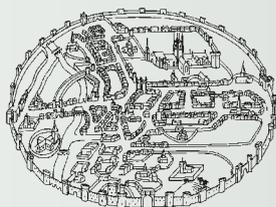


CANTERBURY'S
ARCHAEOLOGY 2015–2016
annual review of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust





**CANTERBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST LTD**

A REGISTERED CHARITY

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



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Cover: Werra Ware plate, recovered during excavations in Dover, 2015.



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Situated just 24km (14.5 miles) apart, Canterbury and Dover have close geographical and historical ties. Although they have always been very different places, both can trace their origins back to prehistoric times and both were important Roman settlements, linked by a direct road that still functions today (Watling Street). On a crossing of the River Stour, inland Canterbury has been the larger settlement since Roman times, whilst down on the Channel coast, at the shortest sea crossing to the Continent, Dover has always functioned as a key point of entry into Kent and the country beyond. Frequently, individuals arriving at Dover from the Continent have done so because they had business at Canterbury. Taken together, these two long-established settlements are crucial to our understanding of the archaeology and history of Kent, and not infrequently events recorded at one are best explained and interpreted with reference to occurrences at the other. In 2015–2016 two very different projects were undertaken in each of the towns. Keith Parfitt and Richard Helm describe new discoveries made in Dover and Canterbury respectively.

Researching historic Dover



The Trust has maintained a small but busy office in Dover for the past 25 years, responsible for investigations around the town and further afield across the Dover District. During this time there have been some notable investigations and discoveries, not least the Dover Bronze Age boat found below Townwall Street in 1992. For the last eighteen months Trust staff at Dover have been heavily engaged in working ahead of a new redevelopment in the town's St James district, as well as undertaking a range of smaller projects

concerned with the harbour and the array of coastal artillery defences designed to protect it.

The St James district

Lying in the shadow of Dover Castle, the major new development in the St James district covers almost three hectares (c 7 acres) of the historic town east of the River Dour. Work across this area has allowed the



Street and building outlines revealed on the Russell Street car park. Photo: ATEC-3D.

recording of a broad range of new information, detailing the chronological development of the region, which once formed a significant part of the medieval settlement, served by the Norman parish church of St James.

The area being investigated falls within a part of Dover that the Trust already knows well, having previously worked immediately adjacent, both during the construction of the A20 and at the BP petrol

filling station site on Townwall Street in the 1990s (Parfitt *et al* 2006). The present project represents the most extensive archaeological investigation to be undertaken within the historic town for 20 years and has included a variety of work, comprising historical research, large-scale excavations, extensive watching-briefs, and borings to sample deeply buried ancient harbour sediments.

This eastern side of Dover was extensively damaged during the Second World War and, as part of the post-war redevelopment during the 1950s and 1960s, virtually all the remaining historic streets and buildings were swept away to be replaced by a new town layout little influenced by its predecessor. Severely damaged by enemy action, St James's church was preserved as a 'tidy ruin', but it is now very difficult to identify closely on the ground much else of the pre-war town layout, as at least half a dozen old roads and many buildings have disappeared without trace. The present research is going a long way towards reconstructing the layout of the pre-war town and establishing its origins.

Silted estuary

Through the prehistoric and Roman periods, the St James area formed part of the broad estuary of the

The Coenwulf penny

One of the oldest and most interesting objects found during the Dover investigations is the silver penny of Anglo-Saxon King Coenwulf (or Cenwulf) of Mercia (AD 796–821), retrieved from a soil sample hastily taken from a new sewer trench. The coin is clearly indicative of occupation in Dover at this time and, although Dover had its own mint from c 928, it appears to represent only the second Anglo-Saxon coin to be recovered from any excavation in the town.

Background research into the coin itself takes us into the complex, shadowy world of Anglo-Saxon power politics in which Kent features quite significantly. Once an important independent kingdom, by the late seventh century, Kent was starting to lose its supremacy and in 686 was conquered by King Caedwalla of Wessex. In 764 the powerful King Offa of Mercia gained supremacy over the county, initially ruling it through client kings. By the early 770s, it appears that Offa was attempting to rule Kent directly; rebellion followed. Initially, this uprising seems to have been successful but Offa firmly re-established his authority in 785.

In 796 the great Offa died, and this signalled the time for further Kentish rebellion, which temporarily succeeded. Offa was followed by his son Ecgrith but he ruled for only five months before being replaced by Coenwulf, a strong

leader who came from another branch of the Mercian royal line. Coenwulf, himself, invaded Kent in 798 with a great army. He deposed and captured the rebel king, Eadbert Praen, and made his own brother, Cuthred, king of Kent sometime around 800. After Cuthred's death in 807, Coenwulf ruled Kent directly but Mercian authority in Kent was ultimately replaced by that of Wessex in 825. Throughout these times Dover appears to have remained a busy settlement and port.





River Dour but during medieval and post-medieval times, after the old estuary had silted up, it grew into an intensively occupied part of the town, located east of the much narrowed course of the River Dour.

The Trust has had a specific interest in the evolution of the ancient estuary of the River Dour and its infilling, since the discovery of the Bronze Age boat in 1992 (Bates *et al* 2011). As a continuation of our research, a series of deep boreholes has been drilled across the new development area. This supplements earlier sampling work and should allow detailed mapping of the changing character and origin of the material infilling the estuary. Various deposits examined include marine laid sands and shingle, riverine silts, peats and early flint river gravels.

The top of the marine sand and beach shingle deposits have also been revealed in a number of deep builders' excavations. Of particular significance in this context has been the discovery of a quantity of unworn Roman pottery immediately over the sands, which implies that some of these marine deposits were laid down well before the Norman Conquest, apparently during the Roman period. Such a date is considerably earlier than previously envisaged. Further evidence for the pre-Norman deposition of these marine sands is

provided by the discovery of a rare Anglo-Saxon coin issued by King Coenwulf of Mercia (AD 796–821), which was also found just above the sand.

Settlement origins

The excavated archaeological evidence indicates that the origins of settlement in the St James district lie in

Russell Street, P&O site, during excavation.

Street and building outlines revealed on the Russell Street, P&O site. Photo: ATEC-3D.





the Norman period, if not earlier. Across much of the site, 2–3 metres of complex stratified deposits and structural remains of medieval and post-medieval date have accumulated. Detailed excavation in selected areas has produced a wealth of structural detail and vast quantities of finds, including some large collections of pottery, a good proportion of which is imported from the Continent.

Many elements of the established post-medieval organisation and layout of the district could be traced back to the preceding medieval period. Work on the early street metallings, for instance, has demonstrated that Clarence Street, St James Street and Arthur's Place, together perhaps with Russell Street and Phoenix Lane, were all in place by the end of the twelfth century.

Between these long-established streets, complex successions of buildings have been identified and excavated. The earliest structures located are of late twelfth- to thirteenth-century date and mostly comprised simple timber buildings with trodden chalk floors, often relaid many times and sometimes provided with a central hearth. Successive buildings were found frequently to preserve and respect previously established property boundaries so that the layout of the Victorian town would seem to at least partially reflect the medieval one (see below).

Settlement development

From the accumulating field archive, combined with existing documentary and cartographic records, we are starting to develop a much more comprehensive view of the evolution of the St James district. The boundaries of the area were quite closely defined by the local



topography. To the south-east lay the enclosed East Brook Water, then the open sea; to the north-east was St James's Church positioned at the foot of Castle Hill; to the north-west was the low-lying marshy flood plain of the River Dour, while to the south-west lay the narrow, open channel of the river itself, with the main town beyond, at the foot of the Western Heights.

Thirteenth-century house floors on Woolcomber Street.



The successive metallings of early Clarence Street.



Left: This late medieval chalk-lined cess tank illustrates the intense occupation of the area. The tank was cut through a succession of floors belonging to thirteenth-century timber buildings (seen in the rear section). A well was dug through the cess tank in the nineteenth century. Right: Nineteenth-century cellars adjacent to St James Street on the P&O site, Russell Street.

During the later medieval period, the seaward flank of the St James district had been protected by Dover's town wall. Local antiquarian tradition suggested that two of our main excavations should have fallen partly across the line of the otherwise lost curtain wall, with its associated East Brook Gate and St Helen's Gate. No evidence for any of these structures was discovered and, most probably, the wall lay further towards the sea, in an area subsequently affected by coastal erosion and occupied by the East Brook Water. It appears that nineteenth-century plans giving the suggested course

of the wall are not correct, with the line east of the river being shown too far inland.

Our understanding of the post-medieval town layout is greatly enhanced by a splendid series of historic maps extending back to the mid-sixteenth century. These make it quite clear that by Tudor times, the St James district was a densely settled region, and this continued to be the case into the early twentieth century. The general impression gained is that the overall form and structure of the district in the 1930s was very little changed from the sixteenth century,



Late medieval walls fronting Dolphin Lane.



with a long-established street system linking equally well-established building plots, mostly of quite small size. Many of the masonry walls exposed and recorded during the fieldwork are identifiable on large-scale nineteenth-century maps of the town but what has only become apparent recently is that a significant proportion of these walls are much older, with lengths of late medieval work regularly surviving and incorporated into subsequent structures. For example, a substantial stone-built cellar located on the north-eastern side of Russell Street and infilled sometime during the twentieth century, dates from the late medieval period. An integral garderobe shaft was originally incorporated into its northern corner and appears to have been infilled during the sixteenth century. In addition to substantial quantities of dumped pottery, the filling of the shaft yielded a significant number of cat bones (see pp 53–54).

Hotel and gasworks

The later buildings recorded during the investigations are Victorian and many of these had associated cellars and basements which had removed significant amounts of the earlier archaeology. Amongst the largest nineteenth-century structures examined were parts of the basement of the grand Burlington Hotel, fronting Woolcomber Street, and a deep circular pit for the large gasholder of Dover's second gasworks,

off Dolphin Lane. The impressive six-storied Burlington Hotel with its ornamental tower and 240 rooms was first erected in 1864 for the use of cross-Channel travellers. The building suffered severe damage during the Second World War, however, and it was demolished in 1949 (Parfitt *et al* 2006, 119).

Some 170 metres west of the hotel, the gas holder was constructed in 1855. It had a 130,000 cubic feet capacity and cost £3,000 to build. The contractors were Messrs Bushell and Nightingale. Very special archaeological interest attaches to the particularly deep nineteenth-century excavation undertaken to build this structure. In the pit, buried some 6 metres (20ft) below ground level, the original workmen discovered a massive timber structure comprising



The Eldred Map of 1641.
© Port of Dover.

Late medieval garderobe on Russell Street, infilled in the sixteenth century.



The Burlington Hotel, Woolcomber Street and St James's Church, 1932.

two outer walls braced by cross-members to form a solid box framework about 4.60m wide and surviving 1.20m high (Knocker 1857). This was traced for a distance of about 30 metres east-west across the excavation and the structure is now generally agreed to have represented part of a buried Roman harbour wall. Excavations in the area during 2016 have not been deep enough to expose any more of this important structure but some useful new information concerning the adjacent estuarine deposits has been recorded. Significantly, a fragment of a second Roman harbour wall of very similar construction was recorded by the Trust in

1992, some 170 metres further to the south-west above the Bronze Age boat (Parfitt 1993).

Detailed analysis

Though a small team continues to monitor progress across the site, the bulk of the fieldwork is now complete. The investigations undertaken have provided an opportunity to examine a very substantial area of the historic town and the results considerably enhance our understanding of the evolution of old Dover, at the same time raising some new key questions about the origins and development of this important Kent town. Over the coming months, more detailed consideration

St James Street, 1880.
© Dover Museum and
Bronze Age Boat Gallery.





of the evidence recorded will be undertaken, which promises to make an extremely interesting study, and one which can also draw upon the Trust's extensive earlier fieldwork in Dover.

Defending the town and port

The continued importance of the port at Dover has led to the development of a long sequence of coastal defences, aimed at preventing the harbour facilities falling into the hands of an enemy invader. Two successive Roman forts situated on the western side of the original Dour estuary were, centuries later, superseded by the great Norman castle positioned on the eastern heights, overlooking the town. As cannon and artillery pieces developed, however, the defences of the castle needed to be substantially remodelled, and during the late eighteenth and nineteenth century further defences were added along the shoreline and upon the Western Heights to further protect Dover from coastal attack. More emplacements were added during the First and Second World Wars and, taken together, Dover now boasts a highly impressive sequence of historic coastal defences.

Remains of many of these defensive structures survive, to a greater or lesser degree, and over the last few years the Trust has been regularly engaged to produce desk assessments or undertake surveys and watching briefs in order to assist with the continued preservation and conservation of these various and important monuments.

Dover Castle and Fort Burgoyne

Dominating the historic town from its cliff-top position, the medieval castle at Dover constitutes an impressive military structure developed over many centuries. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that some defences were already in existence on Castle Hill by the late Anglo-Saxon period. Following his decisive victory at Hastings in 1066, Duke William of Normandy rapidly marched his army along the south coast to secure



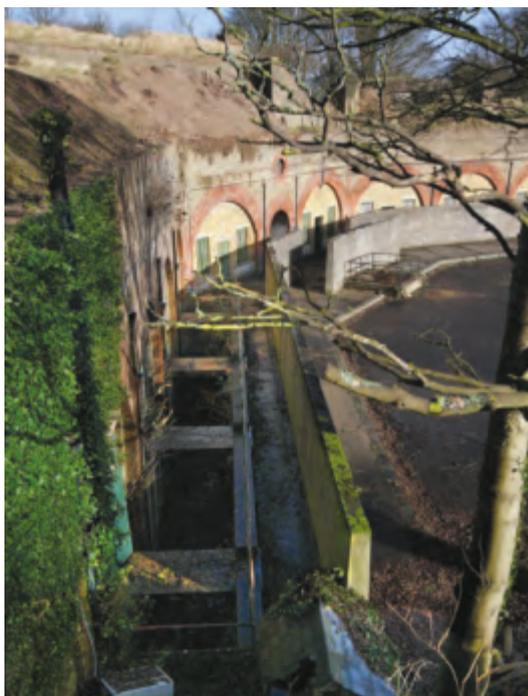
St James's Church.
Illustration from
Batcheller's *The New Dover
Guide*, seventh edition.

Dover. Here, it is recorded, he spent eight days *making improvements to the fortifications*, before moving on to Canterbury (see p 22).

Nevertheless, in its location, this great royal castle at Dover has a fundamental weakness, for it is overlooked by higher ground to the north and north-east. With the advent and development of cannon, this weakness came more and more to the fore. The problem had first been exposed during the great siege of 1216 when French attackers almost gained access into the castle from this higher ground (Coad 1995).

During the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries massive programmes of new artillery defence works were undertaken, particularly around the vulnerable northern side of the existing castle complex in an effort to strengthen this side against landward attack (Coad and Lewis 1982). As fortifications, most other medieval castles had long since become obsolete by this time but due to its key location, the castle at Dover continued to be of great strategic importance.

After many years, the problem of the high ground overlooking the castle site was finally resolved when a completely new, detached artillery fort was built to



Fort Burgoyne
(see pp 12–14).



Archcliffe Fort by Samuel Joseph Mackie, c 1840s. © Dover Museum and Bronze Age Boat Gallery (d00822).

occupy the highest ground immediately to the north of the castle. This became known as Fort Burgoyne and following its abandonment by the army in 2006, there are now plans to renovate this fascinating fort and make it available to the public. The Trust has been engaged to undertake a variety of surveys and watching-briefs preparatory to this and Peter Seary of the Trust's building recording team carried out an in-depth study, a summary of which appears here (pp 12–14).

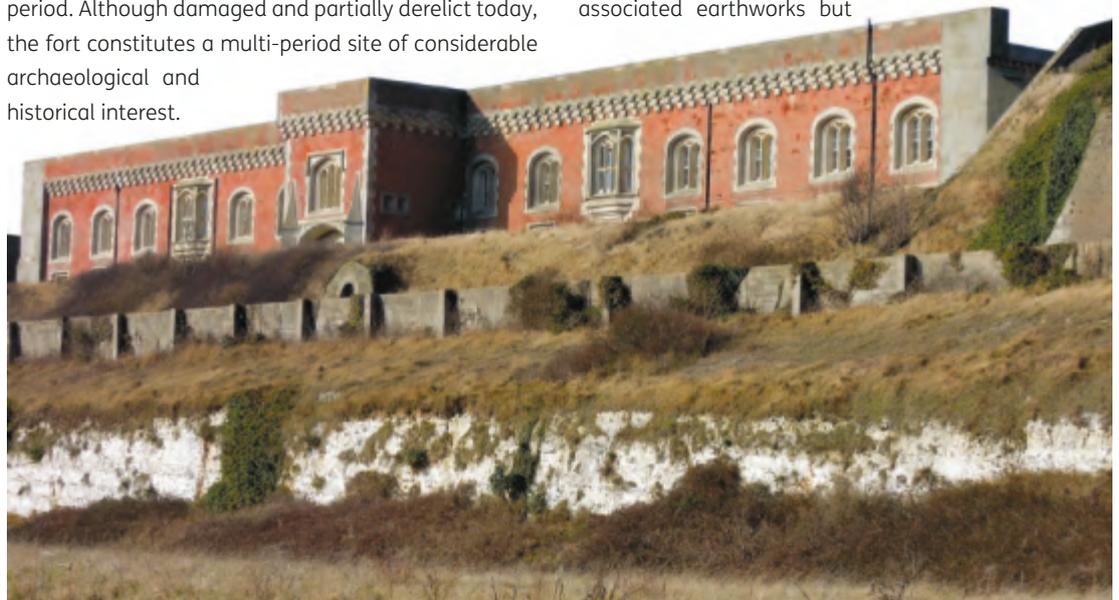
Archcliffe and the Western Heights

On the western side of Dover, Archcliffe Fort represents another important element in the sequence of surviving artillery defences at Dover. It effectively forms an extension of the great nineteenth-century fortress occupying the Western Heights overlooking the town and port. The fort itself, however, has origins much earlier than anything in the area, with records of defence works here going back to the late medieval period. Although damaged and partially derelict today, the fort constitutes a multi-period site of considerable archaeological and historical interest.

Situated on a cliff-top promontory above Dover's maritime Pier District, the extant remains of Archcliffe Fort comprise a solid stone curtain wall on the north-east and north-west sides, with projecting angle bastions at the north and west corners. Built c 1640 from mortared ragstone and backed with an earthen rampart, the north-west (landward) wall is fronted by a dry moat, crossed by a bridge leading to an almost centrally placed single arched entrance. Although modified during the nineteenth century, these defences today represent one of the few surviving examples of an early seventeenth-century bastioned fort anywhere in south-east England.

The earliest recorded defensive structures erected at Archcliffe appear to date to the later medieval period. It would seem that in 1370 Edward III ordered the construction of a rampart and ditch on the headland in order to defend a pre-existing watchtower, probably built at some time during the Hundred Years War (Statham 1899, 80). Nothing is known of the form or precise location of this watchtower and its associated earthworks but

Officers' Mess, within the Western Heights fortress.



it seems probable that it stood at the seaward end of the headland, making it likely that it has now been destroyed by sea erosion and/or subsequent human activity.

During the reign of Henry VIII orders were given for the construction of a substantial new bulwark on the Archcliffe headland. This was built between March 1539 and mid-summer 1540 and was made of earth, revetted with timber. Over the following years, this bulwark fell into disrepair but in 1568 the captain's lodging was renovated. In 1635 it was again reported that the bulwark was in a ruinous state. A few years later significant funds became available for repairs and improvements. The new works included the construction of a gatehouse, lodgings for soldiers and the erection of a brick wall 20ft high around the work, fronted by a ditch. In 1640, however, it was reported that most of the brick wall had collapsed due to poor design and construction. Given the strategic importance of the site, rebuilding work followed and it was probably at this time that the surviving ragstone walls and angle bastions were constructed (see above).

The fort was maintained throughout the eighteenth century but from the 1790s, with the building of new

defences on the Western Heights overlooking the fort, Archcliffe began to be considered obsolete. In 1803 Brigadier General Twiss deemed it inadequate to defend Dover Bay if an enemy landing was attempted due to the fort guns being masked by housing development in the Pier District, on the seaward side of the fort. However, it was decided to keep the fort armed until the new defences on the Heights were fully operational.

In the event, the fort and its guns were maintained throughout the nineteenth century but almost half the interior of the historic fort was destroyed during expansion of the railway during the early twentieth century, when the gun emplacements along the cliff edge and their associated underground magazines were all completely removed. This event finally brought to an end the fort as a functioning coastal artillery work.

Recent work by the Trust at the fort has included the preparation of a detailed heritage assessment of the site and a watching brief during the excavation of builders' test-pits, in connection with proposals for new building work here. Above Archcliffe Fort, within the main Western Heights fortress, further minor construction works have been monitored.

The Friends' burial ground

Among the more unusual remains examined during the recent investigations in the St James district was a Quaker burial ground, located adjacent to Woolcomber Street. This was partially excavated in 2015, yielding about thirty skeletons. Quaker ideas had first taken hold at Dover in 1655 but early Quakers in the town were marginalised and persecuted, subject to fines, imprisonment in Dover Castle, and other mistreatment.

Churchyards, such as that at nearby St James's Church, were quite unsuitable for Quaker burials as the authorities insisted on Church of England rites and would not accept the unbaptized. Consequently, the Dover Quakers made their own arrangements. They commissioned one John Shilley to purchase for them part of the garden of a mansion belonging to Henry Shadbolt, husbandman. In 1660 this cost them £15 8s 6d, including Shilley's commission. The plot became the Dover Quakers' burial ground and interments continued here until the 1830s. At the end of the eighteenth century, the Quakers founded a new meeting house with burial ground off Queen Street on the western side of town, which largely superseded the old Woolcomber Street site.

The Woolcomber Street cemetery was bounded by an enclosing wall, to which a somewhat curious story is attached. In 1684, whilst some of Dover's leading Quakers

were being confined in Dover Castle, a subsequent occupant of Shadbolt's old mansion, Abraham Jacob, arranged to have 'two men, Fosten and Bayly, at midnight, [take] down the wall of the Friends' burying ground, adjoining Woolcomber Street' in return for 'two half crowns [...] that he might have a coach road through the premises. The [Quaker] prisoners wrote to A. Jacob [...] requesting that he would rebuild the wall; but it should seem that he refused; and it cost the Friends £9 7s 6d to erect a new enclosure' (Batcheller 1828, 265).

Traces of boundary walls around the burial area were located during the 2015 excavations. The one along the north-western side was well-constructed and neatly faced, built of chalk, flint and greensand, set in a cream gritty mortar of typical later medieval type. The south-eastern boundary wall was very different, being much more roughly constructed from large, unknapped flints and massive greensand boulders set in clay. It is tempting to connect this cruder work with the rebuilding of the boundary wall following the unauthorised demolition work of 1684.

Later in the nineteenth century the old burial ground became Mr Bussey's coal yard, leased from the Quakers. Understandably, there was a requirement that no excavation beyond a depth of three feet should be made into the soil here.



Fort Burgoyne

View across parade ground and casemated barracks, from the right flank.

Fort Burgoyne, originally known as the Castle Hill Fort, was built as a recommendation of the 1859 *Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom*. Most of the new defences at this time were designed on the 'polygonal' system, which had recently been adopted in the forts of the Gosport Advanced Line. This system relied on series of cooperating, detached works, defended by long, straight, narrow ditches flanked by storeyed caponiers. Unconstrained by the traditional bastioned trace, polygonal forts took up less space, and adapted more easily to existing topography and nearby defences – sometimes taking outlandish, asymmetrical shapes. The design of the forts was also strongly influenced by Major William Drummond Jervis, the Royal Commission secretary.

Dover was a special case in the Royal Commission's proposals due to its proximity to the Continent, its existing defences, and the first stages of a proposed harbour of refuge underway there. The new fort was intended to form part of Dover's landward defences, cooperating with those of the Western Heights on the other side of the Dour valley, which were also improved at this time. The fort's primary role, however, was to defend Dover Castle, on its weak northern side, by occupying the edge of a large plateau overlooking its outer defences.

'Castle Hill Fort' was designed by Lieutenant William Innes (1841–76), of the Royal Engineers, working under the direction of Captain Edmund Frederick Du

Cane, although others would supply and modify the details as construction progressed. It was to comprise a heptagonal fort, with a re-entrant angle at the rear (or 'gorge'), attended, behind, by two wing redoubts connected to the main fort by defensive lines. The two front 'faces' of the fort were symmetrical, but the flanks and gorge, and the redoubts, much less so – shaped to the irregular edge of the plateau; the additional flank on the west side was well-placed to cover the front of the Western Heights. Unusually, the main fort was to be 'open' at the rear (except for the defensive ditch) to prevent it being held against the Castle if it should fall into enemy hands.

The overall design was approved in November 1860. Preparations were under way the following April, and the design of the casemated barracks and main magazines was detailed in May. These were perhaps begun around the end of July, by the contractors George Smith & Co, of Commercial Road, Pimlico, and had been completed by early June 1863. They were raised around four sides of what would be the parade ground, under massive brick vaults. The soldiers had their barrack rooms in the faces, behind glazed timber-framed frontages, and their canteen and cookhouse at the salient. The latest improvements in ventilation and sanitation were adopted, to try to keep the barracks healthy despite their bombproof construction. The fort was provided with water from a well in the Castle, stored in a huge cistern under the canteen; rain water,



collected on the terreplein, was also filtered and stored in a second, similar cistern, under the cookhouse. The officers had their quarters in the flanks, with their servants in the basements, and their constrained but opulent mess at the right shoulder. At each end were the main magazines, with suspended floors and cavity walls for ventilation. Near to each of these, was a shifting room where one changed clothes, and it is likely that powder and ammunition was, at first, inspected here.

The general design of the two wing redoubts, and their connecting lines, was approved in January 1862, and the fort would be completed, mostly by Army labour, between about 1863 and the mid 1870s. The Royal Engineers, who oversaw the work, were housed in the newly built barracks. Work probably began with the ditch surrounding the main fort – heaping up the spoil over the barracks and magazines to form the terreplein and parapet; these excavations were hampered by ‘pot holes’ in the chalk. At this time, the design of the main magazines was modified, adding ‘lamp passages’ along one side, from which the interior could be lit, through glazed apertures, for safety. Numerous smaller magazines which would soon be provided in the caponiers, Haxo casemates (bomb-

proofed artillery positions amid the rampart, named for their designer General Haxo), and wing redoubts would also be lit indirectly.

The details of the caponiers and the Haxo casemates were worked-out in a series of drawings of 1864 and 1865, along with parts of the redoubts; the remaining details of the redoubts were finalised c 1868. Interestingly, the Haxo casemates faced forwards, rather than being placed on the flanks, leaving their embrasures somewhat exposed to forward fire. They were paired, sharing intervening expense magazines.

The elaborate caponiers projecting at the salient, shoulders, and left flank, and sighting along each face, were provided with embrasures for artillery each flanked by two smaller ones, for musketry. The faces of the caponiers were, themselves, flanked by muskets in short adjacent galleries in the scarp. Interestingly, each gun chamber was provided with a fireplace and seem, following one of Jervois’ recommendations, to have been intended to sleep additional soldiers in time of war. The caponiers at the salient and shoulders had drawbridges across the base of the ditch, opposite counterscarp staircases leading up to the covered way. There were also gun chambers at the re-entrant of the gorge, set back underground, firing across each other down the two lengths of the gorge. They had musketry embrasures at the upper, and artillery at the lower, level, the latter, however, rendered all but useless by the brick and cast-iron piers of the supervening drawbridge. This bridge at the gorge was built between May 1866 and October 1867, and the verandaed guardhouse and detention rooms in 1867. In April that year, the drill-ground *cum* field of fire in front of the fort hosted the prestigious Volunteers’ Easter Review with its ramparts, still ‘conspicuously unfinished’, providing a vantage point. Dover would host the Review many times over

Officer’s room in left flank of casemated barracks, with original furnishings.

Left: Gun chambers in the central caponier.
Below: Left flank caponier, with left flank of ditch and left shoulder caponier beyond.





Bridge and gun rooms at the re-entrant of the gorge, with Second World War pillbox cut through the parapet wall (left).



Second World War field gun emplacement on the *chemin des rondes*.

subsequent decades and the fort often featured in the 'sham fight' at the end, providing clues as to how it was intended to be used in case of a real attack; the area covered by these exercises increased over the years, reflecting the increasing power of artillery.

By 1869, work on the main fort may have been largely complete, apart from the provision of guns and racers, although there was still a fair bit to be done to the wing redoubts. The eastern redoubt was largely complete by about 1871, but the western seems to have been little more than pegged-out. The redoubts were very much small forts in their own right, the western one even had a gatehouse (something missing from the main fort), and a small caponier covering the face furthest from the main fort. Castle Hill Fort was renamed Fort Burgoyne in 1872 in honour of Field Marshall W F D Burgoyne, Inspector General of Fortifications, and was officially completed at the end of 1873.

About 1880, following a review of magazine accommodation and procedures, a new laboratory was provided, where shells could be inspected and filled. This employed complicated measures that had been devised to prevent and contain any explosion. In 1881, a small stable block was built for the officers, replacing an existing one under the left-hand terreplein ramp. The fort ditches required additional revetments

and repairs at intervals through the 1880s and 1890s. The early twentieth century saw additional barrack accommodation erected to the south of Fort Burgoyne, and some of the original barrack rooms converted to stores and workshops.

The main armament of the fort was initially planned to comprise twenty-nine guns placed on the ramparts, of which six were to be set in the Haxo casemates. The armament of the fort was updated throughout the nineteenth century, but by 1906 all the large guns had been removed and replaced by machine guns. Early in the First World War, Fort Burgoyne was briefly home to two six-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, pressed into service for anti-aircraft use. These were mounted on the muzzles of disused guns, embedded upright in round concrete bases, on the ramparts. Dover's main line of landward defences at this time, however, was rather further out.

During the Second World War the ditches of the fort and its redoubts, were absorbed into Dover's northward anti-tank defences, forming part of the main Dover-Canterbury-Whitstable stop-line. An anti-tank ditch was dug, connecting the east wing redoubt with Castle defences, and a road block, protected by a minefield and overseen by a pillbox, established where the Deal Road crossed the connecting line on that side. From the left shoulder of the fort, the anti-tank defences continued down the hill to meet the railway, which formed the greater part of the stop-line. The fort itself was provided with brick-shuttered concrete pillboxes at the gorge and on the ramparts, with the one on the left flank circular because it was built over one of the First World War anti-aircraft positions. Field gun emplacements, of similar construction, on the ramparts, were replaced by concrete emplacements on the *chemin des rondes*, and rudely converted into additional pillboxes. The fort and redoubt ramparts were also peppered with weapon pits, and spigot mortar emplacements. The former barrack room frontages were altered, so that they were wholly of brickwork, and were shielded by a series of overlapping concrete blast walls. Gas decontamination facilities were established in and around the former cookhouse at the salient. A barrage balloon was moored just to the south-east of the west wing battery, and another in Broadlees Meadow, nearby.



Gatehouse of the left wing redoubt.

Rhodaus Town revisited



Recent years have seen great change in Canterbury and over the last decade considerable development has taken place in the area of Rhodaus Town immediately outside the city walls. Archaeological investigations in advance of work at Canterbury Christ Church University's Augustine House in 2007 (*Canterbury's Archaeology 2007–2008*), and to the rear of Rhodaus Town in 2013 (*Canterbury's Archaeology 2013–2014*), have particularly highlighted the hidden potential of our buried heritage beyond the confines of the historic town defences, and are now beginning to demonstrate the cumulative value of what might at first seem to be somewhat disparate archaeological works.

This year saw the completion of two adjacent projects in this area. The first (Peugeot Garage) provided the opportunity to investigate previous reports of Roman inhumation burials below one of the garage workshops on the site (Jarman 1999) and of a substantial ditch believed to represent part of Norman extra-mural defensive works (Rady 1990). The second, located within the grounds of the former St Mary Bredin School, comprised a more limited evaluation to assess the heritage potential of the site and enabled the testing of a long-established assumption that the raised ground on which the school building sits might be the remnants of a Roman burial mound, later encapsulated by the same Norman extra-mural defences (Anderson and Rady 1990, 8; Urry 1948).

The pre-Roman landscape

From our previous investigations in and around Rhodaus Town, it is known that human activity was present from late Mesolithic (c 6500–4000 BC) and early Neolithic (c 4000–3500 BC) times, represented by a small number of worked flint implements. Features such as post-holes, pits and a ditch indicate a more settled pattern of occupation from the late Neolithic (c 3500–2500 BC) and Bronze Age (2500–800 BC) periods. The cremated remains of at least four early inhabitants were discovered at the Rhodaus Town site; two have been radiocarbon dated to 1262–1049 cal BC and 1056–903 cal BC.

Other than adding to the existing assemblage of late Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints, very little pre-

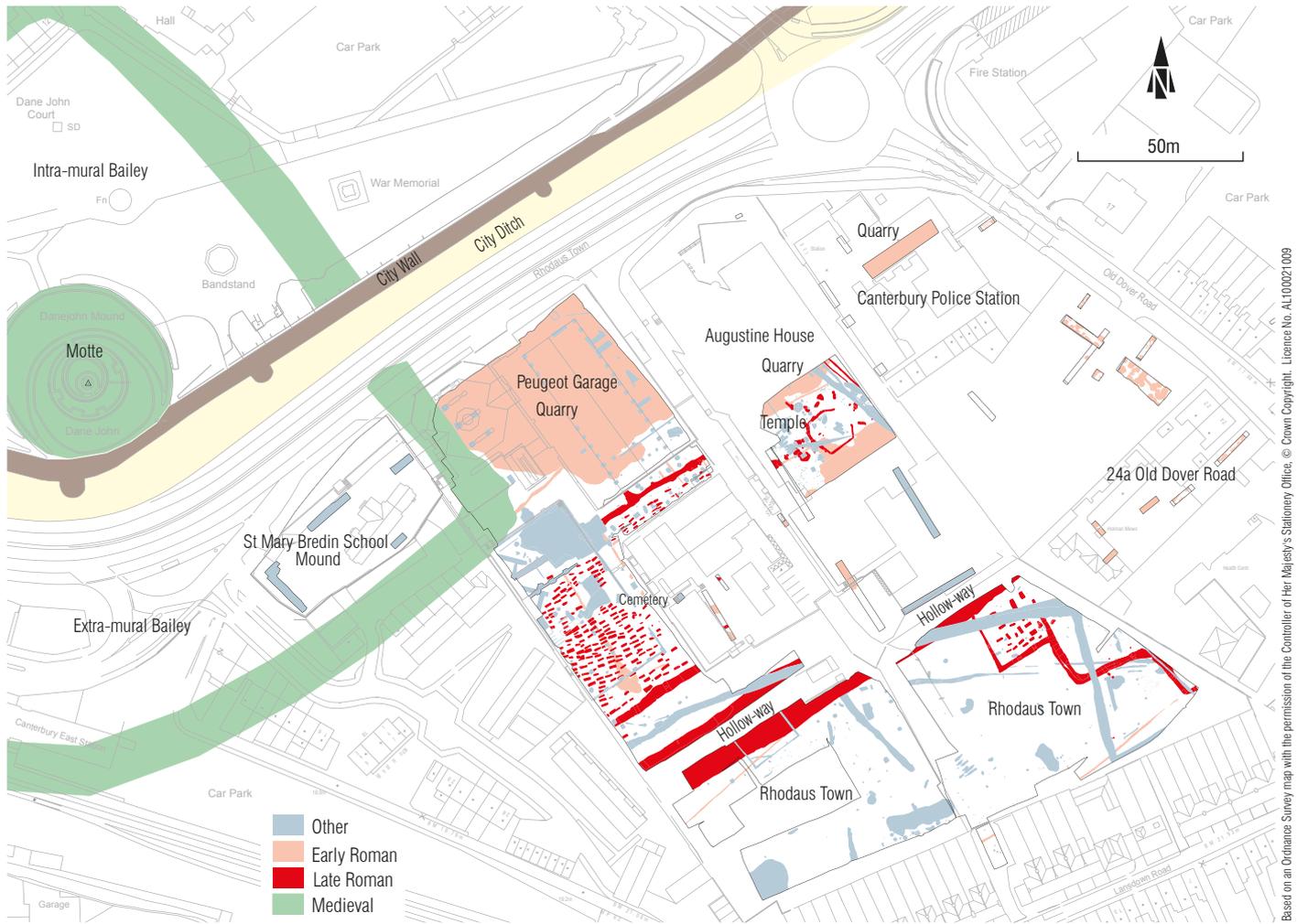
Roman activity was identified at the Peugeot Garage and St Mary Bredin School sites. A c 700-year hiatus is apparent across the area until the later Iron Age (c 120 BC–AD 43); the remnant ditches of a field system of that date were recorded in the south of the area (see *Canterbury's Archaeology 2013–2014*, 12).

While it would thus seem that the Rhodaus Town area formed part of an agricultural landscape on the periphery of late Iron Age settlement, which on current evidence appears to have been focused in the area of the present day Marlowe Arcade (Blockley *et al* 1995; *Canterbury's Archaeology 2013–2014*), this same area is also marked by a concentration of some six potential barrows or earthen burial mounds (Bennett 1984; Millett 2007, 159; Urry 1948). These include the still conspicuous Dane John mound and the raised area of ground beneath St Mary Bredin School and also the previously recorded mounds at Station Road East (Pin Hill), St George's Roundabout (Salt Hill), St George's Lane (Little Dunghill) and at Oaten Hill. Such mounds are assumed by some to mark the positions of elite late Iron Age or early Roman burials (Eckardt 2009). While the majority of such mounds are associated with cremation burials, inhumation burials, sometimes contained within lead, stone or wooden coffins, are also known. None of the Canterbury mounds have been investigated in detail, and there is still considerable doubt as to their validity. Antiquarian reports are certainly difficult to substantiate. They include accounts of the recovery of a potential 'Bronze Age palstave' from the Station Road East (Pin Hill) mound in 1860, an

The Rhodaus Town area with the Peugeot Garage site (foreground), former St Mary Bredin School building (far centre), and the city wall with Dane John mound and gardens behind (right).

The former St Mary Bredin School viewed from the Dane John mound.





All investigations in the area showing known Roman and medieval archaeology.

inhumation burial in a lead coffin recovered from the St George's Roundabout (Salt Hill) mound in 1868 and a second inhumation in a lead coffin from the 'tumulus near Baron Hales House' recovered by treasure hunters early in the sixteenth century. This perhaps refers to the St Mary Bredin School mound which was also the location of a cremation burial disturbed in 1783 (Urry 1948).

It might be that a late Iron Age inhumation burial excavated below Augustine House represented the location of a previously unknown burial mound in Canterbury. The burial (an adult probable male, radiocarbon dated to between 169-1 cal BC) was contained within a shallow earth-cut grave, and was directly overlain some 300-400 years later by a Romano-British temple (Helm 2014, 137). Could it be that the location and ancestral significance of the burial had been remembered in some way, potentially through an earthen mound?

Even where an upstanding mound does appear to survive, it has not been easy to distinguish between the presence of an earlier funerary monument and later earthwork modifications. This proved to be the case at the St Mary Bredin School site where in 1989 two trenches excavated on the surface of the mound demonstrated that the upper levels had been formed in the medieval period and, despite tantalising evidence for the presence of earlier burials in the form

of disarticulated human remains and residual Roman pottery, no evidence for the supposed Roman funerary mound was distinguishable (Rady 1990).

Three more evaluation trenches were excavated in the top of the St Mary Bredin School mound in the recent work. Again, where sampled, the greater part of the existing mound was shown to be medieval in date. However, in one trench, the remnants of a 0.24m thick soil deposit was noted overlying the geological Head deposit at the base of the mound, and was itself partially truncated by a feature from which a Roman coin of the House of Constantine (AD 315-320) was retrieved. While such a result is encouraging, too little of this deposit was seen to determine whether it represented the remnants of an earlier mound and though samples were collected for analysis to better understand its formation and composition, a more definite answer as to whether a funerary mound existed below the medieval levels, or whether the mound represents a medieval construct which just happened to be located above earlier Roman burials, will probably have to await excavation of a larger area.

One aspect that does offer circumstantial support for the existence of these early mounds however, is the developing view that pre Roman Iron Age settlement at Canterbury was dispersed over a number of separate foci, situated either side of a crossing point of the River Stour. It is becoming increasingly evident that this pre-



Roman topography influenced the morphology of the early Roman town. This is demonstrated in the earliest layout of the Roman theatre and adjacent temple precinct, constructed c AD 80–90, which is aligned at an angle to the later street grid (Bennett *et al* 2003; Wachter 1995, 191). One compelling suggestion is that pre-Roman occupation had a cultic or religious focus, later encapsulated by the temple precinct, and it has even been speculated that Canterbury was chosen as the *civitas* centre because of this (Millett 2007). Parallels can be drawn with other pre-Roman landscapes, notably at Colchester, with the adjacent late Iron Age settlement and religious complex at Gosbecks, and the contemporary earthen burial mounds at Lexden and elite burials at Stanway immediately to the west (Crummy 1997; Crummy *et al* 2007), or the late Iron Age earthen burial mound outside Cirencester at Tar Barrow (Biddulph and Welsh 2011; Holbrook 2008). Neither town, however, appears to have the same intensity of earthen burial mounds as potentially seen at Canterbury. It is interesting to note that existence of earthen burial mounds is commonly discussed in terms of ‘Romanisation’, their use seen as evidence for the early adoption of continental ‘Belgic’ influences and acculturation (Eckardt 2009).

Roman foundations

At least some form of continuity existed between the pre-Roman settlement and later Roman town, and it is fair to assume that this continuity also included the local controlling elite who presumably drew upon elements of ‘Romanisation’ to adapt and reinforce their own power and status. Development of the Roman town appears to have been a gradual process,

and would have been instigated by local elites no doubt encouraged by the Roman authorities. Much of the more formal Roman town elements are likely to have not been in place until the late first and early second century, with the irregular layout of the street grid suggesting a somewhat piecemeal development (Bennett 1984; Millett 2007, 157).

Despite its peripheral location, the impact of urbanisation was still evident at Rhodaus Town. From the middle of the first century AD there was a shift in land boundaries, with the old field system abandoned and replaced by a new set of boundary ditches, though elements of the earlier landscape, notably the position of the late Iron Age burial, appear to have been respected (Helm 2014, 138). None of the boundary ditches could be traced to their full extents during the excavation, though a pattern of linear land plots was indicated extending eastwards towards the main Canterbury to Dover road. The boundary ditches ran parallel to a trackway located to the south-east, also potentially established by the late first century, which has now been traced for some 130m and is likely to have extended towards an intersection with the main road.

The most visible impact, and one which had a lasting effect on the surrounding topography, was an intensive programme of quarrying which began in the late first century AD. The scale of quarrying was first noted by Frank Jenkins who exposed a 4m deep section through

Potential pre-medieval soils seen in section at the base of the St Mary Bredin School mound. Scale 1m.

Roman boundary ditch separating the area of quarrying to the north (left), from the formal burial ground to the south (right).





Sample excavation of Roman quarry pits demonstrated their irregular shape, size and rapid infilling.

quarry backfills while monitoring construction of Canterbury Police Station in 1964. Our appreciation of the quarry extents has since been extended by more recent work at Canterbury Police Station (Gollop 2002; Hicks 2002; Linklater 2003), to the south-east below 24a Old Dover Road (Hicks 1999) and to the south-west below Augustine House (Helm 2014). A combined quarry area potentially extending over 1 hectare has now been observed.

At the Peugeot Garage site some 2,347m² of quarrying was exposed, concentrated along the present day street frontage. The quarrying took the form of irregular pits dug to depths of between 0.5m and 2.75m. Post-excitation analysis is still unravelling the complex character, methodology, and chronology of these pits. Initial indications suggest that the quarrying was carried out in a piecemeal fashion,

with individual pits being dug and backfilled relatively quickly before new ones were cut, often into earlier pits. This contrasts with what had been previously observed below Augustine House and the Canterbury Police Station, where quarry pits had been cut during the late first century and then seemingly left open for some years before being used as rubbish dumps in the late third and fourth centuries (Helm 2014, 139).

Though apparently worked piecemeal, the quarry remained contained within a land plot defined by one of the boundary ditches which had replaced the pre-Roman field system. It is not yet clear at what date quarrying ceased, but perhaps from as early as the second century the adjoining land plot to the south began to be used as a formal burial ground.

Canterbury's southern cemetery

The presence of a Roman cemetery in this part of Canterbury has been known for a long time, with burials recorded in a broad area extending between Canterbury East railway station and Rhodaus Town. The majority of these burials were early chance discoveries or antiquarian observations and unfortunately were not always sufficiently recorded to reconstruct either the number of burials or the cemetery extents (Weekes 2011).

More recent archaeological investigations have identified further inhumation burials, two below the Peugeot Garage (Jarman 1999), two below the present Canterbury Christ Church Arts Centre (Helm and Boden

Geomorphology

Geotechnical investigation work on both of the sites on Rhodaus Town gave us the opportunity to monitor boreholes and test pits and assess the underlying geomorphology to a considerable depth. Located on Second Terrace river gravels formed on the south side of the Stour valley and capped with Head deposits of clay and silt (brickearth), the works extended into the underlying bedrock chalk, and exposed two potential paleochannels filled by the lowest elements of the gravels.

Second Terrace river gravels are presently dated to anywhere between 410,000 and 30,000 years ago (Bridgeland *et al* 1998, 53; Halsey 2007, 4; Stringer 2006, 90–92). Palaeolithic stone tools and the remains of mammals, including woolly rhino, mammoth and horse, have all previously been recovered from these gravels, notably during late nineteenth-century quarrying adjacent to Canterbury East railway station (Smart *et al* 1966, 274). While no woolly mammoth tusks were unearthed below the Rhodaus Town sites, the investigation works

did enable a sequence of samples to be collected by the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, University of Oxford, which have been submitted for OSL (Optically Stimulated Luminescence) dating to better refine the chronology and formation stages along the Stour valley.



The removal of underground fuel storage tanks gave the opportunity to take OSL samples to help date the Second Terrace river gravels and overlying brickearth.

2008) and four below Augustine House (Helm 2014), the latter dated to the late third century. A small enclosed cemetery containing twenty inhumation burials dated to the fourth century was excavated at Rhodaus Town in 2013 (*Canterbury's Archaeology 2013–2014*, 13–14).

The excavation at Peugeot Garage added some 219 inhumation burials and one more cremation burial to this count. The distribution of these burials appears to be largely contained by the existing land plot boundary ditches and is likely to extend both east and west to include the few inhumation burials previously identified in a single cemetery. The cemetery at Rhodaus Town seems to have remained separate on the other side of the southern boundary ditch and trackway.

The distribution of the graves was more or less regular rows, with the graves aligned roughly parallel to the existing boundary ditches on a north-east to south-west alignment, indicating a managed and well organised burial ground. Whilst no evidence for grave markers was identified, it would seem likely from the very few instances of intercutting graves that the locations had remained visible in some way. Where graves were inserted into previously used areas the new graves appear to have carefully avoided disturbing existing burials, and it might be that such insertions were purposely located to be close to family members. In general, space was available to access individual burials. The apparent uniformity in the cemetery layout would indicate some degree of organisation which might imply the existence of professional undertakers, grave-diggers and pall-bearers.

One hundred and fifty-three graves (or 70 per cent) contained some form of evidence for a timber coffin, represented either as a stain in the soil, *in situ* iron nails or fittings, or both. Graves with evidence for coffins were also sometimes found to have been lined with stone (fifty-seven graves), mainly flint nodules, and



Excavation of the Roman cemetery in progress.

less commonly chalk, greensand and sandstone. One grave incorporated a re-used column fragment. Stone linings were also present in graves with no evidence for timber coffins (fifteen graves). One cist burial, with a lid formed of *tegula* roof tiles, and two burials potentially placed in the open grave on wooden biers, were also noted.

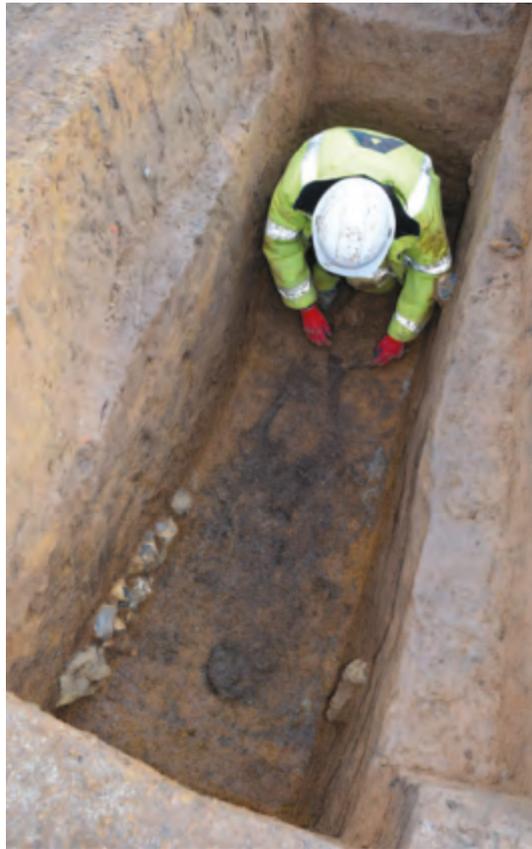
Of the 219 potential graves excavated, the remains of 195 individuals including men, women and children, were recovered. Overall, the level of preservation of skeletal material was poor. In some cases, the burial was represented by nothing more than a slight soil stain.

Yet, despite their poor preservation, the human remains still offer good potential to contribute to our understanding of the structure and health status of Canterbury's Romano-British population. Initial examination indicated some 104 individuals with dental pathology and anomalies and some forty-six

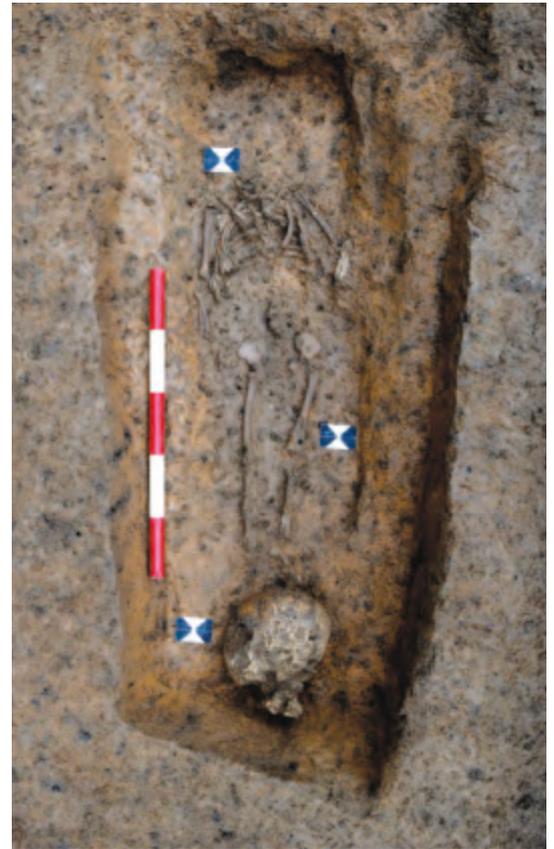


Burials being excavated. Graves were positioned in regular rows.

Burials were often contained in timber coffins, here represented by a soil stain and stone packing. Note the poor preservation of the human bone.



Burial of a young child. The head had been separated from the body and placed at the child's feet.



individuals with some form of skeletal pathology. It is hoped that further scientific analyses such as isotopes, DNA and oral microbiome analysis will be undertaken and this will contribute exciting new information on diet, health, environment, origins, migration and mobility, and kinship patterns within the population. When combined with other Canterbury burial assemblages, for example those from St Dunstan's Terrace and Hallet's Garage (Weekes forthcoming; Gollop 2012), the data provide significant scope for better understanding Romano-British populations rarely afforded in other towns (McIntyre 2016).

Roman cist burial, with tegula (roof tile) lid.

Two graves contained evidence for a burial rite hitherto unrecorded in any of Canterbury's Roman

cemeteries, that of decapitation. Both individuals were young children (1–5 years) and in one grave the head had been placed between the knees and in the other between the feet. Decapitation as a burial rite is often associated with a 'fear of the dead' (Taylor 2008), the head commonly believed to be the seat of the soul (Henig 1984, 203) and was intended either to prevent the dead person from rising from the grave to haunt the living, or alternatively, to release the soul and facilitate its passage to the afterlife (Booth *et al* 2010, 481). It has been argued that such decapitations might represent members of a distinct group, either social status, caste or kinship affiliations (Philpott 1991, 70–80).

Establishing a chronology for the active use of cemeteries is often difficult, and particularly so at the Peugeot Garage where so few of the graves contained datable grave goods. Residual pottery from the grave backfills was mostly of second- or third-century date, with a small amount dating to the first and fifth centuries. The pottery vessels accompanying the single cremation burial dated to the late fourth century. Where grave goods were present, they were predominantly dress accessories and personal ornaments and included copper alloy bracelets, brooches and pins. There were a few worked bone objects (a needle, a decorated pin and a hair comb) and footwear was represented by iron hobnails. Six coins were recovered from the burials, providing a number of *terminus post quem* dates which spanned the late second and fourth centuries; the latest was minted between AD 368 and 372. The relative low level of grave goods is an interesting contrast to the more



elaborate and richer burials of the enclosed cemetery plot at the rear of Rhodaus Town. Both cemeteries were active during the life of the adjacent Romano-British temple (AD 340 to AD 360) beneath Augustine House (Helm 2014). There are good indications from both cemeteries that they continued in use, certainly up until the late fourth century and potentially into the early fifth and so begin to bridge the archaeological distinction between the late Roman fourth century and Anglo-Saxon fifth century (Gerrard 2015, 566). In this respect, one inhumation burial is particularly noteworthy for the presence of a pair of silver belt buckles dated to the first half of the fifth century.

After the Romans

It seems that the area was left as open ground for a few hundred years after closure of the cemetery, though it is clear that certain landmark features, for example the hollow created by the trackway at the rear of Rhodaus Town, remained. Pottery spanning from the early eighth century to middle of the eleventh was recovered from its upper fills.

A number of refuse pits, focused on the eastern side of the former Peugeot Garage contained concentrations of metalworking residues along with pottery provisionally dated between the seventh



The late Roman cremation burial, comprising a cinerary urn with accompanying vessels, might be dated as late as the late fourth century.

and ninth centuries. Similar industrial refuse plus hornworking waste and pottery sherds stained with pigment indicative of textile dyeing was present on sites excavated close by the east (Diack 2005), with a single inhumation burial dated to the seventh century (Hicks 1999, 6). Another potential Anglo-Saxon burial was recorded beneath the Canterbury Christ Church Arts Centre (Helm and Boden 2008).

Parts of a timber structure were recorded in the base of an evaluation trench cut through the former St Mary Bredin School site. Observation was limited (visible dimension were 2.95m by 1.89m) but two potential slots for timber ground beams, a gravel floor surface and an associated refuse pit were recorded. There was evidence that the structure was deliberately razed prior

Silver belt buckles

At first sight Grave 152 appeared to be a typical late Roman burial, but it proved to contain one of our most exceptional finds of the year: the barely preserved remains of an adult, probably aged between 25 and 36, of uncertain sex, who was laid out in an extended supine position with head placed to the east. Excavation revealed that the individual had been buried wearing a belt with a pair of silver buckles at the waist. The buckles are a type known from the Danube and the Black Sea regions of eastern Europe, usually dated to the late fourth and particularly the first half of the fifth century. The closest parallel identified so far is a buckle from Kerch in the Crimea (Zasetskaya 1993, 56, pl 26, no 1026).

Silver belt equipment is extremely rare in Roman Britain and until now has only been reported in two other burials, one at Kingsholm, Gloucester and one at the Lankhills cemetery, Winchester (Ager 2012; Booth *et al* 2010, 289–90). In both cases their presence has been used to conclude that the wearer was an immigrant of eastern European origin, presumably recruited into the Roman army or civil service and transferred to Britain during the closing years of the imperial administration of the province. Alternatively, this burial could be evidence of continued links between the region and

continental Europe following the withdrawal of the Roman administration, but before the arrival of Anglo-Saxon migrants in the mid-fifth century.

Excitingly, sufficient bone collagen and dental remains survive to carry out isotope analysis. Carbon and nitrogen isotope ratios can be used to study diet, while strontium and oxygen ratios can be examined in order to explore the likely geographic origins of an individual, which may allow inferences to be made regarding mobility and migration.

One other find from the burial is an as yet unidentified iron object which may originally have been suspended from the belt. Work is underway to determine whether this might help unravel more of the burial's secrets.



The silver buckles before conservation.

Remnants of a timber building razed during the late eleventh century to make way for the Norman defences below St Mary Bredin School.



Excavated section through the Norman defensive ditch below the Peugeot Garage. For health and safety reasons, the trench was stepped at regular intervals to reduce the potential risk of collapse.

to the digging of a large ditch which extended between the St Mary Bredin site and the south-west boundary of the Peugeot Garage site; up-cast from the ditch sealed the demolished structure. Sample excavation indicated that the timber ground beams were burnt *in situ* and the upstanding walls levelled. Finds from among consequent demolition material included an iron knife and pottery dating to the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries.

Norman defensive works

A massive ditch with an estimated width of some 12m, and a depth in excess of 5m, was recorded below the Peugeot Garage. The same ditch was observed during construction of the Total filling station (Rady 1990) and at Station Road East (Anderson and Rady 1990). This probably formed part of a defensive enclosure outside the town wall postulated to have been associated with a Norman motte and bailey castle.

Up-cast from the ditch formed a raised area within the enclosure along the eastern edge of the St Mary Bredin school site, and this material was contemporary with a compacted layer of gravel, laid up to 0.5m thick, forming a platform of hard-standing to the west. Above the ditch up-cast, a sequence of dumped clay layers interspersed with alternating lenses of silt represented an internal rampart overlooking the ditch. The rampart had a surviving height of just under 18m OD, approximately 3m lower than the standing height of the present-day city wall, and less if it had been topped by a timber palisade. When combined with the ditch whose base lay approximately 10m below, this would have presented a formidable barrier.

Whilst our investigation below the former St Mary Bredin School mound was constrained by the limited

nature of evaluation trenching, some evidence for associated occupation within this defended enclosure was noted. A series of large post-pits, between 1m and 1.4m in diameter, represented a substantial timber structure and other occupation debris included tantalizing evidence for a rammed chalk floor and *in situ* hearth, all dated by pottery to the late eleventh to twelfth century.

Comparison of material from the ditch enclosing these extra-mural works with that from the ditch of the intra-mural bailey excavated in the Dane John

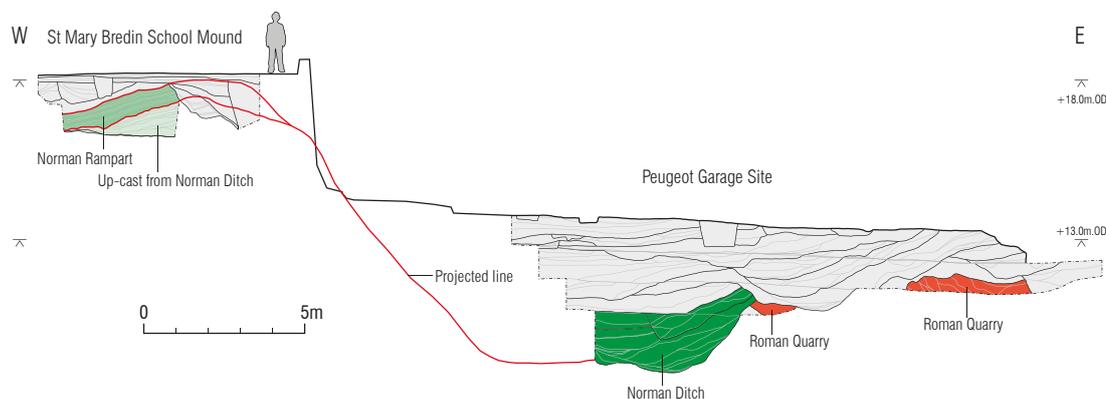


Collecting sediment samples from the ditch fill for analysis.

(Rady 1987) gives the same late eleventh-century date and strongly suggests that the extra-mural defences surrounding the St Mary Bredin School mound are an integral part of a motte and bailey complex focused on the Dane John mound. Established shortly after William of Normandy's arrival in Canterbury in late October 1066, this corroboration of the postulated existence of an 'outer bailey' defensive work seems to be a fitting contribution on the 950th anniversary year of the Norman conquest of Britain.



Section through the ditch upcast and clay rampart forming the extra-mural Norman defences at St Mary Bredin School. Scale 1m.



Profile across ditch and rampart.

The Norman Conquest in Kent

Following William of Normandy's invasion and the defeat of Harold at the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066, William first sought to secure his control of the English Channel by establishing garrisons at Pevensey, Hastings, Folkestone and Dover. Along the way he detached troops to punish the town of Old Romney, whose inhabitants had attacked and killed the crews of two stray invasion ships.

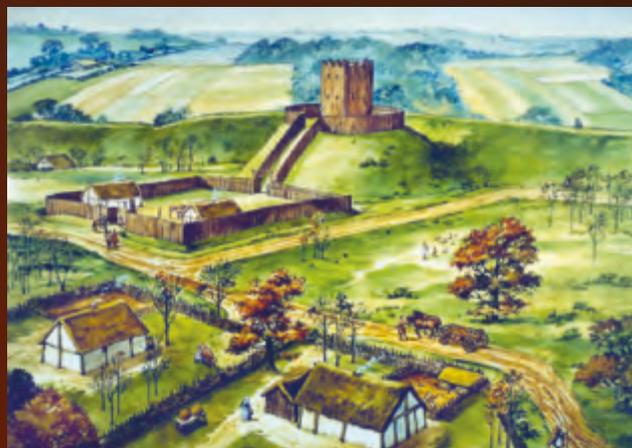
William spent eight days in Dover, during which time his army is said to have accidentally burned down parts of the town (for which the townspeople received compensation) and then be stricken with dysentery. Leaving approximately one third of his still sick force behind, William marched towards London, via Canterbury. Before he arrived a deputation rode out to offer the city's surrender.

It is probable that a motte and bailey castle, focused on what is now the Dane John mound, was established shortly after William of Normandy's arrival in Canterbury at the end of October 1066. Now a scheduled monument, sections through the bailey ditch have been excavated north of the Dane John Gardens (Rady 1987) and on the corner of St Mary Street (Helm 2003), but no archaeological excavation has yet been conducted inside the bailey grounds or on the motte itself.

The motte and bailey castle occupied a key strategic position, making good use of the raised area of an existing late Iron Age or early Roman funerary mound, the

southern angle of the Roman town wall and overlooking existing roads and entry points into the town through Worthgate and Ridingate.

Archaeological work along the line of the Roman town wall seems to confirm that the wall with its defensive ditch, while in disrepair, was probably still standing at the time of the Norman conquest. The walls of Canterbury are mentioned in a charter of AD 605 and again by Bede, though no indication as to their state of repair is given (Frere *et al* 1982, 21). Eleventh-century accounts indicate that the town wall and ditch were surviving to a sufficient degree in AD 1011 to have withstood a Viking siege for three weeks, only failing, if one author writing long after the event is to be believed, through the betrayal of the Archdeacon Ælmær (Bennett and Berg 2016, 215).



This imaginative reconstruction of Canterbury's motte and bailey castle was made before the massive intra-mural bailey ditch was discovered. Drawn by Laurie Sartin.



Our building recording team, led by Rupert Austin, has enjoyed another productive year as architectural surveys and assessments continue to be in high demand. The work presented below is a selection from over two dozen commissions undertaken during the year on a great variety of buildings. Yet those described often have features in common – whether built by an archbishop or a gentleman farmer.

Pinnacles, palaces and porches, colleges and courtyards

One of the special areas of activity highlighted in our 40 year round up last year was the extensive work undertaken in and around Canterbury Cathedral and our close working relationship with the Dean and Chapter. We continue that liaison as the cathedral embarks upon 'The Canterbury Journey', but that will be a story for next year. For now, in the period under review we undertook recording work prior to repairs on the **North-west transept** ^(NGR 61512,15793), principally to its gable, north-west spirelet and roof, before failed stone and timber was replaced.

The north-west transept was built by Archbishop Lanfranc, c 1077. His transept was divided into two storeys by a tribune gallery and had apsidal-ended eastern chapels. A vice or spiral stair rose up within the pilaster buttresses forming its north-west corner. The most significant Lanfranc survival in the cathedral today, it still rises to around 19m above cloister pavement level.

Around the middle of the fifteenth century (c 1455) Prior Thomas Goldstone remodelled the north-west transept, removing the tribune gallery and replacing the two eastern chapels with the present, taller Lady Chapel. Then, from c 1472 Prior William Sellyng raised the transept walls by approximately the height of the present clerestory, bringing them level with the rest of the cathedral. The vault was turned c 1476–7 and covered with a fine scissor-braced roof. To reach the new upper levels a further twenty-five steps were added to the vice and a tall spirelet was formed upon it. The north-east corner of the transept was provided with an equally tall, but less elaborate, pinnacle. Despite the extensive remodelling, the present transept occupies largely the same footprint as the Norman one and Lanfranc fabric undoubtedly survives in many places within its walls behind later refacing.

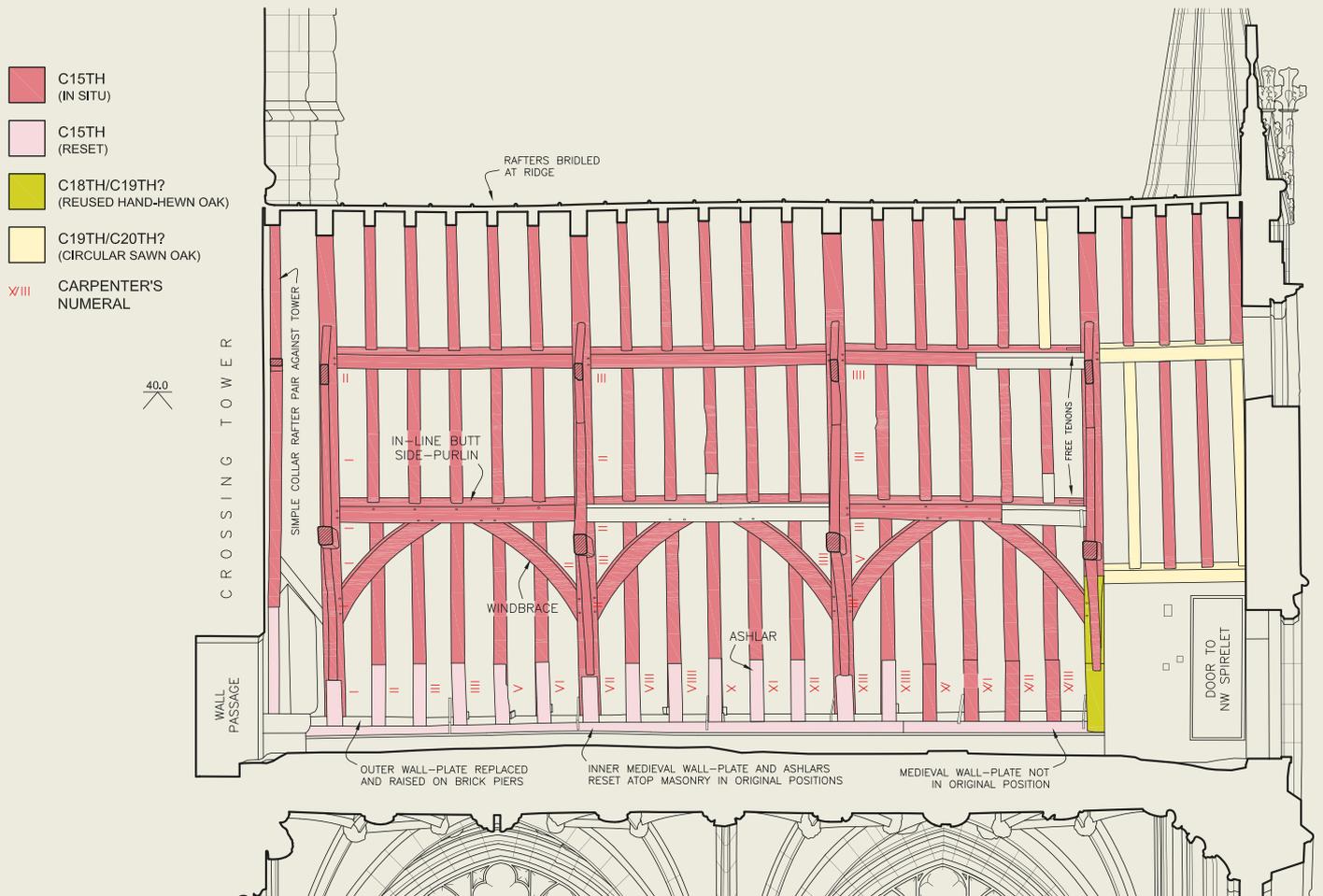
The fifteenth-century transept roof is the only surviving medieval high roof at Canterbury. Like most timber-framing of this period it is formed of oak and,

with a span of around 11m, was built on an impressive scale using substantial timbers. To the south it abuts the crossing tower, to the north the transept gable.

The roof is relatively well preserved and can be resolved into four bays. Like many large late fifteenth-century roofs, it is something of a hybrid structure,

North-west transept gable.

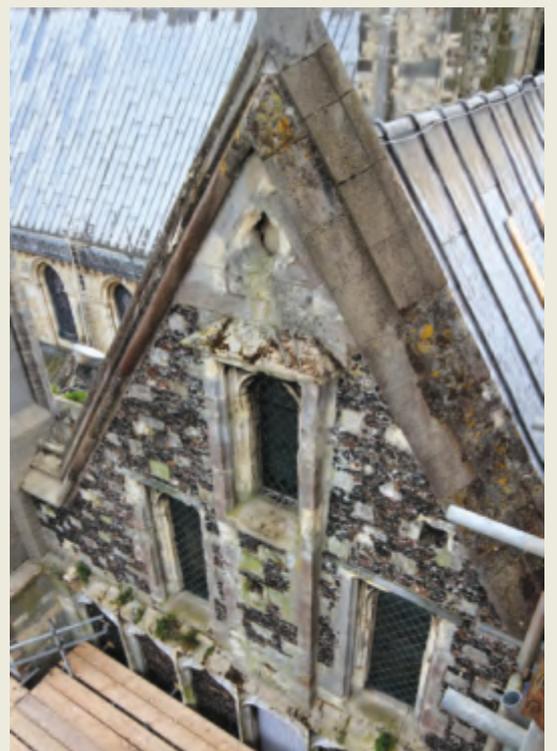


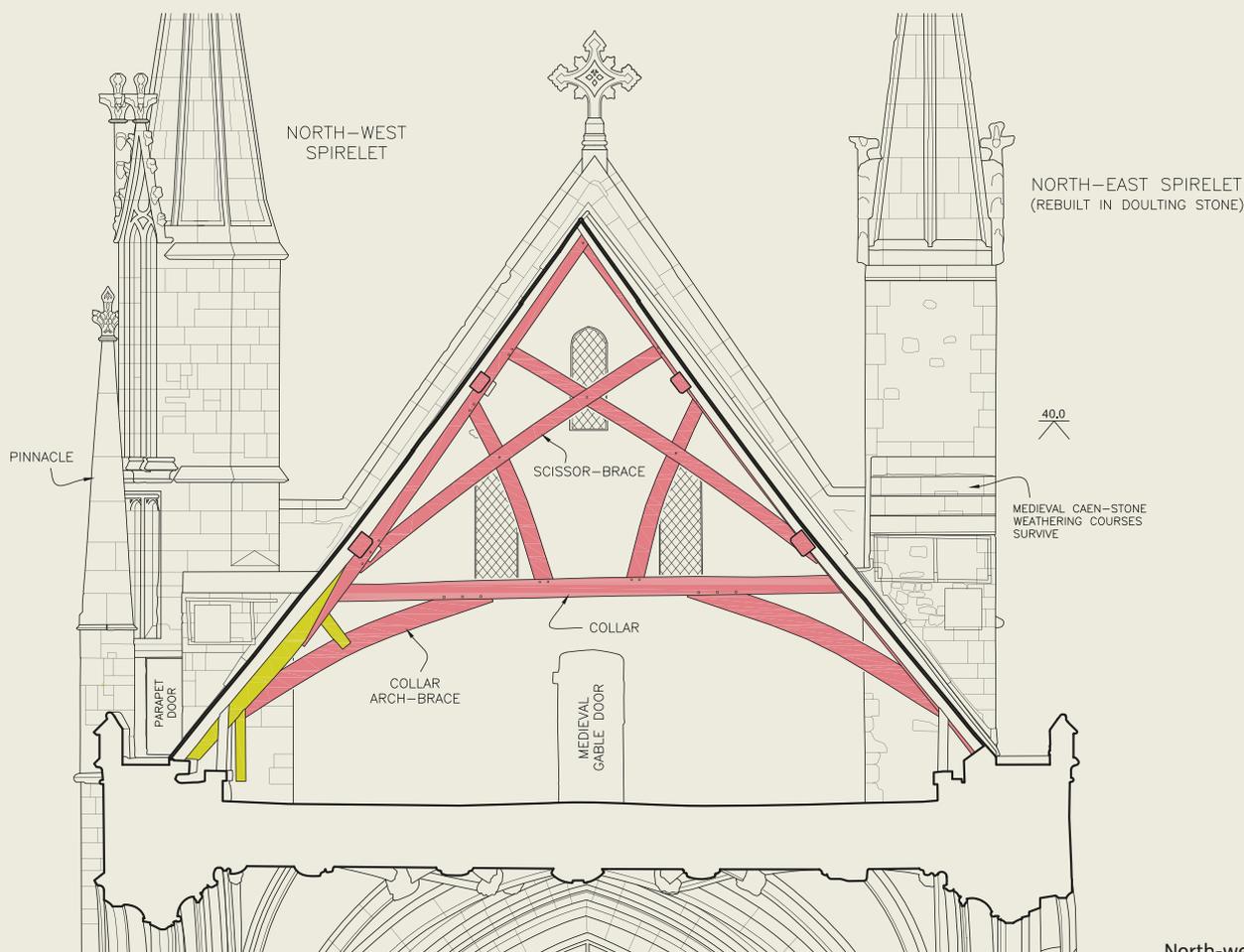


incorporating collar arches in place of tie-beams and scissor-braces crossed by curved struts. Two tiers of in-line butt side-purlins, between the principal rafters, break the span of the common rafters, which are laid flat in the medieval manner. Wind-braces strengthen all the bays. The roof sat upon double wall-plates, as one would expect, but many of these have been

replaced with modern concrete, presumably because they had decayed. Short ashlar pieces rose from the inner-plates in the usual manner, identified in sequence with incised carpenter's numerals. Notably the purlins within the first whole bay of the roof were fitted using free tenons to allow the roof to be built up against the gable which had been formed first.

North-west spirelet before restoration.
 Right: Gable before restoration.





North-west transept roof.

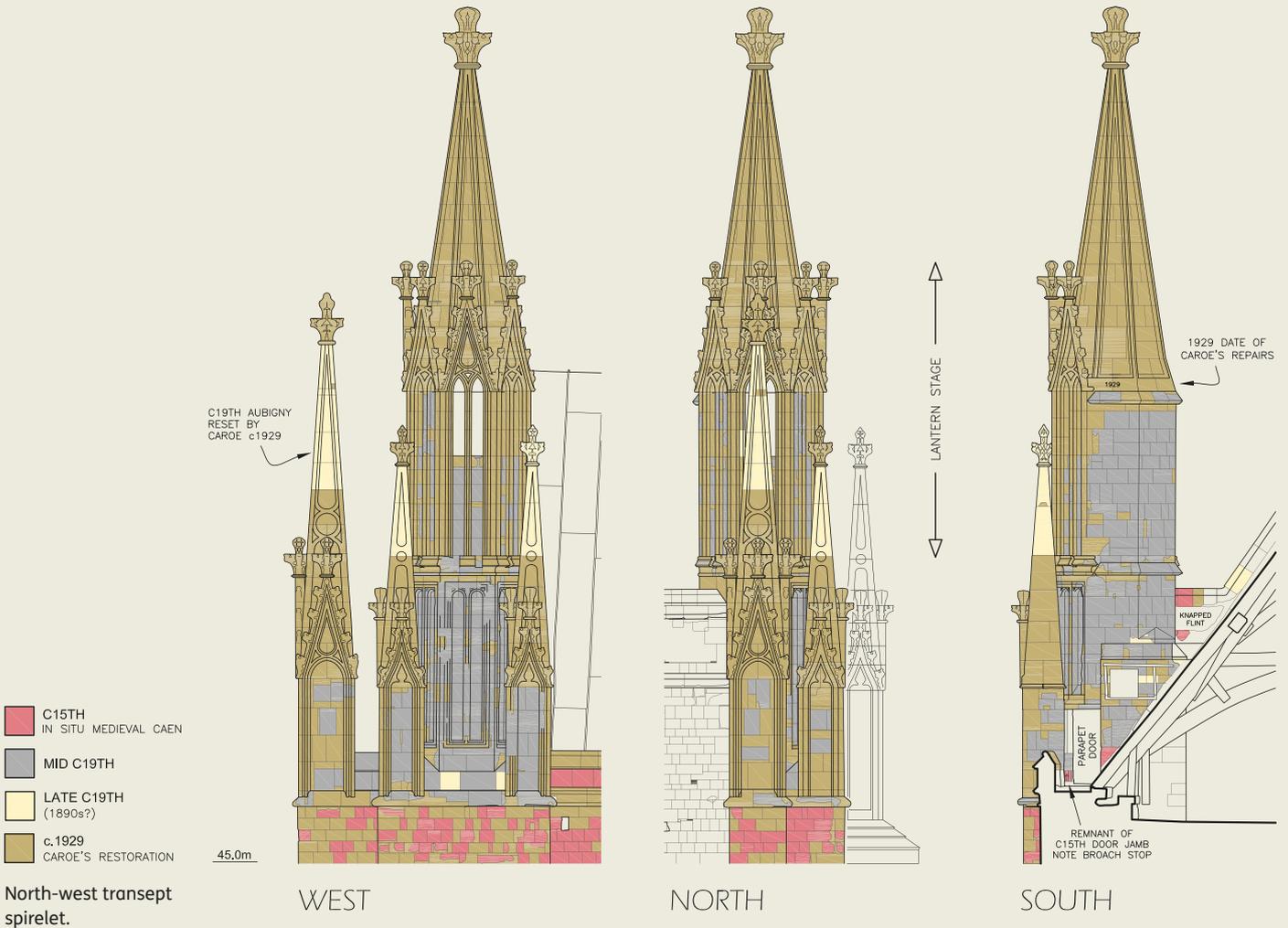
The transept gable proved to be one of the better preserved parts of the cathedral exterior, retaining most of its original medieval fabric, including elements that have usually been renewed elsewhere, such as coping stones, stringcourses, drip moulds and window cills. The masonry, unlike most other parts of the cathedral, is largely faced with flint, only the architectural features formed in worked Caen stone. Three tall windows, with slightly pointed window heads, pierce the gable, to illuminate the roof space behind. The gable stands on a blind arcade of seven panels with ogee heads. The panels are infilled with the highest quality flushwork (knapped neatly squared and coursed flint) which continues into the gable, to the height of its shoulders, before reverting to less demanding and less expensive ordinary knapped flint. A door was inserted through the middle panel in the late eighteenth century and provided with a Portland stone cill. The finial also appears to have been replaced at this time, again with Portland stone. Relatively modest repairs were made to the gable in the late nineteenth century and again in the 1920s by W D Caröe.

In contrast to the gable, the north-west spirelet proved to be one of the least well preserved parts of the cathedral, being almost wholly rebuilt in the nineteenth century from parapet level upwards (see below). Early depictions and a few surviving medieval fragments suggest, however, that the restoration was reasonably faithful and that the present structure

is similar to the original. The spirelet is octagonal in section and comprises two stages, the uppermost pierced as a lantern and surmounted by a spire and finial. The surrounding pinnacles also formed part of the original arrangement.

The surviving external fragments indicate that the spirelet was formed in Caen stone, as one would expect, its masonry surely similar to that of the vice upon which it stands and with which it was coeval. Rather more medieval work survives internally, at its base, which lies partly within the roof space, but the fabric is different. The vice interior comprises neatly laid Caen stone ashlar, worked with a claw tool. Its steps are formed in Kentish Ragstone and comprise monolithic, keyhole-shaped treads that incorporate a segment of the slender newel. The Caen stone, however, ends at parapet level, the spirelet interior comprising instead thin clamp-fired bricks to a height of approximately 1.8m. Interestingly these have been worked in situ, to match the curve of the vice, again with a claw tool. Above this level the fabric changes for a second time, to a mixture of brick, flint and other stone rubble, all once covered with a coarse render.

The use of brick is not as surprising as it may seem. Generally, the cathedral interior comprises high quality Caen stone ashlar, even in unseen places such as roof spaces, but by the mid fifteenth century alternative materials were being used in such locations, presumably for economic reasons. A mixture of brick,



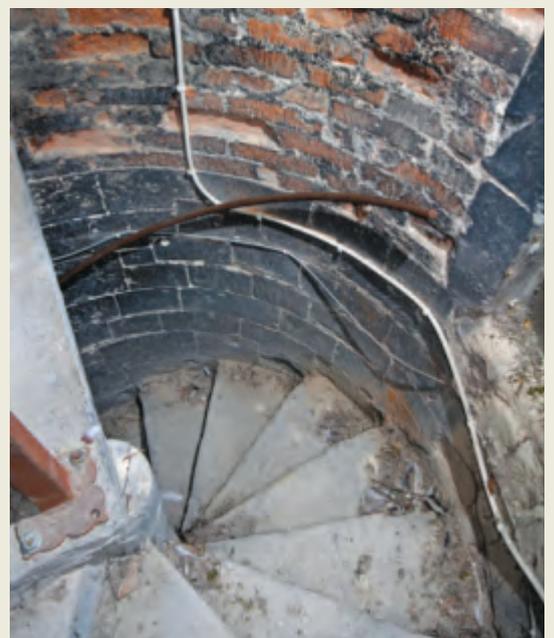
flint and stone rubble was, for example, used to form the interior face of the transept gable. The most notable use of brick, however, is that forming the interior of the Bell Harry tower.

A small medieval door at the base of the spirelet, formed with Kentish Ragstone, leads from the vice into the roof space. Typically for the period this has a depressed four-centred head. The parapet door has been rebuilt, but parts of its east and west Caen stone

jamb survive, which were hollow moulded with broach stops. Presumably they too supported a four-centred door head.

By 1816 the spirelet and its pinnacles were in a ruinous state, but they were allowed to moulder until the middle of the century. Then, at St Catherine's Audit of 1848, the new surveyor, Henry George Austin, reported, 'The unsafe state of the pinnacles on the north end of the Western transept whereupon it was resolved

Interior of north-west spirelet, looking up. Right: Interior of vice.



that the treasurer should be given directions for taking them down, having drawings of the mouldings first made by the surveyor, with a view to the restoring of the same out of the special fund' (CCA: DCC/DB/8).

The instructions given to the surveyor suggest that an accurate reconstruction was intended and comparison with early engravings indicates that this was achieved. Subsequent photos show crisp, fresh stonework from base to finial. Significant repairs have been made to the spirelet since, but much of the nineteenth-century work has survived. The rebuilt spirelet was hollow. Its lower stage was embellished with blind panels, with gothic arches. The upper stage, or lantern, is pierced by pairs of tall, narrow, unglazed apertures, each surmounted by a crocketed, finial gablet. The tall ribbed spire ends in a large finial.

The rebuilt walls were relatively thin and lightweight, and wholly of Caen stone (no brick or stone rubble was used). The ashlar blocks are larger than those seen in the original medieval work (typically 300mm or more in height). Joints between stones are extremely thin (rarely more than 1mm thick) and comprise fine lime or gypsum mortar. The exterior masonry was finely finished using drags and combs, but most of this tooling has now weathered away. Sadly, the Caen stone used by Austin must have been of poor quality and minor repairs were needed just 40 years later. These included some replacement Douling, occasional repointing using a hard grey sand-and-cement mortar, and the tightening up of open joints with molten lead.

The condition of the spirelet and pinnacles, however, continued to deteriorate and more extensive repairs were undertaken by W D Carøe in c 1929, as recorded by an inscription on the south side of the spirelet. He replaced much of the nineteenth-century Caen stone. Early in the century he had used mainly Douling stone for repairs, but now he adopted a mixture of Clipsham and Douling. The vulnerable uppermost courses of the spirelet must have been in the poorest condition and had to be entirely replaced above the lantern. Carøe laid his new stone in a hard grey cementitious mortar, but pointed it to a depth of an inch or so with a softer, sandy, buff coloured mortar, to better match the replacement stone. Where stone had decayed, but was still structurally sound, Carøe made good with plastic repair, a new technique at this time. Where this spanned individual blocks, the material was scored whilst still wet, to imitate the joints.

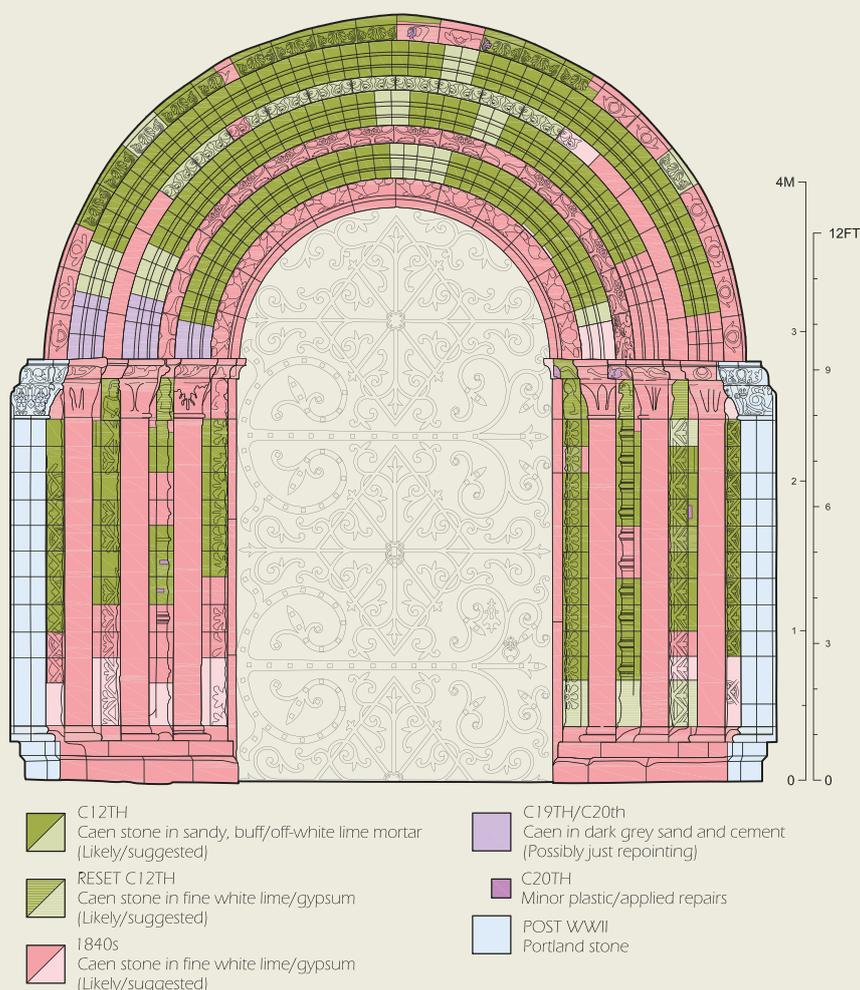
Carøe employed plastic repairs in other parts of the cathedral and quite extensive use of the technique can be seen in Christ Church Gate. As an architect specialising in ecclesiastical architecture and especially in the restoration of historic churches, he worked on many important medieval buildings. We came across his hand again when we undertook an assessment of the west door at **Temple Church**, City of London [NGR 53123,18106].

Temple Church is situated among the buildings of the Middle and Inner temples, between Fleet Street and the Thames Embankment. The west door, one of London's most celebrated medieval survivals, opens under its west porch onto Inner Temple Lane. Despite a major restoration in the 1840s and a succession of subsequent treatments, much of the door's stonework is again badly decayed. In places the sculpture has wholly disintegrated and fallen; elsewhere the original surface is spalled, leaving only broad impressions of its former detail. Repair and conservation is again being considered and an archaeological assessment was required to inform decisions. One question more than any other that has challenged architects, historians and other specialists in recent times, and pertinent to any forthcoming works is just how much of the stonework is original.

Analysis of the fabric proved challenging. Despite conservation and cleaning in the 1980s, much of the masonry is covered with thick accretions of whitewash and dirt, and traces of various media applied in the hope of preserving the stone. Furthermore, the nineteenth-century restoration sought to refine the door's appearance by disguising the true, slightly imperfect nature of its original medieval masonry (see below).

Detailed stone-for-stone drawings of the door were prepared by the Downland Partnership, using a laser

The west door at Temple Church.





Above: The late twelfth-century west door. Below: The enriched orders of the arch.





scanner and we used these to illustrate our findings. Inspection of the fabric was supplemented by a programme of documentary research. Amongst the most graphically important sources consulted were c 1818 drawings of the doorway prepared by Frederick Nash before its restoration in the nineteenth century. Four architectural fragments held by the V&A, doubtless removed from the doorway at this time, and donated to the museum by Decimus Burton, also proved useful.

The church was begun as the main church of the English Knights Templar soon after they acquired their new headquarters there in 1161 and was consecrated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, on 10 February 1185. The building had an unusual circular nave, corresponding with the portion traditionally now referred to as the 'Round Church' and recalling the holiest place in the crusader's world, the church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Possibly a narrow chancel adjoined to the east, the precursor to the present, far larger, early thirteenth-century structure. The west door is generally considered to be an original feature of the late twelfth-century church, exhibiting the Transitional style of English architecture. Investigation showed the porch is contemporary with the doorway, and must also be an original part of the design, albeit now massively remodelled in Portland stone.

The west door leads directly into the 'Round Church'. It was formed with Caen stone and probably also contrasting elements of Purbeck marble, although none of the latter material is evident today. The quality of Norman architecture improved steadily over the early medieval period, but could vary significantly from building to building, depending on status and funding and was clearly executed to the highest standard here, the sculpture particularly fine and detailed.

Its semicircular arch springs from capitals and abaci 2.6m above pavement level and comprises eight orders, alternately moulded and enriched with sculpture. Analysis showed the arch still retains a significant proportion of its original medieval masonry. The innermost enriched order is hollow in profile, and overlain by grotesque heads with foliage emerging from their mouths. The heads originally seem to have included a mixture of human and animal forms, but all are now restored. The second and third enriched orders were carved with deeply undercut foliage. In the

outermost enriched order, the leaves conceal some kind of fruit, perhaps pomegranates.

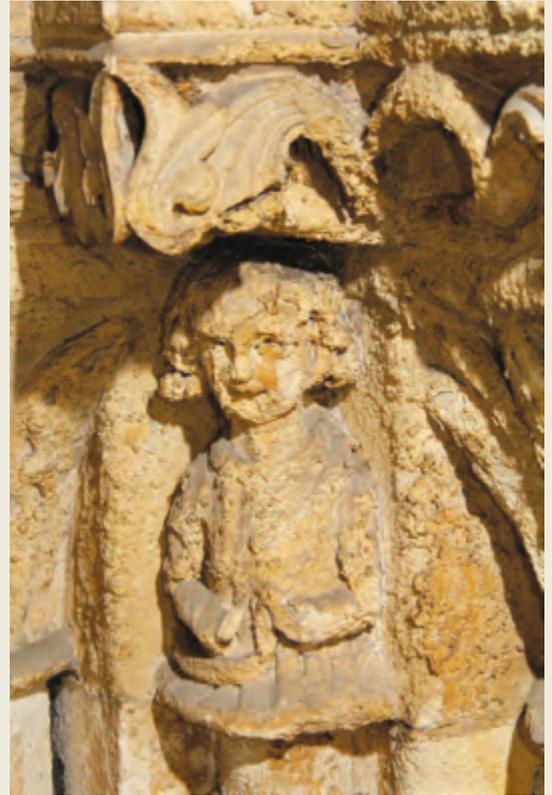
Colonnettes in the reveals of the door support the orders of the arch but were more heavily restored in the 1840s, and only a little medieval work was found to survive. The moulded orders are supported by plain colonnettes with stiff-leaf capitals, the sculptured orders engaged and enriched semi-colonnettes with small demi-figures. The enriched colonnettes bear a variety of geometrical and other designs, including foliage, rosettes, chevrons and beading. Foliated abaci passed uninterrupted through all the orders, over both capitals and demi-figures. Some of the colonnettes were originally of Purbeck marble, a dark and usually polished stone that would stand out against the surrounding pale Caen stone, but this was not replicated in the nineteenth century.

Left: Demi-figure, north reveal. Centre: First order grotesque. Right: Capitals and abaci, north reveal.

The west porch.



South reveal and detail of demi-figure.



During the fourteenth century the Knights Templar were suppressed and their premises at The Temple occupied by lawyers. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Temple Church, which had narrowly escaped the flames of the great fire in 1666, was greatly altered by the addition of numerous, often Classical, features most notably by Sir Christopher Wren. Subsequently the church was allowed to decline. The west porch had long been built over with chambers, and abutted by later ranges to the north and south and spent much of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as a stationer's shop, the west door presumably closed up. By the time the porch was re-opened in the mid eighteenth century, its floor had risen considerably, burying its lower courses and those of the doorway, which had been provided with a panelled Georgian door.

Thereafter the porch and west door began to excite antiquarian interest. In September 1810 a newspaper reported that the Temple Church was 'undergoing a thorough repair', but the work undertaken about

this time seems largely to have comprised cleaning, perhaps also with some minor repairs.

The 1840s saw the Temple Church extensively and expensively restored, with the bold and controversial aim of removing later features and alterations, and returning the building to the style and character of the later twelfth and early thirteenth century. Work began under the direction of James Savage, architect to the Middle Temple, but he was quickly replaced by Decimus Burton when costs spiralled and irregularities were discovered in the mason's bills. On 2 June 1840 the Inner Temple ordered 'that the ancient entrance doorway and porch be repaired and restored to its original state.'¹, but works do not seem to have started until 1842, when it fell to Burton and Sydney Smirke to detail the necessary repairs. Before addressing the masonry, however, they had to lower the pavement within the porch to its original level.

As we have seen Burton and Smirke managed to retain significant parts of the original door. Where they retained the stone it was lightly redressed, mostly with fine drags and combs, presumably to improve its appearance by removing later accretions, such as paint and whitewash, but also imperfections caused by damage and decay. By reworking it would also better match the replacement stone. However, the relatively rough medieval tooling was mostly removed as a result. Slightly more than half the fabric of the door was replaced with new Caen stone.

Like many restorations of this period, care was taken to reproduce the original decoration, but the new work did not replicate the slightly imperfect nature of the medieval masonry, and occasionally the desire to 'perfect' the fabric overrode accuracy. With better

Details of enriched colonettes.



tools than those available to medieval masons, the stone could now be worked and laid with precision, the joints between rendered fine and precise (around a millimetre, sometimes less). The new masonry was bedded in a fine white lime, or perhaps gypsum mortar. In order to match old with new, existing joints between medieval stones were disguised with flush pointing, and lightly scored to give the impression of fine joints. Occasionally, where they did not match the restored work, false joints were scored across the medieval stones. Typically for Victorian work, replacement stones were sometimes larger than those used in the medieval door and false joints would also be scored across them, to match the original.

The nineteenth-century restoration, by refining and unifying the door's appearance, disguised the slight irregularities of its original masonry, blending old with new, albeit at the expense of true accuracy. In 1842 the *Illustrated London News* noted that 'the amount of labour bestowed on the restoration of this entrance [had] been enormous, and the beauty of its details must be seen to be appreciated.'²

Unfortunately, as is now amply attested, the considerable effort expended on the door would quickly be spoiled both by the poor quality Caen stone arriving from France at this time, which soon decayed, and London's notoriously polluted atmosphere. Its condition continued to be of concern into the twentieth century and repairs were proposed on several occasions.

In 1912 the door was cleaned by Carøe, who treated the freshly exposed stone with a hardening liquid known as Hemmingway's Patent Siasic process. Carøe was engaged here again around 1926–7, at which time he was experimenting with 'plastic stone' which, as we have seen, he also used at Canterbury Cathedral. He recommended its use for conservation of the door at the Temple Church, together with application of 'Silconester.' Only a little evidence for such plastic repair, secured with wooden dowels, remains, but probably more has been lost to decay.

Fortunately, the door largely escaped the devastation inflicted in this area during the Second World War, and the extensive rebuilding which took place afterwards. In the 1970s art historian George Zarnecki and architect Walter Emil Godfrey made a study which informed the last major programme of conservation in the 1980s. Tests were undertaken whereby parts of the stonework were cleaned with different abrasive compounds, solvents and poultices. An attempt was made at consolidation with lime water. Brethane was also tried. Subsequently air-abrasive cleaning was applied generally to the door and the capitals, abaci and innermost order of the arch were treated with Brethane, which most likely accounts for their present discolouration.

The next project concerned not one but three porches and for these we move on in time and scale to the monumental Early English west front of **St Alban's Abbey** in Hertfordshire [NGR 51444 20709]. Here, detailed

The west front.

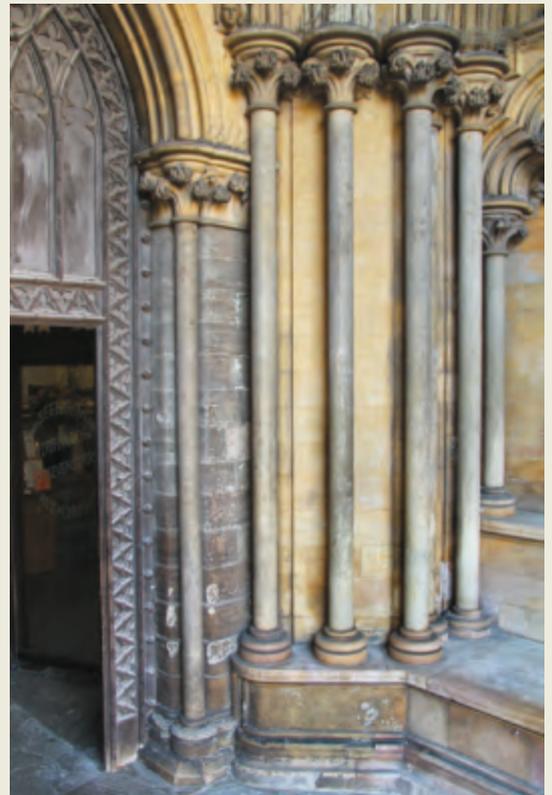




Blind arcading over aisle door, south porch.



Interior of central porch and detail of Purbeck marble door jamb.



recording and analysis of the medieval fabric was undertaken at the request of cathedral archaeologist Martin Biddle, again ahead of conservation and repair.

Understandably most observers of the abbey are drawn to its prominent and imposing Romanesque parts, but its Early English architecture is also of interest. The formation of a new west front with three porches in this style was undoubtedly the most significant event of the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries to occur at the abbey. The campaign was enthusiastically started by Abbot John de Cella (1195–1214) and it is

clear from what remains of his work that no expense was to be spared. Totternhoe was the principal building stone, but significant quantities of finely cut Purbeck marble from Dorset were also used for decorative elements.

Cella's work, however, was beset by trouble and marred by incompetence with newly laid masonry left exposed over the winter months to disintegrate. Costs quickly escalated, funds dried up, and the masons downed tools and left, unpaid. How far their work had progressed before it stalled has been a matter for debate, but evidence suggests that Cella had completed the three porches and the responds of the nave arcades and tower arches. Probably it was left to his successor, William of Trumpington, to complete the scheme, but to a considerably modified and less ornate design.

In the fifteenth century the west front was dramatically altered, when Abbot Wheathampstead introduced a great mullioned and traceried window in the Perpendicular style to the nave. He probably also remodelled the exteriors of Cella's porches. By this time the ground had risen significantly around this end of the abbey, and the nave and porch floors were now almost a metre higher than their original levels. At some point, however, the side porches were demolished and blocked up, perhaps because the Totternhoe stone that formed them had disintegrated (the stone is too soft for external use). It is unclear when this occurred as no illustrations of them survive. Luckily the central porch, which provided an essential entrance into the nave, was retained.

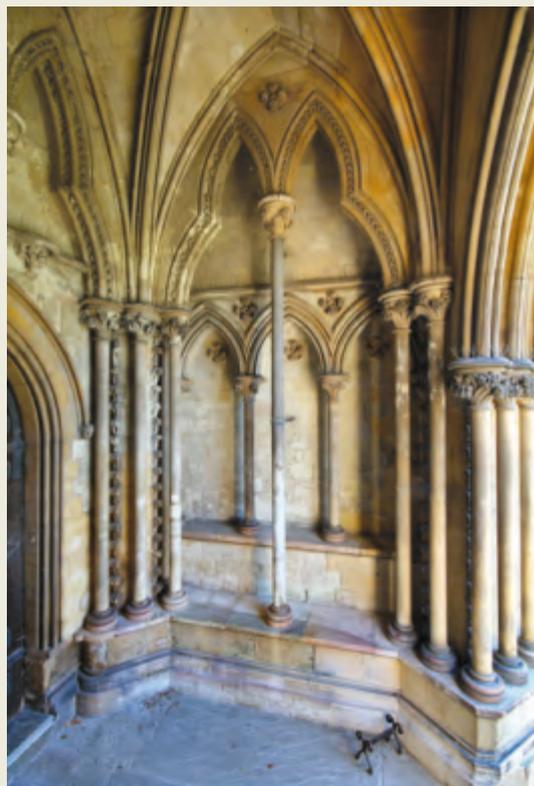
In the late nineteenth century the west front was thoroughly rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe, a wealthy

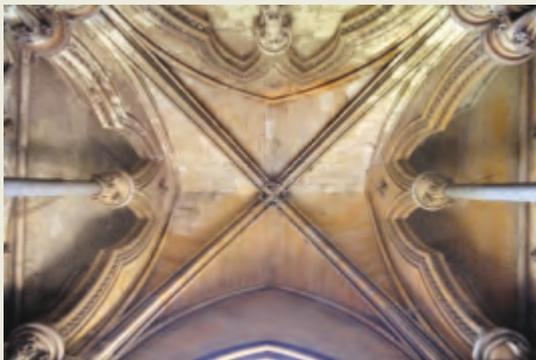


Stiff-leafed capitals.



Arcading, south wall, north porch.





that medieval work has survived. The exquisite Early English sculpture leaves little doubt of their former elegance. Some observers consider the work unequalled in England. Sadly, none has survived externally, the porch facades and entrances being now rebuilt or reinstated. Inspection of the remaining medieval masonry reveals it is indeed of the best quality; the fine nature of the Totternhoe stone used was particularly suited to the detailed carving demanded by the then new style. This was perhaps its first major use at the abbey.

Left: In the north porch: ribbed vault, vault boss, graffiti eagle and graffiti horse rider.



The porch walls are enriched with elaborate arcading along their sides comprising an open inner arcade superimposed upon and syncopated with a blind outer arcade and fitted with Purbeck marble bench seats. Within the side porches are cleverly coupled and richly moulded pairs of trefoil arches. Within the north porch the deeply undercut mouldings are overlain by extraordinarily skilled and delicate dog tooth ornament, almost fret like in its execution. Numerous original Purbeck marble columns, bases and capitals have survived in the arcading, which runs onto the east walls of the porches, but as blind features over the inner doors, the central columns necessarily omitted and the arches supported instead by elaborate stiff-leafed corbels.



Further stiff-leafed brackets interrupt the stringcourses above the arcading of the side porches. Statues were probably placed on these brackets and between the columns of the outer arcades. The porches may have been a setting for a scheme of sculptured figures, though unfortunately none have survived. The ribs supporting the stone vaults rise from Purbeck marble colonnettes with intricately carved clusters of stiff-leaf Totternhoe capitals in their corners. They are moulded with combinations of rolls and heavily undercut hollows, and meet at the crown of the vaults with carved bosses.



Stiff-leafed corbel, north porch.



Cambridge educated man with a career at the parliamentary bar. He was a controversial figure, and his work at St Alban's has drawn much criticism. He had an interest in Gothic architecture and traditional craftsmanship, but he rarely restored or preserved, preferring instead to demolish and rebuild to his own neo-gothic designs. This is what he did at the west end of the abbey, with the removal of Wheathampstead's great Perpendicular window surely the most controversial of his actions. Luckily he retained the central porch, albeit modified, and he reinstated the blocked side porches.

All three porches project from the west front of the abbey, but they also lie partly beneath it, and it is here

Single doors lead from the outer porches into the north and south aisles of the abbey whereas a pair of doors, separated by a cluster of three shafts, led from the larger central porch into the nave. Early drawings and photographs, such as those by J Neale, show these two openings fitted with handsome oak doors, with applied timber decoration in the manner of Perpendicular window tracery. The doors are shorter than the present openings, because of the higher later medieval floor levels. Grimthorpe reinstated the original pavement levels during his works, and necessarily replaced the doors. Fortunately, they were not destroyed, and are now on display in the slype.

The soft Totternhoe stone used in the porches, and indeed elsewhere, has encouraged visitors to scratch graffiti on their walls. Numerous inscriptions and figures, dating from medieval times through to the present day, were observed and recorded. These include a man on a galloping horse, several figure



Dog tooth ornament.

heads, the hunched figure of a monk in his habit and a large eagle. Depictions of medieval grave markers were also found, perhaps connected to burials within the porches. Curiously several possible mass dials, with radiating lines and holes for their central gnomons, were also discovered. Clearly these cannot have worked indoors, suggesting the stone was re-used, or that they were made before the porch vaults were formed.

Our work described so far, at Canterbury, London and St Alban's, was undertaken in order to inform the conservation and/or repair of ancient stone and timber. Surveys of the next two buildings, at Wye College and at Tradescant House in Canterbury, were undertaken in connection with alterations being made to those buildings, the first to help inform decisions before potential change of use and the second whilst alterations were taking place and historic fabric was exposed. Both are colleges, the former of medieval origin and courtyard form, the latter of the nineteenth century, but in mock medieval style and copying the courtyard form.

Wye College is located within the centre of the village, next to the church of St Gregory and St Martin, at the corner of High Street and Olanthigh Road [NGR 60548,14686]. The college, one of the leading agricultural and horticultural institutions in the country, closed in 2009 and new plans for the site are being considered.

An assessment of the buildings was commissioned in order to inform proposals.

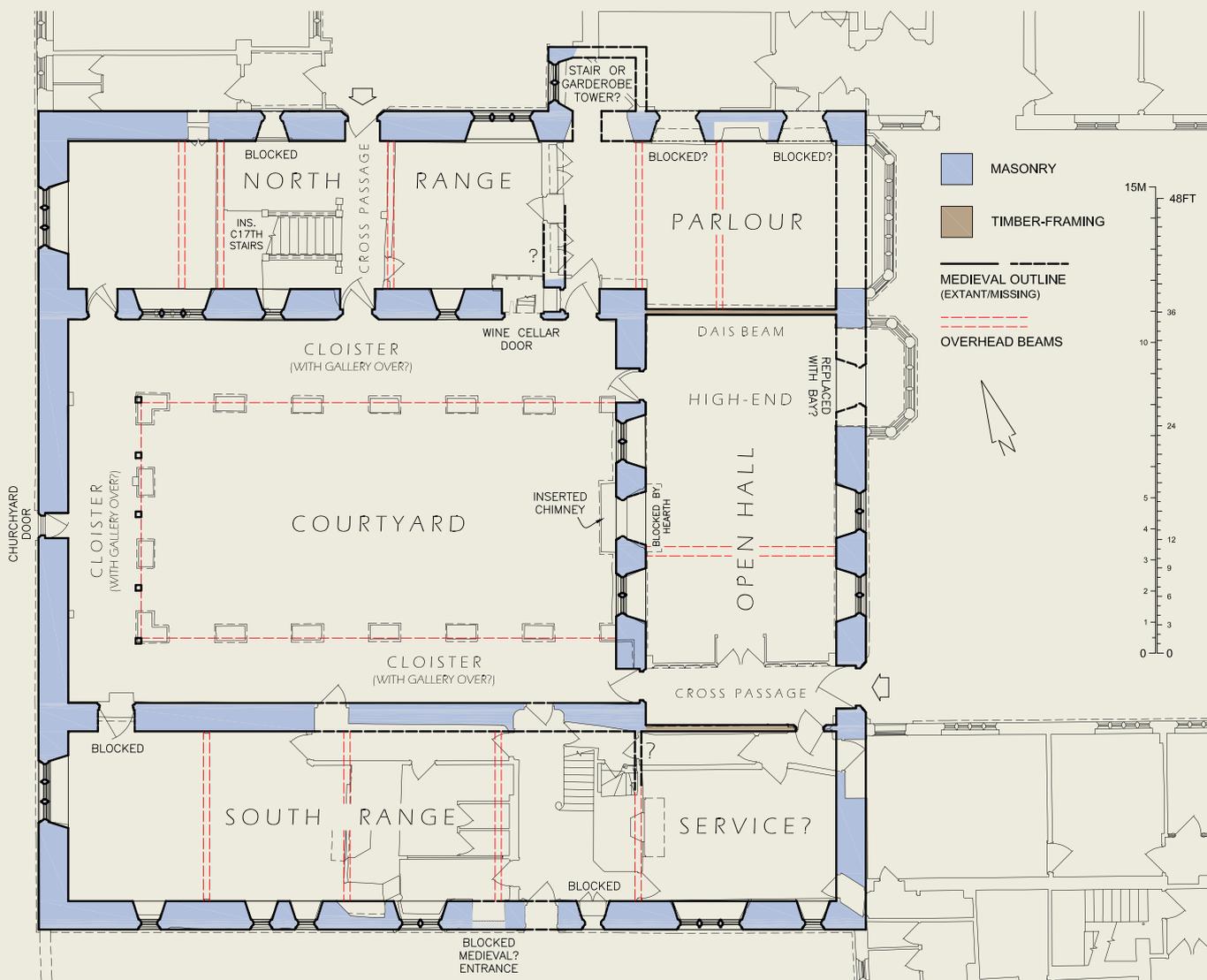
The college was founded in 1477 by John Kemp, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury. His foundation included a master, six priests, a grammar master, two clerks and two choristers. Kemp provided the first master, Richard Ewan, with detailed and meticulous statutes for the governance of his new college. These included the provision of a free grammar school for the poor children of Wye. The college was dissolved in 1545 whereupon the estate immediately passed into private hands, firstly to Walter Buckler, secretary to Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's sixth wife, on condition that a free school for the poor children of Wye should continue there. Subsequent early owners included Sir Morys Denys and Sir William Damesell, but the most notable was the Twysden family. Thomas Twysden purchased the establishment from Henry Haule in 1610, and many of the later alterations to the buildings can be attributed to him and his family.

Much of the estate that had formed the bulk of Kemp's endowment was probably sold off during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but the buildings remained a private residence, the owners obligated to pay a Grammar School master to give free instruction to local boys. During the late seventeenth century the buildings fell into disrepair, a consequence



PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS, EXTANT AND LOST WALLS AND BOUNDARIES, AND 1735-40 CLOISTER

CHURCHYARD



GROUND PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS



The south range of Archbishop Kemp's fourteenth-century college.





of a succession of relatively impoverished owners and tenants, but the situation improved in 1713 when the buildings were acquired by Sir George Wheler. He established a charity school for the town's poor children, endowed in part by and in the name of his late aunt, Lady Joanna Thornhill. Significant refurbishment, funded by these benefactions, commenced in 1735. The school, initially a success, declined through the nineteenth century and eventually closed. In 1892 the Eastern Agricultural College was established within the buildings. This prospered, and between 1893 and 1914 three further quadrangles were built (Cooling 2003, 95).

The principal buildings of Kemp's medieval college form a square quadrangle around a central courtyard or cloister. Two other medieval college buildings, the Latin school, where it is thought the grammar master taught and the so-called Wheel Room survive, detached from this quadrangle, against the High Street. Walled gardens were located to the north and south and a collection of outbuildings, including a wash house, wood and coal lodges, a small barn, stables and brewhouse, once stood to the east of the



Opposite: The hall interior, looking north.

Left: The remodelled courtyard, looking west.
Right: The hall exterior, looking west.

quadrangle, but have disappeared and their origins remain unknown.

The focal point of the medieval college, forming the east side of the quadrangle, was its large and imposing two-bay open-hall. Kemp dictated in his college statutes that meals were to be taken here, at two tables, the master and fellows at the high table, novices and others at the low table (Parkin 1985, 215). The hall has thick masonry walls of flint and other stone rubble, its architectural features formed with dressed Kentish Ragstone. In most respects it was arranged like a manorial hall, with its high-end located to the north and low-end the south. An east-west aligned cross-passage entered through opposing doors passes through its low bay, as one might expect, but the west door here leads into the cloister. The hall's high and low-end walls are close-studded and enriched with moulded and crenellated beams, the high-end or dais-beam the most elaborate of these, as one would expect, its mouldings stopped with carved demi-angles bearing shields. The hall was well lit, its tall mullioned and transomed windows with gothic four-centred heads and cinque-foil tracery.



Left: Seventeenth-century panelling and hearth, in hall. *Right:* North range crown-post.



The parlour, looking north-west.

A handsome crown-post roof, the most common roof form of this period, covers the hall. This is well preserved, its decorated central crown-post, typically for the period, with an octagonal shaft and moulded base and capital. The roof rests upon double wall-plates, the innermost moulded and crenellated to form a cornice. Originally the hall would have been heated by an open hearth, and its roof would therefore have been soot blackened by the fire, but in the seventeenth century this was replaced by a fireplace and chimney (see below).

The north and south ranges of the quadrangle extend westwards from either end of the hall. Each measures approximately 26.5 metres in length by 7 metres in width. Unlike the hall they comprised two full stories throughout their lengths, their ground floors lofty and of masonry construction, their upper floors lower and originally timber-framed (now rebuilt in brick). They are also covered by crown-post roofs, but more modest examples. Typically for the period their upper rooms and chambers were open to their roofs, the extant ceilings and attic floors all later insertions.

The parlour and solar, the best rooms, appear to have occupied the east end of the north range, against the high-end of the hall and may represent the master's accommodation. Evidence suggests a large four bay dormitory, for college students, occupied the west end of the range, on the first floor. A narrow bay, between the dormitory and solar perhaps contained a passage to a small stair tower (or maybe a garderobe) that projected northwards. This has been rebuilt, but

fragments, including a traceried, two-light window, survive at ground level. A small wine cellar was formed beneath the range.

Service room(s), including perhaps a kitchen, buttery and pantry, appear to have occupied the east end of the south range, against the low-end of the hall and cross passage. The remainder of this range appears to have accommodated a series of one or two bay rooms, but their function is presently unclear.

Evidence suggests that a timber-framed cloister originally ran around the north, south and west sides of the courtyard. It was rebuilt in brick in the eighteenth century (see below), but fragments of the original west cloister walk have survived. They suggest the cloister was two storied, as it is today, comprising a ground floor passage or pentice beneath an upper gallery. Doors from the cloister led into the surrounding buildings, probably at courtyard and gallery level. A small door from the west cloister walk led into the churchyard, but this was not, as some suggest, the main entrance into the college, which appears to have been located in the south range.



Seventeenth-century panelling.





The Latin School.

The single-storey Latin School is located against the street and aligned east-west. This wholly masonry structure measures approximately 12.5m in length by 4.7m in width, but only its south and west walls appear to be medieval, the others rebuilt. Four medieval windows survive in these walls, indicating the interior was well lit. The structure was presumably entered, from the churchyard, through the four-centred door in its west wall.

The so-called Wheel Room is located close to the south-east corner of the main quadrangle, and is aligned north-south, its south end abutting the street. Its walls now comprise nineteenth-century masonry, but a well preserved four-bay crown-post roof sits on

them. The crown-posts, unlike those observed within the main quadrangle, are plain, the braces thinner, suggesting a slightly later, perhaps fifteenth-century date, and a more utilitarian use for the building. Newman (2013, 615) suggests that this was the college brewhouse, but other uses are possible. Inspection shows the roof originally covered a fully timber-framed building. Some have suggested it was salvaged from a small medieval barn that once stood to the east of the college. Notably the building is depicted on Michael Moon's 1746 town map.

It was probably not until the early seventeenth century, when the Twysden family purchased the establishment, that significant changes occurred. The



Left: The Latin School churchyard door.
Right: Medieval south range window.





North range, open-well, seventeenth-century staircase.

north and south ranges were reorganised, by introducing or removing partitions and the larger medieval spaces subdivided to form smaller rooms. Exactly how they were rearranged at this time is unclear, as the buildings continued to evolve over the following centuries. New fixtures and fittings such as hearths, staircases, doors and panelling were introduced, many of which survive.

The most impressive and significant feature from this period is the large open-well (oak?) staircase that rises up within the second and third bays of the north range. Originally this was fully enclosed within a lath and plaster stairwell, but this was opened up at ground level in modern times. The stairs rose to a newly formed garret or attic within the roof, but evidence suggests this provided stowage rather than accommodation.

Typically for the period the staircase has closed strings, heavily moulded handrails and stocky turned balusters, its lower flight interrupted by two quarter-landings. Seven exceptionally rare and important carved statues originally stood upon its newels. The painted classical male and female figures representing some of the cycles of the Virtues (Prosser 2002), were

known to students of the college as the 'Ancient Britons'. They have been removed for safe keeping, but two watercolour sketches by Constance and Gertrude Beard show them *in situ* along with paintings on the stairwell walls.

Other notable additions of this period can be found in the parlour, the most extravagantly appointed room, as to be expected. The parlour was provided with an attractive hearth, its lintel enriched with carved birds, beasts and foliage, the timber overmantle linen-fold panelling. The walls were lined with small-square panelling and other decorative devices. Many still survive, notably the pilasters in the south wall, carved with vines and birds, a frieze with beasts and foliage, and an egg-and-dart cornice.

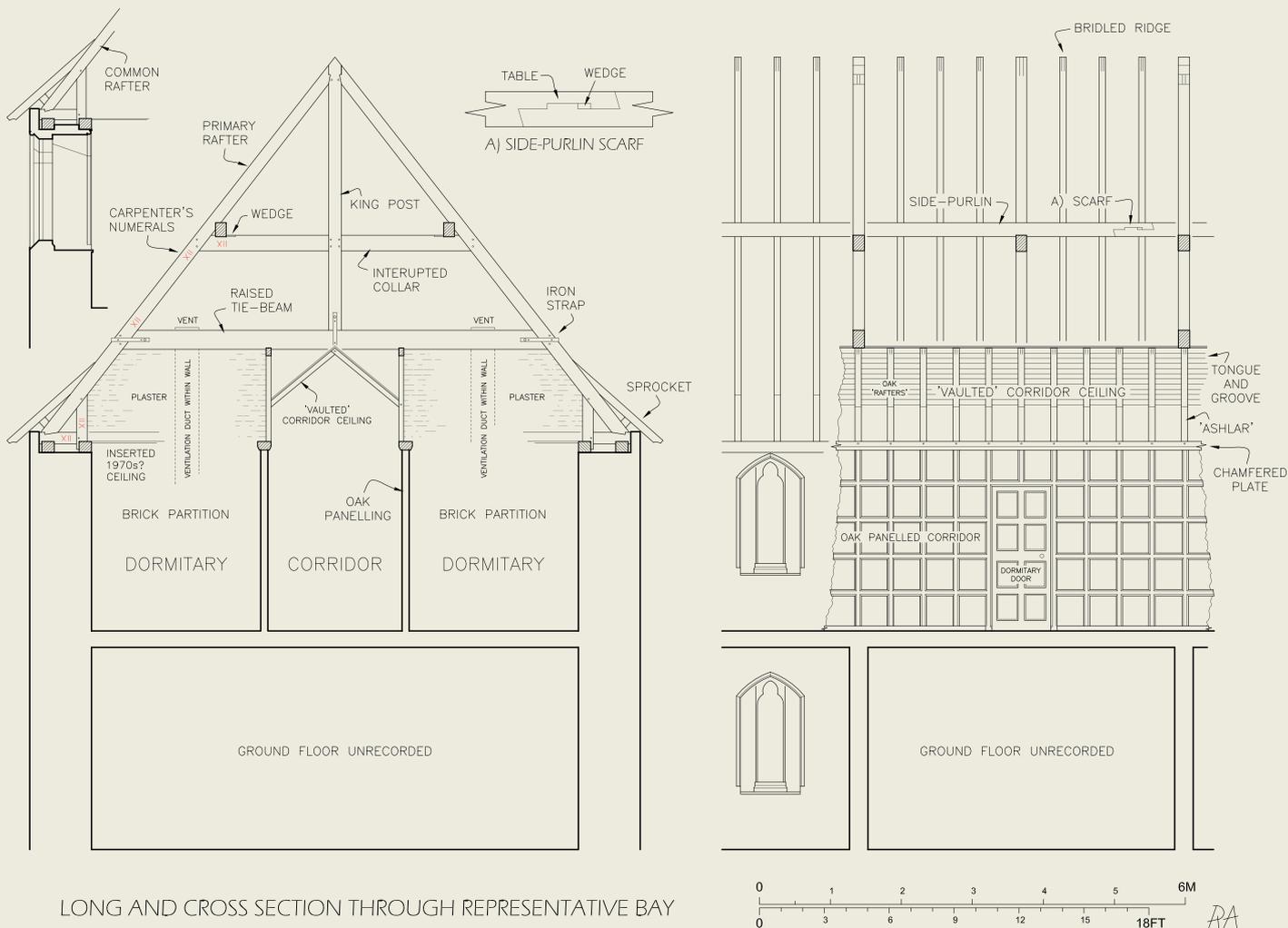
The hall saw relatively minor changes. Unlike those in most domestic houses it remained unfloored, but it was provided with a fireplace and chimney, formed in the west wall, in a window recess. Small-square scratch moulded panelling with fluted pilasters and an arcaded frieze, was fitted to its high-end wall. Whether the so-called minstrel's gallery that crosses its low-end wall was introduced at this time is presently unclear.

Changes continued into the eighteenth century after the purchase of the buildings by Sir George Wheler and the establishment of the charity school. In 1739 a contract was issued which included the demolition and rebuilding of the cloisters, in red brick. A simple arcade comprising semicircular arches of rubbed brick was formed at courtyard level beneath an upper gallery illuminated with small but regularly spaced sash windows. The timber-framed first floor elevations of the north and south ranges were also rebuilt in brick around this time, and fitted with sash windows with rubbed-brick heads. The presence of earlier fabric behind the new work, however, prevented the windows from being placed in the regular manner expected at this time.

Further changes were made in the nineteenth century. The front entrance to the south range, and perhaps the medieval college, were relocated slightly to the west and a new entrance hall with a staircase to the first floor, formed behind. The curious porch, with twisted 'barley sugar' columns was perhaps also introduced at this time. Unsurprisingly numerous changes were made when the Eastern Agricultural College was established, but these are of less historic interest and were not studied on this occasion.

At **Tradescant House** in Canterbury [NGR 61539,15784] the college buildings under scrutiny were not as ancient as those at Wye, but were nevertheless of considerable merit, being one of the first commissions of the renowned architect, William Butterfield.

Originally part of St Augustine's College but now belonging to the King's School and used as a boys' boarding house, Tradescant House is Grade II listed and stands within the St Augustine's Abbey Scheduled



LONG AND CROSS SECTION THROUGH REPRESENTATIVE BAY



The south (courtyard) elevation of Tradescant House.



Panelling and door, first floor corridor.

Ancient Monument area alongside Tradescant Lane. Both are named for John Tradescant, the gardener, who created fine gardens here for the Wooton family in the seventeenth century. A watching brief was maintained during alterations to the building, which included the conversion of its roof into additional student accommodation and the introduction of new stairwells.

The west turret bell and first floor corridor, west end, showing window and vaulted ceiling.

In June 1844 Alexander James Beresford Hope, philanthropist and ardent supporter of the Church of England, purchased part of the former abbey site which

was at that time in danger of being sold off in lots and built on. Subsequently, he was approached by Edward Coleridge who was campaigning to found a missionary college, and eventually the two men worked together as co-founders of the college. Beresford Hope's interests and writings included archaeological, architectural and ecclesiastical subjects and his appointment of William Butterfield, a talented and up-and-coming Gothic revivalist architect, to prepare plans for the new college surely reflected his interests and architectural tastes.

Butterfield arranged his handsome complex of Gothic inspired college buildings around a large quadrangle. The students' quarters (now Tradescant House), formed the north side of Butterfield's courtyard. In a range to the west he placed a hall, chapel and warden's lodge, and to the east a library and refectory. The Grade I listed early fourteenth-century Fyndon Gate, the great gateway to St Augustine's Abbey, abuts the west end of Tradescant House, and provided a suitably impressive entrance into the north-west corner of his courtyard. The college buildings were completed by the end of 1848. In 1976 the site was acquired by the King's School.

Tradescant House is a remarkably long building measuring approximately 75m by 8.6m. Externally it has changed little since it was built, its masonry walls comprising attractive and well executed knapped and galleted flint, with neatly dressed Caen stone doors, windows, quoins and other architectural features. Understandably its best side faces the courtyard. This is interrupted in the medieval manner by buttresses, and pierced on the first floor by numerous small 'gothic' windows with trefoil heads and at ground level by larger windows with elaborate 'gothic' tracery.





Left: King-post roof and, below, vaulted ceiling from roof space.

Purlin scarf.



Iron strapping to base of king-post.

Butterworth cleverly relieved the long elevation with two polygonal stair turrets, that to the west containing a clock and bell. The bell there today was cast (or perhaps recast) by the Whitechapel foundry in 1971 and has an inscription that reads:

**ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, 1848.
TELL IT OUT AMONG THE NATIONS THAT THE
LORD IS KING**

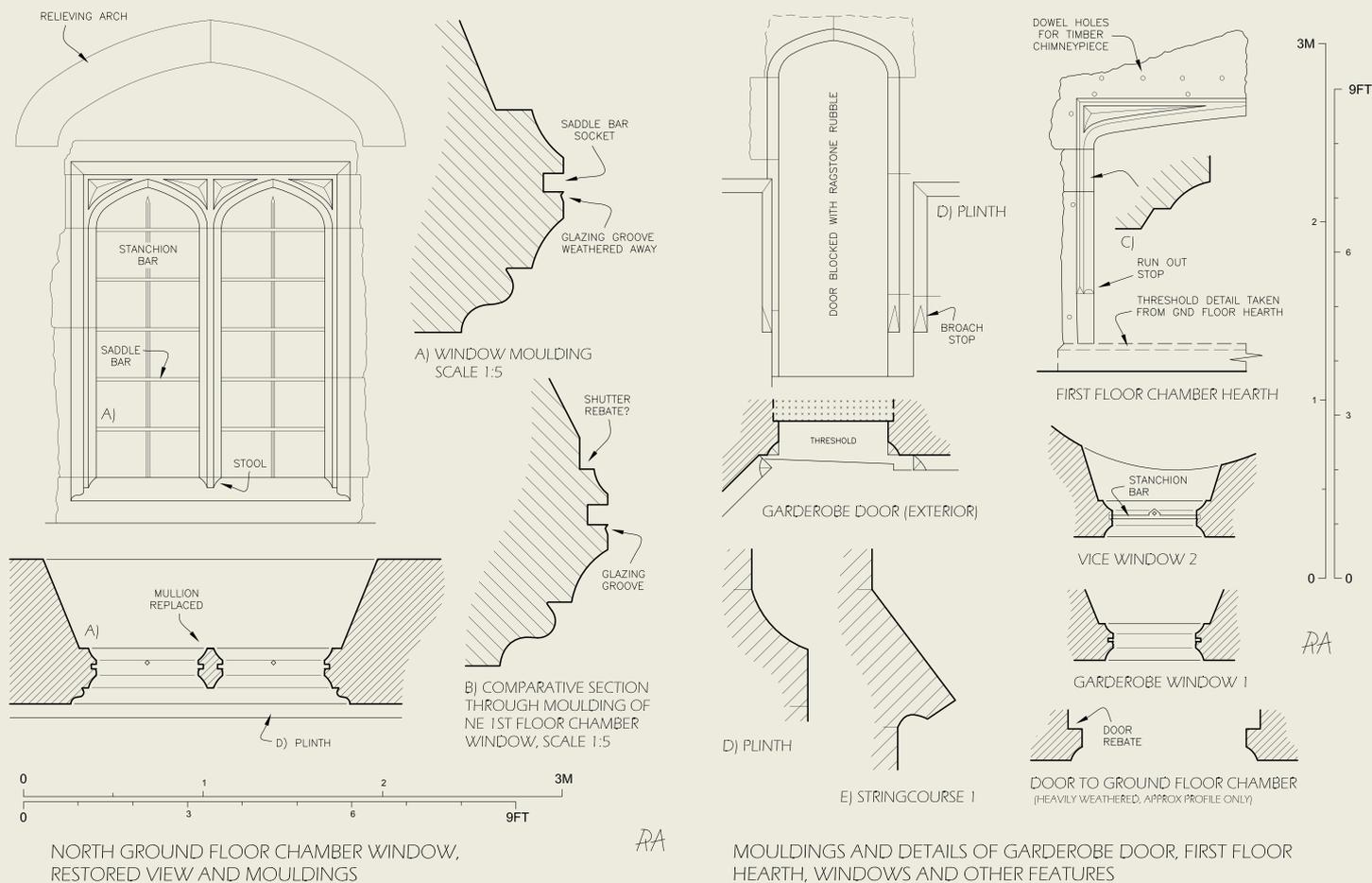
The interior has been adapted over the years, but many original features have survived. A long (approximately 46m) cloister or ambulatory (now subdivided), illuminated by the aforementioned windows, occupied much of the courtyard side of the ground floor. The first floor was devoted almost entirely to student rooms or quarters, to the north and south of a central corridor that stretched the length of the building. Butterworth lined this corridor with attractive small-square oak panelling resembling that found in Tudor and Elizabethan buildings. Similar panelled doors led from the corridor into the student rooms. He formed a lofty 'vaulted' ceiling above his corridor, using oak timbers, the arrangement intended to resemble,

albeit loosely, a medieval roof in miniature. Some of this panelling, doors and parts of the ceiling have survived.

Butterworth's roof was constructed, like the rest of his building, in a quasi-medieval manner. This is perhaps surprising, given it was to be an unused and unseen space. A conventional nineteenth-century roof would have been easier and cheaper, but it surely reflects his strong convictions and interest in medieval architecture and construction. The roof is robustly framed, using substantial timbers, and whilst its carpentry and arrangement does not accurately recreate any known medieval roof form, its execution certainly captures the spirit of such a roof.

The principal frames or trusses incorporate central king-posts resembling those of early medieval roofs. These sit upon tie-beams, as one would expect, but because Butterworth provided his corridor and student's rooms with lofty ceilings, which rose up into the roof, he needed to raise the tie-beams, fixing them between the principal rafters (they would normally rest upon the wall plates). Collars attached to the king-posts support heavy side-purlins, but unlike those in a





traditional roof, these are laid flat and held in position with wedges. Complex side-halved scarfs, echoing but not exactly reproducing those found in medieval roofs, join the lengths of purlin together.

The roof frames are identified in the traditional manner with neatly chiselled carpenter's numerals. One would expect a ridge board to be employed within a roof of this period, but Butterworth again used a more traditional method, fixing the common rafters together with proper bridled joints. He did however use iron straps and bolts to strengthen the main joints of his roof trusses, rather than rely on the carpentry alone.

The buildings of **Oxford Palace** [NGR 55291,15919], where a watching brief during restoration works was maintained, were also arranged around courtyards, but those of an archbishop's palace and therefore on a far grander scale.

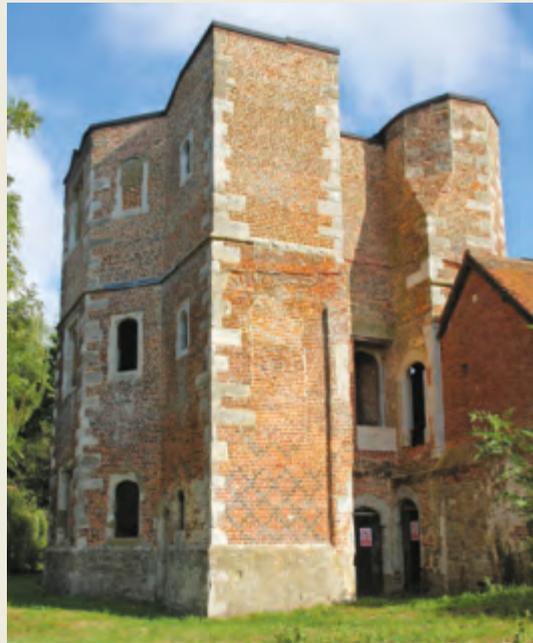
A manor had probably existed on the site since Anglo-Saxon times, and by the end of the medieval period had developed into a significant establishment, its principal buildings, including a great hall and chapel, located within the circuit of a wide moat. However, it was in the early sixteenth century that Archbishop William Warham (1504–32), in an act of breathtaking extravagance, transformed the site by building a magnificent new archiepiscopal palace. This was surely one of the wonders of Britain in its day, and rivalled only by Hampton Court for size and grandeur. Medieval archbishops were second only to the sovereign when it came to power and wealth, and were well placed to

indulge in such projects. They aspired to the grandest accommodation, where they could entertain their many distinguished guests, including perhaps the King himself, in the most luxurious and sophisticated of surroundings.

Warham formed his palace by firstly redeveloping the original manor site, to create an outer court, his new buildings, and the few original structures he saved, all tightly packed within the circuit of the moat. He then constructed an exceptionally large new inner court, to the north of the moat, enclosed on three sides by long and narrow, two-storied ranges or galleries, linked by tall corner towers. These surely contained long walkways open to the courtyard, in the manner of a cloister, on their ground floors, and galleries on their first floors. The west range, called the Privy gallery, was adjoined by a series of lodgings with heated chambers and overlooked an elaborate knot garden outside the court. The east range overlooked a kitchen garden. A great gatehouse formed the centrepiece of the north range (Stoyel 1984).

Oxford Palace remained in archiepiscopal hands for just two decades before it was seized, in 1537, by the crown. In 1601 Elizabeth I transferred the property into private hands for the first time, to Sir Robert Sidney. Sadly, decay and decline had already taken hold by this point and the palace buildings gradually disappeared over the following centuries. Of the inner court, only the north-west corner tower, parts of the gatehouse and the west side of the north range now survive. All

Oxford Palace.



South elevation showing garderobe (left) and stair turret (right), with detail of English bond brickwork.

are grade II* listed and the site designated a scheduled ancient monument in 1928.

The north-west tower has stood ruinous since at least the late eighteenth century, its roof and floors lost. It was restored in the 1930s after it had been scheduled, presumably under the direction of the Office of Works. Unfortunately, in recent times it had fallen into disrepair once again, and a major restoration was started at the end of 2015. An archaeological watching brief, a condition of listed building and scheduled ancient monument consent, was maintained by the Trust during works. Evidence for the tower's original form and features was observed and recorded during this exercise.

The tower is heptagonal in plan and comprises three stories, each originally containing a lofty chamber. A polygonal stair turret adjoins its south-east corner, a square garderobe turret its south-west. Sadly, no evidence for its roof survives, but this was probably located behind a crenellated parapet, and is likely to have been a flat lead roof. The thick tower walls were formed with brick, laid in English bond, and typically for the period embellished with diaper work and other decorative designs. Kentish Ragstone was used for architectural features such as doors, windows and stringcourses. Empty joist and beam sockets for its

Window head detail and first floor chamber hearth.

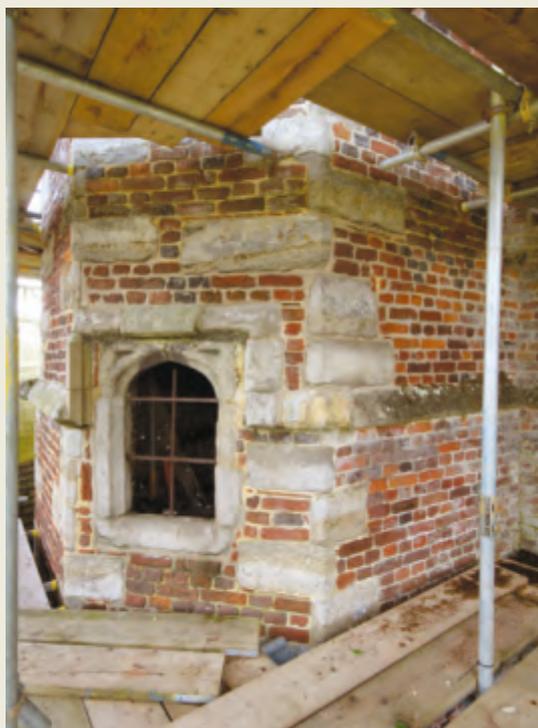


lost floors survive internally and careful inspection of these allowed their construction to be understood. The arrangement comprised tall thin joists laid on-edge, in the post-medieval manner, interrupted mid span by heavy oak beams.

The chambers were well lit, mostly by two-light windows with four-centred heads and V sunk spandrels. The openings have all been heavily restored, but original fabric and detail has survived in places, and was recorded. Original *ferramenta* was observed within several of the openings, set in lead, as one would expect. Each window was fitted with sturdy horizontal saddle bars, and vertical stanchion bars. The upstands, or knuckles, through which the stanchion bars pierced the saddle bars, project inwards, to allow the window glass to be fitted flush against the outside face of the *ferramenta*. Shallow glazing grooves for the glass were also observed around many of the openings, and in one a lead tie that had secured the glass to the *ferramenta*. Each window was fitted with a small opening casement, many of the iron pintels upon which these hung still surviving. Larger pintels observed behind the first floor chamber windows showed these were fitted with wooden shutters, and suggested this was the most important room.

All three chambers were heated, the ground and first floor hearths well preserved, their low four-centred lintels with plain V sunk spandrels. Remnants of their thresholds were observed. Oak dowels around the hearths suggested they were fitted with timber chimney pieces. Timber-in-bond let into the walls of the first and second floor chambers showed they were originally lined with panelling. Regrettably, none survives, but small-square oak panelling was fashionable by this time.

The stair turret, like the tower, is also gutted internally, but empty sockets in its walls reveal the where its winding steps were located. Probably these



an offset showed its first floor was lower than that of the tower, the difference surely resolved with steps. Scars can be seen where its lead roof was chased into the brickwork.

Stair turret window and, below, sockets for lost stair turret steps.

Many of the buildings visited during the period under discussion have been on a far less grand scale than those described so far. We are often contacted by new owners of properties who are either curious to learn more about the building they are moving into, or who need assessments of their homes to accompany listed building or planning applications. This was the case when an historic building appraisal was commissioned by the new owners of **Mansion Farmhouse**, Ulcombe [NGR 58584,14897].

Mansion Farmhouse is a Grade II listed property, built in a prominent position on the south facing slope of the Chart Hills with far reaching views over the Weald, and surrounded by orchards and farmland. The remaining, but now redundant, farm buildings associated with the dwelling include an oast house, and a modern corrugated tin packing shed and wooden cold store for apples. A pigsty and other animal shelters stand ruinous within undergrowth to the south.

The house is now in poor condition and in urgent need of restoration and modernisation, having seen little attention for many years. Outwardly Mansion Farmhouse purports to be a brick built Georgian dwelling, but investigation quickly revealed it to be a more interesting late seventeenth-century timber-framed lobby entry house, its framing concealed by later mathematical tiles.

Presently the house faces south and is broadly square in plan, but analysis showed it originally faced the lane to the east, as one might expect, and was L shaped in plan. The main range, forming the east arm of the L, survives largely unaltered and can be resolved into three bays, its narrow central bay accommodating the lobby.

Doors led from the lobby north and south, into the main rooms of the range, and west to a winding



comprised 'keyhole' shaped Ragstone treads. The turret was lit by small splayed windows, its first and second floor doors leading firstly into the galleries of the north and west ranges, and from there to the tower. The second floor chamber was, however, reached directly from the stairs.

The first and second floor chambers were provided with small privies in the adjoining garderobe turret. Evidence was observed for the privy seats, which were perhaps just timber planks with holes in. The first floor privy had two seats, the second floor just one. Understandably two soil chutes, separated by a brick baffle, were formed within the turret, one for each privy. Each was provided with a narrow flue within the south turret wall, each rising up to the turret roof. These surely served to vent foul air from the garderobe and may have terminated with some form of cowl. The ground floor room did not have access to the garderobe tower, and was not therefore provide with a privy. Instead the turret was entered at this level through a narrow external door, presumably used by a soil man to empty out a cess pit at its base.

Evidence for the now lost west privy range survives on the exterior south side of the tower. Joists holes and

South elevation of Mansion Farmhouse.





Staggered butt side-purlin roof.



Oak balustrade and plank-and-ledge door.



staircase. The staircase leads to a first floor landing then the attic. The attic steps seem original, comprising unpainted hand-hewn oak treads and risers supported by sturdy oak bearers. They terminate at a landing in the attic where a simple oak balustrade comprising square handrails supported by square newels with primitive finials surrounds the stairwell. Plank-and-ledge doors lead from this landing into the attic rooms, the one to the north perhaps original, its planks rebated

Floor joists in later south bay.



along their edges, its strap hinges hung on iron pintels hammered into the door frame.

The south arm of the L originally comprised two bays, one full and one narrow, to accommodate a substantial chimney with back-to-back hearths. A third bay was added to the arm later (see below). Possibly the building originally also extended behind the north end of the main range as a simple lean-to rather than a proper two-storey wing.

The house was built towards the end of the timber-framed tradition, when many were being formed with brick, but despite this its frame was competently built with good quality hand-hewn oak and raised upon low Kentish Ragstone dwarf walls. Jowled posts are located at the corners and bay divisions of the structure, these supporting the horizontal eaves-plates, tie-beams and girding beams in the usual manner. Face-halved and bladed scarfs, join lengths of plate together. Braces stiffen the structure. Chiselled carpenter's numerals identify many of the components. Originally the frame was infilled with lath and daub, but this has been lost and the timbers are now covered with lath and plaster internally and mathematical tiles externally.

The floors comprised substantial oak beams, chamfered with lambs-tongue stops and joists, the latter laid on-edge in the post-medieval manner. A well preserved staggered, butt side-purlin roof covers the original parts of the house, following the bay divisions of the frame. Garrets or attic rooms were contained within the roof from outset, but were poorly lit. No original windows survive, but evidence for their former existence remains behind later plaster. They were flush fitted, not projecting oriel windows.

An extra bay was added to the south wing in the first half of the eighteenth century and was also timber framed, using hand-hewn oak, but is clearly constructed in a later manner, its main posts, for example, plain and



Left: Lobby looking east and, below, eighteenth-century staircase.



First floor bedroom, looking east.



Eighteenth-century south door.

unjoined, its elevations comprising uniform scantling studding and probably originally weatherboarded or tile hung. The wing's roof was necessarily extended to cover the extra bay, in the same staggered butt side-purlin manner as before. The bay provided the house with new, generously proportioned ground and first floor rooms, heated by a new chimney against its north wall. A cellar with Ragstone walls was also formed beneath the wing at this time.

Until this point little had been done to disguise the dwelling's humble origins, but in the second half of the eighteenth century it was gentrified and thoroughly remodelled in the Georgian style. The most significant change was to re-orientate the property, to face south, thereby embracing its commanding view over the Weald. The south elevation was necessarily redesigned and a new front entrance, with a pedimented classical door case, formed approximately at the centre. New sash windows were fitted and arranged in as orderly and uniform a manner as could be achieved, given the restrictions of the old timber-framed structure behind. The half-timbered appearance was disguised with mathematical tiles, frequently used in the eighteenth

century to transform the outward appearance of timber houses and provide the illusion of a fashionable brick Georgian property, and the façade fitted with a moulded wooden eaves cornice. The old west front, though no longer the main façade, was similarly treated.

The reorientation of the house necessarily changed the circulation within the building. The room behind the new south entrance became a spacious lobby or vestibule, with an opposing door to a handsome new staircase. The staircase is typical of the period, its strings embellished with scrolled brackets, its tall thin balusters of tapered column form with vase shaped bases, the handrails ramped and moulded. The original winding seventeenth-century stairs were now relegated to a back stair. The timber-framed, two-storey kitchen located against the rear north-west corner of the house might also have been added at this time. Other less interesting additions such as a back hall and bathroom were formed more recently.

1 MTA: 15/TAM 266.

2 *Illustrated London News* 5 November 1842.



Cat bones from the fill of a
garderobe shaft at
Russell Street, Dover.
Inset: knife marks on the
cranium of a young cat.



Trades such as knacker, fellmongery, skinning, tanning, and tawing were a fundamental part of urban life in the past and, reflecting the unpleasant and malodorous nature of these occupations, the people engaged in them were generally among the lowliest members of society. Enid Allison describes evidence for some of these insalubrious aspects of medieval life revealed during recent work on mammal bone assemblages from Dover and Canterbury.

‘More than one way to skin a cat’

In Dover a huge well-preserved assemblage of mammal, bird and fish remains dating from the twelfth century onwards has been recovered from sites recently excavated in the St James district (p 7). Although analysis of the assemblage has yet to be carried out, there is a striking abundance of cat bones in many medieval and early post-medieval deposits. The remains are often present as associated bone groups, some consisting of foot bones, others of partial skeletons. Many of the bones are unfused indicating that a high proportion of the cats were relatively young at time of death.

Generally speaking, cat remains are more common on urban medieval sites than in earlier periods. Cats may have been increasingly kept as pets by this time, while many others would have been valued for their rodent-catching abilities in both domestic and commercial premises. At Exeter Cathedral between 1305 and 1467 cats were even on the payroll on a rate of a penny a week (Reeves 1998, 110), and a cat-hole, which still exists, was carved in the north transept door of the cathedral to allow them to come and go freely. There is increasing archaeological evidence however, that cats also provided a readily available source of fur (Luff and Moreno García 1995). As Bartholomew de Glanville, a Franciscan friar, put it in the thirteenth century, the cat ‘is ofte for his fayre skynne ytake of the skynner and yslayne’ (Reeves 1998). These fair skins would have been available in a variety of colours although most medieval illustrations show tabbies.

It is easier to remove the pelt from a freshly dead animal, ideally while it is still warm, and there are two basic ways of doing this. ‘Open’ skinning is where the skin is initially slit lengthways along the belly

and opened out so that the pelt can be removed as if you were taking off a jacket, making additional cuts to remove the fur around the legs; this produces a sheet of fur with the appearance of an archetypal fur rug. Alternatively, after initial incisions around back legs and anus, the skin can be pulled off like a sock resulting in a tube of fur. This is known as ‘case’ skinning and is often preferred for smaller animals. In both methods tails and paws can either be removed or left with the pelt, and in some cases heads may be left on the skin, at least temporarily. A knife must be used to remove the pelt around the eyes, ears, nose and lips, as well as in removing the feet. Knife marks on archaeological specimens are therefore generally found on mandibles, crania, and bones from the lower legs and feet. It is preferable not to cut or puncture the carcass to keep the skin and fur clean of blood and a skilful skinner would not necessarily leave any cut marks on the skeleton. Levels of knife damage seen on archaeological bones are usually very low and the body parts represented can often provide the most clues as to whether skinning had been carried out.

The range of bones and the age structure of the cat assemblage from Dover, combined with the presence of knife marks on a small proportion of bones, are all characteristic of skinning for pelts. Many cats that had lived a long and useful life may well have ended up being skinned after they died, but where there is an abundance of bones from young animals, as at Dover, it seems very likely that cats were deliberately targeted and killed for their fur. Analysis of the ages and sexes of the cats may elucidate whether the remains are likely to represent feral animals (and perhaps local pets), many of which might have foraged among settlement

Cat from Book of Hours, Lyon, c 1505–1510. Lyon, BM, Ms 6881, fol.30r.

Tabby cat with mouse from the Maastricht Hours, Liege, fourteenth century, British Library, Stowe 17, fol.75v.



waste, or if certain groups were specifically exploited. It may also indicate whether skinning at particular times was opportunistic or on a more industrial scale. There are certainly indications that skinning was occurring as early as the twelfth century within buildings in this part of town (Bendrey 2006), and cat remains were recorded from deposits of various dates during the recent excavations, including a number of partial skeletons from the sixteenth century fills of a garderobe shaft on the Russell Street site.

Elsewhere, in a couple of cases where there is evidence of industrial-scale cat skinning, it has been possible to discern how some cats were killed. On a Viking period site in Odense in Denmark around sixty-eight cats had been killed by having their necks twisted and broken. Most were females aged around a year old suggesting that they may have been reared in captivity specifically for their skins (Hatting 1990). In Cambridge seventy-nine cats had had their throats slit. These were mostly young adults and juveniles with an equal distribution of the sexes, and they were interpreted as probably being feral animals. Most interestingly on the latter site, some bones also had butchery marks in positions suggesting that the cat meat had been eaten after the pelt was removed (Luff and Moreno Garcia 1995). In Britain it would not be usual to eat either dogs or cats unless there was dire necessity such as a famine or siege, but cat meat is apparently perfectly palatable and said to be similar to hare in taste. Meat

left as a by-product of skinning may even have been sold as hare for consumption (Aberth 2013, 174). In Switzerland, which until very recently remained the only Western European country where it was still legal to hunt stray cats specifically for their fur, and where garments and blankets made of cat fur are reputed to be effective against rheumatism, it was apparently quite usual to cook and eat the carcasses left over from skinning. The traditional recipe involves cooking the meat with sprigs of thyme (Paterson 2008).

Sadly, in some cases the skinning process may have been inhumane, and as late as 1831 excerpts from minutes of evidence from the House of Commons refer to a debate about the proposed 1832 anti-cruelty legislation that mentioned the practice of skinning cats alive (Hartwell 2003–2015). Cat-skinning was said to be a lucrative profession in parts of London during this period, and the 'vile wretches' who carried it out appeared to mainly be women (Alexander 1836).

Reviewing some of the literary evidence for cat skinning from the late medieval period, Jones (2007) concluded that '*... cat skinning was regarded as one of the lowliest, if not actually one of the most disreputable, occupations it was possible to pursue ...*'. Other literary references in the same article indicate that cat skins were the sort of wares carried around by the lowest sorts of itinerant salesmen – the pedlars – and not by the superior chapmen.

The low status of cat fur may to some extent be due to its availability compared to furs of wild-caught animals, and the low regard in which it was held would tend to make it available to people of a lesser social standing. A number of monastic rules from the 11th century onwards specify that even senior members of ecclesiastical communities were not permitted to trim their clothing with fur of any higher grade than cat (Jones 2007). The thirteenth-century Nun's Rule '*You shall not possess any beast, my dear sisters, except only a cat*' is also thought to refer to the use of cat fur in their garments.

Cat skins were exported as well as produced for the home market, and various medieval customs accounts provide an indication of their value relative to other types of fur. Etienne Boileau's *Livre des mestiers* of 1268, for example, assessed the tax on half a dozen marten, otter or wildcat skins as two pence, but it was only half that for skins of 'private' cats (Jones 2007). Much later the inventory of goods in the shop of John Uttinge in Great Yarmouth in 1628 valued squirrel skins at a halfpenny each, polecat skins at a penny, cat skins at one and a half pence, black rabbit and Icelandic fox skins at six pence, English fox skins at two shillings and four pence, and otter skins at eight shillings and six pence (Spufford 1984, 185).

The Pedlar, Hieronymus Bosch (c 1450–1516)
[Public domain], via
Wikimedia Commons.
A skin of a tabby cat is
hanging from the pedlar's
bag of wares.





A Dead Horse on a Knacker's Cart, Thomas Rowlandson (1756–1827) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons.

‘Only fit for the knacker’s yard’

Animal bones found in medieval ditches just outside the city walls at Rhodaus Town in Canterbury (pp 15–23; *Canterbury's Archaeology 2013–2014*, 12–14) were notable in the relative abundance of horse.

Horses were mostly used for transport and traction, some reaching a considerable age, but after death many would have been processed for their hides (Cowie and Pipe 1998). Evidence from tool marks on some of the bones from Rhodaus Town, combined with age at death data and body portion representation, indicates that knackerling of elderly horses was being carried out in this part of the city (Tourigny 2016).

Tool marks were found in positions indicating both skinning and dismemberment of the leftover carcasses, and the resulting large portions of carcass were then dumped in the ditches. There was no evidence that the carcasses had been divided up for consumption. The good condition of the bones and lack of damage by rodents or dogs suggests that the remains were buried fairly quickly after disposal. Although the majority of bones were from horses, there was evidence that a sheep or goat and an elderly dog had also been skinned and their carcasses similarly disposed of.

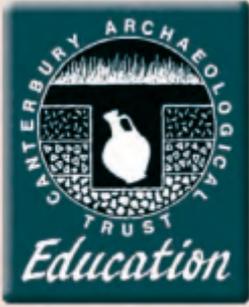
The deposits filling the ditches, which spanned the early to high medieval periods, suggest some continuity of use of the area for this purpose, perhaps

also suggesting the existence of a tannery nearby. Unsavoury trades such as knackerling and tanning were often confined to the less desirable areas of medieval towns.

Similar bone assemblages recovered from the adjacent Peugeot Garage site that are currently awaiting assessment and analysis, appear likely to form part of the same series of deposits.

Some of the horse bones from the ditches at Rhodaus Town.





Our Education Officer, Marion Green reports on another busy year. Delivering the new Prehistory element of the Primary School History programme has proved an interesting – and challenging – time, not only for teachers, but also for resource providers such as the Trust. The Bronze Age BOAT KITS introduced last year have been a valuable addition to our loans arsenal and helped to meet the challenge. The Archaeology in Education Service is supported by a grant from Kent Archaeological Society.

Education



Putting new replica loans to good use.



Replica Bronze Age axe.

Embracing the new curriculum

In the closing months of the 'Boat 1550 BC' project, the team had produced twelve new Bronze Age resource kits for Kent schools and other sets for use in France and Belgium. For us here in England, this was extremely opportune as the launch of these new kits coincided with the launch of a new National Curriculum for English schools where probably the biggest change to the Primary School History programme was the introduction of Prehistory. It couldn't have worked out better! At that time, we delivered some Prehistory Career and Professional Development for Kent teachers in partnership with Graham Birrell, Senior Lecturer in Education at Canterbury Christ Church University and close colleague in the 'Boat 1550 BC' project.

We have since delivered sessions promoting the Bronze Age and the BOAT KITS at a teachers' CPD day in Dartford, at the annual conference of the Historical Association and at a day hosted by Dover Castle in

association with English Heritage. The Dover day was led by Ian Coulson and this was the last time I would work with him. Sadly, Ian is no longer with us and the Trust has lost a valuable colleague and a good friend.

'A really helpful day and great resources especially as we are doing the Amesbury archer.'

Thankfully the Anglo-Saxons are still in the Primary School curriculum. Another new teaching resource produced at this time was the on-line guide for teachers, 'What was it like to live in Anglo-Saxon Lyminge?' written by Andrew Macintosh as a result of our involvement in the Lyminge Archaeological Project led by the University of Reading. During the excavation period Andrew ran Anglo-Saxon workshops at schools in Lyminge, Folkestone and Hythe. We also combined the results of the Lyminge excavation with earlier discoveries at The Meads, Sittingbourne to deliver an Anglo-Saxon 'Life and Death' themed workshop for children in Sittingbourne schools in support of the Woodland Wildlife Hidden History project managed by Mid Kent Downs Countryside Partnership.

The Dover Boat crosses the Channel

In the summer of 2015, a small team of Trust staff and volunteers joined Boulogne's 'Fête de la Mer' taking along 'Ole', the experimental half-scale reconstruction of the Dover Bronze Age boat. 'Formidable', 'Fantastique', 'Incroyable', were typical responses among the hundreds, if not thousands, of Boulonnais and tourists who heard about the discovery of the original vessel back in 1992 and the subsequent 'Boat 1550 BC' project enabling the building of the replica.

The boat attracted huge interest with people genuinely in awe of the diverse skills of our Bronze Age ancestors – and the team who built the replica! They mused over the growing evidence for a shared culture between northern France, south-east England and Flanders some 3,500 years ago. Conveying these achievements of our ancestors, symbolised by the

Bronze Age boat, was at the heart of the European project 'Boat 1550 BC'. Attending this event was a great contribution to its legacy. Peter Clark and I are now fluent in discussing oak planks, withies and beeswax and Paul Bennett was a fantastic visual aid as he worked on the timbers with beeswax, animal fat and moss. Many of the visitors were familiar with Dover and some had seen the original boat at Dover Museum. Others are now motivated to come over and find it.

This was the first time the replica boat had been back to Boulogne since it was the centrepiece of the exhibition 'Beyond the Horizon' in the Chateau-Musée back in 2012 and it was a great pleasure to meet up once again with our colleagues Angélique, Séverine, Dominique and Laurent with whom we worked when staging the exhibition. The Fête was organised by the Town of Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Conseil Régional de Nord-Pas-de-Calais and the Conseil Général de Pas-de-Calais.



'Thank you so much for today-it was absolutely brilliant. The way that you talk to the children and involve them, the discussions that you had with them and the resources you brought in were all perfect. The children had a great time and learnt a lot too-a fantastic start to our topic! :-)'
Ellington Infant School, Ramsgate



Above, international groups at the Beaney
 Right: American students at Canterbury Christ Church University.



International activity – at home

As a result of a Canterbury partnership drive to attract more European schools to the city, we now have an established link with the Beaney House of Art and Knowledge to deliver a 'Meet the Archaeologist' workshop to secondary groups in its Learning Lab. This year groups came from Northern France and the Netherlands. The session for the Dutch students has

become a fixture in their annual Kent tour which is part of their excellent Content and Language Integrated Learning programme.

'Artefacts and pieces of bone are passed around the table. Sometimes it is not immediately clear what a certain object is and a discussion starts. Students are invited to think for themselves, to discuss and to ask questions.' Pius X College, Bladel, Netherlands

Secondary students using a CAT KIT to find out about sources of evidence.



'The kits were extremely successful last year and enhanced the children's learning in a way that we could not possibly have hoped to achieve without them.'
Balfour Junior School, Chatham

The CAT loans collections

The CAT KIT, ARK, BOAT KIT and CAT BOX collections continue to be a great asset to schools across the county. Resources such as the ARKs and BOAT KITS are results of major projects and excellent legacy. This year loans have gone to schools in Chatham, Folkestone, Ash, Pluckley, Herne Bay, Canterbury, Ashford, Sittingbourne, Rainham, Ramsgate, Gravesend, Chartham, Maidstone, Whitstable, Tunbridge Wells, Broadstairs, Smarden, Larkfield, Rainham, Barming, Northfleet, Hoath, Hythe, Dover and Hawkinge.

Occasionally loans go out to other interest groups and a CAT KIT was borrowed for a 'historical fiction' creative writing workshop during the Canterbury Festival while a model windmill graced a summer exhibition in rural Stelling Minnis.

'Our history department would like to use the CAT KITS again. It was such a success with our year 7 group ...'
St George's C of E Foundation School, Broadstairs

Ian Coulson

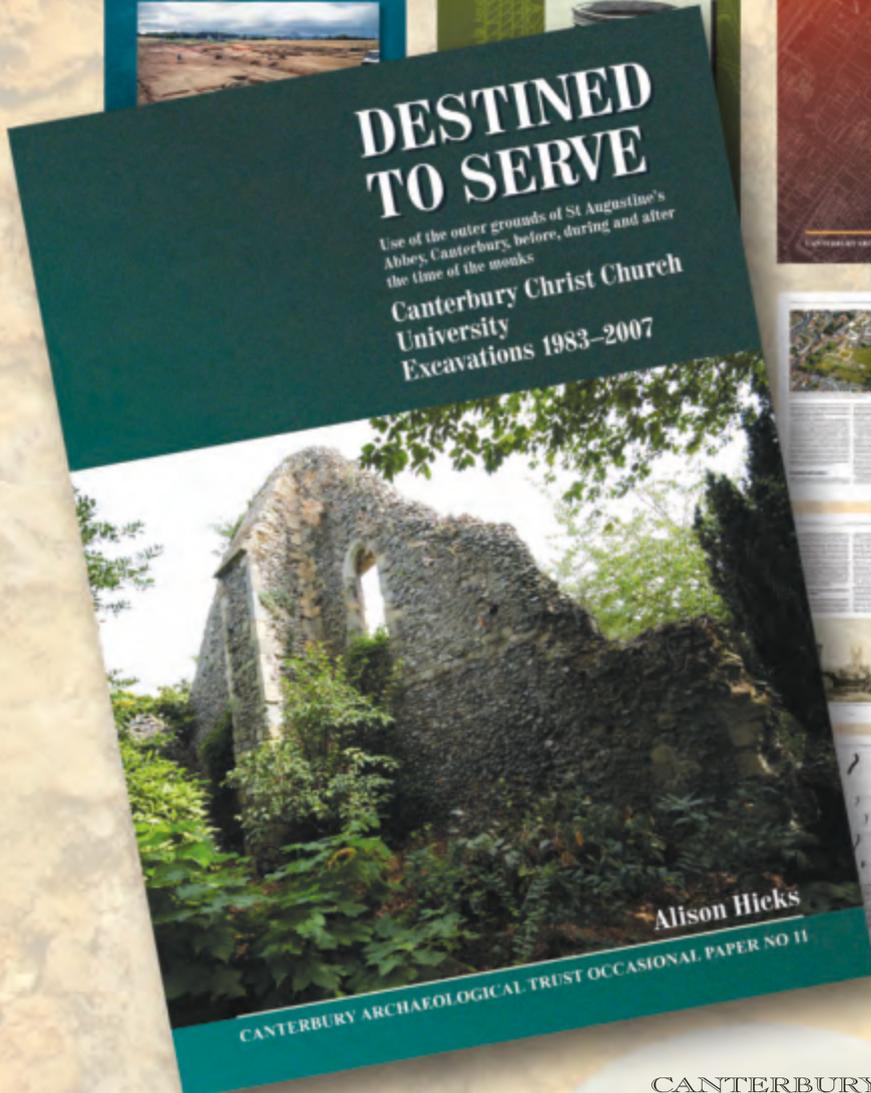
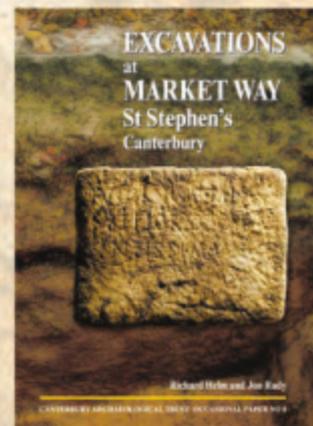
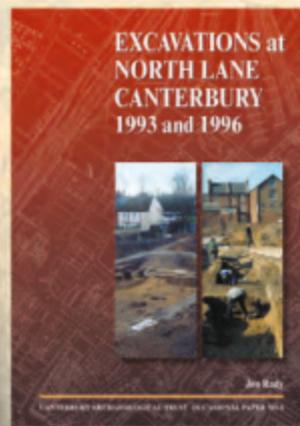
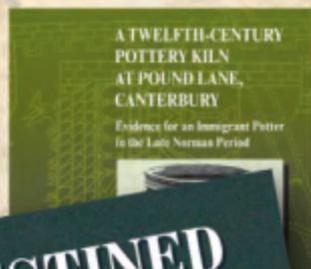
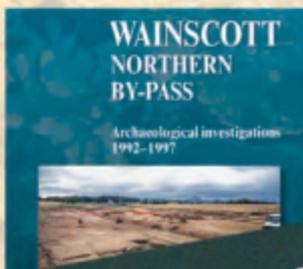
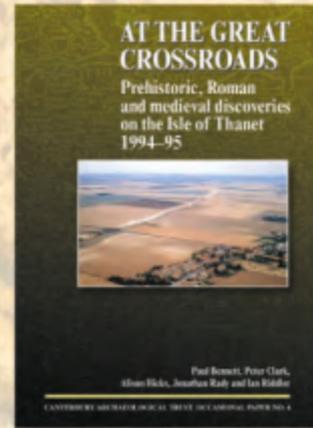
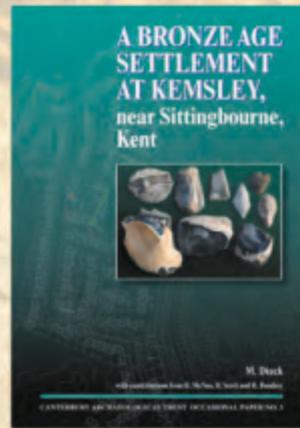
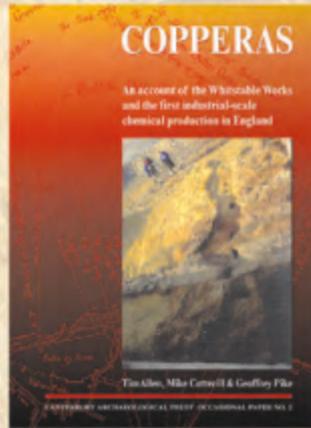
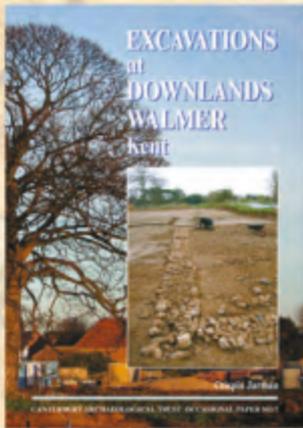
1955–2015

‘... the Trust has lost a
valuable colleague and
a good friend.’



NEW PUBLICATION

Destined to serve: use of the outer grounds of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, before, during and after the time of the monks. Canterbury Christ Church University excavations 1983–2007 | Alison Hicks 2015 | Canterbury Archaeological Trust Occasional Paper no 11 | ISBN 978-1-870545-32-7 | Softback | A4 | 378 pages | 127 figures | 69 plates | Colour throughout | Price GB £35.00 (FCAT £25)



A field school at East Wear Bay

SEASON 3: 10th JULY TO 5th AUGUST 2017

Join an intensive four week archaeological training programme led by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Learn from our experienced team of professional archaeologists whilst helping to excavate an internationally significant Iron Age settlement at East Wear Bay, Folkestone. The site occupies a spectacular cliff-top location looking across the Straits of Dover to the French coast.

Find more information at eastwearbay.co.uk



A Roman look-out post at South Foreland Lighthouse?

The discovery of a small Roman structure during the community dig at South Foreland Lighthouse was somewhat unexpected. Indeed, it was only found because a trench opened to investigate a large circular cropmark (discovered to be the base of Marconi's 1923 experimental radio transmitter - another story altogether) just clipped the edge of something else. Extension of the trench revealed a shallow sub-square feature with beam slots, post- and stake-holes in its base. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the fills of these features, together with two Roman coins. Two more coins and a buckle were recovered in the immediate vicinity by metal detector.

Analysis of the pottery suggested that the structure must have been infilled sometime after AD 275. There was a complete absence of pottery dating before the late second century and though the presence of late Roman grog-tempered ware (manufactured from the late third until possibly the very early fifth century) extended the potential date range of the assemblage, the later third century was suggested for its deposition. This date range tallied well with the coins associated with the structure which ranged between AD 282 and AD 305.

The earliest coin from with the structure, found in the fill of a post-hole, was a rare coin of the little known emperor Numerian (ruled AD 282–4) and was minted in Rome between AD 283 and 284. Its reverse type, bearing the legend AEQVITAS AVGG, has previously only been recorded from the mint at Lyon. The second coin from within the structure was a contemporary copy of a coin of Maximian (ruled AD 293–311). The coin this copied would have been minted at Trier between AD 302 and 305. The two unstratified coins were of Carausius and Allectus.

The copper alloy buckle is not closely datable, but a third- to fourth-century late Roman date would not be out of place.



The excavation viewed from the lighthouse.

The excavated beam slots, post- and stake-holes hint at a largely wooden superstructure, suggesting that the building was insubstantial and presumably short-lived given its exposed location on the cliff top. Its position would however have afforded good views across the Channel toward France.

Collectively the finds from the structure and its immediate surroundings point to a date from the very late third to very early fourth century AD. For much of this period Britain and parts of northern Gaul were under the control of two successive usurper-emperors, Carausius (ruled AD 286–293) and Allectus (ruled AD 293–296). Both faced the threat of invasion from forces loyal to the western Caesar, Constantius Chlorus. This threat became reality in September 296 when Constantius launched an invasion to bring the province back under Imperial control, an operation that resulted in the defeat and death of Allectus. Given the date and the location of the structure at South Foreland, it is tempting to interpret it as a coastal lookout and/or signal post erected during this turbulent period.

None of the other trenches excavated within the lighthouse grounds during the project produced any other Roman material. This absence could be considered corroboration for isolated and short-lived occupation of the site. The interpretation of this occupation representing a Carausian lookout, however, must remain speculative.





Andrew Richardson reports on a wide range of Community and Outreach activities

Community Archaeology

We continue to play an active part in 'Up on the Downs', the Landscape Partnership Scheme hosted by Dover District Council which focusses on the rural hinterland around Dover and Folkestone, primarily funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). Our involvement this year was mainly in two sub-projects. The first, 'Let Them Speak for Themselves' (see *Canterbury's Archaeology 2013-2014*, 49-52) continued to make progress with the recording and conservation of twentieth-century defences around Dover and Folkestone. The project was promoted at local events: in May at the Western Heights Open Day and on Armed Forces Day in June at a fair in Dover's Pencester Gardens.

The second 'Up on the Downs' sub-project involved co-ordinating the production of a conservation management plan for the South Foreland Lighthouse with the National Trust. As part of this a community project took place at the lighthouse during the summer of 2015. Following a resistivity survey, which identified many potential buried structures and features within the grounds, a two-week community dig involving National Trust volunteers and members of the public visiting the lighthouse took place from late July to early August. Excavation of 13 hand-dug trenches confirmed that considerable archaeological remains of many periods survived at the site, with many finds and features of direct relevance to the lighthouse and its history. Something of a surprise

was the presence of a small structure dating to the end of the third century AD (see opposite).

We became more closely involved in the Partnership delivering 'Up on the Downs' having representation on the project board. Participation in the scheme has been very worthwhile, and has helped foster and develop the Trust's already extensive network of contacts and partnerships in the Dover and Folkestone area.

The summer of 2015 saw the inaugural season of the East Wear Bay Archaeological Field School. A four-week excavation on the cliff top immediately north of the Folkestone Roman villa (most recently investigated under the auspices of 'A Town Unearthed'; Coulson 2013) revealed a complex of late Iron Age and Roman features, including field ditches, a round-house, and a quern production area. A number of students, from home and abroad, worked alongside volunteers from the Folkestone Research and Archaeology Group, Dover Archaeological Group and Kent Archaeological Society,

Left: Our third series of Archaeology courses began in September 2015.



East Wear Bay Archaeological Field School July-August 2015.





Escutcheon from a hanging bowl found near Upstreet. © KCC.

under the supervision and mentorship of Trust staff. Grants from the Roger De Haan Charitable Trust (which funded bursaries for local 16–24 year olds), the Kent Archaeological Society, ‘Up on the Downs’ and the Association for Roman Archaeology supplemented receipts from fee-paying students. The excavation will continue to a second season and will be reported next year. A number of papers have been presented on findings to date, including at a conference in Boulogne-sur-Mer in late September.

Texas State students at Westgate Gardens, 2015.

Still in Folkestone, we became involved with the Townscape Heritage Initiative, an HLF-funded scheme



Western Heights Open Day May 2015.



hosted by Shepway District Council. Working in partnership with Timelocked Heritage we helped plan and deliver a series of public talks and guided walks as well as a workshop entitled ‘Development in the Historic Environment’ in October which was attended by local planning officers and agents and platformed speakers from across the heritage sector.

A host of other events and activities took place during the year. These included a small evaluation project at Kearsney Abbey undertaken with Dover Archaeological Group as part of a successful HLF ‘Parks for People’ bid by Dover District Council. Back in Canterbury, the Trust opened its doors to the public as part of the city-wide Magna Carta Trail on 13 June. This formed part of the celebrations commemorating the 800th anniversary of the signing of the Magna Carta and the discovery of the Canterbury copy of this famous and important document.

Towards the end of June, a community dig took place on the site of an Anglo-Saxon discovery made by metal detectorist David Allen. A grave, which originally contained a sword, spear and shield along with a fine copper alloy hanging bowl, proved to be cut into a ditch, the upper fill of which contained large quantities of late Iron Age pottery. Surface finds also suggested the presence of a Roman building in the vicinity and it became clear that an extensive multi-period site had been discovered. Alongside volunteers from Dover Archaeological Group, we were joined on this dig by Lisa Duffy of the University of Las Vegas. She was visiting Canterbury as part of her doctoral research on the Roman burial population of the city and had first come to the Trust as part of the annual delegation of Texas State students who visit Canterbury every summer in the company of Professor Jon McGee. They regularly join our team of volunteers in the finds department.

Professor McGee brought another group to Canterbury in July and some were able to join the community excavation at Westgate Gardens, part of the ongoing Westgate Parks project. Here they were able to help with the uncovering Roman Watling Street at the point where it exited the city gates and crossed the Stour.

The finds department at the Trust hosted work experience placements for three pupils from local



With Dover Archaeological Group at Upstreet.



schools: Bethan Morgan, Francis Warren and Eve Drysdale. These pupils worked in both the finds and environmental archaeology departments and also helped with a number of outreach and community projects. Bethan and Francis were lucky enough to be around at the time of the Faversham River Festival, in early July, and helped paddle the replica of the Dover Bronze Age boat from Iron Wharf boat yard to its mooring at the head of Faversham Creek. That festival was just one of several events attended by the boat in 2015, the others including Dover Marina Open Day, Dover Regatta and, for the second year, the Great River Race on the Thames in September.

Our third series of one-day Archaeology Courses was launched in September 2015. Students joined courses such as 'First Steps in Archaeology', 'Caesar to Claudius', 'Archaeology of Death' and 'Archaeological Report Writing', to name just a few. Although most of 128 participants were Kent residents, some came from further afield including London, Berkshire, Essex, Cambridge and Bradford. One travelled from furthest Lancashire! In addition to the courses held in Canterbury, two courses were run in Dover under the auspices of 'Up on the Downs'.

The Trust had a strong presence at a number of other events during the latter part of 2015, notably the Kent Archaeological Society's conference on Anglo-Saxon Kent held at the University of Kent in October. Then in the early part of 2016 the regular favourite, the annual Frank Jenkins memorial lecture was delivered by the Trust's Director and a host of one-off events took place, such as 'Other Times, Other Worlds'. This lecture, delivered with Dr Lesley Hardy of Canterbury Christ Church University and hosted by Canterbury's Beaney House of Art and Knowledge, explored the links between archaeology, history, fantasy and gaming.

Figures for the first quarter of 2016 reveal an especially active period. In these three months the Trust delivered at least twenty-five events, including public lectures, taught courses and workshops, involving some 800 participants.

Many thousands more people continue to be reached online, both through the Trust's own website and via a strengthening social media presence. All this laid the foundation for an increase in outreach and community engagement as the Trust's 40th year approached, but the story of that will have to wait until next year ...



The Bronze Age boat replica at Faversham Nautical Festival, 2015.

Follow our activities on Facebook and Twitter.

The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

The principal purpose of the Friends is to support Canterbury Archaeological Trust in the full diversity of its activities. It is therefore pleasing to report that during 2015/16 the Friends, through the donations of its members, were able to make funding approaching £15,000 available to the Trust for a number of purposes. Grants enabled the Trust, for example, to purchase furniture to equip its Library room at 92a Broad Street as an effective teaching space for its community focused programme of one-day workshops. Bursaries were awarded to staff to assist in professional development. A substantial grant provided resource for the design and creation of a major exhibition celebrating 40 years of CAT scheduled for Spring 2016 at the Beaney House of Art and Knowledge. At the end of March distribution to Friends commenced of an excellent publication complementing the exhibition. Support is not confined to the provision of funding – Friends continued to volunteer in the Finds department and the early months of 2016 saw the recruitment and induction of a team of stewards to staff the forthcoming 40th anniversary exhibition. A fuller account of the exhibition will appear in the 2016/17 Annual Review.

Membership through the year was sustained at between 380 and 390 people making donations, many enhanced through the valuable addition of Gift Aid. Friends were kept in touch with the Trust's work and ancillary topics of interest through talks from staff and other contributors, including the annual Frank

Jenkins Memorial lecture delivered by Director Paul Bennett at the end of February 2016 reviewing a year's significant achievement particularly in Canterbury and Dover. August 2015 saw visits to excavations in Folkestone and Canterbury while in the autumn an extensive programme of walks in association with the Canterbury Festival was very well supported raising significant income for the Friends. Many thanks to those concerned with organising and leading the walks. Also three Newsletters updating Friends were sent out, both in paper format and electronically. Electronic communication now plays an important role in the work of the Friends particularly in reminding members of forthcoming activities and other events relevant to those interested in the archaeology, history and heritage of the region.

The activity of the Friends is supported by staff at the Trust, which is much appreciated, together with a hard-working voluntary committee. During the year Marion Gurr took over as treasurer from Roger Sharp. His many years of careful stewardship of the Friends' finances is gratefully acknowledged. Dawn Baxter-Phillips stepped down from the chair, David Shaw temporarily taking over the reins; I was very pleased to take on the rewarding role of chair in the autumn of 2015 in anticipation of the 40th anniversary.

Anthony Ward

Chair, Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

The Friends newsletter. Past issues can be viewed in the *Community & Friends* section of our website.



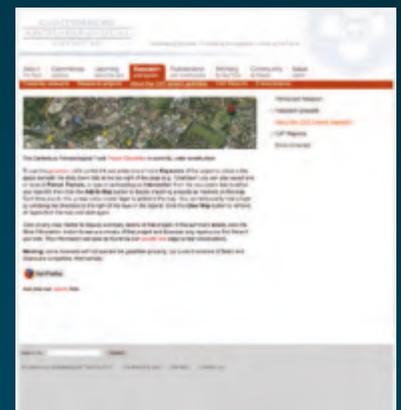
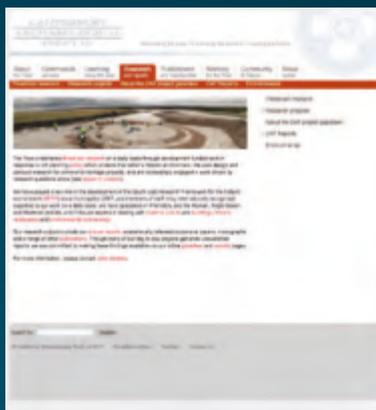
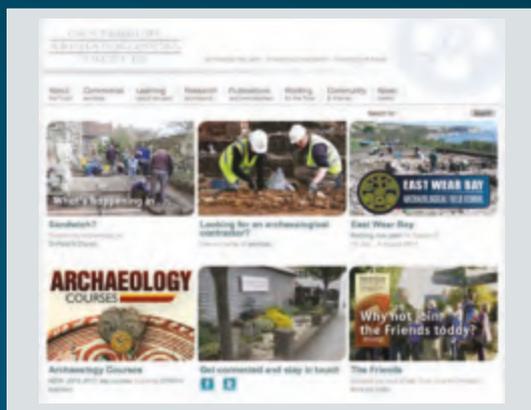
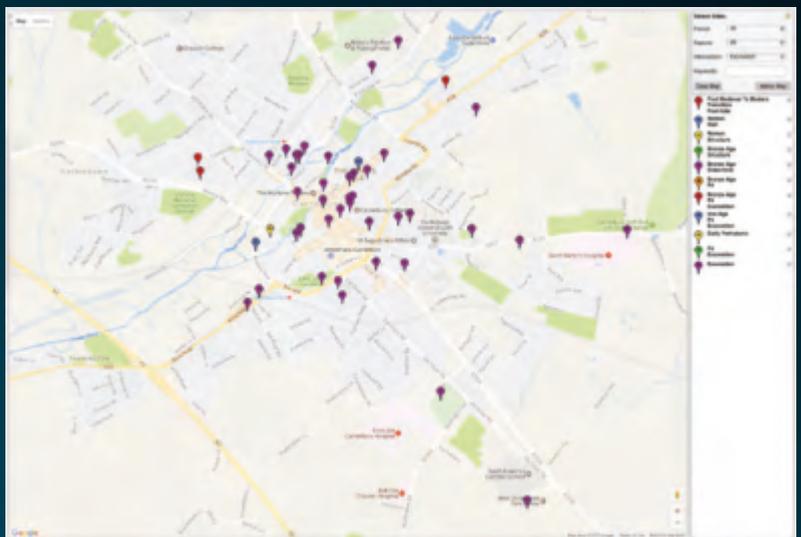
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