhance the acoustics of the church.

The report uses the archaeological data and documentary evidence to detail the development history of the ecclesiastical establishments. Later chapters examine the range of artefactual material recovered from the site including the important collections of architectural fragments and floor tiles, which together with the window glass, wall plaster and other structural artefacts provide evidence of the internal and external decorations. The pottery and domestic objects suggest how the priory inhabitants may have lived and interacted with medieval society around them. Study of the animal bones, environmental remains and human skeletal material has provided an insight into the diet, prosperity and economy of the inhabitants. The final chapter uses documentary evidence to describe the history of the priory up to its dissolution.

The publication was grant-aided by English Heritage and is available from bookshops and from the Trust office. It retails at £55.00 (plus p&p). Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust: £40.00 (plus p&p).

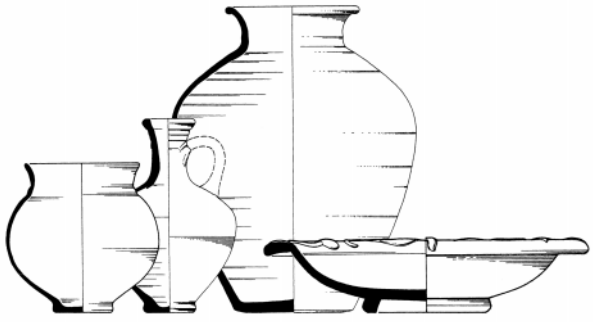
2 Other publications during the year

Jane Elder

In November 2001 the *Industrial Archaeology Review*, the journal of the Association for Industrial Archaeology, published 'Copperas: an account of the Whitstable copperas works and the first major chemical industry in England' by Tim Allen, Mike Cotterill and Geoffrey Pike. The Association later presented the Trust with an award for the fieldwork carried out in 1997 (Allen 2001, 13–17). A full account of the excavations carried out on the Tankerton foreshore, together with a discussion and history of copperas workings in the south of England and in particular Whitstable will be published in the Trust's Occasional Papers series.

The results of excavations carried out by Paul Hutchings at the Priory Centre, Dartford in 1998 (briefly published as Hutchings and Willson 2001, 46) were published as 'Early Roman Burial in Dartford' in volume cxxi of *Archaeologia Cantiana,* the memorial volume to Alec Detsicas and Kenneth Gravett.

A 'sequel' to the very successful *Roman Canterbury, a journey into the past* was published in the autumn. More about *A Journey to Medieval Canterbury* by Andy Harmsworth and Canterbury Archaeological Trust can be found in Marion Green's report on p.82.



Erratum: Robin Bendrey's article 'Does size really matter? Osteometry and cattle husbandry in medieval Kent', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1997–1998*, 48–50 (2002), was published without the author's name. Sincere apologies are extended to Robin Bendrey for this regrettable oversight.

PART FOUR

Education

Marion Green

School's out for summer!

The students of Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury, do something different at the end of the summer term. They take part in Enrichment Week. This is a time when the school curriculum is suspended and youngsters choose from a variety of activities to widen and 'enrich' their experience beyond normal lessons.

In 2001, Andy Jeffries, Head of Science at the school asked whether the Trust would like to take part in Enrichment Week. A loose theme of 'Past and Future' was coming together and we suggested building a 'clamp' kiln in the school grounds – the kind of structure which would have been used to fire pottery in prehistoric or early Anglo-Saxon times. Alan Ward at the Trust had some experience of doing such things with adult students and was more than willing to give it a go.

Experimental firings by their nature can be unpredictable. In this case, the whole project was a success from beginning to end. The students involved were impressed that this was the hottest kiln Alan had ever built and that there was such a fantastic recovery rate for their pots and tiles.

The project was spread over two and a bit days and was great fun for everyone involved. Many thanks go to Andy Jeffries and Angela Duignan at Barton Court for their enthusiasm and co-operation with planning and seeing the project through and to all the youngsters who took part. They were: Kieran Back, Michaela Barnes, Louise Chantler, Gavin Clacy, Frances Coombes, Ross Crates, Ryan Dale (great with a shovel), James Darnley, Robert Dell, Jonathan Hammond (who spotted the first pot to appear from the ashes), Chris Harmer, Jason Higham, and Lauren Minnar.

First stage: making the pots and tiles

Two builder's buckets of Gault clay were dug out of a slip at the Warren at Folkestone. The clay was formed into orange-sized balls and then different tempering materials were worked in. A temper will open up the clay body, allowing any moisture to safely escape during the firing process. Some balls of clay had handfuls of Margate beach sand added, others had dried pine needles (from an old Christmas tree). The clay needs to stay pliable so adding a little water helps. Think of making pastry – not too sticky, not so dry that it cracks apart.

Due to time available, the students were not involved with clay preparation but took over at the pot making stage in their Science lab at school. They used the lump method and coiling to make a variety of pot shapes, loosely based on prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon styles. Various pieces of wood and bone were effective tools for decorating. Some children also made simple tiles, with more freestyle decoration. Their wares (about twenty-five items) were then left in an airy room for one week to dry out.

Second stage: building the 'clamp' kiln

Behind the school was a good open and safe site for the firing (away from buildings and trees). Staff at the school had gathered the basic materials needed to build a kiln. Quantities are approximate:

- about six barrow loads of small logs
- about two dozen squares of rough turf
- some soil for plugging holes in kiln dome
- a pet shop bag of straw and small twigs for kindling

First, we gave the students a Health and Safety talk about what to do and (more importantly) what not to do! They then got stuck in with the manual work and levelled the site with spades. Next they built a shallow log platform and laid their works of art on top. A lattice work of logs was laid around the pots and gradually built up until all were enclosed. A 'flue' was left open on one side and stuffed with straw and kindling. Finally the dome was covered with rough turf and soil.

Third stage: lighting it!

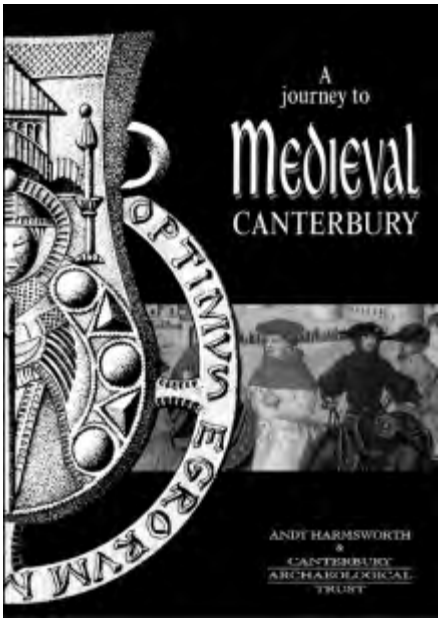
A bit of cheating with a box of matches ... and soon the fire was well under way. Smoke drifting out from small holes in the dome showed that the body of the kiln was heating up nicely. There's something about watching an open fire and several of the team stayed around for a while. Building the kiln had been a couple of hours work.

Fourth stage: next day – have any survived?

The kiln was left to fire and smoulder away overnight. At 9 a.m. the next morning much of the superstructure had burnt down, but there were still red hot ashes deep inside. Having got this far we didn't want to demolish the remains too quickly. There was a risk that any complete pots would explode on immediate contact with the cooler air outside the kiln. So we very slowly raked away the ashes and charcoal. By midday all was revealed with a virtual 100 per cent survival. The pots were spread around the kiln site to cool completely and were then triumphantly carried away by the youngsters.

The only surviving evidence for our kiln was a burnt patch on the ground ... will archaeologists of the future be able to work out what happened there on a July day in 2001?

A Journey to Medieval Canterbury – the launch that almost didn't happen



Work continued on the Medieval Canterbury project during the summer of 2001 and this latest publication from the Trust's Education Service was launched at The Big Dig Visitor Centre in Watling Street in the autumn. The launch in fact almost didn't happen; there had been a major gas leak in the late afternoon and we were denied access to our site. So we sat outside the Dane John Gardens, with the wine and peanuts, considering alternative venues or perhaps staging an impromptu al fresco event in the gardens. But with twenty minutes to launch time we were given the all clear and allowed to go ahead. The guests arrived, oblivious. Thank you to Ruth Walder for helping me with all the launch preparations.

Medieval Canterbury takes the reader on a journey back in time, telling a story created from a wealth of surviving buildings, artefacts and documentary sources. It begins with a taste of Anglo-Saxon life preceding the arrival of Duke William of Normandy in 1066, describes the impact made on the city by the Norman Conquest and then how Canterbury was transformed into a thriving commercial centre during the Middle Ages. Exactly where the journey through Medieval Canterbury ends is not too certain, as you will see if you buy a copy!

The book has been written primarily for young readers (11–14 year olds) but it will also appeal to the interested adult looking for a reliable, lively introduction to the subject. For teachers, it is a valuable resource when teaching National Curriculum History, in particular Local History studies at Key Stage 2 and The Medieval Realms at Key Stage 3.

I would like to give special thanks to the author, Andy Harmsworth, who is a pleasure to work with and to all those responsible for the illustrations (Rupert Austin, Dominique Bacon, John Atherton Bowen, Mark Duncan, Will Foster, Sue Hodgkins,

The Author doing his sales pitch.

Ivan Lapper, Beverley Leader, Laurie Sartin), to Mark Duncan for his excellent design work and to Andrew Savage who consistently produces high quality publication photographs, admired by many. I would also like to thank those who with their financial support enabled us to undertake this project: The John and Ruth Howard Charitable Trust, the Albert Reckitt Foundation and the Friends of the Trust.

A Journey to Medieval Canterbury by Andy Harmsworth and Canterbury Archaeological Trust is available from the Trust offices at 92A Broad Street, Canterbury Museums and local bookshops, £4.95 (plus 50p p&p per copy if ordering from the Trust). Visit our website www.canterburytrust.co.uk for sample pages.

Community support for The Big Dig

At The Big Dig Visitor Centre, Helen Evans and Helen Parker continued to lead their able team of volunteers who dealt admirably with the school groups. We organised some briefing sessions for those members of the team not so familiar with the school curriculum and with a little support, their natural enthusiasm and some common sense, the deed was done.

I would like to give a mention here to the History department of Simon Langton Boys Grammar School who decided to support The Big Dig this year by organising a fund raising non-school uniform day in the summer term 2001. Many of the boys chose to dress up as historical characters. I still have a mental image of the mummy doing normal lessons.

Pupils who opted instead to go to school in the usual Adidas kit, made a donation to a charity, which this year was The Big Dig. With the £373 raised The Big Dig team bought a spacious finds processing tent and visitors could see excavated finds being washed at the site.

Well done chaps and many thanks to the school's Head of History, Tim Fox.

In addition to the highlights, the day-to-day education support continued and included: Work Experience placements for schools in Dover, Canterbury, Faversham, Rochester, Maidstone and Tonbridge; lecturing to undergraduates and post-graduates at Canterbury Christ Church University College, supporting the 'Medieval Monasticism' course at the University of Kent and maintaining the Trust's website.

The Trust's Archaeology in Education Service has received consistent support over the years from Kent Archaeological Society and Kent County Council Education and Libraries and to both of these we extend many thanks.

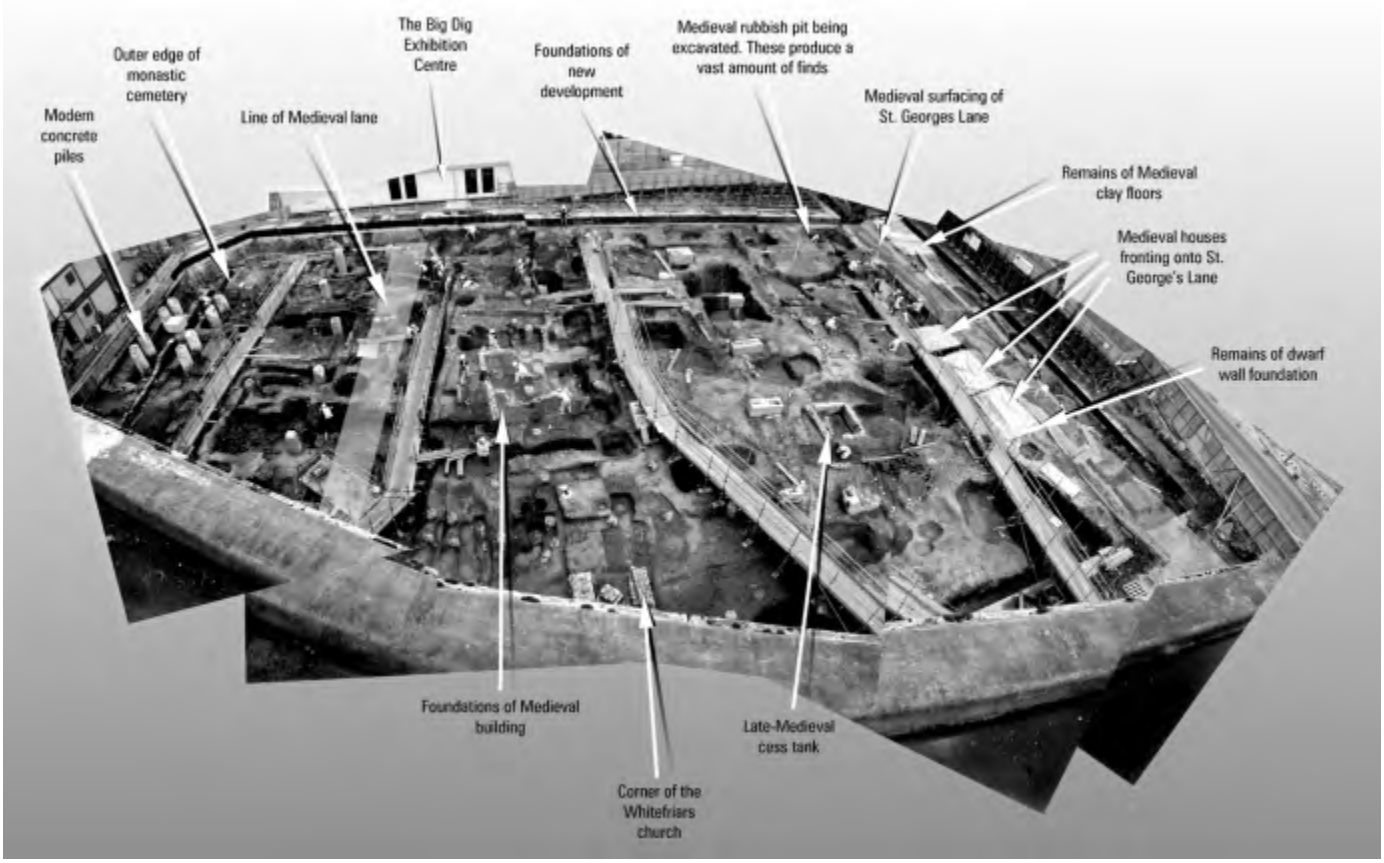
PART FIVE

The Big Dig

The Big Dig visitor attraction opened to the public on Saturday 10 March 2001. Situated alongside the first major excavation of the Whitefriars redevelopment scheme at the top of St George's Street, the centre (comprising an exhibition, shop and aerial walkway) became the public face of the Whitefriars project. By the end of the excavation in July, almost 17,000 visitors had passed through the doors, this despite some very wet spring weather and the low numbers of tourists in Canterbury during the Foot and Mouth crisis. Helen Evans and her assistants, Helen Parker and Clare Warner, worked hard to keep the attraction in the public eye. They were later joined by Peter Reavill, normally a site excavator, who was on light duties due to a sports injury.

The exhibition was periodically updated with finds from the excavation and several special events were arranged. The most popular was probably the demonstration of hornworking by Phil Harding and the Time Team which was filmed by Channel 4 and included in the Time Team 'special' about the Big Dig. The lantern which was made at the session was later displayed in the exhibition. Phil Harding returned to participate in a demonstration of flint-knapping. Other events were 'try on a toga' during the spring half term holiday and a visit to the exhibition by Mick Aston and Victor Ambrus who signed copies of their new book Reconstructing the Past.

The aerial walkway, which led from the exhibition, provided fascinating views of the excavation and the archaeologists at work. Visitors were able to watch as previously unknown parts of Anglo-Saxon Canterbury, such as the road and the granary, were excavated and then, later on, the Roman remains already described by Mark and Alison in their report.



The public's appreciation of the excavation was greatly aided by the team of volunteer stewards, who manned the walkway come rain or shine and who were always on hand to answer questions and explain to the visitor the latest developments. Peter Reavill prepared regular briefing notes for the stewards. Panoramic photographs, mounted on lecterns, highlighted the main features under excavation at any one time.

Manned by volunteers and managed by Helen Parker and Clare Warner, the shop provided a rare opportunity for the Trust to display its full range of publications and sell direct to the public. A good stock of pocket-money souvenirs, badges and postcards ensured that most visitors did not leave empty-handed.

From the early stages of the Big Dig, the Kentish Gazette provided great support and their stories generated lots of local interest. They were particularly helpful in promoting the 'sponsor a square' scheme, distributing leaflets about this to every household in the district via their free weekly edition. Unfortunately sponsorship was not as widely taken up as had been hoped, especially amongst the corporate sector, and it also proved difficult to administer. Despite this, however, it provided some good PR and a great number of season tickets were sold through it.

By June the Big Dig website, designed by Alan Ayers, was up and running. This gave regular updates about the site and displayed some of the finds sponsored via the 'sponsor a square' scheme. Later on, the website included an education pack designed to help teachers bringing pupils to visit the site. This pack was produced in collaboration with Christ Church University College and was written by members of the Faculty of Education. The Kent Archaeological Society financed its production.

At the beginning of July, with the end of the St George's Street excavation, the team was faced with the daunting task of packing up the exhibition and arranging its relocation. Though not quite as logistically challenging as its delivery, moving the Titan portacabin was a daunting task, achieved in the early hours of 4 July with a police escort.

The Titan's new home was on the corner of Watling Street and St George's Lane. Excavation work had by now moved to the site of the former Coach and Horses public house. Unfortunately there was not enough space there for the Titan, but as soon as safe viewing could be arranged, groups of visitors were taken from the exhibition centre to the site. Though the excavation was completed by Christmas, it was kept open for viewing in the early months of 2002.

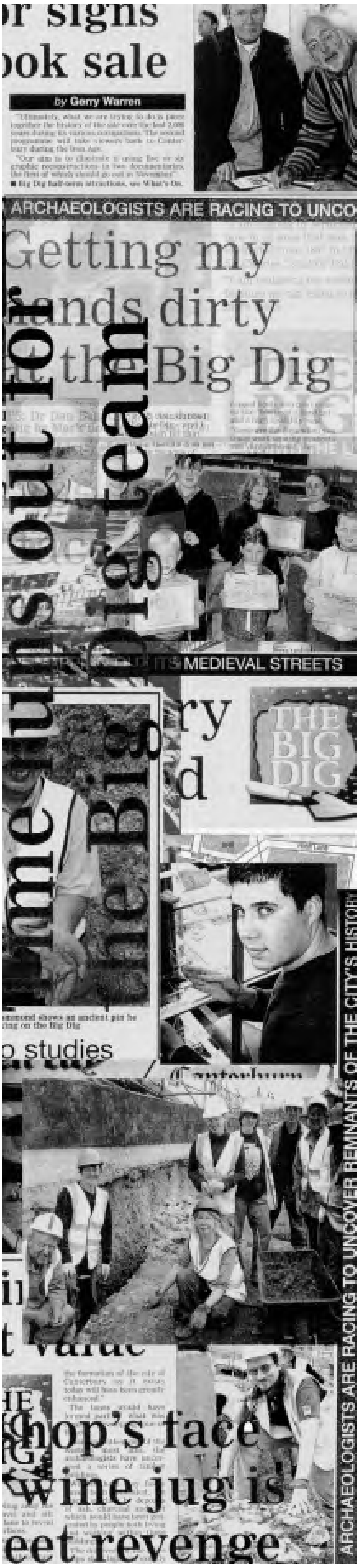
The exhibition was given a fresh look (with the help of volunteers) and as the finds from the St George's site were washed and processed it became possible for new themed displays to be mounted. The Time Team sponsored part of the new exhibition and their contribution was largely used to provide more 'hands-on' activities for children. Rebecca Musgrove joined the team to help run the shop when Clare returned to university to pursue her Ph.D. In July, boys from Simon Langton Grammar School donated almost £400 which they had raised through a competition for the best historical outfit. This funded the purchase of the large ex-army tent which helped to bring live archaeology back to the exhibition's doorstep.

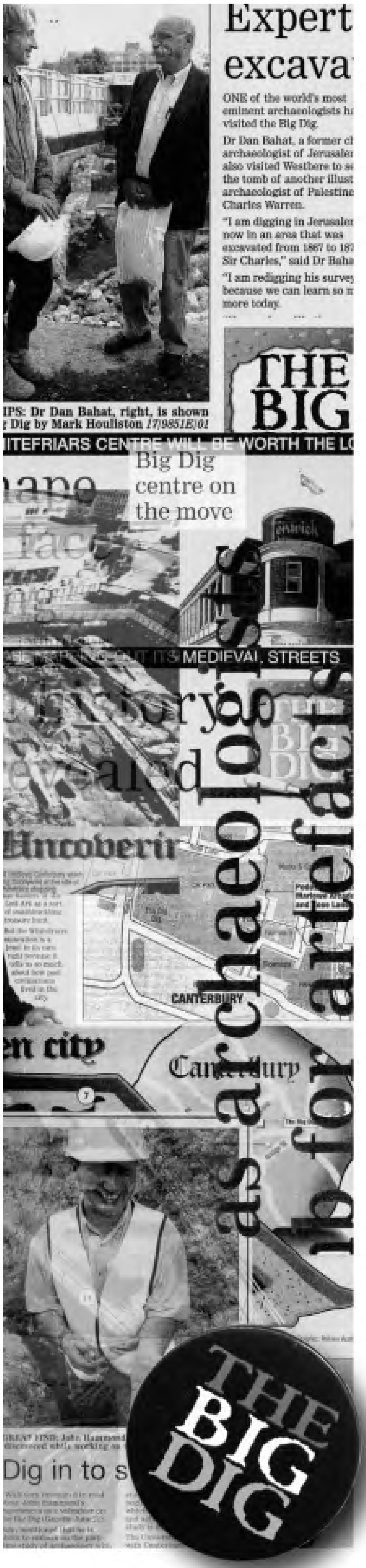
The tent was erected in August and members of the public were invited to try their hand at 'pot-washing'. The exercise was supervised by Enid Allison and soon a regular band of volunteers could be seen working away, until cold weather and gloom forced the end of the exercise. The second initiative that brought archaeology-in-action closer to the visitor attraction was provided by a small sample excavation, undertaken just outside the Titan through September. This proved to be quite a crowd-puller with the excavators chalking up recent finds on a 'finds-of-the-day' board. When work in the tent and the sample excavation was over, week-day visitor numbers dwindled and the decision was taken to open at weekends only (apart from for pre-booked groups) until December. The Titan was then moved into position on the next large open-area excavation to await re-opening in the spring of 2002.

In the mean time Helen Evans had been preparing a submission to the Heritage Lottery fund entitled 'Archaeological Access to All'. The bid, for an access project building and expanding on the experience gained during the first Big Dig, was submitted in November. Helen Parker, meanwhile, began to work up a programme of special events for summer 2002. These included plans for craft days such as Roman and Anglo-Saxon spinning and weaving demonstrations entitled 'Time Warp' and re-enactments beginning with 'Vikings at Easter!' A series of lectures under the title 'So, you want to be an archaeologist?' was planned, together with site tours by Paul Bennett, or 'The Director's Cut'. She also devised a competition to build a time capsule that would later be buried beneath the Whitefriars development.

Sadly, ill health led to the resignation of Helen Evans in February just before the good news came through that her lottery bid had been successful. Lottery funding meant that a fresh exhibition could be mounted, this time with a plasma screen showing rolling footage of the most recent and exciting discoveries. Peter Atkinson, Will Foster, Dominique Bacon and Beverley Leader of the Trust's illustration department, designed and mounted the exhibition. A scaffold walkway, designed to give the best possible view of the excavations to as many people as possible, was constructed. Helen Parker remobilised the 'Friendly' team of stewards and volunteers and the Big Dig re-opened on Saturday 23 March 2002.


here's lots more
be found here
e love to watch'
G REVEALS WHAT WE ATE, WHAT WE WORE
Big Dig exhib
opens a
IMPRESSIVE NEW WHITEFRIARS CENTRE WILL BE WORTH THE LONG WAI
KENTISH GAZETTE
Expert excavat


r signs
ook sale
by Gerry Warren
ARCHAEOLOGISTS ARE RACING TO UNCO
Getting my hands dirty at the Big Dig
THE BIG DIG
MEDIEVAL STREETS
studies
hop's face
wine jug is
eet revenge
ARCHAEOLOGISTS ARE RACING TO UNCOVER REMNANTS OF THE CITY'S HISTORY


Expert excava
ONE of the world's most eminent archaeologists ha visited the Big Dig.
IPS: Dr Dan Bahat, right, is shown Dig by Mark Houlliston 17/9851E/01
THE BIG
ITEFRIARS CENTRE WILL BE WORTH THE LO
Big Dig centre on the move
MEDIEVAL STREETS
CANTERBURY
Canterbury
Dig in to s
THE BIG DIG

PART SIX

The Friends

The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Lawrence Lyle

After twelve years as Honorary Treasurer Nancy Isaac has handed over to Roger Sharp. As a mark of appreciation of her long service a print of a view of the cathedral from her house in 1830 was presented to her at the Frank Jenkins Memorial lecture in January. Dr David Shaw has joined the Committee as editor and designer of the Newsletter and Anne Oakley has taken over as Minutes Secretary from Norman Smith who has been elected vice-Chairman.

The year has been dominated by the Big Dig. We continued to help as shop assistants and stewards at Big Dig I (St George's Street) ending with a party on the walkway on 25 July at which Paul gave a brilliant analysis of the results of this phase of the Whitefriars project. Our contribution of £5,000 to the cost of Big Dig II helped to secure the success of the application for a Heritage Lottery grant. This second Visitors Centre and walkway opened with a party on 23 March and continues to attract public interest; our numbers rose to 390 but we seem unable to break through the 400 ceiling. Working under the direction of Helen Evans and of Helen Parker has been a pleasure and we wish them both good fortune in the future.

We have made a number of small grants to send members of staff, including the vital finance staff, on courses. The main piece of capital equipment bought for the Trust was a portable computer screen projector costing £3,600, greatly simplifying the preparation of slides for lectures. With the Trust's determined efforts to clear the backlog of Annual Reports we have conserved our resources to be able to send each Friend free copies of the reports as they appear (not in chronological order).

Simon Pratt lectured to us about his skilful excavations at the Tannery and Tim Allen described the Whitstable copperas workings, the first major chemical industry in England. Paul Bennett's Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture in January held a large audience's rapt attention for over two hours.

Our collaboration with the Canterbury Archaeological Society over excursions continues. We have also arranged trips to Walthamstow Museum and Waltham Abbey and to Kenwood House and the Agatha Christie exhibition at the British Museum. Ann Vine and Meriel Connor's short break in Sherborne visited churches and castles in the area and Claydon on the way out and Wimbourne Minster on the way home. Meriel Connor's Festival walks were as popular as ever with new walks and new guides.

Three Newsletters and one Annual Report have been distributed thanks to José Rogers' organising ability and the work of our distributors who save hundreds of pounds in postage each year. To them, and to all the loyal Committee, I extend my grateful thanks.

FRIENDS *of the* CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

PART SEVEN

Financial Accounts

The following financial statements represent a summary of the audited accounts of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited for the year ended 31 March 2002. A full set is available at the Registered Office.

Report of the Directors

The Directors present their report and financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2002.

The Trust was formed as a charity in 1975 and incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 2 August 1979. The principal objective of the company is to promote the advancement of public education in the subject of archaeology. The Trust has a board of directors who act as trustees and they delegate the day to day management to the director of the Trust, Mr P. Bennett B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A. (who is not a director of the company).

Review of the Business

The 26th year of Trust activities has been remarkably busy. Within the city the first of the Whitefriars excavations was brought to a successful completion. To our credit was the discovery of part of Whitefriars Church together with a number of medieval and post-medieval buildings and a complex of streets and lanes whose origin extends back over a thousand years. Anglo-Saxon and Roman buildings were also found and a hitherto unknown Roman wall tower. Our visitor facilities at Whitefriars managed by our trading company 'Cant Arch Promotions Limited' and styled 'Big Dig', also proved to be successful thanks to the enthusiastic assistance of many 'Friends of the Trust', Trust staff and those appointed to run the facility.

Other activities in Canterbury included excavations at St Dunstan's, Cobden Place, Wincheap, Hospital Lane, St Mildred's Tannery, The Archbishop's Palace and St Martin's Priory. Excavations in the district included work at Shelford, Horton near Chartham, Church Lane Meadows in Whitstable and Bishopstone Glen in Herne Bay.

County excavations included Crabble Mill in Dover, a pipeline between Deal and Dover and fieldwork in Rochester and Sittingbourne. Of particular significance was an excavation conducted at Ringlemere near Sandwich following the nationally important discovery of a Middle Bronze Age gold cup in a field containing a prehistoric barrow cemetery.

A large number of medieval, post-medieval and industrial buildings were recorded across the city, district and county by our building recording staff.

A major volume on St Gregory's Priory was published in the period and considerable progress has been made on a growing number of post-excavation projects. A popular publication on medieval Canterbury was published in the period and a project to sign the defences of the city with information boards for residents and visitors is nearing completion. Our website has been improved and enhanced throughout the year and a large number of schools, colleges, school children and students have taken advantage of our developing education service.

Results

The results for the year ended 31 March 2002 are shown in the statement of financial activities. The deficit for the year amounts to £125,128 of which £126,765 relates to restricted funds, this leaves a surplus on unrestricted funds of £1,637 for the year.

Reserves Policy

The policy of the trustees regarding reserves is that the Trust should have unrestricted funds representing between three and six months expenditure. The reserves at 31 March 2002 represent two months expenditure and the Trustees will endeavour to increase reserves in the coming year.

Risk Review

The trustees are continuing the process of carrying out a formal risk assessment. Some areas of this have been completed, namely the Health & Safety procedures. When the final review has been completed the risk management strategy will be defined and set out.

Directors

The Directors during the year were:
J.M. Jagger, Chairman
M.H.S. Bridgeford F.A.S.I.
B.A. Collins M.B.E., J.P. (Resigned 05.06.01)
C.L. Lambie
L.D. Lyle M.A. (Appointed 04.06.01)
L.A. Smith
Dr A.H. Ward
A.B. Webster
A.G. Webster F.C.A.
R. Westbrook

Secretary

L.D. Lyle M.A.

Registered Number

1441517

Charity Number

278861

Auditors

Larkings
Chartered Accountants
31 St George's Place
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 1XD

AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited for the year ended 31 March 2002, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheets, the Cashflow Statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the trustees, who are also the directors of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited for the purposes of company law, are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and group as at 31 March 2002 and of the group's incoming resources and resources expended, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Larkings
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
31 St George's Place, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1XD

Date: 24 September 2002

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2001

	Unrestricted Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	2002 Total £	2001 Total £
Incoming Resources					
Activities in furtherance of the Trustís objects:					
Fees & contributions for Archaeological excavations	1,055,546	-	635,790	1,691,336	1,625,562
Grants receivable	43,079	-	12,609	55,688	57,131
Activities for generating funds:					
Commercial Trading operations	81,258	-	-	81,258	39,623
Publication Sales	2,246	-	1,868	4,114	1,817
Fund-raising & Visits	-	-	9,220	9,220	5,321
Subscriptions	-	-	9,034	9,034	8,904
Investment Income	925	-	19,524	20,449	31,637
Donations & Legacies	2,222	-	897	3,119	6,619
Hostel Accommodation	-	-	5,257	5,257	4,750
Miscellaneous Income	3,857	-	-	3,857	3,318
Total Incoming Resources	1,189,133	-	694,199	1,883,332	1,784,682
Resources Expended					
Costs of Generating Funds:					
Commercial trading operations	83,871	-	-	83,871	36,334
Visits expenditure	-	-	7,596	7,596	4,885
Activities in furtherance of the Trustís objects:					
Archaeological excavations	991,772	-	647,385	1,639,157	1,161,522
Support costs	74,989	-	70,907	145,896	142,421
Management & Administration	71,591	-	60,349	131,940	106,461
Total Resources Expended	1,222,223	-	786,237	2,008,460	1,451,623
Net Incoming Resources before transfers	(33,090)	-	(92,038)	(125,128)	333,059
Transfer between funds	(114,523)	149,250	(34,727)	-	-
Net Incoming Resources - Net Income for the Year	(147,613)	149,250	(126,765)	(125,128)	333,059
Total funds at 1 April 2001	367,458	-	854,469	1,221,927	888,868
Total Funds at 31 March 2002	219,845	149,250	727,704	1,096,799	1,221,927

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised for the year. All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing activities.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2002

	2002 Total £	2001 Total £
Fixed Assets		
Tangible fixed assets	216,958	214,381
Investments	-	-
	216,958	214,381
Current Assets		
Stock and work in progress	238,373	1,500
Debtors	437,177	441,204
Short Term Deposits	24,219	23,542
Cash at bank and in hand	637,258	857,766
	1,337,027	1,324,012
Creditors:		
Amounts falling due within one year	(444,709)	(316,466)
Net Current Assets	892,318	1,007,546
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	1,109,276	1,221,927
Creditors:		
Amounts falling due after more than one year	(12,477)	-
Net Assets	1,096,799	1,221,927
Funds		
Unrestricted Funds		
General	219,845	367,458
Designated	149,250	-
Restricted Funds	727,704	854,469
Total Funds	1,096,799	1,221,927

Approved by the Board of Directors on 23 September 2002 and signed on its behalf:

R. Westbrook
Director

A.G. Webster
Director

CHARITY BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2002

	2002 Total £	2001 Total £
Fixed Assets		
Tangible fixed assets	191,091	177,425
Investments	1	1
	191,092	177,426
Current Assets		
Stock and work in progress	235,624	-
Debtors	541,365	556,332
Short Term Deposits	24,219	23,542
Cash at bank and in hand	543,790	751,157
	1,344,998	1,331,031
Creditors:		
Amounts falling due within one year	(426,814)	(286,530)
Net Current Assets	918,184	1,044,501
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	1,109,276	1,221,927
Creditors:		
Amounts falling due after more than one year	(12,477)	-
Net Assets	1,096,799	1,221,927
Funds		
Unrestricted Funds		
General	219,845	367,458
Designated	149,250	-
Restricted Funds	727,704	854,469
Total Funds	1,096,799	1,221,927

THE FRIENDS OF CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2002

	2002 Total	2001 Total
Income	£	£
Subscriptions: Gift Aid	6,094	4,760
Income Tax Reclaimed	1,703	1,615
	7,797	6,375
Subscriptions: Not under Gift Aid	1,237	2,529
	9,034	8,904
Donations	-	922
Visits Income	8,010	4,658
Fund Raising	1,210	663
Deposit Account Interest	91	168
Charities Deposit Fund Interest	728	782
Total Income	19,073	16,097
Expenditure		
Visits Expenditure	7,596	4,885
Stationery & Postage	834	309
Printing	1,198	1,443
Lectures & Meetings	205	363
Testimonial Gifts	44	381
Miscellaneous	22	15
Total Expenditure	9,899	7,396
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	9,174	8,701

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2002

Current Assets		
Prepayments	566	
Cash at Bank		
Business Premium Account	-	937
Charities Deposit Fund Account	20,702	14,035
Current Account	4,211	18,023
	25,479	32,995
Tax repayable	1,900	1,813
Donald Baron Bursaries Fund	452	198
	27,831	35,006
Creditors: Amounts falling due within 1 year		
Deferred income. Visits income Received in Advance	(1,160)	(5,780)
Net Assets	26,671	29,226
Represented by:		
Income and Expenditure Account		
Balance brought forward	29,226	29,322
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	9,174	8,701
	38,400	38,023
Contribution to Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd.	(6,729)	(8,797)
Contribution to Cant Arc Promotions Ltd.	(5,000)	-
Income and Expenditure Account Balance B/F	26,671	29,226

THE FRIENDS OF CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
DONALD BARON BURSARIES FUND
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT AND BALANCE SHEET
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2002

	2002 Total	2001 Total
Income	£	£
Donations	700	700
Income Tax Reclaimed	197	197
Interest Received	519	665
	1,416	1,562
Expenditure		
Courses Paid	(932)	(166)
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	484	1,396

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2002

Current Assets		
The Charities Deposit Fund	12,630	11,892
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
The Friends Account	(452)	(198)
Net Assets	12,178	11,694
Represented by:		
Income / Expenditure Balance B/F	11,694	10,298
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	484	1,396
	12,178	11,694

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD
A REGISTERED CHARITY

PART EIGHT

Members of the Trust Council

Patron:	His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr George Carey)
Vice-Presidents:	Mrs Margaret Collins
	Mrs Margaret Scott-Knight, B.A
Chairman:	The Lord Mayor of Canterbury
Vice-Chairman:	*Mr Mansell Jagger, M.A., Dip. T.P., M.R.T.P.
Honorary Secretary:	*Mr Lawrence Lyle
Honorary Treasurer:	Mr Andrew Webster, F.C.A.
Canterbury Museums Officer:	Mr K.G.H. Reedie, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot), A.M.A.
	Professor B.W. Cunliffe, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
	The Dean of Canterbury (Very Rev. Robert Willis)
	Professor Alfred Smythe, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.
	*Mr Michael Bridgeford, F.A.S.I.
	*Mr Leslie Smith
	*Mr Charles Lambie
	Brigadier John Meardon
	Professor John Wacher, B.Sc., F.S.A.
	*Dr Anthony Ward
	*Mr Bruce Webster, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.
One person appointed from each of the following bodies:	
The Dean & Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral:	Mr John Burton, Dip. Arch., R.I.B.A.
Council for British Archaeology:	Mr Tom Hassall, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.
University of Kent at Canterbury:	Mr Andrew Butcher, M.A.
Canterbury Archaeological Society:	Mr Colin Graham
Kent County Council:	Cllr Terry Pears
The British Museum:	Dr Leslie Webster, B.A. Ph.D., F.S.A.
Royal Archaeological Institute:	Mr Geoffrey Beresford, F.S.A.
Kent Archaeological Society:	Cllr Paul Oldham, M.A.
Heritage Projects Limited:	Dr Peter Addyman, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.
Four members of Canterbury City Council:	Cllr Mary Jeffries
	Cllr Ron Pepper
	Cllr Rosemary Doyle
	Cllr Wesley McLachlan
Non-voting members:	Mr Peter Kendall, B.A. (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England)
	Mr David Reed, (Director of Development and Planning, Canterbury City Council)
	Mr Paul Bennett, B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.
	Mr Peter Clark, B.A., M.I.F.A.
Honorary Legal Advisors:	Furley Page Fielding & Barton (Mr Nigel Jones L.L.B.).
Auditors:	Larkings (Mr Michael J. Moore)

*indicates Member of Management Committee

Sponsors

The work of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust is mostly sustained by the commissioning and funding of fieldwork and research projects by clients and other bodies. We are very pleased to acknowledge the support of the following during 2001–2002.

Abbey Developments Limited
Abbey Park Holdings
Appletone Farms Ltd
Mr P. Austin
Blue Circle Developments
Brett Construction Ltd
Brett Waste Management
Broome Park Estates
Anthony Browne & Co.
Mr F. Butcher
Canterbury City Council
CgMS Limited
Christ Church University College
Cluttons
Mr D. Crayford
Cormorant Developments
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral
Defence Estates
Diocesan Architectural Services
Direct Line Construction Ltd
Mr Doubleday
Dulwich Preparatory School, Cranbrook
English Heritage
Mr S. Firestone
Mr A. Foord
Gladedale Homes Ltd
Graham Oates Associates
G.S.E. Design and Build
Mr Kevin Hughes
Mr Malcolm Hughes
Hutchinson 3G (UK) Ltd
Mr Soren Jenson
Mr and Mrs Jones
Kent County Council
Kent Property Services
King's School, Canterbury
Mr Philip Lacamp
Land Securities plc
E.G. Long and Sons
Maidstone Borough Council
W.W. Martin (Thanet)
Mid Kent Water Plc
Murston Construction
Museum of Kent Life
The National Trust
Persimmon Homes (South East) Ltd
Pluckley Primary School
Propan Homes
R.M.C. Aggregates (Southern) Ltd
Mr and Mrs Rudgard
Mr and Mrs Sands
Shepway District Council
Southern Water
St Mary's Church Parish Council, Chilham
St Mary's Church Parish Council, Elham
St Nicholas at Wade Parish Council
St Peter's Methodist Church, Canterbury
Timberite
Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council
University of Kent, Canterbury
Mr & Mrs Verrill
Vivendi Water
Wallis, a division of Kier Regional Ltd
Warrington Industrial Investments
Worldview 2000 Ltd

Bibliography

Abels, R. 1983, 'The Devolution of Bookland in Ninth-century, Kent: A Note on BCS 538 (S 319)', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xcix, 219–23.

Allen, T. 2000, 'The Origins of the Swale, An Archaeological Interpretation', *Archaeologia Cantiana* cxx, 169–86.

Allen, T. 2001, 'The Copperas Works at Tankerton', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1998–1999,* 13–17.

Allison, E.P. and Pelling, R. 2001, 'An assessment of plant macrofossils and invertebrate remains from St Mildred's Tannery, Canterbury', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust archive report.

Austin, R. 1997, 'No. 44 High Street, Canterbury', *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1995–1996, 60–61.

Bavington-Jones, J. 1907, *Dover: a Perambulation of the Town, Port and Fortress*, Dover.

Bennett, P. 1978, 'Excavations at 8 New Street, Canterbury', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xciv, 149–52.

Bennett, P. 1987, 'Cranmer House, London Road' in Frere, S.S., Bennett, P., Rady, J. and Stow, S, *Canterbury excavations, intra- and extra-mural sites 1949–55 and 1980–84*, The Archaeology of Canterbury VIII, Maidstone, 56–73.

Bennett, P. 1994, 'Work by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust' *Archaeologia Cantiana cxiv*, 463–4.

Blockley, P. 1985, 'Church Lane', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1983–1984*, 8–9.

Blockley, K., Blockley, M., Blockley, P., Frere, S.S. and Stow, S. 1995, *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Surrounding Areas,* The Archaeology of Canterbury V, Whitstable.

Chandler, J. 1993, *John Leland's Itinerary*. *Travels in Tudor England,* Stroud.

Clinch, G. 1908, 'Early Man', *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Kent*, Vol. I, ed. W. Page (1974 edition), London, 307–38.

Cotter, J. 1991, 'The Medieval Pottery and Tile Industry at Tyler Hill', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1990–1991*, 49–56.

Cotton, C. 1924, 'The Greyfriars of Canterbury', *Franciscan Studies (extra series) II,* Manchester.

Cunliffe, B.W. 1980, 'Excavations at the Roman Fort at Lympne, Kent 1976–78', *Britannia* xi, 227–88.

Darvill, T. 1994, *Prehistoric Britain*, Batsford.

Diack, M. 2001, 'Archaeological Evaluation Report on land for a proposed car park extension at Barton Court Grammar School, Longport, Canterbury', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.

Diack, M. 2003, 'Hope Cottage, No. 240 Wincheap', *Canterbury's Archaeology 2000–2001*, 18.

Dunkin, J. 1844, *The History and Antiquities of Dartford* (1904 edition).

Evans, J. 1897, *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain*, (second edition), London.

Everitt, A. 1986, *Continuity and Colonization. The Evolution of Kentish Settlement*, Leicester.

Gardiner, M., Cross, R., Macpherson-Grant, N. and Riddler, I. *et al*. 2001, 'Continental Trade and Non-Urban Ports in middle Anglo-Saxon England: Excavations at *Sandtun*, West Hythe, Kent', *Archaeological Journal* 158, 161–290.

Hardman, F.W. and Stebbing, W.P.D. 1942, 'Stonar and the Wantsum Channel. Part III – The Site of the Town of Stonar', *Archaeologia Cantiana* lv, 37–52.

Hasted, E. 1798, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, Vol. VI, Canterbury.

Hicks, A. and Houliston, M. 2003, 'Whitefriars (The Big Dig)', *Canterbury's Archaeology 2000–2001*, 4–7.

Holmes, S.C.A., Bisson, G., Melville, R.V., Stubblefield, J., Price, M. and Ellison, R.A. 1981*, Geology of the Country around Faversham*, Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Hussey, A. 1907, 'A Series of Extracts from Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Wills relating to Church Building and Topography-East Kent', *Testamenta Cantiana,* London.

Hussey, A. 1915, 'Further Notes from Kentish Wills', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xxi, 25–33.

Hutchings, P. and Willson, J. 2001, 'Priory Centre, Instone Road, Dartford', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1998–1999*, 46.

Jarman, C. 1997, 'H.M. Prison, Longport', *Canterbury's Archaeology, 1995–1996*, 19.

Jones, H. 1992, 'Excavations at Chartham Church 1991', 'Researches and Discoveries', *Archaeologia Cantiana* cx, 389–92.

Jones, M.U. and Bond, D. 1980, 'Late Bronze Age Settlement at Mucking, Essex', in Barratt, J. and Bradley, R. (eds), *Settlement and Society in the British Later Bronze Age*, B.A.R. British Series, 83, Oxford.

Leach, P. 1969, 'Sheppey Romano-British Burials', *Kent Archaeological Review,* No. 18, 7.

Leyland, M. 1990, 'East Hill, Dartford', unpubllished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.

Macpherson-Grant, N. 1980, 'The Pottery (Tyler Hill)' in Bennett, P., Macpherson-Grant, N. and Blockley, P. 'Four Minor Sites Excavated by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1978–1979', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xcvi, 293–97.

Margary, I.D. 1955, *Roman Roads in Britain, Vol. I, South of the Fosse Way-Bristol Channel*, London

Parfitt, K. 2001a, 'Report on an Archaeological Watching-brief at the Old Customs House, Sandwich', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.

Parfitt, K. 2001b, 'An early excavation plan of Stonar church, near Sandwich', *Kent Archaeological Review,* No. 145, 95–9.

Parfitt, K. 2001c, 'Report on an Archaeological Watching-brief at St Mary's Primary School, Dover, 2001', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.

Parfitt, K. 2003, 'No. 41 St George's Street', *Canterbury's Archaeology 2001–2002*, 13–14.

Parkin, E.W. 1984, 'The Ancient Cinque Port of Sandwich', *Archaeologia Cantiana* c, 189–216.

Payne, G. 1895, 'Roman Rochester', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xxi, 1–16.

Payne, G. 1905, 'Researches and Discoveries in Kent', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xxvii, lxv–lxxx.

Payne, G. 1909, 'Researches and Discoveries in Kent 1905–1907', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xxviii, lxxxviii–xcvii.

Peacock, D. 1977, 'Brick and tiles of the *Classis Britannica*: Petrology and origin', *Britannia* viii, 235–48.

Pearson, S. 1998, 'Upper Strand Street, Nos 19, 21 The Old Customs House', unpublished archive report.

Perkins, D. 1999, 'Acheulian Hand-axes: Herne Bay/Reculver', *Archaeologia Cantiana* cxix, 369–73.

Philp, B. 1982, 'Romney Marsh and the Roman Fort at Lympne', *Kent Archaeological Review*, No. 68, 175–91.

Philp, B. and Gough, H. 1976, 'Early Church Discovered at Herne', *Kent Archaeological Review*, No. 434, 86–92.

Pilbrow, J. 1871, 'Discoveries made during excavations at Canterbury in 1868', *Archaeologia* xliii, 152–64.

Pollard, R. 1987, 'The Pottery' in Frere, S.S., Bennett, P., Rady, J. and Stow, S. *Canterbury Excavations Intra- and Extra-mural Sites 1949–55 and 1980–84*, The Archaeology of Canterbury VIII, 284–98.

Pratt, S. 1995, 'Minster-in-Sheppey', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1993–1994*, 26–8.

Pratt, S. 1998a, 'Barton Hill Drive, Minster-in-Sheppey: Archaeological Evaluation', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.

Pratt, S. 1998b, 'Harps Avenue, Minster-in-Sheppey: Archaeological Watching Brief', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.

Pratt, S. 2000, 'Archaeological evaluation in the grounds of St Peter's Methodist Primary School, Canterbury', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.

Pratt, S. 2002, 'St Peter's Methodist Primary School, St Peter's Grove' *Canterbury's Archaeology 1999–2000*, 9.

Rady, J. 1987, 'Excavations at St Martin's Hill, Canterbury 1984–85', *Archaeologia Cantiana* civ, 123–218.

Rady, J. 2000, 'An Archaeological evaluation at 27 St Dunstan's Terrace, Canterbury (Telephone Repeater Station)', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.

Reece, R. 1989, 'Lympne', in V.A. Maxfield (ed.), *The Saxon Shore A Handbook*, Exeter Studies in History No. 25, 152–57.

Roach Smith, C. 1852, *Report on Excavations made on the Site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, in Kent in 1850,* London.

Sawyer, P.H. 1968, *Anglo-Saxon Charters, an Annotated List and Bibliography*, London.

Sherlock, D. 1983, 'The Account of George Nycholl for St Augustine's, 1552–1553', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xcix, 25–46.

Smith, R.A. 1918, 'Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains discovered by Capt. L. Mosey at Howletts, near Bridge, Kent', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 2nd series,* Vol. 30, 102–113.

Spillet, P.J., Stebbing, W.P.D. and Dunning, G.C. 1942, 'A Pottery Kiln Site at Tyler Hill, near Canterbury', *Archaeologia Cantiana* lv, 57–64.

Stebbing, W.P.D. 1934, 'An Early Iron Age Site at Deal, Kent', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xlvi, 207–9.

Tatton-Brown, T. 1976, 'Excavations in 1976 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xcii, 235–44.

Tatton-Brown, T. 1980, 'St Martin's Church in the 6th and 7th Centuries' in M. Sparks (ed.) *The Parish of St Martin and St Paul, Canterbury, Historical Essays in Memory of James Hobbs*, 12–18.

Tatton-Brown, T. 1981, 'Interim Report on Excavations in 1981 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xcvii, 275–93.

Tatton-Brown, T. 1982, 'The Topography and Buildings of Horton Manor, Near Canterbury', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xcviii, 77–105.

Urry, W. 1967, *Canterbury under the Angevin Kings*, London.

Walker, J.L. 1994, 'Purton Green, Stansfield: Some later observations on the early aisled hall', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, Vol xxxviii 126–37.

Ward, G. 1933, 'The Lists of Saxon Churches in the Domesday Monachorum, and White Book of St Augustine', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xlv, 60–89.

Webster, L. and Backhouse, J. 1991, *The Making of England, Anglo-Saxon Culture A.D. 600–900.*

Welby, D. 1976, *The Tidy Ruin; History of the Parish Church of St James the Apostle Dover, Kent*, Dover.

Whitaker, W. 1872, *The Geology of the London Basin*, Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Whiting, W. 1927, 'A Roman Cemetery at St Dunstan's, Canterbury', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xxxix, 46–54.

Whiting, W. and Mead, H.T. 1928, 'A Roman Cemetery at St Martin's Hill, Canterbury', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xl, 67–78.

Williams, W. *et al*. 1981, 'The Stamped Tiles', in Philp, B. *The Excavation of the Roman Forts of the Classis Britannica at Dover 1970–1977*, Dover.

Willson, J. 1984, 'Further Saxon Burials from Breach Down, Barham', *Kent Archaeological Review,* No. 76, 125–30.

Willson, J. 2002, 'St Martin's Priory', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1999–2000*, 14.

Willson, J. 2003, 'Cobden Place and the Borough', *Canterbury's Archaeology 2000–2001*, 8–9.

Wiltshire, P.E.J. and Daniell, J. 2001, 'St Mildred's Tannery (TAN01-EV): Assessment for potential for palynological analysis', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust archive report.

Woodruff, C.E. 1936, 'The Sacrist's Rolls of Christ Church, Canterbury', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xlviii, 38–80.

Worsfold, F.H. 1926, 'An examination of the contents of the brick-earths and gravels of Tankerton Bay, Swalecliffe, Kent', *Proceedings of the Geological Association*, Vol. 37, 326–39.

ARCHAEOLOGY