2004-2005

TO A EAmo

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LP A REGISTERED CHARITY



Th



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: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd Hill Farm - Unit F (incorporating Unit E) Castle Acre Road, Great Dunham, King's Lynn, Norfolk, PE32 2LP tel: 01760 755645, fax: 01760 755316 email: sales@heritagemp.com http://www.heritagemp.com

© 2006 Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.



printed by Geerings of Ashford

Contents

Fieldwork

I Ca 1 2 3 4 5 6	nterbury City Sites Nos 6–8 Rose Lane No. 8 Palace Street No. 30 King's Street New Grange House, King's School, St Augustine's Abbey No. 20 Love Lane (Holter's Mews, Ivy Lane) Barton Mill and Barton Mill Road	3 7 8 13 14
II Ca	anterbury District Sites	
7	Island Road, Hersden	17
8	Sewer pipelines south of Island Road	20
9	Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay	22
III K	ent Sites	
10	Tothill Street, Minster	24
11	Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough	26
12	Sandwich Survey	27
13	Downlands, Walmer	27
14	St Nicholas Church, Barfrestone	30
15	'Eden Roc', Bay Hill, St Margaret's at Cliffe	31
16	Old Park, Whitfield	32
17	St Nicholas Church, New Romney	32
18	New Romney Sewer Scheme	34
19	St Margaret's Church, Hothfield	36
20	Mill House Residential Home, Salters Lane, Preston near Faversham	37
21	Dodd's Transport, Bonham Drive, Sittingbourne	38
22	Florence Road, Maidstone	39
23	Holborough Quarry, Snodland	41
Oth	er sites investigated during the year	. 43

Building Recording

А	Rock Cottage, Boughton Monchelsea	.44
В	Finglesham Farm, Finglesham	.46
С	Ruffin's Hill Farm, Aldington	. 48
D	St James' Church, Bicknor	. 52
Е	Nos 1 and 2 Bishop's Cottages, Nouds, Teynham	. 52
F	Little Fish Hall, Hadlow Road, Hadlow	. 55
G	Castle Jetty, Dover Harbour	.57

Post Excavation and Research

I Palaeoenvironmental studies

1	Holborough Quarry	58
2	Island Road, Hersden	58
3	New Romney Sewer Scheme	58
4	New Grange House, King's School, St Augustine's, Canterbury	59
5	Specialist work on insect remains	60

II Publications

1	Publications	6	0
	Publications	6	ì

Education	. 61
The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust	. 63
Members of the Trust Council	. 65
Sponsors	. 65
Bibliography	. 66



Fieldwork

I Canterbury City Sites





- 1 Nos 6–8 Rose Lane
- 2 No. 8 Palace Street
- 3 No. 30 King's Street
- 4 New Grange House, King's School, St Augustine's Abbey
- 5 No. 20 Love Lane (Holter's Mews, Ivy Lane)
- 6 Barton Mill and Barton Mill Road

Nos 6–8 Rose Lane

Dan Barrett and Jude Westmacott

The Rose Lane area has long been known to have great archaeological potential. In the modern era of archaeology the aftermath of the 'Baedeker raids' of the Second World War gave the newly formed Canterbury Excavation Committee (C.E.C.) the first opportunity to investigate the buried history of the eastern part of the city. These excavations, and those prompted by the construction of the Marlowe Arcade, showed that significant archaeological deposits are preserved in the vicinity (Blockley *et al.* 1995). It was found that not only was there a deep sequence of medieval and post-medieval stratigraphy, but that these overlay Anglo-Saxon sunken buildings, Roman town-houses and Iron Age settlement.

In advance of redevelopment at 6–8 Rose Lane (TR 1495 5770) by Land Securities, a desk assessment of the site was undertaken (Sparey-Green 2002) followed by evaluation and test-pitting (Jarman 2002). As a result of these researches a programme of excavation, co-directed by the author and Damien Boden, was undertaken between November 2003 and January 2004 with some additional work in February and May 2004.

As the new building was to use a raft and pile foundation, it was agreed that the archaeological sequence would be excavated and preserved by record down to the foundation level, with an additional 250 mm. removed to allow the laying of geotextile and marker sand to aid the preservation in situ of underlying deposits. The development required the laying of new drains and inspection chambers; these areas would be excavated to their full depth. Any deeper sections revealed by the removal of the previous buildings and drains would also be recorded. In addition scientists from Royal Holloway College, University of London undertook a programme of geoarchaeological borehole sampling to investigate the depth of deposits in some of the proposed pile locations.

As noted above, the majority of the site was excavated only to the formation level required by the developers, with deeper stratigraphy generally seen only in section except where new pipe trenches etc. were required. Due to this excavation method and the nature of urban archaeology (i.e. all features are cut by later features) considerably less of the premedieval archaeology was observed than later deposits.

The earliest evidence for activity on the site was a probable ditch dated to A.D. 25–75 located in the south-east corner of the site during the cutting of a sewer trench. The ditch may be a continuation of the inner of three ditches discovered on the nearby







Marlowe excavations (Blockley *et al.* 1995, 37–9) and is a significant addition to our knowledge of the pre-Roman Iron Age settlement. Closer to the modern street frontage two rooms of a Roman building with *opus signinum* and plaster floors were recorded in section. A second pair of contemporary rooms replaced these, the division between them (posts and beams) having moved only slightly. The later rooms show a clay floor in a possible corridor, and *opus signinum* flooring in the opposite room to the earlier build. It is likely that the destruction of the first structure immediately predated this construction. The later building appears to have been burned down and abandoned.

Also likely to be Roman are several structures across the site, hinted at only by isolated structural features, flooring and demolition. One of these appears to have had clay, *opus signinum*, tile, and mortar floors. There is also evidence for associated cess, rubbish and possible storage pits as well as putative plough or garden soils.

The majority of Roman archaeology was seen in small trenches in the south-west corner of the site, and in the pipe trenches excavated in May. Metallings for a Roman road, previously seen during the C.E.C. and Marlowe excavations, were found with overlying material dated to A.D. 175-300. The road appears to have been cut by a fence line during or after its use, indicating a change of boundaries. After the road fell out of use or became neglected, refuse was dumped upon it. This was overlain by a fifth-century structure with an external metalled surface bedded on demolition material, and internal surfaces of clav and tile, with associated occupational debris and a beam slot. In the second May trench, to the east, more structural features were observed which may be part of the same building; here it appears to have contained opus signinum, mortar and metalled surfaces, with the robber cut of a dividing wall. This is likely to be part of the courtyard building postulated by S.S. Frere (Blockley et al. 229-30, fig. 114). After this structure was demolished it was covered by another metalled surface

Only two 'dark earth' layers in a section represented the 'Saxon' period at Rose Lane. These separate Roman and medieval deposits, and are often cited as characteristic of a post-Roman abandonment phase; it is possible that they could reveal much activity if excavated in plan. No spot dates are available to prove this dating.

The medieval period at Rose Lane is represented by relatively small structures with furnaces and bread ovens. The site appears to have been the back yards of homes and shops with small-scale industrial activity.

One of the most interesting features is a large furnace or bread oven dated to A.D. 1225–1350 with associated structural features and working surfaces. Close to this was an area used for the disposal of burnt waste and another large, robbed oven, containing a retaining wall and with associated surfaces. To the west of this activity was another large probable oven with a structure seen as a clay floor, post-holes, and a metalled yard. A small rectangular tank with well-built flint walls and clay floors may have been used in conjunction with these.

The remains of several medieval structures were present, some of them certainly rebuilds. These were seen as floors, hearths and structural features, generally in sections, and disturbed by their own demolition. Often these were quite small, and may represent outbuildings rather than houses. At the eastern edge of site a flint wall and clay floor was all that remained of a structure later replaced by a flint, brick and chalk built square cellar with a chalk floor. The structures were interspersed with refuse pitting, dumped deposits and garden soils although these were not as prevalent as they became in the sixteenth century.

The post-medieval period at Rose Lane is characterised by cellars, small structures, gardens and pits. Although the site abuts the current Rose Lane, the line of the road (known variously as Rose Lane, Pillory Lane, Gaol Lane and Dungeon Lane) has shifted to the west in recent times so that the frontages of buildings lining it were not seen in this excavation. A large flint-built well appears to have been in use into the twentieth century, although it may have begun in the medieval period. Associated with the well were a series of yard surfaces, a clay-floored room and cobbled yard together with a two-roomed building that seems to have had a substantial external wall. To the south of the site a large pit packed with fish bone may indicate that a sixteenth-century building (represented by one long flint wall and a clay floor) was dealing with this commodity commercially.

Just within the northern edge of site was an eighteenth-century red brick wall with twenty probable scaffold holes running alongside. This area was later used as gardens and for the disposal of demolition waste. Isolated walls and surfaces indicate the presence of several other structures.

The bulk of the site in the post-medieval period, particularly the southern half, was given over to back gardens; this use probably began in the medieval period although the majority of the soils date to the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. There was evidence for seventeenth- and eighteenth-century garden features: a semicircle of posts, a probable fence line, a small square structure, and fourteen post-holes forming a rectangle. A group of curvilinear probable bedding trenches from the same period were very similar to some seen on the Whitefriars excavation (CW29: Rebecca Newhook, pers. comm.).







These gardens were heavily pitted for the disposal of domestic refuse, ash/clinker, demolition waste and cess throughout the period. The cess pits were often lined and sealed with clay. There was a substantial square chalk-built seventeenth-century cess tank to the north of site.

The centre of the site was completely truncated by a very large modern cellar. At the north of site two large rectangular modern cellars with associated surfaces and a brick-lined tank are thought to be the cellars of the Rose Tap Public House. Also possibly associated with the Rose Tap was an inclined surface of half bricks partially lined with cement. This is thought to be a barrel run for the pub, although the

No. 8 Palace Street

Richard Hein

An archaeological evaluation on land at No. 8 Palace Street (TR 14955 57997) was undertaken between 20 April and 22 April 2005 on behalf of Brian Wicks, architects, prior to the construction of a single storey extension located to the rear of the property.

The existing house is formed from re-used medieval and later building fragments and has undergone considerable modification over time. A preliminary survey of the house has been published by Parkin (1969), and the site is recorded to have originally been associated with St Alphege Church. It is known that the building was extended in 1665 when new accommodation was built between the existing premises and the church, fronting Palace Street. This range survived until 1888 and is illustrated on a plan and elevations dated 1876.

No previous archaeological works had been carried out in the proposed development area. However, during 1982 salvage excavation was undertaken in the adjacent property at No. 7 Palace Street following the lowering of its cellar (Tatton-Brown 1983). Whilst the cutting of the original cellar had removed most of incline may have been caused by the extensive bomb damage suffered by the site in 1942/3.

To the south of the site was an east–west aligned rectangular cellar, built and rebuilt over several phases. A flint and chalk-lined well may be associated with this. Towards the centre of site was a small rectangular cellar. No evidence was seen for the specific use of these structures. A two-roomed brick cellar was also seen to the east of site, associated with a cementlined drainage feature. This was later cut by a red brick well backfilled with rubble when it fell into disuse.

Despite the rather unsatisfactory scheme of investigation from an excavator's point of view, much was revealed on the site. Further study should clarify

the changes or continuity use land use and boundaries through the medieval and post-medieval periods. The presence of several wells and bread ovens and evidence for small-scale ironworking, point to a busy and varied occupation of this small area. This picture is added to by the presence of large amounts of fish bone in one pit and several early eighteenth-century apothecaries' jars in another. The earlier deposits, while piecemeal, have potential to confirm and expand (or to contradict) the proposed arrangement of Roman buildings in the area.

Finally to all who excavated the site, in mud and snow and with no tea-hut to call their own, thanks.







A Plan showing location of proposed development area. Scale 1:2000.



6



Post-medieval brick-built structure, trench 1, looking east.



the archaeology, early Roman levels consisting of a metalled roadway and the remains of a second-century timber building still survived (Frere *et al.* 1987, 86– 88). Further south, excavation in the cellar of No. 3 Palace Street exposed the remains of three successive late Iron Age houses above which was located an area of gravel metalling, bordered by a large Roman building (Frere *et al.* 1987, 81–85). Opposite St Alphege Church part of a red and white tessellated pavement was observed by James Pilbrow during installation of the main sewage drains in 1867 (Pilbrow 1871, 151– 64), in addition to two Roman cremation burials, one contained within an inverted bronze vase containing a

No. 30 King's Street

Richard Helm



Plan and elevations, No 8 Palace Street, Canterbury 1876 (signed G. Gambier).

small metal lion's head amongst the calcined bone (Pilbrow 1871, 161–162).

The evaluation consisted of two trenches, encapsulating an area of 2.42 sq. m., located within the footprint of the proposed building extension. Both trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 1.20 m. and exposed archaeology of late postmedieval date.

In trench 1 this consisted of a brick built structure of uncertain function, standing to a height of 0.69 m. below the modern ground surface. It was proposed that the structure was most likely a brick-lined earth closet (lavatory), perhaps that indicated on the 1876 plan. However, an alternative interpretation as part of an industrial structure, perhaps part of a clay pipe kiln, could not be ruled out.

No archaeological remains of significance were identified in trench 2. The earliest exposed deposit comprised a loam soil intermixed with tile, brick and mortar rubble, and included pottery dated to between 1650–1725. This deposit was perhaps contemporary with the construction of the late seventeenth-century building extension, demolished in 1888, and was overlain by garden soils containing pottery dated to between 1825 and 1875.





A Plan showing location of proposed development area.

An archaeological evaluation on land at No. 30 King Street (TR 15005 58124) was undertaken between 5 and 6 August 2004 on behalf of MADE Properties Ltd. A single trench, measuring 1.40 m. wide by 3.80 m. long was excavated, located within a paved garden and driveway fronting King Street.

Previous excavation at No. 53 King Street identified Roman building remains, overlain by a series of soil horizons, refuse pits and floors reflecting a near continuous sequence of occupation from late Anglo-Saxon to modern times (Frere *et al.* 1987, 78–81). At Cobden Place, believed to have been the location of the medieval stables of the archbishop, the remains of well-preserved medieval and late medieval buildings have been identified (Helm 2003a, 10–12).

Within the proposed development area, the earliest exposed deposits were dated to the late medieval period (A.D. 1475–1550), surviving to a depth of 0.75 m. (8.66 m. OD) below the level of the existing ground surface. These remains included a series of deposits probably attributed to the demolition of a building located either within the proposed development area or its immediate vicinity, sealed by a soil horizon representing later garden or horticultural activity.

A number of rubbish pits were concentrated towards the street frontage, cut though the garden soils, and dated to between A.D. 1500–1575. These



were overlain by a possible mortar floor, perhaps representing part of a structure fronting King Street. Evidence for occupation during the early postmedieval period appears to have been removed during the construction of a bakery, shown on the Goad Insurance Map of 1912. The bakery consisted



of a shop fronting King Street, with associated oven and flour store located to the rear. The evaluation identified both the floor of the oven, constructed of brick paving, as well as the partition wall separating the oven from the shop frontage.

New Grange House, King's School, St Augustine's Abbey Richard Helm

During October 2004 and January 2005 an excavation and assessment was carried out in the grounds of the King's School, located within the historic precincts of St Augustine's Abbey (centred on TR 1558 5782). The school had previously applied for planning permission to construct a new accommodation block (New Grange House) and the present work was undertaken on their behalf to reduce any potential impact the proposed development might have on the buried archaeological resource.

St Augustine's Abbey forms part of Canterbury's World Heritage Site and the precincts are also a

Scheduled Ancient Monument. A geophysical survey, conducted for the Trust by GSB Prospection, and an archaeological evaluation, directed by Simon Pratt, confirmed the presence of buried remains both to the south of the proposed development area, and within the new building's footprint. Considerable emphasis was therefore placed on ensuring the preservation *in situ* of this archaeological resource. This was largely achieved with the support of The King's School, Canterbury City Council and English Heritage. However, it was also necessary to excavate small areas in order to obtain data to help interpret the observed archaeological remains. This would hopefully help

devise a strategy for their preservation and perhaps enable interpretation of their broader significance in the context of the abbey's morphology and history.

Previous archaeological excavations undertaken within the grounds of Christ Church College to the north, and within the site of St Augustine's Abbey to the south, indicate that occupation of this area was likely to have started from the late sixth century A.D. onwards, with an intensification of settlement between A.D. 750 to 850, and a decline from A.D. 850, apparently stopping altogether by A.D. 975.

Whilst Anglo-Saxon features were not identified during the excavation, a mixed loamy soil horizon was



🙏 Plan showing overlay of Geophysical Survey (light grey), known abbey buildings (black) and excavated area (dark grey). Scale 1:2000.

observed immediately overlying the natural brickearth subsoil. This deposit is potentially comparable to the mixed loamy soils identified on neighbouring sites, commonly attributed to cultivation soils formed during the decline of Anglo-Saxon settlement.

A series of refuse pits and a north-east to southwest ditch were cut into this cultivation soil. These features, which are dated to the eleventh century A.D., might indicate that the early abbey had not yet expanded this far to the north-east. However, the ditch does signify a shift in the organisation of the land, albeit short lived; the ditch was replaced in the early twelfth century by the construction of a substantial masonry building, perhaps representing the eastern end of the abbey's reredorter (lavatory block) (Tatton-Brown 1984, 126; 1985, 179–80). The reredorter would have been connected to the dormitory, commissioned by Abbot Hugh de Flori (A.D. 1108–26), and its location has been projected eastwards from the still-standing northern gable wall of the dormitory to form a northern boundary to the infirmary range (Tatton-Brown 1997, 126).

The dimensions given for the reredorter in the monastic customary are 193 ft. long by 24 ft. wide



FIELDWORK I: CANTERBURY CITY SITES



(58.80 m. by 7.30 m.). This fits well with an actual measurement of 62.80 m. from the surviving external eastern wall of the western building range to the external eastern gable end of the surviving dormitory wall, and an external width of 9.90 m. (6.80 m. internally). The full extent of surviving external walling was masked by later post-medieval demolition rubble. Sections of the southern and eastern exterior

walls were only partially exposed. These were formed of a randomly-coursed chalk block foundation, with internal faces of rendered dressed flint. The northern wall line was overlain by a later garden boundary wall and was only visible in a short section at the building's north-eastern corner. Three buttresses, constructed of randomly-coursed chalk and flint foundations, and faced with Caen stone ashlar at ground level would have abutted the robbed-out southern external wall face. The easternmost buttress appeared to have been a later insertion, providing additional support to the south-eastern corner of the building range. The remnants of a comparable buttress were identified to the north.

Internally, the western building consisted of two parallel, east to west aligned walls, constructed of









roughly coursed chalk blocks with rendered flint faces to the north and south. These defined two sub-ground level rooms, approximately 2.40 m. long by 2.20 m. wide, situated either side of a third, narrow sub-ground level room, 0.80 m. wide, apparently running through the building's centre. This room, backfilled with an alternating sequence of dark brown silty loam deposits and thin lenses of crushed chalk, has been tentatively interpreted as the channel of a central drain. If confirmed, this drain would represent the main channel for the assumed reredorter, with the two sub-ground level rooms supporting timber floors either side. Such a drain would by necessity have been sluiced by a continuous supply of running water. However, no obvious inlet for this channel was identified and no evidence of cess was recovered from samples taken from its fill. Similarly, the rough chalk base was neither suitable for, nor worn by water. Whilst it is possible that a stone or clay lining had been removed during later demolition, the present evidence indicates an alternative function might need to be considered.

The floors of the sub-ground level rooms were not excavated. Evidence for a clay floor over crushed mortar bedding was indicated within the southern room. This was overlain by remnant occupation debris abutting the face of the northern internal wall, and a re-used capital for a column. Only the southeastern corner of the northern sub-ground level room was exposed. Part of an offset foundation, 0.22 m. wide, abutted against the inner face of the southern internal wall. The top of this foundation was laid with a series of horizontally laid tiles. This feature formed either a bench within the sub-ground level room, or was part of an offset footing to support a wall plate for timber joists. A crushed mortar floor consolidation abutted against the face of this feature, but no flooring survived.

The western building would have defined the northern extent of the abbey precinct at least until its expansion from A.D. 1283 northwards into the present grounds of Christ Church College (Tatton-Brown 1997, 128). A substantial wall, faced in flint with a mortar render, abutted the north-eastern corner of the western building, continuing this boundary to the east.

During the later medieval period a second building range was constructed over formerly cultivated ground located to the east of the western building, and presumably extending northwards beyond the former northern precinct boundary. This eastern building consisted of three structural elements: the main building itself, an attached extension to the west, and a walled courtyard adjoining the northeastern range of the infirmary to the south.

The eastern building might be contemporary with a range of early fourteenth century buildings referred to as Peter of Dene's lodgings, recorded as lying to the north-east of the infirmary, and adjacent to the wall of the so-called Cellarer's Garden (Tatton-Brown 1985, 183; 1997, 126). The present eastern building appears to be located to the north of this main complex, with the results from geophysical survey indicating the presence of further walls extending from the main infirmary into the present walled orchard garden to the east.

The main building had an external width of 5.90 m. (4.70 m. internally), and a visible minimum length of 3.90 m. (2.90 m. internally) extending northwards beyond the limit of excavation. The walls were constructed of chalk with flint, and had remnants of mortar rendering on the exterior eastern face and plaster rendering on the interior. An entrance, with a 1 m. wide limestone threshold and internal rebated jambs for a timber door, provided internal access from the west. Either side of the door were located chalk and flint rubble foundations for two benches, abutting the internal face of the south and west walls respectively.

By the early fifteenth century, an extension to the existing building had been added to its western side. This new wing had an external length of 16.30 m. (14.90 m. internally) and a minimum width of 10.20 m. (9.01 m. internally). The southern and western walls were formed of roughly dressed chalk and flint; the exterior was faced with flint and the interior had traces of a plaster render.



A Post-medieval c. A.D. 1550 to present day.

Between the existing building and the southern wall of the western extension was a 1.40 m. wide entrance passage, marked by a threshold formed from a re-used hexagonal limestone column. To the west was a second entrance, presumably leading into a central passage way, with chambers located to either side. Two internal partition walls, spaced 2.30 m. apart, and abutting the internal face of the southern wall, were partially exposed during excavation through the overlying demolition rubble. Both partition walls were constructed of limestone and chalk blocks, faced with plaster and laid freestanding directly over a clay floor. It is likely that these partitions represent the later modification of the building's internal layout, with one of the walls directly overlying an area of burning on the clay floor.

The laying of a new external courtyard was probably contiguous with this extension building. The courtyard surface was formed of a compacted layer of flint and gravel laid over a clay bedding. A western boundary wall, formed of a chalk and flint core with external flint facing, was built abutting the southern face of the new extension, and extended southwards to abut the north-eastern range of buildings attached to the infirmary, defining the southern boundary. To the east, the courtyard extents were defined by a further boundary, surviving as the wall of the present enclosed orchard garden.

Traversing the open courtyard was a drainage channel. This channel, aligned approximately southsouth-west to north-north-east was presumably built prior to the laying of the courtyard, but was robbedout during the post-medieval period, and would have originally been lined with masonry. The drain extended below the southern boundary wall of the courtyard via a crude culvert constructed through the chalk wall footings. It was not possible to determine whether this drain took away foul water or brought in fresh water to service the infirmary range. The thirteenth-century conduit house for St Augustine's Abbey was located only 400 m. to the north-east.

Evidence for the presence of further service drains was indicated by two possible masonry culverts extending through the footings of the southern wall of the western extension range, and the western boundary wall of the external courtyard.

To the west, located mid-way between the eastern and western buildings, was a square-built well shaft, constructed of Caen stone, limestone, ragstone, chalk and flint. This well appeared to have been constructed following a blocking of the western doorway into the eastern extension building, and was backfilled following the Dissolution.

A third building, identified against the southern limit of excavation, was defined by an east–west aligned wall forming the building's northern frontage, and a north–south aligned wall forming its eastern gable end. The walls were constructed of roughly dressed chalk and flint with mortar, and had a visible external length of 17 m. Parts of this building are clearly aligned with the plot of walls located during geophysical survey south of the excavated area and with the existing plan of the excavated infirmary range (Hamilton Thompson 1934). This would indicate that the southern building formed part of a range of chambers extending from the eastern side of the infirmary chapel. No evidence for the internal structure of this building was identified.

Immediately following the dissolution of St Augustine's Abbey in 1538, a programme of systematic demolition began. Archaeological evidence for this was concentrated within the eastern part of the site, overlying the footprint of the supposed reredorter. There is no documentary evidence for when these buildings were dismantled, but it is clear that none of the excavated buildings were retained for use in the King's New Lodgings, although fragments of a building are illustrated by William Stukely (dated 1722: Tatton-Brown 1997, 126). From 1563 the King's New Lodgings were leased as a private home, and from 1615, under the Wotton family, became famous for its landscaped gardens designed by John Tradescant (senior). Elements of a garden were identified during the excavation, but these elements do not appear to relate to the schematic representation illustrated on a map of *c*. 1640.

Much of the superstructure of the western building had been removed by the late sixteenth century and part of the substructure was also robbed of stone.





Astone and undary as idge dated by the remainder of the estate was sold

Only two buttresses appeared to have survived above ground, the remainder of the building being masked by a spread of demolition rubble.

To the south of the western building, a layer of purposefully laid tile and mixed loamy soil was seen to overly the demolition rubble, abutting the still upstanding remnants of the two surviving buttresses. This deposit was interpreted as free-draining bedding for a possible garden lawn. To the south of this bedding material, a linear spread of crushed Caen stone and chalk mortar possibly marked the line of an east to west aligned footpath running parallel to the still visible footprint of the southern building, whilst to the north, a series of loam filled hollows cut through the upper horizon of rubble perhaps represented planting beds.

An east–west aligned wall, constructed on a mortar raft immediately above the dissolution rubble, created a northern boundary to the possible planting beds. This wall was clearly post-medieval in date, and is likely associated with the initial Tradescant landscaping. The wall constructed of irregularly coursed flint interspersed with occasional chalk and re-used ashlar fragments in limestone, sandstone and ragstone, is likely to be the same boundary as illustrated on a map drawn by W. and H. Doidge dated 1752, and represented on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874.

This wall is seen to directly overlie earlier wall alignments, including the earlier northern boundary of the Abbey precinct and the eastern and western boundary walls of the external courtyard, all of which must still have been visible in the early seventeenth century.

To the east, little archaeological evidence for the immediate post-Dissolution demolition was visible. However, the interior of the eastern building was levelled and a rough spread of flint laid to form a cobbled surface or platform, possibly integrating the existing building footprint into the new garden layout. Dark loamy soils masked the former external courtyard, indicating that new garden soils had been imported onto site as part of this landscaping.

From 1791 the former abbey grounds were slowly sold off, starting with land against Longport for the Kent and Canterbury Hospital and land adjoining Longport and North Holmes Road for the foundation of a County Gaol and House of Correction. Between 1804 and 1805 the remainder of the estate was sold by auction as thirty-two plots. In 1844 St Augustine's College was founded and between 1847 and 1946 acquired the majority of these plots with exception of the County Gaol. The present site was secured by St Augustine's College in 1900 as part of Abbey Field (Sparks 1984, 331–32).

The use of the site as gardens since the Dissolution appears to have had little or no impact on the post-Dissolution abbey remains. Instead, evidence might indicate that the garden landscaping was sympathetic to and inclusive of the former abbey remains. The only visible damage to the buried archaeological resource was from a large bomb crater, over 12 m. in diameter, exposed in the central southern part of the site. Thankfully this bomb appears to have impacted outside the surviving building extents, merely causing some slippage of the southern wall of the eastern building.

5 No. 20 Love Lane (Holter's Mews, Ivy Lane) Jon Rady

An evaluation of a plot of land to the rear of 20 Love Lane (TR 15365 57635), was undertaken between 16 and 23 July 2004. The evaluation was commissioned by BSF Consulting Engineers on behalf of Paul Roberts and Associates and their clients prior to the erection of two flats on the site.

Numerous archaeological remains are known to exist in the immediate area, although the historical patterns of settlement and land use are still imperfectly understood in these suburban environs of Canterbury. The site, which is located about 180 m. to the east of the third-century walls of the Roman town, is situated between two major Roman roads, Watling Street to the south which led to the port of Dover (*Dubris*) and the main route to the Roman port of Richborough (*Rutupiae*) only 70 m. to the north of the site. Evidence for Roman cemeteries lining these roads has been found in the vicinity (though their extents are uncertain) and there is the possibility of ribbon development along both of these roads during the Roman period (Hicks 1999; Pratt 1999).

Occupation of the area in the Anglo-Saxon period may have commenced with the foundation of St Augustine's Abbey in the late sixth or seventh century; this monastic complex is situated close by to the north. The parish of Longport (or St Paul's) within which the site is situated, was the home farmland of St Augustine's throughout the abbey's history (Sparks 1980). Anglo-Saxon occupation, in the form of an extramural suburb, is evident on the eastern side of the city and is related to intensive industrial activity, particularly ironworking (Houliston 1999). More recent investigations in the cellars of 6 Love Lane, just to the west, have revealed evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation, as well as earlier Roman, and subsequent early medieval activity (Linklater 2004).

Dispersed occupation and its attendant industrial activity continued into the medieval period but by the twelfth century and probably some time before, most of the roads in the area including Love Lane and Ivy Lane had fossilised on their present course (Urry 1967, Map 2 (b) Sheet 7), with parts of their frontages probably occupied by domestic dwellings. The present site is situated in the rear gardens of these properties, most of which have now been replaced by post-medieval houses.

Two small trenches were opened on the site and the earliest levels within both trenches proved to be archaeologically significant. Roman deposits in Trench 2 probably represent the base of a relatively shallow pit or other feature of second- or third-century date. However, considering the concentration of later disturbance in both trenches, it is unlikely that Roman period deposits survived to any extent and probably only remain as isolated islands.

In Trench 1, the earliest level appeared to represent part of a late Anglo-Saxon cut feature. It is possible, but cannot be proven from the restricted area of examination, that this feature is part of an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured structure or perhaps a cellar, rather than a straightforward rubbish or cess-pit, which are often fairly deep features during this period (see for example Andrews 1997, 174). The depth of the feature and nature of the fill is compatible with this structural interpretation. However, sunken-featured structures usually date to the earlier Anglo-Saxon period, although a few late examples (mostly eighth or ninth century) are known from urban contexts. These later AngloSaxon cellars tend to be rather deeper (see for example Blockley *et al.* 1995, 336–44; 359–61 and table 3), so a structural interpretation must be treated with caution.

Apart from a late medieval or early post-medieval pit in Trench 2, there was little survival of medieval layers in either trench, although a fragment of possible clay floor in Trench 1 may relate to a structure of this date.

Subsequent contexts in both trenches were all of post-medieval date and represent a complex sequence of brick structures, possibly outhouses, detached kitchens or other minor buildings to the rear of properties, and associated layers, floors and external hardstanding. The lack of a significant intervening medieval sequence of deposits and the depth of the floors in Trench 2 in relation to the Roman layers (which are directly overlain by the much later trodden floors) shows that there was a significant degree of truncation of the site during the post-medieval period.

Most of these brick structures within Trench 2 cannot be described or interpreted since they were only observed in the edges of the trench, and the majority, if not all are likely to extend outside the area of the site. A brick surface (9) located in trench 1 is more likely to be a lane rather than a courtyard, as it appeared to be cambered. If so, it would have extended roughly north–south across the site, parallel to Love Lane and approximately perpendicular to lvy Lane. It may be equivalent to a lane shown here on Doige's map of Canterbury dated 1752. It had gone out of use (or perhaps shifted to the east) by the middle of the nineteenth century, when another brick-built structure was erected across its line.

Barton Mill and Barton Mill Road

Jon Rady



Between 6 and 19 May 2004 an evaluation was undertaken at Barton Mill (TR 1560 5885 centred) to assess the archaeological potential of the site prior to proposed redevelopment. The archaeological work was commissioned by Ward Homes Ltd. The potential redevelopment involved the demolition of a number of existing industrial buildings as well as a domestic property on the Sturry Road frontage, conversion of standing listed mill buildings, and the erection of new flats and houses along Barton Mill Road south-east of the River Stour, and on an island between the two branches of the river to the northwest.

The development site is of a complex irregular shape, covering approximately 3.5 hectares immediately north-west of Sturry Road. The southern part of the site is bounded on the south-west and north-east by existing residential properties and their rear gardens, industrial units, car parks and offices, including a building (now council offices) and its grounds known as Lesser Knowlesthorpe, the latter situated to the north-east of the northern end of Barton Mill Road and south-east of the more modern parts of Barton Mill. The northern part of the site takes in the entire area of an unnamed island between two interconnecting branches of the Stour, which bound it on the north-west, north-east and southeast, while a leat (probably relating to the mill) borders its south-west side. A large disused industrial warehouse occupies most of the western end of the island. The whole site, which has been unused for some years, was in a dilapidated condition, and the oldest, timber parts of the mill itself have since been destroyed by fire.

Few, if any archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate vicinity of Barton Mill, although Late Bronze/Iron Age finds have been located about 0.50 km. further to the east (Pratt 1999), just to the south of the Sturry Road (TR 1599 5889). However, occupation extending back to the early Prehistoric period is well attested within the Stour valley and its environs. Well preserved, in situ finds of Upper to Lower Palaeolithic date, for example, have been recovered from the finer colluvial sediments in the area (Wymer 1995; Wessex Archaeology 1993), while material of similar date has been collected from the base of Brickearth deposits during guarrying activity slightly further downstream. From the later prehistoric periods, Bronze and Iron Age settlements have also been recently found on the valley slopes of the River Stour, though mostly to the east (Boden and Rady 2003)

The site is situated just under a kilometre from the walls of Roman Canterbury and apart from the early mill buildings, perhaps the most important known historical feature near the site is the Roman road which connected the town with both the Saxon Shore fort at Reculver (*Regulbium*) and the Roman road to the Isle of Thanet (*Thanetus Insulae*) (Margary 1955, 34–5, routes 11 and 110). This road would have approximately followed the line of the present-day Sturry Road, just to the south of the site.

Numerous finds of Early to Mid Roman cremation and inhumation burials have been recorded flanking these roads, following the Roman law of burial outside the town limits. Many of these burials have been recovered during extensive and protracted aggregate extraction along the Stour valley (Cross 1996, 16 and footnotes 25 and 26). The closest to the present site are probably those found at the Vauxhall pits at TR 1640 5910. Although no previous discoveries of Roman material have been made near Barton Mill, it was therefore quite possible that



A Trench 2 plan and sections, showing eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century circular garden feature.

undiscovered Roman cemeteries existed in proximity to the site, straddling Sturry Road.

The site also had potential because of its proximity of the river and significant waterlogged deposits or timber structures, preserved under anaerobic conditions, as well as deposits of palaeoenvironmental importance were potentially situated within the bounds of the development, particularly within or on the verges of the floodplain. During the earlier Roman period, the river was probably navigable upstream as far as Canterbury, although during the period there was an overall rise in sea level (Waddelove 1990, 253-66) which would have led to a 'reduced fall, and hence a diminished rate of flow, in the Stour' (Pratt 1995, 5). The reduced flow of the river would have engendered greater silt deposition and 'may have moved the highest navigable point, at least for deeper draughted vessels, downstream' (Pratt 1995, 5). Timbers or piles of a third-century date, and interpreted as a possible Roman quay have been located at Sturry (Jenkins 1949), although this may not have been the highest embarkation point, as the discovery, in 1992, of the timbers of a possible quay at Dean's Mill (further upriver than Barton Mill) suggests (Bennett and Allen 1993).

No evidence for early post-Roman activity is known from the immediate area, although it has been suggested that between the seventh and early ninth centuries, the area from the Stour to the Sandwich Road (A257) between Canterbury and Fordwich, was occupied by a very dispersed trading settlement or *wic* (see, for example Tatton-Brown 1987), possibly abandoned as a result of Viking raids (Pratt 1995, 6).

The first historical references to Barton occur from the latter part of this period, with a royal charter of c. 833 granting land at Barton (known at this time as Nordwda, or Northwood; Lendon Smith 1942, 18) to Christ Church. Domesday Book confirms that this was held by the Archbishop by the tenth century (Pratt 1995, 6; Lendon Smith 1942, 16). The name Barton is derived from two Old English words, bere (barley) and tun (an enclosure) which in its 'primitive form...simply designated a granary for barley...but it came to have a more extended meaning and to be used for a home farm, an area of land held in demesne for the lord's own profit' (Lendon Smith 1942, 16). Barton was thus the barley collecting and malting centre of the monastery's brewing activities, whilst the brewhouse itself lay north of the Green Court in the Cathedral precincts (Pratt 1995, 7).

Late twelfth-century rentals suggest that by this time the Saxon and Domesday manor of Northwood was the site of the barley granaries, mills and malthouse of the priory 'from which it took its new name of *Bertona*' (Lendon Smith 1942, 18). Adjacent land, along the line of the present day Sturry Road, stretching from Northgate to Sturry, formed part of the 'gardens' or ploughland of the barton, known in this more extensive context as Colton or Colton Manor, where most of the main cereal crops were grown and animals put to pasture.

With the Dissolution, Barton Manor passed into the King's hands, who gave the mill to Christopher Hales, the first of a long succession of lay owners (Hasted 1800, 146–7; Pratt 1995, 8). One of these erected a 'manor house' somewhere in the vicinity (Seary 2004), but no trace of this now survives. It may have been replaced by a structure known as Barton House in the nineteenth century (now called Lesser Knowlesthorpe, directly to the east of the site). This Georgian building was erected shortly before 1769 by a Mr Allen Grebel, one of the mill owners, 'in which he afterwards resided' (Hasted 1800, 147).

Ten trenches, most about 10 m. long and c. 2 m. wide were excavated, five (Trenches 6–10) on the island, three (Trenches 3–5) adjacent to Barton Mill Road and two (Trenches 1–2) between the mill buildings and Lesser Knowlesthorpe. The trenches on the island were excavated down to River Gravels, so that a full sequence through the fluvial and later deposits could be achieved, and as expected, revealed a considerably different sequence of levels to those elsewhere.

The earliest datable deposit found on the site was in Trench 1 and was very similar to the natural brickearth subsoil but it yielded a small corpus of possibly early Neolithic (c. 4000-3300 B.C.) flint flakes concentrated in a small area. The presence of these allied with the nature of the deposit suggests that it represents a preserved fragment of ancient buried land surface, perhaps an old topsoil, or a colluvial level derived from the brickearth. The flint assemblage appears to represent the discarded remnants of flint working 'focused, to an extent, on the production of narrow flakes and blades' (Beadsmoore 2004). The material was either in situ or very closely redeposited from its point of origin. Such finds, in this particular type of context are, so far, very rare in the area. Apart from a scatter of similarly dated and slightly later flints from the rest of the site, this was the only evidence for earlier prehistoric occupation. Later prehistoric and earlier Roman features were however found to the southwest on slightly higher ground in Trench 4

The features located in Trench 4, even though truncated, were of a more substantial nature and consisted of a ditch aligned north-south and a number of pits. These undoubtedly represent late prehistoric or early Roman occupation on the southern banks of the Stour in this area. The extent of this settlement activity is unclear as no features of a similar date were found in Trench 5 just to the south, or in any of the other interventions, but the alignment of the ditch suggests that the activity extends both north and south of Trench 4. A close date for the features cannot be provided due to the meagre artefactual evidence, but the ceramic and other material is compatible with a late Iron Age context. However, it is clear that more than one 'structural' phase is present as the ditch was superseded by two intercutting pits. The latter of these (81) yielded a fragment of Roman tile, which suggests that it is of Roman (probably early Roman) date. Even though this may indicate that further but scattered and truncated features exist to the south of this trench, closer to the Roman road, it seems most likely that the focus of the settlement is either to the north or west of Trench 4. Either scenario would explain the existence of the occasional residual Roman sherd in Trenches 1 and 3.

The evidence thus suggests the presence of an indigenous native settlement surviving into the Roman period and as such is a further example of a growing number of known settlements along the Stour valley (see for example Boden 2004).

There was no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the site and further, there were no features or deposits that can be conclusively demonstrated as medieval. In Trench 1 however, a wide, probably linear cut (17), aligned downslope towards the river, with its base following the slope of the land was located. The date of this feature remains inconclusive, but the peg tiles within it and the lack of any definite post-medieval material suggest that it is of medieval date, or at least that it was infilled during this period. If so, its profile and size would suggest it was a natural feature such as an old watercourse, or alternatively perhaps, a hollow way leading down to a crossing point on the river, rather than a purposefully cut ditch. Although there were no deposits within the feature to clearly indicate that it ever held water, the steepness of the earlier contours here may have

engendered a high-energy water flow, with a consequently erosive, rather than depositional regime. Further, there are indications within the contours and the disposition of the geological deposits south of Sturry Road, particularly in Old Park beyond the built up area of this part of Canterbury, that an ancient stream course was located in this general position. In addition, the geological deposits (Thanet Beds) in the Old Park area are a well-known aquifer, springs from which were used to supply water to the town in the post-medieval period (Rady 1987, 127, 210–12). The presence of such a stream at Barton Mill is therefore quite likely.

In the adjacent Trench 2, the largest and earliest feature (33) may be of similar date to 17, as it contained a very similar artefactual assemblage. Its size and known profile suggest that this feature was a clay or gravel quarry. It must predate the seventeenth or eighteenth century, as it was cut by probable garden features containing pottery of this date.

The remaining features and deposits found south of the mill all dated to the medieval or predominantly post-medieval periods. The earlier features across much of the site were sealed by up to a metre of what appeared to be later medieval or post-medieval dumped levels and agricultural soils related to horticultural activity. The later features were concentrated in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, situated in the garden or adjacent courtyard of eighteenth-century Barton House and without doubt relate to domestic and gardening activities pertaining to that building. They included what has been interpreted as a circular flower bed, or foundation for some form of garden structure (cut 26).

Barton House was apparently preceded by an earlier Manor House, but no direct evidence for this earlier building was found in any of the trenches. However, the foundations of the Barton House walls were composed of re-used masonry and as this material is unlikely to have been imported onto the site for such a use, it almost certainly derives from the earlier manor. It is therefore possible that Barton House was erected directly over the site of the earlier building.

Apart from the mill complex itself, the remainder of the area both to the east and west of Barton Mill Road was orchard by the mid nineteenth century. The area is shown as 'Nursery Grounds' on Collard's *Plan of the City of Canterbury*, first edition of 1843, and it seems likely that the possible agricultural soils found in Trench 5 and perhaps Trench 4 relate to this use.

On the island to the north of the main mill complex, a completely different sequence of levels was recorded. The island forms the easternmost extent of a long spit of land enclosed by two branches of the Stour, which was at some time separated from the main bulk of land to the west (Kingsmead) by the insertion of a leat, probably relating to Barton Mill, forming an overflow from the main course of the river. The development and history of these river branches is imperfectly understood (Pratt 1995, 5– 6) and is unlikely to be clarified in the short term although, more recently, lengths of both branches have been canalised and straightened (Pratt 1995, 8–9). Some idea of the development of the island north of the mill can, however, be suggested from the observed deposits, but should be considered an extremely basic analysis, since floodplain evolution is particularly complex (Brown 1997, 17–44). A fuller understanding of the chronology and complexity of this development may only be determined from further study of the geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental sequences.

The early deposits were all derived within a fluvial environment, as might be expected. River Gravel was sealed by a variable deposit of Alluvium about 0.60 m. thick, which in turn was sealed by a discontinuous peaty layer, indicative of a less energetic fluvial regime.

The Alluvium is generally fine grained, consisting of 'muds, silts and fine sands deposited in stream flood plains' (Gallois 1965, 63), sometimes within buried channels in the River Gravel and deposited during lower energy river flows or during episodes of flooding. Such alluvial levels are thought to date almost entirely to the Flandrian (Holocene), or post-Glacial period (from about 12, 000 years ago), their deposition caused by rises in sea level (West 1972, 284).

During the deposition of the alluvium, the island as such would not have existed, being part of the more extensive flood plain, although a temporary and very early paleosol may be represented by a basal peat deposit in Trench 7, assuming that this has not been redeposited from upstream. A more extensive level of peat developed over the alluvium, indicating the eventual formation of a more stable paleosol (Brown 1997, 50), albeit in a swampy environment (Brown 1997, 111–12). There was no indication of any occupation of the area during any of these early stages of deposition.

The peat was sealed, at least in Trench 10, by deposit 115, which can be securely dated to the seventeenth or early eighteenth century, which provides a *terminus ante quem* for peat formation. Deposit 115 itself was particularly attenuated and probably does not represent any large scale disposal of rubbish; further, the artefactual material was worn and abraded, suggesting immersion, and hence dispersal, in the river for some time. The material, which may derive from the occupation of the manor, therefore suggests that the island was submerged for at least part of the time during the early post-medieval period.

These earlier levels were sealed by deposits of loamy clay that have been interpreted as agricultural soils. This deposit suggests that the island was a discrete identity by the eighteenth century, its formation perhaps augmented, if not directly caused, by the canalisation of adjacent parts of the Stour. There were no signs of any *in situ* occupation from this period, suggesting that the island has remained entirely agricultural, probably utilized as water meadow right up to recent times, as is suggested by the cartographic evidence. The upper metre of deposits all related to modern developments and show the industrial warehouse and its adjacent hardstanding areas are founded on a thick deposit of colliery waste, probably imported from the Kent coalfield.

II Canterbury District Sites





7 Island Road, Hersden

- 8 Sewer pipelines south of Island Road
- 9 Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay

Island Road, Hersden
Dan Barrett

Excavations at Island Road Hersden, in advance of the construction of the Lakeview Business Park, (TR 2132 6230) have been in progress intermittently since 1998 and successive issues of the Annual Report have provided interim statements on each phase of work (Cross and Rady 2002: Barrett 2004). The present report seeks to provide a description of work that has taken place in the past two years (August and October 2004 and August and September 2005) and give an overview of the archaeological story for the entire site.

Following two phases of evaluation trenching in 1998, when significant archaeological remains were first encountered, the earliest excavation took place

in two sub-phases in September 2000 and September 2002. This initial two-phase episode of strip, map and sample excavation was in advance of the construction of a new site entrance and an east–west spine road for the new industrial estate. After the site access and spine road had been constructed two large blocks of land either side of the site entrance remained for investigation. To the south of the spine road the landscape had been largely devastated by the waste heaps from the Betteshanger Colliery. To the north, the ground was recently under an agricultural regime, unaffected by past industrial use. The western half of the site was excavated in two phases in March 2003 and April 2004. The eastern extent of the spine road was also excavated at this time. A limited excavation and a watching brief were additionally maintained south of the spine road at the eastern end of the site before and during the construction of the first of the industrial units. The eastern half of the road frontage was excavated in two phases in August 2004 and August 2005. In total, some 3.3 hectares of ground has been stripped and mapped with many thousands of features excavated and recorded.

The penultimate phase (IRH EX 04) comprised topsoil stripping, mapping and sample excavation of the eastern half of the eastern part of the site, an area of 1.13 hectares.





Stripping this area revealed the eastern extent of a Late Iron Age enclosure seen previously during the investigation of the site entrance in 2000 and 2002. Although part of the site was lost without record during road construction, the new work proved that the enclosure was D-shaped in plan. A western entrance to the enclosure was found in 2002, but no further entrance was found to the east, but key details were lost to road construction. Post-pits within the southern and eastern part of the enclosure ditch may be related to an imposing structure.

To the east of the D-shaped enclosure was an associated rectangular enclosure measuring some 60 metres by 40 metres. Within this space were three areas of post-holes and associated features that may represent structures. Many of the features in this area contained burnt material and large quantities of pottery. Two or three features contained an inverted pot and associated potsherds from the same vessel and are most likely to be the remains of shaft or reverberation furnaces used in metalworking. Of particular note was a pit located in the northern part of the enclosure that contained fragments of a sword, perhaps deliberately broken before deposition. The function of the enclosure remains uncertain. Positioned near the probable centre of the settlement, between the D-shaped enclosure and a further enclosure to the east containing a dwelling of high status (see below), it is possible that some communal or cultic purpose was served. The deposition of a sword in a pit, a number of large posts that seem to serve no structural purpose, and pits containing large amounts of pottery (perhaps residue of conspicuous consumption) could all support this interpretation. The remains of metalworking areas are not necessarily antithetical to this view, the 'otherness' of such arts being well attested archaeologically and ethnographically. That the shape of the enclosure appears to have been long-lived, with boundary ditches to the south and particularly to the east being re-cut on numerous occasions, may support the view that the space was considered special. The enclosure eventually formed one of a number of regular enclosures set alongside the Roman road approaching Grove Ferry and a crossing of the Wantsum to Sarre and the Isle of Thanet. The northeast corner of the later, Roman enclosure contained a number of cremation burials dating to the later first and second centuries AD. The presence of the burials may again reflect the long-term status of this part of the settlement.

The final phase of excavation (IRH EX 05) took place in August and September 2005.





Examination of this part of the site uncovered part of the multi-period boundary defining the east side of a long-lived rectangular enclosure seen in previous excavations (Barrett 2004). Further east, close to the site boundary, was a further set of north-south ditches apparently forming a major settlement boundary. To the east of this boundary few features were evident, although scatters of post-holes including at least one four-post structure and the remains of two small penannular ditches, probably representing small structures, were recorded.

To the west of the settlement boundary were a great many pits and post-holes, together with ditches forming a rectangular enclosure. The enclosure, taken to be broadly contemporary with the eastern enclosures, was dominated by a large round-house surrounded by post- and stake-holes representing smaller structures and fences. There were also numerous working hollows and burnt, pot-filled features. The remains of earlier ditches cut by this 'Great House' were also present together with features almost certainly relating to a later enclosure. Associated with the enclosure, defined to the east and west by multiple re-cuttings of the boundary lay the remains of a probable rectangular structure, evinced by post-/stake-holes and external rubbish pits. Other structures may have existed against the eastern boundary of the later enclosure. Amongst these features were a number of pits containing heavily burnt residues (hearths or fire-pits) and a number of cremation burials; these were bag burials with no ancillary vessels and were not concentrated in any one area.

The 'Great House' of Hersden

With a diameter of c. 16 metres, this structure is comparable to the largest discovered anywhere in the country. The reconstructions at Butser [www.butser.org.uk] and Castell Henllys [www.castellhenllys.com] at 15 and 12 metres respectively, give a good idea of scale. Assuming an optimal roof pitch of 45 degrees to maximize strength and weather resistance, and allowing a metre or so for the height of the circumference wall, the great house would have been some nine or ten metres high at the apex. There are various ways to build a house of this size, but from the excavated evidence at Hersden it seems likely that the ring ditch represents a wall trench, and that posts inside this



perimeter would have supported the weight of the roof; this in turn would have been given stability by the use of one or more ring beams. In effect, the bottom ring of posts and beams stops the roof spreading, whilst the higher rings stop it collapsing inwards, giving a very stable cone. One advantage of this type of build is that, because the thatch would long outlast the wattle and daub walling, it would be possible to replace or repair the latter without compromising the structure.

For a construction job of this size large quantities of raw materials would have been required: large timbers, probably of oak, for the scaffolding and rafters; coppiced hazel rods for the purlins and wattles; rope and twine for binding and reeds for thatch. The walls would have been plastered inside and out with a mixture of clay, dung and straw.

All these materials would have been available locally; indeed the working hollows seen over the entire site may indicate some of the sources for the clay daub. The amounts required, not only for construction of the house but for the outbuildings and for regular maintenance, argue strongly for largescale landscape management. Coppicing in particular operates on a seven to twelve year cycle and the young shoots must be protected from livestock and wildlife. This combined with the size of the building and the high status pottery (including one sherd of amphora) retrieved from within the house, implies that this was the dwelling of a local chieftain.

The entrance to the Great House faces south east; this is usual though not exclusively the case with similar Iron Age houses. Here it is in contrast to the D-shaped enclosure, which faces roughly west. Neither looks to the presumed line of the main road. These orientations may have been culturally conditioned, or, in the case of the round-house, have been for the practical purpose of maximising the available light.

The internal arrangements of the house are by no means certain, though some conjectures can be attempted. Of particular note is the centre, in that there is nothing there! The lack of a central post is not a problem, as any such would have been for construction purposes and later removed; indeed some of the near-central post-holes may be evidence of scaffolding. More problematic is that there appears to be no central hearth. This would be expected, and is also the safest and most efficient positioning. The truncation of the site and/or the raising of the hearth on firedogs may account for this.

In addition to this truncation, weather and time constraints and, for this phase an exceptionally tight budget, made it likely that not all post- and stakeholes were observed (holes in brickearth filled with brickearth being difficult to see at the best of times). However it seems that the area immediately facing the entrance was largely open and most evidence of activity was concentrated at the rear of the house. It is probable that partitions existed here to seclude certain areas. Storage was likely to have been around the perimeter, and it is possible that raised platforms were constructed to increase useable space. A significant number of triangular loom weights were discovered in the vicinity, so perhaps loom frames



A Reconstruction by Jude Westmacott

and the manufacture of woollen textiles may be indicated. Further study of other excavated examples may help to refine interpretation.

Discussion

Now that more of the site has been investigated the understanding of life in Iron Age and Romano-British Hersden is in some ways clarified, but even more questions are raised.

The overall picture is of a long-lived prehistoric settlement thriving in its prime position along an ancient highway between the island of Thanet and the rest of Kent. A prosperous mixed economy of agriculture, pasture and woodland management supported secondary industries of iron and bronze working, which by the later Iron Age, generated sufficient wealth and prestige to maintain a petty chieftain in some style.

Within this broad view lie many unanswered questions. Perhaps the two most important being 'Was the site continuously occupied during the Iron Age?' and 'What happened to the settlement during the Roman conquest?' No definitive answers can be given here and more post-excavation analysis is needed, but some possibilities can be explored.

Very little evidence remains of Bronze Age Hersden save for a few struck flints and a sherds of residual pottery. That there was settlement in the early Iron Age is attested by datable pottery from a number of secure contexts. These include an area of metalworking excavated in 2003 on the line of the spine road at the east end of the site and the earliest of the multiple north—south boundary ditches sampled in 2005. The latter is of particular interest as large sherds of pottery dating to between 800 and 600 B.C. were recovered, and this conglomeration of linear features also contains ditches of Late Iron Age and even Roman date. At the time of writing not all spot dates are available for this complex, but the maintenance of the position and alignment of this land boundary argues for continuity of occupation.

This does not mean that there were not considerable changes over time. If settlement and farming practices at Hersden mirror those elsewhere in the south-east, intensification of agriculture and expanding population should be expected. This in turn leads to changes in forms of social organisation. This is perhaps evidenced by the imposition of the Great House over pre-existing linear features. But it is also worth noting that initial impressions from the finds assemblage show a paucity of such things as coinage, wheel-made pottery and visible burial rites that traditionally characterise the later pre-Roman Iron Age in the south-east.

The story of the settlement through the conquest period is even more obscure. On the one hand it could be claimed that the invasion caused massive disruption. Arguing for this are such factors as the demolition of the Great House, the large quantity of burnt material in the post- and stake-holes, the lack of post-conquest high status pottery and the insertion of cremation burials into previously inhabited areas as early as the late first century A.D. On the other hand there is evidence of settlement and farming continuing at the west end of the site and perhaps the re-use of the earlier enclosures for a new purpose. Perhaps the domestic focus moved a little, roundhouses no longer being quite the thing?

Examination of the soil samples processed to date has yielded metalworking residues, bone fragments, charred seeds and pulses and as well as small objects and potsherds of all periods. Complete analysis should allow more detailed interpretation of the site, answering such questions as what type of metal was being worked in what way and when? What crops and animals were most important at



different times? Did the use of different resources, such as agricultural, pastoral, mineral and marine, change over time?

Close spot-dating of the finds is required to allow accurate phasing of the site and to answer questions about the use of space over time. Perhaps, as Iron Age pottery can be very similar over long periods, and the sequences in use rest on comparatively few sites, these data could be augmented by radio carbon dating of selected contexts. This would aid not only the internal chronology of the site, but help to establish it within a wider context. It is possible that information from Hersden could contribute to filling some of the lacunae in the regional understanding of the middle and later Iron Age and generally fleshing out the long and complicated story of this regionally important site.

After five seasons of excavation it remains only for me to thank all those, both professional and amateur, who have spent so much time and effort retrieving the evidence before it was lost. Anyone who gets this team to work for them will be very lucky indeed.

Sewer pipelines south of Island Road

Jon Rady

Over four days in September and November 2004, a series of test-pits was excavated in order to evaluate the route of two proposed new sewer pipelines south of Island Road, Westbere (TR 2015 6123 centred). The work was commissioned by George Wimpey (South London Ltd) on behalf of Southern Water.

The routes of the two proposed sewers run together south-eastwards from Island Road for about 270 m., before the two diverge. The surface-water run then turns to the east, then south-east, descending to the Canterbury/Ramsgate railway about 250 m. further south-east and from there to the River Stour. The foul sewer route turns near south-west, crossing the un-named lane (for the purposes of this report called 'Haseden Lane') leading from Island Road to the now abandoned Haseden Farm, then descending to Southern Water's waste water treatment works just north of the railway. The latter section extends for a length of about 330 m.

The two routes traverse at least three different types of landscape. The northern part of the site is situated

on a relatively high (20 to 35 m. OD) plateau, which extends from Westbere to beyond Upstreet, *c*. 3 km. to the north-east, and which forms the southernmost edge of the Blean uplands. A steep southern facing escarpment delimits the valley of the Great Stour and descends to its floodplain at about +2.5 m. OD. This escarpment is shallowly indented with dry valleys, one of which is approximately followed by the surface-water sewer route. The last 30–40 m. of this line lies entirely within the flood plain of the Great Stour, whilst the foul sewer traverses the escarpment at an oblique angle and terminates north of the flood plain.

The area is of high archaeological potential with significant remains of the Late Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods within a few kilometres of the site. The site lies south of and adjacent to, the former alignment of the Roman road connecting Canterbury and the Isle of Thanet. Air photographic evidence indicates the presence of enclosures and other roads of likely Roman date in the area. Roman cremation and inhumation cemeteries are known to have flanked the Roman road, with the nearest examples of Roman cremations recently excavated south of Hersden, about 600 m. to the north-east (Rady 1995).

Specifically in relation to this site, the high plateau appears to be a favoured location for occupation in the Iron Age and early Roman period. An extensive multi-phase site of these periods on this plateau, at Lakesview International Business Park, about 1.3 km. to the north-east, has been progressively excavated over the last few years (Barrett 2004 and above).

In 1931, an early sixth- to seventh-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery was located in the workings of a gravel quarry, about 50 m. south-west of 'Haseden Lane' (Canterbury City Council SMR no. TR 16 SE 12 – KE5519; Jessup 1946). The cemetery was summarily recorded with about seventy burials, including cremations and inhumations, observed, but there was little survival of skeletal material due to the acidity of the gravel. Associated grave goods, some of which are in Canterbury Museum, included personal items such as brooches, buckles, beads,



necklaces, pendants, rings and bracelets. Other items included a bucket and bronze bowl, ceramic vessels and glass beakers and a bowl, as well as a number of swords, spearheads and an axe. The route of the new pipelines passed within 150 m. of this cemetery at a number of points.

The evaluation indicated four different landscape and deposit zones along the pipe route. To the north on the relatively high plateau, which slopes downwards increasingly to the south, the natural gravel subsoil was covered by between *c*. 0.13 and 0.36 m. of accumulated gravel soils, probably representing disturbed or agriculturally modified subsoil, with an additional, relatively shallow cover (*c*. 0.10 m.) of humic topsoil and turf. These deposits sealed traces of cut features, which could not be positively identified due to the small size of the interventions. However, artefactual evidence, although minimal, strongly suggested that the features were of Iron Age or early Roman date.

There was no evidence for occupation along the rest of the route, although artefactual material from the plateau was seen in colluvial layers to the base of the escarpment. These finds suggest that the colluviation was, in part at least, coeval and/or later than the occupation on the plateau. The colluvial deposits indicate that the escarpment, the second landscape zone, had undergone considerable erosion, possibly the result of over-cultivation or grazing of its upper slopes. The undisturbed natural subsoil, which is London Clay south of the plateau, is increasingly deeply buried by these colluvial deposits towards the river, where the sequence becomes particularly deep. This last landscape zone equates to the floodplain of the Stour, where there is evidence for the interdigitation of alluvial and colluvial sedimentation.

In the field to the south-west of 'Haseden Lane', where the subsoil is primarily Head Brickearth, the nature of the topography and the deposits exposed within the test pits were strongly indicative of this material having been quarried out for use in brickmaking. This has been confirmed by a reference in Holmes (1981, 93), to brickearth 'formerly dug at [TR] 2012 6140, 0.8 km ENE of Westbere Church'.

The indications that the remains of a possible Iron Age settlement were present over a considerable

length of the northern part of the pipe routes prompted Kent County Council's Archaeological Officer to initiate further archaeological mitigation measures. The first of these measures was an evaluation, by larger scale machine-cut trenching, of the entire surface water route across the plateau area. This was carried out between 5–12 October 2004.

In all, thirteen closely spaced trenches, most *c*. 20 m. long and 2 m. wide were cut along the centreline of the pipe route. These indicated that the northernmost 130 m. of the route was mostly devoid of evidence, but from there southwards there was a scatter of archaeological features, mostly ditches that traversed the easement at a near right-angle. All of these features were sample excavated and proved to be of Iron Age to early Roman date.

It then transpired, that due to the depths of the proposed services in this area, that the contractors intended to cut a 10–12 m. wide trench, over 2 m. deep, along most of this part of the route, which would have a serious impact on any archaeological features outside of the immediate run of the pipes. Therefore, before this work took place, the area of most interest (on average 11 m. wide and nearly 100 m. long) was stripped down to the top of the undisturbed subsoil. The revealed archaeological features were then planned and sample excavated. This phase of work was carried out between 26 October and 2 November, with an intermittent watching brief on the contractor's operations during and after this period.

This project proved to be extraordinarily difficult, particularly in its later stages and the author would like to thank all Trust staff involved for their hard work, without which very little information would have been recovered. The underlying gravel subsoil and fills of the features that cut through it were extremely difficult to excavate and features were often filled with water due to the presence of a 'perched' water table. Matters were not helped when the contractors cut through a high pressure water main north of the evaluation trenches, which promptly turned them into a river.

In spite of the difficult conditions, the work revealed the presence of a large, probably sub-rectangular

ditched enclosure (Enclosure 1), with its long axis aligned north-east/south west, approximately parallel to the crest of the escarpment to the south and the line of the Roman road to the north. A very small area of the extreme north-eastern end of this enclosure was exposed within the easement, where it was just over 50 m. wide externally. The ditches for the enclosure were large, between 3 and 4 m. wide, and sample excavation proved them to be up to 1.20 m. deep with a broad U-shaped profile. Flinttempered Iron Age pottery was recovered from these ditches.

After this ditch had become partially backfilled it was recut, mostly on the same line, but with a *c*. 8 m. extension of the north-western side of the original enclosure (Enclosure 2). The recut ditch was of different form, between 2 and 3 m. wide with a pronounced V-shaped profile about 0.75 m. deep. Considerable quantities of pottery primarily composed of Iron Age and very early Roman types, with one near complete vessel dating to before A.D. 70, and some Roman tile were recovered from this feature. This preliminary dating evidence suggests that the two enclosures represent a Late Iron Age settlement that survived into the very early Roman period, which perhaps expanded in size around or not long after the Conquest.

A number of features were located within the enclosed area, but these had all been heavily truncated and only survived very shallowly with minimal or no survival of artefactual evidence. These consisted of a few pits and post-holes representing structural features, and two shallow gullies on varying alignments that may represent a different phase of occupation.

Evidence for activity to the south and east of the enclosures was supplied by the presence of other ditches that may well represent field systems or even separate enclosures mostly outside of the examined area. Of particular interest here is a substantial ditch only very partially exposed on the extreme northeastern edge of the easement. This only yielded Iron Age pottery, and may represent an entirely different and earlier enclosure system situated to the east of the enclosures described above.

Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay

Crispin Jarman

Between June and July 2004 the Trust undertook a programme of evaluation on a 5.2 ha area to the south of Herne Bay Golf Club (TR 1708 6624). The work, commissioned by CgMs Consulting for Wilson Connolly South-East, was conducted prior to the creation of an attenuation pond.

The site lies to the south of Herne Bay, about 2 km. from the North Kent coast, straddling the Plenty Brook, at about 10 m. O.D., in a shallow broad valley that extends towards the higher ground of the Blean, less than 500 m. to the south. The land investigated consists of open fields bounded to the south by the A299 Thanet Way, to the west by Bullockstone Road and to the north by the golf course. The underlying geology of the site is London Clay.

Recent work around Herne Bay has indicated extensive occupation of the area from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age onwards, notably at a multi-period site at Eddington Farm, less than 1 km. to the north (Macpherson-Grant 1991; 1992; Houliston 1998; Jarman and Shand 2003), at Underdown Lane, Eddington, where Early to Mid Iron Age structures were identified (Jarman 2005) and at Broomfield where Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Romano-British occupation were investigated (Helm 2003b; 2003c). Work on the new Thanet Way located Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement just 600 m. west of the current site on Owls Hatch Road (Parfitt 1995). At Strode Farm (immediately adjacent) evaluation produced a single feature, thought to be a hollow way dating to A.D. 550–650, along with a scatter of unstratified Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British pottery (Anon. 1991) and at Lower Herne, *c*. 400 m. to the north-east, two features were recorded, one containing daub or burnt clay and the other producing two sherds of ninth century pottery (Parfitt and Allen 1990). Several unstratified sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material were also recovered.



A Trench location plan showing archaeological features and colluvial deposits.

Sixty-four trenches (each on average 20 m. long and 1.90 m. wide) were excavated by machine across the site and evidence of archaeological activity was revealed in some forty-eight. Shallow colluvial deposits were observed in a number of the trenches, with deeper colluvium in the trenches lying adjacent to the Plenty Brook.

A total of 310 features, complexes of features and potential features were identified. Many of these (151) were pits and large post-holes; only eleven smaller post-holes were recorded, possibly because they were more difficult to identify. Some seventythree ditches or gullies were recorded, along with two possible hollow ways. Nine hearths and pits containing redeposited hearth material were observed. Thirty-nine ill-defined areas of dark fill were interpreted as intercutting pits and another twentyfive areas of soil discolouration may represent human activity. A large modern disturbance, thought to be a Second World War bomb crater, was also observed.

Little cultural material was recovered making dating difficult. However sufficient pottery was collected to suggest a generally Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date for much of the activity on the site, though the material was worn and fragmentary. A large Romano-British pit, or pit complex, was identified in the easternmost evaluation trench; unstratified sherds of similar date were retrieved elsewhere on the site, suggesting more widespread activity during this period.

Attempting to determine spatial, chronological and functional relationships between features is not possible from the data recovered and none of the ditches or gullies could be confidently equated between trenches. As a result only limited conclusions can be drawn about the site and many questions remain to be answered. It is clear that the site was fairly intensively occupied during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, but the nature of this activity is not clear, nor is its longevity.

The discovery of what appears to be extensive Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation adds to our knowledge of the landscape of the Plenty Brook in this period. Although the relationship with occupation at Eddington Farm is not clear it does demonstrate wide scale use of the area. Whether the sites represent a relatively high density of population or a shifting focus of settlement, possibly seasonal, cannot be determined at present. The presence of a small quantity of Late Iron Age and Romano-British material from this site and others in the area suggests that the land was presumably in use for agricultural purposes rather than extensive settlement, during this period.



III Kent Sites





- 11 Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough
- 12 Sandwich Survey
- 13 Downlands, Walmer
- 14 St Nicholas Church, Barfrestone
- 15 'Eden Roc', Bay Hill, St Margaret's at Cliffe
- 16 Old Park, Whitfield
- 17 St Nicholas Church, New Romney

- 19 St Margaret's Church, Hothfield
- 20 Mill House Residential Home, Salters Lane, Preston near Faversham
- 21 Dodd's Transport, Bonham Drive, Sittingbourne
- 22 Florence Road, Maidstone
- 23 Holborough Quarry, Snodland

- B Finglesham Farm, Finglesham
- C Ruffin's Hill Farm, Aldington
- D St James' Church, Bicknor
- E Nos 1 and 2 Bishop's Cottages, Nouds, Teynham
- F Little Fish Hall, Hadlow Road, Hadlow
- G Castle Jetty, Dover Harbour





The Isle of Thanet continues to provide exciting new archaeological discoveries. It was unsurprising, therefore that excavation in advance of the first phase of new roadside services at the A253 Minster roundabout (TR 3123 6562) revealed a wealth of remains. Commissioned by 305 Management Services on behalf of their clients Somerfield, the Trust stripped topsoil from a 2 hectare area to reveal funerary remains from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods, and an extensive and long-lived Iron Age settlement. The work took place between January and May 2005.

Although earlier artefacts including a polished axe and hammer stones were found, the earliest feature

exposed was a substantial Bronze Age barrow which has been left for excavation during a future phase of development. Aerial photographs of the site, which lies close to one of the highest points on Thanet, show this barrow is part of a north-east/south-west alignment, following the slope of the hill, with two further barrows lying to the east of the site.

A single crouched inhumation, thought to be of Early Bronze Age date, was found buried in a shallow pit. The skeleton was in poor condition but appears to be that of an adult. A jet bracelet or armlet was recovered in situ along with an amber bead, and a second bead fashioned from a polished fossil sponge with a tusk shell (Dentalium) placed through it.





In the north-west corner of the site, part of a large Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age quarry pit was found excavated into the chalk, probably to retrieve flint. The fills within the quarry suggest that it had been worked intermittently and silt horizons containing pottery, animal bone and mussel shells suggest a nearby settlement. A single inhumation was found buried beneath the chalk backfill in the pit.

By the Middle Iron Age the north-western quarter of the site became a focus for settlement with the construction of a large subrectangular ditched enclosure with internal dimensions varying between 30 m. and 36 m. The enclosure ditches had been constructed in at least two phases and greatly varied in depth. Provisional dating of the pottery suggests a date of *c.* 600–350 B.C.

A wide southern entrance led into an interior packed with features, mainly pits and post-holes, with the



greatest concentration being on the eastern side. A second entrance, later blocked, was found on the north-west side. Just outside this entrance was a pit in which a human skull and other very fragmented bone had been placed. Human bone was also found within the fills of the enclosure ditches.

Two substantial buildings occupied the southern half of the enclosure. In the south-western corner a post-built rectangular structure was found, measuring 13 m. by 7.50 m. Eaves-drip gullies drained into the enclosure ditch and there was also some evidence for internal partitioning and both external and internal flint surfacing.

The building in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure appears to be a sunken-floored structure, a construction type which is being increasingly recognised on Thanet sites. Subrectangular or oval in shape, the building measured roughly 8 m. by 5 m.



Several post-holes were found in the base of the feature, including two large squared post-holes at the longer ends. There was no direct evidence for a hearth but the chalk in one corner appeared to be discoloured by exposure to heat. Two pits at opposing corners of the structure contained refuse material including mussel shell and animal bone, charcoal-rich deposits and loomweights. There is some evidence for several stages of modification of the building and a concentration of flint and daub sealing the feature may derive from its collapsed superstructure.

To the east of the main enclosure, a second smaller subcircular enclosure, provisionally dated to the Middle Iron Age was found. The enclosure, which was approximately 18 m. in diameter, had a southwest facing entrance. Although groups of pits and post-holes were found within it, no clear building pattern could be identified.





A Polished flint axe.

Outside the enclosures, post-hole alignments indicated further buildings and fence lines. In particular, the partial remains of a ring ditch and post structure, which encircled a flint surface containing pottery, quern fragments and burnt stone, may indicate an industrial area. Other features included a range of pits containing refuse material, including fragments of possible sword moulds. Three small pits contained possible 'placed' deposits, including a copper alloy brooch, partial deer skulls with antler still attached, and a near-complete pottery vessel.

Towards the end of the Iron Age, a small inhumation cemetery developed at the Tothill Street end of the

site, provisionally dated on the basis of a single pottery vessel to between c. 100 B.C. to A.D. 50. Eleven graves were excavated and it is expected that the cemetery extended west and east outside the limits of the excavation. It was noted that a chalk 'ridge' formed the southern boundary, and that ten of the graves were aligned perpendicular to its line, while the eleventh was parallel to it. This suggests that the ridge was a conspicuous landscape feature in the Late Iron Age and formed a boundary. Bone was well preserved in all of the graves, and in one, larger than the rest, the outline of a coffin and its iron nails could be distinguished.

This first phase of excavation at Tothill Street has again demonstrated the rich archaeological resource that lies buried on the Isle of Thanet and suggests that many more important and exciting discoveries will be made during later phases of development at the site

¹ This report was prepared in collaboration with Simon Mason, Principal Archaeology Officer, Kent County Council, and first appeared in the Kent Archaeological Society Newsletter, Summer 2005.

Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough

Keith Parfitt and Barry Corke

Once again working in conjunction with the British Museum, the Trust undertook another season of excavation at Ringlemere (TR 2939 5698: Parfitt 2003a; 2004a; Parfitt and Corke 2005a). This excavation (Trench 5) examined the south quarter of the barrow and was funded mainly by the British Museum, with other significant contributions from the Kent Archaeological Society and the British Academy. Keith Parfitt, Barry Corke and Grant Shand led the team and were joined by staff from the British Museum for some of the time. Much of the digging was carried out by volunteers, notably from Dover Archaeological Group, several other local societies and students of archaeology from various universities.

Although many centuries of ploughing have removed all but the base of the prehistoric barrow mound, a further substantial section of its surviving turf core and outer envelope of orange clay was examined. This produced another significant collection of late Neolithic pottery and struck flints, derived from a pre-barrow occupation site.

The ditch around the mound was located in its expected position, which largely confirms that the diameter of the enclosed area was a massive 41.50 metres (136 feet). Excavation of the ditch revealed that it was over 2 metres deep and around 5 metres

wide. Layering within the ditch fill provided evidence for the former presence of an outer bank. The ditch seems to have been completely silted and invisible by the Roman period when its upper levels were being ploughed across.

Survival of the barrow mound has served to preserve evidence of earlier activity beneath it. A late Neolithic settlement had existed on the site some centuries before the mound was constructed. Its inhabitants used highly decorated Grooved Ware pottery and the assemblage of such pottery from Ringlemere now stands at over 4000 sherds, by far the largest from Kent and one of the largest groups from south-east England. Trench 5 revealed a series of associated late Neolithic pits. Of particular interest was one surrounded by an area of heavily burnt clay which clearly represented a hearth.

The post-Roman re-use of prehistoric burial mound sites like that at Ringlemere is becoming increasingly familiar (see report on 'Eden Roc' p.31, for example). However, given the lack of Anglo-Saxon graves in the previous four trenches, it looked unlikely that this would be the case at Ringlemere. Moreover, the discovery in 2003 of a sunken hut cut into the northern edge of the mound (Trench 4) suggested that local Anglo-Saxon populations had instead chosen to use the mound for habitation. Such a simple picture was, however, dramatically overturned during this season's work when no less than thirteen burials of Anglo-Saxon date were discovered on the south side of the barrow mound





A Left: Plan of the barrow showing gold cup find-spot, outer ditch and turf mound core. Right: Plan of Anglo-Saxon features.

Eight of the burials were inhumations of more or less typical Kentish form but the remaining five consisted of in-urned cremations - a burial rite rarely encountered in east Kent during the early Anglo-Saxon period. Preliminary inspection of the urns and grave goods indicates that some are of fifth-century date. Objects recovered from the inhumations included two fine glass claw beakers, decorated beads, iron knives and belt buckles.

With the completion of Trench 5 about half the area of the Ringlemere barrow has now been excavated. There are still important questions left unanswered: no clear evidence has yet come to light for the original provenance of the Bronze Age gold cup found in 2001 (Parfitt 2003). Moreover, we have no close dating evidence for the construction of either the ditch or the mound and that leaves some uncertainty about the relationship between the monument and the gold cup. Ploughing continues to erode the upstanding remnant of the Ringlemere barrow and it is intended to excavate the whole of the monument in future seasons.

12 Sandwich survey Keith Parfitt and Barry Corke

Working closely with a group of independent specialists, including Sarah Pearson (standing buildings), Shelia Sweetinburgh (historical documents) and Helen Clarke (topography), the Trust is now engaged on an important three year, English Heritage-funded project aimed at examining the origins, growth and development of the medieval town and Cinque Port of Sandwich. The final product should be an integrated report on the history, topography, archaeology and standing buildings of the town.

Being situated at the very foot the North Downs dip-slope, the landscape around Sandwich is comparatively low-lying and includes much marshland – the silted remnants of the former

Wantsum Channel, which was once so important to the town and its port. The lowest contour shown on any modern Ordnance Survey map is that for 5 metres above Ordnance Datum (AOD), with the next at 10 metres AOD. Much of the Sandwich region actually lies below the 5 metre contour and very few places reach 10 metres AOD. Thus, details of the topography of the area around historic Sandwich cannot be easily studied from a modern Ordnance Survey map. As part of this new project the close contour survey previously produced for the area within the walled town (Parfitt and Corke 2005b) has now been extended outside the walls to include Stonar, Sandown and Worth, a total area of about 5 square kilometres.

Again, the main survey work was undertaken by traditional means, using a surveyor's level and staff. Spot-heights totalling about a thousand in number have been taken aimed at closely defining the local topography of the region. The vertical interval chosen for contours was one metre. This information has now been combined with geological data to produce a detailed map showing the configuration of the local landscape, within which the medieval settlement was established and successfully operated. This provides a sound basis from which new research and ideas on the topography of the town and its port may be developed.

13 Downlands, Walmer Crispin Jarman

Between 4 October 2004 and 27 May 2005 the Trust undertook an archaeological excavation on land at Downlands, Walmer (TR 3677 4970) following a programme of evaluation trenching conducted during August 2004 (Jarman 2004), which had revealed the presence of Romano-British deposits in the southwest corner of the site. The work was conducted for Abbey New Homes in advance of residential redevelopment.

The site lies on the south-west edge of Walmer, some 50 m. east of the A258 Dover Road, on the dip slope of the North Downs just over 1 km. west of the coast and faces north-east towards Pegwell Bay and the Isle of Thanet. It is situated on relatively gently sloping ground trending down to the north-east, between 35 and 40 m. above Ordnance Datum. The site, formerly occupied by paddocks, is bounded to the north by recent development on the south side of Downlands and The Maltings, to the east and west by gardens, and to the south by open fields.

Prehistoric occupation

Occupation of the site appears to have begun in the transitional period between the Bronze Age and Iron Age (900–600 B.C.). The excavation located an area of intensive activity on the northern periphery of a



settlement. The south and west limits of this settlement were not determined as they lay outside the area of the development, while the eastern limit could not be satisfactorily identified as it lay under deepening colluvium.

A ditch and gully, running parallel to and *c*. 5 m. from the north edge of the site, appear to mark the northern limit of the settlement. The ditch may initially have been formed by discontinuous segments linked during later modifications. Only a handful of features were observed to the north of this boundary with the bulk of features confined to its south.

A large, shallow, linear hollow lay immediately south of the boundary; its northern edge was defined by the presence of a sinuous line of burnt flint extending broadly west to east across the site for about 40 m.. Its southern limit could not be confidently determined, partly as a result of modern disturbances, but its width seems to have varied between 8 and 12 m.. The burnt flint deposit lay across its base, varying in concentration and thickness from a single layer of scattered material to a depth of about 300 mm. of solid flints. Generally the flint was at its thickest against the north edge of the hollow, particularly to the west.

It is not clear whether the large hollow was man made or natural and the function or cause of its presence was not apparent. The burnt flint was not consistent or compact enough to have formed a metalled surface and is instead thought to have been discarded waste. The source of the flint is unknown, as there was no trace of *in situ* burning, but the volume of material is such that it must have been produced in close proximity and is possibly more than can be accounted for by domestic activity alone.

To the south of the hollow the site had been subjected to intensive pitting, both in the Bronze Age and in subsequent periods. Dating of these pits was problematic as little cultural material was recovered. However the majority is thought to be of prehistoric date. The form of the pits was variable, some being substantially deep and others small and shallow and they clearly represented a range of activities. Much of the pitting occurred in areas where fine brickearth was encountered, suggesting quarrying of this material, but the extent of pitting would have rapidly exhausted this resource and most of the pits must have served other functions.

Two pits each yielded a fragment of human skull, both in good condition and unabraded. One fragment was found lying within a deep subrectangular pit, in association with a single large bodysherd of pottery and a medium-sized mammal shoulder blade. The nature of the deposition of these artefacts was strongly suggestive of intentional placement serving a symbolic or ritual purpose. The second fragment of skull lay within the fill of a large pit containing Romano-British pottery but is likely to be redeposited within this feature and its origin may be speculated as being similar to the first fragment.

Against the south edge of the excavation lay a second, smaller linear hollow 1–2 m. wide and less than 150 mm. deep. A thin band of small, rounded flint pebbles was spread across its base and, although insubstantial, it is thought that this may have been a crude trackway.

To the north of the boundary, in the north-west corner of the site, a small cluster of pits was excavated. These were shallow, no more than 250 mm. deep, and appear to be the truncated remnant of rubbish pits; animal bone, quern fragments and domestic pottery were recovered from their fills.

Further east a suspected cremation vessel, thought to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, was located during monitoring of the groundworks on a





nearby plot. The find was made 15 m. east of the site and 10 m. north of the projected line of the boundary ditch. The vessel was truncated by machine and was clearly associated with an area of redeposited burnt material, but no cremated bone was observed.

It is not clear when the site fell out of use and to what extent soil began to accumulate over the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation, though there is some evidence for colluvium accumulating over the pit complexes. However, these do not appear to be buried beneath a significant depth of material.

Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British occupation

As with the prehistoric period dating evidence for the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British occupation is sparse. Pottery recovered from several pits suggests that occupation of the area resumed in the Late Iron Age, though some of the forms continued into the early Roman period. This is supported by the presence in one pit of a La Tène III style brooch, similar to examples found at the Late Iron Age cemetery at Mill Hill, Deal, less than 2 km. to the north-west (Parfitt 1995). The type, identified as a Simple Gallic form, is dated to the first half of the first century A.D. and, as its name suggests, has parallels on the continent. A second brooch recovered from a nearby pit may be a late Iron Age or early post-Conquest type. However both the brooches could have been in circulation for some time before being lost.

The northern edge of the Romano-British occupation lay within the trench and was remarkably coincident





with the prehistoric settlement. Two parallel ditches, 1 m. apart, extending east-south-east from the west edge of excavation, appear to have formed the boundary of the site. The northern ditch was traced for some 25 m. before terminating, while the southern ditch extended the full width of the excavation. Both ditches showed evidence of recutting.

To the south of these ditches lay the area of intensive pitting and, although many of the pits are thought to be earlier, it is clear that a reasonable number date to this period. Again size and form were variable suggesting a range of activities. However two features stand out as being of particular note. The grave of a child was found close to the east edge of excavation, less than 5 m. south of the boundary ditch, with that of a horse some 5 m. to its west. Although neither produced dating evidence both are thought most likely to belong to this period.

The body of the child had been laid supine within a shallow rectangular cut 1.80 m. long by 0.60 m. wide. The grave was aligned slightly north of north-west to south-east with the head to the south. The skeleton was well preserved and unerupted teeth could be seen in the jaw suggesting that it belonged to a prepubescent child, perhaps ten to twelve years old. The burial was not accompanied by any grave goods, and no incidental finds were found within its backfill.

The horse burial lay within an oval pit, measuring c. 2 m. by 1.5 m. by 1 m. deep. The animal, though small, had been squeezed into the pit: its legs folded up against the west edge and its head tucked in against its chest. The cut was aligned north-west to south-east with the head to the north.

The relationship between the two burials was not clear. The orientation and the depth of their graves was at variance, though their proximity does suggest a possible association. Subsequent watching brief work has failed to pick up any trace of further burials and so it must be assumed that these are isolated features.

Later Romano-British occupation

The Late Iron Age and early Romano-British features were sealed beneath a horizon of mixed deposits which extended across the site from the south edge of excavation to just north of its centre. This soil varied in thickness from 300 mm. up to 500 mm. and had an undulating upper surface. To the west it was very mixed consisting of dark soils consistent with occupation debris, mid brown clay-silts consistent with up-cast from pitting and light brown silt consistent with a colluvial origin. To the east the soil horizon became more uniform in composition with a more colluvial appearance, becoming difficult to differentiate from the pit complexes below and post-Roman colluvium above. To the west the horizon yielded a significant quantity of pottery of early to mid Roman date, included fine wares such as Samian, along with some Roman glass. There were also larger quantities of flint and animal bone to the west.

Cutting into the soil were the foundations of a large aisled building and a ditch. The presence of the building lends support to the suggestion that the soil horizon was at least in part a levelling deposit.

Only the northern 7–8 m. of the building was observed, its southern extent lying to the south of the site. The building was rectangular in plan, *c*. 13 m. wide and aligned north-east to south-west, with two pairs of post-pads or post-holes within its footprint. Only the lower courses of the wall foundations and aisle post settings survived. The substantial, *c*. 0.8 m. wide, wall foundations consisted of two interlocking courses of dry- or claybonded large flint nodules and large rounded beach pebbles. The pairs of post-pads or post-holes were *c*. 4 m. apart and lay *c*. 2.8 m. from the side walls. The aisled structure thus formed had a central hall *c*. 6 m wide, with *c*. 2.5 m. wide aisles. No trace of internal floors or other features survived.

The ditch lay some 8 m. east of the building extending north-east for a distance of *c*. 15 m. before turning through 90 degrees to head south-east to the edge of excavation. The corner of the ditch and its eastward arm coincided with the alignment of the southernmost of the early Romano-British ditches, sealed beneath the soil horizon. The ditch fell out of use in the later Roman period; towards the south it contained domestic rubbish, including much pottery.

No deposits could be identified relating to the occupation of the building or its abandonment and it is suspected that these had been removed by truncation. A 0.5 m. deep layer of colluvium, in which only occasional burnt flint and very friable fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were observed, sealed the building. This was cut into by late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century features.





A Detail plan showing the position of the evaluation trenches, reduced area and the anchor pits in relation to the present church and churchyard. Scale 1:150.

During April and May 2002, an archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken during reconstruction work following the partial collapse of the north-eastern churchyard wall of St Nicholas Church, Barfrestone (TR 2642 5011). Two small trenches were excavated and two anchor pit positions, dug to restrain the remaining length of churchyard wall, were monitored. A number of burials, uncovered during the reduction of churchyard prior to reconstruction of the wall, were removed.

The Trust has been involved in two earlier projects at the church. The first was in 1992, when two small evaluation trenches were excavated beside the exterior face of the chancel's north and south walls to aid in a solution to water penetration of the church walls. The second project consisted of the recording of a length of the churchyard's south-east boundary wall in 1996, which had suffered severe movement and collapse, and was subsequently reconstructed.

Today the village of Barfrestone consists of a small collection of mainly period buildings clustered around the small parish church of St Nicholas, which is positioned centrally within a prominent artificial terrace. Despite consisting only of a simple small nave and

chancel structure, the church at Barfrestone is commonly cited as one of the most intact, highly decorated, mid Romanesque Norman parish churches in Kent and one of only half-a-dozen to survive across the entire country. First mentioned in the Domesday survey, Barfrestone (Berfrestone) is listed not as a manor, but as one of the many holdings of Odo the Bishop of Bayeux, with one of its yoke's under the tenure of Ralf de Curbespine. In the same survey, the lost manor of Hartanger (Hartange) is mentioned, originally located somewhere on the periphery of the present parish boundary of Barfrestone. One possible clue to its location may be gleamed from J. K. Wallenburg, who suggests the name derives from 'wooded-slope' (Wallenberg 1934). This is in contrast to the derivation of Barfrestone itself, which is suggested to be from an Old English personal name, Berafrip, plus ton or tone meaning land, implying the 'land of Berafrip'. Despite neither of the holdings of Barfrestone or Hertanger mentioning a church in the Domesday survey, this does not necessarily mean that neither possessed one.

During major restoration of the church between 1839 and 1841, the architect, R.C. Hussey, observed that the Caen stone forming the bulk of the exterior facing appeared not to have been initially cut to fit the present church. Hussey went on to suggest that the source of the stonework came from the ill-fated college of canons at Hackington near Canterbury (Hussey 1886,151). This idea can now be excluded due to recent work by the author within the church and churchyard of St Stephen's Church, Hackington, which has shown that despite local folklore, Archbishop Baldwin's college scheme never amounted to any physical construction work. A further fact for consideration is that Baldwin succeeded to the See of Canterbury in A.D. 1185, and it was not until 1189 that his college scheme was proposed, some thirty years later than the date accredited to the decorated Barfrestone stonework.

Possible evidence for an earlier structure predating the present church can be suggested by the re-use of large Greensand stone quoins in the south-west and north-west corners of the present nave, which is in contrast to the finely moulded and decorated Caen stone that adorns most of the exterior face. If these are re-used stones then they may form the remains of quoins salvaged from an earlier structure, whose walls, in keeping with typical Kentish tradition, used simple rough flintwork for its main exterior wall facing, whilst its angles would be formed from large dressed quoins of local stone.

Further evidence for earlier occupation of the site was revealed during the evaluation, which despite being relatively limited, managed to recover a considerable amount of early medieval pottery, dated A.D. 1075–1125, from one of the layers low down in a sequence of dump deposits that make up the present churchyard. During the monitoring of the ground reduction in the churchyard, these deposits were examined in more detail and revealed an artificial terrace cut into the top of the natural subsoil towards the northern end of the reduced area. A north-east by south-west aligned ditch or beam slot (16), was found to contain large amounts of carbon, daub and pottery dating to 1075–1125, as did one of the deposits (7) filling the terrace. This material pre-dates the building of the present stone church by 50-75 years. The amount of carbon and daub, coupled with the large quantity of domestic pottery, suggests that a timber structure predating the present church might have occupied the site.

Sealing this terrace, and occupying the bulk of the depth of soils revealed in this area of the churchyard was a series of the layers composed of mainly dumped soils and levelling material (1), (2), (5), (5a) and (6). Two main phases of burial were identified, the first represented by graves GR 2, GR 5 and GR 6. The second phase of burial is represented by graves GR 3, GR 4, GR 7 and GR 8. Three charnel pits (CP1, CP 2 and CP 3) used for the deposition of bones disturbed by later grave digging, were recorded in the extreme northern corner of the churchyard. They were sealed by soils possibly dumped during the cutting of the terrace for the adjacent Canon Cottage. No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the graves. A small collection of bottle glass and pottery sherds, dated between 1800-1825/50 was retrieved from the soil backfill behind the north-eastern churchyard wall, whose construction trench had cut through all of the dumped soil deposits except layers 1 and 2

Immediately to the south-east of the reduced area, the two anchor pits AP 1 and AP 2 revealed that the dumped soil deposits continued and deepened towards the south-east. The lack of burials in the anchor pits might suggest that they fall beyond the limit of burials in the present churchyard.

Our thanks are extended to the consultant engineer, Mr. T. Baker of Holt and Wotton, and to the groundwork contractors for their assistance and interest shown during the project.



🙏 Main east–west section detail, showing graves cutting through infill deposits over natural clay/gravel and bedrock chalk. Scale 1:75.

Eden Roc', Bay Hill, St Margaret's at Cliffe

Keith Parfitt and Barry Corke

Following evaluation trenching by the Trust on this site during January 2003 (Parfitt 2004b), which located several graves and traces of a prehistoric ring ditch, a large-scale excavation was mounted during May and June 2004 ahead of new building work.

The site (TR 3642 4448 centred) lies on the summit of a chalk ridge at St Margaret's at Cliffe overlooking the English Channel. Very particular

interest attached to the site from the outset because a substantial Bronze Age round barrow had once occupied part of the plot. In 1920 this barrow was partially levelled to make way for a new tennis court in the garden of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, a famous actor of the day. During the construction of the tennis court, the workmen had discovered six extended inhumations burials, fairly certainly of Anglo-Saxon date, together with an earlier crouched burial, most probably associated with the original barrow.

By 2004 no trace of the prehistoric barrow mound remained and no associated primary burials survived but almost the complete eastern half of the barrow's enclosing ring-ditch was exposed. This is estimated to have been about 22 metres in diameter. Trenches cut through the ring-ditch showed it to be between 1.05 and 1.70 m. wide and up to 1.15 m. deep. Although the lower levels of the ditch were almost totally devoid of finds, the brown loam filling in the top of the ditch produced a significant quantity of prehistoric struck flint, together with some prehistoric pottery, animal bone and marine shell.

Eight Anglo-Saxon graves were revealed outside the barrow ditch. These all contained extended inhumations, aligned west–east and characteristic Anglo-Saxon iron knives were recovered from four of them but there were few other grave goods. The distribution of the Anglo-Saxon graves was fairly even and consisted of three rows of widely spaced graves, generally set about 5 metres apart. None had been disturbed in the recent past and it seems clear that these are new graves, not to be counted amongst those identified in 1920. Two of the graves on the eastern side of the Bronze Age monument were enclosed by their own small ring-gullies, suggesting

Old Park, Whitfield Keith Parfitt and Richard Helm



In connection with proposals to erect new dwellings across part of the Old Park estate, off Melbourne Avenue at Whitfield, the Trust was engaged by Abbey New Homes to cut evaluation trenches across the development area (Parfitt 2003b). This work succeeded in locating an area of early Roman activity towards the northern end of the site adjacent to Melbourne Avenue (Parfitt and Corke 2005c, 25). Accordingly, the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council requested that more extensive excavations be conducted ahead of the new building work in order to record those remains likely to be destroyed or damaged. This work was conducted by the Trust during the spring of 2004, with some useful new information being recorded.



that they had once themselves been covered with small barrows. The skull of a probable female contained within one of these graves showed evidence of an unusual medical condition.

The discovery of no less than six contracted inhumations, apparently all of prehistoric date, represented a further, unexpected find and clearly implied that the barrow site had served as a focus for subsequent Bronze Age (and perhaps Iron Age) activity. All these graves had either been cut into the filling of the barrow ring-ditch or lay just outside it. They had all been placed in a crouched or contracted position - three were lying on their right sides and two others were prone. None contained any datable grave goods and it is hoped that a series of radiocarbon dates will help establish their chronological range.

The investigated site lies above the north-eastern side of the Dour valley, upon the so-called '400 foot plateau' of the North Downs dip-slope and stands at an elevation of about 128 metres OD (TR 3054 4423, centred). The natural subsoil here comprises Claywith-Flints sealing Upper Chalk. The areas excavated were designed to correspond with the positions of proposed new dwellings and were largely focused in the area of original evaluation Trenches 6 and 7, where Roman features, including a probable cremation burial, had been previously located sealed at some depth below recent clay levelling dumps. Six areas were opened and these located more pits and ditches containing Roman pottery, together with another cremation burial. Fairly certainly, all these recorded features relate to a native farmstead, provided with ditched boundaries, pits probably for rubbish disposal and perhaps clay quarrying, together with a small cremation cemetery. Any associated buildings were presumably timber, of which no traces were located.

Evidence of contemporary Roman occupation has been previously recorded by the Trust on the opposite side of Honeywood Road, some 330 metres to the north-west (Pratt 1998; Parfitt 1999, 25). It now seems quite likely that the recorded remains represent separate elements of a single, if somewhat dispersed, Romano-British settlement site extending across this part of the plateau. Further remains probably lie buried in the area between those investigated.



17 St Nicholas Church, New Romney Andrew Linklater

During January 2004, an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the rapid machine excavation of three drain trenches and two soakaway pits in the churchyard of St Nicholas, New Romney (TR 06536 24751). During all of these groundworks, constant monitoring was required due to the possible exposure of human remains. If encountered, these were to be carefully removed and reburied.

Today the church of St Nicholas is the only parish church in New Romney. Situated centrally on the south-east side of the present town, it once stood on the old medieval shore line, overlooking the wide expanse of Romney bay and the estuary of the River Rother, which until the later thirteenth century entered the sea immediately south of the town.

During the pre-Roman and Roman periods, Romney Marsh consisted of no more than a series of seasonally populated irregular tidal islands, which would have been used largely for animal pasturing during the dry seasons, but would have been inundated during the winter months. An additional use of this intermediate land is further indicated by the positions of several early Romano-British salt extraction sites, which appear to follow the marshland's coastal fringe. Changes in both the climate and sea levels during this period meant that by the late Roman period most of this land was unworkable and had reverted back to wet marshland. A reversal of the conditions and the further stabilization of the marshland meant that by the late seventh century, large areas of presumably more stable former marshland was given to the double Minster at Lyminge by King Whitred, clearly indicating permanent settlement.



Detail from the modern Ordnance Survey map, showing the position of Drain Trenches A–C and Soakaway Pits 1 and 2 in relation to the present church and churchyard.

By the tenth century the importance of New Romney's position as a seaport was recognized and later in the eleventh century it became one of the five principal members of the Cinque Ports. However, New Romney's size and prestige as one of southern England's foremost ports dwindled as the estuary of the River Rother gradually became silted up. The townsfolk tried to remedy this loss of their navigable inland harbour with the construction of the Rhee Wall, an artificial water channel constructed in stages during the thirteenth century between Appledore and New Romney. Initially constructed as a substitute to the River Rother, it also aided in the scouring of New Romney's harbour, situated immediately to the west of the town, by the movement of both tidal and river water stored near Appledore. The final demise of the medieval harbour and the function of 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. One of the catastrophic consequences of this storm was

the blocking of the Rhee Wall channel, redirecting the flow of the River Rother to form a new estuary adjacent to the town of Rye in Sussex. By the middle of the fourteenth century the silting-up of the harbour at New Romney had caused the sea to recede leaving the town unable to function as a port.

After the storms, New Romney fell into rapid decline and the Black Death (1349–80) furthered the depopulation. By then two parish churches remained, St Nicholas and St Martin. Of these, St Martin was probably the earliest, possibly originating from the *oratorium* mentioned in a charter of A.D. 741, whilst St Nicholas was founded in the early Norman period during a stage of major growth of the town. Unfortunately, the church of St Martin fell foul of a town ballot in the mid sixteenth century, where upon the archbishop agreed that St. Martins should be demolished and its materials sold to aid in the repair of St Nicholas.

Today the church of St Nicholas consists of a nave with north and south aisles; the surviving decoration on its partially concealed west front and its arcade pier capitals suggests it was constructed some time between *c*. A.D. 1130 and 1170. Though no evidence of the eastern end of this phase of church survives above the present floor level, the eastwards continuation of the church is indicated by the lengths of the surviving arcades to the north and south aisles and the exposure of the continuation of the north aisle wall during repairs to the floor in the 1970s.

Sometime between c. A.D. 1180 and 1200 a sizable tower was constructed against the earlier decorated west front and the earlier north and south aisle extended along both sides of the tower. During this work the earlier west door was enlarged to form a tower arch and a new decorated west door formed in the west wall of the tower. By the middle of the thirteenth century the tower was heightened with the addition of a stone spire and the eastern ends of both the north and south aisles were doubled in width. Today the eastern end of the church consists of a sizable early fourteenth-century chancel with north and south chapels formed by extending the earlier widened aisles. The reason for this major rebuilding project in a period when most Kentish churches were entering a guiet interlude was suggested by Tim Tatton-Brown (1989, 260). He suggests that during the last of the thirteenth-century storms in A.D. 1287, the eastern end of the Norman church bore the brunt of the storm due to its location on the medieval shoreline. If correct then this would have probably caused the thirteenth-century chancel to become at least severely unstable, and at worse, collapse, thus requiring its total rebuilding in the latest architectural style.

Certainly there are large amounts of re-used earlier stone rubble in the later east end, including occasional amounts of broken floor tiles. Further pieces of similar floor tiles were retrieved immediately beside the east wall of the chancel. Examination of these fragments revealed that they were of 'Clowes Wood' incised type, named after a kiln site in the Forest of Blean, north of Canterbury (Millard 1968). Tiles of this type are known from St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Faversham Abbey and St Gregory's Priory, Canterbury (Horton 2001, 188–94). At these sites the tiles were generally recovered from deposits dating between c. A.D. 1165 and 1185, which might coincide with the date of the tower and embellishment at St Nicholas' Church. Though as of yet there is no evidence of the plan or layout of the eastern end of the earlier church, it is not unreasonable to suggest that this would have at least been upgraded if not completely rebuilt during this improvement programme.

In total approximately 126 m. of open trenching, consisting of three separate drain trenches (A–C) and two soakaway pits (SP 1 and 2) were monitored.

Roughly midway along the north wall of the north aisle, in Drain Trench A, a medieval Ragstone wall foundation, perhaps from a building abutting the north aisle wall or an earlier boundary to the churchyard, was revealed crossing the trench. Further evidence of a later structure in the form of a red brick wall foundation was exposed further along the trench towards the west. Beneath the topsoil a very mixed



showing the location (black) of a building possibly located in Soakaway 1.

dark grey silty sand, typical of cemetery soils, filled the trench either side of these features.

In Drain Trench B, apart from further cemetery soils, the remains of a large late post-medieval brick burial vault was revealed, immediately before the chancel window. Inspection of the vault remains revealed that the roof of the structure had collapsed into the body of the chamber and that the remainder of the void had been deliberately filled with brick and mortar rubble. Whether the burials within the chamber were removed prior to its destruction was not established during the trench monitoring. The vault belonged to the Walter family and an early nineteenth-century view of the church shows it surrounded by iron railings.

Drain Trench C failed to reveal any features relating to either the development of the church or the graveyard other than the same cemetery soils. In Soakaway 1, the earliest deposit recorded consisted of natural beach shingle. Sealing the shingle was pale yellow/brown striated sand, part a series of windblown dunes deposited across the area during the late Roman period. Until recently these sand dune deposits were thought to be derived from the thirteenth-century storms.

Above these deposits the southern two thirds of the soakaway pit was heavily disturbed by later burials. The remaining part of the soakaway however, revealed a complete sequence of deposits relating to a masonry structure that once fronted directly onto Church Road. Large Ragstone boulder foundations for the east and west walls of a single room were constructed over a dumped soil horizon, which sealed the underlying windblown sands. Examination of the churchyard boundary wall immediately beside the

pit revealed elements of a gabled wall forming a north-east end to the building. In the interior of the structure a sequence of clay floors and occupation deposits were recorded immediately above foundation level, whilst the interior faces of both wall fragments were covered by a whitewashed fine lime mortar. This was in contrast to the exterior faces of the walls, which were relatively crudely finished. The walls were abutted by a sequence of compacted pebbles and dump soils indicative of successive road surfaces predating Church Road. These were sealed, as with the floor deposits within the building, by a series of thick dump soils, which were themselves covered by the modern topsoil. Examination of the Magdalene College map of A.D. 1614 shows that buildings once fronted Church Road along this side of the churchyard.

Soakaway Pit 2 revealed a similar sequence of natural beach shingle overlain by the windblown sand towards the base of the pit. A gradual thickening of the natural sand towards the south-east may represent the remains of a buried sand dune. All of the deposits overlying the natural sand consisted of cemetery soils.

Our thanks are extended to the architect, Ms Patricia Brock for commissioning and funding the watching brief. Further thanks go to Mr Eric Marchbanks and his workforce for their interest and support throughout the period of the work.



An early nineteenth-century view of St Nicholas Church, New Romney, showing the position of the Walter family burial vault outside the east end.

New Romney Sewer Scheme Damien Boden

Through October and early November 2004 the Trust carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of a first time sewerage scheme in New Romney. A watching brief was also maintained during the excavation of 'key-hole' pits, cut throughout the town to in order to locate existing services as part of the same scheme.

Thirteen evaluation trenches were cut along the proposed route of the new sewage scheme.

Trenches 1 and 2 were located along the southern side of St Martin's Field toward the park's southwestern corner. Both trenches contained archaeological features dating between the later twelfth to fifteenth centuries including the graves of two children associated with the now demolished church of St Martin's. A number of post-holes, pits, a domestic dog burial and possible robbed out wall foundations were also discovered, although no physical or artefactual evidence was found to suggest activity in this area prior to the later twelfth century. No evidence of the storm of 1287 was seen; the basal shingle and sands encountered in both trenches probably represented part of the original shingle and sand bank at the mouth of the Rother estuary on which the town was founded.

Trenches 3–9 were located at various locations along Church Lane to the south of the town. They contained no archaeological remains, but all produced a sequence of deposits relating to the estuarine history in this part of the town. Soil samples taken from the basal deposits of the trenches all contained the remains of molluscs and other fauna found in muds and sands associated with brackish, estuarine waters. The samples also produced the shells of terrestrial snails often found inhabiting sand dunes.

Trench 11, although located immediately adjacent to the urban area to the south of the town, also produced a sequence of deposits attesting an estuarine environment. This trench was cut to a depth of over 2 m. with the basal deposits consisting of estuarine sands and muds, samples of which contained fragments of marine mollusc shell and other fauna indicative of brackish conditions. The upper deposits were somewhat different in nature, consisting of clays and muds, which contained species of fauna found in


A Location plan of trenches. Scale 1:10,000.

marshy, brackish conditions and fragments of terrestrial species usually found in open sand dunes.

Trench 12 was located on the north-western edge of the town and apart from a large cut which was interpreted as a pond of relatively late date, no archaeological features were present. The natural sequence of deposits in this trench was very similar to that found in the trenches to the south of the town and consisted of muds and clays of probable estuarine origin.

Trench 13, located on the very western side of the town, contained a relatively complicated and quite unexpected sequence of features and deposits. The

natural deposits, which were only observed in a small sondage at the eastern end of the trench, consisted of sands and gravels, probably part of the same shingle spit on which the town sits. A possible gravel trackway and the disturbed footings of a stone wall with an associated floor surface were present in the trench. A large pit which contained a disturbed daub surface may represent an oven or similar feature, and other post- and stake-holes all suggest activity dating to the later medieval period.

Trench 14, located on the north-western outskirts of the town adjacent to Spitalfield Lane, revealed a large ditch. Although it contained modern material the ditch probably originated in the medieval period as a drainage ditch alongside of the lane which led to the leper hospital founded in A.D. 1180. The sequence of natural deposits identified consisted of clays and silts very similar to the estuarine deposits identified in the trenches to the south of the town.

The evaluation identified areas of archaeological interest along the southern side of St Martin's Field and around Trench 13 on the western side of the town. These two areas were consequently subject to further archaeological investigation, which is ongoing at the time of writing.





During May 2004, an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a new drain and associated soakaway pit in the southern part of the churchyard of St Margaret's, Hothfield (TQ 5969 4453). The church spire was being repaired at this time and at the request of the architect the opportunity was taken to examine details of its construction.

Although a church is recorded at Hothfield (Hathfelde) in the Domesday Monachorum, later building programmes have removed any evidence of the early structure. Completely rebuilt with a simple nave and chancel in the fourteenth century, a western tower was later constructed at the west end of the nave, and during the fifteenth century a north and south aisle (including a stone porch over the south door) were added. In 1603 the nave and its roof were refurbished under the patronage of the then lord of the manor, Sir John Tufton. This was following a lightning strike in 1598 that caused a fire that destroyed the main body of the church. Evidence for the fire can still be seen in the slight pink hue on the responds of the north and south arcades. Sir John's elaborate alabaster tomb is situated in the easternmost arch of the south aisle arcade.

The drain trenches were contained entirely in the south-eastern side of the churchyard and consisted of two separate branches leading towards the church from a 1.20 m. square soakaway pit located amongst mainly eighteenth-century headstones and table tomb monuments. Excavated to depths of between 0.40 m. and 1.10 m. below the present churchyard levels, each trench failed to penetrate through extremely disturbed graveyard soils. The same soils were recorded during the excavation of the soakaway pit, which extended to a depth of approximately 1.40 m. below the present ground level. A small amount of disturbed disarticulated human bone was recovered during the watching brief and retained for later reburial.

Only one feature of archaeological interest was revealed, consisting of the substantial Ragstone rubble foundations of the buttress at the south-east corner of the south aisle. Bonded using a similar mortar to that used in the south aisle fabric, the buttress extended beyond the base of the drain trench at -0.70 m. Inspection of the drain sections either side of the foundation revealed that the disturbed graveyard soils abutted the foundation, suggesting that deeper burials may extend up to the foundations of the south aisle.

Examination of the tower revealed evidence for an earlier spire in the form of redundant stone corbels projecting from the internal face of the tower. These would have formed a support for a timber spire beneath the level of its later replacement. Nothing of the earlier timber spire survives today.

Inspection of the extant spire seemed to confirm its later date. Despite it being in reasonably good condition it is generally of a lightweight construction compared to earlier spires, and this with its lack of medieval timber construction techniques suggests an early post-medieval date. Constructed around a central vertical hexagonal mast, supported at its base by a crossing in the base frame, the spire rafters are supported along their lengths by a series of four horizontal struts, arranged in a cross pattern across the open area within the spire's structure. Each strut is tenoned into the side of the central mast, whilst their opposing ends are secured into the underside face of each rafter by a further tenon. Three of these crossed strut configurations were identified approximately equal distances apart, up the length of the central mast, with each arrangement rotating 45 degrees to provide support to the adjacent set of four rafters. Due to inward bowing caused by the extreme lengths of the spire rafters, a further series of struts were later inserted between the central mast and the spire rafters. These later struts are easily identified from the originals by the fact that they are only tenoned at one end into the underside face of the earlier rafters, whilst the opposite end is nailed into a slight recess cut into face of the central mast.

Though the present spire has the appearance of being constructed some time between the mid sixteenth and mid seventeenth century, i.e. at the time of Sir John Tufton's work, there is no indication within the tower that the earlier spire was destroyed by the fire of 1598. It is possible that it was replaced by the present tall slender spire as part of the work at that time, simply to bring it up to date.

Thanks are extended to the site contractors who provided every assistance during the watching brief and examination of the spire and to Mr Underwood of Le Fevre, Wood and Royle, architects.

Mill House Residential Home, Salters Lane, Preston near Faversham John Willson



Between July 2003 and July 2004, an intermittent watching brief was undertaken at Mill House Residential Home in Salters Lane, Preston (TR 0180 6040) during various groundworks prior to extension of the building. The work was commissioned by Tony Bates of Charter Designs, Lympne.

Mill House is all that remains above ground of the former Preston Corn Mill, built in the early nineteenth century. The mill itself was initially a weather-boarded smock-windmill, though it was altered and improved throughout its working life. In 1859 brick buildings were added to accommodate a steam engine and boiler house. The tall brick chimney of the boiler house was a prominent local landmark until its demolition in 1924. The rest of the mill was demolished in 1933.

The site lies on rising ground immediately to the south of Roman Watling Street, the present day A2. This route was, according to Margary (1973, 34–36) '...the most important thoroughfare in Roman Britain, and nearly all those who came to the island province must have travelled along it to the capital'. By Roman times the general area of Faversham and its hinterland had become one of growing importance. An important roadside settlement, or small town (possibly *Durolevum*) centred on Judd's Hill/Syndale Park was established by the later first century (Philp 1967, 20–21). Associated with the settlement, a large Roman cemetery was situated along the northern edge of

the Roman road containing in excess of 390 burials (Whiting *et al.* 1931).

At Faversham itself, settlement was present in the form of farmsteads close to the creek from the Iron Age and Belgic periods. By the second half of the first century a masonry villa had been constructed to the east of Abbey Street and by the second century it had become the main house of a thriving villaestate (Philp 1968). Other such villa-estates occur in the area between Watling Street and access points to the Swale Estuary for example at Blacklands to the east, and at Luddenham, Buckland, Deerton Street Teynham, etc, to the west. To date, some twentytwo villa estates have been found flanking Watling Street in the Swale area (Wilkinson 2000). Other Roman buildings are known to exist within the town of Faversham. A large cemetery off both sides of Preston Street was destroyed by development during the early nineteenth century and another within King's Field (the site of a later rich Anglo-Saxon cemetery) during the construction of the railway in the mid nineteenth century (Bedo 1872–3, 141).

Significant to the site under discussion is a Roman cemetery at Preston. This was indicated by the discovery of four or five Roman skeletons and a number of long clasp-headed iron nails (probably coffin nails) and several small silver coins during building work at Preston Mill *c*. 1859–1860 (Bedo 1872–1873, 144). During the cutting of footings for the new extension in 2004, human remains were again observed, initially amongst the rubble and soil filling the foundation trenches dug for the nineteenth-century extensions to the mill. Consequent inspection of adjacent sections of the new footings revealed the *in situ* remains of a partially articulated human skeleton.

A small slot was then excavated into the western side of the new footing trench and this revealed a partially disturbed human burial within a grave cut. The eastern end of the grave and the lower half of the skeleton had been cut away by both the nineteenth-century foundation and then the footings under observation. What remained of the grave indicated that it had originally been about 1.80 m. long and was *c*. 0.70 m. wide with vertical sides



A Plan of the Roman inhumation burial.

and a flat base. The burial lay some 1.80 m. below present ground level, but the remains were highly fragmented and in a very poor condition.

Examination of the fragmentary skeletal remains showed that the sutures within the skull fragments were seized and smooth; the molars were extremely worn and the femur bones were large, thick and heavy and showed clear signs of strong muscle attachment. They were possibly the remains of an adult male between 30 to 40 years of age who was buried supine, with his hands resting in the pelvic region. The burial was orientated east–west with the head at the west end. Parts of the lower body, broken pelvis and femur bones, were recovered from amongst the rubble filling the nineteenth-century trench, as well as an iron spike, or nail (possibly a coffin nail) which unfortunately disintegrated upon lifting.

The human remains clearly relate to the Roman burials discovered in 1859–60 and are assumed to be of the same date by association. No conclusive dating evidence was recovered. The burials probably formed part of a small roadside Roman cemetery of unknown extent close to Watling Street. A late second- or third-century date is suggested, but remains tenuous.

Remains of buildings associated with the former windmill were observed elsewhere in the new footings. Parts of two structures were identified.

The first consisted of a large area of red stock brickwork at the south-western corner of the new foundations. It extended eastwards for a minimum distance of 2.70 m., but the limitations imposed by the restricted trench meant that its overall dimensions could not be determined. Two parallel lengths of wall ran northwards for a distance of 2.50 m. towards the remains of circular-shaped brick-built structure about 1.50 m. to 2 m. in diameter (see plan). The circular structure may have been a well or piston shaft for a steam engine.

About 1 m. to the north of these features was a second brick-built structure set at an angle to the first. Constructed of red stock-bricks, this measured some 4.5 m. long and was at least 2 m. wide north-west by south-east. To the south was a straight wall face, with a 0.50 m. wide channel running some 2.30 m. north-eastwards from this face. At the northern end, on the western side the wall turned westwards and

cut through the lower half of the Roman burial. The eastern wall also ran beyond the trench limits.

The brick structures were almost certainly associated with the mill, possibly the single-storey brick-built extension with railings on its roof seen in the illustrations of the mill after 1859. The nature and function of the parallel brick-built walls and channels is uncertain, but possibly relate to the addition of steam power to the windmill and the accommodation of new workings and additional millstones. If a beam engine was installed at that time, the brick structures may well represent the substantial bases required for supporting the heavy steam-driven machinery. The circular shaft and channels may possibly relate to piston shaft and flywheel channels and other drive-shaft mechanisms necessary to provide power to the gears for the grinding stones, with the boiler and chimney set to one side of the mill.

The pulling down of the chimney in 1924 and the demolition of the windmill in *c*. 1933 was responsible for the huge amounts of demolition rubble evident in the new footings.



A Detailed extract from the foundation plan of the new building showing the remains of a brick clamp/kiln including a reconstruction of its plan from the available evidence. Scale 1:200.

During March and April 2004, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new warehouse and ancillary office at Bonham Drive, Sittingbourne (TR 9163 6466).

Standing on the eastern shore of the industrialised Milton Creek, it was once the site of the small market town and port of Murston. Originally situated on the sloping land between the creek edge and the once stately church of Murston, the settlement clearly owed its success over many centuries to the riverborne trade associated with its extensive quays and artificial docks. A measure of its success could be assessed by the pre nineteenth-century proportions of Murston's parish church, which until being largely demolished consisted of a sizable nave with both north and south aisle, each with a chapel at their eastern ends. Today all that survives amongst the factories and warehouses are the ruins of one of its chapels, set within the remains of the medieval churchyard.

The convenience of its location attracted prehistoric and Roman settlement before the thriving medieval town. Throughout the indiscriminate industrial development of the area in the last ten years, several sites of prehistoric and Roman date have been located and sample excavated. A sizable Roman settlement has been located 350 m. to the northeast of the present site and a Roman burial ground exists further to the south on Bonham Drive.

From the seventeenth century the exploitation of the brickearth clays and brick manufacture became the dominant industry until the late nineteenth century. This industry engulfed the eastern shore of the creek, and in the process destroyed much of the archaeology.



A Sections A and B, showing the remains of a post-medieval brick clamp/kiln over backfilled quarry/terrace. Scale 1:100.

This appeared to be the case over much of the area observed during the watching brief at Bonham Drive, apart from towards the south-east corner of the site where the floor of a clamp kiln survived relatively intact. A burnt floor sat directly over a large shallow clay guarry infilled with fragments of hardfired clay, covering a minimum area of approximately 234 m. square, surrounded by a slightly raised ridge of burnt soil. The floor itself consisted of an orange/ red clay surface that had been subjected to extreme temperatures. Across the surface of the kiln floor, the positions of the internal flues through the stacks of bricks was indicated by a series of parallel linear scorch marks approximately 1.8 m. apart across the entire kiln floor. Possible evidence for the re-use of the kiln after its firing was revealed by the discovery of a small brick-lined T-shaped channel or flue, cut through the burnt floor of the kiln into the guarry backfill beneath. This feature was filled with a similar

material recorded sealing both the entire kiln area as well as extending across the entire site. Consisting of a mixture of crushed and fragmented brick rubble interspersed with waste burnt clay lumps, they clearly indicate that once the final batch of bricks had been fired in the kiln the site was abandoned and sealed by waste material, probably from other kilns nearby.

Clamp kilns were the earliest type of kiln used to fire bricks, superceded by more permanent kilns of the type shown to the north-east on early Ordnance Survey maps. When used for bricks the kiln would consist of carefully constructed stacks of green (wet) bricks interspersed with layers of combustible material, with a series of horizontal flues running through from ground level up, and vertical flues forming vents. The ground onto which clamps were constructed had to be level and dry, often achieved by construction over former clay quarries backfilled with waste bricks and debris from previous clamps. This provided insulation to the underside of the kiln. Once the whole thing was covered by a thick layer of soil or turf (forming the 'clamp') and lit, it might be left to smoulder for several months, sometimes up to a year.

The clamp kiln revealed at Bonham Drive clearly represents one of the last clamp kilns in the area, before brick-built kilns took over. The dating of this type of structure is generally difficult due to the lack of associated finds at kiln sites. At Bonham Drive the bricks lining the later channel cut into the kiln floor bore impressed 'frogs' which are generally regarded as an early nineteenth-century feature and therefore might provide a *terminus ante quem* for the channel. The earlier clamp kiln might therefore be as early as mid eighteenth century.

Our thanks are extended to Dodd's Transport who funded the project and in particular Terry Collins and Ferry Amani of Cliffe Construction Limited for their assistance in this project.

Florence Road, Maidstone Grant Shand

Between March and May 2004 the Trust carried out archaeological investigations on a plot of land at Florence Road, Maidstone (TQ 7521 5502), ahead of the construction of five town-houses. The site was located to the west of the town about 130 m. north of the River Medway, which loops around the site in a broad curve. The site was roughly square in shape and of about 660 sq. m. in extent. It was bounded on the north by Florence Road, on the west by Bower Lane, and backed onto Prospect Place.

Elements of what were thought to be a Roman structure, mainly masonry walls, robber trenches and floors, were located in trenches adjacent to Florence Road during recent evaluation work. These were thought to relate to an earlier discovery of the fragmentary remains of a Roman building under the junction of Florence Road and Bower Road seen by labourers during excavations of a drain in 1893. However, the discovery was not recorded in any detail and does not appear to be published, and is only noted on various undated maps and the Ordnance Survey.

It soon became apparent that significant archaeological levels were in places, only tens of centimetres below ground surface, particularly at the





Florence Road frontage. Delicate machine excavation of the overburden rubble was tested to its limits, when modern rubble formed by local 'Ragstone' was at first glance identical to stone that was considered at the time to be Roman foundation material. The combination of the shallow exposure of some archaeological levels and the difficulty separating archaeological stone deposits from modern stone rubble rendered much of the machine work redundant and hand clearing and cleaning of areas of the site was better employed. This strategy proved to be successful revealing the remains of robber trenches and in situ walls that could have easily been accidentally removed by machine. Once cleared of modern rubble a plan of masonry walls and robber trenches emerged that clearly supported the earlier reports of a Roman structure. At this stage the overall plan was more complicated than initially expected and certainly indicative of a villa on the high ground overlooking the River Medway.

Beneath the Roman structure a linear ditch was recorded running east-west across the site. The wealth of Late Iron Age pottery recovered from it suggested that the site was occupied before the villa's construction. However, it is not uncommon to find Late Iron Age pottery continuing in use into the earlier Roman period.

The intact elements of the masonry structure were mainly confined to the north of the development site.

A steep slope south of the masonry walls down to the river Medway suggested that the villa stood on a level platform on which present day Florence Road and St Michael's Primary School are located. As excavations advanced, evidence of the use of the building slowly unfolded. Towards Florence Road frontage, walls (17, 18, and 19) formed what was thought to have been part of a bath suite formed by at least two rooms, though more rooms are thought to extend beneath Florence Road. The westernmost room was a bath/plunge pool with its walls and base lined with opus signinum (waterproof cement). The base had been tiled at some time, evident by a pattern of scars in the base. A little over 3 metres to the east, another bath/plunge pool was located, again with walls and base lined with opus signinum.

A drainage system for the baths was located. This was traced from the base of a small channel that was thought contemporary with the construction of the south-east wall (19). This appeared to have drained water out of the bath at about 0.30 m. above the base of the bath. Waste water passed through a short channel through the wall and fed into a short conduit (142) situated outside the bath and constructed from roof tiles laid on mortar over soil. East of the tiled conduit, a pit (72), contained an abundance of large broken lumps of *opus signinum* that suggested this had also been part of the drainage system, but destroyed in antiquity. This drain then

led to another channel built into the west wall of bath (17), passed under the base of the bath and exited via a channel built into the south wall of the bath (which also drained water from bath 17) and finally drained into an open ditch. Another drain located higher up in wall (19) also flowed into the ditch.

The positions of four robber trenches (21, 53, 55 and 123) and a small length of wall (124), all south of the intact structure, suggested that the villa once extended a further 5 metres to the south. Wall (53) delineated the southern extent of the villa complex just where the ground fell away sharply towards the river. It was difficult to say with any certainty whether the robbed walls formed part of the bath complex. If they did, it can be visualized that the robbing of the walls, and the destruction of the baths and drainage system were undertaken as wholesale demolition of the bath complex

The excavation, though small in scale, produced evidence to add a previously unknown villa to the concentration of Roman activity around Maidstone and the 'Stone Street' Roman road (Detsicas 1983, 126–8). If it does not necessarily imply the presence of a *vicus* or other urbanised settlement (*ibid*, 78–9), it certainly indicates a complex of villa estates, and that the area was the focus of an extensive, though perhaps dispersed, rural agricultural community.



23 Holborough Quarry, Snodland Damien Boden

Archaeological excavation during the summer and autumn of 2004 to the east of Holborough Quarry at Snodland (TR 7025 6235) identified the site of a Late Bronze Age settlement (*c*. 900 B.C.). The excavation followed a programme of evaluation and mapping.

The site lies within an area which has revealed a comparatively high concentration of archaeology encapsulating the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. Much of this came to light during quarrying and included Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts, a Roman burial mound and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.



Although the site has been truncated by agricultural activity over a protracted period, with only deeplycut features surviving the plough, the spatial spread and close grouping of features, particularly postholes, clearly suggests activity associated with a settlement of some significance.

A ring ditch surrounding the post-holes of at least one major round-house was identified against the western boundary of the excavation with many more post-hole groupings representing circular, square and rectangular structures identified across the site.

Numerous rubbish pits were also identified, all of which contained large quantities of pottery, animal bone, charcoal and other domestic waste. Amongst the finds from the pits were a number of baked clay loomweights and a bone weaving tool, all testifying to the manufacture of woollen textiles. The large quantity of animal bones recovered from the pits clearly indicate the keeping of livestock, while carbonised pulses and grains recovered from soil samples indicate the growing of cereals and vegetables. Further evidence for agricultural activity in the form of the many four-posted structures, which are usually interpreted as granaries, were also identified

Tr.10

The site was bounded along its

northern side by a narrow, slightly curving ditch, while a southern ditch (a segmented feature, with lengths of ditch separated by causeways) marked an internal division between areas within the settlement. The eastern settlement boundary adjoins the quarry while the western boundary was undefined with the features petering out towards the foot of the hill.

The area between the two ditches appears to have been the main domestic focus and contained many of the circular post-hole structures, while the area to





the south and east appears to have been used for food storage and production, and perhaps the rearing of livestock. Evidence for this was in the form of post-holes for drying racks, granaries, possible cattle pens and other features associated with day to day farming activities. Also away from the 'living' area of the settlement along the site's southern boundary, at least ten pits containing cremated human bone were identified. A further three cremations were identified on the western side of the site forming a westward extension to the southern boundary ditch. This practice of marking a boundary with cremation material has been identified on a similarly dated site at Shelford Farm to the east of Canterbury (Boden 2004b).

Although most of the pits in the southern zone contained domestic refuse, a number of deep, circular features in a group located a short way south of the southern boundary, provided rare evidence for

Top: Round-house ring ditch.

Middle: The entire assemblage of mould fragments. Scale 0.5 m.

Bottom: Detail of mould for hilt.



Above: Ewart Park type swords from Northumberland (left) and Co. Durham (right). Drawings by Miss Mary M. Hurrell in *Bronze Age Metalwork in Northern England* by Colin Burgess.



metalworking. Amongst the group was one pit which contained a large assemblage of clay mould fragments. Dr Stuart Needham of the British Museum has stated that these moulds represent one of the best assemblages he has seen from the British Isles and are of national importance. The mould fragments, representing the clay casing for a bronze sword (probably of Ewart Park type) manufactured approximately 3000 years ago in the Late Bronze Age, will without doubt place Holborough Quarry as a 'type site' in the archaeological literature for years to come.

No detailed analysis of the moulds or indeed any of the finds from the site has yet been carried out. This will take place after the final phase of the excavation which has been delayed for the relocation of a badger sett and other protected fauna. Thanks go to Berkeley Homes (Eastern) who commissioned and funded the excavation.

Top: Some of the many post-holes excavated on the site. Scale 1 m. Middle: Smaller bronze-casting moulds. Bottom: One of the large rubbish pits. Scale 1 m.

Other sites investigated during the year

This section gives a list of some of the many sites investigated in the period April 2004 to March 2005, but where very little or no archaeological evidence was encountered.

Ashford, Victoria Park Ashford, Godinton Park Ashford, North School Aylesford, Old Mill House Barham, St John Baptist Church Bekesbourne, Highland Court Farm Birchington, Canterbury Road Boughton Monchelsea, Brishing Lane Bredgar, Bredgar Primary School Broadstairs, Dumpton Park Drive Canterbury, Broad Oak Road Canterbury, Broad Street Canterbury, Canterbury College Canterbury, Canterbury High School Canterbury, Farleigh Road Canterbury, Hollow Lane Canterbury, Knight Avenue Canterbury, St Augustine's Abbey, Tudor Garden Canterbury, St Radigund's Street Canterbury, Kent University Chart Sutton, Church Road Deal, South Barracks

Denton, Lydden Hill Dover, Citadel Road Dover, The Citadel, Western Heights Dover, St Edmund's School Dover, Heights Terrace Elham, Henbury Manor Faversham, Love Lane Faversham, Ospringe Road Flimwell-Bewl Bridge, Water Main Gillingham, Watling Street Gillingham, Will Adams Way Gravesend, Windsor Road Herne Bay, Bullockstone Road Herne Bay, Eddington Lane Herne Bay-Ford, Quality Water Scheme Herne Bay, Kentish Flats Wind Farm Herne Bay, Margate Road High Halden, Church Hill Hoath, Rushbourne Manor Farm Hollingbourne, Eythorne Street Hollingbourne, Greenway Court Road Hythe-Folkestone, Coastal Protection Scheme Leybourne, Leybourne by-pass Littlebourne, Court Meadows Road Lynsted, Lynsted Park Maidstone, Bank Street Maidstone, Earl Street

Maidstone, H.M. Prison Maidstone, Invicta Grammar School Maidstone, Sutton Road Manston, Manston Court Farm Norton, Norton Ash Crossroads Otford, Greenhill Road Paddlesworth, Woodlands Farm Rainham, Mierscourt Road Ramsgate, Haine Road **Reculver, Reculver Towers** Rochester, Crow Lane Saltwood, Haine Barn Sandling, Castle Dene Road Sandwich, Upper Strand Street Selling, The Street Shepherdswell, Mill Lane Sissinghurst, The Street Sittingbourne, Eurolink Business Park Staplehurst, High Street Strood, London Road Tilmanstone, Colliery site Tonbridge, High Street West Malling, High Street Whitfield, Forge Lane Wilmington, Rowhill Road Yalding, High Street Yalding, Vicarage Road



Building Recording



A limited programme of archaeological recording was undertaken on this sixteenth-century Grade II listed timber-framed building in November 2002 (Austin 2004, 45–47); the external elevations were drawn and a comprehensive written description made of the building. An extensive campaign of restoration began in the following year and at the Trust's recommendation, the owner agreed that a watching brief be maintained during the works and the opportunity taken to record floor plans and representative sections through the building. Consequently, although our basic understanding of the building remained unchanged, it proved possible to confirm earlier suggestions and add a number of useful details.

Of particular interest was the dismantling of an original first floor oriel window within the east elevation, which had deteriorated beyond the point of repair. The Trust has often recorded such windows *in situ*, but has not previously had the opportunity to record and inspect one that has been dismantled. The carpentry of this transomed and mullioned window proved demanding to draw, and must have been equally demanding to build. After study, the pieces were taken to a joiner who made a copy in new oak.

The oriel was of compound construction, whereby the front and sides of the window head and cill are fabricated out of separate pieces of timber, not single





A Construction details of oriel window.

lumps, as is the case with earlier examples. The timbers proved to be mitred together. L-shaped tenons were found to be present on both ends of the window posts, the tenons morticed into the window head and cill at the point where they were mitred, forming quite a complex arrangement. The window head, cill and posts were all moulded. The window was fixed to the elevation by mortice and tenon joints on the ends of the cills and transoms; empty mortices for the cills and transoms of missing oriel windows are often seen on the elevations of timber-framed buildings. The window head here was not tenoned to the façade, but fixed instead by iron brackets and nails, the detail eloquently explaining the notable absence of window head mortices on other buildings recorded by the Trust, where oriels have been removed. The construction of the plaster coving beneath the window was also examined. The coving proved to be an original feature, the lath and plaster supported by thin, curved timber ribs nailed to the elevation. Shallow grooves were cut into the sides of the main brackets to take the ends of the laths.

Finglesham Farm, Finglesham

Rupert Austin

Finglesham Farm, a Grade II listed farmhouse, is located within a rural setting, approximately 4 km. to the north-east of Deal, on the edge of Finglesham village (TR 3350 5420). The handsome double fronted Georgian façade of this property hides a large rambling building which once lay at the centre of a working farm. The owners of the property were keen to learn more about their house and commissioned an architectural appraisal. An inspection of the farmhouse was made on 1 December 2004.

The farm lies on land belonging to the Northbourne estate. Hasted recorded that in 1669 the house was the residence of Valentine Parker, a gentleman of local note, who inherited the property from Nicholas Parker (Hasted 1799, 595). The 1843 tithe map shows the farmhouse, a number of farm buildings to the southwest, across a track, and orchards and gardens to the north-east. Several of the farm buildings shown on the map, those around a rectangular yard, appear to survive today. A large L- shaped barn, cattle sheds, wagon store and stables are depicted, these now converted to residential use. John Harvey was the farmer during the nineteenth century when Finglesham Farm was of some size and comprised 290 acres. The farm ceased to operate in 1988 which is when the present owners acquired the farmhouse and four acres of land.

The farmhouse comprises three main elements, the oldest being a sixteenth-century range at the rear, north-east side of the property. This range is aligned at right angles to the road, and was once entirely timber-framed, but its elevations have now been internalised or rebuilt in brick. The range is two storeys high and was once three bays long. A fully windbraced clasped side-purlin roof, now much altered, can be seen above the wing. The remains of a hip can be seen over the rear bay, but the roof has been dismantled over the front bay. Measurements and inspection of the carpenter's numerals on the trusses of the roof indicate, however, that the front bay terminated in a jettied gable. This combination of rear hip and front gable is unusual, but not unknown.

The range would have been unheated at first, the upper chambers open to the roof, but a chimney was built within the rear bay in the seventeenth century. The hearths of this chimney, those that heat the northwest bays of the range, are immediately apparent. Less obvious is a redundant ground floor hearth within the rear face of the chimney. This can be seen within a narrow void that has been formed between the sixteenth-century range and an adjacent nineteenthcentury service wing. The redundant hearth indicates that an extension, perhaps only a single timberframed bay, once lay to the rear of the sixteenthcentury range. The extension was perhaps demolished in the nineteenth century when a service range was built, but could have been lost before then. The cellar that lies beneath the sixteenth-century wing is certainly the earliest of the three cellars beneath the building, but may not be contemporary with the range above. Its walls are lined with brick, knapped flint, and the occasional piece of Reigate and Greensand.

The sixteenth-century range is now the earliest part of Finglesham Farm, but the Trust's investigation suggested the building might have older origins. The features and arrangement of the sixteenth-century range suggest it is a cross-wing, rather than a





complete house. Inspection revealed it to be jettied to the north-east and south-west; the impression of the diagonal dragon-beam that formed part of the double jetty can be seen in the plaster of a ground floor ceiling.

The remainder of the house, to which the wing belonged, is entirely missing, but must have lain to the south-west, where the next phase of work, a brick-built seventeenth-century range, now stands. Soot-blackened rafters, re-used in the roof of the seventeenth-century range, suggest the missing structure, and therefore the building, started life as a medieval open-hall house. This hall house was presumably timber-framed. We can only guess as to its form; typically such buildings comprised a central open-hall of one or two bays, flanked at either end by floored in-line wings. One of the wings, that at the low end of the building, would have contained the service rooms (buttery and pantry). The other wing, that at the high end of the building, would have contained the best room (parlour) and the principal bed chamber (solar). Very often, one of the wings, usually that at the high end of the building, was rebuilt as a larger cross-wing. It is suggested that the extant sixteenth-century range is indeed such a rebuild, the original medieval wing presumably demolished to make way for it.

Finglesham's putative open-hall must have been pulled down, when the open-hall era drew to a close, and replaced by the extant brick-built range. This extends at right angles from the south-east end of the aforementioned sixteenth-century wing, terminating in a 'Dutch' gable. The handsome gable wall rises from a stepped plinth, and is built from 21/4 inch red brick, laid in a slightly irregular Flemish bond. The shape of the gable suggests a mid seventeenth-century date. The range was floored throughout its length from the outset, and was heated by a chimney, which rises internally against the gable wall. The roof of the seventeenth-century range is of clasped side-purlin form, but unlike that of the earlier sixteenth-century range, lacks windbraces. The roof space was floored from the outset, but never heated, suggesting therefore that the attic, or garret, was at first used for storage rather than bedrooms.

The range must have seemed very modern and up-to-date at the time, but it too eventually became unfashionable. Around the turn of the nineteenth century its façade was hidden following the construction of the large Georgian range that now faces the road. The new range considerably increased the size of the property.

The double fronted Georgian range is aligned northeast to south-west. It lies in front of, and parallel to, the seventeenth-century range, and now forms the building's façade. The range is straightforward in its construction and appearance. Stylistically it appears to date from *c*. 1800. Its handsome, symmetrical, double fronted façade is built from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch buff bricks, laid in Flemish bond. A low brick gable lies above the façade, above a rendered cornice. Above the gable a slate roof can be seen. A porch, with Doric door and fanlight, projects from the centre of the elevation. The property, in keeping with its status as a farmhouse, was perhaps not overly decorated or embellished at first, but became more gentrified following the construction of this double fronted Georgian extension.

Further outbuildings, of late eighteenth-century or nineteenth-century date, have since been added to these three main elements. The most significant of these is a long service range, of probable early nineteenth-century date, that now terminates in a washroom. The considerable expansion of the property over the years undoubtedly reflects the continued prosperity of the farm.







Ruffin's Hill Farm is located in a rural setting atop a prominent ridge, the decayed remains of coastal cliffs, overlooking Romney Marsh. The farmstead comprises a well-preserved, and for the most part attractive, collection of traditional farm buildings that

lie approximately 1 km. to the south-east of the village of Aldington, at the junction of Roman Road and Church Lane (TR 0720 3590). The area is characterised by dispersed settlement, comprising numerous isolated farms and hamlets, scattered

among irregular fields. St Martin's Church and the remains of an archiepiscopal palace lie less than 1/2 km to the north-east along Church Lane.

The historic farmstead and its buildings have lain redundant for a number of years, the activities of the





farm now relocated to modern prefabricated buildings more suited to farming in the twenty-first century. When proposals to convert the older farm buildings to domestic use were being considered the Trust was commissioned by the farmer, Mr J. Boulden, to undertake an appraisal of the buildings, in order that the proposals could be developed from an informed position with respect to the historic value of the structures. The Trust inspected the farmstead during January 2005 and also undertook a brief documentary assessment.

The name of the farmstead has taken a great many forms over the course of the past millennium. Wallenberg (1934) derives it from the family-name Ruffin, associated with Aldington from the thirteenth century. Research for the present report identified earlier instances, such as 'Ruffyneshill', in a deed of 1412. No evidence has yet been found to suggest that this family retained an interest in Aldington far into the fourteenth century, so it seems probable that the Ruffin's Hill estate had been established by the middle of that century at the latest. The meaning of the name, in the local imagination, seems though to have been complicated after the departure of the Ruffin family, by the widespread use of the name 'Ruffin' as noun, or proper noun, denoting a malefactor, fiend or, sometimes, specifically, the Devil.

The farmyard

Ruffin's Hill Farm is now entered through a wide gate at the corner of Roman Road and Church Lane. The gate leads directly into the former rickyard. A large, timber-framed barn (B), of probable sixteenth-century date, lies along the north-east side of the rickyard. A long garage/workshop (L), once a stable and cartshed, lies to the south-west, against Roman Road. The farmhouse (A), a large handsome building of some antiquity, lies against the north-west side of the yard.

A rectangular foldyard lies behind the barn, the remaining three sides formed by a number of buildings that include a cowhouse (C), two openfronted cattle sheds (H and I), a granary (D) and a hop kiln (J). A larger walled area – now occupied by the farm office (N), a small toolshed (O) and a vegetable patch – lies to the north-west of the foldyard. A range of pigsties (G) were once located against the north-east boundary of this area, but have been demolished. A well lies close to the rear of the house. This arrangement was mostly all present by the time the 1842 tithe map was drawn, and has changed little since then (only the pigsties, toolshed and farm office were added later). A small dairy did though develop in later years, on lower ground to the north-west of the house. Ragstone is widely used in the buildings of the parish, and those of Ruffin's Hill Farm are no exception. Ragstone can be seen exposed in banks to either side of Church Lane, and has evidently been quarried in a field just west of Ruffin's Hill.

The farmstead once had three ponds, but only one of these now survives, to the north of the farmhouse. The second was sited to the north-east of the foldyard, where a concrete yard and modern farm buildings are now located; the concrete yard still follows the line of this pond along its southern edge. The third pond lay to the north-east of the pigsties, in a field. The first pond is shown on the 1842 tithe map, and given its shape and depth, may have resulted from the extraction of brickearth. Some of the bricks used in the farmhouse and farm buildings may well have been fired on site, in a clamp kiln, from this clay. The second and third ponds were added between 1842 and 1876.

A wealth of documentary material relating to the property has been located in both local and national archives. A large number of deeds and estate papers relating to Ruffin's Hill Farm were found to survive among the documents of the Deedes family, owners of the estate from 1677 until the early twentieth century. These take the property history of Ruffin's Hill back into the fifteenth century. However, the early history of the farmstead, during the fourteenth century, when it was connected with the Ruffins' family, remains sketchy. It is not clear when the Ruffins' ownership of Ruffin's Hill ended, or who their immediate successors were, but by the early fifteenth century, the Vagge family were in residence.

No coherent list of the fields farmed by Ruffin's Hill during the medieval period was found, but it proved possible to reconstruct the holdings by working back from the tithe survey of *c*. 1840, comparing old field-names and acreages, and interpreting historical

constraints and the present landscape. The holdings lay predominantly to the west of the farm, and for the most part to the south of Roman Road. The various farms and the parkland, associated with the Archbishop's Palace, will have accounted for much of the land to the east of Ruffin's Hill, whilst what is now Copperhurst Farm will have formed a limit to the south. The size of the farm fluctuated but it was probably always, by contemporary standards, a large farmstead.

During the early sixteenth century Ruffin's Hill passed into the possession of the Blechenden family. Humphrey Blechenden had the property in *c.* 1610. Hasted tells us that he rebuilt Ruffin's Hill Mansion – although the most he can have done is to have renovated it extensively. He died in possession of it in 1639, and was buried in St Martin's Church. Ruffin's Hill remained in the Bletchenden family until 1677, when it was alienated to Julius Deedes. The Deedes were a wealthy, armigerous family, centred at this time in Hythe, but with a branch at St. Stephen's, Canterbury, who had important links with the Cathedral. The family would later be associated with nearby Saltwood Castle.

The description made at the time Ruffin's Hill Farm was conveyed to the Deedes provides us with an interesting picture of the farmstead. At this time the land was estimated to comprise thirty-eight acres of arable, sixty-nine of pasture and meadow, and one of orchard, all apparently farmed by Benjamin Slading. The 'forty acres of woodland' excluded from the sale, are probably those of Stockshill Wood, which remained in the hands of the Blechenden's.

During the late eighteenth century, the Deedes set about buying up most of the rest of the Parish of Aldington. In 1822 William Marshall the elder farmed Ruffin's Hill. He was however, deeply in debt at this time, and was obliged to surrender possession of Ruffin's Hill Farm and to part with the farm effects. A detailed inventory of the farm was drawn up at this time.

The inventory shows the balance of agriculture at Ruffin's Hill to have been firmly on the side of livestock farming, although one has to take into account the time of year. There were nearly a hundred sheep, many of them pregnant, as well as twenty cattle and thirteen pigs. Feed crops of tares (or vetch), beans, trefoil (clover), and turnips were all grown. Horses were used to pull the farm carts, and oxen to plough the fields. Manure was carefully stored in a 'mixen' for use on the fields.

The inventory mentions recently dug 'brickearth', which may have been quarried from the pond to the north of the farmhouse but was more likely, at this time, to have been taken from an outlying field called 'Kiln field' (shown on the 1842 tithe map). The brickearth was dug by farm labourers, but the bricks were probably manufactured in clamp kilns by professional brickmakers. A 'brick lodge', used perhaps to dry 'green' bricks, is mentioned.

By the time of the tithe survey in 1842, William Deedes Esq. owned most of the parish of Aldington. Ruffin's Hill was in the occupation of his tenant John Edward Goldup. The Ruffin's Hill land added up to a little over 141 acres, suggesting the Aldington holdings had increased significantly since 1677. It is possible that the Deedes had augmented the farm out of their late eighteenth-century purchases. There were now about 42 acres of Ruffin's Hill land under pasture, and 82 acres of arable land. Relatively little of Ruffin's Hill's land (5.11 acres) was devoted to hops. Hops seem never to have been particularly important to Aldington's economy, perhaps because the Tithe Apportionment placed an extraordinary charge of 10s. per acre on hops grown in the parish.

The outlines of the farm buildings appear to have been simplified somewhat on the tithe map, but it nevertheless provides the earliest detailed depiction of the farmstead yet discovered. The main group of buildings around the north-east and north-west sides of the foldyard appear all to have been built by this date.

Some of the fields bear remarkably descriptive and informative names, which provide clues to the economy of the farm. They seem to reflect the thoroughly 'mixed' and self-sufficient economy of the farmstead during the mid nineteenth century and earlier. The names and uses of several of the smaller parcels of land suggest the small scale production of a wide variety of crops for household consumption. There was an 'Orchard' (408a) and three small woods for firewood. 'Coney Meadow' (409) doubtless provided rabbits. The name of 'Garden Field' (434) (across Church Lane from Ruffin's Hill farmyard, at the junction with Roman Road) suggests current or former horticultural use, perhaps providing for the table. It has been suggested that hop production at Ruffin's Hill was chiefly for beer used on the farm (anon. 1988). The arrangement of the new kiln (J; see below), which lacks its own stowage and cooling floor, is consistent with this suggestion. A daily allowance of beer often formed part of the pay for many kinds of manual work. As one might expect, the early Ordnance Survey maps show a spring in 'Spring Mead' which has been made to serve a well (a dip well?).

Two small blocks of land stand apart from the rest. One, comprising Kiln Field, Little Field and the occupation road, lay to the north west. Kiln Field (326) was probably the site of clamp kilns for the bricks used in Ruffin's Hill farm buildings during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The diverse farming evident in the documentary records of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for Ruffin's Hill farm appears to have given over largely to cattle by the end of the nineteenth century. In more recent years sheep came to dominate. The core of the farmstead has though changed little since 1842, despite the changes in farming. Many of the structures were converted, for example, to cattle sheds, by a few simple modifications. Only in the area of the dairy, and in fields immediately adjacent the farm, do we see much later development.

The buildings

The most interesting of the early farm buildings are the Grade II listed barn, cowhouse, granary and hop kiln. The Grade II* farmhouse, also of interest and antiquity, did not form part of the brief.



The barn

The barn measures approximately 25.60 m. by 9.70 m., and is of conventional, aisled, timber-framed construction, with normal assembly employed atop the aisle-walls and arcade-plates. All five of its bays appear to be contemporary. The original collar-rafter roof survives over the first two bays of the barn, to the north-west, but a later, rather crudely formed, clasped side-purlin roof now covers the third to fifth bay. A ridge board within the fifth bay indicates that the clasped side-purlin roof has itself been modified in later years.

An end aisle is present at the north-west end of the barn. This is typically built, and incorporates a flying tie-beam, cantilevered over the last full truss, and an axial post. The aisle walls have been entirely rebuilt throughout the barn, but within the first two bays the south-west wall-plate is perhaps original. Empty mortices on the soffit of this plate suggest the aisle walls were once of lath or wattle and daub construction, the weather boarding a later improvement.

The barn's features suggest a sixteenth-century date, but barns are not easy to date closely, as their construction changed comparatively little in comparison with houses, and their functional nature incorporates none of the decorative embellishment that one sees in domestic structures. The late



sixteenth and early seventeenth century saw considerable rebuilding throughout the county, as the population increased after the depressions of the medieval period. New houses appeared whilst existing dwellings were enlarged and modernised. Numerous new barns were also built at this time, as demand for food grew and prices rose, particularly those for wheat. It is not surprising to see a large barn built at Ruffin's Hill during this period.

The south-east end of the barn now terminates in a Ragstone wall. This is a later alteration, as this end of the barn was originally timber-framed, terminating most likely in an end aisle like that at the north-west end of the barn. Two phases of work can be seen in the later wall. These suggest the earlier timber framing was first rebuilt in stone, to the original eaves-height, then raised later to increase the storage capacity of the barn.

Tall double doors, beneath a projecting porch, now afford access into the barn, but this central entrance has certainly been rebuilt, and probably replaces a smaller opening. Large covered entrances or midstreys were often added to barns in later years, their addition suggesting a change in the way the barns were used. A threshing floor might have lain behind the entrance, but no evidence for this survives.

A low door in the north-east wall opposes the main entrance, an arrangement that is common to many barns. Again, the present arrangement probably replaces a smaller door. Opposing doors are common, typically allowing an unloaded wagon to leave the barn without having to turn around. Since the wagon was unladen when it left, the doorway did not need to be tall. These two doors also allowed a draught to pass through the barn when winnowing the corn during threshing. No other entrances are present today, but the aislewalls have all been rebuilt and any such early features consequently lost.

Late eighteenth-century cowhouse

A small, single-storey, stone building stands close to the rear north corner of the barn. Previous reports suggest this was a stable, and it was used for this purpose in later years, but its features, in particular the poor interior illumination, suggest that it was built as a cowhouse. A date of 1767 and the initials of William Deedes, then owner of Ruffin's Hill, carved above a door in the south-east wall seem consistent with the features of the building and indicate perhaps its construction date.

The cowhouse originally measured 8.60 m. by 6.50 m., but was later extended to the south-west. Its elevations comprise roughly coursed Ragstone rubble walling with red brick dressings and Ragstone galleting. Low segmental brick arches lie above the door openings. Doors in the front and rear walls (the rear door has been blocked) led into the interior of the original cowhouse; surprisingly these were not directly opposite each other, but slightly offset. Narrow ventilation slits with brick reveals would have provided the only interior illumination when the doors were closed.



In many early farm buildings, animals were tethered against the end walls, and therefore stood in line with the long axis of the building. This is the arrangement that survives here today, and is probably the one that was used from the outset. In later buildings animals were tied or kept in stalls along the long wall of a building, and therefore aligned across it. The cowhouse was probably lofted from the outset, the roof above presumably once halfhipped at both ends, the Ragstone walls rising up to form stone half gables, but only the north-east end of the building survives in this form. Evidence suggests the original roof was of butt side-purlin form.

The building was extended by 2.84 m. to the southwest in perhaps the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The extension is similar to the original structure and is again poorly lit, suggesting, therefore, that the structure continued to function as a cowhouse at this time. During the nineteenth century the enlarged building was converted into stables and the interior subdivided into two rooms. A timber feed box was constructed within the centre of the building at this time. No convincing evidence for stalls could be seen in the brick floor of the building, suggesting therefore that horses were kept loose, with perhaps only one or two animals accommodated in each room. The conversion did not, though, include a separate tack room. Hooks for harnesses etc. were instead fixed to the walls of the two rooms. In recent years the building was once again used to house cattle and feeding troughs were fitted against the walls.

Granary

The granary lies just beyond the north corner of the foldyard. It comprises two phases of work, both dating perhaps to the late eighteenth, or early nineteenth century. The original phase is entirely brick built, the red bricks laid in Flemish bond. It is square in plan, measuring roughly 4.40 m. in length and width, and was entered through a central door in its

south-west elevation (this has since been blocked and the elevation internalised by a later extension).

The interior of the structure appears to have been unfloored, and poorly if not entirely unlit at first (the only light perhaps provided through the open door). A floor was inserted in later years and grain bins installed in the new upper chamber. The presence of grain bins confirms that the structure continued in use as a granary into the nineteenth century. The granary's roof has been much altered but was presumably once hipped at both ends.

A two-storey extension now abuts the south-west side of the original granary. The walls of the extension are similar to those of the cowshed comprising roughly-coursed Ragstone-rubble with galleting and brick dressings. No original fixtures or fittings survive within the single ground floor room, which was perhaps used for general stowage rather than for the storage of grain. Access to the first floor of the extension was through an external door in its north-west wall, reached, presumably, by steep wooden steps (these were perhaps removable). This room was lit by a modest window in the south-east wall. The upper room of the extension presumably provided increased stowage, and was knocked through into the original granary after this had been floored. A trap in the east corner of the extension must have allowed sacks of grain to be hauled up to the first floor on a rope. The extension appears to retain its original hand sawn oak roof. This is of clasped side-purlin form and is hipped to the south-west

The hop kiln

The hop kiln was probably built between 1822 and 1842 and belongs to a type which is believed to have been invented in 1815. Ruffin's Hill seems to have been in financial trouble for several years prior to 1822 and is unlikely to have seen any new buildings at this time. It seems likely that the circular kiln was the work of the new occupant after 1822. The kiln was originally entered through a door in the south-east wall of the cattle shed, this intercommunication suggesting that the kiln and cattle shed are contemporary. The ground-floor chamber, or furnace room, thus reached, must once have accommodated an open fire on a raised hearth. The chamber has since been converted into an animal shelter and an external door inserted to gain easier access to the foldyard. The slatted drying floor still survives above the furnace room, the remnants of its hessian matting still in place. The drying floor was reached through a second door (now blocked), that lay above the present cattle shed roof, above the aforementioned ground floor door. The conical roof of the kiln and its cowl were blown off in the storm of 1987; the extant, truncated roof is a later rebuild.

It seems likely that the hop kiln was associated with only small scale hop production. The cooling floor and stowage one associates with higher levels of production are noticeably absent. It is possible that more elaborate facilities were once accommodated, somehow, within the original roof of the cattle shed (the extant roof is a rebuild), or perhaps within a missing upper storey, but these suggestions, for which there is presently no evidence, seem unlikely. Although perhaps a little unusual, and far from ideal, it was not unknown, in low volume kilns such as this, for hops to be left to cool on the drying floor, or scuppeted through a hatch down into a lean-to or similar area to cool. A small area at the south-east end of the cattle shed may have been given over to this purpose. Hop kilns were only in use for a short time of the year and the space may have been set aside only temporarily. Some provision may have been made for the stowage of items such as empty hop pockets and fuel etc. during the remainder of the year.

D

St James' Church, Bicknor Rupert Austin





Bicknor lies approximately 5 miles to the south-west of Sittingbourne. The village comprises a small group of loosely scattered houses, centred around the intersection of Bicknor Lane and South Green Lane. The church stands a short distance from the houses within a small churchyard along the north side of South Green Lane (TQ 8605 5880).

St James' church may well have its origins in Anglo-Saxon times, but most of the early fabric that stands today is generally thought to date to the first half of the twelfth century. The church comprises a nave, flanked to the north and south by aisles, and a chancel. The arcades between nave and aisles comprise A East wall of chancel.

semicircular arches supported by square columns and capitals. The capitals are of an attractive scalloped form that is typical for the period. The church was heavily restored by the architect Bodley between 1858 and 1861. It has long been clear that many of the building's features, particularly externally, were rebuilt at this time. The extent of the restoration within the interior of the church is however less well understood. It would seem, from the appearance of the fabric, that much of the interior ashlar and architectural carving has been restored, or at least refaced.

The fabric of the church had been suffering from a number of long standing structural problems that

appeared to be accelerating in more recent years. A scheme to address these problems was devised by the architects Thomas Ford. The Trust was commissioned to produce detailed stone for stone drawings of the interior of the church to assist the architects in preparing their scheme.

This work began in April 2004. A photographic 'mosaic' of the internal surfaces of the church was taken using a digital camera and these photographs were then mapped onto a control survey of the interior of the church that was undertaken using an EDM. Line drawings were then traced over the mapped photographs in AutoCad.

Nos 1 and 2 Bishop's Cottages, Nouds, Teynham

Rupert Austin

Bishop's Cottages are located in a rural setting along Nouds Lane, approximately 1 mile to the south of Teynham (TQ 9570 6120). The Grade II listed cottages are associated with Nouds Farm, a family-run fruit farm, and lie within what was once a single timber-framed dwelling that was subdivided in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The original dwelling dates perhaps to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, and seems to have contained an open-hall.

Regrettably the building was severely damaged by fire on the morning of 14 August 2004. The roof and first floor were totally destroyed by the fire, the remains

of which had collapsed through the first floor joists and beams to ground level. Before the future of the building could be determined, a better understanding of the historic nature of the structure was required. The owners, R.C. Boucher and Son, therefore commissioned the Trust to undertake an archaeological



assessment of the building. Before this could be undertaken the interior of the property had to be made safe and accessible. The first task was therefore to clear the building of fallen debris and remove any unsafe elements. A number of interesting timbers, many of which contained important information, survived amongst the fallen debris and the clearance therefore had to be undertaken in a controlled manner. Hawkins and Co. carried out the work, under Trust supervision, in November 2004.

Much of the debris within the building was burnt beyond recognition and was immediately discarded. Only components of the original timber frame of the property that retained architectural detail were kept. These were temporarily labelled whilst they lay within the building, or as they were removed, and then set aside for later inspection. The few later fixtures and fittings that had survived the fire were similarly treated. Experience has shown that it is best to remove as little as possible in the first instance. Elements that could safely be left *in situ* were recorded but not labelled.

An archaeological inspection of the standing remains of the building was undertaken once the interior had been made accessible. A drawn and photographic record sufficient to illustrate the features and development of the building was prepared.

The building proved to have originally been four bays long. Before the fire the westernmost bay or wing was the best preserved part of the building, its west elevation, for example, remaining timber-framed on both floors. Unfortunately it was severely damaged by the fire and had collapsed. Its construction revealed however that the building was typically built for the period and locality. The west elevation was end-jettied, with a pair of centrally placed windows on the ground and first floors, flanked by curved down braces, an arrangement that is often called Kentish framing. The windows were unglazed with wooden mullions typically set on the diagonal. Grooves behind the window openings once accommodated sliding wooden shutters that were used to secure the opening at night or during inclement weather. Much of the elevation retained its original wattle and daub, the wattles woven around cleft staves

The floor within the bay was supported by substantial, but otherwise plain and undecorated oak joists, laid flat in a medieval manner. These had collapsed, the joists snapped in half and pulled from their mortices. The upper chamber of the bay seems to have been originally open to the roof, but ceiled later.

Inspection of the east bay or wing revealed that it was once similar to the west bay, its east elevation also once end-jettied and of identical form to the west elevation. Its floor had been rebuilt, perhaps during the seventeenth century. Instead of substantial wide flat joists, like those in the west bay, smaller upright joists (approximately 80 mm. wide) were present. A series of notches down the spine beam reveals that the ground floor here was once subdivided into two rooms. The upper chamber was again once open to the roof but later ceiled, and before the fire accommodated two bedrooms.

The two central bays of the building had been much altered over the years and were severely damaged by the fire. A large chimney rose up through the westernmost of the two central bays. This could clearly be seen to be an insertion, as its fabric interfered with the adjacent timber-framing. The floor within the centre of the building had collapsed as a result of the fire, but it proved possible to recover the fallen timbers. Inspection of these timbers revealed that the floor too had been inserted, and the building must therefore have contained an open-hall at first. The floor and chimney were perhaps inserted into the building in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, and the two central bays of the property merged into one at this time. The stairs immediately to the south of the chimney appear to have formed part of this alteration.

Although it was clear the building once contained an open-hall, the form of this hall was less obvious. It did not appear to be a regular two bay open-hall, as the features one might expect to see (a dais-beam, cross-passage, buttery/pantry doors, parlour door, hall fenestration etc.) were not immediately apparent. However, the nature of the hall began to emerge when the east wall of the former hall was examined.

The cross-frame that formed this wall had survived the fire better than many elements of the building.







Surprisingly, the fabric within this frame proved to be inserted at ground level. The absence of ground floor framing suggests that an undershot cross-passage was once present at the east end of the hall. A crosspassage is always present in open-hall houses. It allowed entrance to the building through a front door and access across the hall to a door at the rear. The cross-passage was always located at the low end of the hall, implying therefore that the east end of Bishop's Cottages contained the low end of the original building, and therefore the service rooms of the house.

Usually the cross-passage lay within the hall itself. Sometimes, however, particularly when buildings had small halls, the passage was located within one of the wings, beyond the hall. The front and rear doors of the original building would necessarily have been located at the north and south ends of the passage. In the present building a door, albeit now modern, internalised and leading to one of the later lean-tos, lies at the north end of the former passage. A blocked door can also be seen externally in the nineteenthcentury brickwork at the south end of the passage. It seems then that this important means of communication through the building remained in use, in some form or the other, until comparatively late.

At first floor level the fabric within the east wall of the former hall proved to be original and the frame was therefore closed from the outset. However, a blocked door was observed at the south end of the wall here. The presence of a door needs some explanation, if we are suggesting an open-hall lay next to it. Did steps lead up to the door from the open-hall, or did the door lead onto a gallery that crossed the open-hall, linking the first floor chambers of each wing? Galleries are rare but not unknown. Either way the feature is unusual.

If the suggested open-hall were two full bays in length, its west wall would be that which lies behind

Little Fish Hall, Hadlow Road, Hadlow

the inserted chimney. The chimney largely obscures this wall, but despite this a number of features could be seen. The frame here proved to be closed at both ground and first floor level. Medieval soot blackening could be seen at first-floor level, on the east face of this frame, within a cupboard, suggesting the hall was indeed two full bays in length. Surprisingly, a series of mortices for joists was observed on the first floor beam, to the north of the chimney. In contrast to the aforementioned evidence, this suggests that the adjacent bay was floored in some way. The mortices do not though have diminished shoulders, like those within the west bay, and may therefore be secondary features. If this were the high end of the hall, one might have expected to see a dais-beam, but from what could be seen of the first floor beam, this was not the case. Dais-beams, whilst the norm, were not universally present within hall houses.

The arrangement at the west end of the hall is then unclear. We cannot be sure if the hall was one bay in length, two bays in length, or two bays with a hall chamber over the high bay. The possibility that the hall was reduced in size in later years, by flooring a bay, or by inserting a hall chamber, should also be considered. Evidence is still presently hidden within the building and the answer may still be revealed.

The hipped roof was almost completely destroyed by the fire, leaving only a handful of burnt timbers. One interesting timber did survive atop the centre of the tie-beam at the east end of the former hall. This proved to be a crown-strut, rather than a crownpost, suggesting therefore that the roof was of simple collar rafter form, with no longitudinal purlins. Wattle and daub survives on either side of the crown-strut, immediately above the tie-beam. This once extended at least to the collar and probably to the ridge, partitioning off the roof space of the east wing from that above the hall.

The roof was perhaps once thatched, but at the time of the fire was peg-tiled. A scar on the side of the central chimney enabled the height and pitch of the missing roof to be determined.

Collar rafter roofs tend only to survive over later medieval buildings, with over 70 per cent associated with end-jetty or unjettied houses (Pearson 1994, 86– 87). Crown-struts are exclusive to those collar rafter roofs that lie over end-jetty houses. They are usually present in roofs which are larger than normal, where a simple collar rafter roof is not really adequate for such a big span. The presence of such a roof here is then consistent with the features of the building.

The later development of the property followed a common path. Its hall was floored and a brick chimney built in perhaps the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. Bedroom ceilings were inserted and a central staircase formed. The timber-framed elevations were gradually underpinned with brick and glazed windows introduced. In the eighteenth century the building was typically subdivided into cottages and small outshots built against the north elevation of the building to provide additional accommodation.

Few early fixtures and fittings could be seen within the fire damaged building, but some mid Georgian panelling did line the walls within the ground floor room of the west wing. This was largely destroyed by the fire, but was of pine construction, with ovolo moulded panels and moulded wooden cornice and dado. However, the panelling was fixed with machine made wire nails, in places over nineteenth-century brickwork, suggesting therefore that it had been imported from another building and fitted here in the nineteenth century.



Little Fish Hall is a Grade II listed property located in a rural setting on a large estate approximately 2 miles to the north-east of Tonbridge town centre. The house lies along the south-west side of a narrow lane that leads to the A26 Hadlow road, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-west (TQ 6140 4790). Great Fish Hall lies approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the east. The Trust was commissioned by architect John Peerless in June 2004 to survey the property prior to a modernization scheme.

From an external view one could perhaps be excused for suggesting that Little Fish Hall dates to the eighteenth century, as its ground floor elevations are almost entirely brick built, its first floor elevations entirely tile hung and the sash windows of this period or later. The steep roof and a few elements of timberframing still exposed within the north-west elevation suggest, however, that this is not the case.



Once inside, the property's earlier origins are clear to see. An open-hall house that dates perhaps to the middle of the fifteenth century survives inside. This hall house appears to have been unjettied and four bays in length, measuring approximately 14.50 m. long by 6 m. wide. The four original bays lie at the north-west end of the main range of the property, which has since been extended to the south-east. The open hall, where the building once stood unfloored from ground level up into the roof, occupied the central two bays of the original house. On either side of the hall, to the north-west and south-east, the bays were floored and therefore contained upper chambers as well as ground floor rooms.

The medieval roof survives largely unaltered above the four original bays, despite the insertion of attic rooms into the roof space. Within the central two bays the timbers are heavily soot blackened, as one would expect, from the smoke that rose from the hearth in the open-hall below. A crown-post with an octagonal shaft and simple unmoulded base and capital survives atop the central tie-beam of the hall. The roof was originally hipped at both ends but the south-east hip has now been dismantled and the roof here internalised by a later addition to the south-east.

The central open-truss of the hall, beneath the crown-post, is typically framed, comprising a substantial cambered tie beam, supported by wide curved arch-braces that rise from the posts beneath. The soffit of the tie-beam is typically embellished with a chamfered fillet, which runs contiguously down the braces and once onto the posts (the posts have been removed at ground level). The hall was further embellished with cavetto moulded cornice beams. Only one of these, along the south-west elevation of the hall, now survives, affixed to the end of the tiebeam. Elsewhere these have been removed, but empty mortices in the ends of the tie-beam revealed where they were once located.

Surprisingly neither the north-west or south-east walls of the hall incorporate a moulded dias-beam, a feature that usually allows one to distinguish the high end of the building from the low end. Fortunately other, albeit less obvious, evidence survives. Close inspection of the first floor beams within these walls revealed peg holes for door heads along the lower edges of the timbers. Within the south-east wall two groups of holes could be seen, suggesting that two doors were present at this end of the hall. A further single peg and an empty mortice (for a post) is perhaps evidence for a third door, but one without a door head. Three doors are typically seen at the low end of a hall. Two lead into the service rooms of the property, usually a buttery and pantry, the third to a flight of stairs that led to the first-floor chamber.



Within the north-west wall, only one group of pegs could be seen, at the south-west end of the beam, suggesting therefore that only one door was present. The north-west end of the building must therefore have been the high end, as typically only a single door was present here, leading into a single ground floor room (the parlour). The building would have been entered through a door at the low end of the hall; the extant eighteenth-century front door still lies in this position today. A cross passage (not a screened or partitioned corridor) would once have lain behind the original entrance, leading directly across the hall to an opposing door in the rear wall.

The open-hall tradition was in decline by the beginning of the sixteenth century and old hall houses were converted by flooring their extant halls and building chimney stacks, something that has indeed



A Section A-A through south-east end of hall.



MISSING DENCE BOA DENCE BOA DENCE BOA DENCE BOA DENCE BOA DENCE FOR DOORHELOT DOORHELOT DOORHELOT DOORHELOT DOORHELOT

A Section B-B through central truss of open hall.

A Section C-C through north-west wall of hall.

happened at Little Fish Hall. A substantial bridging beam and two spine beams were inserted across the hall to support the common joists of the new floor. The chimney associated with the new floor lies within the low bay. This substantial structure is built from thin red bricks and originally had only a single ground floor hearth; the other rooms of the house remained unheated at this time. These details suggest that the chimney and floor were an early, perhaps sixteenth-century, alteration.

The property appears to have been extended, by approximately 5 m., at an early date. A fifth timberframed bay now lies at the south-east end of the house. Little of the timber-frame of this bay can be seen, and it is difficult therefore to suggest a precise

Castle Jetty, Dover Harbour Keith Parfitt and Barry Corke

At the request of Dover Harbour Board and Jacobs Babtie, the Trust was commissioned to undertake a desk-based study and rapid survey of Castle Jetty and its adjacent historic environment, prior to the commencement of redesigning of the exit road from Dover's Eastern Docks complex.

The jetty is situated at the foot of the sea cliff below the eastern defences of Dover Castle, well to the northeast of the historic town (TR 3290 4152). It originally extended south-eastwards from Athol Terrace out to sea but now only a short, seaward section remains due to twentieth-century land reclamation below the cliffs. The jetty is the product of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century harbour engineering and represents a significant element within the long and complex evolution of Dover Harbour.

In order to understand the function of Castle Jetty it is necessary to understand the nature of the coastal topography and port facilities at Dover in earlier centuries, particularly in relation to the effects of longshore drift and shingle movements across the bay. It would seem that the idea for the construction of a jetty below the Castle cliff, well to the east of the main harbour, came about during the early eighteenth century after a fall of chalk from the cliffs here had created a natural groyne out into the sea. This had the advantageous effect of arresting the eastward drift of shingle along the coast and so sixteenth century. The extension was unheated at first but a chimney, probably of late eighteenthcentury date, has since been built. A small single storey lean-to, probably also of eighteenth-century date, was built against the south-

construction date, but the few visible features and

roof, which is of crown-post form, suggest the early

eighteenth-century date, was built against the southeast wall of the sixteenth-century bay, extending the building by a further 2.20 m. This was perhaps also timber-framed at first, and may have been weatherboarded, but it has since been underpinned in nineteenth-century brick.

The two storey brick extension that lies against the north-west end of the rear elevation of the property is built from pale red bricks, laid in Flemish garden wall bond, the flared headers typically used to decorative effect. The extension measures approximately $5.3 \times 4.90 \text{ m}$. in plan and accommodates single ground and first floor rooms, each with their own hearth. The extension's appearance suggests a late nineteenth-century date.

The small single storey lean-to that projects from the rear west corner of the property is the last addition to the house. This is economically built from rather crudely formed and irregular red bricks, laid in stretcher bond. The structure presumably had some service function and was probably built in the early twentieth century.

helped prevent denudation of the important beach barrier in front of main harbour basin away to the west. Eventually, the sea washed the cliff collapse away and erosion of the beach began again. Shortly after, the authorities decided to replace the natural groyne with an artificial one and Castle Jetty came into being (Statham 1899, 133).

Work on the jetty began in 1752 and was completed in 1754. As originally built, it had a length of about 38.50 metres but was lengthened to about 150 metres during 1833, in response to the continuing upgrading of the western harbour works and consequent changes in the movement of the shingle along the coast.

The jetty proved to be well placed and worked admirably. The eastward movement of the shingle was greatly slowed and a broad strip of beach gradually accumulated on its western side. The new land so created provided opportunities for development and by the middle of the nineteenth century much of this beach area had seen building work along two new roads, in the form of East Cliff and Athol Terrace. Some substantial brick-built houses were erected here during the 1820s and 1830s.

An additional use was found for the extended Castle Jetty in the early twentieth century. In 1909 work began on reclaiming from the sea an area on which to build the new Marine Station, adjacent to the Admiralty Pier. The area was reclaimed using chalk rubble quarried from the eastern cliffs and Castle Jetty served in the transport of this material, providing a means of loading the material onto barges, which then sailed across the bay to the construction site. Since the end of the Second World War continual development of Dover's Eastern Docks complex has slowly encroached upon Castle Jetty and it is now completely redundant.

The extant jetty consists of a mortared stone structure extending southwards into Dover Harbour for a distance of some 65 metres from the edge of the present promenade adjoining the A20. All the visible parts of the jetty appear to belong to the 1833 extension, rather than the original eighteenth-century work, which now must lie under the adjacent road.

The surviving portion of the jetty comprises two distinct sections. For the first 24 metres from the landward, the structure consists of a 7 metre high, flat-topped platform, which can be surrounded by water at high-tide. The sides and end of this platform are formed from mortared granite and greensand/ ragstone blocks. Extending seaward from this, at a lower level and gently sloping down to the south, is mortared greensand/ragstone blockwork, running for a distance of about 42 metres. Most of this is only exposed at low tide.



Post Excavation and Research

I Palaeoenvironmental studies



Holborough Quarry

Enid Allison

An extensive sampling programme was carried out during excavation of the prehistoric site at Holborough Quarry, Snodland. Artefacts recovered from the sample residues included pot sherds, fragments of moulds for casting bronze, and slag from bronze working. Calcined bone was recovered from cremation burials.

There has been no detailed analysis at time of writing but a brief examination of the 'washover' fraction (recovered by flotation during wet sieving onto 0.5 mm. mesh) from the samples showed that many

Island Road, Hersden Enid Allison

A further season of work along the Island Road near Hersden added to samples taken in previous years from Iron Age and Roman deposits. Calcined bone was recovered from the fills of cremation urns and

New Romney Sewer Scheme

A wide range of animal and plant remains, some preserved by waterlogging, were recovered from soil samples taken from deposits revealed in evaluation trenches cut along the route of a new sewerage system in New Romney.

Some of the waterlogged material came from the fills of a large feature exposed in Trench 12 (see above, p. 35). It was thought to have been a pond and its date was unknown. Animal and plant remains recovered were scanned briefly and are described here to illustrate the types of information on local habitats and environment that can be gained from study of such material.

The lowermost fill contained much wood and shell. The presence of large numbers of ephippia (resting eggs) of two species of water flea (Cladocera) and a substantial assemblage of freshwater snails clearly indicates that the deposit was water lain. The latter contained small amounts of charred cereal grains, chaff, pulses and weed seeds. Some sizeable assemblages were recovered, mainly from the fills of pits and also from a hearth. One pit produced a particularly large quantity (for a prehistoric site) of charred seeds, predominantly beans (*Vicia faba*).

Analysis of the plant remains will provide data on local prehistoric agriculture and land use, a subject for which there is little published work for Kent as a whole. The composition of other prehistoric assemblages from this area (most not yet published) indicates that emmer wheat continued to be an important crop in Kent at least until the middle Iron Age in contrast to other areas of the south of England where it was largely replaced by spelt wheat. The presence of both cereals and pulses at Snodland may indicate an agricultural regime with rotation of crops to maintain soil fertility.

from cremation burials without urns. One 'cremation' consisted of fragments of burnt cattle teeth and a small amount of animal bone. Other samples recovered waste from iron working. Charred plant remains were consistently present. Chaff and weed seeds were very abundant in several samples and probably represent waste from processing cereals.

were dominated by two species of ram's horn snail *Planorbis planorbis* and *P. leucostoma*, and wandering pond snail *Lymnaea peregra* that together indicate very slow or stagnant water in a small well-vegetated pond or ditch. Terrestrial snails were present but much less abundant. They included *Cochlicopa lubrica*, found in moderately damp places of all kinds and *Discus rotundatus*, found in moist sheltered places. The presence of garden snail *Helix aspersa* indicates that this deposit is Roman or later in date.

Seeds of numerous plants and shrubs were abundant and detailed study would provide information on the local vegetation. Beetle remains were common and included a number of plant feeding taxa: *Tanysphyrus lemnae*, a tiny weevil found on duckweed (*Lemna*) floating on the surface of slow and stagnant water, *Brachypterus* found on nettles, and several species of flea beetles. There was also *Aphodius* found in and around foul decomposing matter, especially herbivore dung.

The overlying deposit was also waterlogged but contained very little wood by comparison with the lower one. It was rich in remains of plant and animals, however. Abundant water flea ephippia and ostracods again indicated aquatic deposition. In contrast to the earlier deposit, however, there were very few water snails: a juvenile *Lymnaea peregra* was identified. It is found in slow and stagnant waters of all kinds. The few terrestrial snails included a species of amber snail (Succineidae) found in marshes. Plant remains consisted of stalk fragments, fine fibrous material, and abundant seeds amongst which seeds of rushes were common.

Beetle remains were common and excellently preserved. The diverse natural assemblage included aquatic taxa *Ochthebius* and *Hydrobius fuscipes*, the

duckweed feeder *Tanysphyrus lemnae*, various other phytophages, a bark beetle, feeders on decomposing matter of all kinds, and several species of ground beetle. Fragments of *Aphodius* dung beetles were quite common, perhaps indicating herbivore grazing close by, although some species feed on foul material other than dung. Less common remains were fish scales, adult flies and fly puparia, mites and ants.

The relative lack of water snails and wood in this deposit in comparison with the earlier one suggests that environmental conditions had changed somewhat.

There would have been standing water but the feature could have become a wet marshy area rather than a well-vegetated pond. The decrease in the amount of wood in the later deposit may indicate that trees or shrubs surrounding the pond had been reduced to some extent. Further analysis would need to be done to provide firm evidence for this interpretation, and dating of the sediments would be necessary to put the results in context. However, the abundance and excellent preservation of plant and animal remains in this sample indicates that if dated waterlogged deposits are encountered during further phases of excavation in New Romney they have a high potential to produce detailed data on the local environment.

Other plant and animal remains recovered included: charred cereal grain, chaff and associated weed seeds, a wide of variety of marine mollusc shells (some refuse from food consumption, others more likely to have naturally accumulated in sand), estuarine snails, and bones of large and small mammals and fish.

New Grange House, King's School, St Augustine's, Canterbury

Enid Allison

Excavations carried out in advance of building work by the King's School within the precincts of St Augustine's Abbey revealed the remains of various buildings including a chalk block structure thought to be a medieval reredorter drain. It was initially hoped that the fills of this might provide material to compare with faecal deposits (containing food remains) from the large cess tank attached to the priory buildings at Whitefriars. The tank at Whitefriars and other smaller tanks and drains excavated on Trust sites with similar soil conditions have typically contained cess-encrusted fish bones and mineralized seeds, plant stalks, fly puparia and woodlice. None of these were recovered from the drain at St Augustine's, however, and there was no other evidence for faecal material, even in the basal fill. Remains recovered were dominated by slag and metalworking waste, with smaller amounts of fragmentary building material and food debris, presumably from deliberate backfilling of the feature after it fell into disuse.

Two other deposits were of interest from an environmental point of view. The first of these was a late medieval deposit sealed beneath a later courtyard.

Refuse from food consumption or preparation was recovered together with a substantial assemblage of terrestrial snails. The latter provide a glimpse of what this part of the abbey may have looked like at this period. The snails included taxa typical of moist, sheltered well-vegetated places such as Discus rotundatus and Carychium tridentatum, and others from more open calcareous habitats such as Pupilla muscorum and Vallonia species. The garden snail Helix aspersa was very well represented. As a whole the assemblage is consistent with a fauna found in association with stone walls and/or overgrown building rubble in a well-vegetated area. Helicigona lapicida, for example, is found in holes and crevices in rocky ground and stone walls, Clausilia ?bidentata inhabits moist places often among rocks or old walls, and Lauria cylindracea is often abundant under ivy on stone walls (Kerney and Cameron 1979).

The second deposit was originally described as representing demolition, but appears likely to include an upper surviving pre-demolition surface. The bulk of the sample from this deposit consisted of mortar containing fragments of marine mollusc shells. Fragments of fish bone and avian eggshell were very common. Bones of mammals, birds and amphibians were less well represented but included a virtually complete skeleton of a kitten. The composition of the residues is very similar in many ways to material recovered from the kitchen and refectory floors at St Gregory's Priory particularly in the abundance of fish bone and egg shell (Allison, unpublished). The eggshell does not appear to have been embedded in the mortar. From the available evidence it appears likely that this deposit includes material from an *in situ* floor of a room connected with food preparation or consumption, or possibly from the dumping of material from such a floor.

Several assemblages of charred cereals and seeds, presumably discarded refuse from the abbey, was recovered from other samples examined. If further work is carried out on the assemblages of animal and plant remains they will provide a useful comparison to material recovered from the lower status Augustinian friary at Whitefriars when analysis of material from the recent Trust excavations is carried out.



Specialist work on insect remains

Enid Allison

This year we have branched out and begun to carry out specialist analyses of insect remains from sites excavated by other units in England and Wales.

Permanent waterlogging of deposits is usually required for the preservation of insect remains on archaeological sites. Insect exoskeletons are composed chiefly of a substance called chitin. The bacteria responsible for the break down of chitin cannot function in the anaerobic conditions produced by waterlogging and decomposition is prevented.

Beetles are especially useful for providing ecological data - they survive well in waterlogged deposits, their remains can often be closely identified, and many species have very distinct habitat preferences.

Rich assemblages of insects were present in samples from Tokenhouse Yard in the City of London excavated by PreConstruct Archaeology. The analysis provided information on conditions in the Roman period when attempts at drainage and land reclamation were being carried out in an area close to the Walbrook channel. The insect remains consisted chiefly of decomposer beetles and indicated that two wood-lined box drains contained run-off from buildings. The accumulating material within the drain must have been rather foul and was extremely attractive to flies and their larvae. The composition of the beetle assemblages indicates that at least some of the material in the drains was derived from the stabling of domestic animals. Parts of the site had been used for dumping moist, open-textured decomposing organic material and other rubbish from buildings, some of it from human dwellings (Allison 2004).

Assessments of material have been carried out from several excavations in Kingston-upon-Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire for Humber Archaeology, from a feature thought to have been used for washing sheep near Boston Spa in Yorkshire for the Boston Spa and District Community Archaeology Group, from the Bishop's Palace in Bangor for Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, and from a peat deposit revealed during work at Conwy hospital in Wales. More insect work is in the pipeline ...

Acknowledgements

The processing of a large number of bulk samples has inevitably led to the production of large amounts of dried residue. The task of sorting through this to recover artefacts and environmental material has been carried out to a large extent by volunteers Elaine Brazier, Anne Chadwick, Marie Goodwin and Bob Robson. Their continuing help is greatly appreciated.

II Publications





Publications

Peter Clark

Two articles and three books were published during 2004–2005. In Archaeologia Cantiana (volume cxxiv), Mick Diack presented the results of his 2001 excavations on the Isle of Sheppey; 'Excavations at Barton Hill Drive, Minster-in-Sheppey', whilst in the Journal of Wetland Archaeology (volume 5) Peter Clark published an essay on the builders and sailors of the Dover boat as 'Shipwrights, sailors and society in the Middle Bronze Age of NW Europe'.

The Dover boat also featured in two new books, the first being the long-awaited technical monograph on the discovery, inspirationally entitled 'The Dover Bronze Age boat'; it was edited by Peter Clark and published by English Heritage. The same editor was also responsible for the second book concerning the boat. 'The Dover Bronze Age boat in context: Society and water transport in prehistoric Europe', being the proceedings of a conference held under the aegis of

the Dover Bronze Age Boat Trust in 2002. Published by Oxbow books, the volume presents sixteen papers exploring the implications of the Dover find.

Lastly, the second of the Trust's occasional paper series appeared as 'Copperas: An account of the Whitstable copperas works and the first industrialscale chemical production in England', written by Tim Allen, Mike Cotterill and Geoffrey Pike.



Education Marion Green

There has been particular emphasis this year on the Canterbury District, working on a number of long term projects and contributing to special events.

CAT KITs: hands-on resources for local schools and community groups

This new project was introduced in last year's report (Green 2005, 66) and considerable time was spent in composing an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for grant aid. In December 2004, I heard that the application had been successful and work began on the project early 2005.



The CAT KITs project involves compiling kits of original archaeological objects plus support materials for local schools utilizing excavated material judged to be superfluous to further academic study. The kits will provide valuable hands-on resources for fiftyseven maintained and independent primary, secondary and special schools in the Canterbury District (the city, Whitstable, Herne Bay and the rural hinterland) plus three extra for general interest groups.

Learning is easier for all of us when we are motivated and for young people, learning through practical activity is a most effective way to literally get to grips with new skills and knowledge. The CAT KITs will encourage such learning, through 'doing'.

Tessa Hilder, Heritage Lottery Fund Regional Manager, said:

'HLF is delighted to have been able to award Canterbury Archaeological Trust £13,000 to fund the 'CAT KIT' project. It is vital that children can learn about, access and enjoy their heritage and this project is a fantastic example of how this is possible'.



Each kit contains

Pottery sherds, animal bone and building materials
of Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date
A booklet identifying the finds and giving teaching

ideas for the classroom. • Special pottery measuring chart and 'Feely Bag'

In addition there will be links in the booklet to a new CAT KIT page on our website with attractive galleries of related colour images showing complete objects, reconstructions and so forth.

At special CAT KIT sessions to be held in Canterbury in September 2005, each attending school will be given a kit and the opportunity to discover is excellent educational potential. Teachers then take their kits away to keep on permanent loan in their schools, for use at their convenience. Contact will be maintained with teachers over the following academic year allowing evaluation of how the kits are being used. If all parties are satisfied with the results, the schools will be able to keep the CAT KITs indefinitely while accepting certain conditions set down by the Trust.

The project has the full approval of the owners of the material together with Kent County Council Schools Advisory Service, Canterbury Museums and the Kent Archaeological Society, the latter having supported the work of the Trust for many years.



The Big Dig – a new exhibition space at Whitefriars

Together with Canterbury City Council, Land Securities plc and development contractors HBG, the Trust is planning the building of an exhibition space to display discoveries from the Whitefriars excavations. It will be sited at the new Cycle Centre near Canterbury Bus Station and occupy the end bay of the new development.

The bay will be constructed around the Roman turret found in 2000 during archaeological excavation and subsequently preserved *in situ*. The turret is an integral part of the Roman wall circuit and therefore designated a Scheduled Monument by English Heritage. Artist reconstructions of the area, a plasma screen with a digital loop presentation of 2000 years of Whitefriars' archaeology and history and a display of finds are also being planned for the exhibition space.

This is a fantastic opportunity for the Trust to build a highly visual, mixed media display to be enjoyed by local residents, visitors and education groups and one which we are delighted to be involved in.

The 'Dakini' project for schools in Kent, Sussex and Northern France

This new GIS (Geographical Information Systems) project is hosted by Canterbury Christ Church University, the lead partner and supported by EU funding. The Trust has joined the team to help achieve the project's aim of producing historical, archaeological and geographic web materials focusing on a number of key sites, to be used in secondary schools in Kent, East Sussex and Northern France.

The city of Canterbury has been chosen as the first key site to promote through this IT medium. In the first instance, materials are being prepared focusing on the medieval town and Andy Harmsworth (Head of History, Simon Langton Girls Grammar School and author of 'Medieval Canterbury, a journey through time') has done tremendous work building a virtual tour of Canterbury Castle with the Trust's assistance. 'Dakini' is a long term project and we expect to be a major contributor for some time to come.



The Trust and Andy Harmsworth have also been asked to contribute to a review of visitor provision at Canterbury Castle, led by Canterbury City Council.

Medieval Mayhem at the Museum of Canterbury

National Archaeology Days were celebrated this year with a medieval theme. The museum was keen to promote its new Medieval Gallery and invited the Trust to take part. We provided a quiz to engage visitors with the displays, a digital loop presentation of recent archaeological work plus the expertise of a Canterbury archaeologist. As a result one young visitor has signed up for Work Experience next year. Groups of younger visitors also had fun doing our 'Little Dig' (series of purpose built 'trenches' with

hidden finds and structures beneath layers of sand), hosted by Abby Guinness and her Canterbury Young Archaeologists Club in the museum's courtyard.





National Science Week: Skeletons in the cupboard

The Trust joined forces with the Museum of Canterbury for this annual event by contributing to a 'bones' theme. There were human bones, animal bones, things made from bones and even mummies (an Egyptian stand from Abby Guinness and Canterbury Young Archaeologists Club) – I think it was all covered! This event is always popular with local schools for the weekday sessions while the Saturday attracts a wider audience. This year, Andrew Savage (Trust photographer) also built a special 'One Foot in the Grave' digital display of burial sites excavated by the Trust which we showed on our huge plasma screen.



Kent History Show

In June, the Kent Archaeological Society staged its first History Show at Maidstone Museum. The aim was to illustrate the variety and number of groups and individuals active in the county. The Trust has received support from the Society for many years and its Education Officer is secretary to the Society's Education Committee. The committee was represented at the show by a stand illustrating educational work by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, North Downs Young Archaeologists Club and others, all supported by the Society. A digital display and hands-on activities were especially popular with the local Maidstone visitors.

'The perfect history lesson'

During the spring and early summer of 2004, the Trust was excavating sites in close proximity to two Kent primary schools; one in Maidstone, the other at the small village of Bredgar, near Sittingbourne. The Bredgar site couldn't have been closer as it involved digging up a former headmaster's garden, prior to the building of two new classrooms. Both sites presented great opportunities for a practical history lesson and some insight into what it is that archaeologists do – and don't do.

Bredgar Primary School

Bredgar will be known to some for the hoard of thirtythree Roman gold coins found there in 1957. The coins were in mint condition and ranged in date from the time of Julius Caesar to the Emperor Claudius and are now held in the British Museum. Aside from the hoard, relatively little is known about the archaeology of the area.

Damien Boden and his small team managed to increase this body of information with an Iron Age enclosure ditch, a Roman building and – not surprisingly – remains of the Victorian school. Bredgar School was built in 1868 and the uppermost layers were littered with fragments of pupils' lesson slates, some etched with parallel lines for writing and others marked out for number work, like graph paper. An Open Day was arranged for local residents and another day was devoted to the school children who had been clamouring around the site fence since day one of the excavation. Each class, from Reception (4–5 year olds) to Year 6 (10–11 years) had an introduction in their classroom to the work of the archaeologist and a chance to handle some finds from the dig on their doorstep. They then went out (around 100 of them – in shifts!) to see the site and ask questions. The knowledge that when they sat in their classrooms they were sitting on top of the remains of a Roman building clearly impressed them – an image which will stay with some of them for the rest of their lives. The head teacher said it was 'the perfect history lesson'.

Florence Road, Maidstone

A similar opportunity presented itself at Maidstone where Grant Shand and his team had a fascinating excavation in advance of a small housing development. The site had not been occupied between the Roman period and the last century. Just below the modern ground surface they picked up the remains of what would once have been a substantial Roman structure, almost certainly a villa. A number of rooms were identified and part of a bath suite including two plunge baths, one of which still had a large area of intact *opus signinum* (Roman 'concrete' and very strong).

Now Maidstone children could boast a Roman building beneath their bottoms! The excavated plan of the villa indicated that it extended beneath St Michael's CE Infant School just across Florence Road. Two days were spent with infants and the entire junior school from Douglas Road nearby (225 children in all), using a similar format to the Bredgar experience incorporating indoor and outdoor activity. On this occasion, Abby Guinness, a member of the excavation team, did sterling work showing the children the discoveries on site. Teachers and children were so taken with the whole experience that a day's normal curriculum was given over to a 'Roman Day' in the junior school.



Getting the message across – through a diversity of means

Summing up, the year has seen the start of new hands-on and IT projects (including development of Trust digital displays), on-the-doorstep site visits, the prospect of a long-term exhibition space, lots of bones (always a winner) plus the ever popular Work Experience placements (Sandwich, Canterbury, Faversham, Westgate and Ashford schools) plus a miscellany of phone, email and snail mail enquiries – in essence a variety of educational endeavours both locally and further afield promoting the Trust, Archaeology and archaeologists.

The Friends

The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Norman Smith

This was not a year like any other. It was the year that saw all the hard work of Friends, stretching back over twenty years, receive the third party recognition it deserved. When a Friend phoned me to suggest that we entered the annual Kent Volunteer Awards for Volunteering Excellence, I admit to having been a little sceptical. After all, there are so many worthy voluntary bodes around and we are a 'tad niche' in many eyes. Nonetheless, I went ahead and was delighted when told we had received an Award for Volunteering Excellence in the Environment Agency class.

Supported by José Rogers, Bridget Russell and Tony Weber, I received the Award at a ceremony that allowed a photo opportunity (see below) and the chance to 'plug' our activities against the background of a party atmosphere. Well done to all of us!

The need for the Friends to offer practical and financial support to the Trust remains as great as ever and, on the latter front at least, the prospects continue to appear modestly encouraging. During the year under review, the Friends income from subscriptions (including income tax reclaimed under Gift Aid) and other sources was virtually unchanged but our expenses fell, leading to an increased net income. The contribution made from our general fund to the Trust declined (from £7,305 to £5,957) and for the second year running we saw an increase in our general reserves. On the other hand, Donald Baron Bursary grants made increased in the year from £683 to £742, though a generous donation led to a small increase in the size of this fund also. Details of individual grants agreed from both funds can be found in our regular Newsletters. Current indications are that the recent increases in our reserves may be coming to an end as we have seen an increase in grant requests in the current year.

I do not propose to review our programme of lectures and visits, since this information too, has already been published in our Newsletters. However, I must mention that the Committee are seriously concerned about a general decline in participation in our events, even extending to our 'flagship' annual Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture by Trust Director Paul Bennett (a joint event with the Canterbury Archaeological Society). The one exception is the Festival Walks programme. The question of whether or not to cancel an event now arises all too frequently at Committee meetings. Since those who do participate continue to express satisfaction, we are at a loss for an explanation.

During the year, our Publicity Officer (Tony Redding) maintained a high public profile for us, issuing several press releases and continuing to distribute our application forms widely. This seemed to help us keep membership stable at about 400. I do ask Friends to continue to encourage others to join.

All in all, I think it fair to say that we had another good year, something that would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of our committee and of many individual Friends. Among them are those who save us considerable expense in postage by distributing Newsletters and Annual Reports, a task which continues to be organised by José Rogers. Meriel Connor also calls for special mention for her Festival Walks programme and Ann Vine for her dedication to the cause of excursions. I owe you all my thanks.





Members of the Trust Council

Patron: His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Rowan Williams) Vice-Presidents: Mrs Margaret Collins Mrs Margaret Scott-Knight, B.A. Chairman: The Lord Mayor of Canterbury (Cllr Martin Vye) Vice-Chairman: *Mr Mansell Jagger, M.A., Dip.T.P., M.R.T.P.I. Hon. Secretary: *Mr Lawrence Lyle, M.A. Hon. Treasurer: *Mr Andrew Webster, F.C.A. The Dean of Canterbury (The Very Rev. Robert Willis, M.A.) Mr David Anning, F.C.A. *Mr M.H.S. Bridgeford, F.A.S.I. Professor B.W. Cunliffe, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. *Mr John Hammond, B.A., Dip.Archaeology *Mr Charles Lambie, B.A.(Hons), Dip.Est.Man. Brigadier John Meardon Dr Frank Panton, C.B.E., Ph.D., C.Chem., F.R.S.C., F.R.Ae.S., F.R.S.A. *Mr Christopher Pout, M.A., B.A. Canterbury Museums Officer: Mr K.G.H. Reedie, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), A.M.A. *Mr Roger Sharp, B.Sc. (Hons) *Dr David Shaw, B.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. Mr Norman Smith, M.A., M.Phil., F.I.E., F.I.O.D., F.S.B.E. Professor Alfred Smyth, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S. Mrs Margaret Sparks, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A. *Mr Brian Stocker, M.A., C.Eng., F.I.Struct.E. Professor John Wacher, B.Sc., F.S.A. *Dr Anthony Ward, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A. *Mr Bruce Webster, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

One person appointed by each of the following bodies: The Dean and 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, B.A. (Cantab.) Kent County Council: ClIr John Simmonds Medway Council: ClIr Mrs S. Haydock The British Museum: Dr Leslie Webster, F.S.A. Royal Archaeological Institute: Mr Geoffrey Beresford, F.S.A. Kent Archaeological Institute: Mr Geoffrey Beresford, F.S.A. Heritage Projects Ltd: Dr Peter Addyman, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

Four members of Canterbury City Council: Cllr Rosemary Doyle Cllr Mary Jeffries Cllr Wesley McLachlan Cllr Ron Pepper, M.A., Dip.Archaeology

Non-voting members: Mr Paul Bennett, B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A. Mr Peter Clark, B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A. Mr Peter Kendall (English Heritage)

Honorary Legal Advisers: Furley Page (Mr Nigel Jones, L.L.B.) Auditors: Larkings (Mr Michael J. Moore)

* indicates member of the 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 2004–2005:

Abbey Developments Ltd Abbott Construction Acorn Maintenance Services Artlab Architects Ltd Bailev Partnership Mr Gary Ball Belway Homes Berkeley Homes (Eastern) Ltd Botes Building Ltd Bovis Homes Ltd British Academy British Museum BSF Consulting Engineers Ltd Mr & Mrs Caldwell Canterbury College Canterbury City Council CqMs Consulting Charter Designs Cheyne, Thorpe and Morrison Architects **Clague Architects** John Clarke Associates Costaine Group plc Crispin & Borst Builders Ltd Dean & Chapter, Canterbury Cathedral Diocesan Architectural Services Ltd Dodd's Transport Ltd Dover District Council Dover Harbour Board

D.P.C. Building Services Ltd D.J. Ellis Builders Elsam Engineering, Denmark English Heritage Mr David Ferrett E.C. Gransden & Co. Ltd Harnvale I td Mr David Hawkins Heritage Lottery Fund H.M. Prison Property Service Holt & Wotton I td Mr Nigel Howard Invicta Grammar School, Maidstone Jacobs Babtie Group Ltd Jayar Components Ltd Jenner (Contractors) Ltd Kent Archaeological Society Kent County Council Kent Police Kinder Groups Ltd The King's School, Canterbury Lambert & Foster Lee Evans de Moubray Le Fevre, Wood & Royle London & Lisbon Properties Ltd Marchbanks Technical Services Ltd Marlin Ruilders Simon and Denise Marshall May Gurney Ltd Mid Kent Water Mouchelparkman MRW Builders Nuttal Hynes Ltd Oakley New Homes

Parcon Construction Ltd Parklife I td Parochial Parish Council, St John The Baptist Church, Barham Parochial Parish Council, St Margaret's Church, Hothfield Mr J.V. Payne Mr & Mrs Pearce Pentland Homes Ltd John Roberts Builders Mr M.A. Rumbelow St Lawrence & Highland Court Cricket Club Salt Evans Partnership Shaw Designs Services Ltd Shepway District Council Southern Housing Group Ltd Southern Water Stafford House Tutorial College, Canterbury Stevens Moore Ltd Sutton Valence Preparatory School Martin Towell Construction Ltd Town & Country Housing Group University of Kent Ward Homes Ltd Waterbridge Group Ltd Brian Wickes Architects Willmott Dixon Construction Wilson Connolly South-East Wilson Group of Companies George Wimpey (South London) Ltd The Woodside Consultancy Woodstock Associates Mr J. Worley Wren Homes plc Wyevale Garden Centres

Bibliography

- Allison, E.P. 2004, 'Insect remains from 6–8 Tokenhouse Yard, City of London', report prepared for Archaeoscape, Royal Holloway College and PreConstruct Archaeology.
- Allison, E.P. unpublished, 'The sample processing record from St Gregory's Priory, Northgate, Canterbury', CAT Site Code NGB89. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Archive.
- Andrews, P. (ed.) 1997, Excavations at Hamwic, Volume 2, CBA Research Report 109.
- Anon 1991, 'An archaeological evaluation: land south of the Thanet Way, Eddington, Herne Bay', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.
- Austin, R. 2004, 'Rock Cottage, Boughton Monchelsea', Canterbury's Archaeology 2002–2003, 45–47.
- Barrett, D. 2004, 'Island Road, Hersden', *Canterbury's Archaeology 2002–2003*, 25–27.
- Beadsmoore, E. 2004, 'The flint' in J. Rady, 'An archaeological evaluation at Barton Mill and Barton Mill Road, Sturry Road, Canterbury', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.
- Bedo, G. 1872-3, The Reliquary, vol. XIII.
- Bennett, P. and Allen, T. 1993, 'Dean's Mill', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1992–1993*, 7–10.
- Blockley, K., Blockley, M., Blockley, P., Frere, S. and Stow, S. 1995, *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and surrounding areas*, The Archaeology of Canterbury V, Whitstable.
- Boden, D. 2004a, 'Shelford Quarry, Broad Oak', Canterbury's Archaeology 2002– 2003, 20–22.
- Boden, D. 2004b, 'Shelford Farm Estate, Broadoak Road, Canterbury, Kent. Archaeological excavation on the site of the Eastern Attenuation Pond. Stratigraphic report', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.
- Boden, D.C. and Rady, J. 2003, 'Shelford Farm Estate, Broadoak Road, Canterbury, Kent. Archaeological excavation on the site of Extraction Area 13. Stratigraphic and assessment report', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report, no. 2003/6.
- Brown, A.G. 1997, Alluvial Geoarchaeology: Floodplain archaeology and environmental change, Cambridge.
- Cross, R. 1996, 'Shelford Proposed landfill extension: archaeological desk study', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.
- Cross, R. and Rady, J. 2002, 'Island Road, Herdsen', *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1999–2000, 27–30.
- Detsicas, A. 1983, The Cantiaci, Gloucester.
- Frere, S.S., Bennett, P., Rady, J. and Stow, S. 1987, Canterbury Excavations Intraand Extra-mural Sites 1949–55 and 1980–84, The Archaeology of Canterbury VIII, Maidstone.
- Gallois, R.W. 1965, The Wealden District (British Regional Geology).

- Hamilton Thompson, A. 1934, 'A descriptive note on Sir W.H. St. John Hope's plan of the infirmary of St Austin's Abbey now first published in the complete plan of St Austin's Abbey', pp. 183–91 in Canon R.U. Potts, 'The Plan of St Austin's Abbey, Canterbury', *Archaeologia Cantiana* xlvi, 179–94.
- Hasted, E. 1779, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, Vol IX, Canterbury.
- Hasted, E. 1800, *The History of the Ancient and Metropolitical City of Canterbury*..., Vol. 1, second edition, Canterbury.
- Helm, R.M. 2003a, 'Cobden Place', Canterbury's Archaeology 2001–2002, 10– 12
- Helm, R.M. 2003b, 'Bogshole Lane, Broomfield' Canterbury's Archaeology 2002– 2003, 23–24.
- Helm, R.M. 2003c, 'Willow Farm, off Hooper's Lane, Broomfield', Canterbury's Archaeology 2002–2003, 22–23.
- Heritage Conservation Group, 2005, Specification for a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of residential development on land at Downlands, Walmer, Kent', Kent County Council.
- Hicks, A.J. 1999, 'No. 24A Old Dover Road', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1996–1997*, 6–7.
- Holmes, S.C.I. 1981, *Geology of the country around Faversham; Memoir for 1:50 000 geological sheet 273*, Geological Survey of Great Britain.
- Horton, M. 2001, 'The floor tiles' in M. Hicks and A. Hicks, St Gregory's Priory, Northgate, Canterbury. Excavations 1988–1991, The Archaeology of Canterbury, New Series II, Canterbury, 187–204.
- Houliston, M. 1998, 'An archaeological evaluation: land south of the Thanet Way, Eddington, Herne Bay', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust Report.
- Houliston, M. 1999, 'Christ Church College', Canterbury's Archaeology 1996– 1997, 1–4.
- Hussey, R.C. 1886, 'Barfrestone Church in 1840', Archaeologia Cantiana xvi, 142– 51.
- Jarman, C. 2002, '6–8 Rose Lane, Canterbury: proposed office development' unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust report, No. 2002/95.
- Jarman, C. 2004, 'Archaeological evaluation on land at Downlands, Walmer, near Deal, Kent', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report
- Jarman, C. 2005, 'Underdown Lane, Eddington', *Canterbury's Archaeology 2003–2004*, 28.
- Jarman, C. and Shand, G. 2003, 'Excavations of a multi-period site at Eddington, near Herne Bay', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.
- Jenkins, F. 1949, 'Sturry', Archaeologia Cantiana Ixii, 145-6.
- Jessup, R.F. 1945, 'Holborough: a retrospect', Archaeologia Cantiana Iviii, 68–72.
- Jessup, R.F. 1946, 'An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Westbere, Kent', *Antiquaries Journal* 26, 11–21

- Jessup, R.F. 1954, 'Excavation of a Roman barrow at Holborough, Snodland', *Archaeologia Cantiana* Ixviii, 1–61.
- Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *Land snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins Field Guide: London
- Lendon Smith, R.A. 1942, 'The Barton and Bartoner of Christ Church, Canterbury', Archaeologia Cantiana Iv, 16–25.
- Linklater, A. 2004, 'No. 6 Love Lane', Canterbury's Archaeology 2002–2003, 18– 19.
- Margary, I.D. 1973, Roman Roads in Britain, (3rd edition), London.
- Margary, I.D. 1955, *Roman Roads in Britain, Vol. I. South of the Foss Way-Bristol Channel*, London.
- Macpherson-Grant, N. 1991, 'Eddington Farm, Herne Bay', Canterbury's Archaeology 1989–1990, 24.
- Macpherson-Grant, N. 1992, 'Eddington Farm, Herne Bay', *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1991–1992, 40–41.
- Millard, L. 1968, 'Notes from Canterbury Museum', Archaeologia Cantiana Ixxxiii, 267–8.
- Parfitt, K. and Allen T. 1990, 'An archaeological survey of the Thanet Way (Phases 2–4)', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.
- Parfitt, K. 1995, 'Report on excavations at Owls Hatch Road, Herne Bay (Site 11), Thanet Way, Phases 2–4', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report.
- Parfitt, K.1995, Iron Age Burials from Mill Hill, Deal, London.
- Parfitt, K. 1999, 'Report on a Watching Brief conducted at the new Dover Ship's Stores Building, Honeywood Road, Whitfield, Dover', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust Archive Report, November.
- Parfitt, K. 2003a, 'Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough' Canterbury's Archaeology 2001–2002, 34–35.
- Parfitt, K. 2003b, 'Report on evaluation trenching at Old Park, Whitfield August, 2003', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust archive report, September.
- Parfitt, K. 2004a, 'Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough', Canterbury's Archaeology 2002–2003, 28–29.
- Parfitt, K. 2004b, 'Bay Hill, St Margaret's at Cliffe', Canterbury's Archaeology 2002– 2003, 32.
- Parfitt, K. and Corke, B. 2005a, 'Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough', Canterbury's Archaeology 2003–2004, 21–22.
- Parfitt, K. and Corke, B. 2005b, 'Other recent work in Sandwich' Canterbury's Archaeology 2003–2004, 23.
- Parfitt, K. and Corke, B. 2005c, 'Old Park, Whitfield', Canterbury's Archaeology 2003–2004, 25,
- Parfitt, K. 2005, 'Dover Eastern Docks Exit Road Redesign: Archaeological Implications Report with special reference to Castle Jetty', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust archive report, March 2005.
- Parfitt, K. and Allen, T. 1990, 'An archaeological survey of the Thanet Way (Phases 2–4)', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust report.
- Parkin, E.W. 1969, 'The Old Rectory of St Alphege, Canterbury', Archaeologia Cantiana Ixxxiv, 201–10.
- Pearson, S. 1994, The Medieval Houses of Kent: an Historical Analysis, London.
- Philp, B. 1967, 'The Romano-British Settlement of Durolevum', Kent Archaeological Review, No. 43, 62–64.
- Philp, B. 1968, *Excavation at Faversham, 1965, The Royal Abbey, Roman Villa and Belgic Farmstead*, Kent Archaeological Research Group Council.

- Pilbrow, J. 1871, 'Discoveries made at Canterbury in 1868' Archaeologia xliii, 151– 64.
- Pigot's Directory 1840, *Pigot & Co's., National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the County of Kent*, James Pigot & Co: Manchester.
- Poste, B. 1859, 'Discovery of a Romano-British Cemetery at Westborough, Maidstone', *Archaeologia Cantiana* ii, 143–8.
- Pratt, S. 1995, 'Kingsmead, Canterbury: preliminary archaeological assessment', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report, no. 1995/15.
- Pratt, S. 1998, 'Honeywood Road, Whitfield (Kent): archaeological evaluation', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust Archive Report, December.
- Pratt, S. 1999a, 'Church Street St Paul's and Longport', Canterbury's Archaeology 1996–1997, 8–9.
- Pratt, S. 1999b, 'Archaeological evaluation on former Argos Site, Sturry Road, Canterbury', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust client report, no.1999/ 41.
- Rady, J. 1987, 'Excavations at St. Martins Hill, Canterbury, 1984–85', Archaeologia Cantiana civ, 123–218.
- Rady, J.1995, 'Sturry Gas Main', Canterbury's Archaeology 1993–1994, 19.
- Seary, P. 2004, 'Barton Mills, Barton Mill Road, Canterbury: interim archaeological appraisal of the main mill buildings from the late seventeenth century onwards', unpublished client report.
- Sparey-Green, C. 2002, '6–8 Rose Lane, Canterbury: proposed commercial development impact assessment (desk study)', unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust report, no. 2002/48.
- Sparks, M. 1980, 'The Medieval Pattern', *The Parish of St. Martin and St. Paul, Canterbury*, 21–27
- Sparks, M. 1984, 'The recovery and excavation of the St Augustine's Abbey site, 1844–1947', Archaeologia Cantiana c, 325–44.
- Statham, S.P.H. 1899, The History of the Castle, Town and Port of Dover, London.
- Tatton-Brown, T. 1983, '7 Palace Street' Canterbury's Archaeology 1982–83, 9.
- Tatton-Brown, T. 1987, Canterbury in Domesday Book, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Heritage Series 1, 26.
- Tatton-Brown, T. 1989, 'Church building on Romney Marsh in the later middle ages', Archaeologia Cantiana cvii, 253–65.
- Tatton-Brown, T. 1997, 'The Abbey precinct, liberty and estate' in R. Gem (ed.), *St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury*, London, 123–42.
- Urry, W. 1967, Canterbury under the Angevin Kings, London.
- Waddelove, A.C. and Waddelove, E. 1990, 'Archaeology and research into sea level during the Roman era ...', *Britannia* xxi, 235–66.
- Wallenberg, J.K. 1934, The Place-Names of Kent, Uppsala
- Wessex Archaeology 1993, *The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project: Report No. 2* 1992–1993: *The South West and South of the Thames* Salisbury, Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage.
- West, R.G. 1972, Pleistocene Geology and Biology, Cambridge.
- Whiting, W., Hawley, W. and May, T. 1931, *Report on the Excavation of the Roman Cemetery at Ospringe, Kent*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No. VIII, London.
- Wilkinson, P. 2000, 'The Swale District an Archaeological Survey' unpublished report commissioned by Swale Borough Council.
- Wymer J.J. 1995, The contexts of palaeoliths' in: A.J. Schofield, *Lithics in context: suggestions for the future direction of lithic studies*, Lithic Studies Society, Occasional Paper No. 5, 45–51.



