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16th ANNUAL REPORT



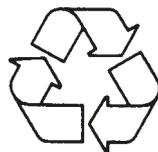
The Canterbury Archaeological Trust is an independent charity formed in 1975 to undertake rescue excavation, research, publication and the presentation of the results of its work for the benefit of the public.

Grateful thanks are extended to all members of staff who have contributed to the production of this year's Annual Report.

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

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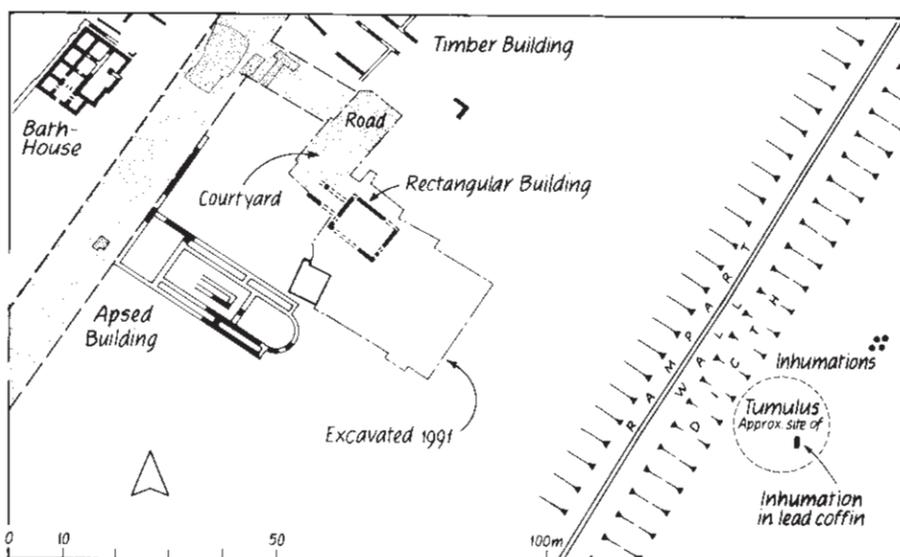
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Fieldwork

I Sites in Canterbury

1 Excavations at St George's Clocktower

Paul Bennett, Mark Houlston and Alan Ward



Plan showing newly discovered Roman building.

Two large trenches were opened on the Clocktower site, the first alongside St George's Street, exposing the remains of St George's Church, the second against Canterbury Lane, recording the complete archaeological sequence to natural brickearth. The excavations, conducted in advance of a major retail development, were funded by Land Securities.

The Roman levels

The earliest archaeological feature found on the site was a ditch of Late Iron Age or early Roman date beneath St George's Church. The ditch was associated with and was sealed by a thick deposit of loam interpreted as agricultural soil which appears to have developed throughout the first and second centuries A.D. Although only a short length of the ditch was identified in the sides of deep cuttings under the church, its shape and size may indicate that it was a field boundary. Previous excavations and observations confirm that this area remained undeveloped until at least the mid second century. Similar agricultural loams have been located on a number of sites together with evidence for cremation burials.¹ A boundary separating the early

Roman settlement from open ground to the east may have been established in the mid to late first century when a north-east to south-west aligned street (part of the early grid) was laid out a short way west of the present site. A large clay quarry, which yielded a corpus of late first- to early second-century ceramics, was located against Canterbury Lane. The presence of this and other substantial quarries to the east² implies that the agricultural use of the area may have been downgraded to quarrying and disposal of rubbish at this time, a land use consistent with the margins of an expanding urban settlement.

By the mid second century a second street, aligned north-west to south-east, had been established at right angles to the first, crossing the northern end of the Canterbury Lane trench. The metalling appears to have been laid merely to give access to the open ground as it was not found during excavations conducted further to the east.³ Only the south-western edge of the road fell within the present excavation and, rarely for a well-constructed Roman street, there was no side drain, despite clear evidence for multiple remetalings.

Whatever its original purpose, this extension to an existing grid preceded the construction of a number of buildings. Fragmentary traces of a timber structure or structures were found against the south-west side of the street in the Canterbury Lane trench and a courtyard of flints, broken bricks and tile was recorded in the sides and bases of deep cuttings under St George's Church. Although unconnected these discoveries indicate some form of urban expansion in the south-east quarter of the town from the mid second century. The southern part of the Canterbury Lane trench appears to have remained undeveloped. The courtyard under St George's Church was capped by a deposit of loam perhaps indicating a brief period of abandonment. Overall this early phase of development was probably of short duration and of an insubstantial nature.

A major phase of redevelopment appears to have taken place in the mid third century. At this time the area of the Canterbury Lane trench received the first of a number of major courtyard metallings associated with areas of poured mortar and debris consistent with episodes of rebuilding or the repair of adjacent buildings over a considerable period. The courtyard metallings were carried over the foundations of the earlier timber buildings to the north-east to merge with successive metallings for the adjacent street. No apparent division between the courtyard and the street existed, and there seemed to be direct access from one to the other. At the point of junction between the metallings however substantial occupation deposits were evident. Finds from these layers included a speculum bronze mirror and the pipeclay horse featured on the cover of last year's report.

Associated with this courtyard, but found during preparatory earthworks for the new development after excavation had ceased, was a rectangular masonry



General view of Roman building, looking north east. Scales 2m.



The internal face of the north west wall of the Roman building, looking north-west. Scale 0.5m.

building constructed in the mid third century measuring 9.63 m. x 7.82 m. It was exceptionally well-preserved with walls standing to a height of approximately 1 m. overlying relatively shallow gravel-filled foundations. Walls of coursed flints, and double brick string courses were bonded at the internal corners with tile. Although much of the building interior had been removed by later pits, sufficient evidence survived to suggest that it had been provided with a raised timber floor. A number of other wall footings located at this time may also have formed part of this structure or an adjacent building.

The extensive metallings excavated within the Canterbury Lane trench were not evident under St George's Church. The rectangular structure located between the trenches north of the existing Clocktower appeared to mark the end of the courtyard and some form of boundary, perhaps a wall, may have existed between the two excavated areas. Although some slight evidence for later building activity was recorded under the church this appeared to form part of a separate structure or structures south-east of the postulated boundary.

The rectangular building with walls and courtyard may have been associated with a substantial Roman building with apsidal east end excavated just south-east of Canterbury Lane in 1949.⁴ This building, now under St George's Street, with its south-east apsidal end adjacent to and just south of the Clocktower may have formed a principal range built in c. A.D. 250. The north-western end of this structure fronted onto the north-east to south-west aligned street. A contemporary wall extending north-east from the building parallel with the street may have been a boundary enclosing the north-west side of the courtyard

metallings uncovered in the Canterbury Lane trench. The rectangular building of unknown function may have formed part of the same complex and defined a south-eastern boundary to the enclosure. Together the recently excavated building and courtyard may have been part of a prestigious town-house located towards the edge of the town. The courtyard and rectangular building appeared to have gone out of use during the fourth century. The apsidal-ended range was considered to have been ruinous by this time.

The Post-Roman levels

Overlying the latest Roman levels in both trenches was a thick deposit of 'dark earth' indicating a cessation of significant occupation in the area. The loams yielded a large quantity of abraded residual Roman ceramics.

In the Canterbury Lane trench the loam deposits were sealed by a loose-textured metalling interpreted as a courtyard. The metalling which predated the cutting of a number of later tenth-century pits may be associated with a late ninth century to early tenth-century cobbled surface discovered by earlier excavations north and east of the present trench.⁵ Traces of a possible building flanked the eastern side of the present metalling, defined by a small number of post-holes and deposits of burnt daub. Residual finds from nearby later features and deposits included sherds of ninth- to late tenth-century date.

The line of St George's Street, the Parade and High Street was probably formed as a principal thoroughfare joining West Gate and a newly built gate at Newingate by the mid tenth century. Canterbury Lane (referred to as Semeres Lane in early thirteenth-century rentals) was probably laid out some time after this. A number of pits of the late tenth and eleventh centuries probably represent an

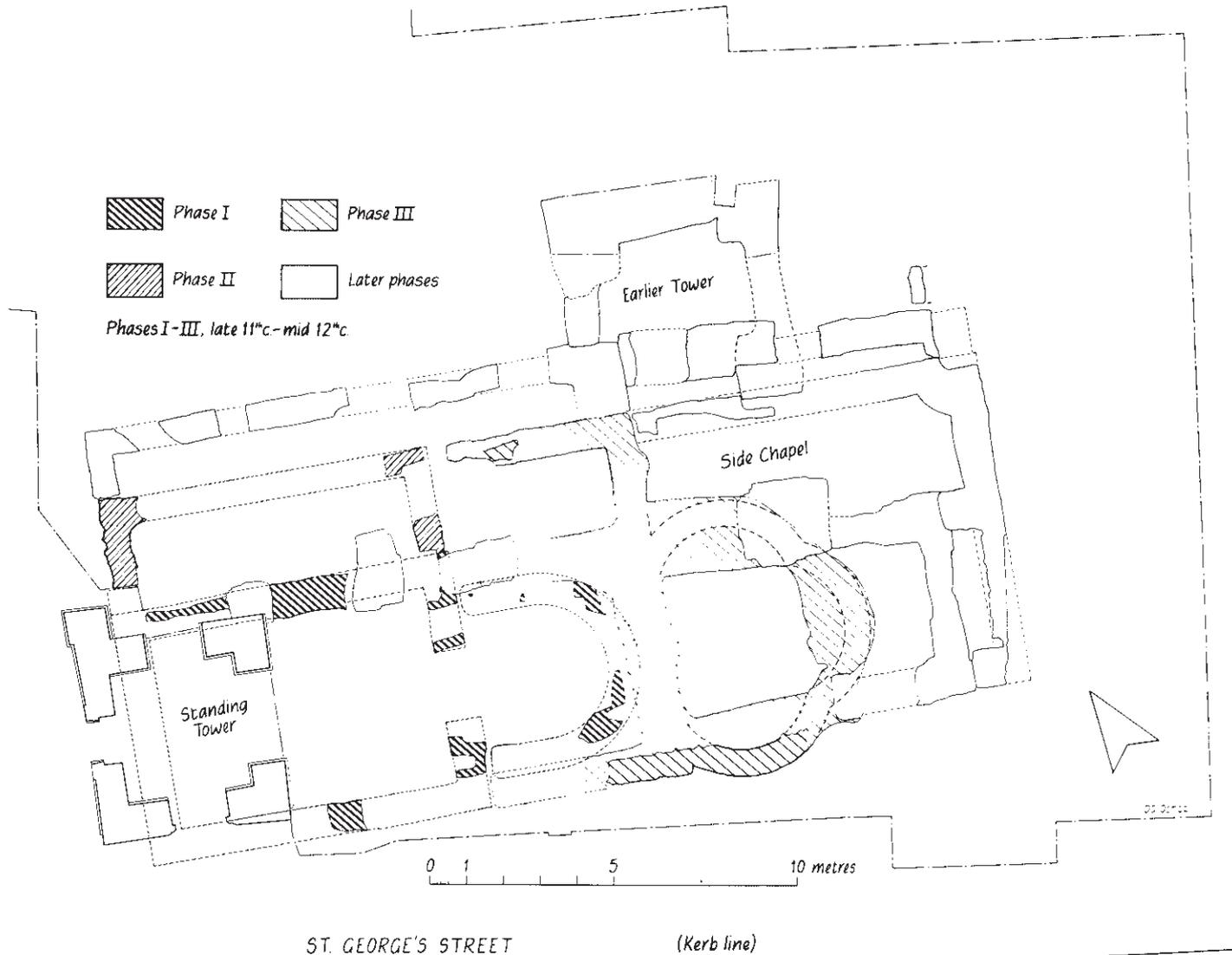
occupation of the site after the new road had been established. The pits were associated with garden loams which sealed the earlier courtyard.

Beneath St George's Church the latest Roman horizon and subsequent 'dark earth' deposits were sealed by a well-defined laminated occupation horizon dated by ceramics to the mid to late eleventh century. Although no part of the horizon was excavated in plan it appeared to comprise occupation floors of beaten burnt earth and burnt clay capped by deposits of ash and carbon. The horizon may represent a group of flimsy timber structures established against the north side of early St George's Street. No structural details (post-holes, beam-slots or masonry foundations) were observed and the nature of the occupation horizon remains enigmatic. It is clear however, that the occupation sequence was terminated abruptly perhaps by fire and the site cleared late in the eleventh century to make way for the construction of the first church.

St George's Church

Only fragmentary traces of the primary church survived disturbance by later foundations and graves. There was however, sufficient evidence to provide a tentative plan of the arrangement. Two phases of construction were identified, defined by the character of the foundations and the materials employed in the footings. The primary two-cell structure of nave and chancel with apsidal east end (Phase I) was extended to the north by the addition of an aisle extending for the full length of the nave (Phase II).

A precise dating of the primary church was difficult to establish on the basis of finds obtained during the excavation. Detailed analysis of the excavation records has yet to take place but at the



Plan showing the early phases of St George's Church.

present time a pre conquest date for the church seems unlikely and an immediate post conquest date is favoured. The construction of a north aisle was perhaps a separate stage of the same building campaign or more likely an addition soon after the primary church had been built.

The rapidity of successive enlargements of St George's Church from the late eleventh century up to the mid fourteenth century appears to be a direct response to a rapidly expanding population within the urban nucleus of Canterbury.

A major reconstruction of the chancel (Phase III) probably took place early in the twelfth century. The previous chancel was demolished to a point west of the chancel arch and replaced by a wide and deep rammed gravel-filled foundation carrying what has been tentatively identified as an east end of three intersecting segments of circles. Only the southern lobe survived above foundation level, but the curving foundations of the eastern lobe approximately mirrored that to the south indicating this curious but symmetrical arrangement. Identical and contemporary

foundations for an extension of the south wall east of the original nave and an extended north aisle also formed part of this re-arrangement. This interpretation is likely to cause much debate since although 'tri-conch' apses are not unknown in the late Roman period on the continent or in the Near East, they are unknown in this country.⁶

A new west wall of a slightly lengthened nave with a new west door was also constructed perhaps in the mid twelfth century (Phase IIIa). Parts of the original Caen stone doorway and a pilaster buttress to the north as well as some diagnostic facework still survives above ground on the western side of St George's tower.⁷ None of this area could however be excavated so the foundations are unknown.

The unusual and no doubt controversial arrangement interpreted as Phase III appears to have had a fairly short life. The eastern apse was demolished and the remaining southern and perhaps northern apses were incorporated into a more conventional rectangular structure

(Phase IV), probably in the late twelfth or very early in the thirteenth century.

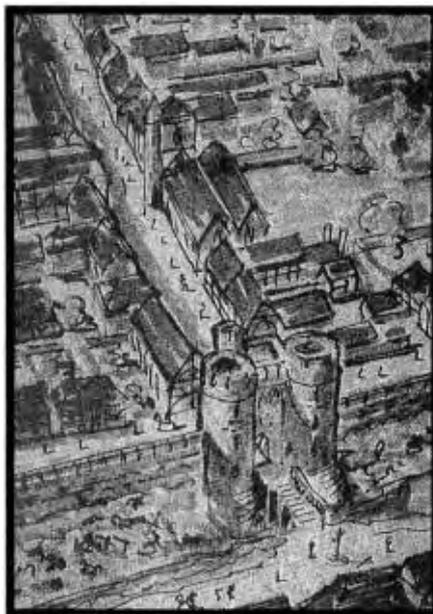
A major re-arrangement of the east end of the church then occurred in the mid thirteenth century (Phase V). This building campaign saw a lengthening of the square chancel and an extension of the north aisle to form a north-east chapel (Lady Chapel). It was perhaps during this phase of enlargement that the northern apse of the Phase III chancel was taken down. A narrow shallow north-south foundation identified at the east end of the new Lady Chapel may have been for a raised altar platform or step. Later in the thirteenth century the northern aisle was widened (Phase VI) with the eastern end of the aisle carried on an exceptionally wide and deep sub foundation of laminated and rammed deposits of chalk and gravel carrying a mortared flint foundation. More substantial pier bases for a new arcade also formed part of this new arrangement, though the first arcade must have dated from the twelfth century.

Perhaps at about this time a tower was added to the north side of the church

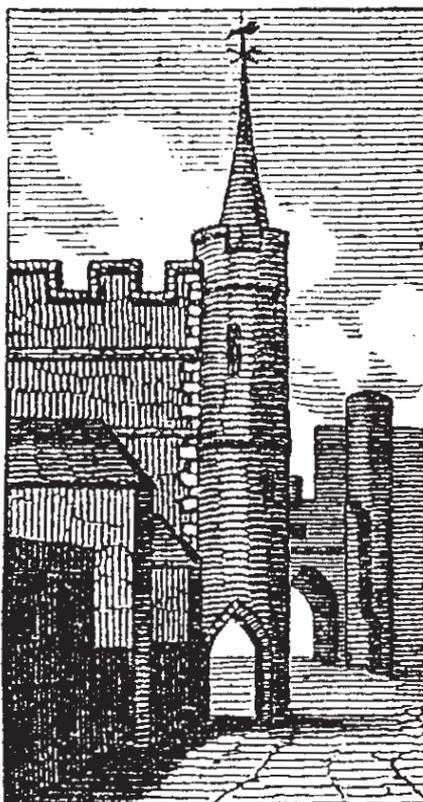
(Phase VII) with access to the tower from the Lady Chapel. The foundation of the south-western corner of the tower was cut into the north-east foundation of the aisle, indicating that it was sequentially later than the aisle foundations. However, the size and depth of the aisle foundation at this point, and similarities in the materials employed in the footings of both tower and aisle, tentatively suggest that the enlargement of the north aisle and the construction of the tower may have formed part of a single building campaign, or that only a short period separated both episodes of construction. The foundation for the south-eastern corner of the tower was cut through the line of the north wall of the chapel, perhaps indicating that the chapel wall had been taken down to enable tower construction and widening of the chapel beyond the east wall of the tower. Foundations for this extension were located, together with fragmentary traces of a contemporary buttress extending north from the north-east corner of the new chapel. A massive pier foundation on the south side of the chapel may have been formed at this time to carry new arcading for chancel and chapel.

The south wall of the church must have been completely rebuilt above ground in the early fourteenth century (Phase VIII), with additional foundations added to the external face of the wall effectively burying the remains of the Phase III south 'lobe' beneath the new work. Pre-war photographs show that all the windows on the south side were built in an early fourteenth-century style with ogee heads and square hood-moulds. Associated with the rebuilding of the south wall were the foundations of a small south-east vestry.

During the later fourteenth or early fifteenth century a final phase of work at the church took place (Phase IX). This involved the construction of the present west tower (now the 'Clocktower'). The tower was built inside the nave at its west end on four new piers with plinths. The northern tower was probably demolished at this time and a wide but relatively shallow foundation was constructed to carry new work closing the breach in the chapel wall. The new western tower, with crenellated parapet, two-light perpendicular windows and a south-east external stair turret with spire, incorporated the fabric of the extant (Phase IIIa) west wall and doorway.



Reconstruction of the St George's area in the fifteenth century, looking west. By J.A. Bowen.



Woodcut of the late steeple of St George's church, as shown on the plan accompanying the 1825 edition of W. Gostling's 'Walk About Canterbury'

During pavement improvements in 1788 the vestry was demolished and the turret pierced for a pedestrian walk. The blocked doorway into the vestry as well as a fine early fourteenth-century sedelia (with ogee heads) just to the east, survived on the north side of the vestry wall until the 1950s. The turret was demolished in 1794 after it became unstable.

In 1871 the parishes of St Mary Magdalen and St George were united and a decision was taken to enlarge St George's church to accommodate both congregations. This work, put in hand in 1872, saw the construction of a new north aisle and a small extended chancel east of the earlier north-east chapel (Lady Chapel). Two new arcades were constructed (in part using the old 'Transitional Norman' columns and arches from St Mary Magdalen) and the old east window of the Lady Chapel was moved to the west end of the new north aisle. The substantial brick foundations for the 1872 work, together with a number of later insertions, including a boiler house, were recorded during the excavation.

Early floors were removed to accommodate timber sprung floors, tiled pavements and a central heating system. Ledger slabs were relaid in new positions and overall few traces of the original internal floors and fitting survived late nineteenth-century re-organisation.

St George's Church was gutted by fire during an air-raid on 1st June 1942 and levelled prior to redevelopment in 1955. Post-war reconstruction saw a widening of Canterbury Lane and the covering of a long-lived and changing pattern of domestic properties by modern road materials. Only the rear of the Canterbury Lane properties fell within the excavation area and the sequence here from the twelfth century onwards consisted of garden loams cut by a substantial number of rubbish and cess pits. A small number of fragmentary post-medieval and modern timber-framed and brick-built outbuildings were also recorded here.

A large number of burials were located within the body of the church. Although a number of fifteenth-century wills and other documents exist indicating burial at St George's Church⁸ detailed work on these has yet to take place. Two stone-lined cists for coffined burials were recorded, both probably of the fifteenth century. One was cut into the nave south wall and part of the second was located centrally in the nave. The second of these burials may have removed an earlier stone-lined cist. The remaining burial vaults were all of brick construction and most burials appeared to be of later medieval or post-medieval date.

To the north and east of the church was an extensive cemetery. Burials were also



Romanesque engaged capital found in early twentieth-century drain.



General view of the east end of St George's church showing medieval and Victorian foundations and floors. The concrete footings supported post war shops. Looking east.

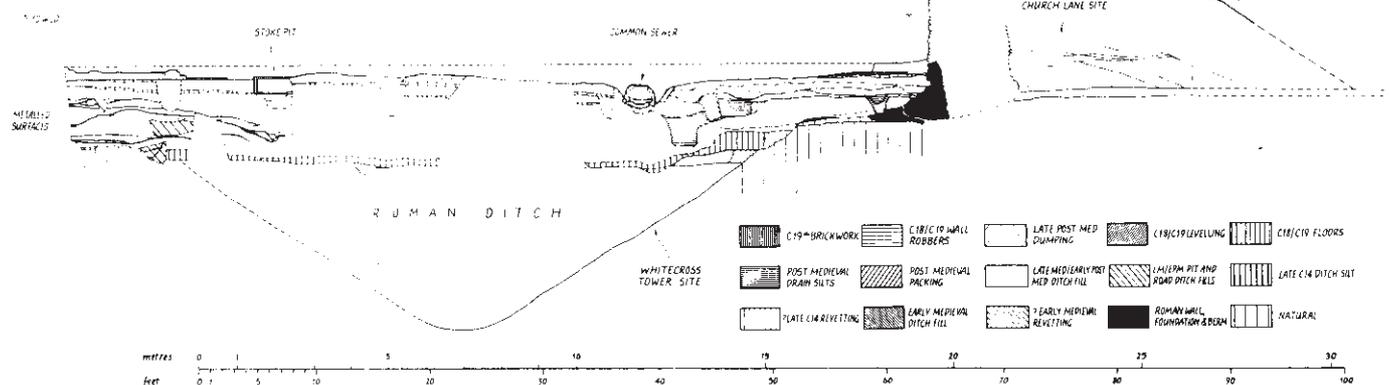
located under the vestry to the south-east. A north-south aligned flint and chalk built wall, found overlying the foundations of the former northern tower, marked the western boundary of the cemetery, perhaps established in the post-Reformation period. The wall is shown on numerous maps of Canterbury dating from the mid eighteenth century onwards. To the west of this wall were the foundations and floors of the timber-framed rectory of St George's church built

in c. 1700. A passage way ran down the west side of the church with the White Lion inn on its west side, connecting the rectory with St George's Street. A small courtyard containing a large brick-lined well separated the rectory and the cemetery.

The cemetery area received only minimal excavation with trenches cut on the site of proposed large and deep foundations for the new building. Burials located during the cutting of these pits were fully

recorded. All burials appeared to be of post-medieval date, this perhaps confirmed by early (pre Reformation) wills which only mention burial within the church. The discovery of an industrial feature, perhaps associated with bell-casting, located in the cemetery area, but predating all burials, also suggests a later date for the cemetery.⁹

2 89B Broad Street Simon Pratt



Composite section through Canterbury's defences based on sites at Burgate Lane, the White Cross Tower, Church Lane and 89B Broad Street.

In September 1991 a section was machine-cut in front of the city wall between Towers 13 and 14 at 89B Broad Street, in advance of redevelopment for the King's School, who funded the work. The trench ran east¹⁰ from the base of the wall to the street frontage, leaving a central gap for access. Excavation ceased at the level of the water table at around 5.95 m. O.D.

Close to the city wall, the geological strata were capped by a deposit of light grey

clayey gravel, probably natural. This was cut by the shallow foundations of the Roman town wall, composed of a wide raft of flints set in clay overlain by flints in mortar. This served as a basis for the wall proper, of which only four courses of water-rounded flints survived. Remnants of a Roman berm, 4.83 m. wide, were represented by a thin layer of flints and gravel extending forward of the wall face. Beyond the berm was a substantial ditch. Its western side lay at an angle of 34-36°

to the horizontal and its opposite edge probably lay about 20.60 m. from the town wall. The uppermost fill, of very clean, shelly, greyish green gravelly sand, was not excavated. Comparison with a half section machine-excavated near the Wall Tower 1 in 1968 suggests that it was probably the Roman ditch.¹¹

The primary ditch was cut by a second ditch with a flat base lying between 5.22 and 15.20 m. from the wall, at about 6.00 m. O.D. This feature may have been

revetted with timber on its western side and a small channel ran along the base of the eastern face. This defensive ditch, probably cut in the early medieval period, also served as a sewer, carrying effluvia from Christ Church Priory¹² (see p. 10).

A second flat-bottomed ditch, much wider than the first, partly re-used the same base. The bottom of the inner face of the ditch lay 4.31 m. from the wall face and may have been revetted and a ditch approximately 20 m. wide is indicated. Subsequent deposits of silts, alternating with recuts, gradually filled the ditch to at least 7.15 m. O.D., ramping up over the heavily eroded Roman berm and wall footings. Ceramic evidence from the primary ditch fills suggests that the reforming of the ditch may have occurred in the late fourteenth century during a major refortification of the defences. The wall was probably renovated at the same time but subsequent refacing has obscured the extent of the medieval fabric.

Shortly after the cutting of the new ditch a low earthen bank was formed against the outer edge of the ditch and gravel metallings for a street laid on truncated strata east of it. A 'U'-shaped drain separated the metallings from the bank. The metallings represented a long sequence, of extra mural road surfacings, some of which extended over the bank.¹³ A flat-bottomed feature cut into the bank



External face of the Roman city wall, looking west. Scale 0.5m.

interrupted the sequence. It could not be convincingly associated with any given metalling and was probably a pit. The latest surface lay at 7.75-7.85 m.O.D. The entire road sequence, the predecessor to present Broad Street, was associated with late medieval pottery datable to roughly 1375-1525. The upper fills of the ditch encroached onto the later stages of the embanked road, forcing it to adopt a line beneath the modern street.

In the post-medieval period a large, probably timber-lined, drain was inserted into the ditch fills approximately 6.50 m. from the city wall. This was later replaced by a shallower drain set slightly closer to the wall. A series of gullies was cut into the area west of the sewer and into the dumped deposits which later filled it. The sequence of sewers and gullies probably began in the sixteenth or seventeenth century and lasted until the early or mid-nineteenth century.

A building was erected against the street frontage, on levelling dumps, in the early nineteenth century: all that remained of its walls were four robber trenches, one of which was cut by a brick-lined sewer laid in 1830.¹⁴ The building was later replaced with a new brick-built structure incorporating a circular chimney base. This building may have been the smithy shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1874. An extension or out-house, also shown on the 1874 survey was perhaps erected against the city wall in the early nineteenth century. Both buildings were razed prior to levelling in preparation for the construction of a lightweight breeze block workshop shortly after the Second World War. This structure, recently owned by Invicta Paints, was demolished to make way for a new boarding house for the King's School.

3 36 St Margaret's Street

Paul Bennett and Jonathan Rady

During October 1991 an intermittent watching brief was maintained at 36 St Margaret's Street (Thresher's off licence) during the cutting of a deep pit for a new lift shaft. The 2 x 2 m. pit, hand-excavated by building contractors to a depth of 5 m. was located to the rear of the premises some 4 m. north-east of the Hawks Lane frontage. Although the size of the lift pit allowed nothing to be analysed in plan an interesting sequence of deposits was observed in section.

At the base of the pit natural deposits of gravel overlain by brickearth were recorded. The surface of the natural brickearth, set some 3.2 m. below the shop floor was sealed by a pre or early Roman topsoil of grey silty loam. Cut from the surface of this deposit was a large pit or well, bearing traces of a former timber lining including some partially

decomposed timber planks at its base. The feature was infilled with redeposited brickearth and the ground level artificially raised by the dumping of a 0.7 m. thick mixed deposit of discoloured brickearth and sandy loam yielding late first-century pottery.

Sealing this material was a sequence of clay floors associated with a Roman building. A succession of at least four floors were discerned each being separated by a thin lens of dark silty loam. A thickening of individual floors over the earlier feature was evident, this no doubt a consequence of subsidence of the fills of the earlier feature during the life of the building. No structural remains were identified and no dating evidence was retrieved from the floors.

The latest floor was sealed by a loose-textured sandy loam with gravel and pebbles, interpreted as 'tailings' from a nearby street. Levels overlying this deposit were obscured by shuttering and were not recorded.

No. 36 St Margaret's Street occupies a site close to the civic centre of the Roman town, in the northern corner of an insula containing the Theatre. Although the civic centre was probably laid out in the early second century, the presence of a mid to late first-century well may indicate occupation against an early street, perhaps that aligned north-east to south-west, situated to the north of the property. The dumped materials sealing the well and earlier topsoil may best be associated with groundworks accompanying early second-century developments and the establishment of a

building occupying the northern corner of a new insula block. The subsequent floorings of a room within the building

suggests that the property survived for a reasonable period with at least part of the complex being taken down and the vacant

ground covered with 'tailings' from the adjacent street.

4 Excavation at St John's Hospital Reredorter

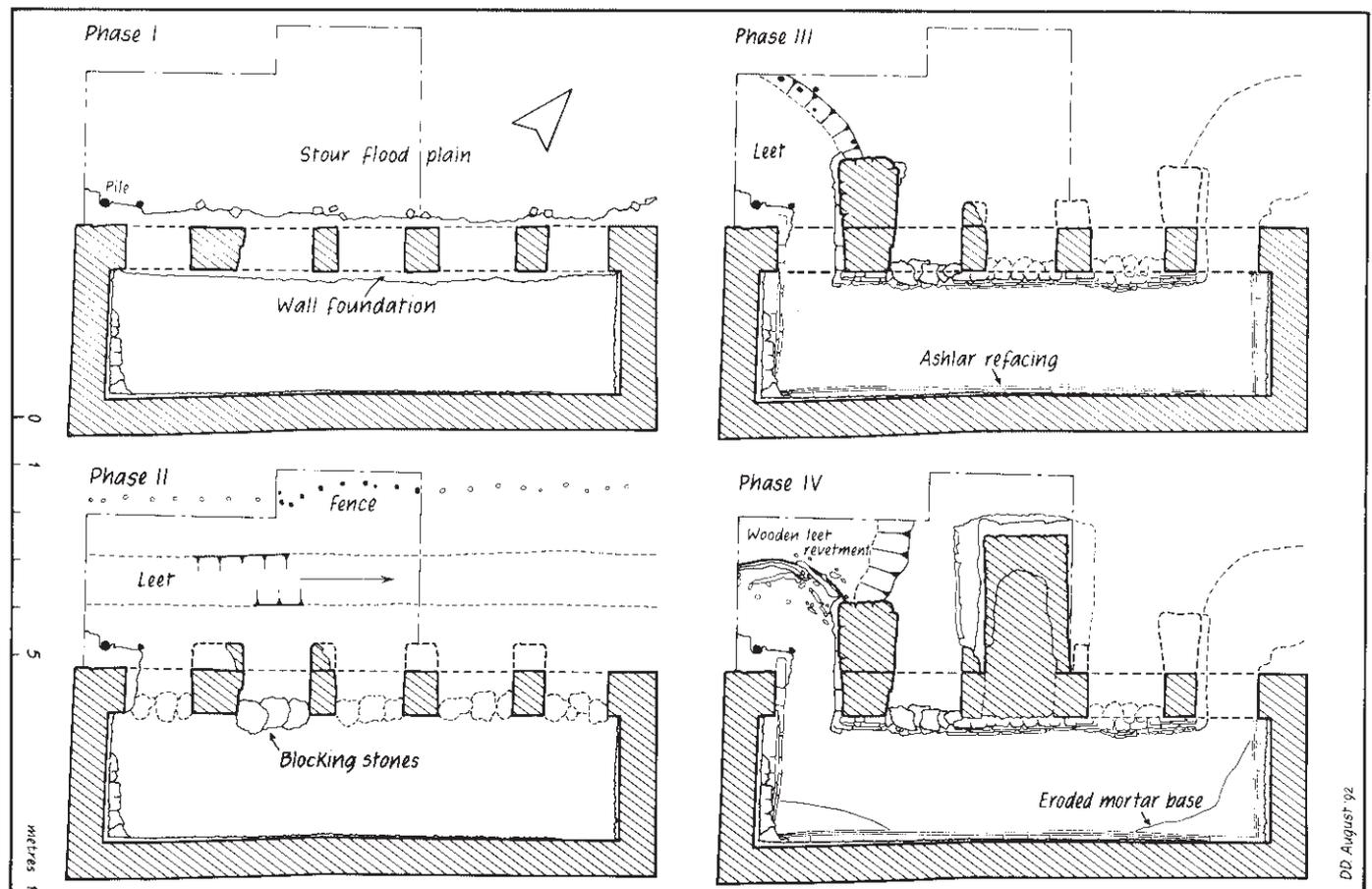
Tim Allen

Previous archaeological activities on the Reredorter have been reported elsewhere and a brief history of it appeared in last year's report.¹⁵ Although earlier excavations produced a singular lack of ceramic or stratigraphic evidence, a large quantity of ceramic material was recovered from sealed archaeological deposits during this further work, enabling a reasonable chronology for the reredorter to be put forward.

The excavation trench was adjacent to the south-west wall of the standing building. The original south-west wall of the reredorter stood on a trench-built foundation pierced by five arches. The first structural adaptation identified was made to arch 2, probably early in the thirteenth century in an attempt to improve drainage from the cess tank. Shortly after this (perhaps in the later thirteenth or early fourteenth century) the



View of the westernmost arch of the Reredorter with buttress foundations and timber-lined leat, looking south-east. Scale 2m.



Phase plans of the northern Reredorter of St John's Hospital.

cess tank was completely relined, a new buttress was constructed between arches 1 and 2 (possibly to counteract subsidence) and a new leat was cut. The next modification to the building was the addition of a further more massive buttress which successfully prevented further subsidence. Ceramic material gave the buttress a late medieval date (1375-1500).

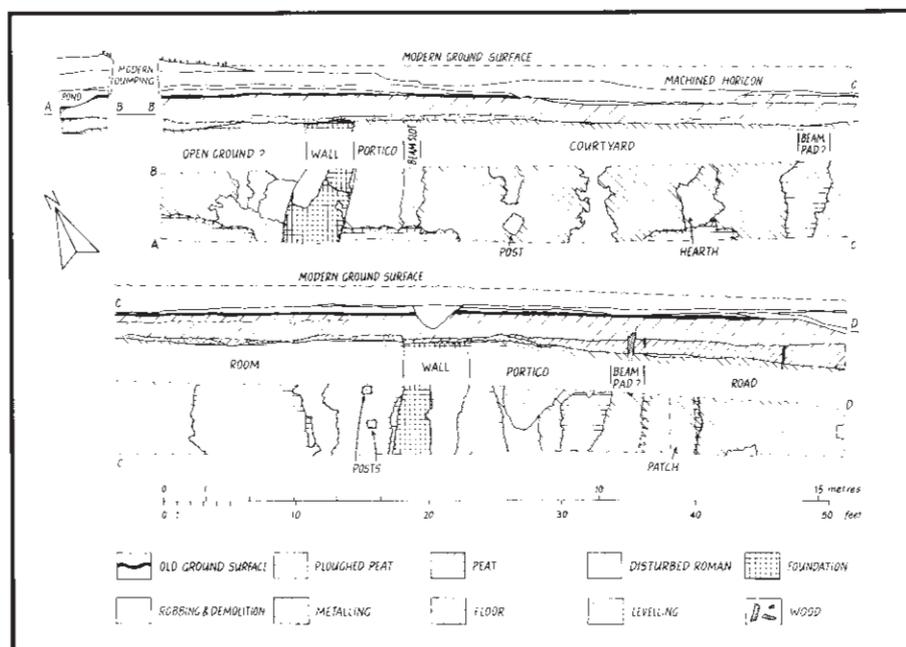
Apparently no formal arrangement was made for the drainage of effluent from the original building, beyond the construction of the five arches within the south-west

wall. Drainage must have been achieved by seepage and by intermittent irrigation through river flooding. However, the constantly rising land surface between the reredorter and the river eventually made this form of drainage ineffective and the first leat to aid drainage was cut sometime before the first structural modification, in the early thirteenth century. Consequent layers of silts, domestic rubbish and river flood debris suggest that these early attempts at drainage were not entirely successful. A new leat was cut around the same time as the construction of the

massive buttress (1375-1500) and this seems to have functioned, with several recuts and revetments, until about 1700. The redundant leats appear to have remained an obvious landscape feature until at least the late nineteenth century. Deposits within the cess tank suggest that the reredorter remained in use after this date. The reredorter was eventually connected to the main sewer in the mid nineteenth century; it continued in use until c. 1948.

5 St Mildred's Tannery

Simon Pratt



Plan and section of the Tannery evaluation trench. The plan shows the uppermost Roman levels.

In November 1991 an evaluation trench 32.50 m. long was machine cut, under archaeological supervision, in the abandoned allotments now enclosed by the northern perimeter of St Mildred's Tannery.¹⁶ The work, funded by Connolly Leather, was primarily intended to assess the nature and depth below modern ground surface of archaeological levels in advance of proposed redevelopment.

A complex Roman horizon was revealed at the bottom of the cutting, at around 8.00 m. O.D. beneath only 1.10-1.20 m. of later deposits.

A Roman metalled street was found at the eastern end of the trench. The road,

aligned north-east to south-west with marked gradient to the east had been remetalled on numerous occasions. To the west of the road were traces of a timber and masonry building or buildings. The eastern side of the structure was defined by a possible timber ground plate, this marked by a scar in the metallings of the road verge. The opposite side of the plate was defined by deposits of broken tile representing the basis of an *opus signinum* floor possibly for a portico. Beyond the floor bedding to the west was a substantial masonry wall footing. To the west of this was a clay-floored room with a beam scar marking its further wall. West of the room was a metalled courtyard.

Beyond the courtyard lay a second narrow room or corridor with a mortar floor, its eastern side defined by a beam slot and its western by a substantial wall on gravel foundations. A very lightly metalled area west of the building probably represented open ground.

A recent study has shown that the sea level around south-eastern England rose, relative to the land, by a few feet during the period of Roman rule and has risen by several feet since then.¹⁷ Such a change would probably have been reflected further inland in somewhat higher local water-tables and slower flowing rivers. In keeping with this, the building and perhaps the road appears to have been abandoned in the late Roman period in the face of a rising water table.

A thick blanket of humus-rich soil developed over the latest Roman horizon. Further deposits of dark loam, capping the earlier 'abandonment' horizon, may have formed during periods of cultivation. These later soils contained the remains of numerous wooden stakes and several posts, but no recognisable buildings were identified and no dating evidence was recovered. The archaeological sequence was completed by deposits of brown loam associated with the recent allotments.

The relatively uninhabited nature of the area from the Anglo-Saxon period through to the modern day, suggested by the archaeological deposits, accords well with the evidence of documentary sources.

6 7 The Friars

Kirk McKenna

In early December 1991 the Trust was asked to conduct a watching brief at no. 7 The Friars, Canterbury, in advance of the construction of a rear extension to the property.

The site, within the medieval city walls, lies in the former graveyard area of the Blackfriars precinct. The first monastic building in the precincts was constructed from about 1237 and other buildings were completed by 1260.

Three trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1 m. None of the trenches revealed anything other than garden soils.

7 The Woolstore, Pound Lane

Kirk McKenna



John Barbier's drawing of Pound Lane and the Woolstore (c. 1970) before the destructive fires. (Courtesy Canterbury City Library).

An intermittent watching brief and minor excavation works were carried out in December 1991 and January 1992 during renovation and rebuilding works at the Woolstore, Pound Lane. This work, which included short episodes of building recording, following the removal of some internal fixtures and roof coverings, and exploratory excavations in advance of underpinning and floor lowering, were funded by Canterbury City Council. A brief history of the Woolstore in last year's *Canterbury's Archaeology* showed, *inter alia*, that the building probably dated from no earlier than the 1820s.

The earliest archaeological feature found was the medieval city wall, in the eastern end of the trench, the area exposed being 2 m. x 2 m. standing 0.6 m. high. The western face of the city wall (facing the

river) was made up coursed ashlar blocks. The eastern face was not exposed as the city wall was re-used as the foundation of the main east wall of the Woolstore. The core of the wall consisted of roughly-hewn chalk blocks. This was bonded by a coarse mid orange mortar with inclusions of flint flecks, chalk and shell. A layer of demolition debris overlay the city wall.

Abutting the city wall were deposits of silt which were not excavated. No finds were recovered.

In the south side of the trench lay a retaining wall, possibly a section of nineteenth-century loading bay, with a lowered floor surface to facilitate the loading and unloading of goods transported by barges using the River Stour. Only the exposed face of this wall was recorded.

Abutting both the medieval city wall and the retaining wall was a cobbled surface. This was constructed of a single course of flint bonded with a light grey/cream mortar, similar to the retaining wall. The northern edge appeared to be cut by the main south wall. The surface sloped towards the river, dropping 0.10 m. to the west, presumably to enable the cobbled surface to drain in the event of flooding.

The main south wall was built upon the medieval city wall, only the demolition layer separating the two. There was no evidence of mortar adhering to the ashlar blocks, perhaps showing that the foundations at this point were stepped. This wall was made up of brick courses of an unknown pattern and height. This is not the original position of the south wall of the Woolstore, the building being lengthened in the 1830s. Only the foundations of the original south wall still exist, the rest being removed to the present floor level. It lies approximately 5 m. to the north.

Immediately to the south and above the retaining wall were two heavily worn brick surfaces, running parallel in an east/west alignment. This was the remains of a thoroughfare for the light bridge that crossed the River Stour, giving access to the associated buildings in North Lane. The bridge was constructed no later than 1830, which gives the loading bay an early nineteenth-century date.

In sum the excavation clearly confined the date of development of the Woolstore as early nineteenth century.

We are grateful to the City Council and Wiltshires for finance and assistance given during the works.

8 Thanington Hotel, Wincheap

Simon Pratt

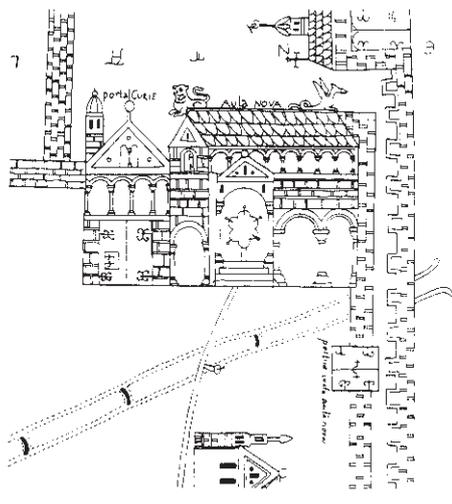
In February 1992 a watching brief was maintained during the construction of a new swimming pool in the garden of the Thanington Hotel, 140 Wincheap. A

considerable overburden of post-medieval dumping sealed a light grey ancient topsoil which was cut by two pits,

containing a large quantity of carbon and a few sherds of thirteenth-century pottery.

9 88 Broad Street

Simon Pratt



Detail from Prior Wibert's waterworks drawing, showing the outlet of the Great Drain.

In February and March 1992 the Trust maintained a watching brief during the installation of a new outlet for the Precincts sewers, in the grounds of 88 Broad Street. The cutting ran from the city wall, along the north face of Wall Tower 14, to the modern drain beneath the road. This is the point where prior Wibert's double sewer, shown in the Waterworks Plan of c. 1165, passed through the wall. The Norman sewer then discharged into either the city ditch or a narrower dyke which continued the line of the ditch northwards behind and perhaps beneath a small group of dwellings at the angle of Broad Street and Northgate (see p. 6). Similar deposits to those identified over and within the medieval ditches examined at 89B Broad Street, though lacking the

nineteenth-century construction levels, were found. They bottomed onto a compact, dark green sandy gravel which was also encountered at 89B Broad Street, at around the same level, and were interpreted as the fill of the Roman ditch. Traces of a rough metalling of pebbles and cobbles, presumably a road, lay from 20.50 m. to 23.45 m. from the face of the city wall, 0.15 m. thick and 1.20 m. below the modern surface. It had been cut by a clay bonded, flint-lined structure, perhaps a cess tank, just grazed by the trench. Beyond the metalling lay a road ditch whilst beneath it, separated by 0.05 m. of black silty clay, lay a regular gravel and pebble metalling between 22.00 m. and 23.70 m. from the wall.

10 Tannery Riverside Walk

Simon Pratt

In March 1992 two small trenches were cut in the grassy area between the eastern branch of the Stour and the St Mildred's Tannery entrance on Rhiems Way, on land belonging to the Tannery but kindly made available to the public as part of the Riverside Walk. The work, part of a much larger evaluation project for the proposed St Mildred's development, was funded by Connolly Leather.

The first trench straddled the supposed line of the city wall roughly 15.00 m. west of the river. No evidence of the city wall was found.¹⁸

Secondly, a shallow cutting was made into the river bank. A rough wall of mortared flint and brick rubble, around 4.30 m. long, was found running more or less parallel to the river and terminating in two walls running westwards at about 110° to the first. The wall along the river stood on foundations of large greensand slabs set on edge. The southern wall was 0.34-0.38 m. wide, the northern 0.49 m.; that along the river had been badly eroded and may

have been from 0.40-0.80 m. in width. Due to the degree of erosion, it was not clear whether all the walls were contemporary. A few large tumbled blocks of greensand were seen beneath the water farther out from the bank. The general plan of the walls brought to light in

the second trench cannot be identified with the supposed line of the city wall. The obtuse angles suggest a short stretch of embankment, possibly around a wall terminal but perhaps associated with the early Tannery.

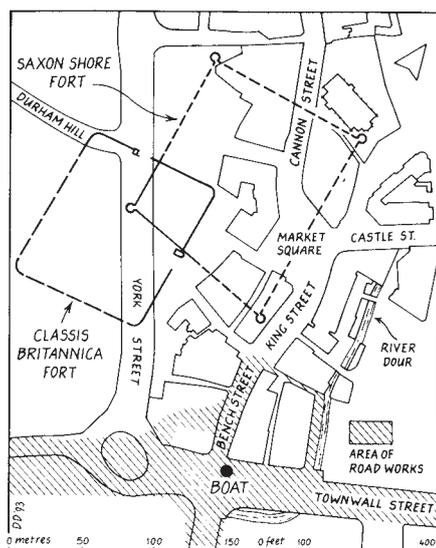


Possible embankment wall, looking north-west. Scale 1m.

II Sites Outside Canterbury

11 A20 Dover Sewers Project

Keith Parfitt



Plan of Dover's maritime district showing the line of roadworks.

During 1991, the construction of a major new road, an extension of the A20, together with extensive deep excavations for the replacement of much of the town's Victorian sewer system posed a major threat to the buried archaeology of Dover. The line of the new road and its related works has required large-scale earth-moving and excavations along much of Dover's seaward side, cutting through most of the maritime quarters of the old town. These key areas of ancient Dover,¹⁹ had received the least archaeological attention in the past²⁰ and the new construction work has now provided a splendid opportunity to examine these regions in detail.

The threat that the roadworks posed was realised at rather a late stage but fortunately the Trust was able rapidly to produce an implications survey for the project just before it started. Immediately recognising the archaeological potential, English Heritage made a substantial grant to cover the cost of the archaeological work required and engaged the Trust to undertake this work. A small, mobile team from the Trust has now been busy in Dover

for almost a year, conducting both formal excavations and watching briefs along a corridor some 2 km. in length and half a kilometre in width.

Twenty individual sites/areas have now been investigated and recorded with the ready co-operation of the consulting engineers, Mott MacDonald Ltd and the two main contractors for the project, Norwest Holst and Realtime Civil Engineering. The staff of Dover Museum have given every assistance, which has greatly helped in the running of the project. Of the Trust staff who have carried out the work, Miss Tania Wilson and Messrs Andrew Linklater, Paul Molenkamp, Bob Jones and Grant Shand must be mentioned for their hard work over extended periods. Mr Barry Corke has acted as site co-ordinator and records officer.

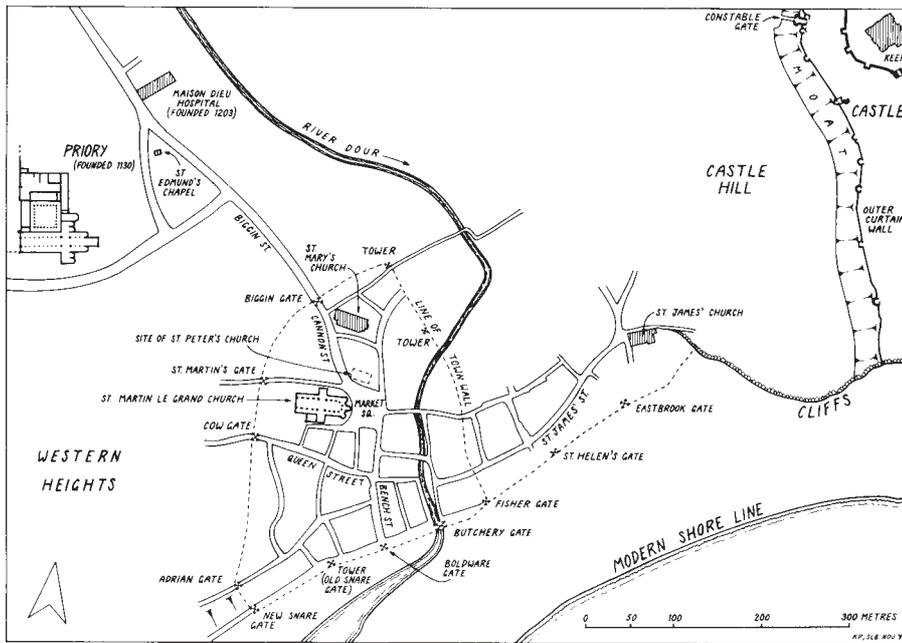
A fully integrated approach to the archaeology has been adopted on the project. Field investigations have been combined with a detailed survey of the surviving documentary evidence by Richard Cross and with an extensive study of the palaeo-environmental information by members of the Geoarchaeological Service Facility of the

Institute of Archaeology, University of London. The fieldwork has been concerned with archaeological remains widely distributed both in time and space. Indeed, 'total archaeology' has been a hallmark of the project with remains ranging in date from the prehistoric period to the Second World War being recorded. The rapid pace of the contractor's progress has required a highly flexible response strategy to be developed on site, alongside more conventional excavation techniques. Rarely have less than three separate areas been under simultaneous active investigation. In the event, the large scale of the project has allowed fairly detailed overviews of the archaeology of substantial areas to be built up in a way that is not often possible in single, set-piece excavations.

Two broad themes of the history of Dover guided the investigations in the field, namely the evolution of the port and the defence of that port through time. Dover is, of course, and always has been, primarily a port and much of the town's maritime history is bound up with the effects of the gradual infilling of the original Dour estuary and the blocking of the river's exit to the sea by constantly



View of Dover's maritime district, looking north-east.



Plan showing the line of the medieval town wall.

moving shingle. These changes culminated in the migration of the harbour and all its facilities to Archcliffe, about 1 km. to the west of the original Roman harbour site, during the early post-medieval period.²¹

One of the principal research elements of the project has been concerned with the detailed study of the succession of sediments which have accumulated within the Dour valley. This study has been led by Dr Martin Bates from the Geoarchaeological Service Facility. Examination of the deep sections provided in contractor's cuttings has been supplemented by borehole sampling across most of the project area, allowing a much more detailed picture of the natural silting of the old estuary to be built up. The results of this work are being fully integrated with the information from the more conventional archaeological fieldwork and will be reported in due course. A separate report on the archaeological fieldwork appears below.

1) The Medieval Town

The main occupation areas of Anglo-Saxon and medieval Dover seem to have been on the western side of the valley in the region of the present day Market Square.²² During the fourteenth century this area was enclosed by a substantial masonry wall defended by towers and gates, encompassing a roughly triangular area of around 4.5 hectares.²³ A spur wall led eastwards to the Castle cliffs and provided protection on the seaward side

for the essentially extra-mural settlement spreading along St James' Street to the Norman parish church of St James situated on the eastern side of the valley below the Castle. Within the main walled area lay the town's three other principal medieval churches; St Martin-le-Grand, St Mary's and St Peter's.

Today, nothing of Dover's medieval town wall survives apart from references to it in a few street names, (i.e. Townwall Street, Snargate Street and Cowgate Hill). The exact line of the defences is now difficult to establish on the ground. Nevertheless,



Medieval town wall exposed during the cutting of the sewer

deep excavations for the new sewer, other builder's trenches and one formal archaeological excavation have recently allowed several lengths of the seaward facing town wall to be examined and plotted, and further sections should be revealed as the roadworks continue.

There is documentary evidence to suggest that the defences at the south-west corner of the walled area were remodelled during the later medieval period with the curtain wall here being rebuilt on a completely new alignment.²⁴ At the eastern end of Snargate Street, in the middle of the York Street roundabout, the main sewer trench cut across the town wall in roughly its expected position. Although somewhat damaged by later cellars and service trenches, the wall still survived to a maximum height of 3.80 m. at one point. It was well built of mortared greensand and the massive lower courses of its seaward face showed clear evidence of being water-worn, indicating that the sea had once washed against it. Elsewhere in the trench, the wall was much lower and was sealed by beach shingle suggesting that the sea had subsequently breached the curtain here.

As the pipe trench was continued northwards, a second very substantial wall made of large, mortared chalk blocks was cut through. It seems possible that this represents a fragment of an earlier town wall, situated 7.50 m. to the north of



The foundations of the Elizabethan custom house exposed at the intersection of Townwall Street and Bench Street, looking north-east. Scale 0.5m.

that first discovered, but set on the same general axis.

The Boldware Gate led through the town wall at the end of Bench Street, and traces of this are being excavated as this report is being prepared. Adjacent to the Boldware Gate was the Elizabethan customs house fronted by the Three Gun Battery which protected the mouth of the river in early post-medieval times. A set-piece excavation at the junction of Townwall Street and Bench Street has revealed the substantial ragstone foundations of the north-west corner of the customs house and further remains should be revealed as excavation for a new subway proceeds.

Much of the archaeological work conducted within the medieval town has been centred upon the Bench Street area where deep trenching for the new sewer will be followed by large-scale bulk excavation for a subway under the new road. Bench Street itself is one of Dover's old medieval streets which gave access (via King Street) from the Market Square to the sea shore.

In Roman times the Bench Street area still formed part of the Dour estuary²⁵ but from the evidence of recently recorded sections it would seem that during the medieval period, through a process of natural silting followed by deliberate infilling, the area became dry land and was eventually built over. In later medieval times several substantial stone buildings stood here and some of these survived until 1836/37 when Bench Street was widened. Parts of two have been excavated and recorded. On the western side of Bench Street, upon the site of the old Shakespeare Hotel, the heavily restored remains of a fairly extensive medieval undercroft, (formerly the 'Crypt Restaurant'), were recorded ahead of trenching for the new deep sewer. At least two phases of work, probably of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century date, were noted.

Formal archaeological excavations during the summer of 1991 on a vacant plot of ground behind this undercroft revealed a complex of buried medieval walls which demonstrated that the structure had once been rather larger than the surviving portion. Its walls were cut through a very well stratified sequence of earlier, medieval deposits ranging in date from about A.D. 875 to A.D. 1275. The natural



Detail of the springing of an arch forming part of the undercroft vault.



Bench Street crypt: sewer installation in progress.

subsoil here was a yellow sand filling the western side of the old river estuary. Several thin occupation layers occurred in the top of this sand and these produced a small amount of pottery datable to the late Saxon period. A series of late eleventh- to twelfth-century cess pits cut these layers. The pits were sealed by a succession of consolidation/levelling layers composed generally of rammed chalk rubble or



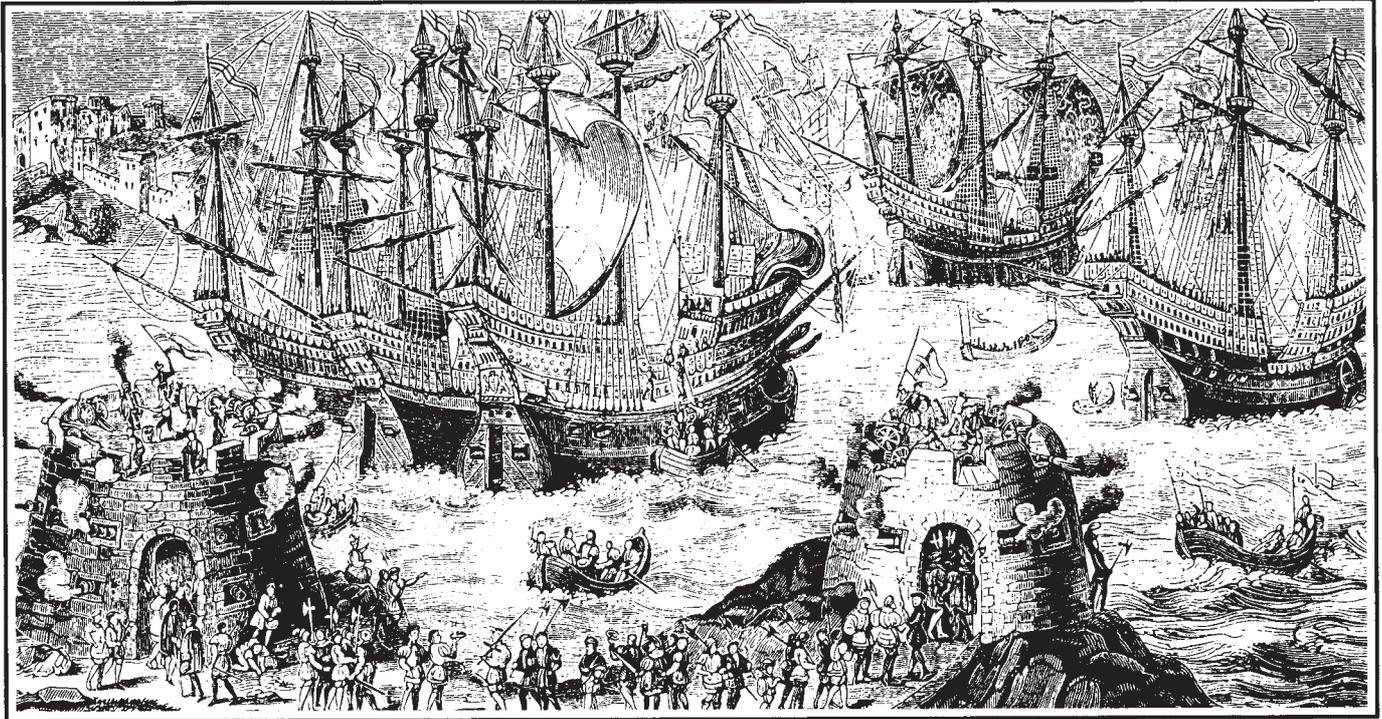
Trench cutting in progress along the western side of Bench Street.

beach shingle. Interleaved with these were thin occupation layers and several pits, all producing finds which included thirteenth-century pottery, animal bones, fish bones and roofing-slate imported from south-west England. The upper layers had frequently slumped into the earlier pits as their soft fillings settled.

When Bench Street was widened in 1836/37, the eastern frontage was moved back between 5 and 6 metres, leaving the walls of the old buildings buried under the new carriageway. Contemporary local historians²⁶ have left accounts of two substantial medieval structures which were destroyed during this process. The first was a massive masonry tower standing some 12 m. high. This proved to be fairly difficult to demolish but was eventually removed using gunpowder. Hasted believed, wrongly, that this tower formed part of the old church of St Nicholas. On the evidence of the nineteenth-century drawings and descriptions, the structure was clearly defensive, with a machicolated parapet and a portcullis entrance on the western side. Since its demolition there has been a considerable amount of confusion about this structure, not least of which has concerned its precise location. Archaeological excavations during the winter of 1991/92, conducted whilst Bench Street was still in regular use, succeeded in locating the western side of a structure with mortared chalk foundations some 1.86 m. in width and 1.65 m. deep. The size and location of these foundations suggests that they represent the base of the tower. Further traces of it will hopefully be revealed as the new subway ramp is cut.

The other medieval structure recorded on the eastern side of Bench Street in the last century was a stone-built undercroft with a vaulted roof. This well-built structure was mistakenly thought to represent the crypt of old St Nicholas' Church. Its precise location is again uncertain, but the subway should reveal any surviving remains.

The new sewer trench was cut along the western side of Bench Street, clear of the old eastern frontage and following the line of the original road. The trench was cut to a depth of between 4.00-4.50 m., and a detailed watching brief maintained throughout the winter months allowed the stratification along the street to be continuously examined and rapidly



The embarkation of Henry VIII from Dover for the invasion of France, 30th June 1513. The five principal warships of the fleet can be seen in the foreground, with Dover Castle on the left. Engraving after a painting at Hampton Court, artist unknown.

recorded for a distance of over 50 m. Traces of medieval and post-medieval street metallings and levelling deposits were found overlying the sediments within the old estuary, and analysis should allow details of the reclamation of this area to be worked out.

Running down to the river from the north end of Bench Street is Fishmonger's Lane, another of Dover's medieval streets. Observation of the sewer trench as it was cut along the lane allowed the sequence of deposits recorded in Bench Street to be followed eastwards for a further 50 m. A thick layer of organic silt at the base of the trench yielded some valuable paleo-environmental samples and pottery dating to the twelfth century, suggesting that deliberate land reclamation in this area began after the Norman period. A key question for research concerns the precise location and nature of Dover's Anglo-Saxon and Norman water-front. Some of the organic sediments located in the Bench Street and Fishmonger's Lane trenches could be associated with just such a waterfront but no obvious remains of any related structures have been recognised.

Observations in the bed of the River Dour at the east end of Fishmonger's Lane, adjacent to Mill Lane, led to the recognition and recording of a substantial length of late medieval and early post-medieval riverside walling, together

with the identification of probable medieval work within the fabric of the Flying Horse Lane bridge, a little to the north. These observations seem to show that by the later medieval period much of the old estuary had been reclaimed and that the River Dour had been confined to roughly its present width and course. Combining all of this new information with some detailed documentary research should allow a very much more complete picture of the settlement history of this part of Dover to be built up.

2) The Pier District.

At the end of the fifteenth century, a completely new harbour was established well to the west of the original site, which had by then long been totally silted up. It was created within a small bay at the foot of the Archcliffe Point. Protected by a pier built by Sir John Clark and defended by two stone-built gun towers, the new harbour, referred to officially as 'the Wyke', initially worked very well and quickly earned itself the name 'Paradise'. Interestingly, it has been suggested that the 'Wyke' place-name could be derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'wic', perhaps hinting that an earlier harbour had once occupied this area.

From the sixteenth century onwards houses began to be built adjacent to the new harbour in increasing numbers, ultimately giving rise to a major new

settlement. As time went on, however, the original harbour basin started to become choked with ever increasing amounts of sand and shingle, leading to its abandonment, and to the construction of a whole succession of new works to the south and east, right up until the nineteenth century. The original Paradise Basin became a large open sewer taking waste from all the adjacent houses. By the mid nineteenth century, however, the entire area had been built over to become part of one of Dover's most densely populated areas. The subsequent effects of the construction of the railway, slum clearance programmes, the devastation of the Second World War and modern dock expansion have now combined to remove virtually all traces of this once busy maritime quarter of old Dover. Nevertheless, the general evolution of the settlement of this area can be partially traced through an important series of detailed early maps and drawings, ranging in date from the sixteenth to early nineteenth centuries.

Study of the later, large scale nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey maps of the area shows that the contemporary street layout still preserved some interesting details of the earlier topography. The curved line of Round Tower Street seems to have approximately followed the course of Clark's Pier and marked the southern edge of the original harbour basin. To the



Work in progress on part of the former site of the western maritime district.



Detail of a two phase brick-built fireplace from a post-medieval dwelling south of Archcliffe Fort. Scale 0.5m.

south, the line of other early streets such as Council House Street, Middle Row and Seven Star Street is readily apparent from their layout. These streets seem to have been constructed during the early post-medieval period, following the ridges of shingle that soon accumulated along the outside of Clark's Pier. Their less regular form stands in marked contrast to the Victorian grid-iron plan of Oxenden Street, Hawkesbury Street and Paradise Street finally built upon the filling of the last remaining part of the old Paradise Basin.

As road construction work began in the summer of 1991, a careful watch was maintained in this potentially interesting area. Abundant traces of the later post-medieval dwellings which were once packed into this area have been exposed. The majority appeared to be of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century date; some could date from the seventeenth century. Despite the observation of numerous excavations in the general area, no evidence of Clark's Pier or associated gun towers has yet been located, nor has any indication of Anglo-Saxon occupation been forthcoming. Indeed, such an early settlement increasingly appears to be a geographical impossibility.

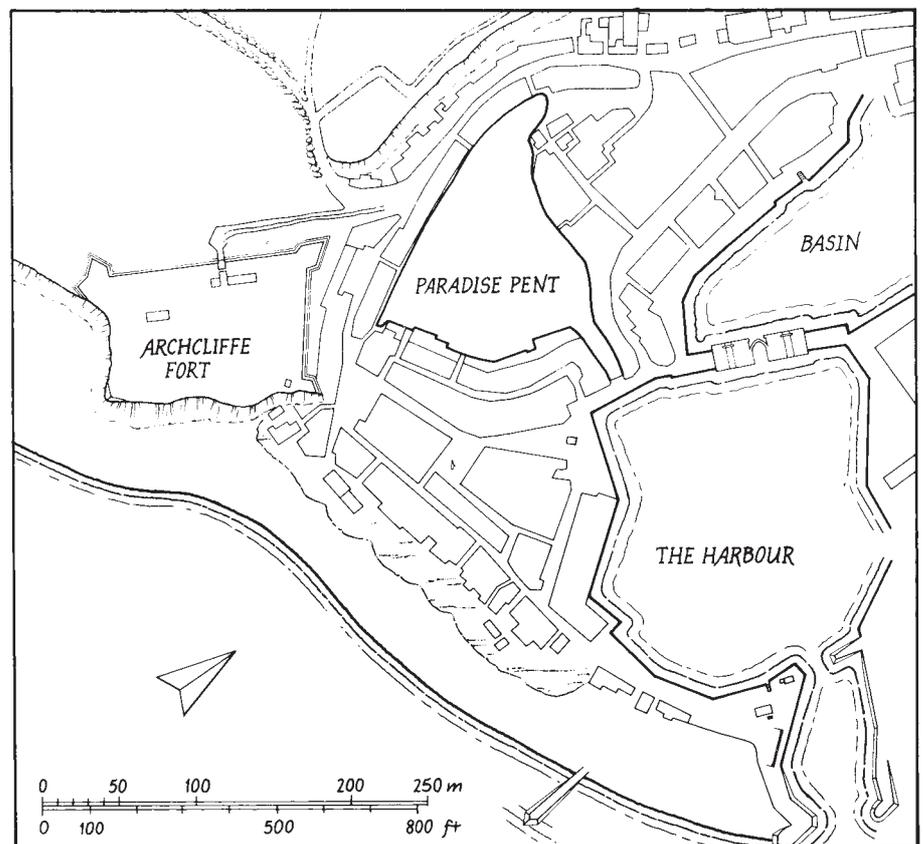
The site of the Paradise Basin, itself, has seen a considerable amount of earthmoving for the construction of the new road. This has allowed the detailed recording and sampling of the sediments filling the old basin. A 70 m. long measured section showing the arrangement of the infill deposits abutting the low chalk cliff that skirted the western edge of the original harbour has been drawn and this clearly demonstrates that both natural silt and deliberate dumping of chalk and soil occurred within the basin. The dumped material could be derived

from the moat excavations of the adjacent Archcliffe Fort.

The establishment of the western harbour works in the early post-medieval period led to a marked shift in the settlement focus at Dover and effectively created a 'town within a town', with the historic settlement centre around the River Dour, now standing one kilometre eastwards of the new 'Pier District'. The two areas were linked by Snargate Street and Limekiln Street running across the former beach below high chalk cliffs. Deep excavations for the new sewer have allowed the detailed recording of these beach deposits, together with the later post-

medieval buildings constructed here. A rubbish pit containing a large quantity of eighteenth-century clay pipe making debris was recorded in Limekiln Street adjacent to the railway bridge.

On the slopes of the Western Heights, overlooking the Pier District, lies a small area of ground adjacent to the old road to Folkestone known as 'the Graves'. This isolated spot is the traditional site of Dover's seventeenth-century plague cemetery, and documentary evidence suggests that it continued to be used for burials until the nineteenth century. During the winter of 1991/92 a detailed survey of the area, now heavily wooded,



A redrawing of the town, harbour and fortification plan of Dover, 1737.



Work in progress recording the Barbican of Archcliffe Fort. Looking south.

was undertaken ahead of the cutting of a trench for a new branch sewer across the site. Two eighteenth- to nineteenth-century brick-built vaults and a smashed gravestone were discovered. The gravestone records members of the Becker family who died between 1796 and 1842 and this has been salvaged for store at Dover Museum. The pipe trench subsequently cut across the cemetery area, under close archaeological supervision, failed to reveal any significant human remains.

3) The Western Defences

Immediately above the site of the early post-medieval harbour lies Archcliffe Fort, whose surviving remains date principally

from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. It has now been possible to preserve almost all of this structure, though some rebuilding of the entrance bridge has been required in order to allow access from the new road. Archaeological work here has revealed evidence for seventeenth- and eighteenth-century bridge remains incorporated within the existing nineteenth-century structure. On the other side of the road, a little to the north, a fragment of stone walling, very similar in construction to the main seventeenth-century fort wall has been recorded ahead of its removal for a new flyover bridge. This could possibly relate to some sort of detached out-work of the fort, perhaps an outer gateway.

Above Archcliffe Fort, a later nineteenth-century gun battery, the South Lines Battery, was investigated before demolition. Four previously unknown gun positions were recorded and three distinct phases of development to the battery seemed apparent. Beyond the battery, records of other nineteenth- and twentieth-century military structures were made before their demolition. A substantial section of the nineteenth-century South Lines moat, running from the cliff-edge up to the Citadel fortress, has been filled in and the revetment walls removed. A considerable area of the adjacent nineteenth-century earthworks have also been dug away and this has led to the destruction of one of the searchlight emplacements relating to St Martin's Battery, built in the 1940s. A photographic record of these remains, together with the

Second World War Fougasse pump-house and adjacent fuel tanks set in the base of the moat here, was made before their destruction.

The work in Dover is scheduled to continue for several more months and it is hoped to add new details to many of the remains previously recorded. Further sections of the medieval town wall are to be expected and it is hoped that some detailed documentary research will help fill out the general picture of historic Dover.



Late nineteenth century gun position located during roadworks, west of Archcliffe Fort. Looking east.



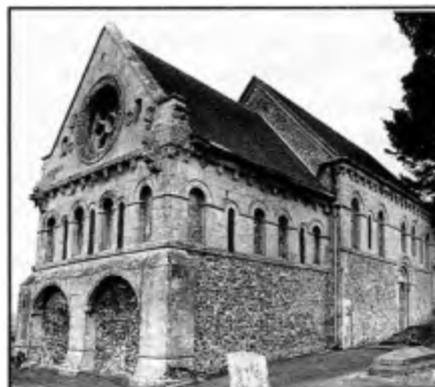
Second world war searchlight emplacement overlooking St Martin's Battery. Looking north.

12 Barfreston Church

Martin Herdman

The small village of Barfreston is about half way between Dover and Canterbury and a couple of miles north of the A2. This tiny church is one of the finest complete Norman buildings in the country. Its simple plan of nave and chancel remains intact, with the only loss being a small bell-tower which stood on the north-east corner of the chancel. In 1839 the church was rescued from advancing decay by a very thorough and sensitive restoration which was meticulously recorded by R.C. Hussey.²⁷

When first built the church was probably unremarkable, a simple Norman structure



View of the east end of Barfreston Church, looking south-west.

of rough flint walls, but late in the twelfth century it was lavishly restyled. The upper parts were re-clad in Caen ashlar blocks, and new mouldings and sculpted ornament were added around the windows and doors in the same stone. The richness of the decoration on such a small church is surprising though not unique. What is more surprising is that the carved stone does not appear to have been cut to fit the building and it was suggested by Hussey that it was originally designed for another building, possibly the unfinished monastic establishment at Hackington around 1190.

The plan of the church is far from true, and the shape suggests that the north side may have moved down the hillside. Hussey refers to the absence of tie beams across the roofs, which he thought had contributed to the distortions in the structure, but only says of the foundations that they were 'firm'.²⁸

Excavations

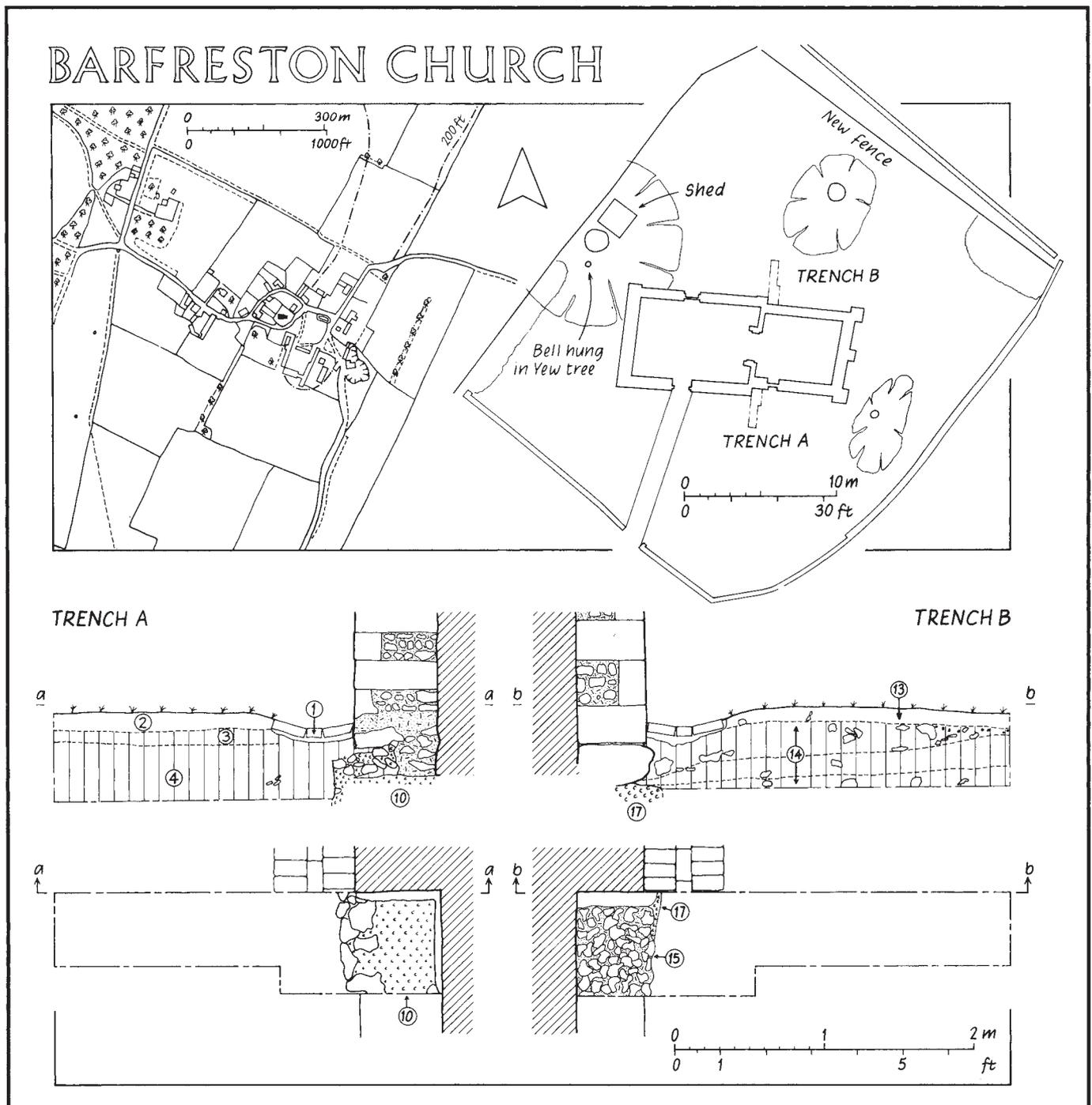
During May 1991 the guttering of the church was being renovated and the rain water drainage improved. In advance of the contractors moving on site the Trust

cut two small trenches, one on either side of the church, at the junction of the nave and chancel.

The southern trench (A) revealed a foundation (10) under the present walls which did not, in the short length exposed, display a step in for the chancel. However, the length examined was insufficient to draw any firm conclusions. The top of the foundation, which was of chalk with an occasional band of flints, was uneven, for the top course of flints ran only along the south edge. The wall face of the chancel, and the adjacent part of the nave

continued down to meet the chalk below the flints, but the base of the south-east corner of the nave finished at a higher level on a large flint which in turn stood on soil. On top of the foundation was a layer of brown silty clay loam (7) which may have been trampled, and over this there were two layers (5, 6), which were mainly finely broken mortar (5, 6 and 7 do not appear in the sections).

An explanation for layers 5, 6 and 7 might be found in the 1839-41 restoration work, documented by Hussey. He records that the chancel was in a particularly poor



Location plan, plan of the church and sections of trenches A and B.

state: 'The flint walling below the string on the south side (of the chancel) was entirely rebuilt.'²⁹ The step in the foundation surface may well be a consequence of them digging down to expose the base of the wall prior to refacing it; certainly the fills above hint at the same possibility. The remainder of the trench area, right up to the edge of the foundation, appeared to be made up of

grave fills (4). Though no cuts were visible, human bone and coffin furniture was observed.

Trench B, to the north, revealed a similar foundation (17), which in plan was a mirror image of the southern one. Over this was a wedge of mortared flints (15) which may have been the original wall footings. There was less obvious grave disturbance

on this side of the church, though one possible cut was identified.

This was the first time archaeological excavation had been conducted at Barfreston Church and it is hoped that a more extensive survey may be completed in the future.

13 A20 Extension, Phase 2: Court Wood to Aycliff

Jonathan Rady



Excavation of an Iron Age pit in evaluation trenches at Lydden Spout Rifle Range, looking south-west.

During July 1991 a second stage of archaeological evaluation took place on the route of the Department of Transport's new A20 road from Folkestone to Dover. This was a continuation of work done earlier in the year³⁰ and was carried out in a similar fashion, by the excavation of machine-cut trenches along the centre of the proposed road line.

The second stage of the new road was destined to run south of Court Wood (TR 270 389) and ascend to the high plateau above the cliffs at Lydden Spout. The route, curving to the north-east, cuts across Lydden Spout Rifle Range north of Abbot's Cliff, passes just south of Old Road Farm (TR 289 394), and finally descends to the Aycliff Estate down the base of the valley, north of Round Down, passing into Dover to the south of the estate itself.

This phase of the works was severely hindered by the lack of time between the start of the evaluation and the beginning of the contractors' earthmoving operations. About a week after archaeological trenches had initially been cut, heavy machinery moved onto the site and immediately began the topsoil strip. Although the contractors, Norwest Holst and the resident engineers, Mott MacDonald were always helpful, this severe time limit made no allowance for

the adequate investigation of archaeological remains where they were located, even in the small areas examined. There was no possibility for analysing stratigraphic deposits over a wider area. At best, the cursory recovery of finds and the plotting of their position was possible.

Although large sections of the route were unavailable for examination (over 1 km. was still occupied by Transmanche Link's 'upper' site compound at Farthingloe Farm at the time) about 1,570 metres of trench were eventually cut along the 4 km. of the route.

Numerous remains relating to the Second World War, including much spent ammunition near the rifle range, were located, but only one area of ancient activity. This was situated immediately north of and at the west end of Lydden Spout Rifle Range, on top of the plateau and above the 130 m. contour (TR 278 390).

Features were observed at this locality, spanning a length of route of about 200 metres and a considerable quantity of finds recovered, over a much wider area, both during the initial evaluation and from examining the large tracts of subsoil exposed by heavy plant during the topsoil strip. These suggested that a late Iron Age or Belgic and Early Roman site (c. A.D. 25-125) was present at this position.

In addition, significant quantities of earlier pottery was recovered in the same area. This included Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (c. 2500-1900 B.C.) and possible Beaker (c. 2000-1900 B.C.) material, sherds of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition, all in fairly small quantities and considerable numbers of Early to Mid Iron Age (c. 600-300 B.C.) sherds. Mesolithic to

Neolithic flint tools and waste flint were also retrieved.

Most of this earlier material was worn and abraded, but its presence here, in such a well-defined area, is almost certainly indicative of multi-period occupation, spanning over 2,500 years, in the immediate vicinity. It is regrettable that more time was not available for even a brief investigation of these remains.

Thanks are due to John Roe of Mott MacDonald and his staff, for their assistance prior to and during the work.



A network of trenches cut through corn fields at the far west end of the site (Court Wood). Construction of the bridge over the present A20 can be seen in the background.

14 Dover Western Heights: Grand Shaft Barracks

Simon Pratt

In August 1991 the Trust examined a series of eighteen deep trial pits which were machine excavated on Eurotunnel Developments Limited's proposed development site on Dover Western Heights. The pits were cut primarily to assess the geophysical properties of the underlying chalk, which study was undertaken by A.G. Weeks and Partners Ltd.

The trial pits revealed varying quantities of colluvial deposits but no early ground surfaces (other than those of the nineteenth century which had been buried by twentieth-century groundworks). The earliest artefact discovered, including those picked up on the surface, was a small sherd of brown glazed ware dating to the mid nineteenth century and found in a square post-hole in one of the test pits. No other post-holes were seen. Substantial remains of brick structures

were seen in several of the pits, all of them attributable to post-Napoleonic barracks, some of which were still standing in 1947.³¹ A steep-sided, flat-bottomed ditch some 2.5 m. in depth was also discovered. The bulk of the infill was of redeposited clay but at the bottom were a few centimetres of grey silts containing much modern material, including barbed wire, a Brylcreem bottle and two mortar bombs.

15 Queenborough Castle, Sheppey

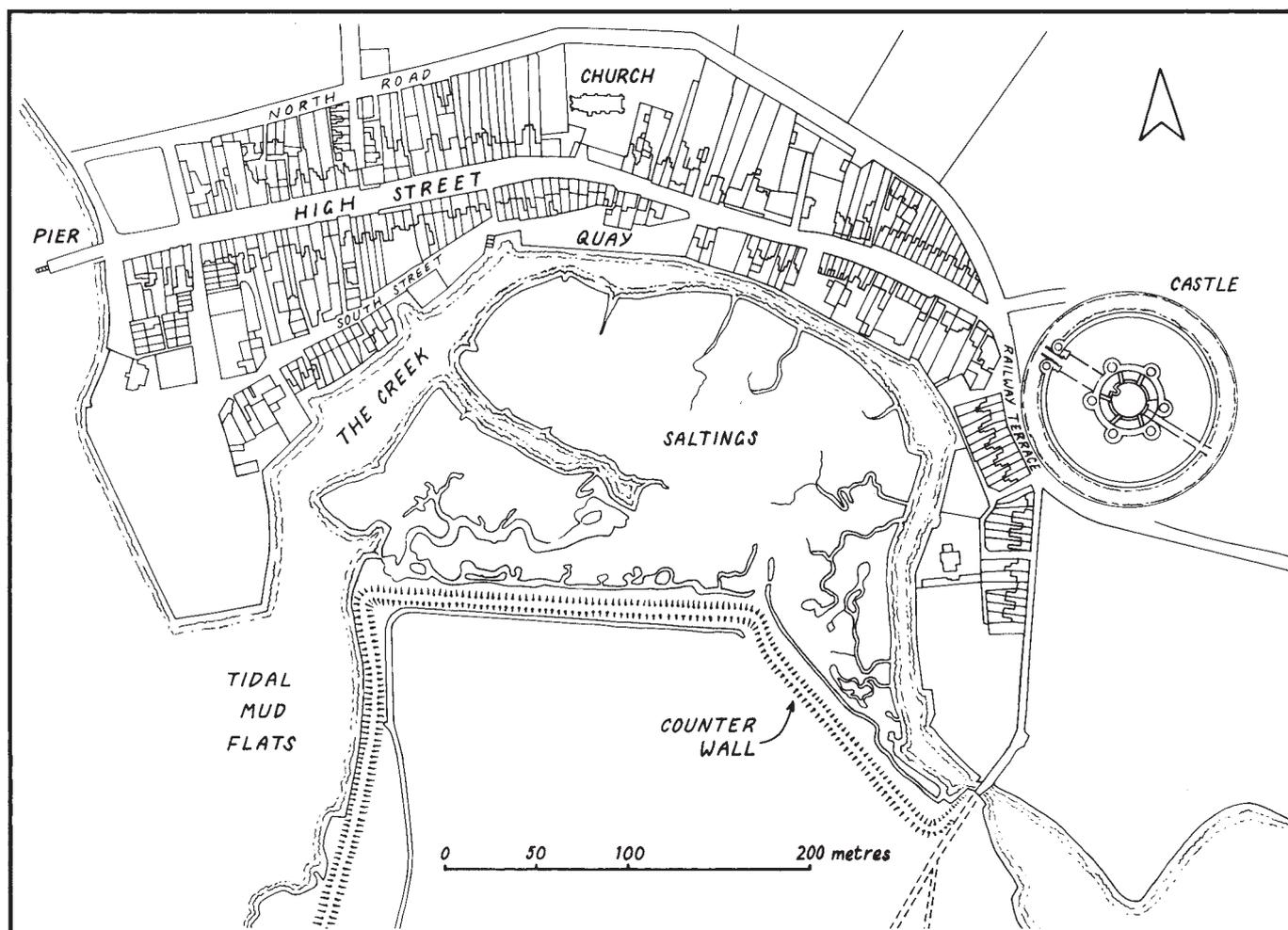
Simon Pratt

At the request of the Swale Borough District Council, who funded the operation, the Trust supervised the machine cutting and recording of two pairs of shallow slots across the car park, in advance of resurfacing, to the west of

Castle Green, Queenborough, in September 1991. A high water table combined with rainfall running off the car park to result in the frequent flooding of each of the four trenches. The work excited much local interest whilst help,

advice, information and hospitality was gratefully received from many more people than can be mentioned here.

Queenborough Castle, a unique concentric circular structure, was built by



Plan of Queenborough Castle, based on the Hatfield MS. superimposed on a street plan of the town. The main gate may have faced down one of the short lanes leading to the creek.

Edward III in the 1360s and 1370s. It was declared redundant in the Interregnum in 1650 and demolished shortly after. The easternmost limit of the outer circuit of the castle was overlain by the Sheerness railway line and the north-western part encroached on by a nineteenth-century school, now closed.

Though the centre of the castle is still easily located by its well, still surviving under a concrete capping, its orientation is not certain. The main gate probably faced the junction of High Street and North Road but it is possible that it was aligned instead on one of two short streets leading from Railway Terrace to Queenborough Creek, facilitating access by barge or boat.

Excavation of the Castle

The four trenches yielded meagre results. The sloping, perhaps weathered, inner edge of a large feature was encountered in the two eastern trenches but all other features and deposits belonged either to

nineteenth- and twentieth-century schools or to a structure immediately pre-dating them. In February 1992 contractors moved onto the site and their site manager, Mr Albert Daniels of the Kent Archaeological Society council, kindly maintained a watching brief on the Trust's behalf. The cutting of a new drain revealed more of the large feature's edge but nothing else of archaeological interest was found.

The location of the feature poses a problem as it lays about 9 m. nearer the centre of the castle than the inner edge of the moat indicated on the plan on an Elizabethan manuscript held in Hatfield House. This plan may not be completely reliable: it indicates the outer curtain to be only around 4 m. (12 ft) in width compared with the 20 ft foundations cited in the original accounts whilst the moat is shown as only about half of the 60 ft width which the accounts mention. However, one point in favour of the moat shown on the Elizabethan plan is that its outer edge

closely matches the inner curve of the existing road (Railway Terrace).

Three interpretations of the large feature may be considered. If it is the inner edge of the moat, then the Hatfield manuscript is seriously awry not only in the position of the ditch but also in its immediate proximity to the curtain wall. Alternatively it may represent the outer wall's robbing out, in which case the cut probably extended as far as the moat and was backfilled along with it. The position and angle of the cut indicate that, if it was such a robber, its battered edge must have been set well back from the inner face of the wall. Finally, there may have been an inner moat, not necessarily part of the original design, which would have taken the building still farther down the evolutionary road from 'castle' to 'fort'. Such a moat would have been backfilled along with the outer moat and curtain robber.

16 Thanet Way Evaluation

Jonathan Rady



Site 14 under investigation, with Herne Bay Golf Course in the background, looking north-west.

In early October a number of sites along the 9.5 km. route of the proposed new (phases 2-4) section of Thanet Way between the Church Lane/Thanet Way intersection and the Eddington roundabout were evaluated by a series of machine cut-trenches, as part of the Trust's on-going work on this project. These possible archaeological sites, designated by Dr John Williams, the County Archaeological Officer had, amongst others, already been identified by the Trust during fieldwalking late in 1990.

During this earlier phase the following possible sites were identified and considered worthy of further investigation.

Site 2 (TR 1037064444):

A possible circular cropmark, c. 200 m. south of the Long Reach Tavern.

Site 6 (TR 1316064480):

A possible round barrow, c. 1 km. south of Chestfield.

Site 7 (TR 13196460):

A possible prehistoric occupation site located as a flint scatter, c. 1 km. south of Chestfield.

Site 8 (TR 13406480):

A possible prehistoric occupation site, just south-east of Radfall Corner (c. 750 m. south of Chestfield).

Site 10 (TR 14856595):

A possible medieval or post-medieval occupation site, 'Old House Field', 1 km. east of Chestfield.

Site 11 (TR 16336610):

A possible Late Iron Age and Roman site, situated south of Greenhill, immediately adjacent to Owl's Hatch Road, c. 350 m. west of Plenty Brook.

Site 12 (TR 16736610):

A possible Roman site, situated south of Greenhill, immediately adjacent to Owl's Hatch Road, and just west of Plenty Brook.

Site 13 (TR 17226620):

A possible Roman site, situated c. 200m. north of Strode Farm (750 m. west of Lower Herne). The Plenty Brook is immediately adjacent to the west.

Site 14 (TR 177664):

A possible Late Bronze or Iron Age site, adjacent to Herne Bay Golf Course, c. 200 m. south of Eddington (750 m. north-west

of Lower Herne). The Plenty Brook is a few hundred metres to the west.

Only five of the nine sites highlighted in the field-walking assessment were evaluated by linear trenching (Sites 2, 6, 11, 13 and 14). Restrictions of access and the condition of the farmland precluded examination of the other nominated sites (Sites 7, 8, 10, 12). The area south of Site 12 was partially examined before the evaluation had to be abandoned.

Of the sites evaluated, three produced good evidence for archaeological remains of some significance.

At Site 11 there was strong evidence for ancient occupation of more than one

phase. Primary occupation perhaps as early as the Belgic period (early first century A.D.) was continued into the second century A.D. Evidence for Mid to Late Saxon activity (eighth/ninth century) and subsequent Early Medieval occupation was also present. The remains may survive with minimal disturbance.

Site 13 produced evidence for Belgic occupation, primarily scattered material in the topsoil, with occupation extending throughout the first century A.D. An Anglo-Saxon re-occupation of the site is also indicated by one feature, this confined to the Early Anglo-Saxon period, probably sixth or seventh century. The

small quantity of Early Medieval material recovered may have been imported during manuring. The remains, however, may have been badly disturbed by ploughing.

Site 14: This site would appear to date to the Anglo-Saxon period, primarily Mid to Late or Late Saxon (ninth century) rather than the Iron Age, as originally thought although significant quantities of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age material were recovered from the topsoil. The latter material may date to c. 850-550 B.C. Considerable truncation by ploughing has almost certainly occurred, but significant archaeological features may survive.

17 Teston Roman Villa, Maidstone

Jonathan Rady



General view of the trench through the remains of the Roman building at Teston, looking east.

In early October 1991 during topsoil stripping prior to the emergency renewal of a sewer by Southern Water Services Ltd, approximately 0.5 km. south-east of Teston, near Maidstone (TQ 6988 5316) fragments of Roman material, mainly tile, building debris and pottery, were uncovered.

These materials indicating the presence of a Roman masonry building were noticed by Robert Earl, Sludge Manager for Southern Water Services (Kent Division), who informed Dr John Williams, the County Archaeological Officer of the discovery.

Following a site inspection by Dr Williams and Mr Earl further investigation was agreed upon and Southern Water Services provided a small grant to facilitate the work. Canterbury Archaeological Trust was appointed to undertake the investigation and this took place over a three day period from the 6th–8th November 1991.

In the event, significant archaeological deposits were proved to exist over a 40 m. length of proposed pipe run, representing parts of a substantial Roman masonry building. In order to protect and preserve the discovery, Southern Water and their contractor decided to re-route the new service along the existing line of the sewer.

A Roman building in the vicinity of the present discovery has been known since 1872. Excavations at that time revealed parts of a hypocausted structure interpreted as a bath suite for a Roman farm-house.

'... The incomplete plan shows the west corner of a building, measuring overall 9.9 x 14.2 m., constructed of ragstone masonry and containing two, possibly three, hypocausted rooms: a *caldarium*, heated by a furnace to its east, with a projecting, buttressed, apsidal plunge-bath; and to the west another heated room, probably the *tepidarium*. Further to the north, was a large flagged area, probably a *palaestra*. A long wall to the east, beyond the heated rooms, may have contained other rooms of the baths or been part of the dwelling house. The

site was certainly occupied during the second century.³²

Subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey locate the villa at TQ 6979 5316, c. 100 m. to the west of the present site, where excavations in 1972-3 by the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group failed to locate any trace of a Roman building or any other ancient remains.

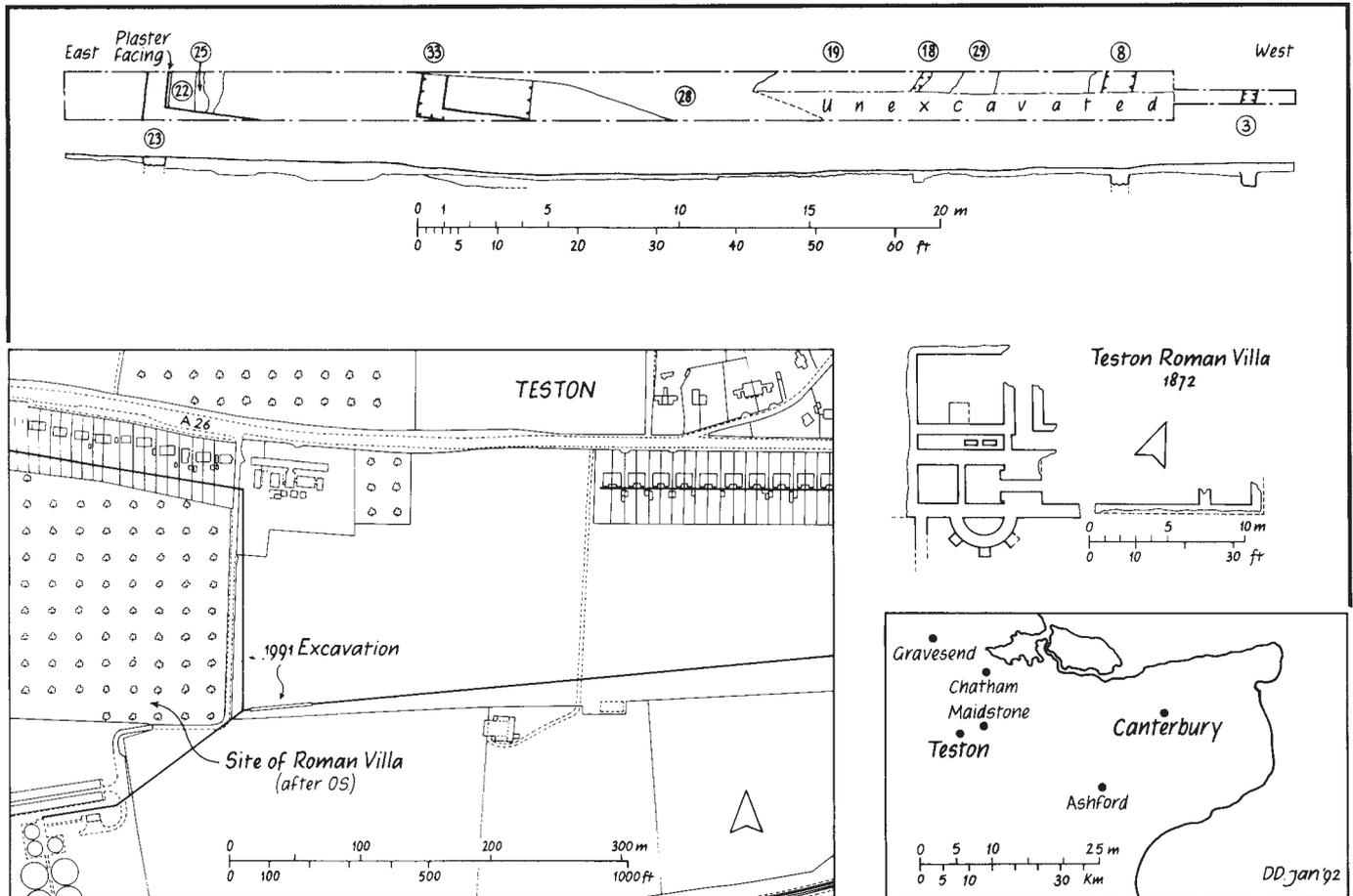
The site lies on a gentle south facing slope, c. 400 m. north of the River Medway, and about 200 m. south of the A26 Maidstone to Tonbridge road, at a level of c.25 m.O.D. Until a few years ago, the field in which the discovery was made was laid down to orchard, and has only recently reverted to arable.

The primary aim of the investigation was to uncover surviving archaeological deposits along the line of disturbance and to excavate and record levels likely to be destroyed by the new service.

A 1.5 m. wide trench was cut by machine using a toothless blade, to expose the archaeologically significant levels. The underlying deposits were then excavated by hand, either over the full width of the trench, or in narrow slots within it.

The quality of the archaeological levels revealed during the course of this operation led to a re-routing of the new service and the preservation of the archaeological remains without further damage.

The archaeological deposits were sealed by c.20-30 cm. of ploughed topsoil. Much



Location, plan and section of site with plan of the villa located in 1872.

of this material had been mechanically removed along the route of the pipeline, prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation.

Four wall lines were evident at the level of the underlying subsoil. Three of these were represented by robber trenches. The easternmost wall (23), which was aligned approximately north-south, appeared to be the main outer wall of a structure and survived to 25 cm. above an internal mortar floor or construction horizon (35). This wall was constructed of mortared local ragstone, and was about 40 cm. wide. On its inner side the wall appeared to be rendered with yellow brown mortar 10 cm. thick and faced with a thin skim of painted plaster. This painted wall face was not exposed. Quantities of painted plaster were recovered from adjacent layers.

At the northern edge of the sondage a right angle turn to the wall was evident. This similarly constructed foundation (24) of undetermined width was bonded with Wall 23 and either represented an internal wall or perhaps the northern limit of this particular structure.

No other walls survived with fabric intact; a parallel north-south aligned wall line to the east survived only as robbed footings (8). This wall, also probably built of masonry, was represented by a foundation trench with some original fill *in situ*. The footing, of unmortared blocks laid in rough courses, was of comparable dimensions to the main east wall 23 and probably represented a major structural component.

Four metres to the west of this wall, a parallel linear feature (3), which was almost certainly a robber trench, appeared to represent the western limit of structural and stratigraphic remains. This foundation, perhaps for a stylobate or dwarf wall, was less substantial and the lack of floor levels or any extant building deposits between it and Wall 8 suggest that this area was outside the main structure and was perhaps covered by a corridor or portico. Alternatively, Wall 3 might indicate the presence of a lean-to structure in this position, possibly a later addition to the complex.

Another wall position was identified in the central area of the trench. This was defined by a vertical-sided robber trench (33, partially excavated) which contained

large quantities of building rubble including large tile fragments, mortar and stone rubble, in a matrix of glutinous clay. The width of the robber trench suggests that the wall it removed was of similar dimensions to the outer structural elements, but whether it was an external or internal wall was not clear. This wall line also turned through a right angle similar to Wall 23 but was off-set a few metres to the south.

Intact internal levels survived at the far east end of the trench. Here a sequence of deposits which abutted Wall 23 and remained undisturbed to c. 1.5 m. west of the wall, may relate to the decline or abandonment of the structure. These layers were not excavated but observed mainly in section by removing later disturbances; the latter had totally destroyed most of the intact Roman levels across about one third of the examined area (see below).

The primary excavated context adjacent to Wall 23 was a well-preserved and substantial *opus signinum* floor (26) c.10 cm. thick. This was immediately overlain by a layer of Roman tiles, mainly *tegula* and *imbrex*, some virtually complete, in a loose mortar matrix (25). This mass of

horizontal roofing tile was almost certainly an undisturbed roof collapse. The deposit was sealed by a thick level of stony rubble and mortar (22) again either from collapsed superstructure or residue from the robbing process.

No other definitely intact internal levels were observed. However, immediately east of wall (8) various deposits relating to the occupation of the structure and its decline or demolition were examined.

A possible external occupation horizon (10) was sample excavated from Wall 8 to a position c. 5.4 m. to the east. This deposit, which was directly sealed by topsoil and which overlay a probable courtyard (16), consisted of a dark greyish brown loamy clay which yielded considerable quantities of ceramics and other occupation detritus dating from the late second century to the mid third century or later. The courtyard (16) extended east from Wall 8 and was made of fairly small ragstone chippings, set in a compact matrix of greyish brown silty clay. Quantities of Roman tile were also present in the matrix particularly to the east. This context remained unexcavated and its furthest eastward extent was not determined.

It is possible however that the courtyard was bounded by context 19. This consisted of a hard mass of compacted lumps of creamy-white mortar which was only observed in plan. The eastern boundary of this deposit was approximately parallel to the wall lines to the west. Within the mortar mass a narrow longitudinal slot c.40 cm. wide (18) had been formed although whether this was a later cut or the impression from *in situ* timbers, subsequently removed or rotted, was not clear. The feature was vertical-sided in profile and excavated to a depth of 28 cm. but not bottomed. The fill of this slot was fairly uncompacted and very silty (17 and 35) suggesting that it may have served as a drain. The slot was not precisely parallel to the walls of the structure which suggests that it may be a secondary feature. A corpus of late second- to third-century pot sherds were recovered from the slot fill.

Most of the horizon to the east was only observed in plan. Immediately adjacent to the mass of mortar (19) was a spread of ragstone rubble and Roman tile in a matrix of creamy-white mortar and loam (29). The relation between this deposit and

context 19 was not determined. The deposit probably represents detritus from the demolition or collapse of the structure. This level was traced for 4.2 m. to the east of 19, where it appeared to be entirely cut away by a later feature.

All of the other deposits excavated or observed on site probably date to after the occupation of the structure. The earliest were definite robber trenches. The east wall (23) was truncated by a vertical-sided trench c.20 cm. deep (15) that cut from immediately under the topsoil.

Robber 33 has been described above; however its stratigraphic position was unclear since the deposits were badly disturbed in this area.

Both of the western wall lines were defined by vertical-sided longitudinal features (3 and 7) which were stratigraphically later than all the other deposits in this area. Both were directly sealed by topsoil.

Various other disturbances were noted. At the east end a wide longitudinal feature possibly with a V-shaped profile, cut through the Roman levels. To the west a large proportion of the Roman levels had been removed by an extensive disturbance (28). This apparently longitudinal feature of unknown width, was mainly aligned north-west — south-east and mostly remained unexcavated. A small sondage through the dark loamy fill of this context at its western end (not taken to the base of the feature) yielded modern material including fragments of coke, medieval roofing tile and window glass. However it

is very likely that this context consisted of more than one feature. To the east for example, disturbances noted in section contained different fills, mainly clay with building rubble from the Roman structure and were differently aligned. It is quite possible that these disturbances may have formed part of the 1872 excavations but this was not proven.

The entire corpus of ceramics recovered during the recent investigation of the Teston site span the period from the second to fourth centuries.

Four sherds of fourth- to mid fourth-century date were recovered from other intrusive features and twenty-five sherds of late second- to fourth-century date were gleaned from topsoil. Forty-six sherds of late second- to mid third-century date came from the fills of a possible drain (17). 124 sherds were recovered from occupation deposits (5, 10) overlying a possible courtyard (16). This material, which was generally comprised of small, worn sherds, spans the period late second to fourth century, consistent perhaps with discard over an occupied thoroughfare. Only two sherds from the collection recovered from over the possible courtyard surface could be definitely assigned to the fourth century. Overall occupation throughout the second and third centuries is indicated, with a decrease in the frequency of finds in the fourth century, perhaps indicating a 'tailing off' of occupation throughout the first half of that century. No finds post-dating the mid fourth century were recovered.

A large number of roofing tiles were observed during the course of the



Detail of *opus signinum* floor (26), with overlying collapsed roofing tile (25) and demolished wall debris (22), looking east. Scale 40cm.

operation. Only a small number were collected. A number of box-flue tile fragments bearing roller imprinted keying patterns were recovered. A few fragments of *opus signinum*, a few lumps of white painted plaster (one fragment bearing an applied black line 3 mm. wide), complete the corpus of ceramic and masonry finds.

The surviving levels indicate that the site of a Roman villa, probably a fairly large and complex building has been located. *In situ* walls, floors, courtyards and robbed wall lines of the structure were discerned along a length of c.40 m. The incomplete excavation of a narrow slot through the archaeological levels of this major structure however, mitigates against any understanding of the complex as a whole. Whether this structure formed part of the building located in 1872 was not established, but this seems fairly likely. The corpus of finds recovered during the course of the investigation indicates that occupation at the site spans the period from the late first to the early fourth centuries.

The longitudinal position of the structure has been closely determined. Its extent

northwards and southwards can only be conjectured, although the topography of the surrounding area may indicate the limits. The deposits excavated indicate that the building was terraced into the hillside. A dip in the contours of the field to the north and east may therefore indicate a residual change in level of the underlying deposits and suggest an outer limit to the archaeological remains. If this is so, it is unlikely that anything other than deeper archaeological features survive outside of this area, due to subsequent truncation; for example, no archaeological features were observed in the c.30 m. of trench, excavated to natural subsoil levels, east of the Roman building remains.

To the south a still extant 'terrace' may indicate the extent of the structure, although this sudden drop in level may be due to recent landscaping relating to an agricultural track or field boundary. If the contouring evident in the field does indicate the size of the complex, then a structure perhaps 40 m.x 70 m.in extent is suggested.

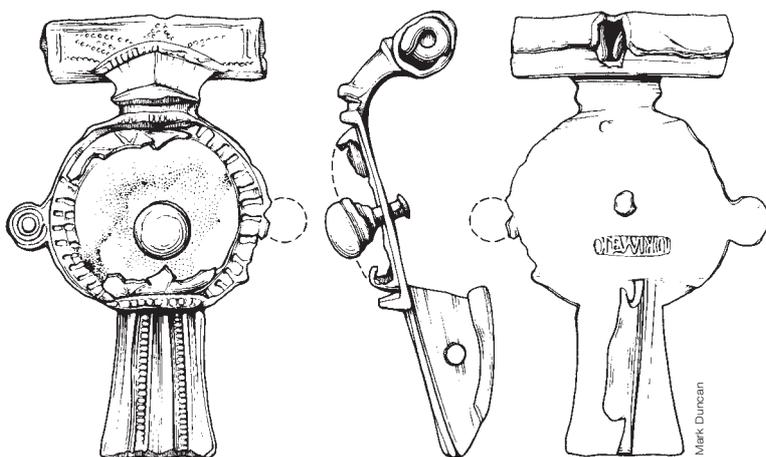
The remains discovered in 1872, appear to comprise an attached bath-house

complex.³³ These structures are often, if not always, located at the north-west or south-west corner of a villa building. The position of these remains relative to the recent discoveries therefore is probably to the north. Although the recent discovery can be interpreted as a single structure it is more likely that both discoveries are parts of a complex of interlinked ranges forming a villa.³⁴

The stratified sequence was relatively thin, with only 20-25 cm. of topsoil covering intact floor levels, truncated and robbed walls and demolition deposits. Demolition deposits indicating roof and wall collapse were uniformly cut by robber trenches and other perhaps more recent features. Plough disturbance to the intact Roman horizons was evident together with extensive spreads of Roman building materials in topsoil in the immediate vicinity; this undoubtedly caused following change of use of the land from orchard to arable in recent times. It should perhaps be stated that a rapid erosion of the site by ploughing and possibly sub-soiling is very likely to occur in the next few years.

18 Spital Street, Dartford

Peter Clark



Late La Tène brooch. Scale 1:1.

In October 1991, an excavation was undertaken in the cellars of 37-41 Spital Street, Dartford, before the construction of a basement car park. Traces of a possible Roman road and Roman occupation were revealed, sealed below medieval and post-medieval strata.

Dartford lies on the crossing of the River Darent by the main Canterbury to London

road (Watling Street). The river runs north into the River Thames, and was probably navigable during Roman times; its meandering course was straightened in the nineteenth century. Traces of a metal ford across the river have been found by local archaeologists, but apart from this, little trace of the Roman settlement has been found. To the east of the river, a substantial Roman cemetery

has been excavated at East Hill,³⁵ where traces of a Roman road were found in 1897. Nearby a Roman villa was found on the slopes of Tenter's Hill, just above the River Darent. The line of Watling Street through Dartford remains unknown, though it seems likely that it followed roughly the line of the High Street and Spital Street.³⁶ The excavations lay in basements just to the north of the Spital Street frontage, west of the River Darent.

Overlying natural was the edge of a compacted gravel surface, extending about 0.35 m. into the excavation area. Running parallel to it was a ditch, about 1 m. deep; these features may be interpreted as a road surface with an associated drainage ditch. A possible cart rut cut into the road surface. Finds and pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch and layers overlying the road surface suggested a date of the late first century, notably a fine copper alloy rosette brooch. The remains of a new born child were found lying in the upper fills of the roadside drain.

The road did not appear to have a long history; it consisted of only one layer of metalling, and after the ditch had silted up, a layer of earth built up across the whole area. This layer produced finds of similar date to those associated with the road and ditch.

The earth layer was cut through by a few post-holes and pits, which could not be interpreted in the small area exposed by excavation. Another skeleton of a new born infant was found, this time laid in the base of a broken *amphora* and deliberately buried in a small rectangular grave.

Overlying these features was a rough cobble surface, probably part of a yard

area, resurfaced and much patched with flint pebbles, a broken quernstone and slag waste. Occupation trample had built up on this yard surface, which may have related to a structure outwith the excavation area. The trample layers produced finds of late Roman date.

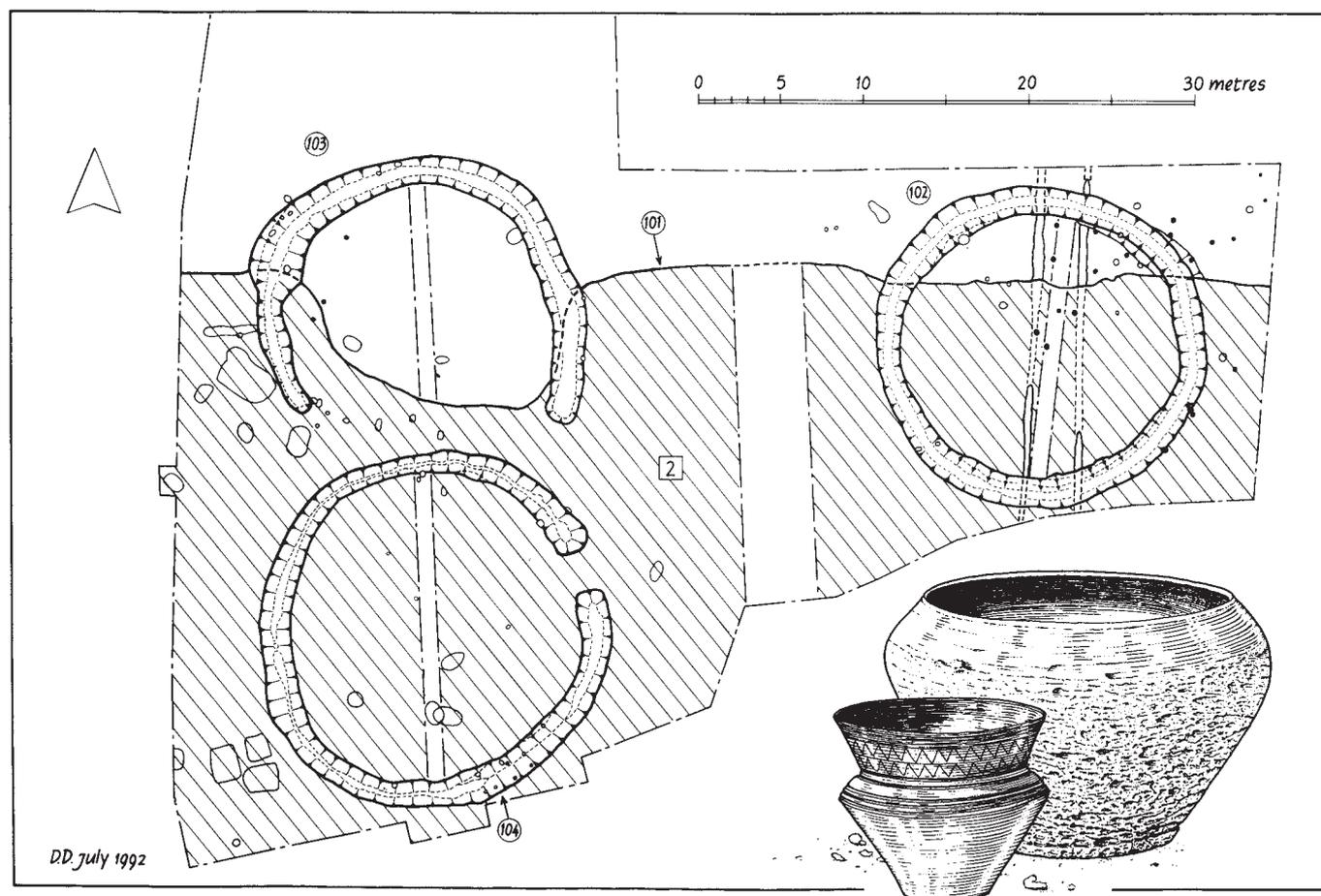
Overlying this yard surface was a thick layer of 'dark earth', some 0.5 m. thick. Finds of both Roman and medieval date were recovered from this deposit, though most were concentrated in the lowest 0.04 m. of the deposit. It seems likely that this layer built up through natural processes after the abandonment of the site in the post-Roman period. Cutting into this layer were several features of medieval and

post-medieval date, mostly truncated by the construction of the modern cellars.

The line of the road uncovered in this excavation runs roughly on the presumed line of Watling Street. However, the single layer of metalling and its subsequent disuse does not tally with what might be expected of the major highway from the Channel ports to the Roman capital; perhaps the line of Watling Street shifted to the south, or the line of the road should be sought elsewhere. This small but inconclusive excavation has shown that there are remains still intact under the modern town, and that there is much yet to discover about early Dartford.

19 Castle Hill, Folkestone (F72)

Jonathan Rady



Overall plan of the excavation and reconstructed pottery from iron age pits on the south-west side of ring-ditch 104.

Aerial photographs which plainly showed three circular cropmarks³⁷ had suggested the presence of a prehistoric site at the base of Castle Hill at Folkestone (TR 214377).

Investigation by a limited number of machine-cut trenches, at intervals from

July 1987 as part of the original evaluation of possible archaeological sites on the Channel Tunnel Terminal funded by Eurotunnel,³⁸ showed that the cropmarks probably represented ring-ditches relating to prehistoric burial mounds or barrows.

It was not possible until 1991 to gain funding from English Heritage for further investigation, and with the agreement of both Eurotunnel and the Department of Transport work commenced on the 14th October. In the intervening years the site had been topsoil-stripped by



The north-western (top) and south-western (bottom) barrow ditches, looking north-west. Scales 2m.



The eastern barrow ditch, looking south-west. Scale 2m.

Transmanche Link and used for site access to Holywell Coombe as well as the storage of spoil. The excavation was preceded by another phase of evaluation to determine whether any of the remains had survived this activity. This proved that the archaeology was substantially intact, although slightly truncated in some areas.

Work continued over the winter often under extremely unfavourable conditions, hampered also by the noticeable compaction of the deposits brought about by the movement of heavy tracked machinery over the site in the intervening years. The excavation was completed by early March 1992. Post-excavation analysis has yet to be carried out, and the following description is interim only.

Period I: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Barrows

Although it is possible that there is some Earlier Neolithic activity on site, the earliest identifiable features consisted of two ring-ditches (104 and 102) possibly of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. These almost certainly represented burial mounds.

Ring-ditch 104, forming a circle of external diameter c. 21 m., was truncated over its entire length by later terracing (see below). The ditch, of generally irregular profile but originally probably V-shaped with a flat base, survived to a depth of c. 0.6 m. and was c. 2 m. wide. A gap or 'causeway' in the ditch, was present to the east. One definite burial was located within the enclosure, slightly off centre. At present it is impossible to say whether this was a primary burial or a later intrusive burial beneath the mound. No associated artefacts were recovered, and only a small fraction of the skeleton, probably interred in a crouched position with the

head to the west, survived in the chalky grave fill. Three other features and a number of post-holes were also located within the area enclosed by the ditch. It is possible that some or all of the larger features were graves and that the skeletons had completely degraded, but truncation and the lack of artefactual evidence does not allow for the features as a whole to be reliably related to the monument.

The second ring-ditch (102), to the east, completely enclosed a slightly smaller area (average external diameter c. 20 m.). This feature was only partially truncated by the later terracing, and the ditch, of a steeply V-shaped profile with a flat base, was much better preserved, surviving to a maximum width of 2.3 m. and depth of 1.5 m. No burial or any other definitely related features were located within this enclosure.

The sequence of deposits found in both ditches was very similar. The primary fills consisted of c. 0.5 m. of banded chalky clay and silts. The secondary fills of both ditches were generally similar and consisted of a brownish clay loam, almost certainly hillwash. This material was usually homogeneous throughout, and provided some artefactual evidence in the form of flints and pottery. Some well defined layers, deposited during this process of hillwash formation, were evident however. One of these levels, sandwiched within the hillwash towards the top of the sequence in ring-ditch 104, appeared to be an occupation deposit. This material was carbon-rich and contained much evidence of domestic occupation, particularly animal bone and food residues in the form of sea-shells such as limpet and mussel. More importantly however, a considerable

quantity of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age coarse grogged ware was recovered. This unusual and rare pottery in quantities unlikely to be derived from purely 'ritual' deposition (this assemblage is the largest body of such material ever excavated in East Kent), taken in association with the notable quantity of domestic refuse suggests that it derived from *in situ* domestic occupation.

Apart from its intrinsic interest this assemblage is, at present, probably the best evidence for the date of the ring-ditches, particularly ditch 104 and indicates that the features must be Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age at the latest; a more precise date may eventually be supplied by radiocarbon dating of molluscan samples retrieved from the ditch fills. It was clear however even during the course of the excavation that initial infilling of these ditches could have been a relatively quick process, so that the volume of primary redeposited material may not necessarily suggest a long period between the formation of the barrows and the subsequent final infill of the ditches, possibly in the Early Bronze Age period.

Period 2: Early Bronze Age Barrow?

Period 2 is not defined by stratigraphical or, at present, dated chronological sequences. Ring-ditch 103, which is its primary feature appeared to respect the position of ring-ditch 104, indicating that it was later than this burial mound at least. The feature was different to the earlier ring-ditches in other respects. This ditch, forming a horseshoe-shaped sub-square enclosure less than 14 m. across internally, was wider and more massive, even allowing for better preservation. The ditch itself was very cleanly cut, and was

originally over 3 m. wide and c. 1.2 m. deep with a wide flat base. Although partially truncated by later terracing, two definite butt ends to the ditch were located at the south, each terminal a few metres from the position of ring-ditch 104. This without doubt indicates that this feature is later than ring-ditch 104.

The sequence of backfill within this ditch was almost identical to that of the earlier ring-ditches, with a primary layer of degraded mound, sealed by a thick deposit of clayey hillwash. The similarity of the upper hillwash deposits in all the ditch fills may indicate that all were finally infilled during the same episode of erosion; other sites excavated on the Channel Tunnel terminal provide evidence for successive periods of erosion probably brought about by over intensive agricultural practices. This particular episode may be allied to Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age settlement in the vicinity, occupation suggested by the grogged wares from the upper backfill in ring-ditch 104.

Evidence from later features, however, suggests that barrow 103 survived as a prominent mound after the two other barrows were virtually flattened (see Period 3 below). The area enclosed by this ditch is considerably smaller, and the ditch itself probably of greater dimensions, so it is likely that this mound was a greater volume than those of the earlier barrows. No trace of a burial was located within the area enclosed by the ditch.

Due to the removal of all the relevant deposits it is not possible to determine the form of any of these barrows, but the most common type, the bowl barrow is most likely, with external banks almost certainly present in the case of barrows 104 and 102.

Period 3: Early Iron Age landscaping?

At some time after the complete or partial infilling of the ring ditches with hillwash, an extensive terrace (101) was formed across the site in an east-west direction. This terrace was up to 1 m. deep at maximum, although in places much shallower. Its position indicates that by this time barrows 104 and 102 were likely to be little more than low mounds. That the terrace skirts to the south of the central area of ring-ditch 103, must

indicate that this barrow survived as a prominent feature. The precise date and method of formation of this terrace are at present unclear although it may be related to agricultural practice. A number of Early to Mid Iron Age pits were cut at its base however, and pottery from the lowest deposits accumulating within it, suggest that it was formed either prior to c. 600-400/350 B.C. or at the beginning of this period.

Period 4

Domestic occupation of the site is evident in the Early to Mid Iron Age (c. 600-400/350 B.C.). This appeared to concentrate within the Period 3 terrace, at the western end of the site, probably because the terracing had here produced a nearly level profile.

The excavation evidence consisted almost entirely of pits of varying shapes and sizes, concentrated in two groups, the first just south-west of the ring-ditch 103, and the second immediately to the west of ring-ditch 104. Although the pottery from both groups is of the same period it cannot be proven that this second group of pits was exactly contemporary with the first. The pottery recovered from these features, amounting to nearly 60 per cent of the total ceramic assemblage from the excavation, has been initially dated from the rusticated coarseware elements. Some aspects of the material are regionally reasonably well known and comparable to ceramics from other recent East Kent sites. However there is a strong highly decorated fineware element,

including a polychrome painted beaker and an unusual angular jar of continental type. Other fineware elements are rare in similarly dated Kentish assemblages and are likely to have closer continental, than English parallels.

A large number of post-holes were located during the excavation. They formed no obvious pattern and probably do not represent domestic structures. The vast majority cannot be dated with any certainty. Some of them however, cut the backfilled ring-ditches.

Period 5

The end of the occupation sequence at this site is marked by a possibly catastrophic period of erosion allied with the deposition of large quantities of hillwash (2). This event may have been instigated by over-cultivation or over-grazing and clearance during the Iron Age occupation of the area.

Large quantities of clayey hillwash accumulated within the terraced area, filling it entirely. Subsequent or contemporary erosion then truncated the archaeological levels, removing all archaeological deposits to the north of the terrace down to, or below, the original surface of the subsoil. The deposit (mostly excavated by machine due to constraints of time and manpower) contained significant quantities of ceramics and worked flint. Most of the pottery was of Early to Mid Iron Age date, although earlier ceramics were also present. Since all of this material must



One of several large pits dated to the Early Iron Age. Here Grant Shand is excavating a layer with a very high density of animal bone.

have derived from upslope, the relatively high quantity of artefacts suggests that occupation of some sort, took place to the north of the present site.

There is no evidence for occupation of the site beyond the Mid Iron Age. The latest

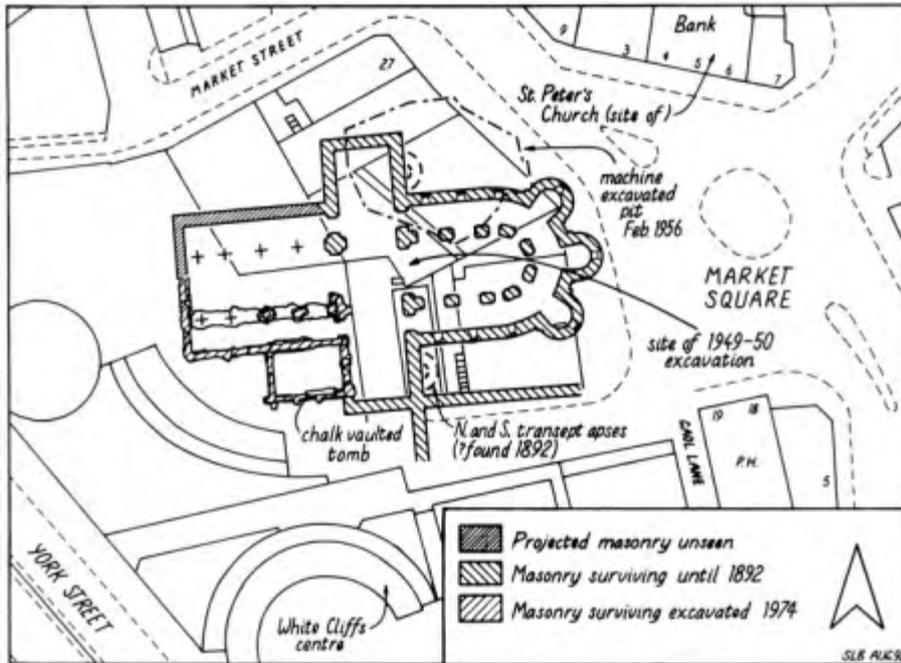
features excavated consisted of two shallow parallel ditches aligned north-south, perpendicular to the contours. These features yielded no dating evidence but they cut the Period 5 hillwash deposit and are probably

medieval or post-medieval boundary ditches.

Thanks are due to English Heritage for funding the project.

20 St Martin-le-Grand, Dover

Paul Bennett and Tim Tatton-Brown



Location plan showing the site of the chalk vaulted tomb and other remains obscured in the past.

The site of the church of St Martin-le-Grand lies just west of the present Market Square of Dover with parts of the church exposed for display besides the new 'Whitecliffs Experience'. The visible remains, comprising parts of the southern half of the nave and the west side of the south transept with the later, perhaps fifteenth-century chapel, attached to the south wall of the nave, west of the south transept have remained exposed since they were excavated by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in 1974. Despite winter protection measures some erosion has taken place since 1974 and a scheme of refurbishment leading to an enhancement of the present display is in preparation by English Heritage and Dover District Council. As an early part of this scheme the Trust was requested to record the remains of a vaulted chalk block tomb which had been badly affected by frost action in recent years.

During the 1974 excavation three tombs were located in the south chapel. One tomb containing a single lead-coffined burial was built into a recess in the outer

face of the nave south wall. The other tombs built end to end against the south wall of the chapel were not opened during the excavation. The eastern of these tombs is the subject of this brief report.

The tomb was built within a construction pit 4.4 m. x 1.35 m. cut some 0.7 m. below the foundation of the chapel south wall. Tomb construction involved the removal of the face of the chapel wall to a level 1.10 m. above wall offset with intact face surviving above this. The southern and northern tomb walls of four 0.20 m. to 0.30 m. thick courses of roughly hewn chalk blocks were raised off the relatively flat base of the cut to a maximum height of 0.50 m. The eastern and western ends of the tomb were closed by single large blocks of chalk forming walls approximately 0.35 m. thick. All four walls were bonded with identical pale brown-grey mortar with abundant sea shell inclusions and were of a one-period build. The southern and western walls were internally rendered with plaster.

The tomb vault was fashioned from chalk blocks on average 0.6 m. long, 0.3 m. wide and 0.2 m. thick. The blocks were curved on the underside and the vault formed by leaning adjacent blocks one against the other from the north and south tomb walls to create an arched triangular shape. Gaps in the tomb covering were filled with mortar identical to that employed on the walls. The east and west ends of the vault were filled with a mortared packing of chalk and ragstone rubble. The internal height of the tomb to apex of vault measured some 0.75 m. Internally the tomb was 1.9 m. long and 0.65 m. wide.

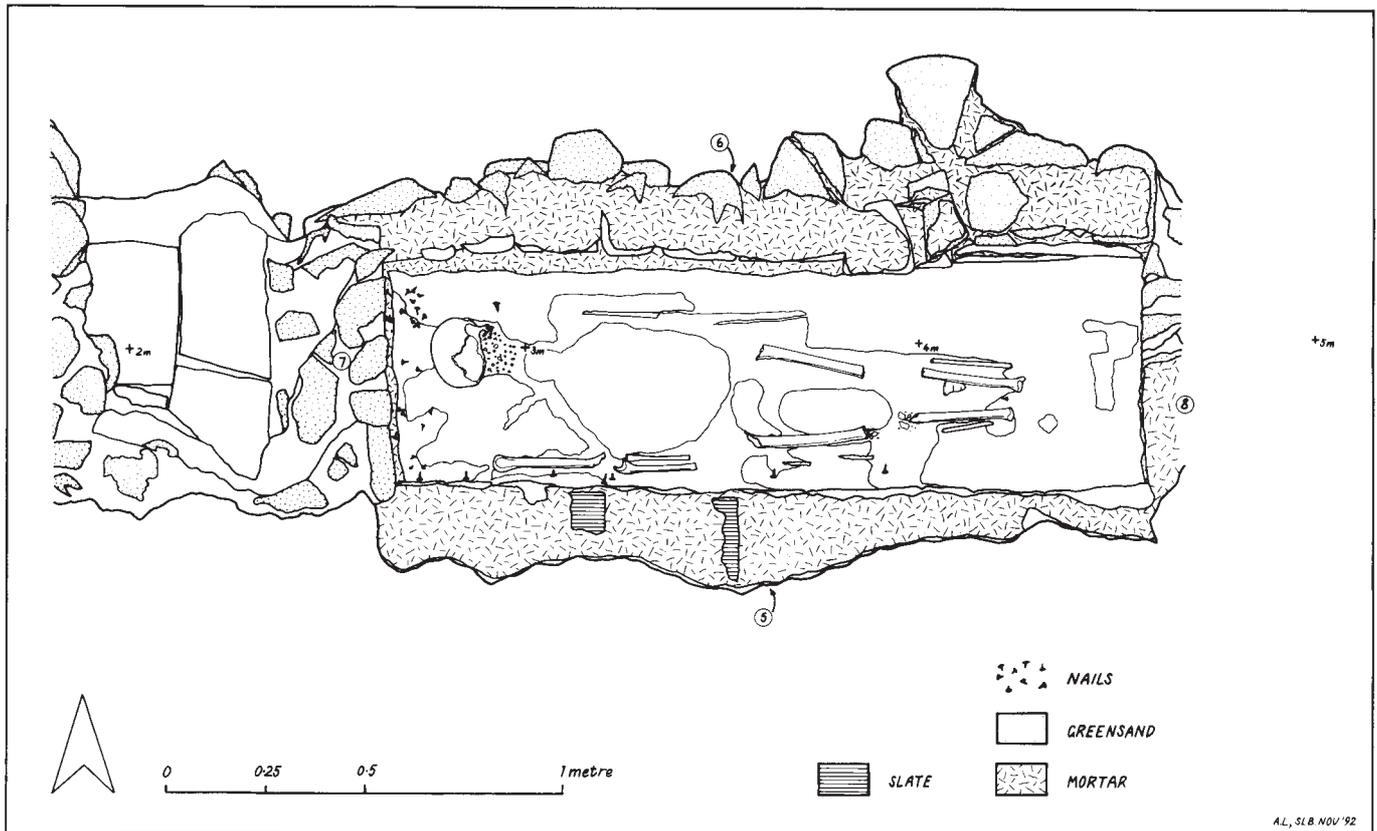
Traces of a platform over the vault survived, this of rammed chalk and mortar mixed with flints and ragstone lumps. A similar but better preserved platform survived over the western tomb, this with a poured mortar packing over the lower packing surmounted by a course of blue Devon roofing slates. The platform in both cases may have supported memorials to the interred.

Following the clearance of weather-damaged collapsed vaulting the poorly-preserved remains of an adult skeleton was recorded. Although badly damaged by tomb collapse the burial had been laid centrally in the chamber in a fully extended position. Iron nails located at regular intervals along the south and west sides of the tomb may attest the presence of a coffin.

The tombs located against the chapel south wall are similar in build to a tomb

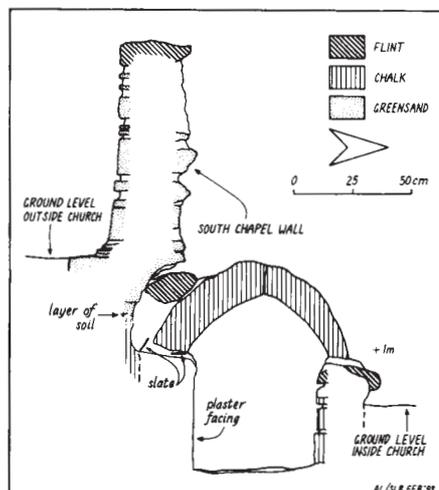


The chalk vaulted tomb, looking south-west. Scale 0.5m.



Plan of the chalk vaulted tomb.

recorded during a redevelopment in January 1956.³⁹ This tomb, located against the south exterior of the chancel, was of similar size to the structure recorded above and of almost identical construction. The presence of nails and wood fragments also suggested the presence of a coffin. The excavator concluded that the tomb probably dated to the twelfth century, but on the basis of the similarities between this structure and those surviving in the south chapel, a fifteenth-century date for the tomb is now suggested.

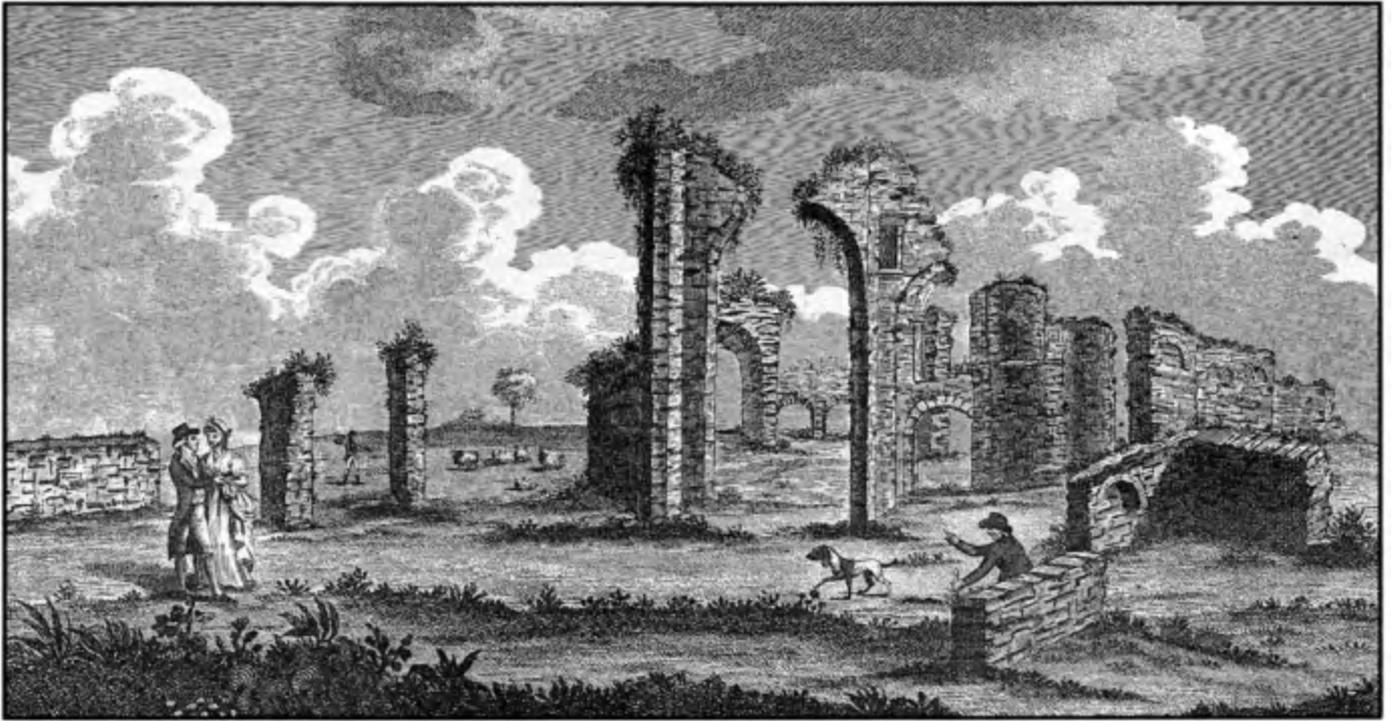


Section through the chalk vaulted tomb.

A Note on the History of the Church

The early Kentish monastery of St Martin was probably first founded within the Roman Saxon-shore fort at the very end of the seventh century.⁴⁰ By the later ninth century it had probably been destroyed by the Vikings along with all the other Kentish monasteries except St Augustine's.⁴¹ In the early eleventh century a very large new cruciform church was built within the late Anglo-Saxon burh on top of the hill. This church later became the church of St Mary within Dover Castle, but before the Norman conquest it was almost certainly the great church built for the large body of twenty-two secular canons of St Martins, whose many estates are mentioned on the very first page of Domesday Book. At the time of the Norman conquest, the hilltop was turned into a castle, and the canons had to find a new home for themselves in the town below.⁴² They, therefore started to build a great apsidal church on the west side of the market place in c. 1070.⁴³ The very grand eastern arm of this church, which was almost certainly on an above-ground crypt, is very similar in plan to the new St Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury. Both buildings had large ambulatories with three semi-circular chapels attached externally to the large eastern apse, and

both were started in the 1070s using high quality ashlar masonry of imported Caen and Quarr stone. Work on this church ground to a halt, however, at the very beginning of the twelfth century when the nave had only just been started. The secular canons of St Martins were subject only to the King and the Pope, and this was not to the liking of the Archbishop and the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. In 1130 King Henry I was finally persuaded to grant the church and all its estates to the Archbishop and the monks of Canterbury. The Archbishop, William de Corbeil, was an Augustinian Canon, and hoped first to turn the church into a new house of Canons Regular (as he did at St Gregory's in Canterbury), but the Canterbury monks did not like this, and in 1139 they managed to persuade the Archbishop to build them a new daughter house for Benedictine monks just outside Dover which took over all the old endowments. This became the new St Martin's Priory or St Martin's Newark. The old uncompleted church, later called St Martin-le-Grand was turned into a large parochial church under an archpriest (*archipresbyter*). By the later Middle Ages, this church apparently combined under one roof three parish churches, St Martin, St Nicholas and St John-the-Baptist.⁴⁴ (Dover also had three other



Eighteenth century engraving showing the ruins of St Martin-le-Grand.

separate parish churches at this time, St Mary, St Peter and St James.⁴⁵) Within St Martin-le-Grand itself there were a whole mass of altars and chapels which are mentioned in various late fifteenth- and early sixteenth-century wills.⁴⁶ These include a chapel of Our Lady Undercroft (*sub volta*) as well as a special chapel of St John of 'Byrlyngton' (probably Bridlington). This latter chapel, which was probably only first created in the fifteenth century, may be the new chapel added to the west side of the south transept. Thomas a Barrowe's will of 1519 asks for him to be buried 'in St Nicholas's church, on the right hand of the altar of St John of Byrlyngton'. This may, just possibly, be one of the surviving burials in this chapel.⁴⁷

By 1536 St Martin's church was in very poor condition indeed, and when the Reformation came a few years later it ceased to be used for its parish churches. The altars were removed in 1546, and the eastern arm was let by the Corporation for shops and tenements fronting onto the Market Place. A passageway ran through the central apse to the enlarged graveyard in the western part of the church.⁴⁸ This was still in use until the late nineteenth century, and large fragments of the late eleventh-century eastern arm of the church were still incorporated into houses at this time.⁴⁹ Sadly no accurate drawings appear to have been made of these remains, and the whole area was very badly damaged in the Second World War.

In 1949-50 archaeological excavations were carried out on the site of the eastern arm of St Martins, but the excavators only recorded the church's wall-foundations in their section, and not on the plan.⁵⁰ Then in February 1956, a very large 'pit' was mechanically excavated through the remains of the north-eastern part of the church. The sections of this pit were recorded by Philip Rahtz, but what are clearly the remains of the late eleventh-century foundations in the sections are hardly mentioned.⁵¹ Finally in 1974, the south-western part of the church was excavated by Brian Philp and the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, but this has not yet been published.⁵²



Late nineteenth century photograph showing standing ruins of St Martin-le-Grand.



Late nineteenth century photograph showing demolition of church ruins in progress.

21 Swan Lane, Little Chart

Jonathan Rady

On 1st November 1991 a number of mechanically cut trenches were excavated on the site of an old quarry (TQ 932 458) c. 0.5 km. south-west of Little Chart (known as Stammers Field). This work arranged by the County Archaeologist, Dr John Williams, was to evaluate an area of proposed landfill development.

In 1942, during overburden stripping operations prior to quarrying, remains of a Roman domestic building were uncovered to the east of the present site (TQ 939 458). These were excavated in

1947 by the Ministry of Works.⁵³ The present works were intended to establish the extent of previous quarrying and to determine the location, extent, character and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

Four trenches (A-D, c. 1 m. wide) were excavated with a machine from the circumference of the development area towards the centre. The excavation primarily involved the removal of topsoil and an examination of the underlying levels so revealed. All exposed horizons were thoroughly examined for traces of

archaeological features or finds, and sections through the substrata were cleaned and examined to determine whether true undisturbed subsoil, or redeposited infill was represented.

In the event no traces of archaeological features or finds were discerned in any of the trenches examined and it appears likely that the entire site overlies old backfilled quarries.

Thanks are due to the developer, Mr G. Bromley for funding the operation.

22 Farnol Road, Dartford

Peter Clark

A small excavation was carried out in May 1992 at Farnol Road, Dartford, before building development. The site is located on Temple Hill, a gravel ridge to the north of the town, overlooking the River Thames which currently runs about a mile to the north. Earlier archaeological work in the vicinity had revealed a Roman cemetery in the adjacent school grounds, containing both cremation and inhumation burials. Further west was found a number of pits containing Roman pottery, possibly indicative of a Roman settlement.⁵⁴

The Farnol Road excavations revealed a large number of cut features, most representing post-holes or post-pits for structural timbers. Unfortunately, in the small area opened for excavation, these features could not be resolved into

individual structures, though a small segment of a shallow, curving ditch was located in one corner of the trench associated with three stake-holes. This may be part of a timber round-house, though too little was revealed to allow a certain interpretation.

The only other features revealed during excavation were four large, roughly circular pits, ranging from 2 m. to 3.6 m. in diameter, and 2 m. or over in depth. Three of these pits were not excavated to their base because of safety considerations. The function of these pits is unknown; their vertical sides and the flat bottom of the single example totally excavated suggests they are not natural features, and the absence of any artefacts, pottery or animal bone from their fills does not suggest they were rubbish pits,

The other structural features on site did, however, produce a good assemblage of cultural material, mostly pot sherds of Late Iron Age date. A single sherd of Roman pottery dating to the first century A.D. was also recovered.

The structural evidence and ceramic dating suggest that the site formed part of a Late Iron Age settlement on this gravel ridge with clear views across the river valley and presumably good communications. The scale of this settlement is difficult to judge with such a small area excavated, but the Roman burials and settlement evidence nearby suggest occupation continued into the post-Conquest period. Further work will be necessary to elucidate the history of this early settlement.

23 Manor House, Swanscombe

Paul Bennett and Keith Parry

An evaluation excavation on the site of a former manor house at Swanscombe was undertaken by the Trust in early December 1991, prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of a number of houses. The excavation was funded by the developers, Crest Homes (Southern) Ltd.

The manor house, formerly located in the south-eastern part of Swanscombe village immediately south of the church of St Peter and St Paul, had been the subject

of a resistivity survey, excavation and documentary research by the Dartford District Archaeological Group in 1988-89.⁵⁵ Documentary research by the group indicated that the manor may have been in existence by the late eleventh century, then part of an estate owned by the Montchensie family. Although the manor was undoubtedly important throughout the medieval period, a manor house in this location is only known from the sixteenth century when the property was granted to the Weldon family in 1544.

Edward Hasted describes the house as 'mansion of the manor', but goes on to say that much of it had been pulled down and the remaining part was in use as a farmhouse (Manor House Farm).⁵⁶ From Hasted's time onwards Manor House Farm changed hands a number of times until 1872 when it was sold to Thomas Bevan of Stone Park. The building shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey for 1868-9, with walled garden to the south and east, hop kilns and agricultural buildings to the west and planted grassed

area with paths to the north, appears to have been largely demolished to make way for new council offices opened in 1964. The council offices, which appear to have been built directly over the greater part of the earlier complex, are now themselves demolished.

The recent work comprised the opening of three trenches in an area presumed to contain the remains of the former house (D1, D2 and D3). Four trenches were cut to the east of the house, formerly the walled garden (A, B, C and E) and two further trenches (G and F) were located against the churchyard wall to the north of the house.

In the event, the results of the evaluation proved disappointing. Trenches G and F produced no significant remains and trenches A, B and C only relatively recent disturbances. Trench E contained the

footings of the brick boundary wall for the orchard shown on the 1868-9 survey. Only in trenches D1, D2 and D3 were structural remains encountered and these fell within an area previously investigated and recorded by the Dartford Archaeological Group.

All trenches provided evidence for extensive and comparatively recent landscaping with a thin deposit of topsoil overlying demolition debris and natural Boyn Hill gravel. No significant stratification was observed and six sherds of twelfth-century shell- and sand-tempered pottery from topsoil deposits represented the only significant finds recovered during the evaluation.

Two north-north-west to south-south-east aligned wall footings were recorded beneath late brickwork in Trenches D1 and D2. These 0.75 m. wide foundations

of rammed flint and chalk, set 4.70 m. apart, together with fragmentary traces of a similarly aligned chalk and flint footing forming the southern corner of a separate structure (in trench D3) appeared to represent the remnants of a possible medieval building or buildings underlying the former brick manor house and council offices. All three footings were badly truncated by recent landscaping or were obscured or cut by later brickwork. Without larger scale excavation the nature and date of the buildings identified must remain enigmatic.

As the development does not affect that part of the site where early foundations were located, further investigation of the site was not undertaken prior to the commencement of building activity.

24 Waterbrook Farm, Ashford

Jonathan Rady

Between 6th January and 10th February 1992 a number of trenches were machine-excavated by the Trust on land belonging to Eurotunnel Developments Ltd at Waterbrook Farm, Sevington, Ashford (TR 030 400 centred), to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site prior to development.

The area investigated extends from the new Ashford southern orbital road at the north-west up to the Sevington to Bilsington road, and is bounded by the East Stour river to the south-west, and the Transmanche Link railhead to the north-east. In all 146 trenches, total length c. 4,778 m or roughly 1.35 per cent of the overall area, were excavated and analysed. Since much of the area remaining untested lay within the flood plain of the river, a locale that appears to be relatively sterile, it was considered that this sample provided an adequate evaluation of the site.

In the majority of the trenches topsoil was removed to expose natural subsoil, and the underlying horizon investigated to ascertain the presence of archaeological features. The barest minimum of actual excavation of located features was carried out and was primarily concerned with determining the depth of the stratigraphy and with providing a certain amount of stratified dating evidence. In most cases the latter could be achieved by cleaning

the surface of the horizons. All relevant features were planned. Artefactual evidence from topsoil, although unstratified, was also collected.

Three distinct periods of occupation were identified during the survey, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age (Belgic)/Early Roman and Early to Late Medieval. The prehistoric habitation occurred in two well-defined areas. Two medieval structures were also located.

The earliest occupation area (site B) was situated approximately 160 m. east of Waterbrook Farm and appeared to occupy the eastern half of the top of a gently rising plateau, covering an area of c. 200 m. by 75 m. The archaeological remains were mainly contained within the 42 m. contour and from the recovered pottery, date to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition, c. 1000-800 B.C.

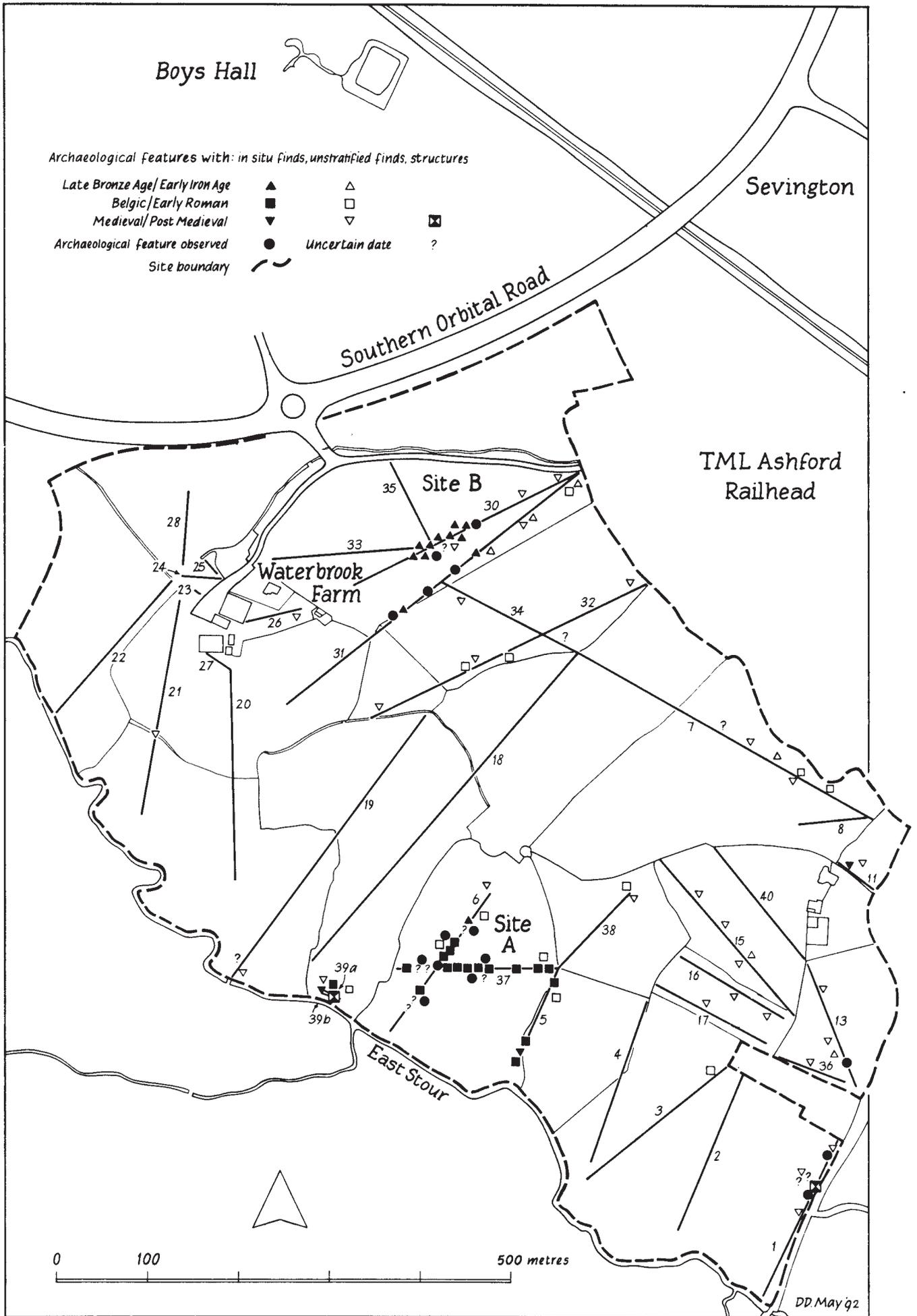
The area exhibited fairly intense signs of occupation, particularly to the north, with pits, post-holes and ditches clearly visible. The excavated features, usually located at depths in excess of 30-40 cm., contained considerable quantities of ceramics, though little of the recovered material was diagnostic. One feature, ditch 34, is particularly interesting. The size and plan of this feature may indicate that it is part of

an eaves-drip gully associated with a circular building. The identification of the gully, together with the survival of numerous post-holes in this area, strongly suggests that a number of buildings may be located here. Trenches 30a-b, 33a-c and 34a-b revealed no traces of activity extending westward or eastward, suggesting that the settlement may have been restricted to the top of the plateau.

The second area of prehistoric occupation (site A) lies approximately 400 m. south-east of Waterbrook Farm and within the flood plain of the East Stour, situated approximately 90 m. north-east of the river. The area of settlement appears to be restricted to a gently rising low mound with most of the activity occurring above the 35.9 m. contour. The features revealed represent one, possibly two, phases of occupation. Three features contained Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, two of them in considerable quantities and in fresh condition, suggesting these were not residual finds. Eighteen features yielded no finds at all. At present it cannot be stated with any degree of certainty if any of this material represents a settlement.

The remaining features generally contained large quantities of Belgic pottery dated c. A.D. 25-75, with some

Opposite: site plan showing evaluation trenches with discoveries marked as symbols.



possibly having a date extending into the early second century. These features, consisting of ditches, pits and possible post-holes of variable depth, almost certainly represent a short-lived settlement. As can be seen from the accompanying plan, it was confined to the top of the rising ground, but with some evidence for activity extending to the east.

Two ditches, 139 and 172, lie on the eastern extent of this area, slightly below the brow of the slope, their alignment with the contour suggesting that they may be two phases of boundary ditches.

Apart from general scatters of medieval material in topsoil, most probably derived from manuring, traces of two medieval structures were located. The first, c. 400 m. south of Waterbrook Farm, is positioned on the north-east bank of the East Stour river. The topsoil in this locality, recently ploughed, yielded large quantities of peg tile and pottery. The principal feature exposed during the evaluation was the north edge and

north-east corner of a spread of greensand lumps. This may represent the foundation for a structure, possibly a water mill. A strip of clay mixed with peg tile and greensand lumps may be a path leading to this foundation, although no trace of it was located in the neighbouring trench 39a. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from this strip, the latest sherds being dated to the first half of the fifteenth century. The other features also contained pottery of a similar date, but significant quantities of material dating back to the mid twelfth century were also present.

Evidence for another structure was examined approximately 125 m. north-east of the south corner of the area, alongside the Sevington to Bilsington road. In trench 1B short lengths of a shallow gully, set perpendicular to each other, almost certainly represent the footings of a small timber structure, c. 3 m. wide. An additional trench, excavated off 1B at right angles, failed to locate a fourth

side to this building and suggests that it was open-ended facing into the field. Two lengths of ditches in trenches 1A and B extending westwards at right angles to the present field edge probably represent field boundaries. Pottery dated c. 1175-1225 was recovered from most of these features. A third ditch, 189, aligned south-west/north-east in the annexe of transect 1B was not investigated, although the surface of its fill did yield two pottery sherds of the same date.

These features and the similarity of date in all the recovered artefacts, suggest that the small timber structure was an agricultural building. Its open side facing into the field may indicate that it was a shelter for livestock or for a herdsman.

The trenches which revealed no features were mainly confined to low lying ground in the flood plain suggesting that it was too waterlogged to be habitable, or that it was used exclusively as farmland.

25 Faversham Gasworks

Tim Allen, John Cotter and Alan Ward

During January and February 1992 Canterbury Archaeological Trust maintained a watching recording brief during the redevelopment of Faversham Gasworks in order to evaluate any archaeological features exposed during the excavations.

The site is situated between West Street and Faversham Creek and is approximately 280 m. west of the town centre. Its position adjacent to the creek and its close proximity to a centre of such historic importance suggested the possibility of archaeological remains of some importance being uncovered.

The proposed redevelopment necessitated the removal of a large volume of contaminated material and the cutting of a deep service trench across the eastern part of the site. The Trust undertook to monitor the excavations wherever possible and to sample and record archaeologically significant features.

Pressure of time and the overall length of the service trench precluded a detailed record being made. A series of sections (one 4.40 m. wide, the others 1.00 m.,) were recorded and sampled along the length of this trench on both sides. In this

way a record was made of stratification as well as individual features.

As this trench effectively cut a north-south aligned section from the bank of the creek to the east-west aligned south section previously mentioned, it was possible to correlate in part some of the information gained from both. But the south section and service trench did not intersect, so this correlation was based on similarities observed in the stratification in the parts of the south section and service trench nearest each other. No direct stratigraphical correspondences could be made due to the distance between them.

Recording took the form of drawing, written description and photography.

A partial excavation took place immediately adjacent to the south section approximately 60 m. to the south of Faversham Creek. Sufficient datable pottery was recovered to construct a chronology for occupation and the definition of alluvial from the twelfth to the late seventeenth century. The earliest alluvial silt (13) overlying natural clay (90) appeared to represent a pre-occupation tidal deposit. This was located at a depth of 70 cm. below present land surface. The

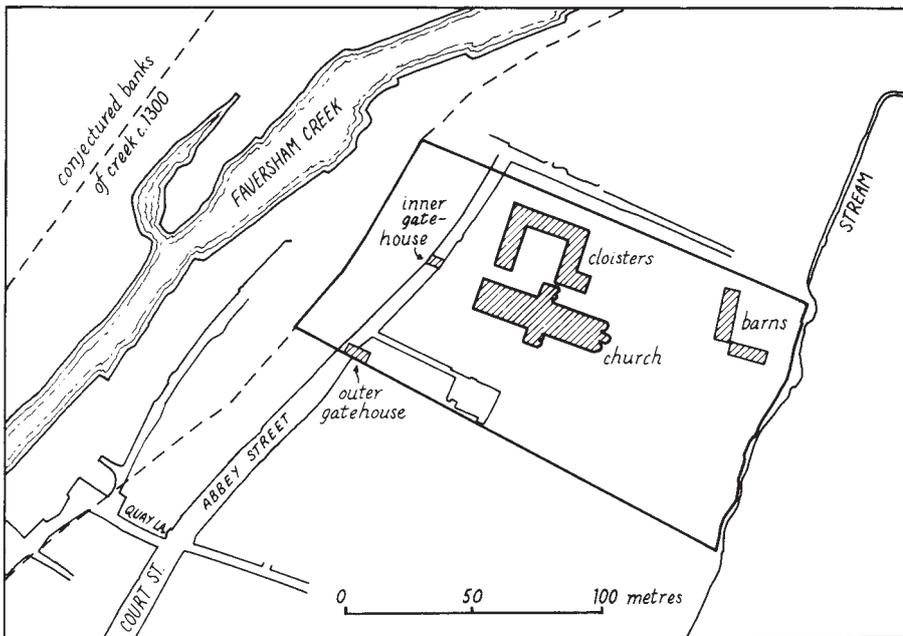
primary alluvium was capped by deposits yielding material spanning the medieval period.

Following this phase of combined river silting and dumping, dating from the late seventeenth century or early eighteenth century. Analysis suggested that the creek was revetted at this time in much the same way as at present. The area to the south of the revetment was eventually levelled up and used for industrial and commercial purposes.

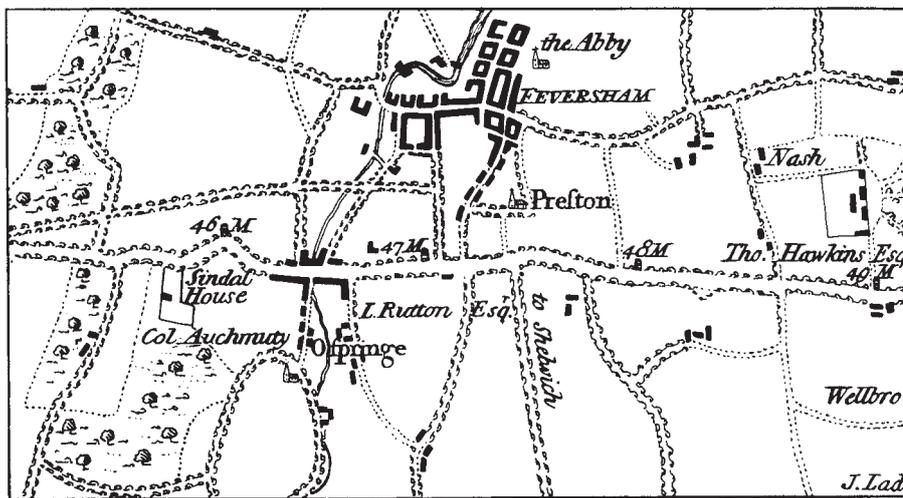
Conclusions

Discussing the western boundary of the monastic precinct of the Royal Abbey, Brian Philp states 'the western boundary of the site was formed by Faversham Creek which is now a tidal channel used by ships visiting the port of Faversham. In medieval times the creek was probably very much wider than it is now and its original eastern bank is probably marked by the foot of a sloping bank'.⁵⁷

It is probable that the main south section exposed the original bank of the creek further to the west than the site of the Royal Abbey. If so it confirms Mr Philp's conjecture. The stratigraphic evidence



Plan showing the conjectured banks of Faversham Creek in c. 1300.



Detail of map from 'The Kentish Traveller's Companion' 1790.

samples representing virtually all periods from c. 1150-c. 1675 were identified, suggesting that the creek to the north of and behind the houses on West Street was used continuously for the disposal of domestic rubbish at least up to the late seventeenth century.

Only those deposits situated approximately 60 m. south of the southern bank of the present creek yielded archaeologically significant quantities of ceramic and other materials. The deposits lying further north appeared to be composed entirely of alluvial silt and clay. Therefore it can be assumed that the south bank of the creek in that area was originally located approximately 60 m. south of the present bank and adjoined the plots of land attached to the medieval and post-medieval houses of West Street.

The excavation revealed no conclusive evidence of any substantial wooden structure associated with the early use of the creek as a port. Perhaps this is not surprising as Leland remarks in the sixteenth century 'A myle fro thens north-est is a great key cawled Thorn to discharge bygge vessels'.⁵⁸

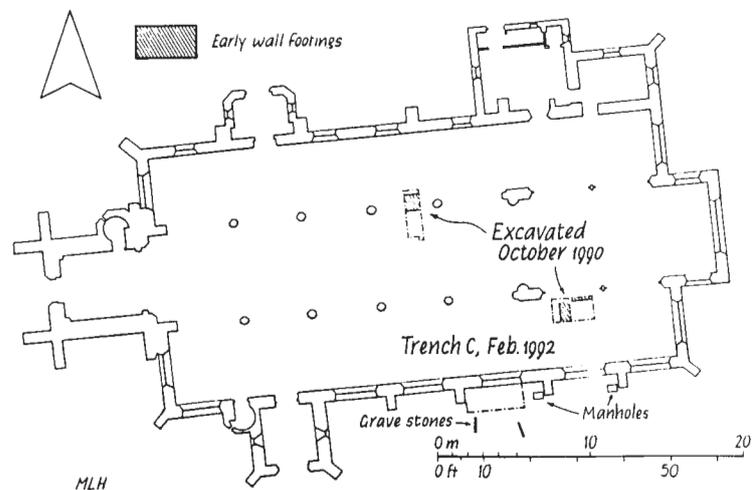
Canterbury Archaeological Trust would like to thank Geoffrey Osbourne Limited and especially Mr Orgles, the site manager, for help and co-operation during the archaeological survey and also for supplying plans of the site which undoubtedly made the task much easier.

26 St Nicholas Church, Sevenoaks

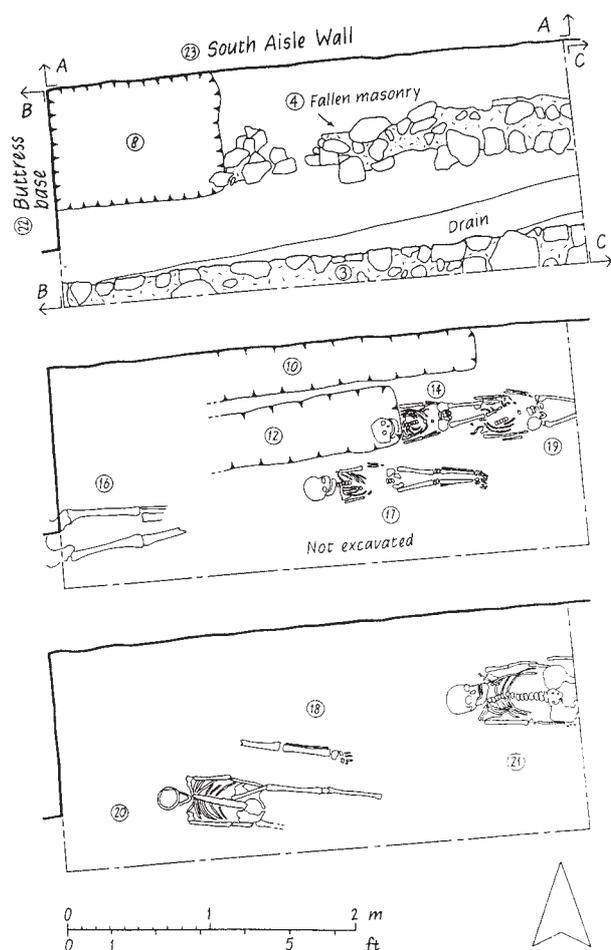
Crispin Jarman

St Nicholas Church stands near the medieval centre of the town of Sevenoaks (TQ 53105420). The construction of the church is mainly fifteenth century, though there is some fourteenth-century fabric present and there is probably an earlier building below it. Surrounding the church is a large cemetery containing many gravestones of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

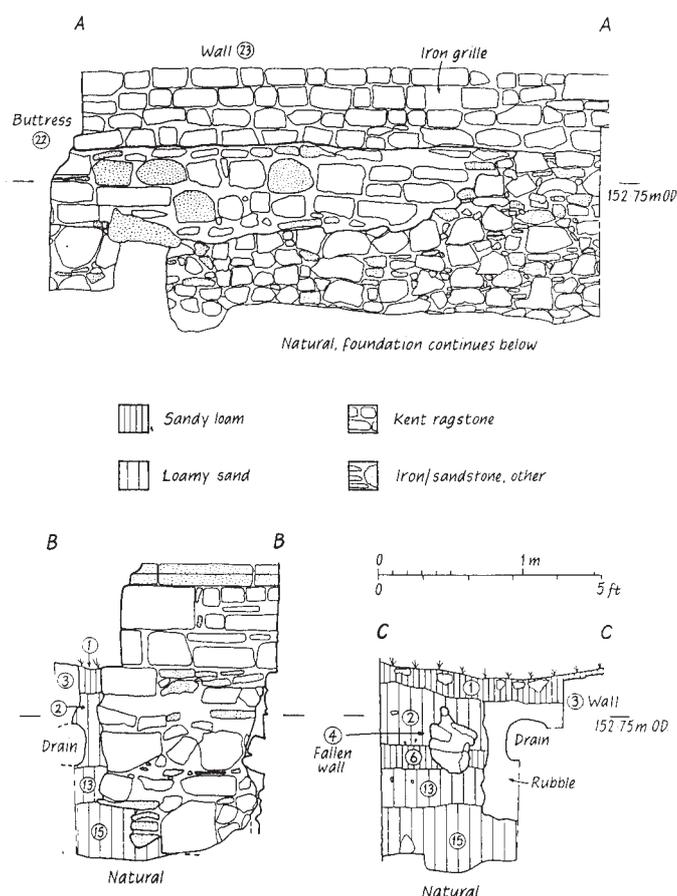
The parish is planning the addition of an undercroft, which will occupy a large area beneath the nave and aisles of the building and will house a community centre. In October and November 1990 the Trust excavated two evaluation



Location plan for 1990 and 1992 excavations.



Plans for 1992 excavation showing superimposed burials and walls.



Excavation of the lower level of the South Aisle Wall.

trenches within the church to determine the extent and nature of stratification.⁵⁹

The Trust excavated a third trench against the exterior of the church in February 1992. This trench was cut in advance of the engineers investigating the natural subsoil and the foundations of the church in order to plan the underpinning of the building. The purpose of the excavation was to record any stratification and remove all skeletal material from the area of the engineers' trench.

27 M20 Maidstone

Jonathan Rady

During September 1991 the County Archaeological Officer, Dr John Williams, made arrangements with main contractors Balfour Beatty and the Department of Transport's resident engineers, Travers Morgan, for an archaeological input into the large-scale roadworks that had already commenced on the M20 at Maidstone.

The excavation of the third trench revealed a short section of the south aisle wall along with the east face of one of its buttresses. Seven articulated burials were recorded and then removed, along with a large quantity of loose bone. This material has been left with the church and will be re-interred in a respectful manner. Two features cutting the cemetery soils were interpreted as grave cuts, though the bones within them were redeposited. A record was made of the exposed external aisle wall. The buttress at the west end of the trench was found to be of later

construction than the wall, and not bonded to it either above or below foundation level.

The Trust would like to thank the rector, Miles Thomson, and his staff for their assistance and the provision of facilities in the church. Our thanks are also extended to the parishioners who showed an interest in our work and whose fund raising financed the evaluation excavation.

The Canterbury Archaeological Trust was commissioned to carry out a watching brief on the roadworks, to locate and investigate any ancient remains that might be exposed.

The works, between Junctions 5 and 8 (roughly 6 miles in length) were primarily aimed at widening this old section of the motorway from four to six lanes. This however, entailed considerable redesign

of the motorway junctions, a process that subsumed large areas of previously virgin land, and included topsoil stripping of substantial tracts of farmland on the verges of the route prior to the establishment of site compounds and spoil storage mounds. Some of the latter were part of permanent landscaping operations necessary to take quantities of

excess subsoil removed during the widening of cuttings.

Two main areas of archaeological interest are traversed by the workings. At Sandling a number of Roman burials have been unearthed on either side of the Rochester to Maidstone Roman road. Further east, at Thurnam the M20 passes a short distance south of a Roman Villa. Additionally, numerous individual finds of all periods have been made along the route.

The watching brief was carried out between February and March 1992 and consisted of occasional site visits to areas where the contractors were disturbing the ground.

Considering the archaeological richness of this area, there was surprisingly little evidence for ancient occupation. Not one settlement site was located and very few artefacts were recovered. The latter consisted of a few worked flints; virtually no ceramic evidence was forthcoming.

There may be a number of reasons for this apparent and extraordinary lack of any surviving archaeological remains.

The extreme speed of operations and quantity of machinery involved meant that anything less than a full-time presence could not hope to cover all earthworking operations.

The speed of operations also meant that topsoil stripping was very often not carried

out cleanly enough for reasonable archaeological observations to be made.

The heavy concentration of machinery in small areas and the confined limits to the operation adjacent to the motorway, meant that secondary disturbance from lorries, during and after initial earthmoving, totally obscured and disturbed many of the areas concerned. This was exacerbated during the wet weather.

Construction of the original M20 in the early 1960s had undoubtedly already disturbed some of the observed areas, particularly at major junctions and near bridges. In addition, extensive disturbances, probably sand quarries were observed west of Sandling. The built up area around Junction 6 had also suffered other very noticeable modern disturbance from buildings, bridge-works and secondary roads.

A significant proportion of the route traverses areas of woodland, much of it possibly fairly ancient. These areas, primarily between Thurnam Roman Villa and Junction 7, and to the north of the M20 from Junction 7 to Boxley, may never have been densely occupied.

Finally, the geology east of Junction 7 is predominantly Gault Clay. This has produced heavy and intractable topsoils and a lack of good drainage in certain areas. This has almost certainly mitigated against previous habitation and

settlement, particularly in the prehistoric period. That this is a contributing factor to the dearth of archaeological observations is made more likely by the relatively insignificant number of discoveries previously made in this particular area. This last factor affects roughly one third of the route.

One possible area of prehistoric activity may be indicated. A noticeable concentration of flint implements of Mesolithic/Neolithic and Neolithic date, was recovered from TQ 78085734 (c. 120 m. north-west of Newnham Court). Although these artefacts are not in themselves of great importance or quality and were not associated with any *in situ* remains, their topographical location is significant. Newnham Court resides on a broad, low hill (over 70 m. O.D.) on well drained subsoil, with a nearby water supply provided by a stream to the east. In addition a Neolithic Axe was found a few hundred metres to the south-east in 1962 (at TQ 78535699). There is a strong possibility that a prehistoric site of Neolithic date resides under Newnham Court.

Thanks are extended to English Heritage for funding the work, and to John Harrison of Travers Morgan and Glen Mooch of Balfour Beatty for their assistance during this operation.

28 Long Rock, Swalecliffe

Nigel Macpherson-Grant

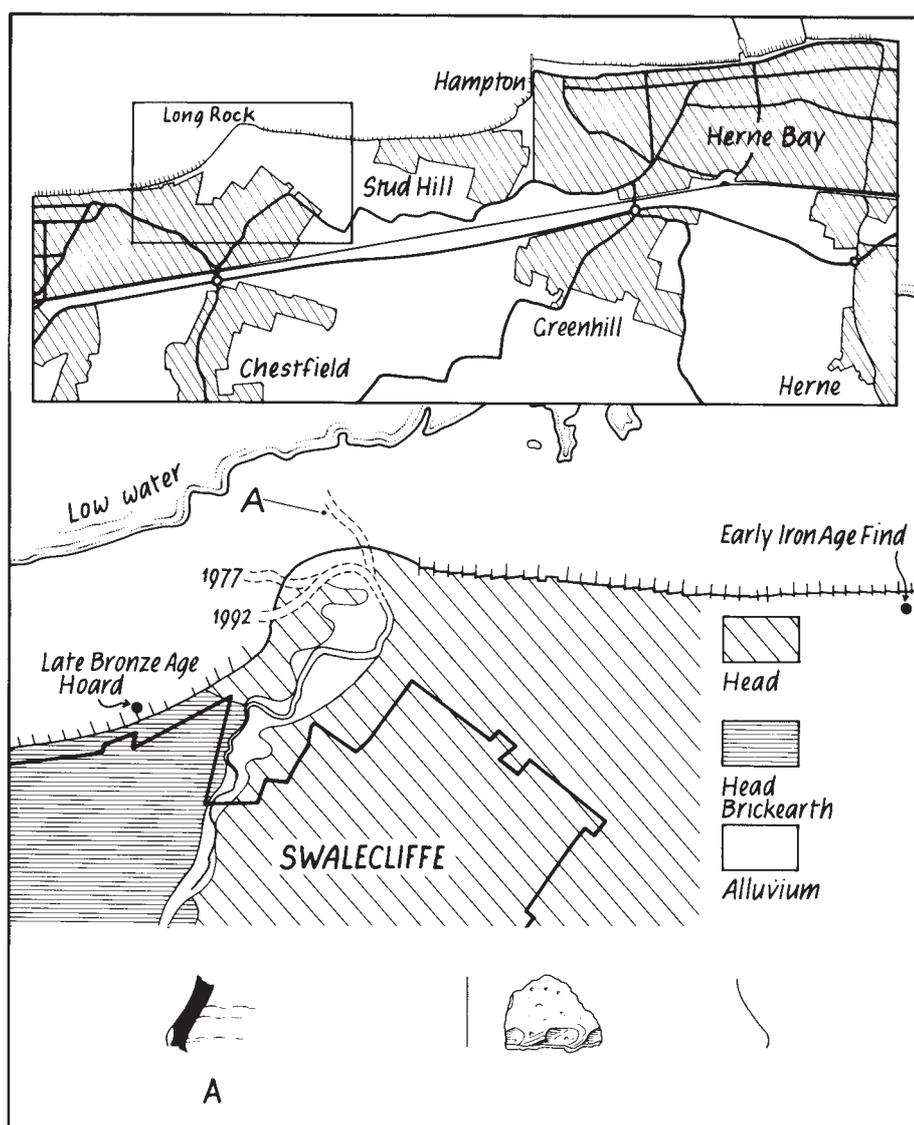
Following an observation by Mr Gerry Wilby in the early spring of 1992 of two 'wicker-lined pits' on the foreshore at Swalecliffe, an initial visit was made to the site to verify the nature of the find and, if possible, assess its likely date. It must be stressed that the following notes and accompanying plan are interim and based on unsurveyed field notes.

The features located by Mr Wilby are visible at normal low tide, in an area of the Swalecliffe foreshore known as Long Rock, at approximately 110 m. from the base of the shingle storm beach. As found, the two 'pits' consisted of sub-oval dished concentrations of wood and organic material, c. 4 m. and c. 7 m. long respectively, with an average width of 1-2 m. Despite their relatively soft nature both

stood partly clear of the foreshore surface. No attempt was made to record or investigate these features in detail, nor at this stage to take samples, but it is clear that the largest feature consisted of alternating layers of wood and finely comminuted peat-like organic matter, the whole underlain by blue clay and filling a depression in the natural brown London Clay 'sub-soil'. The sticks forming the woody layers were of a generally consistent 1-2 cm. diameter range, and with their intermeshed appearance gave the impression of a deliberate structure now consisting of disturbed and compressed wattling.

However this impression was qualified by other finds, further inshore, of linear spreads and clusterings of sticks

associated with peat-like patches. The latter varied considerably: some again finely degraded and compressed, others much coarser and more open in structure, suggesting only partially decomposed material such as concentrations of leaves. One location produced a bone, scraps of burnt flint and the illustrated flint-tempered sherd (A). Another produced more burnt flint and further scraps of prehistoric pottery. The immediate area of these finds was obscured by consolidated deposits of beach shingle but closer inshore more traces of wood led to an exposed area consisting of a broad band of grey-blue clay bordered on its north-eastern edge by harder brown London Clay. Along this edge, in the blue clay, a thin scatter of burnt flints were noted, together with a small quantity of



Ancient and modern courses of stream. A: wooden 'structures' located by Mr Wilby and decorated LBA/EIA sherd. (Pottery 1:4).

flint-tempered sherds. It was clear that the grey-blue clay represented the bed of a former stream or creek bed which had received domestic rubbish from prehistoric occupation along its banks, and broadly datable by the illustrated sherd to the Late Bronze to Early Iron Ages.

Confirming the impression of streamside occupation was a small sub-rectangular patch (perhaps a pit) of mottled brown and dark grey clay containing a fairly dense concentration of white and red burnt flints on the former stream/creek bank. Further scraps of wood and patches of stream-bed clay were traced south-eastward, finally disappearing under the foot of the storm beach. At this point, heavily obscured by gravel, additional relatively dense concentrations of burnt flint and pottery were noted, the latter containing

probable Iron Age coarsewares broadly datable to c.600-350 B.C.

Though unsurveyed, the position of this former stream compares well with the alluvium-filled channel indicated on Geological Survey maps forming the bed of the modern stream running northward from Swalecliffe. As the map indicates, the prehistoric course of this stream was more directly seaward. During the modern era its course has continually shifted, so that it now emerges through a narrow gap in the shingle bank considerably west of its original position.

The wood and organic-filled features, the stream bank and artefactual find spots all require surveying and proper environmental evaluation and sampling, and it is hoped that this will be undertaken in the relatively near future.⁶⁰ In the interim it

seems wiser to view much of the organic deposits along the former stream bank as natural accumulations. This does not entirely account for the more substantial concentrations noted by Mr Wilby, and these may still prove to be the remains of structures. For the moment, the most significant aspect of his find is that it has provided invaluable evidence for the topographic history of this part of the coast. For at least part of its life we can now date with some confidence a former course of this stream to the later prehistoric period, and it is reasonable to assume that during the period c.800-400 B.C., the coastline was at least 150-200 m. further north of its present position.

The pottery found at locations B and E may or may not be contemporary, but if the evidence from Minnis Bay and St Mildred's Bay in Thanet is broadly mirrored here, then it is reasonable to expect a similar scenario at Long Rock. With the post-glacial rise in sea level and the effects of isostasy, the coastline would gradually recede southward. Settlement sites would similarly retreat: landscape, stream banks and former occupation sites being eroded and transformed into submerged land surfaces, the oldest artefacts and settlements being generally furthest out from, the more chronologically recent closer to, the present shoreline. Developments in the low-lying landscape around the Swalecliffe stream may be more complex than the cited examples, and only a thorough survey of the area can clarify original trends.

However it is clear from the number of finds recorded prior to 1992 that the area witnessed a considerable degree of prehistoric activity, part of a similar trend for the whole coastal zone from Herne Bay west to Whitstable. Many of the finds from this zone are from offshore buried land surface locations, and it is hoped that the present find will stimulate a re-appraisal of these finds, their implications and above all awareness of the rich potential represented by the submerged landscapes in this area.⁶¹

The Trust is very grateful to Mr Wilby for the original notification of, and guiding us to, his discovery and for additional discussion about his earlier 1975 find of the Swalecliffe beaker.

29 Eddington Farm, Herne Bay

Nigel Macpherson-Grant

Canterbury's Archaeology 1989-90 carried a short note (p.24) on watching brief observations made by Mr Wes McLachlan at a construction site at Eddington Farm, just south of Herne Bay railway station. A few features and a small quantity of pottery indicated a settlement site of transitional Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date. During this work it was noted that the adjacent block of land between the new Texas Homecare site and the allotments close to Cobblers Bridge was vacant and clearly reserved for further development. In the intervening period this large plot has been 'enclosed' by a narrow machine-cut trench around its perimeter (to deter parking/tipping). Further observations of this trench (by Mr McLachlan and the author) which was cut to just below ploughsoil base, have noted further features and considerable quantities of pottery have been recovered from the weathered machine upcast and trench base.

The accompanying plan details the extent of the new find spots and the estimated projections of the linear features. Location E produced a narrow field/boundary ditch of Early Roman date. A disturbed indefinable patch at F produced 'Belgic'-Early Roman pottery and two large areas of dark soil (G-H) contained material of similar date (pottery, bone, some ironwork, scraps of Roman tile and concentrations of mussel shell fragments). Some of the recovered sherds suggest occupation into the later second or earlier third century A.D. The last three locations all produced flint-tempered sherds of probable Mid to Late Iron Age date, and it is clear that the area embracing the western end of the vacant plot, the allotments and the land extending to, and probably under, Herne Bay station, witnessed multi-period settlement.

Further pottery of broadly Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date indicates a wider and longer range of occupation than the above features suggest, and at least some of the flints recovered from these, also signpost a degree of earlier Mesolithic and Neolithic activity. Most of these locations lie uphill of a barely

noticeable 'hollow' containing a wide zone of moist sticky sub soil. A similar zone was noted on the opposite side of the plot and indicates the north-eastward drainage of an underground spring, probably rising south of the Thanet Way. Similarly orientated earlier twentieth-century land drains, together with the apparent division in the distribution of archaeological features, attest to the long term influence this spring has had on the immediate landscape.

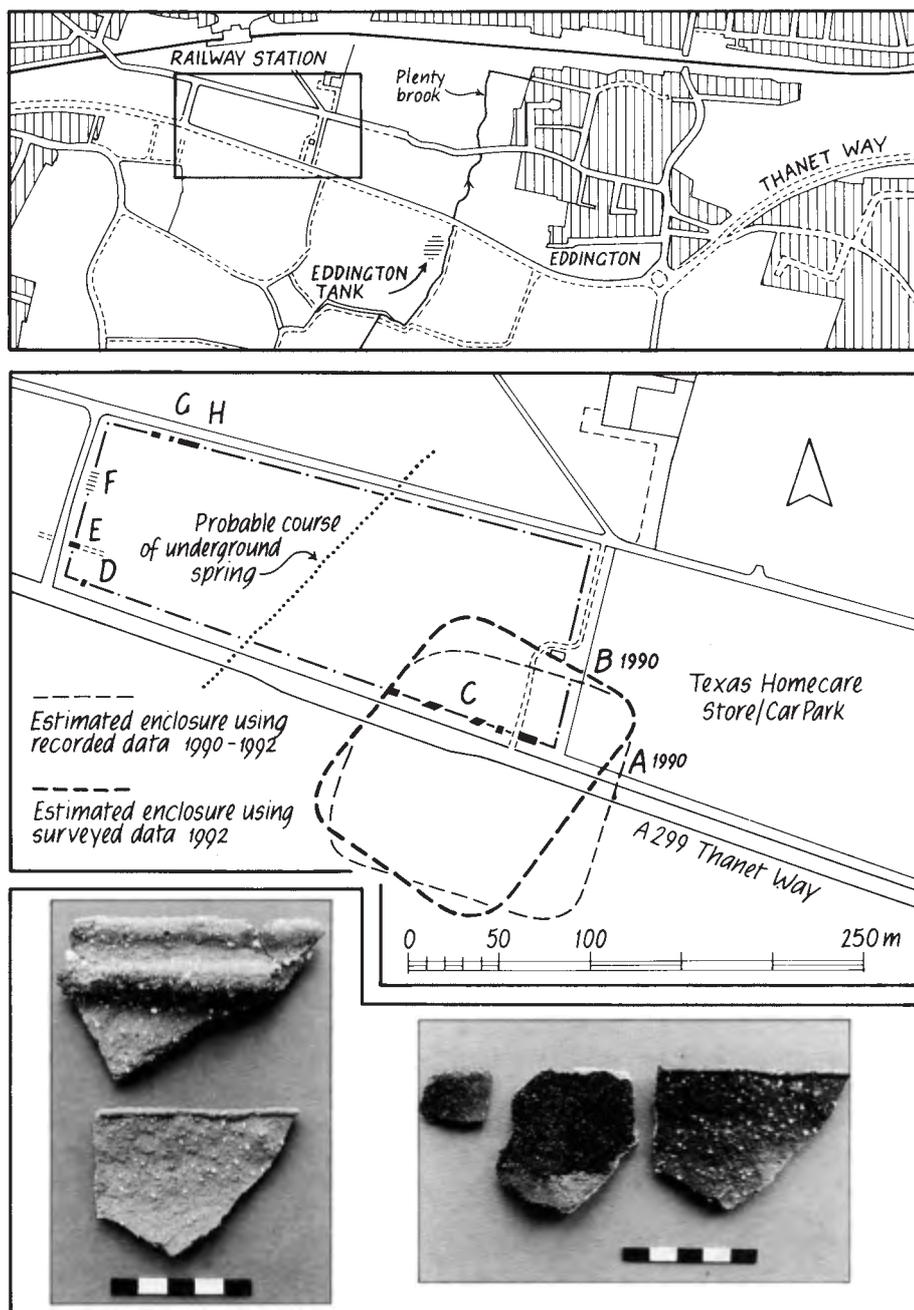
The above were new and unexpected discoveries which considerably lengthen the chronological range of occupation in this area. Not unexpected, but fundamentally more important, was the location, east of the underground spring course, of a further concentration of transitional Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation (C). This consists of a c. 95 m. spread of pits and other features, bounded at their westernmost limit by a 7 m. wide probable enclosure ditch. These features were generally clearly discernible in the weathered trench base as darker grey patches between areas of pale yellow London Clay subsoil. All produced pottery (mostly small, but unworn sherds), most produced flecks or nodules of burnt daub, and at least one was heavily flecked with charcoal. All the pottery was identical in type to that recovered from the 1990 construction site.

The combined evidence from both phases of observation may well indicate a ditched enclosure, c. 150 m. wide, with an estimated lateral depth of 40-50 m. and the near certainty that its southern perimeter lies beyond the Thanet Way. The general manufacturing, formal and decorative aspects of the pottery so far recovered from it, are essentially identical to material from Highstead (Period 2), Canterbury (10-11 Castle Street), Sturry, Monkton and a growing body of similarly-dated sites in East Kent. In addition, all these sites have produced evidence for bronze metallurgy; fragments of copper dross have been recovered from the western enclosure ditch of the present site. As outlined in last year's *Canterbury's Archaeology* (38-41), what makes the study of these sites interesting

is that they are no longer floating in a vague state of diaspora. With the ceramically dated sequence at Highstead now reinforced by the bronze hoard-associated pottery from Monkton and Minnis Bay, all these sites can now be linked together chronologically (albeit still spread over a 300-400 year period), and the increasingly consistent range of ceramics recovered from them is introducing an additional sense of underlying cultural cohesion. Other than adding useful weight to a particular group of artefactual trends in a particular phase of local prehistory, the Eddington Farm site is important for the following four reasons.

Firstly, the surprising quality of the artefactual evidence (considering the small sample recovered to date). The ceramics represent a high standard, competent potting tradition, including very large diameter extremely thin-walled storage jars and excellently produced fineware jars and bowls. It is clear that during the production of both fine and coarsewares considerable care was taken to ensure that the crushed burnt flint used to 'leaven' the potting clay, was carefully graded beforehand and evenly introduced into the clay. The accompanying photograph barely does justice to the often incredibly fine, almost dust-grade, temper added to some finewares. Many of the latter are highly burnished and overall there is a tangible sense of quality and skill.

Secondly, unlike Highstead, where assessments of assemblage purity were often inevitably clouded by the effects of multi-period occupation, or other sites, where confidence in assemblage association is frequently prejudiced by recovery circumstances or other factors, the Eddington enclosure appears to be a single-period entity, with little feature contamination. The possibility of pure contexts producing good assemblages of quality pottery is strong. Such material will considerably assist (if they can be dated properly) assessments of the full range of contemporary ceramic types used, and estimates of their likely currency. At other contemporary sites there can be no doubt that bronze



Late Bronze/Iron Age enclosure and other archaeological features.
Photos: Pottery from LBA/EIA enclosure; note fine quality of flint-temper (Scale in cms).

metallurgy was conducted, but in virtually all instances the manufacturing evidence is qualified in one way or another. The only exception to date is the important site at Monkton, but here again recovery and context purity are threatened by imminent plough damage.⁶² Eddington has produced definite evidence of metalworking, and the possibility of recovering mould fragments, metalworking contexts and debris under controlled excavation circumstances is high. Further, uncontaminated

assemblages of Late Bronze Age worked flints are a relatively rare occurrence. It is quite likely that the flints recovered from the enclosure area are almost solely of this date, and any further finds will make a significant contribution to the study of later prehistoric flintworking techniques.

Thirdly, as mentioned above, the local dating and understanding of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlements and their associated artefacts is rapidly beginning to crystallize around a reasonable body of integrated evidence. This is a

considerable step forward from the situation a few years ago, but, despite this, a singular drawback is that the dating currently employed is heavily reliant upon non local English and continental ceramic parallels and, now, metalwork types. However positive the latter's contribution will be, any dating applied from either of these artefact types is unavoidably coarse and broad. What the local sequence badly needs is an independent contribution from either radiocarbon or thermoluminescence dating. The apparently single-period nature of the Eddington enclosure could ensure that it is a likely source for such a contribution.

The final important aspect of the Eddington Farm site is the possible size of the enclosure. Though its form and full area need to be ascertained, the presently known occupied zone is larger than the Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age transition enclosures at Highstead. The latter, both at slightly under 50 m. maximum dimension, appear to conform well with other known enclosure sizes (e.g. Mucking North Rings⁶³ and Lofts Farm in Essex).⁶⁴ The apparently larger size of Eddington, coupled with its clearly superior pottery inevitably raises the issue of status. This point is open to question, but in ultimately answering it, further factors to bear in mind are the other finds in the immediate locale. In 1988 pottery of the same period, together with more evidence for bronze metalworking, was recovered by Mr McLachlan and Trust staff during construction of the Eddington 'Tank', just south-east of the present site. Without additional fieldwork or excavation it is impossible to confirm whether these finds are from a separate enclosure forming a much larger area of settlement contemporary with Eddington, or whether the two sites are successive within the same broad period. Interestingly, the same question is raised by the close topographic relationship between several of the Highstead enclosures, but cannot be answered (nor questions pertaining to the social implications of such relationships be properly framed) without a larger and more well-dated body of information.

III Archaeological Field Surveys

30 Broad Oak Water

Richard Cross

Last year's annual report presented a summary of an initial archaeological survey of the western sector of the Sarre Penn valley, a study area confined within the boundary of the 45 m. contour. The survey formed part of a much broader environmental impact assessment being co-ordinated and compiled by the project management consultants Oakwood Environmental, for the siting of a strategic water facility immediately west of Broad Oak, Canterbury.

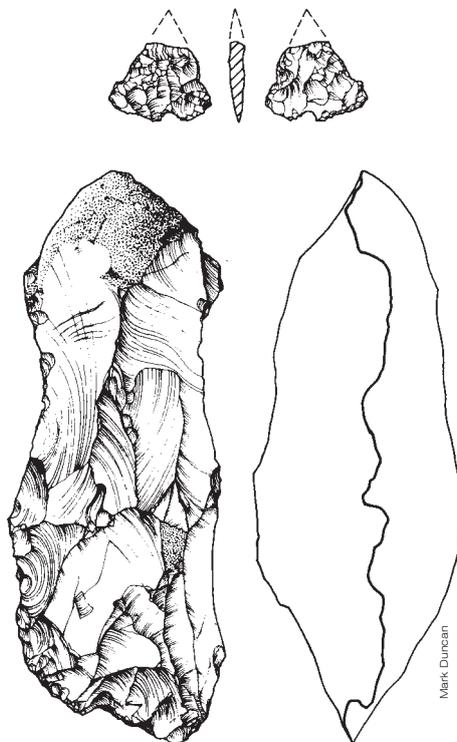
The survey's main objectives were to provide an initial understanding of the landscape history of the study area, to identify and provide a first evaluation and inventory of its archaeology, and to make a preliminary listing of relevant documentary sources; a task largely completed and reported upon in June 1991.

It had been carried out, however, in early spring at a time when, due to a warm weather spell, crops underwent a period of rapid growth. Many of the woodland areas within the study area were also inaccessible due to thick undergrowth. A proportion of the study area thus remained unsurveyed and between September and November 1991, a follow-up archaeological and geoarchaeological field survey was undertaken. A summary of the results from this follow-up survey, which completes the Phase I archaeological investigations, forms the main part of this year's contribution.

The follow-up survey's objectives were two-fold. The first was to complete the programme of initial archaeological field examination of the affected landscape. This was carried out by either field-walking or visual examination, noting and plotting the occurrence and distribution of any redeposited surface scatters of archaeological material,

together with the recording of landscape features such as ditches, banks or other earthworks.

The second objective of the follow-up survey was to undertake new preliminary field investigations designed to elucidate the geomorphological history of the Sarre Penn valley within the confines of the study area. This part of the survey, which involved the machine excavation of soil test-pits, the cutting back of the incised bank of the Sarre Penn stream and bulk and monolith soil sampling and description, was carried out by the Geoarchaeological Service Facility of the Institute of Archaeology, University College London at and under the direction of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.



Above: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age arrowhead, found just west of Vale Farm.
Below: Mesolithic 'Thames' pick, found south of the Sarre Penn close to Mayton Cottages.

The Phase I archaeological and geoarchaeological investigations have resulted in the recognition of three major classes of potentially important archaeological evidence. Firstly, evidence for prehistoric activity and settlement across the Sarre Penn valley; secondly, closer definition of the evidence for Roman and postulated early medieval settlement at the eastern end of the study area adjacent to Vale Farm; and thirdly stratigraphic evidence of phases of colluvial valley floor infilling and pedogenesis sealing waterlogged organic deposits at depth.

The Prehistoric Landscape

A widespread pattern of prehistoric archaeological material has been noted across the study area, the evidence being of two kinds, consisting either of material recorded as redeposited surface finds or as evidence preserved as *in situ* stratified deposits.

A significant number of implements of Mesolithic date have previously been recorded in close proximity to the study area. Large Mesolithic implements, generically termed 'Thames Picks' have been noted from south of Calcott and adjacent to Mayton Farm. The follow-up survey has added a third unfinished example, lacking its typical tranchet flaking, recovered as a redeposited surface find from just south of the Sarre Penn stream below Mayton Cottages. The areas south of Calcott, on the south-eastern margin of the study area, had also produced a Mesolithic quartzite mace-head and nearby a surface scatter of redeposited flint artefacts of Mesolithic/Neolithic date and tradition has been recorded.

Most of the fields surveyed during the initial archaeological survey had produced at least one or two flint flake

artefacts or implements in a Mesolithic/Neolithic tradition and during the follow-up survey, a similar pattern of finds was noted. This evidence consists largely of a dispersed distribution of redeposited surface scatters of flint artefacts, such as blades, scrapers, saws and retouched and utilized waste flakes. A number of blade cores, which together with the blade-type artefacts, are more indicative of a Mesolithic component in this general distribution, have been recorded north of the Sarre Penn, in two areas, in fields south and south-east of Mayton Farm and more noticeably across fields north-west of Vale Farm. These last locations have also produced a marked distribution of redeposited surface finds of Mesolithic/Neolithic retouched flakes and implements.

Flint implements more Neolithic in manufacture and appearance have been noted at three locations during the follow-up survey. These comprised a pointed scraper in blue patinated flint and a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age transitional pre-barbed and tanged arrowhead. A partly polished, reworked and flaked Neolithic axe-head has previously been recorded during the initial survey at a location adjacent to the south bank of the Sarre Penn, south of Vale Farm.

The occurrence of the dispersed distribution of redeposited surface scatters of prehistoric flint artefacts can be reasonably explained as a consequence of field manuring. Some of the implements, however, may represent actual contemporary losses *in situ*, such as the reworked partly polished Neolithic axe-head.

In addition to this evidence of surface scatters of flint artefacts, survey of the incised banks of the Sarre Penn stream has revealed at least four locations where archaeological features of possibly late prehistoric date remain *in situ*. At one of these, a ditch or pit containing flint artefacts and sealed by a horizon of burnt flint has been noted. Similar horizons of burnt flint, some also containing charcoal, have also been noted at eleven widely separated locations along a 2 km. stretch of the Sarre Penn valley bottom between Tyler Hill on the west to Vale Farm on the east. With one exception, all of these archaeological features and burnt flint horizons are overlain by a thick deposit of

up to 1.20 m. of weathered sandy-silts. Initial geomorphological investigations suggests that these silts are of colluvial (hillwash) origin. The date of the onset of this colluviation and of the deposition of the sealed horizons of burnt flint is not known but at one location a stratified rim sherd of medieval pottery dating to c. A.D. 1350 was recovered from within these silts at 90 cm. below the modern ground surface. At another location just below Mayton Cottages other archaeological features containing flint artefacts and flint-tempered pottery with associated horizons of fired clay-clasts and burnt flint, gravel and *in situ* hazelwood charcoal have been recorded, all again overlain by weathered sandy-silts. This last location has received more detailed geoarchaeological investigation during the follow-up survey and a summary of the results is given below.

At best the widely distributed evidence indicates the former presence of prehistoric settlement, farming and activity across the Sarre Penn valley and does not necessarily locate occupation sites. Plotting of the surface distribution of flint artefacts indicates, however, that the major concentrations occur on sites where there are extensive deposits of brickearth soils. The distribution of finds and sites taken as a whole, moreover, indicates settlement and activity from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age periods across the length of the Sarre Penn valley within the study area.

The Roman and Early Medieval Landscape

The results of the initial archaeological survey indicated that although redeposited surface finds of Roman tile and pottery had been noted within the study area, particularly at its eastern end, the evidence was overall slight and only hinted at the former presence of Roman period activity in two discrete areas. Of these the more significant site lay just west of Vale Farm where the finds suggested the presence of a small Roman settlement such as a farm.

Enhancement of the archaeological record during the follow-up survey has supported such an interpretation. More intensive field survey immediately west of

Vale Farm plotted a noticeable concentration of material against its north-western edge. Here, a well-defined surface scatter of redeposited first- to fourth-century A.D Roman pottery was noted. The assemblage also included sherds in a grog-tempered 'Belgic'/early Roman fabric, but the bulk of the material dates to the mid second century A.D. An abraded but diagnostic fragment of *tegula* was also recorded. In addition medieval pottery of twelfth-century A.D. and later date was noted in the same general area.

The follow-up survey in the area west of Vale Farm has further strengthened the possibility of a Roman period farm in the locality, and the occurrence of Roman tile suggests the nearby presence of a structure, possibly a building. Furthermore, the finds of medieval pottery recorded in close proximity to Vale Farm suggests a focus of medieval settlement at that point. The date range of the medieval pottery from this area, the recorded association with Roman tile and pottery and the site location on the more fertile brickearth loamy soils suggests also some degree of continuity of settlement and that there may have been early medieval occupation in the vicinity.

The Geomorphological and Palaeoenvironmental History of the Western Sector of the Sarre Penn Valley

One of the two main objectives of the follow-up survey was to undertake a preliminary field and laboratory assessment of the potential of the stratigraphy on the valley floor and sides. A key objective was to provide a working hypothesis capable of explaining the surface and sub-surface archaeological finds already noted in exposed stream bank sections of the Sarre Penn, from a geomorphological and stratigraphic perspective.

Two locations were selected for examination, at a stream bank section some 600 m. east of the Tyler Hill bridge; and at a second section of the Sarre Penn at a location downslope of Mayton Cottages.

At each location detailed records were made of the stratigraphic sequence, with

Overleaf: The western sector of the Sarre Penn Valley: Distribution of archaeological sites, finds and monuments.

both bulk sediment and undisturbed monolith samples being taken. Preliminary analysis of these samples was undertaken at the Wolfson Archaeological Science Laboratories at the Institute of Archaeology, using standard sedimentological procedures, such as particle-size determination and also mineral magnetic susceptibility determinations on selected undisturbed monoliths. Charcoal and wood were also separated from bulk samples. The results of this work may be summarised as follows.

The preliminary studies suggest a complex sequence of deposits exists in the Sarre Penn valley, recording a series of events from the early Holocene (c. 7-10,000 years ago) to the present day. The alignment of, and deposits associated with the early Holocene stream channel appear to lie buried beneath the modern valley floor. Organic remains, not previously recorded from valleys in this part of Kent, lie preserved beneath the water-table. Dating and detailed further analysis of these deposits may reveal the former extent and

composition of woodlands in prehistoric times. In addition an archaeological horizon containing red-fired clay clasts and fire-cracked flint was recorded. All of these deposits were later buried by sediments moving downslope into the valley bottom, possibly as a result of human clearance. This process of valley side erosion and valley floor infilling may provide an explanation for the distribution of *in situ* and reworked archaeological material located during the field survey.

31 Road schemes

Richard Cross

Three field surveys were undertaken during the year, all necessitated by proposals for road construction, the first along the route for the A260 Hawkinge to Denton by-pass, the second for the A256 Whitfield to Eastry improvement road and the third for the Wainscott Northern by-pass. These surveys formed part of more comprehensive assessments of the environmental impacts that such road schemes might have on the affected landscape. In addition, an initial study of the landscape history of each route was undertaken, drawing together the historical and contemporary evidence for field shape and size, woodland, trackways, roads, and any earthwork features such as banks, ditches and mounds. As a consequence some progress has been made towards an understanding of the local settlement pattern and land use of the later medieval and post-medieval periods. The road routes are likely to be subject to more intensive archaeological evaluation by excavation and further documentary research and landscape studies may be undertaken.

The Hawkinge to Denton survey covered a route of about 11 km. and produced, as a result of fieldwalking, new archaeological evidence for activity and/or settlements at numerous locations. This included a group of Mesolithic/Neolithic flint artefacts comprising pointed- and round-ended scrapers, blades and a leaf-shaped arrowhead found at Stockham; similar material, including a fine large tanged scraper,

found close to Creteway Down, Folkestone; Roman tile and pottery from the site of the former Hawkinge aerodrome, close to Terlingham Farm; a small group of Roman pottery and also a small group of early medieval and medieval pottery of late twelfth- to mid fifteenth-century date, from east of West Lees Wood, Selsted; and lastly, a dense distribution of tap slag was observed across a field just west of St John's Swingfield. Documentary evidence noted the former sites of a deserted settlement and also a farm along the line of the proposed road route. These were located at Great Foxholt, Swingfield, a settlement named Foxole in 1254, and Barn House Farm, Hawkinge which was mapped as extant in the locality in 1698 by Abraham Walter.

The Whitfield to Eastry survey covered a route of similar length and fieldwalking resulted in the recording of numerous find spots of archaeological material. A potentially important site was recorded to the north of Friends Wood, Sutton where a ring ditch, previously known only from air photographs, was observed as a distinct surface soil mark, a feature indicative of a now levelled burial mound of Bronze Age or later date. Finds recovered from the environs of this feature included Mesolithic flint artefacts, Late Iron Age pottery and also early to mid Roman pottery in both grog-tempered and fine sandy fabrics dating from the first to the third centuries A.D. Evidence for other early to mid Roman settlement was also recorded in an angle between the A2, and

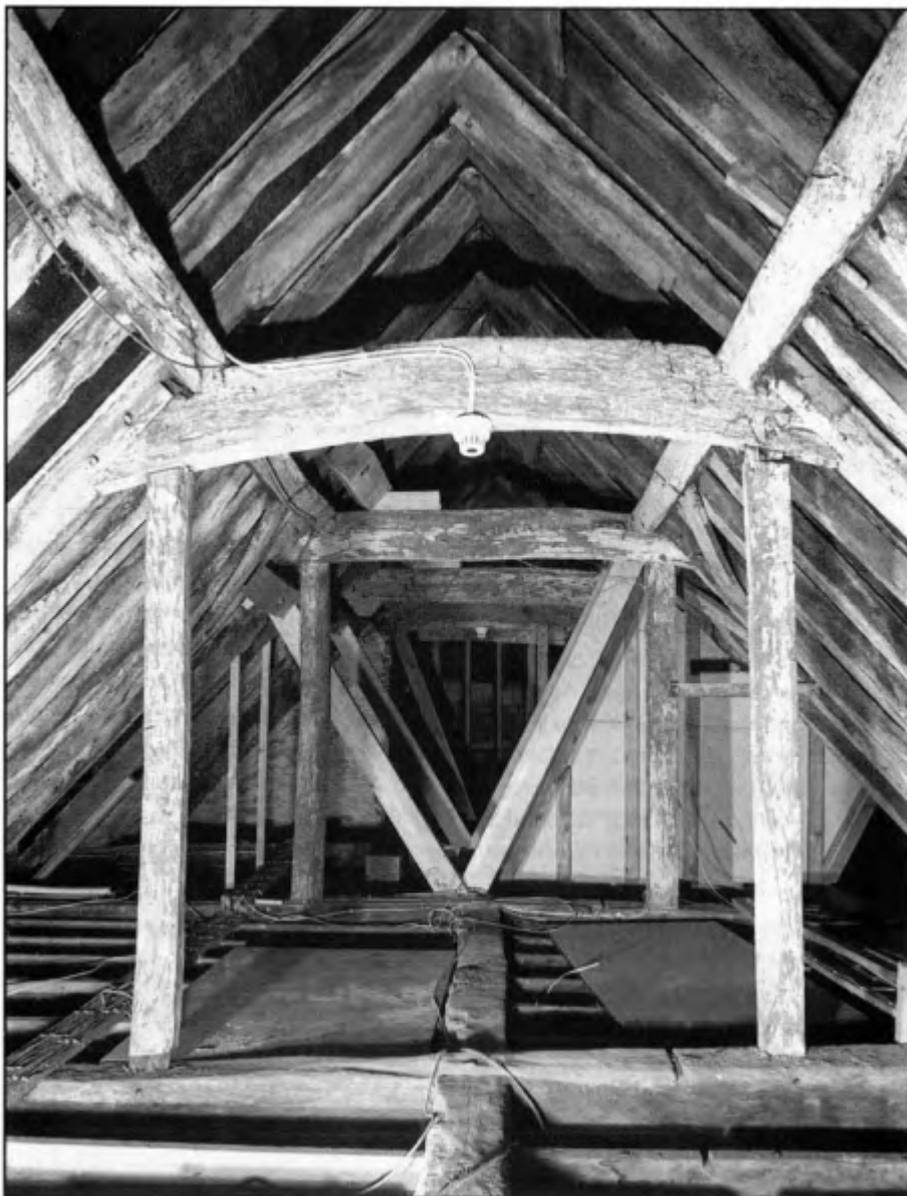
a Roman branch road, connecting the principal Roman port of Dover (*Portus Dubris*) with the Roman military fort and port at Richborough (*Rutupiae*). The pottery recovered from this site also included a large sherd of Late Saxon sandy ware of tenth-century date. Later medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from two sites. Discrete surface scatters of medieval pottery of late twelfth- to mid fifteenth-century date were recovered from a field immediately east of Tilmstone and to the south of Pouty Wood, Sutton where a group of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century pottery, brick and tile suggests occupation possibly indicating the site of a roadside tenement related to the nearby settlement of Northbourne.

The by-pass route of about 6 km. around Wainscott to the north of Rochester followed a course along a dry valley. No redeposited surface finds of medieval or early date, however, were recorded, the landscape having either been subject to intensive arable cultivation or presently used as permanent pasture or for fruit cultivation. Fruit cultivation was the major land use along the route surveyed. Only one archaeological site was recorded, this being a possible post-medieval filled-in dene hole about 8 m. in diameter and 2 m. deep situated in Cole Wood. Elsewhere along the route a number of field banks, often planted with hawthorn hedges, were noted.

Building Recording

A 38 St Margaret's Street, Canterbury

Rupert Austin



View to east showing primary clasped side-purlin and queen-strut roof assembly.

A full archaeological survey of the surviving medieval roof fabric over No. 38 St Margaret's Street was undertaken during the months of November and December 1991, in advance of its restoration and conversion into office/storage space.

The earliest elements of the roof structure comprise a six-bay clasped side-purlin roof running away from the street

frontage. This structure, which survives largely intact and in reasonable condition, is located above a two storey building. Wind-braces, which tie the principal rafters to side-purlins (these are used to prevent raking of the rafters), are incorporated into the framing at every second bay division, whilst the side-purlins are clasped in the usual manner by a collar at every bay division.

Queen-struts have been incorporated into every principal truss (a feature not usually seen in Canterbury) framed into the collar and tie-beam below each side-purlin. These provide additional indirect support to the side-purlins. The first bay, which originally terminated over the street frontage in a gable end, has been rebuilt as a hipped end to facilitate the construction of a modern brick facade and parapet. The rear gable, which still survives as an internal partition, originally incorporated a small window, framed between the collar, queen-struts and rail.

Jowled posts and tie-beams support the roof structure at each bay division in the usual manner. The attic floor frame, which is contemporary with this fabric, survives largely intact. Both the side-purlins in this roof structure are joined using a straight bridled scarf of three quarter depth with squinted abutments, whereas the eaves-plates appear to be joined by edge halved scarfs with bridled abutments.

A short two-bay cross range, also of clasped side-purlin and wind-brace construction, extends to the north from the second and third bay of the main range. A small doorway is incorporated into the first principal truss of this range, affording access to the garret space of this wing.

Although both these roof structures have contemporary garret floors, no lighting (with the exception of a small window in the rear end gable of the main range) is incorporated into the framing, suggesting that the roof space was used for storage, not living space. It seems likely that the main range and its principal cross-range are of late sixteenth-century date.

A third phase of development extends to the rear of the main roof for a further 14 m. The transition from earlier clasped side-purlin roofs to the last of the 'medieval' style roofs had clearly occurred before this later phase of development was undertaken. The new roof structure,

which probably dates from the late seventeenth century onwards, is of a staggered butt side-purlin type, roughly divided into six bays, with a collar at each bay division. Its framing, which comprises a considerable amount of re-used material, is of a crude and rather lightweight nature, indicating a late date for its construction. An unusual feature incorporated into this roof structure is the use of double side-purlins along the first three bays of the south elevation. The

north elevation is framed with only single purlins in the usual manner.

The last major expansion to the roofscape over this property was the addition of a second cross wing. This extends from the north of the first two bays of the primary range and lies in front of the earlier wing, alongside the street frontage. This wing, which is also of butt side-purlin type, may be contemporary with the rear extension although a slightly later date cannot be ruled out.

Although the whole of this building was once timber-framed, it has only been possible, at the present time, to record the roof structure. Any framing which survives below eaves level is presently obscured by the wall coverings and fittings of a modern office. Despite this, the survey of No. 38 St Margaret's Street has still added valuable information to our knowledge of Canterbury's vernacular buildings.

B Vale Farmhouse, Broad Oak

Rupert Austin



Vale Farmhouse before restoration, looking north-west.

Vale Farmhouse, now owned by the Southern Water Company, has remained unoccupied and in a state of disrepair for several years. The building, which has been completely stripped out and covered with a temporary roof structure, is now awaiting an extensive campaign of repair and restoration. A preliminary assessment of the structural development of Vale Farmhouse was commenced on the 11th March 1992 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, in advance of the proposed works.

Although an initial glance at the exterior of the building suggests that the farmhouse is of seventeenth-century brick construction, it is immediately obvious, once inside, that the building has considerably earlier origins.

Surviving timbers, now fossilised in the later brickwork, show clearly that the present building originated from an earlier timber-framed structure. This building appears to have consisted of four bays of which the three south-west bays still survive in part. The extant first-floor framing, which is contemporary with this structure and not inserted, still survives in the second and third bays. There is no evidence for jettied in the original or subsequent floor frames. Chamfers on the principal timbers of this primary building terminate in plain stepped stops, a detail which changes with later work.

All three cross-frames survive in part, with their principal posts rising from ground floor to eaves level where the roof structure is supported by the usual jowled

post and tie-beam assembly. Partitioning survives in the first and third cross-frames at both ground and first floor level. From this it is clear that both end bays (south-west bay and missing north-east bay) were separated from a central two-bay room at both ground and first-floor level. Presumably the central ground floor room functioned as a hall, probably incorporating front and rear entrances to the property, with adjoining service rooms (kitchen and buttery/pantry) in the end bays. A similar arrangement at first-floor level provided the occupants with a central two-bay chamber or solar, flanked by secondary accommodation in the adjoining bays.

A sans purlin roof comprising only common rafters with collars to every pair, survives over the central two bays of the original building. It seems likely that this structure, which pre-dates the later arrangements at either end, is the original roof form. Evidence for a small gablet in the first rafter couple of this roof indicates that the south-west end originally terminated in a hip. In the original arrangement (the extant attic floor has been inserted) the first floor was open to the roof space with studded partitions above the tie-beams screening the central two-bay chamber from the end bays.

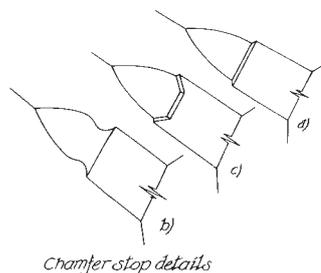
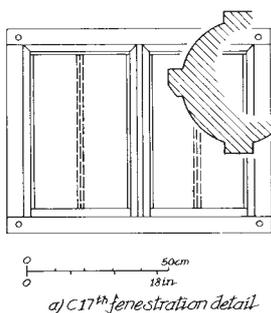
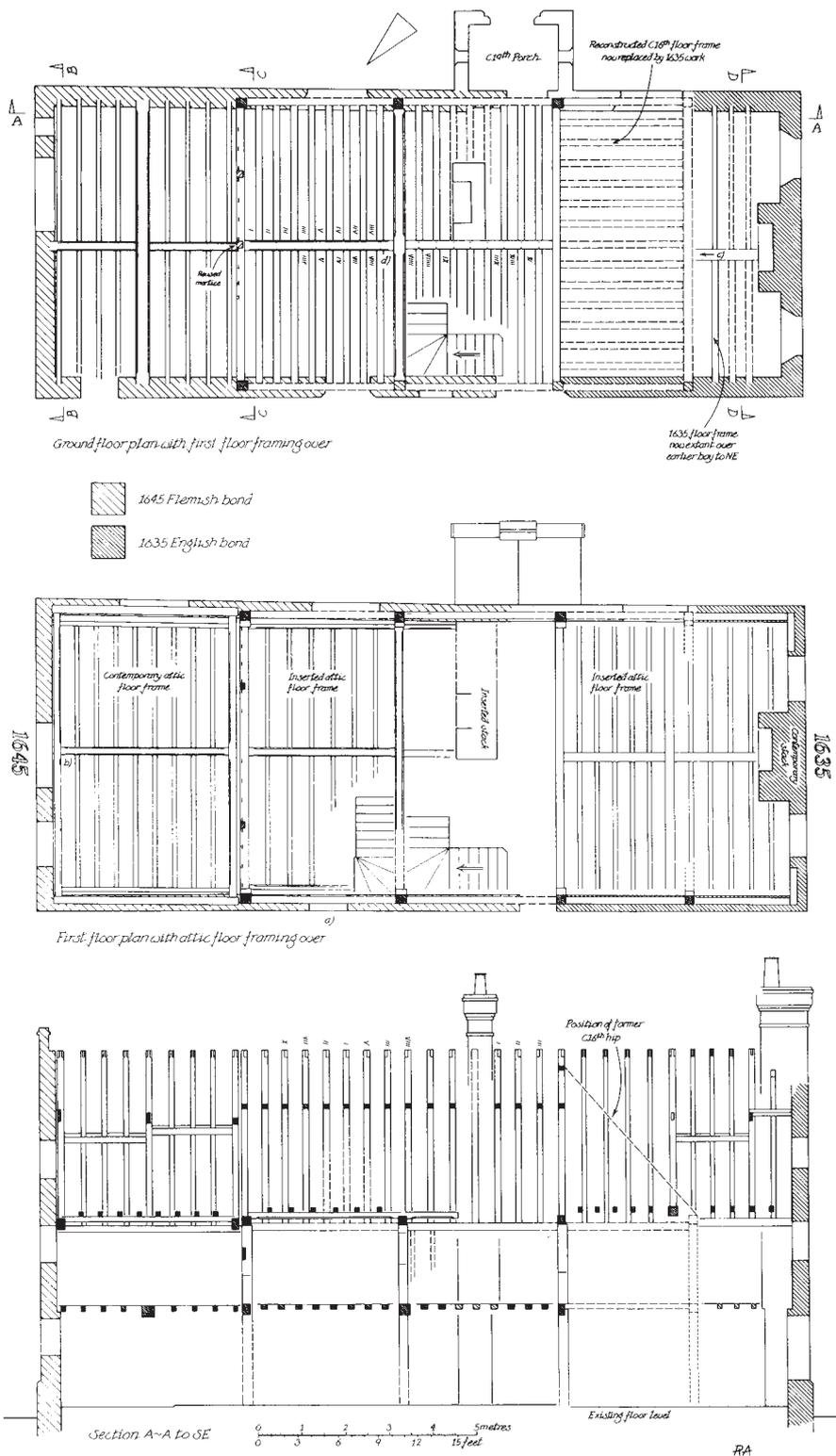
All the external timber framed elevations have been underpinned in later brickwork. However the original eaves-plate survives over most of the central two bays. Mortices for lightweight studs are visible on the underside of a small section of this plate along the front elevation. This indicates that the facade of each bay comprised light studding (no close studding) with perhaps two larger posts flanking the original fenestration.

On the basis of the above a construction date in the early to mid sixteenth century seems likely for the primary structure of Vale Farmhouse.

The first major addition to this structure appears to have been the construction of a brick gable end, dated 1635, to the south-west limit of the of the existing building. This new gable end, which is clearly an extension to the original building (unlike the later north-east gable) enlarges both the ground and first floor rooms of this end bay. The new brickwork butted the outside faces of the earlier corner posts with a straight joint incorporating queen closers along the front elevation. A contemporary terminal chimney stack, heating both ground and first-floor rooms, and improved fenestration is incorporated into the new gable end. Obviously the roof structure over this extended end bay had to be enlarged and the former hip removed. However it is not yet clear what form the new roof took. At the time of construction the new enlarged first-floor room remained open to this roof space, matching the arrangement in the existing building, with the attic floor frame inserted at a later date (post 1645).

Only one set of stops, those terminating chamfers on the enlarged first-floor framing, are visible on the new 1635 timberwork. These are a slight advance on the earlier plain stepped variety, comprising a similar step but with squinted corners.

The second major alteration to Vale Farmhouse was undertaken only ten years later. This comprised a complete rebuild of the fourth north-east bay of the original building, replacing the earlier timber framing entirely. Whether this was precipitated by a fire or structural failure, or simply a desire to modernise the property may never be known. Brick was employed, not surprisingly, for the reconstruction work, terminating in a gable (dated 1645) of almost identical proportions to the south-west gable end. Only the absence of a chimney stack, which was an integral feature of the earlier gable, and the arrangement of windows, offer significant differences between the end gables. At this time the brickwork, now in Flemish bond, was extended across the front and rear elevations of the central two bays of the earlier building, replacing the original timber framing.





As well as a change in bonding pattern, other slight differences can be observed in the two phases of brickwork, principally the corbelling detail, which differs slightly on either gable. Also, the plainly chamfered plinth on the 1635 work, changes to a curved detail in the later work.

An entirely new roof structure has been built over this new gable end, comprising two bays of staggered butt side-purlin construction. Close examination of the roof suggests that it is contemporary with the brickwork, providing us with an early dated example of a staggered butt side-purlin roof, a roof type not usually expected until the end of the century. A further development, seen increasingly in other buildings of this period, is the introduction of a contemporary attic floor frame, providing additional garret accommodation. It was obviously considered desirable to extend the attic floor space across the bays of the adjoining structure at the same time.

Chamfers on all the principal timbers of this new work now terminate in a new ogee stop, easily distinguishable from those used in the earlier fabric.

A small two-light window with ovolo moulded mullions (intended to accept glazing) and intermediate square section stanchion bars, survives at the rear, in an original opening at first-floor level. This interesting survival, which was certainly installed with the 1645 work, provides a useful pattern for the remaining fenestration, now replaced with more modern window frames.

It is not possible to discuss, at this stage, the numerous and more recent alterations and additions that Vale Farmhouse has undergone. Amongst these are several nineteenth-century additions, including two extensions to the rear, and a porch to the front. Many areas of the seventeenth-century brickwork have been modified, in particular alterations to the window openings, many of which have been enlarged, blocked or altered in some way. Internally the building has changed considerably with the insertion of new stairs, partitions, doors and general fixtures and fittings.

Vale Farmhouse, in its presently exposed condition, reveals a surprisingly intact and complex history of development. The

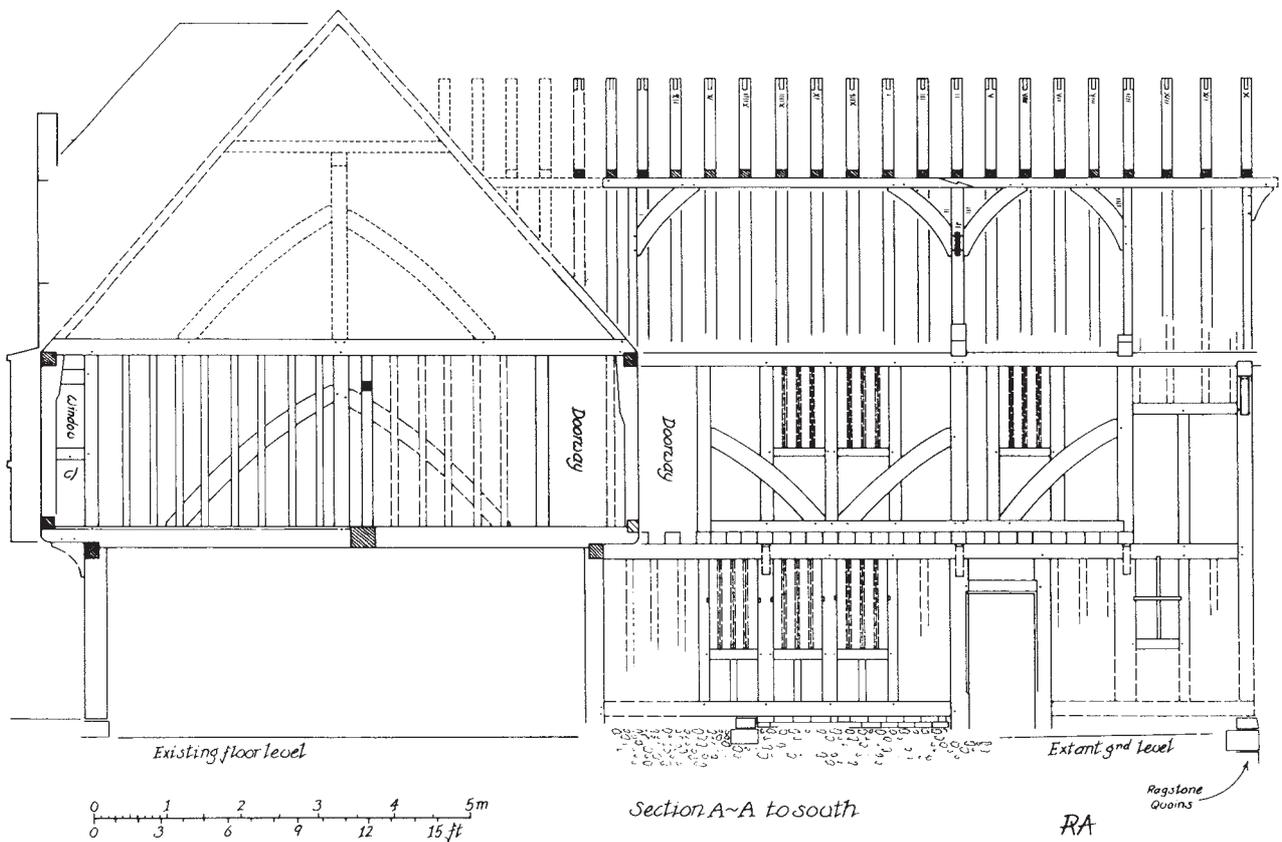
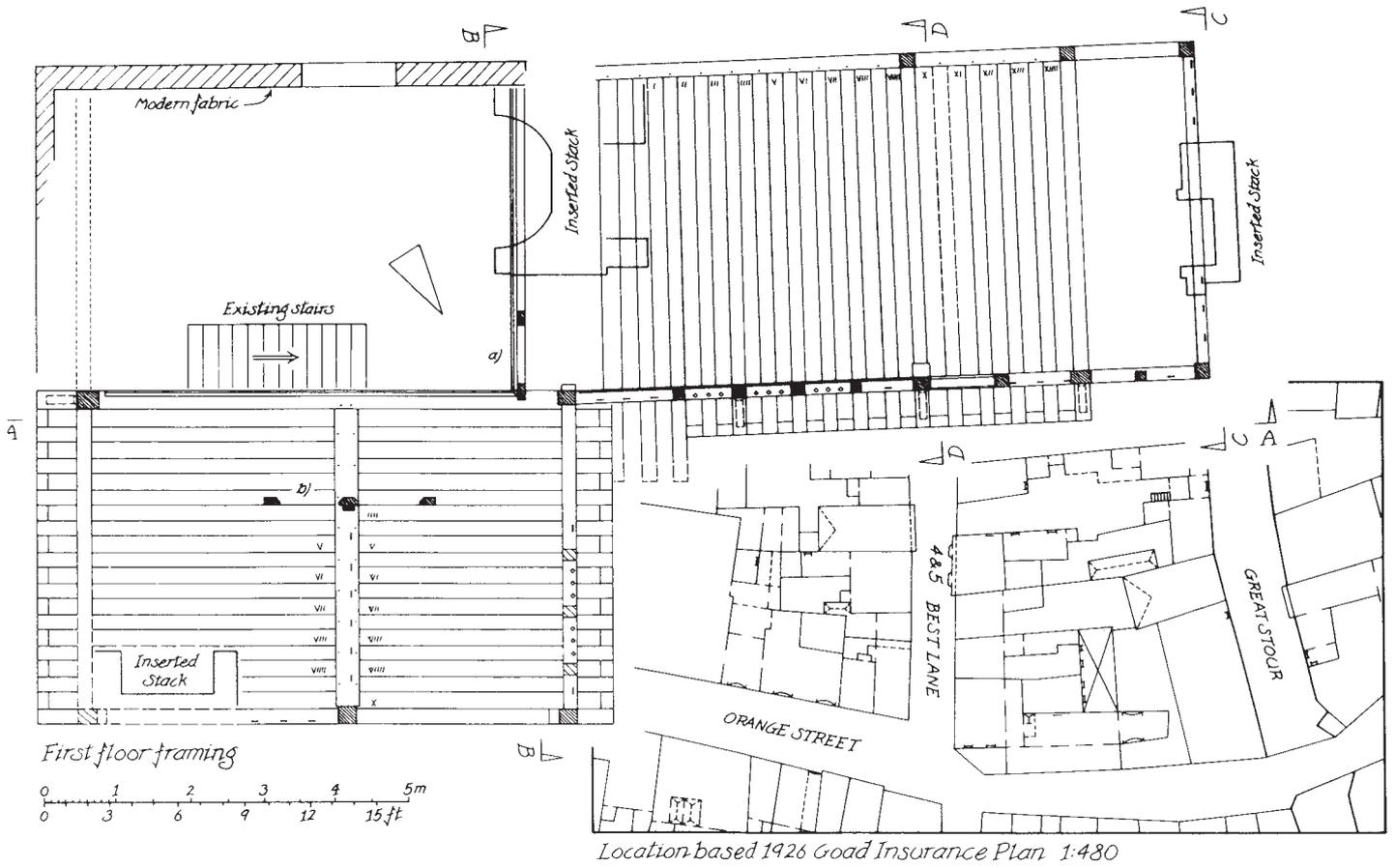
dated gables add considerably to the interest of the building, providing us with a precise chronology for several construction details, in particular the introduction of the staggered butt side-purlin roof, garret accommodation and a change to English bonding. A consistent sequence of chamfer stops and extant seventeenth-century ovolo fenestration is also of interest. These and many of the other developments visible in this property, some of which can now be dated, are representative of the changes occurring in many other buildings in this area in the mid seventeenth century and later.



View to north-east showing staggered butt side-purlin roof assembly

C 4-5 Best Lane, Canterbury

Rupert Austin





View to south-east showing rear range of property during restoration.

This property, which was inspected briefly by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust several years prior to this most recent survey, has always been considered worthy of more detailed examination. A long overdue and extensive campaign of renovation, which was undertaken during the spring and summer of 1992, enabled the Trust to complete a detailed analysis of

the surviving medieval fabric contained within the present building.

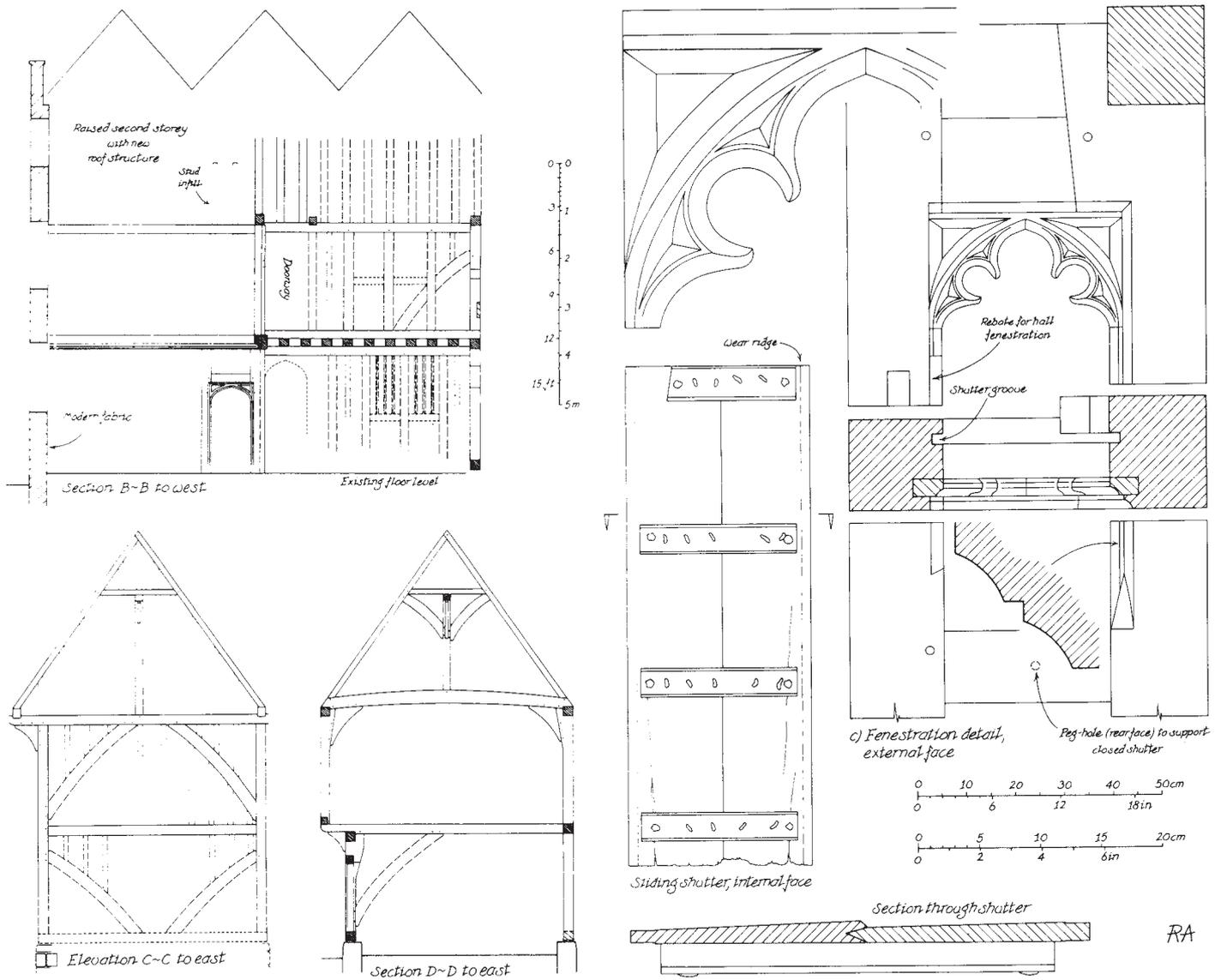
The surviving elements of the building are presently arranged in an 'L' shape with two bays fronting the street and a further three-bay range extending to the rear. It appears that all three of these elements are contemporary, forming one integrated structure.

The Best Lane frontage, which originally offered an attractive 'Wealden' facade to the street, comprises a recessed open-hall to the south-west flanked by a jettied two-storey bay to the north-east. This 'half-Wealden' arrangement is not uncommon in urban situations. Very little of the hall survives, and any original framing to the south-west, the street frontage and roof structure is now replaced by modern fabric. Only two features of interest remain. A simple but deep 'Perpendicular' moulding, comprising a hollow cavetto chamfer terminating in a plain roll, survives internally at first floor level along the two surviving walls. An intact door-frame, which afforded access to the three-bay range extending from the rear of the hall also survives, retaining its four-centred arch with sunken spandrels and double cavetto moulded jambs.

Virtually no evidence for the original facade of the hall survives. However, empty mortices indicate a double eaves-plate assembly, an essential requirement for a recessed hall, with the flying outer plate supported by an arched brace from the adjoining jettied bay. Some form of fenestration, typically a large four-light window, would have been required to illuminate the hall. A rebate cut into the west corner post of the hall, immediately below the eaves-plate, suggests that the street frontage fenestration was embellished with decorative tracery window heads.

Considerable modification to the hall and adjoining bay was undertaken in the eighteenth century when the building was raised and an additional floor and new roof structure added. An entirely new facade, with bay windows and parapet, now disguises the earlier building which has unfortunately lost its original crown-post roof as a result of the changes. The open hall has typically been floored to provide more living space and an inserted stack added to the rear.

Slightly more of the adjoining two-storey bay survives, which is jettied towards the front and rear of the property. Partitions, now removed, divided both ground and first floors into two rooms. An undershot cross passage, entered from the street, provides access through to the rear of the building. This passage, which does not appear to have been partitioned from the adjacent hall, lies beneath the upper chamber of the storeyed bay rather than

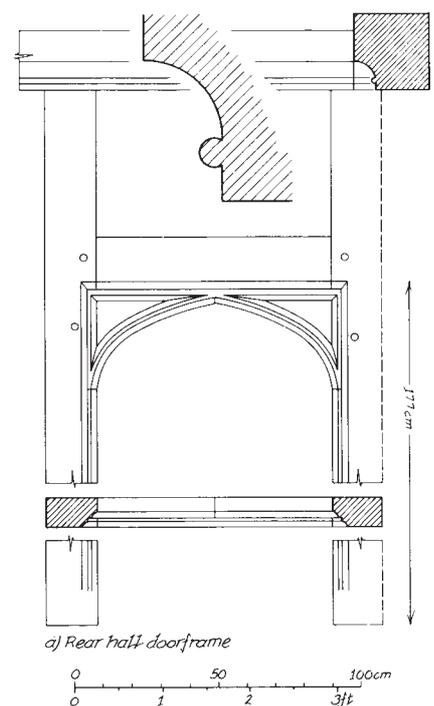


crossing the hall itself. Two internal doors, centrally located along this passage, afford access to the ground floor rooms. Both these door-frames are of similar design to that surviving in the hall.

Surprisingly there is no direct access to the upper floor from within this jettied bay. The stairs appear to have been incorporated into the rear of the adjoining hall instead, providing access to the first floors of both the street frontage and rear ranges.

The best detail uncovered during the survey was found in the front chamber at first floor level. A small but intact window was discovered, beneath later lathe and plaster, below the oversailing roof at the side of the jetty. Its carved cinque-foil tracery window head survives in perfect condition with pierced spandrels and

sunken cusps. The outer jamb is decorated with a double cavetto moulding, matching those of the door-frames elsewhere, terminating in a brooch stop. The inner jamb is rebated, presumably to take similar window heads across the hall fenestration. To complete this discovery an intact sliding shutter (something not previously seen in Canterbury by the Trust) used to close the window at night or during inclement weather, was uncovered beneath further layers of plaster. The shutter, which is still in perfect working order, comprises two feathered vertical boards, 'V' jointed together at their centre, with four horizontal rails secured by clenched nails. Grooves cut into the window jambs allow the shutter to slide vertically from below the window. Once closed the shutter is secured by a peg in the cill.





View to south showing rear range jetty and ground floor doorway



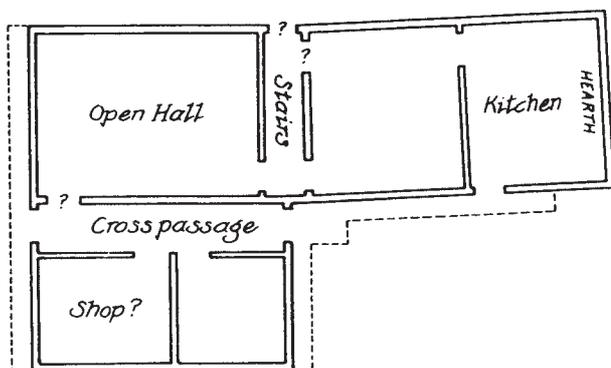
View to north-west showing rear range crown post assembly

A three-bay range, jettied to the north-east, extends from the rear of the hall. The roof structure, which is of crown-post construction, still survives, although an attic floor has now been inserted at eaves level. A single chamber occupies the first two bays of the upper floor whilst the ground floor is partitioned into two rooms. Access to the upper floor of this range was

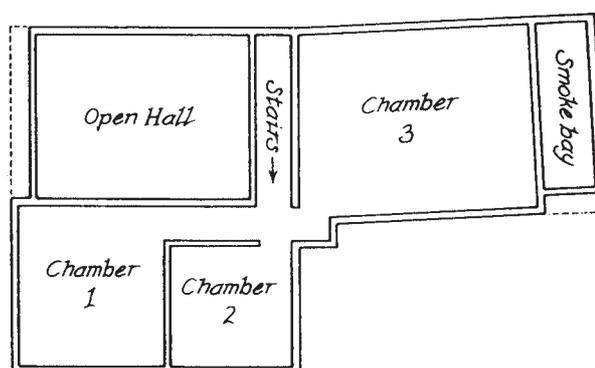
obtained via the stairs at the rear of the hall.

An unusual feature incorporated into this range is a terminal smoke-bay, something rarely seen in Canterbury. The smoke-bay, which was originally open from ground floor level to the roof, occupies the short rear bay of this range.

Heavy soot blackening of the timbers in the roof space above this bay confirms the use of an open fire below. Maintaining the jetty across this bay, which is necessarily without floor joists, would have been difficult if not impossible. For this reason the rear smoke-bay is recessed in a similar manner to that of the open hall at



Proposed ground floor layout.



Proposed first floor layout.



Decorated window and sliding shutter.

the front of the property, with an identical double eaves-plate assembly.

An interesting detail associated with the smoke-bay is a short projection of the collar purlin beyond the gable end of the building. A small bracket is tenoned below this extended purlin into the external face of the crown post. In order for the smoke-bay to function properly, some form of smoke outlet had to be provided in the roof space. A reasonable outlet would be formed if the lathe and daub infill was omitted from the gable end above collar height. Perhaps the additional length of collar purlin supported some form of cowl, attached to the gable end of the building over the smoke outlet. This would have prevented rain from entering the smoke-bay and drenching the hearth and kitchen area below. These requirements explain the use of a gable rather than a more stable hipped end to the roof.

The rear two bays of the ground floor, incorporating the smoke bay, clearly functioned as kitchen. A small excavation into the floor layers in this area revealed a sequence of burnt tile hearths, confirming the function of this area of the building. Presumably screens would have been

provided on either side of the fire to protect the hearth from draughts. A plain unembellished doorway located beneath the jetty provides independent access to the kitchen. Fenestration illuminates both ground and first floor rooms. However, it is not of the same elaborate design as that uncovered in the street frontage range. Plain square mullions, set on the diagonal, suffice here, with the more usual horizontal sliding shutters indicated by grooves above the window lights. An attractive street frontage was obviously considered important by the owner as a means of displaying his wealth and status. Conserving resources at the rear of the property, which was not seen by the general public, was probably an important economy.

Several unusual and interesting discoveries have been made during this survey of 4-5 Best Lane. Many of the features uncovered here bear close similarities to details observed during survey work undertaken on the 'Cheker of the Hope'.⁶⁵ This building, which survives in part at the corner of Mercery Lane and the High Street, was one of Canterbury's largest medieval inns. Construction of the 'Cheker', which was commissioned by Christ Church Priory, was commenced in 1392. The traceried fenestration and four-centred door frame details are almost identical. Other similarities such as the use of splayed and tabled scarfs, used to join longitudinal timbers, are also apparent. It is tempting to date 4-5 Best Lane as early as this, but a date in the first

quarter of the fifteenth century seems more likely.

The 'Cheker' was probably the most substantial and prestigious building being constructed in Canterbury at the end of the fourteenth century and probably saw the introduction of many new features and details into the vernacular level. It would seem reasonable to assume that many of the lesser buildings erected shortly after, of which 4-5 Best Lane is probably one, would have been influenced by this impressive structure.

The fabric of 4-5 Best Lane, which incorporates both an open-hall and floored smoke-bay range into one building, clearly embodies the transition from the draughty open halls of the medieval period to the more comfortable dwellings of the sixteenth century. The importance of the communal hall area had declined to the point where one bay will suffice. Stairs and increased first floor accommodation encroached further onto the remaining hall space. Living space on the upper floors had grown in line with the increased demands for greater comfort and privacy. The introduction of a smoke-bay, clearly an early example of its type, provided improved heating to the rear of the building. It is impossible to tell whether the building provided purely domestic accommodation or whether it functioned in part as a lodging house. Some form of retail usage of the ground floor street frontage elements cannot be ruled out.



Cross passage door frames.

Post Excavation

1 A Review of Late Bronze Age Pottery from East Kent

Nigel Macpherson-Grant

The last three issues of *Canterbury's Archaeology* have discussed recent research embracing material of transitional Late Bronze/Early Iron Age and Early-Late Iron Age date, highlighting the significant advances in knowledge and outlining the main problem areas that still exist. Much of this has been stimulated by our excavations in advance of Channel Tunnel engineering works, and the need to place the resultant considerable body of new data into its proper regional perspective. One aspect of this, is an on-going re-assessment of existing published and unpublished material from the region, with the ultimate aim of providing a series of commentary-accompanied maps synthesising as much of the available ceramic and other finds data as possible for the region's prehistoric (and, ideally, earlier historic) periods. The intention is not only to summarise and assess the results of archaeological activity in recent (and earlier) decades, but also to provide a foundation from which to signpost and target the main problems. There are many problems that remain unresolved regarding prehistoric settlement and artefact distribution patterns, former technologies and the societies that employed them, but we need to know the right questions to ask in order to focus our attention and resources in an economic and practical manner, and this cannot be successfully undertaken until a foundation of the type envisaged has been laid.

The present article is a step towards this foundation, initially stimulated by a recent find from Canterbury and the need to correctly allocate a particularly difficult group of fabrics from our Eurotunnel sites. It deals with aspects of regional Late Bronze Age ceramics and settlement area, which have received comparatively little attention in recent years. As usual, it must be stressed that this article is an interim statement reviewing some key strands and implications in the available

data. It concerns a style of pottery (Deverel-Rimbury type) which has, like much Bronze Age ceramics, received considerable debate and chronological re-adjustment in recent years. A bi-product of this debate is the varying usage of the labels 'Mid', 'Mid-Late', 'later', or 'Late Bronze Age', when applied to pottery of broadly the same type, and this, coupled with the considerably differing chronological schemes employed for events within the later second and earlier first millenniums B.C., causes confusion. To avoid too many lengthy entanglements with differing terminologies, and because the local evidence, despite unifying strands, is far from clear-cut, a simpler, initially 'independent' tack is taken here, looking primarily at the internal regional data. The type of pottery mostly discussed is a very coarse flint-tempered ware. It is believed to pre-date the pottery styles used in the Kingston Down⁶⁶ and Highstead Period 1⁶⁷ settlements, both with commencement dates broadly placed between c. 1000-800 B.C. According to some chronological schemes the ceramics from both settlements would normally be considered as being of Late Bronze Age date, but they differ considerably from the material discussed here and are, in fact, very much closer to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition types. So, for the moment, the period tag employed is Late Bronze Age; the pottery style is Deverel-Rimbury-type; and the overall date bracket of the figured material is c. 1500-1000 B.C.

1) Canterbury

A small 1987 excavation in the ground of Christ Church College⁶⁸ yielded five features and an horizon of compact pale grey leached brickearth flecked with carbon. One pit produced the illustrated pottery tempered with very coarse flint grits (Fig. 1, A, top left). In the fullest antiquarian sense these sherds are very

'rude', in form and decoration, with simple finger-nail decoration impressed onto rim tops and sides, and relatively small diameter vessels with simple open (bowl) or closed jar-like forms. One bowl had the stub of a pierced lug-handle. Though fairly well-fired, these vessels really are very coarse and crude, so much so that they caused considerable doubt as to likely date: Earlier Neolithic or Late Bronze Age by the limited range of comparative material recognisably of either date from the region. Firm attribution was hampered at that time. However, there was little or no flint recovered from this site, or any of the preceding five excavations in the area, suggestive of Neolithic activity. Another key point was the presence of several vessels each with a horizontal row of perforations just below the rim; the closest analogy to these were the coarse Deverel-Rimbury-type cremation jars from the Late Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Bridge.⁶⁹ Despite serious doubts the Christ Church pottery was broadly assigned to this period. Previous excavations in the area of the college had produced worn residual sherds of similar pottery, and a settlement probably dating to between c. 1100-900 B.C. was indicated. The accompanying map (Fig. 1, inset) shows its location which, judging by the contour run, may have been close to a small stream, now represented by Broad Street.

At the time this site was, potentially, the first regional settlement producing probable Deverel-Rimbury-type pottery, but this attribution lacked confidence and its significance for the city and the region was held firmly in abeyance. Since then the regional picture has altered radically. It is now possible to illustrate (Fig. 1, A,B) a typical visual range of regional Deverel-Rimbury-type fabrics, all with coarse flint temper, often very profusely loaded with flint fillers and mostly from heavy thick-walled vessels. The results from a (still incomplete) survey of museums,

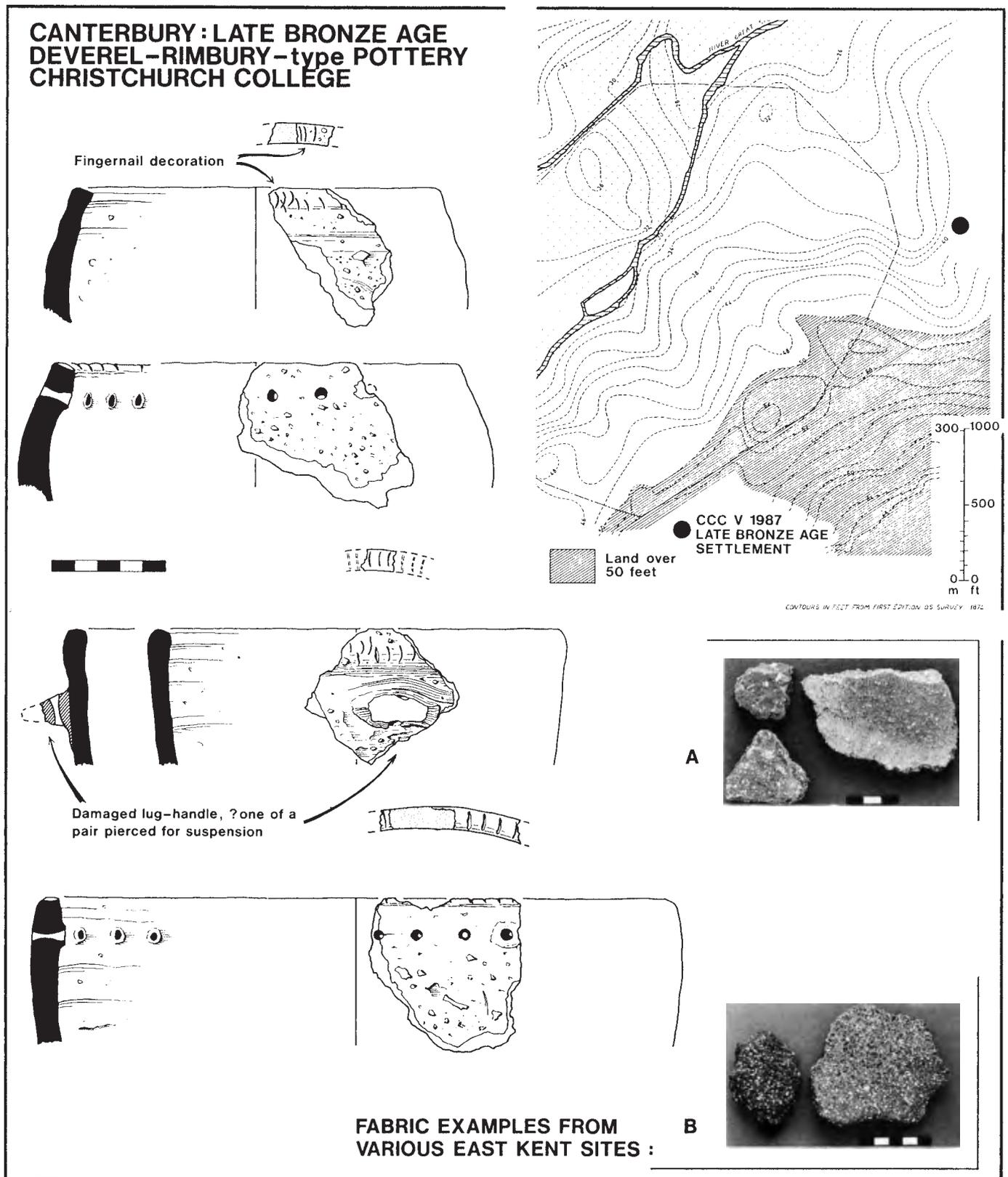


Fig. 1: Late Bronze Age pottery from Canterbury and fabric examples of Deverel-Rimbury-type pottery. Scales in centimetres.

excavations and recent fieldwork are mapped in Fig. 2. Excluding the Birchington find, there are now at least ten sites producing pottery of this type: two are from barrows, with a possible third represented by Brooksend Hill (12),⁷⁰ eight (including Canterbury) are from

definite or strongly implied settlement sites, with a probable ninth at Eastry.⁷¹ Obviously, in a c. 500 year span for this period, few of these sites are likely to be contemporary or chronologically close to each other, and the clear differences in the illustrated fabric samples may reflect

this likelihood, or indicate localised, but broadly contemporary, regional variations. These thoughts are amplified further below, but before this, it is necessary to review the only regional material with a scientific, non-typologically derived, date.

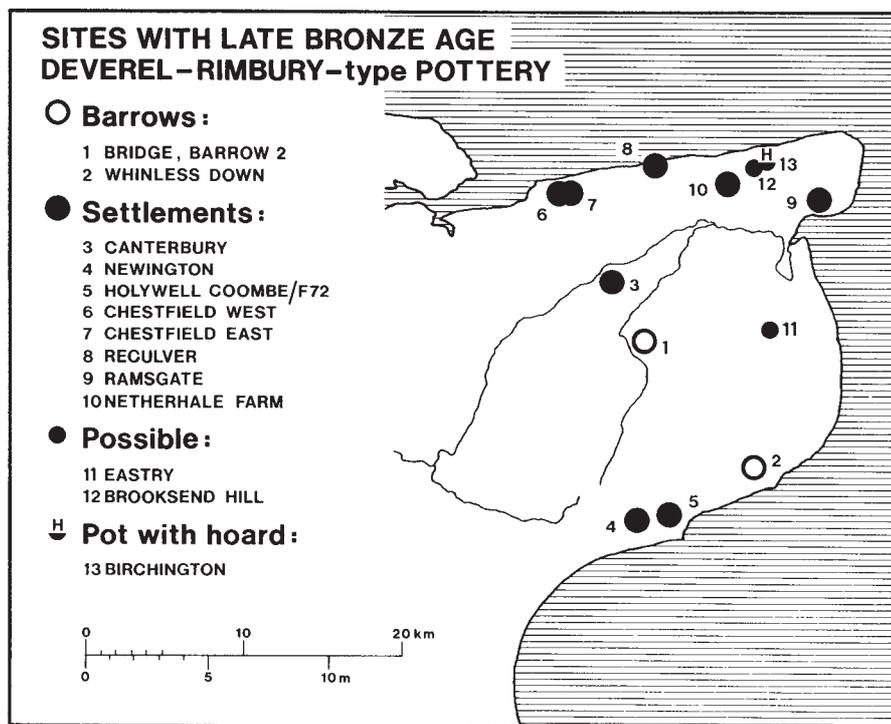


Fig. 2: East Kent: Late Bronze Age sites mentioned in text.

2) Bridge

In 1974 two ring-ditches were recorded on the chalk downs east of Bridge, during a watching brief in advance of roadworks associated with the construction of the Bridge By-pass.⁷² Both ditches were sectioned, and the internal and immediately adjacent external areas thoroughly examined. Both were assumed to represent Bronze Age burial mounds. As found, Barrow 1 contained no features likely to be associated with its primary function. Barrow 2 contained ten 'primary' cremation burial pits with a smaller, secondary group of three definite, possibly six, external cremations nearby. Two of the cremations were submitted for C14 analysis which provided a mean (uncalibrated) radiocarbon date of 980 +/- 60 *bc*. Calibrated, this gave 1156 +/- 90 *BC*.⁷³ At its maximum this provides a bracket of *c.* 1246-1066 for the main events recorded for this barrow cemetery. Though none of the potted cremations were analysed this date can, beyond reasonable doubt, be applied to the associated Deverel-Rimbury-type cremation vessels.

Many questions concerning the sequence and possible significance of events as represented by the known data may be asked, but are unlikely to be given fruitful answers at this time on the basis of evidence from one barrow only. Nevertheless, they must be held in mind

against the possibility that more and better scientific data may enable answers to be formulated.

In the meantime, the main point to note regarding the cremation vessels is not only the *c.* 1246-1066 *BC* date, but also the use of jars with below-rim perforations, the simple upright or slightly closed forms, the use of finger-nail decoration on the rim tops of Cremations 8 and 10, and the applied finger-nail/finger-tip decorated cordons on these vessels. Another key point is the use of below-rim finger-tip decoration on the vessel possibly derived from Cremation 2.

3) Material from other East Kent sites

Figure 4 illustrates a range of forms from two Folkestone Eurotunnel sites and from two sites (Reculver and Ramsgate) in north-east Kent. The Dolland's Moor example is from a location close to the Newington site (Fig. 2, No. 4). These two produced the most substantial material; other sites, including the three locations in the Holywell Coombe area, are mostly represented by very fragmentary pottery: small, thick-walled, coarse-gritted sherds, a problem when dealing with sites producing solely abraded and redeposited material, but these sherds are generally markedly different from later prehistoric ceramics in the area (and indeed from the region as a whole), and

within the Folkestone fabric sequence do appear genuinely different from earlier, Neolithic ceramics such as Peterborough-type wares. The unexpectedly high quantity of sites producing Deverel-Rimbury type pottery at Folkestone is an aspect returned to in the implications section below. For the moment the points to note are the loose resemblance of the little Dolland's Moor pot to that from the late ditch fill of Bridge Barrow 2, and the much closer similarities between the Newington and Canterbury material.

Rather more substantial and better made material is represented by the sherds from Reculver and Ramsgate. The Nethercourt piece is a stray find recovered during construction of a recent housing estate. The context (barrow/settlement) is uncertain. On the other hand, the Reculver sherds, collected by Mr Wes McLachlan,⁷⁴ are quite definitely from an occupation site, the sherds coming from a feature exposed in a cliff face and directly associated with a shell midden, charcoal and daub. The illustrated base sherd is typical of the thick-walled nature of much of this ware type. In addition, this particular group is characterised by the profuse use of flint temper, which must have resulted in unusually heavy vessels. Again simple-rimmed, slightly closed-form jars are represented. Decorated cordons and rim tips are absent here, but below-rim horizontal finger-tipping broadly links these two sites. A further link is established by this trait and the slight rim eversion on the decorated Reculver sherd, to Cremation 2 of the Bridge barrow.

4) Netherhale Farm, Thanet

The last two figures relate to material from Thanet and, in particular, from a 1979 sample excavation on a cropmark site at Netherhale Farm, on a spur of land originally overlooking the northern mouth of the Wantsum Channel.⁷⁵ This small excavation produced a much more complex sequence of occupation than suggested by the air photograph evidence, with at least three to four phases represented by the recorded features, and rather more implied by a recent re-appraisal of the recovered ceramics. The earliest phase is represented by a series of narrow, possibly enclosure palisade/field

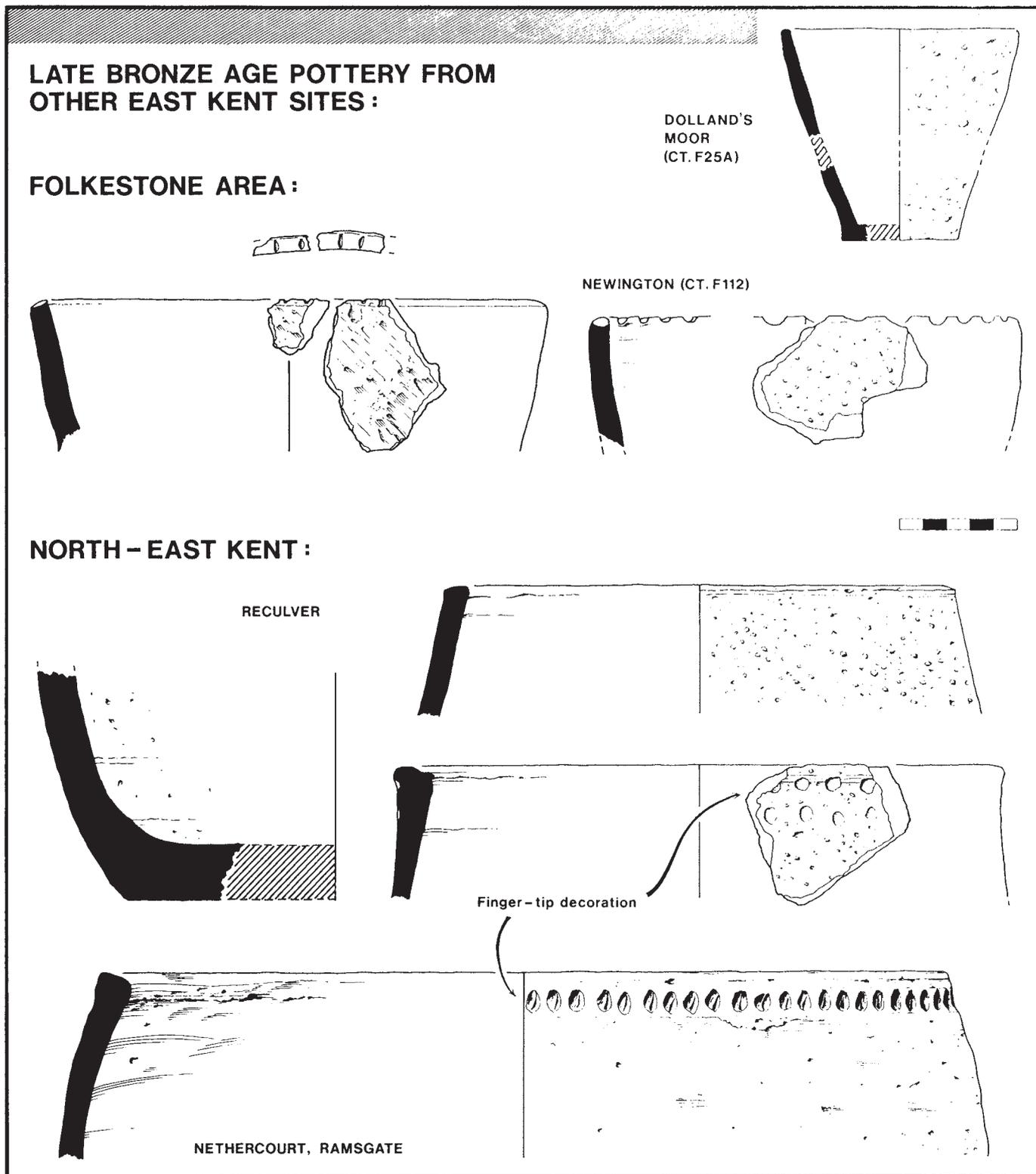


Fig. 4: East Kent: Late Bronze Age pottery from Channel Tunnel excavations and sites in north-east Kent. Scale in centimetres.

of the likely size and form of the large, presumably storage jars from Reculver or in use as cremation vessels, at Bridge. At the other end of the scale, the small coarseware tub finds echoes at Bridge and Dolland's Moor, Folkestone. Rims from two other coarseware jars (Fig. 6) continue the main formal trend noticed from Reculver, Ramsgate and Bridge. But there is a slight difference, in that here a

separate coil of clay is deliberately added to complete and thicken the rims, making them more suitable recipients for a much bolder form of finger-tip decoration. However, the essential style of this links it to the other sites, and again as at Reculver, there is an example of double-row impressions. The most significant point is the apparent absence of below-rim perforations.

The site produced no clear evidence for later prehistoric occupation so that the recovery of the small dot-and-ring stamped fineware bowl sherd illustrated in Fig. 6 was unexpected. This style of decoration is, in this area, normally limited to Mid-Late Iron Age finewares but, despite a modest 'Belgic' presence, there was again no sign of fabrics/forms indicating an indigenous Late or

transitional Late Iron Age/'Belgic' presence. Admittedly the size of the excavation might have precluded recovery of these periods, but on balance it was, and still is, felt that the pre-'Belgic' prehistoric material represented single-period Late Bronze Age occupation. But the sherd remained, causing uncertainty, and floated in limbo for a considerable time.

A feature of this sherd is the trace of a horizontal groove above the row of stamps. Quite separately, a recent overview of material held in the Powell-Cotton Museum, Birchington, incorporated the relatively well known fineware bowl discovered in 1904 in a Birchington brickfield. The potential linkage between the Netherhale sherd and this vessel is clear from the illustration.⁷⁶ Rather more important, the hoard of palstaves it contained are broadly datable to c. 1300-110 B.C.,⁷⁷ a date which, according to some terminologies embraces respectively, the end and beginning of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages. If the linkage is correct then this dating could be applied both to the decorated sherd and the Deverel-Rimbury type coarsewares. The possibility is not suggested lightly; the connection is based on one small sherd, residual in a medieval context from a relatively limited excavation; technically, insufficient proof. Despite this, the likelihood is considered reasonable, not only on the basis of the available internal (site) and external (regional) ceramic evidence mentioned above, but also on the basis of the close topographic link between the two sites and the recognised concurrency of Deverel-Rimbury style pottery and metalwork of this date.⁷⁸ Obviously a greater body of more direct evidence is required before this putative Netherhall-Birchington connection can be fully accepted, but its main value at this stage is that it does allow the possibility of an additional regional date to be applied when discussing the chronology of local Deverel-Rimbury-type assemblages. Ideally this should include the bucket urn with its Picardy pins, from St Lawrence College, Ramsgate,⁷⁹ an assessment of the dating applied to other regional hoard and single metalwork finds related to the Birchington hoard and any implications represented by a wider review of pertinent non-local English and continental ceramic/metalwork parallels; but this is a large field, with considerable ramifications

beyond the scope of this article. Further, a badly needed review of Kentish Bronze Age metalwork is currently in hand,⁸⁰ so that introduction of this aspect is considered premature. What is essential at the moment is to assess the main problems and strands apparent within the recent regional developments outlined above.

5) Fabrics

All the coarseware pottery described is characterised by the use of coarse flint-tempering, but it is clear from the sherds illustrated in Fig. 1, A-B that there are variations in inclusion density: large and fairly sparse (with few finer grits) at Canterbury; similar material at some Folkestone sites but including others containing more profuse filler quantities with a greater grit-size range more in keeping with the Netherhale material; the character of most Bridge examples appears to be intermediate between Canterbury and Folkestone types; very profuse and well-sorted at the topographically 'close' Reculver and Chestfield sites. The overall sample is still too small, but we can now ask some questions. Do these variations represent technical evolution within the timespan involved, or are they broadly contemporary and likely to occur alongside each other at any one time? If so, are they function-related or do they reflect more localised social/regional variations? Stylistically, the Thanet and Reculver material should be chronologically close, but fabric types are significantly different, so that regional contrasts (and their implications) is an aspect we can now seriously consider. These coarseware fabrics are the umbrella norm for the period, but what of the unexpected Birchington/?Netherhale fineware element - where do they fit in?

6) Forms

Essentially simple, with extremes in size between small crude 'cups' and large, heavy storage-type jars being the retrieved norm, though the diameter range of the Folkestone and Canterbury material (including the lugged vessel) suggests that a wider formal range of intermediate sized jars and bowls can be expected. The larger vessels are consistently simple 'bucket'-like forms with upright or mostly slightly closed simple rims, and certainly Bridge, Ramsgate and Reculver are linked by this

trend. Though related, the respectively more open and closed forms from Folkestone and Canterbury may again be indicators of chronological/regional variation, as also may the distinctly shouldered large Netherhale jar (Fig. 5), with its thickened-rim companions. And then, again, the apparently atypical Birchington fineware bowl warns against complacency.

7) Decoration

A more fruitful strand. With the coarsewares there is an overall tendency for simple finger-nail/finger-tip decoration, mostly on rim tops and sides, but at Bridge also on upper-body applied cordons. However, within this trend there are potentially important differences. The crude finger-nail decoration on the Canterbury vessels (and to some extent their character) is similar to that on the, albeit small, Folkestone group, and in turn, the better executed decoration on the rim tops of Cremation vessels 8 and 10 at Bridge. These two (together with the slightly different Cremation jar 4) both have horizontal rows of below-rim perforations, as do two pots from Christ Church College, so that these three sites, certainly Bridge and Canterbury, are likely to be related in some way. These perforations are functional (and the domestic Canterbury assemblage is nice confirmation of this point): but not for suspension, since their very number would introduce structural weakness, so that they are a bi-product of the need adequately to seal the organic (or cremated) contents of these jars: thong or fibre 'string' introduced through these holes to tie down wooden/leather/cloth covers (though quite how this was actually done is another interesting question).

In north Kent, however, the Deverel-Rimbury pottery recovered to date is different. There are no coarsewares with perforations. Instead, some of the domestic Reculver and Netherhale material (and the sherd from Nethercourt) is decorated with below-rim finger-tipping. Rim-top decoration also occurs at Netherhale, but again finger-tip rather than finger-nail. In addition, the large complete Netherhale jar has shoulder decoration suggesting a (possibly derived) relationship to the decorated cordons on Bridge-type storage jars. Rather more significant is the presence at Reculver and Netherhale of double row

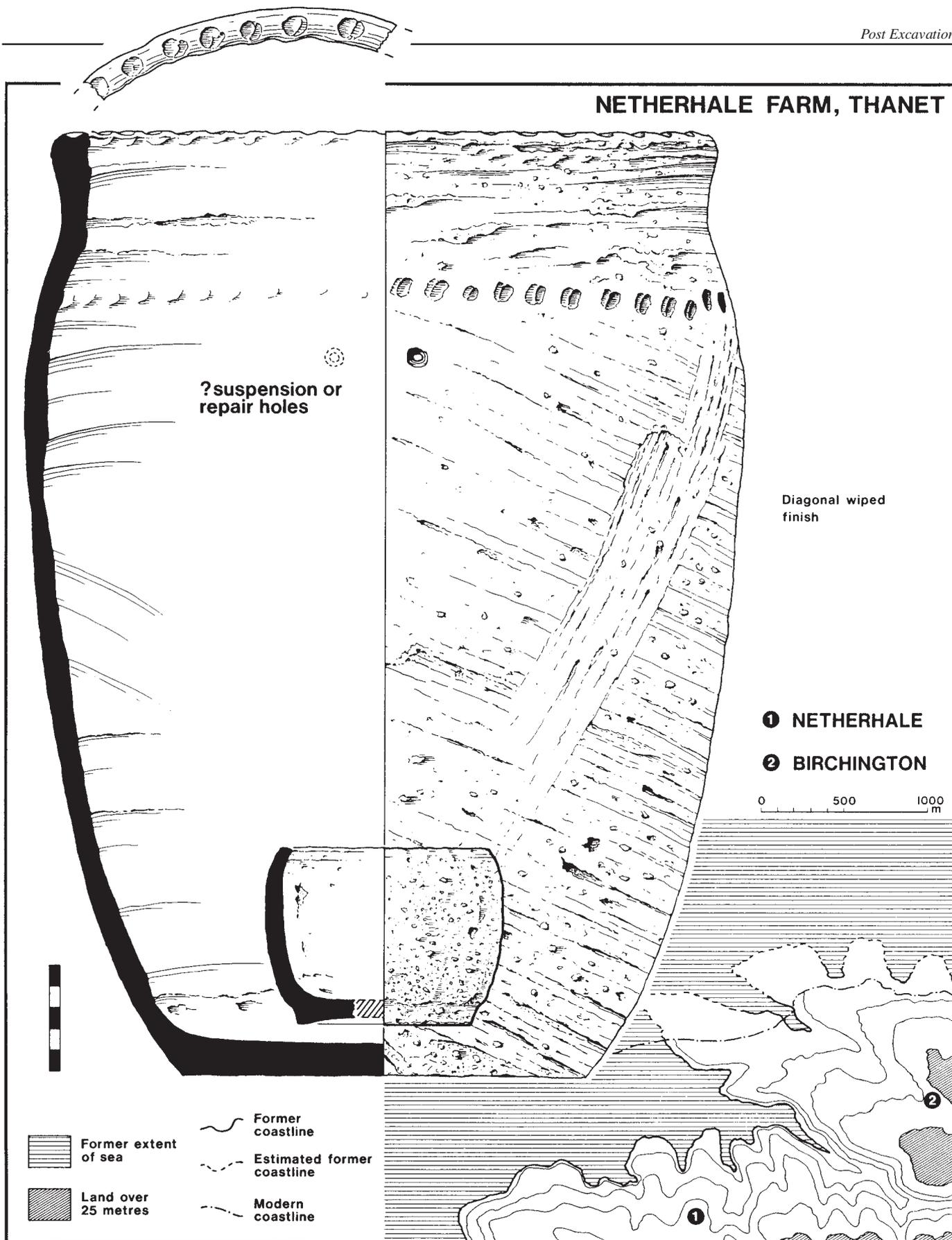


Fig. 5: Late Bronze Age pottery from Netherhale Farm, Thanet and location map of sites in north-west Thanet. Scale in centimetres.

decorated jars (Figs 4, 6). Whether this style is also function-derived or not, this feature clearly links these two sites stylistically and chronologically but are they earlier or later than Bridge, or

contemporary? If the latter, then regionality becomes a distinct possibility.

The unique decoration on the Birchington bowl may be related to that on a Middle

Bronze Age globular urn from Broadstairs,⁸¹ or it may be copying continental metalwork,⁸² the dot-and-ring stamping specifically imitating rivetting on sheet bronze bowls. Both these points

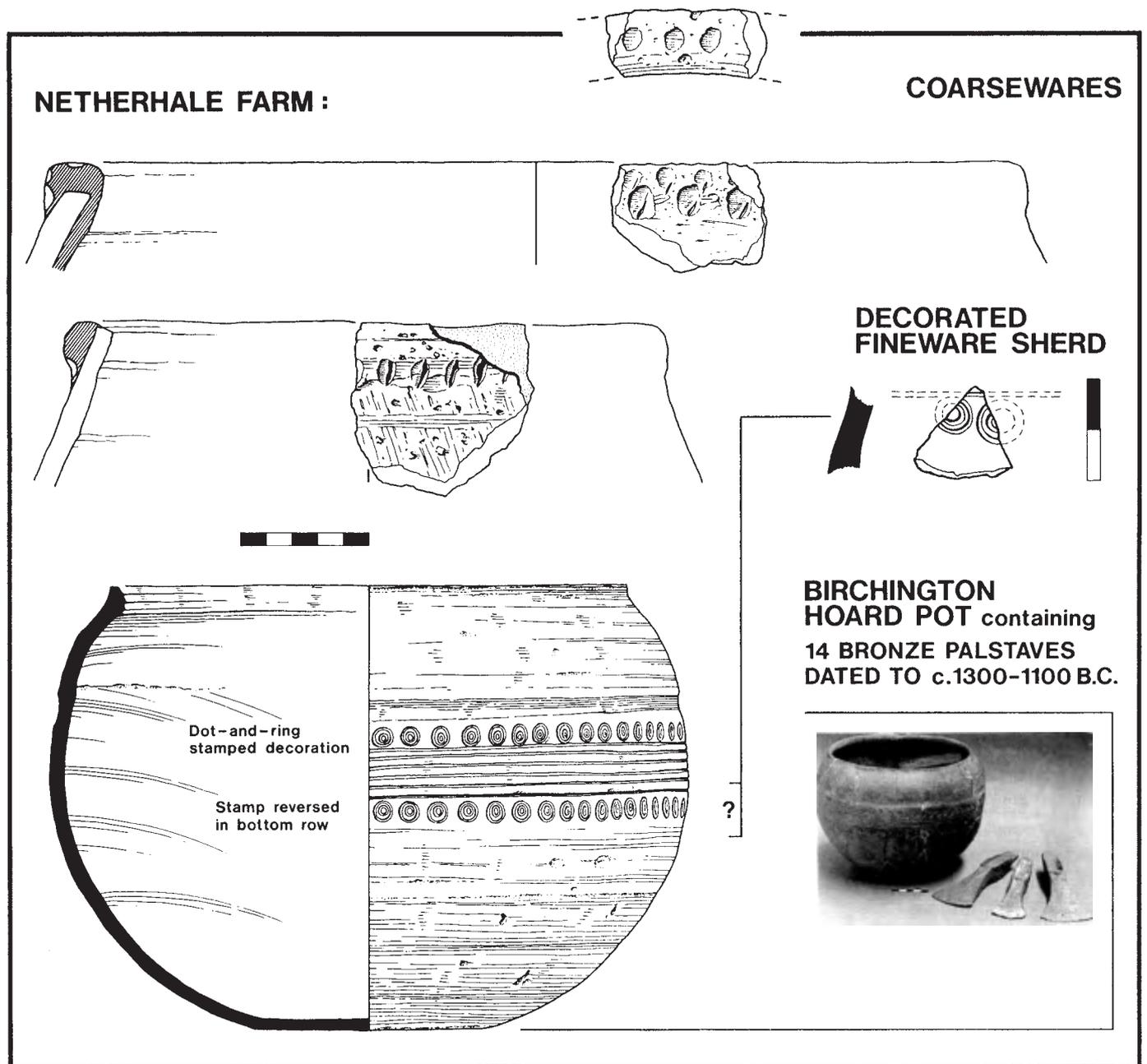


Fig.6: Late Bronze Age pottery from Netherhale Farm, and the Later Bronze Age Hoard pot from Birchington Brickfield, Thanet. Scales in centimetres

require more research and more regional parallels not available at the moment.

8) Chronology

Typologically, Deverel-Rimbury-type pottery post-dates the biconical and cordoned urns of the earlier Bronze Age. Its stylistic roots lie within the currency of these urns (and earlier),⁸³ only really crystallizing into its traditional form by, arguably, c. 1500 B.C. It is succeeded in south-east England by 'plainware assemblages' that are believed to precede more decorated wares, represented in East Kent by the transitional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery from Highstead Period 2 and Kingston Down. To date no settlements

producing 'plainware' pottery as defined by Barrett⁸⁴ have been definitely recognised in Kent. However, if Peter Couldrey's feeling that some of the earliest pottery from the Period 1 enclosure at Highstead may be related to plain ware traditions,⁸⁵ then we have an arguable end-date of c. 950/850 B.C. for this tradition. Couple this with Barrett's suggested decline in currency for the Deverel-Rimbury style towards the end of the second millennium B.C. (at least by c. 1200/1100 B.C.,⁸⁶ or closer to c.1000/900 B.C. if we follow Gibson)⁸⁷ we have a variable c.350-150 year gap to reserve for future discoveries of plain ware-type assemblages or any localised developments equivalent to them. This

means that if we firmly embrace the varying end-dates for this tradition, we can consider Deverel-Rimbury-type ware as being principally confined within the bracket c.1500-1100 B.C., with a likely fair degree of overlap at either end.

Into this bracket we can now place the two ceramic-associated dates mentioned earlier: the hoard-dated Birchington bowl (c. 1300-1100 B.C.) and the C14 associated Bridge vessels (c. 1246-1066 B.C.). Apart from a degree of overlap for the latter date, both are essentially within the later part of the main currency proposed. They are sufficiently close to each other to indicate that if the Netherhale fineware sherd is comparable to the Birchington bowl, then it and the

associated coarsewares can be similarly dated, which allows them to be broadly equated with the Bridge vessels, a link indicated on typological ground. In sum, this suggests that all the Bridge, Thanet and Reculver (and by fabric similarities, Chestfield) material can be reasonably placed into the bracket c. 1300-1000 B.C. (with an arguable preference for c. 1250-1150/1100 B.C.). This still does not solve the question of sequence. There is a personal preference towards seeing the more sophisticated Netherhale (and related) material as being a typological development from Bridge-type forms, but this could be totally erroneous. Similarly the cruder Canterbury material might be earlier, but whilst this might be so, the presence at both sites of perforated rims indicates that they are temporally fairly close, a point reinforced by formal events in Essex, where similar perforations appear to be a relatively late development.⁸⁸ It might be wiser to include both Canterbury and Folkestone in the same grouping, with the proviso that the Canterbury settlement might be marginally earlier.

9) Implications

A lot more questions have been raised, than answered, but a combination of limited internal regional dating evidence, recent finds and some real/potential linkages have introduced a greater degree of regional stability for this period, making it possible to state that:

- a. Whilst a lot more data is required to understand ceramic trends at either end of the local Deverel-Rimbury sequence,⁸⁹ the main currency range proposed appears to be a realistic application. Further, that with the cautious exception of the Christ Church College pottery, none of the figured material is likely to pre-date c. 1300 B.C.
- b. Whilst the potential Birchington-Netherhale linkage is likely to provide a

positive contribution via the dates of related metalwork types, scientific dating of settlement material is badly needed. Netherhale is likely to be a particularly suitable candidate, with Reculver the only other available domestic context recognised to date.

c. Lack of suitable sites for this purpose is a limitation principally due to chance and various types of recovery bias. The recent unexpectedly high count of relatively close-spaced Deverel-Rimbury find-spots at Folkestone indicates that parts of the region, particularly downland and coastal margins, were more densely settled than suspected.

d. Overall recovered data is still too small adequately to propose typological and chronological sequences. Contemporary regional variations are likely but difficult to prove at the moment. With this in mind, perhaps the most significant point to emerge is that, amongst the domestic material from Netherhale, Reculver and Chestfield, there is a strong sense of regionality represented by various fabric, formal, decorative equations, all accompanied by a noticeably more competent degree of potting. It is precisely in this north coast-Thamet-Wantsum Channel zone that this same undertone of ability and relative quality pervades later assemblages of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition date. Obviously it is a point qualified by the general lack of regional material, but it is a very definite feature of the latter period, and it is more than interesting to note a similar tendency in this period. The obvious quality of the Birchington bowl is relevant here. It is considered 'unique' amongst English material of this date,⁹⁰ but possibly not in north-east Kent, if the Netherhale sherd is genuinely related to it.

e. Point d re-introduces an aspect frequently referred to by other authors, that during the period c. 1500-1200 B.C. 'the dominant theme ... is the strength of

relations between north-east France and south-east Britain.'⁹¹ Continentiality has already been suggested for the Birchington bowl, but also applies to the Picardy pins in the St Lawrence College bucket urn, the latter broadly related to South Dutch and Belgian ceramics.⁹² The point is that the ability/quality/regional factor referred to above is almost certainly a reflection of this cross-channel contact zone. Whilst this is not particularly surprising, what is important is that this same zone had a strong influence on the character of Early-Mid Iron Age ceramics (the mid-east Kent 'rusticated province')⁹³ If we link this to the present material, via the remarkably consistent character of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition ceramics, we have a common thread of continentally influenced regionality running throughout much of the period c. 1500-400 B.C. Again, broadly, this is not a surprise. What is, is the implied length of contact and the unexpected intensity of cultural exchange/influence throughout much of this period, not just at the exotica/gift/skilled artisan level, but at a much more basic artefactual level. The recognition of distinctive but very basic manufacturing traits has made inter-assemblage linkage for the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition and Early Iron Age-Mid Iron Age period, very much easier, and has provided not only a much more unified picture of contemporary cultural packages, but also a much sounder chronological platform (however broad or not) from which to explore or consolidate outstanding cultural/artefactual issues. That it might now be possible to also apply this approach to later second millennium B.C. local ceramics is an unexpected bonus.

What the likelihood of this continuous thread means, socially and regionally, is another matter altogether.

2 Two Medieval London-type jugs from the Longmarket

John Cotter

Two of the most significant medieval pots found on the Longmarket site are the subject of this note. Both are of considerable interest and beauty and although broken they are remarkable for their state of completeness and preservation. The reason for their

excellent condition is that both vessels were thrown to the bottom of two separate cess-pits or latrines where they lay undisturbed for the next seven centuries.

Both are glazed wheel-thrown jugs in what is known as London-type ware. The kilns for this 'type' have never been

discovered but there is little doubt that it was made somewhere in the London area, at a time when London potters were heavily influenced by French pottery styles. They have a fine sandy fabric, dull orange in colour with a pale grey core. A creamy white slip or liquid clay has been

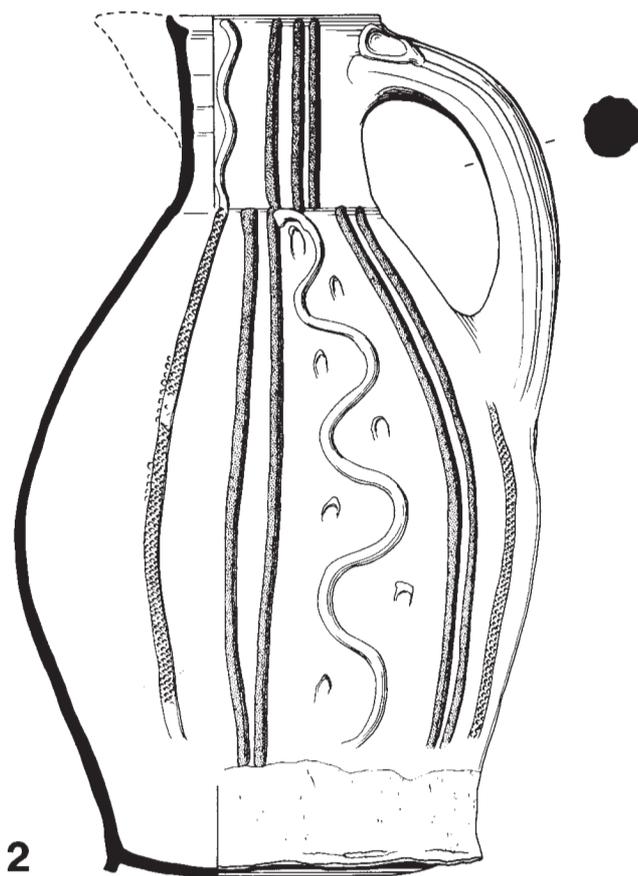
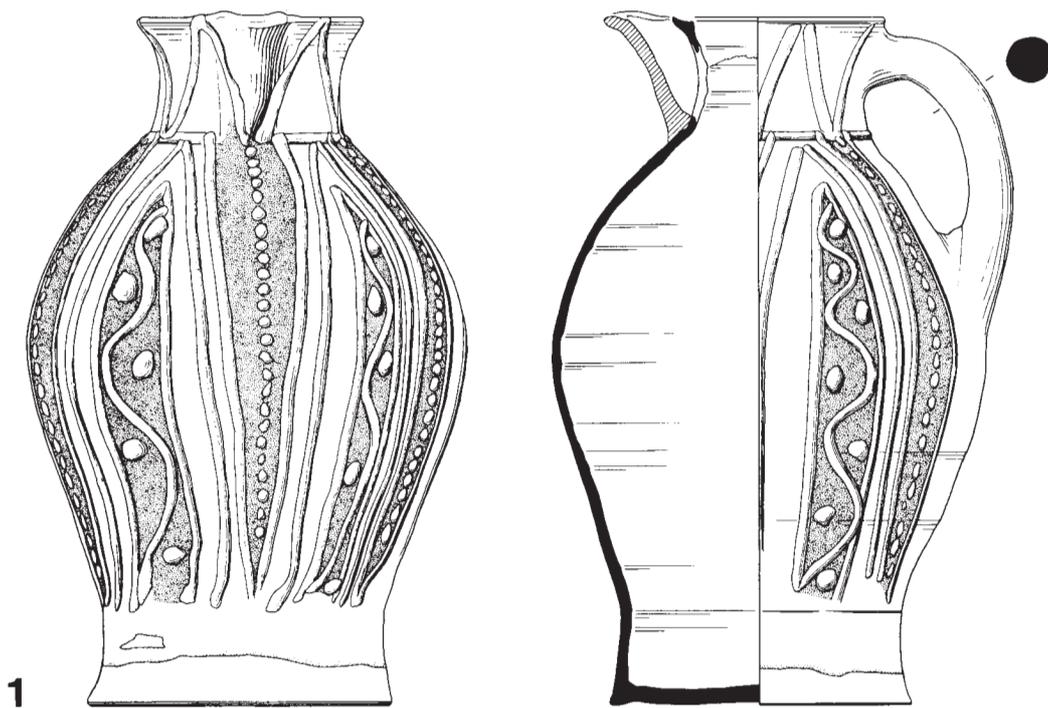


Fig. 7: Two jugs in medieval London-type ware from the Longmarket. Scale 1:4

smeared all over the outside of both vessels including the handles and spout and partly inside the neck, but it stops a few centimetres above the base where it was deliberately cleaned away with a knife or perhaps a cloth or leather pad.

The smaller of the two (Fig. 7, 1) is a baluster jug decorated in the Rouen style and dates to c. 1200-1250 A.D. This style consists of contrasting creamy white and dark red painted zones defined by applied strips in white clay with further details, such as studs and pellets, also executed in white clay (the excavators christened it the 'rhubarb pot' due to this rhubarb-and-custard colour scheme). This is a variation of the chevron design which was popular both on London and Rouen (Normandy) jugs. On some jugs, such as this one, the design seems to echo motifs found in Norman architecture and perhaps also the wrought ironwork seen, for example, on church doors (hence the 'studs' and 'nails'). The handle has been plugged-in through the body wall in typical London fashion while a separate bridge spout has been applied to the front of the jug. A clear pitted glaze covers most of the upper two thirds of the body but the neck is only partially glazed while the handle and adjacent area are glaze-free. Glaze dribbles on the underside suggest that like most London jugs this example was fired upside-down.

The second vessel (Fig. 7, 2) is a large rounded jug decorated in the North French style. This was more long-lived than the Rouen style being present on London excavations as early as c. 1200 and possibly still in circulation as late as c.

1340, albeit on a much reduced scale. Other imported and local wares found in the same cess-pit suggest however that this particular jug was discarded around 1275-1300 A.D.

On this jug the plain paired vertical strips are of applied red-brown body clay which contrasts with the overall white slip background. The sinuous strips with their intervening smeared scales and the vertical diamond-rouletted strips are all in applied white clay. Like the Rouen-style jug glaze coverage is confined to the upper two thirds of the body and avoids the handle area. The glaze itself is pitted and mottled green; its uneven and patchy application over a background of contrasting red and white, plain and decorated details, gives the vessel a typical medieval exuberance which many people find charming, even beautiful, but which others find garish or repulsive.

As with the first jug the handle on this one has also been plugged-in, it is also slightly faceted and at the top are two 'ears' of applied clay — a typical North French feature. The spout is unfortunately missing but probably resembled that of the first jug. Under the base there are some large glaze splashes with a contact scar from the rim of a similar jug stacked upon it in the kiln, both, as usual, fired upside down.

The wood-lined cess-pit which produced the Rouen-style jug lay in the back yard of a property owned around 1200 by a certain William Malemie, about whom nothing further is known.⁹⁴ One is naturally tempted to associate the jug with

William and certainly the dating does not preclude this, particularly if he lived for some years after 1200. There is some archaeological evidence however that William Malemie's back yard may have been encroached upon by his influential neighbour Terric the Goldsmith, or Terric's sons, early in the thirteenth century, but eventually the original Malemie boundary was re-established. Probably we will never know for certain to whom the jug belonged but in archaeological terms it is still quite an achievement to narrow it down to just one or two known families.

Both the Malemie and Terric families undoubtedly belonged to Canterbury's wealthy artisan or merchant class, a fact reflected in their choice of quality French-style tablewares from London in preference to the less sophisticated wares of the Tyler Hill kilns located just outside Canterbury. The same is true for the unknown owner of the slightly later North French-style London jug. His stone-lined cess-tank yielded jugs from Tyler Hill, London, and some particularly fine whiteware jugs from the Saintonge area of south-west France.

Neither of the Longmarket jugs is exactly paralleled in the published corpus of jugs in London-type ware,⁹⁵ the forms and many of the decorative elements are, but the precise combinations as seen here appear to be entirely new. They are thus an important addition to the study of this ware as well as the study of medieval pottery as a whole.



3 Human Bone Studies

Trevor Anderson

Since last year's report our work has concentrated on the recently excavated skeletons from the church of St George. The final total was 269 and this will provide an unique opportunity to compare the standard of health between the richer (church burials) and the poorer (cemetery burials) sections of a post-medieval parish community. On a less happy note, work on our major site of St Gregory's (over 1,330 burials) has had to be abandoned due to a lack of funding. It is hoped that the financial situation will improve; otherwise the information from one of the largest medieval skeletal samples in the country will not be brought to publication.

St George's Church

In 1991 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out a six month excavation, in advance of redevelopment, on the site and surrounding area of St George's church. Last year we reported on the ninety-two burials that were uncovered during the first weeks of the excavation. These burials, threatened by the proposed foundations, were located to the north of the church in four small (3 x 1 m.) trenches. As the excavation progressed ninety-three burials were discovered within the church and a further eighty-four skeletons were unearthed from the cemetery to the south-east, bringing the total of burials from the excavation to 269. The archaeological evidence and stratigraphic relationships suggest that medieval and post-medieval inhumations are present. All the church burials, including those within vaults, were carefully excavated. Only one sealed lead coffin was encountered (Pl. I). This was reburied unopened and the remains (SK 202) were not examined. The small sample to the south-east was excavated from the uppermost to the lowest levels and all the burials in this part of the cemetery were recovered. The trenches to the north, the areas threatened by the proposed foundations, uncovered only the upper 30 cms of cemetery deposits. Despite the limitations of preservation and the incomplete nature of the sample, the remains have provided a rare opportunity to carry out detailed osteological and palaeopathological analysis of socially disparate post-medieval burials.

At the time of writing (July 1992) all the skeletons have been cleaned; analyzed and, where necessary, photographed. Most of the bones have now been re-interred in Canterbury Cemetery. Various teething troubles with the specially developed computer program has meant that sensible data input has only become possible in the last few weeks. Consequently, detailed analysis of the information is not yet possible. It will not be feasible to study the metric and non-metric data until it has been computerised. The present report discusses the varying degree of bone preservation; the overall demographic picture; as well as the evidence of disease in the sample.

a) Bone Condition

The overall bone condition and preservation is not very good. In the total sample available for examination, only twenty skeletons (7.5 per cent) are practically complete and over 40 per cent are represented by incomplete limbs, or by small miscellaneous bones. The



Pl. I: *St George's: the sealed lead coffin of Sarah Bonchery, died 1783, aged 73 years.*

condition of the bones is mixed: over a quarter are in very good condition, but over half of the burials consist of badly fragmented or eroded remains, some of which are no more than stains. In comparison to the adult burials, the sub-adult bones (children and juveniles) appear to be slightly better preserved. Almost a third (17/53) are reasonably complete and in 36 per cent the bones are in very good condition.

Apart from the sealed lead coffin (SK 202), only two other burials had well-preserved name plates which were legible (SK 206, 207). It is most unfortunate that both of these skeletons had decomposed to a powdery stain. We were hoping to retrieve a good number of well-preserved skeletons of known age and sex (by name plate) in order to assess the accuracy of current osteological ageing and sexing techniques.

b) Demography

i) The Overall Sample

Out of a total of 269 skeletons, 209 (77.7 per cent) reached adulthood; seven burials, all within the church, were so badly decomposed that they could neither be assessed as adult or juvenile. Overall, males (n94) and females (n95) are equally represented, with 9.6 per cent (n20) of adult burials unsexed. Only five young adult males were discovered, all in the northern trench; whereas 15.8 per cent (15/95) of females died before they were 30 years old.

Just under one fifth of all burials failed to reach adulthood. Overall, the greatest sub-adult mortality occurs in the juveniles, 35.9 per cent (n19); and least deaths occur during the first year, 11.3 per cent (n6). This is especially evident in the trench sample, in which 55 per cent of the sub-adult burials were juvenile. As we have already seen, there is no evidence that child bones are subject to greater decay than are adult remains. Indeed, it appears, that in many cases, child bones are the more solid and better preserved. However, it is possible that many of the very small graves may have been completely cut away by later burials. Consequently, those under one year may be under-represented.

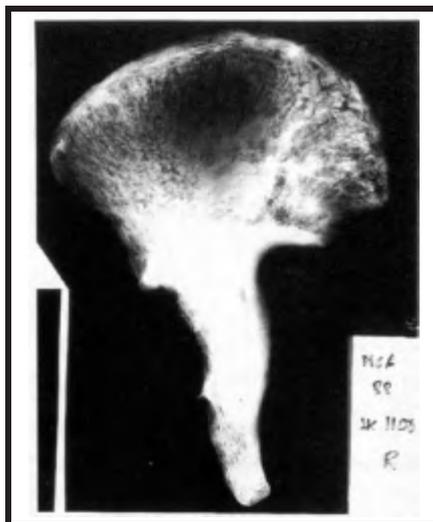
ii) The Church Burials

Within the church, both sexes appear to be buried in equal numbers. However, the poorly preserved nature of these burials meant that 18.5 per cent of adults could not be sexed. The incomplete nature of the church skeletons has meant that c. 40 per cent of adult church burials could not be aged, except to say they were grown, and a further seven burials were so badly decomposed that they could either be juvenile or adult. As so many church burials could not be aged precisely it is difficult to assess if age has any bearing on burial within the church. However, fewer young adults were buried within the church (4.5 per cent) as opposed to the cemetery and trench (10.6 per cent). There is only slight evidence that a higher percentage of mature adults were being buried within the church (30.3 per cent) than in the graveyard (25.9 per cent).

One point that does emerge clearly is that very few children were buried within the church. Only two juveniles (SK 116; 147); two children (SK 127; 145) and a foetus (SK 170) were recovered, this represents 5.4 per cent of all church burials. This contrasts strongly with the 33.3 per cent sub-adult mortality in the fully excavated cemetery sample.

c) Disease

In archaeological remains the most frequently encountered pathological conditions are degenerative joint disease (DJD) [formerly known as osteoarthritis]; infection and trauma. The prevalence of these conditions within the church and cemetery was examined separately to assess if there was any difference between patterns of disease and burial location. Within the church sixty-five sexed adult burials were available for examination. The trench to the north contained seventy-one sexed adults and a further fifty-two sexed adults were unearthed from the cemetery sample to the east. In all three samples the most frequently encountered pathological condition was primary degenerative joint disease. The most frequent site is the spine, some c. 56 per cent of all sexed adults were suffering from vertebral joint degeneration. There is evidence that, in both church and cemetery, spinal degeneration was more frequent in females (65 per cent) than in males. Vertebral degeneration was slightly more frequent (60 per cent) in the cemetery



Pl. II: *St Gregory's SK1100: Radiograph of the right pelvis. The appearance supports a diagnosis of Paget's Disease.*



Pl. III: *St Gregory's SK 1074: The right ilium (posterior surface) with pathological bone deposit. Evidence of metastatic carcinoma, possibly originating in the prostate.*



Pl. IV: *St Gregory's SK 1074: Right ribs, displaying similar lesions. Scale in cms.*

than in the church (50 per cent). There was less evidence of trauma and infection amongst the church burials than in the skeletons from the cemetery.

At the time of writing, the information concerning pathological conditions; stature; oral health, as well as the metric analysis and non-metric traits, have not been computerised. Once this task is completed, it will be possible, for the first time, to build up a comprehensive picture of life for a cross section of a post-medieval urban community. In addition, unusual discoveries made on particular skeletons will be the subject of more detailed publications. These include: a compound denticular odontome and a probable case of Paget's disease.

St Gregory's Priory

A total of 1,342 articulated burials were recovered during the excavations of St Gregory's Priory in Northgate. This makes it one of the largest samples of medieval skeletons currently available for study in Britain. The problems of funding for such a huge project has meant that we have largely concentrated on writing up the smaller sites. Since last year's report, we have managed to record over a hundred skeletons from St Gregory's in 'spare moments' during work on other more recently excavated remains. During this analysis we discovered two possible cases of Paget's disease and a possible example of metastatic carcinoma.

In SK 783 the disease was confined to the left ulna resulting in swelling and bowing. The radiographic appearance of increased bone quantity and loss of definition support a diagnosis of Paget's disease. The incomplete remains could not be aged or sexed by osteological methods but the presented pathology suggests that the skeleton is an elderly male. The second case was discovered in SK 1100, an elderly male suffering from widespread joint degeneration. The right pelvic bone was outwardly normal but extremely heavy. The radiographic appearance of patchy sclerosis, increased density and coarsening of trabeculae (Pl. II) fits in very well with a diagnosis of Paget's disease.

In last year's report we mentioned the discovery of metastatic carcinoma (a malignant tumour which has spread from its original soft tissue focus) in an elderly male (SK 968) from St Gregory's.⁹⁶ The



Pl.V: *St Martin-le-Grand, Dover: SK 1 in situ.*

morphology of the lesions, the age and sex of the individual favoured an original focus in the prostate. This was the first example of metastatic carcinoma of the prostate reported in British archaeological material. Since then, we have discovered another possible example of the same disease, also from St Gregory's. The skeleton in question (SK 1074) displays deposits of roughened, spiculated, new bone on the ilium (Pl. III) and the internal surfaces of the ribs (Pl. IV). The distribution and appearance of the deposits is identical to those of SK 968. The radiographic appearance is compatible with a diagnosis of metastatic carcinoma.

It is very interesting that the only two archaeological examples of possible metastatic prostatic carcinoma both come from one cemetery in Canterbury. This may be related to the fact that St Gregory's cemetery was the burial ground for the patients that died in St John's Hospital. As such, the cemetery probably contains a higher proportion than average of elderly individuals: the age group in which metastases and Paget's disease would be present.

Our findings may reflect the fact that the skeletons in question have been the subject of detailed osteological, radiological and microscopic investigation. Shortage of funding for archaeological projects has meant that many skeletal samples have not been examined so carefully. A complete and accurate picture of health in past societies may only be obtained by a detailed multi-disciplinary approach, such as we are able to implement at Canterbury, given adequate funding.

St Martin-le-Grand, Dover

At the beginning of May, a single medieval skeleton was excavated from the church of St Martin-le-Grand, Dover. The remains were removed prior to renovation of the chalk-block tomb in which they were buried. The skeleton was poorly preserved. Only badly eroded long bones and a fragile skull were available for examination (Pl. V). Stains of wood and iron nail fragments show that the body had originally been buried in a coffin, inside the tomb. The cranial morphology, especially the shape of the frontal bone and the size of the mastoid process, indicate that the remains are female. The lack of wear on the teeth suggest an age of c. 25-30 years; the cranial sutures are visible, although the sagittal is beginning to close (c. 30-35 years). Based on the most complete long bone, the humerus, stature was estimated as 1.57 m. (5' 2"). There was no evidence of disease on the fragmentary and eroded bones.

Nine carious cavities were recorded on seven teeth. Six of the cavities presented occlusally (on the biting surface). Occlusal cavities are not normally frequent in earlier populations, due to greater attrition. It is possible that this rich medieval lady was eating a refined diet of soft food and that the lack of wear on her teeth has resulted in a high frequency of occlusal caries. This would also explain why the teeth suggested a slightly younger age at death than sutural closure.

Bone Storage

Since last year the vast corpus of skeletal material from the St Gregory's excavation has been transferred from its temporary home at Chartham to our store in Canterbury. Thanks to the hard work of Brian Smith and the help of volunteers Valerie and Peter all the skeletons are now reboxed and are neatly stored in



Pl.VI: *The Bone Store, Dover Street.*

correct order (Pl. VI). The fact that the warehouse is adjacent to the Bone Department in Dover Street means that all the skeletal material is now instantly accessible.

Publications

Over the past year our various unusual and important discoveries were written up and have been published in the academic literature. Copies of the articles are available for study at the Bone Department in Dover Street and at the Main Office in Broad Street. The published articles are:

Anderson, T. (1991) A medieval example of meningiomatous hyperostosis. *Br J Neurosurg* 5:499-504

Anderson, T. (1991) An unusual dentition from medieval Canterbury. *Br Dent J* 171: 351 (letter)

Anderson, T. (1992) An example of meningiomatous hyperostosis from medieval Rochester. *Med Hist* 36:207-13.

A further article is being published this month (July) and a joint article has been written with Dr Jennifer Wakely and Dr Adrian Carter which has been accepted for publication in *American Journal of*

Physical Anthropology. A bone report for the Iron Age site excavated at Deal by Keith Parfitt is also underway in out of office hours. This small sample of skeletons (n40) is extremely important because, apart from the Yorkshire material, very few Iron Age inhumations are known from Britain. This is the first Iron Age inhumation cemetery to be discovered in Kent. The final report is to be published in next year's *Archaeologia*.

Conclusion

Over the year the Bone Department has been kept busy with the recently excavated post-medieval skeletons from the church of St George. Our research has been somewhat hampered by repeated teething troubles with computerisation. However, the records are now being successfully fed into the

computer and we are starting to write up the St George's material.

The lack of funding for the St Gregory's corpus has meant that our large band of volunteers has been greatly reduced. At the moment, only Diana, Valerie and Peter are coming in to help with the cleaning and storage of the bones. I should like to thank them for giving up so many hours of their own time to help with our research and also a thank-you is due to our former volunteers who I hope will be able to return in the near future. Meanwhile, the dedicated work of Lynne Bowdon, Louise Jessup and Brian Smith have all helped to forward the work of the Bone Department.

Stuart Cabel of Christ Church College continues to provide high-quality radiographs of our pathological specimens. Dr Adrian Carter, Consultant Radiologist, Kent & Canterbury Hospital,

shows an interest in our work and his interpretation and discussion of the radiographs is an extremely important contribution to our research. Dr Missen provided histopathological analysis of soft tissue remains from St George's. Jon Andrews, a practising dental surgeon, with experience of dry bone specimens is now coming in each Saturday afternoon to record most of our dental remains. Jon's detailed knowledge of oral pathology and dental morphology is very beneficial.

On this note of fruitful co-operation, I am looking forward to another active and productive year in the Bone Department. In addition to the St George's material we have the challenge of examining the Roman cremations from Ash.

4 A Touchstone from St Dunstan's

Pan Garrard

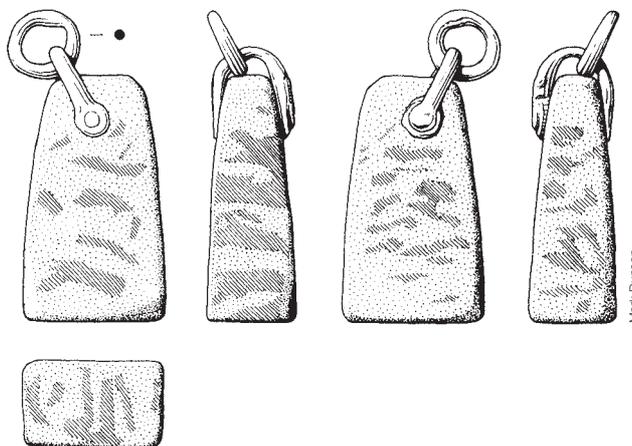
This object was found in a pit during a small evaluation excavation at Starr Place, St Dunstan's in 1990.⁹⁷ It is a rectangular touchstone of fine black stone, 32 mm. long and 18 mm. wide tapering to 12 mm. Its surfaces show many gold coloured scratch marks and it is fitted with a copper alloy shackle and a corroded wire suspension ring.

Illustrations and photographs of the object were sent to Mr Andrew Oddy, Keeper of Conservation at the British Museum, who has written several papers on touchstones, one in collaboration with Dr D.T. Moore of the Department of

Mineralogy at the British Museum (Natural History). Mr Oddy identified the object as a touchstone with definite affinities (the shape and the shackle)⁹⁸ with medieval touchstones. Dr Moore has provisionally identified the stone as either silicified tuff or chert, with a specific gravity of 2.57. As such a common rock (from a mineralogical standpoint), its provenance has not yet been determined.

It appears that the use of touchstones to determine the approximate purity of gold objects is known from literature from the sixth century B.C.⁹⁹ to the present day.¹⁰⁰ The stone is scratched with the gold

object under assay, leaving a streak the colour of which is compared with a set of touchneedles made from gold of a known composition. The set of needles would probably have been suspended together with the touchstone.¹⁰¹ This method of assaying gold is still in use amongst jewellers and gold merchants in the Middle East, Far East and North Africa.¹⁰² In modern assay offices the touchstone is still used, but the scratches are treated with a chemical reagent which fades the scratch marks. The rate of fading is then checked with known fading 'standards'.¹⁰³



The touchstone, showing areas of gold coloured scratch marks. Scale 1:1.

Education

1 Schools Education

Marion Green

As a result of the continuing support of the Kent Archaeological Society the former KAS/CAT Education Working Group¹⁰⁴ has now been transformed into the KAS/CAT Education Committee. The broad aim of the committee will be to continue to further the interests of Archaeology in the education field.

The KAS pledged their support by once again agreeing the sum of £4,000 towards the Trust's educational projects during the 1992-93 financial year.

In addition we were delighted to receive recognition of our work from Kent County Council. The Education Authority agreed a sum of £3,000 for the overall education programme and a grant of £675 is to be drawn from the Arts and Libraries Heritage Development Fund, this towards the publication of the teacher's guide.¹⁰⁵

For the former I would like to thank Kent County Councillor Terry Pears for his persistent lobbying on our behalf.

This increased financial support has helped to put the Education programme on a somewhat more stable footing and we are hopeful of further support in the future.

Our work between August 1992 and March 1993 has in the main been with primary and secondary schools in both state and private sectors of the Education system. In addition, liaising with Kent University, we have been planning a project for Medieval History students to take place in the summer of 1992. A full report of this venture will be included in our next Annual Report.

I would like to thank here my multi-talented colleague, Alan Pope, especially for his support during a period last autumn when I was out of action.

A summary of our recent activities is given below.

Visits to the St George's Church Excavation

Pupils and students ranging from 5 to 20 years of age were accommodated during the winter term of 1991.¹⁰⁶ We were fortunate with clement weather most of the time and the numbers captivated by Alan's interpretation of the site totalled almost 700 as the excavation drew to a close.

Many of the children were from primary schools engaged in National Curriculum History Key Stage 2 projects, while some classes came from secondary schools. Two of these in particular, the Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury and Rainham Mark Grammar School, brought an entire first-year intake spanning several visits. The respective teachers were using the visit to introduce their pupils to Archaeology as a primary source of historical evidence. The period of history or culture in this context is largely irrelevant and I was extremely heartened to see teachers taking this opportunity.

Two educational establishments were running Archaeology courses, Highsted School at Sittingbourne and South Kent College at Ashford. By visiting the site

both gave their students the chance to see in particular the practical processes of Archaeology.

In the classroom

Some of the requests for primary school classroom sessions¹⁰⁷ arose from Key Stage 2 *Invaders and Settlers* projects (The Romans).

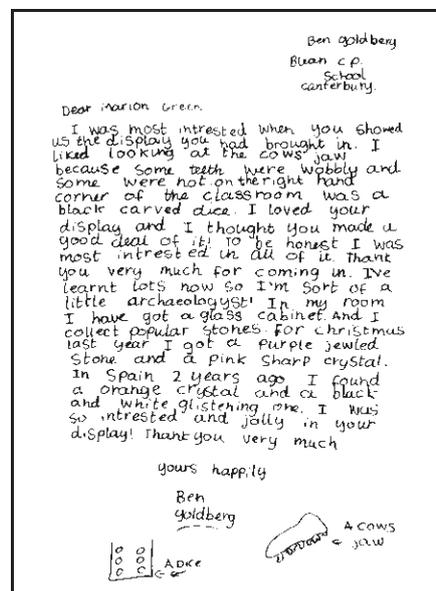
However, at primary level, also, teachers are using the Trust to simply introduce younger children to the primary evidence that Archaeology can offer; and more requests came from teachers wanting a more general 'How do we Know?' approach which they could then integrate into a project of virtually any period or culture.

While most of the visits recently have been to local Canterbury schools, others were made to the Thanet, Folkestone and Tonbridge areas.

In-Service Training (INSET)

Perhaps the most economic way of reaching large numbers of teachers is through the vehicle of INSET. Last autumn the Trust joined forces with four other Canterbury education services (Canterbury Urban Studies Centre, Heritage Museum, Canterbury Cathedral and The Canterbury Tales) and presented for Kent teachers an INSET day at Christ Church College entitled 'Canterbury and the National Curriculum'. The project had been initiated by liaison between Fay Blair (formerly of Canterbury Museums) and the College. The event was designed for teachers of National Curriculum Key Stages 2 and 3 (7 to 14 year olds) and aimed to show the range of services and stimulating resources available to them and how these might be integrated into various programmes of study.

The Trust's input took the form of a short presentation about Archaeology and its educational value, followed by sessions at



the St George's site where teachers were taken through the programme of a typical school visit. I was in the event unable to participate in the INSET day and I thank Paul and Liz Rothwell-Eyre (formerly of CAT) for stepping in.

Teachers from the Canterbury, Thanet, Rainham, Ashford and Sittingbourne areas attended the course. A second one is planned for May this year.

The Trust was further involved in INSET by being invited to participate in a National Curriculum History day for staff at Sussex Road County Primary School, Tonbridge and by contributing towards a day entitled 'What is Archaeology?' at New Romney County Primary School.

Work Experience Programmes¹⁰⁸

Requests for placements from Kent students have increased steadily. We now have a quota in operation and requests are accommodated on a first come, first served basis. Teachers or students are advised to book well in advance, at least at the beginning of the term preceding that of placement. During the two terms covered by this report we have taken students from Maidstone, Canterbury and Folkestone schools.

Other Educational Activities

Alongside the mainstream education work there are always a number of one-off requests for assistance which we endeavour to accommodate or on occasion refer to a more appropriate educational body. Requests include individuals' school projects, careers guidance and advice on how to become involved in Archaeology in a practical way.

On considering the varied nature of these enquiries coming into the Trust we have concluded that it would be very useful to have a database at CAT of county-wide educational resources in Archaeology which are on offer to schools. To this end, we have begun by preparing a questionnaire to be sent out to all KAS affiliated groups. It asks what, if anything, the group can provide, the location of the local museum, and its facilities, whether any excavation is taking place and so on. Whether positive or negative any feedback will be useful as it should help teachers to locate resources in their locale which may be of more relevance to their projects and save time otherwise spent in searching for something that may not exist!

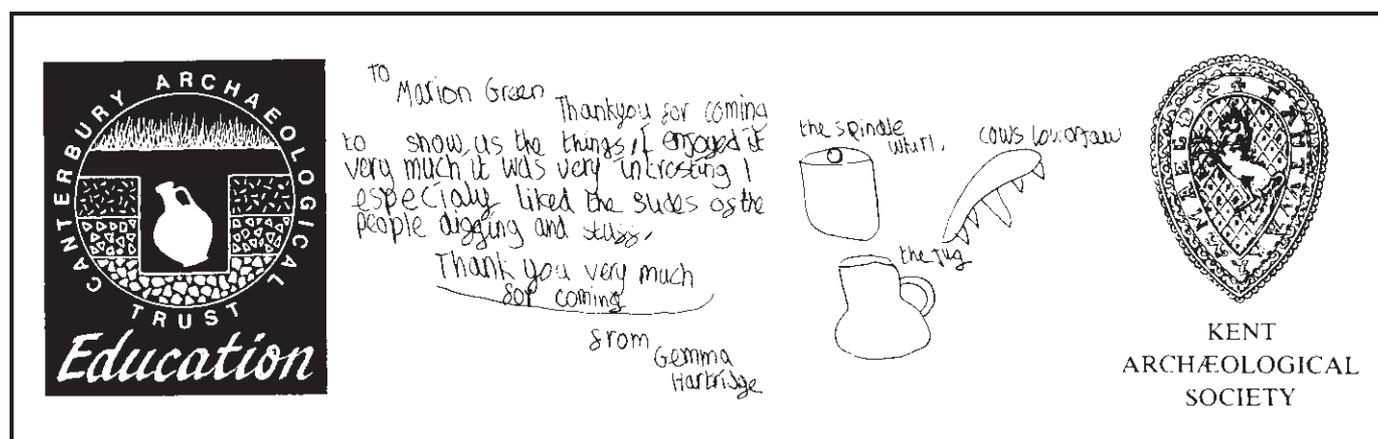
Book on Roman Canterbury

Finally, we are very happy to be liaising with Andy Harmsworth of the Simon Langton Girls Grammar School on the production of a new resource. Andy has already produced materials for pupils based on local archaeological evidence and he has now begun work on a book for 9 to 13 year olds on the subject of Roman Canterbury.

The text presents in a concise way the archaeological evidence which gives us our interpretation of town life in Roman Canterbury. Archaeology is given a high profile and while the available evidence presents the reader with a reconstruction of the past culture, the text is also designed to encourage questioning and speculation. It demonstrates that while Archaeology has told us a great deal, it does not provide all the answers.

Over the summer term both myself and Mark Duncan will be closely involved in the selection and production of graphic material to accompany the text.

This is a much-needed resource, especially in the light of the National Curriculum History requests and I am sure it will be in great demand. I am very pleased that Andy has initiated this particular project.



2 Adult Education

Marion Green

Trust staff delivered lectures to the following groups during the year.

Ash Field Society

Ashford Decorative and Fine Arts Society

Broadstairs Society

Canterbury Archaeological Society

Cheriton Ladies Club

Crimewriters Association

Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Lichfield College (U.S.A.)

National Trust East Kent Association

Oaten Hill and District Society

Petham Womens Institute

University of Kent Student History Society

Whitstable Historical Association

The subjects covered included: Recent Excavations; Canterbury and the Roman Wine Trade; Archaeology of the Oaten Hill District; Roman Canterbury; and the Archaeology of the Channel Tunnel.

The Friends

1 The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Lawrence Lyle

His many friends were saddened by the death in August of Dr Frank Jenkins, the doyen of Canterbury's archaeologists. The Friends and the Canterbury Archaeological Society have agreed that the joint lecture in January at which the Director reviews the previous year's work should be entitled 'The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture'.

Support for the St George's Clocktower site continued until November 1991. Friends helped in the shop and explained the site to the numerous visitors; two further guided tours for Friends were conducted by Alan Ward, the site director. Financially, this was not as profitable a venture as the Longmarket shop and site, but the profit of under £100 does not take into account stock in hand worth about £1,500.

The main grant to the Trust this year was £2,000 towards the cost of installing a sophisticated fire alarm without which the staff were at risk and the insurance policy would have been invalid. We have also bought a 10 inch slide projector/monitor to facilitate the viewing of slides by staff. Several geological maps and books have been bought for the Library and grants from the Donald Baron Bursary Fund given towards the cost of three staff members going on courses; to Trevor Anderson who travelled weekly to a course on recent advances in palaeo-osteology at the Institute of Archaeology in London, to John Cotter for a one day conference of the Medieval Pottery Research Group at Bristol and to Peter Clark to enable him to attend the annual conference of the Institute of Field Archaeologists at Birmingham.

The closing of 'Roundabout', the children's commission shop in Northgate in which so many Friends were involved in one way or another, is reported elsewhere. The Trust and the Friends held a large farewell party at 92A Broad Street in April; Marjorie's speech there

eloquently thanks all those connected with this eight-year enterprise.

As part of the Canterbury Festival in October Barbara Rogers, assisted by Bob Dunnett, again organised a successful and enjoyable series of walks in the centre of the city and in Whitstable. Thanks to a more satisfactory arrangement with the Festival organisers the profit exceeded £700.

Our activities for members in Canterbury have been varied. At the usual Christmas Party, held in the hall of St Augustine's College, Margaret Sparks spoke on the history of the building, Liz Rothwell-Eyre organised the food and the music and Laurence Fisher the wine. We had a talk from Peter Clark on archaeology in St Andrew's and a joint meeting with the C.A.S. at which Mansell Jagger, Chief Planning Officer, described the Draft Canterbury District Plan. The Friends have also been consulted about the St Mildred's Tannery Development. In March, a very interesting display of finds, mainly from the Longmarket and St George's excavations, was mounted at Trust headquarters; the Committee afterwards entertained the organisers to a buffet supper in the Library. Thanks to Bridget Russell's initiative and help from Mark Duncan at the Trust we were able to mount a loan exhibition from the Public



The Maps and Archaeology exhibition

Record Office on 'Maps and Archaeology' in the Canterbury Centre in April. A selection of the maps and plans used by the Trust made up the second part of the exhibition. William Foot, who assembled the exhibits from the vast store at the Public Records Office, attended the opening at which Dr Tom Blagg spoke.

We have paid three visits to London. In December we went to the Houses of Parliament where two guides took us round. After lunch we visited the Jerusalem Chamber at the Abbey and the Jewel House nearby. A joint excursion with the C.A.S. was made to the fascinating 'Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture A.D. 600-900' exhibition at the British Museum in February. In spite of the crowds, members enjoyed a commentary, especially on exhibits relating to Canterbury and Kent, by Ann Pearson. In May a small party went to the high tech exhibition on 'Rediscovering Pompeii' followed by an inaudible lecture on the 'Gardens of Antiquity'.

The main summer excursion, organised by Barbara Rogers, was to Battle in June. A sound and light show at a model in the Almonry was a good introduction to the town which we strolled round with informative leaflets. After lunch we visited the interesting Langton House Museum and toured the battle site and Abbey, including an audio-visual display and a new exhibition in the Gatehouse. In July Alan Ward conducted a mystery tour of West Kent which turned out to be Oldbury Hillfort, the outside of Ightham Moat and St Leonard's Tower, West Malling, with a commentary in the minibus *en route*.

An active year has only been made possible by the enthusiastic hard work of the many Friends, notably the members of the Committee, and the willing co-operation of the hard-pressed staff of the Trust. I am most grateful to them all.

2 Words at the final 'Roundabout' Party on 8th April 1992

Marjorie Lyle



Helpers, customers and friends of 'Roundabout' at the closing party. Photo: Kentish Gazette.

I want to tell you a story of Faith, Hope and Charity. When Donald Baron said to me in January 1984, 'I have absolute faith that the Trust will survive', that was where it all started. His faith as first Shop Treasurer activated me and Lawrence who, as a good Company Secretary, laid all the obstacles clearly before me; he was an example to the then Chairman, Tom Blagg, dragged off the street to see the run-down ruin above the shop which I told him could become four student flatlets and to John Harris of Natwest Bank and Jim Nock, leader of Canterbury City Council, who between them took a chance and lent us £40,000 to buy it.

When it comes to Hope, Mrs Blades of the Hospice Shop comes first. Her advice was gold-plated – 'Go ahead, but buy, don't rent; get a corner site; make something your speciality'. Hence 72 Northgate and the children's commission scheme. Hope brought in our first friends to the old Bodsham Farm Shop in the Longmarket during that initial eight weeks, including Bernard and Margaret Collins who opened it, David Rose who publicised it and Riceman's, Debenhams and Dorothy Perkins who gave us equipment; including those terrible lady-models, whom Peggy Hayes so detested, but dressed so well that she let herself in for eight year's hard labour creating our window-image so successfully.

Once we had moved to Northgate, two lots of Charity came into play. First, for the student flats: Wendi Atherton saying 'When we moved out of Dover Castle we had some carpet over...' This W.D. carpet did five years in two rooms and all the stairways; Catherine Kelly who re-covered all the easy chairs; my family who painted all the rooms; and Lawrence, fetching the many Friends' donations from pots and pans to beds and blankets so that our only purchases were light bulbs and a doormat.

The flats went on calling on Charity; if it 'suffers long and is kind', this is a perfect description of John Boulden and Alan Pope who completed the hectic refurbishing two years ago against the clock. Never will I forget Peter and Ann Vine scraping off spilled paint and nailing down carpet as the first students returned twelve hours after the decorators had moved out. The students, too, have had to exercise charity over mould in the kitchen, fungi in the bathroom, rot in the stairs, helpers to-ing and fro-ing to the toilet, louts breaking windows and the final burglary the day we moved out of the shop. We have been lucky in our forty or so tenants, including Robin Westbrook, first manager of 'The Canterbury Tales', who spent six months with us. Some were messier than others but all were full of goodwill.

Last but never least was the Charity which sustained our charity shop. We received many lovely things to sell and, thanks to David Anning's idea, we toiled round in the snow collecting from Canterbury's wealthier houses to sell in Northgate. Molly Field and Joan Lindsay turned up for work every week with 8 lbs of homemade marmalade; by the time we turned over to the childrens' shop only, they had contributed TWO TONS of marmalade! Charity shops need volunteers and none received such loyal service as 'Roundabout'; it is especially good to see eight here tonight who stayed the eight year course and we are sorry to miss Peter Garlinge who for three years did that least popular shift, Saturday afternoon.

Then there was the Charity we had to exercise on occasions to our customers who, of course, are 'always right'. Four of them are with us tonight, I am glad to say, and one of them even became a helper too. I quote from by *Volunteers' Vade-Mecum* which lived under the counter: 'Mrs X brings in rubbish bought at jumble sales and tries to get us to accept it for

sale on commission – beware'; 'a free-spending gentleman from the *Jolly Sailor* arrives at closing time. Please limit him to £10 for he likes to ask for a refund when sober'. Even the thefts had their funny side. There was the gypsy lady who gave us some white heather 'for luck, darling – and I'm sorry I took all them pants'. Or the two urchins overheard outside – 'It's not wurf nickin' in there – the ladies is fierce'.

What did it all add up to? A freehold property worth £100,000; a £44,500 mortgage paid off; five years' income of around £12,000 to £15,000 p.a.; an on-going income now of around £10,000 from the student and the shop rents; a mass of goodwill and a great local service. And a lot of fun among the dramas. Like the 'Windmill' 'Roundabout' (almost) never closed. I quote from the shop day-book:

August 1st	£118.51	Temp. 89F
August 2nd	£94.60	Temp. 95F
August 3rd	£89.29	Temp. 98F
January 7th	£28.48	Snow
January 8th	£3.50	Snow; shut early
January 9th	£80.24	Still snowing.

Then there were all the extra Saturday sales, thanks to Bridget Russell, Barbara Rogers and the Saturday Rota. We sold at K.A.S., C.A.S. and Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit meetings; we sold at Canterbury Centre seasonal sales and on Festival Walks; we sold specially designed cards and calendars to Friends of the Trust and on sites. Among my best memories were the Christmas dinners which Valerie Clifford, Jill Cheyney and I turned into working lunches when we were planning the revamping of 'Roundabout'. The Trust owes these two and Barbara Rogers a particular debt of gratitude (presentation of inscribed glass). As a memory of shop tea-breaks I hope Peggy, Molly and Joan and Margaret Shorthouse will enjoy quieter teas from these shop mugs (presentations).

In thanking Frank Panton and Paul Bennett for their generous remarks to me, and the Trust for this wonderful camera, I would like to thank as well many at Trust headquarters who gave us all such unfailing support: Becky Bennett, Liz Rothwell-Eyre, the Louises, Maggy and Jane. In fact, to everyone here and those unable to be here, a big thank you; it has been a lot of fun.

PART SIX

ACCOUNTS

The following financial statements represent a summary of the audited accounts of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited for the year ended 31st March 1992. A full set are available at the Registered Office.

Report of the Directors

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31st March 1992.

Review of the Business

The company was incorporated on 2nd August 1979 and acquired all the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated association 'Canterbury Archaeological Trust'. The principal activities of the company remained unchanged from those of the unincorporated association, that is to advance the education of the public in Archaeology and to acquire and promote knowledge of the past of and in Canterbury and the surrounding area.

Results

The results of the Trust for the year ended 31st March 1992 are as follows:-

	1992 £	1991 £
Main Account	4,676	4,039
Publications Account	1,098	1,029
Shop Account	16,590	2,122
Friends Account	6,703	5,599
Donald Baron Bursary Fund	1,466	1,216

Directors

The Directors during the year were:-

Dr W.F. Jenkins (Died 27th August 1991)
 F.H. Panton
 T. Hay
 M.H.S. Bridgeford (Appointed 20th September 1991)
 N.G.H. Taylor (Appointed 21st February 1992)

Secretary

The Secretary during the year was Lawrence D. Lyle.

Registered Office

92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.

Auditors

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

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
 Lawrence D. Lyle

23rd July 1992

Secretary

Report of the Auditors

To the Members of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

We have examined the financial statements set out herein which have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting.

In our opinion, these financial statements give, on the historical cost basis of accounting, a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust at 31st March 1992 and of the excess and the source and application of funds of the Trust for the year ended on that date, and the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985.

7 Dane John
 Canterbury
 Kent CT1 2QS.

CHANTREY VELLACOTT
 Chartered Accountants
 and Registered Auditors
 23rd July 1992

Main Account

Balance Sheet

31st March 1992

Assets Employed

	1992 £	1991 £
Fixed Assets		
Freehold property	140,000.00	135,000.00
Current Assets		
Bank Accounts, Float and Debtors	<u>191,713.25</u>	<u>109,680.60</u>
	331,713.25	244,680.60
Current Liabilities		
Overdraft, Loan, Creditors and Shop Reserve	<u>145,080.30</u>	<u>62,723.65</u>
	<u>186,632.95</u>	<u>181,956.95</u>
Financed by		
Trust Capital Account	5,824.63	5,824.63
Income and Expenditure Account	<u>180,808.32</u>	<u>176,132.32</u>
	<u>186,632.95</u>	<u>181,956.95</u>

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1992

	1992 £	1991 £
Income		
I English Heritage projects	122,840.00	77,701.35
II Other Income, Fees, Grants, Donations and Projects	<u>497,137.85</u>	<u>619,820.58</u>
	<u>619,977.85</u>	<u>697,521.93</u>
Expenditure		
I English Heritage projects	157,682.06	104,935.40
II Other projects	453,617.53	579,214.60
III Other Expenditure; Loan Interest, Repairs, Publications	<u>4,002.26</u>	<u>9,333.03</u>
	<u>615,301.85</u>	<u>693,483.03</u>
Excess for year	<u>4,676.00</u>	<u>4,038.90</u>

Publications Account

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1992

	1992 £	1991 £
Income	1,098.47	1,029.10
Expenditure	-	-
	<u>1,098.47</u>	<u>1,029.10</u>
Balance brought forward	<u>2,422.98</u>	<u>1,393.88</u>
	<u>3,521.45</u>	<u>2,422.98</u>

Balance sheet

31st March 1992

Represented by:		
Bank Accounts	<u>3,521.45</u>	<u>2,422.98</u>

The Friends Account

Balance Sheet 31st March 1992

	1992 £	1991 £
Current Assets		
Bank Accounts	12,988.61	11,025.55
Sundry Debtors	<u>1,243.00</u>	<u>1,817.69</u>
	14,231.61	12,843.24
 <i>Less: Current Liabilities</i>		
Sundry Creditors	-	-
	<u>14,231.61</u>	<u>12,843.24</u>
 Financed by:		
Income and Expenditure Account	<u>14,231.61</u>	<u>12,843.24</u>

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1992

	1992 £	1991 £
Income		
Subscriptions	6,424.22	5,780.05
Other income:		
Donations, Events, Interest	<u>1,609.58</u>	<u>2,335.12</u>
	8,033.80	8,115.17
 Expenditure		
Stationery, Postage, Printing, Advertising, Bank Charges, etc., Sundries	<u>1,331.13</u>	<u>2,516.25</u>
To balance sheet	<u>6,702.67</u>	<u>5,598.92</u>

Donald Baron Bursary Fund

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1992

	1992 £	1991 £
Donations received	1,238.00	800.00
Interest received	<u>447.59</u>	<u>415.73</u>
	1,685.59	1,215.73
Transfer to Main Account	<u>219.50</u>	-
	1,466.09	1,215.73
Balance brought forward	<u>3,727.79</u>	<u>2,512.06</u>
	<u>5,193.88</u>	<u>3,727.79</u>

Balance sheet 31st March 1992

Represented by:		
The Charities Deposit Fund Account	<u>5,193.88</u>	<u>3,727.79</u>

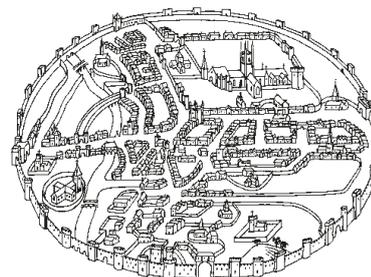
Shop Account

Balance Sheet 31st March 1992

	1992 £	1991 £
Fixed Assets		
<i>Freehold Property:</i>		
72 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent	45,125.41	45,125.41
Current Assets	<u>38,228.35</u>	<u>21,504.69</u>
	83,353.76	66,630.10
 <i>Less: Current Liabilities</i>		
Sundry Creditors	<u>133.34</u>	-
Net Assets	<u>83,220.42</u>	<u>66,630.10</u>
 Financed by:		
Profit and loss account	<u>83,220.42</u>	<u>66,630.10</u>

Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1992

Sales	15,415.85	17,357.42
 Other Income:		
Rents, Fees, Interest	<u>7,452.70</u>	<u>6,571.83</u>
	22,868.55	23,929.25
 Expenditure:		
Wages, Services, Repairs, etc	<u>6,278.23</u>	<u>21,807.18</u>
Net profit for the Year	<u>16,590.32</u>	<u>2,122.07</u>



CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

A REGISTERED CHARITY

Members of the Trust Council and Staff

I The Trust Council

Patron:

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

Vice-Presidents:

Cllr H.J. Alexander
*Cllr B. Collins, J.P.
Mrs M. Collins
Mrs M. Scott-Knight, B.A.

Chairman:

The Lord Mayor of Canterbury

Vice-Chairman:

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

Honorary Secretary:

*Mr L. Lyle, M.A.

Honorary Treasurer:

*Capt. T. Hay R.N. (Retd.)
Mr N. Taylor (since 21st February 1992)

Canterbury Museums Officer:

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

Mr D. Anning, F.C.A.
Dr T. Blagg, M.A. Ph.D., F.S.A.
Professor B. Cunliffe, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Professor S.S. Frere, C.B.A., M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Mr M. Nightingale, O.B.E., B.Litt., F.S.A.
Mrs C. Simpson, B.A.
The Dean of Canterbury the Very Rev. J. Simpson, M.A.
Dr A. Smyth, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.
*Mrs M. Sparks, M.A.
Professor J. Wachter, B.Sc., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.
Mr B. Webster, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.

* indicates Member of Management Committee

**Members of the Management Committee who are not
members of Council**

Mr M. Bridgeford, F.A.S.I., F.E.B.
Mr D. Rose
Mr N. Taylor (up to February 1992)

One person appointed from each of the following bodies:

Dean & Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral:

Mr J. Burton, Dip. Arch., R.I.B.A.

Council for British Archaeology:

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

University of Kent at Canterbury

*Mr A. Butcher, M.A.

Canterbury Archaeological Society:

Mrs P. Garrard

Kent County Council:

Mr Terry Pears

The British Museum:

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

Royal Archaeological Institute:

Mr G. Beresford, F.S.A.

British Archaeological Association:

Mr B. Davison, F.S.A.

Kent Archaeological Society:

Mr A. Harrison, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

Heritage Projects Limited:

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

Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men:

Mr J. Parsons

Three members of Canterbury City Council:

Cllr Jean Hawkswell
Cllr Mrs H. McCabe
Cllr Mrs P.A. Watling

Non-voting members:

Mr C. Gay, L.L.B. (City Chief Executive)
Mr M. Jagger, M.A., Dip.T.P., M.R.T.P.I., (Director of Planning)
Ms A. Chadburn, B.A., (Historic Buildings and Monuments
Commission (England))

Honorary Legal Advisors:

Furley Page Fielding & Barton (Mr N. Jones)

Honorary Auditors:

Chantrey Vellacott (Mr D. Anning)

II The Trust Staff

DIRECTOR	Paul Bennett	NUMISMATIST/Site Supervisor	Ian Anderson
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR/ POST-EXCAVATION MANAGER	Peter Clark	SITE SUPERVISORS	Mark Houliston Simon Pratt Alison Hicks Alan Ward Keith Parfitt Andrew Hutcheson
SENIOR FIELD OFFICER	Jonathan Rady		
ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE	Rebecca Bennett		
EDUCATION OFFICER	Marion Green	SITE ASSISTANTS	Steven Ouditt* Martin Herdman Keith Parry Tim Allen Grant Shand Kirk McKenna
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT/ PA to Director	Jane Elder		
OSTEO-ARCHAEOLOGIST Finds Processors (bones)	Trevor Anderson Brian Smith Lynne Bowdon	SITE STAFF	Barry Corke Philip Mayne Neil Chaney* Andrew Linklater Tania Wilson Kevin Appleton Julie Martin* Susan Warne Adrian Murphy Philip Treveil* Nicholas Till* Robert Jones* Sean Wilson* John Wiles* Sy Davies* Crispin Jarman Richard Turnbull* Sarah Tittensor* Donald Stewart* Jolm Moloney* David Adams* Oliver Wood *
BUILDING RECORDING OFFICER	Rupert Austin		
LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN	Richard Cross		
SENIOR ILLUSTRATOR Illustrator Draughtsman	Mark Duncan Susan Barnett David Dobson		
RETAIL MANAGER Retail Assistant	Elizabeth Rothwell-Eyre Jonathan Billington		
BUILDING MAINTENANCE OFFICER Maintenance Assistant/ Education Assitant	John Boulden Alan Pope		
FINDS ADMINISTRATOR Conservation/Small finds Finds Assistant Finds Processors	Julie Lovett Pan Garrard Wendy Murphy Louise Harrison Louise Howlett Jeremy Purkess* Lesley Sadler* Jill Butler* Catherine Innes*		
CERAMICS SPECIALISTS Ceramic Analyst/Photographer Ceramics Assistant	Nigel Macpherson-Grant John Cotter Andrew Savage Mark Davey		

* indicates no longer in Trust employ

ENDNOTES

1. J. Pilbrow, 'Discoveries made during Excavations at Canterbury in 1868' *Archaeologia*, xliii (1871), 120, sites 14 and 15.
2. P. Blockley, 'Excavations at No. 41 St George's Street, Canterbury, 1985', *Arch. Cant.*, cv (1988), 59-65.
3. *Ibid.*, 65.
4. S.S. Frere and S. Stow, *Excavations in the St George's and Burgate Street Areas*, The Archaeology of Canterbury VII (1983), 41-9.
5. *Ibid.*, 88-89.
6. But something of this sort can be seen in the chapels flanking the ambulatory in Norwich Cathedral Priory (begun 1096). See A.W. Clapham, *English Romanesque Architecture after the Conquest* (1934), 35 and fig. 11.
7. The identification of the doorway was made by Tim Tatton-Brown and is briefly described by him in last year's *Canterbury's Archaeology* (p.25).
8. For example *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 26.
9. If the feature has been correctly linked with bell-casting, then it could conceivably be tied to the casting of a bell for St George's by William le Belyetere in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, perhaps for hanging in the earlier northern tower. One of the five bells recorded hanging in the western tower before the war was of early fourteenth-century manufacture, inscribed 'sate Georgi ora pro nobis'. See Rev. C.F. Tonks, *The Parish Church of St George the Martyr, Canterbury*, (no date but c 1930), 5; and T. Tatton-Brown, *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 26.
10. A conventional north has been adopted, roughly corresponding to true north-east. Wall Tower numbers follow those adopted by S.S. Frere *et al.*, in *The Archaeology of Canterbury II* (1982), fig. 1.
11. L. Millard in *Arch. Cant.*, lxxxv (1969), 252-3; S.S. Frere and S. Stow in *The Archaeology of Canterbury II* (1982), 70, fig. 28. The profile found in 1968 is indicated in the accompanying figure: the lowest surviving course of the Roman facing has been utilised as a common point for both sections.
12. R. Willis in *Arch. Cant.*, vii (1868), 3-5, Plate 1.2; W. Urry, *Canterbury under the Angevin Kings* (1967), 205, Maps 1b4, 2b4.
13. W. Urry, *op. cit.*, 187, 226-8, 254-8, 317, 324-5, Maps 1b4, 2b4. The clay floors of a later medieval house were identified in a section cut at 83 Broad Street in 1987, see P. Blockley, in *Arch. Cant.*, civ (1987), 320.
14. The same sewer was also traced about 60 m. 'downstream' in 1986, see P. Bennett in *Arch. Cant.*, ciii (1986), 221-2.
15. *Arch. Cant.*, ci (1984), 300-1; *Arch. Cant.*, cii (1985), 248; *Arch. Cant.*, cviii (1990), 226-31; *Arch. Cant.*, cix (1991), 300-8.
16. A full report on the earlier site is in preparation and a brief summary appears below.
17. The total rise since the middle of the first century A.D. may be in excess of twelve feet, see A.C. and E. Waddelove, in *Brittania*, xxi (1990), 253-266, especially 256-9.
18. The cartographic evidence for the line of the city wall at its junction with the river is very ambiguous. Sixteenth-century maps indicate the presence of a watergate like that by the Abbots Mill whilst one of 1640 (C.A.L.C. map 123) shows the river flanked by short side walls. Parts of the city wall were pulled down following the Christmas Day riot of 1647 (A. Everitt in *Kent Records*, xvii (1960), 124, 140-1). The generally unreliable 1703 *Mapp of Canterbury* (sic) shows a large bulge in the wall by the river but the Doidges' survey of 1752, like its derivatives, indicates that the stretch here was amongst those demolished under the Commonwealth. Additionally, there was some quarrying of the wall between Westgate and St Mildred's by the Pavement Commissioners in the late 1870s. By the time of Collard's new survey in 1843 and the later Ordnance Survey maps, the wall between the river and the Westgate had disappeared entirely.
19. Constituting Archaeological Zones C, D, E, F and G and defined in D. Wilkinson, *Historic Dover: An Archaeological Implications Survey of the Town* (Oxford Archaeological Unit, 1990).
20. See B.J. Philp, *Buried Dover* (Dover, n.d.).
21. M. Biddle and J. Summerson, 'Dover Harbour' in H.M. Colvin (ed.) *History of the King's Works, Vol. 4 (2) 1485-1660*, (1982), 729-768.
22. Wilkinson *op. cit.*, note 19.
23. See W. Batcheller, *The New Dover Guide* 7th edition (Dover, 1829).
24. J. Bavington Jones, *Dover: A Perambulation of the Town, Port and Fortress*, (Dover, 1907).
25. S.E. Rigold, 'The Roman Haven of Dover', *Arch. Cant.*, cxxxvi (1969), 78-100.
26. Batcheller *op. cit.*, note 23.
27. R.C. Hussey, *Arch. Cant.*, xvi (1886), 142-51.
28. *Ibid.*, 142.
29. *Ibid.*, 144.
30. See *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 13.
31. 'Dover Western Heights - Grand Shaft Barracks and Drop Redoubt - Ground floor plan', scale 1:500, Ordnance Survey/Royal Engineers, begun in 1923, completed in 1925 and amended in 1943 and 1947.
32. A.P. Detsicas, *The Cantiaci* (1983), 142.
33. This original site report has not yet been studied.
34. E. Greenfield, *Journal of Roman Studies* li (1961), fig. 22.
35. Dartford District Archaeological Group, *Rediscovering Dartford with Dartford District Archaeological Group* (1986).
36. P.W. Boreham, *Dartford through time*, (Dartford Borough Council, 1990).
37. Meridian Airmaps 028/74/084-086 and 111-114.
38. See *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1987-88, 48.
39. Paul Woodfield, *Arch. Cant.*, lxxii (1958), 128-131.
40. D.W. Rollason, *The Mildreth Legend: a study in Early Medieval Hagiography in England* (Leicester, 1982), 33-4. See also G. Ward, 'Saxon abbots of Dover and Reculver', *Arch. Cant.*, lix (1946), 19-28.
41. N.P. Brooks, *The Early History of the Church of Canterbury* (Leicester, 1984), 202.
42. T. Tatton-Brown, 'The Anglo-Saxon towns of Kent', in D. Hooke (ed.) *Anglo-Saxon Settlements* (Oxford, 1988), 227.
43. The lower town had been devastated by a fire immediately after the conquest in 1066, as Domesday Book tells us, so there was plenty of space there for a large new church.
44. Canon Scott Robertson, 'The old church of St Martin at Dover', *Arch. Cant.*, xx (1893), 295-304.
45. This is confirmed by Leland, who visited Dover just before the Reformation. He says: 'The towne is divided into vi paroches, whereof iii be under one rofe at St Martins yn the hart of the town.'
46. Ed. A. Hussey *Testamenta Cantiana* (East Kent, 1907), 98-105. There were also at least two separate graveyards outside the church. All six parishes were already in being by the late twelfth century. See Scott Robertson, *op. cit.*, note 44, 302.
47. Scott Robertson, *op. cit.*, note 44, 302.
48. See plan in *Arch. Cant.*, iv (1861) opposite p. 27.
49. F.C. Plumtre, 'Some account of the remains of the priory of St Martins, and the church of St Martin-le-Grand, at Dover', *Arch. Cant.*, iv (1861), 1-26.
50. L. Murray Threipland, 'Excavations in Dover', *Arch. Cant.*, lxxi (1957), 14-19.
51. P.A. Rahtz, 'Dover: Stembrook and St Martin-le-Grand, 1956', *Arch. Cant.*, lxxii (1958), 117-131. Features F4, F5, F10, F14 and F15 must all be St Martin's foundations.

52. The north-east corner of the second-century A.D. 'Classis Britannica' fort was excavated beneath this area. See B. Philp, *The excavations of the Roman Forts of the Classis Britannica at Dover, 1970-1977* (1981), 17, fig. 5.
53. J. Eames, 'A Roman Bath-house at Little Chart, Kent', *Arch. Cant.*, lxxi (1957), 130-46.
54. P.J. Tester, 'First-century Pottery from Temple Hill, Dartford', *Arch. Cant.*, lxx (1956), 253-4.
55. C.R. Baker, *Swanscombe Manor Report*, Dartford District Archaeological Group, 1988; *Arch. Cant.* xcix (1983), 289.
56. E. Hasted, *A History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent* (2nd edition, vol. ii, 1797), 399-421.
57. B. Philp, *Excavations at Faversham 1965*, 1968.
58. John Leland, *Itinerary in England and Wales in or about the Years 1535-1543*, L.T. Smith (ed.), 5 vols, 1964.
59. A. Ward, A. Hicks, *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 12.
60. I am grateful to Keith Parfitt and members of the Dover Archaeological Group who have kindly agreed to a preliminary survey work on the archaeological features, and to Martin Bates and Simeon Mellalieux (Geophysical Service Facility, Institute of Archaeology London) for agreeing to survey and assess the environmental data.
61. The Trust is very grateful to Mr Wilby for the original notification of, and guiding us to, his discovery, and for additional discussion about his earlier 1975 find of the Swalecliffe beaker (*Arch. Cant.*, xcii (1976), 235; *Arch. Cant.*, xciii (1977), 212, Fig. 4).
62. I am grateful to Mr David Perkins, Director of the Trust for Thanet Archaeology, for this information.
63. M.U. Jones and D. Bond, 'Late Bronze Age Settlement at Mucking, Essex', in J. Barrett and R. Bradley, *The British Later Bronze Age*, British Archaeological Reports 83, ii (1980), 479.
64. N. Brown, 'A Late Bronze Age enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* liv (1988), 249-302.
65. *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1987-88, 34; 1988-89, 49-50.
66. N. Macpherson-Grant, 'Archaeological Work along the A2: 1966-1974', *Arch. Cant.*, xcvi (1980), 146-151 and 174-79 (for dating discussion by B. Cunliffe).
67. N. Macpherson-Grant, *Excavations at Highstead near Chislet, Kent, 1975-1977* forthcoming.
68. *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1987-1988, 7.
69. N. Macpherson-Grant, *op. cit.*, note 66, 166-173.
70. Results from a Trust for Thanet Archaeology watching brief site, BHB 1990.
71. Eastry By-pass: unpublished K.A.R.U. excavation. I am grateful to K. Parfitt for this information.
72. See note 69.
73. Uncalibrated radiocarbon dates expressed as 'bc'; calibrated radiocarbon dates expressed as conventional calendar years 'BC'. Bridge C14 dates first published R.L. Otlet and A.J. Walker, 'Harwell Radiocarbon Measurements III', *Radiocarbon* 21 (1979), 376. Date calibrated 1992. I am particularly grateful to John Fairchild, Isotope Measurement Laboratory, Harwell for this information. The overall calibration is derived from two readings: at sigma (98 per cent) confidence range, BC 1380-930.
74. Sherds collected over a number of years. I am grateful to Mr McLachlan for showing the site (1992).
75. D.R.J. Perkins, *Interim Excavation Reports 1977-1980*, Thanet Archaeological Unit report (1980), 25-30. I am grateful to Mr Perkins for permission to publish this material.
76. Southend Brickfield 1904. Powell Cotton Museum Acc. No. 1904, No. 32 (NN 1407). I am grateful to Derek Howlett, Curator of the Museum for permission to draw, photograph and publish this pot. Photo: A. Savage.
77. I am initially grateful to D.R.J. Perkins for this date, but see also O'Connor *Cross-Channel Relations in the Later Bronze Age*, British Archaeological Report no. 91, i-ii (1980).
78. O'Connor, *op. cit.*, 77, (i), 276.
79. C.F.C. Hawkes, 'The Deverel urn and the Picardy pin: a phase of Bronze Age settlement in Kent', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 8 (1942), 26-47.
80. Data currently being compiled for a Ph.D. thesis by Martin Barber, (R.C.H.M. forthcoming).
81. H. Hurd (Bronze Age urn from Broadstairs), *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London*, 25 (1913), 89-90 and T. Champion, 'The Bronze Age in Kent' in P.E. Leach (ed.) *Archaeology in Kent to 1500 A.D.*, C.B.A. Research Report 48 (1982), 34-5, Fig. 12,4.
82. Champion, *op. cit.*, note 81, 34.
83. A. Gibson, *Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery*, Shire Archaeology (1986), 6 (chart), 50.
84. J.C. Barrett, 'The Pottery of the Later Bronze Age in Lowland England', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 46 (1980), 304, Fig. 5, 306.
85. P. Couldrey, 'The Pottery' in Part II, fig. 47, Highstead forthcoming, *op. cit.*, note 67.
86. J.C. Barrett, *op. cit.*, note 84, 314.
87. A. Gibson, *op. cit.*, note 83, 6.
88. A. Ellison in I. Longworth, A. Ellison and V. Rigby, *Excavations at Grimes Graves, Norfolk 1972-1976* Fascicule 2: Neolithic, Bronze Age and Later Pottery (1988), 48.
89. This will include the publication of the pottery from Lord of the Manor Sites 1-8 (1977-1985), D.R.J. Perkins and N. Macpherson-Grant, forthcoming.
90. J.C. Barrett, *op. cit.*, note 84, 325; but see similarly decorated bowls from North Shoebury, Essex (N. Brown, 'Middle Bronze Age Stamped Pottery', *Essex Archaeology and History*, vol. 16, (1984-5), 100-2, Fig. 17,5).
91. J.C. Barrett, *op. cit.*, note 84, 94.
92. *Ibid.*, 277.
93. *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 41-43 and P. Couldrey, 'The Pottery' in Highstead forthcoming, *op. cit.*, note 67, Part II.
94. See *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1989-90, 67.
95. J.E. Pearce, A.G. Vince and M.A. Jenner, *A dated type-series of London Medieval Pottery, Part 2: London-type ware* (1985).
96. T. Anderson, 'Human Bone Studies' in *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 56-57.
97. *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 7-8.
98. W.A. Oddy, 'The Touchstone: the oldest colorimetric method of analysis', *Endeavour, New Series* vol. 10, no. 4 (1986), fig. 3, 166.
99. W.A. Oddy, 'Assaying in Antiquity', *Gold Bulletin* 16, 2 (1983), 52.
100. Oddy *op. cit.*, note 98, 166.
101. Oddy, *op. cit.*, note 99, 57, fig. 9.
102. Oddy, *op. cit.*, note 98, 166.
103. D.T. Moore and W.A. Oddy, 'Touchstones: some aspects of their nomenclature, Petrography and Provenance', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 12 (1985), 59; Oddy, *op. cit.*, note 99, 56.
104. *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 64.
105. *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1989-90, 64.
106. For details of the school visit format, see *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1989-90, 63-4.
107. See *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1990-91, 64.
108. See *Canterbury's Archaeology* 1989-90, 64; 1990-91, 63-64.

Your Chance to Join The Friends

THE FRIENDS

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

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

DEED OF COVENANT

I

of

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

£..... (.....)
(the sum in words)

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

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

..... day of..... 19.....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said

..... (Signature)

Name

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

Address

Occupation

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

FRIENDS will be entitled to:-

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

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I wish to become a Friend of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and I enclose my subscription of

£..... (minimum £10)

Name

Address

.....Tel.....

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

The Hon. Membership Secretary
Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust
c/o 92A Broad Street
Canterbury CT1 2LU

BANKER'S ORDER

To

(Name and address of donor's bank)

Please pay now the sum of

£..... (.....)
(the sum in words)

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

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

Signature of Donor

Account Name.....

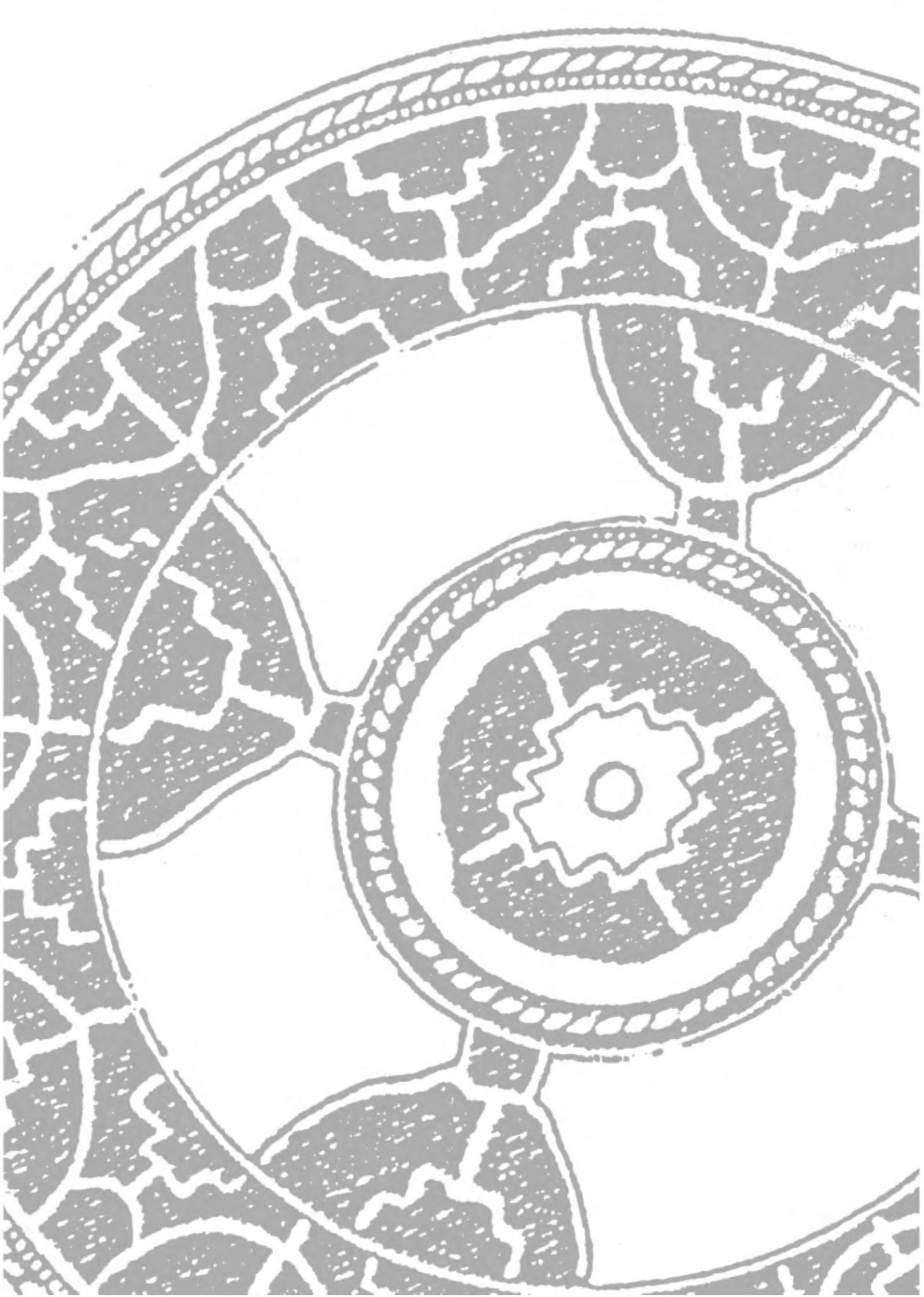
(Please use BLOCK LETTERS and state Mr/Mrs/Miss/Title)

Account Number Date.....

The completed form should be sent to:

The Hon. Membership Secretary
Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust
c/o 92A Broad Street
Canterbury CT1 2LU

IT SHOULD NOT BE SENT TO YOUR BANKERS



ARCHAEOLOGY
CANTERBURY