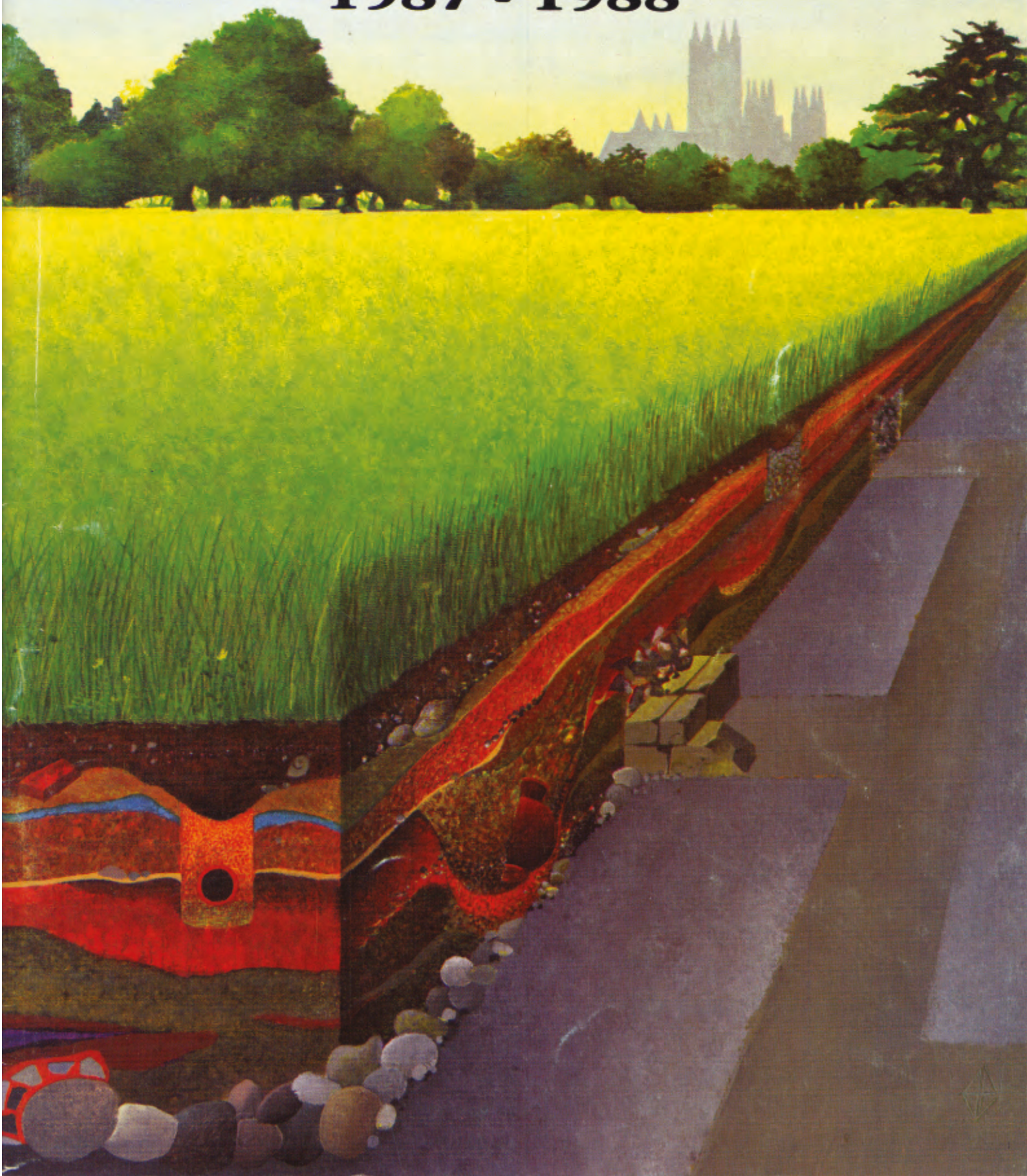


CANTERBURY'S ARCHAEOLOGY 1987 - 1988



CANTERBURY'S ARCHAEOLOGY 1987–1988

Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd

92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU Telephone: Canterbury (0227) 462062

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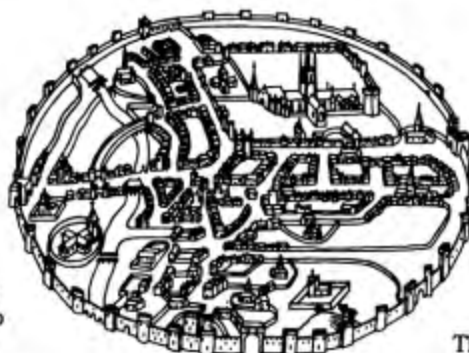
Typeset and printed in Great Britain by
E.C.Parker & Company Ltd., Canterbury, Kent.

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Patron of the Trust:
The Lord Archbishop
of Canterbury

Chairman of the Trust:
The Lord Mayor of Canterbury

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD

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This report records a year of considerable achievement by the Trust. The effort expended in man hours has been more than twice that used last year. About 40 per cent of that effort has been devoted to rescue archaeology on Channel Tunnel sites in the Folkestone area, and has been totally funded by Eurotunnel. Nevertheless, the volume of work in Canterbury has increased, and, in view of the unprecedented building boom in the area, is likely to increase further.

In terms of archaeological results, there has been a rich spectrum of rewards, both in Canterbury and in the Folkestone area. I identify the unexpected opportunity to investigate St Augustine's Abbey Conduit House, the most exciting beginning to the major excavations at St Gregory's Priory, and the uncovering of the remains of Burgate and St George's Gate as highlights in Canterbury. In the Folkestone area, the evidence for Beaker domestic sites at Holywell Coombe is surely of major significance, and the totality of the work for Eurotunnel should add greatly to our understanding of the ebb and flow of life over the centuries in the Downs area.

The Trust does not fulfil its purpose unless it makes its work known not only to professional archaeologists and historians, but also to the general public. The year has seen good progress towards the completion of The Archaeology of Canterbury series, accounts of the Trust's work in Archaeologia Cantiana and other learned publications, together with the start of what is intended to be a widening of our more popular publications. Additionally, we have taken the first 'tentative' steps towards the provision of reproduction pottery, etc., for sale.

On the domestic front, a good start has been made on our premises at 92A Broad Street, using the loan kindly provided by the City Council. Much of the reroofing and recladding of the outside is finished, and work proceeds apace on

refurbishing the inside. An attractive library and committee room has already been completed, and we hope that the rest of the works will be finished by the spring of 1989. We shall then have a centre for archaeology in Canterbury of which we can be proud.

The decision to carry on the Trust's shop on the new basis suggested by Mrs Lyie is proving a great success. The first six months' returns indicate that it should make as much money as in previous years and all the while the capital value of the premises is increasing. The Friends continue to provide essential and vital support and we are fortunately indebted to them for enabling the Trust to begin to computerize its activities. Particularly as regards report-writing, this is proving a great time saver.

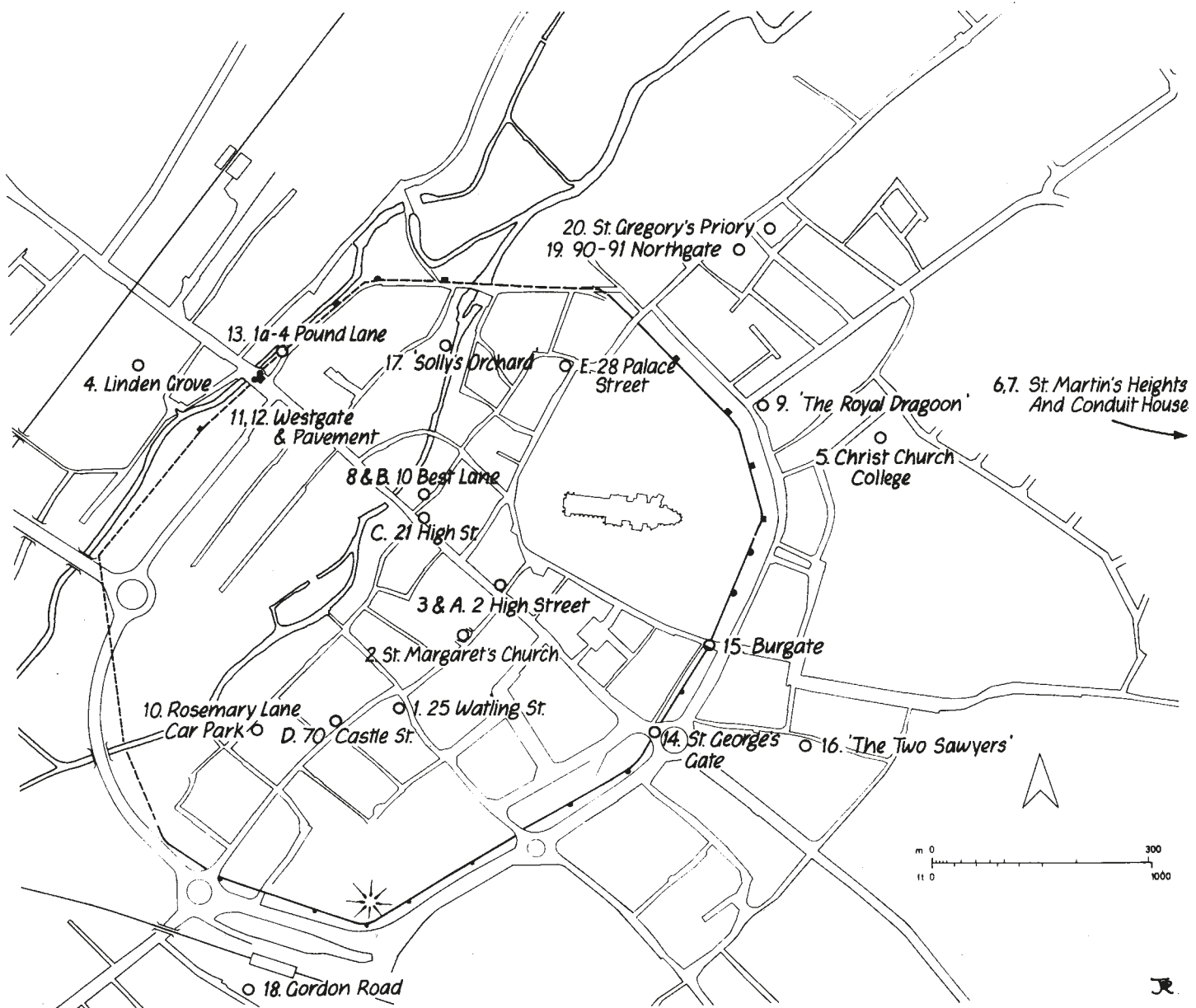
All this is very satisfying, but if we are to maintain the progress we have made in the last few years, we cannot rest on our laurels. While we may continue to rely on support from the City and County Councils, and, with the City Council's help, we may continue to persuade developers to subvent excavations, this leaves some of our excavation work and most of our post-excavation work unfunded. Unfortunately, there are signs that we may not in future be able to look to central government funds for support of post-excavation work. In general, we must try to increase the proportion of income generated by the Trust itself. In this, the Friends, the Shop, our sales activities, particularly of publications, academic and popular, our links with the Pilgrim's Way centre, all have a vital and increasing role to play. I have confidence that we shall, over the next few years, be able to achieve this objective.

In conclusion, I should like to congratulate the Director and all his staff on an excellent year of endeavour.

Dr F. Panton

Chairman of the Management Committee.

INTRODUCTION



This report on Canterbury's Archaeology covers work undertaken by the Trust during the period July 1987 to July 1988, and marks another milestone in the affairs of this organisation. Work in the city has run parallel with intense field activity at Dover, Ashford and Folkestone for Eurotunnel, in advance of and during the construction of the Channel Tunnel. This year's report therefore contains a large section on our work for Eurotunnel in addition to details of twenty excavations and six building surveys in Canterbury. The Channel Tunnel report has been prepared as a historic narrative, describing in particular the long and complex story of the main terminal site at Folkestone.

I believe the report gives an adequate picture of the immense amount of work undertaken by Trust staff over the last year, and needs no further introduction from me. I should like however, to touch on matters of a general nature concerning the Trust activities and to mention some of the many individuals and organisations involved in our work this year.

The sad loss of Professor George McVittie, our Honorary Treasurer for many years, came as a particular blow to us. His death on 8th March robbed us of a special friend, scholar and

careful steward of the Trust's finances. An obituary for George appears on page 77.

The departure of Paul Blockley, the Assistant Director and Senior Field Officer, to take up a post in Milan and join his new wife there, also marked a low point this year. Paul's guidance of the Trust's fieldwork programme and his quiet competence will be missed by his friends and associates.

John Bowen, our Architectural Draughtsman and graphics expert also left us this year to set up his own business in Evesham. We are sorry to lose his considerable skills and abilities, but both Paul and John are still involved in a number of ongoing Trust projects and we are grateful to them for their continued efforts on our behalf, and we wish them every success in the future.

A number of our key personnel have left us recently to take up better paid posts elsewhere, and though it saddens us to lose them, it is gratifying to know that these old friends are using their Canterbury training as a foundation on which to progress their careers.

On a brighter note, we welcome back four individuals who spent time at Canterbury whilst they were students. Martin and

Alison Hicks have returned from the British School at Rome and many years of archaeological 'globe-trotting' to run the St Gregory's Priory excavations. Trevor Anderson, who worked on the Mint Yard excavations eight years ago has returned to us as a fully-trained palaeo-osteologist and is now an important member of the Trust's core unit staff. Alan Ward, returns shortly to take up a supervisory post with our field staff. He caught the 'archaeological bug' six years ago, gave up his career with the Post Office and joined the Trust's staff. He gained a place as a mature student to study archaeology at King Alfred's College, Winchester, and obtained a B.A. degree. Whilst continuing in the field, first with the Trust and latterly in Winchester, he maintained his studies and has recently obtained an M.A. 'with distinction'. We welcome Alan's return.

The successes we have had this year, recorded in these pages, reflect great credit on all my staff. They are a formidable, hard working crew and it would be invidious to list individuals for special mention. They have all withstood the pressures so exceedingly well that everyone should be congratulated. However, I must add that without John Rady's sterling efforts particularly on the Channel Tunnel terminal site, that project would have been difficult, if not impossible to sustain.

The policy of incorporation of archaeology into development processes in Canterbury and district continues. The strategy of encouraging developers to allow time and finance for archaeological works in advance of or during construction, depends greatly on the good offices of the members and staff of Canterbury City Council. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to them and to many developers who are concerned that archaeology should be considered to be a major component of all schemes for new building works.

Of particular note in this regard has been the willingness of the Channel Tunnel promoters, Eurotunnel, to fund the comprehensive programme of archaeological works described in this report. The way in which this has been arranged, financed and carried out may perhaps provide a model for the integration of similar strategies into future major construction projects in East Kent and elsewhere.

Rupert Austin, who has taken over John Bowen's mantle as Architectural Draughtsman, would wish me to thank all those who have assisted him in the past year, most specifically the officers of the City's Conservation Section particularly Clive Bowley.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Friends of the Trust on the staffs behalf, for all the help and support they have given us. Since their formation by the late Donald Baron the Friends have been of singular importance for our well-being. Without the Friends the Trust would not have survived and we shall continue to rely heavily on their vital support in the future. If you are not already a Friend of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, please consider becoming one as you read through this report. If the history and archaeology of Canterbury is of interest to you, then your interest will be greatly enhanced by joining us.

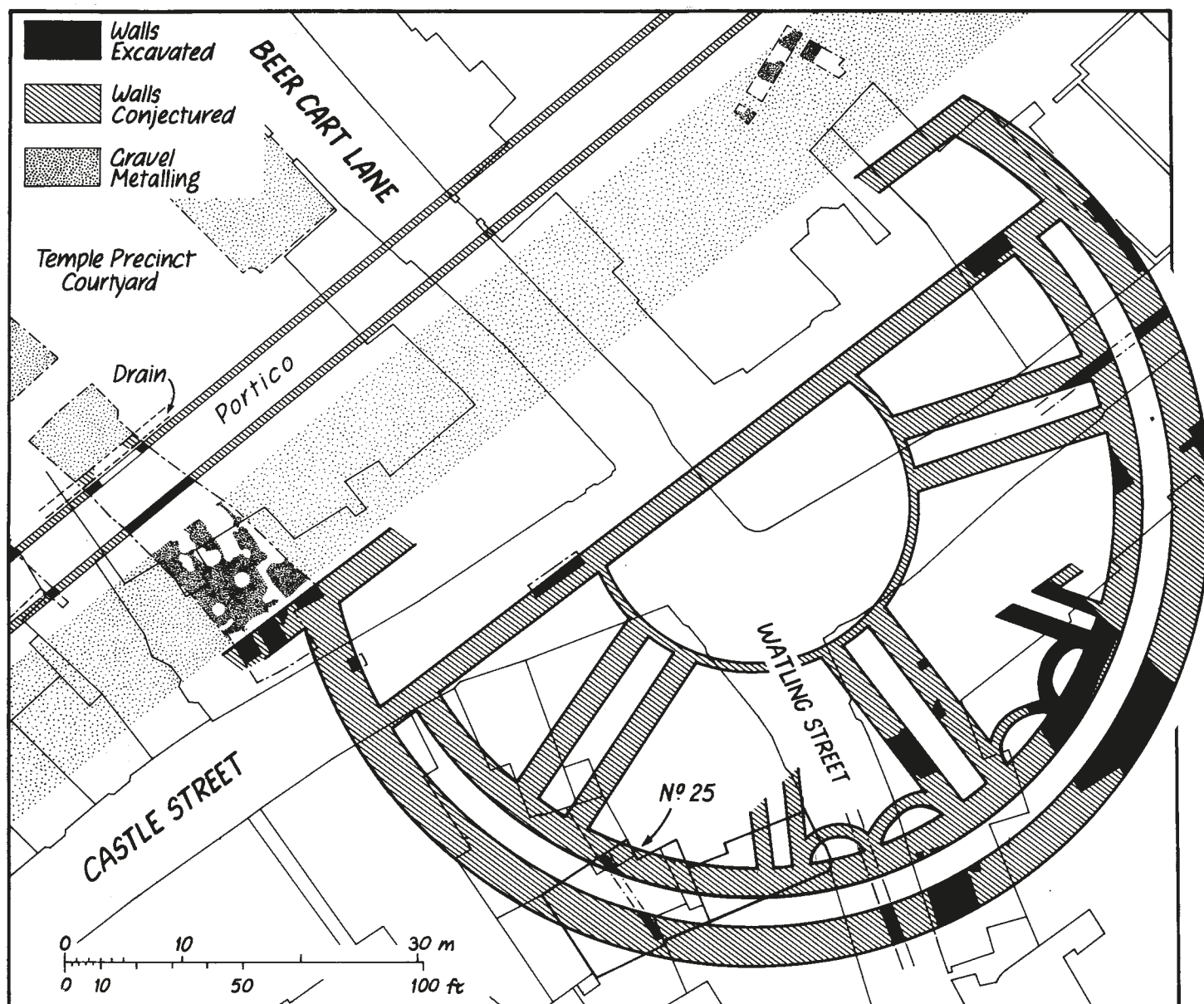
Finally, I would like to thank all the honorary officers, Management Committee and Sub-Committee members of the Trust for their help and guidance over the past year. Without their steady influence, the picture painted herein would not be so bright.

Paul Bennett
Director.



Members of the Trust staff at Paul Blockley's (centre left) leaving party.

I CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS



Tentative plan of Canterbury's Roman Theatre locating excavated and elements including those at No. 25 Watling Street.

1. No. 25 Watling Street

by Paul Bennett

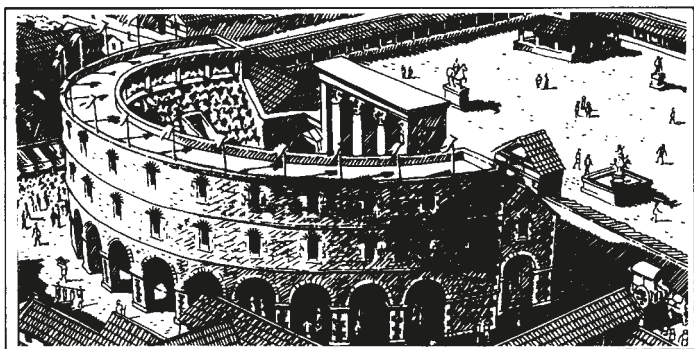
Small trenches have often been proved to provide extremely valuable information. This was certainly the case for a relatively small excavation conducted in advance of development in the back garden of No. 25 Watling Street during July and August 1987.

The garden, part of a doctor's surgery which is currently being extended for waiting and consulting rooms, lies in the area of Canterbury's Roman theatre, built in the early third century A.D. The garden space is extremely small and is surrounded by high shallow-founded brick walls. After discussions with the doctors, who funded the excavation, and their architect and engineer, agreement was reached to design new foundations which would not severely damage the underlying archaeological levels. Only one deep foundation for the new building was deemed necessary and this was hand cut by the Trust to the dictates of the architect.

The garden, which is of some age, being shown with its present boundaries on the First Edition Ordnance Survey for 1874, was stripped of topsoil by a Trust team supervised by Mr

Dennis Nebiker. This was a considerable undertaking since the soils had built up over the years to a depth in excess of 1 m.

A well stratified sequence of medieval and post-medieval levels were in evidence in the trench which was cut across the width of the garden plot and mid way along its length. Traces of a building with clay floors and masonry dwarf walls supporting a timber superstructure, were exposed. This was probably a detached kitchen block at the rear of a road frontage domestic residence preceding the surgery building. Many early and late medieval rubbish and cess pits were also excavated, these cutting through substantial robber trenches for Roman theatre fabric. A large curving robber trench and a substantial fragment of curving masonry was located at depth at either end of the trench. These foundations, undoubtedly parts of the cauea which once supported the theatre's banked seating, were separated by bedding deposits for an opus signinum floor. One small section of the floor, which originally extended between the curving walls as a continuous covered walkway under the great mass of the cauea, was found intact. The accompanying figure shows this new fragment of theatre fabric in a reconstructed plan based on the many excavated



and observed sections of theatre masonry recorded since 1868 (see Arch. Cant. (1984), 52).

My thanks are extended to the team of Manpower Service Commission Community Programme workers and Trust staff who assisted with the work. Grateful thanks are also recorded to Drs Wood, Vernon and Pay who financed the work, and to the Manager and staff of The Three Tuns' who allowed us access to the excavation through their property and parking space for skips utilised for spoil removal.

*Hypothetical reconstruction of Canterbury's Roman theatre looking west.
By John Bowen.*

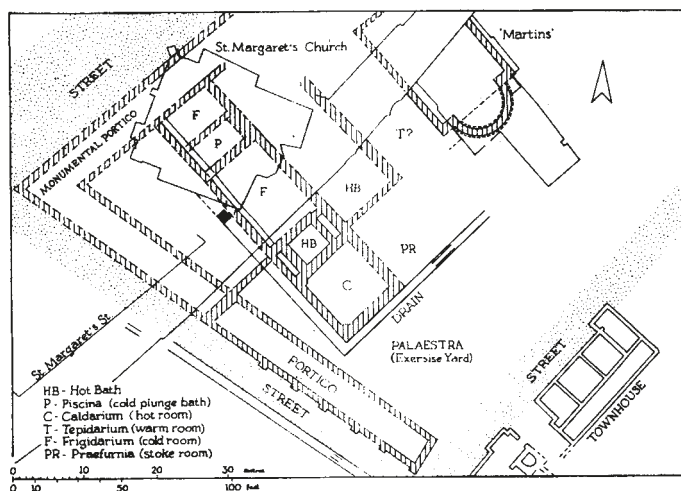
2. St Margaret's Church

by Mark Houlston

Service trenching close to the south-east corner of St Margaret's Church, provided yet another fragment of the Roman public baths.

The watching-recording brief undertaken in September 1987, during the final stages of the fitting out of the 'Pilgrim's Way', located a major drain, feeding foul water from the main south range of the baths. Coursed Roman bricks set in a tough pale yellow mortar, marked an extension of the main drain uncovered during excavations under the Marlowe Arcade (Annua/ Report 1978-9, 7). Also exposed in this small but rewarding cutting was part of a tessellated pavement for a room south of the southern range. This discovery taken together with evidence for a similar floor under the tower of the church (Annual Report 1986-7, 9), tentatively suggests the presence of a range of rooms in the south-western corner of the baths complex or perhaps part of the apodyterium or principal entrance for the baths.

The watching brief was funded by Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Limited.



Plan of the Roman Public Baths, locating the fragment of main drain south-east of St Margaret's Church.

3. No 2 High Street

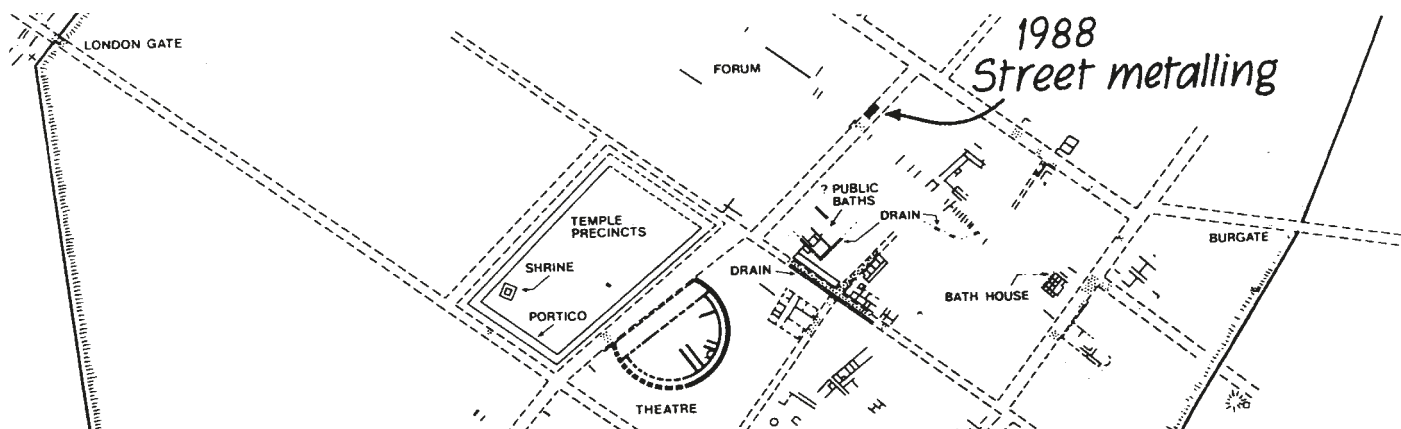
by Mark Houlston

Structural repair works on the site of the former 'Cheker of the Hope Inn', built for Christ Church Priory in 1392-5 (see Arch. Cant. xxix (1911), 65), was preceded in October 1987 by the cutting of a trench in the basement of the property to locate a new stanchion base.

Directly below sand bedding deposits for the original stone flagged cellar floor lay a sequence of gravel metallings for a major Roman street. The street, aligned north-east to south-west separated insulae containing the public baths to the south-east and Roman forum to the north-west. The gravel

metallings were cut through by a brick built dome-topped eighteenth century well. Removal of well lining indicated a total road thickness of c. 1.90 m. comprising numerous surfacings of compacted street metalling. The uppermost late Roman streets had been truncated during cellar formation in the late fourteenth century. Pre-Flavian samian recovered from leached redeposited brickearth underlying the primary street indicated a mid first century date for the first road.

Our thanks are extended to George Oliver (Footwear) PLC for including time and funding for archaeological works in their development schedule.

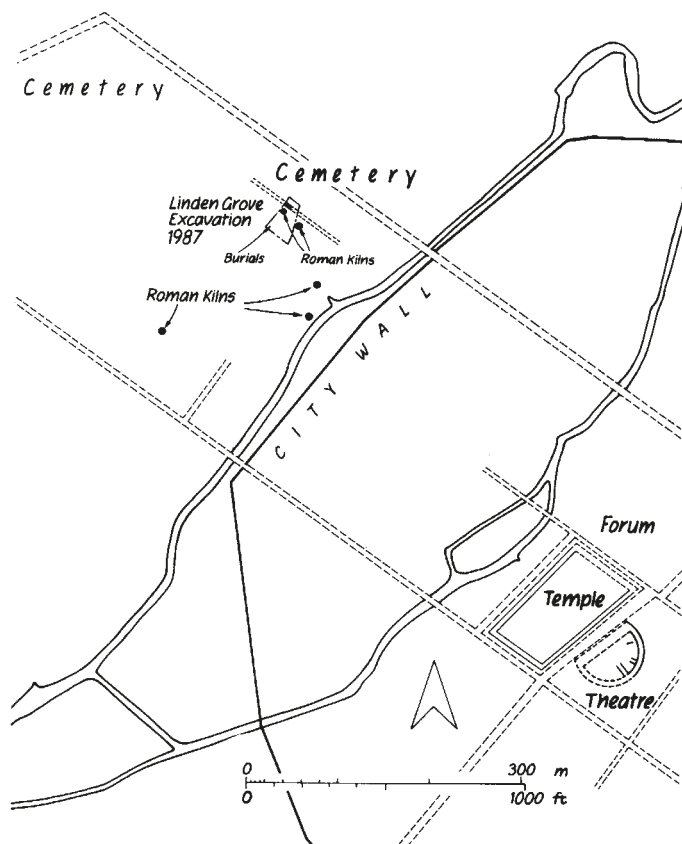


Plan of the centre of the Roman town, locating the street metalling under No. 2 High Street.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS

4. Linden Grove

by Paul Bennett



Plan of the north-west side of Roman Canterbury showing the site at Linden Grove.

During November and December 1987 salvage excavation and recording works were undertaken at Linden Grove during the construction of new houses. The safeguards set up by the City Council and the Trust to protect or record archaeologically sensitive areas blighted by development failed here and notice was not registered with us until construction groundworks had started.

Ian Anderson and a team of Trust and Community Programme staff reacted quickly and efficiently to mount the recording brief, and with the assistance of the contractors, Dennes Ltd, managed to salvage important evidence of Roman occupation on this site, situated in the north-western suburbs of the Roman town.

The principal feature located in the sides and bases of the new foundation trenches was a previously unknown Roman street. The street, aligned north-west to south-east, was approximately 4 m. wide and comprised at least ten individual gravel surfacings resting upon natural brickearth. The road was set parallel to major Roman streets at London Gate and West Gate. Excavations principally at Whitehall Gardens, but also on a number of other sites west and north-west of the Roman town indicate the presence of an industrial suburb whose chief activity seems to have been pottery and tile manufacture. Further to the north-west was an extensive Roman cremation and inhumation cemetery.

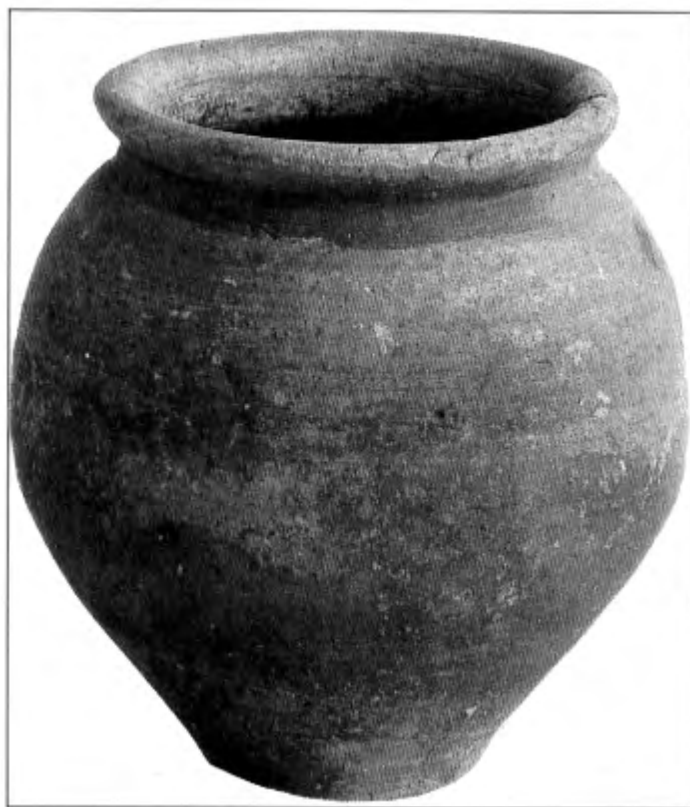
It proved impossible to excavate any single feature in detail, although many rubbish pits, the metallings and side drains of the street and the fragmentary remains of at least two kilns were recorded in section and sampled. Our inability to excavate the

kilns was particularly frustrating since the prolific ceramic debris associated with them, mainly of first and second century date, is of considerable importance for the study of Canterbury's Roman pottery. One of the kilns appeared to be approximately 1 m. in diameter and had on its base the remnants of a small fired clay pedestal. The size of the second kiln was not established, but the associated infill, yielded the remains of fire-bars and a considerable corpus of 'waster' sherds (mis-fired and broken pottery), including one complete pre-Flavian jar. The use of the area for industrial purposes seems to have petered out in the late second century, since no single feature located here contained third century or later material. The thickly metallated street, and complex sequence of side drains does however suggest a longer life for this feature. Since no gate is known to pierce the city wall south-east of the street, a likely date for its final abandonment may have been in the later third century when the city wall was built. Later use of the area as a cemetery was indicated by two inhumation burials discovered in the north-west corner of the development zone. Both burials were aligned east-west, with their heads to the west. One grave almost certainly contained a coffin.

A small number of pits found cutting the street metallating were probably of medieval date, although one pit containing large quantities of daub (fired clay) with wattle impressions may have been earlier. A large number of post-medieval or later features were also recorded.

Although a reasonable sequence of historic activity was sampled as a consequence of our salvage work, a thorough excavation would have provided a very detailed picture of the rich archaeological levels here. Future development in this area must be closely monitored.

The salvage brief has to date been funded from the Trust's own meagre resources, we hope that the site developers will meet our costs in due course.



The complete pot from Linden Grove.

5. Christ Church College: Paramedical Centre

by Paul Bennett

In recent years three new buildings have been constructed in the grounds of Christ Church College. Archaeological works during each development in this area, formerly the Outer Court and orchard of St Augustine's Abbey, has revealed a substantial part of the Abbey's Cellarer's Range and great drain, together with good evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation, which appears to cover much of the college grounds (Annual Reports 1983-4, 25-8 and 1986-7, 11).

The construction of a fourth teaching block, a paramedical centre, presently nearing completion, was preceded by the cutting of an evaluation trench during November 1987. The excavation, located in the garden of Coleridge House, in the north-west corner of the college grounds, was mainly staffed by members of our Manpower Services Community Programme team under the supervision of Ian Anderson. Our work here was funded by the College.

Some thirty-five intercutting pits and a number of post-holes, were located and emptied during the evaluation. The earliest of these were probably of Bronze Age date. Although only one pit yielded datable finds, five features contained identical fills of leached, compact redeposited brickearth flecked with carbon and all were cut by later features. One pit produced part of a large flint-tempered pot with perforated lug handles and holes regularly set just below a finger-nail decorated rim, suggestive of a sealed container of c. 900-800 B.C.

This discovery of evidence for Bronze Age occupation is the first found close to the city. The earliest settlement previously known under Canterbury, of Iron Age date c. 300 B.C., lies close to the intersection of St John's Lane and Castle Street, a site first located by Dr F Jenkins in 1948-50 and more recently worked on by Paul Blockley (Annual Report 1986-7, 7).

Of equal interest and importance was the discovery of a

number of eighth century Anglo-Saxon pits containing pottery of local and imported origin. These features containing Middle Anglo-Saxon ceramics, particularly Ipswich ware, - add further weight to arguments for the existence of a small secular settlement north of the precincts of St Augustine's Abbey at this time.

Medieval rubbish pits, some containing metalworking debris were also located here, cutting through the earlier features. Similarly dated pits containing metalworking residue have been found under all the recent college buildings. The combined evidence strongly suggests that major industrial activity over a greater part of the college grounds, took place throughout the early medieval period. Post-Dissolution garden loams and features completed the sequence of levels in the evaluation trench.

Sadly financial assistance to excavate a greater part of the redevelopment zone was not obtained and further discoveries in the area surviving development must await a future generation of archaeologists.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Principal and the Bursar of Christ Church College; Mr David Coupe, the architect for the development; and Wiltshiers, the contractors, for help extended to Mr Anderson and his team.



Late Bronze Age perforated rim sherds from Christ Church College.

6. St Martin's Heights

by Mark Houlston

A large site to the east of the city, with a spectacular elevated and unrestricted view of the Cathedral, was the setting for evaluation trenching in advance of proposed housing development during November 1987.

The site investigation was undertaken for four reasons. First a footpath crossing the development area is of known antiquity, being established as a cobbled lane in the middle Anglo-Saxon period, linking a small settlement at St Martin's Church to Fordwich. A section of this lane was revealed by excavation at 'the Glebe' near St Martin's Church in 1985 (Annual Report 1984-5, 6-9) and it was hoped that a sequence of gravel surfacings similar to those seen at the 'Glebe', would be in evidence here. Secondly, although the site is somewhat isolated today, in Anglo-Saxon times, settlement may have existed here, in association with the trackway. Thirdly, the Conduit House for St Augustine's Abbey lies within the development area. The pipe system feeding spring water from the Conduit House to the Abbey extends across the blighted area and our objective was to locate the pipe and determine its path across the development zone. Our work on the site at this time was not concerned with the Conduit House itself, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. However the collapse of its roof after heavy rain in February 1988, brought about further excavation and recording work which is the subject of a separate report below. Fourthly, it was hoped that evidence for Roman occupation would be found

here, perhaps associated with exploitation of the natural springs to supply the Roman town with water under pressure.

The St Martin's site divides into two, with the halves separated by the trackway which extends along the 30 m. contour. The higher ground to the west, on the sands of the Thanet beds, was tested in two trenches but provided no significant information. Despite deep trenching here and in a further three trenches along the line of the trackway, no trace of habitation or metallings for the early lane was identified. The stratigraphy of the latter three trenches indicated severe disturbance had taken place in more recent times, perhaps associated with quarrying. The lower, western part of the site set on head brickearth appeared to be similarly disturbed. Our only success was the location of the 3 inch diameter lead pipe feeding water from the Conduit House to the Abbey. Even here the depth of the pipe, set some 1.80 m. below the ground surface, the high water table prevailing at that time and the overgrown nature of the working area, precluded further investigative trenching.

Following the evaluation exercise, which was financed by Stirling Homes, planning consent for the scheme was given and a watching recording brief during foundation construction is now in progress. Thanks are extended to the developers, to local residents, Mr Pinnock and Dr Jenkins for their help during the course of the work and to the MSC team and staff workers whose labours sadly gained little reward.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS

7. St Augustine's Conduit House

by Paul Bennett

In February 1988, following prolonged periods of rain, the slabbed roof of St Augustine's Conduit House collapsed. In recent times only a small square concrete slab and a slight mound set in a steeply sloping scarpment marked the site of this Scheduled Ancient Monument. The slab covered a flight of steps leading down into a dark watery chamber which in very recent times children had filled with a variety of domestic rubbish. Feeding out of the chamber opening was a small stream, the path of which is shown on many plans of the area. Despite its status as a Scheduled Monument, no record of the surviving structure had been made, and the size and extent of chamber exposed as a consequence of the collapse came as a surprise to all.

Plans to develop the area surrounding the Conduit House were well advanced at the time of the collapse and evaluation trenching had been undertaken by the Trust a few months previously (see above). One trench, cut close to the conduit, had located a 3 in. diameter lead pipe leading out of the building.

At the request of English Heritage and at their expense, the Trust mounted a rapid operation to excavate and record the chamber, so that repairs to its fabric could be effected.

The springs which feed the Conduit House are part of a complex of aquifers issuing from the steep natural hillside across the eastern side of the city in the St Martin's and Old Park area. This spring line, which also fed conduits for Christ Church Priory (in the Old Park area) from the mid twelfth century onwards (see Annual Reports 1981-2, 19 and 1982-3, 17-18) and the city's supply (at St Martin's Hill, by St Martin's

Church) in the mid seventeenth century, may have originally been exploited in the Roman period to supply piped water to the Public Baths and other major buildings.

Although no Roman occupation was in evidence, observations during recent earth-moving activity in the area immediately north-west of the St Augustine's Conduit strongly suggest the presence of a large artificial catchment pond, predating the construction of the octagonal house which may well have been sited against its south-eastern edge. The soft bulk fill of this huge feature was removed by machine to enable the construction of a new road. Unfortunately insufficient time and very unstable ground conditions did not allow detailed recording to take place, but a thick blue clay lining and substantial deposits of organic soils sealed by an apparent 'dumped' infill were in evidence.

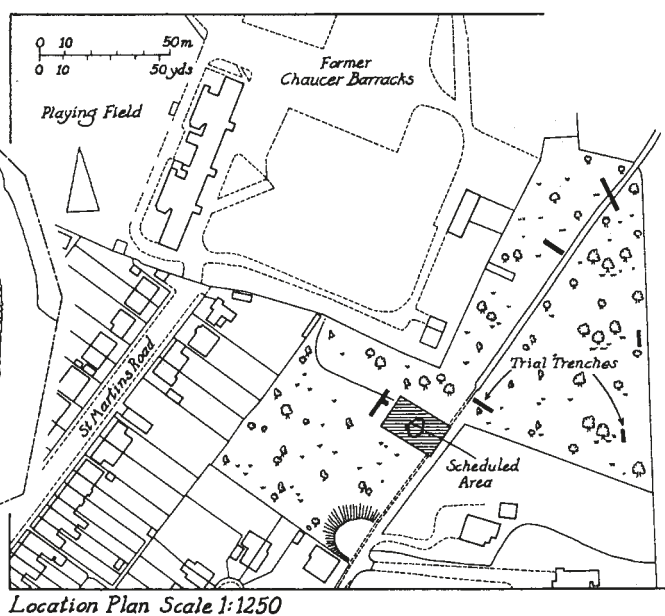
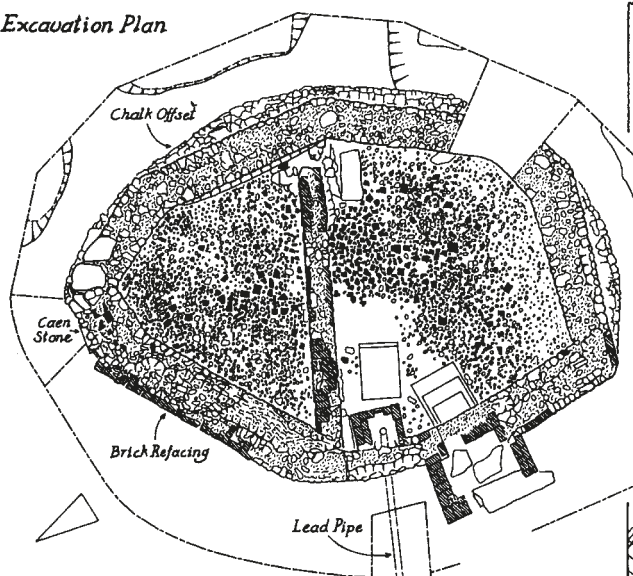
If our interpretation of the feature is correct, then the earliest 'collecting tank' for the Abbey's water supply may have been below a large pond. Additionally, if the original St Augustine's system was similar to that for Christ Church Priory then it is quite likely that they were both established in the mid twelfth century, with pond and conduit.

The supply for Christ Church Priory is well known and has been the subject of much discussion in the past. The principal source of supply may have originated at the existing reed pond in the Old Park and other ponds. Indeed the pond itself may be a surviving feature of the original Prior Wibert system. Nearby, down-slope of the pond, Prior Wibert built his Conduit House to allow water to be piped under pressure to the Priory. It is this system, shown so graphically in the waterworks drawings in the Canterbury Psalter, which may have been duplicated to provide the Abbey with a similar resource.

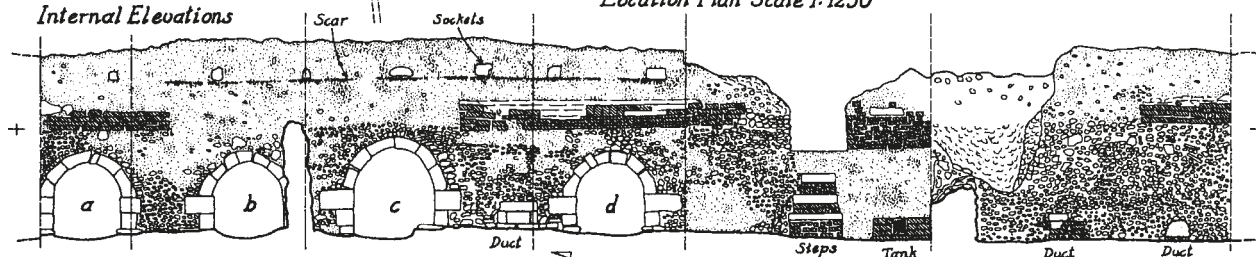


St Augustine's Conduit House looking north-west.

Excavation Plan

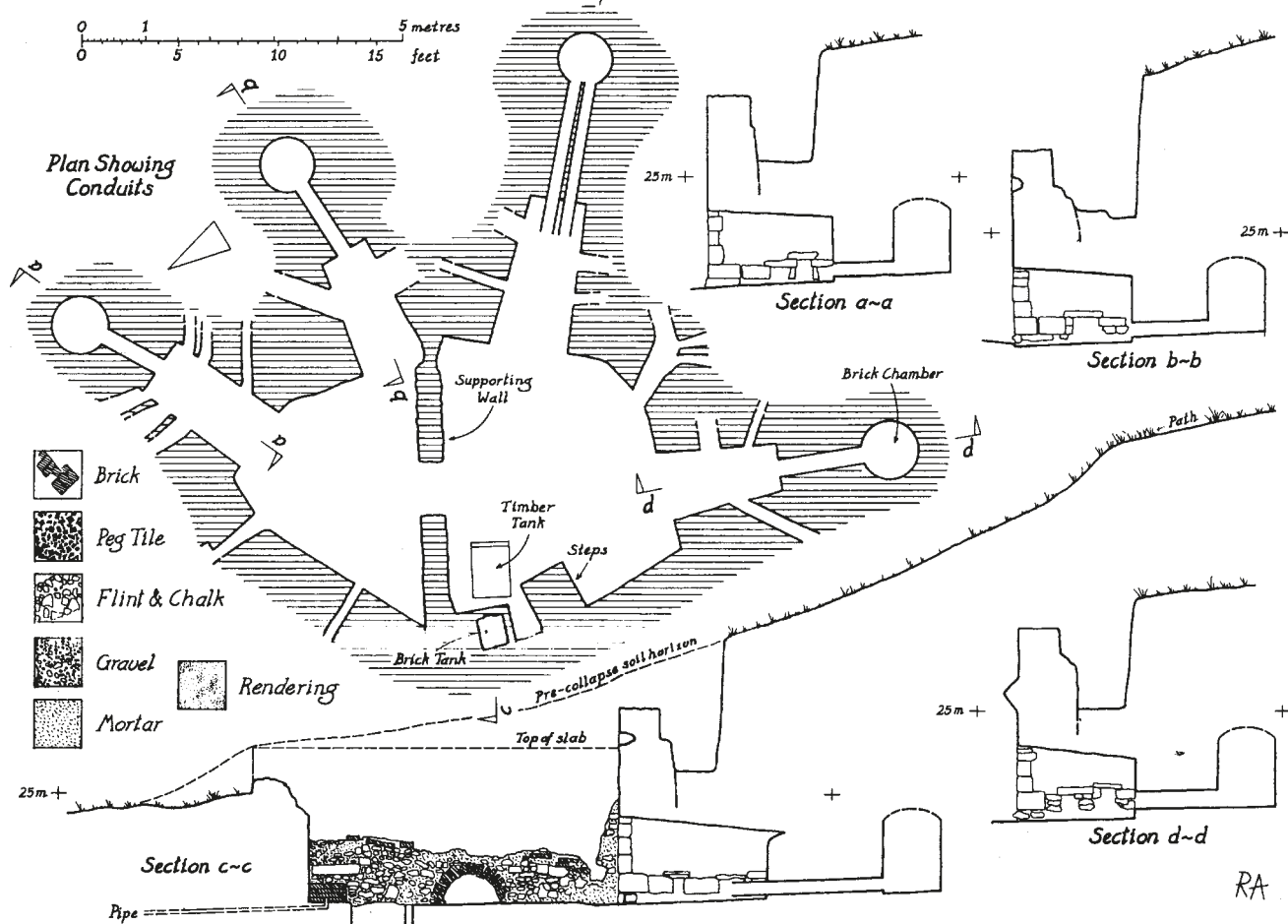


Internal Elevations



0 1 5 10 15 metres
0 5 10 15 feet

Plan Showing Conduits



St Augustine's Conduit House: location plan, general plans, elevations and sections.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS

The Conduit House for the Abbey is of masonry, and undoubtedly post-dates the pond, with northern and north-western walls and pipe run cut into pond backfill. The irregularly shaped structure, a rough octagon, rests upon substantial chalk-block foundations which include four tunnelled openings and three smaller ducts giving onto the central chamber. The footings are surmounted by flint and chalk block walls with well-dressed external faces indicating that they were built free-standing. The internal faces are of coursed flint, bearing traces of original rendering. Three tunnels are approximately of equal size, the fourth slightly larger. The tunnelled openings are dressed with Lower Greensand block-work quoins, with larger blocks set at the point of springing for the arches. The mapping of the tunnels was achieved by direct measurement and the use of a special video camera kindly loaned by Canterbury City Council engineers' department. Original fabric to spring level survived in all four tunnels. The covering barrel-vaulted roof was of later flint work, still bearing traces of planked shuttering. The tunnels were blocked some way back from their openings in brick. Small channels continued through the inserted brickwork, into circular domed-topped brick chambers. Tunnel C contained two lead glazed pipes connecting its brick chamber to the main body of the tunnel. Six original subsidiary ducts fed into Tunnel A, three either side. Two ducts were located either side of Tunnel B and four ducts, two each side were recorded in Tunnel C. The duct between Tunnels C and D also appeared to be primary. This was lined with Lower Greensand block-work and had three smaller openings leading into it. Tunnel D contained three original ducts, two piercing its southern wall. The remaining pair of openings in the fabric of the north wall appear to be later work. If one includes domed brick chambers, and the pair of later ducts, then twenty-four separate springs, feed into the central reservoir and all of these still function. The bed of the reservoir was of blue-grey coloured natural brickearth. No trace of original catchment pit or pipe connection was located. The

original point of access into the reservoir was not determined, nor was the form of original roof covering.

The reservoir was probably divided into two in the eighteenth century by the insertion of a chalk block-work and brick wall, pierced by a brick arch to allow passage of spring water between chambers. A new covering of two irregular shallow barrel vaults resting on the dividing wall was stitched into original fabric at key points. The supporting fabric was then surmounted by a thick slab of mortared brick chalk and flint. This in turn may have been covered by a sprung floor indicated by a row of surviving joist sockets set just above the slab. Repairs to the external faces of the northern and western walls, the addition of two ducts in the north wall, the construction of the brick filter tank and perhaps the refurbishment of the complete pipe system were also probably effected at this time. A shallow timber-lined pit located close to the brick tank appeared to be earlier than this phase of repair. As no outlet was detected at its north-west end, to suggest that there may have been an earlier filter tank, its purpose remains enigmatic.

A major phase of repair and refurbishment probably occurred in the nineteenth century. The tunnel roofs were refurbished at this time. Large construction pits immediately outside the conduit walls were located over the tunnel alignments. The pits, cut late in the stratigraphic sequence may indicate that the tunnels were in such bad repair that complete rebuilding of the roof was necessary. Plank scars running along the length of the tunnels indicated shuttering, installed to effect the rebuild. The tunnel repairs may have only extended to the point of blocking by brickwork. The domed chamber, also in brick, may have been constructed inside the original tunnel, with the remaining brickwork underpinning a length of original tunnel. A narrow duct incorporated into the brick walls allowed passage of spring water to the central reservoir. In the case of Tunnel C the largest and longest of the four, the connection was by two lead-glazed pipes set side-by-side. The internal steps, doorway and external brick surround for the doorway were also probably built at this time.

The eighteenth century phase of refurbishment at the Conduit House may have been the work of Sir John Hales, who in 1733 allowed the city use of the reservoir to supplement their supply. The city may have utilised the supply some 100 years or so previously when in 1620 Archbishop George Abbot paid for a conduit to be erected on the site of the old fish shambles behind St Andrew's Church (in the middle of the Parade), with water for it being brought in earthen pipes from the Abbey's old reservoir. Unfortunately, due to a dispute with the city, the water supply was not endowed and the water from the conduit began to run out. In 1649 a new conduit head was built just south-east of St Martin's Church in the area now spuriously called 'The Glebe'. By 1733 this supply proved insufficient for the city's requirements and Sir John Hales piped water from St Augustine's conduit (which he owned) to the city's conduit. In 1754 Archbishop Abbot's Conduit in the Parade was taken down and new cisterns were built in the tops of the St George's Gate towers. When these towers were in turn demolished in 1801, a new cistern was built in a nearby city wall tower. The second phase repairs to the Conduit House may have occurred shortly after the cistern was moved from St George's tower. This cistern was finally removed in 1845, when the tower in which it was sited became the Zoar Chapel, which still survives.

The excavation at St Augustine's Conduit was supervised by Mr Dennis Nebiker and staffed by Trust workers and members of our Manpower Services Commission Community Programme team. My thanks for a job well done goes to them, with additional thanks to English Heritage; Canterbury City Council Conservation Section and Stirling Homes for their assistance.



St Augustine's Conduit House; The summing foundation courses of the dividing wall with brick arch, tunnels in background. Looking north-east. Scale: 1m

8. No.10 Best Lane

by Mark Houlston & Paul Bennett

The discovery of a fine medieval crown-post roof at No.10 Best Lane in January 1988, set in train a sequence of events which saw not only the recording of surviving historic fabric, but a major excavation within the body of the building.

Invicta Arts, who purchased the premises, formerly Kennard's Music Shop, intended completely to repair and enhance the surviving fabric, by stripping away recent structural and cosmetic additions, replacing elements long since removed and by lowering the ground floor.

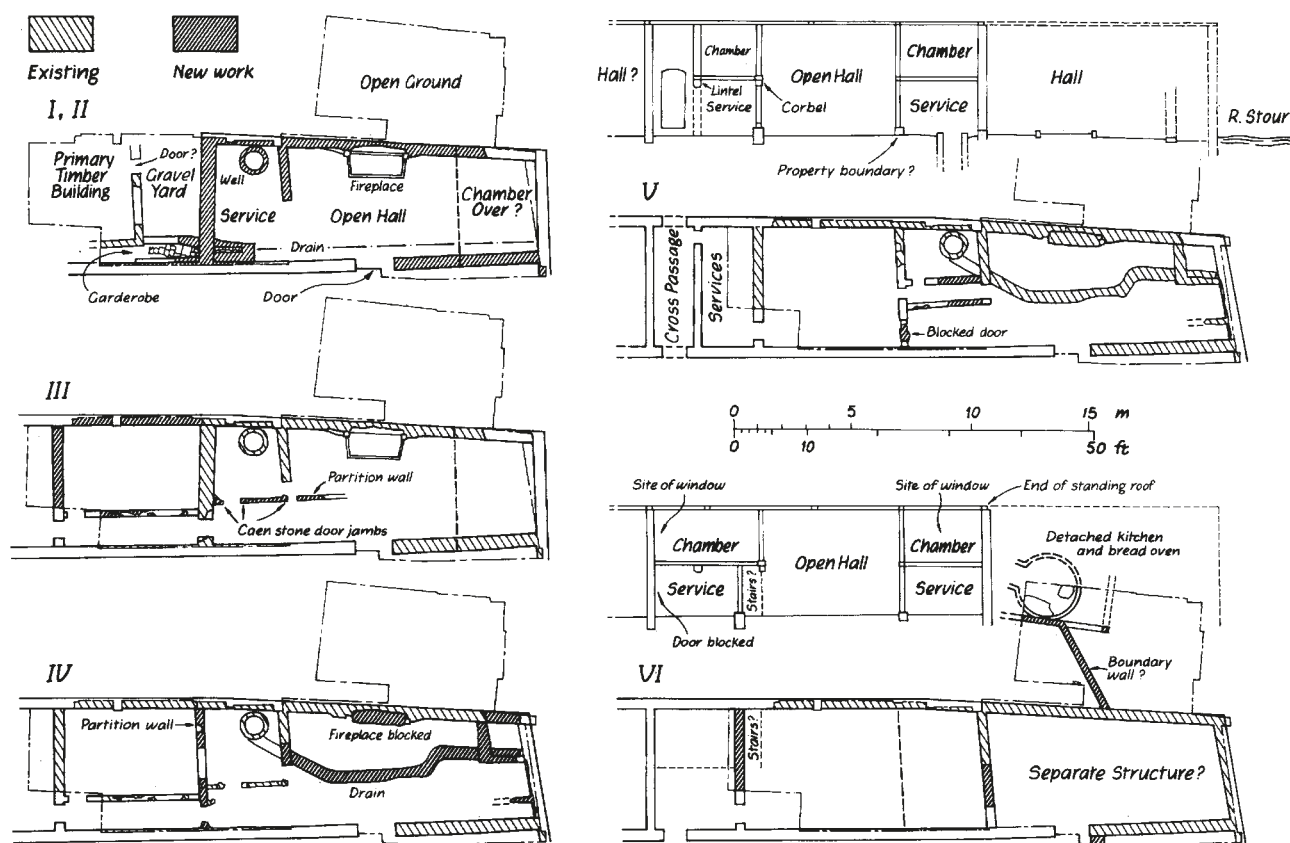
The surviving standing fabric was recorded by Rupert Austin at an early stage of the project and his report appears below. The excavation of accumulated soils and floors within the body of the building was undertaken in two phases each of ten weeks duration. The present complex of buildings covering the site between Best Lane and the river comprise a street frontage timber-framed structure of late seventeenth century date, set long axis to the street frontage. A narrow range, set gable and on to this, with crown-post roof for three bays and the remains of original stone walls extends into the property block towards the river. A flimsy early twentieth century brick and timber structure continues the line of the narrow range to the river, with an extension of similar build and date covering former open ground possibly garden, to the south-west. A narrow lane opening onto Best Lane extends along the north-west side of the property block. A recent structure now covers the river-end of the lane.

The excavations have concentrated in the area covered by the narrow range, its extension to the river and the former garden. The archaeological levels have been systematically removed and recorded to primary medieval floor level, which coincides with the proposed formation level for the new floor, a total depth of 1.60m.

The earliest deposits so far encountered, in the sides of deeply cut features and under the primary medieval floor, were dark brown silty clays, partly dumped to counteract a rising water table and in part deposited by the river itself during episodes of flooding. These layers of unknown thickness, are below present water table and contain large quantities of domestic rubbish, including twelfth century pottery.

Remnants of an early timber-framed building were exposed at the south-east end of the excavation under the point of junction between the road frontage building and the narrow range. Only the rear northern corner of the building was located, this of sleeper beam construction with a stone pad supporting the principal load-bearing corner post. The walls were of clay build, externally mortar rendered. Clay floors survived within the body of the structure. Dwarf walls of mortared flint superceded the ground beams, presumably underpinning timber framing. This major repair, which also included refurbishment of internal floors, may have been associated with larger scale building works to the rear of the property block.

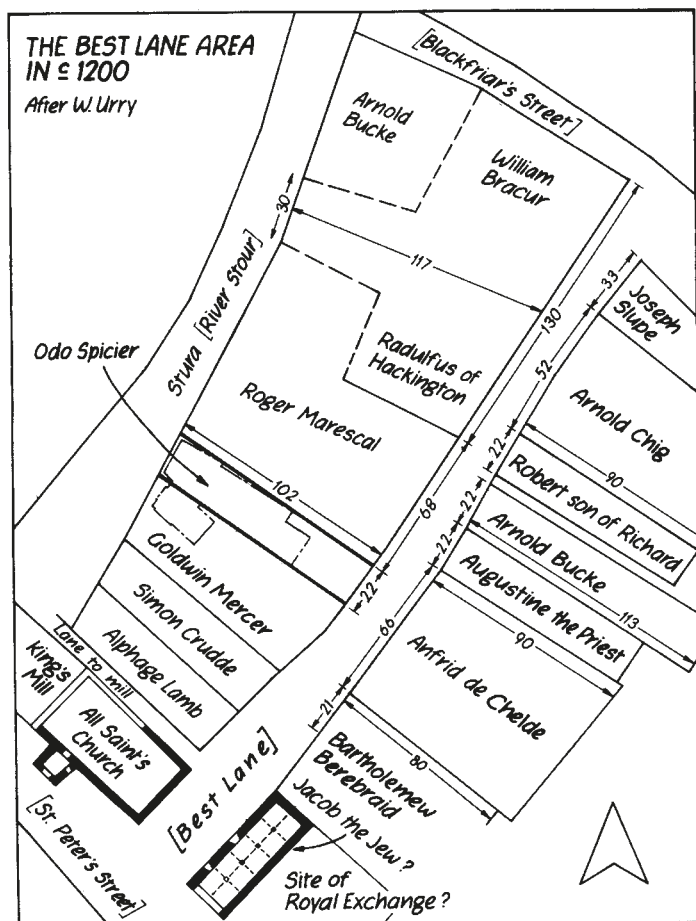
A substantial mortared flint and chalk wall, faced with flint on both sides, appears to have been constructed as a boundary wall against the north-east side of the property block. Contemporaneously was built a freestanding masonry structure, with its north-west gable against the river. A door set midway along the new building's north-east wall gave onto an open hall with a fireplace of vertical peg tiles set in a bed of clay, contained by a chalk block-surround, sited opposite the doorway against the south-west wall. The 'fireplace', recessed into the fabric of the wall, with traces of a fire-back of horizontal tiles and remnants of Caen stone jambs decorated with simple chamfers and brooch stops, was presumably covered by a hood surmounted by a lathe-and-plaster stack. The entire structure was probably of four bays length with the 'open hall' occupying the two central bays. The eastern bay was



No. 10 Best Lane: Phase plans, showing structural changes to the building.

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separated by a wall extending to the centre of the structure. A chalk block and flint-lined well was located at the south-west end of the bay and an external garderobe or washing tank attached to the south-east wall, with connecting chalk block drain extending the length of the building to discharge in the river. The north-westernmost bay may have been overshoot by a first floor containing a chamber, with the 'open hall' extending under it. Laminated beaten earth and clay floors incorporating lenses of occupation detritus covered the primary floor of abraded mortar throughout the body of the building. Only in the south-east service area was a separate sequence of floors encountered.



The road frontage width and depth of the earlier property block compares favourably with a Christ Church Priory rental for c.1200 (W. Urry, *Canterbury Under the Angevin Kings* (1967), Map 2, Sheet 5). The land-holder at this time, one Odo Spicier, occupied a plot with a road frontage width of 22 ft. and depth of 102 ft. A further two property blocks of 68 ft. and 130 ft. width respectively, occupied road frontage positions against Best Lane to the intersection with Waterlock Lane (now The Friars). The width of the stone building, which may eventually have been extended to the Best Lane frontage, measures approximately 21 ft. The depth of the present property block from street to river frontages still measures approximately 100 ft.

Although an earlier rental for 1166 (Urry op. cit., Map 1, Sheet 3) indicates occupation by Lambert Gode at that time, ground plot dimensions are not given and property position is therefore less certain.

The early sequence of soils under the primary building levels yielded a corpus of datable finds indicating occupation of the area from at least the mid twelfth century onwards, but no structural remains were in evidence. If buildings occupied by either Lambert Gode or Odo Spicier existed here, then



No. 10 Best Lane: Complete thirteenth century cooking-pot recovered during the excavations.

they would have probably been sited against the unexcavated road frontage.

Considerable modifications to, and an extension of the structure occurred in the late fourteenth century. The timber-framed building to the east was demolished and the narrow range extended over it for at least a further two bays and possibly to the road frontage. This extension to the northern dwelling and possibly a separate property beyond it may thus have been formed under a single roof. Only part of the extension fell within the excavated area.

An internal door connecting the new extension to the stone house was located on the site of the garderobe, and new internal partition walls were built to contain the well in the service bay.

A load-bearing wall of mortared chalk block-work appeared to have been a major division within the new arrangement, this underlying the second bay of the extension. A narrow passage with doors at either end was constructed against the north-east side of the extension. The new partition wall was presumably pierced by a door giving onto the large south-west room.

Laminated clay and beaten earth floors formed throughout the building, with a separate and distinct sequence developing in each major division of the dwelling. Many repairs and modifications to the building were effected during this phase of occupation, including refurbishment of the fireplace base in the hall.

A major episode of rebuilding probably occurred in the first half of the fifteenth century (Phase 4). Curious partition walls were constructed at the postulated high end of the hall against the river. These footings, containing separate floors



No. 10 Best Lane: The peg-tile hearth looking south-west.

served an unknown function. The load-bearing wall separating dwelling and extension was removed and replaced with a less substantial partition wall at this time. A new drain constructed of early yellow bricks (possibly made in the Sandwich area) capped by stone flags, extended from the wall in the service bay, across the hall, to discharge in the river. New floors covered the fireplace in the hall and sealed the early sequence of deposits in the main room of the extension.

Further modifications to the service area and extension occurred shortly after this. The longitudinal passage in the extension was removed and the connecting door blocked, thereby forming a single large room. A new door was opened mid way along the dividing wall between service bay and extension and a narrow passage giving onto the new door was created in the surviving service bay. Access to the well in the service area was presumably through a door in the new passage wall. The north-eastern half of the bay appears to have been within the body of the hall at this time perhaps containing a stair giving access to an upper chamber.

Additional internal details can be deduced from surviving elements of the south-west wall. A section of wall situated immediately to the south-east of the excavated area was built up in alternate courses of chalk blocks and flints. Fossilised within this was the chopped end of a projecting door lintel chamfered on both sides, a stone corbel set at the same height some way to the north-west and a straight joint indicating the north-west side of a possible through-passage doorway leading out into the garden area. The south-east side of this passage may have been the rear wall of an adjacent property fronting onto Best Lane. These recorded details suggest that at least two similar and adjacent dwellings were at this time covered by a single roof. Each may have comprised an open hall of two bays extent, with a single bay of two floors containing chambers, to the south-east. In this arrangement the well may have been used by the occupants of both properties. A third property certainly existed in the unexcavated area between the cross passage and Best Lane.

Substantial demolition deposits covering the early archaeological sequence so far described, mark the next phase of building development, this dating from perhaps the late fifteenth century. The main north-west wall of a new building overlay the hall/service partition (containing the well) of the earlier arrangement. The original roof certainly terminated at this point (the details for this termination survive), indicating that another roof covered a separate structure to the north-west against the river. Three bays of the crown-post roof still survive with evidence for a possible continuation of the roof to the Best Lane frontage. A lathe-and-plaster stud wall (which also exists) possibly separated a north-western first floor chamber from the open hall. Fabric from the main south-west wall of this possible chamber still stands with a window which may have been inserted at this time. The window was later enlarged and subsequently blocked.

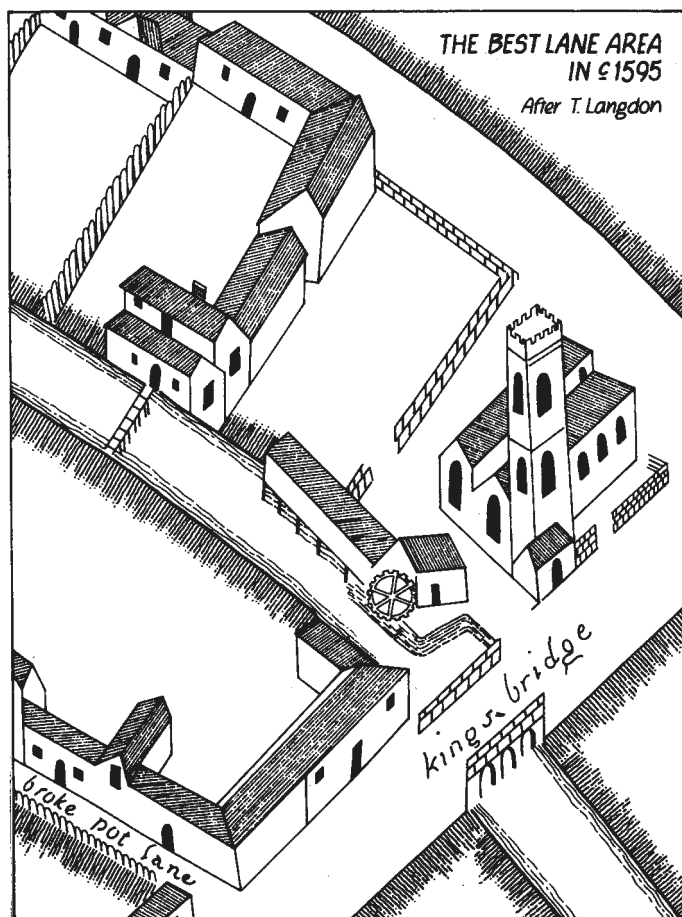
Tentative evidence for further modifications to the road frontage end of the building is indicated by the repositioning of the south-east wall of the hall, thereby reducing the size of the ground floor chamber. The size of this chamber would not have been viable, and it is suggested therefore, that the through passage may have been blocked and incorporated into the new ground floor chamber arrangement. This possible increase in ground floor space may also have been reflected at first floor level. If this was the case then the door leading out into the garden area was either reduced in height or entirely blocked.

Elements of a detached kitchen range, perhaps established during the later fifteenth century were uncovered in the garden area. Mortared flint and chalk dwarf walls for the



No. 10 Best Lane: Remnants of the bread oven looking north-west. Scale: 1m.

timber-framed superstructure were exposed together with at least two phases of bread ovens. This service range may have continued to function well into the seventeenth century. A sequence of garden loam together with a number of rubbish pits and the footing of a boundary wall separating the kitchen block from land against the river frontage were also recorded in this area.



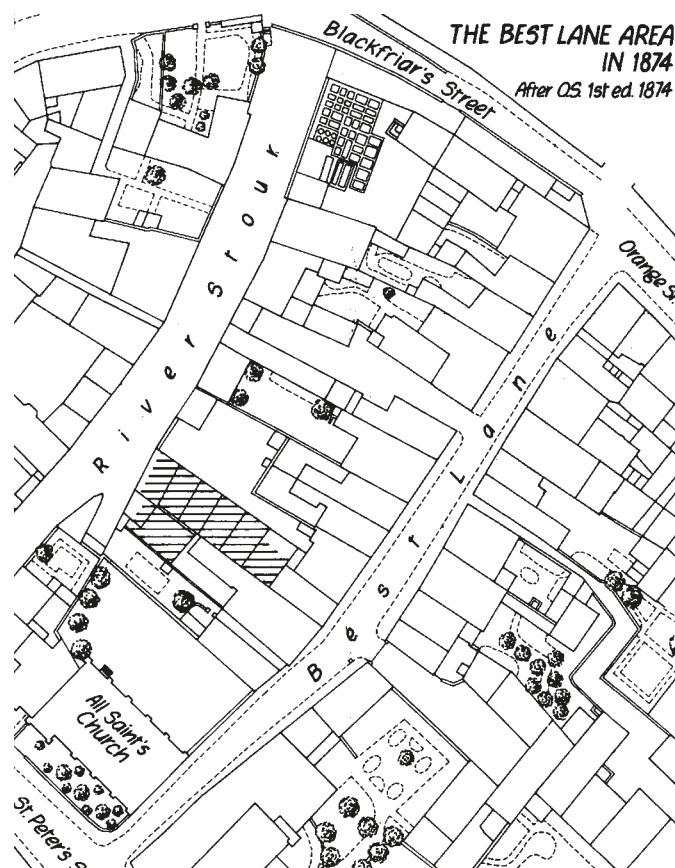
No. 10 Best Lane: Detail from the Thomas Langdon map.

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Of the building situated against the river frontage little can be deduced. Masonry foundations north-east of the earlier structure suggest that a completely new building set parallel to the river may have been constructed at this time. The late eighteenth century engraving of the Thomas Langdon map of the former Blackfriars area drawn in 1595 includes a representation of the building block. Langdon shows four separate building units; two narrow structures running gable to gable from Best Lane butting against a double range set parallel to the river. An apparent gap between the narrow ranges may mark the position of the passage opening onto the garden, mentioned above. The north-east end of the extant crown-post roof may coincide with the point of junction between the right angle ranges shown in the drawing, although there is some evidence to suggest that the narrow range continued to the river frontage with an extension built against its north-east side. Although one cannot place too much stress on the Langdon representation, it does offer one possible interpretation of the meagre archaeological evidence. The small bridge shown on the map crossing the river behind the property block is an additional interesting detail. This may indicate that the present lane continued under the river frontage range, perhaps through an open bay, giving access to the bridge and open ground beyond.

The 1874 First Edition Ordnance Survey shows six cottages occupying the narrow property block, from the rear of the road frontage dwelling to the river. This arrangement, late though it is, may indicate that the river frontage buildings shown in the Langdon Survey and in part located during the excavation were set at right angles to each other, with the extension to the north-east being a free-standing addition covered by a separate roof. The separate building shown on the survey north-east of the cottages against the river may conceivably have been a surviving portion of the range.

Elements of the cottage foundations were exposed during the excavation, together with a small brick-built boat dock in the former garden area. The conversion of the late medieval buildings to form early nineteenth century cottages and the earlier rebuilding of the road frontage structure effected in the late seventeenth century saw the removal of much earlier fabric. Further elements of the medieval building were destroyed in the late nineteenth century when three of the cottages close to the river were demolished, and considerable damage to the entire building range was perpetrated when it



Detail from the 1874 Ordnance Survey.

was converted, and extended to form a garage shortly after the First World War.

Despite these relatively recent episodes of vandalism No. 10 Best Lane retains much of its medieval fabric. With careful repair and rebuilding it will make a fine addition to Canterbury's growing corpus of historic vernacular buildings.

Documentary research for the property will hopefully be put in motion in the near future and a watching recording brief will be maintained by the Trust's field and building recording staff during the reconstruction work.

Our grateful thanks are extended to Invicta Arts for allowing time and finance for the survey and excavation to take place.

9. The Royal Dragoon

by Dennis Nebiker



Detail of a map of Canterbury for 1752 drawn by W. and H. Doidge showing the cemetery marked 'y' and adjacent cottages.

Trenching on land immediately north-east of The Royal Dragoon public house was undertaken by the Trust during March 1988 on behalf of Shepherd Neame Breweries Limited. Two pilot holes were cut to evaluate the site in advance of the construction of a basemented extension to the pub. The trenches, each approximately 2 m. square, cut to the level of the natural subsoil, in this case gravel over chalk, were excavated primarily to investigate the extent of the graveyard, most evident now south of the public house. In the event no burials were located in the cuttings.

An identical soil sequence was in evidence in both pits. This comprised an upper horizon of topsoil, mixed with demolition deposits and foundations for a row of Victorian cottages, demolished in the 1950s. The foundations overlay pale brown loams which extended 1.50 m. below the present ground surface. These layers deliberately dumped here sometime before the cottages were built, capped further deposits of pale brown loam which yielded a corpus of thirteenth century pot sherds, a single rubbish pit and a small number of human bones. The natural subsoils lay approximately 2.20 m. below the present ground surface.

The evaluation trenching was funded by Shepherd Neame Breweries Ltd, to whom our thanks are extended.

10. The Rosemary Lane Car Park

by Paul Bennett

The cutting of new drains during the resurfacing of a car park, on the Rosemary Lane and Stour Street corner in April 1988, revealed well-preserved remains of late medieval timber-framed buildings.

Although badly damaged during the installation of the services, examination and recording of the exposed sections by a team of Trust staff and MSC workers indicated the presence of at least two individual houses, with mortared flint and chalk 'dwarf' walls and a laminated sequence of internal clay floors, including hearth positions and partition walls. The structures dating from the fifteenth century were overlain by later brick

cottage foundations and soils associated with the more recent gasworks.

The discovery of these medieval foundations is of great significance since the large car park site is zoned for future redevelopment. The survival of later medieval occupation levels and perhaps an earlier sequence of house foundations indicates that major excavation in advance of future building is entirely justified here. The site is also known to overlie Roman levels of even greater significance. The site of the adjacent Rosemary Lane Car Park (The Archaeology of Canterbury I, 21ff.) produced unique evidence for early Roman military activity, perhaps a fort, and a long occupation sequence of later Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date.

The recording work was funded by Canterbury City Council.

11. Westgate Chamber

by Paul Bennett

Minor excavation and recording work in the principal chamber of Westgate, formerly a prison and now used as part of the Westgate Museum was undertaken in January 1988 during refurbishment and repair.

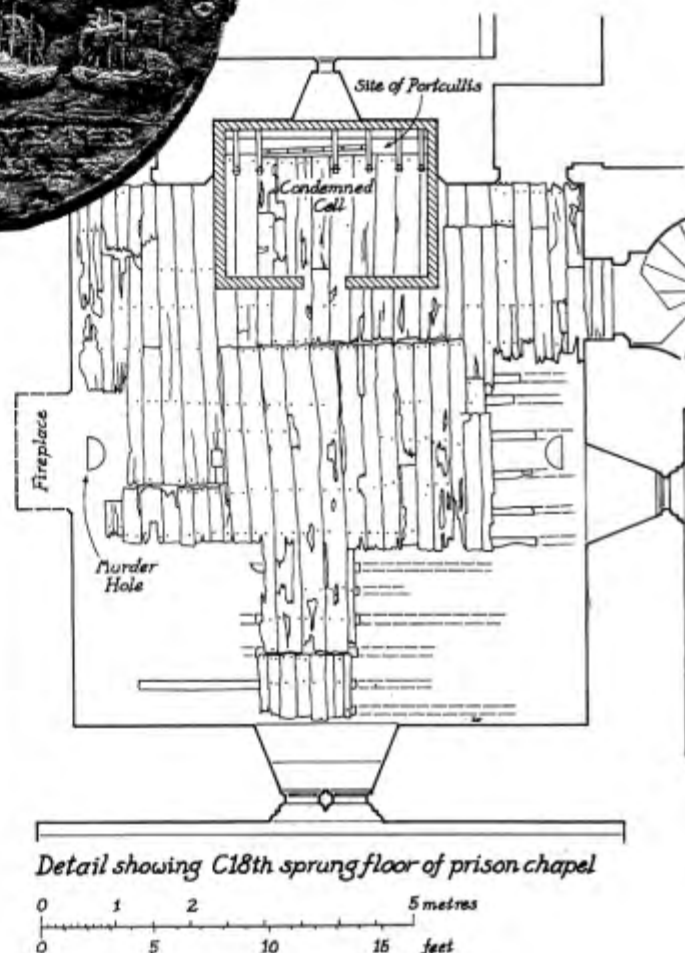
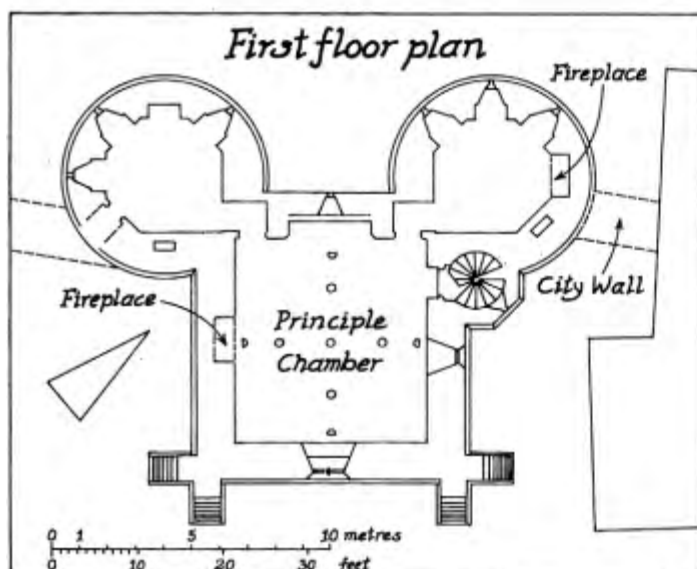
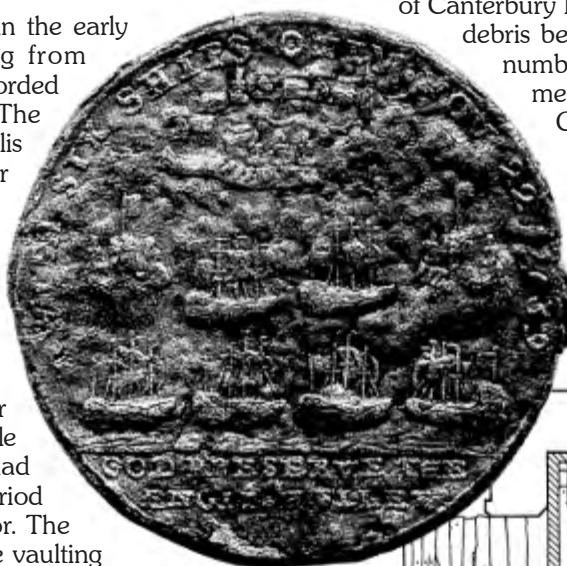
The prison's boarded floor, laid in the early nineteenth century and suffering from beetle and worm infestation was recorded during removal by Rupert Austin. The 'condemned cell' sited over the portcullis slot for the gate was also recorded prior to its removal for storage. Considerable deposits of dust and decayed timber under the floor were excavated by a small Trust team to record levels overlying the gate vault.

No trace of earlier floors was discovered and it appeared that the original chalk block vault, together with deposits of compacted chalk rubble infilling the lower levels of the vault, had served as a floor for a considerable period prior to the laying of the sprung floor. The chalk block-work at the centre of the vaulting (i.e. at its highest point) was worn and abraded, indicating use as a floor. Larger chalk lumps protruding above the general horizon of vault infill were similarly worn. A

number of nineteenth century features including brick walls for the sprung floor, disturbed the vault surface. Piercing the vault bosses were original 'murder' holes. These are visible on the underside of the vault and have been recorded, together with most of the gate's fabric by John Bowen, (The Archaeology of Canterbury II, 111-7). The accumulated dust and debris below the sprung floor yielded a large

number of small finds including a bronze medallion struck by Admiral Vernon and Commodore Brown to commemorate the sacking of the pirate stronghold of Porto Bello by six warships of the English fleet in 1793.

Our thanks are extended to Canterbury City Council for funding the recording work.



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12. The Westgate Pavement

by Ian Anderson

Shallow trenching during the relaying of the pavement north of the Westgate during April 1988 located the junction of the city wall with the northern tower of the gate. The wall was revealed approximately 30 cm. below pavement level and though cut by many service and pipe trenches, contemporaneity of wall and tower was established. Although the ashlar block-work front face of the wall had been robbed during its demolition in 1830, sufficient wall core of chalk block-work survived to prove that the tower and wall were of one build. The original point of junction between wall and tower above pavement level, though well concealed by 'quality' repair work, was also discernable. The line of the city wall has now been marked out in brick on the pavement.

Our thanks are extended to Canterbury City Council for financing this recording brief.



Westgate pavement: city wall foundations under service cables looking north-west. Scale: 2m.

13. Nos 1A – 4 Pound Lane

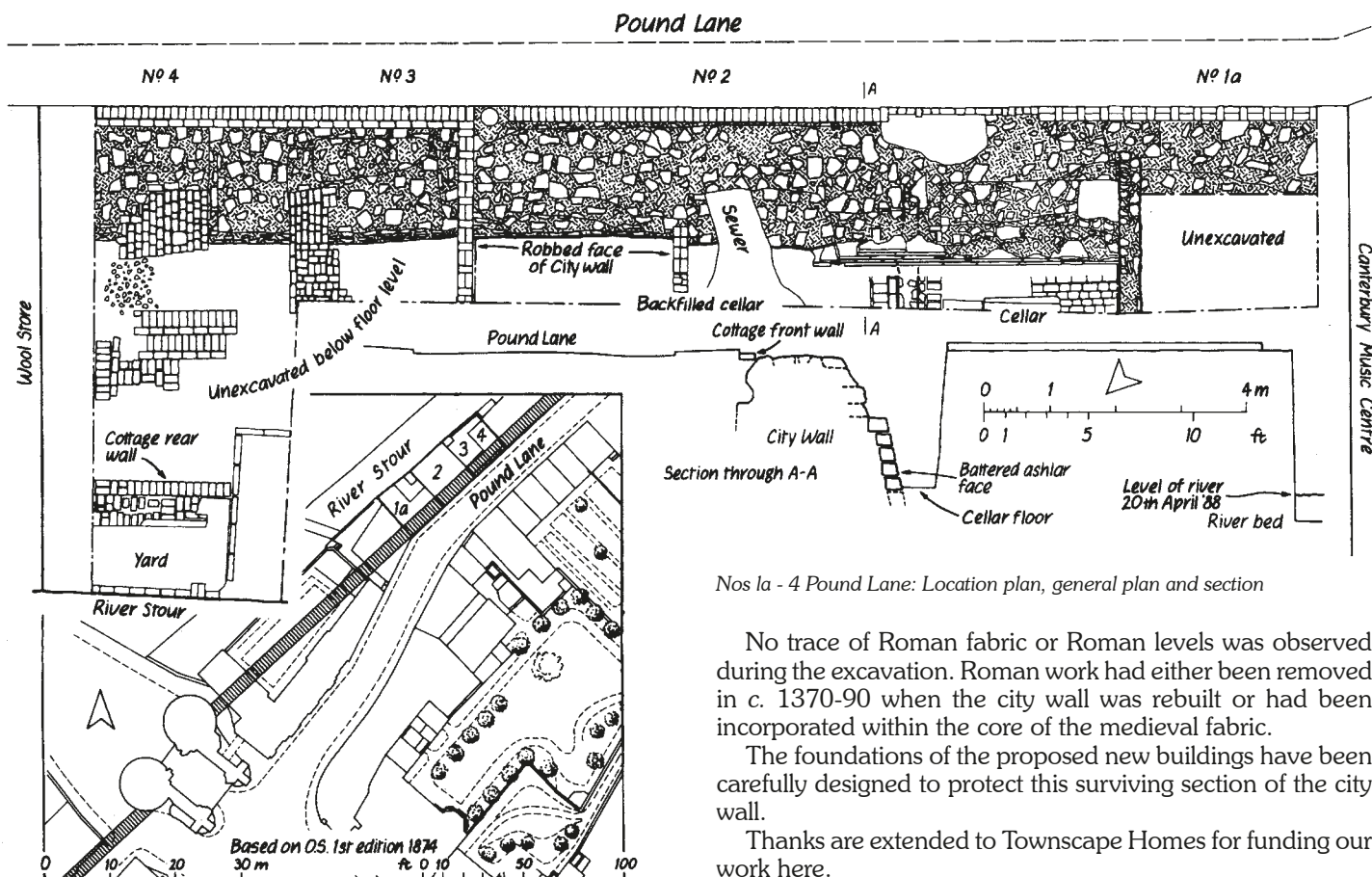
by Ian Anderson

Numerous sections of city wall between Westgate and Northgate, built in c. A.D. 270-90 and rebuilt some 1100 years later, have been exposed in Trust excavations during the past decade, (e.g. Annual Report 1983-4, 29-30). Impending redevelopment of a row of disused garages at Nos 1-5 Pound Lane, by Townscape Homes, provided another opportunity to examine the fabric of the wall in March 1988.

This excavation involved exposing wall fabric set against the entire development frontage of Pound Lane in a trench approximately 3 m. wide.

Surviving wall fabric of chalk mortared block-work was revealed immediately below the concrete base of the garages,

but earlier cottage foundations and cellars had severely cut into the wall mass and had largely removed much of the original wall facing of tightly-fitting ashlar block-work. Only one small portion of Kentish ragstone facing, six courses high set slightly on the batter, was revealed at the south-west end of the trench. This well-fashioned facing was incorporated into wall fabric to protect against water erosion, as the river Stour probably acted as the city ditch at this point. The houses north-west of Pound Lane effectively overlie the city wall defensive ditch/river, on ground reclaimed when the city wall was demolished in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. A new riverside wall was constructed at this time, and new houses and the existing woolstore were built shortly after dumped soils had settled.



Nos 1a - 4 Pound Lane: Location plan, general plan and section

No trace of Roman fabric or Roman levels was observed during the excavation. Roman work had either been removed in c. 1370-90 when the city wall was rebuilt or had been incorporated within the core of the medieval fabric.

The foundations of the proposed new buildings have been carefully designed to protect this surviving section of the city wall.

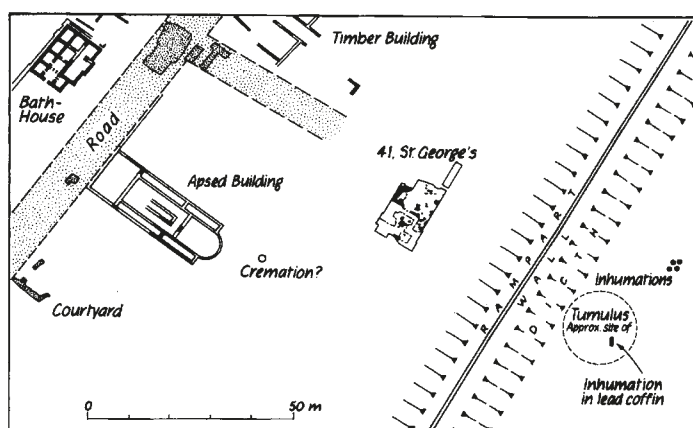
Thanks are extended to Townscape Homes for funding our work here.

14. St George's Gate

by Paul Bennett and Mark Houliston

The continuing programme of road improvements by Kent County Council Highways Department which exposed Roman and medieval Ridingate in April 1986 (Annual Reports 1985-6, 13-14 and 1986-7, 34-5), gave us the opportunity to examine a further two gates interrupting the eastern defences of the city. Both excavations culminated in the laying out of the plans of the gates in brick set in the new road surface, as an enduring reminder of those lost city monuments.

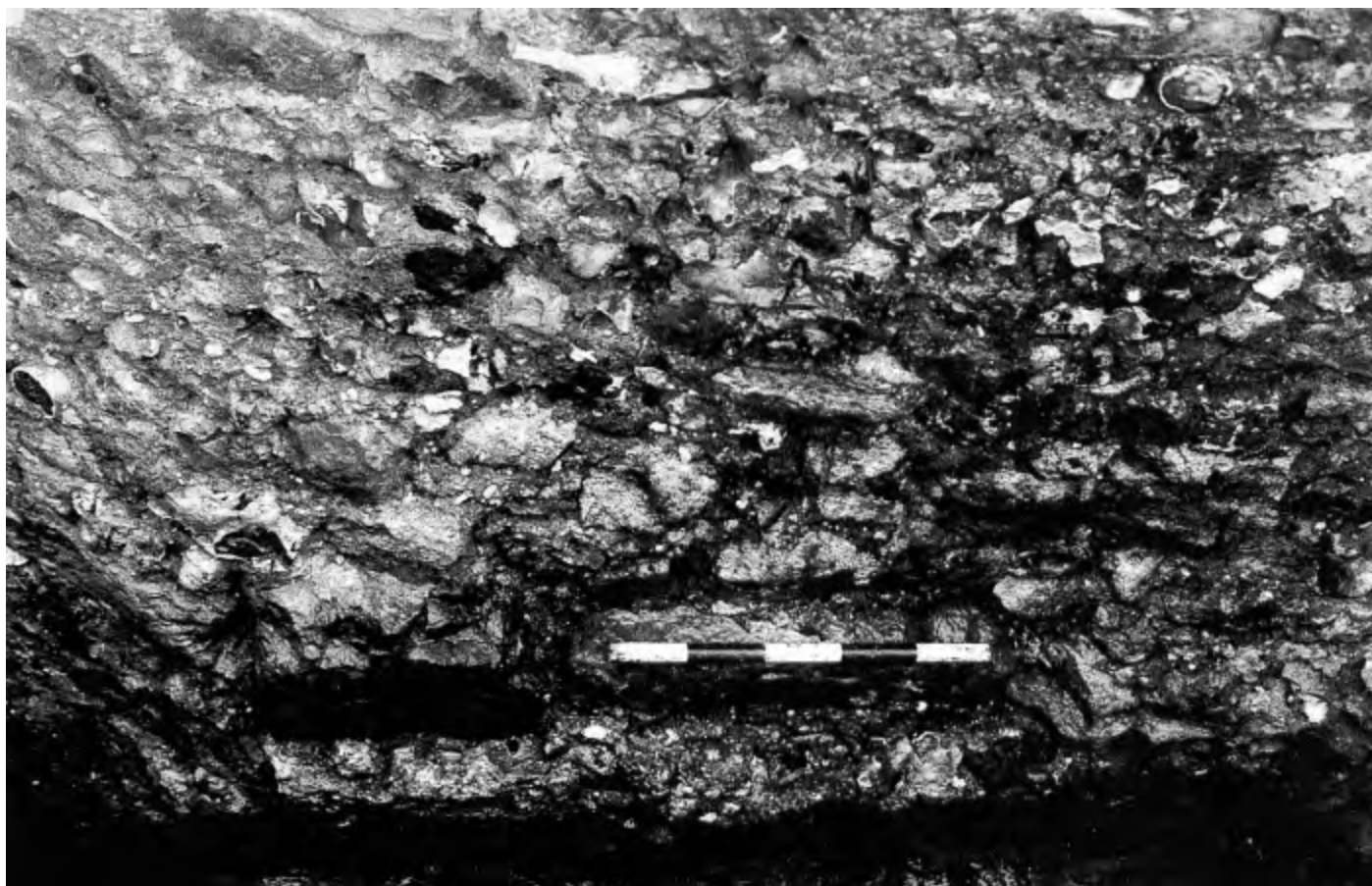
Our work at St George's Gate, which commenced in February 1988, was in two phases, each of approximately three weeks duration. Pressures on this busy carriageway precluded the complete exposure of gate fabric at one time, so each phase uncovered approximately half the gate.



St George's Gate: Plan showing known Roman features in the area

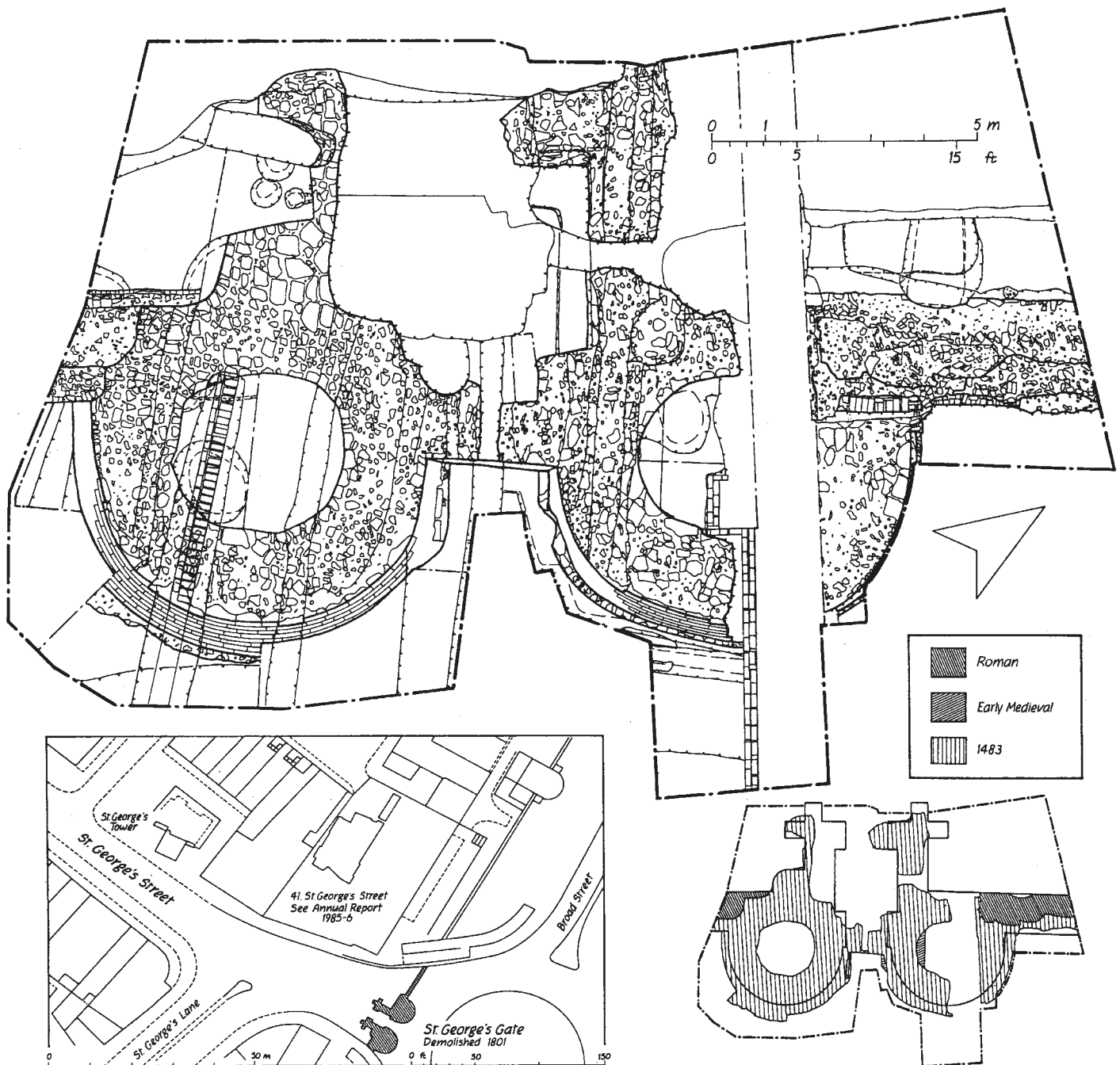
St George's or Newingate was probably the only major opening in the city walls not of Roman origin. The breaching of the Roman town defences to form an opening may have occurred in the late ninth or early tenth century, when the line of the present High Street was finally established as a main thoroughfare. Sections of Roman wall and rampart built in c. A.D. 270-90 were revealed during the progress of the excavation, buried under later work. Mortar debris sandwiched between layers of dumped clay and soil, were evident in the rampart mass, indicating that wall and rampart construction were carried out simultaneously - an identical situation to that seen against Church Lane, St Radigund's (The Archaeology of Canterbury II, 82-5). Sealed beneath the rampart was a rich layer of Roman topsoil. The interface between this and the underlying brickearth displayed distinct shallow corrugations indicative of agricultural activity and the continuous use of the plough in this area before the city's defences were built.

Fossilised within and buried by later work were remnants of an earlier gate. The clearest evidence for this was found under the carriageway at the front of the later gate. Here, on either side of the opening, set low down in the flanking late medieval towers, were opposing Lower Greensand quoins indicating the presence of an earlier gateway, reused as footings for its successor. This early fabric, together with remnants of the north wall of a northern tower, within an intact sequence of levels inside the medieval northern tower, indicated an opening barely 7 ft. wide flanked perhaps on either side by narrow turrets projecting forward of and at right angles to the city wall. The early foundation within the drum tower was of laminated deposits of rammed chalk and flints, reminiscent of medieval construction methods rather than Anglo-Saxon. No datable finds were recovered from associated early stratigraphy, but a coin of Burgred, King of Mercia (852-874) was removed from soils infilling the Roman defensive ditch outside the gate.



St George's Gate: Details showing early gate fabric at the base of the northern tower, looking north-west

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St George's Gate: Location, general and phase plans

The presence of large pits, cutting the Roman wall, berm and inner edge of the defensive ditch south of the gate indicated that by the late twelfth century, this part of the city's defences was in considerable disrepair. Large quantities of iron working slag removed from the pits and adjacent ditch fills bear testimony to a phase of industrial activity outside the city wall at this time.

The late fourteenth century saw considerable activity, repairing and rebuilding the northern and western city walls, including the construction of the Westgate and a number of wall towers, but documentary records indicate that major building works at Newingate did not occur until c. 1483 (see below). The disrepair of the city defences in the twelfth century, taken together with the rammed chalk foundations for the early building and the late documentary date for further building works weight the arguments for early gate fabric being of medieval rather than Anglo-Saxon origin, but the evidence is equivocal.

The fabric of St George's Gate (Newingate), though slighted to contemporary ground level, and mutilated by cellars and

recent services, was spectacular. The beautifully cut battered ashlar skirts of Kentish ragstone, for both towers, still bearing tool and masons' (or quarry tally) marks, was admired by literally thousands of passers-by during the course of the excavation. St George's Gate was almost certainly modelled on Westgate, which was built in c. 1370-90 (The Archaeology of Canterbury II, 118), substantially larger than St George's and at the time of its construction of up-to-date design. St George's Gate, probably constructed by 1495 (ibid., 22), was conservative in character, harking back to old fashioned military architecture, a century out-of-date.

The massive gate towers of chalk block-work faced in flint and stone, flanked a narrow carriageway barely 7 ft. 6 in. wide, which was carried over the city ditch on a wooden drawbridge. Patches of road metalling survived between the supporting walls for the gate opening and carriageway vault. Though badly damaged by service trenches and a recent pedestrian underpass, sufficient fabric survived to establish the plan of the gate. This plan taken together with eighteenth century



St George's Gate: View of the southern tower, looking west

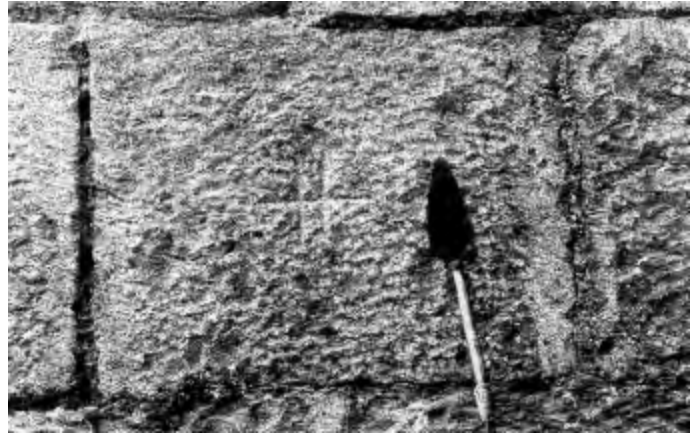


St George's Gate: View of the northern tower and city wall, looking west. Scale: 2m

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prints and drawings should enable a detailed reconstruction of the gate to be accomplished. The drawings show a portcullis protecting a two-leaf doorway. Above the gateway and three trefoil-headed niches and panels were machicolations. Access to the upper floors of the drum towers and gun loops was by a spiral stair set behind the southern drum tower. The foundation of this stair turret was uncovered during the excavation.

After 1754 both drum towers were utilised as reservoirs for the city's water supply and part of the city ditch south of the gate had been infilled to make a new cattle market. Commercial pressures following the establishment of the market and the construction of a new road built outside the gate in 1790, led eventually to a petitioning of the court of Burghmote by farmers and citizens to have the gate pulled down. Accordingly on the 22nd April 1801, it was agreed with 'deep regret' to take it down.



St George's Gate: Detail of mason's or quarry tally mark



St George's Gate in 1792 from a print by Paul Sandby R.A. (1725-1809). Reproduced here by kind permission of Canterbury City Museums

Documentary evidence

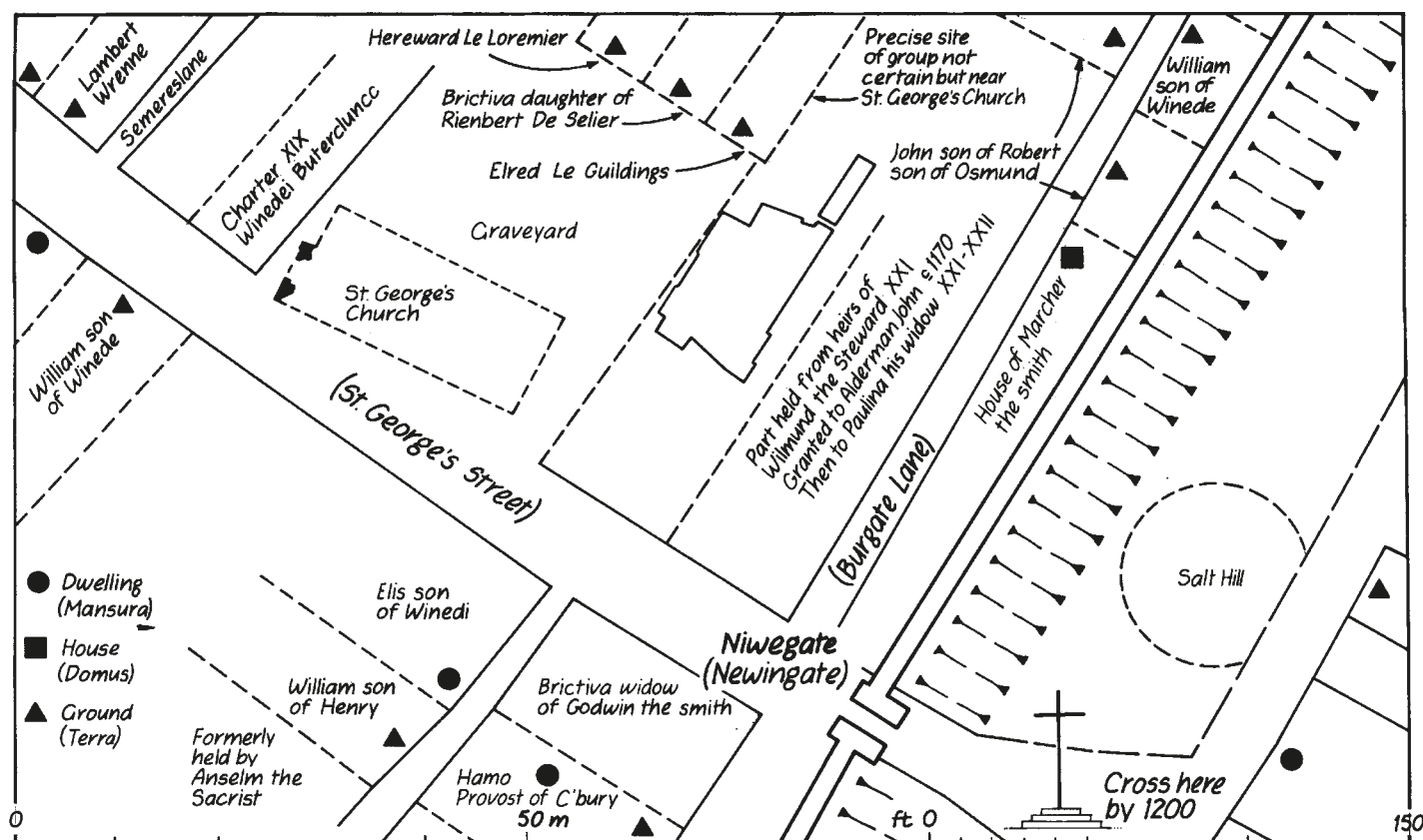
St George's or Newingate was the only major gate in the city walls of Canterbury that was not of Roman origin. It was probably first constructed in the late ninth or early tenth century after a gap had been made in the Roman city wall at the end of the new High Street. From this time until the gate's demolition about 900 years later it was, with the Westgate, one of the two most important gates in the City wall.

In the late Anglo-Saxon period a new principal street was created across the centre of the city from an existing Roman gate on the north-west (Westgate) to a point on the south-east where a new gate was created - hence the name, which is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon "aet thaem neowan gate" (at the new gate).¹ This new gate was almost certainly a simple stone archway, perhaps with an internal tower as at the surviving watergate at Portchester Castle.² It is first documented in a Canterbury

Cathedral charter of c. 1100.³ At this time the gate may have been strengthened or rebuilt but no documentary evidence for this survives. From the mid-twelfth century onwards the Newingate is frequently mentioned in Christ Church rentals, and it is clear that much of the land around the gate was being built on; a rental of 1163-7, for example, mentions 'land near Niwin-gate outside and against the City wall to the south'.⁴ Opposite the gate (i.e. under the first part of St George's Place) were a series of properties, including a large house belonging to Alan the Alderman, which were said to be near Newingate Cross.⁵ This cross, one of the earliest to be documented in the city, survived until the sixteenth century. In 1517 the Grand Jury of the Sessions declared that the cross was to be 'for the honour of God' and the inhabitants of Newingate ward ought to keep it in good repair.



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St George's Gate: Plan showing Christ Church Priory rentals in the St George's area in c 1200 (after W. Urry)

the city walls. In 1868 during the digging of the main sewer in Bridge Street, a very fine Roman lead coffin was discovered here, although sadly, it was melted down soon afterwards.⁶

During the Hundred Years War, Canterbury was at times in the front line with France, and in the later fourteenth century the city defences on the west and north were refurbished and strengthened by the building of the Westgate and new external towers. At this time there must also have been plans to strengthen and rebuild the south-eastern defences, but it was not until the mid-fifteenth century that there is documentary evidence for plans to rebuild the Newingate. In 1452 Roger Ridley, who had been four times mayor, left five marks for the rebuilding of the gate, but work does not seem to have started until at least 1469-70, when city accounts mention work at the 'East Gate', which was 'partly a repair of the old gate and in other parts an entire new building'. Another ex-mayor, William Bigg, also gave £10 in his will in 1470 'to the making and performing of St George's Gate, to be paid as the work goeth forward'.⁷ This was during the chaotic period in England when a power struggle between the young Edward IV and the Earl of Warwick ('the Kingmaker') was taking place, which also involved the French king, Louis XI. In 1468 and 1469 Louis stirred up rebellions in England which were supported by Warwick; the city accounts for 1468 mention four pounds being paid to the Mayor 'to conduct soldiers to the assistance of the Earl of Warwick, against the great fleet of France ^ being in the sea called the Downs, by Sandwich'.⁸

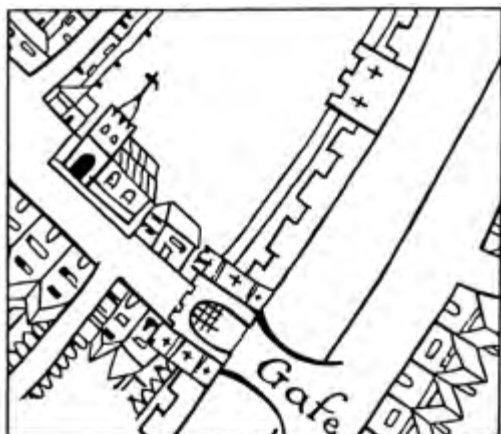
In 1470 the city contributed £251 to Edward IV and men were paid 'for watching at the Northgate, for the safety of the whole city, for 15 days at 4d. a day'. The other gates were similarly watched. There is also a remarkable mention of 'a payment of 7 shillings for the carriage of the great gun from Blackheath to Canterbury, and 5s. 7d. paid to four armed men for guarding the same, also 8d. for carriage of the brazen gun from the Court-hall (i.e. Guildhall) to the gates of the city and back again'.⁹

It was perhaps not until 1483 that the Newingate, or St George's Gate as it was now more generally called, was finally rebuilt. In this year Mr Cook and Mr Petyt, the City records tell us, were appointed overseers of the new building of the gate and paid £10 in advance for 'part of their demand for repairing and new building the gate'. It is also mentioned that at this time expensive ashlar stone for the gate was brought by water from Maidstone to Whitstable and then overland to the city. Flints were also gathered for the work 'about Kingston, Upper Hardres and adjacent parishes, and were delivered at the gate for 1 shilling the cart load'.¹⁰ Chalk for the core-work, must have come from the nearby quarry in the (Old) Dover Road. By 1495 the work was nearly complete and we are told that collections were made in every ward in the city and from strangers (amounting to £30 9s. 7d) for the work. In 1498 the city wall by the Newingate was repaired and earth was removed 'from the battlements within the wall'. Bricks for this work were delivered to the site at five shillings a thousand.

Only half a century later we hear of all 'the king's ditches without the walls' being let for pasturage, and part of the ditch near St George's Gate was described as the garden 'next where the butts for archery late were made'. Other accounts show minor repairs here at this time and a portcullis and a seat for a person keeping guard at the gate are also mentioned in the mid-sixteenth century.¹¹

The upper part of the gate was at this time, like the Westgate, used as a prison (for freemen of the city) but it was also used as a common storehouse and magazine for military stores, and a military use continued until the Civil War in the mid-seventeenth century. In 1648 the gates were burnt by Parliamentary troops, but they were replaced in 1660, only to be finally removed in 1785.

Eighteenth century engravings and descriptions of St George's Gate tell us that it was similar to, but smaller than, the Westgate, on which its design was clearly based. The gate



St George's Gate: Taken from the coloured map of Canterbury c 1640 (C.A.L.C. Map 123)

had two projecting circular drum towers with battered ashlar plinths which projected into the ditch. Between the towers was the gateway itself which had a portcullis and inside a two-leafed doorway. Outside there was clearly a drawbridge system and above the gateway were machicolations. Unlike the Westgate, however, the area below the machicolations and above the gate-way contained three trefoil-headed niches (no doubt for religious statues which would have been destroyed at the Reformation) and three panels which perhaps contained coats-of-arms. The drum towers were faced in knapped flint and contained a series of gun ports (upside down keyholes) and access to the upper floors was by a spiral staircase behind the southern drum tower. The gateway passage was probably vaulted over and the side walls ended in stepped angle-buttresses; the latter being shown on the only known depiction of the inside of the gate (see below).

By the mid eighteenth century part of the ditch to the south of St George's Gate had been filled in to make a new Cattle Market, and in 1754, after the demolition of Abbot's Conduit in The Parade, these two drum towers were utilised as reservoirs for the city's water supply. Gostling tells us that 'there were pipes with public cocks (taps) to every one of the city's markets as well as to the town hall'.¹² In 1801 when the gate was demolished (see below) the reservoir was moved to the tower opposite Ivy Lane (which became in turn the Zion Chapel in 1845). In 1787 a new weighbridge for hay and straw was erected by the Mayor and Commonality (i.e. the City Council) outside St George's Gate.

The beginning of the end for the gate came in 1790 when the 'new road' was built from outside the gate. This road was named St George's Place and the New Dover Road soon afterwards. A decade later Bunce¹³ tells us that: 'On the solicitation of upwards of 200 respectable neighbouring farmers and citizens, expressed in a petition, presented to the Court of Burghmote, complaining of the very great obstruction, that arose to carriages from the narrow passage of the gate; which was also, not only inconvenient but dangerous to foot passengers, the Corporation, to whom its materials were of great value, in levelling and paving their new Cattle Market, caused it to be taken down – not without due consideration, or deep regret'

Accordingly on 22nd April 1801 it was agreed to take down the gate. At the same

time the city was sponsoring an Act of Parliament for 'enlarging, improving, and regulating the Cattle Market, within the city and county of Canterbury'. This was a hugely expensive undertaking which involved the levelling up of almost the whole ditch area between the site of St George's Gate and the Ridigate, and converting the area into a very large livestock market. The 1825 edition of Gostling's Walk about the City of Canterbury tells us that at the same time brick buildings were put up at the entrance to the market 'for the residence of a tollinger' and other purposes relating to the market, which have since been removed. In 1822 the tolls were let by auction, under a lease for seven years, at the annual rent of £107.¹⁴ We also learn from the city accounts that in 1802 the city wall by the Cattle Market was refaced in brick. Most interesting of all however, are the City Records for 22nd October 1802 which state: 'The surveyor, on the part of the Court, presents a bill for expenses incurred in improvements of the Cattle Market, the taking down of St George's Gate, removing the water cisterns and replacing same:-

Amount	£3,820.00
Allowance for lead and other materials	£283.00
	£3,537.00
Part repaid by sale of estates	£1,300.00
Balance due	£2,237.00

Ordered sale of other estates to meet the same'.¹⁵

It was these debts which caused the city, among other things, to demolish and redevelop much of the northern city wall area.

By the later nineteenth century, as can be seen in early photographs, the Cattle Market was a very important focus for the city, overlooked from the west by the houses of St George's Terrace, which had been built on the Roman rampart, and surrounded on the south and west by large trees. The market was held every Saturday for lean stock and on alternate Mondays for fat stock. On 1st June 1942 the whole area around the Cattle Market was destroyed by bombing and in 1955 the market was finally removed to a new site. A few years later a dual carriageway for the ring road was pushed through the area and a massive roundabout was built over the whole of the St George's Gate, Salt Hill and cross area. It was the reconstruction of this roundabout which allowed a brief opportunity to examine what is left below ground.

Tim Tatton-Brown



St George's Church tower with St George's Gate beyond. Taken from the Gentleman's Magazine, 1794, Part II, p. 1163

Footnotes;

1. N.P.Brooks, *The Early History of the Church of Canterbury*, (1984), 25.
2. B.W.Cunliffe, *Excavations at Porchester Castle. Volume II: Saxon* (1976), 9-14.
3. W.Urry, *Canterbury under the Angevin Kings* (1967), 28 and Charter 1.
4. *Ibid.*, 242, Rental B213.
5. *Ibid.*, 72 and 94.
6. W.Urry, 'Salt Hill, a lost Canterbury tumulus' *Arch. Cant.* 1x1 (1948), 141-7.
7. See various City accounts and W.Somner, *The Antiquities of Canterbury* (2nd edition revised and enlarged by N.Battely 1703), 10.
8. Quoted in *Ancient Canterbury: The Records of Alderman Bunce* (1800-1, reprinted 1924).
9. *Ibid.*
10. See note 8 above.
11. *Ibid.*
12. W. Cosding, *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury* (3rd edition, 1825), 54-5.
13. See note 8 above.
14. See note 12 above, 54.
15. Quoted in J.Brent, *Canterbury In Olden Time* (2nd edition, 1879), 119.

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15. Burgate

by Paul Bennett and Mark Houlston

Our occupation of the site of Burgate was brief, work taking place over a three week period during a pause between the two phase operation at St George's Gate.

The earliest levels uncovered were of Roman origin, comprising a sequence of street metallings predating the construction of the city defences in c. A.D. 270-90. These early metallings for the major Roman highway linking *Durouernum Cantiacorum* (Canterbury) and *Retupiae* (Richborough) dating from the mid first century A.D. were covered by poured mortar derived from the building of the Roman gate and adjacent sections of city wall. As at Ridington (Annual Report 1985-86, 13) the Roman builders obviously considered that the earlier sequence of rammed gravel metallings constituted a sufficient load bearing platform for gate construction. Unfortunately only a small fragment of the Roman gate survived, buried in the later work. This tantalising fragment of early Burgate however, included a large Lower Greensand block which probably formed part of the south side of the Roman carriageway. The importance throughout the Roman period of Richborough and the road which connected it to Canterbury, implies that Burgate was a principal point of entry to the city; a status which may indicate a gate with two carriageways, like Ridington. Insufficient evidence survived the later rebuilding of Burgate to prove this.

The Roman structure was probably still in existence in the seventh century, being the most important of three gates leading into the Inner Burgh of the Anglo-Saxon town. The longevity of the gate was attested by a rich sequence of soils and street metallings that formed in the carriageway. Although Burgate lost its pre-eminent status after Newington was built



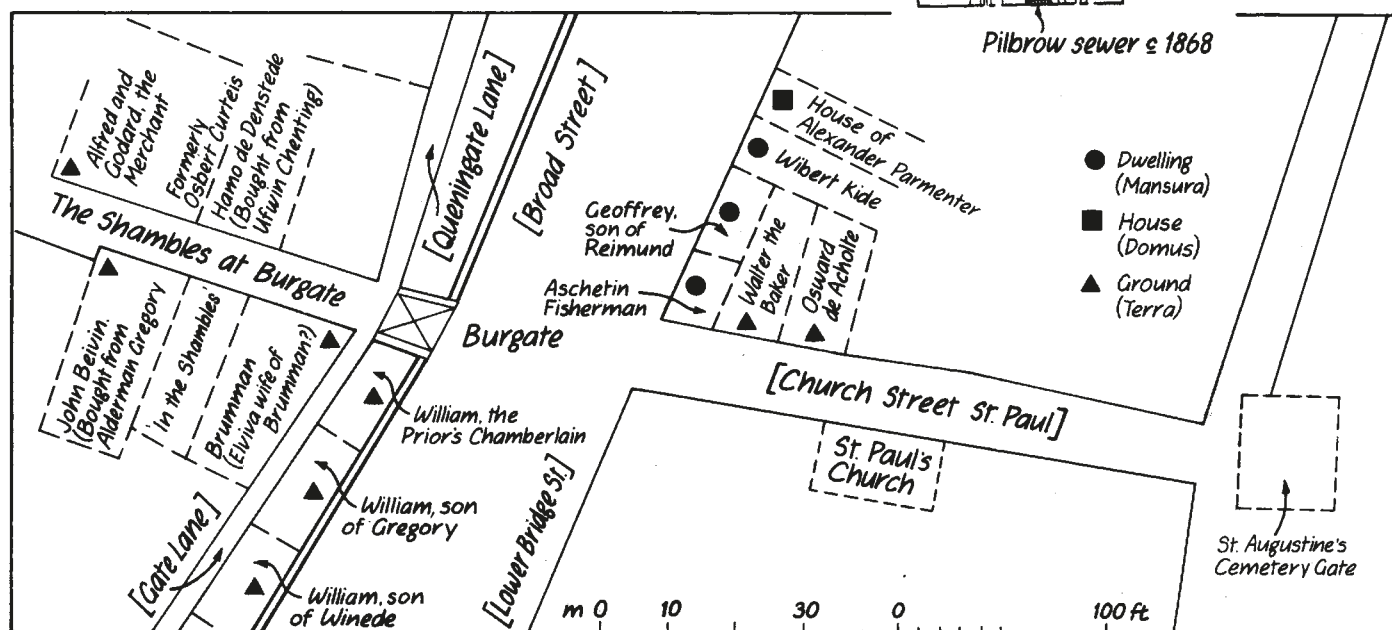
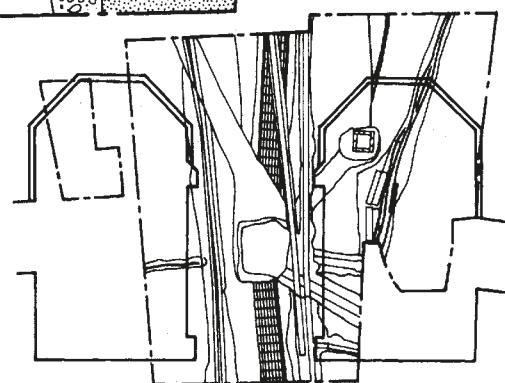
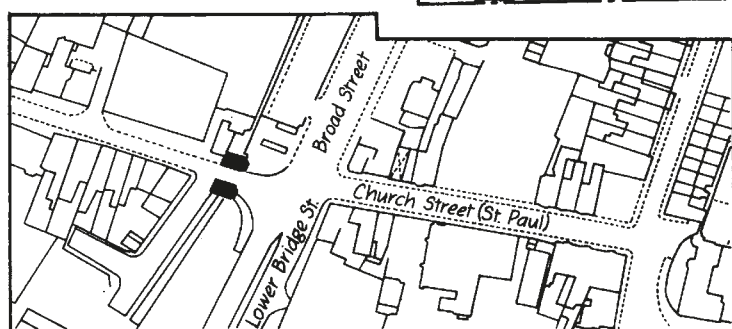
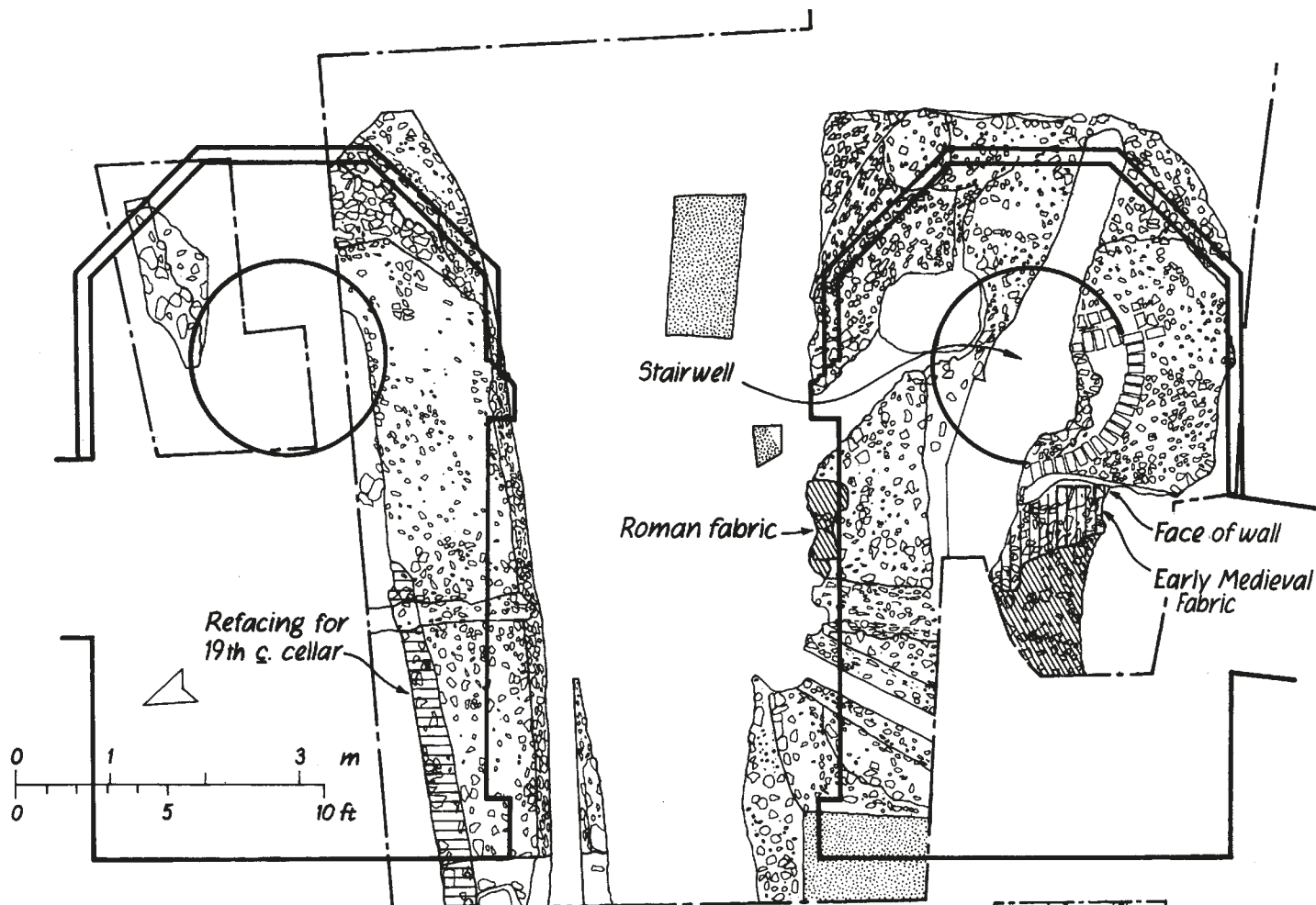
Burgate: Watercolour by Paul Braddon alias W. H. Cress (1866-1938), signed c 1900. Reproduced by permission of Canterbury City Museums

in the late ninth or early tenth century it survived relatively intact for over 1200 years. By the twelfth century, documentary evidence suggests that, as at Northgate and Westgate, a church (St Michael's) was associated with the gate, perhaps sited over it. Throughout the medieval period, repairs to the gate were undoubtedly undertaken, but it was not until the late fifteenth century that plans were formulated for a total rebuild. These plans were finally acted upon in c. 1525 (see below).

The new Burgate, built in brick and stone had two semi-octagonal towers, the foundations of which were trench-built into the city ditch, which had been backfilled by that time. Seventeenth and eighteenth century prints of the gate clearly show that it was more decorative than defensive, although



Burgate: Excavation in progress, looking west



Burgate: Location plan, general plan, plan showing modern services and maps of Christ Church rentals c 1200 (after W. Urry)

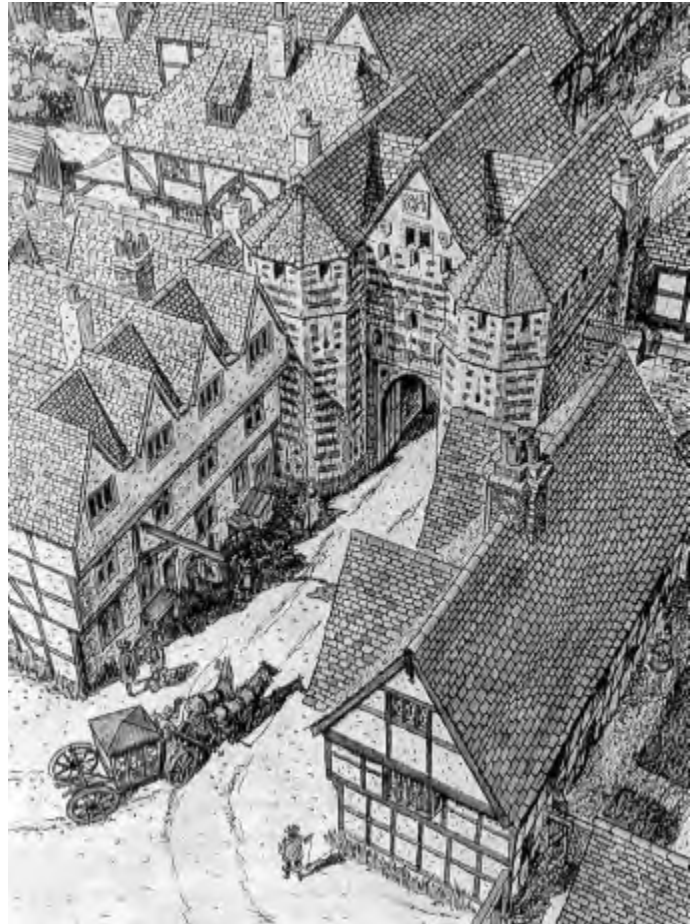
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paired gun loops appear to have been located in each storey of the towers. Access to the gun ports was presumably by ladders or a spiral stair located inside the hollow wells of the towers. The lowest brick course for a possible stair survived in the excavated south tower. The massive flint footings for both towers were exposed during the course of the excavation, together with part of the back of the gate. A substantial portion of the southern tower foundation survived relatively intact, the northern tower had been badly mutilated by late cellarage. Most of the service trenches underlying Burgate luckily had been positioned between the towers, and overall sufficient fabric was revealed to accomplish a reasonable plan.

Shortly after the Dissolution the gate was extensively repaired using stone gleaned from demolished buildings at St Augustine's Abbey, and by the seventeenth century the gate had been converted into a domestic residence, with the insertion of windows and by the covering of the towers with tiled roofs.

In 1781 the middle part of the gate was taken down and in 1809 the south tower suffered the same fate. Finally, in 1822 the remaining north tower was demolished. A small section of the north tower may survive incorporated in an adjacent brick and stone cottage.

Our thanks are extended to Kent County Council Highways Department who financed the excavations at St George's Gate and Burgate. We are also grateful to Mr Bernard Gray and the staff of B. Gray Ltd, the contractors for the scheme, who proved to be most helpful at every stage of the work. Much was achieved on both sites. The bursts of frenetic activity which often saw Trust staff working long hours in bad weather conditions, have culminated in the recording of two of the city's principal gates, which having been marked out on the street surface, will hopefully be protected from further disturbance by service trenching. We would like to record our warmest thanks to all those who took part in both excavations.



Burgate in the mid seventeenth century, reconstruction by John Bowen



Burgate: Detail showing brick stair foundation in the southern tower, looking south-west. Scale: 50cm.

Documentary Evidence

by T. Tatton-Brown

The Burgate was one of the major Roman gates in the walls of Canterbury, and though no part of the Roman gate was found before 1988, it is very likely that the Roman gate was a double-arched gate like the Ridigate. This first gate was probably constructed in c. A.D. 270 at about the time when Portus Rutupiae (Richborough), was being turned for the first time into a 'Saxon-shore' fort. The great triumphal arch there was turned into a look-out post with a rampart and triple-ditch around it.¹⁶ The Roman street which left the Burgate ran directly to Richborough, which was twelve miles away, and always a port of very great strategic importance to Roman Britain. Even after the end of the Roman period, the harbour there was used by the early Anglo-Saxons, and it was down this road that St Augustine and his small band of monks from Rome, came in 597. Within a year they had established a new cathedral just inside the gate to the north, and a new abbey just outside it. The latter was to become the burial place for all the first archbishops and the early Christian Kings of Kent as well as being a great monastic centre, and at this time the Burgate would have been the most important gate in the City walls - hence the name.

The street inside the gate (now Burgate Street) is first documented in A.D. 1002 as *Burhstraet*,¹⁷ and a St Augustine's Abbey charter (dated A.D. 605 but forged in the eleventh century) mentions, 'the way to the Burgate'¹⁸. By this time, however, the Newingate (later called St George's Gate) had taken over as the most important on the east side of the City.

After the Norman conquest, the Burgate remained an important gate at the centre of a Ward, and it may well have been repaired or rebuilt at this time. By the late twelfth century, Canterbury Cathedral Priory rentals tell us that the gateway projected back inside the City walls (there were properties on either side that were twenty feet in width), and that inside the gate there was a *Shambles* (i.e. a street market) in the eastern part of Burgate Street. Over the gate itself was the parish church of St Michael which belonged to Canterbury Cathedral Priory (confirmed in a Bull of Pope Alexander III). The parish of St Michael was a tiny urban parish in the surrounding area, which was densely packed with houses, many of which also belonged to the Cathedral Priory.¹⁹ The Priory rental of 1206 tells us that the properties to the south of the church were waste, possibly because they had been burnt in a fire.²⁰

The street immediately outside the gate led past another parish church, St Pauls, to the very large street-market called *Longport* which belonged to St Augustine's Abbey. This market had been moved southwards by the twelfth century to allow the lay cemetery at the Abbey to be considerably enlarged. As a result, a new cemetery gate was built only a hundred yards or so away facing the Burgate. The main road, which now led to Sandwich, was dog-legged around the cemetery, and this dog-leg has survived to this day. The cemetery gate of the Abbey, which was rebuilt at the end of the fourteenth century, has also survived.

By the end of the Middle Ages the Burgate, or St Michael's gate as it was often now called, was already over twelve hundred years old, and in the late fifteenth century there were plans to totally rebuild the gate. William Somner says that in 1475 the 'gate was new builded' with money given by John Franingam, John Nethersole, and Edmund Minot (their names and arms 'in large and legible characters' with the arms of the Archbishop were on the outside of the gate)²¹. However, though these and other prominent citizens did give money for the rebuilding of the gate, the work was not carried out until the early sixteenth century. John Freningham, who was Mayor in 1462 and 1468, gave £20 in his will 'to the repair of

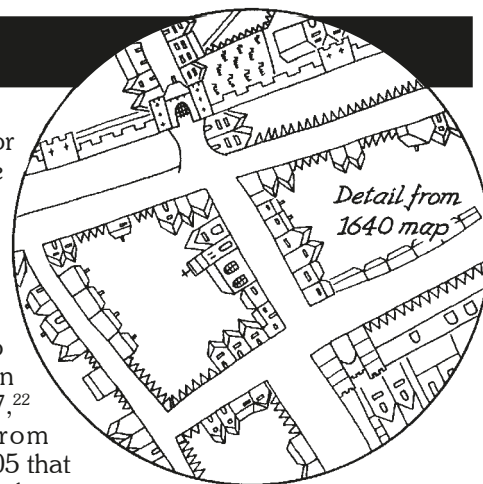
St Michael's Gate or the paving of the Bull's Stake' (i.e. the Butter Market area). Bunce informs us that Edmund Minot was one of the two City chamberlain who died in 1487,²² and we know from another will of 1505 that John Nethersole also gave

100 mares for the rebuilding of Christ Church Gate²³, Wills also tell us that by the 1490s St Michael's church had been rebuilt immediately to the north of the gate. This was perhaps done by Canterbury Cathedral Priory after 1492, when they were able to close the whole of the intramural street from St Michael's church to the Northgate, and acquire all the land up to and including the north-eastern City walls.²⁴ This is also the time when the two large semicircular towers, which still survive between the Burgate and the Queningate, were rebuilt by the Priory, and when St George's Gate was finally being rebuilt.

By 1502 all this work must have been completed, and Bunce tells us that the City accounts mention in this year that 'it is in contemplation to rebuild St Michael's gate.'²⁵ He also tells us that at this time the famous master-mason, Robert Vertue, was consulted about this. Robert Vertue appears to have had a house nearby in St Paul's parish and only a few years later in 1506, when he died, he was buried at St Augustine's Abbey.²⁶ In 1502, he was at the height of his powers, and with his brother, William, was involved as master-mason in many of the greatest building projects of the period (Henry VII's chapel at Westminster Abbey, the new nave at Bath Abbey and St George's Chapel, Windsor). He had also just been paid £100 for building a new tower at the Tower of London, and he may also have been the designer of the Christ Church Gate in Canterbury where work had also just started.²⁷ Whether the new Burgate, as built, is his design is not known, but it is certainly more than likely that plans he submitted in 1502 would have been used two decades later when the new gate was finally built.

Again it is Bunce's examination of the City accounts that tell us that the gate was rebuilt in 1525, and it is this new gate that was to stand until the later eighteenth century and be depicted in various maps and drawings. The gate itself is an advance on the St George's Gate as it uses red brick in part and has semi-octagonal (rather than semi-circular) towers. The gate was not as high as the Westgate and St George's gate, and though it has crenellations, there are no machicolations. A portcullis is shown on the c. 1640 map of Canterbury, but there appears not to have been a drawbridge. Each tower appears to have had gunports in each storey and over the centre arch were three larger windows with trefoiled heads surrounded by plaques on which were the arms of the main contributors to the work (see above). Two shields in quatrefoils still survive, rebuilt in to the wall immediately north of the site of the Burgate. The City accounts also mention that in 1542-3 St Michael's Gate was extensively repaired. For this work, nine loads of stone were brought from the very recently dissolved St Augustine's Abbey. The material was free, but two labourers had to be paid for four days for demolishing walls at the Abbey to produce the stone, and another man was paid 13d for carrying the stone.²⁸

In 1516 the parish of St Michael had been united with that of St George's, and at the Reformation the church appears to have been demolished. The western tower, however, which was over the very end of Queningate Lane (near where a



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wooden gate still leads into the garden of one of the Canon's houses in the Precincts) survived until the late seventeenth century.²⁹

By the early seventeenth century houses had been built outside Burgate to the north (over the end of the ditch), to be followed later in the century by more houses (with fine jettied gables) on the south side. As with all the other main City gates, the wooden doors of the gate were burnt in 1648 by the Puritans, and then replaced, at Archbishop Juxon's expense, in 1660. These gates were finally removed in 1785.³⁰ By the eighteenth century there were rope-walks in the ditch

between Burgate and St George's gate, and Burgate itself had acquired an upper storey under pitched roofs. In the centre, on the outside, drawings show a large gable and windows in the crenellations.

The gate itself was demolished in three stages. First the middle was knocked out in 1781 as part of the street-widening of the time (five guineas was paid out by the City in 1782 for this). Then on 11th May 1809 Burghmote allowed an Alderman to take down the south side of Burgate to improve premises belonging to him. Finally the northern tower was demolished in 1822 so that the street could be widened.³¹

Footnotes

16. B.W.Cunliffe (ed) Fifth report on the excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent. (1968)
17. P.H.Sawyer, Anglo-Saxon Charters (1968), Charter No 905
18. Ibid., Charter No. 2
19. W.Urry, Canterbury under the Angevin Kings (1967) 212
20. Ibid., 209, rental F
21. W.Somner, The Antiquities of Canterbury (2nd ed 1703), 9.
22. Arch. Cant XXXI (1915), 40-1.
23. Ancient Canterbury: The Records of Alderman Bunce (1800-01, reprinted 1924), 40.

24. D.Gardner, 'St Michael's Canterbury', Arch. Cant XVII (1935), 166-9.
25. See note 7.
26. See note 8, 44.
27. J.Harvey, English Medieval Architects (1954), 270.
28. Boole of Murage, quoted in Arch. J. LXXXVI (1930), 277.
29. See note 9.
30. See note 7.
31. J.Brent, Canterbury in Olden Time (2nd edition, 1879), 120-1.

16. The Two Sawyers

by Paul Bennett and Mark Houlston

During May 1988 evidence for early twelfth century metalworking in the eastern suburbs of the city was discovered in trenches cut for a new extension to The Two Sawyers public house opposite the intersection of Ivy Lane and Love Lane.

Below the pub's concrete yard, recent overburden, and a thick deposit of garden loam was a well-defined horizon of burnt earth containing ash, cinders, burnt clay and copious amounts of iron slag. This distinct layer, approximately 15 cm. thick was associated with pits and shallow scoops in the underlying natural brickearth, which contained further deposits of slag and late eleventh or early twelfth century pot sherds. A discrete layer of fired clay identified in section in the south-west corner of the new extension was tentatively identified as a working floor or the slighted remains of a nearby furnace.

Similar evidence for early medieval industrial activity has been seen at No. 10 Upper Bridge Street (Annual Report 1985-6, 21) and much further north, in the Outer Court of St Augustine's Abbey, now the grounds of Christ Church College (Annual Reports 1983-4, 25-8 and 1985-6,8). At Christ Church College, various sites indicate that industrial activity east of the city, may be a relatively early phenomenon, dating back to the eighth or ninth centuries A.D, with later episodes occurring from the twelfth century onwards. At No. 10 Upper Bridge Street, datable finds suggest iron working activity in the post-medieval period.

Future sites blighted by development in the vicinity will hopefully provide opportunities to sample and excavate one or more of these intriguing industrial centres.

Our thanks are extended to the management of The Two Sawyers and Whitbread-Fremlins for financing the brief.

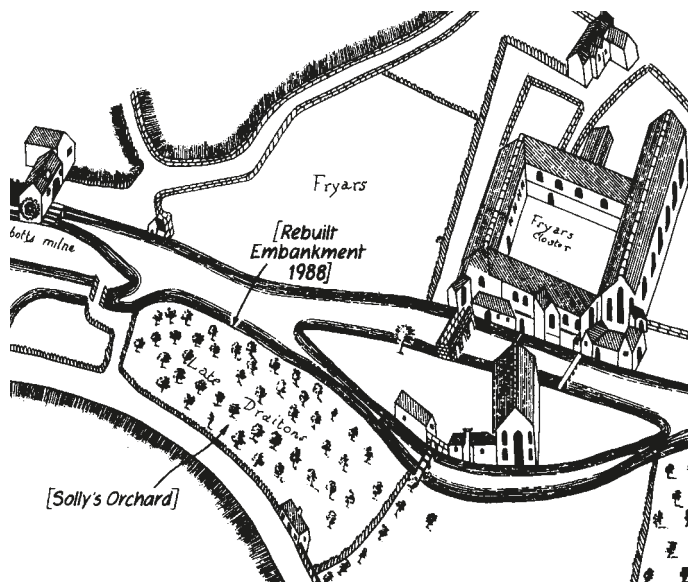
17. Solly's Orchard, St Peter's Lane

by Paul Bennett

Repairs to the riverside wall were monitored by a small team of Trust workers under the supervision of Mark Houlston during June 1988.

The removal of a 12 m. length of riverside wall and the cutting back of the embankment to lay foundations for a new wall, exposed a 2 m. deep section of stratified soils along the length of the cutting. The site of the orchard has been 'open-ground' for a considerable period, being shown as such on the late eighteenth century engraving of Thomas Langdon's survey of the Blackfriars area in 1595 and subsequent maps up to the present.

The earliest deposits below present water table, may have been of thirteenth century date. These comprised dark brown organic loams containing peg tile, mortared flint debris, and a surprisingly large number of Roman bricks and tiles together with early medieval pottery. Capping this horizon were laminated bands of fine gravel and silt, possibly laid down in flood conditions. Prolific domestic refuse, animal bones, oyster shells, leather and pot sherds dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were gleaned from the fluvially deposited layers. Gravel, clay and domestic waste capped the riverside



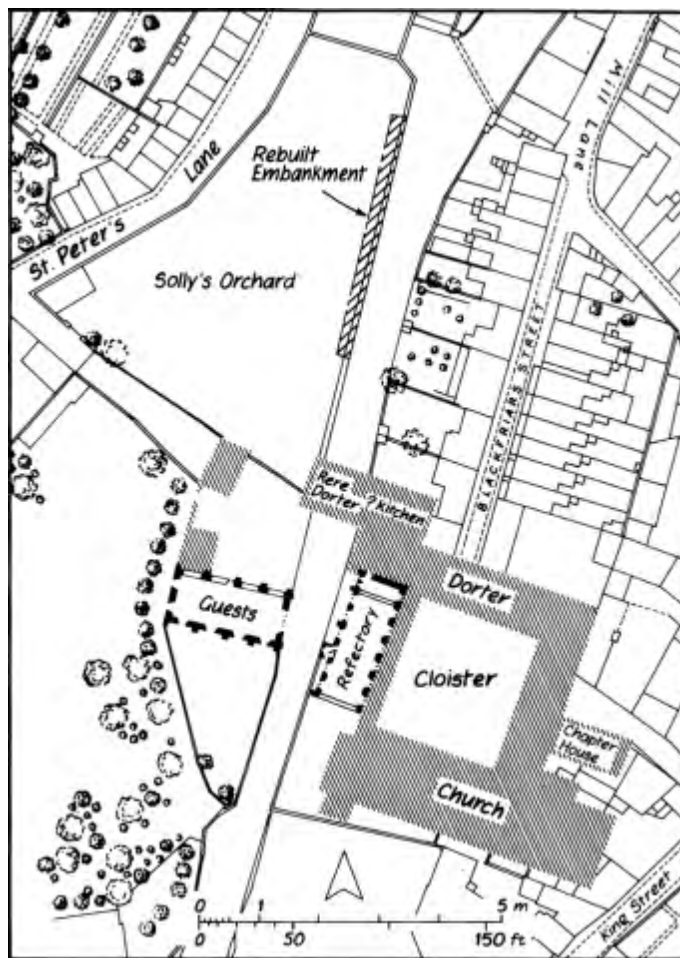
Solly's Orchard: Detail from Thomas Langdon Map

sequence. These layers containing a large corpus of leather off-cuts, the by-product of shoe manufacture and repair, were deliberately dumped here in the late fifteenth century to raise the ground surface above a rising water table. Garden loam sealing the land infill, was in turn capped by a distinct demolition horizon of fragmented mortar, chalk, flints and Caen stone. This debris may have been the by-product of the destruction of Blackfriars' monastery following the Dissolution or the removal and reconstruction of nearby Abbot's Mill in the late eighteenth century. The stratified sequence terminated with a layer of 'turned over' topsoil.

Grateful thanks are extended to the City Council for including an archaeological watching recording brief in the works schedule here.



Solly's Orchard: Leather shoe fragments recovered from watching brief.



Solly's Orchard: Location map showing rebuilt embankment and postulated disposition of monastic buildings. Based on the 1874 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

18. Gordon Road

by Mark Houlston

In April 1988 a watching brief was maintained during the cutting of soil survey pits in advance of a proposed housing development on land south-east of Canterbury East Station.

The watching brief was arranged to analyse the sequence of soils and establish the presence of a supposed Roman cemetery here. In the event, all three pits indicated that massive soil disturbance had taken place in the mid nineteenth century or later, and no trace of intact ancient stratigraphy or burials were located.

19. High Street St Gregory's and Nos 90-91 Northgate

by Paul Bennett

Nos 90-91 Northgate, the former G.P.O. sorting office and a large car park south of High Street St Gregory's also in ownership of the General Post Office, occupy the site of the Priory of St Gregory, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in c. 1084, a house of Augustinian Canons from the early twelfth century, and dissolved in 1536. The site of St Gregory's Priory is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Proposed redevelopment of both sites was preceded by evaluation trenching commissioned by English Heritage to determine whether the site should be preserved or could be developed. Our objective was to sample excavate both sites to establish the position of the principal ranges of the monastic establishment and the degree to which they survived the ravages of the Dissolution and later development.

In February 1988, five machine-cut trenches were cut on the Nos 90-91 Northgate site to locate the principal ranges of the monastic establishment. A sixth trench was cut parallel to High Street St Gregory's on its southern side, to locate the

north-western tower of the Priory church and to investigate the upper levels of the cemetery area.

Recent overburden was machine removed to the level of post-Dissolution garden soils and Priory demolition deposits were hand-excavated to the level of intact floors and walls. Only recent intrusive features were taken below floor level, specifically to expose the stratified sequence in their sides. Elements of the Priory church were located on High Street St Gregory's (Trench A-B) and the old sorting office site (Trench C-D). In Trench A-B the south side of the south-west tower of the church was exposed. The tower, probably that shown on the c. 1640 Map of Canterbury (C.A.L.C. Map 123), survived to just above off-set level. The tower fabric was offlint bonded in pale buff mortar, except for Lower Greensand block-work employed in the buttresses. Only two flint courses surmounted the off-set foundation, with the upper surface of surviving fabric lying some 0.75 m. below the existing ground surface. Garden loams sealed both tower fabric and an apparent old ground (?cemetery) surface. This surface was not pierced. Extensive post-nineteenth century disturbances and deposits sealed and cut through the post-Dissolution loams in this area. Human bones were present in the garden loams and backfills of later features.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS

A pair of closely set wall foundations were located on the northern side of High Street St Gregory's in Trench C-D. Both walls had been reduced to well below off-set level, the southern-most wall almost entirely removed by later cellarge. Extensive brickwork and debris sealed intact fabric here and no trace of contemporary floors was observed. The larger of the paired foundations may have been for the north wall of the church. The postulated north/south foundations may indicate the western end of the church. The southern foundations may indicate the position of a north aisle. Intact fabric lay approximately 1.20 m. below the present ground surface. The thick western wall of the pair of walls observed during service trenching along High Street St Gregory's in 1979 is difficult to interpret in the light of the above, but may indicate either further buttressing of the south-west tower, or indeed the west end of the church.

The north side of the Chapter House was exposed at the south end of Trench I-J and in Trench L-K. The west end and the greater part of the north wall had been reduced to sub-foundation level, with rammed chalk footings defining the wall lines. The foundations of a bench was found against the inside face of the north wall. The east end of the Chapter house survived 1.25m. above foundation level. The east wall, of chalk block construction, was rendered on either side with white painted plaster, and abutting its internal face was a 55 cm. wide plaster-faced bench, built over a 0.95 m. wide dais standing 0.25 m. above floor-bedding deposits. The dais, fronted with small Caen stone blocks, bore scars for a glazed tile floor on its upper surface. A short section of north wall and bench also survived.

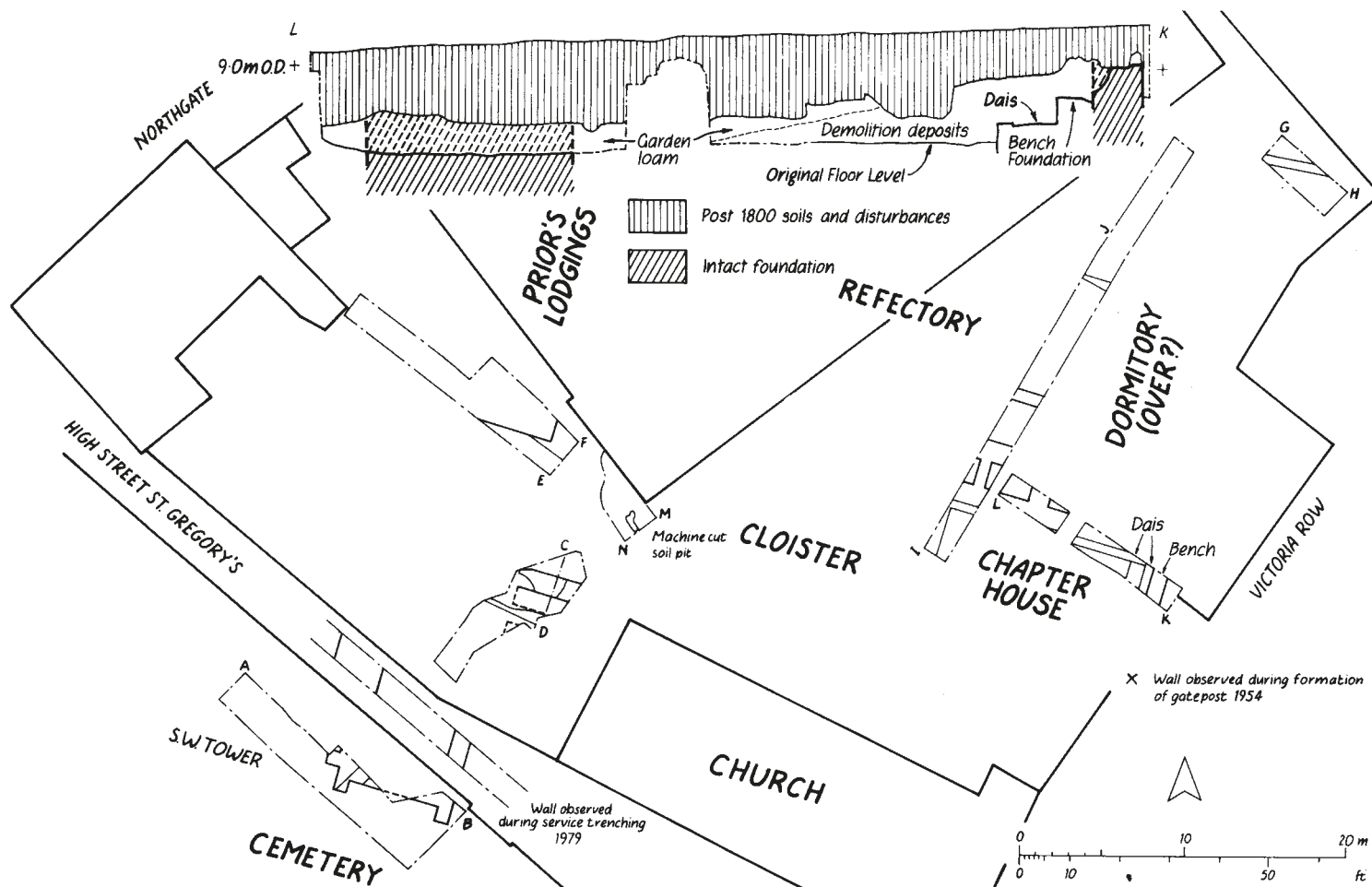
Thick demolition deposits sealed the intact remains at the east end of the Chapter House. The lowest deposits comprised



Nos 9-91 Northgate: Details of the east end of the Chapter House with benched seats and dais looking east. Scale: 1m.

a thick layer of fragmented plaster, much of it white painted. Above this was a layer of roofing tiles, sealed by mortar, chalk and flint rubble. These deposits were capped by garden loams. East of the east wall only upper demolition deposits were in the body of the Chapter House against the dais. Elsewhere a sequence of laminated beaten earth and clay floors capped by mortar bedding for the tiled floor were revealed.

The area to the north of the Chapter House may have been occupied by Dormitory and Refectory buildings and a number of wall footings for an extensive range were exposed in Trenches I-J and L-K. A sequence of floors and deposits consistent with earlier footings were revealed in the sides of later pits in this area, all indicating a complex history for the



Nos 90-91 Northgate: Plan showing location of evaluation trenches, section through Chapter House and postulated distribution of principal Priory ranges

range. The walls found in this area had been demolished to rammed chalk foundation level, with a sequence of clay floors bearing traces of poured mortar bedding for a tiled or flagstone floor on their upper surfaces.

A series of ten post-medieval brick-built drains associated with the garden loam, were cut into Priory levels. The drains may have been installed here when this part of the Priory was laid out as a landscaped garden. The intact levels were uniformly sealed by garden loams.

Badly disturbed mortared flint foundations for the south eastern corner of a north/south range were exposed in Trench E-17. The foundations, parallel to the Chapter House and Dormitory ranges may have been part of the Prior's Lodgings. The walls, reduced to below off-set level, were sealed by brick walls and a rammed chalk floor of a late eighteenth century building. No contemporary medieval floors were located in association with the early walls.

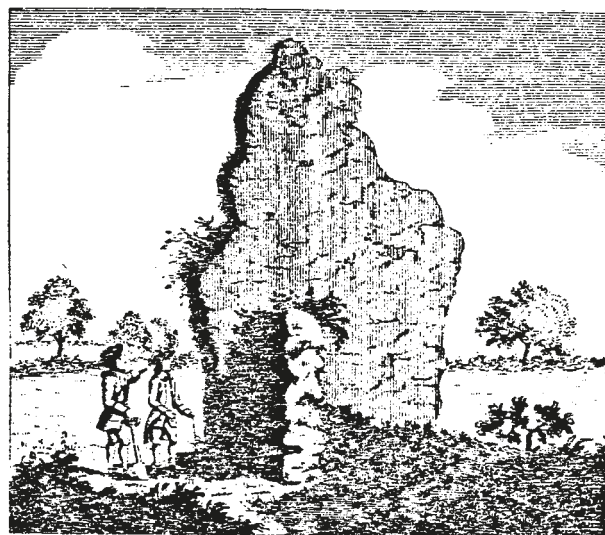
Trench G-H was only partially excavated. Here laminated beaten earth floors abutted the east side of an east/west aligned mortared chalk rubble wall; west of the wall were modern disturbances and post-Dissolution garden loams. This foundation and associated floors may represent the presence of a service building to the north of the refectory, or more likely, a post-Dissolution structure in the north-east corner of the redevelopment zone.

Both sites were extensively disturbed. The post-Dissolution clearance of the site appears to have been thorough, with standing walls slighted to foundation or sub-foundation level. Internal floors were apparently stripped of all paving.

Surviving fabric of the Church and possible later Prior's Lodgings is entirely consistent with original late eleventh century work, being largely comprised of flint set in a hard yellow sandy mortar. The eastern and northern ranges comprising the Chapter House, Dormitory and Refectory, are of chalk block-work, bonded with a pale yellow, buffbrown mortar, this indicating a later, perhaps fourteenth century, construction date.

Post-Dissolution and modern disturbances are relatively prolific, with severe truncation of Priory deposits occurring under the existing G.P.O. sorting office.

Schedule Monument Consent for the development was given and a major excavation is now in progress. An interim report on the early stages of this excavation appears below.



Nos 90-91 Northgate: Ruins of St Thomas's Chapel, as they appeared in 1781

Documentary Evidence

by Mrs M Sparks (Honorary Documentary Historian)

On this site in Northgate was St Gregory's Priory, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc (the first Norman archbishop) in 1084 and dissolved in 1537. Six secular canons were installed in the Priory to care for the inhabitants of Lanfranc's Hospital of St John (thirty, men and thirty women). Later the foundation adopted the rule of the Augustinian Canons Regular and the number of canons was increased to thirteen. There was a large precinct, which until 1227 contained the house of the Archdeacon of Canterbury and a chapel of St Thomas, still used by a citizen's guild in 1462. St Gregory's was under the direct patronage of the archbishops of Canterbury, who at least from the later thirteenth century, kept their treasury and archives there. The usual complement of canons seems to have been ten and at the time of Archbishop Warham's visitation in 1511 there were ten and a student at Cambridge. On that occasion an absence of accounts, a troublesome precentor and bad beer were reported. At about the same time we have the extraordinary account of how a certain William Fyscher and two servants of Christ Church came to St Gregory's (by a back gate in Ruttington Lane, at night) to play dice with one of the canons. The net figures in the Valor of 1535 was £121 15s 11d thus bringing about the closure of the house.

The buildings, which have now completely disappeared, were returned to the Archbishop by the King in 1537. The church and claustral buildings were probably demolished soon afterwards. By 1546 the semi-domestic buildings on the west (perhaps the Prior's house) were tenanted as a private house by Richard Neville of South Lieverton, Nottinghamshire, whose son Thomas, later Dean of Canterbury and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was born there, probably in 1547. Neville may have been a kinsman of Robert Neville, canon of the twelfth stall at the cathedral 1543-50. Richard Neville's elder son Alexander continued the tenancy: he was a secretary and research assistant to Archbishop Parker and worked on the history of Parker's native town of Norwich, amongst other things. -Probably from the 1580s, John Boys, the Archbishop's High Steward, rented the house. He was a legal man, a prominent figure in the City's affairs, who became the first Recorder of Canterbury and was known as 'Sir John Boys of St Gregory's'. He left the house to his wife at his death in 1612 and then to



Nos 90-91 Northgate: Medallion of Lord Wellington celebrating the victorious campaigns of the Peninsular War. Found in early Victorian levels

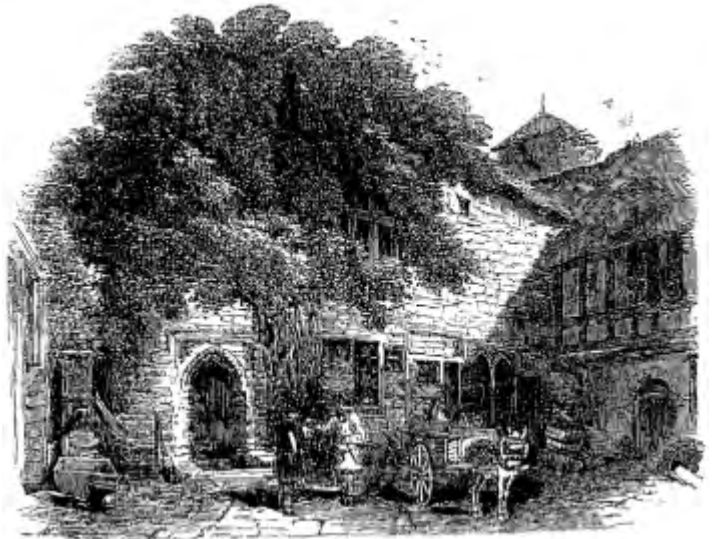
CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS

his nephew Thomas. Sir John Boys' very fine tomb and effigy is at the east end of the north aisle of the cathedral nave. The Nevilles took over and were buried in the Brenchley Chapel on the south side of the nave. This was demolished in 1787. Remarkably, virtually the whole of the Priory's estate remained intact until the early nineteenth century, although the freehold was sold by the Archbishop in 1774.

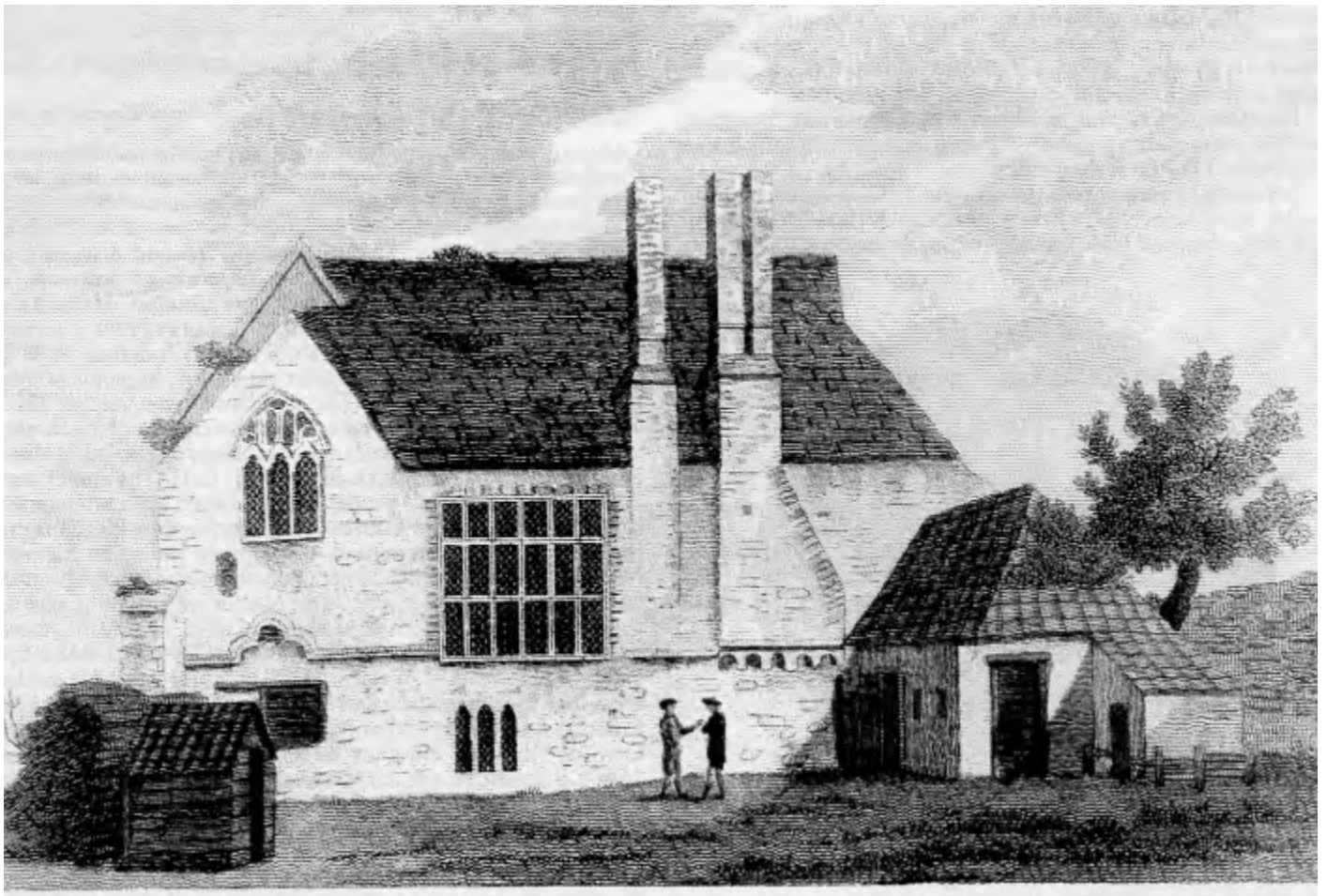
In the Archbishop's estate survey of 1616-7 St Gregory's is described as a fair-built house with hall, parlour, great dining chamber, and offices, and elaborate gardens with walks and mounts and a summer house. It is possible that the Archbishop's Treasury and archives remained at St Gregory's at least until Sir John Boys' death. There is evidence that some of the Archbishop's records remained in Canterbury in the later sixteenth century, and in 1602 one such document was said by Sir Moyle Finch to be 'in the hands of Sir John Boys'.

Very little is known about most of the buildings of St Gregory's Priory as their demolition took place soon after the surrender of the house. The Priory church was probably a large cruciform structure with the cloister on the north. To the south was the cemetery (also used as the graveyard to the nearby St Mary Northgate Church) and there were various gardens, an orchard and out-buildings to the north and east (including the chapel of St Thomas mentioned above). The main gate was on the west (nearly opposite St John's Hospital) and this led into an inner court which was surrounded by buildings that survived in part until the mid-nineteenth century. It was this area that was to be converted to a fine house for important archiepiscopal tenants like Sir John Boys. St Gregory's is clearly shown on the map of the City of about 1640 with its large bell-tower and main buildings on the west and two formal

gardens behind the house. In the mideighteenth century an engraving was made of the house, taken from the south-east and this shows several thirteenth and fourteenth century features (perhaps along the west claustral range) as well as the large sixteenth century mullioned window of the Hall. A final view was taken of this building from the northwest just before its demolition in 1848. It again shows various medieval windows and a door, as well as what is probably the old bell-tower in the background.



Nos 90-91 Northgate: Drawing of the west claustral range made shortly before its demolition in 1848



Nos 90-91 Northgate: Mid eighteenth century engraving of the Prior's Lodging taken from the south-east

20. St Gregory's Priory

by Martin J Hicks

On the 13th June 1988 excavations commenced as the first phase of 'a project to uncover the building complex of St Gregory's Priory. The present excavation is located on the site formally occupied by the G.P.O. sorting office car park, where the medieval and later cemetery is situated. The second phase of the project will be to excavate the area covered by the sorting office complex itself, where the main priory buildings should be uncovered. It is hoped that the first phase of the project will be completed by late December 1988.

During the first week of excavation a total of 780 tonnes of car park surface, displaced Victorian earth and rubble was removed by an excellent team of combined full time Trust staff, M.S.C. employees and volunteers, using heavy machinery supplied by B. Gray Ltd. The ground plan of buildings erected in the mid nineteenth century was revealed.

The only surviving structures of this period were a series of basements with a garden situated to the south. One of the basements had three interconnecting chambers, with the attendant floors being constructed of well-laid flints on a bed of sand, mixed in places with dressed sandstone blocks. Other features dating to this period included five deep wells (one to each basement and one in the garden) a cess pit, and a courtyard.

Underlying the nineteenth century horizon were features associated with the formal ornamental gardens that covered the site from the seventeenth century to the Victorian developments. These comprised a variety of long, narrow, shallow gullies, or bedding trenches dug parallel and perpendicular to each other, and small shallow scoops, (tree holes) irregular in shape, all cutting through a layer of compacted gravel. The majority of these features were located at the southern end of the site. To the north there was the remains of a flat cobbled surface; possibly a yard, cut by a miscellany of small shallow scoops and pits. A total of eighty-one features were excavated in association with the garden soils, including the burial of a small animal, possibly a cat.

A second phase of garden features was revealed under the seventeenth century arrangement. These comprised a series of thirty-seven long, wide, deep trenches, twenty of which were filled with loose flints, together with brick and sandstone rubble. The trenches all evenly spaced and running parallel to each other, were probably drainage gullies, laid out to construct an early formal garden.

Little rubble associated with the destruction of the church was located under the garden deposits. Miscellaneous fragments of rubble were found concentrated around the south-west tower of the church exposed during the evaluation trenching in February 1988.

The first of the burials, contemporary with the latest usage of the burial ground, were located at this level. The pace of the excavation has now slowed and it is a true testament to the patience of all the Trust, M.S.C. and volunteer staff that by September 1988 we have uncovered some 240 burials. We estimate that there may be as many as 1,000 burials in the area we are investigating. The occupants of the graveyard would have come both from St John's Hospital and perhaps from the parish of St Mary Northgate. Of the burials exposed so far very few show traces of a coffin; one retained fragments of wood intact at the base. The others would probably have been plain, simple burials with the body placed in a sackcloth shroud and buried in a shallow grave.

Of the burials so far uncovered eighty-four have been examined in some detail by the Trust's resident palaeosteologist, Trevor Anderson. Of particular interest is the large number of

child burials, making up 27 per cent of the total. Of these, five infants were under one year of age, nine children up to the age of six, and six up to the age of twelve. Of the remaining

burials studied in some detail, only one male adolescent, probably in his teens, has been located. However, - five males and seven females between the ages of twenty and thirty have been identified, proportionally making up 16 per cent of the total. Representing the adults between the ages of thirty and forty, there are eight males and six females, in total representing 19 per cent of the number. In the older age group, aged forty and over, there were five males, seven females and six unidentified, these being 13 per cent of the total. The remainder of the bodies are as yet unstudied in detail, all our efforts being concentrated on their excavation, recording and removal. However as the excavation progresses and more detailed information is accumulated, the graveyard will give us an exciting glimpse into the social life and welfare of the people of Canterbury, the hospital and the Priory from the eleventh to sixteenth centuries.

My thanks go to Alison Hicks and Trevor Anderson who ensure the smooth running of the cemetery excavation, to the developers Townscape Homes for their financial support, and finally to the Trust field staff, M.S.C. team and a posse of international and local volunteers, who are assisting with this important excavation.



St Gregory's Priory: The cemetery excavation in progress looking south. Scale: 2m.

II BUILDING RECORDING

A. No. 2 High Street

by R. W. Austin

Late medieval Canterbury had a large number of inns, taverns and lodging houses, the most famous of which was the great courtyard inn to the west of Mercery Lane, known as the 'Cheker of the Hope'. Begun in 1392 the work took three years, and cost £867 14s 4d to complete. The inn was being erected during the last few years of Geoffrey Chaucer's life and is mentioned in an early fifteenth century continuation of the Canterbury Tales (not written by Chaucer), The Prologue to the Tale of Beryn.

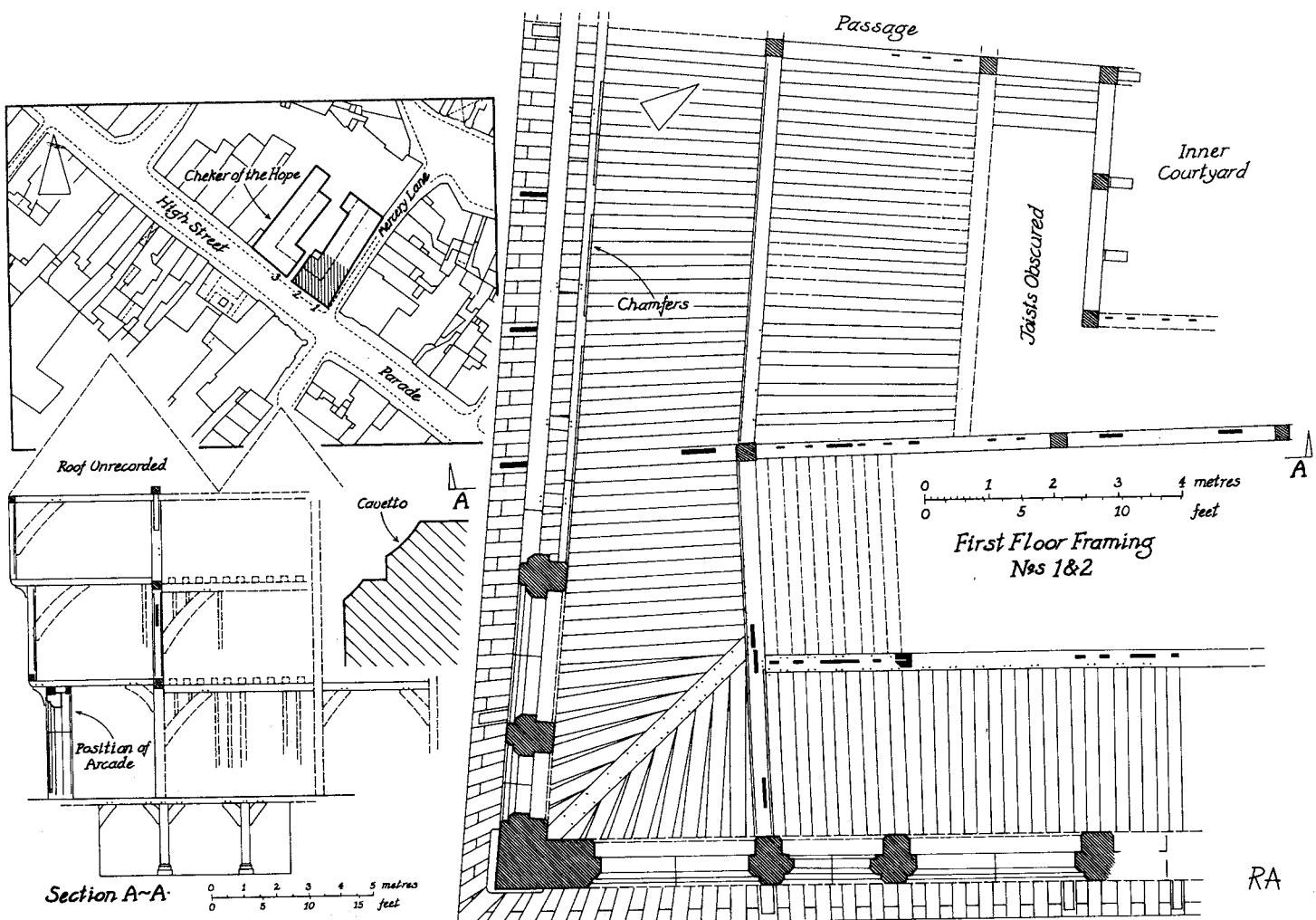
Most of the eastern side of this magnificent inn survives, though regrettably approximately half of the total structure was destroyed in a great fire on 22nd August 1865. The inn itself, a large three-storeyed, jettied building, with galleried internal court, incorporated an impressive stone arcade on the ground floor which still survives at the corner of Mercery Lane and the High Street.

No.2 High Street (Hiltons) and adjoining properties to the east are all contained within the surviving fabric of the Cheker. Refitting of the ground floor shop enabled additional information to be added to the existing survey of the building. Floor framing above the shop was largely intact, comprising double wall-plates with closely set joists jettied over the former stone arcade. Chamfers on the inner wall-plate indicate the

arrangement of doors and windows in the original facade. Although only fragments of a door jamb remain, partial restoration of the stone facade has since been possible.

Access to the cellars of the western range (before its destruction in 1865) was through a passage below the principal, entry giving onto the inner court from the High Street. The doorway to the passage survives in the cellar below Hiltons. This doorway is dressed with shallow cavetto mouldings similar to those used on the facade above. Two substantial posts, resting on stone pad in Hiltons cellar, still support fabric rising over fifty feet from the basement floor. Mortices in the underside of a first floor tie-beam now the west wall of Hiltons indicate the position of the east side of the entry giving onto the inn's inner court.

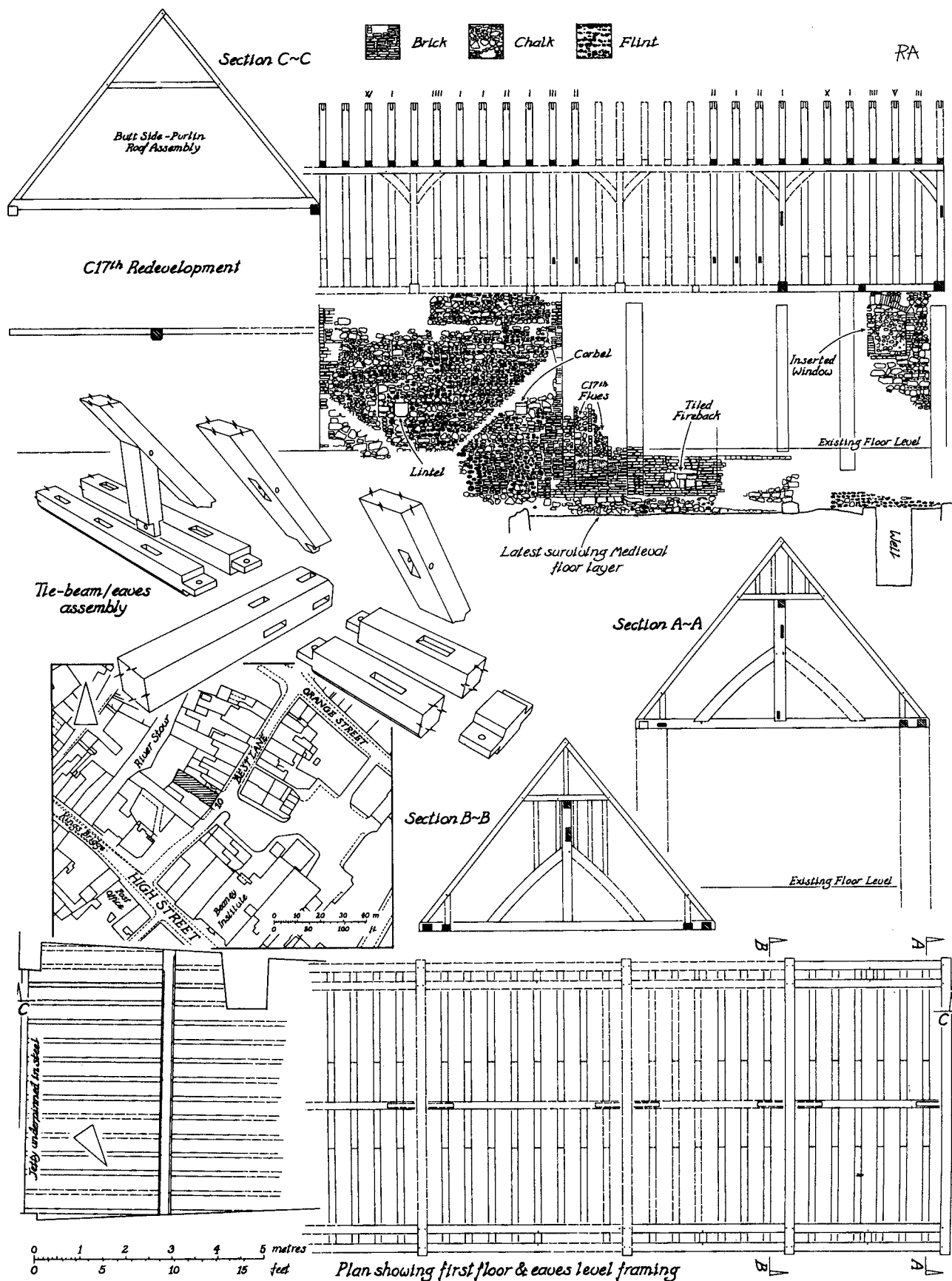
Hiltons like all the existing properties incorporated within the Cheker, displays many phases of repair, alteration and refurbishment, some of them extremely destructive. The insertion of later fireplaces, and piecemeal partitioning with total disregard for the integrity of the building, has resulted in severe structural failures, the appropriate remedy for which is to restore framework which has been removed. The new shop now boasts many fine details of Canterbury's most famous Pilgrim Inn and has assured the survival of this section for many years to come. Our thanks are extended to George Oliver (Footwear) PLC for financing the building recording work.



No. 2 High Street: Location plan. First floor ceiling framing and partial section through.

A. No. 2 High Street

by R. W. Austin



10 Best Lone: Details from the survey

BUILDING RECORDING

The proposed reinstatement of the medieval elements of this building, uncovered during recent conversion work, necessitated a measured archaeological survey of the extant roof assembly.

Double wall-plates, resting on single storey stone walls, support a crown-post roof of late medieval date. The building, originally five bays in length, extends away from the street, although subsequent development along the street frontage has removed two of these bays. An adjoining passageway linking Best Lane with the river provides side access to the property. Elements of early wall fabric, of alternate rough coursed flint and chalk, survive along the south elevation with evidence for considerable modification and rebuilding, including the insertion of a window into the westernmost bay. Recent excavation work (see above) has uncovered fragments of window tracery probably associated with the original walls.

The three westernmost bays survive largely intact, each division comprising a principle truss with tie-beam, crownpost

and bracing. Ashlar pieces connect inner wall-plates to rafters, with intermediate ties between inner and outer plates. Carpenters' numbers are evident on the rafters although no apparent sequence can be determined.

There is extant lathe and daub in the roof space partitions of the westernmost bay. Continuation of this division to ground floor level in the original arrangement is almost certain. The structural stability of the roof has been weakened by the removal of several tie-beams, rafters and a large portion of the collar-plate. Replacement of original ground floor fabric by a single width brick wall along the northern elevation has left the outer wall-plate largely unsupported resulting in failure of the frame in several places.

A later two storey building, jettied onto the street, replaces two bays of the earlier structure. This lies with its long axis to Best Lane and incorporates a staggered, butt side-purlin roof. A stone still visible high up on the facade bears the inscription 'J.M. 1704'. The building survey was funded by Invicta Arts.

C. No. 21 High Street

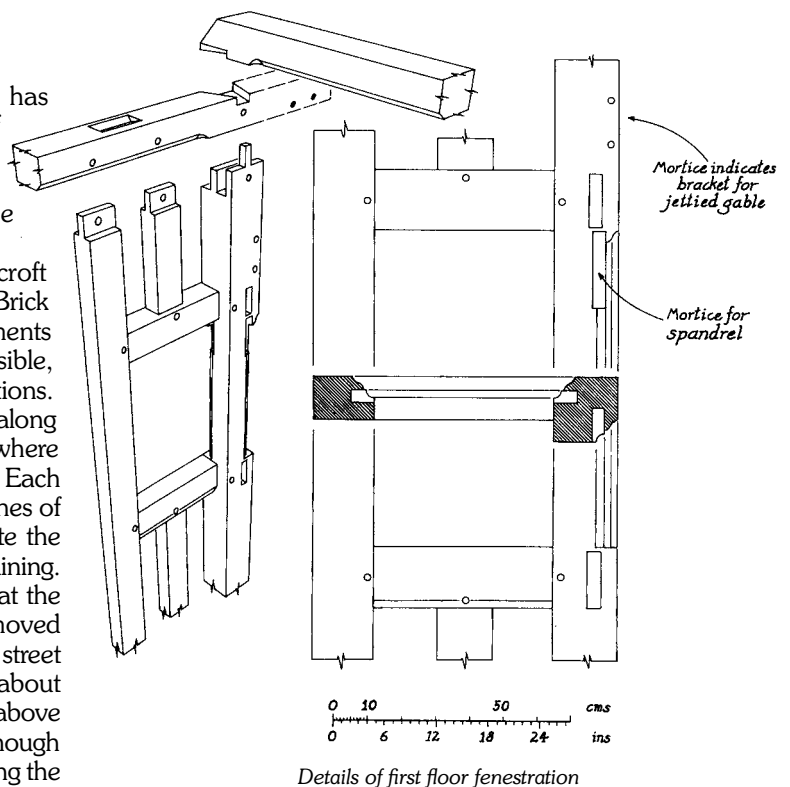
by R.W. Austin

Recent refurbishment of the interior, of this property has uncovered a previously unknown medieval building of considerable quality. The richness of moulded beams and fine carpentry forms a significant addition to the small stock of medieval framed buildings surviving in the town centre.

The remains of a thirteenth century vaulted undercroft survive in the basement with three extant stone columns. Brick has replaced most of the original wall fabric, but fragments of flint and chalk bonded with lime mortar are still visible, indicating the original alignment of rear and side elevations. Three semi-circular arches spring from a decorated corbel along the rear elevation extending down through the basement where there is evidence for transverse arches in the side walls. Each vault is constructed of finely jointed ashlar work with arches of unequal span and spring line. It is difficult to extrapolate the exact proportions of each arch from the small amount remaining. However, it is likely that a level height was maintained at the crown of each vault. In 1938 the top of the vault was removed and replaced by a reinforced concrete floor set at present street level. Only the columns, now encased in concrete, and about three foot of vaulting remain. Any thirteenth century fabric above existing ground floor level has been almost entirely lost. Although elements of an original wall survives to first floor level along the south east elevation, this is largely refaced in brick. A substantial timber-framed building of late fourteenth or early fifteenth century date, probably constructed on the existing thirteenth century walls, has replaced everything from first floor level. The ground floor ceiling is almost intact and comprises elaborately moulded beams and joists. Principal beams are decorated by a cavetto, cyma recta and roll mouldings, whilst secondary joists have a simple cavetto chamfer. The mouldings are unstopped and run continuously around the framing, requiring skilled carpentry at the intersection of joists with beams.

All the joists are rebated to take floor boards flush with the joists. A jetty of approximately sixteen inches terminates in a richly moulded bressumer-plate supporting the first floor facade. This is tenoned onto the joist-ends rather than resting on them, as is more usual. A ground floor partition is indicated by mortices in the north-east corner of the building, which probably lead to stairs located in the central bay.

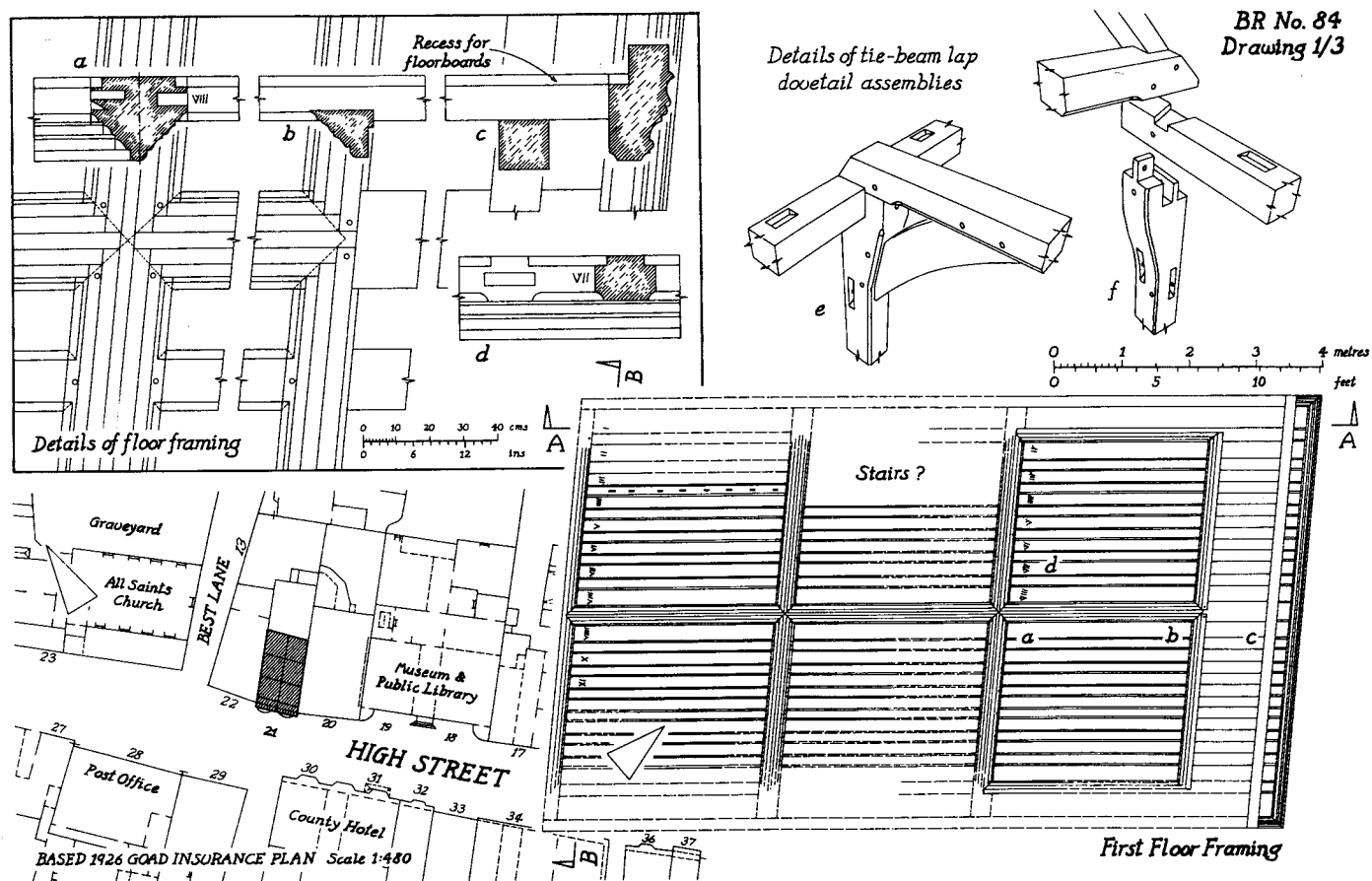
A double wall-plate assembly along front and sides, with moulded inner plates, indicates the extent of the original ground floor walls, which have a stone facade nearly three and



Details of first floor fenestration

half feet thick! The medieval frame does not extend as far back as the cellar and has only a single wall-plate at the rear. Later shop fronts have removed the original stone arcade. From the position of the front inner plate a further two arches can be projected forwards in the undercroft to give a conjectural length for the original cellar (48 ft 6 ins by 16 ft 5 ins).

The medieval frame comprises three bays with a crown-post roof gabled towards the street. Each bay is divided by jowled posts supporting tie-beam dovetail lap assemblies and principal roof truss. The framing of the first floor and roof lacks the embellishment of the ground floor ceiling, the chamfers, stops and crown-posts are all very plain. Most of the wall framing was obscured, but in the front bay heavy close studding is visible. The first floor projected further than the adjacent buildings enabling fenestration to be incorporated at each side. Cyma recta and cavetto mouldings decorate these jamps, with spandrels, indicated by mortices, to carry the mouldings over each window head. No evidence for mullions was observed. Continuation of similar fenestration along the



No. 21 High Street: Location plan, first floor ceiling framing and detail.



No. 21 High Street: Details of ceiling moulding

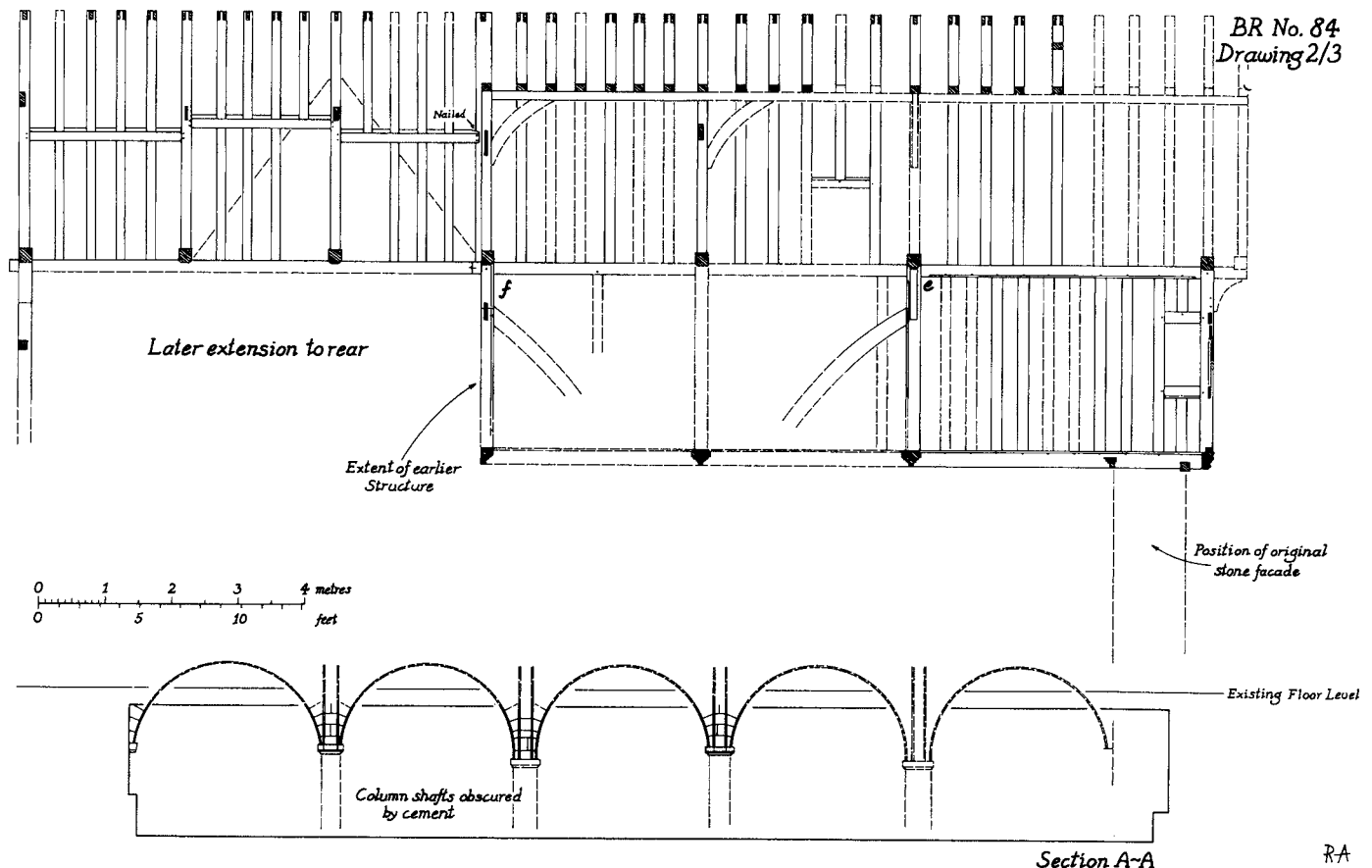
BUILDING RECORDING

front was indicated by further mortices. However, this was replaced by a more recent facade.

Weathering on the easternmost corner post indicates the extent of the medieval structure. This post supports an assembly with a bare faced lap dovetail and an abnormally wide rafter, edge halved over the tie-beam. To improve the appearance of the front facade, jowls were omitted from each corner post, consequently the post is extremely thin as it passes the eaves-plate, and terminates in a diminished tenon (this has inevitably

failed). A bracket on the face of each post, indicated by mortices, would have supported a jettied gable presumably with a double tiebeam assembly. This has since been cut back to produce a flush facade. An extension of three bays survives at the rear of the property, probably of late seventeenth century date. Only the roof, a staggered butt sidepurlin type, was still visible.

We hope that our survey work at No. 21 High Street will be funded by the new tenants of the premises, W.H. Smith's 'Paperchase'.



D. No. 70 Castle Street

by R. W Austin

These two adjoining properties are located on the north-west side of Castle Street at its intersection with St John's Lane.

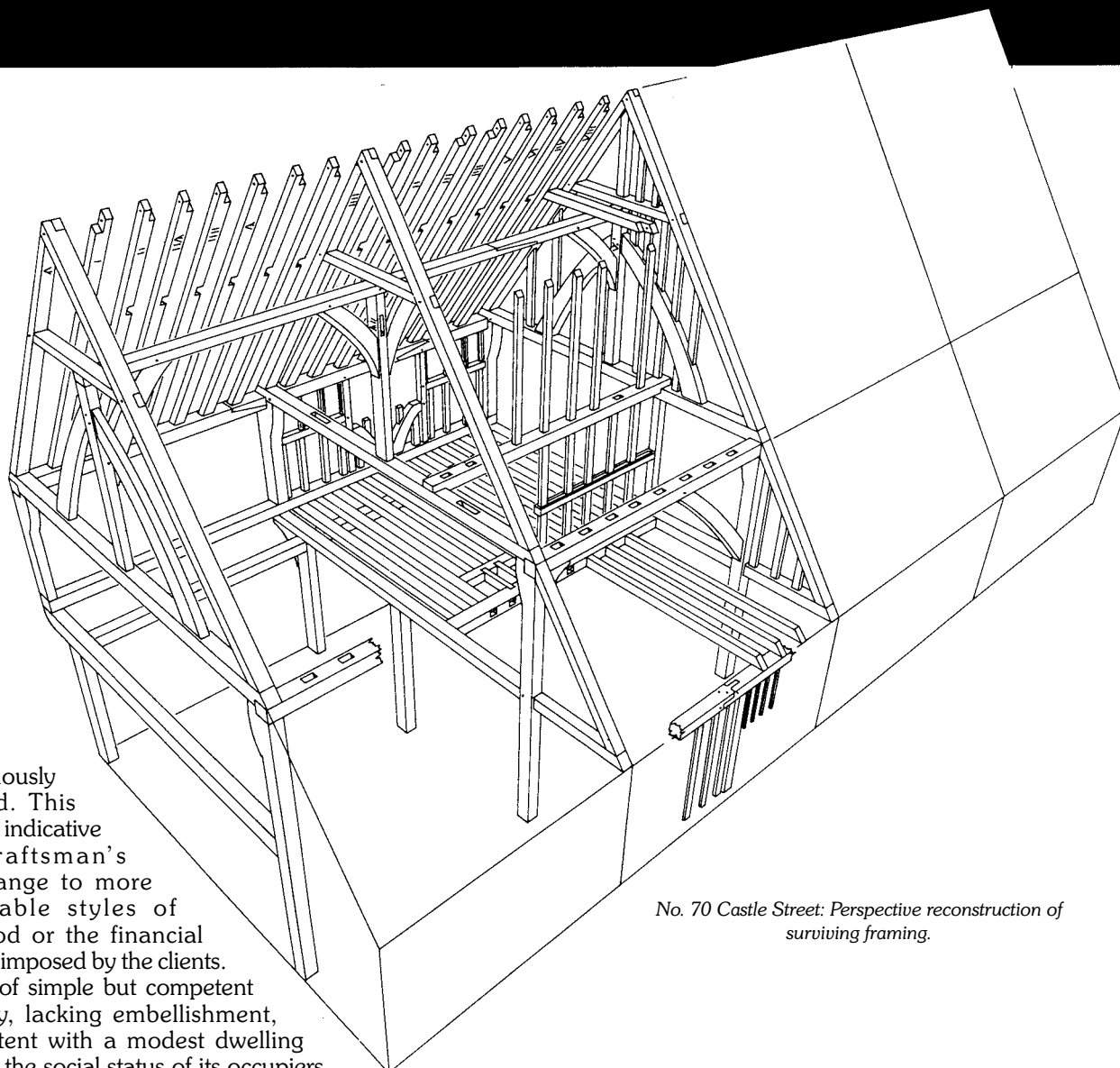
Recent refurbishment of No. 70 Castle Street has afforded an opportunity to study in more detail a building of known historical interest. A measured survey of the surviving timber frame initially revealed a two storey building of late fifteenth century date, jettied along the street with a crown-post roof and a two storey lean-to extension at the rear of the property. The building probably consisted of a rear open hall, and a shop on the street frontage with a chamber over it. A through-passage still survives between the two properties and a further early seventeenth century extension has been added to the north-east end of No. 71.

The study of the carpenter's marks on the rafters and crownposts proved to be interesting with regard to the southwesternmost limit of the property. The surviving numbers indicate the existence of another two bays of what was originally a row of four units. This is fairly typical of late medieval multiple unit developments found in Canterbury and is reflected in buildings previously examined e.g. Turnagain Lane (Annual Report 1985-6, 26). The evidence for this is further substantiated by boundaries marked on the First Edition

Ordnance Survey map for 1874; a mortice indicating a brace on the south-western crown-post; and a continuation of the crownplate itself.

Further examination of the outshot to the rear of No. 70 suggests that it is contemporary with the main structure, and not a later extension as was previously thought. The absence of any studding for a rear second floor wall, and the layout of the first floor framing, namely the principal joist which is central to the building as a whole, tend towards this conclusion. The common joists contemporary with the original frame are laid flat and are pegged with unrefined tenons into the principal. Those in the extension are clearly inserted with a smaller profile laid on edge and secured by tenons with reduced haunches. The extension was presumably open to the roof and separated from the chamber above by the extant partition.

Removal of the wall covering on the first floor revealed the presence of additional fenestration. The earliest fenestration must have occupied the position of the present sash window, the existence of its shutter groove on the soffit of the eaves-plate confirms this. Late sixteenth to seventeenth century improvements probably included modifications to this, and the addition of the flanking fenestration now visible. The exposed mullions are in good condition and exhibit ovolo mouldings externally and a simple cavetto style internally, something



not previously observed. This could be indicative of a craftsman's slow change to more fashionable styles of the period or the financial restraints imposed by the clients.

The use of simple but competent carpentry, lacking embellishment, is consistent with a modest dwelling reflecting the social status of its occupiers.

Indeed the rear lean-to arrangement is a cheap but effective way of providing additional space within the building.

Unfortunately very little of the original fabric survives at ground level. The insertion of a later shop front and underpinning of ground floor partitions with brick has removed or obscured any evidence of earlier work. The recent insertion of brick chimney stacks has removed some of the structural members in the roof, including a portion of the crown-plate. However, the majority of the framework is intact. A section of plate from the rear of the outshot, now removed, provided evidence for earlier ground floor fenestration, this consisting of square-sectioned mullions interrupting the studding of the external wall.

Collars and rafters are half-lapped and secured with square-sectioned pegs. Splayed scarfs with squinted abutments are used, though any evidence of face pegs on them was obscured. A facehalved bridle scarf was used at the rear of the extension. The tiebeam lap dovetail assembly used is typical of buildings of this period; the whole assemblage remains in situ.

Nos 70 and 71 Castle Street are two surviving elements of a late fifteenth century row of four units. These structures which contained both retail and domestic elements in each unit, were all covered by a single continuous roof. These surviving elements of an artisan row are excellent examples of Canterbury's surviving vernacular heritage, even though they are of a modest type. Despite the ravages of time, and the modifications of many hands, much of the original building form survives. This survey was funded by J.F. Berry Esq.

No. 70 Castle Street: Perspective reconstruction of surviving framing.



No. 70 Castle Street: looking north-west

BUILDING RECORDING

E. No. 28 Palace Street

by Paul Bennett



No. 28 Palace Street (the King's School shop) Photograph of c 1901 courtesy of Mr N. Mattingly

This survey of the King's School shop, was the last and probably most demanding undertaken by John Bowen before his departure in May of this year. Archaeological surveys normally address themselves to the evolutionary development of a structure; however, in this case detailed drawings showing the structural failure were required.

The King's School shop is believed by some to have been built by Sir John Boys (d. 1612), however, an apparent 'construction' date of 1617 can be seen at the apex of the gable and this probably suggests that the association with Sir John Boys is erroneous.

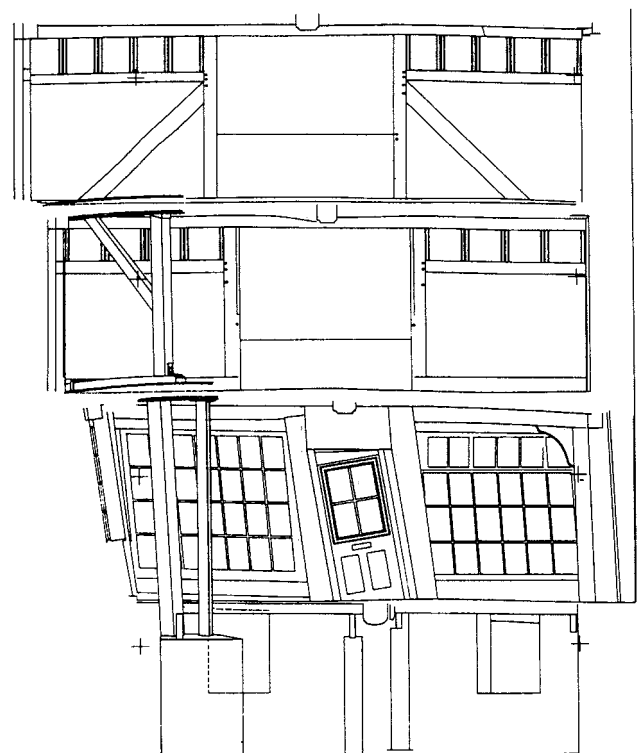
No. 28 Palace Street is a three and a half storey, timber-framed building with double jetties against Palace Street and King Street. The timber framing is built above a brick cellar and a substantial contemporary brick chimney stack is centrally located in the building. The original access to the domestic parts of the structure was via a lobby entry from King Street which led directly to a stair (built against the chimney stack) giving access to the upper floors. Separate access to the shop area, opening onto Palace Street, is also likely. Openings to front and back ground-floor rooms (separated by the stack) are situated at opposite ends of the lobby. Access to the cellar is also gained from the lobby.

The timber frame has survived relatively intact, with only minor alterations made to the frame in subsequent centuries. The most visible changes in building form occur at ground floor level facing Palace Street, where inserted eighteenth century fenestration and framing (the bracket mortices for the

original projecting windows survive together with details for higher frieze fenestration) was replaced by the existing shop door and windows. This work, which was possibly executed in the early nineteenth century, may have been part of a larger rebuilding campaign which also encompassed the replacement of other elements of original fenestration, the provision of new fireplaces throughout, the partial underpinning in brick of the west end against King Street, together with drastic modifications to the stack. These modifications, principally the insertion of an additional fireplace and passageway into the stack at ground floor level, appear to be the root cause of structural failure. The weight of the stack is to a large degree being supported by the original box framing of the building. The stack leans to the north and has also twisted. Movement can be seen in the stack from basement level upwards, with stress fractures and perished brick work being only too apparent, on all floors.

Attempted repairs in more recent times have not totally arrested movement, since they have addressed the symptoms and not the cause of structural failure. As a result, these repairs may have exacerbated the problems, in that they appear to be lifting the floors off the supporting frames and thereby shifting the original loads and inherent balance of the box frame fabric. It is only the quality of original carpentry and framing that has kept the building standing; a tribute to the craftsmen who originally designed and constructed the building. Any repairs or remedial works that are hopefully to be undertaken in the near future should seek remedies that are not only visually, but more importantly structurally, compatible with the original design.

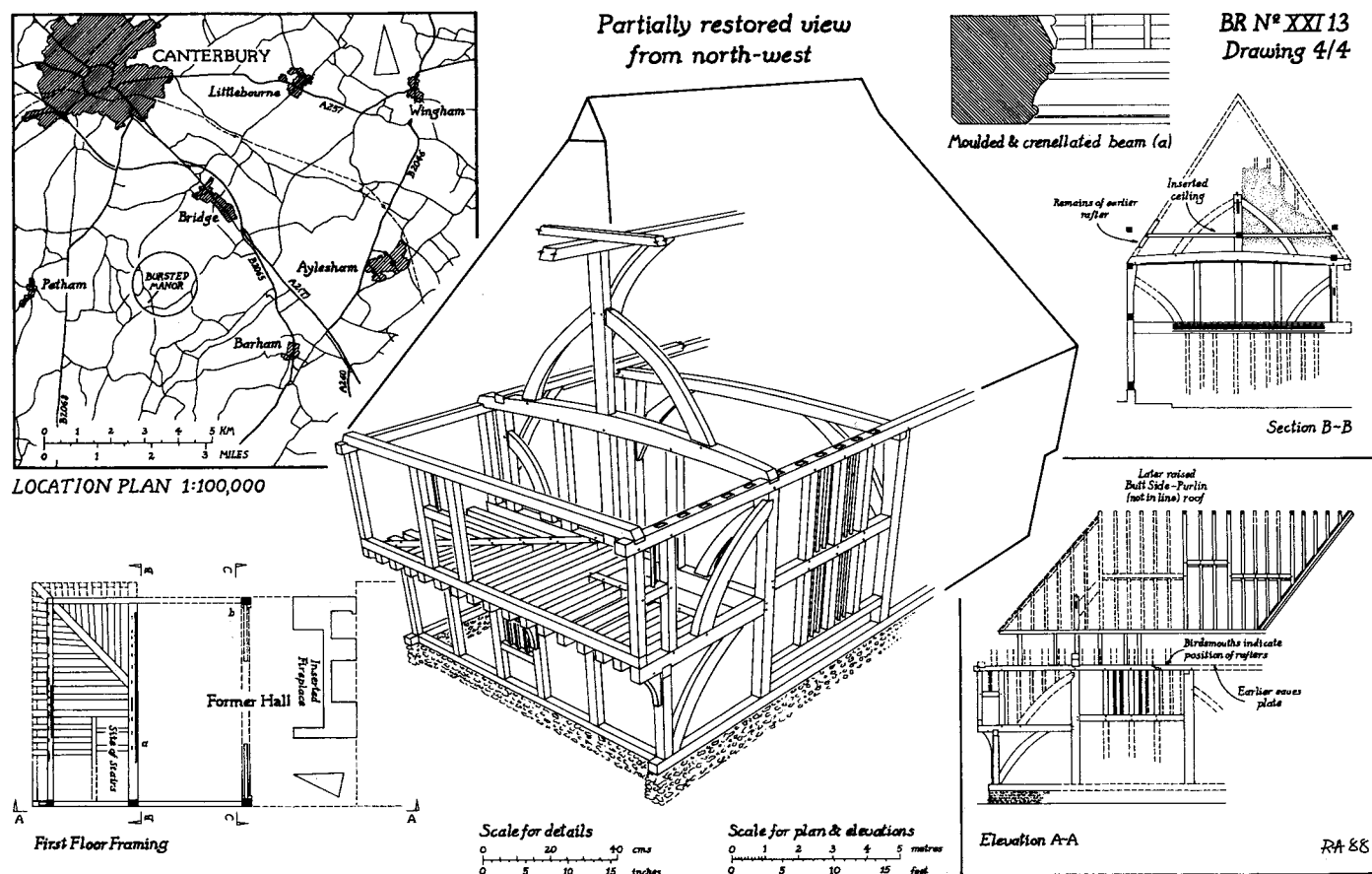
Although the de-stabilised stack is undoubtedly the principal problem to be addressed, many other structural failures caused by the depression, compression and general shift of the stack are suspected. These, together with general maintenance problems i.e. damp, perished brick work and rotted timbers, will undoubtedly make up an extensive list of refurbishment work to be undertaken at the same time. This survey was funded by the Kings School.



No 28. Palace Street: Section through front (south-east) elevation (partial survey)

F. Bursted Manor, Pett Bottom

by R. W. Austin



Access to this property following damage by lightning and ensuing fire enabled a detailed examination of the surviving elements of a late medieval, Wealden type, timber-framed house incorporated within the later building.

The high end of a two bay open-hall, terminated by a finely moulded and crenellated tie-beam, and the adjacent jettied two storey wing survive largely intact. An open truss with moulded posts, arch braces and tie-beam marks the lower end of the hall. Fenestration for the high end survives at the rear in the form of square-sectioned mullions, set diagonally, descending from the eaves to a lower wall-plate. Originally the house would have been covered under a single steeply pitched crown-post roof with hipped ends and continuous ridge line.

A two storey wing extends to the north of the hall, the first floor framing surviving largely intact. A dragon-beam clearly indicates jettying of the first floor along the front and sides, with the original jetty-plate surviving along the north elevation in a relocated position at the ends of the joists. Mortices on the soffit of this plate indicate a centrally located window with a sliding shutter. The original open-hall element of the building, probably dating to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, has undergone the refurbishment and alteration common to many buildings of this type. The flooring over of the hall and insertion of a ceiling into the roof has provided additional floor space. A date stone of 1609 possibly marks the completion of this work including the insertion of a brick stack into the lower end of the hall. Externally the building probably remained largely unaltered, although first floor windows must have been added and the jettying still retained.

Further work probably took place in the early eighteenth century with the construction of a finely proportioned brick



Bursted Manor: Fire damage looking south-east. Photo Kentish Gazette

cross wing replacing an earlier service wing. The original crown-post roof was lifted up and replaced with a staggered butt side-purlin assembly, also hipped, covering the main building and new extension. This enabled the previous hall to accommodate a full two storeys. It is likely that the jetties were cut back around this period to produce a flush facade and underpinned in brick at the sides. The stack, originally axial to the building had been altered and set diagonally above the new roof.

BUILDING RECORDING

G. Stone Farm, Newington

by R. W Austin

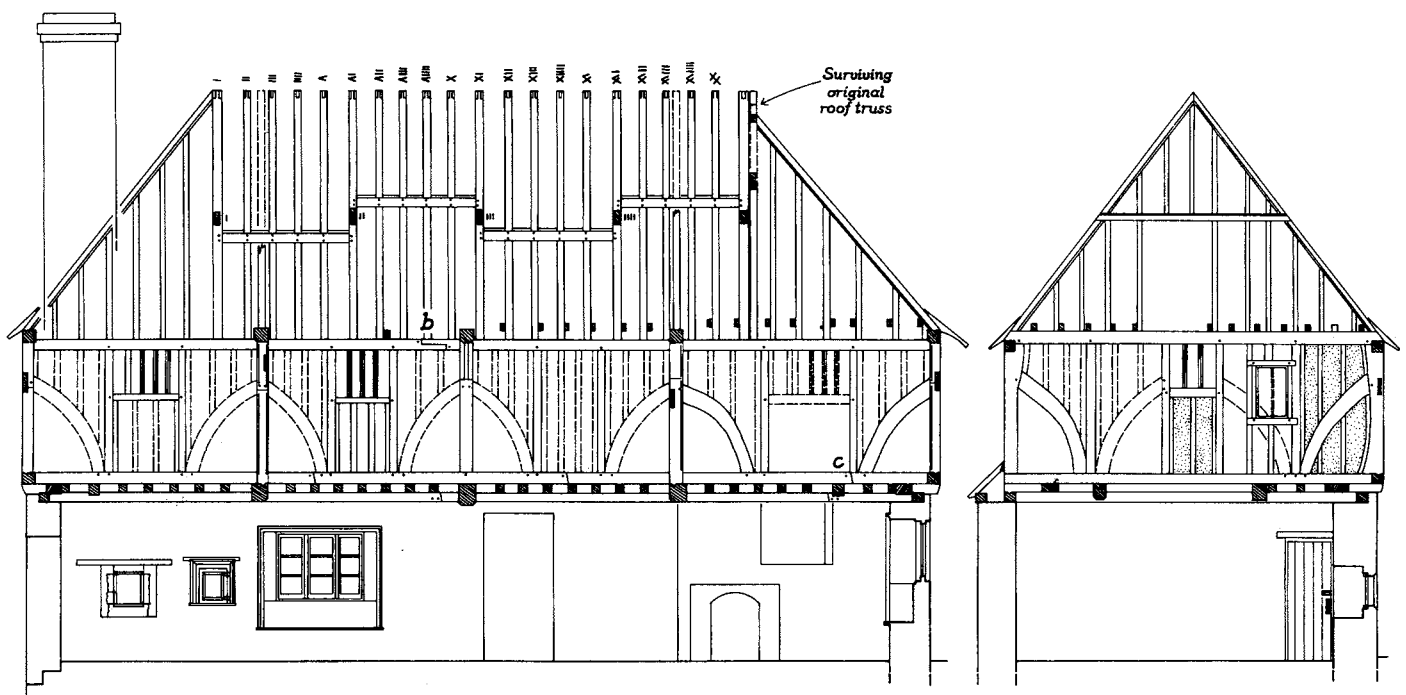
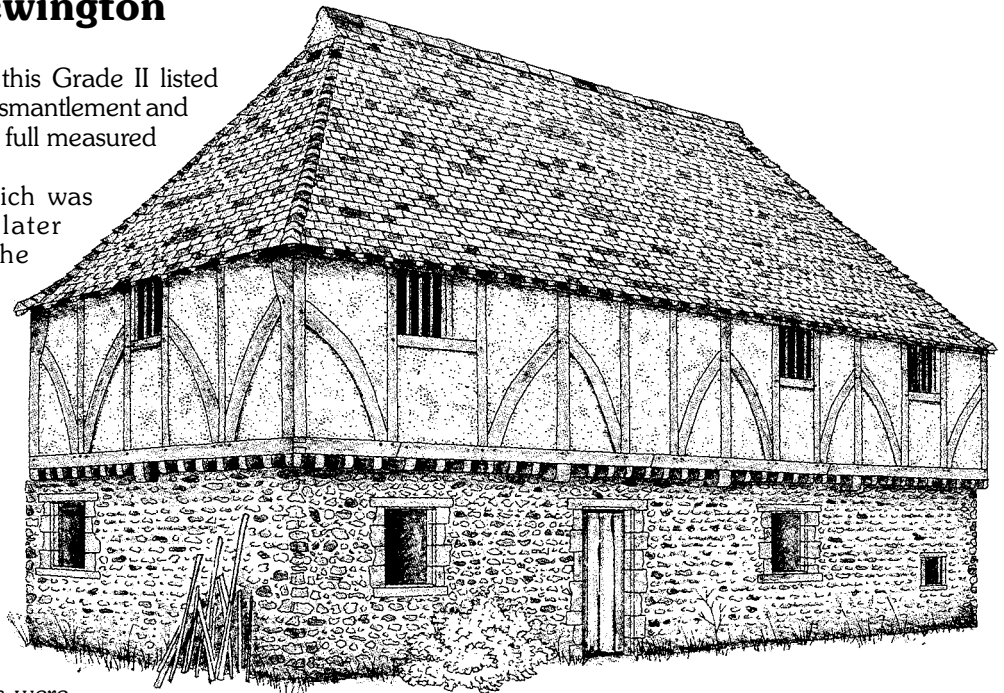
An unusually detailed survey of this Grade II listed building was undertaken prior to dismantlement and removal to a new site, including a full measured and photographic record.

Work started in the roof which was immediately found to be a later replacement as elements of the original roof were observed fossilised in the existing structure. The best preserved section is at the east end of the building where the first principal rooftruss and hip survived. From this intact fragment it was evident that the original roof consisted of clasped side-purlins held between the collars and principal rafters. Mortices for wind braces from principal rafter to purlin were visible on the tide of this truss. The majority of the rafters in the surviving hip were original as were their sprockets which are longer and exhibit a curved soffit indicating an earlier date than that of those elsewhere. The birdsmouths on the eavesplates were all original and indicate hips at both ends of the original roof. The two extant partitions in the roof, aligned with those on the first floor, were comprised partly of original material and contained sections of the original purlins and rafters. The lathe and plaster on these was not sooted.

The remainder of the roof had been replaced by a staggered butt side-purlin arrangement with collars on the principal rafters and a new hip incorporating the chimney stack on the west end. The original hip would presumably have had a

small gablet such as is extant at the other end. However, this was not retained in the new roof. The new rafters were either nailed to the eavesplates or utilised earlier birdsmouths where convenient. The sprockets were shorter and had a straight soffit side. Each principal truss was numbered from the west (1 to 5) as were the individual rafters (1 to 21). All this work is of eighteenth century date.

The basic framework of the first floor had survived intact. However, much of the intermediate structure, including virtually all the secondary studding and most of the original braces and fenestration, had been lost.

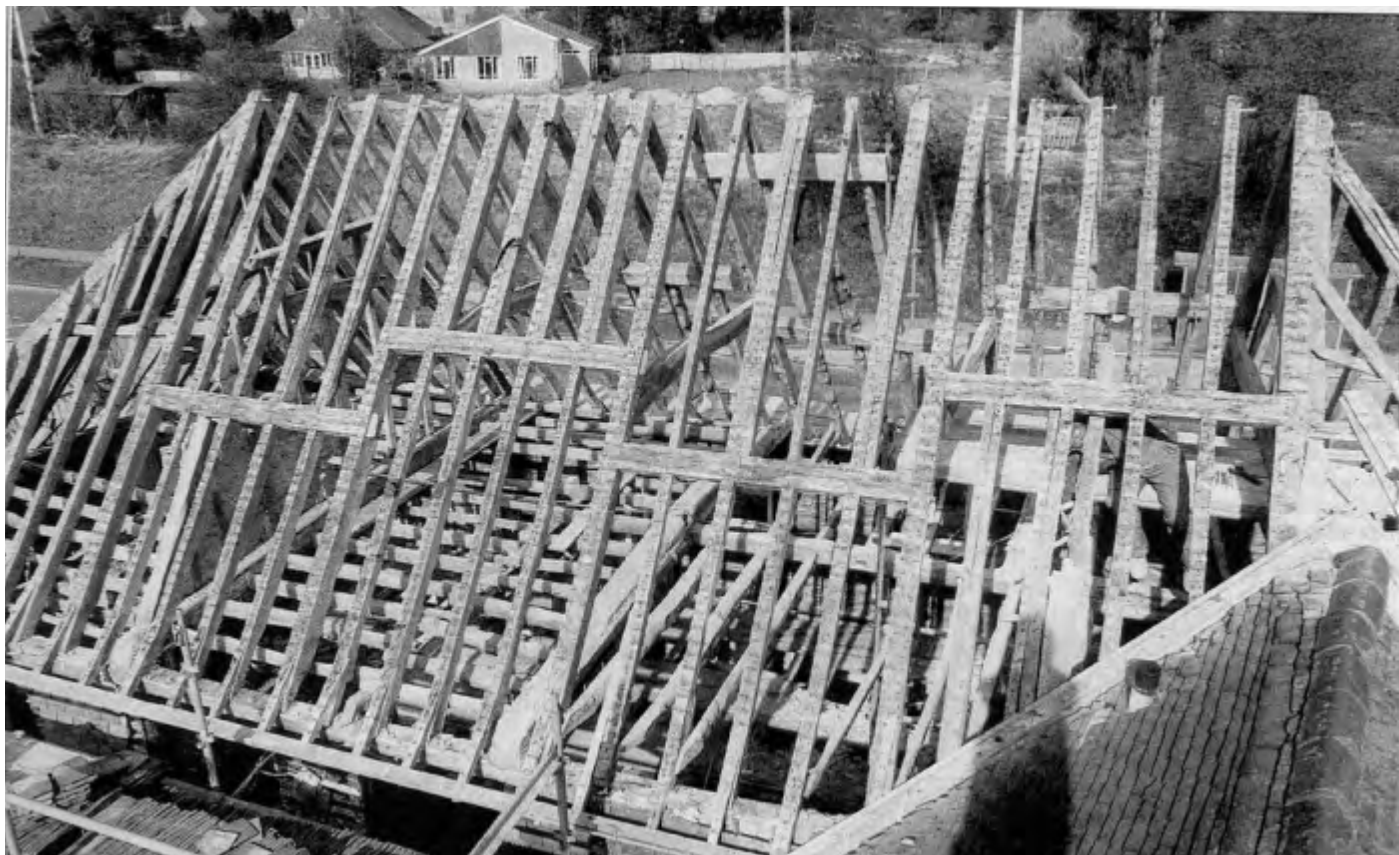


Section A-A

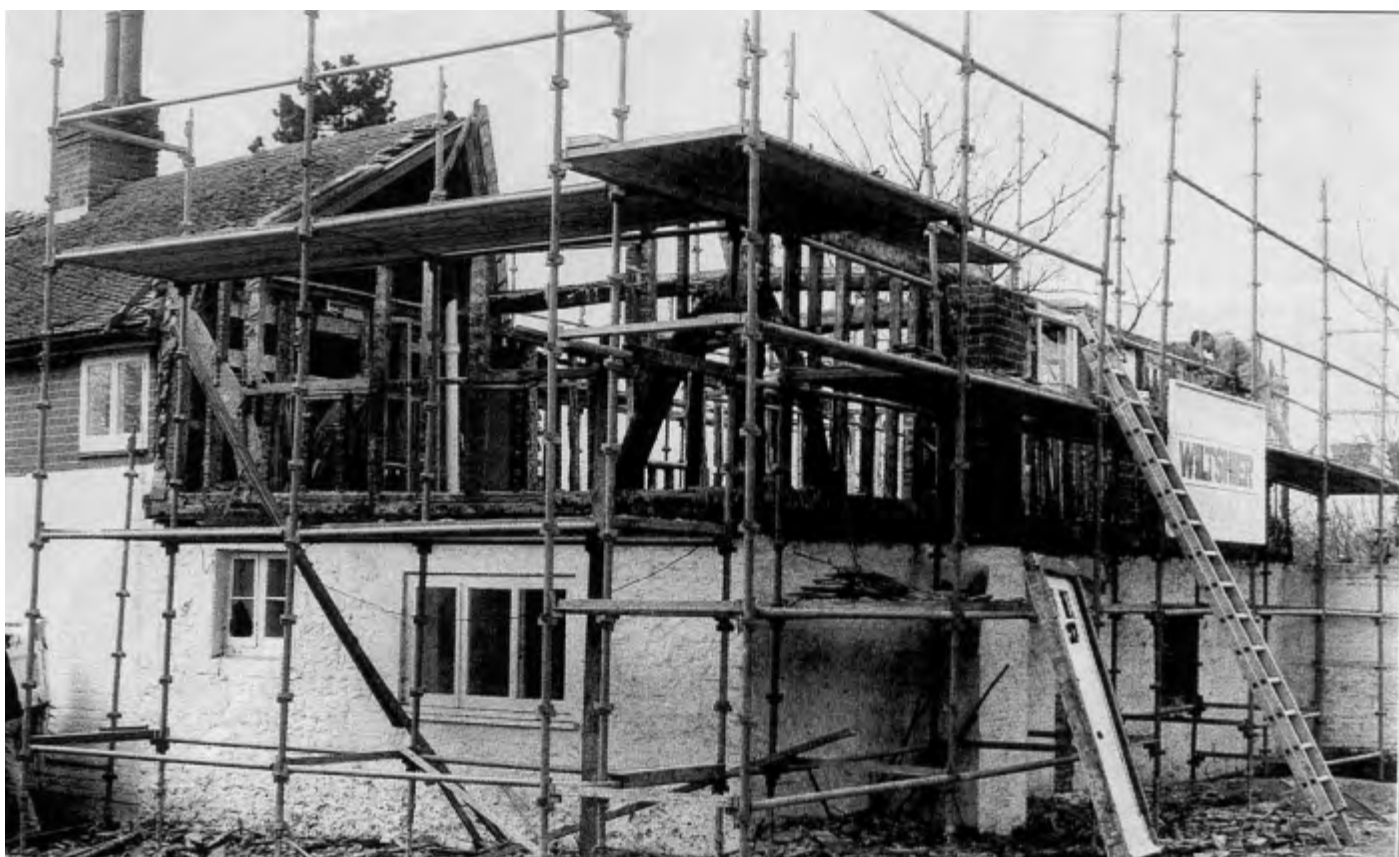
Stone Farm: Section through the building

Section C-C

0 1 5 metres
0 5 10 15 feet



Stone Form during dismantling looking south-west



Stone Farm during dismantling looking south-west

BUILDING RECORDING

The first floor framing was fairly simple, comprising principal jowled posts morticed and braced into the bressumerplates overlapping the stone ground floor. The posts supported a tie beam-lap-dovetail assembly with slightly cambered tie-beams running transversely through the building, dividing the first floor into four bays. The eaves-plates were joined by edge-halved scarfs with bridled abuts, whereas the bressumer and wall-plates were joined with a bridle scarf. A central two bayed room was originally partitioned off from the end bays. The eastern partition survived complete with its lathes and daub panelling and original door. The central two posts supported up braces going from post to tie-beam.

The original fenestration was unglazed and comprised square sectioned mullions placed diagonally, extending from the soffit of the eaves-plate to a cill with the principal studding forming the window jambs. Shutter grooves survived on the underside of the eaves-plate. Three original windows with mullions had survived fossilised in late wall cladding and a fourth behind the inserted stack at the west end of the building. A smaller window was added alongside this, presumably when the new stack blocked the existing one. The position of further fenestration was indicated by mortices and shutter grooves. The secondary studding was morticed into the underside of the eaves-plate and fits into a groove on the upper side of the wall-plates. A few with their original lathe and daub infill survived but most had been replaced and the whole of the exterior of the first floor had been tile hung. The original elements of this framing date to the mid sixteenth century.

The ceiling, comprising some re-used material, was obviously inserted. It obscured the mortices for the earlier partitions, and was probably contemporary with the later roof. The original arrangement was undoubtedly open, with the two partitions running from first floor level into the roof to break up the available space. Other nineteenth century modifications

had been made to the first floor including the insertion of later framed windows; additional partitions; a new fireplace etc. Earlier oak floor boards were revealed under the later ones.

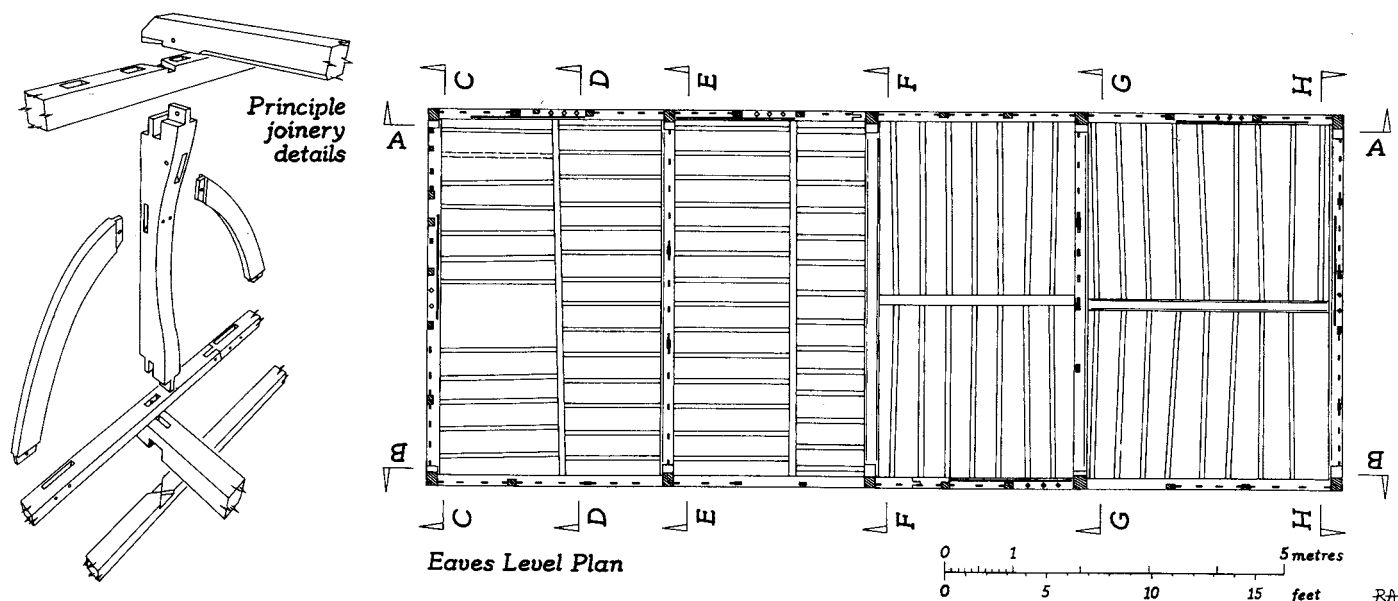
The principal first floor framing survived largely intact and exhibited the characteristics of a building jettied along the front and sides, with short dragon-beams at the road frontage corners changing the direction of the joists at either end. A bressumerplate supported the first floor elements and a jetty-plate embedded in the stone walls supported the floor joists. The original layout consisted of three principal joists transverse to the building spaced by four bridging beams running the length of the building. However, the insertion of the stack has necessitated some rearrangement of this layout at the western end. The common joists in the central two bays were numbered (1 to 14) from east to west, those to the south had been distinguished by use of a curved chisel to cut the notches. The undersides of these joists are decorated with simple chamfers and stops, indicating that they were exposed in the original arrangement. In the eastern bay the undersides of joists and floorboards retained their original whitewash.

The position of the original stair well was visible in the eastern bay of the building where the joists changed direction. The adjacent principal joist had been trimmed to give extra headroom at the head of these stairs. It is likely that the stone walls are contemporary with the upper part of the building.

The positions of the original ground floor partitions were indicated by mortices on the undersides of the floor joists. A cross-passage ran from the front-to-back, with access to the stair and ground floor rooms being from this passage. A single bay 'service' room existed to the east of this passage and a larger room occupying the central two bays lay to the west. A third room separated by a partition wall occupied the westernmost bay. A door in the end wall gave access to this room from the farmyard, indicating possible agricultural use



Stone Form: View inside roof space looking south-east



for the room. A series of five beam-slots cut into the earlier floor indicated that this room had a sprung floor at some point after the removal of the partition. The arrangement of the ground floor rooms is similar to those on the first floor, where a large central two bay room is flanked by two smaller rooms. Stone Farm is a transitional building, exhibiting the layout and characteristics of medieval tradition with cross passage and intercommunicating rooms, built however with first floor extending throughout the building, abandoning the open hall of its predecessors.

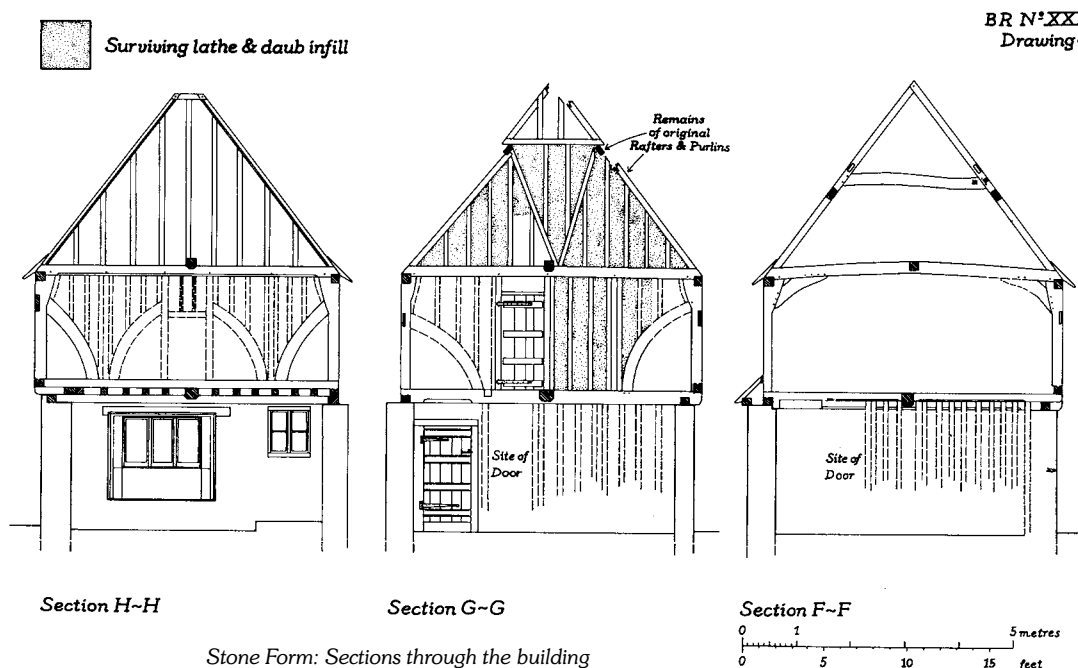
The existing heating in the building was provided by a wide inglenook fireplace with brick stack and re-used decorated stone jambs. This was clearly a later insertion as is a second more modern stack added to the front of the building. An original fireplace may have been located against the rear south wall, housed in an external stack. This would presumably have provided heating for the central rooms on ground and first floor.

The original rough block stone walls remained largely intact with decorative galleting on the exterior and some later brick

dressings on the quoins and window surrounds. A date of 1789 was visible on the brickwork at the rear of the building. Large modern windows had replaced any earlier ones, but a small blocked window with stone jambs survived at the front. The position of the original front door was visible where it had been blocked with brickwork. The first floor was slightly jettied along the front and sides of the building. At the rear the wall stood proud of the building necessitating a small extended roof at first floor level.

An earlier two storey timber-framed extension to the rear of the property had been replaced by a modern brick wing. This is visible in an early photograph of the building'. A further single storey outshot extended to the south of this wing with partly stone and timber walls and a pantile roof.

Dismantling of the building commenced, under the Trust's supervision, following the completion of archaeological work and the numbering of all principal components. Material from Stone Farm was taken for treatment and temporary storage in Ashford. Hopefully reconstruction of this historic building in the near future will see the continuing involvement of the Trust.



III CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

Introduction

Three separate construction areas have received attention from the Trust: Ashford, where the inland freight clearance depot has been built; Dover, where a construction camp, offices, working areas and a shaft leading down to the tunnel have been constructed, and Folkestone, where the main U.K. terminal facilities, the tunnel portals and a length of 'cut-and-cover' tunnel are presently under construction.

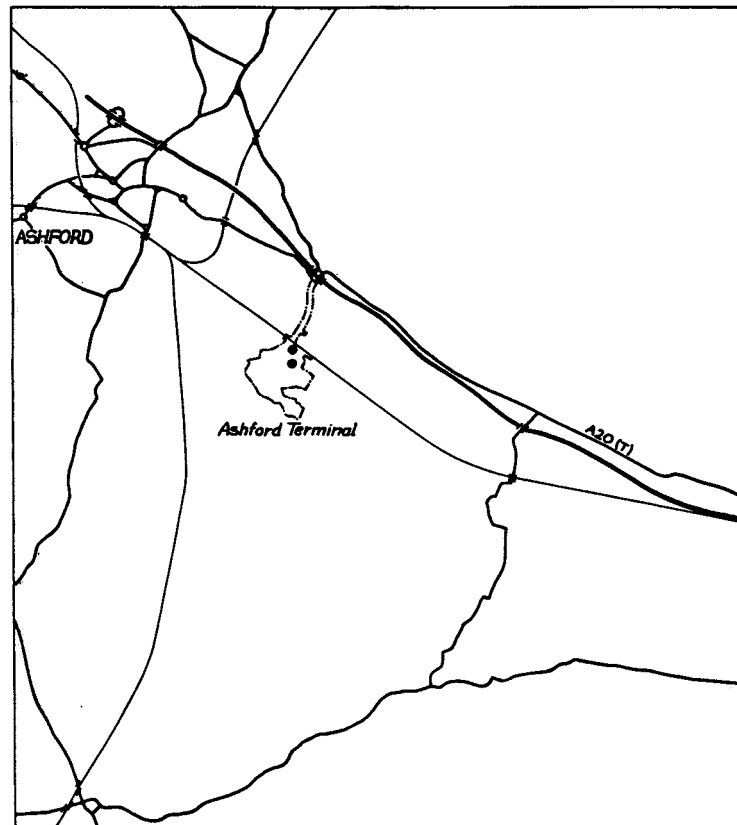
Negotiations with Eurotunnel for archaeological work connected with this, the largest ever privately funded civil engineering venture in Europe, began at an early stage in the life of the project. A document containing all known information regarding sites of archaeological interest was prepared by English Heritage (November 1986) and these designated areas were assessed in the field during July and August 1987. The results of this initial phase of evaluation were used to determine priorities for further evaluation, major excavation or watching brief works. Many of the sites designated to be of importance in the English Heritage report lay outside the lines of deviation for Eurotunnel groundworks, others were of recent origin, or proved to be natural anomalies in the soils.

A. Dover

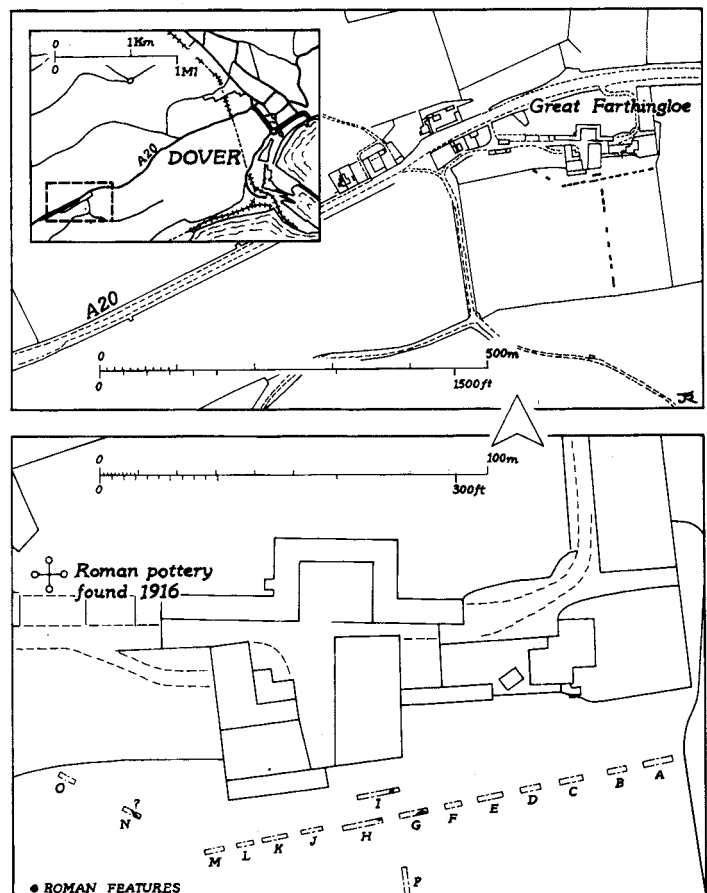
Two sites near Dover were evaluated during July 1987. At 'Rueberries' air photographic evidence indicated the presence of a number of large and small square enclosures. These proved to be Second World War features and no other evidence for historic sites were located here either during the evaluation phase or during subsequent watching brief works. At Farthingloe Farm evidence of Roman occupation of first to third centuries date was discovered, perhaps associated with a nearby farmstead or villa. Extensive prospection trenching revealed a number of pits and ditches in the development zone. These appeared to be associated with domestic rubbish disposal and perhaps fields on the fringes of an occupation area. The centre of the settlement, which is likely to underlie existing farm buildings, is not threatened by development.

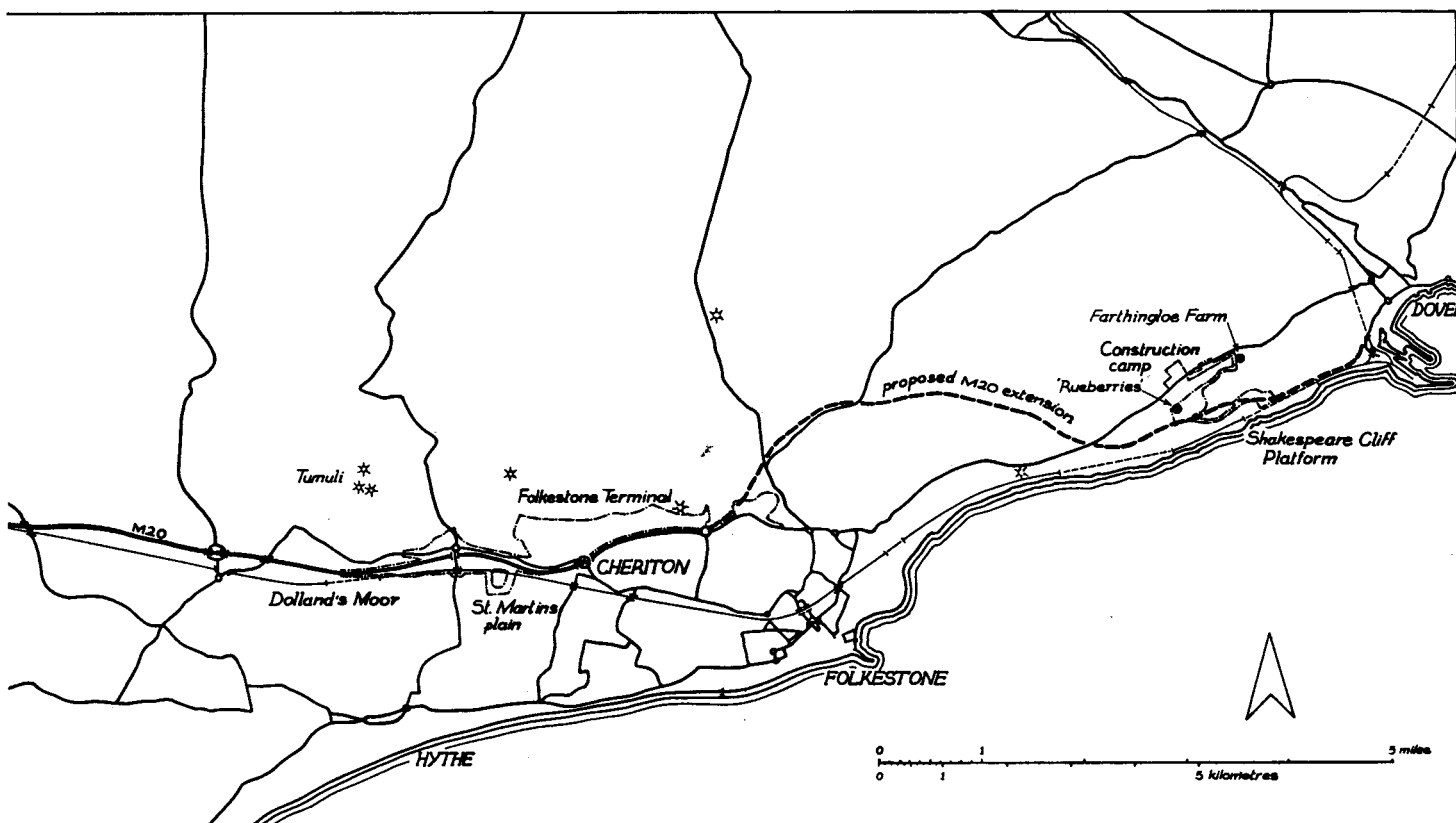


Farthingloe Farm: Aerial view of workcamp under construction, looking south-west. Photograph courtesy of Eurotunnel (Q.A. Photos).



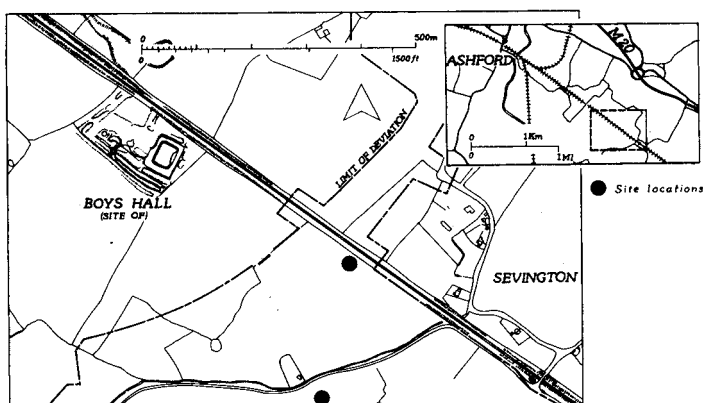
Channel Tunnel: Plan locating the main construction areas.





B. Ashford

Groundworks at the Ashford terminal revealed two definite areas of occupation, both dating from the later Iron Age and 'Belgic' periods. The first, located in the north-west extremity of the terminal, has now been buried under an embankment leading to a temporary Bailey bridge. This settlement appeared to be extensive, with the highest concentrations of features lying against the site boundaries, perhaps indicating that much of the habitation area will survive development. The second area of occupation was located in the southern extremity of the terminal. Again, the settlement centre appeared to lie outside the development zone and many of the features briefly examined here were rapidly buried under soil mounds imported from the northern area of the terminal. New groundworks at the Ashford terminal planned for 1989-90 will be closely monitored.



Ashford Terminal: Plan showing location of Iron Age sites discovered during watching brief work.



Folkestone: Prospection trenching in progress.

CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

C. Folkestone

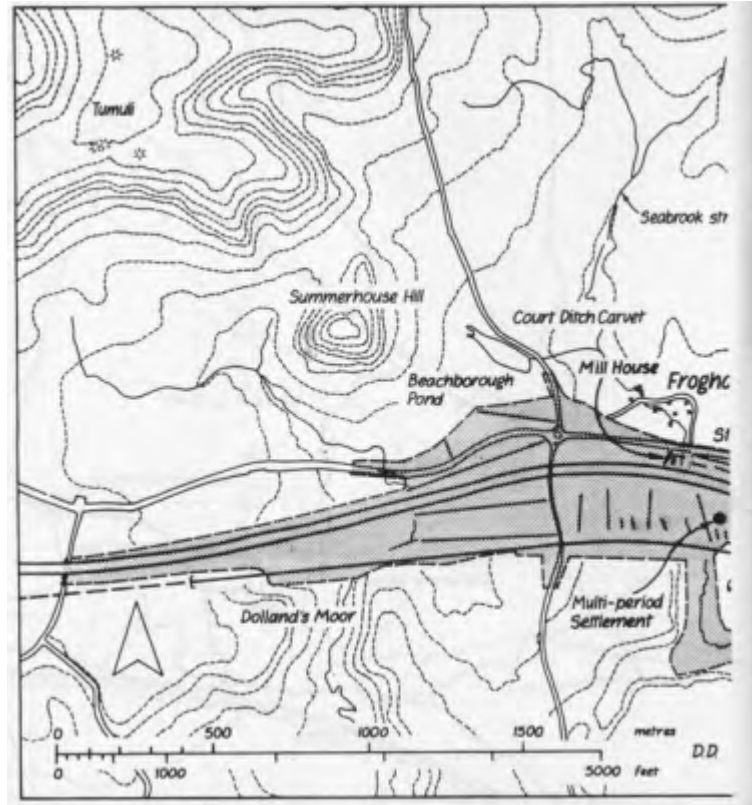
Most of the archaeological fieldwork for Eurotunnel has concentrated on the main terminal site at Folkestone, on a strip of land against the foot of the North Downs, which has been intensively settled and exploited since prehistoric times. Space does not allow for a detailed site-by-site description of discoveries here. The information presented below has therefore been designed briefly to draw out the main threads of the extraordinary story of that area; a story which continues to be wrested from the soil during the period of construction.

Of the ninety-nine separate areas of archaeological and historical interest defined in early reports as being within the Folkestone area, only twenty-six were within the U.K. terminal boundaries, and most of these proved to be of passing interest only. This initial period of evaluation by machine-cut linear trenches, involved the removal of topsoil to the level of natural subsoils and detailed shovel and trowel work to determine the presence of archaeological features by changes in the colour, texture, and content of the soil. Though much of the historic landscape had been badly ploughdamaged, tantalising traces of habitation suggested settlement over a considerable period.

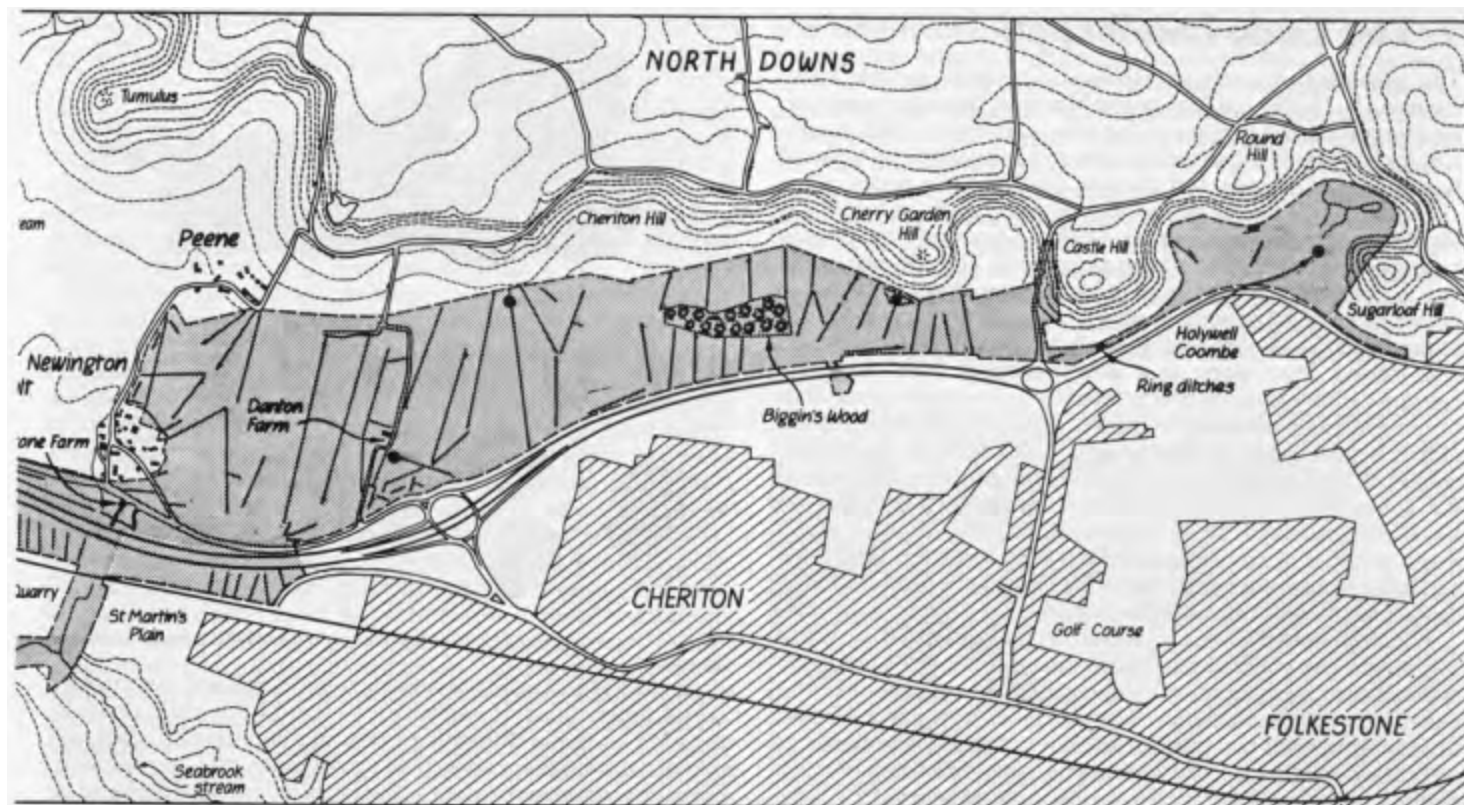
One kilometre of linear trenches was cut during this phase of fieldwork. The immediate results were disappointing, with only three areas producing promising remains. Three prehistoric ring ditches (burial mounds) were located at the southern foot of Castle Hill, a site in the ownership of the Department of Transport which has yet to be excavated. A large area east of Dolland's Moor, owned by British Rail, produced evidence for multi-period occupation spanning over 1,500 years. A rare Early Bronze Age settlement, dating back to 3,800 years ago, was discovered at Holywell Coombe, on a site destined to be the principal portal to the Channel Tunnel. This was located as a consequence of the Trust's involvement with a multi-disciplinary team, investigating a sequence of important post-glacial deposits at the eastern limit of the Coombe, an operation which commenced in early July 1987. Many of the evaluation trenches cut at this time yielded a relative abundance of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds, particularly pottery and flints, all indicators of the proximity of habitation sites. To uncover a true picture of man's activities in the broad area of the U.K. terminal, further prospection on a large scale had to be carried out before construction processes began in early Spring 1988.

Although various methods of prospection were considered, the success of the early phase of evaluation by linear trenching (even though few sites were produced) was evident and we concluded in early November 1987 that an extensive programme of trenching should commence immediately to investigate the unknown landscape. Nearly 160 separate transects, joining points of cartographic significance, were arranged with roughly equal spacing from Castle Hill to Summerhouse Hill, all aligned downslope for easy drainage. Separate evaluation operations were undertaken in Holywell Coombe field and on other sites prior to the construction of work-camps and the visitors centre. The resultant 14 km. of transects, comprising 700 or more separate trenches and over 10,000 square metres of inspected subsoil, were all completed in four months, during the wettest winter in living memory and the aftermath of the October hurricane.

Of the seventeen or so areas of archaeological significance located to date, fourteen were found during this phase of prospection. Some of these sites, and other isolated find spots, are briefly discussed below. The archaeological works continue in tandem with construction. The watching-recording brief presently in progress is yielding additional information which will provide an increasingly detailed picture of the long history of the site destined to become the U.K. terminal to the Channel Tunnel at Folkestone.



Prospection trench north of Newington where Late Saxon occupation was discovered.



Folkestone: Plan of U.K. Terminal showing principal sites discussed in this report and the disposition of major prospection trenches.



Panoramic view of the Folkestone Terminal during the early stages of earthmoving looking west, taken from Castle Hill.

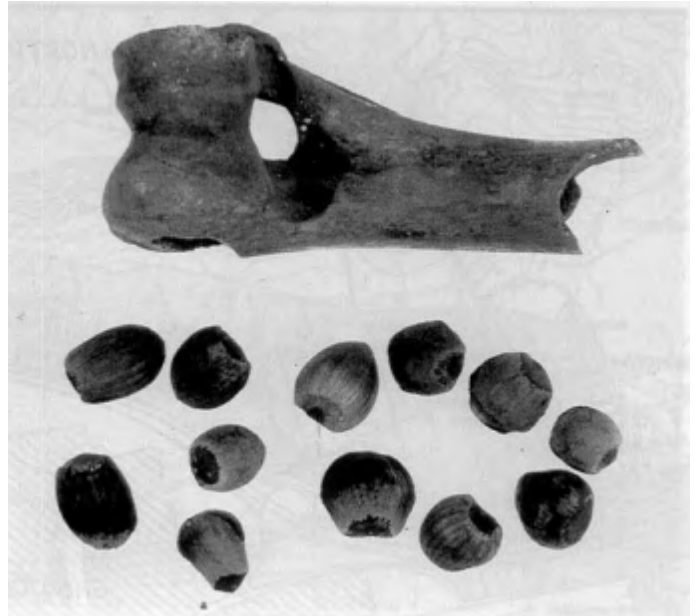
CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

1. The Early Landscape

The geological deposits at Holywell Coombe, sampled and surveyed by Dr Richard Preece and Mrs Mary Seddon, produced an environmental history of the area, extending back to the recolonisation of Britain with plants and animals in the wake of the ravages of the very last glaciers, 13,000 years ago.

The evidence for the arrival of plants and animals and main vegetational changes thereafter, has been gleaned from deeply buried coombe strata underlying plough soil. The coombe layers can be broadly divided into three groups: first, 'solifluxion' deposits; basal sediments, resting on Gault clay, comprised of redeposited Gault or chalk that has been heavily frost-shattered and moved down-slope as a slurry; second, 'tufa' deposits; calcium carbonate layers precipitated from lime-rich springs that became active in the valley some 10,000 years ago. Much of the tufa is a pure white sediment with a consistency not unlike cheese. In places, the basal layers of tufa are rich in organic matter and from these many hazelnuts and the remains of wild boar have been recovered. Third, 'colluvium'; a chalky hill-wash which is the product of soil erosion initiated by forest clearance for agricultural purposes by man from the Neolithic period onwards, and which blankets the early sequence.

A comprehensive study of the fossils contained in those sediments has enabled Dr Preece and a number of associate specialists to reconstruct the depositional environment of the valley in considerable detail. Samples taken every 5 or 10 cms from a number of test pits, have been rigorously examined in laboratory conditions for fossil remains. Unlike earlier geological periods, all the fossils gleaned from the samples belong to species which survive today, although not necessary in Britain. The chief fossil groups recovered have been land (occasionally freshwater) snails, insects and plant remains



Holywell Coombe: Bone of wild boar and preserved hazelnuts from the organic deposits.

including seeds and even pollen. The proportions of each type of fossil have been carefully recorded so that a dynamic picture of the changing plant and animal communities can be built up. At Holywell Coombe arctic alpine communities present in the basal layers were replaced by those characteristic first of boreal forest and then deciduous forest before there appears to have been a reversion to grassland.



Holywell Coombe: Post-glacial organic deposits exposed during earthworks.

2. The First Farmers

Looking at rural Britain today many of us imagine that we are seeing a natural, harmonious landscape. In fact, what we see is the product of several thousand years of intensive use and abuse by man. In the same way that current land use changes in response to the activities of modern farming and development, archaeologists have discovered that ancient man caused changes to his environment on an even greater scale.

Britain became heavily forested when climatic conditions improved following the final retreat of the glaciers from northern Europe, some 13,000 years ago. The flora and fauna, whose early manifestations were attested by the geological excavations at Holywell Coombe, were little affected by man until the coming of the first farmers. At Folkestone this may have been 4,500-5,000 years ago. From then on the fate of the truly natural vegetation here, and elsewhere in southern Britain, was sealed. In the same way that the destruction of the forests in places like Nepal and Brazil causes catastrophic erosion, ancient farmers, on the site presently being developed for the U.K. terminal of the Channel Tunnel, almost certainly initiated massive soil loss, following the clearance of the natural forest cover to establish fields for crops and pastures for domesticated animals.

Soil erosion is usually initiated when the bare ground surface is exposed to the effect of heavy rain, which carves rills and gullies into the topsoil and carries it away. Soil loss can be an inevitable consequence of deforestation by 'slash-and-burn' methods followed by intense arable farming or over-grazing by sheep and cattle. In the past erosion may have led to the abandonment of land with farmers only returning when the

soil had weathered sufficiently to provide a satisfactory growth medium for crops and pasture. In this way there may have been a cycle of erosion, paralleling and indeed sometimes causing changes in land use.

Past erosion episodes in the terminal area are contained within the soils themselves. Along the foot of the North Downs, on slightly elevated sites overlooking Folkestone and the sea, various periods of erosion and deposition have been identified dating back over 3,800 years to the Early Bronze Age, with later evidence for further soil losses in the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods. The evidence on these sites appears as a colourful sandwich of layers comprising horizontal deposits of light brown hill-wash (colluvium) interspersed by darker bands of buried topsoil.



Buried Early Bronze Age topsoil, in prospection trench south of Castle Hill.

One site in particular, at the east end of the terminal site, has produced remarkable evidence for an Early Bronze Age settlement, which was, through time, buried by a thick carpet of migrated soil.

This, the Holywell Coombe settlement, situated on rising ground at the western foot of Sugar Loaf Hill, proved to be one of a number of Bronze Age habitation sites found under hill-wash in the development area. Although some of these



Holywell Coombe: Early Bronze Age settlement at the western foot of Sugar Loaf Hill, looking east.



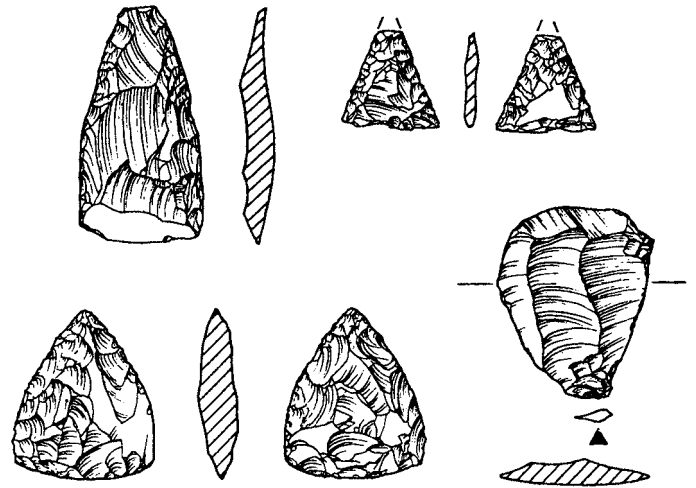
Soil erosion taking place at Folkestone, after topsoil removal and heavy rain in winter 1987.

CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

settlements were undoubtedly long-lived, most may have flourished for less than a century before they were sealed by colluvium. These sites perhaps reflect the way in which early agricultural processes exhausted land fertility and caused a cycle of erosion which eventually forced their occupants to exploit new areas, in the shadow of the North Downs and elsewhere.

Occupation at Holywell Coombe was long-lived, with a few worn sherds of Late Neolithic pottery and a number of worked flints attesting activity in that area 4,500-5,000 years ago. The majority of the pot sherds from this site however appear to be in the Beaker tradition, an intrusive style of pottery reaching Britain from continental Europe about 4,000 years ago. The repertoire of decoration employed on the pots and the general shape of the vessels, all suggest an assemblage which is early in the tradition, perhaps dating from 3,800 years ago.

The occupation sequence associated with the buried Early Bronze Age topsoil and subsequent layers of hill-wash may



Holywell Coombe: Flint arrowheads and a scraper (bottom right), recovered from the Early Bronze Age levels.



*Holywell Coombe: Marks made by prehistoric ploughing looking north-east
Scale: 2m.*

have commenced with an agricultural phase, highlighted by the survival of parallel rows of 'ard' marks (the 'ard' was the ancestor of the plough), showing in the underlying natural deposits. The early field was eventually covered by a small settlement with a trackway or 'hollow-way'! this presumably created by the constant passage of men and animals. Flints, the bones of cattle and pig, and sea shells (limpet, winkle and mussel) were found trodden into the track's surface. A bewildering profusion of post-holes, associated with the old buried topsoil and trackway, probably marked the location of timber-framed huts and fence-lines established there during a long occupation sequence.

These finds in Holywell Coombe are extremely important as no other early Beaker domestic site has yet been located in this country. Early Bronze Age burial sites are less rare and here



Holywell Coombe: Excavation in progress with numerous post-holes and the 'hollow way', looking east.

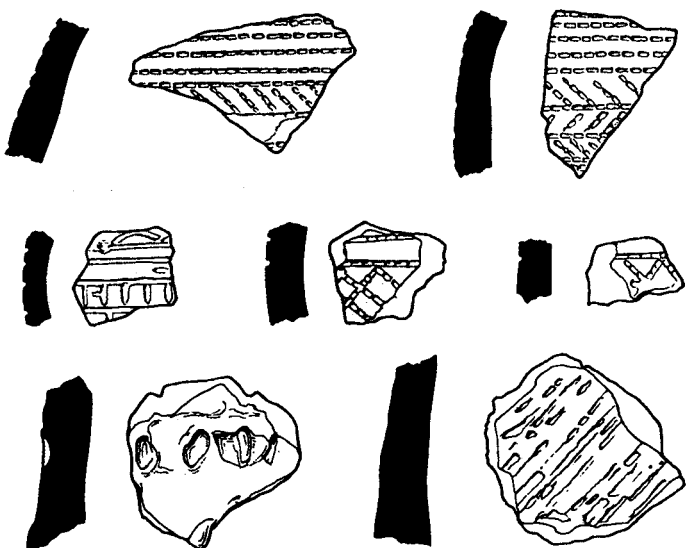


one finds Beaker style pottery in-association with other Late Neolithic forms. This association of Beakers with native vessels from different ceramic traditions has generally been used to argue against the once established hypothesis of Beaker invasions from Europe. Of particular significance in this regard is the site immediately south of Castle Hill. Evaluation trenching confirmed the existence of three burial mounds here and produced a number of worked flints and pot sherds indicating an Early Bronze Age date for these extremely important monuments, which have yet to be fully excavated.

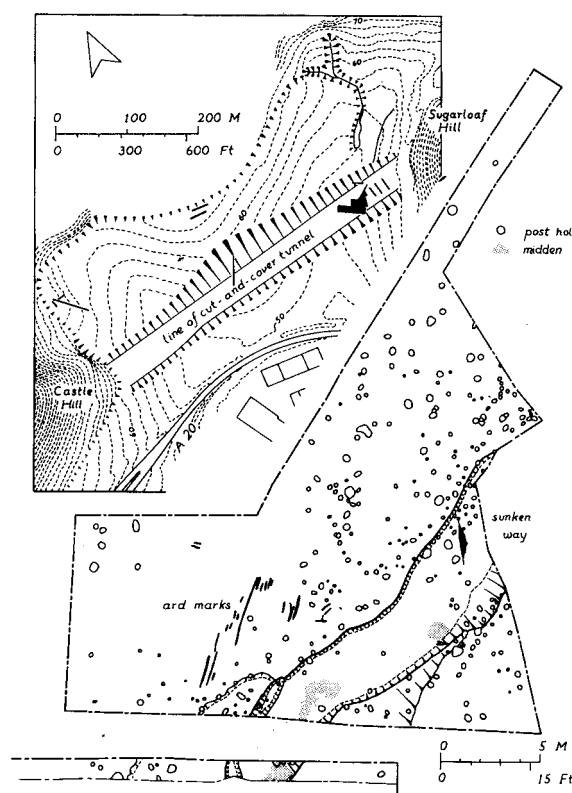
The identification of Holywell Coombe as an Early Bronze Age site on the south-east coast, and the other associated sites located in the terminal area, therefore afford an opportunity to re-assess the Beaker invasion arguments and as such, the sites are of national significance.

With few exceptions Bronze Age settlement in the terminal appears to have concentrated at the foot of the Downs. Although exploitation of the flat landscape to the south is likely, particularly the lighter sandy soils of Dolland's Moor and elsewhere, much of the low-lying area from Holywell Coombe to Newington may have been subject to flooding and therefore unsuitable for settlement. Outside the terminal air photographic reconnaissance, indicates the existence of ring-ditches for burial mounds on the upper escarpment of the Downs and one immediately south of Holywell Coombe. Only three groups of finds indicating settlement south of the terminal are known, these concentrated in the area of Folkestone Golf Course.

Although Bronze Age and earlier Neolithic finds, particularly flints, were recovered in prospection trenches in the lowlying ground south of the Downs, the relative quantities are not significant and it is not until the Early Iron Age that settlement appears to expand to embrace a greater part of the terminal area.



Holywell Coombe: Decorated 'Beaker' pot sherds.



Holywell Coombe: Location and general plan.

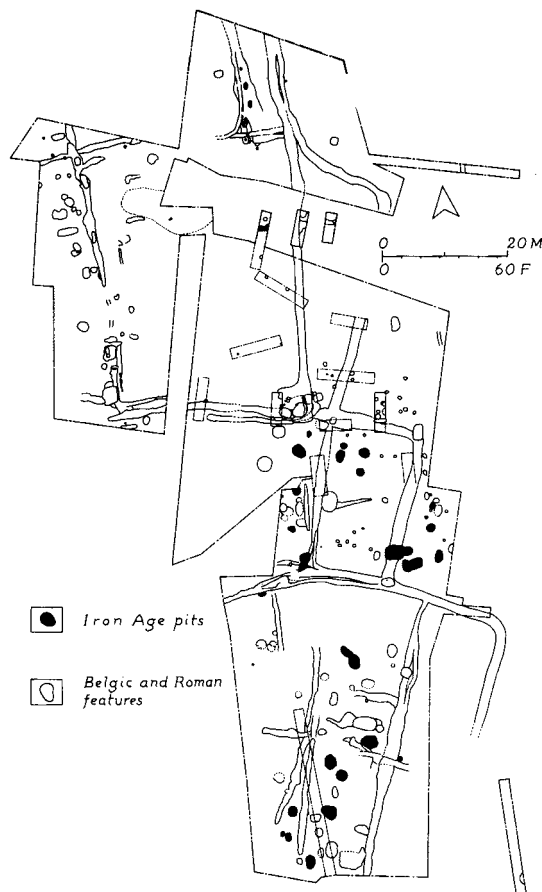
CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

3. The Iron Age Settlers

The greatest concentration of features and finds of Early-to-Mid Iron Age date, 2,300-3,000 years ago, was uncovered during a major excavation to the east of Dolland's Moor. The features, mainly large pits often 2 m. in diameter and nearly as deep, appear to represent an extensive 'open' settlement which extended over a considerable area south of the M20 and as far as a nearby modern quarry. Some were probably cut for rubbish disposal, but other large, drumshaped pits appear to have been left open for a long time and may represent underground grain silos. One pit may have had a religious function; it contained a single horse's head laid carefully flat within it.



Dolland's Moor: Horse skull from the base of an Early Iron Age pit.

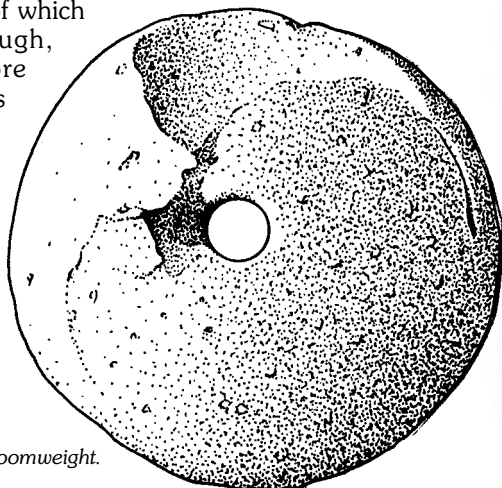


Dolland's Moor: General plan of excavated features.

Only deeply-cut features survived the ravages of modern ploughing throughout the entire terminal area and no structural remains associated with the pits have been discovered. Some field ditches have been dated to this period and it seems likely that there was an Early Iron Age system of square fields to the east of the settlement, although the many cattle and pig bones found suggest that animal husbandry also played an important role in the agricultural life of the community.

Pottery from these Iron Age features has continental parallels in the Low Countries and Northern France and it is tempting to suggest that cultural links existed between communities either side of the Channel during this period and perhaps throughout the Iron Age.

Finds of Iron Age date have been recovered from numerous transects in the terminal area, suggesting a thorough exploitation of the entire landscape. Much of this material may have been introduced into the soil as a consequence of transient occupation, traces of which have been lost to the plough, or as a by-product of more general agricultural activities associated with herding or muck-spreading to enrich exhausted soil. Significant quantities of Iron Age pottery from soil horizons buried by hill-wash indicate that intensive farming did occur at that time, encouraging further episodes of soil erosion at the foot of the Downs.



Dolland's Moor: Early Iron Age loomweight.



Early Iron Age pot recovered from the French Terminal. Similar material has

4. The Arrival of the Belgae



Dolland's Moor: Large Late Iron Age ditch overlooking south.

Evidence for Late Iron Age occupation on the terminal and in the Folkestone area is relatively prolific. The key settlement for understanding the nature of this phase of the cultural continuum is again east of Dolland's Moor, where a significant number of ditches and pits suggest a radical change from more open, dispersed occupation to 'enclosed' village life. Again, modern ploughing removed all but deeply-cut features, although significant gaps in the distribution of pits and positioning of ditches may reflect domestic habitation areas. The complex sequence of ditches indicates continuous modification to the internal arrangements of the hamlet, with perhaps the repositioning of small, ditched, cultivation areas or paddocks for keeping domesticated animals. Many ditches were maintained for long periods and examination of the soils filling them has shown that they were often cleaned or recut. Substantial ditches with deep 'U' or 'V' shaped profiles appear to enclose the village and there is some evidence to suggest that a timber stockade may have accompanied the earthwork.

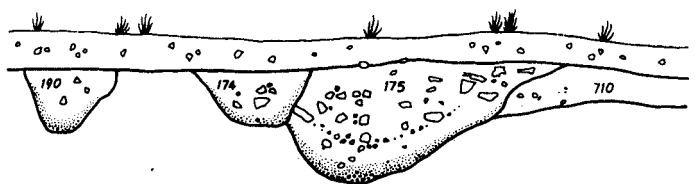
Finds from the settlement and from other smaller sites in the terminal area are manifest, and again bear testimony to close contacts with the continent. Julius Caesar's *Gallic Wars* (a public diary written to publicise his military exploits in Gaul and Britain) explicitly states that there was a folk movement from Belgica to south-east Britain approximately 2,100 years ago and the large quantity of pottery and other evidence from the site will help us to re-assess the role of the 'Belgic' settlers in this area.



Typical group of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' pots from East Kent.



Danton Form: Belgic features being recorded in the side of a drainage ditch.



Site sectional drawing of three 'Belgic' ditches.

CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

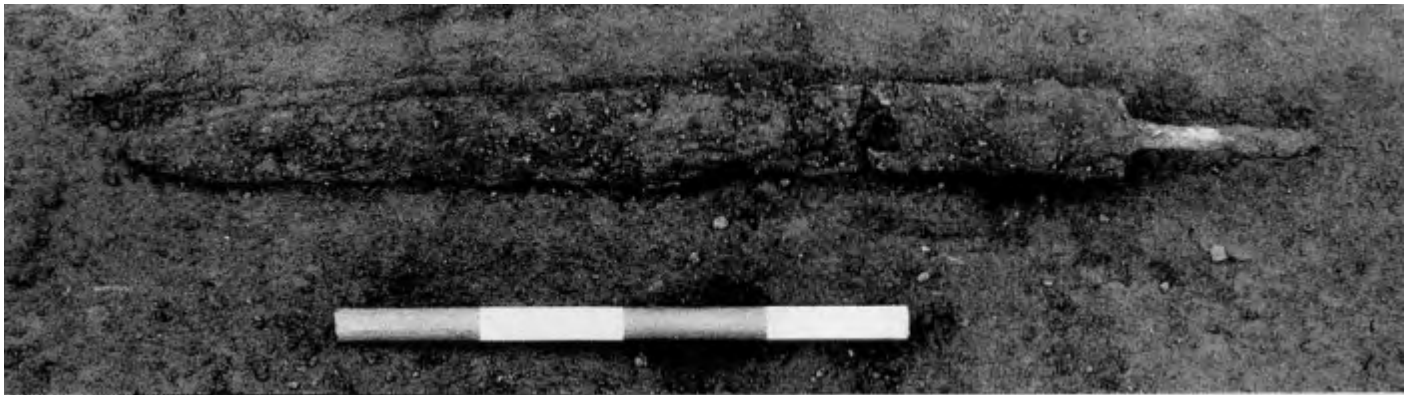
The Roman conquest of Gaul and Caesar's invasions of 55 and 54 B.C. opened the communities of Kent to luxury goods from the continent, although in the inland farming settlements this sort of influx only occurs from the period of the later conquest in A. D. 43. Among the small finds from this site, lost over 2,000 years ago, are two Late Iron Age brooches and a rare silver coin of the Roman republic, dating from 130-128 B.C. Of equal importance and rarity was the discovery of a sword of Late Iron Age type found discarded in one of the 'Belgic' field ditches. The republican Roman coin may be the first to have been found in an Iron Age context in this country. The sword is only the second found in a stratified context in north-west Europe.

The pottery evidence from this settlement and elsewhere in the terminal area suggests continuous occupation from Caesar's arrival on our shores to the appearance of the Roman legions of Aulus Plautius under the banner of the Emperor Claudius in A.D. 43.



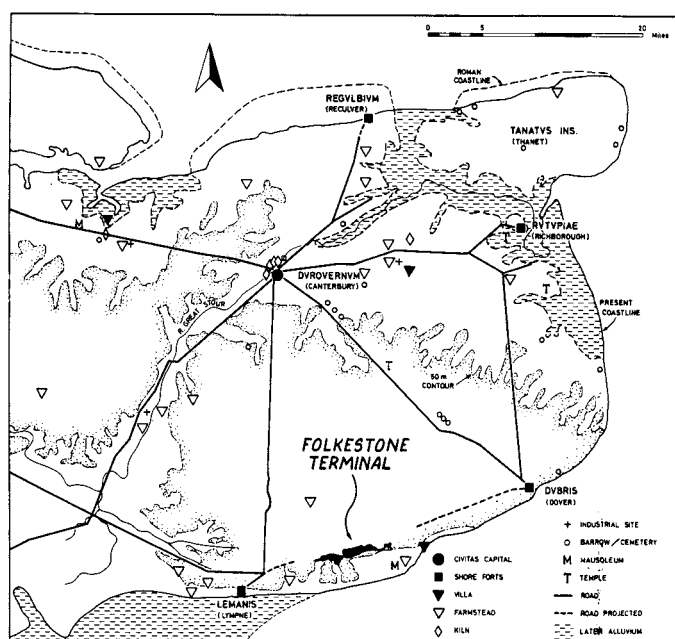
Dolland's Moor: Republican Roman Coin.

Below: Dolland's Moor: Late Iron Age Sword. Scale: 40cm.



Watching brief in progress north of Newington, looking north.

5. The Roman Countryside



Map of Roman Kent, showing the site of the Folkestone terminal.

Historically the arrival of the Roman armies in A.D. 43 is seen as a major event. It is easy to forget that such an apparently momentous happening may hardly have touched the lives of the indigenous Iron Age farmers. The terminal area has yielded very little evidence of Roman activity, as if the armies swept through on their way to subjugate the island, but at the foot of the Downs leaving little trace of their presence, or of settlers who followed in their wake.

On the site east of Dolland's Moor a major change did take place. The whole settlement shifted to the north, out of the old defensive enclosure, which was then converted into fields. The village area was divided into plots, defined by new ditches. Each plot probably contained buildings, as well as the ubiquitous rubbish pits and a new element, grave pits, one to each plot. One grave yielded a silver brooch and a considerable amount of fine ware pottery, including a quantity imported from the continent. This conspicuous discovery may have been the final resting place of the village headman. The house site next to this grave was fronted with a stone revetment, emphasising its pre-eminence in the village.

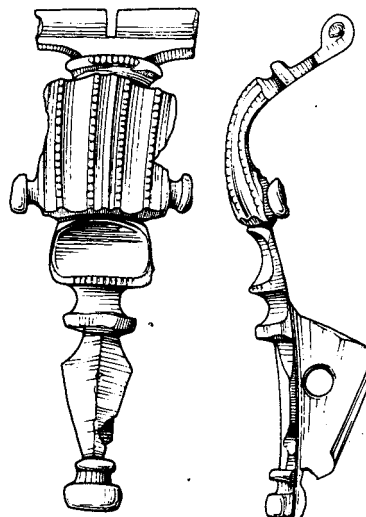


Dolland's Moor: Stone revetment for a timber-framed building.



Dolland's Moor: Conquest period burial.

The Late Roman period saw the rise of the landed gentry and the prosperous villa owner. Wealth was invested in land as the value of coinage declined. The settlement east of Dolland's Moor was abandoned, the inhabitants possibly moving to a new site. There is some evidence to suggest that soil fertility was exhausted by this time and good for little else than pasture.



Dolland's Moor: Early Roman Brooches.

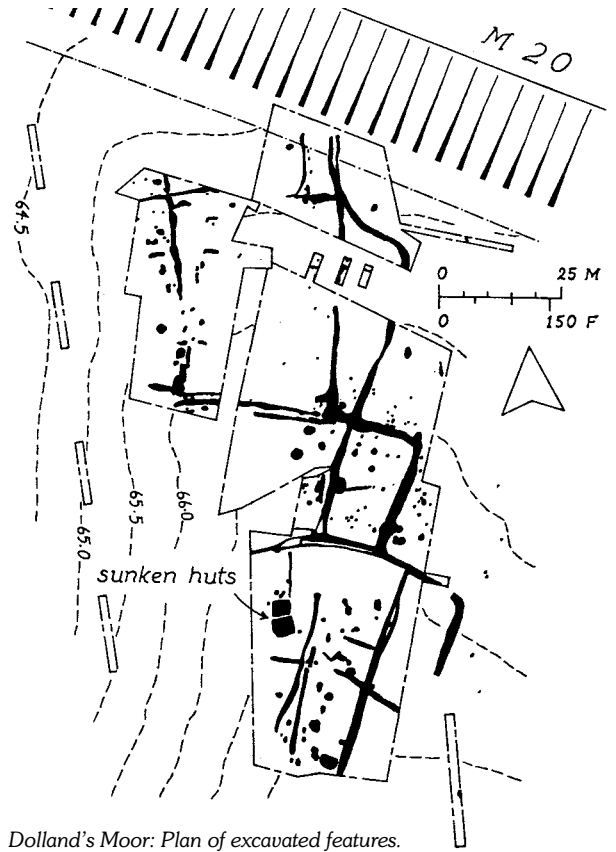
CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

6. The Coming of the English

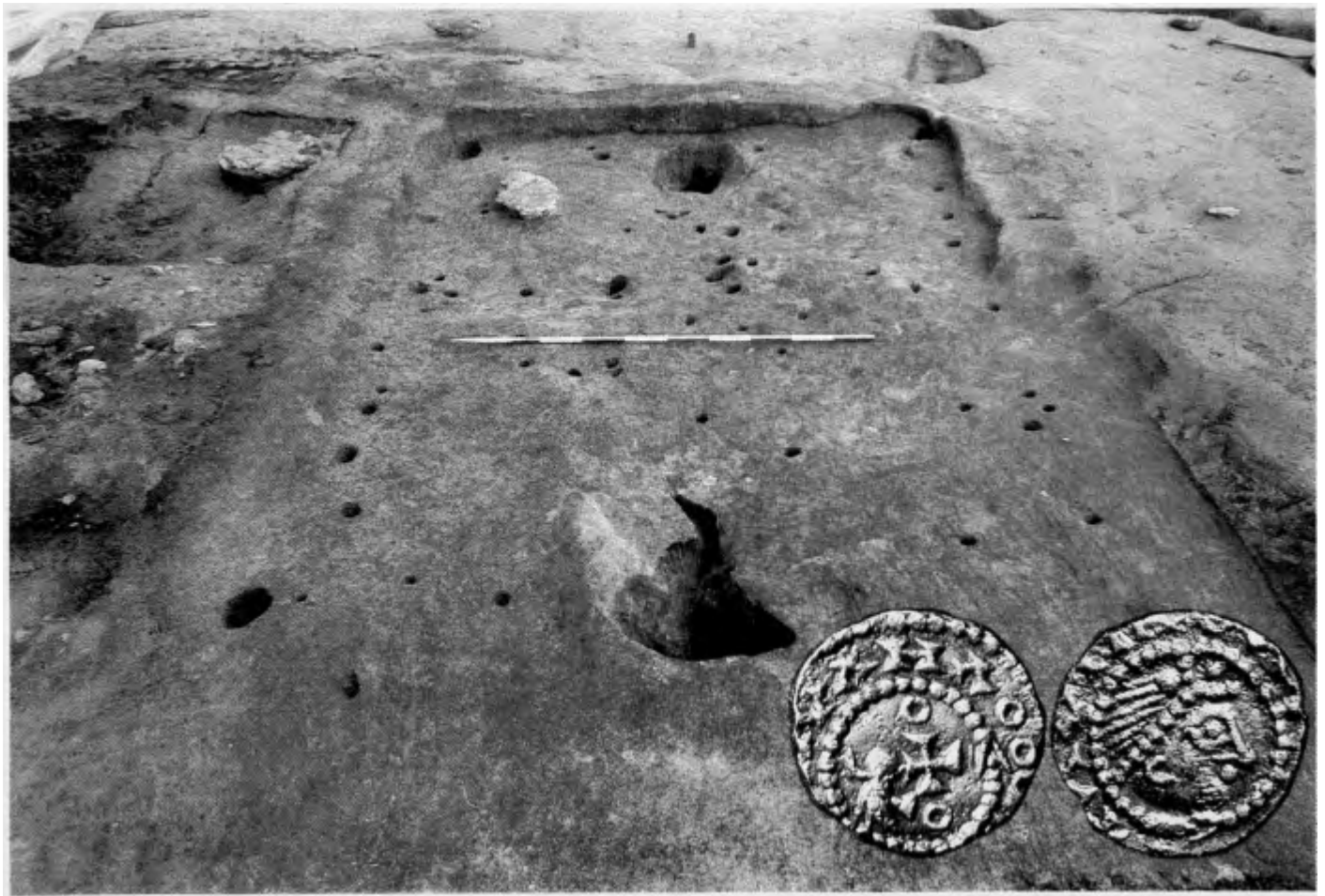
The arrival of southern Scandinavian, 'Jutish' settlers in Kent some 1,550 years ago is mainly represented by cemetery sites, well-known in the archaeological literature for the quality of their grave goods, particularly jewellery. Local burials are known from a barrow on Cherry Garden Hill above the terminal, Milky Down, Beachborough and Dover Hill, east of Folkestone. Although early re-occupation of the old Roman towns of Canterbury and Dover has been recorded, rural habitation sites in Kent have largely eluded archaeologists until now. However, here at Folkestone four separate sites, located across the broad area of the terminal, have produced rare and exciting evidence for both early and later Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The early immigrants soon developed close dynastic and mercantile links with Merovingian Franks across the Channel, and rapidly forged one of the most cosmopolitan, prosperous and influential kingdoms of the Early English. As a result it was to Kent and Canterbury that missionaries, under St Augustine, came in A.D. 597 to begin the conversion of the English to Christianity. It is to this period, shortly after the arrival of Augustine, that two of the settlements belong.

East of Dolland's Moor two sunken-floored buildings and a number of other features associated with an isolated household were uncovered. The houses, with axial post-holes for stout timbers supporting the ridge of the roofs and posts for the structural corners, were lined with small stakes which once retained horizontally planked walls. Distinctive grass-tempered pottery, loom weights and animal bones were recovered from the backfill of the huts and associated features.



Dolland's Moor: Plan of excavated features.



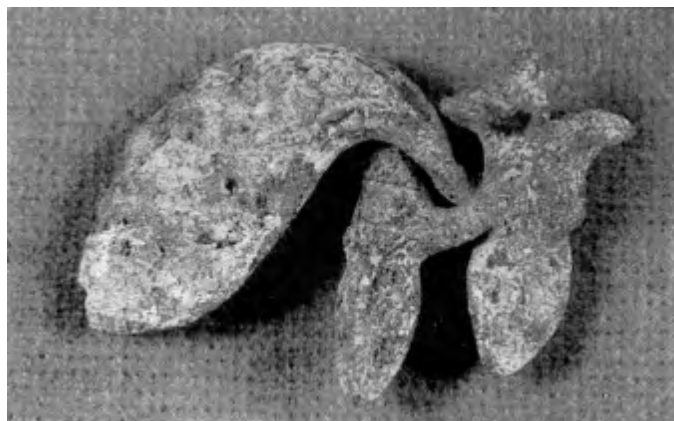
*Dolland's Moor: Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building looking east. Scale: 2m.
Inset: Anglo-Saxon sceatta (proto penny) c.A.D. 690-725.*

A third sunken-floored building, perhaps that of another subsistence farmer or shepherd, was located at the foot of the Downs, north-west of Biggins Wood. This structure, associated with a trackway, rubbish pits, and post-holes for fences or animal pens, was extremely well preserved. The floor of the hut was cut deeply into the ground surface and substantial structural posts survived in all four corners, together with posts for the ridge of the roof. Small stake-holes lining the internal edge of the house indicated a wattle wall, which supported a covering of clay and dung. Copious amounts of burnt clay (daub) in the backfill of the hut and covering the upper fill of associated features was residue from the walls of the building, which had apparently been consumed by fire. Pottery, animal bone and sea shell refuse recovered here, together with a single piece of jewellery (possibly of Roman origin) bear testimony to the frugal life of an impoverished family. This discovery, found beneath deposits of hill-wash, perhaps indicates that attempts to cultivate the higher slopes of the Downs during this period caused yet another episode of soil erosion.

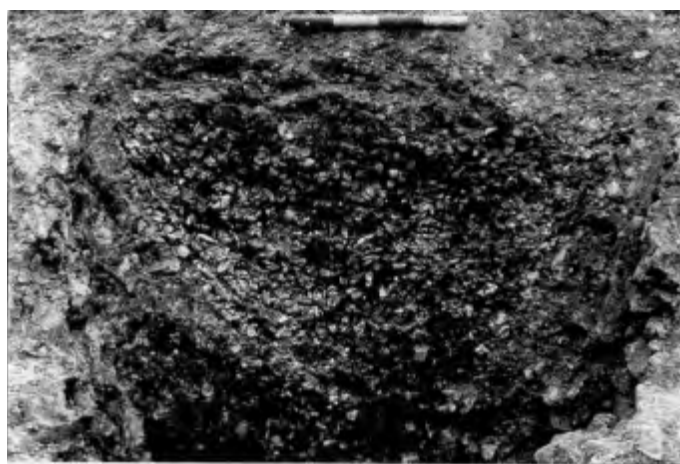
The third site dates to the period after Kentish supremacy and independence was supplanted, first by Mercia and later by Wessex (c. A.D. 725). This discovery, on a high plateau overlooking the terminal, was at Cherry Garden Hill. Here, two groups--- of intercutting rubbish pits containing pottery, animal bones and sea shells, revealed the presence of another isolated habitation site, possibly occupied by a single family. Although no trace of the house was found, the distribution of pits may reflect the position of a building which modern ploughing had removed.

The fourth site was near Danton Farm. Here the post-holes of a large timber-framed structure, possibly a barn was uncovered, a forerunner of the documented medieval hamlet of Dalmington, later occupied by Danton Farm. This structure, probably destroyed by fire, was associated with pottery dating to shortly before the Norman conquest.

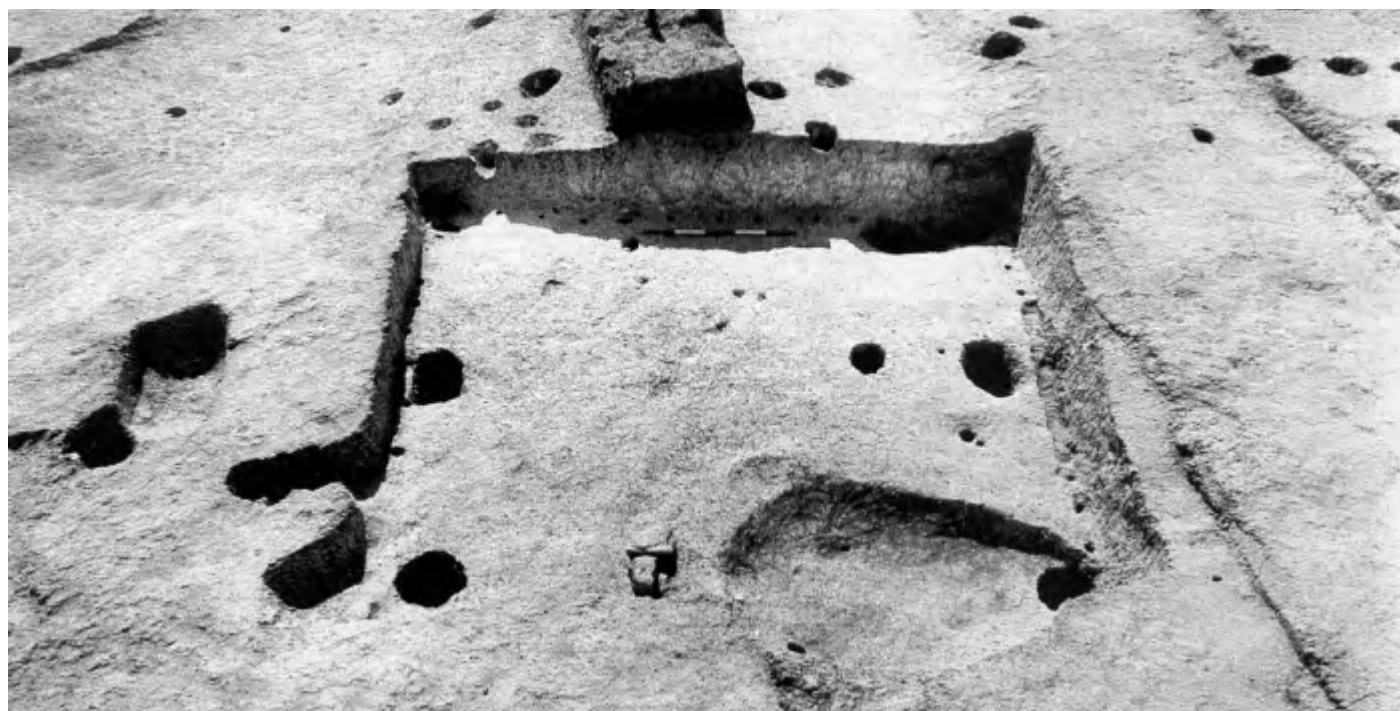
Based on this evidence the overall picture of Anglo-Saxon occupation up to the conquest appears to be one of subsistence farmers, perhaps randomly scattered on the lower slopes of the Downs, eking out a poor living based on cultivation and herding.



*North-west of Biggins Wood: Roman 'dragonesque' brooch of interlaced whales or dolphins, recovered from the AngloSaxon hut.
Photo courtesy of Eurotunnel (Q.A. Photos).*



Cherry Garden Hill: Anglo-Saxon pit Plied with sea shells.



North-west of Biggins Wood: Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building looking west. Scale: 1m.

CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

7. The Medieval Landscape

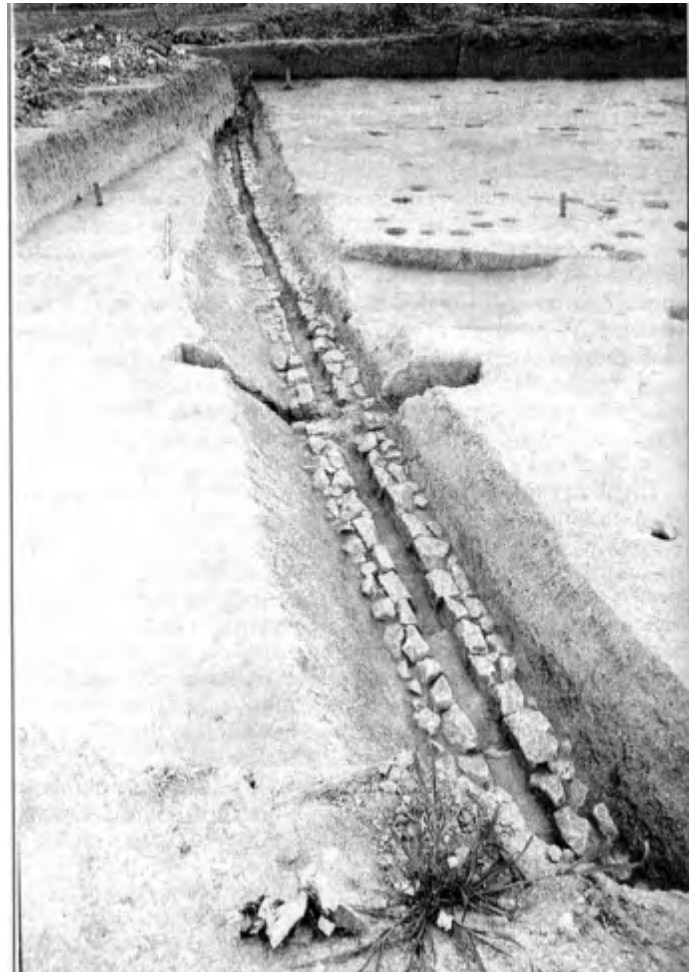
The extensive network of prospection trenches cut across the terminal area, produced no substantial trace of medieval occupation. A considerable number of early and later field drains and quantities of surface finds, mainly pottery, did however indicate intensive agricultural exploitation of the landscape from the Norman period onwards; a pattern of land use and settlement which is largely reflected in existing villages and the recent layout of fields.

The village of Newington with its church was probably established in the late Anglo-Saxon period, being described as 'a New Town' in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Domesday also records at least three mills attached to the manor. Excavations under Mill House near Newington failed to produce any sign of a Norman mill, but early medieval pottery recovered from peat deposits there may well indicate the presence of one nearby. Also of Norman origin is the magnificent motte-and-bailey castle, called 'Castle Hill'. This famous landmark, which overshadows the terminal was subjected in 1878 to the first ever scientific excavation of a medieval site, conducted by General Pitt-Rivers, the father of modern archaeology.

An important 'lost' settlement may exist north-east of Frogholt, just outside the terminal area. Here not only are there clear indications of ancient cultivation, but a number of surviving irregular earthworks may signify house platforms, small cultivation plots, a fish pond (Beachborough Pond) and most curious of all a small oval enclosure once called 'Court Ditch Carvet' which may mark the site of the hundred court (a judicial unit for civil cases dating from AngloSaxon times), all indicating that this small area of densely packed earthworks may have been an important domestic, political and judicial centre in medieval times. Traces of medieval fields also survived until recently near Newington and Peene and it is plausible that much of the terminal area was once carpeted with similar field systems.

Animal husbandry was well attested on the terminal site in the form of sheep folds. Some were located in transects, others are known from aerial reconnaissance or from early maps and field names.

Post-medieval settlement appears to have followed the earlier pattern. Enclosure probably took place in later medieval times and fossilised the patchwork of fields and tracks that survived until recently. The series of interconnecting footpaths that run along the edge of the Downs, spuriously called 'Pilgrims Way', may well have been established as a common thoroughfare during the medieval or post-medieval period.



North-west of Biggins Wood: Late medieval field drain. Scale: 2m.

Of the 'Holy Well' situated in the north-east corner of Holywell Coombe little can be said, except that it was called 'St Thomas's Well' eighty or so years ago. No evidence exists to suggest that it may have been a ceremonial well of great ancestry, and no masonry structure for a well-head has yet been found. One can be sure however that its waters were exploited to the full by untold generations of farmers.



Beachborough in the late eighteenth century.



Map of the Folkestone area c 1790.

CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

8. The Historic Buildings

Only three buildings within the terminal boundaries proved to be of any antiquity and of these only one was of particular merit.

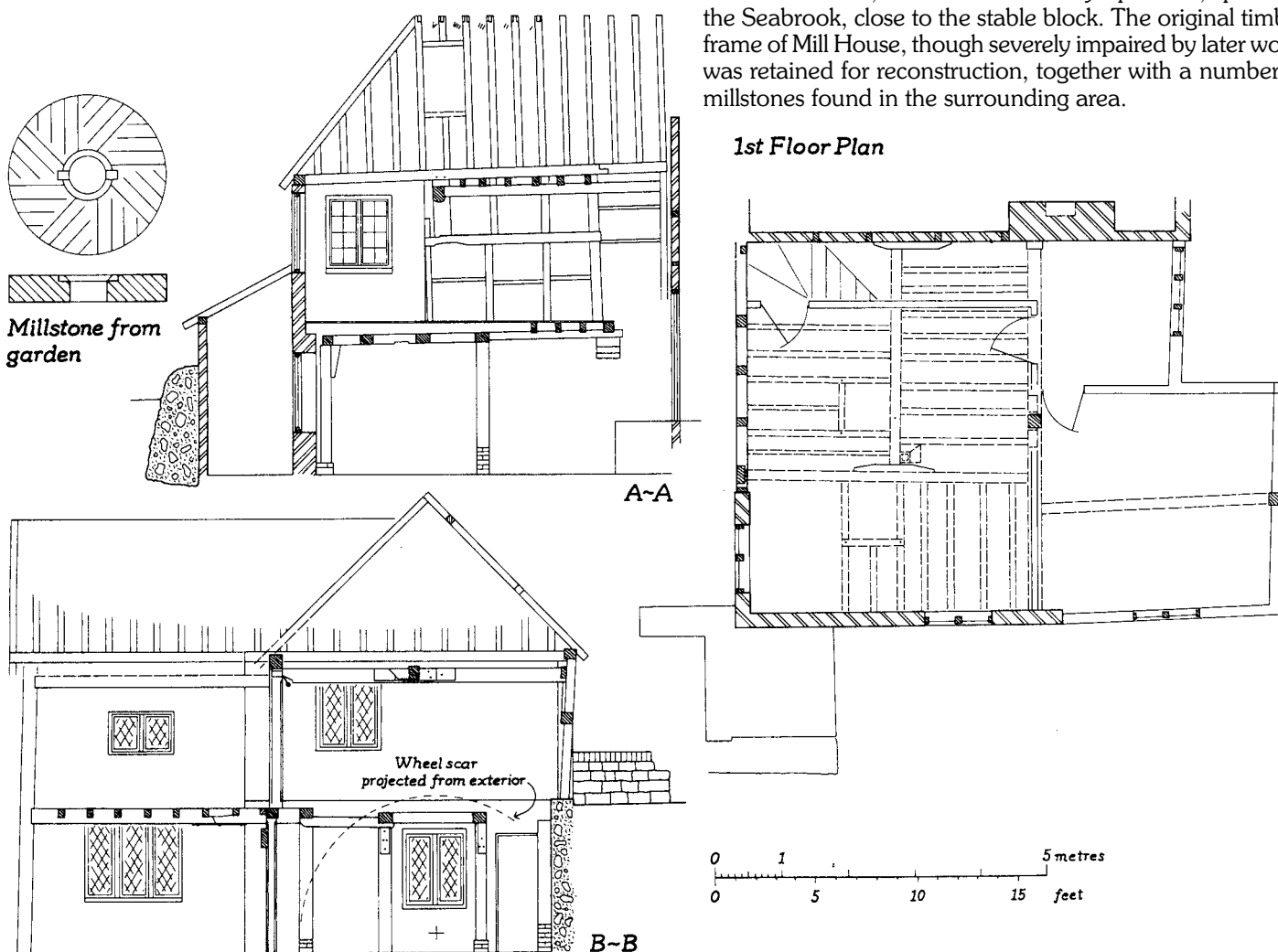
i) Danton Farm

A 250 year old barn, until recently part of Danton Farm, was recorded prior to dismantlement and reconstruction on a new site near Peene. This building is destined to house a small railway museum.

ii) Mill House

Mill House, a Grade II listed building, proved to be a complex structure, originally a late seventeenth century mill, which had been extended in the nineteenth century with the addition of a brick-built house, a detached stable block and a large paved yard. The mill was situated in a small valley, whose higher, northern end contains the village of Frogholt. The Seabrook stream cuts a meandering course down the valley bottom. In fields to the north of Mill House and west of the stream, earthworks for the original mill sluice, pond and race can still be seen. The continuing line of the race was found by excavation west and south of Mill House, where the channelled water once drove the wheel of the undershot mill. The 'spent' water was ducted onward to merge with the stream a short way to the west. A small brickbuilt bridge, constructed when the mill was extended, existed until recently upstream, spanning the Seabrook, close to the stable block. The original timber frame of Mill House, though severely impaired by later work, was retained for reconstruction, together with a number of millstones found in the surrounding area.

1st Floor Plan



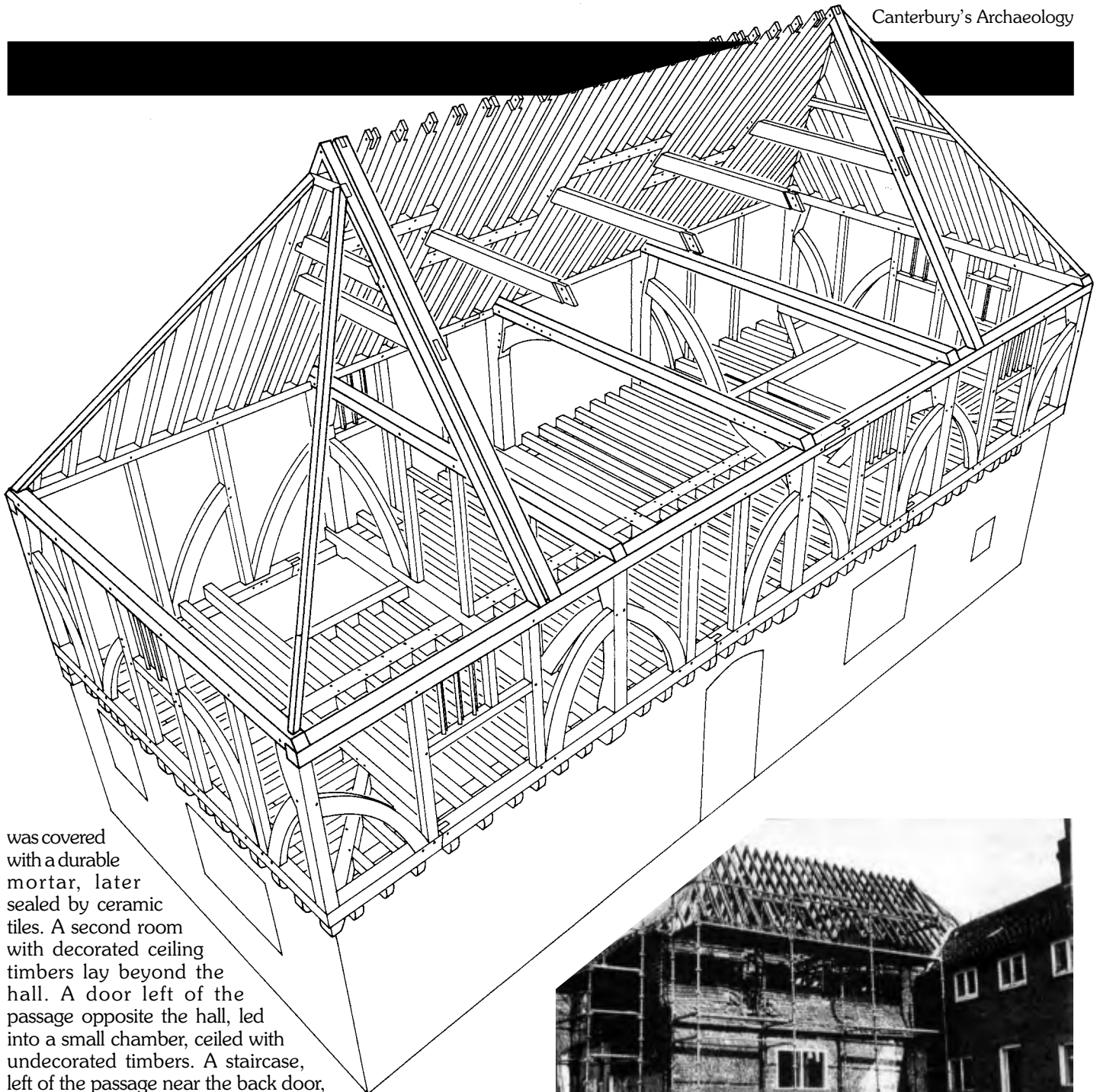
Details from the survey of Mill House.

iii) Stone Farm

Stone Farm, another Grade II listed building, was an interesting, well-preserved structure, whose origins may date to the sixteenth century. Excavations under the building and in the surrounding area, yielded the footings of an earlier dwelling, perhaps of fourteenth century date, and traces of old farm buildings associated with the later establishment, together with a large and deep brick-built well, from which had been drawn water over the past 250 years.

The development of Stone Farm is typical of most historic buildings in that it had undergone many alterations at the hands of a changing pattern of families who lived beneath its

roof. Despite a multiplicity of amendments, survey and analysis provided sufficient details of the original fabric to enable a picture of the sixteenth century building to emerge. This original house was of a transitional type, which harkened back to older medieval traditions, yet provided 'new-style' accommodation for the relatively prosperous family who commissioned it. A ground floor cross passage ran from the front door to the back. On entering from the front a door to the right gave onto the principal living room (the 'Hail'), ceiled by exposed floor joists and frame timbers modestly decorated with chamfered edges. An external stack to the rear of the property possibly heated the room and provided the basic requirements for cooking. The floor



was covered with a durable mortar, later sealed by ceramic tiles. A second room with decorated ceiling timbers lay beyond the hall. A door left of the passage opposite the hall, led into a small chamber, ceiled with undecorated timbers. A staircase, left of the passage near the back door, gave access to the first floor. Here three individual rooms separated by lathe-and-plaster partitions, which extended up to the apex of the roof, were lit by windows that still survived, fossilised in later fabric.

Major rebuilding probably took place in the eighteenth century, when the stone walls, roof, and brick fireplace were built or rebuilt and a long narrow extension was added to the rear of the house to replace an earlier wing that was roughly contemporary with the main house. Further building work, repairs, alterations and modifications were in evidence spanning the past 200 years or so.

These three buildings are representative of classes of medieval and post-medieval buildings surviving in the urban and rural landscape of south-east England. Peene, Newington and Frogholt all possess similar or older examples of 'standing archaeology' and it is pleasing to note that they will survive for future generations of historians and archaeologists to discover and record. It is equally pleasing and a tribute to Eurotunnel that the three recorded buildings briefly discussed here will be reconstructed on new sites near the historic villages of which they have formed a part in the past and will now continue to do so for centuries to come.



Stone Farm during dismantling looking north-east.



Stone Farm during dismantling looking south-west.

CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATION

9. Folkestone in the Nineteenth Century

The construction of the Channel Tunnel terminal at Folkestone will undoubtedly change both the landscape and prosperity of the area.

No less dramatic was the arrival of the railway here, 140 years ago. Having purchased the freehold of the Harbour for £18,000, the South Eastern Railway Company proceeded to establish Folkestone as one of the leading passenger ports in the country. Three quarters of a century or so before this event, opinions on the condition of Folkestone varied, being described as a 'considerable fishing town' and 'wealthy and populous' 'even ,romantic'. By the early 1800s however, opinions changed. The Duke of Rutland in 1805 stated that 'it appears a dirty town, nor does it seem to possess anything to induce the passing traveller to stop within it' whilst John Jenkins, a Quaker who settled in the town in the 1820s was prepared to admit that 'its ugliness has almost become proverbial!' Finally there is the more extreme view of Lord Liverpool who wished 'Folkestone blotted from the map of Kent because it is muck from the sea'; an outburst in exasperation at the continued and successful activities of those concerned with Folkestone's oldest and principal industry, 'owling' (smuggling). Such was the scale and longevity of smuggling along the coast that, as late as 1819, the revenue brig 'Pelter' was permanently stationed in the warren to maintain watch. The incidence of smuggling gradually decreased with the formation of Folkestone Harbour Company and the construction of an enclosed harbour by 1820. The success of the harbour installation was short-lived however, and by 1842 problems of silting-up eventually caused the company to go bankrupt. Although an initial expansion of the town occurred in the early nineteenth century, it was the arrival of the railway in 1843, extended to Dover by 1844



Folkestone Corporate Seal.

and later still the establishment of the Elham Valley line, together with major improvements to the harbour facilities, that considerably changed Folkestone's fortunes.

By the 1880s Folkestone had become a populous, wealthy place and one of the most fashionable seaside resorts in the country. Fine Victorian balconied houses and hotels, wide treelined streets, well-proportioned squares, and principal attractions like the 'Pleasure Gardens' and the Leas promenade were all recorded by numerous artists and enjoyed by well-to-do visitors. By 1901 Folkestone could claim to be the most aristocratic resort in the country.

The increasing prosperity of Folkestone throughout the nineteenth century caused considerable suburban expansion and proliferation of industrial buildings and features in the countryside, including the vicinity of the present site of the terminal; for instance chalk pits and lime kilns along the foot



*In the much lamented Memory of The R. Hon.^{ble} W^m BOYCE
The Author of it inscribes this*



*EARL of RADNOR dec^d a kind Encourager & Patron of this History.
PLATE with much respect & gratitude.*

A view of the town and port of Folkestone, from the south-east c 1790.



View of Park House, destroyed by fire in the nineteenth century c 1790.

at Hythe underwent a revival during the Crimean War from 1855 with regular and local volunteer regiments becoming a familiar sight around Folkestone; regimental china of the XVIth Hussars being found during the excavation of Stone Farm. Rifle ranges were in frequent use on the terminal site at Holywell and Cherry Garden coombes. The camp became significant again during the First World War, when it was host at any one time to 40,000 British and colonial troops, en route for the battlefields of Flanders. Shorncliffe was expanded west towards Dibgate and Sandling and north to St Martin's plain at this time. Makeshift tented accommodation was also established further afield, from Cherry Garden Hill to Sugar Loaf Hill. Substantial quantities of pottery, glass and other debris, located over a wide area during prospection works in Holywell Coombe field, marked the sites of canvas billets for contingents of Zulus, Indians, Fijians, Canadians and the Chinese Labour Corps. By the close of hostilities in 1919 over four million soldiers had been transported via Folkestone to France.



Newington and Beachborough in the late eighteenth century.

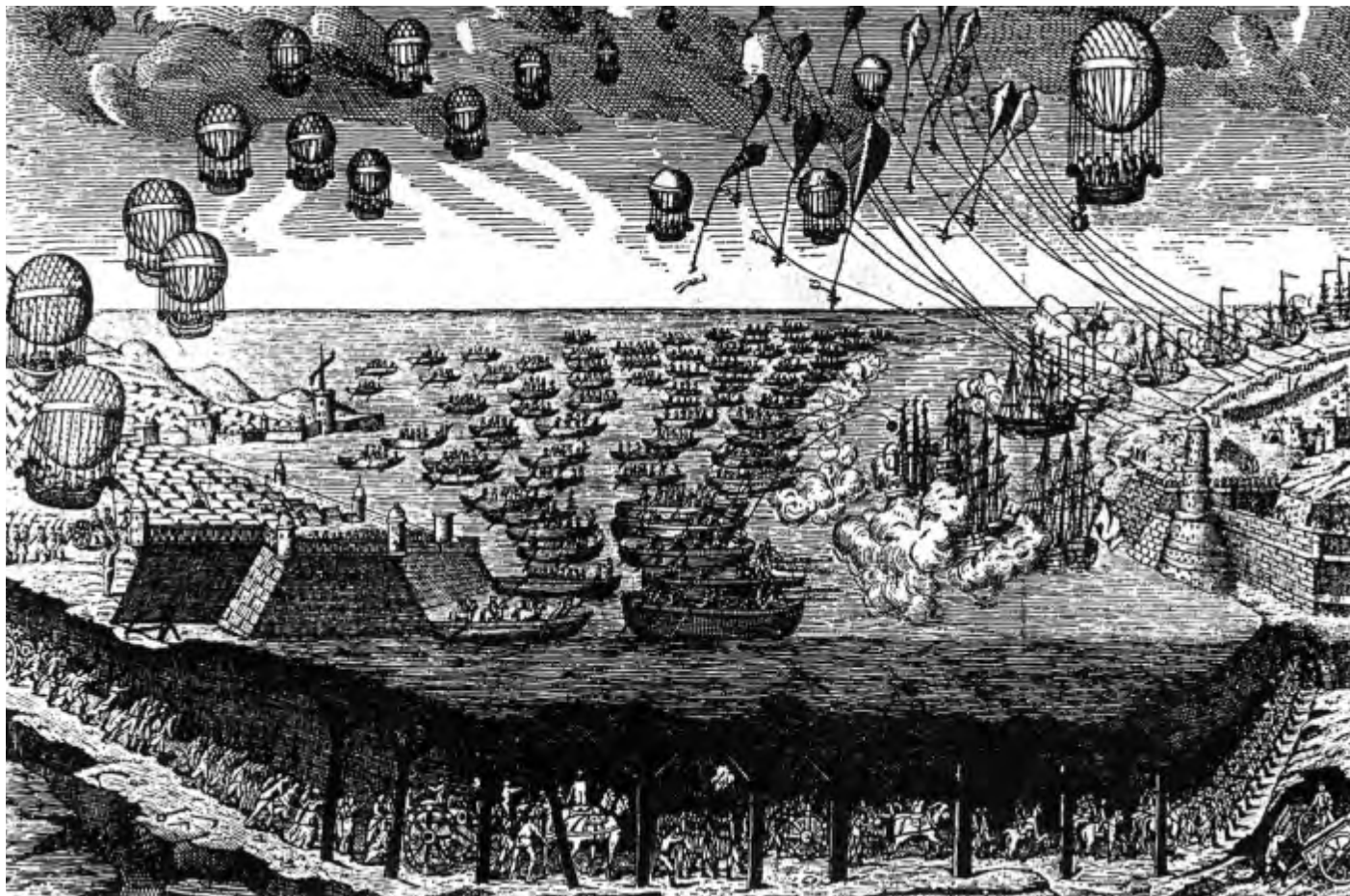
of the Downs; clay pits, tile and brick works at Cheriton and Park Farm and by 1850 a large reservoir at Cherry Gardens supplying Folkestone with piped water. The rural community was inevitably affected by the growing market, as evidenced by new farm and village buildings erected to replace or extend older ones.

Well before the lighting of the Armada beacons in 1588, coastal defences and a military presence were in evidence at Folkestone, the most imposing edifice being Henry VIII's fort at Sandgate, built between 1538-39. Throughout the following centuries camps and batteries were established and maintained along the coast, culminating in the construction of Shorncliffe camp in 1794 and the Martello Tower system of fortlets between 1805-9. After a period of relative neglect, following the peace of 1815, Shorncliffe camp and an associated site



Cherry Garden and Castle Hill in the late eighteenth century.

CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS



The threat from France, as seen in 1803.

Early Channel tunnel attempts.

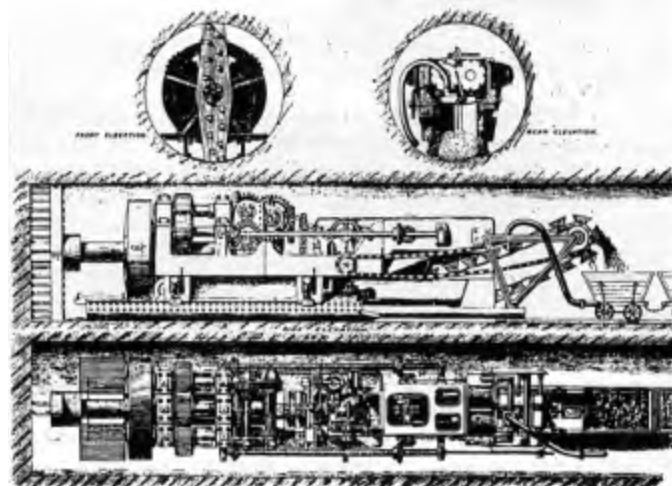
The construction of a fixed link between Folkestone and Calais has, of course, its own historical perspective. Modern concepts dated from 1802 when Albert Mathieu-Favier presented a scheme to Napoleon. The period through to the late 1860's was characterised by numerous schemes many devised by Thome de Gammond (1807-76). In his pioneering hydrographic and geological studies he may be regarded as the founding father of Channel tunnel research. At the late age of 48 he collected samples from the sea bed from an open boat without any diving apparatus at depths of up to 100 feet. All such schemes, however, were subject to wider political and economic pressures and none went beyond elaborate plans.

The great boom in railway construction from the 1840's witnessed major engineering projects. In 1867 de Gammond, William Low and Brunlees produced a plan with twin tunnels. Sir John Hawkshaw also detailed a scheme for a single tunnel and during 1866-67 carried out trial borings at St Margaret's Bay and Ferme Mouron. In 1872 his supporters formed the English Channel Tunnel Company. A year later Low's backers established the Anglo-French Submarine Railway Company. Between 1870-75 both French and British Governments gave cautious support and by 1874 Bills were sponsored into the French Chamber and Parliament. An enquiry followed but in August 1875 both Bills were passed. In France a company was formed - the Association du Chemin de Fer Sous marin entre La France et l'Angleterre - and land was acquired at Sandgate.

Although the scene was now set, little progress was made in England between 1875-79. In France though, between 1875-76, thousands of soundings and samples were taken. In 1880 William Low was able to produce finance for Sir Edward Watkin for research. Watkin worked very closely with Francis

Brady and Colonel Beaumont. A pilot gallery 897 yards long was cut at Abbot's Cliff. Favourable results from the use of the tunnelling machine built by Beaumont which cut 40 feet every 17 hours led to its transfer in late 1881 to a new site at Shakespeare Cliff where workshops, stores and railway sidings were constructed. Watkin floated another company The Submarine Continental Railway Company - and petitioned and obtained from Parliament new powers.

Works commenced in 1881 at Shakespeare Cliff with the sinking of a vertical shaft and cutting of a gallery for 2,026 yards using Beaumont's machine. Watkin envisaged an underground terminus, trains being raised to the surface by hydraulic lifts. Work was also proceeding at Sandgate with the sinking of an 86 metre shaft and gallery cut for 1,839 metres.



Beaumont and English's compressed air tunnelling machine c 1881.

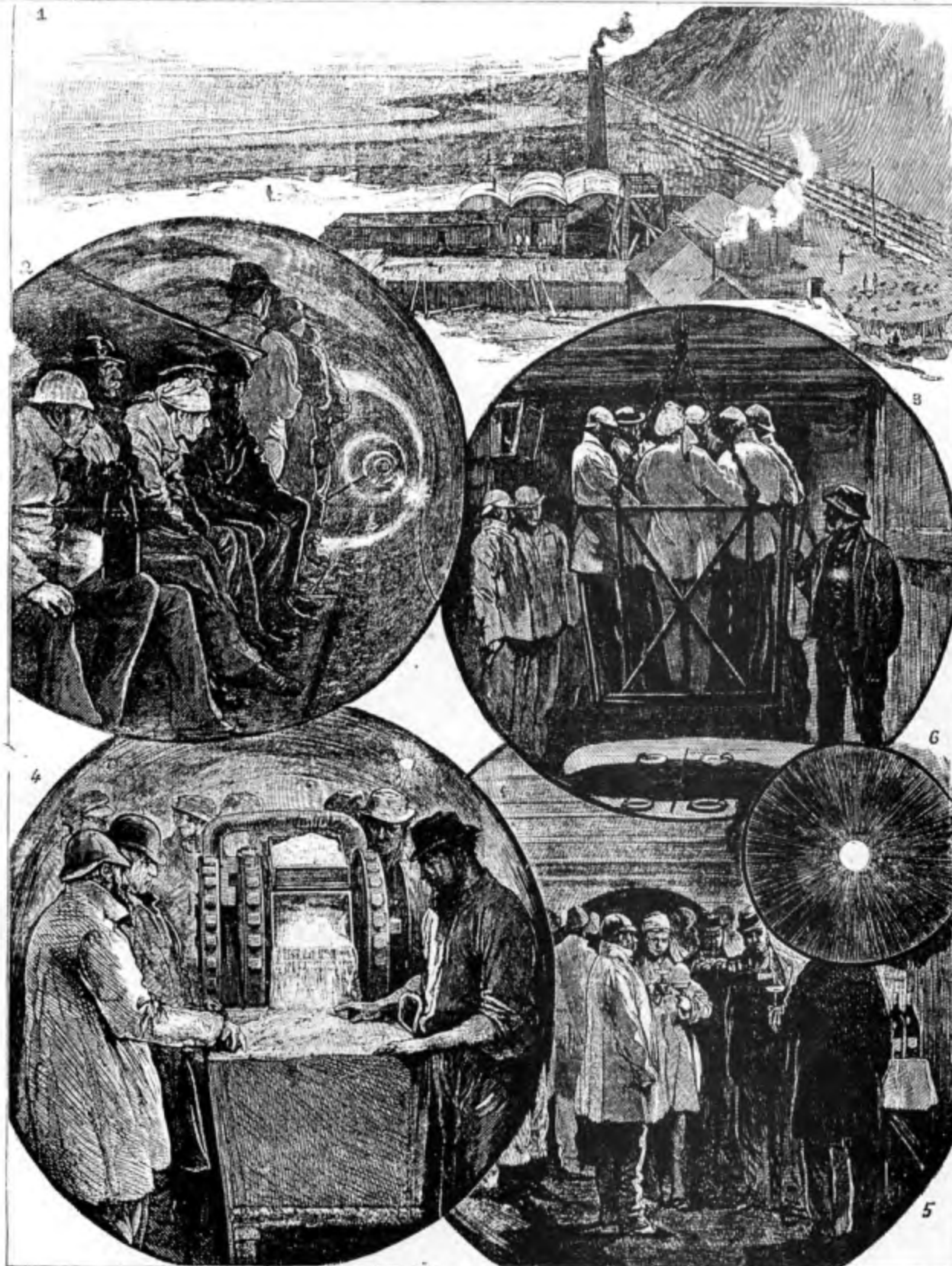
THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No 640.—VOL. XXV.
Regd at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882

PRICE SIXPENCE
[Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny]



1. View of the Surface Works at the Foot of Shakespeare's Cliff.—2. On the Tram-Car in the Tunnel.—3. Going Down in the Cage.—4. Inspecting the Boring Machine.—5. In the Hall-way Sitting: "Refreshments."—6. Boring Disc of the Compressed Air Engine.

CHANNEL TUNNEL EXCAVATIONS

All of this was carried out with pick and shovel. In engineering terms the construction of

a tunnel seemed all too possible and Watkin promoted the idea widely. In England it was the age of submarine luncheon parties for engineers and their families, ensconced beneath palms and electric light, enjoying a release of compressed air. In France the share price of the company rose dramatically.

In Britain there had been an emotional swell of national antitunnel feeling since 1875, expressed publicly by fears of a military defeat. In April 1882 Watkin was instructed to cease work, a scientific committee was set up and duly reported unfavourably. Attempts in succeeding years by Watkin to renew his concession failed. Although the French were not so bound and had started to use a second Beaumont tunneller, work ceased at Sandgatte on 18th March 1883 and on 1st July at Shakespeare Cliff. Watkin thereafter used the site to explore for coal which led to the discovery of the East Kent Coalfield.

By the turn of the century with the introduction of the

motor car and the development of aviation, transport logistics and economics were radically altered. The debate for, and research on, a tunnel, however, continued. In 1919 a new boring machine built by D. Whittaker was tested at Folkestone Warren and then abandoned on site.

Much of the history of a fixed link lies within the interrelated themes of economic and transport history. But from the view point of the history of engineering, mining and tunnelling it has its own archaeological dimension, attention being focused on 1881-83 and 1919 with the workings at Dover, Sandgatte and Folkestone. Future study of all aspects of this industrial archaeology would add significantly to the historical enquiry concerning the present Eurotunnel works. Little or nothing remains of the buildings at Shakespeare Cliff and the headings there were infilled in 1903 although the original 1881 Abbot's Cliff heading remains. So too does the machinery employed, a poignant reminder of Victorian engineering skill and achievement.



General view of the U.K. Terminal under construction looking east. Photograph courtesy of Eurotunnel (Q.A. Photos).

10. Conclusion

Archaeological and geological excavations at Folkestone have provided information about the origins of the present landscape during the formation of the Channel and evidence for almost continuous settlement from the earliest farmers to the present; a story spanning 13,000 years.

The rejoining of Britain and France, with the completion of the Tunnel in the closing decade of the twentieth century, marks the start of another major chapter in the long history of cross-channel contact; contact involving the exchange of peoples, ideas and merchandise, to which the many discoveries by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust on the U.K. Terminal site bear ample testimony.



Linear cut-and-cover tunnel under construction at Holywell Coombe looking south-west.

Postscript

During the progress of fieldwork at Dover, Ashford and Folkestone, close liaison has been maintained with French archaeologists working on the Sangatte-Frethun terminal. The results of their work have been quite startling. This part of the Pas de Calais has been intensively settled since prehistoric times and a prodigious number of archaeological sites have been sampled in advance of the construction of the French terminal for the Channel Tunnel. Where our work at Folkestone has shown multiperiod rural settlement reminiscent of subsistence farming, the Sangatte/Frethun sites are those of a rich, dynamic population. Large barrow cemeteries of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, sprawling multi-period open, and enclosed settlements of the Iron Age and a Roman villa and cemetery have come to light. A Merovingian cemetery rich with grave goods, situated by a triple-ditched Bronze Age Barrow, has been another focus of interest. A medieval, church and cemetery and the 'lost' small town of Sangatte, sacked by the English in the late fourteenth century are additional important discoveries. Close contact with our French colleagues is continuing and we are currently formulating plans to publish the results of our work in a bilingual monograph before the Channel Tunnel is completed in 1993.

Paul Bennett with contributions from Rupert Austin, Greg Campbell, Richard Cross, Adrian Davies, Alex Gibson, Elizabeth Healey, Martin Leyland, Steve Ouditt, Richard Preece, Jonathan Rady and Steve Staines.



Bronze Age triple-ditched burial mound, Frethun-les-Reitz, French terminal workings. Photo courtesy E. Delavaquerie.

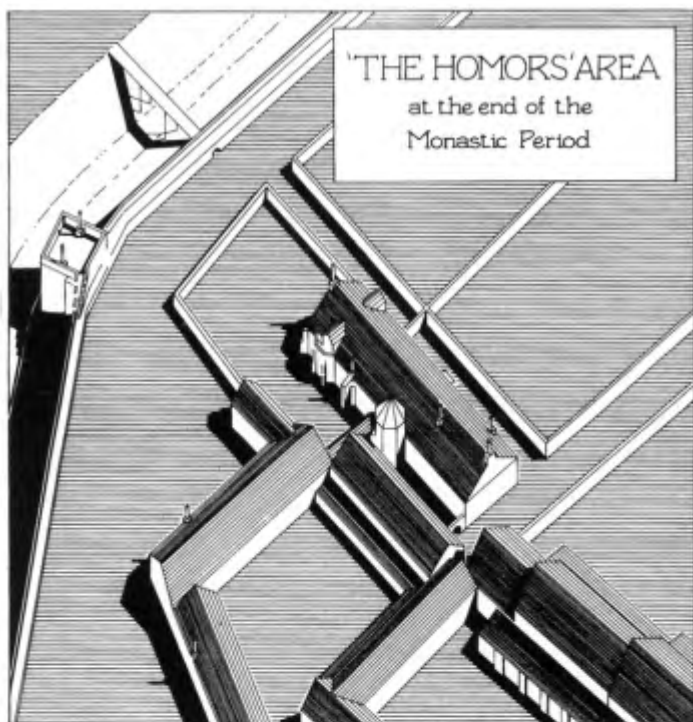
IV POST EXCAVATION & PUBLICATION

1. Forthcoming monographs

Three major monographs are virtually complete. Volume IV in The Archaeology of Canterbury series, 'Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts, Meister Omers', Linacre Garden and St Gabriel's Chapel', Volume V, Parts 1 and 2 (Excavation and Finds), 'Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Associated Areas', and a major volume on excavations at Highstead near Chislehurst, which will hopefully be published in the Kent Archaeological Society monograph series.

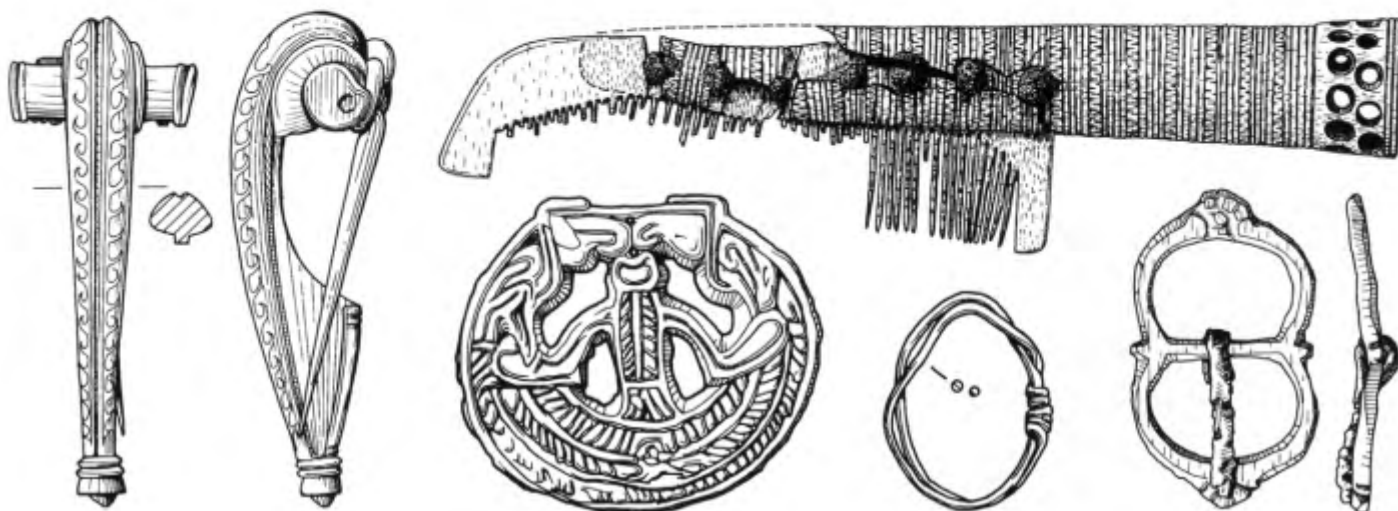
The compilation of the Marlowe and Highstead volumes was funded by English Heritage though subsidised in the past year from the meagre resources of the Trust. English Heritage will also be providing grant aid for the publication of the volumes. The publication of the Precincts volume will be funded by generous grants and loans from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, the King's School, Simon Fraser University, Ontario and the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. This work, a compilation of excavation

reports and building surveys by John Driver, Jonathan Rady, John Bowen and Tim Tatton-Brown is accompanied by numerous specialist contributions, including an introductory section detailing the post-Dissolution history of the Precincts by Mrs Margaret Sparks, our honorary documentary historian and Chairman of the Trust's Publication Sub-Committee. She has carefully guided many publications to print, often adding to their content with documentary sections. The principal authors of the Precincts volume, the Marlowe monograph (Kevin and Paul Blockley and Marion Day) and Highstead's authors, Nigel Macpherson-Grant and Peter Cauldrey, would wish me on their behalf to register thanks to all those who have assisted with their respective productions. I in turn congratulate them on the product of their hard labour. To Jane Elder and Elizabeth Edwards I also extend grateful thanks for their editorial and typing skills. The production of these major reports owe much to their very considerable efforts.



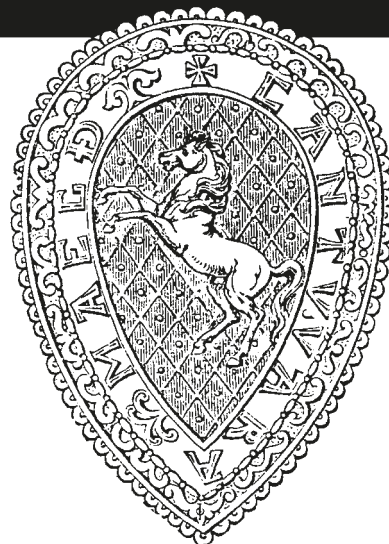
Above: decorated Iron Age pot sherd: a plate from the forthcoming Highstead volume.

Left: reconstruction of the Meister Omers area from Volume IV, forthcoming.

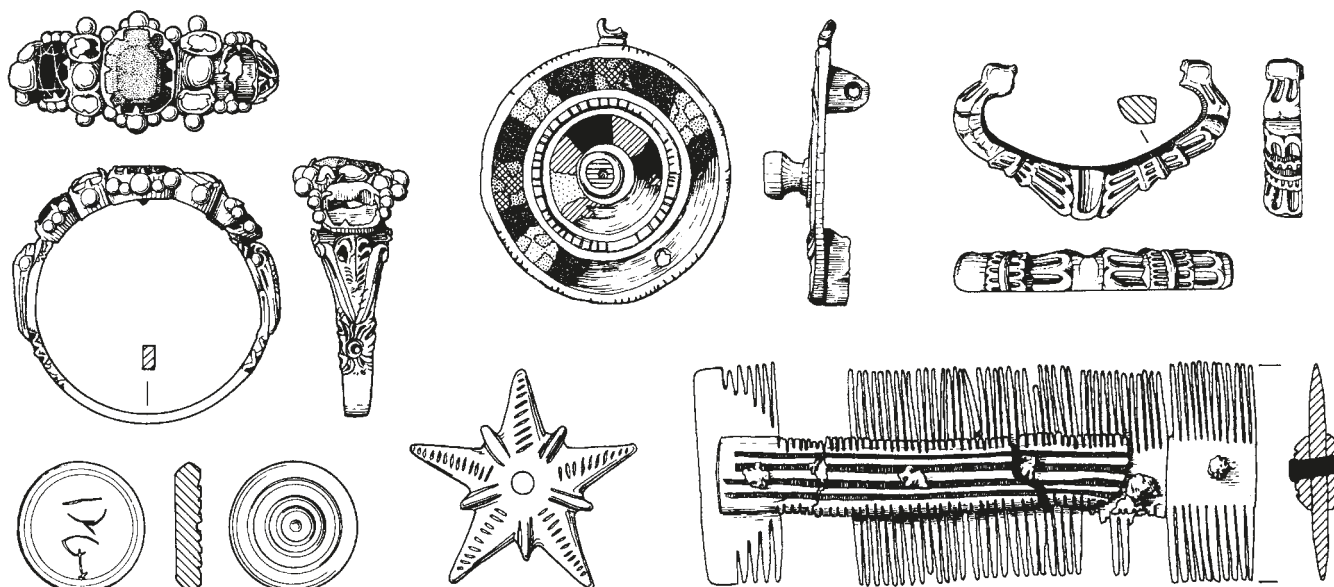
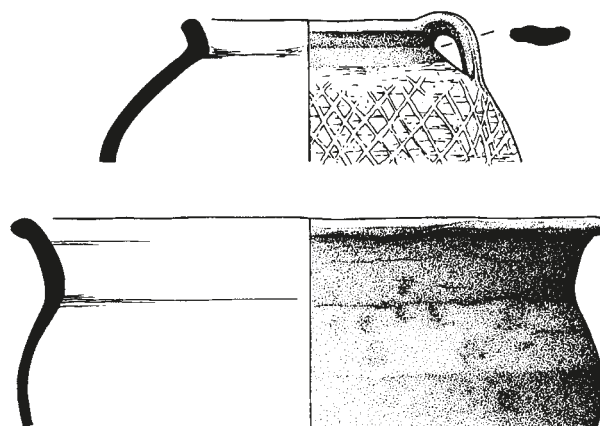


Selection of small finds drawings from Volume V, forthcoming.

Two reports have been prepared for publication in *Archaeologia Cantiana*. Excavations at 41 St George's Street will appear in the forthcoming volume and Excavations at Ridingate will be submitted next year. Both were prepared by Paul Blockley, other members of Trust staff and a number of external specialists; both were funded by English Heritage and these reports mark the continuing assistance of H.B.M.C. in the archaeological affairs of the city and district. Further still, they mark the continuing close relationship between the officers and members of the Kent Archaeological Society and the Trust. In this regard I make special mention of Dr Alec Detsicas, the honorary editor of *Archaeologia Cantiana*, and member of our Publications Sub-Committee, for his good offices and help with Trust publications.



The Trust's field, ceramic, small find and illustration core unit staff have been diligently preparing a number of new publications to reach the printer in the next year or so. These eagerly awaited reports include excavations at the Archbishop's Palace, at Bigbury Camp, St John's Lane, Crundale Limeworks and Christ Church College. Collectively they cover archaeological discoveries spanning nearly two and a half millennia. From Canterbury's earliest settlement of c. 300 B.C. under St John's Lane, possible traces of Julius Caesar in Kent at Bigbury Camp, a Roman settlement with rich cremation cemetery at Crundale Limeworks near Godmersham, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement under Christ Church College, to the survival of parts of Archbishop Lanfranc's Palace on the site of the present palace. English Heritage are funding these reports and will also be subsidising their final publication.



A selection of pottery and small finds drawings from reports in preparation

The staff of the Trust are also preparing a number of brief, colourful, publications for the interested layman. These include a booklet on Roman Canterbury, an updating of our existing leaflet series and new leaflets on Canterbury's

Pilgrim Inns and St Gregory's Priory. We are also participating in the production of a publication for Eurotunnel explaining and illustrating the palaeo-environmental and archaeological works undertaken as a consequence of the construction of the Channel Tunnel.

V EDUCATION

1. Lectures

A considerable number of illustrated lectures have been given by Trust staff over the past year. The Trust's principal lecturers, Paul Blockley, Marion Green and our Honorary Education Officer Mrs Marjorie Lyle have been particularly busy and we welcome the addition of two further staff lecturers, Mark Houlston and Tim Allen to the team.

Members of the staff have maintained an internal lecture programme for members of our Community Programme work force and field staff, and I would particularly like to thank Nigel Macpherson-Grant and Andrew Savage for their contributions in this regard.

A large number of guided tours of the city have been given by Trust staff this year and we continue to provide a

very popular series of historic walks of the city during the Canterbury Festival.


The Director has taken part in a lecture series to City Guides and has participated in a number of conferences this year promoting and representing the archaeology of the city. He has also been involved in the production of an educational video for Eurotunnel on the archaeology of the Channel Tunnel development.

Guided tours of on-going excavations have been undertaken throughout the year, continuing our policy to make any excavation a 'public' event. Our work at St George's Gate and Burgate proved to be of particular interest to residents and visitors to the city and many thousands of them were able to view the gate foundations.

2. General publications


I am pleased to record here that our calendar for 1989 has been printed and is currently on sale. The series of reconstructed views of Canterbury executed by John Bowen and coloured by Ian Clark have thrown a new perspective on the remarkable

history of the city and we hope that this production will be well received. The same reconstruction drawings have been utilised for a new series of colour postcards (our second) and as framed pictures and place-mats.



CANTERBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST

1989
CALENDAR



ALL PROFITS WILL BE USED TO PROMOTE FURTHER HISTORICAL ● AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES OF CANTERBURY AND DISTRICT

3. Replicas

Local potters, Jack Kenney, Peter Hackford and Beryl Chalk, have been working closely with members of the ceramic department to produce replicas of Canterbury's historic pottery. To date, a range of local and imported wares dating from the late fourteenth century have been successfully produced together with a very desirable corpus of postmedieval table and coarse wares.

Local jeweller, John Richardson, has been working closely with members of the small finds and illustration departments, replicating two of Canterbury's medieval 'pilgrim' small finds; a copy of a pilgrim bell, found during excavations against Adelaide Place in 1980 and a pilgrim ampulla based on a fragment of original mould discovered during a 1977 excavation in the back garden of 16 Watling Street. Explanatory notes for all the replicas have been prepared

by Trust staff, together with attractive packaging. All our endeavours with 'popular' publications and replicas have obviously been designed to produce much needed revenue for the Trust, but they will also hopefully act as educational vehicles to enhance the Canterbury resident and visitor's appreciation of the city's history and archaeology.



Pottery of Chaucer's Time
Copied by local potters from excavated originals

4. Publicity

The Trust's work has been well represented in the national and local press, on radio and television this year. We are particularly fortunate to have thriving newspapers in our area. The Kentish

Gazette, The Extra and Adscene have all produced articles on Trust excavations and activities. I would particularly like to thank David Rose of The Kentish Gazette and The Extra for his many excellent and accurate reports.

VI THE FRIENDS

The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust by Lawrence Lyle, Chairman

The response to the appeal to set up the Donald Baron Bursaries Fund has been quite encouraging, over £1,000 having been donated so far. The Appeal is still open and contributions will be welcomed by Mrs Nancy Isaac, Hon Treasurer, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, CT1 2LU. We plan to make the first awards early next year when the interest will have accumulated to a worthwhile sum.

Numbers stand at 360. Barbara Rogers, Hon. Membership Secretary, has been tireless in maintaining our membership records and in issuing reminders. Please renew your subscription promptly and, if possible, sign a covenant for at least £10; this enables us to reclaim income tax at no cost to you and your subscription is paid regularly by Banker's Order. You can, of course, cancel at any time but we hope you won't! New members are always welcomed.

Paul Bennett's success in getting developers to pay for at least the excavation of new sites has meant that our funds have not been called upon to support digs this year. This has enabled us to buy three pieces of equipment for the Trust. A computer system (for technical description see Newsletter 14), used at the moment largely as a word processor, is saving hours of time spent retyping archaeological reports and is invaluable for routine administration.



Jane Elder using the computer donated by the Friends

The system selected is compatible with that used by the Royal Museum and with those used by other archaeological units. Work for Eurotunnel at Holywell Coombe last winter made a sturdy reliable vehicle a necessity and we were fortunate to be able to buy quite cheaply an ex Army Land Rover which had been regularly maintained and which will be invaluable in transporting workers and equipment. At the Christmas Party in December I had the pleasure of giving the Trust a present of a Kodak, remote control carousel slide projector, making the lecturing activities of the staff easier and more effective.



The Friend's Landrover at work on the Channel Tunnel terminal site, Folkestone

Your Committee have worked hard to give you an attractive programme. Paul's lecture in January was, as always, fascinating and well-illustrated. In February, a large party enjoyed 'The Age of Chivalry' Exhibition at the Royal Academy, preceded by an introductory talk and light refreshments. We were able to have a preview of the Pilgrim's Way experience in St Margaret's Church before it opened in March; although some of the special effects were not yet working we had a foretaste of the most imaginative addition to the attractions of Canterbury - and one which, we hope, will provide a steady income for the Trust. After a lecture by Professor Philip Rahtz on Sutton Hoo a group of members undertook the long coach journey to the site near Woodbridge and tea in Sudbury. The main summer excursion in June was to the Armada Exhibition at the National Maritime Museum, an extensive and authentic commemoration of this crucial event four hundred years ago with a full treatment of the background to Philip II's attempt to invade England. Please let me have your suggestions for places to visit or people to lecture to us.

In August a large party of Friends and members of the Canterbury Society were shown the early stages of the St Gregory's Priory dig by Paul Bennett, Martin Hicks (site supervisor) and Trevor Anderson (osteologist). This dig will continue for several months and will reveal most of the ground plan of the medieval priory; the cemetery will provide invaluable evidence of the health of our medieval predecessors. A shop and display area have been opened in Northgate.

In spite of extensive advertising, including sending bundles of leaflets to eleven major Tourist Information Centres throughout the country, only one application for Heritage week-ends was received last winter. It may be that the market is saturated or that all our potential customers have already been to Canterbury. This outcome was very disappointing for all connected with Heritage week-ends, especially Marjorie whose brain-child they were.

Thanks to the co-operation of the staff of the Trust we have managed to produce Newsletters in December, April and August. They are an essential means of keeping in touch with our members, especially those living outside the area. Several have been enlivened by John Bowen's brilliant and accurate reconstruction drawings of Canterbury at various stages of its history.

I am most conscious of the help given to the Friends by the officers, members of the Committee and our team of distributors of the Newsletters and the Annual Report who help to keep postage costs low. Your best way of showing your appreciation is to recruit new members to support and share in the growing and exciting work of the Trust.

THE FRIENDS

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

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

DEED OF COVENANT

I,
of

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

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

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

..... day of 19

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said
(Signature)

Name in block capitals

in the presence of (Signature)

(Address)

Occupation

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

FRIENDS will be entitled to:-

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

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I wish to be a Friend of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and

I enclose my subscription of £..... (minimum £10)

Name

Address

..... Tel

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

Mrs Barbara Rogers,
c/o 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU

BANKER'S ORDER

To
(Name and address of donor's bank.)

Please pay now the sum of

£..... (.....)
(The sum in words)

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

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

Signature of Donor

Account Number Date
(Please use BLOCK LETTERS and state Mr/Mrs/Miss/Title.)

This complete form should be sent to
The Hon. Membership Secretary,
Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust,
c/o 92A Broad Street,
Canterbury CT1 2LU.

IT SHOULD NOT BE SENT TO YOUR BANKERS.

VII THE SHOP



The Trust Shop after a view shown on a city estates plan of 1828-9

Last year's Annual Report left us at the crossroads, trying to decide whether to run, sub-let or sell the shop from April 1988.

The property boom was a material factor in encouraging us to seek ways of maintaining a shop operation for the Trust. Bought at £38,000, 72 Northgate is now valued at nearly £90,000 and special local factors affecting the Northgate area are likely to maintain a steady increase in capital value whatever happens to slow down the national market.

Given the lack of enough volunteers to run a charity shop as before, we were fortunate in having two of our existing staff, Mrs Jill Cheyney and Mrs Valerie Clifford, prepared to work three half days each for a very small wage. The Trust also agreed to pay me a small weekly amount to run the student flats and work two full days in the shop. On this framework we were able to re-deploy our volunteers to provide, for most of the time, two people in the shop five days a week. At present we are also managing to open on Saturday morning.

With a wage bill of £4,500 p.a. to add to the outgoings it was with some trepidation that we went ahead with converting the old C.A.T. shop into 'Roundabout' - a shop dealing entirely in children's goods sold on a commission from which we were to gain only one third of the price of the goods sold. Thanks to Mrs Barbara Rogers we were able to clear out old stock and re-equip with new at each end of the week after Easter during which Jon and Joe of the Trust's maintenance staff worked miracles in re-fitting the shop to designs based on the fruit of

our experience to sell clothes in an old florist's shop for the last four years. Mrs Cheyney and Mrs Clifford were responsible for designing the new layout which has worked admirably in practice and been universally praised by customers. We also invested, with the help of Prontlaprint, in newly designed stationery to project an upmarket image.

Cllr. Jim Nock who had secured us the City Council loan in 1984, kindly performed the opening ceremony and we had excellent press publicity. Since that April 12th the 'Roundabout' has turned at sometimes dizzying speed. The new regime is certainly harder work for the staff as turnover has trebled. Despite heavier outgoings on re-fitting, stationery and wages we have made roughly £6,000 profit in the first six months and should be able to supply the Trust with about £12,000 as we did last year.

Our customers are bringing in the much better quality goods on which we can now insist and are grateful for a service unique in Canterbury. As a result many donate to us goods unsold at the end of the month for which we take them so that our share of the takings is nearer one half than one third. We are, however, still very short of volunteer helpers particularly in holiday periods and I would again urge anyone with two hours a week to spare to help us in what is now a very pleasant ambience.

The flats have been well let through the summer and we now have a group of four fourth year students upstairs for the next academic year. Some of the furniture has been replaced and about half of the necessary decoration has been done. Carpeting is the next necessity, particularly for the stairs and landings.

One casualty of the change-over has been sales of Trust goods. Our display stand is a bit lost among the children's clothes but we do still provide a permanent outlet for the Trust's wares.

My thanks go as usual to Mrs Rogers and all our helpers, to Captain Tempest Hay who now manages our finances and to Mrs Peggy Hayes whose wonderful window displays do so much for our image.

Marjorie Lyle



VIII ADMINISTRATION

1. Council and Committees by L. Lyle

Captain Tempest Hay has taken over as Honorary Treasurer following the death of Professor George McVittie. Mr M.H.S. Bridgeford and Mr David Rose have joined the Management Committee.

The Publication Sub-Committee, chaired by Mrs. Margaret Sparks, has taken over responsibility for popular as well as

academic publications. Volume IV of *The Archaeology of Canterbury 'Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts'* is in preparation, supported by grants of £5,000 from the Dean and Chapter and of \$3,000 from Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, and by an interest-free loan of £2,000 from the King's School.

2. Obituary:

Professor George McVittie O.B.E. by L. Lyle

The death in March of George McVittie deprived the Trust of one of its most distinguished and devoted members. Professor McVittie became Honorary Treasurer on the formation of the company limited by guarantee. He saw the Trust through some difficult times and his careful stewardship of our exiguous funds helped the Trust to survive and to expand. All who knew him appreciated his kindly wit and his acerbic tolerance of the bureaucratic methods of large organisations.

We knew that he had worked as a code-breaker at Bletchley Park during the war (where he met his wife, Mildred) but few of us realised how distinguished a theoretical astronomer he was until, on his 80th birthday, the International Astronomical Union named a small planet after him. After holding a variety of university posts in England he was Professor of Astronomy at the University of Illinois from 1952 to 1972 and then Honorary Professor of Theoretical Astronomy at the University of Kent at Canterbury where he lectured regularly until a few weeks before his death.



3. Premises by Paul Bennett



A generous low interest loan of £50,000 from Canterbury City Council has enabled Trust staff to forge ahead with repair and refurbishment of our offices at 92A Broad street. I am proud to say that only two outside contractors have been called upon to effect repairs that we were unable to undertake ourselves. This work to the roofs of two of our buildings in the expert hands of Murray and Blench Ltd and internal plastering by the very expert and skillful Peter Streeting.

Much of the work we are undertaking at this time is either structural or external and we have been fortunate to obtain listing building grant aid under the 'town scheme of grants' from the City Council. Members of the City's Conservation staff are keeping a watchful but kindly eye on the ongoing works, and we owe debts of gratitude to Graham Kyte, Ollie Chapman and Clive Bowley for their advice.

The Trust is equally fortunate to have such talented staff on its payroll. Jon Ford, our carpenter, leads a small team of three other stalwarts, Sean Wilson (painter and decorator), Mike McDonnell (Mr Fixit) and Des Riddler (electrician) of whom any local building firm would be justly proud.

Our library, administrative office and shop are now virtually complete and staff eagerly await the repair and decoration of other parts of the building complex.

4. Equipment by Paul Bennett

The acquisition of two word processors, purchased for us by the Friends of the Trust, have revolutionised the production of minor and major reports. They are proving to be indispensable, and the editorial, secretarial and administrative staff in particular would wish me to extend thanks to the Friends for purchasing them.

Our hardworking Folkestone team would also wish me to thank the Friends for another important gift, an ex-Army Landrover, which has seen stirring service on the Channel

Tunnel sites, and again has proved indispensable. This admirable purchase, like the word processors, and indeed a carousel projector (our Christmas present from the Friends) will see much service in years to come.

I would like to mention one particular Friend of the Trust, Mr Barry Gray, of Gray Plant Hire. He has very generously loaned us a small mechanical digger to assist with the St Gregory's Priory excavation. This small machine is being used by our field staff to remove bulk soils that would normally have to be shifted by hand. 'Crocodiles' of site workers pushing wheelbarrow

ADMINISTRATION

loads of soil, fed by this machine, can regularly be seen on the old Post Office site. We are most grateful to Barry Gray for loaning us the machine, and for the many kindnesses of Gray Plant Hire in the past.

The Trust staff join with me to applaud the Friends for all the work they do on our behalf. For those reading through this report who are not 'Friends of the Trust', please join us. By doing so you will be party to a vibrant and exciting period of archaeological endeavour in City, District and East Kent. We will keep you informed of every new discovery and should you wish it, you can participate in field, office or armchair. The Trust is very much an extended family, working towards a common purpose; the Friends of the Trust are part of that family. Join us.



5. Hostels by Paul Bennett

The City Council have allowed the temporary use of Nos 16 and 57 Pound Lane as office and hostel accommodation, and recently Nos 12–16 Dover Street have been converted to fulfil the same function.

The Council are also allowing our seasonal volunteers, many of them from Europe and North America, free campsite facilities at Bekesbourne Lane. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the members and officers of the City

Council for their generosity and continuing support of the Archaeological Trust.

Our Folkestone team have been based in houses in the ownership of Eurotunnel at Newington and Peene. Eurotunnel very generously allowed us use of these premises free of charge and I register our thanks to them for this.

Despite these generous gifts, our increasing workload and growing staff numbers are placing severe pressures on existing accommodation in Canterbury and we are currently desperately seeking additional buildings to house new staff members.

6. Acknowledgements by Paul Bennett

We would like to thank the following individuals and organisations who have financially contributed towards excavation and building recording work in the Area of Archaeological Importance, and beyond, during the past year. **The British Museum** and **Kent County Council** who each made grants of £1,000.

English Heritage for excavations at St Mildred's Tannery and St Augustine's Conduit House; evaluation trenching at St Gregory's Priory; post-excavation work on St John's Lane, Ridingate, Marlowe, Highstead, Crundale Lime Works, Ickham and Christ Church College sites.

Canterbury City Council for various small excavations.

The Channel Tunnel Group for various excavations in the Folkestone terminal area and watching briefs at Ashford and Dover.

University of Cambridge for excavations at Holywell Coombe. (1)

Seaward Properties for excavations in advance of redevelopment at St Radugund's Street.

The King's School for building recording work at the King's School Shop.

Drs Wood, Vernon, Pay, etc for excavations at the rear of their surgery at No.25 Watling Street.

Williamson & Sons (Canterbury) Limited for excavations in advance of development at St Mildred's Tannery.

E.H. Cardy & Son in connection with the excavations at 'Martin's' No.20 St Margaret's Street.

Christ Church College for excavations at the Paramedical Centre.

The Dean & Chapter for the Domus Hospitum survey.

G. Oliver (Footwear) p.l.c. for archaeological work at the 'Cheker of the Hope Inn' No.2 High Street.

J.F. Berry for survey work at No.70 Castle Street.

S.T. Abbot Limited for excavations at Adelaide Place.

Sterling Homes for excavations at St Martin's Road.

The Church Commissioners for excavation, landscaping and survey work at the Archbishop's Palace.

Invicta Arts for archaeological work at No.10 Best Lane.

Townscape for excavations at No.4 Pound Lane.

Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Limited for building recording at St Margaret's Church and general research and preparation for the 'Pilgrim's Way'.

We are also extremely grateful for bequests from the late Mr James Sanderson and Mrs M. Allen and for a donation from the Loudon Charitable Trust.

IX ACCOUNTS

Report of the directors, auditors & accounts for year ended 31st March 1988

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31st March 1988.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The company was incorporated on 2nd August 1979 and acquired all the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated association "Canterbury Archaeological Trust". The principal activities of the company remained unchanged from those of the unincorporated association, that is to advance the education of the public in Archaeology and to acquire and promote knowledge of the past of and in Canterbury and the surrounding area. During 1987 the Trust received £100,000 from Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Ltd in respect of the Pilgrims' Way Project. Of this £60,000 was paid to the Trust for the transfer to Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Ltd of the intellectual property rights and the right to exploit the Project and £40,000 recompensed the Trust for the work already done by the Trust and its officers in working up the idea.

RESULTS

The results of the Trust for the year ended 31st March 1988 show an excess of income over expenditure for the year of £32,152 (1987 - £113,768) on its main account, a (deficit) of income over expenditure on its publications account of (£682) (1987 - £182), on its shop account a net profit of £14,900 (1987 - £15,514), and an excess of income over expenditure on the Friends Account of £3,554 (1987 - £7,911).

DIRECTORS

The directors during the year were:-

Dr. Walter Frank Jenkins	(Chairman)
Prof. George Cunliffe McVittie	(Deceased)
Francis Harry Pantton	
Tempest Hay	

SECRETARY

The secretary during the year was Lawrence D. Lyle.

REGISTERED OFFICE

92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.

AUDITORS

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

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Lawrence D. Lyle
Secretary

9th September 1988

1

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

To the Members of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

We have examined the accounts set out on pages 3 to 10 which have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting.

In our opinion, these accounts give, on the historical cost basis of accounting, a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust at 31st March 1988 and of the excess and the source and application of funds of the Trust for the year ended on that date, and the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985.

CHANTRY VELLACOTT
Chartered Accountants

7 Dane John,
CANTERBURY, Kent,
CT1 2QS.
9th September 1988.

2

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS EMPLOYED	£ 1988	£	31ST MARCH 1988	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Freehold Property:				
92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.		93,525.68		8,500.00
Current Assets				
Cash at Bank	22,407.40		128,736.97	
Petty Cash Float	200.00		200.00	
Sundry Debtors	49,126.43		-	
		71,733.83		128,936.97
		165,259.51		137,436.97
Current Liabilities				
Bank Overdraft	10,196.22		1,993.13	
Sundry Creditors	2,533.95		15,066.66	
		12,730.17		17,059.79
		£152,529.34		£120,377.18
FINANCED BY :				
Trust Capital Account				
Canterbury Archaeological Trust		5,824.63		5,824.63
Income and Expenditure Account				
Balance brought forward	114,552.55		783.60	
Excess for the year	32,152.16		113,768.95	
		146,704.71		114,552.55
		£152,529.34		£120,377.18

F.H. Pantton }
 }
 } Directors
 }
 Tempest Hay }

(See also Balance Sheet on Pages 8, 9 and 11)

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988

	1988	1987
	£	£
INCOME		
I. English Heritage (N.B.M.C.) Projects:-		
Small Sites	-	144.00
90/1 Northgate Excavation	3,245.00	-
C & A Post-Excavation	-	13,000.00
Ridingate Post-Excavation	9,775.00	-
St. John's Lane Post-Excavation	8,484.00	-
Tannery Excavation	5,000.00	-
Marlowe Post-Excavation	25,482.58	-
Hightesed Post-Excavation	9,725.00	18,978.00
Stour Street B Trial Trench	-	2,000.00
Martin's Shop (St. Margaret's St.)	-	1,500.00
Ridingate Excavation	-	750.00
St. John's Lane Excavation	-	8,000.00
	61,713.58	40,372.00
II. Other Income:-		
Canterbury City Council Fees	21,471.00	27,887.47
Kent Archaeological Society	-	2,243.11
Friends of the C.A.T.	2,000.00	4,288.80
Kent County Council Grants	1,050.00	5,758.68
British Museum Grant	1,000.00	1,000.00
C.A.T. Shop	11,600.00	-
General Public Donations (see Note 3)	247.28	2,513.28
Christchurch College	1,966.36	3,638.09
Pizzaland International	-	1,109.42
A. Abbott Homes	750.00	825.00
Nine Small Sites	-	1,092.58
C.A.T. Appeal Fund Grant	-	679.02
Lecture Fees and Popular Publications	2,603.89	738.00
Heritage Projects Ltd.	296.93	1,857.71
Witminster Ltd.	-	4,000.00
Bournemouth Ltd.	-	3,500.00
Barrett's of Canterbury Ltd.	1,451.17	7,512.18
E.H. Cardy & Son Ltd.	2,143.97	5,912.58
Seaward Retirement Homes Ltd.	11,380.00	10,000.00
Interest:		
National Westminster Bank PLC	4,232.46	828.47
C.A.T. Appeal Fund	1,980.23	1,118.10
Carried forward	128,068.85	128,872.49

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ACCOUNTS

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988

	1988 £	1987 £
II. Other Income (Continued):-		
Brought forward	126,086.85	126,872.49
Nicomans (Canterbury) Ltd.	-	2,279.81
Miscellaneous Receipts and Refunds	-	687.45
Jenwood Ltd.	495.90	-
P.A. Barden & Sons Ltd.	750.00	-
Dean and Chapter	1,557.21	-
J.J. Williamson & Sons	10,000.00	-
Church Commissioners	2,022.81	-
University of Cambridge	12,045.30	-
Doctors Wood, Vernon, Pay etc.	2,302.87	-
Channel Tunnel Group	100,676.10	-
J.F. Berry	695.69	-
George Oliver (Footwear) PLC	815.70	-
The Kings School	2,084.01	-
Jones Lang Wootton	303.88	-
Sterling Homes	5,000.00	-
	264,636.30	129,839.75
Transfer of the intellectual property rights and the right to exploit the Project of the Concept of Pilgrims' Way	-	60,000.00
Fees for Work on Pilgrims' Way Concept	-	40,000.00
	£264,636.30	£229,839.75

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988

	1988 £	1987 £
EXPENDITURE		
I. English Heritage (H.B.M.C.) Projects:-		
Archbishops's Palace Post-Excavation	1,050.20	1,648.95
Swall Site (Gulston Mill)	-	144.00
90/1 Northgate Excavation	3,381.85	-
C & A Post-Excavation	1,971.29	12,387.29
Ridingate Post-Excavation	9,800.99	-
St. John's Lane Post-Excavation	7,462.43	-
Tannery Excavation	5,000.00	-
Marlowe Post-Excavation	28,532.50	-
Hightead Post-Excavation	15,072.30	16,968.16
Stour Street B Trial Trench	-	2,018.42
Martin's Shop (St. Margaret's St.) Excavation	-	1,503.08
Ridingate Excavation	-	749.70
St. John's Lane Excavation	-	8,011.68
	72,271.58	41,431.28
II. Non-H.B.M.C. Projects:-		
Stour Street B	-	5,052.85
Martin's Shop (St. Margaret's St.) Excavation	2,143.97	5,279.08
Ridingate Excavation	-	3,786.59
St. John's Lane Excavation	-	9,817.01
St. Margaret's Church Excavation	-	5,246.04
Stour Street Excavation	-	8,418.32
Pound Lane Excavation	-	5,796.90
Godmersham Training Excavation	-	1,843.11
Ten Minor Sites	-	2,875.39
Archbishop's Palace Garden	2,022.81	67.52
Christchurch College Sites	2,020.88	1,153.49
Conservation	473.30	294.25
Surveys and Building Recording	1,851.68	838.29
Cakebread Robey Post-Excavation	-	1,205.77
Marlowe Post-Excavation	-	2,520.28
Exhibitions	644.77	1,403.27
Popular Publications	4,696.14	872.97
All Saints Church Excavation	178.42	6,902.49
Blackfriars Excavation	-	2,898.50
Carried forward	86,303.75	107,101.40

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988

	1988 £	1987 £
II. Non-H.B.M.C. Projects (Continued):-		
Brought forward	86,303.75	107,101.40
St. Radigunda Street Excavation	15,699.85	7,157.90
Adelaide Road Excavation	783.77	828.13
East Station Excavation	341.04	114.98
Miscellaneous Post-Excavations	400.12	868.39
"Frogs"	1,651.17	-
8 New Street	338.33	-
Pound Lane Post-Excavations	829.82	-
Longmarket	872.06	-
Roper Road	756.56	-
Domus Hospitum	1,574.53	-
Tannery Excavation	10,204.89	-
Holywell Combe - 1 Excavation	12,596.07	-
25 Watling Street	2,387.66	-
Channel Tunnel Projects	83,430.50	-
70 & 76 Castle Street	686.85	-
Heritage Projects Research	364.19	-
"Choir of the Boys" Inn	615.70	-
Kings School Shop Survey	2,084.01	-
St. Martin's Road	4,252.43	-
Linden Grove	1,481.15	-
10 Best Lane Excavation	3,072.48	-
St. George's Roundabout	1,229.24	-
Westgate Towers (Guardroom)	866.05	-
	£232,484.14	£116,070.80
Excess for Year	£32,152.16	£113,768.95

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

	31ST MARCH 1988	
	1988 £	1987 £
SOURCE OF FUNDS		
Excess for the year	£32,152.16	£113,768.95
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	85,025.88	8,500.00
Net Operating Assets:		
Increase in debtors	49,126.43	-
Decrease/(Increase) in creditors	12,532.71	(15,066.66)
Movement in Net Liquid Funds:		
(Decrease)/Increase in bank balances and cash	(114,532.66)	120,335.01
	£32,152.16	£113,768.95

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988

1. CONSTITUTION

The Trust's activities were carried on as an unincorporated association until 31st March 1979. On 1st April 1979 a company limited by guarantee was incorporated to acquire all the assets, liabilities and activities of the unincorporated association "Canterbury Archaeological Trust". Company law requires all pre-incorporation results to be transferred to a capital reserve. Therefore the unincorporated association's surplus of £5,824.83 brought forward at 1st April 1981 has been transferred to the Trust Capital Reserve.

The company being limited by guarantee, has no share capital and its members are confined to members of the Canterbury Archaeological Council. Every member is liable to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 in the event of the company being wound up while they are members or within one year thereafter.

2. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed Assets other than Freehold Property are written off in the year in which they are purchased and charged against the excavation site or the finds-processing and post excavation costs.

3. GENERAL PUBLIC DONATIONS

Total of Individual donations, each less than £500.

4. APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts were approved by the board of directors on the 9th September 1988.

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988

	£ 1988	£	£ 1987	£
INCOME				
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	6,531.00			
Sale of Volumes I, II, VII and VIII				
"Excavations at Canterbury Castle"				
"Excavations on the Defences of Canterbury"				
"Excavations in the St. George's Street and Burgate Street Areas"				
"Canterbury Excavations Intra and Extra Mural Sites 1949-55 and 1980-84"	1,684.50		191.50	
National Savings Bank Interest	-		213.13	
		8,215.50		404.63
EXPENDITURE				
Kent Archaeological Society Printing Costs	8,112.00		-	
Postage and Stationery	189.35		22.49	
Index for Volume VIII	-		200.00	
Dr. Detelous Honorarium	500.00		-	
Advertising Leaflet	96.00		-	
		8,997.35		229.49
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(681.85)		182.14
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	3,211.58		3,029.44	
75% of Balance at 31st March 1987 to Kent Archaeological Society	2,408.69		-	
		802.89		3,029.44
		£121.04		£3,211.58
BALANCE SHEET - 31ST MARCH 1988				
REPRESENTED BY:				
Cash at Bank		18.80		1,109.34
National Savings Bank Investment Account		102.24		2,102.24
		£121.04		£3,211.58

(See also Balance Sheet on Pages 3, 9 and 11)

Note: No value has been taken for Stock of Publications as at 31st March 1988.

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

SHOP ACCOUNT

BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1988

	£ 1988	£	£ 1987	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Freehold Property: 72 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent		45,125.41		45,125.41
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash at Bank:				
Current Account	791.11		635.70	
Deposit Account	85.18		80.87	
Stock on Hand (per Valuation)	681.89		200.00	
		1,558.18		916.57
		46,683.59		46,041.98
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Loan Accounts:				
Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Account	1,150.00		-	
Canterbury City Council	-		3,750.00	
Sundry Creditors	139.16		198.04	
		1,289.16		3,948.04
NET ASSETS		£45,394.43		£42,093.94
FINANCED BY:				
Profit and Loss Account				
Profit brought forward		42,093.94		28,579.32
Profit for Year		14,900.49		15,514.02
		56,994.43		42,093.94
Contribution to Main Trust Account		11,800.00		-
		£45,394.43		£42,093.94

(See also Balance Sheet on Pages 3, 9 and 11)

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

SHOP ACCOUNT

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988

	£ 1988	£	£ 1987	£
Sales:				
Shop	7,455.60		9,825.57	
Nearly New	5,481.93		4,311.11	
Leaflets	274.34		1,283.37	
Other	442.83		958.57	
		13,654.70		16,378.62
Other Income:				
Donations Received	-		3.00	
Rents Received	4,915.80		4,529.30	
Fees	115.00		123.00	
Deposit Account Interest	4.31		53.10	
		5,035.11		4,708.40
		18,689.81		21,587.02
Expenditure:				
Purchases (see adjusted for stock)	43.05		962.77	
Wages	706.00		221.00	
General & Water Rates	487.49		484.82	
Insurance	216.32		237.32	
Electricity	310.03		156.01	
Telephone	175.06		179.33	
Repairs and Renewals	1,152.51		2,556.88	
Sundry Equipment	499.00		20.00	
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	20.17		283.13	
Travelling Expenses	139.00		69.00	
Loan Interest	-		902.74	
Miscellaneous Expenses	40.69		-	
		3,789.32		9,073.00
Net Profit for the Year		£14,900.49		£15,514.02

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(See also Balance Sheet on Pages 3, 8 and 9)

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

THE FRIENDS ACCOUNT

DONALD BARON BURSARIES FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1988

Donations Received	1,045.00
Interest Received	43.68
	<u>£1,088.68</u>

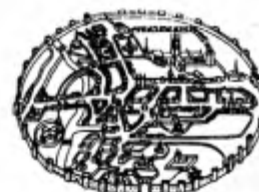
BALANCE SHEET

REPRESENTED BY:

The Charities Deposit Fund Account	<u>£1,088.68</u>
------------------------------------	------------------

(See also Balance Sheet on pages 3, 8, 9 and 11)

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CANTERBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST

X TRUST COUNCIL, STAFF & MSC TEAM

Patron:

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

Vice-Presidents:

Cllr H.J. Alexander

Cllr B. Collins

Mrs M. Collins

*Dr F. Jenkins, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

*Mrs M. Scott-Knight, B.A.

Chairman:

The Lord Mayor of Canterbury

Vice-Chairman:

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

Honorary Secretary:

*Mr L. Lyle, M.A.

Honorary Treasurer:

*Captain T. Hay, R.N. (Retd)

Canterbury Museums Officer:

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

County Museums Officer:

Miss L. Millard, M.A.

Mr D. Anning, F.C.A.

Mr C. Barker

Dr T. Blagg, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Dr H. Cleere, B.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.I.B.M., M.I.F.A.

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

Professor S. Frere, C.B.A., M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Mr M. Nightingale, O.B.E., B.Litt., F.S.A.

Mrs C. Simpson, B.A.

The Dean of Canterbury the Very Rev. J. Simpson M.A.

Dr A. Smyth, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

*Mrs M. Sparks, M.A.

Professor J. Wachter, B.Sc., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

Mr B. Webster, M.A., F.R. Hist.S., F.S.A.

One person appointed from each of the following bodies:

Dean & Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral:

Mr P. Marsh, A.R.I.B.A.

Council for British Archaeology:

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

Rescue, the Trust for British Archaeology:

University of Kent at Canterbury:

*Mr A. Butcher, M.A.

Canterbury Archaeological Society:

Mrs P. Garrard

Kent County Council:

Cllr S. Burden

The British Museum:

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

Royal Archaeological Institute

Mr G. Beresford, F.S.A.

British Archaeological Association

Mr B. Davison, F.S.A.

Kent Archaeological Society:

Mr A. Harrison, B.A., F.S.A.

Heritage Projects Limited

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

Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men:

Mr J. Parsons

Three members of Canterbury City Council:

Cllr P. Lee (to May 1987)

Cllr J. Nock (from May 1987)

Cllr Mrs H McCabe

Cllr B. Collins

Non-voting members:

Mr C. Gay, L.L.B. (City Chief Executive)

Mr M. Bacon, M.A., M. Phil. (T.P.), M.R.T.P.I., (City Technical Director)

Mr R. Thomas: B.A., (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England))

Honorary Legal Advisors:

Furley Page Fielding & Barton (Mr N. Jones)

Honorary Auditors:

Hill Vellacott (Mr D. Anning)

**Indicates Member of Management Committee*

TRUST COUNCIL, STAFF & MSC TEAM

Paul Bennett *Director*
 Paul Blockley* *Assistant Director & Senior Field Officer*

Excavation Supervisors & Assistants

J. Rady *Field Officer*
 M. Leyland *Site Director*
 R. Cross *Site Director*
 S. Ouditt *Site Director*
 M. Hicks *Site Director*
 J. Bowen* *Senior Building Recording Officer*
 R. Austin *Building Recording Officer*
 I. Anderson *Site Supervisor & Numismatist*
 M. Houlston *Site Supervisor*
 A. Hicks *Site Supervisor*
 D. Nebiker *Site Supervisor*

Finds Supervisors & Assistants

M. Green *Pottery Supervisor - Roman Ceramics*
 N. Macpherson-Grant *Pre-Roman & Medieval Pottery Analyst*
 A. Savage *Pottery Analyst & Finds Photographer*
 P. Garrard *Small Finds Supervisor & Conservator*
 J. Elder *Small Finds & Editorial Assistant*
 W. Murphy *Finds Assistant*
 M. Taylor *Finds Processing Supervisor*
 A. Rouen *Finds Processor*
 D. Howgill *Finds Processor*

Drawing Office

M. Duncan *Senior Illustrator*
 S. Barnett *Finds Illustrator*
 I. Clarke *Illustrator*
 D. Dobson *Draughtsman*

Administration & Publication

R. Bennett *Financial Administrator*
 J. Strugnell *Director's Secretary (part-time)*
 E. Edwards *Editorial Assistant (part-time)*
 M. Sparks *Honorary Documentary Historian*

Building Renovation Staff

J. Ford *Carpenter*
 S. Wilson *Painter-Decorator*
 M. McDonnell *Handyman*
 D. Riddler *Electrician*
 J. Turner*

Site Assistants

T. Allen
 M. Davey
 S. Pennington
 G. Shand

K. Appleton
 P. Mayne
 A. Pope
 L. Truman*

Site Workers

C. Atherton
 K. Bedi
 D. Cooper*
 B. Ferguson
 W. Gravenor*
 I. Hay
 L. Holness*
 J. Lewis*
 P. Marshall*
 H. Merskey*
 S. Reyna
 F. Riddel
 N. Sawyer*
 T. Wilson
 M. Wysocki

L. Barnes
 S. Bray
 D. Dobson
 C. Forcey
 N. Hair
 K. Haynes*
 R. Jones
 A. Linklater
 B. McGill
 S. Pratt
 C. Richardson
 C. Rigg
 N. Till
 J. Wright*

Members of M.S.C. Team

Mike McDonnell
 Jon Ford
 D. Dobson
 W. Gravenor
 D. Howgill
 M. King
 P. Murphy
 M. Nugent
 J. Robinson
 G. Shand
 W. Calderwood
 C. Epton
 B. Ferguson
 S. Beames
 S. Constant
 R. Ellender
 J. Elliot
 M. Bray
 C. Bradshaw
 J. Wiles
 S. Warne
 S. Reed

Supervisor
 Ganger
 R. Buckmaster
 S. Wilson
 C. Barham
 J. Pickard
 C. Krutnik
 S. Backham
 M. Goodwin
 D. Cox
 R. Gray
 P. Whorlow
 B. Smith
 R. Pooley
 P. McKernan
 G. Boiling
 J. Spitari
 T. Moore
 I. Clark
 S. Jones
 S. Shyberg

* no longer employed by the Trust

