

ST EANSWYTHE'S WATER, MOREHALL RECREATION GROUND, FOLKESTONE, KENT

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Contents

<i>Summary</i>	3
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	4
1 Introduction	5
2 Site location, topography and geology	6
3 Archaeological and historical background	7
4 The excavation (Trench 1)	12
5 The finds	17
6 Conclusion: St Eanswythe's Water re-assessed	22
7 Bibliography	26
Appendix 1: Timeline of St Eanswythe's Water	28
Appendix 2: The Chapel of St Eanswythe	45
Appendix 3: Radiocarbon results	47
Figures 1-31	49

SUMMARY

In October 2018 Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) undertook an archaeological excavation in Morehall Recreation Ground, Cheriton (NGR TR 21051 37208). This work formed part of a community project, 'Finding Eanswythe: The Life and Afterlife of an Anglo-Saxon Saint', which was led by Canterbury Christ Church University and primarily funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (now the National Lottery Heritage fund). The purpose of the excavation was to investigate the line of an artificial watercourse, known variously as St Eanswythe's Water, the Town Ditch, or the Town Dyke, which for many centuries supplied the town of Folkestone with fresh water drawn from a number of natural streams. The artificial stretch of this watercourse represents a major example of medieval hydrological engineering, running across the Folkestone plain for over 1½ miles from just below the Downs to the Bayle. This watercourse has long been associated with the figure of St Eanswythe, daughter of the Kentish king Eadbald (r. 616/18-40), in whose name a minster appears to have been established at Folkestone around the middle of the seventh century AD. The Vita, or Life, of St Eanswythe, probably composed in the thirteenth century, attributed the creation of the watercourse to a miracle performed by her, but it clearly represented a very significant example of hydrological engineering and water management of unknown antiquity. The key research aims of the excavation were to investigate the scale and form of this intriguing watercourse and to shed further light on the date of its construction.

The excavation involved a single hand-dug trench at a point where historic maps and surveys indicated that two artificial channels joined. These drew water respectively from the natural stream known as St Eanswythe's Water and from the main channel of the Pent Stream. The excavation successfully located this junction and revealed a complex sequence of ditches which culminated in a series of large stoneware pipes and a brick culvert laid during the second half of the nineteenth century. A radiocarbon date obtained from one of the earlier ditch fills indicated construction after AD 1259. An earlier phase ditch was identified, but it was clear that this point on the line of the watercourse was very unlikely to date back as far as the seventh century. Instead, it seems probable that the watercourse was constructed at some point in the late eleventh or twelfth century to serve the Benedictine Priory established in 1095 on the site of the Anglo-Saxon minster by the Norman Lonlay Abbey.

The excavation also established that the watercourse survives across Morehall Recreation Ground as a substantial and complex archaeological feature. Indeed, there is a good chance that vestiges of it survive at depth along much of its recorded length, including potentially under areas that have since been built over. Due consideration should thus be given to the existence of this significant feature when making future planning and conservation decisions in Folkestone. Further opportunities to archaeologically investigate it should be grasped, although the overall priority should be to ensure the preservation in situ of as much of it as possible. Certainly, the watercourse must rank as one of Folkestone's most significant archaeological and historical features; it thus deserves to be better understood, more widely appreciated and, where possible, preserved.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation would not have been possible without the kind permission and support of members and officers of Folkestone & Hythe District Council, who administer Morehall Recreation Ground via a charitable trust. In particular, thanks are extended to Sandra Bryant, asset management officer at the District Council, for her invaluable support and advice and to the Trustees of Folkestone Parks and Pleasure Grounds who approved permission to excavate on the site.

Thanks are also extended to the Finding Eanswythe project team, in particular the project's director Dr Lesley Hardy, for their help and support. The dig would not have been possible without the support of Canterbury Christ Church University, or the Heritage Lottery Fund and other project funders, including the Roger De Haan Charitable Trust. Affinity Water freely gave their expert help and advice in ascertaining the best area to excavate, whilst avoiding modern water services, as did staff from the Environment Agency. Special thanks go to Beverley Taylor, Corporate Responsibility Manager at Affinity, for her enthusiastic support and for encouraging her colleagues to volunteer during the dig.

The excavation was directed by the author, supported by Annie Partridge, Community Archaeologist at Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT). Other CAT staff who took part were Paul Armour, Mark Richardson, Adelina Teoaca and Alex Vokes. They were assisted by a very able and enthusiastic group of volunteers, including Elizabeth Bowen, Jan Clarke, Maxine Dadkhah and her daughter, Lynda and Victor Godden-Dowle, Tricia Green, Lily Hammond, Rhona Hodges, Mark Hourahane, Denise Hughes, Lynsey Ilett, Simon Kidd, Jacqueline Mack, Martin McGrath, Brendan O'Connell, Iza Pastuszynska, Anne Stone and Mick Vallintine. Apologies to any who may have been overlooked in this list.

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1. Introduction

This report details the results of an archaeological excavation carried out across the line of an artificial watercourse, known variously as St Eanswythe's Water, the Town Ditch, or the Town Dyke, which acted as the main supply of fresh water to the town of Folkestone until the installation of modern piped supplies towards the end of the nineteenth century. This fieldwork formed part of a wider community project, *'Finding Eanswythe: The Life and Afterlife of an Anglo-Saxon Saint'*, led by Canterbury Christ Church University and primarily funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (now the National Lottery Heritage fund). The project was concerned with examining the life and legacy of St Eanswythe, daughter of the seventh-century Kentish king Eadbald (r. 616/18-640). The watercourse has long been associated in legend with St Eanswythe, but prior to the excavation its true antiquity was unknown, although it must have been in existence by the time the *Vita* of St Eanswythe was written, perhaps in the thirteenth century. Establishing its true age was a key research aim of the *Finding Eanswythe* project and it was hoped that excavation might yield dating evidence, as well as provide evidence of the scale and structure of this important feature.

Desk-based research, primarily in the form of map regression, identified that undisturbed sections of the watercourse probably survived across Morehall Recreation Ground (known locally as 'Morehall Rec'), in Cheriton. Therefore permission was sought and obtained from Folkestone and Hythe District Council, who administer the land as part of the Folkestone Parks and Pleasure Grounds charitable trust, to excavate at the ground. The excavation also provided an opportunity for volunteers to receive high-quality practical training in the field. All archaeological fieldwork was carried out under the direction and supervision of professional archaeologists and specialists from Canterbury Archaeological Trust, in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) standards and best practice as set out in MoRPHE (management of research projects in the historic environment).

2. Site location, topography and geology

The site of the excavation (Figure 1) is situated within Morehall Recreation Ground in Cheriton, Folkestone, Kent (centred TR 21051 37208). The site occupies a position facing and gently sloping towards the south-east, at approximately 35m Ordnance Datum. The ground, usually referred to locally as 'Morehall Rec', is currently an area of mown grass used as a recreational park and managed by Folkestone & Hythe District Council. The site is bounded to the west, south and east by the gardens of residential properties. Beyond these, Cherry Garden Lane runs around the south, west and north of the site, whilst Cherry Garden Avenue (the A2034) is to the east. To the north, the site is overlooked by the North Downs, specifically Cherry Garden Hill (aka 'Chimney Pot Hill') and Castle Hill (aka 'Caesar's Camp'). The site of the late medieval Broadmead Manor (TR 23 NW 309) is located a short distance to the south, on the other side of Cherry Garden Lane.

Morehall Recreation Ground is bisected from west to east by a stream that is one of several tributaries of the Pent Stream (the main course of which passes a short distance to the south of Cherry Garden Lane). As recently as the mid-nineteenth century, the southern and slightly more elevated part of the site was covered by a piece of woodland known as Broadmead Wood, whereas the central and northern part to either side of the stream was pasture and water meadow.

Eanswythe's Watercourse (Figures 2-3) flows into what is now Morehall Recreation Ground just north of Tile Kiln Lane, crossing Cherry Garden Lane and entering the park from the north-west. Until the 1990s the stream flowed across the site in an open channel, crossed at several places by small foot bridges. However, as part of an extensive programme of flood alleviation works carried out in the late 1990s the stream was culverted, although it re-emerges into an open channel just beyond the eastern boundary of the recreation ground before joining the culvert of the Pent Stream some 375m to the east.

It is on Morehall Rec that the stream was diverted from its natural course as a tributary of the Pent Stream, into an artificial channel. A second channel appears to have served as a means of drawing water from the Pent, and the two channels met at a point that today is roughly in the centre of the Recreation Ground. At this point, a gauge is marked on Bamford's survey map of the watercourse (*circa* 1855), which may have served to regulate the flow from the two streams into the artificial channel (Figure 4). The latter then turns sharply east, flowing south-east to the other side of Cherry Garden Avenue, crossing the Pent via a brick or stone aqueduct (Figure 5), the site of which is now inaccessible under garden boundaries and buildings. From there the watercourse continued south-eastwards across what is now the Three Hills Sports Ground, towards Radnor Park and thence down Mercery Lane (now Guildhall Street) to a cistern, before running in an easterly direction to the Bayle Pond.

The underlying geology of the Morehall Recreation Ground has been mapped by the British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) as sandstone of the Folkestone Formation to the south and mudstone of the Gault Formation to the north, with more recent riverine deposits associated with the natural streams running across the site from north-west to south-east. The excavated area lies close to the mapped boundary between the Folkestone and Gault Formations. However, it seems likely that much of the site is covered by post-glacial Head Deposits.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The primary focus of the excavation was to investigate the artificial watercourse known variously as St Eanswythe's (sometimes St Eanswith's or St Enswith's) Water, the Town Ditch, or the Town Dyke. As part of this work, the wider archaeological potential of Morehall Recreation Ground and its immediate environs was assessed. This was done by searching the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Kent, maintained by Kent County Council, as well as the archives of Canterbury Archaeological Trust and the results of this assessment are briefly summarised below, before turning to a more detailed consideration of the watercourse itself.

Morehall, Broadmead and Environs

Today, Morehall Recreation Ground represents a pocket of open space within an otherwise suburban landscape. This built landscape formed largely during the twentieth century as the expanding suburbs of Folkestone merged with those of Cheriton to form an effectively continuous residential expanse. Before this, the general area was a mixture of pasture, water meadows, stands of woodland and, in places from the nineteenth century, brickearth fields. The construction of both the M20 and the Channel Tunnel terminal in the early 1990s combined to create a barrier to easy pedestrian access between this residential area and the hills of the North Downs which dominate the skyline immediately to the north.

Only limited amounts of archaeological work have been previously carried out in and immediately around Morehall Recreation Ground, although significant discoveries have been made within the wider area. A desk-top survey of the general area carried out by CAT ahead of a series of flood relief schemes (Cross 1998) noted nearby evidence for Neolithic activity (mainly in the form of scattered finds of tools and worked flints recovered across the area of the Cricket Ground and Golf Links to the east of Cherry Tree Avenue), as well as the presence of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age round barrows beneath Castle Hill and also to the north-west of the then Channel School (*ibid*, 2-3). A further Bronze Age barrow survives as an upstanding mound (albeit with a Second World War pillbox inserted into it) on the summit of the nearby Cherry Garden Hill (Cave 1943; Stebbing 1943).

Archaeological fieldwork in the last few years at the Folkestone Cricket Club has revealed evidence of successive late Bronze Age to Iron Age field systems (De'Ath 2011; Thorne 2011). At the nearby Harvey Grammar School evidence of late Iron Age and Roman occupation (Boden 2007; Linklater and Willson 2008) suggests the location of the farmstead to which these enclosures related. In addition, Roman cremation burials of late first- to second-century date have been noted across an area extending from the Harvey Grammar School, Folkestone Cricket Club, Folkestone Football Ground to just west of Radnor Park. It has been suggested that these may represent one or more cemeteries situated along the possible course of the Roman road from Lympne to Dover (Cross 1998, 3-4).

To the north, a major programme of fieldwork was carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust ahead of the construction of the Channel Tunnel terminal. This revealed evidence of prehistoric activity and occupation at a number of sites dating from the Neolithic (including a ditch on the upper part of Castle Hill), Bronze Age and Iron Age. This fieldwork also identified evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation at a number of sites, including a sunken-featured building at Long Pepper Field west, eighth- to ninth-century occupation below Cheriton Hill and an occupation site on a small plateau below Cherry Garden Hill which produced pottery dating to circa AD 750-850 (CAT archives and Kent Historic Environment Records). Together with nineteenth-century finds indicating early Anglo-Saxon burials focussed around the Bronze Age barrow on the summit of Cherry Garden Hill (Richardson 2005, II, 35-6), these indicate occupation of the area around the head of what would become known as St Eanswythe's Water from the sixth to ninth centuries AD.

In the later medieval period, the area to the south and west of Cherry Garden Hill appears to have been occupied by the manor of Swetton. Very little archaeological evidence of medieval occupation in this area has been identified. There is good reason to believe that a chapel dedicated to St Eanswythe lay

within its bounds, although this has yet to be precisely located (see below). In 1978 a pit containing pottery dating to circa 1250-1350 was discovered just north of Cherry Garden Lane, close to or just within the boundary of Swetton, by workmen redirecting a gas main (Willson 1985). More pertinently, a small number of documents record the existence and general location of Swetton. The earliest of these, the will of a John Rede, dated to the year 1510, mentions that he left his wife and son land and property ‘to the north and south [of the] road to Hythe [at] Swetton’ (Eamonn Rooney, pers comm).

On Sunday 30th March 1539, construction began of the new Royal castle at Sandgate, as part of Henry VIII’s efforts to fortify the Kent coast against invasion. Detailed accounts relating to this construction, which extended into 1540, are contained in two ledgers preserved in the Harlein Collection (1339-40a and 1539-40b). An analysis and summary of the contents of these ledgers was published by W L Rutton (1893; 1895). In discussing the provision of lime used in the construction of Sandgate Castle, Rutton (1893, 236) notes several lime kilns that were used, but says that the chief supply came from “*the King’s kiln at Swetton*”. This kiln appears to have been made especially to serve the construction of Sandgate castle, as it only came into production within two months of the start of that project. It eventually produced 949 loads of lime for Sandgate castle, over half the total used in the build. Approximately 1200 loads of wood, and about 54 tons of coal were used in the Swetton kiln, and generally 15 lime burners were employed there every day. The precise location of this kiln is not known, but good candidates for it exist in a number of quarries and scrapes still visible along the base of the Downland scarp slope immediately west of Cherry Garden Hill, overlooking the site of the Fountainhead Spring that was the primary source for St Eanswythe’s Water (see below).

Rutton describes Swetton as the king’s ‘*manor in Cheriton parish*’, suggesting that at this date the manor was a royal holding, perhaps representing land recently appropriated from Folkestone Priory. It would seem that the kiln at Swetton was specifically established on the King’s own land to supply the bulk of the lime needed in the construction of his new castle. However, the ledgers record that a number of other local kilns also supplied lime for the castle, initially at St Radegunds, and then at Alkham, Swanton, Elham, Postling, and ‘places in the Hundreds of Hayne, Stowting, Bridge, and Folkestone’ (*ibid*).

Swetton was only one of a number of farms and manors that were established across the rural landscape between Cheriton and the town of Folkestone by the Middle Ages, though some or all may have had earlier origins as Anglo-Saxon farmsteads. These included the Ingles, Plain, Morehall, Broadmead, Foord and Walton farms (see Cross 1998, 5).

To the south-east of Swetton, Broadmead was situated on the western boundary of Folkestone parish, lying partly within Cheriton. It was first recorded in 1216 as *Brademed* (Broad Meadow). The medieval Broadmead probably included both Broadmead Manor Farm and, a short distance to the south, Broadmead Farm. Broadmead Wood, to the north of Broadmead Manor Farm, flanked the southern side of St Eanswythe’s Water, occupying the slightly elevated south-west corner of what was to become Morehall Recreation Ground. By the seventeenth century Broadmead also included land that is known to have previously belonged to Folkestone Priory. By 1697 when Jacob des Bouverie purchased the manor, estate and Lordship of Folkestone, only Broadmead Farm was included within the Folkestone Estate (*ibid*) for which a detailed survey map drawn up in 1698 survives (the original copy is held by the Radnor Estate). Broadmead Manor Farm was re-incorporated into the Folkestone Estate in 1757 when it was purchased by William des Bouverie. Plans of both farms drawn up in 1844 for their lease show only marginal changes in their extent since 1698.

From the nineteenth century onwards, the formerly rural landscape between Cheriton and Folkestone was gradually engulfed by residential development which eventually merged into a near continuous built townscape. Despite this, a much altered late medieval timber-framed house, along with a post-medieval barn, survives to this day within the former farmyard at Broadmead Manor Farm, a short distance to the south-east of Morehall Recreation Ground (Historic England List of Buildings of Special

Architectural or Historical Interest; Kent Historic Environment Records TR23 NW166 and TR23 NW314).

Morehall Recreation Ground remains an area of open green space within this modern residential expanse. Perhaps because of this, prior to October 2018, the only archaeological interventions recorded within Morehall Recreation Ground itself took place during the construction of the Folkestone Flood Alleviation Scheme in September 1998. This series of works did result in significant remodelling of the central part of the Rec (see below). A series of watching briefs were undertaken by CAT during these works (Linklater 2000). These revealed undisturbed Greensand deposits across the southern part of Morehall Recreation Ground, with undisturbed chalk hillwash deposits across the northern part. Apart from a dispersed scatter of worked flint flakes and a few sherds of post-medieval pottery, no other archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded or retrieved (*ibid*, 3-4). This, combined with the earliest maps showing the area of Morehall Rec as open fields from at least the seventeenth century, suggests that the site has remained undeveloped farmland and woodland for hundreds of years. The only major archaeological feature known to exist within and across the Recreation Ground is the artificial watercourse which is the focus of this report.

St Eanswythe's Water

The artificial watercourse known as St Eanswythe's (often written as St Eanswith's or St Enswith's) Water is clearly of considerable antiquity. Also frequently referred to simply as the Town Ditch or Town Dyke, it acted as the primary supply of fresh water to the historic centre of Folkestone until the installation by the Folkestone and District Water Company (formed in 1848) of pumped supplies in the nineteenth century. It appears on the Saxton Map of Kent (dated 1575: Figure 6) as well as the 1698 estate map of Folkestone and its course appears to have remained largely unchanged until it was cut off in 1954. The first reference to it occurs in the *Vita*, or Life, of St Eanswythe:

“Now, her oratory, being raised on the cliffs and standing over the sea, lacked the favour of sweet water. And although water was carried from a distance by her servants' labour, she had mercy on the labours of her servants and their lack of fluid and proceeded to a stream, by the space of a mile or more than that, in a farm named Swetton. With her staff preceding her, she conducted a watercourse, as though by word of mouth, from the lowest places to the heights, through the cliffs and summits of stones to her oratory and it has not ceased abundantly to give a bounty of drink to men and beasts.

And so, by the holy virgin's prayers, the water rose up against its own nature and, which is to be more strongly marvelled at, one brook seems to continue right through another water as though intact and unmixed. A marvellous thing: By the virgin's prayers, water, which its creator had from the beginning of the world ordered to go downwards, follows the handmaiden even against its nature, having even forgotten its lord in nature. The handmaiden of the Lord ordered that it should follow and it heard these things and followed the one who ordered it.”

(Chapter 5, *Vita* of St Eanswythe, recorded by John of Tynemouth, translated by James Lloyd).

The details of this 'miracle' very clearly describe the known watercourse, whose main source is the Fountainhead Spring which rises just west of Cherry Garden Hill, within the bounds of the former Manor of Swetton. John of Tynemouth compiled his *Sanctilogium* in the 1340s, but the *Vita* of St Eanswythe is believed to have been composed at some point in the thirteenth century (James Lloyd, *pers comm*), by which time the watercourse must have been in existence and been old enough for its attribution to a seventh-century saint to seem plausible. However, the true antiquity of the watercourse, which at any time would have represented a considerable investment to construct and maintain, has long been the subject of debate. Some have suggested that it might be of Roman origin, but no evidence for this has ever been found. Furthermore, very little Roman archaeology has been encountered on the Bayle, at the terminus of the watercourse. Even had a significant Roman site existed there but been lost to erosion, it would be expected that greater quantities of Roman material culture would be evident on

the Bayle than has been found to be the case. The theory of its Roman origin would also have to contend with the collapse of Roman society in the fifth century. Given the evidence from later years of the need for regular maintenance, it seems very unlikely that the watercourse would have remained in use through the fifth, sixth and early seventh centuries. This does not necessarily preclude the restoration of an abandoned Roman watercourse at a later date, but again there is no evidence that this was the case.

Given its long-standing association with St Eanswythe, it is not surprising that a more popular theory is that the watercourse was constructed at some point in the seventh century to supply the minster at Folkestone with fresh water. Eanswythe was the daughter of king Eadbald of Kent (r. 616/18 to 640). She is recorded in the various iterations of the Kentish Royal Legend as being one of three children by his second wife Ymme (see Rollason 1982). The exact dates of Eanswythe's birth and death are not recorded, but it is likely that she was born sometime after the mid-620s and that her minster was founded during the reign of her brother king Eorcenberht (r.640-664) rather than under Eadbald as much later traditions assert (Blanton 2014, 73-4; Yorke 2003, 23-4). A number of mid- to late Anglo-Saxon sources confirm that the minster at *Folcanstan* existed by the end of the seventh century, was still in existence by the ninth and that it was associated with Eanswythe, who was recorded as being buried there. Archaeological evidence for mid-Anglo-Saxon occupation on the Bayle at Folkestone is consistent with the outer precincts of a minster (Linklater 2006; Richardson 2013, 73-5).

It is not impossible that the watercourse could have been constructed at some point after the mid-seventh century to supply the minster with water, as the requisite surveying skills could have been imported from Frankish Gaul, but it would seem to be an unprecedented piece of engineering for the period in Britain. More particularly, no mention of such a watercourse is made in any document relating to Folkestone before the writing of the *Vita* of St Eanswythe, perhaps in the thirteenth century. This suggests that an Anglo-Saxon origin is improbable and would also suggest that a date of construction in the late eleventh, twelfth or early thirteenth century is more likely.

By the late eleventh century, the town and Lordship of Folkestone was well-established and in 1095 what was probably the former site of the Anglo-Saxon minster was granted by Nigel of Monville, the Norman Lord of Folkestone, to the abbots and monks of the Benedictine Abbey of Lonlay, in south-western Normandy (Dalton 2013; Coulson 2013b). This priory was situated within the circuit of the bailey (in this case enclosed by a large ditch) that gave the area the name of the Bayle. A few decades later, in 1136/7, the priory moved to a new site (that of the current parish church) and the relics of St Eanswythe are said to have been translated to the new church on 12th September 1138. The terminus of the watercourse at the Bayle Pond could be interpreted as serving either the first or second priory and so dates in or soon after either 1095 or 1136/7 would be plausible if the watercourse was initially constructed by the priors. What we know of the estates of the priory (which may correlate wholly or in part with the lands of the Anglo-Saxon minster) does suggest that they owned the land around the main springhead for the watercourse at Swetton. Rather than the priory being the sole instigator for the construction of the watercourse, it has been suggested (Cross 1998, 4) that this considerable project may have been the result of a communal effort of the lordship, priory and burgesses of Folkestone, with the aim of serving the needs of a growing town as well as the priory. Whilst it was unlikely to be able to shed light on that particular issue, the primary research aim of the excavation at Morehall Recreation Ground was to obtain evidence for the dating of the watercourse.

Morehall Rec occupies a significant position on the known course of St Eanswythe's Water, as it appears to be here that the flow of at least two natural streams are diverted into the artificial channel. The most detailed information on its course and form is provided in a survey map by Bamford dated *circa* 1855 (original copy held in the Kent Records Centre, Maidstone). An earlier detailed narrative description of the watercourse was provided by Christopher Packe (1743, 81-3) whilst a more recent study provided a useful up-to-date overview of it (Dugdale 2017). Combined with historic maps dating back to 1698 and Folkestone's various municipal records (see Appendix 1), the watercourse can be traced with near certainty from the springs that fed it to its terminus at the Bayle.

The primary source of St Eanswythe's Water is a natural spring that rises below and just west of Cherry Garden Hill. This has been recorded as St Enswyth's Springhead (Packe 1743), St Enswyth's Well, or the Fountain Head (Dugdale 2017). In its natural course the water from this spring flows south-eastwards to join the main Pent Stream, of which it is one of several tributaries (it is frequently confused with and referred to as the Pent). Today, the springhead lies under the Channel Tunnel terminal and its water initially flows through a culvert which passes under the M20 motorway before emerging into an open channel which flows through the Shearway Industrial Estate, under Cherry Garden Lane and into Morehall Recreation Ground. This initial part of the stream appears to be essentially natural. Until the 1990s it flowed in an open channel as far as the Three Hills Sports Ground, where it merged with the main Pent Stream and the stream that flows from Upping Well to the north. The Flood Alleviation Works saw the section across Morehall Recreation Ground diverted into a new culvert, albeit one that approximates to the old course of the stream. Beyond the eastern boundary of the recreation ground, the stream re-emerges in an open channel which continues to its junction with the Pent.

It was at Morehall Recreation Ground that this natural stream was formerly diverted into the artificial channel of St Eanswythe's Water (aka the Town Ditch or Dyke). This diversion took the form of a channel which curved to the south, along the northern edge of Broadmead Wood, before turning sharply to the north-east, then again to the south-east. A second channel appears to have been able to draw water from the Pent itself, which flows to the south of Morehall Rec (Dugdale 2017, II). This channel can be seen on Bamford's survey of 1855 (Figure 3); it flows downhill from the Pent, from south-east to north-west and joins the channel diverted from St Eanswythe's Spring at the point, mid-way across Morehall Recreation Ground, where the latter turns sharply to the north-east. At this point, Bamford's map shows a gauge, which may indicate a sluice or other arrangement that controls or measures the flow of water from this point onwards.

Beyond this, the watercourse ran south-eastwards, crossing the Pent via a stone or brick aqueduct (Figure 5). From here it then very gradually descended along the southern slope of the Pent Valley, across what is now Radnor Park, until it reached a cistern in front of the Guildhall (Willson 2001). Continuing much beyond this point towards the church (and the site of the later Priory) was not possible because of rising ground. Instead it turned sharply to the north and curved around to the Bayle Pond, on the west headland overlooking the mouth of the Pent and the harbour. It is unclear whether this was originally part of the watercourse or represents a later extension. In either case, outlets from the cistern and Bayle Pond probably existed to allow excess water to drain down towards the harbour and the sea.

The municipal records of Folkestone make it clear that maintaining this watercourse in order to ensure a sufficient supply of water to the town was an ongoing and potentially expensive task. Appendix 1 details much of this effort. The records suggest periods of investment and maintenance (often entailing the annual employment of a water leader or ledger to carry out the work), interspersed with sporadic periods of neglect. Although apparently it was originally dug as an open channel, in latter centuries sections of the watercourse were put into pipes (of stoneware, iron or wood) or culverts. Although frequently referred to simply as the Town Ditch or Dyke, it never entirely lost its association with St Eanswythe. Indeed, it would seem that as part of its veneration as a sacred source of water, a chapel once existed near its main springhead at Swetton (see Appendix 2).

4. The excavation (Trench 1)

Today, much of the route of the artificial watercourse is inaccessible as it is covered by housing or roads. A considerable length of it runs across what is now the Three Hills Sports Ground, to the east of Cherry Garden Avenue. This appears to be visible as an open channel on post-war aerial photographs until the 1960s (Figure 7). It was originally intended to excavate across the line of the watercourse here and to this end a magnetometry survey was carried out across the area by Canterbury Christ Church University. However, this confirmed that two water mains (the first of which was laid in 1894) had been laid in or adjacent to the watercourse across this area. These remain in use today, making archaeological excavation here impractical. Further desk-based research, along with consultation with Affinity Water and the Environment Agency, identified Morehall Recreation Ground as the most promising area where intact lengths of the artificial watercourse could be accessed. Permission to excavate was therefore sought and obtained from Folkestone and Hythe District Council who administer the ground on behalf of Folkestone Parks and Pleasure Grounds. Excavation duly took place from 5th to 16th October 2018, with the following research objectives:

- to confirm the mapped course of St Eanswythe's Watercourse;
- to establish the antiquity of the watercourse;
- to relate the findings of the excavations to the legend of St Eanswythe;
- to contribute to the wider understanding of Folkestone's history.

It had originally been planned to excavate three hand dug trenches at different points along the mapped line of the watercourse, but in the event, due to the depth and nature of the deposits encountered, only a single hand-excavated 4m x 4m square trench (Trench 1) was opened (see Figures 8-30). Most of this trench was excavated to a depth of between 0.4 to 0.6m, revealing across all but its south-western edge part of a large feature that proved to be the watercourse. A narrow slot was cut across this feature to a depth of up to 0.85m below ground surface (Figure 19). These excavations revealed a complex sequence of deposits that clearly relate to the artificial watercourse and which range in date from the medieval to modern periods (Figure 29).

The fieldwork generated a small archive comprising 56 recorded contexts, 1 plan, 2 sections, over 100 digital photographs and 50 finds records relating to 101 individual objects or fragments. Stratigraphic analysis allowed the 56 recorded contexts from Trench 1 to be grouped into 16 sets, 5 groups and 5 phases. This sequence is described below in chronological order, commencing with the underlying natural geology and subsoils.

Natural geology and subsoils (contexts 1044, 1046, 1047)

Underlying all other observed deposits was a dark grey-green compact sand with abundant iron staining (context 1044). This probably represents the degraded upper layer of the Folkestone sandstone formation, known locally as the Greensand. It was not excavated and its depth is unknown. Across most of its observed extent it had been slightly truncated by cuts associated with the first two phases of the watercourse, but towards the south-west it was capped by a thin layer of abundant ironstone pieces and flint gravel (context 1046). This appears to represent a pan of material forming an interface between the sand and the overlying deposit (context 1047). The latter was a compact and stiff mid-orange brown silt clay, with a maximum observed thickness of about 0.4m. This deposit was observed across the south-western area of Trench 1, having been entirely removed elsewhere by the cuts of the watercourse. This clay contained occasional unworked flints and is interpreted as a post-glacial Head Deposit, of a type that occurs across much of the Folkestone plain. Similar deposits in the vicinity formed the basis for brickearth extraction during much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Phase 1: circa late eleventh to thirteenth century AD (Group 1: Ditch 1043)

This phase equates to what appears to be the earliest identified ditch of the artificial watercourse [ditch 1043]. The cut for this feature (represented by contexts 1043 and 1045) indicates that this was dug as a wide ditch with a steep side to the south-west and a base which sloped more gently towards the north-east. Only one edge was seen, located towards the south-west side of Trench 1, on a north-west to south-east alignment. No other sides of the feature were identified as it continued beyond the limits of the excavation in all directions apart from the south-west. It was a minimum of 1.25m wide (and almost certainly much wider). At its deepest point its base lay just over 0.8m below the modern ground surface, but continued to slope down towards the north-east at the base of the excavated section. Thus its total width and depth are unknown. The ditch had been cut through the overlying Head Deposits (context 1047) and ironstone pan (1046) into the underlying sand (1044).

Neither the Head Deposit, nor the sand at the base of the feature, would have retained water sufficient for the ditch to function as a watercourse. This would have necessitated the creation of a watertight lining and such a lining appears to be represented by the primary fills. Against the lower side of the ditch, the primary fill survived as a pale blue-grey clay (context 1037). Across the base, two thin overlapping deposits of mid orange-brown clay (contexts 1042 and 1041) would have similarly formed a relatively watertight surface across the underlying sand. It seems likely that these deposits were deliberately laid down immediately after the cutting of the ditch to provide a watertight base that would have channelled water across the porous subsoils encountered here. Two subsequent fills of mid-orange-brown and mid-blue-grey mottled clay (context 1040 overlain by the similar 1039) may represent further deliberate deposits of lining material, although their thickness (together roughly 0.15m) rather suggests that they represent silting of the ditch over time. Unfortunately, no artefacts or datable material of any kind was recovered from these deposits. However, on the basis of the dating of Phase 2 and historical context a date in the late-eleventh or twelfth century AD for the construction of this ditch is proposed (see below).

Phase 2: circa late thirteenth to fourteenth century AD (Group 2: Ditches 1022, 1038, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1054)

Phase 2 equates to a complex sequence of ditches and recuts that appear to represent a discrete period of remodelling and subsequent maintenance of the watercourse. This commenced with the cutting of a narrow ditch with sloping sides and rounded base [ditch 1038] through most of the observed fills of the Phase 1 ditch [1043] and into the underlying sand. Like its predecessor, this ditch ran on a north-west to south-east axis, but it was much narrower, measuring only about 0.5m in width (although it had been truncated by later cuts and was probably originally at least 1m wide). It is not clear whether this much narrower ditch completely replaced its predecessor, or represented a supplementary feature alongside a partially infilled but still functional larger ditch.

Again, the porous nature of the underlying subsoils necessitated the laying of watertight clay deposits on the base and sides of this ditch, represented by two fills of mid-orange-brown and pale blue-grey clay (contexts 1036 and 1035 respectively). This ditch subsequently filled up, before being recut [cut 1049] to a shallower depth and offset slightly to the north-east. This pattern was repeated with a sequence of recut ditches [cuts 1050, 1051, 1052 and finally 1022], each moving slightly further to the north-east. All but the last of these recuts filled with their own sequence of materials, possibly indicating regular episodes of cleaning followed by further water-laid deposits. The final ditch in this phase [1022] was filled by a single deposit of pale blue grey clay (context 1021), with no sign of the recutting or cleaning that characterised the earlier deposits in Phase 1.

The initial Phase 2 cut [1038] is interpreted as indicating the digging of a new ditch associated with the artificial watercourse, either replacing or supplementing the wider Phase 1 ditch. Its projected line is consistent with the length of the watercourse that flowed to this point from the south-east, drawing

water from the main Pent Stream rather than St Eanswythe's stream itself. It is thus possible that this ditch represents the modification of the watercourse with a new branch allowing it to be supplied from both streams, but only further fieldwork could confirm this. It is clear, however, that this particular ditch was then actively maintained over an unknown period of time (ranging from anything from a few years or decades to a century or more) until the final ditch of this phase [1022] gradually filled up with a single deposit of waterborne clay and chalk (context 1021).

The deposits laid down during this phase contained very little material culture. Indeed, only a single find was recovered that could be attributed to this phase. This was a fragment of animal bone (BF54), possibly part of the jaw or scapula of a cow or horse and was found securely embedded within the primary clay deposit at the base of ditch [1038] (context 1036). Since this layer is interpreted as a deliberately laid lining for the newly cut ditch, it is potentially contemporary with the beginning of Phase 2. A calibrated radiocarbon date was obtained from this bone (see section 5 below), indicating that a date of death between AD 1259 and 1384 (at 95.4% probability) and probably between AD 1270 and 1293 (at 68.3% probability). Thus a *terminus post quem* of AD 1259 can be established; the Phase 2 modification of the watercourse must have occurred at some point after this date.

Phase 3: circa fourteenth to mid-eighteenth century AD (Group 3: Ditch 1020)

Following the silting up of the series of ditches attributed to Phase 2, a shallow but wide ditch [1020] was cut, truncating a number of the underlying fills. In profile, its steep side and gently sloping base is very similar to the Phase 1 cut of the watercourse, albeit to a shallower depth. Its steeply sloping south-western side was cut into the underlying Head Deposit, removing any earlier archaeological deposits, although it appears to have closely corresponded with the line of the original Phase 1 cut [1045]. A single thin layer of pale grey-blue and mid-orange-brown clay (context 1019) was deposited down the side and across part of the base of the ditch, probably to seal against water leakage. This primary fill was overlain by a thick, uniform layer of pale orange-brown clay containing frequent chalk flecks and snail shells (context 1002). No sign of recuts or cleaning was apparent in this deposit, which was almost 0.5m thick at its deepest point. Thus it may represent gradual silting during a period when no active maintenance was being carried out on this stretch of the watercourse.

Unfortunately, no finds were recovered that could be securely attributed to this phase. All that can be said, on the basis of the preceding and subsequent phases, is that it must post-date the late thirteenth and predate the mid-eighteenth century. It is likely that this phase relates to a much narrower time period, but further fieldwork would be needed to refine this.

Phase 4: circa AD 1760-1925 (Group 4: Ditches 1008, 1018, 1048, 1053, culvert 1009)

Phase 4 equates to a succession of ditches, some carrying ceramic pipes and, ultimately, a brick-lined culvert, which represent the various iterations of the watercourse during the final centuries of operation. The phase commences with the cutting of a deep steep-sided ditch [ditch 1018] across the north-eastern end of Trench 1. This cuts into the underlying fill of the Phase 3 ditch (context 1002), as well as the upper fills of the Phase 1 ditch (contexts 1039 and 1040), but does not intersect with the Phase 2 ditches. The profile of the cut has a step in its side towards the base, a detail that appears to match that of the underlying (and considerably earlier) Phase 1 ditch, and of a subsequent recut [1048]. This may indicate a degree of continuity in the profile of the ditch at this point, although this is hard to reconcile with the apparent chronological gap between ditches 1043 and 1018. The earliest identified fill (context 1017) of this new phase of the watercourse was not fully excavated, but it contained a single sherd of creamware pottery dating to AD 1760-1820, as well as a fragment of peg tile dated AD 1750-1900 (see section 5 below). Therefore, this fill must have been deposited after AD 1760 and thus it is unlikely that the cutting of ditch 1018 can have occurred much before the mid-eighteenth century at the very earliest.

No finds were recovered from the upper fill (context 1016) of this ditch. This was then recut [1048],

again with a stepped profile. Again, no finds were recovered from the fill (context 1015) of this recut. A further possible recut [1053], then appears to have occurred. This was filled with a deposit (context 1014) that contained an abundance of material culture, including pottery, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic water pipe fragments, ceramic building material, glass, worked flint (the latter residual), animal bone, and land snails. These are discussed in more detail in section 5, but together they indicate that this layer started to accumulate from the late eighteenth century onwards (at the earliest) and a single sherd of English stoneware pottery (BF50) provides a *terminus post quem* of 1830 for the final filling up of this feature.

A further recutting of the ditch [1008] then took place. Laid in the base of this recut were two large English stoneware ceramic water pipes (context 1006, SF26), dating from *circa* 1850 to 1925 and representing the final form of the watercourse at this point (Figures 21-22). The position and fall of these pipes indicates that they would have carried water from the north-west. This would have been the branch of the watercourse that channelled water from St Eanswythe's stream. As noted in section 2, maps of the watercourse indicate that at this point there was a junction with this channel and another that flowed to this point from the south-east, carrying water drawn from the Pent Stream. This second channel was indeed represented by the remains of similar piping. None of the pipes survived *in situ*, but multiple large fragments of English stoneware ceramic pipes identical to the *in situ* examples mentioned above were recovered from a greenish-grey compact silt clay deposit (context 1013), indicating that they had been smashed up in place when this branch of the watercourse was cut off (see below). Furthermore, an upright stone slab [context 1055] was found *in situ* (Figures 23-25). The top of this had been damaged, but it retained the remains of a large cut hole fitting the diameter of the broken water pipes. Together, this clearly indicated that an arrangement of stoneware water pipes, one of which passed through an upright stone support slab, had existed here after 1850. An equivalent sequence of ditches and recuts to that already described was visible in section underlying this piping.

At some point, a brick-lined culvert was inserted into the junction between the two sets of water pipe (Figures 26-27). This culvert [1009] consisted of at least 5 mortared courses of bricks on the upright sides (the base was not seen), capped by a further single brick course. It was approximately 50cm wide externally, with an internal width of only about 0.2m. In plan it abutted the end of the adjacent *in situ* water pipes (1006) and then immediately turned nearly 90° and continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the north-east. A ceramic water pipe with an internal diameter of 0.17m was visible within the culvert at this point.

This narrow brick-lined culvert and pipe represents the final modification to the sequence of watercourse observed in Trench 1. It is clear that prior to its construction, water could be channelled through two separate branches of the watercourse, one flowing NW-SE from St Eanswythe's Water and another flowing from SE-NW from the Pent Stream. At some time after *circa* 1850, stoneware pipes were laid in both channels to meet at this point. The underlying stratigraphy, as well as earlier maps showing the watercourse, suggest that this junction of two channels was a long-standing feature, at least as far back as Phase III and potentially Phase I. The insertion of the brick-lined culvert altered this arrangement; the pipes that brought water from the Pent Stream to the south-east were smashed up and the flow of water from this direction was cut off. The culvert was constructed to carry water flowing only from St Eanswythe's stream, the existing stoneware pipes remaining in place to channel this water into the culvert. When this modification took place is unclear. Most of the bricks (BF69) from which the culvert was constructed appeared to be unfrosted and not more closely datable than the eighteenth or nineteenth century, although at least one frosted brick of nineteenth-century date was observed. However, the construction of the culvert clearly post-dated the stoneware pipes, which themselves could have been manufactured at any point between 1850 and 1925. The culvert was probably constructed therefore at some point between 1850 and 1900.

Partially overlying the *in situ* pipes was a pale grey-brown clay silt (context 1005), which contained a range of finds indicating that it was deposited between the years 1875 and 1925. An equivalent deposit

of mid-greyish brown soil (context 1003) overlay the remains of the broken pipes and upright stone support and abutted the south-eastern side of the brick culvert. This deposit contained pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass and other finds, including the remains of a wooden shutter or small gate with iron fittings (SF16). Together these also indicated deposition between circa 1875 and 1925.

Phase 5: circa AD 1925 to present (Group 5: Modern deposits, contexts 1000 and 1001)

Overlying the entire area of Trench 1 was a very firm mixed mid-green and orange brown clay deposit (context 1001). Towards the south-west this was only about 0.05m thick, but it got progressively thicker towards the north-east, eventually being as much as 0.5m thick. It thus had the effect of levelling the ground here to produce the relatively flat surface seen today. It produced modern sweet wrappers and plastic, and probably dates to post-war landscaping works after the watercourse became disused. It is overlain by a thin (about 0.07m) turf (context 1000).

At the conclusion of the excavation, Trench 1 was backfilled by hand and returfed in order to restore the site to use as a recreation area. The site records and finds were then collated into a project archive and recorded within the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB) utilised by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

5. The finds

with Luke Barber

An assemblage of 101 objects or fragments, recorded as 50 separate find records, was recovered during the fieldwork. This is quantified by material in Table 1 and briefly discussed by material class below.

Material Class	No. of Records	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
Iron	10	18	1085	Includes modern horseshoes, nails, wire, structural fittings
Copper alloy	1	2	5	Modern ferrule and fitting
Pottery	5	20	848	Post-medieval and modern
Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	5	18	Mid-18 th to early 20 th century
Ceramic Building Material & Water Pipe	15	26	19585	1 fragment of 13 th -14 th century tile, rest 18 th -20 th century
Worked stone (non-flint)	2	2	633	Including structural fragment
Flint	3	3	62	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age
Glass	4	5	568	Modern vessel glass
Wood	1	1	64	Length of wood from small gate or hatch
Animal Bone	3	9	93	Including 1 medieval fragment
Shell	3	10	140	Osyter and land snails
TOTAL	50	101	23101	

Table 1: Quantification of finds by material class

Iron

A total of 18 iron objects or fragments, recorded as 10 separate finds records, was recovered from the excavation. These objects are summarised in Table 2.

Find No.	Material	Object Type	Context	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
SF9001	Iron	Nail	1005	Iron nail	1	12
SF9002	Iron	Wire	1005	2x lengths of iron wire	2	32
SF9003	Iron	Horseshoe	1014	Iron horse shoe	1	265
SF9004	Iron	Horseshoe	1014	2x curved strips of iron. Possibly the terminals of small horse shoes	2	21
SF9005	Iron	Nail	1014	Iron nail with slightly bent terminal	1	13
SF9006	Iron	Wire	1014	Short length of iron wire	1	1
SF9007	Iron	Fitting	1003	Large iron spike with section of wooden board attached. Probably part of a wooden gate or sluice	1	243
SF9008	Iron	Fitting	1003	Iron spike with curved terminal. Section of wooden board attached, probably part of a gate or sluice	1	152
SF9009	Iron	Fitting	1003	Iron fitting, possibly part of a latch	1	199
SF9010	Iron	Nail	1003	7x iron nails	7	147
TOTAL					18	1085

Table 2: Finds of Iron

Most of the iron finds related to fittings and fixings such as nails and wire. The only exceptions were a horseshoe (SF9003) and part of another possible horseshoe (SF9004), both from context (1014). All of the iron finds appear to date to the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with most probably post-dating 1800 at the earliest.

Copper alloy

Only two copper alloy objects were recovered from Trench 1. These were recorded together as SF9000, from context (1003) and comprised a small piece of sheet metal rolled to form a cylinder, possibly a ferrule, plus a stud. Both appear to be relatively modern.

Pottery

A small assemblage of 20 sherds of pottery, recorded as 5 separate finds records, was retrieved. This was examined by Luke Barber and it was found that no object pre-dated AD 1750 (see Table 3).

Find No.	Material	Object Type	Context	Description	Dating	Quantity	Weight (g)
BF48	Pottery	Vessel	1003	1x complete dwarf inkwell, 10x sherds of pottery including flower pot, stoneware (ginger beer) and refined whiteware	1875-1900	11	585
BF49	Pottery	Vessel	1005	6x pottery, rim edge lines possibly very late	1875-1925	6	173
BF50	Pottery	Vessel	1014	1x sherd of English stoneware. It is not closely dateable, and could have been made at any time between 1830 and 1920	1830-1920	1	15
BF51	Pottery	Vessel	1017	1x sherd of creamware, dated 1760-1820	1760-1820	1	1
BF65	Pottery	Vessel	1005	Sherd of a glazed red earthen ware pottery vessel, possibly a bread bin, dated circa 1750-1900	1750-1900	1	74
TOTAL						20	848

Table 3: Pottery

Clay tobacco pipe

Five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from three separate contexts. Single stem fragments, dating to 1750-1910, came from contexts (1005) and (1014). Context (1003) produced two sections of stem and part of a pipe bowl. The latter bore the maker's initials, 'JC'. This probably refers either to James Court (producing 1826-1858) or John Court (producing 1839-1845), both of Folkestone.

Ceramic building material and water pipe

The largest class of finds recovered from Trench 1 by both quantity and weight was ceramic building material (CBM) and ceramic water pipe. This, in addition to pottery, provided most of the dating evidence for the excavated sequence. These finds are listed in Table 4 below.

Find No.	Material	Object Type	Context	Description	Dating	Quantity	Weight (g)
BF61	Ceramic	Pipe	1003	6x fragments of a large glazed ceramic water pipe. English stoneware, iron wash and salt glaze.	1850-1925	6	3406
BF62	Ceramic	Pipe	1003	Fragments of glazed stoneware water pipe, dark brown glaze over a pale cream fabric	1850/75-1925+	1	43
BF63	Ceramic	?	1003	2x sherds of unglazed orange fabric with white substance adhering to all surfaces, including breaks. Same as BF71. It is unclear whether this is a thin walled ceramic water pipe, or a flower pot	1800-1900	2	389
BF64	Ceramic	Pipe	1003	Fragment of English stoneware water pipe. Same as BF66	1800-1900	1	54
BF66	Ceramic	Pipe	1005	Fragment of English stoneware water pipe. Same as BF64	1800-1900	1	138
BF67	Ceramic	Pipe	1005	Part of a large ceramic water pipe. English stoneware, with iron wash and salt glaze. Matches BF61 from context (1003)	1850/75-1925	1	1030
BF71	Ceramic	Pipe	1014	2x fragments of ceramic object. Unglazed earthenware fabric. Limescale adhering to most surfaces, including broken edges. Matches BF63 from context (1003). It is unclear whether this is part of a thin-walled water pipe, or a flower pot	1800-1900	1	228
SF26	Ceramic	Pipe	1006	Two in situ English stoneware ceramic water pipes, iron wash and salt glaze. These were not recovered but were left in place	1850/75 to 1925	2	n/a
SF27	Ceramic	Pipe	1013	Multiple fragments of broken English stoneware waterpipe, with iron wash and salt glaze. Not recovered	1850/75-1925	1	n/a
BF68	Ceramic Building Material	Brick	1005	Brick, large, unfrosted. Layer of mortar adhering on one long edge	1875-1925	1	2850
BF69	Ceramic Building Material	Brick	1009	4x bricks, part of the brick culvert [1009]. These were found together, representing a mortared section of the culvert that had partially collapsed inwards. Retained as a sample of the brick construction	1800-1900	4	9400
BF70	Ceramic Building Material	Brick	1005	Part of a refractory slab from a hearth. Late nineteenth or early twentieth century	c. 1875-1925	1	1850
BF72	Ceramic Building Material	Tile	1014	Very worn tile fragment, moderate sand tempered. Dates to 1200-1400	1200-1400	1	14
BF73	Ceramic Building Material	Tile	1014	2x fragments of calcareous peppered peg tile, one with a sub-rectangular hole. 'Late finish' dates them to between 1750-1900	1750-1900	2	113
BF74	Ceramic Building Material	Tile	1017	Fragment of calcareous flecked peg tile	1750-1900	1	70
TOTAL						26	19585

Table 4: Ceramic building material and water pipe

Apart from a single very worn residual fragment of medieval tile (BF72), all of the ceramic building material and water pipe post-dates 1750 (Luke Barber, pers comm), with most of it dating to a hundred years or more later. Most of the bricks were part of the brick-lined culvert which, along with the large English stoneware water pipes, represent the final phase of the watercourse at this location.

Worked stone (non-flint)

Apart from finds of worked flint (discussed below) two fragments of worked stone were retrieved, both from (1005). SF24 is a piece of worked Greensand, although whether it was a structural fragment or another type of object is uncertain. SF25 is a fragment of worked sandstone that had become detached from an upright slab which was found *in situ*. This slab had a circular hole cut through it to receive a stoneware water pipe, fragments of which were found in close proximity to it. The detached fragment has part of the circumference of the hole on one side. This arrangement appears to represent part of the watercourse which fed water from the Pent Stream into St Eanswythe's Water.

Flint

Three pieces of worked flint were recovered during the excavation, all residual finds. SF21 was an unstratified flake with possible secondary working along one edge, whilst context (1014) produced another worked flake, SF23. Context (1003) yielded SF22, a tool of dark brown worked flint. A notch at one end appears to be a deliberately worked feature and it is possible that this was a woodworking tool of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Together, these three finds provide further evidence of prehistoric human activity in the local area.

Glass

A small number of incomplete glass vessels or vessel fragments was recovered from Trench 1 (see Table 5).

Find No.	Material	Object Type	Context	Description	Dating	Quantity	Weight (g)
SF17	Glass	Vessel	1003	Rectangular base of translucent light blue glass vessel		1	25
SF18	Glass	Vessel	1005	Incomplete clear glass beer bottle, broken at the neck. It bears the embossed legend 'T.COOK & SON/FOLKESTONE/ REGISTERED/TRADE MARK running length ways down the body. A legend around the base reads 'THE RYLANDS 4 MAKERS'	Late 19th-early 20th century	1	488
SF19	Glass	Vessel	1005	2x glass vessel fragments; one clear glass, one dark green glass	Modern	2	34
SF20	Glass	Vessel	1014	Conical base of a clear glass vessel		1	21
TOTAL						5	568

Table 5: Glass vessels

Wood

A single length of a narrow wooden slat, SF16, was found in context (1003). It was found together with iron fittings which had similar wood attached. It is probably the remains of a wooden hatch or gate, perhaps associated with the watercourse.

Animal Bone

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from Trench 1. Context (1005) produced a piece of mammal bone with butchery marks as well as a piece of bird bone whilst context (1014) yielded six fragments of bone. These are all likely to be of post-medieval or modern date. In addition, a fragment

of large mammal bone, BF54, possibly part of the jaw or scapula of a cow or horse, was recovered from the clay lining of ditch [1038]. A calibrated radiocarbon date was obtained from this bone (see Appendix 3), indicating that this animal died at some point between AD 1259 and 1384 (at 95.4% probability) and probably between AD 1270 and 1293 (at 68.3% probability).

Shell

A small quantity of terrestrial and marine shells was recovered during the excavation and this material is summarised in Table 6.

Find	Material	Keywords	Context	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
BF58	Shell	Marine	1005	Common whelk x1	1	25
BF59	Shell	Land	1014	Land snail shells x7, mostly complete but one example is incomplete and in two fragments	7	16
BF60	Shell	Marine	1017	Common oyster x2	2	99
TOTAL					10	140

Table 6: Shell

The excavation generated a relatively small assemblage of mostly modern finds. Nonetheless, this assemblage produced crucial dating evidence for the sequence of ditches and recuts that was encountered and finds such as ceramic water pipes were directly connected with the watercourse that was the primary focus of the fieldwork. Therefore it is recommended that the entire assemblage be retained. All the finds have been washed, dried, recorded in the Integrated Archaeological Database and suitably packed. At the time of writing they remain in the care of Canterbury Archaeological Trust as part of the site archive. Ultimately, it is to be hoped that they can be transferred to a local publically accessible archive, ideally Folkestone Museum.

6. Conclusion: St Eanswythe's Water re-assessed

The limited scope and duration of the excavation mean that it cannot provide a comprehensive understanding of a complex structure on the scale of St Eanswythe's Water. In particular, it represents only a single point along a watercourse that ran for over 1½ miles across the landscape from Cheriton to Folkestone. Until further fieldwork is carried out at other points along its course, it will be unclear how typical (or not) the section of the watercourse investigated at Morehall Recreation Ground is. It is clear that the watercourse survives as a substantial buried archaeological feature, traces of which may survive even under areas of urban development. This means that further archaeological investigation along its course has considerable potential to add to our understanding of this significant structure. Nonetheless, despite the small scale of the 2018 excavation, very useful archaeological data was obtained, which when combined with the available historical documentation on the watercourse allows a considered re-assessment of this significant landscape feature and the role it has played in the story of the town of Folkestone.

It seems clear that the watercourse originated as an open ditch, cut through the underlying Head Deposits and upper Greensand. In order to make it watertight it was lined with clay. The surveying, marking out, digging and lining of this ditch will have represented a major communal undertaking requiring very significant investment. The archaeological results obtained from Trench 1 would be consistent with this initial construction taking place in either the late eleventh or, more probably, twelfth century AD. By this time a growing settlement had developed on the western headland overlooking the mouth of the Pent Stream, focussed around a defended manorial bailey (perhaps the seat of the Lordship of Folkestone), a Benedictine Priory (newly established by Lonlay Abbey on or near the site of the former Anglo-Saxon minster) and an associated mercantile and urban centre. At some point this achieved sufficient critical mass to warrant the decision to construct the watercourse, in order to deliver a constant supply of fresh drinking water to the expanding town. Indeed, the lack of such a supply may have been acting as a brake on further expansion.

It remains unclear precisely when this happened. It could have been as early as AD 1095 or soon afterwards, when the first Priory was established within the defended enclosure on the Bayle. This would be consistent with the terminus of the watercourse being the Bayle Pond, situated immediately outside the bailey and the Priory. Alternatively it could have taken place a few decades later, perhaps in conjunction with the construction of the second Priory (on and adjacent to the current parish church) in or shortly after 1137/8. This would fit well with other major schemes to engineer the provision of fresh water supplies carried out in east Kent around the middle of the twelfth century, most notably in Canterbury and Sandwich (Paul Bennett, pers comm). The fact that the watercourse terminates at the Bayle Pond, rather than the cistern in front of the Guildhall, need not preclude this interpretation; despite the relocation of Priory, the Bayle itself still remained at the heart of the settlement, and the Bayle Pond is about the same distance from the Priory as the cistern.

Richard Cross has pointed out that the later Priory had its own claustral drain and that, rather than the watercourse being constructed solely by the Priory, it could instead have been the product of a joint effort with the Lordship and Burgesses of Folkestone (Cross 1998, 4). Certainly, it seems unlikely that the Priory ever enjoyed sole access to the water supplied by it. However, the source of St Eanswythe's water at Swetton does appear to have been on land that formed part of the Priory estates and the first historical references to the town maintaining the watercourse post-date the suppression of the Priory (see below and Appendix 1).

By the thirteenth century, when it is believed that the *Vita* of St Eanswythe was composed, the insertion of a miracle attributing the creation of the watercourse to St Eanswythe would suggest a deliberate attempt to firmly associate it with the Priory that was the inheritor of her minster and relics, and the centre of her local cult. The watercourse must have been in existence for a considerable period of time (probably over a century) when the *Vita* was composed in order for this association to have any

credibility. This association, which was never to be entirely lost, would have been reinforced by the construction of a chapel dedicated to the saint near the main springhead (see Appendix 2).

Perhaps around the time of the writing of the *Vita*, or a few years afterwards, the initial ditch was succeeded by a second clay-lined ditch, dug sometime after AD 1259. The excavated sequence makes it clear that this was then cleaned out or recut over subsequent decades, before being itself succeeded by a wider, shallower ditch. Keeping an adequate and unobstructed flow of clean water running across such a distance will have from the start required a programme of regular maintenance, but no medieval records survive that make reference to this work. Following the suppression of the Priory (and, at least partially, the associated cult of St Eanswythe) in November 1535, it is clear that the town assumed responsibility for this maintenance (if indeed this had not already been the case). In 1544 the first record appears in the Town Chamberlain's Accounts, noting a payment to a Bartholomew Goddyns for "...*the fechyng of the water unto the Town...*" (Town Chamberlain's Accounts for the year 1544, page 43). This suggests at least intermittent payments for maintenance of the watercourse. Two decades later there is mention of payment "...*for lime to mend the gutter behind the Town Hall*" (Municipal Records for the year 1565).

From the seventeenth century onwards, the watercourse makes frequent appearances in Folkestone's official records (see Appendix 1). These records underline the considerable challenges involved in keeping the water flowing. At times an official, variously termed a '*water leader*' or '*water ledger*' was paid an annual stipend to maintain the flow, a duty they did not always carry out diligently. At other times, it is clear that the town had neglected to properly maintain the watercourse, resulting in sometimes rather frantic municipal efforts to restore the proper flow. Problems over the years included leakage, silting, debris, and animals such as cattle accessing the water, damaging the banks and polluting the water (and in at least one case ducks in the cistern). An increasing problem, as settlement along its course increased, was people making illegal diversions of the water. Many of these problems resulted in legal action being taken by the authorities against the offenders, which underlines the importance to the Town of this municipal water supply.

A case heard before the Folkestone Sessions, chaired by the Mayor Thomas Inmith, in 1652 sheds light on the problem of diversions of the water, but also on the ability to divert water from multiple sources into the watercourse.

"The sessions of the publique peace at the towne of Folkestone aforesaid holden the eighteenth day of October ... one thousand six hundred fiftie two Before Thomas Inmith, Mayor, Henry Jenken gent James Stiles Stephen Chapman and Israel Wynter and John medgett (sic) Jurates and justices of the peace there. At this session appeared Rob Reynolds the present miller of this towne and John Hall, water leader of this towne appeared and after much debate and discussion of a difference which had arisen between the towne and the said myller ... concerning the water which commeth to the town from St Eanswithes spring, and otherwise. It was concluded and agreed by all parties that for the future time, the whole water coming from Eanswithes spring shall altogether come to this towne, as is right it ought to doe, without any let or interupcon of the said myller or his assigns or servants. And that the said myller is well contented and promiseth that two nights in every week, the whole water belonging to the Upping Well spring shall come into the said Eanswiths spring, and soe be brought to this town for the service thereof, by the water leader, returning the same everie two nights into the old course againe, for the benefit of the said myll, upon pain that the said water leader shall forfeit unto the said mill, the sum of five shillings, if either for every neglect of him in that kind. And the myller to forfeit tenne shillings, if either he or his assigns for his or her part be faultie in the premises. Provided that this decree and composicon shall be noe prejudice either to the towne or the Lorde of the Manor". (Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 49)

This case makes it clear that the usual operating arrangement was for the entirety of the flow issuing from St Eanswythe's spring to be diverted into the artificial channel and carried thence to the town.

Presumably the miller had been occasionally diverting some or all of this water back into its natural course as a tributary of the Pent Stream, thereby increasing the flow of the latter and assisting the supply of water to power his mill or mills further downstream. It is also clear that it was possible to divert the water flowing from Upping Well (on the eastern side of Cherry Garden Hill) into the artificial channel to increase the flow of water to the town, but that this was not the usual arrangement.

Thus it can be seen that the watercourse was a sophisticated and complex water management system. It was primarily supplied by diverting the entire flow from St Eanswythe's spring into the artificial channel, but this could be supplemented by water diverted from the main course of the Pent Stream and, if necessary, from Upping Well. What is less clear is whether it was initially constructed as such a complex system, or whether the connections to the Pent and Upping Well represent later modifications. The second phase ditch identified in Trench 1 may or may not represent such a modification- something only further fieldwork would resolve. However, there can be no doubt the watercourse was subject to modification over time, with the open clay-lined ditch being gradually superseded along much of its length by pipes (whether ceramic, wooden or iron) or brick-lined culverts. Initially pipes and culverts were used to carry the watercourse under roads, but gradually whole sections of the open ditch were put into pipes or culverted. The earliest reference to a brick-lined culvert dates to the mid-eighteenth century (Packe 1843) but no sign of this was seen in Trench 1, although a later culvert was found.

The establishment of the Folkestone and District Water Company in 1848 meant that the end was in sight for St Eanswythe's water as the primary supply to the town. However, it remained important. The council continued to make efforts to maintain it and to prevent the increasing number of unauthorised diversions of its flow carried out by the residents and businesses of the rapidly expanding town. Around 1855 a detailed survey of the watercourse was drawn up by Bamford, perhaps as a prelude to further investment in it. It is likely that the large stoneware pipes encountered in Trench 1 were laid at some point in the mid-to late 1800s and it is clear that at this time the arrangement whereby water was drawn from both St Eanswythe's Water and the Pent remained in operation. Subsequently the supply from the Pent was cut off, the pipes carrying water from that direction were smashed up and a brick-lined culvert inserted which connected only with the pipes running from St Eanswythe's Water. Precisely when this happened is unknown.

By 1895 modern pipes, carrying pumped supplies drawn from the reservoir below Cherry Garden Hill, were providing drinking water for most of the population of the town, with St Eanswythe's Water being primarily used for watering animals and street cleaning. However, it was noted at this time that it still remained the primary source of drinking water for some of the town's poor and in 1897 a Government Inspector analysed it and found it fit for drinking.

Sporadic investment continued through the first half of the twentieth century, but by the 1950s the watercourse, although still flowing, was being used primarily to fill the Bayle Pond. By this time there were increasing complaints from residents that leakage from the watercourse was causing damage to properties along its line. Finally, in 1954 the decision was taken by the council to switch to filling the Bayle Pond from the mains and to cut off the flow of the watercourse. Interestingly, this was done at Radnor Park, the Borough Engineer explaining that:

"...the source of the Town Dyke was in Cheriton and water was led to the upper Radnor Park Pond from whence, by raising the level of the upper pond surplus water gravitated to the Bayle Pond via Radnor Park Crescent, Broadmead Road and Guildhall Street. With the exception of a section across the Folkestone Golf Links the stream flowed, for its entire length, through pipes which had been laid for a considerable number of years. Blockages occurred and leakages were difficult to locate.

Resolved that the Parks Committee be recommended to consider the discontinuance of the Town Dyke as the method of filling the Bayle Pond with water, thus enabling the Town Dyke to be stopped at Radnor Park."

(Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1953-4, 11th March, Highways and Buildings, 170/71, item 162)

It is not clear how long this system of using the water level in Radnor Park Pond to gravitate water to the Bayle had been a feature of the watercourse, although the pond does not appear to feature on the 1855 survey, so this may be a later modification. In any case, the end came in April 1954, when the Highways and Buildings Committee agreed the following resolution:

“Resolved – That the length of the Town Dyke between Radnor Park and the Bayle Pond be cut off at Radnor Park”.

(Folkestone Corporation Minute Book, 15th April, Highways and Buildings, page 184)

Presumably at the same time, or shortly afterwards, the flow of St Eanswythe’s Water into the artificial channel at Morehall Recreation Ground was also cut off. Thereafter this little stream resumed its natural course as a tributary of the Pent. The remnants of the artificial watercourse remained a visible feature for a little longer in some places, but gradually it was infilled or covered by development. Today, whilst in places it is still possible to see parts of the natural stream, little or nothing of the artificial watercourse is visible above ground. However, it is likely that it survives along much of its length as a buried archaeological feature, so preserving its complex, multiphase, history. As such, there is considerable potential for future investigations to refine our knowledge of it. It is therefore vital that planners and heritage curators recognise this and ensure that such work is programmed whenever development cuts across its line.

Unfortunately, the watercourse has often been neglected meaning that many opportunities to preserve or investigate parts of its length have been missed and a great deal of confusion and misinformation has developed around it. This is regrettable as this watercourse certainly played a vital role in the life and growth of the town. Its construction must rate as one of the great achievements of the medieval inhabitants of Folkestone, the benefits of which would be long enjoyed by those who came after them. Its successful maintenance over the following eight centuries was the product of the hard work and will of successive generations. This deserves remembering and celebrating.

Although it is now clear that the watercourse was constructed hundreds of years after Eanswythe’s death, her association with it remains a central part of its story. The Benedictine Priory which was almost certainly a key player in its construction was the heir to the church and estates of her seventh-century minster. Attaching the name of Folkestone’s own saint to this life-giving water supply would have seemed a natural and right thing to do. That attachment has never been broken; it survived even the dissolution of the monasteries and attempted suppression of the cults of saints. Although at times known as the Town Ditch, Dyke or Water, to the inhabitants of Folkestone it has always been and remains *St Eanswythe’s Water*.

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Appendix 1: Timeline of St Eanswythe's Water

Eamonn Rooney with Lesley Hardy, James Lloyd and Andrew Richardson

ELEVENTH CENTURY

1095

Nigel of Monville, lord of Folkestone, and his wife Emma, grant the church of St Mary and St Eanswythe at Folkestone to the abbots and monks of the Benedictine abbey of Lonlay, in south-western Normandy. The establishment of this new priory may have amounted to the refoundation of the existing minster church with Benedictine personnel. It is recorded as being located inside a castle (the bailey which gives its name to The Bayle).

TWELFTH CENTURY

1136/7

The monks of Folkestone priory moved to a new church and site outside the castle that had been gifted to them by the holder of the Lordship of Folkestone, William d'Avranches.

1138

The relics of St Eanswythe are said to have been translated from the old church to the new on 12th September.

Circa 1140

William d'Avranches grants a charter to the abbey of Lonlay, reaffirming his ancestor's grant to them and detailing the foundation and subsequent relocation of Folkestone priory.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY

It may be during this century that a *Vita*, or Life, of St Eanswythe is written. Since the *Vita* includes reference to the creation of the watercourse (which it attributes to Eanswythe), then it must have been constructed well before this date.

1259

Terminus post quem for construction of the second phase ditch of St Eanswythe's Water.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY

1340s

John of Tynemouth writes his *Sanctilogium*, which includes a version of the Life of St Eanswythe. This almost certainly drew off an earlier, lost *Vita* of the Saint, probably of thirteenth century date. This includes the earliest known reference to her miracle of making water run up hill to supply her minster, thus indicating that St Eanswythe's watercourse was in existence by this date and was regarded as ancient.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY

1469

The will of William Hobday of Cheriton, made 20th November, includes a bequest to "*Wife Beatrice my messauage and Lands at Swetton, to her heirs and assigns for ever...*".

1480

The will of Thos Wilyyam, dated December 16th, mentions "*...money to repair certain road near the water of Blessed Eanswithe as far as a place called Arswonge*".

SIXTEENTH CENTURY

1515

The will of Richard Hobday of Cheriton, dated October 19th, refers to “*my croft at SWETON....My lands at the west part of the way of WETON (sic) to son William and his heirs for ever, also the Lynch on the east side of the Chapel of St Eanswith*”. Probate was granted on 8th June 1516.

1516

Nova legenda Angliae is printed by Wynkyn de Worde. This includes a printed version of John of Tynemouth’s *Sanctilogium*, containing a version of the Life of St Eanswythe.

1517

Testamenta Cantiana records payment made to Thomas Wortnill for the “*mending of the way from St Enswith’s chapel to Colerspond: 26 shillings and 8d*”.

1533/4

The poet and antiquary John Leland visits Folkestone and writes: “*The towne shore be al lykelihood is mervelusly sore wasted with the violens of the se; yn so much that there they say that one paroch chyrch be of a depe blew of our Lady and a nother of St. colour. Paule ys clene destroyed and etin by the se. Hard upon the shore yn a place cawled the Castle yarde, the which on the one side ys dyked, and ther yn be greate ruines of a solemen old nunnery, yn the walles whereose yn divers places apere great and long Briton brikes; and on the right hond of the quier a grave trunche of squared stone. The castel yard hath bene a place of great burial; yn so much as wher the se hath woren on the banke bones apere half stykyng owt. The paroch church is therby, made also of sum newer worker of an abbay. Ther is St. Eanswide buried and a late therby was a visage of a priory.*”

1535

Following a visitation in October, Richard Layton, an agent of Thomas Cromwell, writes an unfavourable report on Folkestone Priory. He records that there is only the prior and one elderly monk and that “*The house was in utter decay. It consisted of one hall, one chamber, a kitchen, and a little parlour underground, not meet for a monk; the barns were filled with corn, and there were a few cattle, but no household staff. The prior and the monk were both guilty of serious offences*”. Folkestone priory was surrendered to the crown on 15th November.

1536/7

Much of the former priory is taken down and sold. What remains is given to the Mayor, Lord Clynton as a mansion House. The land around it is left and by 1537 it is referred to as “*ruins of olde priory*”.

It seems that after the closure of the Priory the Borough took responsibility for maintaining the watercourse. A number of references appear in the records for sums of money for such maintenance, usually paid to an appointed ‘water ledger’ (aka a water leader). The town authorities also tried to ensure that the water was kept clear along the whole length of the watercourse by calling landowners to the local assizes if they failed to maintain stretches of the water.

1539-40

The ledgers for the construction of Sandgate Castle (Harleian Collection nos. 1647 and 1651; Rutton 1893; 1895) make two references to a lime kiln close to St Eanswith’s Chapel, as follows:

“*A lock and key for the store house for the limekiln above St Eanswith’s Chapel 6d*” (Rutton 1893, 242).

“*....mending of 2 iron rakes for the limekiln at St Eanswiths, 8d*” (Rutton 1893, 243).

The ledgers also refer to a new limekiln at Swetton, which is described as the king’s manor at Cheriton, perhaps implying that it had been recently seized from the church.

1544

Town Chamberlain's Accounts, page 43: Item "*payd att Bartholomew goddys for beff and bred att the fechyng of the water unto the Town_iiij s ijd*".

1546

The Folkestone municipal accounts noted that four men were paid for a day's work for "*plucking down the chapel late of St Eanswith*".

1565

The Municipal Records for Folkestone mention payment "*for lime to mend the gutter behind the Town Hall*".

1591

The Municipal Records mention "*33rd Elizabeth, Filpot Street (sic). A tenement in Cow Street to the watercourse of St Eanswythe the Virgin north east*".

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

The number of references in the town records to the maintenance of the watercourse increase during this century, References to a cistern (a tank used to hold water) also appear during this period and a 'cistern house' is shown as having existed on the corner of what was then Cow Street (Sandgate Road) and Guildhall Street. The cistern itself is situated under the road at this junction, and is constructed of Greensand blocks. Photographs of the cistern house appear to show an early modern brick building.

1605/6

The Common Assembly Minute Book for 1605-1635, notes: "*Item to Rob Hollydaye for mending the Rake 4d. Paid to the water lodger (sic) 3s 4d*".

1606

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 19-20, records: "*Item payed to the water ledger for his wages the laste yeare 6s 8d*" and "*Item paid to the water ledger 3s 4d*", and "*Item paid to the water ledger 3s 4d (sic)*".

1607

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 30-31, records: "*Item payd to the water ledger for his wages the last yeare 6s 8d*", "*Item payd to Greeckman for cleaning the streets and stopping the waterlane at the Bayle 16d*" and "*Item payed to Rob Culverden for mending the Towne Rake 3d*".

1608

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 39-40 records: "*Item payd to the Water Ledger for his wages the last yeare 6s 8d*" and "*Item given to him (Rob Culverden) for mending the Townes rake 6d*".

1609

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 47 "*Item payd to the water ledger for his wages the last yeare 6s 8d*".

1610

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 55, "*Item payd to the water ledger for his wages the last yeare 6s 8d*."

1611

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 64 records: “*Item payed for the steeling of the water leaders rake 7d*”.

1612

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 74-5 records: “*Item payed to the Water ledger for his wages this last yeare 6s 8d*” and “*Paid for two pounds of Toe to stop the Cestrene 4d*”.

1613

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 84-5 records: “*Item payed for mending the water trough 3d*” and “*Item for mending the trough and tarr and okem 20d*”.

1615

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 94 records: “*Item payed to Rob Culverden for mending of the Rakes and a scuppert for the water*” and “*Item paid to Doorne [?water ledger] the 17 Jan [1616?] for the water the last yeare 6s. 8d*”.

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 106: “*Item paid to Haywitt for hedding the droine [Drain] 9s*” and “*Item paid for mending the water ledgers Rake 4d*”.

1616

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 283: “*Paid to Ric Hedcock for a dayes woorke to mend the cesterne 14d*”, “*Paid to Goodman Gytting for twoo (sic) dayes woorke to mend the cesterne 6s 8d*”, “*Paid to Ric Baker, Nic Reader and Nic Hunt to mend the Cesterne 6s 8d*”, “*To Bart Pysinge for stones used abowte the Cesterne 6d*”, “*Item payed for 4 sacks of lyme to mende the Cesterne 3s 1d*”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 284: “*To Rob Culverden for a Water Rake.*”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 285: “*To the Water Ledger 6s 8d.*”

1618

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-35 page 122: “*Item payed to the water ledger 6s 8d.*”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-35 page 130: “*Item payed to the water ledger 6s 8d.*”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-35 page 275: “*All other the defaults in not clensing the ditches there ought to be A venire fac ageynst every one of them that are presented returnable (sic) at the next Sessions and warnynge is to be given to them before the tyme lymyted.*”

1619

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 145: “*Paid 20 December unto Rob Baker and Jn Badgent for mending of the water at Swanton Gape 12d*”, “*Item for a batt to mend the same 18d.*”

1620

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 157: “*Item paid for the cleaning of the Sesterns 12d*”, “*Item paid for carrying away the Mudd that laye in the Sesterns 4d*”, “*Item paid to Sydrack Phillis for cleaning of the Dykes 2s 6d*”, “*Item paid to Thos Godden for cleaning the Dykes 18d*”, “*Item paid to Jn Robbins for the lyke 6d.*”

1621

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 168: "*Item Paid for 2 dayes woorke (sic) to James Dale abowte the water 2s.*"

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 169: "*Item paid to Rob Norris abowte the water 6d.*"

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 170: "*Item to the Water Ledger 6s 8d.*"

1622

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 177: "*Item paid for Tarrys to amende the Cisterne 12 ½ d*", "*Item paid for fetching the Tarris 8d*", "*Item paid for mending the Cestern 12d.*"

1624/5

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 219: "*Paid to Jn Bedgant for mending the cesterne 3s*" and "*Item paid to Thos Godden for emptying the Cestern twice 5d*".

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 220a: "*Item paid for a Racke for the water ledger 2s 6d*", "*Paid to Wm Standford for a days worke in mending the water course 12d*", "*Item to Johnson for a days worke on the said water course 12d*", "*Item paid to Baker Coddam for a halfe in the said water course 6s 6d*" and "*Item paid to Henry Baker for 3 ½ days worke in the said water course 3s 6d*".

1625

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 227: "*Paid to Ric Clarke for scowering the water course being three days about it. 3s*", "*Paid more to him for scowering the said water course. 10s*", "*Paid to Ric Clark for working in the water course 2s 6d*", "*Item paid for mending the Town rake 6d*" and "*Item to Ric Gittens for looking to the water course the last year 30s*".

1626

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 230 "*Nic Reader, Water Bailiff replacing Jn Waffer deceased*".

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 239: "*Item for mending the Town Waterrake 6d*" and "*Item for making the Town Rake 18d*".

1627

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 234: "*We present the Inhabitants of this Towne for not keeping the water ditch sufficient to bring the water to the Towne*".

1640

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 267: "*1640 (sic) Paid to Jn Fynnys for worke donne about the water and cesterne and for mortar 3s*".

1652

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 49: "*The sessions of the publique peace at the towne of Folkestone aforesaid holden the eighteenth day of October ... one thousand six hundred fiftie two Before Thomas Inmith, Mayor, Henry Jenken gent James Stiles Stephen Chapman and Israel Wynter and John medgett (sic) Jurates and justices of the peace there. At this session appeared Rob Reynolds the present miller of this towne and John Hall, water leader of this towne appeared and after much debate and discussion of a difference which had arisen between the towne and the said myller ... concerning the water which commeth to the town from St Eanswithes spring, and otherwise. It was concluded and agreed by all parties that for the future time, the whole water coming from Eanswithes spring shall altogether come to this towne, as is right it ought to doe, without any let or interupcon*"

of the said myller or his assigns or servants. And that the said myller is well contented and promiseth that two nights in every week, the whole water belonging to the Upping Well spring shall come into the said Eanswiths spring, and soe be brought to this town for the service thereof, by the water leader, returning the same everie two nights into the old course againe, for the benefit of the said myll, upon pain that the said water leader shall forfeit unto the said mill, the sum of five shillings, if either for every neglect of him in that kind. And the myller to forfeit tenne shillings, if either he or his assigns for his or her part be faultie in the premises. Provided that this decree and composicon shall be noe prejudice either to the towne or the Lorde of the Manor”.

1653

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 50, dated 21st February: “*At a general meeting in the Towne Hall before Thomas Inmith, Maior, Henry Jenken Gent, James Stiles, Stephen Chapman, Israel Mynter and John Medget jurates of the Peace there.*

The order made the 18th October 1652 relating to an agreement between Robert Reynolds mylller of the myll within the said Towne of Folkestone and John Hall water leader for the said towne, about turning a stream to that myll two nights in a weeke for the benefit of the said towne. At the desire of the Lord of the Manor aforesaid, that the said agreement shall be null and voide to neither partie”.

1654

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 54 records: “*They present the Chamberlain for not bringing the water to the Bayle 14th November, the water leader was injoined to do it and to satisfy the Court of the well doing of it by 25th March next”.*

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 60, dated 27th November: “*And they present Nicholas Marsh for his wall that is fallen in the Town Dyke”.*

1656

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 66: “*The Jury present the Surveyors of the Highways for not mending the Highways alonge the Town dike”.*

1658

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-62 page 76, 1st March: “*They present the towne warden for not carrying the water to Bayle”.*

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 76, 17th January: “*They present John Vyne and Thomas Pizinge for throwing of their sullage in the Townes dike going to Bayle where the water should runne”.*

Folkestone Session Book 1640-1662, page 77, 27th February: “*They present John Dixwell Esq and Josias Swaffer, Jurates stopping the warer lead from braod Some up to the towne water”.*

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-62 page 78: “*They present the towne warden for not cleaning the dith the water to the Bayle”.*

1661

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, pages 83-4, November 12th: “*They present Joane Cleare for annoying the water”.* Also “*We present Bazill Cloake, Matthew Newman and Jone Smith for annoying the water going to ye bayle”*, “*We present the water leader for not bringing the water to the towne”*, and “*We present William Baker for leting his Duckes lying in the cisternae”.*

1683

Court of Record Minute Book 1653-1684, page 159, 22nd October: “*Matson v Lushington, Water Bailiff”.*

1684

Court of Record Minute Book 1653-1684, page 160, 5th May: “*Stone v Jorden, Water bailiff*”, “*Cladius Clare v Thos Harvie, Water Bailiff*”, “*Ant Lyall v Henry Strode, Ordered that if the Water Bayliffe bring not in ye defts body at next court amerced (fined) 6s 6d*”.

1698

Boycott’s Town Map of Folkestone shows the watercourse running from the hills and notes “*The water riseth out of the hills above*”.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

1734

Common Assembly Minute Book 1715-1749, 6th August: “*It is ordered by this Assembly that the present Chamberlain pay Mr. Thomas Baker the sum of twenty four shillings being moneys by him paid for and on account of his preserving the Water*”.

Folkestone Manorial Rent Rolls, Roll ‘A; page ¾ folio 570: “*Rent 6/3 Thomas Baker Esq. A piece of land at Water Ditch of 1 acre. Among the abuttals is ‘Abutt to ye Water Course called St Eanswiths Watercourse’*”.

Page 7 Folio 278: “*Rent 2/11 Mr Thomas Baker. One messuage or Tenement known by the sign of the White Horse with the stable and severall other buildings adjoining to the Market Cisterns*”.

Page 16: “*An Hammond Wid. One acre 13 rods of land ... in Folkestone in a certain field called Little Water Ditch abut to the Water Course of St Eanswith*”.

1743

The geologist Christopher Packe publishes his *New Philosophico-chorographical Chart of East Kent*, which includes the first geological map of southern England. He describes ‘St Enswith’s Water’ in some detail, and notes that the natural stream is diverted at Broadmead Wood into the artificial channel which is “*...a square Brick Channel, scarcely a foot wide or deep...*”.

1750

Common Assembly Minute Book 1749-1767, page 3, 11th July: “*On the motion of Mr William West complaining that the Town is not sufficiently supplied with water as usual it therefore Ordered by this House that the said William West do from time to time Inspect and give Such Orders and directions therein as he shall see Convenient The Extraordinary Expence whereof is Ordered to be Paid out of the Salary of the ‘Water Seaker’ of this Corporation*”.

1784

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 83/4, 4th March: “*At this meeting the Town Water and the Town Wall was taken into consideration when it was put to the question whether the wall and gutter should be only repaired or whether it should be carried from the Cistern to the corner of the Court Hall under the water when it was agreed that the water be carried under water that the Chamberlain pay the sum of £9 towards the expenses thereof as Mr William Marsh has agreed to pay Five Guineas towards the Expence and Mr John Gill undertook to raise the residue the Estimates being made at £15. 3s 0d*”.

1789

Common Assembly Minute Book, page 117, 29th June: “*Ordered that an open Oak Pipe be laid in the Wall from the Corner of John Goldup’s Shop to the Cistern there for the purpose of conveying the Water into the said Cistern*”.

Common Assembly Minute Book, page 118, 28th August: “*At this Assembly a Report from John Fuller and Richard Hodgson was laid before them respecting the repairing of the Gutter from the Street in Mercery Lane by the Town Hall towards the Bail when it was resolved that a New Gutter should be laid by John Fuller he using what he can of the old materials*”.

Common Assembly Minute Book, page 120, 8th December: “*Ordered that the Chamberlain do pay John Fuller’s bill of £5 7s 10 ½ and Richard Hodgson’s bill of £17 15s 3d*”.

1793

Folkestone Sessions Book 1792-1811, pages 46-7, 4th March: “*George Boxer, Water Bailiff*” and “*The Town Clerk laid before this sessions a letter received from the Earl of Radnor Grafton Street, 2nd March 1793. You will be pleased to inform the Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone that in consequence of their request I have given direction to my Agent to get the Ditch about which they lately applied to me, cleaned out in the next summer*”.

1795

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 142, 28th October: “*Ordered that the Chamberlain cause the Market Cellar to be inspected and the water emptied thereout and that the Town Water Gutter be inspected by the Court Hall and repair the pavement near the Court Hall*”.

1796

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 1, 14th June: “*Cistern near King’s Arms be taken down as soon as the pipes can be got ready*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 2, 29th June: “*Ric Cullen, bricklayer and Jas Tolputt, plumber, to remove and place the pipes and cistern at the Cistern*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 3, 20th July: “*Ordered. Pipes and cocks to be made forthwith as a substitute for the 2 Cisterns*”.

1798

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 31, June 6th: “*Ordered that Town sewer or drain of water passing through field of John Major near Foord Lane be surveyed by a committee*”.

1799

The antiquarian Edward Hasted completes the publication of his multi-volume work *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent* (1778-99) in this year. In referring to Folkestone he mentions that “*The church stands at the west or upper end of the town, on the height of the cliff, at a very small distance from the edge of it, which, from the yearly depredations the sea makes on it, will.....very soon occasion its ruin.*”

Hasted also refers to the watercourse: “*Folkestone is well watered by two different rivulets, one of which rises about three miles north-west from the town, near Pean farm, under the hills, and descends by Bredmer through the midst of the town of Folkestone into the sea the other, called St. Eanswith’s water, is very remarkable: it rises about half a mile west of Castle hill, and empties itself into the bail pond, within eight or ten rods of the top of the cliffs. This stream is partly natural and partly artificial, which St. Eanswith is said to have conveyed to her monastery here, diverting the water great part of the way, that is from Bredmer wood, by means of a brick aqueduct across the low grounds into the bail pond, or reservoir above-mentioned. It is the current, though erroneous opinion of the people here, that this water actually ascends in its course from the spring into the bail pond, into which it empties itself. But the principle of hydrostatics, will not admit the possibility of such an ascent, as there is no mill or engine to force it up*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 34, March 6th: “*Whereas it appear to the Commissioners that water running from Shellons Lane through part of the Town is very injurious and detrimental to the pavement, Ordered a Committee to be appointed to view the same and endeavour to limit the quantity of water coming to*

the Town, and to turn the surplus through the land before it comes to the Town, and that they confer with the proprietors of the lands and order such works necessary for conveying surplus water and also for altering opening of cistern and stopping it with an Arch paved over and that they give the necessary orders for altering the water pipes. The Committee Thomas Baker, William Stace, Henry Major, Jacob Jacobs, Trevanion Harnet and Richard Marsh or any three”.

NINETEENTH CENTURY

1800

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 46, 31st December: “*He [Lord Radnor] is rebuilding the Goal and purposes to improve the cistern house”.*

1803

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, pages 53-4, 30th March: “*Ordered John Sandy’s be paid 5/- as a quarter’s salary, due 25th March for cleaning and looking after that part of the Town Dyke lying within the liberty of this town” and “Richard Hodgman be employed to cleanse and repair pipes in the Town Dyke near Cistern House”.*

1804

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 58, 14th March: “*Clerk to tell George Clark to appear at next meeting to assign a reason for cutting away some plant belonging to the Town Dyke.”*

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 61, 1st August: “*Richard Hodgman to put down a pipe near the Gun to prevent water from coming to Town in greater quantity than present pipes are able to discharge”.*

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 63, 24th October: “*Ordered. Best of old wooden pipes be taken up and laid from cistern across road by George Boxer’s house and that the water be conveyed from thence above ground at top of the Wall opposite Guildhall and then conveyed across Road by iron pipes”.*

1805

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, Page 65, 3rd July: “*Ordered a Committee to be appointed of Thomas Baker, John Castle, Thomas Dangerfield, Henry Major, William Stace to survey the water running from Parsonage Barn into Town’s Water and report”.*

1806

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 72, 13th August: “*Ordered. Treasurer to pay Thos Weekes bill of £6. 7s 3 ½ for repairing Town’s Ditch”.*

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 73, 3rd November: “*Ordered. Commissioners present, or any four, be appointed a committee to treat with Mr Franklin for repairing gutter conveying water from Court Hall to Bail Pond”.*

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 73, 19th November: “*Ordered Gutter between Court Hall to Mr Cullen’s be examined by Franklin the Carpenter”.*

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 73, 3rd December: “*Ordered a committee be appointed to treat with Mr Franklin for repairing gutter conveying water from Court Hall to Bail Pond”.*

1807

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 213, 3rd September: “*John Laney who has several years past looked after the Town Water having declined that Office, William Taylor of this town having applied to succeed*

him in the said Office when he was elected into the said Office with a Salary of three pounds a year over and above the sum of twenty Shillings allowed to that Office from the Commissioners of Paving”.

1808

Commissioners of Paving 1796-1898, page 78, 20th July: “*Mr Stephen Hogben offered to cleanse Bail Pond for £6. 10s and was appointed”.*

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 219, 27th September: “*Ordered that William Taylor who was appointed to look after the Town Water be discharged and that James Manger of the Town be appointed in his stead who attended and agreed to accept the said office from 11th October next at a Salary of £4”.*

1809

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 226, 19th October: “*Ordered that John Oldfield be appointed to look after the Town Water in the room of James Manger who has resigned and that he be allowed the same salary as was allowed to James Manger”.*

1810

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 234, 25th June: “*Reported that the bridge over the Town water at Broadmead is going to decay and that it may be necessary to repair the same. Resolved that the following persons be a Committee to inspect the same and to give such orders as they see proper and that any three of them be competent to act viz The Chamberlain [at that time Thomas Caister] and Messrs Henry Butcher, James Cullen, Richard Hart, Sen and William Marsh”.*

1818

Folkestone Town Crier announces a reward for information leading to the identification of the “*evilly disposed person who has turned the water off its natural course”.*

1819

Common Assembly Minute Book 1812-1835 page 52, 14th January: “*Mr Ste Hobday is appointed surveyor of the Town’s Water for the year ensuing, with full power to impound all Cattle found straying in the Streets and Lanes”.*

1821

Testimony of J Norrington (7 years old?) about the watercourse (FO/CC2/1).

1822

Common Assembly Minute Book 1812-1835 page 76, 30th October: “*Bills to be paid include: S Hobday cleaning the Town Dyke £2 2s 0d”.*

1832

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 2, 26th September: “*Mr Wm Major reported on the part of the Committee appointed at the last meeting for remedying the Nuisance arising from the Water Course near Mr Hogben’s House in Shellons Lane that they had surveyed the same and were of opinion that the Gutter running through the Lane should be fresh paved”.*

1833

Common Assembly Minute Book 1812-1835 page 177, 18th October: “*Ordered that a committee of five be appointed to superintend the Management and Repair of the Town Dyke; that Jn Bateman Ric Hobday esqs and Messrs Wm Major Ste Hobday and Jn Punnett do form such Committee - three competent to act”.*

1835

Common Assembly Minute Book 1812-1835 page 184, 19th March: *“Ordered that for Managing and Superintending the Town Dyke the committee be empowered to employ a person to look after the Town Dyke at such salary as they may think fit”*.

1838

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 38, 8th August: *“Permission to be given to Mr Ric Minter to lay a pipe from the Town Dyke in George Lane to his premises in High Street and to lower his drain he making good the Pavement at his Expense”*.

1840

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 50, 13th May: *“Ordered that Mr Wm Major, Mr Jas Punnett and Mr Ham Tite Committee for inspecting and making a report at the next Meeting of the state of the Town’s Watercourse.*

Ordered that Messrs Chas Golder and Ham Tite be allowed to claen out the Bail Pond for the soil and that Messrs Thos Spearpoint and Matt Clark be a Committee for superintending the same”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 50, 10th June: *“The Committee appointed at the last Meeting for inspecting and making a report of the state of the Town’s Water Course report as follows: - That a portion of the Water Course is in a very bad state and requires cleansing.*

Ordered upon the Motion of Mr Jn Sladen and seconded by Mr Wm Bennett that Jn Wraight be ordered to clean out the Water Course thoroughly with within a fortnight”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 51, 5th August: *“It was resolved that a Committee of five with power for three to act be appointed for for superintending the keeping in order and repairing the Town’s Water Course and that Messrs Chas Golder, Ham Tite, Jn Sladden, Wm Pledge and Capt Wm Sherren be such Committee for the repair of the Pavement be reappointed”*.

1842

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 66, 22nd June: *“Resolved that the Clerk do write a letter to Mr Lewis one of the Railroad Contractors cautioning him to avoid damaging the Town’s Water by the driving of his carts along the Back Lane”*.

1843

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 73/4, 4th January: *“It is reported that the Town’s water course running along a Road in the Town called the Back Lane is seriously injured and the supply of water to the town lessened by the traffic and pressure of the heavy and numerous loads of bricks carried thereon for the purposed (?purposes) of the S E Rly and the Commissioners having lately expended upwards of £200 in repairs and clearing the same Road and water course.*

It is resolved that the circumstances be made known to rhe Rly Co and that they be requested to repair the damage done by them.

Resolved that as a preliminary step the Mayor, Capt Sherren and Mr Chas Golder be a Committee to wait upon Mr Wright the Resident Engineer and present the matter to him.

Resolved that the same Committee be also authorised to take such further steps in the matter as they shall think expedient”.

1844

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 105, 3rd July: *“It was moved seconded and carried unanimously that Mr Ste Hobday be solicited to employ men to clean out and put the Town’s Water course in a good stae and that Mr Sladen do wait upon Mr Hobday and endeavour to get him to do it”*.

1846

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 137, 10th June: *“It was resolved that permission be given to the Trustees of Sir Elias Harvey’s Charity to carry the Town’s Water to the new School Houses by affixing a pipe to the one now laid from the Town’s Water Course to the Rose Inn [this was in Rendezvous Street].*

Ordered that Mr Wm Major and Ben Viney be added to the Committee for superintending the Town’s Water Course”.

Note. It is obvious that from this that there were diversions of the Water Course authorised by the Commissioners to supply certain premises (See next two items).

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 137, 17th June: *“Application having been made by Mr Wm Fields for permission to lay a Pipe from the Town’s Dyke in Shellons Lane to some houses he intends to build in the Corporation Gardens, and upon the same being considered, it was ordered that permission be given to Mr Fields to take the water for the use of his houses he intends to build in Shellons Lane, provided he will make a tank for the water he intends to take”*.

1847

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 148, 31st March: *“Application having been made by Mr Wm Smith for permission to lay a Pipe from the Town’s Dyke to his houses in Shellons Lane and upon the same being considered it was ordered that permission be given to Mr Smith to lay down the pipe take the water for the use of his houses he intends to build in Shellons Lane, provided it was done to the satisfaction of the Commissioners or their ... Committee”*.

1851

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 233, 13th January: *“To the Commissioners or Surveyors of the Folkestone Pavement.*

(Extract) ‘I hereby agree to give up the piece of Ground in front of my house in Gun Row now in the occupation of Mr Jas Pledge, which piece of Ground abuts to the Town Dyke ...’

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 258, 29th September: *“Messrs Ham Tite and Wm Kelcey reported that they had surveyed the Channel of the Town’s Water and that they found parts thereof so defective as to allow an escape of Water.*

And that several parts required cleaning out.

And that the course was diverted by Mr Jn Gambrill for the supply of a Brick Yard.

That the corse (sic) was also injured by the treading of Cattle in Charity land let to Mr Ben Viney in consequence of his omission to keep up his fence.

Resolved that the Surveyor do see Mr Gambrill and represent to him the illegality of his proceedings and inform him that if he does not desist from diverting the course the Commissioners will be obliged to take measures to prevent the injury.

Resolved that the Surveyor do see Mr Viney and request him to repair his fence”.

1855

Around this year, Bamford creates a detail colour survey map of the Town Dyke.

1858

Folkestone Chronicle, page 8, 6th February: “*Town Council Meeting February 3rd. Mr Fagg said the town dyke being the property of the corporation, he could not see why it ought to be diverted for private use; the people at the lower part of the town were taxed to keep in repair the town dyke for a few persons*”.

1861

Folkestone Chronicle, page 8, 16th March: “*Meeting of the Corporation 11th March. The first business was to consider Mr. Woodward’s plans for new houses in Sandgate Road.*

Mr. Woodward proposed to give up a small piece of ground, at the corner opposite the Town Hall, on condition of the Corporation altering the pavement, and lowering the footway, known as ‘the wall’, in front of Mr. David Godden’s old house, the water from the town dyke running in pipes under that part, at first seemed to present difficulties, but this was proposed to be remedied by a syphon pipe being laid down. The estimated cost was £10.

Alderman Tite said the Corporation had lately been at considerable expence in lowering the wall, laying down pipes and paving that part of town”.

1864

Folkestone Observer May 21st: “*The 3a 3r 7p of Freehold land, known as Wiltie in Highlands, was sold by auction by Mr John Banks, at the King’s Arms ... on Wednesday last (18th). It was put up at £700 and after a very spirited contest, was knocked down to Mr J. Kingsnorth, at the enormous sum of £1,500. [N.B. The Town Dyke flowed through this land].*

Mr Tite said for twenty two years he had used this water when in the old Brewhouse and could depend on a supply”.

1866

Folkestone Observer, 10th February: “*Folkestone Improvement Committee 7th February. [Extract].*

New Iron Tank.

To consider and make order for a new tank for the town’s water at the back of Mr Castle’s property, Rendezvous Street. [This is now the site of the large shop between ‘Fella’s’ Barber’s Shop and ‘Humbugs’].

The [Town] Clerk said there was no doubt the land belonged to the Corporation. Just above, ...where the Tailor’s shop now stands was the site of the old Town Hall, and when the land was sold, but a right of water was reserved.

1870

Folkestone Observer, page 2, 6th January: “*Town Council Meeting, January 1st. [Extract].*

To consider the state of the Bayle Pond and land adjoining, and as to erecting a tank and as to the state of the Town Dyke, and several diversions.

Mr Wightwick said the Town Dyke was a source from which water came to the town, and was of more value to the town than was generally supposed by members of the Council, and many inhabitants. From 1696 up to the present time, the Corporation, in one way or another have received rights in respect to this water”.

In 1853 proceedings were taken against Alderman Gambrill for diverting the water to a brickfield. In 1859 and again in 1862 iron pipes were laid down in order to increase the supply. He wanted to advocate the construction of a large tank (holding something like 25,000) at the Bayle Pond. The motion was withdrawn.

1873

Folkestone Chronicle, page 4, 11th January: *“Town Council 8th January. The proposal to repair certain breaches of the Town Dyke, [...] was referred to the General Purposes Committee”*.

Folkestone Chronicle, page 4, 5th October: *“Meeting of the Corporation 2nd October. To consider the steps to be taken in consequence of the diversion of the Town Dyke Water by Mr. Ansell, at the Nursery House.*

The Town Clerk stated that there was a pump near Mr. Ansell’s premises, which pumped up the Town Dyke water into a tank. Mr. Ansell for convenience sake had constructed another tank near the house, and also made a force pump, by which the water is sent into the house for general use. Mr. Ansell maintained that he had a right to the water.

Mr Holdom moved that Mr. Ansell should receive notice to confirm the requirements of the Corporation in this matter, which was carried”.

Mr G.S. Ansell, claimed that water had been supplied to his house from the Town Dyke since it [his house] was built in 1843 and that the boundary of his land was in the middle of the stream.

1892

The Works Committee of the Town Council meet to discuss leakages from the iron pipe that carries water from the Town Dyke. A dispute results about who is responsible for its maintenance. Councillor Mercer argued that in previous centuries £5 per annum had been put aside as a bequest to the church for the cleaning and maintenance of St Eanswythe’s Water.

1895

In the final years of the nineteenth-century water from the Town Dyke was mostly used for ‘watering animals’ and cleansing the streets’ but it was still being drunk by the poor of the town. In 1895 a local newspaper [the Folkestone Gazette?] reported that it was still the *“main water supply by some cottages in Folkestone”*. There were also increasing concerns about the condition of the supply and continuing complaints about it being diverted or even dammed. The flow of the water though had been dammed up at ‘Baker’s Brickyard’ and there were several ‘breakages’ in the flow of water between Radnor Park and the Bayle. The various lakes supplied by this little but very valuable stream were now full. It seems that the water was stopped by a dam erected by men at Mr Bakers Brickyard and there were considerable breakages discovered on the way from the Bayle to the Park Pond.

1897

Water from the Town Ditch is analysed by a local Government Inspector and found fit for drinking. Mr Norrington, formerly an assistant overseer commented *“...we could not close it for drinking. No one is allowed to pollute it.”* (see copy FO/cc21 image 3).

1898

Complaints were made in the local press that in a dry season someone had diverted the watercourse *“a little to the West of where it crosses another stream”* and demands were made that measures be taken to identify the culprit.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

1900

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 199-1900, 11th September, Highways, Public Works and Drainage Committee, page 1276: *“The Borough Surveyor reported that his men when cleaning out the Town Dyke, where the same passed through a brickfield, had been obliged to desist owing to the action taken by the foreman of the brickyard.*

Resolved – That the Town Clerk be instructed to write to the owners of the Brickfield referred to, informing them the Corporation are advised that they have the right to clean out the Town Dyke in any part of its course, and the Borough Surveyor be instructed to proceed with such cleaning as may be necessary as in past years”.

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1899-1900, 23rd October, Highways, Public Works and Drainage Committee, page 1444/5: *“Letter dated 12th October 1900 from Frederic Hall, Solicitor, of Bank Chambers 27 Sandgate Road to A. F. Kidson, Town Clerk.*

Dear Sir, I attended a meeting of the Directors of the Folkestone Brick and Tile Company and went thoroughly through this matter with them. My Clients were averse to litigation if it could be avoided, and having had the benefit (through the courtesy of the Committee) of seeing the Case laid by the late Town Clerk before Counsel in 1885 ... it does appear that the Folkestone Corporation have for years past been in the habit of cleaning out the Dyke up to and past my Client’s Brick Field. In my opinion the rights claimed by the Corporation are limited but I have advised my Clients not to contest your claim that the Corporation are entitled to clean the bed of the stream and in future no objection will be raised to the Corporation doing so provided they do not otherwise trespass or do damage”.

1902

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, page 1116, 29th July: *“The condition of the Bayle Pond and the lowness of the water therein was considered. Resolved – That the Borough Surveyor be requested to report to this Committee upon the condition of the Town Dyke”.*

1903

New housing development in Hill Road and Julian Road cut across the Watercourse and leads to flooding in the cellars of the houses. An agreement allows for the alteration of the ‘Town Dyke’ as part of which Lord Radnor commits to keeping the Dyke Clear:

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 8th April, Highways, page 805: *“The Borough Surveyor reported that Lord Radnor’s Agent desired to alter the level of the Town Dyke where Lord Radnor’s new road under the hills crosses over the same. Consideration of the matter was deferred”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 12th May, Highways, page 1003: *“The Committee further considered the application of the agent of the Earl of Radnor to alter the level of the Town Dyke where Lord Radnor’s road under the hills crossed over the same. The Borough Surveyor submitted plans showing how the alteration was proposed to be effected”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 3rd June, Highways, page 1173: *“Letter dated 12th June 1903 from L. G. A. Collins, [Lord Radnor’s agent] stating that Lord Radnor was willing to keep the Town Dyke free and unobstructed and in good order so long as the road under which it was proposed to alter the Town Dyke remains his property and enquiring whether it was necessary to have an agreement in relation thereto.*

The Town Clerk submitted and read a draft agreement he had prepared...Resolved – That such draft agreement be approved and forwarded to Lord Radnor for his approval”.

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 28th July, Highways, page 1303: *“Resolved – That such draft agreement as so revised (in red ink by his Lordship’s solicitors) be approved of”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 24th November, Highways, page 74: *“The Borough Surveyor reported that Mr F. E. Crosswell in erecting a house in Julian Road had built over the Town Dyke. Resolved – That the matter be referred to the Town Clerk to advise the Committee on the legal position in the matter”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 8th December, Highways, page 246/7: *“Reference the erection of a house in Julian Road by Mr Crosswell which he had built over the Town Dyke. [See 1903 November 1903, Highways Committee].*

A letter was received from L. G. A. Collins addressed to the A. F. Kidson, Town Clerk stating that 'I will arrange subject to the approval of the Corporation, to divert the Town Dyke so as to clear any buildings that may be erected'.

Resolved – That the proposals be agreed to subject to the following stipulation..., That the Corporation shall at all times ... have free and uninterrupted right of ingress and egress to and from such part of the Town Dyke where so diverted for any purpose in relation to the Town Dyke”.

1904

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1904-5, 28th March, Highways and Buildings Committee, page 676-7: *“The Borough Surveyor reported that the Secretary of the Folkestone Golf Club had called his attention to the damage caused to the banks of the Town Dyke by rats.*

Resolved – That in the opinion of this Council it is the duty of the adjoining landowners to keep the banks of the Town Dyke in repair, but in order to prevent the escape of water which would otherwise flow into the Radnor Park lakes and the Bayle Pond, and without in any way acknowledging liability on behalf of the Corporation, the Borough Surveyor be instructed, after obtaining any necessary consents, to carry out such works as may be requisite to prevent escape of water from the Town Dyke”.

1912

March 13th Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1912, Council, page 291, 13th March: *“Moved that the Highways and Buildings Committee item of £30 provided in the estimate for the General Rate, under the heading of 'Bayle Pond, Town Dyke, and the Pent Stream' be reduced to £10”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1912, 9th April, Highways and Buildings, page 385, item '2 h': *The Central Picture Theatre Co.,Ltd. – George Lane – Town Dyke. The Borough Surveyor produced plans 1725 ... for a Cinematograph Theatre, George Lane, and reported that in connection with the works ..., it is proposed to enclose the Town Dyke in iron pipes”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1912, 23rd April: *“Highways and Buildings. The Borough Surveyor reported that Messrs F. J. Parsons, Ltd., in carrying out works of alteration of the Harveian Institute are covering over a portion of the Town Dyke.*

Resolved – That Messrs F. J. Parsons, Ltd., be informed that the free passage of water to the Bayle Pond through the Town Dyke must not be interfered with”.

1914

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1912, 17th February, Highways and Buildings Committee, page 300, Item 15: *“Read correspondence with Mr J. A. Heritage of Coolinge Farm and Mr W. E. Mitchell, the Hon Secretary of the Folkestone Golf Course with reference to damage caused to the Town Dyke by Mr Heritage in carting on the edge of the Dyke on the Golf Links”.*

1916

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1915-16, page 428, 19th June, Sanitary & Hospitals Committee: *“No discussion but:- Resolved – That the person who uses the water from the Town Dyke for domestic purposes be informed that the water should not be used, and that for such a supply should be obtained from the Company's main”.*

1919

Water leaking into a cellar in Agnes Rd due to blockage in Town Dyke.

1948-9

Letters of complaint re leakages of Town Dyke into Garages in Julian Rd.

1954

March 11th Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1953-4, 11th March, Highways and Buildings, page 170/71, item 162, Town Dyke: *“The Borough Engineer informed the Committee that complaints had been received regarding the infiltration of water to premises in Radnor Park Crescent, caused by defective pipes conducting the water along the route of the old Town Dyke. He reminded the Committee that the source of the Town Dyke was in Cheriton and water was led to the upper Radnor Park Pond from whence, by raising the level of the upper pond surplus water gravitated to the Bayle Pond via Radnor Park Crescent, Broadmead Road and Guildhall Street. With the exception of a section across the Folkestone Golf Links the stream flowed, for its entire length, through pipes which had been laid for a considerable number of years. Blockages occurred and leakages were difficult to locate.*

Resolved that the Parks Committee be recommended to consider the discontinuance of the Town Dyke as the method of filling the Bayle Pond with water, thus enabling the Town Dyke to be stopped at Radnor Park”.

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book, Parks Committee page 134, item 158, Town Dyke: *“With reference to minute 1623 of the proceedings of the Highways and Buildings Committee of the 11th March, 1954 the Borough Engineer explained the position with regard to the escape of water from the Town Dyke; that by reason of its age and the uncertainty of its route any attempt to repair it would be extremely costly, and he recommended that it be sealed off at Radnor Park and ceased to be used as a method of filling the Bayle Pond.*

The Parks Superintendent reported that during recent months, as a consequence of the condition of the Town Dyke and prevailing weather conditions, it had not been possible to use it for the purpose of filling the Bayle Pond. As a result the pond had been filled by a metered supply from the main and the cost during the first quarter had been extremely heavy as the pond was leaking badly. Until some alternative scheme was adopted it would be wise to continue to fill the pond by a metered water supply from the mains”.

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book, 15th April, Highways and Buildings, page 184, Town Dyke: *“With reference to minute 162 of this Committee of 11th March last, the Town Clerk informed the Committee of minute 158 of the Parks Committee of the 14th April.*

Resolved – That the length of the Town Dyke between Radnor Park and the Bayle Pond be cut off at Radnor Park”.

1990

Excavations ahead of the construction of the Channel Tunnel terminal were carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. These identified mid-Anglo-Saxon occupation at several points below Cherry Garden Hill and Cheriton Hill, close to the source of St Eanswythe’s Water. No sign of St Eanswythe’s chapel was seen, and the springhead was subsequently buried under the terminal, though it still flows through a culvert.

Appendix 2: The Chapel of St Eanswythe

A number of early sixteenth-century references make it clear that a chapel dedicated to St Eanswythe existed near Folkestone, and that this was separate from the Minster believed to have been established in her name before the end of the seventh century. The chapel appears to have been situated in or near to the manor of Swetton, close to the main springhead that fed St Eanswythe's Water. It therefore seems probable that it had been established to commemorate and celebrate the saint's association with this vital source of fresh water.

Although the site of the chapel has not yet been located, the few indirect references to it do provide clues to its general location. The earliest of these is the will of Richard Hobday of Cheriton, dated October 19th 1515:

"my croft at SWETON....My lands at the west part of the way of WETON (sic) to son William and his heirs for ever, also the Lynch on the east side of the Chapel of St Eanswith".

Probate for Richard Hobday was granted on 8th June 1516. The following year payment was made to Thomas Wortnill for the *"mending of the way from St Enswith's chapel to Colerspond: 26 shillings and 8d"* (probate records in Folkestone Library, *Testamenta Cantiana*, transcribed by Eammon Rooney).

In 1539-40, as noted above, the ledgers for the construction of Sandgate Castle (Harleian Collection nos. 1647 and 1651; Rutton 1893; 1895) make two references to a lime kiln close to St Eanswith's Chapel:

"A lock and key for the store house for the limekiln above St Eanswith's Chapel 6d" (Rutton 1893, 242).

"....mending of 2 iron rakes for the limekiln at St Eanswiths, 8d" (Rutton 1893, 243).

Rutton initially assumed that the references to St Eanswith's Chapel referred to a site near the parish church in Folkestone (despite the fact that the geology on the Bayle hardly lends itself to lime production). However, it subsequently came to his attention that the chapel was more likely to be situated at, or near, Swetton. In evidence of this he refers to the court-rolls of Swetton Manor which contain references to the following field-names: Hill-Close at St Enswith's Well; Chapple Meadow; St Ensen's Chapel; Chappel Field (Rutton 1895, 259).

The final and most direct reference to the chapel (as opposed to it appearing as a reference point for something else) appears in the Folkestone municipal accounts for the year 1546, where it is noted that four men were paid for a day's work for *'plucking down the chapel late of St Eanswith'* (Folkestone municipal records, transcribed by Eammon Rooney).

Also relevant to the chapel may be a note in Stocks' Hand Book of 1848:

'Between this and Cheriton, at the base of the hills, formerly stood the Manor of Swetton. On the supposed site of this manor was lately ploughed up a quantity of human bones, coins, &c. A curious stone was also discovered, with the figure of Our Saviour's Crucifixion on the one side, and the Virgin Mary and Child on the reverse. This is in the possession of J. J. Pilcher, Esq., of Cheriton Court.'

(Stocks' Hand Book 1848, 117, transcribed by Eammon Rooney)

It is possible that this discovery was of objects related to the Chapel; certainly Pilcher owned fields around the springhead of St Eanswythe's Water.

Taken together, these few references give us some clues to the approximate location of St Eanswythe's Chapel. They indicate that it was situated close to and downhill from a lime kiln, to the west of a 'Lynch', and beside or close to a track leading to 'Colerspond'. At the time of writing Colerspond has

not been positively identified. The lime kiln was probably situated somewhere along the base of the Downland scarp to the west of Cherry Garden Hill and overlooking St Eanswythe's Spring (the latter now within and covered by the Channel Tunnel terminal). The Lynch may refer to a large terrace on the lower slope of Cherry Garden Hill. Taken together, a location somewhere up slope of the springhead, in the area immediately below and to the west of Cherry Garden Hill seems the most probable location for the chapel. No signs of a stone building near the spring head were observed during the excavations and watching briefs carried out during the construction of the Channel Tunnel terminal (Andy Linklater, pers comm) and it is entirely possible that its foundations survive somewhere in the wooded area between the base of the Downs and the northern perimeter of the terminal.

Appendix 3: Radiocarbon Results

UBANo	Sample ID	Material Type	¹⁴ C Age	±	F14C	±
UBA-39734	FE-MR-18	Indet large mammal fragment	708	29	0.9156	0.0033

CAT
 Canterbury
 Archaeological Trust
 92a Broad Street
 Canterbury, Kent CT1
 2LU
 United Kingdom
 VAT No. 621939042
 Customer No.
 2308824



¹⁴CHRONO
 Centre
 Queens
 University Belfast
 42 Fitzwilliam
 Street
 Belfast BT9 6AX
 Northern Ireland

Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-39734
 Date of Measurement: 2019-02-01
 Site: Eanswythes Ditch
 Sample ID: FE-MR-18
 Material Dated: bone, antler or tooth root
 Pretreatment: Collagen
 Submitted by: CAT

Conventional	708±29
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
	using
Fraction	AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

Information about radiocarbon calibration

RADIOCARBON CALIBRATION PROGRAM*

CALIB REV7.0.1

Copyright 1986-2019 M Stuiver and PJ Reimer

*To be used in conjunction with:

Stuiver, M., and Reimer, P.J., 1993, Radiocarbon, 35, 215-230.

Annotated results (text) - -

39734

UBA-39734

Radiocarbon Age BP 708 +/- 29

Calibration data set: intcal13.14c

% area enclosed cal AD age ranges

Reimer et al. 2013
relative area under
probability distribution

68.3 (1 sigma) cal AD 1270- 1293

1.000

95.4 (2 sigma) cal AD 1259- 1304

0.894

1365- 1384

0.106

References for calibration datasets:

Reimer PJ, Bard E, Bayliss A, Beck JW, Blackwell PG, Bronk Ramsey C, Buck CE, Cheng H, Edwards RL, Friedrich M, Grootes PM, Guilderson TP, Haflidason H, Hajdas I, Hattala C, Heaton TJ, Hogg AG, Hughen KA, Kaiser KF, Kromer B, Manning SW, Niu M, Reimer RW, Richards DA, Scott EM, Southon JR, Turney CSM, van der Plicht J.

IntCal13 and MARINE13 radiocarbon age calibration curves 0-50000 years calBP Radiocarbon 55(4). DOI: 10.2458/azu_js_rc.55.16947

Comments:

* This standard deviation (error) includes a lab error multiplier.

** 1 sigma = square root of (sample std. dev.^2 + curve std. dev.^2)

** 2 sigma = 2 x square root of (sample std. dev.^2 + curve std. dev.^2)

where ^2 = quantity squared.

[] = calibrated range impinges on end of calibration data set

0* represents a "negative" age BP

1955* or 1960* denote influence of nuclear testing C-14

NOTE: Cal ages and ranges are rounded to the nearest year which may be too precise in many instances. Users are advised to round results to the nearest 10 yr for samples with standard deviation in the radiocarbon age greater than 50 yr.

Figures

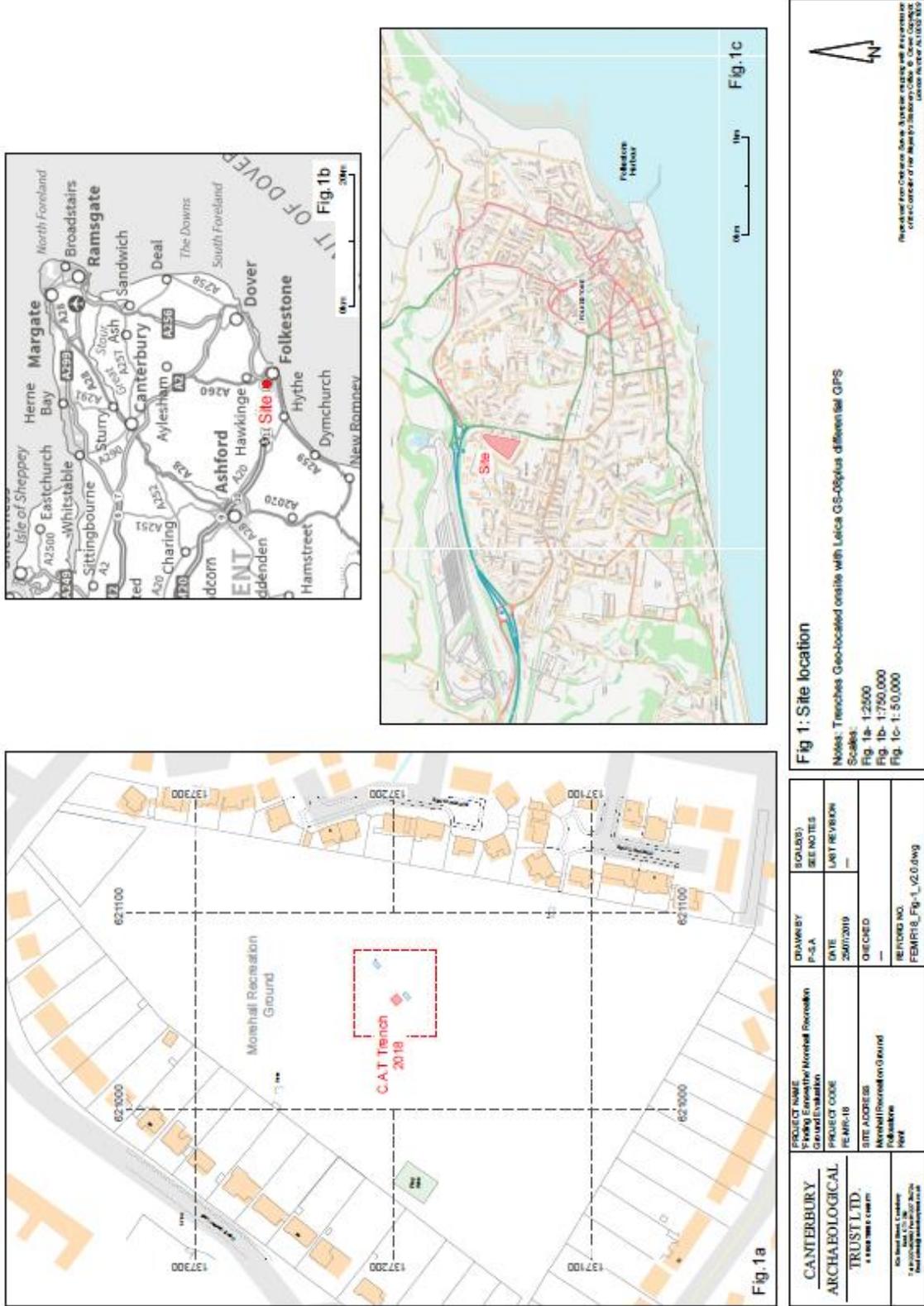


Figure 1: Site location

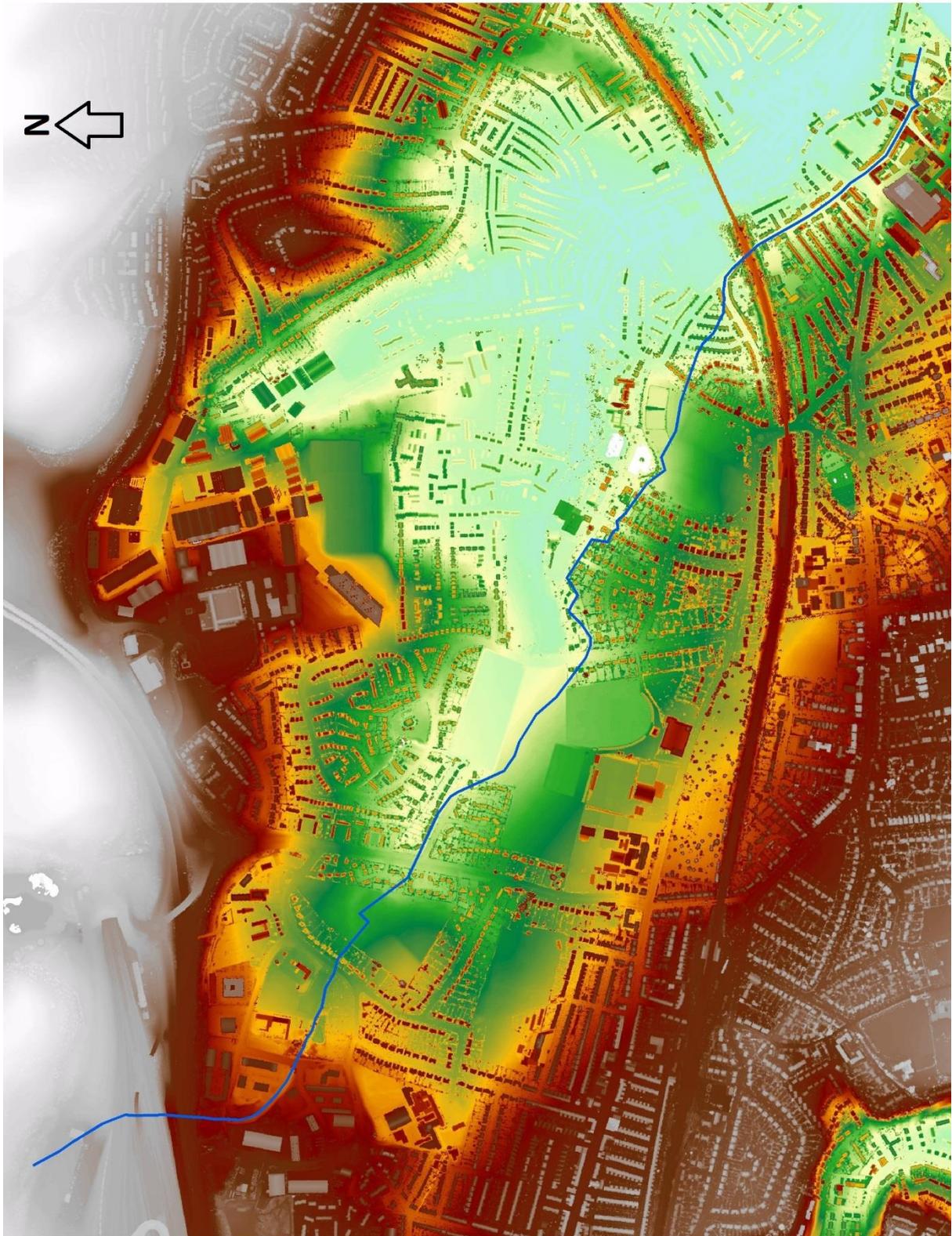


Figure 2: St Eanswythe's Water (copyright Alex Kent, Canterbury Christ Church University)

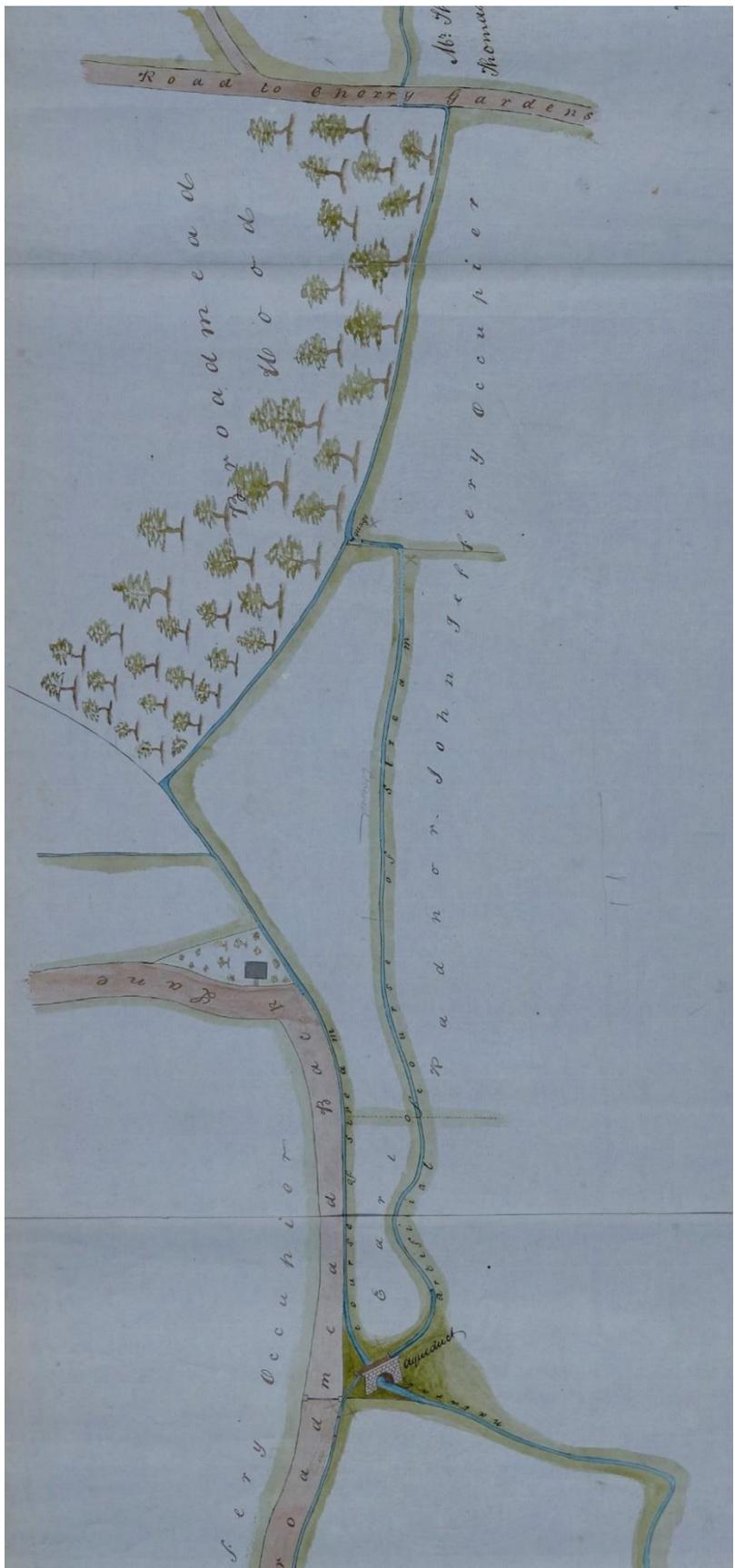


Figure 3: Extract from Bamford's survey of circa 1855 showing the section of the watercourse at Broadmead (copyright Kent County Council)



Figure 4: Extract of Bamford's survey at the point of excavation of Trench 1 (top of page is approximately west) (copyright Kent County Council)



Figure 5: Extract from Bamford's survey showing the aqueduct which carried St Eanswythe's Water across the Pent Stream (top of page is approximately west) (copyright Kent County Council)

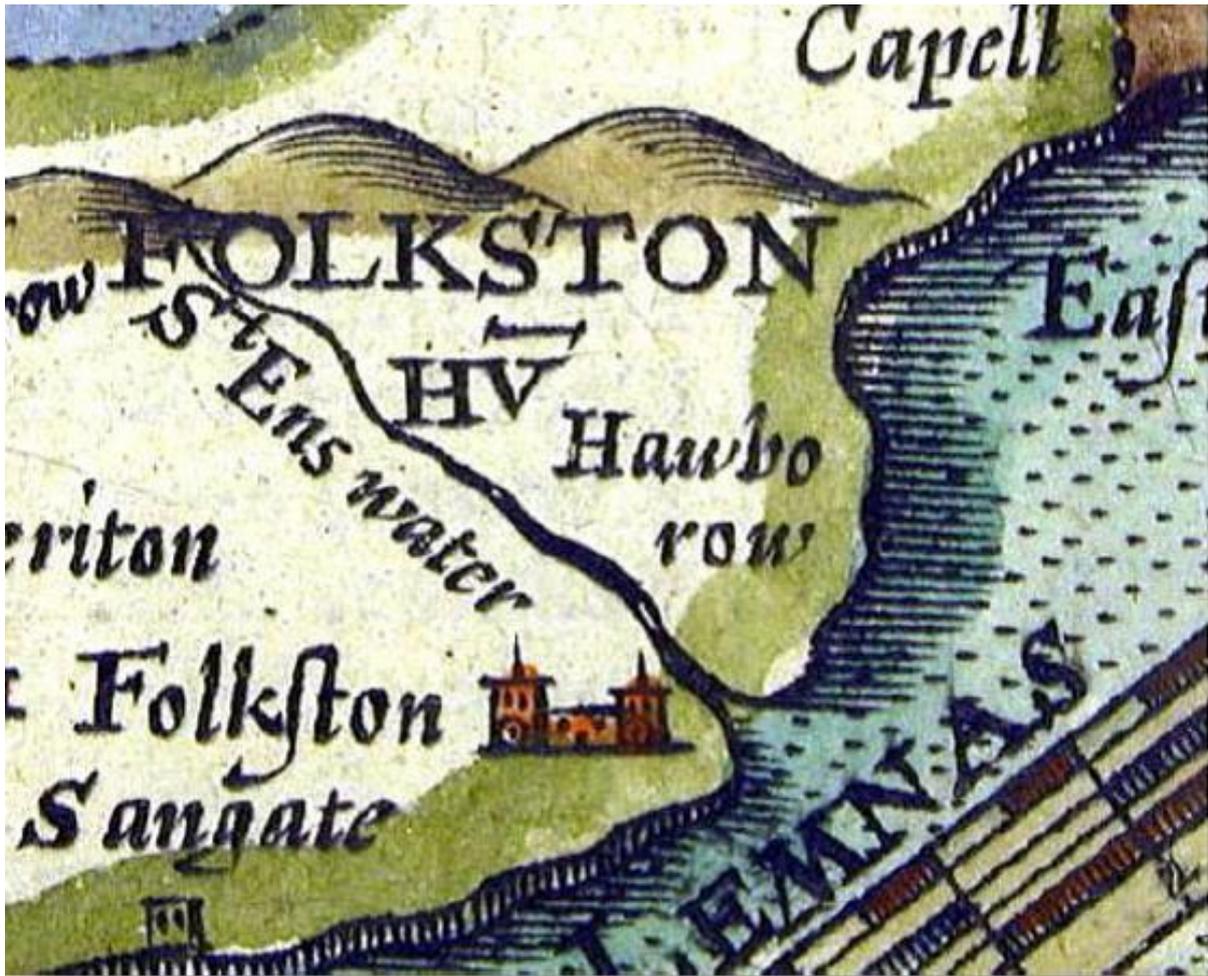


Figure 6: Extract from Saxton's map of Kent, 1575



Figure 7: Aerial photograph showing the course of St Eanswythe's Water across Cheriton Sports Ground circa 1960. The watercourse is the open channel to the south (copyright Kent County Council)



Figure 8: Trench 1 under excavation (i) (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 9: Trench 1 under excavation (ii) (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 10: Trench 1 under excavation (iii) (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 11: Trench 1 under excavation (iv) (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 12: Trench 1 under excavation (v) (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 13: Drawing section 1 (i) (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 14: Drawing section 1 (ii) (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 15: Trench 1 from the south-east (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 16: Trench 1 from the north-east



Figure 17: Trench 1 from the north-west



Figure 18: Trench 1 from the south-west (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 19: Trench 1 detail from the north-east (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 20: Trench 1 detail from the north-west (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 21: *In situ* water pipes and brick-lined culvert from the north-east



Figure 22: In situ water pipes and brick-lined culvert



Figure 23: Stone support, broken pipes and brick-lined culvert



Figure 24: Upright stone support and broken water pipes (i)



Figure 25: Upright stone support and broken water pipes (ii) (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 26: Detail of south-east side of brick-lined culvert (photo Mark Hourahane)



Figure 27: Detail of brick-lined culvert (photo Mark Hourahane)

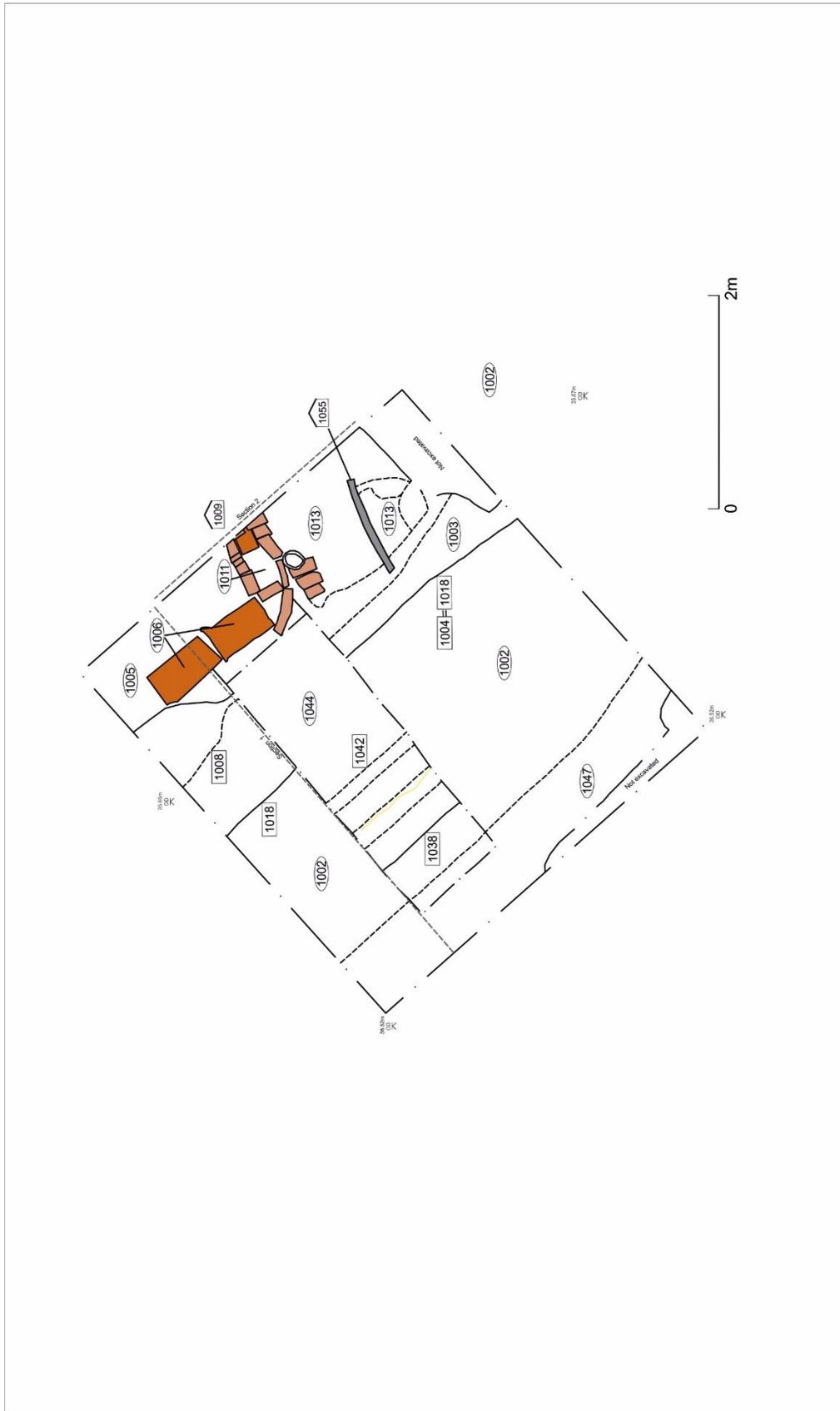


Figure 28: Plan of Trench 1

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD. A REGISTERED CHARITY		PROJECT NAME Fining Elmwythe	SCALE(S) 1:50@A4
95a Brook Street, Canterbury Kent, CT1 2LU Tel: 01227 462052 Fax: 01227 784724 Email: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk		PROJECT CODE FE MR 18	LAST REVISION 12/02/19
		SITE ADDRESS	
		DRAWN BY LOW	CHECKED ---
		DATE 15/11/18	REF/DRG NO. Fig 3

Figure 28: Plan of Trench 1

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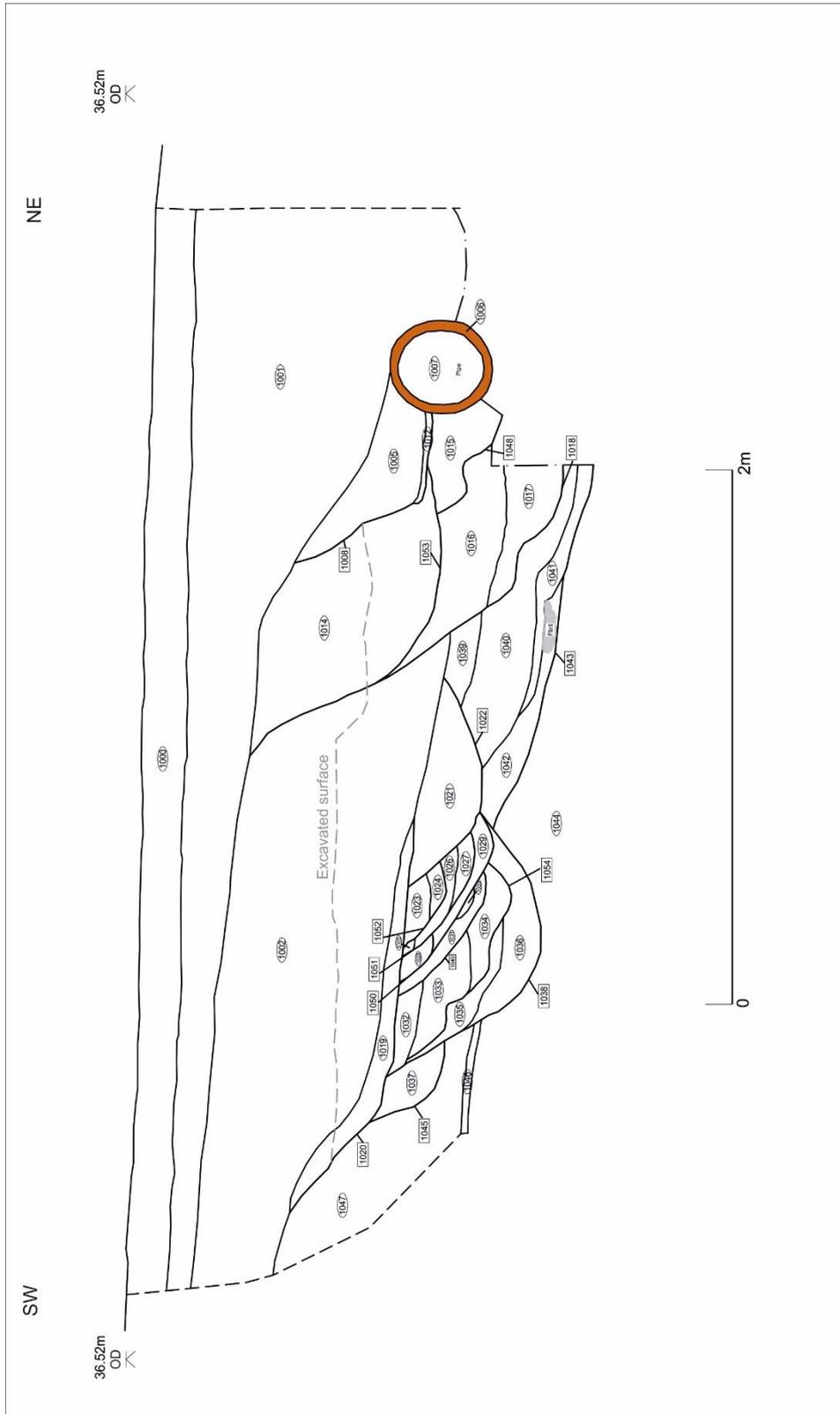


Figure 29: Section 1 showing a sequence of ditches [1008], [1018], [1020], [1022], [1038], [1043], [1048], [1049], [1050], [1051], [1052], [1053] and [1054], and a water pipe (1006)

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	PROJECT CODE FE MR 18	DATE 15/11/18	LAST REVISION 12/02/19
SITE ADDRESS	CHECKED ---	REF/DRG NO. Fig 2	

Figure 29: Section 1, Trench 1

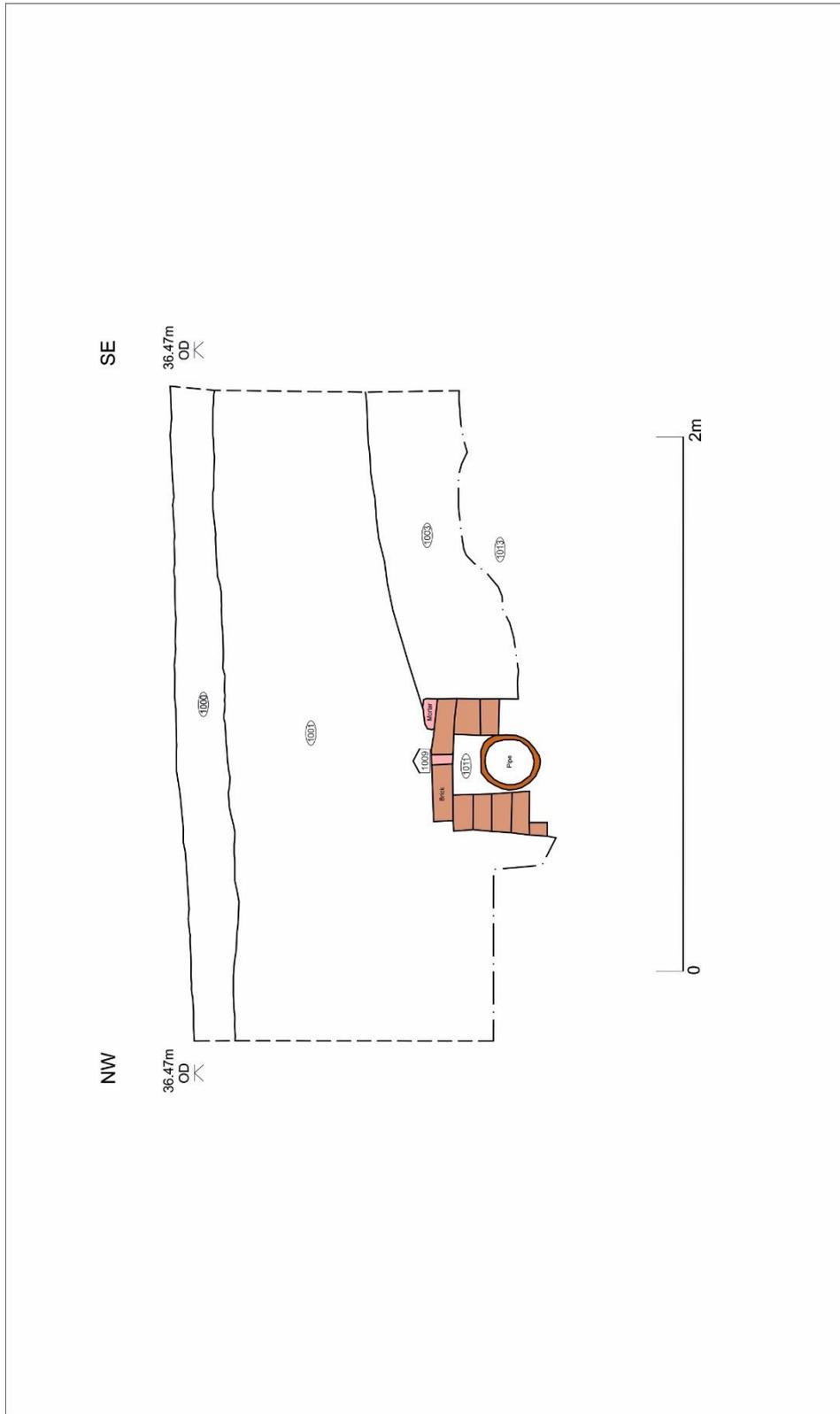


Figure 30: Section 2, Trench 1

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD. A REGISTERED CHARITY <small>829 Broad Street Canterbury Kent, CT1 3UL, UK Tel: 01226 602000 Fax: 01226 602026 Email: info@canterburyarchaeologytrust.org.uk</small>	PROJECT NAME	DRAWN BY	SCALE(S)
	Finding Eanswythe	LOW	1:20@A4
	PROJECT CODE	DATE	LAST REVISION
	FE MR 18	15/11/18	12/02/19
	SITE ADDRESS	CHECKED	

		REF/DRG NO.	
		Fig 3	

Figure 30: Section 2

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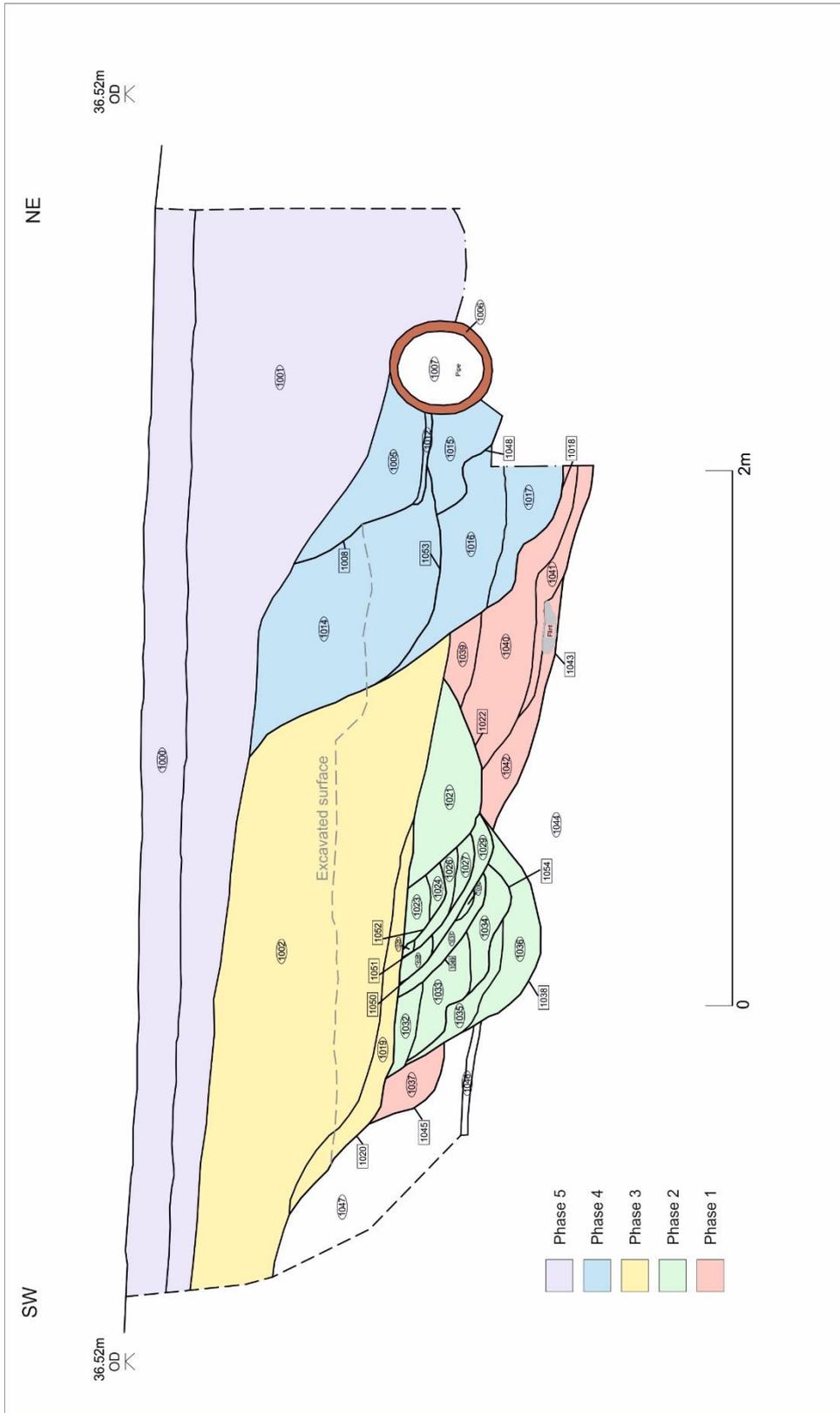


Figure 31: Section 1 phased

Figure 31: Section 1 showing a sequence of ditches [1008], [1018], [1020], [1022], [1038], [1043], [1048], [1049], [1050], [1051], [1052], [1053] and [1054], and a water pipe (1006)

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD. <small>A REGISTERED CHARITY</small> <small>52a Broad Street, Canterbury</small> <small>Kent, CT1 2LJ</small> <small>Tel: 01227 462062 Fax: 01227 764724</small> <small>Email: mailing@canterburyarchaeology.co.uk</small>	PROJECT NAME	SCALE(S)
	Finding Eanswythe	1:20@A4
PROJECT CODE	DATE	LAST REVISION
FE MR 18	15/11/18	12/02/19
SITE ADDRESS	CHECKED	

	REF/DRG NO.	
	Fig 2	

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