



# CANTERBURY'S ARCHAEOLOGY

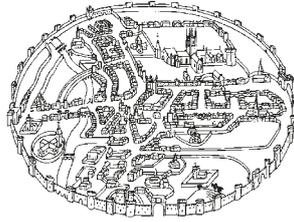
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**2000 - 2001**

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92a Broad Street • Canterbury • Kent • CT1 2LU  
tel: 01227 462062 fax: 01227 784724 email: [admin@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:admin@canterburytrust.co.uk)  
<http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk>

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ANNUAL REPORT 2000–2001  
Compiled and edited by John Willson, Jane Elder and Paul Bennett



printed by Geerings of Ashford

**25th ANNUAL REPORT**

**2000**  
**FANTERBURY'S**  
**1901-2001**

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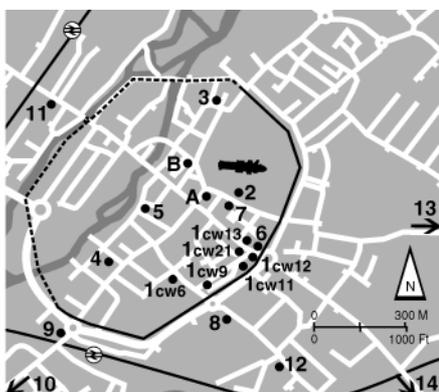
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# Fieldwork

## I Canterbury City Sites



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### 1 Whitefriars (The Big Dig) Alison Hicks and Mark Houlston

Looking backwards it is not easy to put a start date to the Whitefriars project. Discussions between the Trust's director, Paul Bennett, representatives of the developer, Land Securities Plc, and other interested parties took place over many years. During that time numerous studies were made and reports produced. In 1995 a team of archaeologists from the Trust under the supervision of Grant Shand cut a number of evaluation trenches across the project area, and in 1999 further trenches were cut by Simon Pratt on the site of the proposed cycle facility (Willson 2002a, 13). The results of these investigations helped to inform all those involved in the planning phase of the development of the likely archaeological remains lying below.

### Watling Street car park (CW 6)

The first of the excavation of the Whitefriars project began in December 1999. A team of approximately fifteen archaeologists spent several months examining an area in the northern corner of the Watling Street car park, on the site of the proposed new St Andrew's United Reform Church.

The earliest deposits examined consisted of the metallings of a sizable length of Roman Watling Street. The south-western edge of the road lay outside the area of excavation but in the north-east, the edge, plus a segment of road ditch, was exposed. The ditch had been backfilled and re-

cut on a number of occasions, but interestingly the backfills of the latest ditch lay below the surfaces of the final road.

A spread of chalk overlay the last metalling and this, in turn, was covered by a layer of building rubble consisting of chalk-blocks and Roman tile. Since chalk was little used in Roman Canterbury it is possible that this evidence relates to a building of post-Roman date. Dark silts overlay the rubble, and these were overlain by a further sequence of soil layers, one of which was dense in wattle and daub fragments. Samples taken from these deposits are currently being analysed.

At the north-western end of the site, the post-Roman sequence was capped by three large cess tanks, two built of stone and one of timber. During

the thirteenth century a domestic building covered these, the truncated tops of the stone tanks being incorporated within the walls of the new structure. The remaining part of the site was external at this time, and here pits containing the remains of 'domestic' type waste dominate the archaeological record. Despite the difficulties that must have been encountered, many of these cut through the underlying rammed gravel surfaces of the Roman road.

### Excavations at the bus station (CW 9 and CW 11)

The second and third sites were excavated at the eastern and western ends of the bus station, one near the Ridingate, the other close to St George's Gate; both were undertaken in advance of the construction of new buildings for Stagecoach.

On the site undertaken close to the Ridingate, the earliest deposits excavated consisted of bands of clay; it is assumed that these are part of the rampart of the Roman wall. Further banded deposits overlay this material, while in the south-west, closer to Watling Street, the clay was cut by a sequence of medieval cesspits. These were sealed by further layers of soil mixed with gravel, quite probably evidence for the fourteenth-century rampart. In the late eighteenth century the Dane John Academy, a 'Boarding School for Gentlemen', was established here and continued in use until some time in the 1860s. A fine example of a late Victorian mosaic floor was uncovered in one of the rooms. The building was later converted for private use.

At the eastern end of the bus station, the earliest features excavated comprised two pits backfilled with large quantities of carbon and daub. In one of these a hearth bottom was found, giving rise to the suggestion that they were cut to dispose of metalworking debris. Features of this type, dating to the mid or late Anglo-Saxon, and medieval periods, have been found across an extensive extra-mural area on this side of Canterbury, but it is quite unusual to find them occurring within the walls. Evidence for later medieval buildings was also recorded, though this had been extensively disturbed by the concrete foundations of more recent developments.

### St George's Street 'sample' excavation (CW 13)

In addition to the main areas of excavation, seven small 'sample' excavations are to take place during the course of the Whitefriars project. These will be cut at key locations across the project area. The first of these was located at the top end of St George's Street, close to St George's Clocktower. Here intersecting trenches associated with a number of proposed new service connections threatened important archaeological deposits. A length of Roman wall footings approximately two metres long, had already been observed during earlier watching brief work. On the basis of this evidence an area measuring approximately 8 m. by 4 m. was opened up for excavation.

The earliest deposits examined were located in a small trench cut through the archaeological sequence at one end of the site. These appear to relate to timber buildings dating to the second

and early third centuries. Above these, and covering the entire site, were the remains of the floors and walls of part of a previously discovered masonry structure. The most distinctive feature of this building, its apsidal eastern end, lay outside the area of excavation (Frere and Stow 1983, 41–8, fig. 8).

However, the greatest surprise was to be found in the layers above. The excavation produced strong evidence that after the building had gone out of use two successive phases of timber structures were built within its ruins. The second of these had clearly burnt down, since a layer of charred debris, including roof timbers, sealed the final occupation deposits. Material retrieved from these deposits included a group of twelve coins dating to the late fourth and early fifth centuries A.D..

Dark soils overlay the layer of charred debris, and these, in turn, were sealed by the successive road surfaces of St George's Street. The earliest surface probably dates to the late Anglo-Saxon period. In one place the sequence could be tied in to one of the late medieval building phases of St George's Church. Capping the sequence was a layer of rubble, comprising elements of the bomb-damaged remains of St George's Church.

### Watching briefs (CW 5)

A continuous watching brief is being maintained during the cutting of service trenches and other significant ground disturbance. The tentacles of this work have also extended beyond the project area as companies such as Mid Kent Water have used the opportunity to replace larger portions of their existing networks.



▲ Watling Street: Medieval deposits under excavation.



▲ Bus station: Late Victorian mosaic floor.

Significant Roman discoveries include a length of wall located close to the intersection of Rose Lane and Gravel Walk, the outer and inner walls of the Roman theatre in the area of the Watling Street/Castle Street junction, and a junction of two walls close to the intersection of Rose Lane and St George's Street. Roman and medieval walls were also found further down St George's Street close to the intersections with Butchery Lane and St Margaret's Street. Medieval discoveries include walls associated with St Mary Bredin Church located close to British Home Stores (BHS), and numerous cess and rubbish pits.

## The St George's Street excavation (CW 21)

After a summer of watching brief work, examining trenches cut for the laying of new services associated with the Whitefriars redevelopment, September saw the archaeological project entering a new phase when the first in a series of major excavations began. Termed 'Big Dig' for publicity purposes, this site, located at the southern end of St George's Street, adjacent to Fenwick's department store, covers an area of c. 3000 square metres and at its peak has employed a workforce of sixty-five individuals.

To date (April 2001), the site has been running for a period of seven months and has revealed some fascinating insights into the nature of occupation within this part of Canterbury. The earliest remains so far uncovered have been early medieval in date. At this time, perhaps shortly after the Norman Conquest, two small cobbled lanes aligned north-south ran across the site. That towards the west is known from documentary records to have been in use by at least c. 1200, when it is recorded as being directly opposite the south door of St George's Church, and may well have existed somewhat earlier. The other, running along the eastern extremity of the

excavation area, was perhaps contemporary and a forerunner of St George's Lane. Interestingly, both lanes appear to seal earlier cobbled remains, possibly Anglo-Saxon in date and representing the original pattern of streets within this part of Canterbury.

Both of the early medieval cobbled lanes were flanked by buildings. Those to the west were constructed largely upon timber footings, except for one structure set upon deep masonry foundations; those to the east were upon footings of masonry perhaps of slightly later date. It seems likely that the western lane, lying closer to the centre of Canterbury, would have been a more favoured spot for occupation during the early medieval period, and only once buildings began to spread onto more peripheral land was the eastern lane developed. A further range of buildings lay against the southern side of St George's Street (lying just to the north of the excavation area). Floors and occupation deposits contained within all of these structures have been excavated and should help us to determine the full nature of this settlement.

Within this complex of urban development, in c. 1324, a house of Augustinian (or Austin) friars was built. The mendicant friars, so called because they lived solely upon alms, were dedicated to a life of preaching and care of the local laity, and so convenient public access was an absolute requisite for the friary church. St George's Street to the north could have offered little better, and a gateway led directly in from here, whilst to the west the church appears to have bounded a lane later known as Austin Friars Lane. Caring for the spiritual welfare of the local population, the friars consequently found themselves the recipients of various gifts and endowments, some of which included parcels of land allowing them to expand. Thus from the beginnings of a single building plot, they were eventually to hold an area of 1.5 acres, enclosing two lanes.

Within the excavation area, only the north wall

of the eastern end of the friary church has been located, forming the northernmost extent of the friary. These remains comprise the entire length of the chancel and the east end of the nave. Aisles are not always found in the naves of friary churches because of the desire to have an open space to hold a large lay congregation, but the friary church at Whitefriars evidently contained a north aisle and, presumably, a mirroring one to the south.

The original structure of nave and chancel, buttressed to the north, was later adapted. At the junction of the nave and chancel, a massive L-shaped structure was abutted; it is possible that a central tower was added at this time and the flanking structure may have been designed to prevent the side-walls of the church bowing out under its weight. Further modifications included the addition of new buttresses to the north-east corner of the chancel, and the creation of a small annexe within the structure's north wall, evidently holding a tomb since skeletal remains were found within its confines.

Portions of the lay cemetery associated with the friary were investigated towards the western side of the excavation area. Around thirty burials were discovered, in varying states of preservation, the remainder of the burial ground lying further west, beyond the confines of the site.

North of the church, three ranges of buildings were uncovered, probably broadly contemporary with the friary and so of fourteenth- to sixteenth-century date. Two bordered either side of the former north-south aligned lane, which clearly went out of use when the friary was constructed but appears to have been retained as a cul-de-sac leading off from St George's Street. The third range flanked the southern side of St George's Street itself. These ranges, whilst clearly not part of the monastic complex, may well have been owned by the foundation and leased out to provide revenue. Documentary sources record that in 1408 King Henry IV allowed the friars to



▲ The St George's Street site under excavation.



▲ Time Team filming on the site.



The Roman turret during excavation.

build houses on their land adjacent to the 'king's highway' (i.e. St George's Street) for the purpose of receiving rents.

In the post-Dissolution period, buildings existed only along the St George's Street frontage. To the south lay the back gardens of these properties, characterised by loams cut by cess-pits, storage pits, etc. These gardens were bounded by the north wall of the friary church which remained standing until the development of the entire Whitefriars area after the Second World War.

Despite working through the wettest winter since records began, the Whitefriars team have been outstanding in their levels of dedication and professionalism, and to them we extend our thanks. We would also like to thank the developers, Land Securities plc, and all the sub-contractors who have assisted in the smooth running of the project. Much work still remains to be done on the St George's Street site, however. Examination of the possible Anglo-Saxon lanes still awaits, whilst Roman remains will certainly be encountered: the south wall of the third-century apsidal building uncovered in 1947 runs across the north-west corner of the site, and it is highly probable that other contemporary masonry buildings survive within the excavation area, together, perhaps, with earlier timber structures. The site has still to reveal many secrets regarding the development history of a major portion of Canterbury.

## The Cycle Facility (CW 12)

In November, a team of archaeologists commenced work adjacent to the city wall, on the site of a proposed cycle facility building being constructed as part of the overall Whitefriars development. Evaluation trenches cut earlier in the year had revealed a succession of rampart deposits, together with tiny fragments of the lowest course of the town wall and a length of abutting Roman masonry.

The excavation confirmed that which had been supposed from the evidence of the evaluation trenches: that this length of Roman town wall had been constructed with an internal turret, built as an integral part of the main defensive circuit of Canterbury at some time during the third century A.D.. The turret was a truly exceptional discovery, comprising a rectangular structure measuring 4.30 m. by 4.70 m., standing some 1.50 m. high, formed from bonded flint and ragstone. Only one other Roman internal wall turret is known from Canterbury, and of this only the north-west face of the north-west wall was revealed, during the construction of the Bus Station in the 1960s. The discovery of a second turret just a short distance away to the north-west inevitably leads to speculation that the wall may have incorporated a number of such structures within its perimeter.

The function of the turret is still open to debate. It is clear that the structure, as discovered, was

not visible during the Roman period since the rampart deposits thrown up against the inner face of the town wall enclosed it. It is also known that the internal area was never occupied, since it was infilled with deposits identical to those forming the ramparts. Possible suggestions include a stair housing providing access onto the upper reaches of the wall or, perhaps more plausibly, it may have served as an artillery platform.

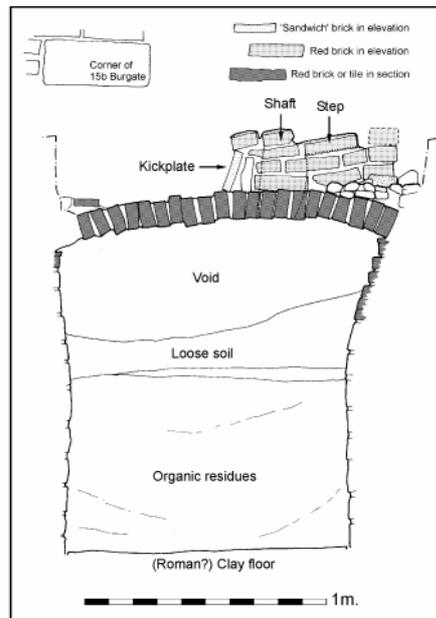
In addition to the discovery of the turret, extensive Roman rampart deposits were excavated and sampled in the hope of recovering sufficient dating material to conclusively determine when the town wall was erected. A grey soil sealed by the rampart was sampled to retrieve both environmental and artefactual remains, and so determine the nature and date range of pre-wall activity.

Occupation upon the site continued after the Roman period. Medieval rampart deposits were identified, together with evidence for the successive wall robbing and rebuilding which occurred over the centuries, depending upon the perceived threat from outside forces. In addition, a medieval cobbled lane was excavated, taking the form of extensive spreads of compacted flint metallings running across the north-west side of the excavation area, providing evidence of a thoroughfare aligned along the tail of the rampart deposits.

## 2 Cathedral Education Centre Simon Pratt

A watching brief on the establishment of an access road connecting The Oaks with the residential wing of the new Cathedral Education Centre (see Pratt 2002, 5, for location plan) revealed the presence of a late sixteenth- or, more probably, early seventeenth-century ragstone and red-brick cess tank. The structure extended beneath a corner of an outhouse behind No. 15B Burgate Street and probably re-used a Roman clay floor for its base. Most unusually, not only had the flattened, brick-built vault of the tank survived intact (save for around where a wooden maintenance hatch would have been let into it), but so too did three to four courses of the original brick latrine pedestal set directly onto the vault. The vault had probably been covered by a sprung wooden floor, resting on flint and brick make-up to either side of the room and, probably, a timber plank or joist running along its length just in front of the Sandwich brick kick-plate of the pedestal: pressure from this timber appeared to have forced two courses of the vault downwards. The pedestal was so arranged that solid matter would have fallen straight down the shaft into the tank whilst a gently sloping step at the back of the pedestal was provided for the convenience of the less sedentary user.

Subsequently, probably in the eighteenth century, a new pedestal was let into the eastern



▲ Cathedral South Close: Section across seventeenth-century cess tank at the rear of 15B Burgate Street.

end of the tank. This was not so well arranged as the rear step was set horizontally, the shaft was largely overhung by the battered front of the plinth and, more critically, it dropped down to an almost horizontal step before disgoring into the tank.



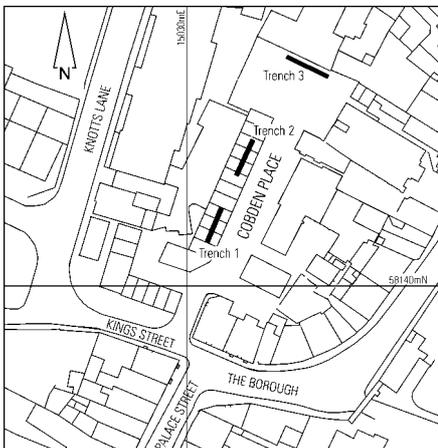
▲ Cathedral Education Centre: seventeenth-century cess tank during excavation, original pedestal in the foreground, inserted pedestal at the rear. Scale 1 m.

Though these drawbacks might perhaps have been overcome by the use of inclined wooden inserts, the distribution of various accretions and stains suggested that they had not.

## 3 Cobden Place and the Borough John Willson

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in early November 2000 under the supervision of Ian Anderson, ahead of residential and retail redevelopment to the rear of Nos 8–13 The Borough and Cobden Place (TR 1503 5817).

The work consisted of three hand excavated trenches. Two of the trenches were located close



▲ Location of the trenches at Cobden Place.

to the western boundary of Cobden Place. The earliest archaeological feature encountered consisted of a substantial wall some 0.53 m. wide set on a north-west/south-east axis and built of flint, chalk, Caen and ragstone bonded in a hard buff mortar aligned with the Borough street frontage. The variety of stone used in the construction suggests the re-use of demolition material. A clay floor and occupation deposit abutted the north-east side of the wall. Although no dating material was recovered from either the wall or the related soil deposits, the nature of the wall's construction suggests a structure of medieval date. No other features of medieval date were observed and the excavations were not continued into underlying deposits.

A later structure of broken brick and peg-tiles was found cut into the south-west face of the medieval wall which was itself sealed by a layer of demolition debris containing pottery sherds dated from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. A few other post-medieval features and deposits were also recorded, in particular a group of

truncated intercutting pits containing pottery sherds dated to the mid to late eighteenth century.

Within the third trench, set at right angles to the other trenches, a large refuse pit containing peg-tile, plaster, oyster shell and pottery sherds of early sixteenth-century date was recorded, whilst further south a sequence of later intercutting rubbish pits was revealed.

Cobden Place is part of an area formerly called the Borough of Staplegate which is derived from the Anglo-Saxon for a resting and stabling place for travellers and their horses. It is traditionally considered to be the place where St Augustine and his companions were received by King Ethelbert of Kent and allowed to rest. Afterwards Ethelbert granted it exemption from tax assessments and subsidies, and it enjoyed liberty from the city, being subject only to the Archbishop. It was created a Borough by charter of Henry VI (1422–61).

Adjacent excavations at Church Lane during 1977 exposed the remains of the city wall and

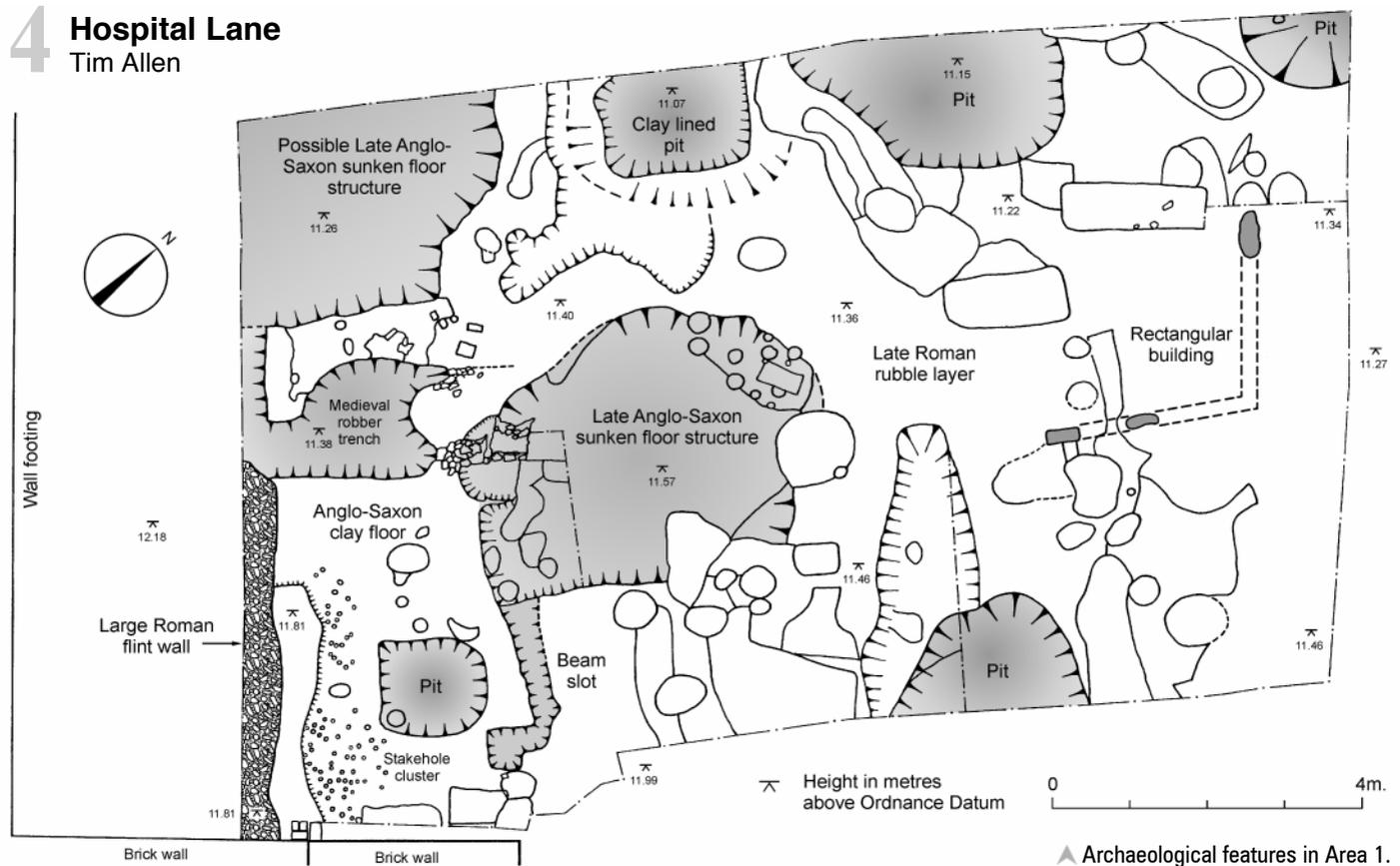
identified some twelve archaeological phases, the earliest of Roman date (Bennett 1982, 77–105). Further, but limited, excavations in 1983–84, also in Church Lane, exposed a range of thirteenth- to late fourteenth-century timber buildings along the street frontage and the stone foundations of one range of the Archbishop's stables (Blockley 1985, 8–9), first mentioned in a schedule of cathedral tenants of around 1203 (Urry 1967, 359).

The presence of a medieval structural feature at a shallow depth below existing ground level, aligned with the Borough street frontage is suggestive of more extensive medieval survival in the area and it is hoped that further investigation prior to the planned redevelopment will provide more information about this.



The south face of the medieval wall. Scale 1 m.

## 4 Hospital Lane Tim Allen



During June and July 2000 sample excavation was undertaken on the former G.K.N. scaffolding yard at Hospital Lane (TR 1457 5761). The excavation followed an evaluation carried out in 1994 (Allen and Bennett 1994).

The archaeological sampling work took place in the south-east part of the site. Over most of the area investigated a dense and complex range of archaeological features was exposed. These included upstanding structural remains, demolition deposits, backfilled 'robber' trenches, *in situ* clay floors, post pits and post-holes, stake-

holes and hearths, and two substantial areas of slumping.

No undisturbed geological deposits were observed, suggesting that the area had been the focus of protracted and/or intensive occupation activity for many centuries. Although meaningful interpretation of the archaeological deposits was not possible without wider excavation, it was clear on the basis of the large quantities of datable ceramic materials recovered from the surface of the exposed remains that occupation of the site extended from at least the early Roman period

to the early or mid medieval period. Following the latter, the site appears to have been used primarily for cultivation, so that the archaeological remains were eventually sealed by a well-worked, humus-rich soil to a depth of up to 0.50–0.70 m..

The earliest evidence recorded was part of a wide north–south aligned bonded flint wall. Both the wall fabric type and associated ceramics suggested that this wall was part of a major Roman building. The wall had been partly removed to the north and south as a result of later activity.

To the east, a clay floor cut by many post-holes and other features, along with many related stake-holes in a roughly linear arrangement on its southern edge, suggested that a structure occupied this area following the abandonment of the Roman building, but before the northern part of the Roman wall had been removed. The finds suggested that the structure was probably of Anglo-Saxon date, although the presence of much Roman ceramic material might also suggest a very late Roman or transitional fifth-century date.

To the north the removal of the Roman wall appeared to be associated with a roughly oval area of disturbance surrounded by post pits. This also cut the clay floor structure. This was interpreted as a sunken-floored structure of Late

Anglo-Saxon date. To the west of this was another large rectangular pit, or possibly another sunken-floored structure; though the feature was clearly post-Roman, its exact date was uncertain.

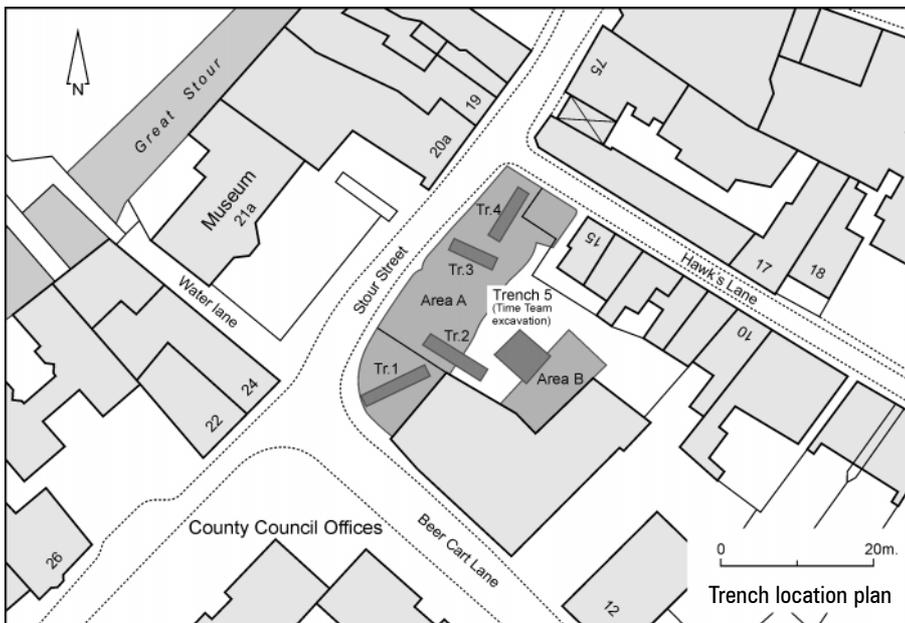
North of this was a semi-rectangular clay-lined structure in an area of slumping and next to it a large pit cut through an extensive area of Roman rubble consisting of *opus signinum*, roof and floor tiles and charcoal. The rubble was also cut by a series of post-holes, post-pits and a number of other features of uncertain date and parts of an *in situ* rectilinear structure made of fire-reddened clay.

The presence of substantial structural remains of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and early medieval date just 0.50 m. below the present ground surface indicated a high archaeological potential for the

site, especially as the site is in the immediate vicinity of the civic centre of Roman Canterbury. The width of the Roman wall suggests that the remains of a large building extended northward across the site and may form part of the structure exposed under Hospital Lane by James Pilbrow in 1864 while cutting main drains for the city (Allen and Bennett 1994, 9; Pilbrow 1871, 151–64). The overlying Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains are more difficult to interpret but are of equal archaeological importance, as they provide vital information relating to the re-establishment of a major urban centre in Kent following the Roman withdrawal. Further work is to be carried out during the autumn and winter 2001 ahead of any development of the site, and the results will be included in next year's report.

## 5 Blue Boy Yard, Stour Street

John Willson, Keith Parfitt and Crispin Jarman



### The evaluation

John Willson

During June 2000 an evaluation excavation was carried out under the supervision of Christopher Sparey-Green, at Blue Boy Yard, which lies on the east side of Stour Street, bounded to the north and south by Hawks Lane and Beer Cart Lane, respectively (TR 1475 5774). Four trenches were excavated on the site ahead of redevelopment proposals for residential housing, whilst a fifth trench was later excavated for Channel 4's Time Team (see below).

The excavations revealed a rich and well-preserved archaeological sequence. The earliest deposits encountered were a series of river silts overlaid by a layer of gravel, perhaps the metallated

courtyard belonging to the Roman temple *temenos* which is known to be located somewhere in this area. On a similar level, a mortar and flint feature could possibly have been the remains of a robbed Roman foundation approximately on the line of the *temenos* colonnade. Immediately overlying this were thick bands of 'dark earth' of late or immediately post-Roman and later date. As elsewhere these deposits were rich in environmental remains, presumably from food waste dumped in the post-Roman period.

Above these soils, traces of medieval levels show the potential for survival of major building remains and occupation levels. Here several robbed foundations and a chalk and flint wall with associated clay floors show the presence of

structures close to the Stour Street frontage. Early thirteenth-century rentals refer to four properties on the east side of Stour Street in approximately the area of the excavation (Urry 1967, map 2(b), sheet 6). These documents also record the existence of a stone house on this frontage in 1218.

The medieval layers were sealed by sixteenth- to seventeenth-century garden soils which in turn were cut into by the foundations of a cellared house on the corner with Beer Cart Lane and the cellar of a seventeenth- to eighteenth-century public house known to have occupied the plot close to the corner with Hawks Lane, as well as remains of other seventeenth- and eighteenth-century houses. Several of these properties were demolished during the nineteenth century and the others were destroyed by bomb damage during the Second World War and by recent demolition.

### The Time Team at Blue Boy Yard

Keith Parfitt

A trench was excavated near the centre of Blue Boy Yard as part of a live television programme for Channel 4's Time Team, broadcast over the August Bank Holiday weekend, 2000. The excavated trench (Trench 5) was almost square in shape and measured 5.60 m. by 4.85 m.. It was situated about 15 m. to the south-east of Stour Street and was taken to a maximum depth of 1.95 m., just above the water-table. The natural subsoil here is orange, river gravel.

Roman temple courtyard metallings expected to occupy this area were identified as a single layer of soily gravel, about 0.25 m. thick and resting directly upon the natural gravel. No



▲ Director Paul Bennett (right) and Field Officer Keith Parfitt (centre) with Lisa Tarbuck of the Team Team (left).



▲ Time Team excavators at work.

datable material was located in the make-up of this courtyard metalling and no obvious surface remained. The metalling was sealed by a layer of dark soil, which was sampled by Dr Richard Macphail, a micro-morphologist who will

hopefully be able to determine the way in which soil developed over the latest Roman courtyard. In general terms, this layer may be equated with the late Roman 'dark earths' found across much of the city but it did not appear to be completely

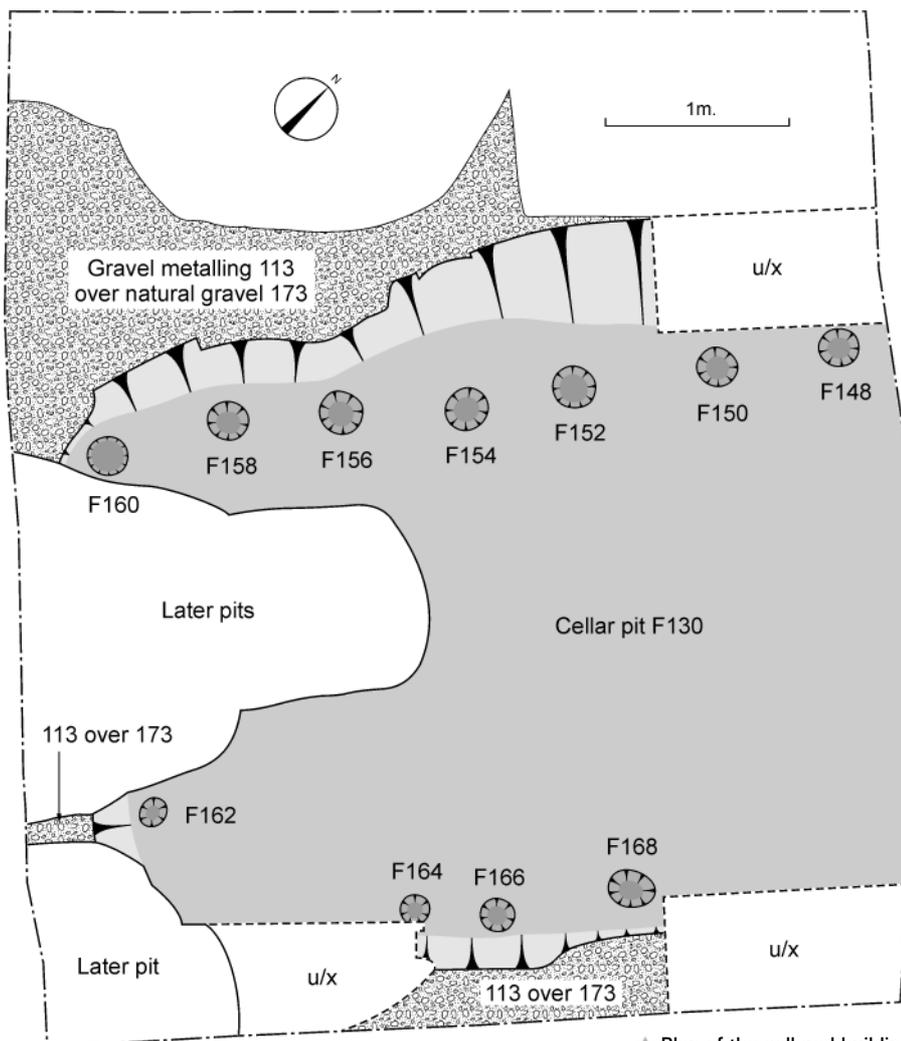
undisturbed here and may have been reworked in early medieval times.

Only a small area of the Roman metalling and its overlying 'dark earth' survived. Across most of the trench these early deposits had been cut away by a series of medieval and post-medieval rubbish pits, reflecting the position of the trench to the rear of former houses fronting Stour Street. However, the Roman deposits never seem to have been very thick here. Several pits produced useful finds assemblages. The latest was a large eighteenth-century cess-pit, whose rich primary deposits had been covered with lime before being sealed with soil.

The earliest pit identified, cut through by many of the later pits, appeared to represent the remains of a cellared building. This structure was subrectangular, about 0.92 m. deep, and measured 3.98 m. by a minimum of 4.42 m.. There was no sign of any floor or trodden surface on the base of the pit. A series of circular post-holes, generally set at intervals of about 0.60 m., were located around its base. These had clearly supported the walls of the building and probably extended above ground level to form a substantial structure.

The filling of the cellar pit consisted of a series of grey loams with some gravel and these produced a small amount of pottery dated to the Norman period. These deposits appeared to represent deliberate infill. Lenses of gravel and soil located around the edges of the pit most probably represent material that had originally been retained by the timber wall uprights.

Amongst the finds recovered from the excavation were fifteen Iron Age coins. Although certainly residual in their excavated contexts, these represent a significant addition to the corpus of such objects already recorded from the city.



▲ Plan of the cellared building.



▲ Some of the Iron Age coins recovered from the Time Team trench

## The excavation

### Crispin Jarman

Between November 2000 and mid February 2001 excavation took place along the entire Stour Street frontage between Beer Cart Lane and Hawks Lane. Two areas were opened, covering the footprint of the planned housing development, Area A along the Stour Street frontage and Area B to the rear of the plot.

In Area A (approximately 40 m. x 12 m. in extent) archaeological features were revealed beneath 0.10–0.40 m. of modern overburden. It had been set out in the archaeological specification for the works that these would be hand-excavated down to the depth below formation level, or where a logical break in the stratigraphic archaeological phasing could be identified, whichever was the lower. In this case this resulted in the full excavation and recording of post-medieval and medieval features and deposits. The earliest phases of medieval occupation were recorded, but left *in situ* and all earlier archaeology was left intact.

Modern deposits in Area B were machined away to the formation horizon for the new building. No archaeologically significant deposits were exposed and no further work was carried out in this part of the site.

Though not excavated, a single section of wall and a sequence of gravel deposits exposed in later features across the site were thought to be Roman. The wall lay at an approximate right angle to Stour Street and extended north-eastwards from the edge of a pit towards the pavement. Its full extent was not observed and its southern extent was completely destroyed. The masonry (0.8 m. wide by 0.2 m. high) consisted of flint

nodules set in a yellow-brown mortar. That this formed the core of a faced wall was indicated by mortar impressions of facing stones which had been removed. The depth of the footing was not observed.

The function of the wall was unclear though it was aligned roughly at right angles to the projected alignment of the *temenos* wall, within the portico and therefore may have formed an internal division within this. The robbed faces of the wall were abutted by flint gravel with much Roman material throughout. These may represent late *temenos* deposits or possibly post-*temenos* activity.

No evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was observed during the excavation, though it is possible that the upper part of the gravel sequence mentioned above was post-Roman and/or that features of this period may cut through the gravel. These deposits remain preserved beneath the construction of the new buildings.

The medieval sequence lay directly over the gravel, above a thin deposit of silt. There was no evidence of the 'dark earth' deposits encountered elsewhere in Canterbury. The earliest excavated feature was a small banjo-shaped oven against the Stour Street frontage. Overall dimensions were not observed, but the oven appears to have been about 1.8 m. wide by 1.6 m. long. The side walls of the oven, which survived to a height of 0.16 m., were constructed from broken peg tiles laid flat and bonded by mortar. The base was formed from broken peg tiles set in clay. Archaeomagnetic dating of the tiles suggested a last firing around A.D. 1240.

The oven was situated at the southern end of a medieval hall house, but the relationship between the oven and the house could not be determined

due to the fragmentary nature of the archaeological record. No other pre-building features were observed.

The medieval hall house lay in the centre of the street frontage with its longer axis parallel to the street. The building was c. 20 m. long by over 6 m. wide; it consisted of four bays each c. 5 m. long. The southern end formed an open hall three bays long, while the fourth bay was partitioned off to form a separate room. The fragmentary remains of mortar bonded flint and chalk marked the alignment of the dwarf walls which would have supported the timber frame of the building. An area of clay flooring and a large peg tile hearth, a short distance to the east of the south end of the building, appeared to represent another structure, possibly a separate kitchen range.

Survival of floors within the hall building was poor; its entire south-eastern corner had been removed by a large post-medieval pit and little survived at its southern end. To the north preservation was slightly better. Here a sequence of eight hearths was identified within the hall, close to its north end. A short distance to the north of the hearths, against the internal partition, lay a low clay platform c. 0.5 m. wide, possibly the remnant of a rudimentary dais or bench at the high end of the hall. The earliest surviving hearth was a large circular area of peg tile and burnt clay almost 2.0 m. across. The random nature of its construction was suggestive of frequent patching indicating a relatively long lifespan. Archaeomagnetic dating gave a final firing date for the hearth of around A.D. 1460.

The northern bay of the building also contained a sequence of smaller hearths and floors. It had apparently been divided into two since a narrow, insubstantial, L-shaped dwarf wall had been set onto its floor. The new wall partitioned off an area about 2.8 m. wide and 3.75 m. long in the north-east corner of the building. A narrow passage to its south extended from the west part of the bay to the rear of the building.

The hall appeared to have been shortened to two bays by the construction of a flint wall across the end of the southern bay. This wall, constructed entirely from flint and bonded by a very different mortar, does not appear to have been contemporary with the main build and whether this represented a shortening of the building or the creation of a new room or rooms could not be determined.

The medieval building must have been demolished by the end of the fifteenth century. The cause of its demise could not be determined, but the remains of the structure were buried under c. 0.3 m. depth of dark humic loam, possibly a garden soil. Cutting into this soil were several pits, two of which were of substantial proportions being both around 8 m. by 6 m. across; neither



▲ The Stour Street frontage shortly before the First World War. Postcard: Ian Anderson.

was excavated to total depth. One of these pits was located to the north of the medieval building while the other had removed its south-east corner. Pottery from this pit was predominantly of early sixteenth-century date, indicating that the medieval building must have gone out of use some time before this.

The footings of a building, thought to date to the middle of the seventeenth century, cut into the dark soil and the backfill of the southernmost of the large pits. The footings consisted of two to four courses of bricks set in shallow trenches. At the south end of the building the walls and a chimney breast were supported on salvaged

suggests that it may have been in its original setting for a relatively short-lived period – perhaps only fifty years or so.

The building was much altered during its life. Probably soon after its construction a larger chimney breast was added to its north end. A new range, measuring 6 m. by 4.5 m., was added to the rear of the building probably during the eighteenth century and a further small range was built to the rear at the north end in the nineteenth century. By this time the building had been divided into three properties, with a central passageway extending through the building to the yard. Doors to either side of this passageway led into separate units.

The building survived until bomb damage led to its demolition in the Second World War. Early photographs show a timber-framed building with (perhaps original) oriel windows on the first floor, and attic rooms above. The foundations for a set of steps, identified by a former occupant as formerly leading to an attic apartment, were recorded at the rear of the building.

During the eighteenth century a cottage and a public house were built at the north (Hawks Lane) end of the site and two cottages and a smithy to the south. The footings of these buildings were identified during excavation.

## 6 No. 41 St George's Street

Keith Parfitt

Conversion of the former C&A department store at No. 41 St George's Street, just within the south-eastern defences of the walled city, provided the Trust with an opportunity to excavate three relatively small trenches (Trenches 1–3) during January and February 2001. The area has been the subject of two previous episodes of archaeological investigation. The first comprised excavations undertaken as part of the investigation of bomb damaged sites in 1944 by Audrey Williams for the Canterbury Excavation Committee. This constituted the Committee's very first investigation of the city's archaeology (Williams 1946). The second investigation comprised major excavations undertaken by the Trust at the time C&A took over the store and extended the building in 1985. This excavation covered some 207 sq. metres at the north quarter of the current building and revealed a complex sequence of inter-cutting pits etc., including a probable bell-casting pit (Blockley 1988).

In the present excavations, stratified remains were best preserved within Trench 2; nothing



► The three finely-worked architectural stones found amongst the mass of re-used stone recovered from the cellar.



The seated figure. Overall height: 375 mm. (drawn by Beverley Leader). More about the stones will be included in next year's report.



survived in Trench 3 and the deposits in Trench 1 had been severely damaged, with little of significance remaining. In Trench 2 a series of post-medieval walls and deposits was recorded. Removal of the two earliest walls, perhaps of sixteenth-century date and predating an eighteenth-century brick cellar, led to the recovery of about seventy-five pieces of re-used medieval carved architectural stonework, including three finely-worked pieces.

The worked stones comprised a head, originally forming a decorated corbel from a vault and the torso of an abbot, both of thirteenth-century date, and a beautifully-crafted seated figure of twelfth-century date which may have originally formed part of an important Romanesque screen.

The entire collection of stones appears to have been incorporated into a mortared foundation for a latrine attached to a large house. This corner plot is known to have been built over in c. 1550–

60 by Stephen Thornhurst who erected a large building here containing apartments or lodgings (Gardiner 1952, 197–8). Thornhurst is recorded in the accounts of George Nycholl (Sherlock 1983, 34) who from 1552 was in charge of the sale of materials from the breaking up of St Augustine's Abbey, as purchasing more stone from the abbey than anyone else. It is therefore considered likely that the entire collection recovered during the excavation may have derived from that source.

## 7 Longmarket, Burgate Street and Iron Bar Lane Simon Pratt

It is not very uncommon for archaeologists to find substantial Roman remains in a city such as Canterbury. It is not common to unfind them.

In August and September 2000, a limited area archaeological excavation was conducted in advance of redevelopment of the block of land bounded by the Longmarket, Burgate Street and Iron Bar Lane. The work was funded by Taylor Clark Properties Ltd through their archaeological

consultants, the Mills Whipp Partnership. A detailed desk assessment, which included a re-examination of forty-seven earlier archaeological trenches or observations on the site and its vicinity, had been prepared previously and it was decided to limit the main stage fieldwork to the re-excavation and recording of two earlier archaeological trenches and an infilled cellar and other trenches within it. A watching brief was

also maintained during test-auguring of all the pile positions and on other groundworks required by the demolition of the earlier shops and the construction of the new shops and flats.

The medieval and later buildings on the site and its surroundings had been destroyed by fire following the 'Baedeker Raid' of 1 June 1942. In the bitter January and March of 1945, on behalf of the Canterbury Excavations Committee, Mrs

Audrey Williams directed the excavation by volunteers of six trenches in cellars fronting Burgate Street and of two outliers at the rear of the pre-war properties (Williams 1947, 68–75). The inclemency of the weather at this time is a matter of record, but supportive evidence is provided by the fact that prominent amongst the backfill of the 1945 trenches and cellar were miniature, quarter and half bottles of assorted spirits (alas all empty) and a large half-full bottle of Boots' Benylyn!

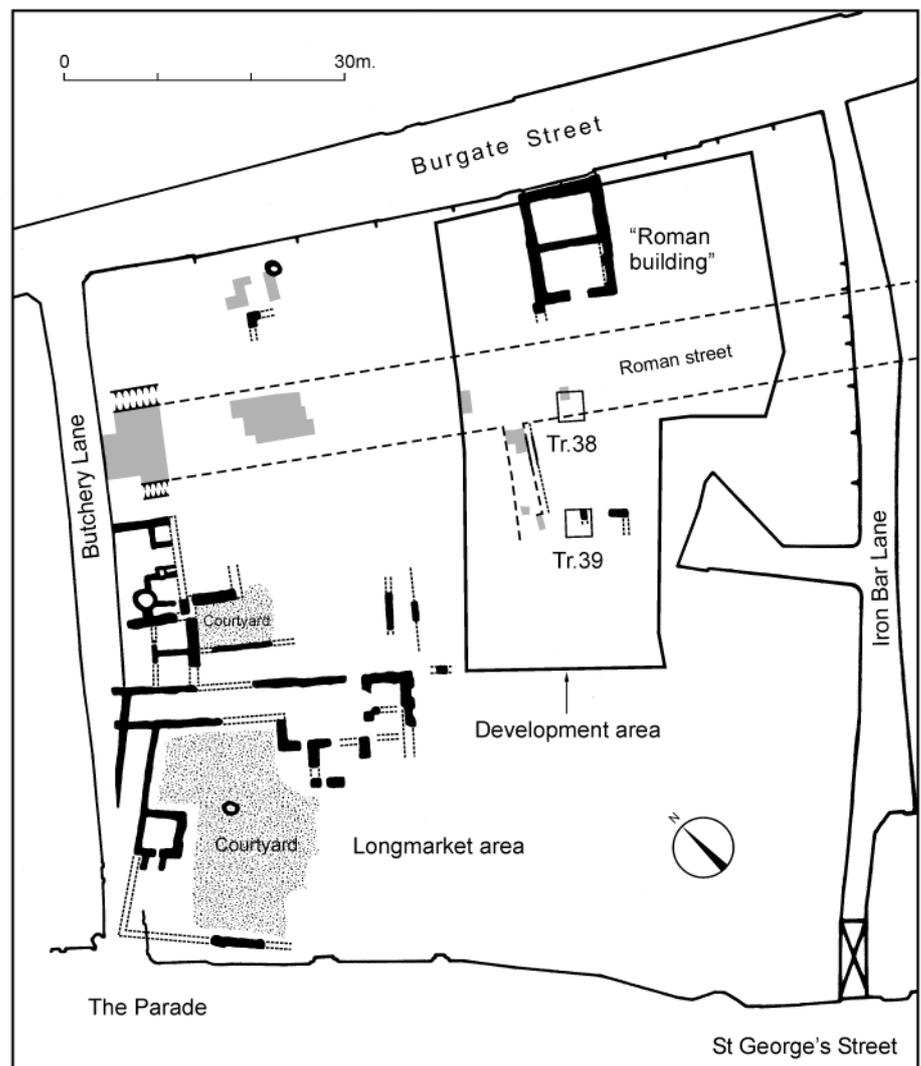
The work in 1945, exposed traces of a clay-floored, flint-walled Roman building beneath the cellars but, more significantly, identified a much more substantial, two-roomed building some of whose walls stood to within a foot of modern ground level and formed two sides of one of the cellars. The cellars were filled in shortly after excavation and temporary shops erected, followed by more substantial ones in 1957–58. The two-roomed structure was widely regarded as one of the best preserved Roman buildings in the country and had been tentatively identified as a possible temple or *collegium*. Unfortunately, the re-excavation in 2000 clearly established that the supposedly Roman walling, although including some re-used Roman tile and a fragment of a probably Roman stone moulding, included Caen stone blocks in its fabric and stood upon deep footings of bands of crushed and broken Caen stone and mortar. A construction trench for the south-eastern wall was found cutting post-Roman deposits to its south-east; the profile of the same wall leant to the south-east and did not show a finished face on its exterior. The conclusion that the structure was built as a cellar in the medieval period is inescapable.

The profile of the north-western wall indicated that it had been erected free-standing, between two cellars. In c.1200, the cellar to the north-west would have lain in a property held by the abbey of St Radegund at Dover (Urry 1967, 246, map 2.b.6). St Radegund's land was bounded to the south-east by a property rented from Christ Church Priory by Liefwin Cruke, a carpenter. The extent of the abbey's holding is not recorded but it seems probable that it also included the excavated cellar: the substantial building which presumably stood over the two cellars may have been used as lodgings by the Dover monks and their guests when visiting Canterbury or have been rented out by them as shops, perhaps with tenements above.

The source of the crushed Caen stone and other building materials probably lay only a few tens of metres from the site, which was positioned approximately opposite the lane connecting Burgate Street to the Sacrist's Yard and Masons' Lodge of Christ Church Priory and the cathedral. The yard and lodge lay south of the campanile



- ▲ Left: The inner face of the west wall of the cellar photographed in 1945, before the cutting of a much deeper trench to the east (Williams 1947, pl. III (1)); right: The same view in 2000, after re-emptying all save the northern ends and the base of the deepest of the 1945 trenches.
- ▼ The redevelopment area showing the supposed Roman building and re-excavated trenches. Roman buildings within the Longmarket area and the Roman street are also shown. Based on the 1:500 Ordnance Survey, 1874.



mound, where several archaeological evaluation trenches and an ongoing watching brief have, in recent years, identified various phases of extensive bands of crushed Caen stone and mortar, derived in part from demolition material and in part from the carving of new blocks. Surviving Norman walls within the cathedral precincts, particularly those attributed to Archbishop Lanfranc, contain much re-used Roman building material and it is likely that demolition debris from such a wall was the source of the Roman material in the cellar walls. The priory and the cathedral also seem to have provided stone for re-use in at least one of the

later phases of alterations to the cellar: not only were many plain Caen stone blocks and voussoirs identified in one such phase in 2000, but a small decorated, twisted octagonal column, almost certainly from an arcade still partially surviving in the cathedral's exterior, was recovered from the site in 1945 by the then Surveyor to the Fabric (Anthony Swaine, pers. comm.).

The other two archaeological trenches re-excavated were part of a group of eleven cut originally by Professor Sheppard Frere in 1950 (Trenches 38 and 39; Frere and Stow 1983, 120–30). It was found that, as had also been noted in Mrs Williams's excavation, the trenches had been

slightly extended and or deepened here and there after the field drawings on which the published plans and sections were based had been drawn. No significant amendments to Professor Frere's findings were necessary, although some minor refinements were made. A large stone gutter block, probably of Roman origin, was found in the infill at the bottom of the trench near the centre of the site: this was so heavy that it could only be lifted by the mechanical excavator used to empty the earlier excavations, explaining why it had been left there in 1950.

## 8 Old Dover Road

### Mick Diack

Prior to a proposed development on land to the rear of Canterbury Police Station, Old Dover Road (TR 150 574), a small excavation was carried out from 22 October to 9 November 1999. The demolition of the existing disused warehouses on the plot was carried out by Coombs Ltd who were to carry out the construction work for a new development. After the completion of the archaeological excavation, the Trust was to carry out a watching brief on the construction work. However, due to a change of policy by Kent Constabulary, the building work never went ahead and the delay involved meant that the excavation work has not thus far been written up. It is anticipated that the site will be published in full, but until then this short article is all that has been produced. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Coombs Ltd, and Mr Keith Jarrett in particular for their assistance and for the use of their site facilities.

Canterbury Police Station lies off Old Dover Road, thought to be on the approximate alignment of Roman Watling Street. Road metalling had been observed during sewer work in Old Dover Road in 1949, close to the Riding Gate (Jenkins 1949). Following the accepted Roman practice of burying their dead flanking the main roads into towns, work on the site had the potential for unearthing human remains. Such remains have been noted in 1799 (Hasted 1799), 1861 (Brent 1861) and in 1995 (Anderson 1995). William Urry's maps of early twelfth-century Canterbury imply that this part of Old Dover Road was rural in nature at that time (Urry 1967) and W. & H. Doidge's map of 1752 shows that this was still the case then. Only in the late nineteenth century did the area become built up.

The Trust previously evaluated the site in 1995,

when five trenches were excavated. This work revealed evidence for quarrying to the east, a number of Roman and medieval features along the street frontage and a long trench midway between the others that demonstrated the limit of the quarrying to the south (Hicks 1997). Due to this deep quarrying to the east, excavation in 1999 was limited to the frontage of the proposed building, where the archaeology had been previously demonstrated as being shallowest. Two areas were excavated along the street frontage and a small area to the south, which was destined for a lift shaft.

The northern area was approximately 14.5 m. by 2.6 m. and revealed Roman deposits of second- to fourth-century date which had been

of Roman pottery to A.D. 170–300, and two others to A.D. 750–1000. The majority of the pits however, were of early medieval date (eleventh to twelfth century) whilst three were dated to 1225–1300. The early and the middle medieval pits produced substantial amounts of pottery (one contained 635 sherds) and, as with the northern area, included a number of wasters.

The lift-shaft area was approximately 2.8 m. by 2.6 m., and a small number of pits and other smaller features were noted here. Three shallow pits were Roman, dated to the mid to late second to fourth century A.D. as was a layer of redeposited natural soil encountered at the base of this trench. A further two pits were medieval, dated from 1225 to 1300.

Although the archaeological features observed were not in themselves particularly interesting, comprising only pits, the large quantity of pottery and the existence of misfired pots indicates the likelihood of a kiln being sited in the near vicinity. The site is located outside the city walls and on the edge of one of the main roads out of the town and would be an ideal location for the production and subsequent transportation of pottery.

Relatively large quantities of Roman pottery (second to fourth century) were found in a great many of the medieval contexts. Though this was evidentially residual, it nevertheless is indicative of fairly extensive Roman activity in the area. It is also of interest that a few pits are of a late Anglo-Saxon date perhaps suggesting that the area had been abandoned at the end of the Roman period and then used from the late Anglo-Saxon through to mid medieval period before once again being abandoned until the nineteenth century.



Medieval 'waster' sherds recovered from the site.

badly truncated by later pitting and also two Roman pits (one of late second- to early third-century date and one of late third- to early fourth-century date). A number of intercutting pits of an early medieval date (mostly early eleventh to late twelfth century) were excavated, some of which contained large quantities of pottery including many misfired sherds indicating the likelihood of a kiln nearby.

The southern area was approximately 17.0 m. by 5.0 m.. This area comprised approximately two dozen pits, one was dated by eighty-four sherds

# 9 Nos 10–16 Wincheap

Mick Diack



▲ Left: Recording the foundations of a Georgian brick-built building.  
 Right: Middle section of the test pit showing medieval linear feature and later pits.

roundabout and the ring road in the 1960s. The Ordnance Survey of 1874 shows buildings extending well out into the current roundabout and adjacent to the current buildings to the west of the site

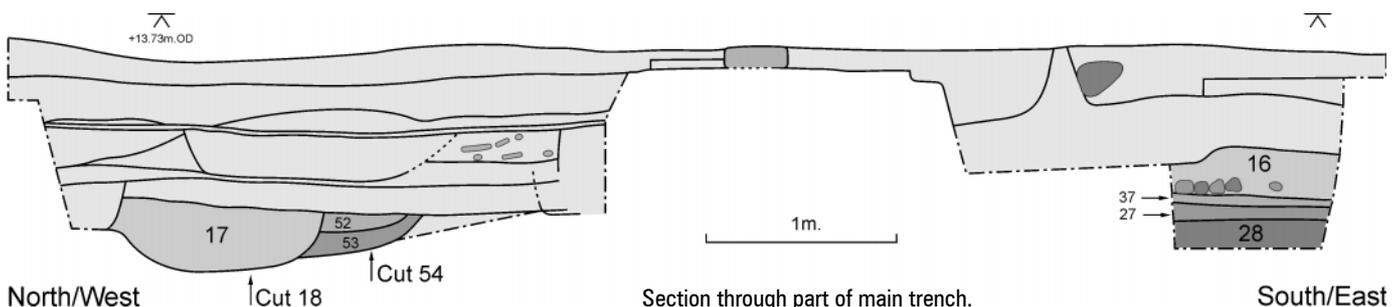
Two trenches were excavated to form a 'T' shape close to the street frontage and a test pit was cut to the rear of the plot, their positions being governed to avoid damage to existing trees and the footpath. The earliest evidence for activity on the site dated from the early Roman period in the form of a considerable quantity of pottery recovered from two possible occupation layers (28 and 16) and the fill of a pit (17). No evidence for any Roman inhumations or cremation burials was found. Although a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered, no securely dated medieval deposits were observed. A post-medieval yard surface and some structural elements indicate the presence a building; it is uncertain whether this was domestic or industrial. These deposits had been truncated by a Georgian building which was demolished in the 1960s when the ring road and roundabout was constructed.

An archaeological evaluation of land adjoining Nos 10–16 Wincheap adjacent to the Wincheap roundabout (TR 1449 5736) was undertaken between 27 February and 6 March 2001 ahead of a proposed residential housing development.

The site is close to Roman Worthgate, one of the principal gates *Durovernum Cantiacorum* and on the edge of the Roman road (Margary route 12) connecting Canterbury and Lympne (Margary 1955, 35–6). There is considerable evidence for cremation and inhumation burials dating from the Roman period alongside this route (Jenkins 1951, 63; Anderson & Blockley 1988, 20; Anderson & Rady 1990, 8). There is also evidence for suburban development, possibly of an industrial nature in this area (Esmond-Cleary 2000, 430).

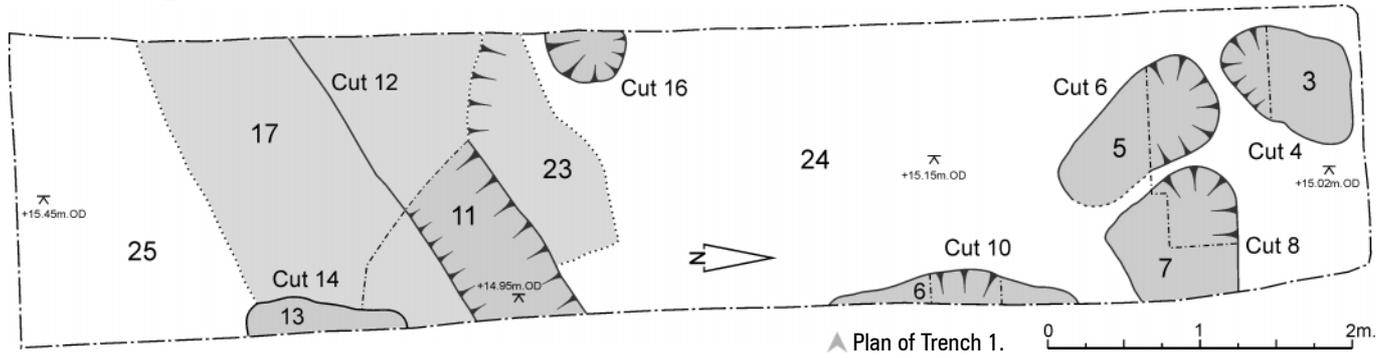
Wincheap developed in the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period as a suburb and became an important market from the mid twelfth century (Urry 1967, map 2b, Sheet 10). Documentary sources demonstrate the existence of properties extending almost up to the line of the city walls from this time onwards. The site is also in close proximity to Wincheap Green, the site of fairs and other gatherings throughout the medieval period and most notably it was the site of one of the city gallows.

Wincheap Green was extended in the post-medieval period, creating a more substantial gap between the city walls and the suburban development. Various maps of the city show the layout of the area prior to the construction of the



# 10 Hope Cottage, No. 240 Wincheap

Mick Diack

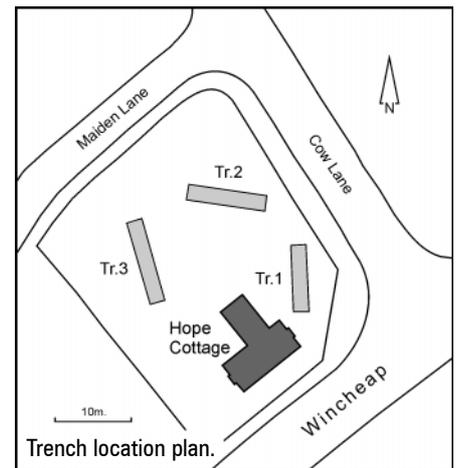


An archaeological evaluation of land at Hope Cottage, Wincheap (TR 1399 5695), along the line of the Roman road connecting Canterbury to Lympne, was undertaken in early May 2001 ahead of a development project by Murston Construction. The area investigated was located to the side and to the rear of the cottage.

The first of three trenches was located on the corner of Cow Lane and Wincheap and revealed a thirteenth-century ditch running more or less parallel with Wincheap. This might have been the rear boundary to a plot of land, possibly agricultural in nature fronting Wincheap. Also revealed were some shallow cut features of medieval date. The close proximity to the site of

the former St Jacob's Hospital for leprous women, which was founded in about 1180 by Master Feramin (Urry 1967, 158), may not be coincidental. Little is known of the form or layout of the hospital, which was dissolved in the sixteenth century. Apart from some residual Roman and intrusive eighteenth-century material the finds from the trench were all dated to the second half of the thirteenth century suggesting a single phase of occupation. The pottery recovered was of local Tyler Hill wares including cooking pots and decorated jugs.

The trenches located to the rear of the property contained little of archaeological interest.



# 11 Starr Place, St Dunstan's

Beccy Scott

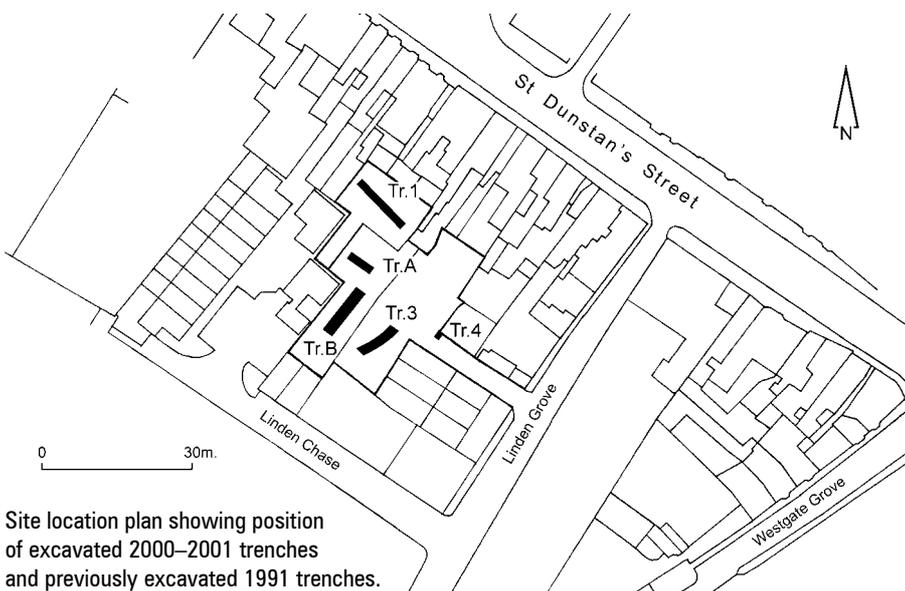
Between 20 November 2000 and 23 February 2001 an archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of three trial trenches, was undertaken on a plot of derelict land to the rear of Starr Place, and immediately north of Linden Grove, St Dunstan's (TR 1445 5810), in advance of residential development.

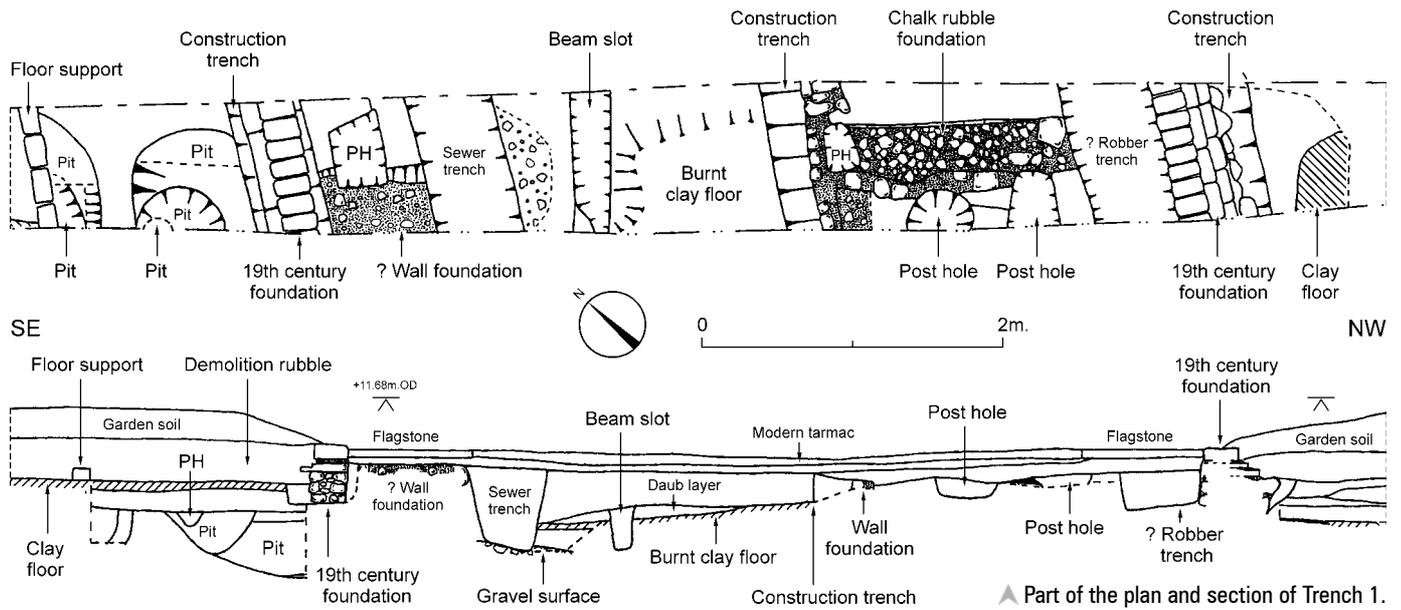
This work followed excavation of two trenches in 1988, which revealed a substantial Roman kiln of second-century date, part of a Roman street and associated yard surfaces. That evidence lent further weight to suggestions that this early Roman suburb was industrial in character, and may have had its own formal grid of streets

(Bennett 1991a); a Roman road has been observed running north-west from the city, parallel to the Roman road predating St Dunstan's Street, just behind the House of Agnes (Bennett 1991b).

The 2000–2001 evaluation both augmented and clarified this picture. Significant Roman material was retrieved across the plot, largely preserved by medieval and later market garden activity. A trench and test pit confirmed further spreads of rough gravel surfaces, perhaps representing working areas or hardstandings of some description.

Trenching behind the houses presently fronting St Dunstan's Street revealed a more complex sequence of deposits typical of burgrave plot activity in medieval Canterbury. Shallow chalk rubble foundations and associated beaten clay floors were uncovered almost immediately below the modern ground surface, probably representing outhouses or workshops behind the main house. More significantly, these overlay an accumulation of burnt daub and carbon mounded up over an apparent beam slot. This was associated with a clay floor. All pottery retrieved from these deposits was dated from the second to third century A.D.,





▲ View showing medieval walls, looking south-east. Scale 1 m.



▲ View showing two second- to third-century Roman pits, looking south-east. Scale 1 m.

suggesting that this feature may represent an ephemeral Roman building destroyed by fire. This is significant, as no substantial evidence for domestic Roman occupation has thus far been recovered from this area of Roman Canterbury.

As such, this largely undisturbed parcel of land could potentially yield significant detailed information relating to Roman and later activity in the St Dunstan's area of Canterbury.

Grateful thanks are extended to members of

the Dover Archaeological Group who provided assistance on site over several weekends and without whom the work could not have been completed.

## 12 The Hoystings Close

Richard Helm

Evidence for potential Middle Bronze Age activity (c. 1500–1100 B.C.) was identified during an archaeological evaluation on land at The Hoystings Close, off Old Dover Road (TR 1525 5715), during February 2001 when a total of six trenches, encapsulating an area of 112 square metres were excavated. Unfortunately, much of the area had undergone past quarrying, the site being located on an outcrop of Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

The evaluation demonstrated that the now backfilled quarry was large. No quarry sides were encountered within the excavated trenches, but its extent was partially delimited by the occurrence of a natural periglacial chalk and brickearth surface encountered to the east. Further natural chalk encountered within the centre of the site would suggest that the quarry formed a U-shape, with the modern access road into The Hoystings Close potentially following an

earlier access route into the quarry. The base of the quarry was not reached, despite sondages being excavated up to 2.5 m. deep. Finds of pottery, brick and tile from the quarry's upper fills implied that it had been backfilled during the post-medieval period. This would appear to have taken place no later than the mid nineteenth century, before the cutting of the Canterbury to Dover railway line in 1861, which defined the southern boundary of the site.

Documentary evidence suggested that quarrying activity took place in The Hoystings Close area from at least the sixteenth century. Indeed, the house known as The Hoystings immediately north of the Close, was said to have been so named due to being where sacks of quarried chalk were hoisted onto wagons. However, archaeological evidence from within the

grounds of the Old Dover Road Police Station and No. 24A Old Dover Road both point to quarrying activity within the area as early as the Roman period.

The evidence for potential Middle Bronze Age activity was restricted to residual material recovered from a natural soak hole on the eastern margins of the site. This included six abraded

worked flint flakes and four sherds of possible Deverel-Rimbury tradition pottery. This is the first evidence for Middle Bronze Age activity within the limits of Canterbury City and is of significance, despite no associated archaeological features being observed.

## 13 South Canterbury water main

John Willson

During September and October 2000 a watching brief was undertaken under the supervision of Alan Ward during groundworks associated with the installation of a new 6.5 km. length of water main on the south side of the city between Hackington Road and Littlebourne Road (TR 1560 5605 to TR 1713 5781). The brief was funded by Mid Kent Water.

Only one archaeological site was discovered along the entire route of the pipe-line, this situated some 300 m. west of the Old Gate Inn, New Dover Road (TR 1625 5590). Here a spread of flint 'pot-boilers' and two concentrations of pottery sherds and 'pot-boilers' of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date (c. 900–600 B.C.) were observed about 17 m. apart.

The discoveries were made in a long shallow fold in the natural subsoil and may be a remnant of a larger settlement site now lost to ploughing.

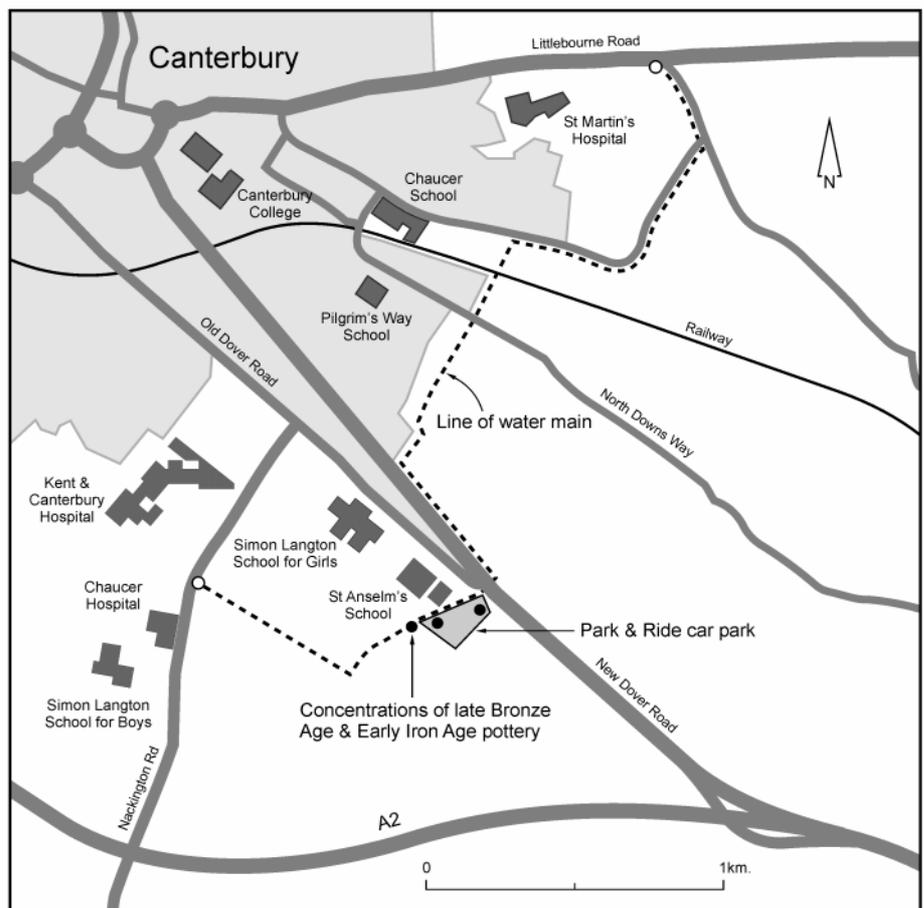
## 14 New Dover Road

John Willson

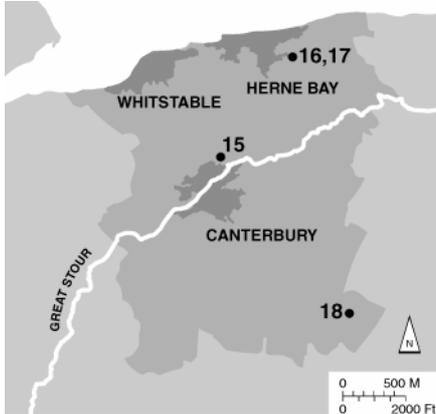
Evaluation trenching was undertaken by the Trust, under the supervision of Alan Ward, within an area of former farmland to the west of New Dover Road (TR 1640 5590), ahead of proposals to build a new 'park and ride' car park.

The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of sixteen trenches across the site and revealed the presence of six different features. Four of these proved to be modern, but two were of prehistoric date. The first was a small irregular-shaped feature, possibly a pit or clay quarry, containing complete and crushed flint 'pot-boilers', a struck flint flake and a few sherds of Late Bronze Age/ Iron Age pottery dated c. 900–600 B.C. The second feature, located about 160 m. to the east, was a pit some 0.80 m. wide and 0.30 m. deep and again it contained a large number of flint 'pot-boilers' and pottery sherds of a similar date as well as quantities of charcoal. The features together with similarly dated material recovered from the nearby South Canterbury water main trench (see above) is the first evidence for prehistoric settlement to have been found in this part of outer Canterbury and possibly indicates the presence of a major focus of settlement in the area.

▼ Location of the South Canterbury water main and the New Dover Road Park & Ride car park.



## II Canterbury District Sites



- Canterbury District sites:
- 15 Shelford Farm Estate, Broadoak
  - 16 Willow Farm, off Hooper's Lane, Broomfield
  - 17 Bogshole Lane, Broomfield
  - 18 Broome Park Golf and Country Club, Barham

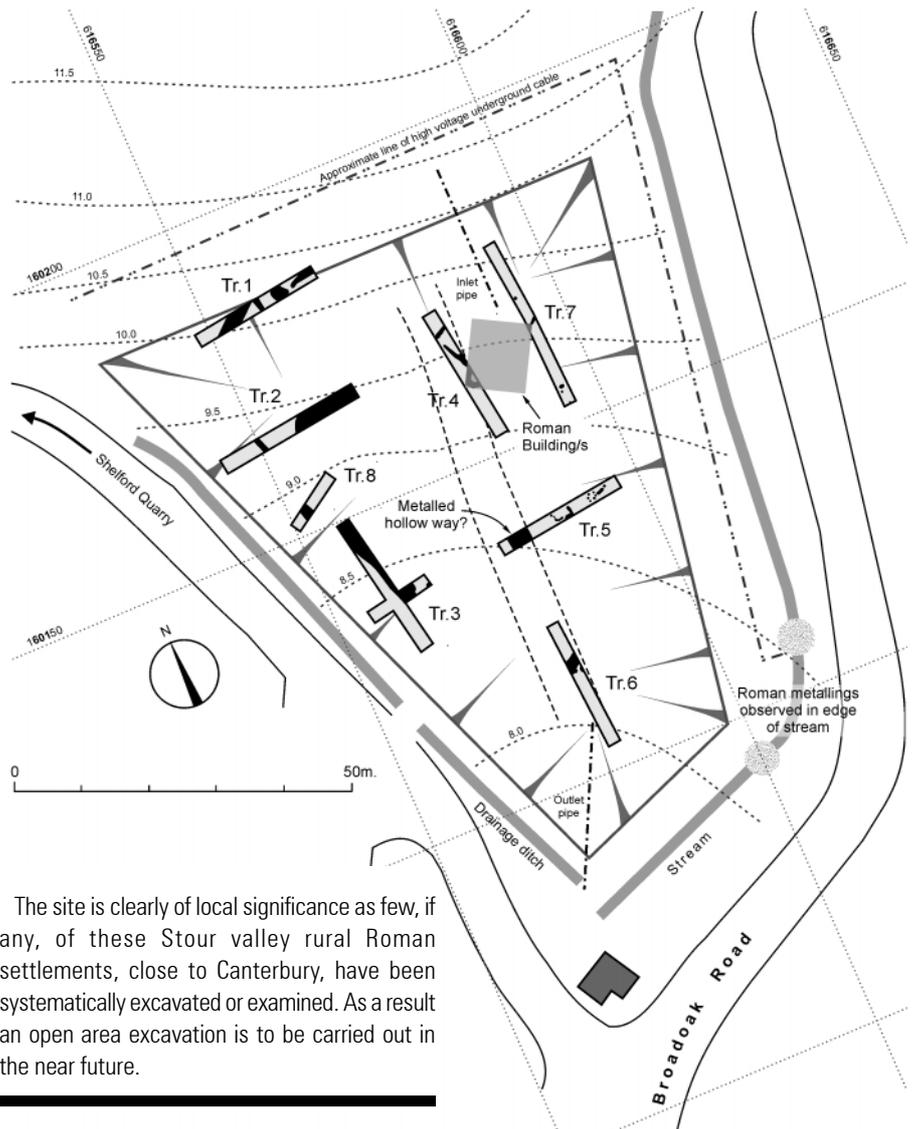
### 15 Shelford Farm Estate, Broadoak

John Willson

During December 2000, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken under the direction of Tim Allen and Jonathan Rady on former farmland at Shelford (TR 1655 6015) ahead of the construction of a surface water attenuation pond relating to a landfill site. The site lies on the margins of the Great Stour flood plain; the river itself is situated only 200 m. to the south.

The excavations, consisting of the cutting of a number of evaluation trenches, revealed a series of archaeological features across the site. The earliest evidence for occupation comprised a probable extensive field system consisting of a number of drainage or boundary ditches, containing pottery of Late Iron Age date. These were superseded by a series of early Roman ditches, gullies and pits, as well as evidence for later Roman masonry and timber structures. The buildings survived in the form of substantial masonry foundations, linear rubble spreads, rubble-filled beam-slots and post-holes. Large quantities of Roman pottery dating from the mid first, to at least the third and possibly fourth century A.D., were recovered.

The initial evidence recovered suggested that the earliest occupation of the site, began during the pre-Roman 'Belgic' period c. 50 B.C. to A.D. 50. During the second half of the first century the small native farmstead had become 'romanised' and by the beginning of the second century had expanded into a larger agricultural operation, (perhaps a villa estate with masonry buildings) that may have continued in use until the fourth century A.D.



The site is clearly of local significance as few, if any, of these Stour valley rural Roman settlements, close to Canterbury, have been systematically excavated or examined. As a result an open area excavation is to be carried out in the near future.

# 16 Willow Farm, off Hooper's Lane, Broomfield

Richard Helm



Men and machine at work stripping Area B.

Area excavation of parts of a large tract of agricultural land, situated against the southern side of the Thanet Way, off Hooper's Lane, Broomfield (TR 1940 6705), was conducted between August and October 2000 in advance of a proposed housing development by Abbey Developments Ltd. This work followed evaluation excavations completed in September 1999 (Willson 2002b), when three principal areas of archaeological significance were identified (Areas A–C) and these were subsequently selected for more intensive archaeological investigation. The excavation recorded activity on the site from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the medieval period.

The earliest activity recorded related to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age period (c. 900–600 B.C.), where a series of features provided evidence for a substantial settlement nucleus which extended across and beyond Area C and westwards into Area B. The features included an extensive metallised floor surface, associated with structural post-holes, gullies and overlying occupation surfaces, delimited to the west by a boundary ditch and internal fence line, as well as evidence for quarry pits and potential cremation

burials (excavated in 1999). In Area B, parts of an associated field system were evident, with a round house structure, identified as a continuous series of segmented gully sections and post-holes, situated in the south-eastern corner of a partially defined rectangular field. There is a growing body of evidence to show that this site did not exist in isolation but formed part of an extensive scatter of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age settlements occupying the wide area north of the Blean upland and overlooking the North Kent coastal plain.

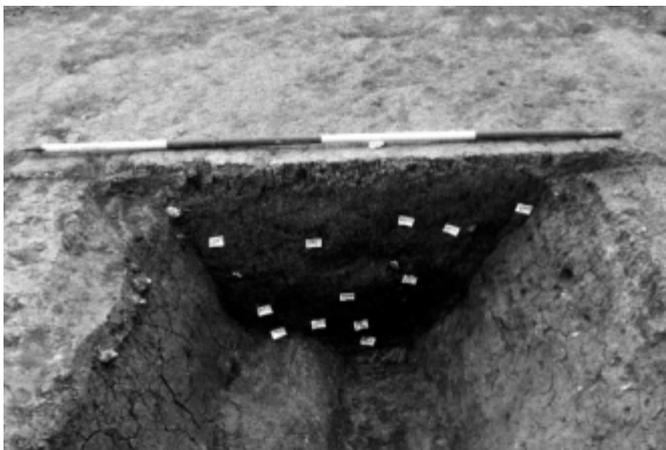
There was no evidence for settlement continuing into the Middle Iron Age (c. 600–500 B.C.). This hiatus appears to be characteristic of the North Kent coastal region. However, the site was reoccupied during the Late Iron Age 'Belgic' and Early Romano-British period (c. 50 B.C.–A.D. 100). The evidence for this was largely restricted to Area B, where an open, rectangular enclosure and two parallel, north–south aligned field ditches and earlier pit complexes were defined.

The greatest number of excavated features dated to the Roman period and formed part of a large rectilinear enclosure in Area B. The enclosure appeared to respect the alignment of

the earlier enclosure and field system representing perhaps an expansion of the earlier settlement. A gap in the enclosure's northern ditch represented an entrance-way, and post-holes demarcated an external fence and gate controlling access. Fragments of at least one horse skull and mandible were discovered within the fill of the enclosure's southern ditch. It is possible that this was an early ritual deposit.

During a later phase the northern and southern enclosure ditches were re-cut, the northern entrance was blocked and a new southern entrance was created. Associated with this occupation phase were two clay-lined tanks, one of which had an outlet drain into the enclosure's northern ditch. The tanks may have had an industrial function. Extensive dumps of burnt clay, brick and tile were observed in the southern part of the enclosure. The same material was found infilling part of the southern boundary ditch. Ephemeral traces of buildings were observed within the enclosure, and particularly in the south-western corner of the enclosure, but nothing of substance was found.

The deposits of burnt clay and rubble were truncated by a new north–south aligned ditch



▲ Section through a typical ditch on the site. Scale 2 m.



▲ Outline of the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age round-house.

which was cut through the centre of the enclosure. This ditch was formed after the enclosure ditches had silted up, and suggests that the enclosure was no longer in existence. This was confirmed by the discovery of a sunken structure with a metallated floor, which truncated the infilled northern enclosure ditch. This structure, which was associated with two circular pits, appeared to function as a workshop and may have been accompanied by a rectangular, open-fronted wooden structure, with a recessed southern entrance-way, located to the east. The enclosure's southern boundary continued to function after the northern boundary had fallen out of use, with evidence for up to three further separate re-cuts of the ditches. Little activity appeared to have taken place beyond the limits of the enclosure defined in Area B. A series of post-holes, potentially part of a third structure, was identified in Area A, and a single field ditch aligned north-south, traversed the western end of Area C.

Re-occupation of the site occurred in the early

medieval period (c. A.D. 1075–1250) focused within Area A. Medieval occupation was characterised by the cutting of quarry clay-pits, and later by the establishment of a field drainage system. It is likely that the excavated features lay immediately outside the margins of the early medieval settlement of Broomfield, which is believed to have been focused in the area of Bogshole Lane and Margate Road to the south-east. Several inter-cutting field ditches and a single refuse pit attributed to this period were found within Area C, but no features of this period were identified in Area B.

Activity during the medieval period (c. A.D. 1250–1400) was identified in all three of the excavated areas, although the majority of features were concentrated in Area A. The features, mainly ditches and a few pits, reflected the continued use of the site as fields on the outskirts of medieval Broomfield. Little evidence for late medieval activity was observed across the site and it would seem likely that the area was left as open pasture land ever since.



▲ Excavation of the metallated surface in progress.

## 17 Bogshole Lane, Broomfield

Richard Helm

A programme of archaeological excavation was carried out for Ward Construction (Medway) Ltd, on land east of Bogshole Lane (TR 1981 6694). This followed an evaluation assessment undertaken in March 1999, when three areas of potential archaeological significance were identified (Allen 2001). The detailed open area excavation of these three areas (A, B and C) plus a further two trenches (D and E) revealed evidence for some seven phases of past activity on the site. These spanned at least 3500 years.

The earliest evidence for occupation on the site dated from the Middle Bronze Age or Early Iron Age period (c. 1500–600 B.C.) when part of an early ditched field system and an east-west aligned metallated trackway was established here.

These remains were possibly associated with a neighbouring Bronze Age settlement identified at Willow Farm (Willson 2002b). At some stage this land-use changed, the field system and trackway went out of use, and several new boundary ditches were cut. These were associated with a complex of intercutting pits, covering an area approximately 15 m. in diameter and up to 3 m. in depth. The intercutting pits appeared to be contained within a ring of post-holes. The function of this pit complex remained unclear, but a ritual purpose appeared possible. Also during the 1999 excavation a Late Bronze Age founder's hoard dated to c. 850–700 B.C. was discovered in a pit on the site. During the open area excavations this pit was re-excavated and was found to have cut

into the upper filling of a secondary boundary ditch, thus providing a reliable *terminus anti quem* for the abandonment of the boundary network.

Despite the occurrence of a widespread scatter of residual Late Iron Age/'Belgic' pottery across the site, only one feature, a field ditch, could be attributed to this phase (c. 100 B.C.–A.D. 50). This ditch was located close to and approximately on the same alignment as a Phase 1 boundary ditch, and could potentially have represented the continuity of an earlier boundary from the Iron Age into the Early Roman period.

Only limited activity was present on site for the Roman period (c. A.D. 50–350), despite being situated immediately to the north-west of an excavated Roman enclosure at Willow Farm and



▲ Section through a large ditch. Scale 0.50 m.



▲ Features being located after initial machine stripping Area A.

just 0.8 km. west of the Roman road from Canterbury to Reculver (route 110: Margary 1955, 35). The only evidence for Roman occupation was a post-built rectangular building measuring 14 by 7 metres. This structure appeared to be isolated, with no evidence for associated activity.

Confirmation that Broomfield was settled during the early medieval period (c. 1175–1250) was restricted to three pits identified against the western margins of the site, and residual pottery of the period recovered from topsoils and later features.

Whilst activity appeared to intensify during the medieval period (c. 1250–1350), this was concentrated along the western margins of the site. Here, rubbish pits, field ditches and a drainage gully were all probably associated with an outlying field system close to the main focus



General view of work in progress, Area A. >

of medieval settlement tentatively located to the west.

In the late medieval period (c. 1375–1550), the site appears to have remained agricultural, but with no evidence of continued maintenance of the earlier field boundaries. By the second half of this period settlement activities extended onto the Bogshole Lane site with the construction of at least two rectangular timber structures, defined by uncoursed flint wall foundations and beam slots, surrounded by an extensive metalled courtyard. These structures, located along the frontage of Bogshole Lane, appeared to have been contemporary and formed part of a farm complex with access into a contemporary network of fields to the east.

By the post-medieval period (c. 1550+) these structures had been abandoned and the entire site had reverted to agricultural land.

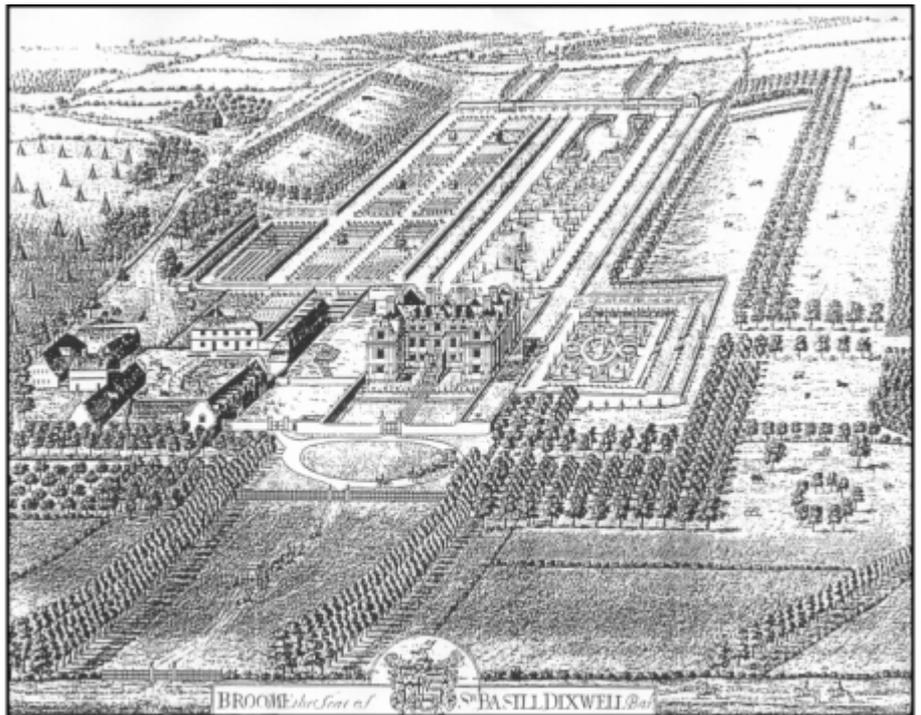
## 18 Broome Park Golf and Country Club, Barham

Jake Weekes

During April 2000 an archaeological evaluation was carried out in the grounds of Broome Park Golf and Country Club, which is located on the west side of A260 Canterbury Road some 850 m. south-east of Barham (centred TR 219 482). Two areas (A and B), to the south and north-east of Broome House respectively, were excavated by machine and by hand. Some eighteen trenches were cut in total, thirteen in Area A and five in Area B. The underlying geology of both areas is upper chalk; alluvial deposits are also shown in the vicinity of the driving range adjacent to Area B and near to the south of Area A.

The Broome estate was first laid out as parkland in 1634, and Broome House built later that decade, by Sir Basil Dixwell, 1st Bart. (1585–1642). The Oxenden family had the estate from 1753 until it was bought by Lord Kitchener in 1911, from which date Broome finally became known as Broome Park. Bought by businessman James Jell in the late 1920s, the house has, in the main, functioned as a country house and hotel, and more recently as a leisure facility and golf club.

All of the trenches in Area A revealed redeposited brickearth and river gravel, indicating extensive backfilling (perhaps of a quarry); this may be direct evidence of the extraction of chalk and brickearth for the building of Broome House in the late 1630s. Several clay pits are also known to exist locally. Alternatively it could relate to work carried out by Sir Henry Oxenden after 1803 when much infilling and levelling of the ground in the



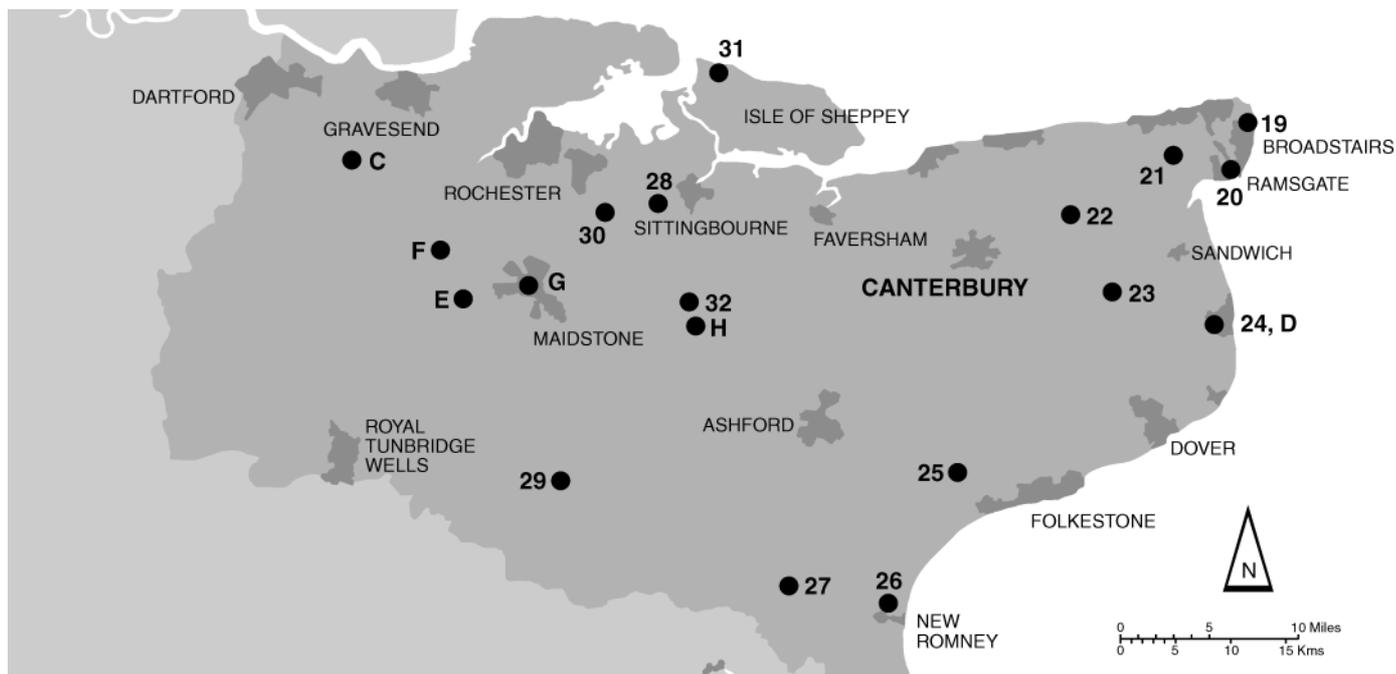
▲ Birds-eye view of Broome House and Estate c. 1720, published by Thomas Badeslade, drawn and engraved by Joannes Kip.

area was undertaken in order to realign the Folkestone Road (A260) and for the landscaping of the garden.

Several trenches in Area B revealed a number of agricultural or garden features, a modern ditch and several less diagnostic features. Intercutting linear features in the western ends of trenches

next to the current driving range might be indicative of garden features associated with the layout of the grounds in the time of the Dixwells. Alternatively, the features may be the result of ploughing during the time of the Oxendens. A distinct lack of finds made the establishment of relative or absolute chronology impossible.

## III Kent Sites



- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 19 North Foreland Road, Broadstairs          | 25 North of Saltwood Tunnel             | 32 Chilston Sandpit, Lenham                 |
| 20 The Grange, St Augustine's Road, Ramsgate | 26 Fairfield Road, New Romney           | C South Ash Manor, Ash                      |
| 21 Manston International Airport             | 27 High Street, Brookland, Romney Marsh | D Former Royal Marines Barracks, Deal       |
| 22 Hardacre Farm, Preston                    | 28 Sutton Baron Hall, Borden            | E Court Lodge Farm, Teston                  |
| 23 High Street, Eastry                       | 29 Coursehorn, Cranbrook                | F No. 38 King Street, West Malling          |
| 24 Former Royal Marines Barracks, Deal       | 30 Cowstead Farm, Stockbury             | G Turkey Mill, Maidstone                    |
|  | 31 Bridge Road, Sheerness               | H Old and Water Street Cottage, near Lenham |

### 19 North Foreland Road, Broadstairs

Mick Diack

In response to redevelopment proposals for the former site of St Stephen's College, North Foreland Road, Broadstairs (TR 3974 6924), Canterbury Archaeological Trust and the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an architectural and archaeological study in September 1998 (Perkins *et al.* 1998). This initial work involved an assessment of the architectural phases and history of North Foreland Lodge, a late eighteenth-century two storey house, which remains on the site, and an assessment of the archaeological potential of the adjacent land. The latter showed a scatter of known sites around the immediate vicinity and aerial photographs showed evidence for plough-damaged round barrows to the south and east of the site and a double enclosure ditch to the north-east.

In 1999 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out a limited evaluation excavation of the site (Perkins 1999), which revealed a small number of Early and Late Iron Age pits, two linear features



and a crouched adult inhumation burial. As a result of this evaluation, the two archaeological organisations carried out a strip and map exercise followed by an open area excavation during the period from July to December 1999.

The archaeological excavations revealed

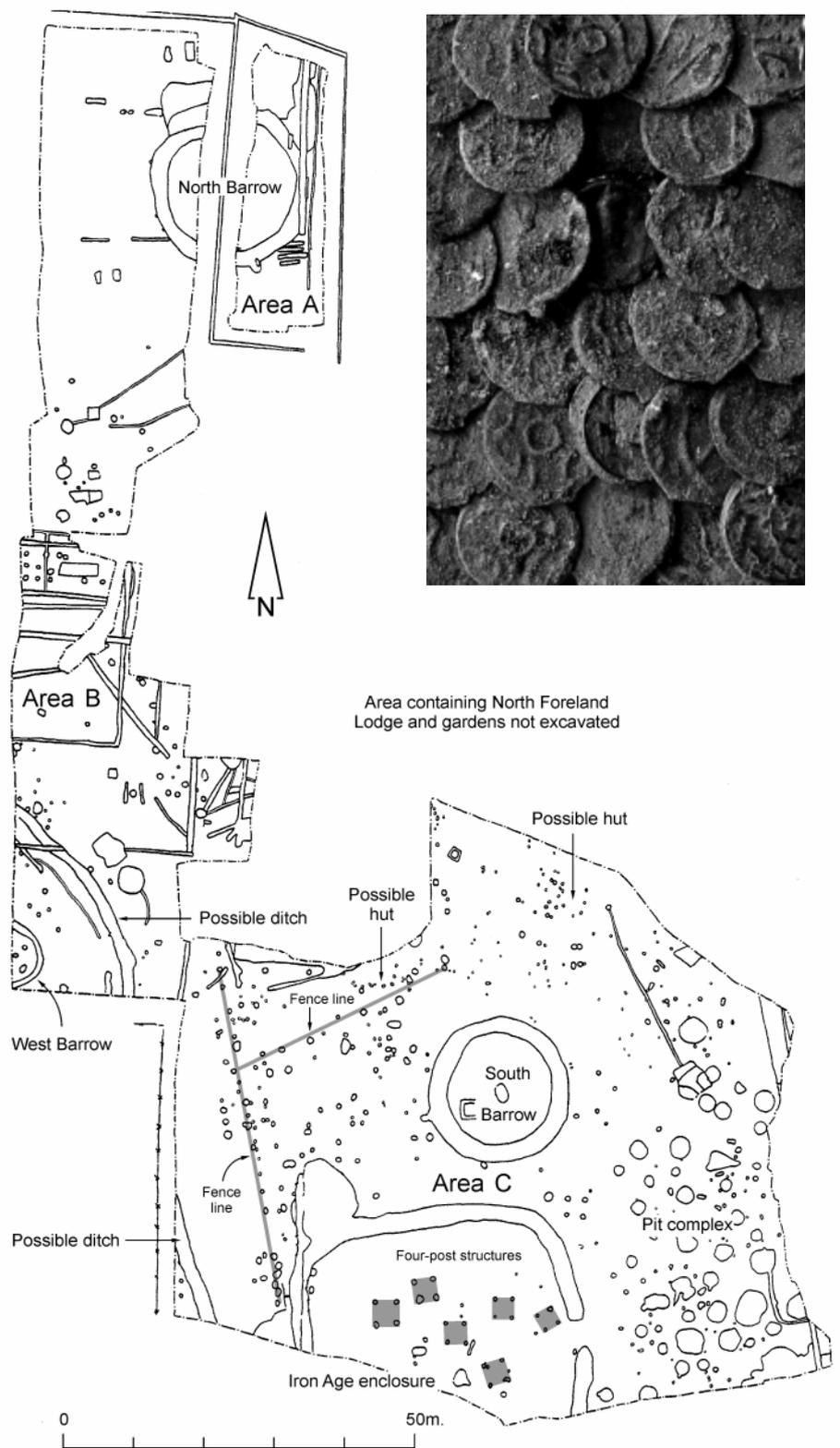
substantial archaeological features including three Bronze Age barrows, an Iron Age enclosure, several four-post structures, a large number of other post-holes and a concentration of pits, most of which were subjected to sample investigation, and an interim report was subsequently produced

(Diack *et al.* 2000, 472–3). After stripping a further area of the site for an access road, the developers decided to continue the archaeological programme using the Trust for Thanet Archaeology alone. The site archive was accordingly deposited with the Thanet Trust and the Canterbury Trust had no further involvement in the project.

The earliest features recorded were three Bronze Age barrows, all enclosed with a single ditch. The largest, a round barrow located at the north end of the site, was *c.* 22 m. in diameter. No central burial was found. However, the presence of a flint wall being retained as part of the development prevented the whole of the enclosed area being investigated. A second round barrow located in the main area to the south, was *c.* 20 m. in diameter and contained a centrally placed crouched inhumation burial in a small oval grave. More unusual was a much smaller oval-shaped barrow located on the western fringe of the excavation. This barrow, only about 10 m. in diameter, contained a central crouched inhumation burial. The burial had been covered with a packing of large, irregular shaped ragstone blocks as a primitive cairn over the body. Further work carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology revealed that the ditch had been originally cut in five segments and had a causewayed entrance on its north-east side. A secondary burial was discovered cut into the base of the barrow ditch. This consisted of a crouched burial of a child covered by a large fragment of whalebone (Diack *et al.* 2000, 472).

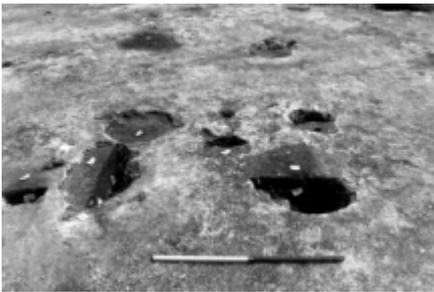
During the Middle to Late Iron Age a small sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, with an eastern entrance, was constructed to the south of the site. It contained at least six four-post structures. The area to the east of the enclosure contained a cluster of circular pits, probably originally used for grain storage, but later used for domestic rubbish disposal. Surrounding the enclosure was a great number of post-holes, many relating to fence lines, posted structures and several huts. To the west of the enclosure lay a ditch that may relate to a large defensive-type feature (possibly a promontory fort), seen on aerial photographs. Additionally there are other small elements of ditches, pits and other features. Of particular note was the discovery of a hoard of sixty-four Iron Age potin coins that came from a pit about 30 m. north-east of the small barrow. The coins have been dated to the first half of the first century B.C..

Finally a few scattered Victorian features were excavated on the site as well as a variety of more modern features associated with the school buildings which occupied the site until recently.



▲ Plan of excavations. Inset: Part of the potin coin hoard.

- Photos opposite, clockwise from top left:  
 The Middle to Late Iron Age rectangular ditched enclosure, its eastern entrance and a pit complex in the foreground. Looking north-west. Scale 1 m.  
 Bronze Age, crouched inhumation burial within the small barrow. Scale 1 m.  
 Excavation in progress of one of the many Iron Age pits revealed on the site.  
 The south barrow under excavation, looking west.  
 Iron Age four-post structures. Scale 1 m.  
 View showing the western small Bronze Age barrow prior to excavation. Looking north.



## 20 The Grange, St Augustine's Road, Ramsgate

Mick Diack

A small excavation was undertaken in March 2000 in the grounds of The Grange, St Augustine's Road, Ramsgate (TR 376 634). The excavation was carried out to establish the location and nature of a 'lost gatehouse', shown to exist on a map of 1849, as part of an extensive survey of the complex forming part of an overall conservation plan drawn up by Paul Drury of Historic Environment Policy and Practice. The excavation was unusual, indeed significant, as an illustration of the contribution that archaeology can make to the study of an outstanding, but complicated and poorly documented, Victorian building.

The Grange in Ramsgate was built by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin from 1843 onwards as his home and workplace. Pugin was a highly influential architect and designer, a leading light of the Victorian Gothic revival and famous for his detailing of the Houses of Parliament as well as for building numerous churches, convents, monasteries and schools. The importance of The

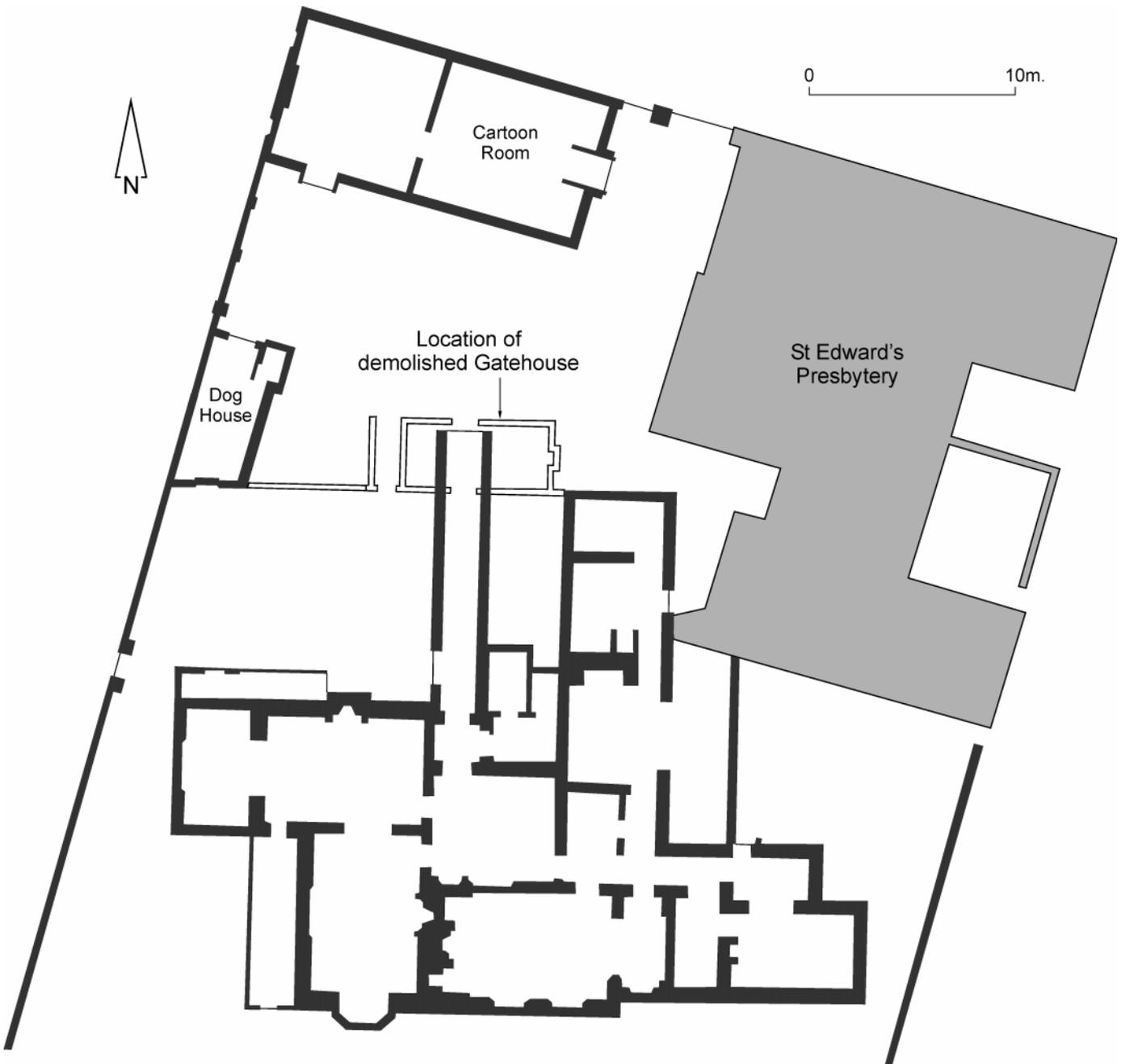
Grange is reflected in its Grade I listing. Despite this, the Grange is in a poor state of repair as it has not been properly maintained for at least sixty years. Thus a conservation plan is a welcome

starting point for the preservation of this important complex by its new owners, the Landmark Trust.

The plan of the gatehouse, which was demolished by Pugin's son Edward at some point



▲ General view of east end of site, looking west. Scale 1 m.



▲ Overall plan of the complex.

before the Ordnance Survey of 1872 as part of many changes to the house carried out after his father's death, was recovered, and it was indeed located as Mr Drury had suggested it would be.

The excavation revealed a series of wall foundations and robber trenches relating directly to the gatehouse structure. This was rectangular in shape, set on a east–west axis, measuring 6.90 m. by 3.50 m. and the foundations were constructed of brick laid in irregular header and stretcher style, some nine inches wide. The structure was butted onto the north face of a courtyard wall built not long previously. Some sections of the wall foundations had been removed to the east and south, but a clear robber trench gave the former wall's position in the latter case. Immediately west of this was a parallel brick

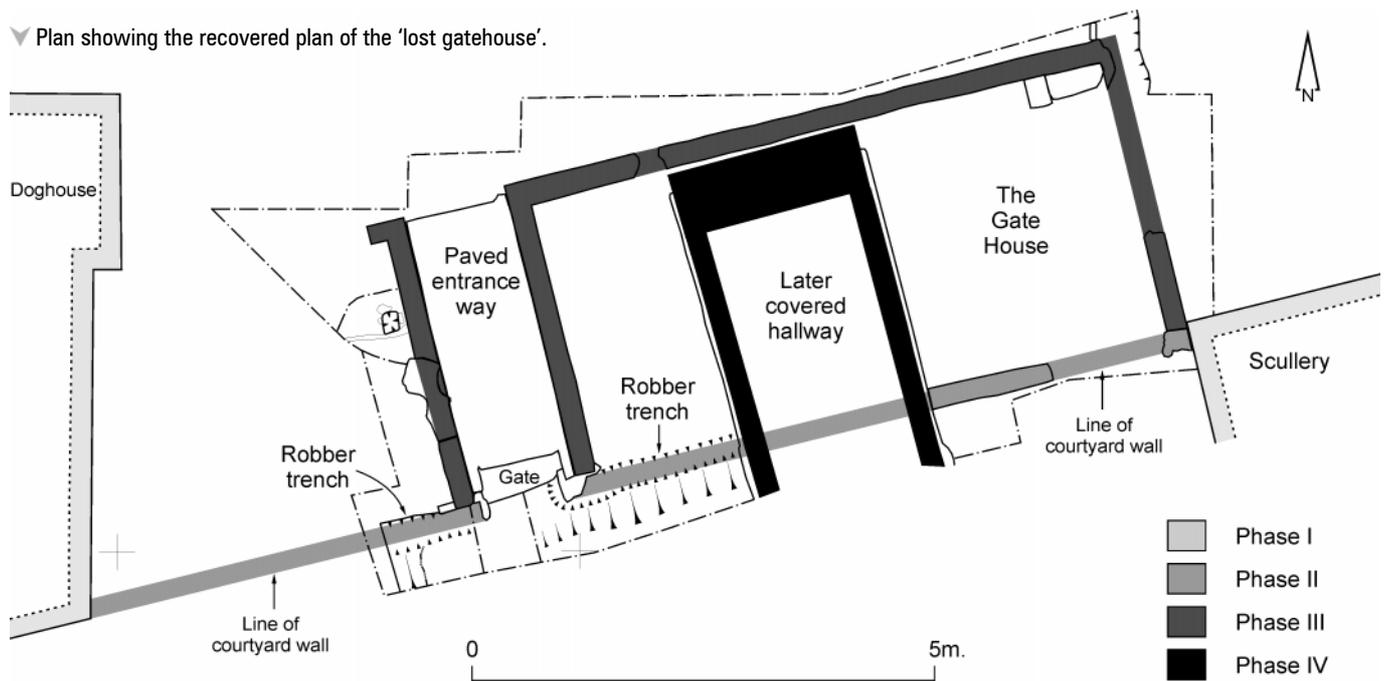
wall of similar construction, also butted onto the courtyard wall. This formed the western side of an entrance way 1.15 m. wide, paved with York stone slabs and once had a gate at its southern end.

The walls of the scullery, the dog house and the west boundary wall of the garden were evidently in existence before the gatehouse was constructed, as scarring from its construction was visible on the walls. The gatehouse and paved entrance way were then added. Subsequently, the gatehouse was demolished to ground level with the exception of two walls flanking the pathway, which were retained at a much lower height. The pathway was also retained. The walls survive today as pathway edging, though the uppermost brick course is late twentieth century.

A covered way to the house porch was then constructed, the garden/yard wall being retained to the west of this, but reduced in height. The wall was not retained on the eastern side of the way and the foundations were substantially robbed out at some point before the Ordnance Survey of 1872. The foundations on the western side were retained until they were completely robbed out some time before the Ordnance Survey of 1896. The entrance of the covered way exhibits evidence that it was originally intended to be longer but the design was changed at the time of construction.

More or less at this point the garden beds were extended farther north than before, as far as the entrance to the covered way, ending the clear distinction between the yard and the much more

▼ Plan showing the recovered plan of the 'lost gatehouse'.



private garden that the dividing wall had originally created.

Late in the twentieth century, the area to the west of the covered way had a concrete yard surface laid down and a step of re-used York stone slabs was created at the northern end of the pathway because of the increase in height that this created. Finally, probably in the 1980s a surface of concrete paviors was laid.

The building work for the gatehouse was of an exceptionally high standard, a testimony to George Myers, who was Pugin's builder. The footings for the gatehouse, though never designed to be seen, were built of brick, neatly coursed and must have been built within a

construction cut. The later hallway, though still of a high standard, had much more irregular footings which had been trench built.

Apart from the expected assemblage of Victorian pottery, one sherd of late medieval Tyler Hill ware, probably from a jug of the late fifteenth century, and one very worn body sherd of Iron Age flint-tempered pottery, dating within c. 1000 to 50 B.C., were found during the excavation, indicating earlier human activity in the general area.

The Trust's work was commissioned by the Landmark Trust, grant aided by English Heritage and was carried out under the general direction of Paul Drury.



▲ West end of site showing gateway foundations, looking north. Scale 1 m.

## 21 Manston International Airport

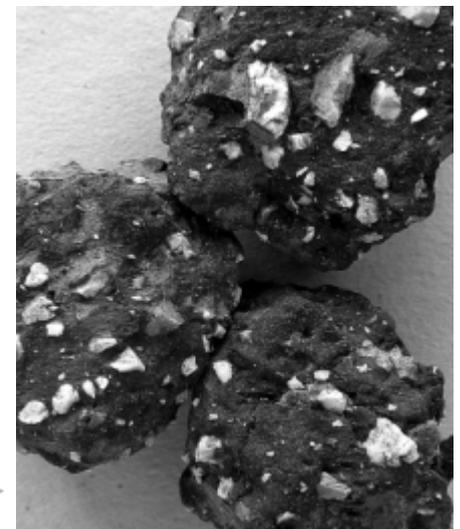
Tim Allen

In March 2000, the Trust excavated twenty-two evaluation trenches in the vicinity of the passenger-side runway and the cargo-side runway at Manston International Airport (centred TR 340 660). This work was to assess the nature and depth of the surface geology and to determine whether any archaeology was present on site, in advance of development.

The test trenches exposed a uniform and largely undisturbed sequence of deposits extending across both evaluation areas, although minor disturbances in the form of buried cables, concrete blocks and an old fence line relating to earlier airport activities were observed. Four main deposits were recorded across the trenched areas, these being topsoil, subsoil, Head Brickearth and degraded Upper Chalk.

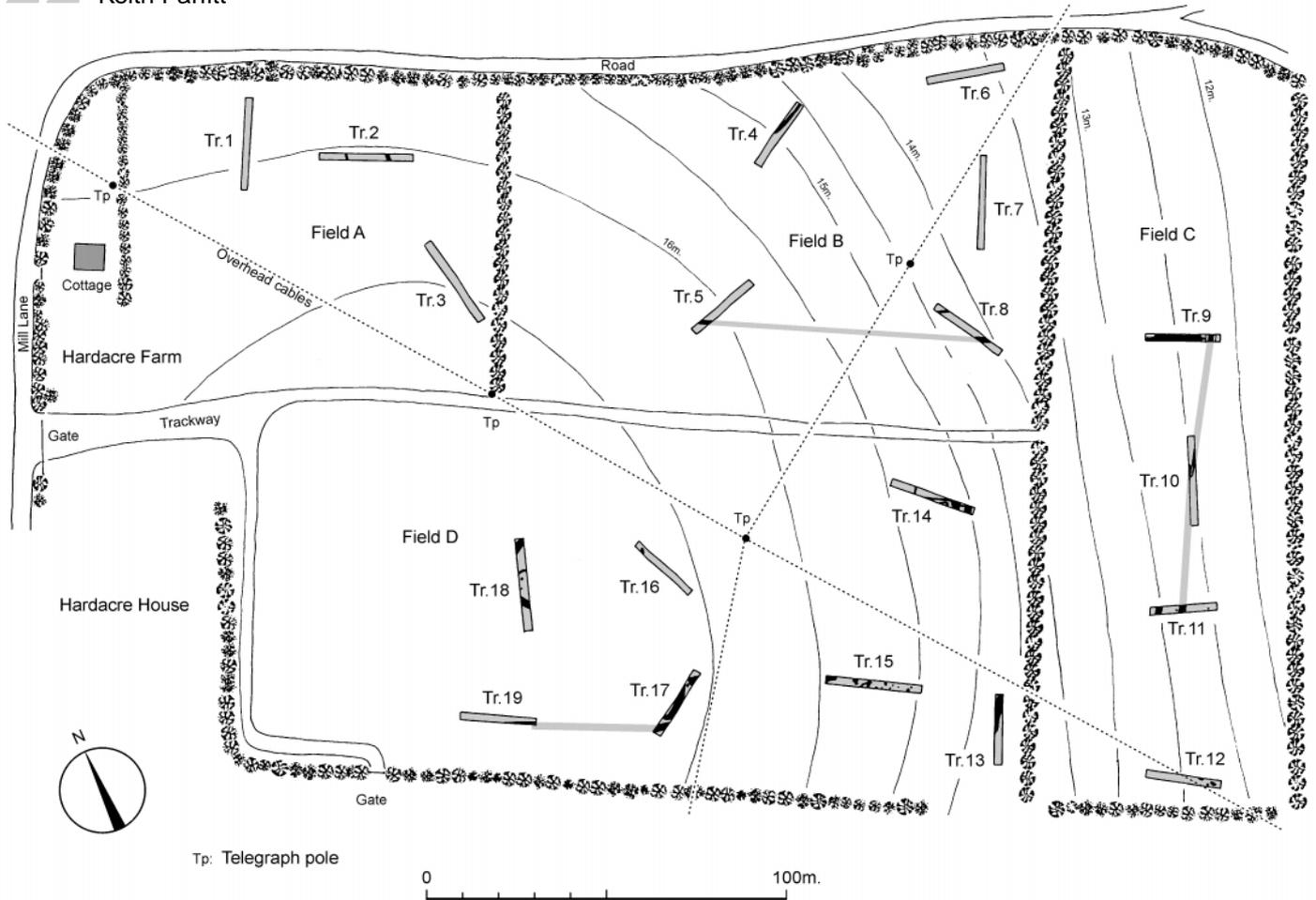
Only one archaeological feature was recorded. This was a small oval shaped pit cut into the brickearth in Trench 10. No dating evidence was recovered from it. A small number of archaeological finds were recovered from the subsoil deposit and generally consisted of a few pottery sherds of Neolithic, Late pre-Roman Iron Age, mid Roman, medieval and nineteenth-century date. The small number of finds points to limited activity in the area. Of particular interest is the Neolithic material consisting of a few flint-tempered pottery sherds and some flint debitage since evidence for Neolithic activity is rare in North East Kent.

The Neolithic sherds from Manston ▶



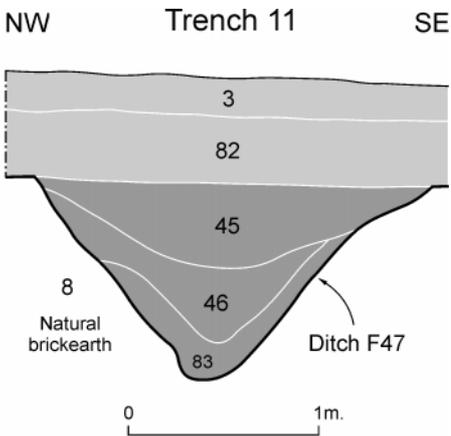
# 22 Hardacre Farm, Preston

Keith Parfitt

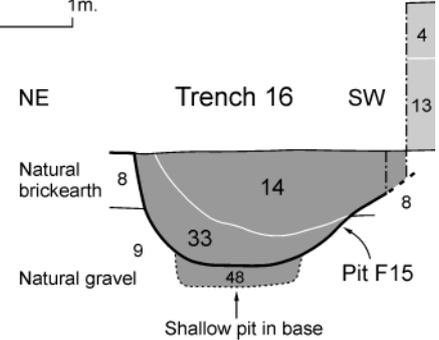
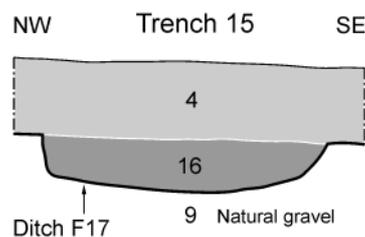
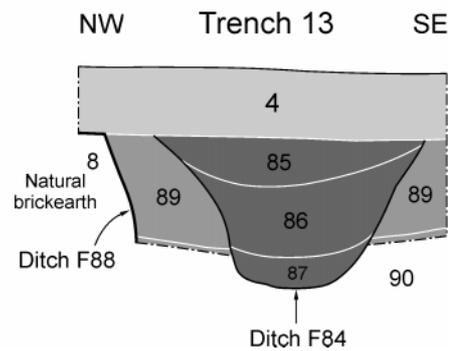
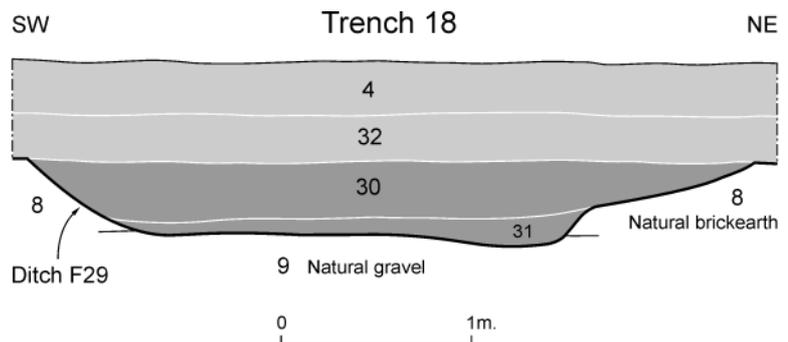


Tp: Telegraph pole

0 100m.



- ▲ Site plan showing contours, excavated trenches and principal ditch alignments.
- ◀ Sections across Early Roman ditches.
- ▼ Sections across Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features.



In the autumn of 2000 the Trust was engaged by Mr D. Fermor to excavate a series of evaluation trenches on land at Preston-by-Wingham (TR 2540 6095, centre), ahead of proposals to plant new woodland. The area investigated lay on the eastern side of the present day village, across land that had formerly been an orchard associated with the now defunct Hardacre Farm. Situated on the summit of a low ridge and extending down a shallow south-east facing slope, the site encompassed a rectangular block of ground covering roughly 6 hectares. It lay at an elevation of between 16.5 and 12 metres above O.D.. Previous archaeological work in the area had located a number of significant prehistoric features and suggested a good potential for the site before the present work began (Ogilvie 1977).

Nineteen trenches were excavated. Most contained features of archaeological interest and several were densely covered with such features. Just over half the fifty individual archaeological features recorded consisted of ditches and gullies. There were also ten pits of varying sizes, with seven post-holes and two large composite features that were not investigated. Most of the features were concentrated on the southern and western sides of the site.

From the variety of alignments, depths and profiles of the ditches located, it seems clear that several separate phases must be represented, although the exposed sections were generally too fragmentary to reveal any clear overall patterns. The pottery dating evidence indicates Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and Roman dates for their

fillings. The straight ditches and gullies are probably associated with rectilinear enclosures and perhaps droveways. Others probably delimited fields and garden plots. Several produced large amounts of Roman domestic debris and must have lain close to contemporary occupation areas. A number of the excavated pits produced pottery of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. There were no obvious pits belonging to the Roman period.

On the evidence of the number of features located and the amount of pottery recovered (about 900 sherds) from the fairly limited excavations, there can be no doubt that part of a major, multi-phase archaeological complex underlies the area to be planted as woodland.

## 23 High Street, Eastry

Keith Parfitt

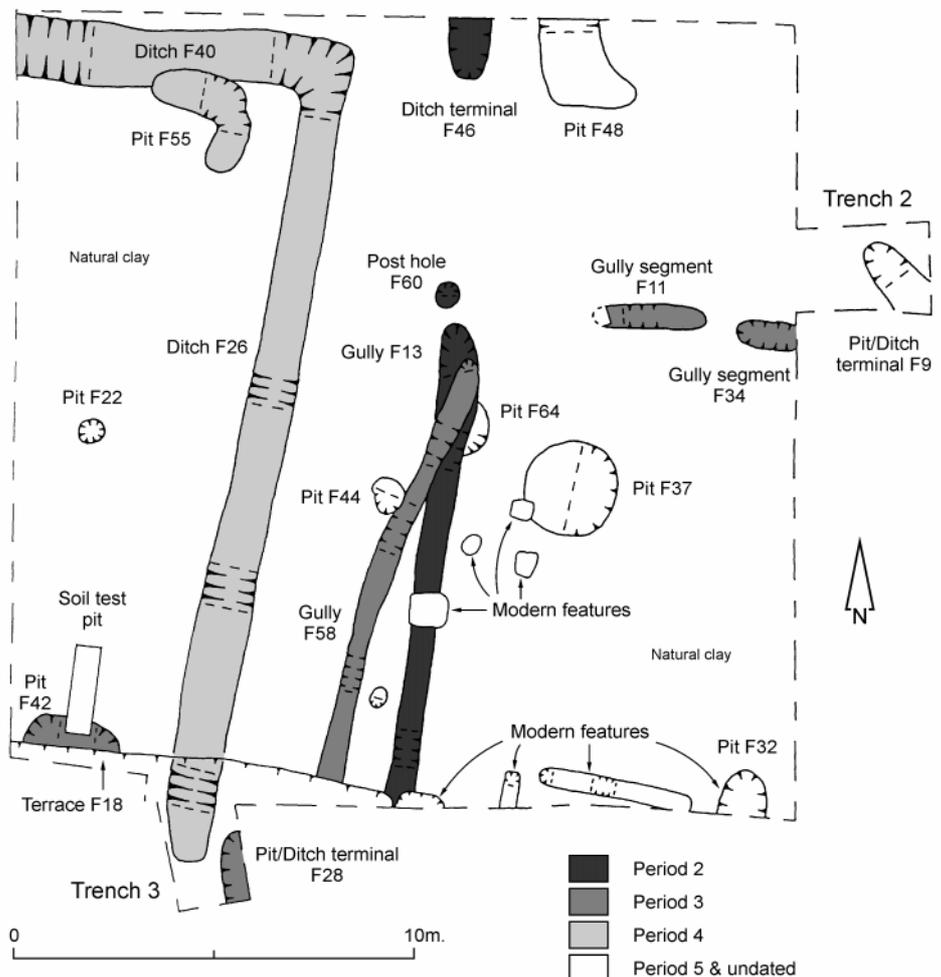
In July 2000 the Trust was engaged by Champion and Bushell Ltd to undertake evaluation trenching in advance of the construction of new houses at the rear of Nos 7, 8 and 9 High Street, Eastry (TR 3091 5476). The work demonstrated the existence of some significant features and a larger excavation was undertaken across a substantial part of the site in August. This allowed the detailed investigation of a sequence of ditches, gullies and pits. Following the main excavation, a watching brief was maintained during the contractor's groundworks and this added a few further details. Work on the site was concluded in February 2001.

The site lies close to the heart of the historic village on the western side of the High Street, about 175 m. west of the parish church. The area investigated measured a maximum of 64 m. (north-south) by 34 m. (east-west) and lay across derelict gardens to the rear of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century properties fronting onto the High Street. The surface of the land here slopes gently down to the east and stands at an elevation of between 26.50 and 28 m. above Ordnance Datum.

Twenty archaeological features were revealed in all. The small quantity of pottery recovered suggests that these range in date from the early Anglo-Saxon to later post-medieval periods, although a number of features were undated. A few struck flints and a flint-tempered pot-shoulder indicate small-scale prehistoric activity in the area. Three sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered. Two of these came from a gully, (F.13), which has been tentatively dated to this period. Three other lengths of shallow gully (Features 11, 34 and 58) appeared to delimit part of a later rectangular enclosure. This was provided

with an entrance at the north-west corner and perhaps another, narrow one, on the north side. The pottery contained within the gullies suggests that they were infilled during the late twelfth or thirteenth century.

Further west, two arms of a substantial V-shaped ditch (Features 26 and 40) appeared to form the north-eastern corner of another more substantial rectangular enclosure. This clearly continued beyond the limits of the excavated area



and its full extent remains unknown. Within the excavated area, a terminal at the southern end of the eastern arm (F. 26) may relate to an entrance, perhaps centrally placed. The infilled northern arm (F. 40) had subsequently been cut near the north-east corner by an elongated L-shaped pit (F. 55) which might conceivably represent a late re-cutting of the ditch in this area.

The filling of the ditches produced a quantity of pottery, the latest of which may be dated to the

period *c.* A.D. 1500–50. Residual medieval sherds were also present. The semi-articulated skeleton of a sheep was recovered from the base of the east arm and that of a dog came from near the bottom of the north arm.

Given the documented significance of Eastry during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods it is important that archaeological investigations are undertaken here when and wherever possible. The excavations in 2000 represent the largest so

far undertaken within the village and have revealed a sequence of ditches, gullies and pits which must have been located on the western edge of the historic settlement. Most probably, the ditches and gullies discovered bounded a succession of fields, enclosures or garden plots. The date-range of the pottery assemblage seems to imply more or less continuous, if unintensified, activity in the immediate area from the early to mid Anglo-Saxon period onwards.

## 24 Former Royal Marines Barracks, Deal

Keith Parfitt

In connection with the redevelopment of the former Royal Marines Barracks complex at Deal, the Trust has continued work across the North and South Barracks sites. Most of this work was undertaken in conjunction with the main archaeological consultant Professor Martin Biddle.

### a) South Barracks: new school site (TR 3730 5145, centre)

The Canterbury Diocese Board of Education engaged the Trust to undertake evaluation trenching across a playing field area situated in the south-western corner of the South Barracks, in advance of the construction of a new primary school there. A series of nine trenches, each about 20 m. in length, was excavated during April 2000. These sampled about 3.5 per cent of the total development area and revealed a number of archaeological features, few of which were closely datable. Significant quantities of prehistoric struck flints, all probably of late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, were recovered from the subsoil layers, together with smaller amounts of prehistoric pottery. In September 2000 work began on the construction of the new school and the Trust maintained a watching brief. This produced a further collection of prehistoric struck flints but no new features.

### b) South Barracks: main complex (TR 3755 5130 centre)

A programme of evaluation trenching at the main South Barracks complex was undertaken in May and June 2000. Nine trenches were excavated. These varied in length from 4.50 to 50.95 m. and a total of 241.75 m. of trench was cut in all. Each trench was positioned in an area of proposed new building work. The South Barracks complex contains a succession of substantial brick buildings, which developed over a period of almost two centuries, with the primary structures

dating from 1795/6 (Clayre 1998). Records show that other contemporary structures have been demolished. Traces of such buildings were located in most trenches, some causing substantial damage to the underlying deposits.

Below the military building remains, the general sequence of soil deposits consisted of natural brickearth sealed in part by a sand layer, apparently blown inland from the adjacent sea-shore. Hollows in the surface of the brickearth appear to have been occupied by a series of shallow ponds or meres, prior to the deposition of the sands. The ponds are not closely datable but appear to be ancient and do not seem to have been utilised by man.

Archaeological features were noted on two horizons. The majority were discovered cutting into the upper zone of the natural brickearth or pond deposits, sealed by the sand and subsoil layers. Several later features, however, were noted cutting through the sand and subsoil layers.

The excavated trenches revealed twenty-nine archaeological features, of which twenty were ditches and gullies, eight were certainly or probably pits and one could have been either a pit or a ditch. It seems certain that these represent several separate periods but few can be accurately dated. The stratigraphic evidence suggests that there are probably at least three phases present. The latest features, all ditches, are apparently post-medieval in date, but the bulk is more probably prehistoric or Roman.

Of the eight pits located none produced any significant quantities of datable material. In pit F.258 (Trench 12) a deposit of carbon and burnt flint beach pebbles (253), clearly representing dumped hearth debris thrown into a half full pit, was sampled for radiocarbon dating. From this it would seem that the hearth material was dumped sometime during the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age period (*c.* 900–770 Cal. B.C.). This provides a useful fixed point for the dating of the sequence of deposits here and shows that the sand layer overlying the pit cannot have been laid down before the Iron Age, whilst a pond deposit

cut by the pit, clearly pre-dates it. The pit itself was cut by an otherwise undated ditch.

The investigations produced a quantity of prehistoric struck flints, together with a small amount of prehistoric pottery.

### c) North Barracks (TR 3750 5170, centre)

In August 2000 five machine-cut trenches were excavated in areas on the western and northern sides of the North Barracks site. Trenching adjacent to the old (disused) military cemetery had the primary purpose of determining if there were any graves lying beyond the known limits of the graveyard. Two other trenches were concerned with the general nature of any buried archaeological deposits/features and the extent of recent disturbances in areas not previously examined but proposed for the erection of new buildings. Significant remains relating to demolished military buildings were largely confined to one trench where mortared yellow stock brick walls formed the western corner and part of the north-west wall of a substantial basemented structure. From early plans this can be identified as the 'Canteen' built in 1903 and demolished about 1950 (Clayre 1998, 4).

Earlier work at the North Barracks has shown that the brickearth deposits, like those at South Barracks, are partially sealed by deposits of sand, apparently blown inland from the coast (Parfitt 1998; 1999a).

A small circular pit containing the base of a prehistoric pottery vessel was located at the north-western end of Trench 6. Although the upper part of the vessel was unfortunately damaged during the initial machine clearance work, it would seem that the pot must either have been incomplete when originally buried, or subsequently truncated (?by ploughing) prior to the excavation. The flat-based pot had been set upright on the bottom of the pit and there can be little doubt that the pit, only slightly larger than the vessel, had been specifically dug to hold it.

The filling of the pot consisted of a dark grey loam with carbon and this contained over 170 grams of cremated human bone. From this, it would seem that the pot represents a cinerary urn. Examination of the somewhat undiagnostic remains suggests that the pot is either of Bronze Age or Iron Age date. On general archaeological grounds, a Bronze Age date seems the more likely and the vessel is perhaps best viewed as the remains of a Deverel-Rimbury urn used as a cremation jar. The burial seems to have been isolated and there was no evidence for any associated ring-ditch, covering mound or adjacent burials. The find clearly represents a significant discovery and further demonstrates the extent of prehistoric activity across this coastal landscape.

A total of just over 200 prehistoric struck flints was recovered from undisturbed contexts during the course of the fieldwork.

## Discussion

The archaeological investigations across the former Royal Marines Barracks complex, comprising evaluation trenches and watching briefs, have allowed at least a superficial examination of some 18 hectares of the ancient coastal landscape at Deal. Clear evidence for prehistoric activity across this area has been recovered but nowhere has this been sufficiently intense to suggest permanent occupation over a long period. A significant scatter of struck flints, probably of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, indicates at least intermittent activity.

Particular archaeological interest in the area of the barracks is provided by the fact that it lies immediately adjacent to that stretch of the east Kent coastline which has long been considered to be the area where Julius Caesar landed with his forces in 55 and again in 54 B.C.. Indeed, the

modern commemorative monument marking the supposed landing-spot lies at the top of the beach, just 190 metres from the south-eastern boundary wall of the South Barracks!

There have been few subjects in Kentish archaeology that have occupied the thoughts of researchers more than the vexed question of the exact location Caesar's landing place. Discussions and conclusions have ranged from the absurd to masterly pieces of historical deduction. Despite all the effort and ingenuity expended, however, it remains a disappointing fact that there is not one single piece of direct archaeological evidence for any of Caesar's documented activities in Britain. The work at Deal Barracks provides no useful new evidence, apart from confirming that the ground in this area was probably dry by this time and could have been used for a camp-site.

## 25 North of Saltwood Tunnel

Mick Diack

From March 1999 to August 2000, the Trust continued work at Saltwood Tunnel near the village of Saltwood (centred TR 1560 3695). This work commissioned by Union Railways (South) Ltd., formed part of an extensive programme of archaeological work along the path of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. The Trust had previously excavated a multi-phase settlement on this site from January to March 1999 (Willson 2002c) and this second phase of work, spread over several separate excavations, began as a continuation to the east of the area north of Saltwood Tunnel. The various excavations were directed by: Christopher Sparey-Green, Damien Boden, Mick Diack and Adrian Gollop, supported by numerous site, office and specialist staff.

The area investigated lies between the M20 and the railway tunnel, close to Stone Farm Bridleway, which crosses the M20 via a bridge at this point. The site is located on a plateau of the Folkestone Beds, forming an upper part of the Greensand Ridge at approximately 98 m. above Ordnance Datum. The nearest watercourse is the Slay Brook, which flows approximately 400 m. to the south-west.

Previous archaeological observations in the area had included a contemporary multi-period settlement at Dolland's Moor (2.5 km. to the east) which was excavated by the Trust during 1987–88 as part of the Channel Tunnel project (Bennett 1989, 54–9). More pertinently, however, watching brief work on the construction of the

adjacent M20 motorway in 1979 had revealed evidence for an extensive multi-period settlement at this point (Willson 1985, 226–35). Subsequent fieldwalking in 1994 followed by evaluation trenching by the Oxford Archaeology Unit in 1997 confirmed the presence of a Late Iron Age and Roman settlement on the site (OAU 1997).

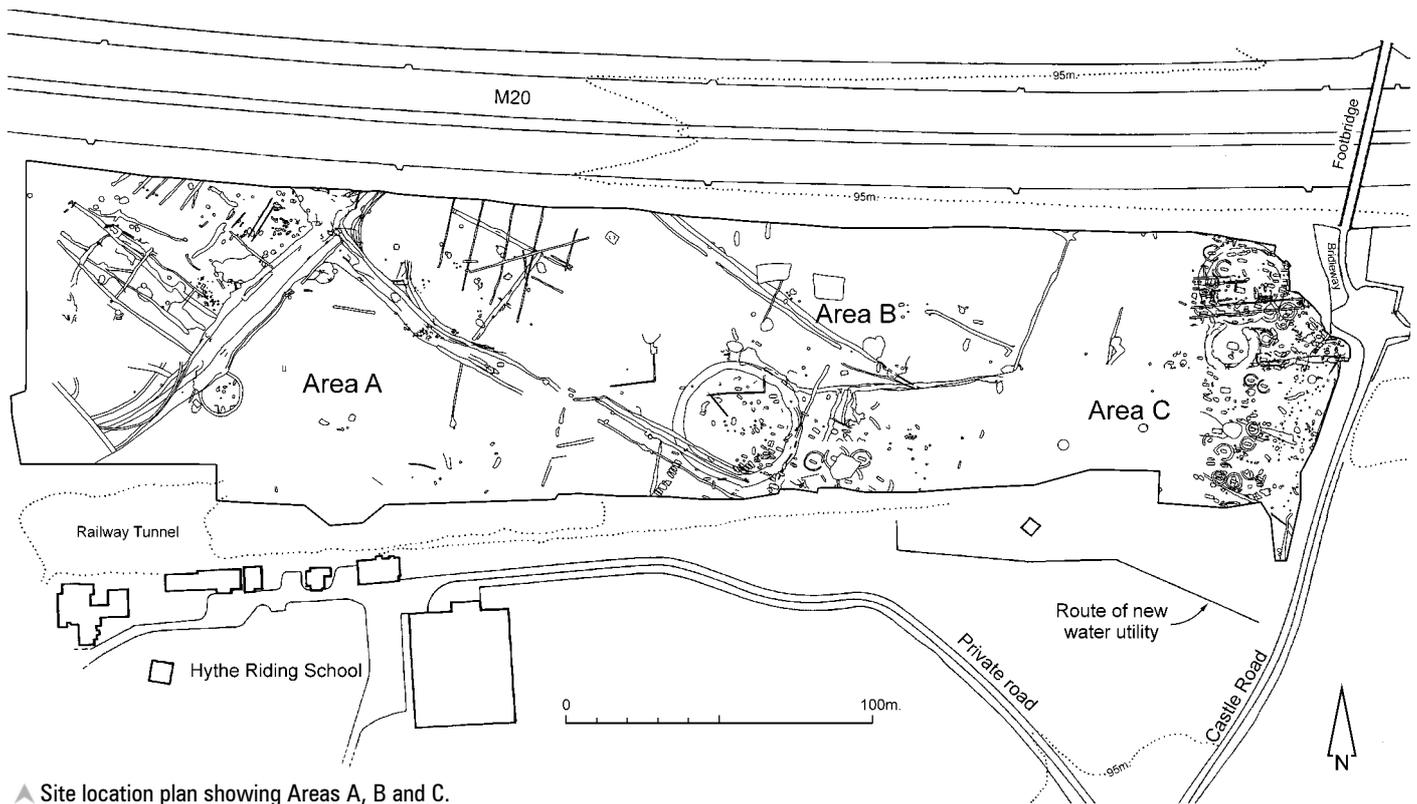
Due to the nature of the construction work, excavation at Saltwood took place in several different phases. As each phase of work was completed, a larger and more extensive site than had ever been anticipated, was gradually revealed. Excavation also took place on the other side of Stone Farm Bridleway; this work was carried out by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology. An interim report on Saltwood was published in



▲ Saltwood cemetery site under excavation.  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.



▲ A large gold, silver and garnet composite disc brooch, a gold pendant and a Frankish coin from a rich Anglo-Saxon female burial (Grave 190). © Union Railways (South) Ltd.



▲ Site location plan showing Areas A, B and C.

Current Archaeology, though this was written before later phases of work had taken place and further discoveries made (Glass 2000).

The work produced evidence for long lived activity across the site ranging from the Early/Mid Bronze Age (2400–1100 B.C.) to the early medieval period (A.D. 1066–1300), with the most significant find being the discovery of two early and rich Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

### Early/Middle Bronze Age (2400–1100 B.C.)

A line of three Bronze Age barrows was discovered at Saltwood (Wessex Archaeology excavated two more to the east). All were enclosed with single circular ditches. The smallest was located at the far west of the site and was approximately 16 m. in diameter, the ditch being 1 m. wide and 0.50 m. deep. No burial had survived. The largest barrow was located more or less centrally and was c. 43 m. in diameter, the ditch being 3.5 m. wide and 1.2 m. deep. The barrow contained a centrally placed crouched burial containing an almost complete skeleton orientated north–south, with its head and knees facing east and accompanied by a pottery food vessel dated to 2000–1700 B.C..

About half way between these two barrows an isolated crouched burial was discovered. The grave, which was orientated east–west, was packed with irregular greensand blocks, either to provide protection or as a grave marker. It also

contained an almost complete skeleton lying with its head and knees facing north.

The third barrow was further to the east, close to the bridleway and was c. 30 m. in diameter; the ditch was c. 2 m. wide and 1.5 m. deep. Originally it was enclosed by a penannular ditch with an entrance to the north-east, but later a short section of ditch was added to close the gap. No associated burial was found. Also attributed to this phase was a small pit containing a quantity of Bronze Age pottery. This may have been a cremation pit, although no bone was recovered.

### Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100–700 B.C.)

Five confirmed and two possible cremation burials located in the centre of the site have been ascribed to this phase, although the dating of these is uncertain and they may be of a later date. Five further possible cremations were present to the far west. They contained a high charcoal content and a moderate amount of pottery fragments; one contained a large ceramic fishing weight. A large scatter of post-holes at the far west of the site may represent two structures.

### Early/Middle Iron Age (700–100 B.C.)

The two trackways identified in the 1999 excavation to the west, were found to continue

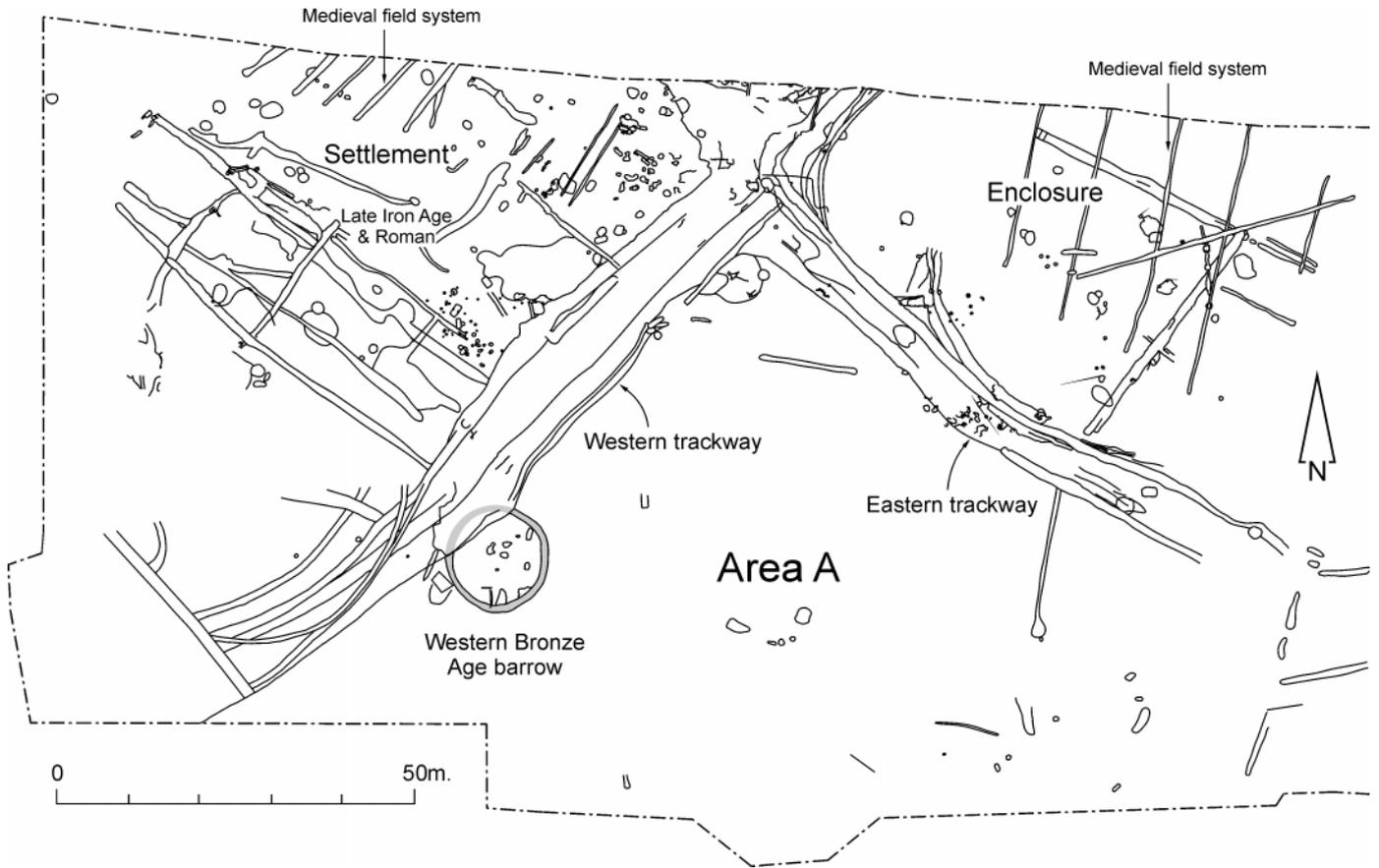
further south and east in the later phases of excavation. The one aligned south-west/north-east was seen to cut the west side of the small western barrow, whilst the other aligned south-east/north-west was found to cut the south side of the large central barrow.

### Late Iron Age/Romano-British (100 B.C.–A.D. 450)

The features belonging to this phase were almost all from the 1999 phase of work and are discussed elsewhere (Willson 2002c). A number of linear features located towards the centre of site were considered to represent a field system associated with this phase of settlement. A scatter of small pits and post-holes to the east of the large barrow were poorly dated and understood, but may have also belonged to this phase.

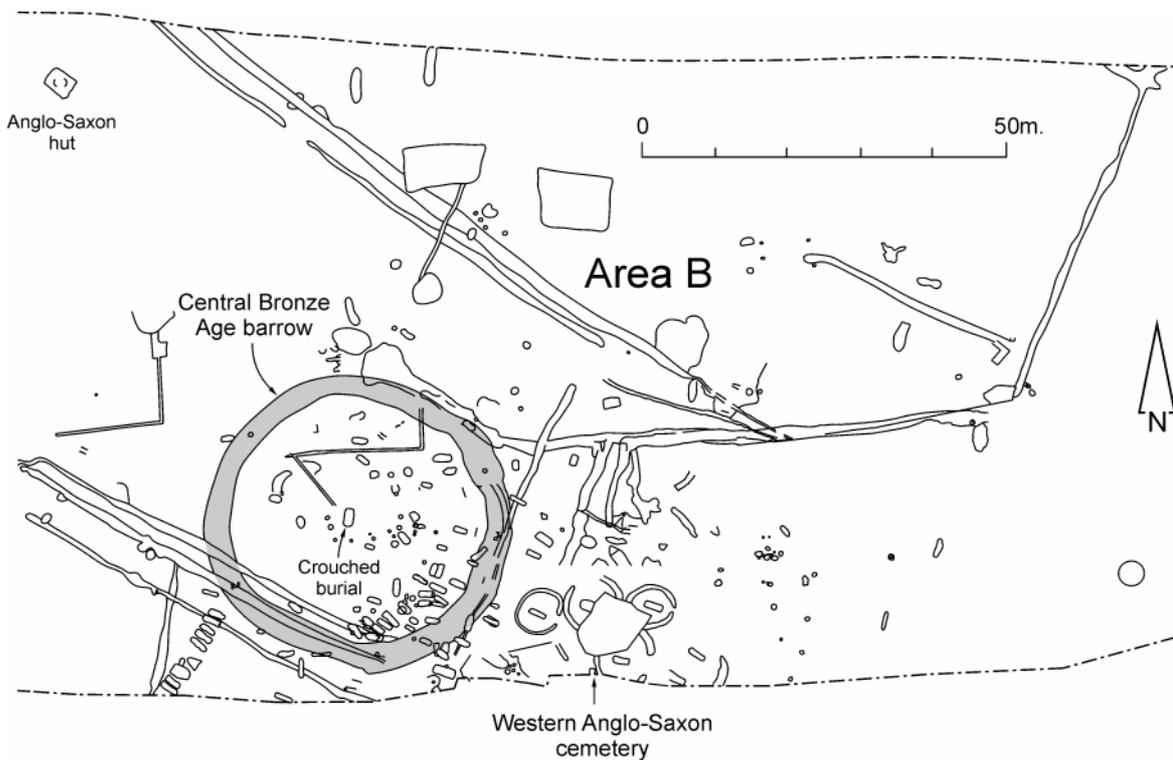
### Early Anglo-Saxon (A.D. 450–650)

It is to this period that the most spectacular elements of the site can be assigned, that is the discovery and excavation of two rich Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (the Western Cemetery and the Eastern Cemetery). The cemeteries are centred on two of the Bronze Age barrows; this is a known Anglo-Saxon practice (Williams 1998, 90–108), with Kentish parallels from Mill Hill, Deal (Parfitt and Brugmann 1997) and at Buckland, Dover (Evison 1987). The Western Cemetery consisted



▲ Plan of Area A showing the location of the Western Bronze Age Barrow, Late Iron Age Roman settlement related trackways & later medieval field systems.

▼ Plan of Area B showing the central Bronze Age barrow & the western Anglo-Saxon cemetery.



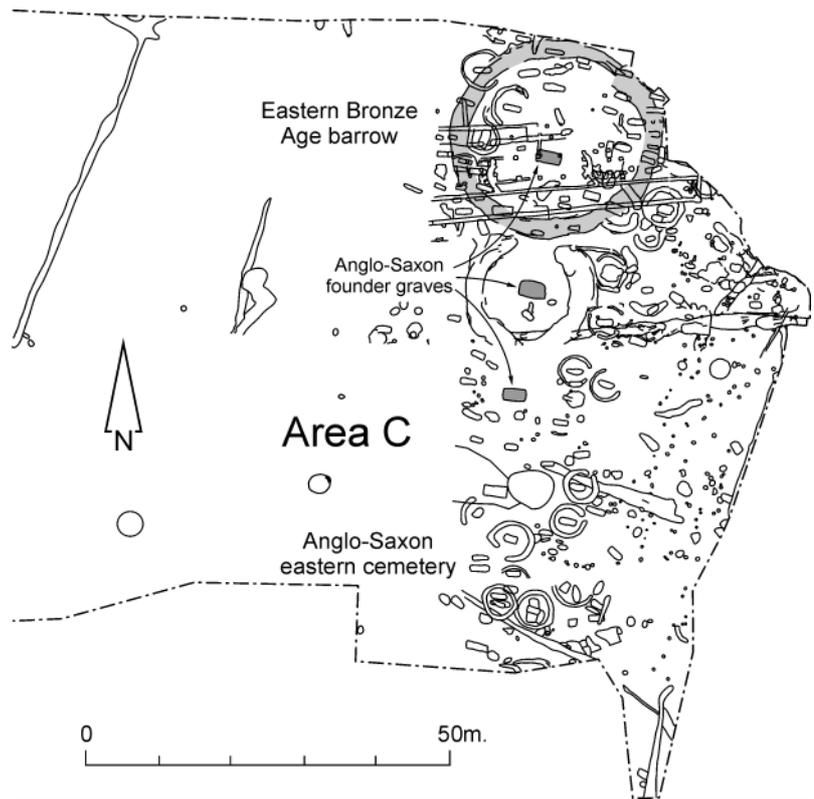
of fifty-eight inhumation burials and a single cremation burial. The Eastern Cemetery consisted of 101 inhumation burials and a horse burial. A further eighteen burials belonging to this cemetery were excavated by Wessex Archaeology on the other side of the bridgeway. The easternmost of the two barrows excavated by Wessex had also been used as a cemetery with eighteen associated inhumation burials. These were dated to the late first century and thus the earliest on site. Many of the inhumations had grave goods, some of which were of exceptional quality. Bone preservation was generally very poor and frequently no bone survived at all or, at most, only tooth enamel and partial long bones.

### The Western Cemetery (sixth to seventh century)

The Western Cemetery located in and around the large Bronze Age barrow contained a minimum of fifty-nine burials, fifty-eight of which were inhumations and one a cremation burial. Burials continued right up to the southern limits of the excavation suggesting that the cemetery was more extensive. Numerous graves were located within the prehistoric barrow as well as outside of it to the south-west and east.

Of those within the barrow, one grave contained a few lengths of gold strip, probably from a brocaded fabric, whilst another was the single cremation burial which cut an earlier inhumation. Cremation burial is rare in Anglo-Saxon Kent, although not unknown. Outside the barrow to the south-west was a distinct line of at least nine graves. Their alignment and spacing implies that they were either contemporary interments or that grave markers were used. One of these graves contained a complete and intact glass bell-beaker dating from the first half of the sixth century. Another grave from the line contained two oval amethysts, two silver brooches with semi-precious stones and an intaglio with a silver backing.

Amongst numerous graves to the south-west of the barrow there were four graves that had penannular ditches and again the spacing implies that they were contemporary or that their ditches and mounds were clearly visible when other graves were added nearby. Other graves nearby contained a variety of artefacts: one had a glass bell-beaker and a glass palm-cup, and another grave, had a Frankish ceramic bottle. One rich grave, lined with greensand blocks, contained a sword and other weapons. Four other graves had partial stone linings and another had a footstone. Of these partially lined graves, one, a female burial, was particularly rich with accompanying items including a copper alloy brooch inset with



▲ Plan of Area C showing the eastern Bronze Age barrow and the eastern Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

garnets, a copper alloy radiate-headed brooch, a spherical silver mounted rock crystal with the remains of a leather pouch and an iron weaving baton (a high status item).

The finds from this cemetery included five swords, nine spearheads, four shield-bosses, several knives, several brooches some with garnet insets, some silver and some bronze. A total of 220 beads were found, mostly monochrome glass, some polychrome and ninety-nine of amber. There were also many small iron objects including three latch-lifters. The number of 'sword burials' indicates the high status of particular individuals and for the cemetery as a whole.

### The Eastern Cemetery (seventh century)

The Eastern Cemetery was located in and around the eastern Bronze Age barrow to the west of the bridgeway and contained a minimum of 101 inhumation burials. The burials were traced to both the southern and northern limits of the excavation and clearly it too was more extensive.

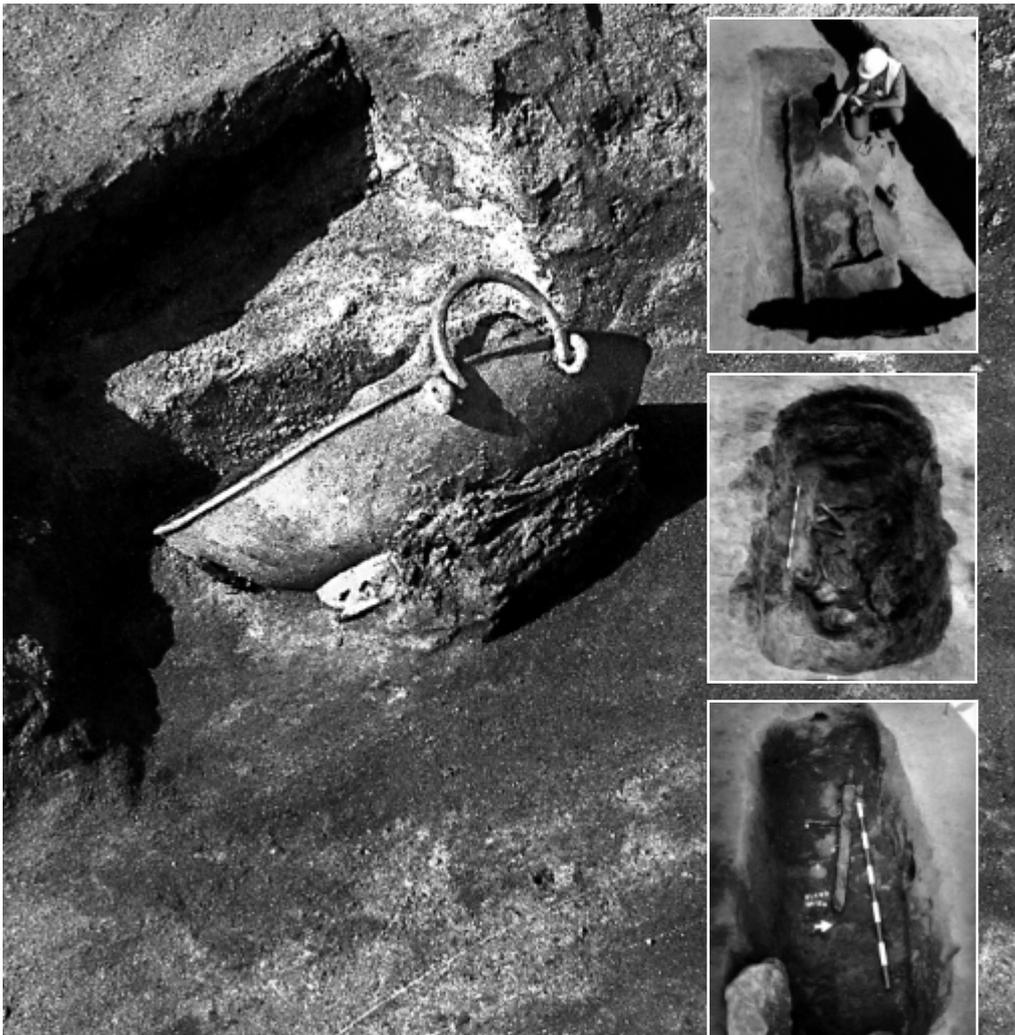
Three of the graves form a line running north-south. The northernmost, a large rectangular grave close to the centre of the prehistoric barrow, containing almost seventy separate objects including two shields, a sword, an angon, items of horse harness and a coptic bowl containing forty-five antler gaming pieces and

fragments of a leather shoe. Possibly associated with this grave was an unaccompanied horse burial located 4.5 m. to the east.

Further south, on the edge of the barrow, a magnificent chamber grave was discovered surrounded by a large penannular ditch (some 19 m. in diameter) and containing an inhumation burial within a wooden coffin. Accompanying grave goods were of exceptional quality including a bronze 'Coptic' bowl, a large iron-bound wooden bucket, a horse harness, two shields, a sword, an angon and other weapons. A similar distance to the south was the third rich grave, without a penannular ditch but with evidence of a coffin. This burial contained a bronze 'Coptic' bowl, a sword, spearhead, angon and three shield studs and bosses and an iron-bound bucket.

These three graves were exceptionally rich in terms of the number and quality of the associated grave goods and in the elaboration of the burial rites. These burials, all male, have been interpreted as 'founders graves'. Significantly, all three contained bronze 'Coptic' bowls of the same type and of Eastern Mediterranean origin, which in East Kent are a type well known as marking the graves of princes. The swords, multi-shields, angons and wooden buckets are all symbols of high rank, as is the horse.

Probably associated with the founder graves was the grave of a rich female within a wooden coffin. The associated finds included a gold brooch with garnet and glass settings on a silver backing,



Main photo: A bronze 'coptic' bowl in the upper part of a rich male grave in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.

Left, from top: Anglo-Saxon Grave 15: a wooden coffin burial.  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.

Bronze Age large barrow: central 'crouched burial' accompanied by a pottery food vessel dated c. 2000–1700 B.C.  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.

Anglo-Saxon male burial (Grave 124) showing the large iron sword that accompanied the body.  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.

Grave 129, an Anglo-Saxon stone-lined cist burial with a large iron sword amongst the grave goods.  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.

Far left: Saltwood Anglo-Saxon cemetery: the eastern half of the site showing some of the many intercutting and separate features.  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.

Below left: Recording a complex Anglo-Saxon grave.  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.

Below right: Anglo-Saxon barrow (Grave 7) under excavation. A rich male burial, the first glimpses of an iron-bound wooden bucket (top right) and an iron Angon or throwing spear (bottom centre), whilst the coffin was contained in a central chamber (under excavation).  
© Union Railways (South) Ltd.



a gold pendant with a semi-precious stone setting, a gold coin pendant and the remains of an iron-bound wooden bucket.

Twenty other graves, or groups of graves, were set within penannular ditches and in three cases included two or three intercutting inhumations. Of the remaining graves, the majority were simple rectangular grave cuts, apart from one burial which was contained within a stone cist and another in which a hollowed tree-trunk was used as a coffin.

The finds from this cemetery included a total of six swords, twenty-one spearheads, three angons a block of twelve arrowheads, nine shield-bosses, several knives, two sets of horse harnesses, three 'Coptic' bowls, three iron-bound buckets, various brooches and a total of 324 beads, mostly monochrome glass but some polychrome, some amber. Various keys and latch-lifters as well as numerous other iron objects

were also found. Many items were block lifted, in order to allow laboratory excavation. This was undertaken at Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Laboratory where the conservation all of the Anglo-Saxon metalwork took place.

### Early medieval (A.D. 1066–1300)

To the north of the western barrow and running to a point roughly between the two barrows were various elements of a ditched field system. This may imply that the prehistoric barrows were still extant at this time

### Post-medieval and modern (1800+)

During the post-medieval period activity on site was confined to intensified agricultural practices

that involved the truncation of archaeological levels, possibly removing shallow features entirely. Also construction of the air shafts for the Saltwood Tunnel entirely removed any archaeological features. Later a First World War army camp, the use of which continued until the Second World War, caused some localised disturbance to the Eastern Cemetery.

These various phases of excavation at Saltwood took place over a period of almost a year and a half in all possible weather conditions. The discoveries were spectacular particularly the high class Anglo-Saxon cemeteries including individuals buried with swords and the four, possibly royal burials. The full results of this regionally important site await full publication, but undoubtedly will enhance our understanding of Anglo-Saxon Kent.

## 26 Fairfield Road, New Romney

John Willson

During February and March 2001 an archaeological evaluation and a subsequent watching brief was undertaken under the supervision of Andrew Linklater during the construction of a house on a plot of land at Fairfield Road, New Romney (TR 0662 2503). This work

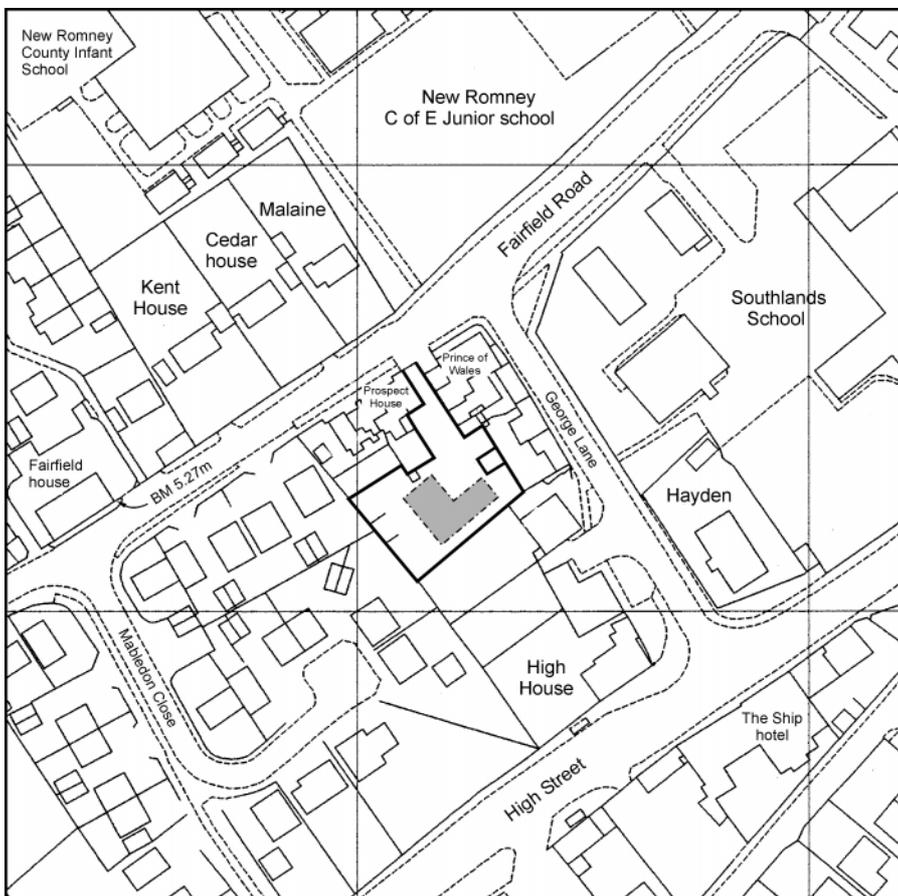
revealed a series of intact medieval features and deposits on the site, including the remains of two medieval buildings.

The earliest deposit recovered was a clean pale yellow silty-sterile sand with laminations of crushed seashells, which covered the majority

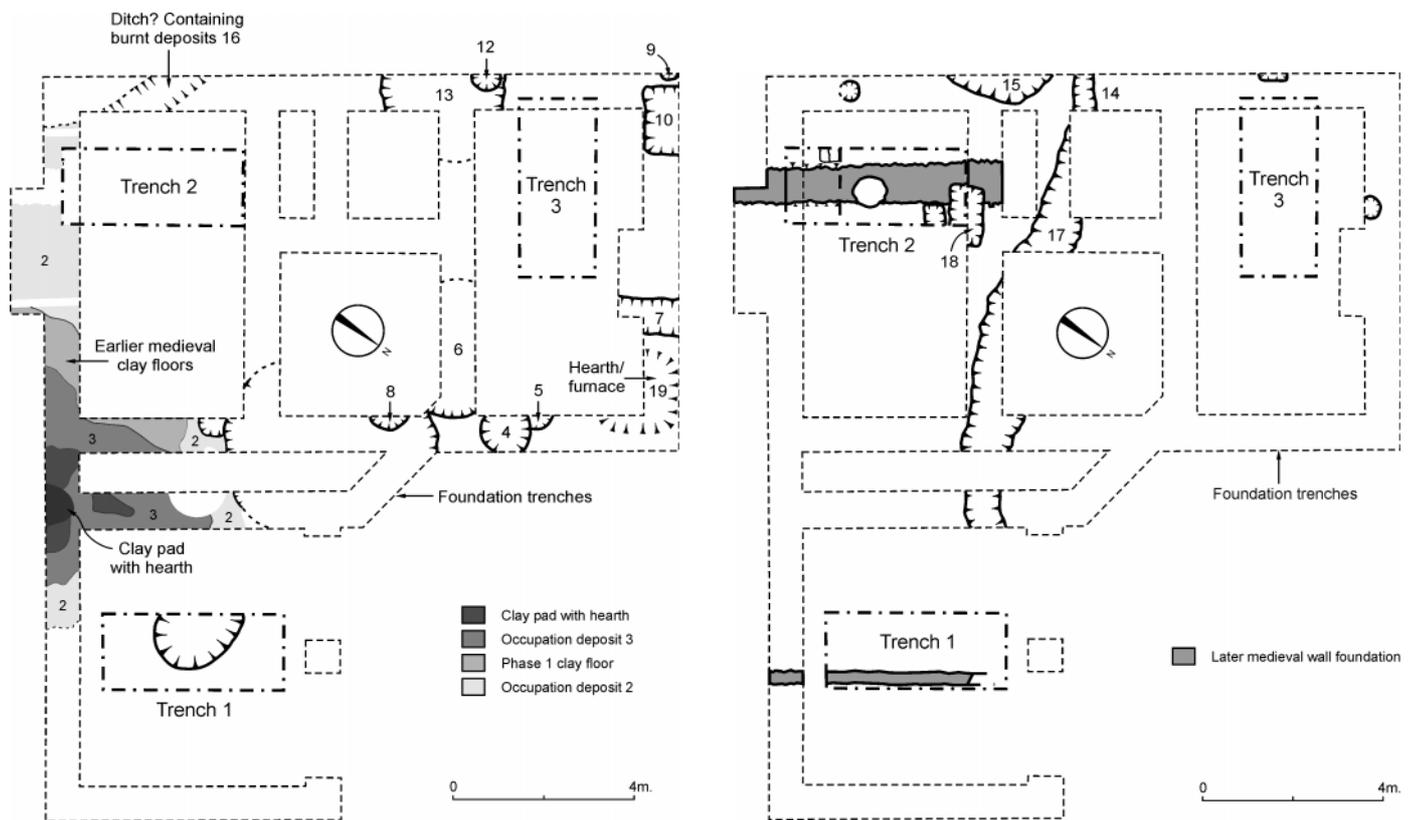
of the site. This became beach gravel and fine sand towards the north. Over the north and west sides of the area this was sealed by a mixed horizon of grey silty-sands.

Mainly concentrated on the south-east side of the site however, were the remains of a structure, probably timber-built, represented by a series of thin clay floors, a hearth and associated thin occupation deposits. The earliest floor lay directly on the surface of the sterile sand. These clay floors survived over a minimum area of 7.85 m. by 3.70 m., but clearly extended beyond the excavation limits. Unfortunately no trace of any related walls were located. The occupation deposits contained butchered animal bones, a few small pottery sherds and a number of small finds, including two stone spindle whorls, a limestone-polishing tool, a stone hone that was polished into a curve and a glass cloth-smoother. Interestingly all of these objects can be used in the production or finishing of cloth making. This early occupation is tentatively dated to about c. A.D. 1250–1300. These deposits were sealed by a layer of dark grey silty-sand.

A number of early features were found to the north and north-west of the clay floors cut into the underlying sand deposit including short sections of two ditches, numerous pits of varying sizes (some intercutting), one of which appeared to have been a cess-pit. These features were probably situated to the rear of the clay floor structure. Collectively the ceramic assemblage



◀ Fairfield Road, site location.



▲ Foundation plan showing position of earlier archaeological features.

▲ Foundation plan showing position of later archaeological features and those of unknown date.

recovered from these features shares a similar date of c. A.D. 1250–1300.

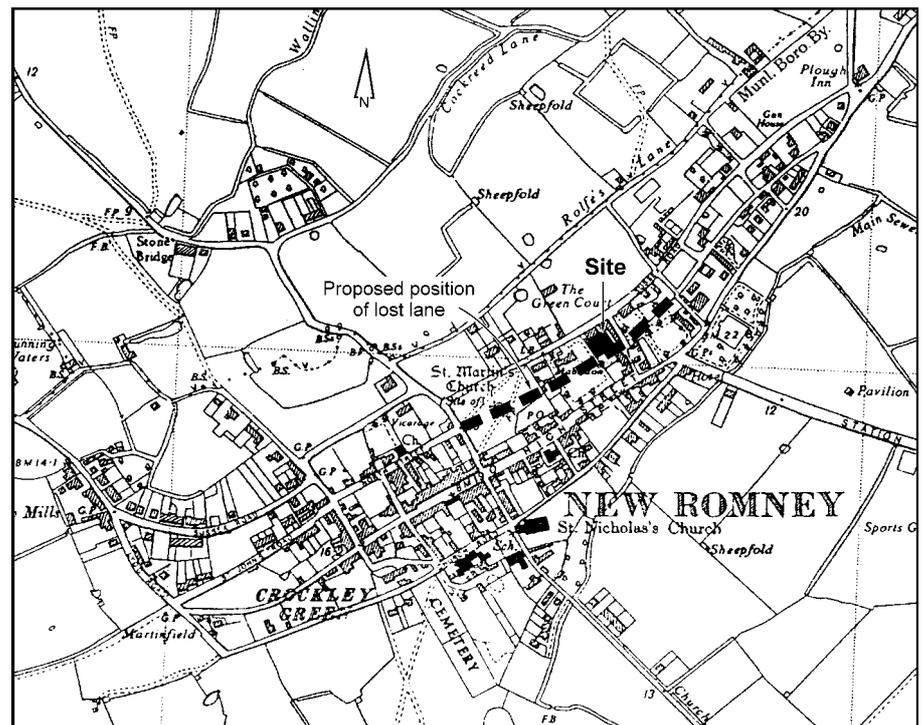
To the north a large sub-square shaped, flat bottomed hearth or oven set in a hollow some 1.85 m. across was revealed. This was found with associated clay floors, lying above and also cut into the dark grey silty-sand. This appears to represent yet another, but slightly later structure. Again no obvious walls were found, nor was it clear what type of structure was represented. The limited dating evidence again points to a broad thirteenth-century date, but the stratigraphy would suggest that the structure is later than that to the south-east.

During the cutting of a new cess-pool to the west of the site, further early features were found cutting the sterile sand, consisting of two short lengths of ditch at right angles to each other, a cess-pit and another area of clay flooring. The ditches appear to respect the cess-pit and may represent a ditched property enclosure with the cess-pit located towards the corner of the boundary. The clay floor sealed both the ditches and the cess-pit and clearly represents a later structure. The ceramic evidence recovered from these features again broadly dates to c. A.D. 1225–1300.

There again appears to have been a build up of mid grey sand before another later structure is built on the site, represented by a two parallel linear foundation trenches aligned north-west by south-east immediately beneath a modern concrete surface. The western one was more substantial being wider and deeper and contained

water-rolled flint cobbles in stiff sand, whilst the eastern one was narrower, shallower and contained smaller flint pebbles. Sitting on both foundations and following the exact same alignments were linear U-shaped robbed wall trenches containing an abundance of chalk and mortar fragments, peg-tiles, shell, animal bone

▶ Late nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey map showing the proposed position of the lost lane in relation to the site.



and pottery sherds. No clear evidence for floors or occupation deposits was located. These may have been removed by later activity. Likewise no return walls were observed. The ceramic evidence for the robbing is dated to c. 1500–25.

It is possible that the structures revealed in the excavation and watching brief represent buildings within the rear gardens of properties along either the High Street or Fairfield Road frontages. Alternatively, and more likely, they may well have fronted onto a now lost medieval lane set halfway between and parallel to Fairfield Road and the High Street.

The suggested evidence for this missing lane may be found on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map of the town. In this the line of North Street can be projected to run parallel with, and between Fairfield Road and the High Street. This line falls across several boundaries to the rear of later properties, both east and west of George Lane, eventually continuing its line as Cannon Street.

Also on the Ordnance Survey map George Lane has an unexplained 'dog-leg' approximately half way along its length, which falls almost exactly on the line where the projected missing lane would cross George Lane. This would agree neatly with the grid system upon which the early town was laid out. A similar previously unknown lost lane fronted by lost buildings was discovered on the south side of the town in 1979. In that case there was clear evidence that these were lost in the great storm of 1287 when the much of the town was inundated by the sea, and buried by up to 1 m. of sand and shingle. The harbour was lost at that time (Willson 1987, 198–212).

Just when the present lane was lost is uncertain, but it does not appear on William Webb's map of 1614 and it is just possible that it went out of use in the early fourteenth century. Certainly by then the effects of loss of the harbour after the storm of 1287 and the subsequent retreat of the sea, saw a gradual economic

decline of New Romney and the town began to slowly contract.

Whether the early structures and features discovered here date to settlement prior to the great storm of 1287, or whether it represents post-storm settlement is not absolutely certain as the ceramic evidence recovered is not sufficiently diagnostically precise. Although the dating evidence falls either side of the storm date no clear and certain evidence of the storm deposit was recorded on this site (unless it is the layer of dark silty-sand) thus this aspect remains inconclusive. However, this and previous work has shown that buried beneath the present town lies a complete and intact sequence of archaeological deposits ranging from at least the late twelfth century to the present day of this little investigated yet important medieval town and Cinque Port.

## 27 High Street, Brookland, Romney Marsh

### Grant Shand

During November 1998, an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Brookland Church of England Primary School (TR 989 258), during the demolition of an air-raid shelter and stores and the construction of new classrooms and administration block. Additionally, the construction of a 33 m. length of culvert was necessary as the development site straddles an existing drainage dyke.

The construction of the new culvert and the clearance and cutting back of the dyke provided some useful observations relating to the development of Romney Marsh. Modern topsoil capped a 0.7 m. thick horizontal deposit of brown silt/sand material heavily disturbed by tree roots. Sealed by this were deposits of brown silty clay and blue/grey silty clay extending to a depth of 1.6 m. below ground surface, which contained a few animal bones, peg tiles and oyster shells. It is thought likely that these deposits were probably laid down in the late medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Below this a 0.2 m. thick deposit of stiff blue-grey clay was observed containing no finds.

Underlying this was an extensive deposit of fibrous brown peat 1.2 m. thick and extending to near the base of the dyke. Within this deposit there was a mass of small tree branches occasionally larger thick branches and relatively fewer tree trunks with root bowls. Beneath this, at the base of the dyke glimpses of another layer of blue clay could be seen. It is likely that this sequence of marine sands, silts and clays interrupted by deposits of peat continues to some depth. Though, archaeological remains were few and of passing interest, the successive deposits of marine clay and peat, indicating an episode or episodes of marine inundation of vegetated landscape, were of particular note.

During the last 10000 years (the Holocene) the continual movement and deposition of sediments bears testimony to the environmental and climatic changes that have shaped the marsh. The historic development of Brookland, and in a wider but pertinent aspect Romney Marsh, is very complex and not clearly understood. Romney Marsh and its immediate neighbour Walland Marsh with its myriad of drainage dykes is now one of the largest

areas of reclaimed lowland coastal areas in Britain. Both Walland and Romney marshes are collectively known and referred to in general terms as Romney Marsh.

There have been many episodes of environmental changes represented in Romney Marsh. Contracting marine conditions give rise to growth of fenland and woodland environments. Later episodes of marine transgression occupy areas once covered by vegetation. The onset of peat formation in Walland marsh was between 6000 and 5000 years ago and continues through to 3000 years ago. where peat formation was interrupted by marine inundation (Long *et al.* 1998, 56). The sequence discovered at the Brookland's site was broadly similar to data collected during bore hole survey in a transect across Walland marsh in 1995 (Spencer *et al.* 1998, 20). This confirms the existence of an extensive wooded environment in this part of Walland marsh in the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

## 28 Sutton Baron Hall, Sutton Baron Road, Borden

### Jake Weekes

In March 2001 an archaeological evaluation, consisting of a single small hand-dug trench, was carried out to the north of and adjacent to Sutton Baron Hall, Borden (TQ 8794 6916). The underlying geology in this area is Upper Chalk,

with outcrops of Clay-with-Flints to the west and east.

The present house at Sutton Baron Hall comprises the eastern half of a 'Wealden' medieval hall house, which was extended to the

north in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The interior contains early post-medieval wall paintings.

The earliest deposits encountered during the excavation were the fills of a large feature of

indeterminate shape and depth, but evidently of late Roman date. These deposits were encountered at a depth of 0.7 m. beneath present ground level capped by a medieval soil horizon associated with the occupation of Sutton Baron Hall. A later demolition deposit, and discrete deposits of chalk and gravel, may result from building activity associated with the eighteenth-century extensions to the house.

The feature yielded an interesting corpus of Late Roman finds including pottery, flue tile and tegula

fragments, and daub, suggesting the presence of a substantial Roman structure or structures in the vicinity of the current manor house.

Interestingly a number of archaeological records suggest Roman (and later) occupation on or near the site. The Sites and Monuments Record for Kent records that Roman remains, including several buildings, were recorded in 1846 in a field on the opposite side of the Sutton Baron Road, around 100 m. to the south-east of the present excavation. Moreover, the excavation of a 2 m.

square hole carried out in 1989 by the then owners of the property produced Roman pottery and probable domestic rubbish. These finds, which included Roman tile and brick fragments, and several coarseware pottery sherds, suggested occupation of the site some time between the third and fourth centuries A.D. More recently extensive field walking in the vicinity of Sutton Baron Manor House confirmed the presence of Roman finds in the vicinity (Wilkinson 2000, 2, 10).

## 29 Coursehorn, Cranbrook

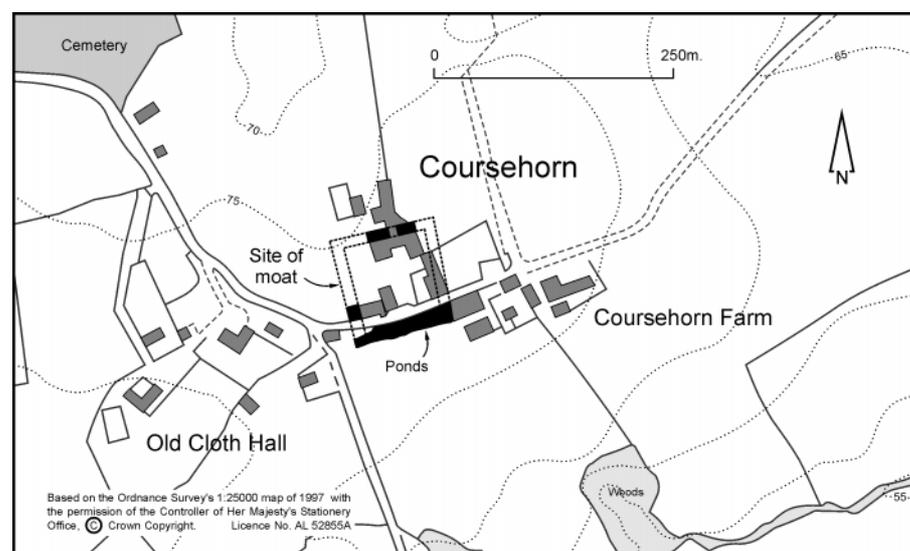
John Willson

In August 2000 a short watching brief was carried out under the supervision of Alan Ward during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new school building at Dulwich Preparatory School, Coursehorn (TQ 7925 3585).

During this work a large, wide, deep and partially waterlogged feature filled with modern debris was revealed in foundation trenches on the south side of the site. The feature, of which only 15 m. length was observed, was in excess of 7.50 m. wide and at least 2 m. deep. The ditch appears to form part of the northern arm of a large moat, of early post-medieval or even late medieval date, that had been infilled in order to make a garden, c. 1935.

A section of the northern arm of the moat was apparently observed during the construction of school buildings to the west of the present site in 1996, but was not recorded.

To the south of the actual development site farm buildings survive dating severally to the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. The Coursehorn itself is an eighteenth-century structure built around a sixteenth-century building in which Tudor ceilings and other features still survive (Newman 1969, 239). It was the manor house of the Hendley family who made their fortune as clothiers and had lived in Cranbrook since the reign of Edward I



(1272–1307). Sir Walter Hendley of Coursehorn was appointed Solicitor of the Court of Augmentations in 1537, and it is possible that the present house was built by him. The family lived at Coursehorn until the eighteenth century when they moved to Otham.

The moat undoubtedly formed part of a much earlier complex of buildings of unknown date and uncertain size. Most of the moat has been infilled and lost ponds to the south and south-west of

the timber-framed farmhouse, south of the school perimeter, appear to represent the south-west corner and part of the south arm of the moat. This together with the now located north arm suggests that the overall moat was square shaped covering an area of between 100 m. and 120 m. and enclosing an area of at least 80 m.. Hopefully further planned development at the school may reveal additional evidence about this interesting site.

## 30 Cowstead Farm, Stockbury

Peter Seary and Christopher Sparey-Green

The renovation and alteration of the existing building at Cowstead Farm, Stockbury during January and February 2000, allowed the examination of subsurface features at the western end of the existing farmhouse, an area seriously damaged during the Second World War. The watching brief was prompted by plans to rebuild on the site of the destroyed western end, but the opportunity was also taken to carry out a rapid survey of the standing building. Planning permission was granted for this project on

condition that archaeological surveillance of the work took place. The following description derives from observation made during the cutting of foundation trenches for the new extension at the west end of the new building. The new extension, which was 5 m. wide by 10 m. long on its north-south axis, formed a shallow wing, projecting slightly north of the surviving building.

The building lies a kilometre north of the village of Stockbury in a shallow gully dropping northwards towards Hartlip, the site centred at

TQ 841 627. Two major medieval structures exist in the area, the ring-works and bailey at Church Farm, Stockbury, on the higher ground 1.2 km. to the south-east, and the church of St Mary Magdalene in Stockbury village. The subsoil here is chalk overlain by clay with flints, the foundation trenches for the new western extension cutting into the latter deposit but not penetrating the chalk. The earliest evidence recorded consisted of redeposited layers of chalk and clayey soil which at two points on the north side dipped



sharply to the north as if this made ground had slumped into pre-existing pits. It is possible that these represented quarries into the subsoil for material used in an earlier clay and timber building. On the south side layers of charcoal, calcined flint and burnt clay incorporated in these deposits could have derived from this earlier, but undated, activity.

Clearance of the ground and the digging of trenches for the new extension revealed foundations of at least two major periods that can be directly related to the surviving medieval building and which allow part of the plan of the western end to be reconstructed. The most readily identifiable structure was a length of flint and mortar foundation which linked directly with the footing of the present north wall, continuing its line for a distance of 4.3 m. to the west. Two slight rectangular projections on the north side presumably related to vertical elements in the timber structure above and may have supported the posts of a door at this point. The parallel sleeper wall continuing the line of the south side was truncated by a deep modern pit, probably the site of a crater resulting from the bomb which had damaged to the building. This pit had effectively destroyed all evidence for the south

side of the building but at the base of the pit, at too great a depth to be safely examined, the corner of a yet deeper feature partly lined by a flint and mortar wall was briefly observed. This structure appeared to be the north-east corner of a separate structure, deep set in the ground and possibly part of a cellar or well-constructed cess-pit outside the south side of the building.

The west end of the building was not traced and presumably lay beyond the limits of the present works. On the north side, where the remains survived best, the original flint and mortar footing was abutted by a two phase brick and mortar addition 1.5 m. long which, in turn, abutted a narrow flint and mortar wall. The latter extended for at least 1.3 m. to the west, beyond the limit of excavation, with no sign of a return to the south. The area to the west, not affected by the present scheme, was not investigated.

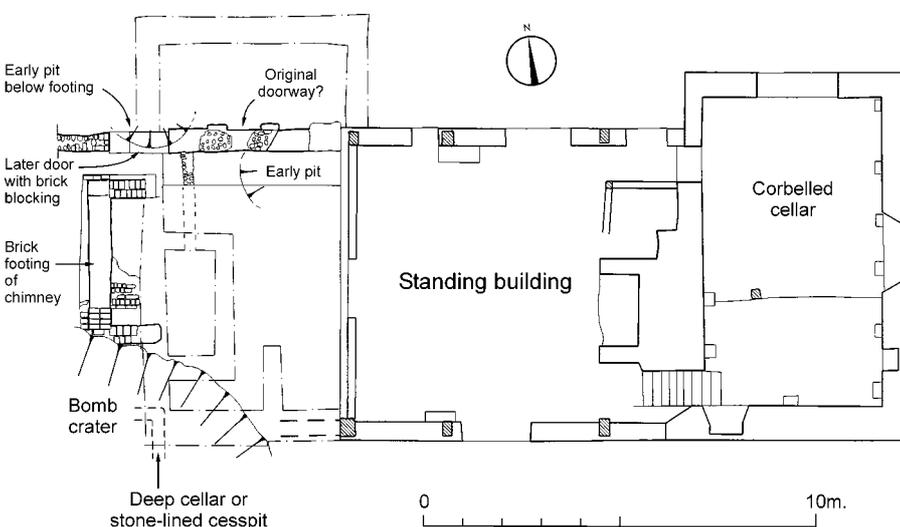
Within the area of the building two structures were observed, the earlier of which was probably a slight flint and mortar footing which abutted the north wall and ran south for at least 2.5 m.. If the two slight projections in the north wall face do represent the site of a door then this slight foundation could have supported a partition on the western side of a cross-passage leading from

this putative door. Approximately 1 m. west of this was a large U-shaped brick footing, 4.2 m. by 2 m. externally, constructed from crimson-red bricks and pale sandy mortar, the burnt clay surface contained by this burnt red. This was undoubtedly the base of a free-standing chimney, set slightly north of the axis of the building, the fireplace opening eastward into the interior of the building. At a later date a blocking of purplish coloured brick was inserted on the south side, narrowing the area of the open hearth but perhaps creating a separate oven on one side. No trace of interior surfaces was identified but a patch of limestone rubble and clay within the northern foundation may have been makeup for the original floor. Two unstratified stone floor slabs may have derived from a floor in the building which had otherwise been dispersed.

These fragmentary structures allow something of the western end of the building to be reconstructed and the original layout of part of the building to be postulated. The earliest phase is represented by the major flint and mortar foundation on the north which was probably here pierced by a door giving access to a cross-passage. The interior to the east of this would then have been the hall of the original building. The extent of the building to the west remains unknown but the narrow flint wall continuing the line of the north side may have formed part of an original west wing. The south side has not been defined but the deep feature could have been a cess-pit on, or just within, the limits of the building. The dating of the early levels must remain uncertain with the lack of dateable finds and an apparent lack of records for the building.

The second major stage was the removal of the cross passage and the insertion of a brick chimney immediately west of its line. This would have lain north of the centre line of the building, symmetrical with the surviving chimney stack towards the eastern end of the building, the fireplaces facing east and west respectively into the area of the original hall. The form of the bricks would suggest a date in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries for this alteration. The short length of brickwork interrupting the flint wall immediately north of this chimney base may have resulted from the blocking of a contemporary doorway set symmetrically with the present north door which also lies immediately north of the chimney stack, giving access left and right to rooms served by that stack.

The extent of any western wing or the one-time existence of a northern gable-end projecting to match that on the east remains uncertain; the original end of the building may lie beneath the open ground west of the new extension and south of the garage.



## 31 Bridge Road, Sheerness

John Willson

An archaeological watching brief during groundworks relating to an extension to Sheppey College, Bridge Road, Sheerness (TQ 9175 7504), was undertaken under the supervision of Christopher Sparey-Green during January 2001.

In 1996, Sheppey College was built across part of the nineteenth-century defences of Sheerness Royal Naval Dockyard. The Trust carried out a watching brief during these works and recorded a limited section of the nineteenth-century military ditch (Pratt 1996). Thus proposals to extend the college in 2001 provided an opportunity to accurately locate and record the profile of the ditch and any other archaeological features. As well as carrying out a watching brief, a 29 m. long trench was excavated to hopefully provide a detailed section of the defences.

The only features discovered were related directly to the nineteenth-century defences and consisted of a section of the ditch, berm and internal earthen rampart of one side of the ravelin, a roughly triangular outwork guarding the landward entrance into Sheerness Royal Naval Dockyard.

The main feature was the ravelin ditch, the fill of which was only partially excavated due to the existence of a live sewer-pipe and because the modern (1950s) infill of the ditch was badly contaminated. The section revealed that the ditch was in excess of 12 m. wide, probably 13.5 m. in actuality, and although only the upper 1.5 m. of the filling was removed it was estimated from

the 1996 watching brief to be about 3 m. deep with a wide flat base. The inner sides of the ditch were set at an angle of 35 degrees to the horizontal and were lined with ragstone rubble blocks and covered with a thin mortar screed.

To the north-west the remains of an earthen rampart were revealed. This survived as a 1 m. high mound of made ground, parallel to the ditch and some 8 m. wide comprised of a primary deposit of homogeneous grey clay overlying sterile beach deposits, topped by layers of shingle and silts. Between the rampart and the ditch was a 1.5 m. wide level berm.

The site at Sheerness was visited by Samuel Pepys of the Navy Office in 1665 when the site was surveyed prior to the construction of a yard for cleaning and repairing ships with a 26-gun battery to be constructed for its defence. The base however had an inauspicious beginning when the yard and unfinished defences were captured and destroyed in a Dutch raid led by Admiral de Ruyter in 1667 (Harris 1984, 251). The yard was rebuilt and the first phase of defences was finally completed by 1698, having thirty guns placed there.

Sheerness Dockyard was constructed between the river and the defences and was thus continually hampered throughout the eighteenth century by a chronic shortage of space, and much of it had to be built on reclaimed land. As part of this process numerous hulks were sunk on the mudflats and as they broke down they were

incorporated into new ground. By the late eighteenth century the expanding township of 'Blue Town' had rendered the defences useless and attempts to right this came in c. 1782 when a new defence works, Fort Townsend, was built considerably further east of the old defences.

By the early nineteenth century the dockyard was in a state of disrepair and was entirely rebuilt and extended in the period 1815–27 to plans designed by John Rennie the Elder (Harris 1984, 264–6). It was then that the early landward defences were erased and replaced by a new line almost a kilometre to the east. The new defences, included bastions and ravelins, that on the north-east, adjacent to Minster Road, and close to the Sheppey College site being in existence by c. 1820 (Harris 1984, fig. 6). Expansion of the township continued however, this time in the rapid building of Mile Town and then Marine Town to the east which again made the defences ineffective. In response the defences were further upgraded in 1862 with the construction of a new ramparted moat known as Queenborough Lines to the east of Mile Town and Marine Town some 2 km. east of the dockyard waterfrontage.

Sadly, much of the bastion and ravelin defences have been demolished, levelled and built over, particularly in the post-war period. It is therefore important to take advantage of any opportunity to record details of any surviving remains.

## 32 Chilston Sandpit, Lenham

Tania Holmes and Paul Bennett

During August 2000 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Chilston Sandpit, Lenham (centred TQ 8810 5155) in advance of a proposal to extend the pit. This work, consisting of the excavation of eight 30 m. long trial trenches and five deep pits, yielded evidence for occupation probably dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. A small number of features of medieval and post-medieval date were also revealed.

Natural subsoil of fine compact banded sand was capped by a thick deposit of colluvium which uniformly sealed all prehistoric features. Although there was no indication of a buried prehistoric land surface, fifty-five individual features were revealed cut into the natural sand and sealed by the colluvium. These consisted of thirty-two pit-like features, thirteen post-holes, six small gullies and four shallow ditches. The colluvium, which

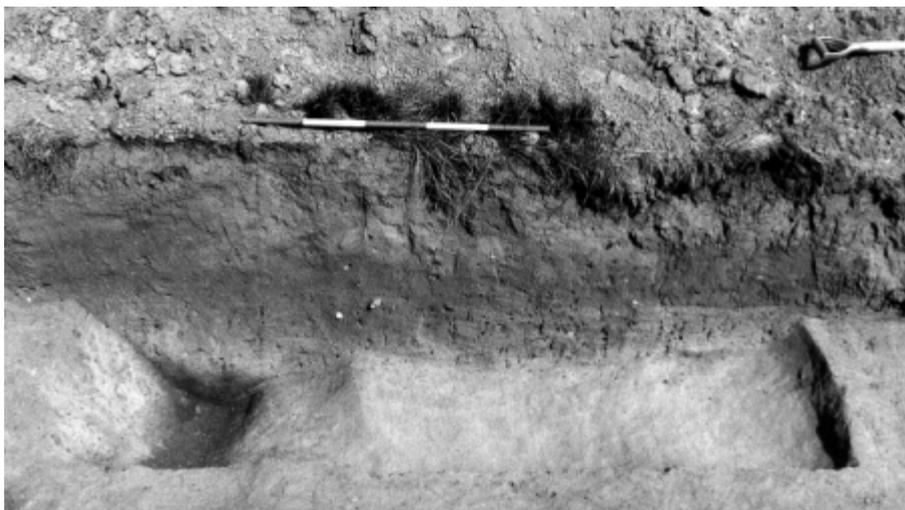


▲ General view of Trench 3 extension showing a group of features being excavated.

was cut by the later features, yielded a small flint and pottery assemblage which generally appears to reflect the range and date of prehistoric features examined in the evaluation trenches. A total of sixty-four small sherds of fairly worn prehistoric pottery was recovered and this limited ceramic evidence suggested that occupation took place in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods (c. 3500 to 2000 B.C.).

The shallow depth of most of the excavated features and the quantities of artefactual material recovered from the overlying colluvium indicates that the general prehistoric occupation 'horizon' has been truncated by weathering leaving only deeply cut features *in situ*. No well preserved significant structural remains were present and there were few physical stratigraphical relationships between features. Although a number of well sealed and dated feature fills provided some potentially useful environmental evidence, most fills appeared to have been bioturbated by earthworm and root activity.

The range of early prehistoric features recorded during the evaluation was taken to indicate the presence of a significant and rare late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age settlement site. The colluvium



▲ View of Trench 1 showing intercutting features. Scale 1 m.

capping the early settlement may have formed as a consequence of prehistoric farming practices which perhaps started accumulating from as early as the Bronze Age period. Later activity was indicated by a small number of features yielding material of Roman and medieval date and by undated features found to have been cut through colluviated deposits.

There was little in the artefactual assemblage to suggest occupation prior to the later Neolithic. The range of early prehistoric features revealed by the evaluation may be taken to indicate the presence of a significant Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age settlement site.

## Other sites investigated during the year

These are some of the sites investigated during the period April 2000 to March 2001, where very little or no archaeological evidence was encountered.

Ash: Sandwich Road, Ash Motor Company  
 Barham: Mill Lane  
 Bekesbourne: Aerodrome Road  
 Bobbing: The Meads  
 Bredhurst: Church of St Peter  
 Bridge: Bridge & Patribourne County Primary School  
 Canterbury: Barton Court Grammar School  
 Canterbury: High Street St Gregory's  
 Canterbury: 19 New Dover Road  
 Canterbury: 79–82 Northgate  
 Canterbury: St Edmunds School, St Thomas's Hill  
 Canterbury: 18 Stour Street  
 Capel Fleet: Leysdown Marshes, Isle of Sheppey  
 Chartham: Howfield Manor Hotel  
 Chartham: Station Road  
 Chatham: Kitchener Barracks  
 Cheriton: St Martin's School  
 Chestfield: 39–41 Grassmere Road

Dartford: Green Street Green  
 Dartford: Priors Centre  
 Dover: High Street  
 Dover: Maison Dieu Road  
 Dover, Langdon Cliffs  
 Eastchurch, Shurland Cottages  
 Faversham, Bysing Wood  
 Fordwich, Fordwich Farm  
 Goudhurst, North Road  
 Herne Bay, Bullockstone Road  
 Hythe, Green Lane  
 Iwade, School Lane  
 Kingsnorth, Park Farm  
 Littlebourne, Polo Farm Sports Club  
 Lydd, Little Cheyne Court Farm  
 Lydd, Walland Marsh  
 Maidstone: Buckland Road  
 Maidstone, Hucking Estate  
 Maidstone, Northborough Junior School  
 Minster-Sheppey, Minster Road  
 Minster-Sheppey, Queens Road

New Romney, 13 Mabledon Close  
 New Romney, Southlands School  
 Rochester: French Hospital  
 Rochester: 24 Starr Hill  
 Sandwich: Gazen Salts  
 Seabrook: Seabrook Primary School  
 Seasalter: Ladysmith Grove  
 Sevenoaks: Greatness  
 Shepherdswell: 22 Eythorne Road  
 Sittingbourne: 84 East Street  
 Sittingbourne: Mill Way, Retail Park  
 St Margaret at Cliffe: Green Lane  
 Teston: Court Lodge Farm  
 Tonbridge: Tonbridge Castle  
 Tonbridge: Lyons Crescent  
 Westerham: Valence School  
 Whitfield: Honeywood Parkway  
 Wingham: Wingham Village Hall  
 Wittersham: The Street  
 Wye: Bramble Lane



# Building Recording

## A Nos 15/16 Mercery Lane and 38 Burgate, Canterbury Rupert Austin

This important group of buildings located against the south-west side of the Buttermarket was recorded in advance of a scheme for refurbishment and change of use.

No. 15 Mercery Lane appears to be the oldest structure in the group and dates perhaps to the fifteenth century. It is a classic urban medieval building whose form exemplifies the solution adopted by medieval builders in crowded town centres when maximum accommodation was required in situations where land and frontage were in limited supply.

The structure comprises a long narrow timber-framed building arranged at right angles to the street. It is three bays in length and extends back into the plot for some distance. The structure is characteristically taller than a rural building of similar date (three full stories plus a half storey garret). All its floors and perhaps the roof were once jettied towards the street, but these jetties have since been cut back.

In the sixteenth century the property is thought to have belonged to Christopher Scott, a Canterbury merchant and alderman. Scott, a man of wealth and influence, was for many years a leading member of the company of Woollen Drapers and Tailors of Canterbury. He leased two properties on either side of Mercery Lane from the Dean and Chapter. An inventory of his possessions, dated 1568, survives in the Kent County Records Office. His possessions are listed room by room thereby revealing something of the arrangement of the house. The rooms mentioned are a kitchen, shop, hall, great-chamber over the shop, chamber over the great chamber and garret. No. 15 would certainly have been able to accommodate these rooms within its three and a half storeys.

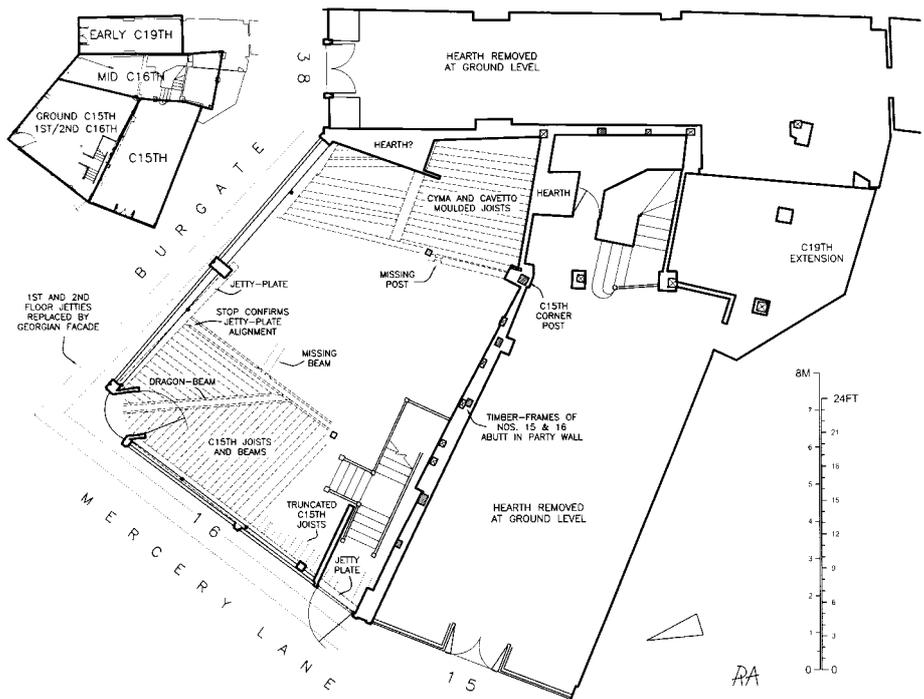
The only historic fabric that is presently visible is that of the north-east elevation. Although much of this elevation survives its timbers are presently only exposed on the first floor. These timbers are typical of the period and include long curved tension braces that descend from substantial posts to the wall-plates. A record of the concealed fabric at ground level made during earlier restoration works reveals a similar arrangement.

A narrow void between No.15 and the adjoining property was opened up at second floor level during the survey, revealing more of the elevation. Interestingly, lath and daub survived here. The

daub was finished on its outer face, confirming that No. 15 is the earliest structure within the group.

No. 16 Mercery Lane contains the remains of a second substantial three storey timber-framed building. This occupies the corner plot, fronting both Mercery Lane and Burgate but the structure is not all of one build. The ground floor appears to be of fifteenth-century date whereas the upper two storeys of the structure were rebuilt perhaps in the late sixteenth century (see below).

The substantial beams above the ground floor shop in the north corner of the property are the best preserved elements of the fifteenth-century



GROUND PLAN (FIRST FLOOR JOISTS AND BEAMS SUPERIMPOSED)

structure. The common joists are plain and undecorated, the larger principals are chamfered with stepped stops. One of the most prominent features is a dragon-beam that runs diagonally to the north corner of the property. This timber reveals that No. 16 was originally double jettied towards Mercery Lane and Burgate.

The fifteenth-century building appears to have been dismantled and rebuilt at first and second floor level in the later part of the sixteenth century. The height of the original structure is not known, but when rebuilt it comprised three storeys. Extensive remodelling in the early nineteenth century has removed much of the sixteenth-century work but fortunately the joists and beams of the floor frames have survived. Once again the main beams are plainly chamfered although ogee stops have been used here. A dragon-beam is again located in the north corner of the property within the second floor frame, confirming that the new second floor was similarly double-jettied. The attic floor frame was not jettied although it is still of substantial construction, something that indicates the roof space or garret was used for storage or subsidiary accommodation. Nothing of the roof structure was exposed at the time of the survey. It seems unlikely however that any original fabric survives.

Evidence for a staircase linking the first, second and attic floors of the building was revealed during the survey. The stair did not seem to descend to

ground level and this possibly indicates that a shop occupied the ground floor space; shops were often independent from the upper floors of a building.

The Burgate and Mercery Lane frontages of Nos 15 and 16 were rebuilt in the early nineteenth century. The jetties were removed and the properties given Georgian façades. Mathematical tiles were applied to the new elevations to give the appearance of brickwork.

A third timber-framed building of probable mid sixteenth-century date lies to the south-east of Nos 15 and 16. It seems likely this was originally an independent structure which was later amalgamated with Nos 15 and 16. The property, set against Burgate and at right angles to the street, is again arranged in an urban manner, with a tall narrow structure that extends back for some distance into the plot behind; in many respects it is similar to No. 15. The structure was clearly built on a restricted and irregular plot as it is slightly wedge shaped in plan. The structure appears to have been five bays in length and was three storeys in height, the central bay noticeably shorter than the rest. (The central bay may have accommodated a chimney or perhaps a stairwell.)

Cavetto and cyma moulded joists and beams can be seen above the ground floor shop. These timbers can be seen in the first two bays but are hidden behind later ceilings at the rear. A similarly moulded window mullion was observed in the

property in the 1980s. Moulded joists are also present within the second floor frame. These are visible within the rear bay of the property above a later ceiling but here the embellishment is simpler, comprising no more than a single cavetto.

Two bays of a wind-braced clasped side-purlin roof survive above the rear of the range. It seems likely, given that this form of roof first appeared in the early sixteenth century, that this fabric is original. The front part of the roof appears to have been rebuilt in the early nineteenth century, but may once have ended in a jettied gable.

No. 38 Burgate lies to the south-east of the group and dates to the early nineteenth century. It is entirely late Georgian in build and does not appear to contain any earlier fabric.



▲ General view of 16 Mercery Lane and 38 Burgate.

## **B** The Seven Stars, No. 1 Orange Street, Canterbury Rupert Austin

An archaeological appraisal of the Seven Stars was undertaken in August 2000 in advance of proposed alterations. The building, which is located along the south-west side of Orange Street, has unfortunately been subject to many destructive alterations over the years. At ground level little historic fabric remains, but above this the building is better preserved. The oldest elements of the Seven Stars are those which lie along the street frontage. Timber-framing that dates perhaps to the middle of the seventeenth century can be seen here. Later structures have since been built to the rear forming a small courtyard.

The extant façade of the Seven Stars is a modern restoration that dates perhaps to the early twentieth century. This gives the impression of a single close-studded three-bay timber-framed building, but this is a deceit for the building that survives behind comprises two distinct structures that have been combined into one range.

Fortunately the façade is simply a thin skin applied over the front of the earlier structures.

The original timber-framed elevations survive in part behind the later facade and comprise large undivided panels rather than close studding. The elevations were continuously jettied towards the street at first floor level, the jetty returning along the north-west end of the property (see below). Evidence for an oriel window, flanked on either side by smaller clerestory lights, could be seen behind the façade of the south-east structure at first floor level. One of its side lights with ovolo moulded mullions and jambs had survived. No evidence for oriel windows was found within the north-west structure, a difference that seems to distinguish the two phases.

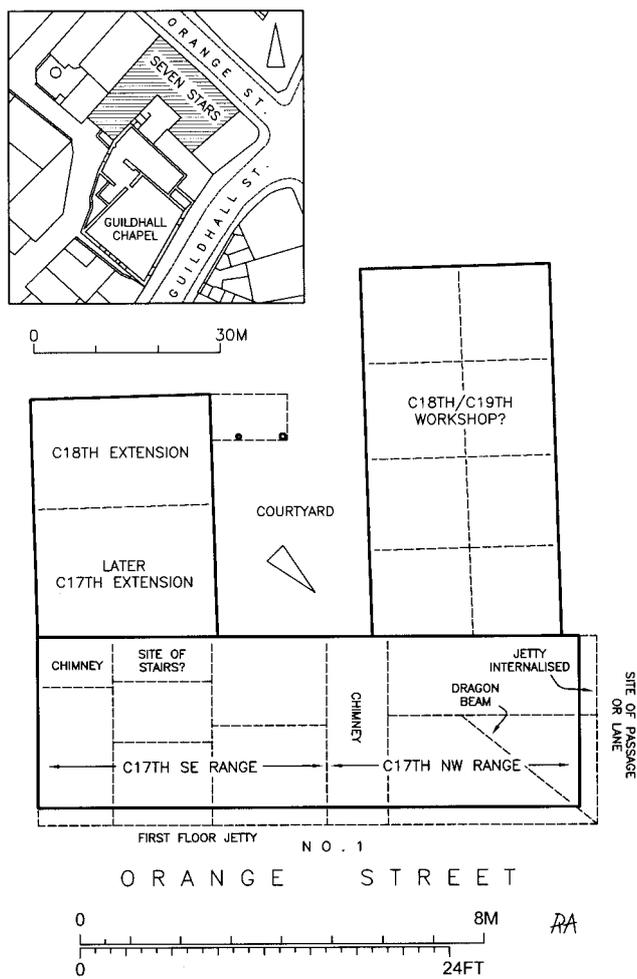
Staggered butt side-purlin roofs cover the two structures. These are of rather indifferent quality and incorporate a number of re-used timbers. No evidence for early dormers or roof lights could be seen (the extant gables are later additions). The roof spaces were floored from the outset, but must have been poorly illuminated and used for little more than storage.

Only four timbers, the principal beams of the first floor, can be seen at ground level. One of

these, a dragon beam, runs diagonally towards the north corner of the range, confirming that the north-west structure was double-jettied. The presence of a jetty along the end of the range confirms that this elevation was once external with open ground to the north-west. A narrow passage or lane may have been located here. The first edition Ordnance Survey shows a narrow ground floor passage in this position. This passage must have been lost in the nineteenth century when No. 2 Orange Street was built.

A chimney survives in the north corner of the south-east structure. Although the ground floor hearths have been rebuilt, original brickwork can be seen at first floor level and within the roof space. An empty mortice in one of the first-floor beams suggests (albeit tentatively) that stairs were located to one side of this stack. Although no chimney survives within the north-west structure it is possible that one may have been located in its short south-east bay.

A later range, comprising two phases of construction, extends from the rear of the south-east structure. The earliest part of this extension is



**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**  
(FIRST FLOOR BEAMS SUPERIMPOSED)



General view of frontage.

only one and a half storeys in height and dates perhaps to the late seventeenth century. Carpenters numerals on the principal trusses of its staggered butt side-purlin roof confirm that it did not continue further. The north-west elevation of the extension has been largely rebuilt, but brick and timber nogging survives at ground level. The extension was

increased in length in the eighteenth century.

A substantial two storey range of probable late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century date extends from the rear of the north-west structure. This four bay range was undoubtedly a separate property at first and is utilitarian in its construction and may have been built as a workshop or

warehouse. The structure has been altered considerably but appears to have comprised a brick ground floor with weather-boarded softwood framed upper floor. A clasped side-purlin roof with ridge-board covers the range. The low pitch of this roof suggests it was once covered in slate.

## C South Ash Manor, Ash

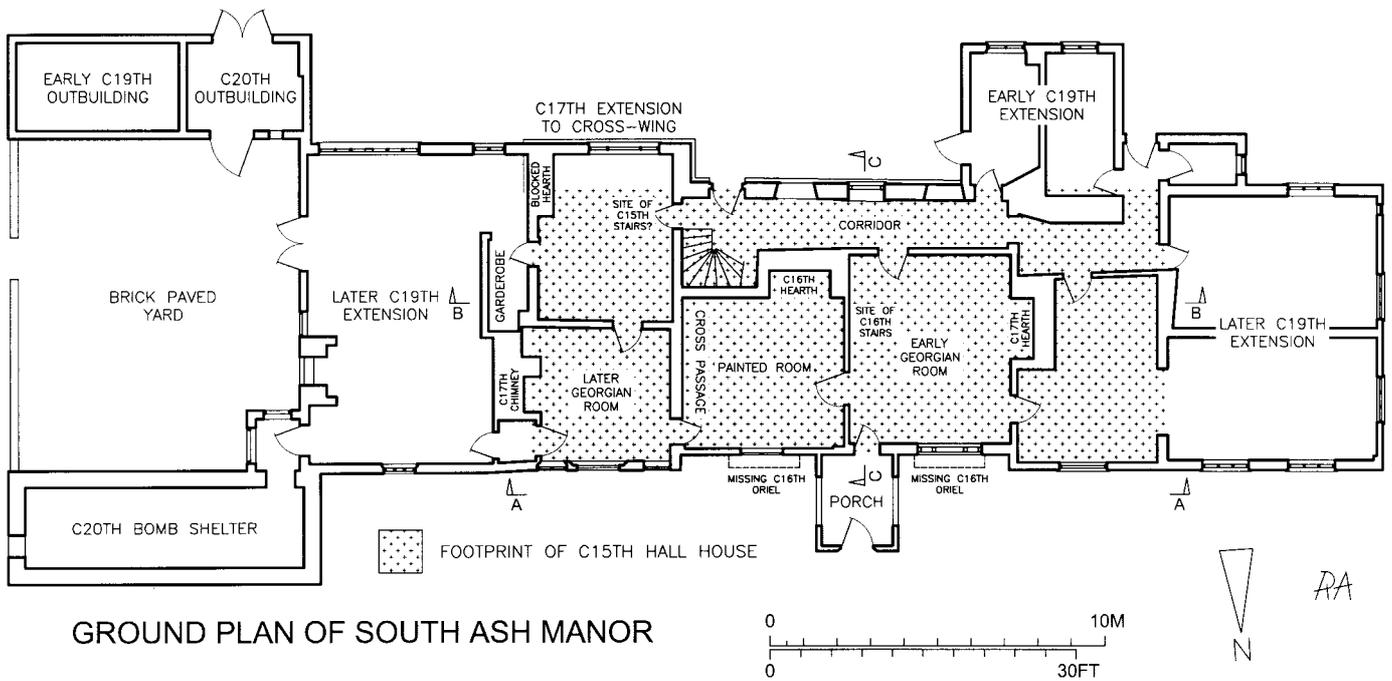
Rupert Austin

South Ash Manor is located in a rural setting approximately 1 km. to the south of Ash in north Kent. The house is a large and impressive timber-framed residence that dates perhaps to the fifteenth century. A firm of structural engineers acquired the property in 1997 with the intention of making it their headquarters. At that time the building was unoccupied and had fallen into a state of disrepair. Archaeological recording during its restoration formed a condition of an English Heritage grant and the work was undertaken during the summer of 2000.

The manor house originally comprised a two bay open-hall flanked by two storey cross-wings,



General view of north frontage.



GROUND PLAN OF SOUTH ASH MANOR

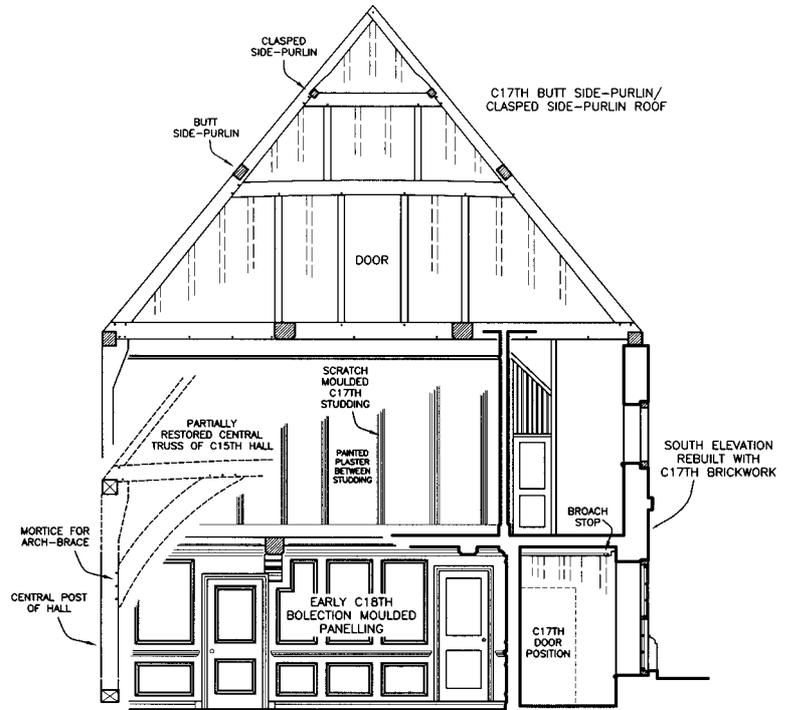
a double ended arrangement that created an H-shaped building in plan. Although the central hall has been almost entirely rebuilt, a small number of timbers survive including the principal posts and a fragment of ground plate. These timbers show that the hall's front elevation was originally only 3 m. in height, a feature that characterises the building. No evidence for the hall's fenestration remains, but this probably comprised

large unglazed two- or four-light windows secured by wooden bars and shutters.

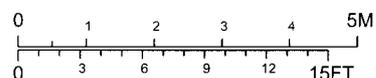
A lay-board pegged to the roof of the east cross-wing reveals where the hall's roof intersected that of the cross-wing; the ridges of both hall and cross-wing were originally set at similar heights. Many of the hall's soot blackened rafters were re-used during later alterations. Inspection of these timbers suggested the original roof may

have comprised a hybrid crown-post and scissor-braced affair, a form that was perhaps employed in response to the wide span of the hall.

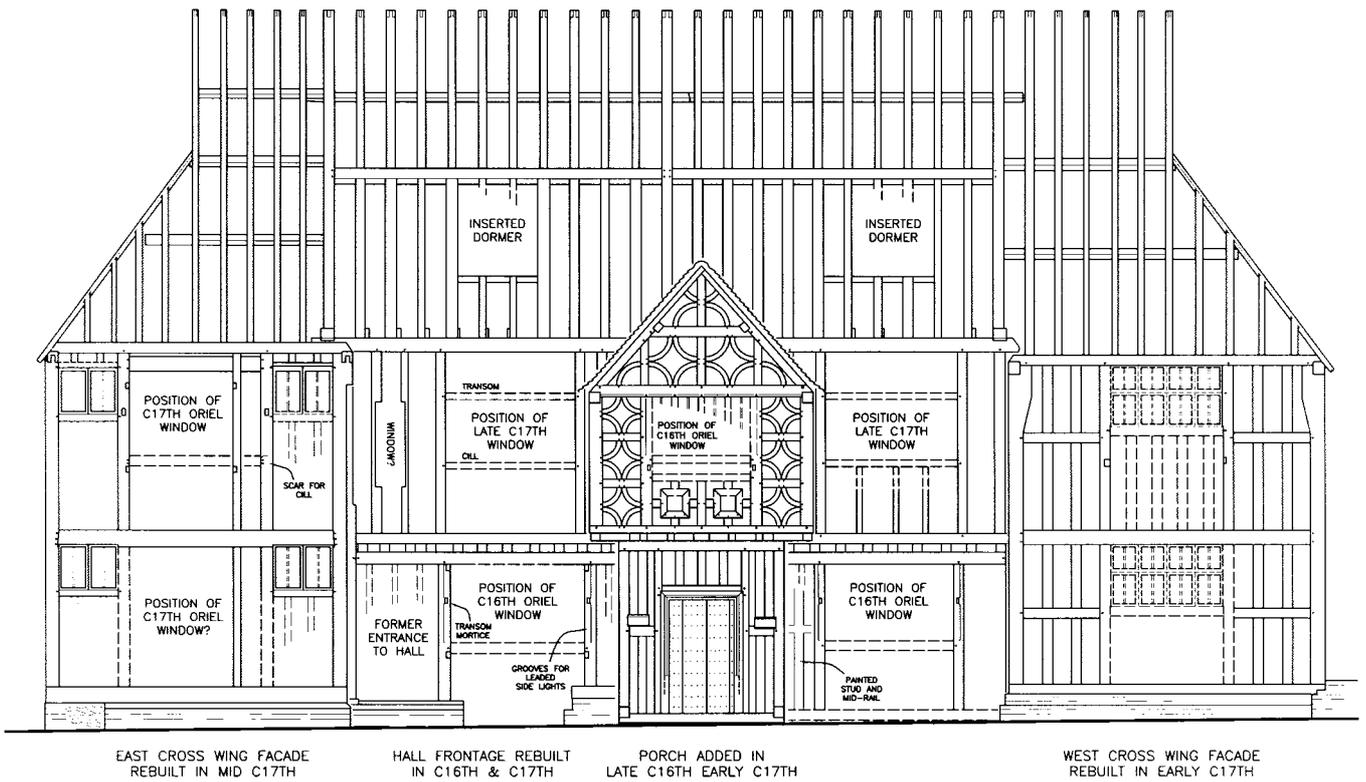
The east end of the property appears to have been the low end of the building. A cross-passage would therefore have been located at this end of the hall. The remains of two service doors leading from this passage into the east wing could be seen. Evidence for a third door was also exposed



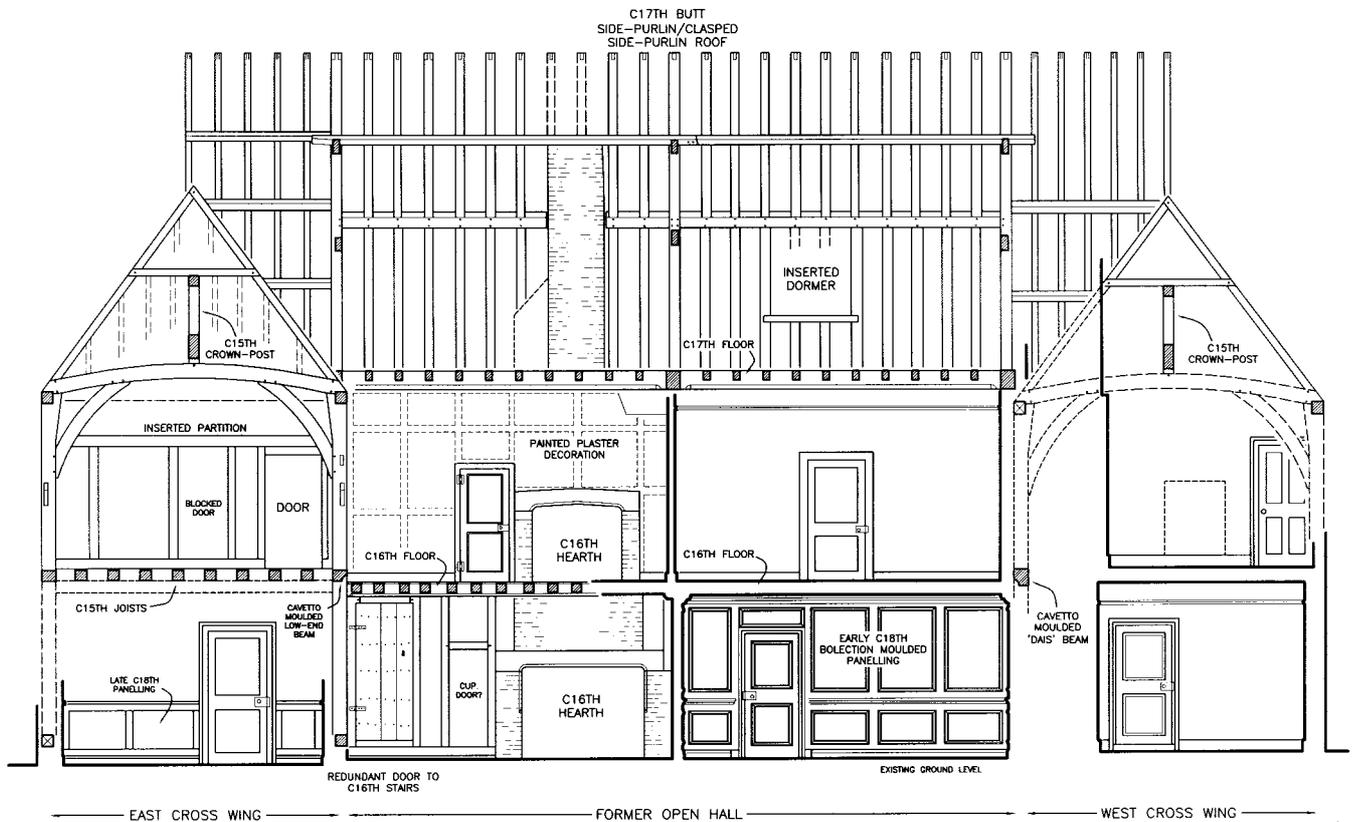
SECTION C - C LOOKING EAST



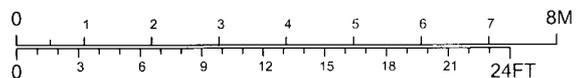
◀ Detail of Elizabethan wall paintings within painted room.



ELEVATION A - A (NORTH FRONTAGE)



SECTION B - B LOOKING SOUTH



RA



▲ Crown-post roof over east cross wing.

here during works. This opened into the hall rather than the wing, a detail that suggests a flight of stairs lay behind the opening. A simple cavetto moulded low end beam was discovered above the doors during works. The west end of the property appears to have been the high end of the building. A dias bench and associated fittings would therefore have been located at this end of the hall. A cavetto moulded high-end beam of slightly deeper profile than the aforementioned low-end beam was discovered here.

Fortunately the cross-wings are better preserved than the hall. Both are two bays in length and floored throughout. It seems likely, given the presence of two service doors, that two rooms (a buttery and pantry) occupied the ground floor of the east wing. A single room (the parlour) perhaps occupied the west wing. Single chambers with crown-post roofs were originally located on the upper floors of both wings.

Both wings were originally jettied to the front (evidence that these were of spur construction could be seen). Tenons on the joists at the rear of the east cross-wing, revealed that the wings were not jettied at the rear. A shutter groove in the side of the west cross-wing's jetty suggested that a narrow window was once located here at first floor level. Windows in this position can be seen on other buildings. The owner of the property may have used the window to observe visitors standing at the front door of his house from his chamber.

The property has been considerably modified since it was built. Externally its appearance has been changed almost beyond recognition. All but four of the timbers that one can see today in the façade of the house are the result of later work.

One of the first changes that occurred was the flooring of the open-hall. The open-hall tradition was in decline by the end of the fifteenth century and the owners of houses were keen to rid themselves of these dark smoky places. The transition was often completed in one stroke; a floor was inserted throughout the length a two bay hall and the smoke from the open fire contained within timber flues or brick chimneys. Sometimes the change was less rapid and only one bay was floored. In this way the owner would gain a new chamber, but still retain part of his open-hall. It was only a matter of time however before these buildings became fully floored. South Ash Manor would appear to fall into the second category. It seems the west bay of the hall was floored first in the early to mid sixteenth century. A blocked opening in the inserted floor frame revealed where the stairs to the new upper chamber were located.

It was not long before the building was fully floored and the former open hearth replaced by a brick chimney. The new chimney had only a single ground floor hearth at first and was located in the east bay; a second hearth was added to the upper chamber later. A redundant door against the east side of the inserted chimney that once led to a second flight of stairs can be seen. The rooms within the west bay remained unheated until the roof was raised and a second chimney built in the mid to late seventeenth century (see below).

The flooring of the hall clearly had implications for the building's façade. The inserted floors cut across the middle of its frontage, interrupting the windows. It is therefore not surprising to see the frontage rebuilt at the end of the sixteenth century. Oriel windows were a feature of the new elevation; these illuminated the ground floor rooms. It is not clear how the first floor rooms were illuminated but dormer windows seem likely since the eaves of the hall were still low at this time. A new entrance to the property was also formed at this time within the centre of the hall. Interestingly the fashion for close studding had not reached South Ash Manor when the hall's façade was remodelled for it was not employed. It seems however that an attempt to give the elevation the impression of close studding was made at a later date (presumably once other elements of the building had been rebuilt in this style) by painting false timbers on the façade with pink paint; some of this survived by the porch.

A splendid collection of Elizabethan wall paintings can be seen at ground level in the east bay of the hall. Several inscriptions form part of this decoration which is of strapwork and floral form. The paintings extend over much of the room, covering both the chimney breast and rebuilt façade.

The remodelling of South Ash Manor did not stop with the hall. Improvements to the frontages of the wings also occurred. A new elevation was built against the front of the west cross-wing in the early seventeenth century. This was unjettied and employed close studding with mid-rails. Evidence for its glazed windows (these comprised eight lights separated by ovolo-moulded mullions and transoms) could be seen. A new elevation was also added to the front of the east cross-wing in the mid seventeenth century. Large undivided panels were used here instead of close studding. Evidence for oriel windows flanked by small square clerestory windows could be seen.

Both wings were also altered at the rear. Timber-framed extensions were added to the rear of the west wing, but only fragments of these survived. A short brick extension was built against the rear of the east wing in the late seventeenth century. A chimney and small tower (presumably a garderobe) was built against its east elevation. Alterations were also made to the interior of the wings. The east wing was subdivided into two chambers at first floor level.

Although the remodelled cross-wings did not retain their jetties, both continued to project beyond the face of the hall. The emphasis this arrangement gave to the cross-wings and the symmetry it afforded the building were important to the status of the house and continued to find favour as houses were built or remodelled in a more classical style.

One of the property's best features is its magnificent two storey timber-framed porch. This is centrally placed along the frontage, its upper chamber jettied on all three sides. It is difficult to be certain when the porch was built; a late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century date seems likely (at this time the hall had been floored but its roof had not been raised). The sides of the porch are close-studded, but the frontage is more elaborate. Here the elevations are divided into small panels decorated with typical Elizabethan/Jacobean geometric patterns. Evidence for several missing features (a first floor oriel, moulded bargeboards, pendants and a finial) was found during the survey.

One of the last major changes to be undertaken was the raising of the hall roof and the creation of a full height upper storey. These modifications appear to have been undertaken in the mid to late seventeenth century. Before the new roof was built both the front and rear elevations of the hall were increased in height. The frontage was raised by first reducing the elevation to the level of the inserted floor and then building a new timber-frame atop the inserted joists. Two windows, presumably transomed wooden casements, were included in the new elevation; these were still the norm in the period

immediately preceding the introduction of sash windows.

Surprisingly the rear elevation of the hall was entirely demolished and rebuilt in brick. The new brickwork was laid in English bond over an ovolo moulded plinth. Several splayed windows and a rear door can be seen. Although the construction of the front and rear walls differs, inspection confirms the two are contemporary. Once the elevations had been raised a new and substantial roof was built. The span of this roof may be one reason for its slightly unusual form. It is a hybrid affair that combines both clasped side-purlin and butt side-purlin forms in its construction.

Two rooms occupied the raised first floor. Interestingly the early décor of these rooms was revealed beneath later wall coverings during works. Within the westernmost room this comprised scratch moulded timbers and painted plaster, a combination that was perhaps intended to give the impression of panelled walls without the expense of real joinery. Within the easternmost room painted decoration comprising horizontal and vertical pink bands was revealed.

South Ash Manor is certainly a building of some importance. Houses of its status, those built by the lesser gentry, are not overly common in Kent. A wealth of evidence revealing a great deal about the building's form and development has survived. The cross-wings at each end of the hall are an important feature of the property. Many wings

are later additions; buildings with contemporary wings at both ends from the outset are unusual. The low eaves of the hall is also an important characteristic of the property, as is the proposed hybrid crown-post/scissor brace roof.



General view of south elevation.

## D Former Royal Marines Barracks, Deal

Peter Seary

The last few years have seen a number of projects by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at the former Royal Marines Barrack at Deal (Parfitt 1998; 1999a; 1999b). As part of this work the historic buildings of the barracks have been investigated. Descriptions were prepared to supplement earlier studies (by the RCHM(E) and Beatrice Clayre) in advance of conversion or demolition. The buildings of Deal East Barracks were recorded in 1999, followed by those of the North and South Barracks in 2000 and 2001. The work has cast new light on the structural history of the buildings and has provided insights into many aspects of military life on the barracks. An extensive written and photographic archive was also produced.

During the late eighteenth century, the outbreak of the Napoleonic war, compounded by the threat of civil unrest, saw Kent heavily militarised. Huge numbers of troops were assembling to join the fleet in the Downs, placing an intolerable strain on the public billeting system, whilst the anticipated casualties threatened to outstrip hospital provision.

Such conditions prompted the creation of the Barracks Department, and the first national programme of barrack building. The Department had a remarkably free reign, working rapidly and spending lavishly (it was later investigated for administrative corruption). Its output included a large complex of military hospitals and barracks at Deal, which was later to form the core of the Marines' Depot.

Between 1794 and 1795, the Department built a Cavalry Barracks for one regiment, and an Infantry Barracks for two battalions, on meadows near the seafront at Lower Walmer. These sites shared a boundary wall, and would later be amalgamated as the South Barracks. A new Military Hospital was built nearby (now the North Barracks). In addition, an existing hospital (on the site of the East Barracks) was bought by the Admiralty in 1796.

The main buildings shared a south-east aspect, and the sites were rigorously neat, symmetrical and decorous.

### The Cavalry Barracks

Deal Cavalry Barracks are typical of the thirteen new cavalry stations of the period dispersed around the coast at sites including Barnstaple, Modbury, Totnes, Taunton, Bridport, Weymouth, Wareham, Trowbridge and Southampton. Comparison between the barracks at Deal, Christchurch and Barnstaple suggests that a standard plan was used on all three sites.

The cavalry barracks were raised in plum-red bricks, under hipped, slate roofs. Many of the roofs were built with queen-posts and used for storage. Most of the windows and doors were formed with rough brick arches sawn flat across the top.

Accommodation for troops, officers, and horses

was provided in a single, long building commanding the west side of the parade ground. The ground floor was occupied by a row of stables, and the first floor by dormitories. The two southernmost bays formed a separate officers' house with servants' accommodation in the attic. There were brick-lined wells to the front and rear. The block had an integral cookhouse in the middle section of the ground floor.

Most of the original ancillary buildings were situated behind the principal building, along the west boundary wall, and have been removed by later development. However, the engine house (for the fire engine) and the sutling house (a franchised 'canteen' selling liquor) lie against the east wall and have survived. The sutling house is particularly interesting because it was extended to straddle both barracks when the Infantry Barracks was built.

### The Infantry Barracks

If the Cavalry Barracks were typical of their class, the Infantry Barracks are unique. They form one of only two infantry barracks built in England by the Barracks Department (and the only surviving example).

Their construction lagged a year or two behind that of the Cavalry Barracks, and was effected in red-brown bricks with a yellow tinge. Otherwise the construction was very similar, though the plan

was quite different. Rather more of the original buildings survive: the boundary walls, guardhouse, wash-house, and the aforementioned sutling house. All of the original living accommodation is extant, as well as one of two kitchens.

The two battalions needed two sets of accommodation. The accommodation was divided symmetrically between three large buildings along the west side of the parade ground, two barrack blocks on either side of the officers' house. The officers' house itself was divided cleanly down the middle and all of its facilities were duplicated.

Behind each barrack block was a small, free-standing kitchen. The surviving kitchen (behind the north barrack block) is a unique example of its class. One of the first generation of barrack kitchens, it was an octagonal structure with a central chimney. Such buildings reputedly owe their form to the temporary field kitchens of army camps. It is thought to have housed eight, radiating cooking trenches, although it has not been possible to verify this archaeologically.

## The Military Hospital

Little survives of the original build of the Military Hospital besides the boundary wall and the gatehouse in the north-east corner.

The main hospital building was built on a pavilion plan of three blocks joined by a covered arcade. This plan was aimed at preventing cross-infection and was based on the famous Stonehouse Hospital at Portsmouth.

This site was altered extensively during the development of the barracks. The few structures that survive from the first phase of the hospital (the gatehouses and the boundary wall) reflect the fact that this was a military institution operating under a military regime. The military hospital had many of the same needs and concerns as a barracks, including delinquency and desertion. Conversely, the hospital regime could rely on military discipline to enforce medical order and hygiene.

## The Royal Naval Hospital

The naval hospital was a long, late eighteenth-century, brick building, of three storeys, which was purchased by the Commissioners for sick and hurt seamen in 1796. Almost all of the hospital's functions were accommodated within this building, and its two substantial lean-tos. It incorporated wards, kitchens, an operating theatre, and a 'mad house'. There was also a free-standing infection hospital to the south-west. The present main boundary wall was added between 1792 and 1796.

## Development of the complex

The new barracks were immediately filled to capacity, and wards in the Military Hospital and Naval Hospital were pressed into service as barrack rooms. The hospital provision was consolidated in the northern block. Stores, a mortuary and an 'itch ward' were built around a yard behind this block. A large group of temporary stables were erected on land between the Cavalry Barracks and Military Hospital (their outline can still be traced in the modern street plan).

Extensive works were planned at the Naval Hospital before it was damaged in a lightning strike in 1809. Although the damage appears to have been fairly minor, the main range was rebuilt in 1812, alongside the long-term building programme that gave the complex its present shape.

After Waterloo the situation reversed and the barracks were largely redundant. Little or nothing was built on the complex between 1815 and the Crimean War. During this interval the barracks settled into decline and partial dereliction (Cobbett, in *Rural Rides*, 1830) refers to them as being 'partly pulled down and partly tumbling down') and were redirected towards the maintenance of civil order and the suppression of smuggling. There is evidence that part of the boundary wall of the Cavalry Barracks may have fallen or weakened, and an engine house, which had decayed, was put up for sale to save the expense of repair. Adjacent properties encroached upon barrack rights-of-way.

Living conditions were terrible on neglected barracks across the nation. They aroused scant concern, however, until public sympathy had been aroused by the appalling revelations of the Crimean War. Two parliamentary committees, of 1855 and 1861, were set up to investigate barracks and military hospitals, and to recommend improvements. The second of these (the Sanitary Committee) produced a detailed appendix (1863) describing conditions in individual barracks and hospitals. This report was largely concerned with preventing illness. It was based on the old 'miasmatic' theory, combined with the newly discovered aetiology of cholera. The north barracks fared relatively well, in the report, in terms of air circulation and light – no doubt largely because of its 'hospital' construction. However, the Cavalry Barracks were criticised strongly for their combination of horse and troop accommodation.

Much of the subsequent building on the complex answers the recommendations of the two committees: water closets, bath houses, sewers and suchlike. In 1895, the three sites were amalgamated under the Royal Marines (who

received the site in return for their Woolwich barracks). The Royal Marines set about converting the sites to their own uses. Until 1895, they concentrated their attention on the South and East Barracks, the late nineteenth-century work being mostly in red, yellow and blue brick polychrome. The medical facilities were probably centralized in the East Barracks (the old Naval Hospital) soon after amalgamation.

The World Wars had surprising little effect on the fabric of the depot, aside from the excavation of a number of air-raid shelters. The later twentieth century, however, saw the preparation of modernization programmes. The North Barracks illustrate the radical nature of these plans – a collection of unappealing 1950s buildings that swept away much of the historic fabric. We are fortunate that the changes specified for the South and East Barracks were not executed.

## The survey

The buildings were individually described, phased, and, where possible, related to documentary sources and reconstructed. In many cases it was possible to include up-to-date plans based on documents recovered from the North Barracks guardhouse.

The survey helped to set the buildings into their local and national context. As well as reflecting national military policy, the surviving buildings contain abundant clues to the social history of barracks life. It was possible to record a great many small details.

Stray survivals of decoration show how visual culture was used to reinforce esprit de corps. A painted glass cupboard bearing the arms of the Royal Marines supported by troops in eighteenth- and early twentieth-century uniform was discovered in the South Barracks canteen. Historic photographs suggest that the barracks were once peppered with heraldry and edifying mottoes. There were also frequent references to military history, including a 'Historical Room', superseded by a carefully laid-out museum in the 1980s. Various buildings and rooms were named after famous battles.

It has been possible to follow the changing roles and accommodation of women within the barracks. Married couples originally occupied the corners of barrack rooms shared with single soldiers, later being housed more discretely in the attic dormitories, and finally (c.1866) getting private rooms in purpose-built married quarters. Women were employed in the wash-house behind the married quarters, and possibly in the barrack school, but their presence was distrusted and the married quarters were carefully isolated by a high brick wall.

Interesting collections of graffiti were observed in the clock tower of the East Barracks and the cells of the North Barracks prison. Those in the clock tower contained daily chronicles of local and international events in the two World Wars as well as sporadic records of later international events. There was also a cartoon sketch showing the original clock mechanism being wound, and a poem about the prestigious responsibility of winding it. The prison graffiti described the

duration of sentences and the misery of incarceration. They also include countless games of 'noughts and crosses' and an ironic diagram of an 'escape plan'.

The principal building of the Cavalry Barracks had been converted to offices after the amalgamation of the barracks. The stripping-out of the attic floorboards revealed a scatter of documents dating from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. These included a report, of

1885, on an inspection of the Infantry Barracks guardhouse, including an inventory of its contents and a note on the condition of the prisoners. Another document confirmed the existence of a theatrical stage in the nineteenth-century canteen, whilst others recorded the struggle to replace a damaged snooker table during the Second World War.

## E Court Lodge Farm, Teston, Maidstone Peter Seary

During March 2000 the Trust undertook a rapid building survey of a complex of farm buildings at Court Lodge Farm, Teston (TQ 7055 5345), in advance of their demolition. The site occupies a series of terraces on the northern slope of the Medway valley within the village of Teston. It is enclosed on three sides by ragstone walls, nestling between the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul and a stretch of woodland in the grounds of Barham Court. The churchyard lies to the north of the farm, some 1.6 m. above the upper terrace, retained by a high ragstone wall. A nearby

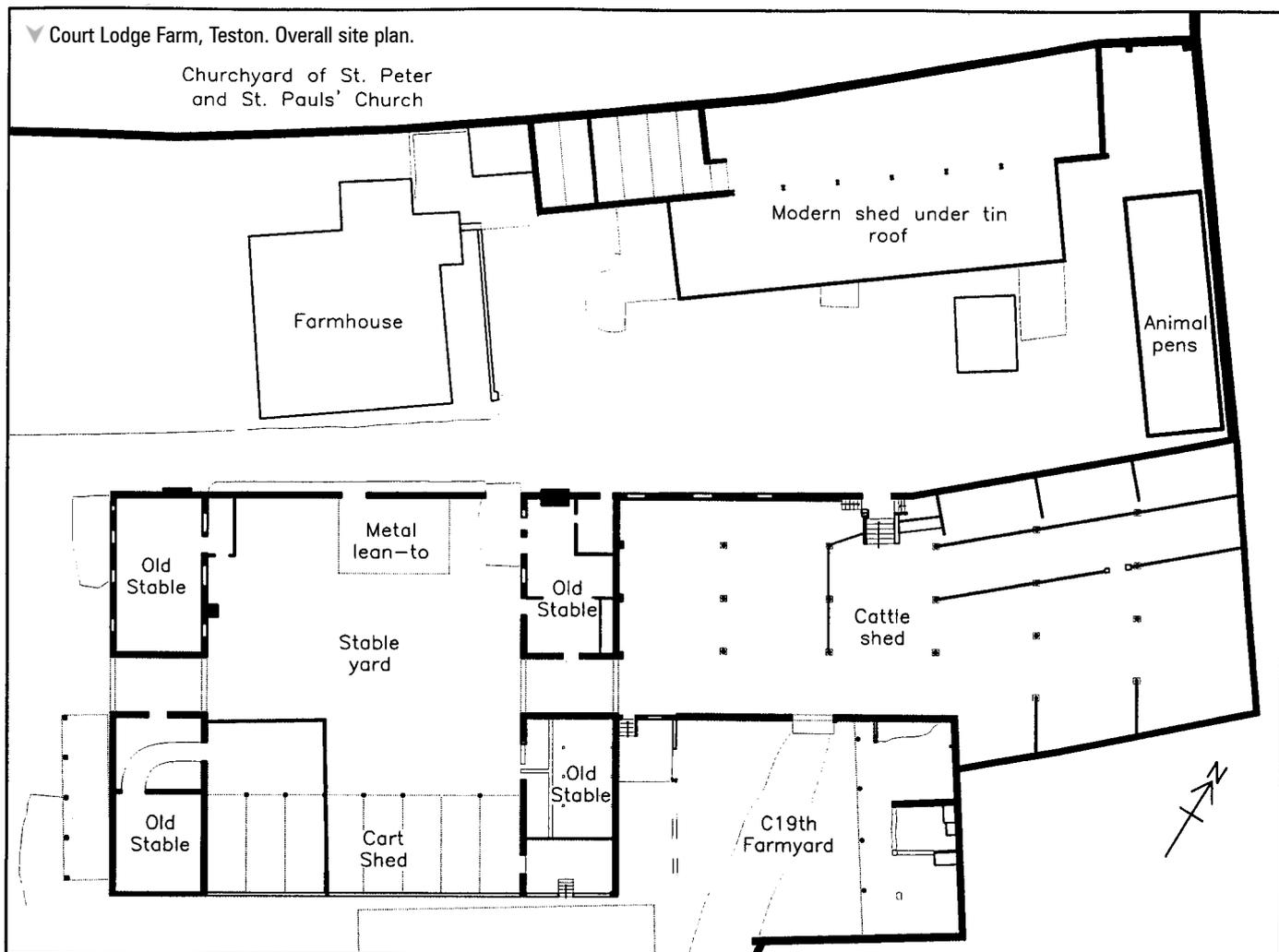
ornamental lodge (belonging to Barham Court) may well have given the farm its name.

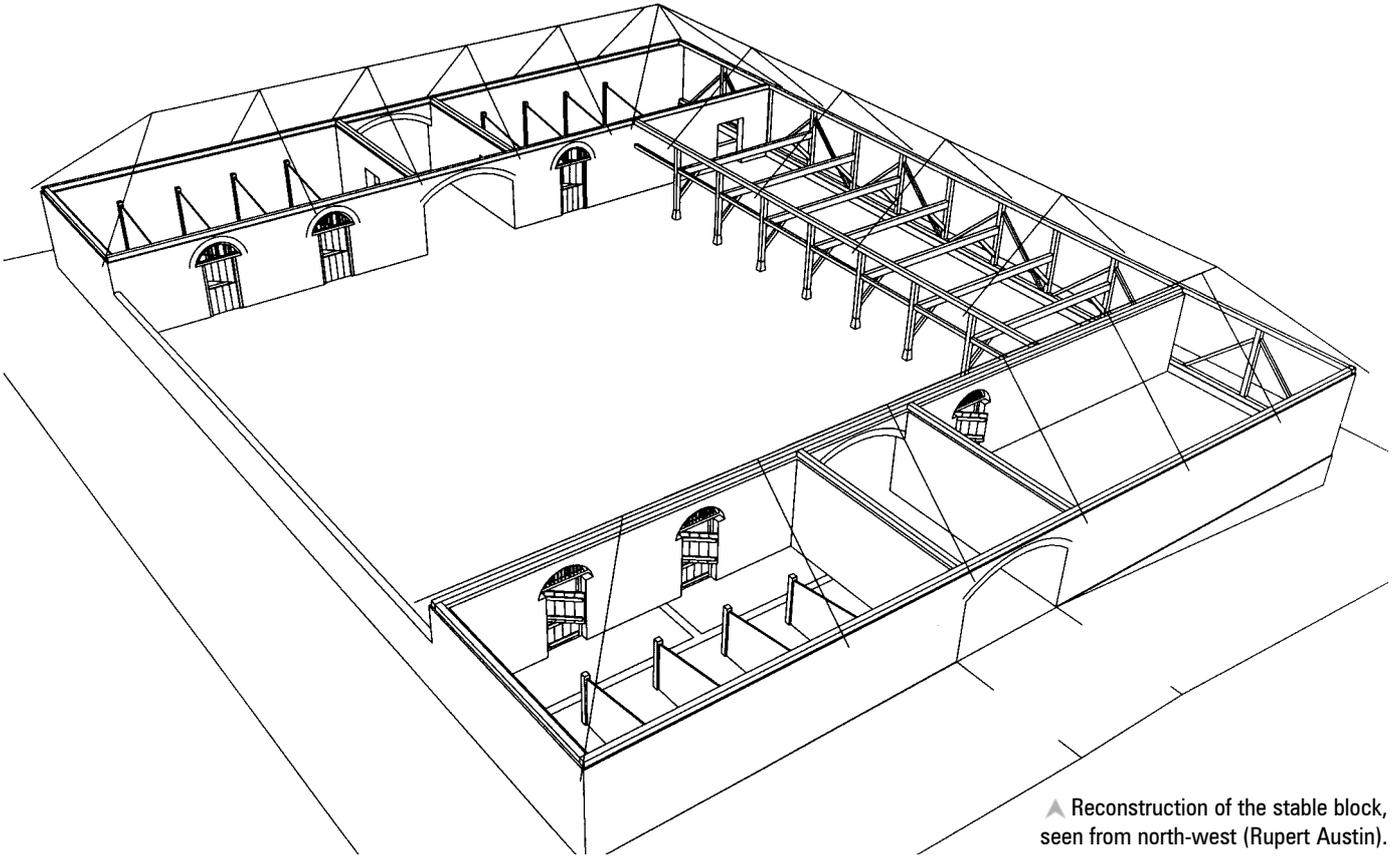
The earliest structures on the site include a farmhouse, which may contain sixteenth-century fabric (but which happily fell outside the development area) and the series of ragstone walls, which terrace the site.

The core of the complex is an early nineteenth-century stable block, probably a farm stable for Barham Court. This consists of an enclosed yard on a rectangular platform, retained by a battered ragstone plinth. Red brick stable ranges occupy

the east and west sides of the yard, and a weather-boarded, timber-framed cart-shed the south. The character of the stable has been corroded during decades of agricultural use, but its original symmetry and simplicity can still be appreciated.

The stable blocks presented an austere exterior with plain walls devoid of windows, giving it an almost 'fortified' air. The elevations onto the yard, by contrast, have a number of embellishments including well-made rubbed brick arches over the doorways, and turned muntins in the ventilators.





▲ Reconstruction of the stable block, seen from north-west (Rupert Austin).

The yard was entered through covered archways in the brick ranges. The roof was continuous around the entire building and may have been used for storage, with sack doors over the entrance archways. All of the stable furniture appears to have been of timber and of a single phase. The floor appears to have been of ragstone cobbles. The stalls were positioned against the outer walls and were 6 ft 6 ins wide. Fragments of timber

mangers, and of a row of tack pegs, survive.

The timber-framed cart shed was eight bays long and utterly derelict. It was open onto the stable yard on the ground floor. The south wall was timber-framed over a brick sill. It was down-braced with six studs to each bay. The roof-space lacked tie-beams, allowing it to serve as a store.

Later nineteenth-century additions included a small, cobbled farmyard with an open-fronted

animal shed; a large cattle shed with a king-bolt roof, following the lines of earlier ragstone retaining walls; and a brick barn, against the churchyard wall. The twentieth century saw numerous alterations to the stable yard and the construction of pig and tractor sheds.

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during demolition, but nothing further of archaeological importance was discovered.

## **F** No. 38 King Street, West Malling Rupert Austin

An architectural appraisal of No. 38 King Street was undertaken in March 2001 at the request of its owners Mr & Mrs John Large. Remarkably the property had not been occupied as a dwelling since the early twentieth century and in recent years had been used for storage and as a garage. At the time of the survey it was in a derelict condition awaiting restoration.

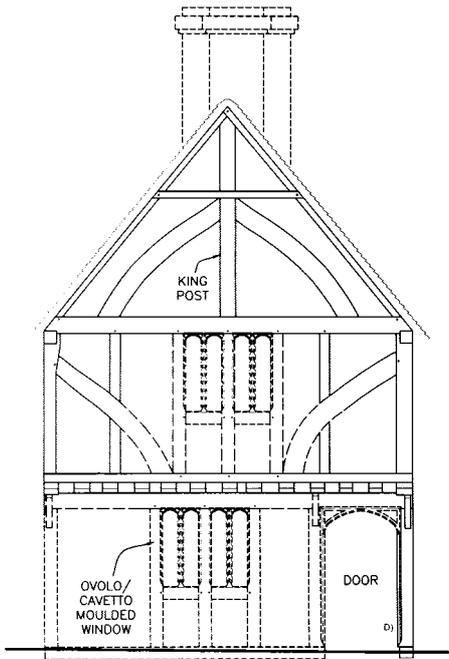
The property comprises two distinct periods of work, the earliest of which is that of a timber-framed cross-wing. This belongs with an open-hall that survives in part within the adjoining property to the north. Inspection suggested that the cross-wing replaced an earlier in-line wing. The rebuilding of in-line wings with more substantial cross-wings was a fashionable thing to do during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In addition to providing better accommodation, larger cross-wings also increased the status of a

building, something that understandably appealed to their owners.

The two bay two storey wing lies at right angles to the street and is fully floored. Single unheated rooms occupied the ground and first floors. It seems likely the wing was built at the high end of the hall and therefore its upper chamber would have functioned as a solar, the lower room a parlour. The upper chamber of the cross-wing is jettied towards the street and was originally open to the roof where an attractive crown-post survives. The roof terminates in a gable towards the street, but surprisingly this gable employs a 'king-post' rather than a crown-post. Such an arrangement is perhaps common in this locality for the gabled cross-wing of No. 18 King Street is similarly constructed. A garret was later inserted into the roof but this room was never illuminated and was probably used for storage.

A narrow winding staircase located within the end of the adjoining hall afforded access to the garret through an opening in the north slope of roof.

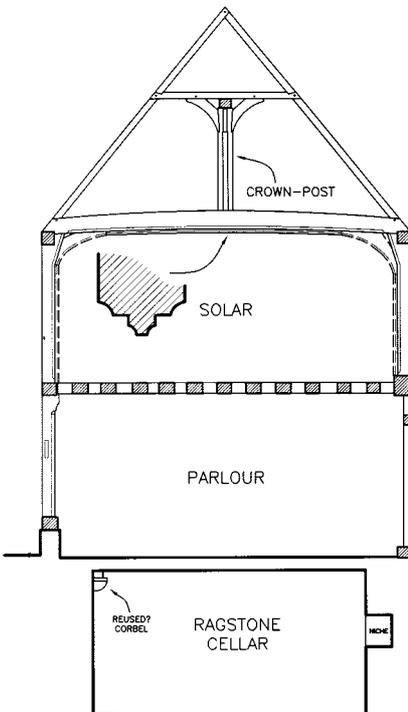
Unfortunately two large garage doors have removed the wing's façade at ground level but evidence for the original arrangement still survives. A door with ogee/cavetto moulded jambs and four centred doorhead was located in the north-east end of the elevation. A similarly detailed four-light window was located within the centre of the elevation. At first floor level the façade is better preserved. Here evidence for a second centrally-placed four-light window can be seen. Evidence for a small garderobe could be seen in the rear elevation of the wing at first floor level. This was perhaps added to the wing in the sixteenth century and may have comprised a small timber projection with a wooden bench;



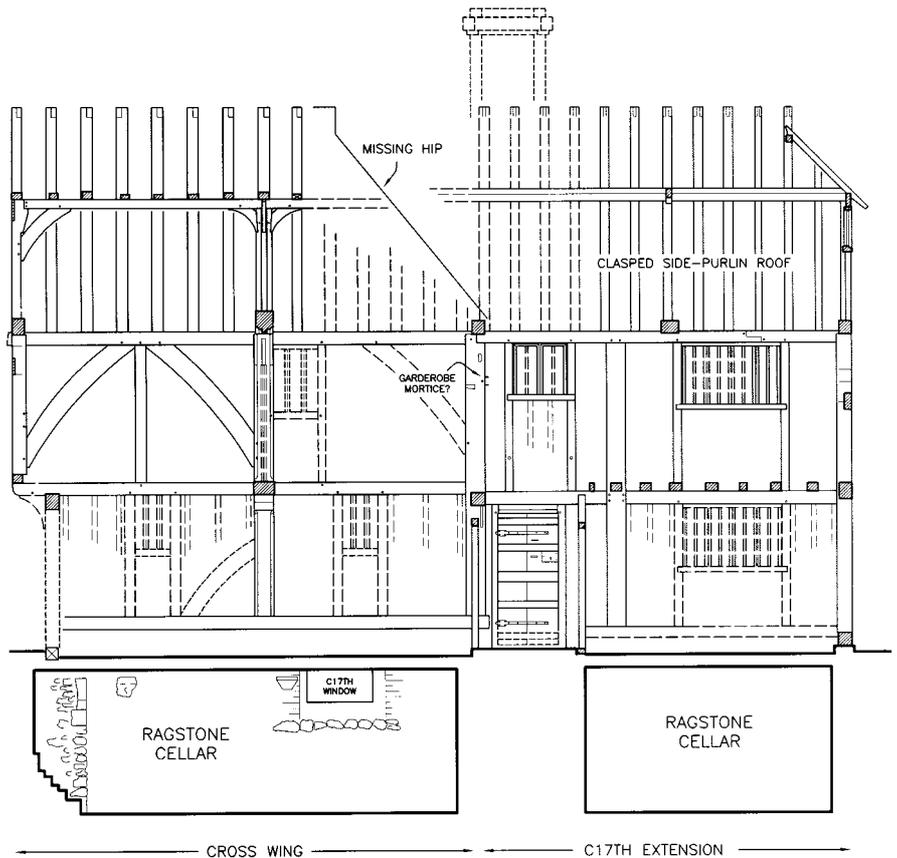
RESTORED VIEW OF EAST ELEVATION (A - A)



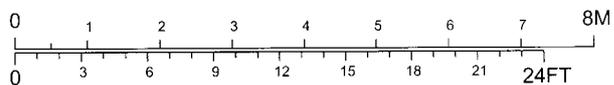
RESTORED VIEW OF SOUTH ELEVATION (B - B)



SECTION C - C TO EAST



SECTION D - D TO SOUTH



RA



▲ East frontage before restoration.

waste matter would have fallen into a cess-pit below. A cellar with Ragstone walls and cobbled floor lies beneath the cross-wing.

The presence of soot blackening on the north elevation of the cross-wing confirmed that the open-hall was still in use when the wing was constructed. The first-floor wall-plate here has ogee and cavetto mouldings carved along its

north face, something that suggests it was a dias beam. No evidence for doors beneath the beam could be seen at the time of the survey.

An extra bay, which included a garret, bedroom, kitchen, lobby and cellar was added to the rear of the property in the seventeenth century when the wing became an independent dwelling. The south elevation of the wing became the frontage at this time, a change which turned the building into a lobby entry house. A substantial chimney formed an important part of the new arrangement. This was built within the centre of the enlarged range, heating the rooms of both the old and new bays. Plainly chamfered lintels support the openings of the hearths which are all splayed internally. It was common in the seventeenth century, when bricks were generally of uneven size, to paint over the wide irregular joints with red ochre. Thin white-painted lines were then applied over the ochre to give the impression of fine pointing. Evidence of this seventeenth-century technique (ruddle and pencilling) can be seen on the jambs of all four hearths.

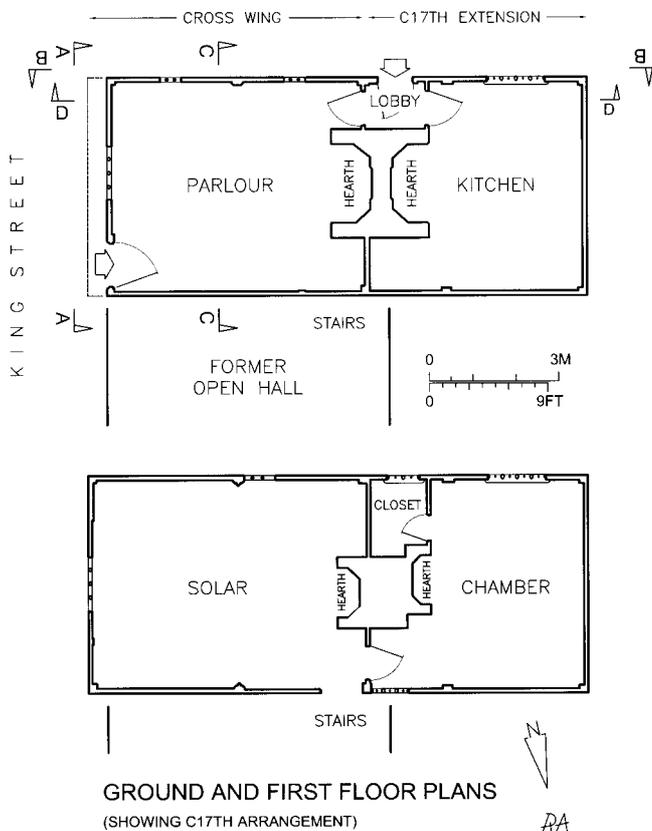
A conventional clasped side-purlin roof covers the extension. A garret illuminated by a sizable three light window in the rear half-hipped gable was located within this roof. Access to the garret, which was perhaps used as a secondary bedroom rather than storage, was through the roof of the



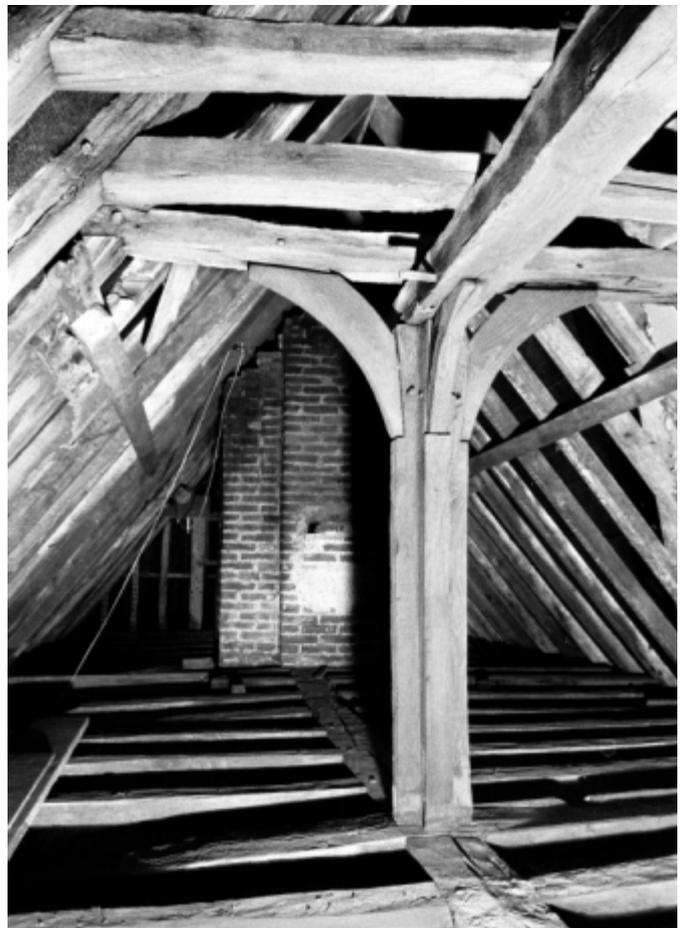
▲ First floor chamber within seventeenth-century chamber.

fifteenth-century bays.

The first-floor bedroom was illuminated by a handsome four-light window with ovolo moulded mullions in the south wall. In contrast to the windows of the fifteenth-century bays, this was glazed from the outset with leaded lights. Small vertical wooden bars placed between the mullions supported the leaded lights. A plank and ledge door in the north-west corner of the room (its planks are fielded with ogee mouldings) leads directly into the adjoining fifteenth-century bays. Several of these doors and their associated fittings (wooden locks, latches and base-plate/strap hinges) survive within the property. An opening in the south-west corner of the room led into a small closet by the chimney.



East frontage before restoration. >



It seems likely the ground floor room functioned as a kitchen. The wide open-hearth here would certainly have been suitable for such a purpose. An iron bar for hanging pots and cooking implements can be seen within its flue. A similar plank and ledge door leads from the kitchen through to an entrance lobby next to the chimney.

The positioning of a lobby against one flank of a chimney is a typical seventeenth-century

arrangement. Doors from this lobby originally led into both the front and rear ground floor rooms of the cross-wing. Remarkably the original front door to the property still survives. This is again a plank and ledge affair, but here ogee-moulded battens have been applied to the face of the door to hide the joins. Stairs were often placed opposite a lobby, against the opposing side of the chimney, but this is not so here. The stairs to

the upper floors appear to have been located within the south end of the hall against the north elevation of the cross-wing. The arrangement whereby a small part of the south end of the open-hall belongs with the detached cross-wing is therefore perhaps of seventeenth-century origin; a more recent flight of steps and passage are located here today.

## G Turkey Mill, Maidstone Rupert Austin

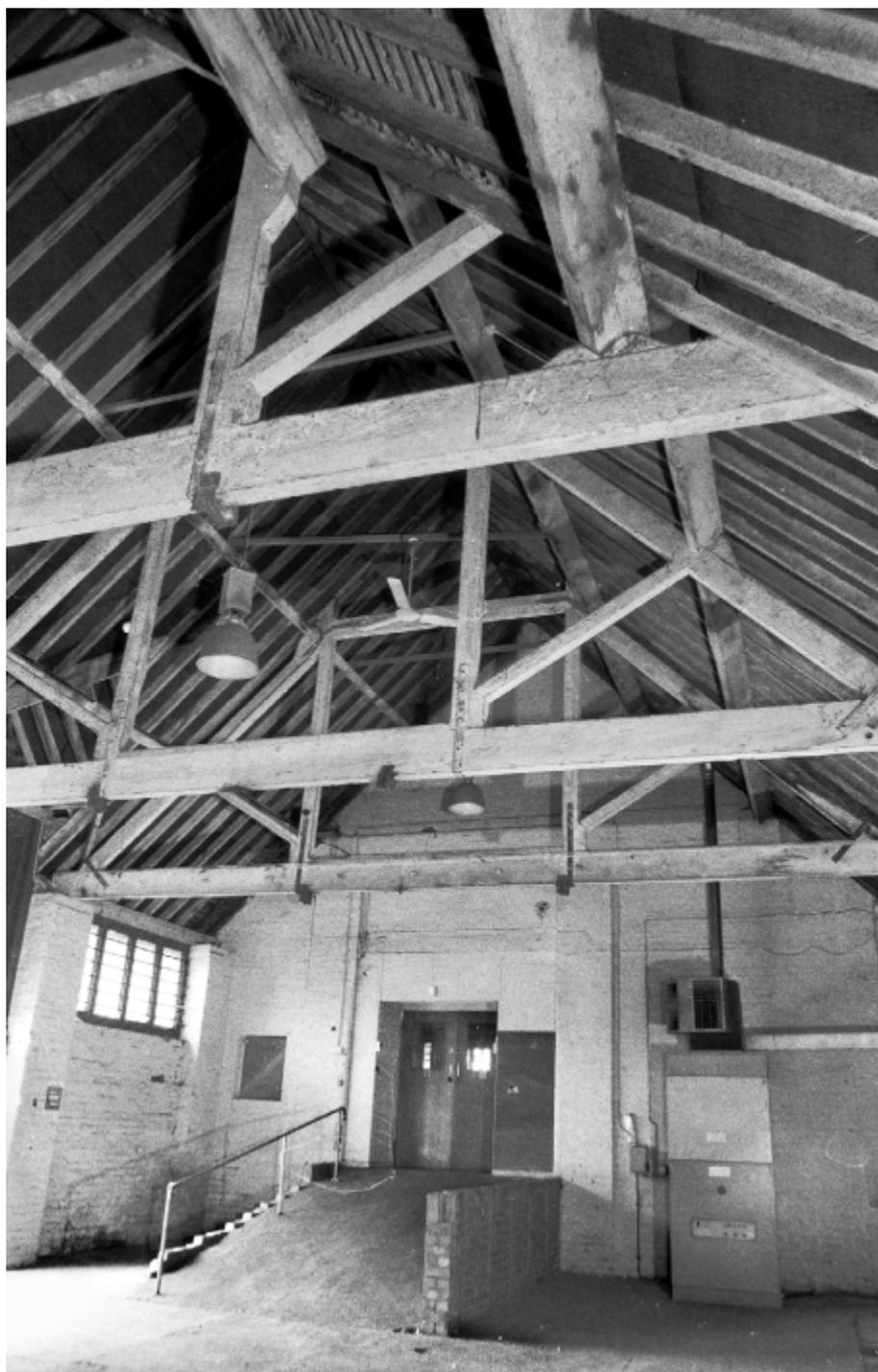
An architectural survey of a range of buildings at Turkey Mill, formerly occupied by electrical wholesalers Best and May, was undertaken during October and November 1999 prior to conversion into offices. The survey formed a condition of planning consent. An archaeological watching brief was also maintained during groundworks connected with the conversion.

Milling on this stretch of the river Len probably extends back to medieval times and the site of Turkey Mill has a long and important industrial history dating back to at least the early seventeenth century when a fulling mill was in operation. The mill was converted to paper making between 1671 and 1693 and by the early eighteenth century had expanded considerably with three water wheels in operation. The mill continued to develop through the eighteenth century and steam power was introduced in the mid nineteenth century.

The former Best and May buildings comprise six structures located on rising ground along the southern side of the site. None are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey (1862–5). However, the first three appear on the second edition (1896–99). The fourth is shown on the fourth edition (1928–48). All the elements therefore relate to the mill's later period of operation.

The earliest and largest is a long brick built range. This is aligned east–west and would seem from the evidence to date from the late nineteenth century. It measures 41 x 11.6 metres and was originally undivided and unfloored internally. The roof employed softwood queen-post trusses, but these have been almost entirely rebuilt. The interior of the range is well lit with windows positioned in the front and rear elevations in nearly all of its twelve bays.

Access to the interior appears to have been limited to the two westernmost bays of the frontage. A small pedestrian door can be seen in the first bay (steps lead up through this door into the interior where the floor levels are higher). The second bay appears to have been left open. It seems this was the principal entrance into the building; a gabled two-storey porch or loading bay



▲ Interior of secondary range.

may once have been located here. That such a large building should have only two points of access is surprising. The limited access and good illumination suggest perhaps that the range functioned as a workshop rather than a warehouse. Hundreds of clothes buttons were found in the topsoil to the west of the main building during the archaeological watching brief. These buttons were perhaps removed from old clothing used in the production of rag paper, a process which may have been undertaken within these buildings.

Numerous alterations to the range could be seen. These included the subdivision of the range into two halves by a brick partition and the insertion of an upper floor. The original floor surfaces had also been replaced through the length of the building, so removing any evidence for original fixtures and fittings.

A second range extends at right angles from the front of the first range. This is similarly built to the first range and also appears on the second edition Ordnance Survey. It must have been built at the end of the nineteenth century within a few

years of the first range. This had remained in use as a warehouse, something for which it was clearly built. Porches or loading bays secured by folding doors were located in the second and fifth bays of its frontage. Evidence for hoists projecting into the yard could be seen in the gables of these loading bays. The queen-post trusses of its softwood roof survive largely unaltered over the range. These trusses are of standard construction and incorporate all the components one would expect to see (tie-beam, queen-posts, straining beam, principal rafters, iron straps and cleats). The timbers are heavily whitewashed, yet band and circular saw marks could still be seen on many of the timbers.

A small brick outbuilding lies to the rear of the second range. This measures approximately 9 x 6 metres and appears to be of late nineteenth-century date. Simple softwood trusses support its lean to corrugated asbestos roof. No evidence survived to indicate its use. The remaining phases comprised corrugated sheds of various shapes and sizes. These have since been demolished.

Although the former Best and May buildings are of limited interest from an architectural perspective they nonetheless form part of an important industrial complex. The rapid change and expansion that occurs in such settings is clearly illustrated on the site. The premises were enlarged in quick succession on five occasions following construction of the first range at the end of the nineteenth century.



▲ General view of primary east-west aligned range.

## H Old and Water Street Cottage, near Lenham Rupert Austin



General view of east elevation.

Old and Water Street Cottage, a Grade II listed building, was one of several historic properties that lay in the path of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link in Kent. The seventeenth-century house was located in a rural setting on Water Street, a narrow leafy track, approximately 1.5 miles to the south-east of Lenham. No other historic structures survived within its curtilage, but a structure attached to the north end of the property is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey; this was perhaps a minor agricultural building.

An old cherry orchard lay to the south-east of the building and a small paddock and modern stables to the south-west.

The building was recorded, dismantled and re-erected at the Museum of Kent Life, Maidstone, in advance of construction works. The Trust was commissioned by the museum to work alongside the main contractors (Traditional Building Restorations) to undertake the recording and numbering. Dismantling began in June 1999 and lasted for twelve weeks. During reconstruction

of the building the Trust played an important role advising on the nature and detail of the reinstatement and possible interpretation of the building. An evaluation of the below ground archaeology was undertaken as part of the project and a documentary and social history study was commissioned separately by the museum.

The methods adopted by the Trust drew on those previously employed on similar dismantling projects. A comprehensive drawn and photographic record of the property formed an essential part of the process. Almost every structural element, fixture and fitting and even a few garden features (the front gate) was numbered and marked on the drawings before being transported to the museum. Everything from its seventeenth-century timber-frame through to the 1950s extension was recovered (even a 1970s bathroom suite!). Badly decayed or damaged components were also kept. Whilst such items were obviously beyond repair they can provide templates for fashioning replacements and often retain information about a building that assists interpretation.

A decision to reinstate the ground floor elevations of the property brick by brick was made at an early stage. These elevations comprised work of several different periods that revealed a lot about the building's development. Brick by brick drawings were prepared using rectified photographs as a base before numbering each brick. Samples of mortar from the different areas



▲ Restored cutaway view of surviving northern bays of seventeenth-century building.

of brickwork were taken along with samples of lath and plaster. These were used to establish appropriate mixes during the reconstruction. Sequences of wallpapers and paint samples were also recovered from the property.

The reconstruction was not discussed until the dismantling was complete. The appearance, location and orientation of the building within its new environment were important factors to be considered. It was agreed to build the property as it would have appeared in the 1950s thereby including all the major phases of the building's development but omitting some of the most recent and less sympathetic fittings. Wholesale reconstruction of missing elements was not attempted, although some details were reinstated to aid the public's understanding. In order to expose some of the features of the property that would have been hidden by this approach the ceilings of some of the upper bedrooms were omitted, thereby exposing the seventeenth-century roof structure.

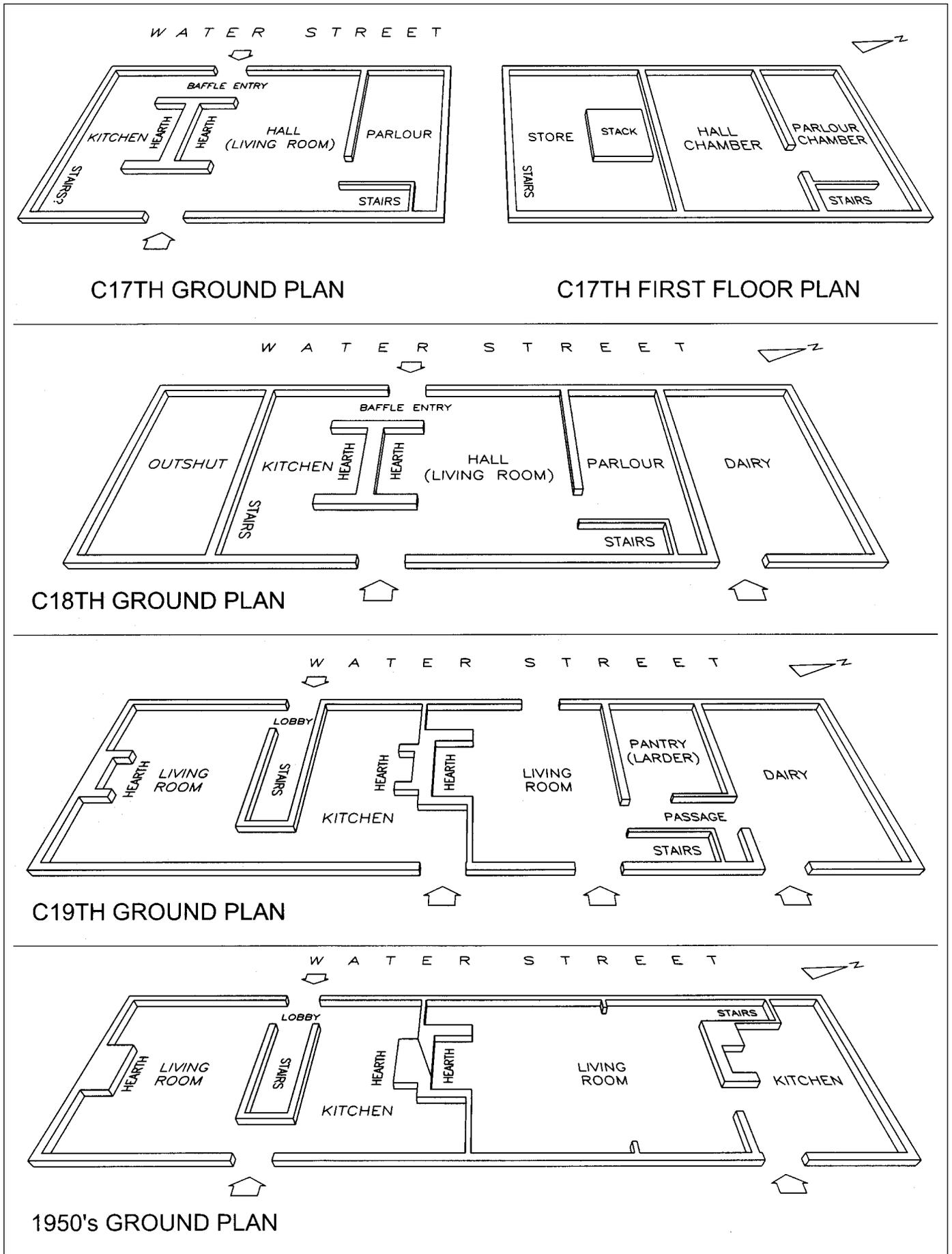
A decision to reinstate the true shape of the building was also made at an early stage. Although the distortions within the property were subtle their reinstatement would still help retain

a sense of age within the reconstruction, something that would have been lessened if built square and true. Gauge rods recording the height of each course of brickwork were therefore taken from around the building. The timber framing was assembled first to pre-determined levels and then underpinned with the brickwork laid to match the gauge rods. The building was also irregular in plan, its walls meandering albeit slightly from true. This was also respected in the reconstruction, thereby retaining the character of the building and also ensuring an accurate fit between the timber-frame and brickwork.

The property started life in the early seventeenth century as a modest three bay timber-framed building. Dendrochronological analysis revealed that it had been built between 1605 and 1625. The social history and documentary study of the building, which established a record of occupants dating back to 1649, showed that from the outset the house provided accommodation for the employees of nearby estates. The earliest occupants identified were carpenters and ropemakers, then agricultural labourers and latterly carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons and wheelwrights.

The two northern bays survived largely intact and were both floored, but the southern bay had been replaced by later work (see below). A substantial brick chimney lay within the missing south bay. This originally accommodated two large ground floor hearths but no first floor fireplaces. It was virtually rebuilt in the eighteenth century leaving only the northern hearth. The main entrance to the building once lay in front of this chimney. This led into a small space from where one could walk directly into the living room or through a door into the missing southern bay. This arrangement where the north and south rooms are separated by a single door is known as a baffle entry. The rear door was perhaps located in a similar position on the opposite side of the stack, though this did not survive.

A living room or hall occupied the central bay of the building. This was originally illuminated by small unglazed windows in its east and west walls and was heated by the northern hearth. The interior of the house was rather poorly lit, even by seventeenth-century standards, with only one or two small windows in each room. Empty grooves could be seen above the window openings for the wooden shutters that were



▲ Floor plans showing the building's development.

drawn across the openings. The exposed joists and beams above the living room were embellished with chamfers and lamb's-tongue stops.

Two doors were once located in north wall of the room (this wall had been removed). One of these led into the north bay of the house. The function of the small unheated room located here is not clear although it was perhaps a service room. In recent years it was used as a pantry or larder. The joists are again exposed but are plain and unchamfered, something that confirms the room's lower status. The second door afforded access to a flight of stairs. A blocked opening for these stairs could be seen in the north-east corner of the room. Mortices at first-floor level indicated where a newel post and handrail had been fitted. It is not known what form the stairs took but a crudely framed staircase rather than solid oak treads seems likely.

The stairs led to a small chamber lit by a single unglazed window in the north wall. A door beneath the tie-beam in the south wall of the room led into the adjoining hall chamber. Interestingly the better faces of the partitions at either end of the hall chamber face this room, something that confirms the chamber's status as the best first-floor room.

Surprisingly there was no access between the hall chamber and missing south chamber. A second staircase must therefore have been located in the missing southern bay. Although this bay did not survive some clues for what may have lain here remained. The partition that faced the south chamber for example presented an unfinished face to the room, a feature that suggests the room was of low status, perhaps a store room. A substantial hearth similar to that which heated the living room was once located at ground level. The missing ground floor room may therefore have functioned as a kitchen. All three upper chambers within the property were originally unheated and left open to the roof.

The timber-frame of the house was typically constructed. It was box framed with jowled posts at each of the bay divisions and sat on low Ragstone footings. Oak was employed but the quality of many of the timbers was somewhat indifferent. Their scantling was relatively light with numerous wany edges in evidence. The doors within the building comprised simple square openings (no shaped or moulded doorheads were used). Economy was clearly important, something that is consistent with the building's modest origins. A clasped side-purlin roof covered the structure; a number of short ropes or ties hooked over the rafters indicated that the roof was once thatched.

Numerous improvements to the property were undertaken during the seventeenth and



▲ Internalised hipped north end of seventeenth-century timber framed building exposed during dismantling.

eighteenth centuries. These included the insertion of ceilings into the upper chambers and the introduction of glazed windows. Decorative basket weave plasterwork known as pargetting was also applied to the north elevation of the building. A large area of this pargetting, which appears to have been achieved by stippling the wet plaster with a thatcher's comb, had survived. The central chimney was also rebuilt in the eighteenth century. One of the most significant alterations to the property was the underpinning of its elevations in brick, something that necessitated the removal of much of the original timber frame.

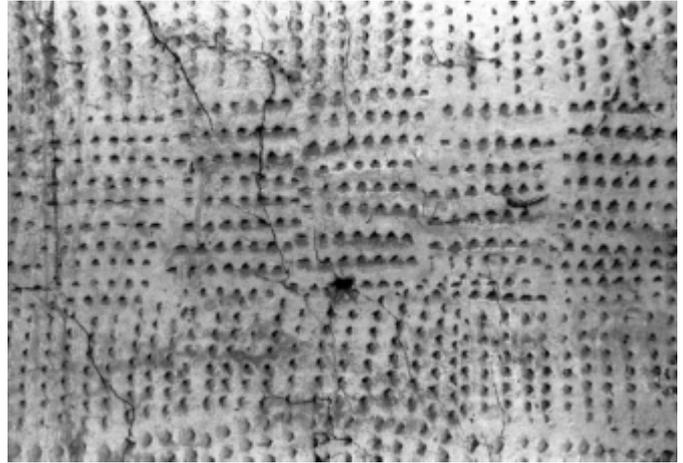
Outshuts were added to both the north and south ends of the building during the eighteenth century but both were later demolished. That to the north was a single storey brick-built affair beneath a catslide roof. It was used as a dairy in

the early twentieth century, a function for which it may have been built. A shallow foundation trench located during excavation to the south of the house suggested that a similarly proportioned outshut had been located here. The absence of substantial footings suggested that this was probably timber-framed rather than brick built.

In the second half of the nineteenth century the property was divided into two independent dwellings (Old Cottage and Water Street Cottage) following the addition of a large extension. This was built against the south end of the building and necessitated the demolition of the south bay. The new addition provided a kitchen and living room on the ground floor and two bedrooms on the first floor, all divided by a central stairwell. The main entrance to the property led into a small centrally placed lobby. The new addition comprised a brick ground floor and timber-framed



▲ Central ground floor hall/living room.



▲ Detail of basket weave pargetting.

upper storey from the outset, an arrangement that respected the extant arrangement to the north. The upper storey employed machine-sawn softwood rather than hand-sawn oak but was nonetheless well executed.

A modern two storey brick extension was built against the north end of the property in the 1950s (the eighteenth-century outshot was demolished at this time). The new extension did not include a toilet; an outside loo to the rear of the cottage was used instead. A detached corrugated asbestos kitchen-bathroom was also built to the rear of the house at this time. An enamel bath with hinged wooden lid and belson sink survived inside this structure. Although unsightly the kitchen-bathroom provides a rare survival of a once common arrangement.

Old Cottage is an example of a 'transitional' house. This house type was generally built during the late Elizabethan period following the demise of the open-hall. Such buildings are usually floored throughout but lack many of the refinements of the houses that superseded them. A lack of communication between the upper chambers is a characteristic feature of 'transitional' houses. Without the open hall some form of smoke dispersal was necessary. This often took the form of a simple timber-framed flue or a smoke bay. In better houses brick chimneys were often employed. The brick chimney within the centre of Old Cottage is probably an original feature, but the possibility that an earlier and simpler means of smoke dispersal once existed should not be ruled out.

Old Cottage is fairly late in date for a transitional building. This can perhaps be accounted for by its isolated rural location. Many of its features would certainly have been considered antediluvian in an urban house at this time. Newly-built 'transitional' houses such as this are not overly common; many apparent examples are in fact earlier buildings that have been modified to conform to the new standards.

The dismantling and reconstruction proved very successful, the methods employed retaining much of the building's character. The approach adopted enabled decisions about the building's reconstruction to be delayed until its history was more fully understood and its future use at the Museum of Kent Life decided.



General view during dismantling.

# Post Excavation and Research

## I The Finds Department

### 1 Pottery from Ottoman Turkey: an Iznik dish from the Whitefriars site John Cotter

It is one of those strange coincidences that just a week or two before the discovery of Iznik ware in Canterbury in October 2000, I had attended a conference on Near Eastern pottery during which I had the opportunity to handle examples of Iznik ware recently found in London. I had seen examples of this high quality Turkish pottery before only in museum collections, and was aware that it was extremely rare to find it on excavations in Britain. Certainly, there were no examples known from Kent.

So when I visited the finds-processing room on the Whitefriars excavation site, a short time later, I was very surprised to see part of what looked like a brightly coloured Iznik dish lying in one of the drying trays amidst a more mundane collection of local post-medieval earthenwares. Further searching produced five more sherds, all from the same dish. After checking some relevant publications and finding some close parallels, there was no longer any doubt that this was a piece of classic Iznik ware dating from the later sixteenth or first half of the seventeenth century – the first example of this ware identified from Kent. The following account is an interim one. A closer dating may be possible when relevant specialists have been consulted and the design more thoroughly researched. Hopefully the results of this research will be published in the forthcoming reports on the Whitefriars excavations.

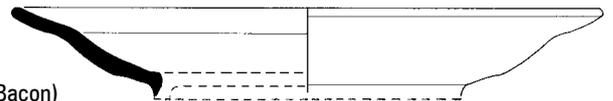
Iznik (ancient Nicaea) lies in north-west Turkey about 70 miles south-east of Istanbul and gives

its name to one of the finest types of decorative pottery ever produced or traded around the Mediterranean. Decorative glazed pottery had been produced at Iznik long before the Ottoman conquest of Istanbul (Constantinople) in 1453, but by c.1490 potters there had switched to using a fine white clay which provided an excellent

background for painted decoration. This changeover, together with the appearance of new designs, was strongly influenced by attempts to imitate imported Chinese porcelain of the period.

Experts divide the production of Iznik ware into three phases according to changing designs and the gradual addition of new colours to the

Profile drawing of Iznik dish. ▶  
Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Dominique Bacon)



▲ Iznik dish from the Whitefriars excavation, c. 1575–1625.

decorative scheme (Charleston 1990, 95). The Whitefriars dish belongs to the third phase (Iznik III) dated between 1555 and 1700. The years between 1555 and 1575 mark the very finest period of pottery production at Iznik and also the height of Ottoman imperial power in the eastern Mediterranean. What indications we have, however, suggest the Whitefriars dish may be a little after this period, but not as late as 1700.

Iznik III is characterised by the appearance of a bright tomato-red or reddish-brown colour in the decorative scheme known as 'Armenian bole' from its source in that country. The six surviving sherds of the Whitefriars dish (some of which join) allow the profile to be reconstructed (see illustration). This has a plain flaring rim 310 mm. in diameter, a shallow curving wall and vestiges of a footring base around 160 mm. in diameter. The height of the piece is around 47 mm.. The body, or fabric, of the piece is of a friable fine sandy off-white composition typical of Near Eastern 'fritwares'. This is covered all over with a thick slip (or wash) of pure white clay under a thin transparent glaze which subsequent burial has stained a yellowish-brown colour – most of which was later removed by careful mechanical cleaning.

Underglaze painting has been carried out in all the colours of the mature Iznik scheme including black, cobalt-blue, greyish-blue, green and reddish-brown Armenian bole (as raised blobs on the petals of some of the flower designs). The central design of the dish is too fragmentary to reconstruct with complete confidence, but was clearly a fairly standard floral scheme showing popular Iznik motifs such as tulips and probably stylized hyacinths and roses. The rim is decorated with a frieze of conventionalised scrolls copied from Chinese porcelain. This became a popular border motif on Iznik III dishes and is known as the 'rock and wave' motif. On the back of the dish is a series of small highly simplified floral motifs also inspired by Chinese originals.

The designs seen on the Whitefriars dish are matched closely enough with many other pieces of Iznik ware in museum collections or from excavations and these help to establish the date of the piece. Some Iznik dishes have exactly the same 'rock and wave' rim decoration as the Whitefriars dish. These include a same-sized dish in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, with a representation of a European ship. Some experts judge this to belong to the best period of

Iznik, that is to say the second half of the sixteenth century (Charleston 1990, fig. 276). Unfortunately other experts consider this to be a late piece dating to c. 1650 (Hodges 1972, 82). A dish from another collection, with the same rim design, contains heraldic motifs derived from the arms of King Manuel I of Portugal (1495–1521) but is dated to c. 1575 (Carswell 1998, pl.78).

The closest parallel however is with a virtually complete Iznik dish found in a latrine pit at Sewardstone Street, Waltham Abbey, in Essex (Huggins 1969 pl. 1, fig. 27.4). This has a virtually identical rim design and evidently a very similar central floral design to the Whitefriars dish. It also has exactly the same profile and reverse motifs and is of very similar size. The Waltham Abbey dish can be linked to a wealthy London merchant family who resided at Waltham. The dish and many other complete items of glass and earthenware, apparently all components of a lavish feast, are believed to have been gathered up and thrown into the latrine pit c. 1669, after some disastrous event. Seeds found adhering to the dish proved to be the remains of raspberries or a raspberry dessert. Quality decorative ceramics such as this would normally be reserved purely for display rather than general use, but on occasion, it would seem, they could be brought out for ostentatious presentation. The dish, probably a treasured family heirloom, is judged to be a later Iznik type, dating to after 1620, because of the smudged appearance of the blue and green painting and also because of the debased style of the 'rock and wave' border motif. However, as we have seen, these characteristics also occur on dishes dated to the second half of the sixteenth century and it could be that the dating of the Waltham dish is in need of reconsideration. For the moment, on the basis of the available information, it is best to assign the Whitefriars dish a fairly broad date, but it was most probably made within the period c.1575–1625.

As mentioned above, finds of Iznik ware from excavations in Britain are extremely rare although many more examples which have survived as family heirlooms are to be found in museum collections. At a rough estimate, however, only about fifteen or so vessels have been identified from excavations here to date, mostly from the London area. As with costly Chinese porcelain during this period, items of Iznik ware were evidently highly prized by their owners as many

examples in museum collections in Britain are embellished with silver gilt mounts (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 12). Britain lay well outside the area in which Iznik ware was normally traded. Items of Iznik ware might have reached England in the holds of Italian merchant ships which regularly carried exotic oriental goods, such as silks and spices etc., from lands around the East Mediterranean and beyond, offloading these at major trading ports in England such as Sandwich, London and Southampton. Alternatively, individual items of Iznik ware might have been acquired as booty during attacks on Turkish shipping by European fleets or even through acts of piracy by Englishmen on foreign merchant vessels.

The Whitefriars dish, like the Waltham Abbey dish, was probably the treasured heirloom of a wealthy Canterbury citizen, perhaps a merchant, up until the point it was broken. This must have happened around the middle of the eighteenth century as the large rubbish pit it was found in also contained Chinese porcelain, clay pipes and other pottery types of this date. By then the dish would have been something in the order of a century, or a century and-a-half old.

In the post-Dissolution period the Whitefriars site was occupied by a very large town house with gardens, orchards and out-houses owned and occupied by a succession of wealthy individuals, members of the local gentry, and their families. Although we know the names of many of these, the estate during this period was sold and re-sold several times over (information supplied by Sheila Sweetinburgh), making it difficult, if not impossible, to assign individual objects found on the site to particular individuals or their families. Perhaps the dish was acquired by the Brome family in the early seventeenth century, or was the possession of a certain Captain Berry who took over the house some time before 1640, and perhaps it was broken by one of the Turners or Papillons who were there in the middle of the eighteenth century. For the moment this is all guesswork. It may be possible in the near future, with the aid of more detailed documentary work and after a detailed examination of the pit contents, to suggest with some confidence who might have owned the dish at the time it was broken, but the story of how such a rare and attractive piece of pottery found its way from north-west Turkey to east Kent in the first place will probably never be known.

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## 2 What Roman ceramic building materials can tell us

Louise Harrison

Roman ceramic building material is one of the most common finds on archaeological evaluations and excavations in Canterbury. It appears in abundance, is relatively stable (not usually requiring conservation) and when recorded by a building materials specialist can answer all sorts of historical, archaeological and technological questions. Brick and tile can provide a great deal of information about the status, function, date and provenance of the buildings that existed on a site. For example, large quantities of flue tile suggests the presence of a building that had a heating (hypocaust) system. A large quantity of tegulae and imbrices implies that a substantial building, strong enough to hold the weight of a tiled roof existed on the site.

Additionally, buildings materials can provide all sorts of other intrinsic information about tile manufacture, its technology and trade patterns. For example, by studying the different fabrics, tile types and characteristics of the building material, it is often possible to recognise and isolate individual tile makers that worked in particular areas and at different kilns. It is also possible to locate local and regional tile kilns and to determine whether certain kilns produced particular types of brick and tile.

Although there are a lot of variants and anomalies, the most common types of Roman brick and tile found on archaeological sites are as follows:

Tegulae are flat rectangular tiles which have two flanges, one on each end. Additionally, they have upper and lower cutaways cut into the tile which enable them to interlock together to form a strong and waterproof roof. The study of the different flanges and cutaway types can allow typologies to be formed and provide an insight into whether different flanges and cutaway types were preferred by particular tile makers.

Imbrices are curved tiles (rather like the modern ridge tile). They were mainly used in conjunction with tegulae by being placed over two joining tegula flanges. Sometimes a roof was constructed solely of imbrices being placed over and under each other thus interlocking. This form of roofing is still used in the Mediterranean area and is known as Laconian roofing.

Flue tiles are square or rectangular hollow tiles with cutaways that were fitted together to form a square pipe. They were used mainly in Roman bath houses and substantial Roman buildings to circulate hot air from the furnace below the floor around the building, thus forming a type of central heating system.

Flue tiles often had keying on the outside to allow the mortar or plaster to adhere more easily, this was usually carried out while the tile was in a plastic (unfired) state. It was either scored (using a knife or similar sharp implement), roller-stamped in a relief pattern (with the use of an incised roller rather like a paint roller of today) or combed with the use of a bone or wood comb. There were many different patterns used and study of these can contribute to the understanding of tile manufacture and technology. For example, did tile kilns produce flue tile using only one type of keying as a sort of trade mark or did they produce flue tile using any number of keying techniques? Additionally, did tile makers prefer a particular keying pattern or was it done on more of an ad hoc basis using whatever was to hand at the time?

Voussairs are either hollow or solid brick or tiles that were tapered to be used to form arches and vaulted roofing. The hollow tiles were rather like flue tiles in that they were keyed and could also provide air-space for either insulation or heating.

As with the variety of Roman tile, there are also many types of Roman brick, all of which have different uses. The following are the most commonly found types and their functions.

*Bessalis* are small square bricks measuring an average of 198 mm. or 7.8 Roman inches (*unciae*). Their main function was to form *pilae* (pillars) to support the *suspensura* (the floor above the hypocaust).

*Pedalis* are slightly larger bricks measuring on average 281 mm. square which is just under the Roman foot or *pes*. Their chief function was to act as a base or capping brick for the *pilae* made up of the *Bessales*.

*Lydion* are rectangular bricks measuring on average 403 mm. long by 280 mm. wide and 41 mm. thick. They had many uses, the most common being in bonding or lacing courses within walls of large public buildings or defences.

*Sesquipidalis* measure an average of 443 mm. square and were mainly used as flooring, particularly pavements beneath the *pilae* in hypocaust systems.

*Tegula bipedalis* is the largest Roman brick measuring 5914 mm. square. As these were so large they were very versatile and had many different functions particularly in the construction of hypocausts, often forming the basis of the *suspensura*.

A large number of different marks and impressions (both deliberate and accidental) occur on brick and tile before it has been fired.

The most common markings are described here.

Signature marks are found in many forms, the most common being different shapes and sizes of semicircle. Generally, these markings were made by the tile maker using his/her finger tips, but examples where signature marks have been made with a comb or stick are not unknown. There are many theories into the meaning of these markings, the most common being that they were a type of signature made by an individual tile maker to maybe identify the batch of tiles made that day or a type of trade mark for a particular tiler.

Private brick works often used a tile stamp to identify and advertise their tiles. Tiles made for important buildings were also often stamped. Additionally, tiles made for and by the military forces bore different stamps. One of the most commonly known in Kent and Sussex was that of the '*Classis Britannica*', the Roman fleet in British waters where variants of the letters 'CLBR' are used.

Tally marks are numerical appearing as I, II, IV etc. and appear on the edges of bricks and tiles. As these marks are numerical, it is thought that they had something to do with counting out batches and quantities of tiles.

Impressions made by animals or humans are also frequently found on tiles or bricks. The most common animal impressions are footprints of cat, dog, sheep and goat. The most common impressions made by humans consist of fingerprints, feet and hob-nailed footwear (boot or sandal) impressions and graffiti.

Daub is the last category of ceramic building material used in Roman times that can provide us with information about former structures on a site. Daub is clay often mixed with water, straw and/or animal dung and was used in the construction of timber-framed buildings, kilns and ovens from prehistoric to post-medieval times. It was smeared on and packed into the internal and external walls of structures usually constructed with wooden stakes and interwoven twigs or 'withies' (wattle). The daub gave a smooth finish to the building and also cut out draughts.

Daub is commonly found on archaeological sites and can provide information about the size of a building and details of its construction. For example, though the stakes and withies have usually rotted away, the surviving impressions can provide a wealth of information about the sizes of stakes, the wattle and their structural arrangement.

## II Research

### 1 The story of the 'Dover Bronze Age Boat' Peter Clark

In a thick oak forest nearly 4,000 years ago, the tender young leaves of a new oak seedling spread in the spring sunshine. The young plant grew rapidly, outstripping its close-set neighbours, becoming a 'dominant tree', pushing through the canopy into the light. In the dense woodland, it had no need for side branches, but grew straight and tall; after three and half centuries, it was a huge, straight-grained oak tree, with a girth at its base of over 3.5 metres (just over eleven feet); nothing like it can be seen in western Europe today.

One winter, three hundred and fifty years after germination, this mighty tree, together with several of its neighbours, was felled by men wielding axes of bronze. The date was around 1550 B.C., during the Middle Bronze Age. The timber was needed to build a boat. This was to be no simple dugout or log raft, but a complex and beautifully crafted sewn plank vessel of considerable size.

First, woodsmen climbed the tree to remove its upper branches, so that it would not become entangled in surrounding branches when falling. The tree was then felled, two men cutting notches on opposite sides of the trunk about a

metre above the ground. Using light bronze axes (rarely more than a kilogram in weight), the job would have taken a full day to complete.

The fallen trunks could then be trimmed to length; at least three logs would be needed, about 12 m. long and weighing around 10 tonnes apiece. Getting the logs out of the dense woodland to a place where they could be turned into a boat was very difficult, however. They could not be rolled out, because of the remaining trees blocking the way; they could not be floated out, even if the felling site was near water, as green oak does not float. The timbers had to be dragged out of the forest. To reduce their weight and size, much of the preliminary work of transforming them from rough logs to boat planks was done at the place of felling.

Master boat-builders supervised the work. Moving from settlement to settlement, they brought their expertise and experience to help small communities build a range of different types of boats according to their needs. Boats and their cargoes were of deep religious and symbolic importance to people, and the master boat-builders were held in awe and reverence.

The massive timbers were split into half-logs

by hammering wooden wedges into the wood using heavy mauls, after which the rough split faces were hewn flat with bronze adzes. The half logs were then turned over onto their flattened faces, and marked up by the master boat-builder. Work could then begin roughing out the planks, cutting notches into the wood and splitting chunks off with wooden wedges. At least eight major planks were needed to build the boat: two for its flat bottom; two curving side planks that made the transition from bottom to sides (known as ile planks); two upper side planks; and two other large timbers that helped form the bow and stern of the vessel.

The great advantage in roughing out the timbers at the place of tree felling was to reduce their weight; around three tonnes of wood was removed from each half log, reducing them to a more manageable 1–2 tonnes each. The planks themselves were very complex in shape, as they had to fit together perfectly in the final boat; unfortunately one of the half logs destined to become one of the bottom planks was damaged during the roughing-out, and another tree had to be felled to replace it.

Once the roughing out was complete, the heavy planks were dragged out of the forest to the place where the boat was to be built, close to the waterline. First, the two bottom planks were offered up so that the final trimming and assembly could begin. The bottom planks, about 11 m. long, 0.8 m. wide and up to 0.10 m. thick, were hewn into complicated shapes that were essential to the construction of the vessel. The planks met along the centre line with a simple butt joint. On either side of this joint, rails were left upstanding, through which rectangular holes were cut for the insertion of oak wedges that would help hold the bottom of the boat together. Pairs of cleats, hewn out of the solid wood, held larger transverse timbers that also passed through the central rails and helped stiffen the bottom.

At the bow of the boat, a large oaken board was inserted, giving a punt-like appearance to the vessel. It was attached to the bottom planks by an extremely complicated system of upstanding rails and wedges; great care had to be taken by the boat-builders that each upstanding component on each timber matched



B1

perfectly. At the vessel's stern a flat transom board was inserted, again attached with a system of rails and wedges.

Along the outside edge of each bottom plank was another upstanding rail. This was to form the seat for the curving ile planks. These were not attached by wedges; the bottom and sides were sewn together using twisted withies of yew, threaded through holes cut through the thickness of the timber planks in such a way they would not be damaged when the boat ran aground. Upper side planks were attached in a similar way, with upright timbers inserted through pairs of cleats on the internal faces of the side planks which strengthened the boat's sides and formed a seating for thwarts running across the interior.

All of the seams were made waterproof by pads of moss held in place and compressed by thin strips of oak, which were hammered in under the wedges and stitches joining the main timbers together. The stitch holes were plugged with a mixture of beeswax and animal fat.

## The boat in use

When complete, the boat was 11.70 m. long and 2.26 m. broad, with a depth of about 0.75 m.. The day of launching was a day of great ceremony, with offerings to the gods, feasting and other rituals. During its working life, the boat plied up and down the coasts of Britain and across the sea to France. It carried a mixed cargo, including foodstuffs, textiles, quernstones, pottery, shale, jet, jewellery, but perhaps most importantly bronze. This was a time when metal tools were being adopted by communities across Europe, and the old technology of stone tools was in terminal decline. For people in south-east Britain, however, there were no local sources of copper or tin, the raw materials for making bronze; everything had to be imported, often over huge distances. The nearest sources lay in the west of Britain and in southern Ireland, whilst on the continent, sources of ore could be found south of the Pyrenees or in central Europe. Great quantities of metal were brought in by these broad-beamed, flat-bottomed boats, usually in the form of bronze tools or scrap, which could be melted down and re-used by local smiths.

The cargoes the boat carried had much more significance than simple trading goods, however. The people of Bronze Age Europe lived in small communities, modest villages or isolated farmsteads. The boat brought in essential goods, but was also a vehicle for social and political intercourse with other communities both nearby and far away. It carried gifts, news, dowries, tribute, emissaries, brides, stories and religion. Its ability to travel long distances over the alien and sometimes turbulent environment of the sea

made the boat a powerful talisman for the people the boat served. It was a potent symbol, touching on all aspects of their lives; economic, social, political and spiritual.

## Death of a boat

As the years went by, the boat was battered and damaged during its many voyages; the ile planks split and were repaired by stitching oak laths over the cracks. There came a time, however, when the boat came to the end of its working life. It was not simply abandoned. The boat was an important part of people's lives, and was redolent symbolism of the boundaries between earth and the sea, of security and danger, of life and death. The boat was taken to Dover, where a small braided river ran between steep, forbidding hills into the sea, flanked on either side by towering white cliffs of chalk. Here it was taken upstream, manhandled through the shallow water and across slippery mud-banks, to a place where it was ceremoniously broken up; ritually destroyed at the place where two worlds met. First, the yew withies holding the upper side planks of the boats sides were carefully cut through and the planks removed (B1). Then the central rails above of the transverse timbers were cut through with an axe, as were some of the wedges holding the complex end board in place. This huge sculpted timber was then broken up, and pulled from its seating at the prow of the boat, allowing it to settle in the shallow water, a propitiation to unknown gods. Joints of meat (including dog, red deer, cattle, goat and pig), large boulders of chalk, flint tools, fragments of pottery and shale were laid in and around the broken vessel in a series of ceremonies marking the transformation of the boat's place in people's lives.



## Burial and discovery

Ultimately the boat was left to the shallow waters of the river. Silt from the deforested valley sides quickly sealed the boat from light and air, inhibiting the growth of bacteria which would have caused it to decay. Centuries and then millennia passed, the great oak vessel lost from sight and then from memory. Slowly the deposits sealing the boat grew thick and thicker; the sea encroached on the site, and then retreated, leaving thick bands of beach gravel in its wake. The narrow valley cutting through the great cliffs continued to attract people; Roman engineers built lighthouses on the hills flanking the bay, and a great fort and harbour on the valley floor. The earliest Anglo-Saxon settlers lived nearby, and the town of Dover grew into a major port of vital strategic significance; great fortifications were built on the eastern and western heights, and the town was heavily bombed during the Second World War. In the second half of the last century there was much development of the town centre, which revealed some of the buried history of this ancient port. It was, however, works associated with the construction of the first land link between Britain and the continent for over 8,000 years that was to cast the first light on one of the Europe's earliest boats, buried and forgotten for three and a half millennia.

The boat's first encounter with twentieth-century technology was as the steel bucket of a mechanical excavator tore a hole through its side at the base of a deep, narrow shaft being dug for a pumping station. The dramatic tale of the discovery of the boat has been told elsewhere (Parfitt 1993; B2); ultimately a large section of the vessel, over 9 m. long was recovered in thirty-two pieces from two shafts over fifteen gruelling, sodden and exhausting days of rescue excavation (B3).

## Conservation and analysis

The pioneering work of conserving and studying the boat has been described elsewhere (Clark 1996; Corke 1995; 1996a; 1996b)). The conservation required the boat pieces to be soaked in a wax solution (polyethylene glycol) for



sixteen months, before the pieces were packed in foil and taken to the Mary Rose Trust in Portsmouth for freeze-drying. The analysis resulted in the submission of a major monograph to English Heritage, which should appear in print late in 2002.

## Planning the gallery

Meanwhile, the Dover Bronze Age Boat Trust had been established, and was working hard with the staff of Dover Museum planning a state-of-the-art exhibition gallery that was to form the boat's new home. With financial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund, Dover District Council and many others, work began in May 1997 to convert the museum restaurant and shop into an exhibition centre, including a huge display case in which the boat was to be housed at a constant temperature and humidity. Finally all was ready for the return of the now famous discovery.

## Re-assembly

After their long journey to the great naval base at Portsmouth where they were conserved by freeze-drying at the Mary Rose Trust, the boat pieces finally returned to Dover in August 1999, carefully packed in acid-free tissue paper and bubble wrap, each in a sturdy custom-built wooden box. The cutting of the boat into thirty-two pieces had been an essential requirement for its recovery, and had subsequently proved a boon for both the academic study and



conservation of the vessel. Five years on, however, we were faced with the task of re-assembling these pieces to regain the original form of the boat. This was not to prove a straightforward assignment.

First, the boat pieces, whilst heavy, were also rather fragile and brittle. Though there had been only minor shrinkage or distortion of the pieces during conservation, what little there was had affected their relative shapes; this was particularly true in regard to the curvature of the ile planks. The pieces thus represented the parts of a complex three-dimensional jigsaw, some of which had warped slightly in relation to each other. In addition, the boat had opened up and become deformed after its long burial; this shape was reflected in that of the boat timbers. To make the pieces fit, we had to realise the exact shape of the boat as found, rather than the original form of the hull. Crucially, no one knew the exact form of the outboard surface of the boat; this would only be seen after we had re-assembled the pieces.

A plan for this process was drawn up and approved prior to the return of the boat pieces to Dover (Clark 1997); however, all concerned recognised that there would be a certain amount of experimentation and variation of our original plans. Quite how much trial and error lay before us was not fully appreciated at the time.

In essence, the plan was to support the boat on a custom built cradle. The pieces were not to be glued or pegged together, but individually supported in their correct positions. The cradle was designed to be adjustable so that it could take up the shape of the outboard face of the boat as it was put back together. A set of adjustable tables was commissioned, which allowed the boat pieces to be offered up to the cradle and propped in their correct position relative to each other. They could be used singly or bolted together to accommodate the larger boat pieces. They were mounted on castors to lessen the amount of manhandling of the timbers, and also allow them to be moved easily away from the cradle to allow its adjustment.

The whole procedure needed to be undertaken in a controlled environment. It proved impossible to maintain the correct conditions in the gallery as a whole, so a temporary 'room within a room' was erected, allowing work to be carried out at the appropriate temperature and humidity.

The boat support cradle, designed by Dr Edwin Gifford and the re-assembly team, was delivered in pieces ready for assembly. The cradle consisted of a central spine to which transverse 'ribs' were bolted.



The main re-assembly project could now begin. The sections of boat were stored in the temporary workspace, stacked on shelving around the boat cradle. Starting with the bottom plank sections, the pieces were lifted onto the support tables and offered up to the cradle (B4). Piecing together the bottom of the boat was relatively straightforward, as the planks were fairly thick and flat; matching up the pieces across the ragged cut made by the sheet piling between the coffer dams was more difficult however, involving the insertion of several extra supports. The curved ile planks added a new dimension of complexity to the re-assembly process, taking several months of trial and error before the right fit could be found (B5).

## Supporting the southern end

Time soon became increasingly short; the re-assembly process was but one part of the programme to establish the gallery, whose opening ceremony had already been organised. The complex southern end section had still not



B8

been put into place. The final mechanism for supporting the piece was a subject of much discussion. Ultimately a one-piece welded support bolted to the existing spine plates seemed to be the most suitable answer (B6).

With the final piece in position, all the temporary wooden supports were removed; the re-assembly of the main boat pieces was complete.

### Lowering the boat

It now remained to lower the boat to its display level. The height of cradle suitable for the re-assembly process was clearly unsuitable for presenting it to the public; many people, particularly children, would be unable to see the inboard surfaces of the boat. The entire re-assembled boat needed to be lowered by 0.5 m.. This was an intensely nerve-wracking procedure; the re-assembly team had spent ten months positioning the boat pieces and customising the cradle support. Any mistake, even if the timbers themselves escaped damage, would require the procedure to be gone through again.

The method adopted was essentially quite simple. Four steel girders were manufactured with a bracket welded on their upper surface that allowed them to be bolted to the cradle spine adjacent to the main support columns. These were supported on stacks of timber. Simple scissor jacks were bolted to either end of each girder, which were then set atop further stacks of smaller timber blocks (B7). When all was in place, the cradle spine was unbolted from its supportive columns.

On a chant, each of the volunteers raised the jacks one turn (clockwise). The boat was now freed from its supportive columns, resting only on the eight jacks atop their stacks of timber. The re-assembly team now replaced the supportive

columns with new ones, only 0.5 m. high. They then unscrewed and removed the topmost timber block from the main stacks. Then, again following a chant, the jacks were lowered, one turn at a time (anticlockwise) until the steel girders rested on top of the next main timber block. The jacks were slackened off, a timber block removed from each of the small timber stacks, and the strain taken up once more. This process was repeated until the main spine rested on the new, shorter supportive columns.

At last, the boat reached its final position. The cradle spine was bolted to the new supportive columns, and the steel girders, wooden blocks and jacks removed. It is difficult to describe the feeling of relief felt by the re-assembly team as we stood back from the display case; in spite of all our fears, everything had gone well. The entire process only took seventy minutes to carry out.



B9

### Completing the case

We could then address the final stages of re-assembly; fitting small pieces of timber, such as sections of laths, wedges and transverse timbers, and reconstituting stitches that had become separated from the boat pieces (B8). We tried very hard to bring the boat back to the condition in which it was found. After a final surface treatment of the re-assembled timbers, the job was complete (B9).

The next stage required the completion of the case to allow time for checking of the air-conditioning unit. Then the contractors glazed the case with a series of toughened glass panels, 19 mm. thick and sealed with clear mastic. This allowed a check of the environmental control system to be undertaken, after which the case was sealed behind a protective timber hoarding as the rest of the gallery was fitted out over the next five months.

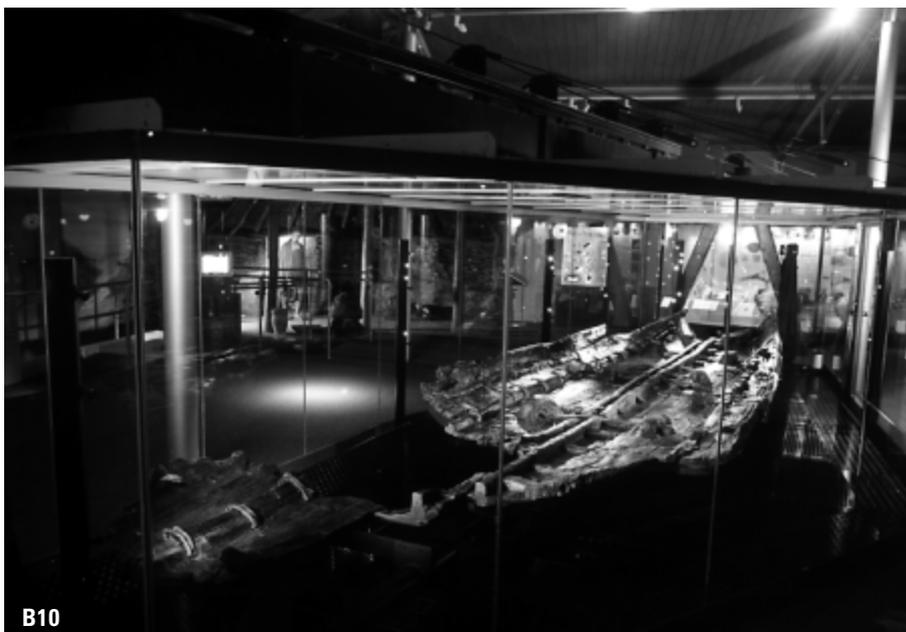
### A safe haven

The new Bronze Age gallery at Dover Museum is a world-class attraction, using the latest technology to tell the story of people who lived in south-east Britain over three millennia ago (B10). Displays include a reconstructed Bronze Age house, explanations of Bronze Age life and technology (including boatbuilding) and an important collection of Bronze Age artefacts, including the Langdon Bay hoard on loan from the British Museum. Other displays show how the boat was discovered, dated and analysed, whilst a laboratory area allows visitors to study the minute remains of plants, insects and molluscs that helped us reconstruct the environment at the time the boat was used. In

pride of place is the Dover Bronze Age boat, surely one of the most spectacular pieces of prehistoric woodworking on display in Europe.

The new gallery opened in November 1999, and has already won a number of prestigious awards, among them the ICI award for the best archaeological project offering a major contribution to knowledge and the Virgin Holidays Award for the best presentation of an archaeological project to the public at the British Archaeological Awards in 2000. The project was also runner up for the Pilgrim Trust Conservation award and European Museum of the year in 2001.

The boat now has safe quarters for the foreseeable future. Its makers could not have conceived of the long journey through time it has undertaken, nor of its current home, surrounded by modern technology and universally admired by thousands of visitors.



## 2 Canterbury Urban Archaeological Database

Talya Bagwell

### What is a U.A.D.?

The Canterbury Urban Archaeological Database (U.A.D.) is to be a computerised database listing two main sets of data. The first of these is called 'events' and is a compilation of all the archaeological events that are known to have happened within the study area. An example of an event could be an actual excavation or an observation made during work of another nature. Other examples of an archaeological event are evaluation trenching, building recording, watching briefs or field walking.

The second set of data is that of 'monuments' and lists all known monuments within the study area. A monument may be a church, or a road or a house. These may exist above the ground or could have been found during archaeological investigation. Monuments can be difficult to define. For example, is Canterbury Cathedral one or many monuments? It has elements within it that come from many periods and also parts which have been dismantled or ruined and which are only known through the work of archaeologists. Introducing a system of hierarchy to monument definition may solve some of these problems hence the cathedral would be seen as a 'parent' monument whilst its individual elements would then be further classed as 'child' monuments.

The database, when complete, is to be linked to a digital mapping package. This link will enable the user to see the locations and extents of both the events and monument data. The use of

mapping will also enable the user to see any constraints regarding archaeology in the area such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Areas of Archaeological Interest or World Heritage Sites. All these designations mean that special considerations exist in these areas for dealing with archaeology and historic structures.

### Why is a U.A.D. being compiled?

The Canterbury U.A.D. is a project part funded and instigated by English Heritage. In 1992 English Heritage issued a policy statement 'Managing the urban archaeological resource' explaining what approaches should be used in protecting the archaeology to be found within urban areas and also the ways in which development could be allowed to happen within these areas with minimum damage to important archaeological features. It is important to remember that urban areas are always developing and to attempt to completely stop development of any sort and 'fossilise' such an area will never be possible, but also that development should not eradicate important traces of our past.

The urban archaeological resource is often more complex than that found in rural areas because there has been a continuity of occupation over many centuries and also possibly shifts in focus of settlement. This means that what may have been the town centre in the medieval period may now be on the outskirts of the modern settlement.

Canterbury has evidence of occupation from the Iron Age (over 2000 years ago) right through to the present. The constant occupation has meant that under our feet may be centuries of archaeological deposits. These deposits are a valuable resource for understanding the past but are irreplaceable once destroyed. Added to this their extent and exact location is difficult to establish precisely because of the modern town that overlies them.

The Urban Archaeological Database is a response to the need to consolidate all that is known of Canterbury's archaeology. It is hoped that its creation will provide an initial point of reference for the needs of development and research. Canterbury's U.A.D. is not unique; U.A.D.'s have been undertaken for other historic urban centres such as Exeter, Cambridge, York, Durham and Cirencester, where the first U.A.D. was compiled. The U.A.D.'s will never be finished but will be added to and enhanced over time as more and more is discovered about an urban area's archaeology.

### Under what circumstances would the U.A.D. be used?

There are several circumstances in which the use of the U.A.D. would be important. The two primary uses of the U.A.D. would be for research and for planning and development. For research there may be a situation, for example, in which a student is undertaking a study on Roman Canterbury and wants to know the answers to

questions such as 'Where have burials of the Roman period been found?' or 'Where in Canterbury are there concentrations of Roman material?'. The U.A.D. would provide an accessible starting point to answer these questions and would have the advantage of being up to date. Previous evidence to be found in old reference books may have subsequently been found to be wrong, a fact that would not be known to a student reading that book alone.

In the case of planning any proposed development would first need to be assessed in terms of its likely impact on archaeology. For example, if a developer plans to build some new houses on an area of land within the city, the planning authority should be able to look at the database and the computer map and instantly see in one glance what is known about the archaeology in that area. The U.A.D. will also provide a list of all of the sources from which that information has been taken. If the area is known to have archaeology then the way in which the development is undertaken may be adjusted, for example, less damaging foundations may be used. Or it could be decided that archaeologists must monitor the work and make sure that if archaeology is disturbed, it is recorded properly.

Without the U.A.D. much research would have had to be done on all of the separate sources. This 'overview' of the archaeological situation may also aid interpretation on a larger scale, rather than just glimpsing the archaeological finds in isolation. However two points should be remembered in relation to the U.A.D.. The first is

that any information entered on to the U.A.D. is only as good as the source from which it came and there may be errors already present. The second is that if a particular area on the map shows lots of evidence of archaeology having been found this may mean that rather than there being more archaeology within that area than any other there may just have been more events undertaken in that area likely to uncover archaeology. For example, Canterbury High Street has several service (sewer, gas, water, etc) trenches that run along its centre and there are many occasions when these have had to be dug up, mended, replaced or extended. Consequently much is known of the archaeology.

Lastly it is also important to realise that if an event has found no evidence of archaeology this does not mean that no archaeology exists. There have been occasions where this assumption has been made and it has come as a shock when significant archaeology has been found at a greater depth, or immediately next to an area, which was thought to be 'empty' of archaeological remains!

### **What sources will the U.A.D. use?**

The U.A.D. will consult many sources in order to build up as comprehensive picture of Canterbury's archaeology as possible. The history of archaeological research in Canterbury stretches back at least two centuries. For example, in the 1860s, the City Engineer, James Pilbrow recorded

many finds uncovered when the city's system of main drainage was installed. His findings were summarised in the journal *Archaeologia*. Apart from national and local journals other sources to be used will be the archives of local researchers. An example is that of Dr Frank Jenkins who became involved in excavation in Canterbury and the local area in the 1940s and worked on sites right up until the late 1980s. Many of his observations and results have not been fully published and exist as notebooks and personal papers, now kept in the city museum archives. All this information needs to be read and interpreted and placed onto the U.A.D.. One of the main sources for archaeological events undertaken in the city is the Trust's project archive. Work has been undertaken by the Trust since 1975 and many sites have been investigated in the intervening period resulting in a lot of knowledge on Canterbury's archaeology.

As well as mapping and recording archaeological work undertaken the U.A.D. will also consult the local SMR (Sites and Monuments Record) in order to map the listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Old maps of the area, such as the first edition Ordnance Survey map or the Goad insurance map are also to be scanned in and used in the mapping process. This will aid mapping of sites where the location plan shows buildings that no longer exist and will also indicate changes in street frontages, street names and road alignments.



Talya Bagwell at work

# Education

Marion Green

In addition to the usual work programme, the Archaeology in Education Service has seen a number of new ventures during the year, including one with English Heritage Education on a Whitefriars related project, but principally the launch of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust website.

## New on-line resource

Since its establishment in 1976, the Trust has excavated a wealth of sites in the county of Kent. Now, thanks to a partnership project between the Trust and Kent County Council Education and Libraries, we are able to give global access to the fruits of this work. Generous funding from Kent National Grid for Learning Initiative (NGfL) enabled us to create an educational website. In April 2000 we launched [www.canterburytrust.co.uk](http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk) into the world.



To date we have given particular attention to the 'Schools and Beyond' zone. This is already extensive, giving teachers, pupils and students access to a wealth of valuable resources. Now, quality colour images, classroom ideas and user-friendly reference materials supporting History programmes in particular, are being sent directly into schools, colleges and homes. Naturally, the nature of this IT project enables any interested individual out there to dip into Kent's rich heritage – at the click of a mouse.

We have a good working relationship with the Kent NGfL team who recently publicised the site's 'Schools' zone as an example of good practice in use of the Internet at a presentation to the Kent County Council Corporate Board. Here are some other favourable comments from recent visitors:

'While these pages were designed for teachers in Kent, United Kingdom, there is material of value to teachers anywhere in the world.' (Studyweb.com)

'Other resources such as reports from archaeological field units like the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, are gradually becoming available in digital form and will become useful resources for teaching purposes.' (Internet Archaeology)

We will continue to build the site, as resources allow. Please send your comments to the Webmaster via the home page.

## Archaeology in the community: a Citizenship project with Canterbury schools

During the school year 2000–01, English Heritage Education Service led a pilot project designed to help meet the needs of Citizenship Education in the primary school curriculum. Through Citizenship Education, children are encouraged to develop their awareness of:

- Social and moral responsibility in and beyond the classroom
- The life and concerns of the local community
- The institutions, issues, problems and practices of our democracy ('political literacy')

The focus of the English Heritage project was the redevelopment scheme at the Whitefriars, Canterbury and the various issues which surround



▲ Children meet up for 'question time' with the whitefriars experts.

it. Five Canterbury schools took part: St Peter's Methodist Primary, St Thomas Catholic Primary, St Nicholas Primary, St Stephen's Junior and Diocesan and Payne Smith Primary.

English Heritage and the Trust have worked together on educational projects on a number



▲ "Question Time": an opportunity to put your own question to the people behind the Whitefriars project'.

of occasions. As we are currently excavating at Whitefriars, we saw this as an interesting opportunity to encourage young people to look at our work from this 'citizenship' perspective, exploring for example:

- ▶ How Archaeology operates in the community at the turn of the twenty-first century
- ▶ The role of Archaeology in caring for the historic environment
- ▶ Current attitudes and values behind the whole process of 'digging up the past'.

CAT visited three of the classes taking part during the run of the project and several groups made visits to the Whitefriars excavations to see our work in action. The children had the opportunity to ask their questions:

- ▶ 'Why are you digging at Whitefriars?'
- ▶ 'What happens if you find something really rare?'
- ▶ 'Do you get paid?'
- ▶ 'Can you keep what you find?'
- ▶ 'What if you find skeletons?'

In one Year 5 class (9 and 10 year olds), the children were just about equally divided in their opinions about the ethics and value of excavating burials. It really was a very stimulating session and a refreshing approach to looking at what we do. Jennie Fordham of English Heritage Education arranged a 'Question Time' session with 'experts' from Canterbury Archaeological Trust (Paul Bennett), Canterbury City Council (Kim Bennett), the developers for the project, Land Securities plc (Eryll Woollett) and English Heritage (Peter Kendall) and there is to be an exhibition showing all the elements of the children's work during the summer term.

## Young visitors to the Big Dig

After much planning by Helen Evans, the Big Dig Project Manager, the Whitefriars excavations were opened to the public in March 2001. With the expectation of school groups coming



▲ 720 children sort into groups in the cathedral nave – a military operation.

to the site, plans had been set in motion to accommodate them. A bonus was to be a free resource pack with materials to help teachers prepare their pupils for a visit, focusing on specific elements while at the dig and then perhaps following through with discussion back in the classroom.

The Trust has a history of working with the Primary Education Department of Canterbury Christ Church University College and on this occasion commissioned a small team to write the content. The pack is to be available to any school group interested in making a Big Dig visit and will in time be adapted for use on future Trust excavations which are open to the public. We are very pleased to have received a grant from the Kent Archaeological Society to do this specific piece of work.

## Canterbury diocese church schools day

In November 2000, 720 children from Church of England primary schools in the Canterbury diocese gathered in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral for this annual event. The catchment area takes in schools from east of the county stretching across to Tonbridge.

Twenty-seven workshops were staged around the cathedral itself and the new Education Centre and groups of 10–11 year olds worked their way around the 3 they had chosen to visit. At our workshop, 'An archaeologist's view of the past' (held in the cathedral quire), children heard about the value of caring for our historic environment and were shown how we can use discoveries to learn about and reconstruct the past. The emphasis for the whole

day was very much hands-on with other 'stops' at Heraldry, Calligraphy, Making Stained Glass, Pottery, Drama and many more.

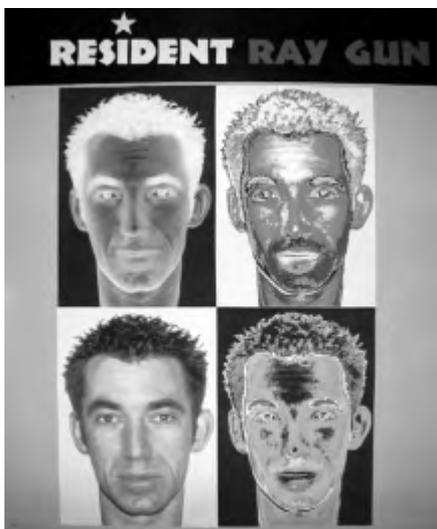
Congratulations to the organisers, the Canterbury Diocesan Board of Education and the Cathedral Education Department, for a day that ran like a well-oiled machine and thanks to my assistant for the day from Canterbury Christ Church University College.

**Pagans to ray-guns:  
National Science Week 2001**

Science Week has now become an annual event for Canterbury and once again, the Trust joined up with Canterbury Museums, the University of Kent Research School of BioSciences, Canterbury Christ Church University College and other invited guests to present a four-day medley of History, Archaeology and Science hosted as before by Canterbury Royal Museum. The event had a new twist this year. Visitors to Pagans to ray-guns met different historical 'characters' as they travelled through time from the Bronze Age through to the year 3001. The Trust introduced two characters:

**Reverend Norman Prior...**

Visitors came face to face with Northgate's Norman Prior for the first time in nearly 1000 years! His skeleton (excavated from the cemetery of St Gregory's Priory) was on view and osteo-archaeologist Trevor Anderson explained how we can find out about the gender, age and health of our ancestors by examining their bones. Based on the evidence of the prior's skull, 'Meet the Ancestors' experts Robin Richards and Jane Brayne had also constructed a computer image and an illustration of how he may have looked. Using other evidence from the grave and extracts from surviving Canterbury Cathedral records, visitors were invited to try and discover his name.



▲ Meet Canterbury Citizen 3001!



▲ Trevor Anderson introduces the reverend Norman Prior.



▲ A 'Meet the Ancestors' reconstruction of the face of a fifth-century woman from a burial group excavated in Canterbury in 1980.



▲ 'Medieval food' at National Science week.

**...and Friar's tuck**

You could then go on to find out what the prior and his fellow monks ate by examining remains of food that archaeologists had found on the kitchen and refectory floors of monastic buildings in Canterbury. We know from looking at the fragments of animals and plants that fish

(especially herring) was very popular in the medieval diet – and people ate lots of healthy vegetables. Some 'medieval' bread and fig pasties had been made for the event, using authentic recipes. There were even some medieval faeces (now perfectly harmless) on display



▲ Dr Enid Allison with young visitors at Friar's Tuck Stall.



Finally, many thanks to the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for buying a new computer when mine bit the dust in the New Year!

# The Big Dig

Jane Elder

On the evening of 9 March 2001 the Lord Mayor of Canterbury, Cllr Mrs Jenny Samper formally opened the Big Dig exhibition in St George's Street. The massive Titan portakabin which was to house the exhibition had been delivered just a week before on the evening of 1 March, and as reported by Helen Evans to Friends in their Newsletter, it was a 'difficult delivery'! The events of that evening have been recorded elsewhere, not least by the cameramen filming for the Channel 4 Time Team programme about the Big Dig, (broadcast in April 2002). The arrival of the Titan and the opening of the exhibition was tangible and visible evidence that 'Big Dig' had arrived, but behind-the-scenes preparation had been underway for some months.

Since the early stages of the redevelopment plans, the Trust had foreseen that the large scale excavations would potentially be the best opportunity the Trust had ever had to provide good public access to a major urban excavation. During the summer of 2000, plans for visitor arrangements at the Whitefriars excavations began to take shape. With the assistance of

local designers David Cross and Alan Ayers, Paul Bennett and Helen Evans prepared a presentation about the scheme and began to approach potential sponsors. Later on members of the public were invited to join with corporate sponsors through a 'sponsor a square' scheme. For this scheme a plan of the site was to be marked out with a grid of squares. Sponsors could buy a square for £5 and in return they would receive a season ticket for the duration of the first Big Dig. They would also be informed of any exciting finds made in their square and interesting discoveries would be displayed in an exhibition with the sponsors name. Commercial sponsors were offered advertising space on the aerial walkway and five season tickets in return for sponsoring a metre square at £500.

Ideas for the visitor arrangements were initially ambitious with plans to have an information centre and teaching facility with state-of-the-art computer and internet technology, as part of it. In the event this was not possible and efforts were concentrated on creating an exhibition and shop in one large 'Titan' and designing an elevated

walkway which would give members of the public an unprecedented view of the excavation as it unfolded.

In November Helen Evans took over the challenging job of pursuing sponsorship whilst at the same time planning the exhibition and shop and organising publicity. Appeals were made for Friends and interested members of the public to join the team as stewards and the task of briefing volunteers, training shop staff and organising rotas began.

Once the Titan had been put in place, the Big Dig team – staff, designers and contractors – worked long hours to complete the exhibition and put the shop together. Many people leapt in to help at the last minute and through all their efforts opening was achieved on time. By this time, Helen Evans had been joined by Helen Parker as Shop Manager and volunteer co-ordinator. With assistant Clare Warner to complete the team, it was this enthusiastic trio who, with the first volunteer stewards, opened the Big Dig to the public on the morning of Saturday, 10 March.



▲ Mayor at opening party.



▲ Visitors on the walkway on the first day.

# The Friends

## The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Lawrence Lyle

Geoffrey Ash has joined the Committee as Gift Aid Secretary, a new scheme which has replaced Covenants and led to a higher proportion of our members taking advantage of this way of adding to our income at no cost to themselves. Our numbers have risen to 370.

Our financial help to the Trust has been:-

▶ £5,000 towards the cost of repairing the leaking roof of the Finds Department. This is the largest grant we have given, but the Committee was unanimous in approving this unexciting but vital spending.

▶ £896 to replace the old and unreliable computer in the Education Department.

▶ £1,200 for a digital video camera which has already proved its worth on the St George's Big Dig.

▶ Several smaller grants from the Donald Baron Bursaries Fund to enable members of staff to attend courses and conferences.

Many Friends have had closer contact with archaeologists this year. Over the August Bank Holiday week-end in 2000 'Time Team' conducted three digs in the area, at Tyler Hill, at the Greyfriars and in Blue Boy Yard. A great deal of interest was generated among the public and we were asked to provide stewards at the town sites to explain what was going on. It proved a useful trial run for the more ambitious help to the Trust on the Big Dig.

From 10 March, Helen Evans and her assistants were running the exhibition and shop in a large Titan Portacabin which the Friends helped

to staff (mastering the intricacies of the till). Others donned yellow waistcoats and explained the site from the vantage point of the walkway. 'Time Team' filmed the Big Dig occasionally, the presence of television stars helping to boost visitor numbers. This commitment as shop assistants and stewards will continue for some years and will be the biggest challenge the Friends have faced. To mark the opening of this important public relations exercise we organised a party for the diggers, sponsors and supporters at which the Lord Mayor (Cllr Jennifer Samper) declared the Big Dig exhibition centre open.

We also organised a very different party in the Dominican Priory in May 2000, for three people who were retiring after years of service to the Trust. David Anning had been financial adviser and auditor since the Trust was founded in 1976, Dr Frank Panton had been Chairman of the Management Committee for fifteen years and Mrs Margaret Sparks had been the Honorary Historian and Chairman of the Publication Sub-Committee for many years. It was an enjoyable evening, tinged with sadness.

Ann Vine, assisted by Meriel Connor, organised a memorable short break at Chichester at the end of May. The party encountered a flower festival in the Cathedral, admired Longport House, dismantled by the Trust and now the

entrance and shop at the Weald and Downland Museum, and were serenaded from the piano over coffee by the owner of timber-framed St Mary's, Bramber. They also visited Uppark, Fishbourne Roman palace and Nyman's gardens.

Apart from collaborating with the Canterbury Archaeological Society in the ever-popular Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture in which Paul Bennett reviewed the work of the Trust in 2000, we had our own more modest lectures; Paul again on his excavations at Euesperides in Libya and Mark Houliston in February giving an account of what he and his team had found on the Whitefriars site – so far.

In August Alison Hicks took a party to the Museum of London and to the 'Traces of Paradise' exhibition of the excavations of the remarkable trading settlement in Bahrain on which she and her late husband, Martin, worked for several seasons. Meriel Connor organised and Jon Iveson led an excursion to Dover Western Heights in September; we enjoyed exploring the site of vanished barracks and defences. October saw the usual programme of walks as part of the Canterbury Festival. Apart from their intrinsic interest the walks yielded a profit of over £1,000, a fitting reward for Meriel's hard work.

Alarmed at the high cost of the four monthly Newsletters we have found a new and cheaper way of producing them, with little loss of quality. The circulation of this vital link with our members is partly done by volunteers whose work saves postage. We are all most grateful to them and to the hard working Committee who are such a pleasure to work with.

**FRIENDS**  
of the  
**CANTERBURY**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
**TRUST**

# Financial Accounts

The following financial statements represent a summary of the audited accounts of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited for the year ended 31st March 2001. 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 2001.

## Review of the Activities

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 incorporated 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 2001 are as follows:-

	2001	2000
	£	£
Main Account	333,059	412,198
Friends Account	8,701	9,654
Donald Baron Bursary Fund	1,396	709

## Directors

The Directors during the year were:

T. M. Jagger	A.G. Webster F.C.A.
M.H.S. Bridgeford F.A.S.I.	A.B. Webster
R. Westbrook	B.A. Collins M.B.E., J.P.
C.L. Lambie	Dr A.H. Ward
L.A. Smith	L.D. Lyle M.A.

## Secretary

The Secretary during the year was Lawrence D. Lyle.

## Registered Office

92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.

## Registered Charity Number

The Company is registered under charity number 278861

## Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Larkings as auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Lawrence D Lyle Secretary 28/01/2002

## Report of the Auditors

We have audited the financial statements set out herein which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies.

## Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

## Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit included examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed. We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2001 and of the surplus for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Larkings  
Chartered Accountants  
31 St. George's Place  
Canterbury  
Kent CT1 1XD  
(appointed 25 February 2000)

**Main Account**

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 March 2001

	2001	2000
	£	£
Income		
Fees	986,583	950,837
Grants	57,131	25,250
Gift Aid	638,979	635,800
Donations	6,619	2,315
Commercial Trading	39,623	6,831
Other	55,747	26,092
	<u>1,784,682</u>	<u>1,647,125</u>
Operating Expenditure		
Direct Project Expenditure	1,161,522	1,053,396
Management & Administration	106,461	78,521
Support costs	142,421	96,179
Commercial Trading Activities	36,334	6,831
Visits	4,885	-
	<u>1,451,623</u>	<u>1,234,927</u>
Surplus for the year	<u>333,059</u>	<u>412,198</u>

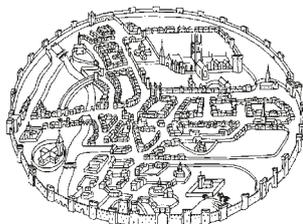
**Balance Sheet**

31 March 2001

	2001	2000
	£	£
Fixed Assets		
Tangible fixed assets	<u>214,381</u>	<u>173,106</u>
Current Assets		
Bank Account, Float & Debtors	1,324,012	894,744
Creditors (Due within one year)	(316,466)	(178,982)
Net Current Assets	<u>1,007,546</u>	<u>715,762</u>
Total Assets less current liabilities	<u>1,221,927</u>	<u>888,868</u>
Capital Account/Revenue Reserves	<u>1,221,927</u>	<u>888,868</u>

**The Friends Account**

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 March 2001



CANTERBURY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
TRUST LTD  
A REGISTERED CHARITY

2001  
£2000  
£

Income		
Subscriptions	8,904	7,858
Other Income		
Donations, Events, Interest	<u>7,193</u>	<u>3,511</u>
Total Income	<u>16,097</u>	<u>11,369</u>
Expenditure		
Visits, Stationery, Postage, Printing, Bank Charges, Lectures, Meetings	<u>7,396</u>	<u>1,715</u>
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	<u>8,701</u>	<u>9,654</u>

**Balance Sheet**

31 March 2001

	2001	2000
	£	£
Current Assets		
Bank Accounts & Debtors	29,226	29,322
Creditors		
Sundry Creditors (Due within one year)	( - )	( - )
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>29,226</u>	<u>29,322</u>
Represented by:		
Income and Expenditure Account		
Balance brought forward	29,322	20,252
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	<u>8,701</u>	<u>9,654</u>
	<u>38,023</u>	<u>29,906</u>
Less payments on behalf of and to Canterbury Archaeological Trust	<u>8,797</u>	<u>584</u>
	<u>29,226</u>	<u>29,322</u>

**The Friends Account - Donald Baron Bursaries Fund**

Income and Expenditure Account

31 March 2001

	2001	2000
	£	£
Income		
Deed of Covenant/ Interest Received	1,562	1,330
Expenditure		
Courses Paid	166	621
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	<u>1,396</u>	<u>709</u>
Balance brought forward	<u>10,298</u>	<u>9,589</u>
	<u>11,694</u>	<u>10,298</u>

**Balance Sheet**

31 March 2001

Represented by:		
The Charities Deposit Fund	<u>11,694</u>	<u>10,298</u>

## PART EIGHT

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# Members of the Trust Council

### Patron:

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury  
(Dr George Carey)

### Vice-Presidents:

Mrs Margaret Collins  
Mrs Margaret Scott-Knight, B.A.

### Chairman:

The Lord Mayor of Canterbury

### Vice-Chairman:

\*Mr Mansell Jagger, M.A., Dip. T.P., M.R.T.P.

### Honorary Secretary:

\*Mr Lawrence Lyle

### Honorary Treasurer:

\*Mr Andrew Webster, F.C.A.

### Canterbury Museums Officer:

Mr K.G.H. Reedie, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot), A.M.A.

Professor B.W. Cunliffe, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

The Dean of Canterbury (Very Rev. Dr John Simpson, M.A.)

Professor Alfred Smythe, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

\*Mr Michael Bridgeford, F.A.S.I.

\*Mr Leslie Smith

\*Mr Charles Lambie

Brigadier John Meardon

Professor John Wacher, B.Sc., F.S.A.

\*Dr Anthony Ward

\*Mr Bruce Webster, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

\*indicates Member of Management Committee

One person appointed from each of the following bodies:

The Dean & Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral:

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

Council for British Archaeology:

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

University of Kent at Canterbury:

Mr Andrew Butcher, M.A.

Canterbury Archaeological Society:

Mr Colin Graham

Kent County Council:

Cllr Terry Pears

The British Museum:

Dr Leslie Webster, B.A. Ph.D., F.S.A.

Royal Archaeological Institute:

Mr Geoffrey Beresford, F.S.A.

Kent Archaeological Society:

Cllr Paul Oldham, M.A.

Heritage Projects Limited:

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

Four members of Canterbury City Council:

Cllr Mary Jeffries

Cllr Ron Pepper

Cllr Rosemary Doyle

Cllr. Wesley McLachlan

Non-voting members:

Mr Peter Kendall, B.A.

(Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England)

Mr Paul Bennett, B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

Mr Peter Clark, B.A., M.I.F.A.

Honorary Legal Advisors:

Furley Page Fielding & Barton (Mr Nigel Jones L.L.B.)

Auditors:

Larkings (Mr Michael J. Moore)



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