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Archaeological evaluation

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 1 August 2016 and 8 August 2016 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust within land at the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury, Kent (centred NGR 615026 157948). The evaluation was commissioned by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, in response to a proposal to rebuild the standing wall bounding part of the southern side of the Archbishop's Palace.

The proposed development area is situated within a region of known archaeological potential and within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Christ Church Priory (Scheduled Monument No. KE 335).

The evaluation was carried out to investigate the potential impact on the archaeological resource of the proposed works. Three pits (pits 1, 3 and 4) were excavated adjacent to the present boundary wall. A fourth pit (pit 2) originally forming part of the evaluation work was not excavated. The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved by Historic England.

Archaeological remains were recorded in each of the evaluation pits. Pits 1 and 4 revealed sections of masonry which may relate to walls associated with the east–west range of Archbishop Lanfranc's archiepiscopal palace and the cellarer's range of the priory. A section of red brick wall, possibly dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period was recorded in pit 3. At this stage it is unclear how this relates to the development of the palace.

Deposits associated with the demolition of these structures were recorded. To the north of the present boundary wall, a series of post-medieval deposits and features was recorded. However to the south, the medieval wall lies almost directly beneath the modern tarmac pathway.

The results of the evaluation demonstrate that archaeological remains lie at a shallow depth within the proposed development area and that any groundworks associated with the proposed rebuilding of the boundary which fall outside the line of the current wall will impact on the archaeological resource.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 1 August 2016 and 8 August 2016 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust within land at the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury, Kent (centred NGR 615026 157948; Figure 1). The evaluation was commissioned by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, in response to a proposal to rebuild the standing wall bounding part of the southern side of the Archbishop's Palace. These works may involve the cutting of deeper foundations than currently exist for the present wall.

1.1.2 The ground lies within the Cathedral Conservation area, the Scheduled Ancient Monument area (Scheduled Monument No. KE 335), Canterbury city's statutory Area of Archaeological Importance and forms part of the UNESCO World Heritage site encompassing Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church (designation reference 496). As such, Scheduled Monument Consent is a requirement under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted subject to the following conditions:

(a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of site meetings and the commencement of work shall be given to Paul Roberts (address: Historic England, Eastgate Court, 195–205 High Street, Guildford, GU1 3EH; telephone: 01483 252015; email: Paul.Roberts@HistoricEngland.org.uk in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(b) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the applicant that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

(c) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(d) The evaluation test pitting works to which this consent relates shall be carried out only by Alison Hicks of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and/or her nominated excavation team.

(e) The WSI (including analysis, post-excavation, reporting and publication proposals) for which consent is granted shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed in writing by Historic England.

(f) A report of the archaeological recording shall be sent to the Canterbury Urban Archaeological Database and to Paul Roberts at Historic England within 3 months of the

completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed). The site archive shall be deposited with the HER or an accredited museum within 1 year (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(g) The applicant shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <<http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

- 1.1.3 A specification for a programme of archaeological evaluation, dated 6 January 2016, was supplied by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. In accordance with this, three wall investigation pits (pits 1, 3 and 4) were excavated within the proposed development area (PDA; Figure 1). A fourth pit (pit 2) was not deemed necessary following the results in pits 1, 3 and 4. The archaeological works were monitored by Paul Roberts, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Archbishop's Palace lies in the north-western quadrant of the cathedral precincts. The boundary wall which is to be rebuilt lies on the southern side of the Archbishop's Palace, bounding the palace grounds from the pedestrian thoroughfare leading from the west end of the cathedral church down to the south-west corner of the Great Cloister. The wall extends approximately east-west for a length of c. 25m, from the palace gate, to the west, to a small building beside the Great Cloister, to the east.
- 1.2.2 The low boundary wall currently standing is brick and stone built and topped by a wooden fence. A garden within the palace grounds lies to the north of the wall, with a raised bed on the southern side. To the south of the wall, the pedestrian thoroughfare extending around the north-west tower of the cathedral church is covered by tarmac to the west and stone slabs to the east.
- 1.2.3 The land to the north of the wall, within the garden, stands at approximately 11.00m above Ordnance Datum (OD) and to the south of the wall at 10.6m OD.
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk formation with superficial head deposits of clay and silt (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 digital map, accessed 9 August 2016). These deposits were not observed through the course of these investigations.

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1 The site lies within the north-eastern area of the walled Roman town. Two Roman roads are known within the vicinity, both aligned approximately south-west to north-east. One passes c. 30m to the west, the other c. 30m to the east of the area under consideration. Roman remains have been found nearby, including just a short distance to the east of the scheme area, where excavation at the southern end of the cellarer's lodging in 2003 revealed what is thought to have been part of a substantial Roman building (Pratt 2004, 7). Such remains appear to lie at depth, however, and as such are unlikely to be affected by the current scheme.
- 2.2 The scheme area would have formed part of the monastic estate since Anglo-Saxon times. Excavation within the cathedral nave in 1993 (Blockley *et al.* 1997) and at the southern end of the cellarer's lodging in 2003 (Pratt 2004) demonstrated that the Anglo-Saxon cathedral lies only a few metres distant from the study area, to the south-east. The 2003

investigation revealed part of the hexagonal north-west tower of the final phase of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral.

- 2.3 On 6 December 1067, the Anglo-Saxon cathedral was gutted by fire and, following Lanfranc's appointment as archbishop in 1070, most if not all of the monastic buildings were demolished and a major building programme begun. By 1077, the cathedral church had been rebuilt and the principal buildings erected around the Great Cloister, including the chapter house and dormitory to the east, the refectory to the north and the cellarer's lodging and stores to the west. East of the scheme area, excavation work in 2003 revealed a sequence of demolition and construction deposits which was thought to have been associated with this period of work (Pratt 2004).
- 2.4 Lanfranc also established the Archbishop's Palace at Canterbury Cathedral, within its own distinct precinct. Tatton-Brown notes that by 1086 'this newly created precinct, which extended over 600ft (c. 180m) northwards from the west front of the cathedral, was up to 260ft (c. 80m) wide and covered an area of over three acres (1.21ha), an area which is rather larger than that created inside the southern walls for the new royal castle at about the same time' (Tatton-Brown 1991, 3). Today, the low masonry wall destined for replacement as part of the current scheme forms part of the boundary of the palace precinct. The historical precinct, however, extended further south; it included substantial ranges and associated yards and structures, since demolished (Figure 2). The southern boundary described an irregular course enclosing much or all of the north-west tower of the cathedral before zig-zagging westwards towards Palace Street; it may have been the result of complicated development relating to buildings since demolished.
- 2.5 Some of the most important of Lanfranc's early apartments, including his great hall, were almost certainly included in a well-documented east-west range that extended westwards from the north-west tower of his cathedral (Figure 2). Tatton-Brown suggests that this was the 'main range of Lanfranc's Palace' (1991, 4). Excavations in 2012 beside the north-west tower of the cathedral church revealed substantial masonry remains which are likely to have been associated with this building, lying only c. 0.11m below current ground surface (Hicks 2013). The scheme area extends into the eastern part of this range.
- 2.6 An excavation in 1985, just north of the modern palace boundary wall, revealed the undercroft of an associated north-south range belonging to Lanfranc's original palace (Rady 1991, 30–32). In its original form, the building may have contained lodgings. It is probable that east of the range lay the palace inner court and a chapel, as suggested by the Parliamentary Survey of the Archbishop's Palace undertaken in 1647 (Figure 2), though the exact position of these structures is currently uncertain. Further east, beside the Great Cloister, lay the cellarer's lodging at first floor level, together with stores below over which a novice's school was built c. 1400 (Sparks 2007, 15). The cellarer's range remained standing at the time of the 1647 survey, having been granted to the Archbishop after the Dissolution, in 1542. The survey describes it as containing a building known as 'The Duke's Hall' together with five other rooms at first floor level and vaulted rooms below. The scheme area crosses the southern extent of the ground between the north-south palace range and the Great Cloister, excavation work to the south-east in 2003 suggesting that archaeological remains could survive at shallow depth (Pratt 2004).
- 2.7 By the late medieval period, the range of the Archbishop's Palace adjoining the north-west tower was in poor condition. A survey of dilapidations carried out in 1348–9 indicated that many of the buildings were in need of repair, and some required total rebuilding (Tatton-Brown 1991, 11). Work was probably undertaken by both Archbishop Sudbury (1375–81) and Archbishop Courtenay (1381–96), that under Sudbury including the

provision of an embattlement on the south front. 'The wall was of fine and massive construction, reaching to a height of well over 30 feet, judged from its appearance in prints in relation to the Cathedral' (Urry 1978) and contained a carriage gateway between the two precincts.

- 2.8 The Archbishop's Palace was gravely damaged by fire on 18 December 1543. It appears to have been left in a ruinous state until the appointment of Archbishop Parker in 1559, who undertook repairs between c. 1560 and c. 1566 (Tatton-Brown 1991, 12). Parker adapted the east–west aligned range, placing his arms and the date 1565 on a gable in the south front.
- 2.9 During the Civil War years, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the Archbishop's Palace was, according to Urry, rendered 'uninhabitable' as materials were stripped from buildings and properties parcelled out to local people (1978, 41). Some ranges were dismantled altogether, but that adjoining the north-west tower survived. Following the restoration of the Archbishopric in 1660, a list of tenants was compiled which included a dwelling house occupied by Mr Benjamin Agar, situated immediately west of the north-west tower of the cathedral (Tatton-Brown 1991, 16). This property was demolished in 1684 to form a passage around the tower. Previously, access to Green Court was achieved either by circumnavigating the great church by the east end or by passing through the west end of the nave. To remedy this situation, the Chapter determined to provide a passage from the church yard to the cloister around the north-west tower. The Archbishop 'not only consented to the new scheme, but generously offered to pay demolition and building expenses and to buy out the interests [of the respective tenants], which alone were assessed at £60, then no mean sum' (Urry 1978, 6). The difference between the levels of the church yard and the cloister was addressed by a series of steps, as can now be found within the pedestrian route south of the palace boundary wall.
- 2.10 The east–west aligned range of the Archbishop's Palace survived throughout the eighteenth century. After a great storm in November 1703, the Arundel spire on the north-west tower was taken down but it was not until the Midsummer Chapter of 1831 that the fateful decision was taken to dismantle the entire structure and replace it with one matching the south-west tower. The Norman tower had apparently been dismantled by September the following year, when the first stone was laid. In the process, the remains of the adjoining south wing of the Archbishop's Palace were removed, although a contemporary watercolour (reproduced in Collinson *et al.* 1995, plate 54) records the process, giving a tantalizing suggestion of what may yet survive below ground. The new tower was completed in 1842 (Smith 1883, 357).
- 2.11 Until the end of the nineteenth century, the area covered by the current scheme appears to have lain within a broad, open area of ground surrounding the west front of the cathedral, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1874 and on a plan of the precincts of 1897. It was in connection with Carøe's late nineteenth-century restoration of the Archbishop's Palace that the grounds associated with the 'Old Palace' were extended to the south and a new boundary wall and gateway erected on their present position, creating the narrower passage around the north-west tower which we are familiar with today. The low wall which stands today therefore dates no earlier than the late nineteenth century.

3 Project objectives and methodology

3.1 Objectives

- 3.1.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), were:

4.12.1 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development areas.

4.12.2 To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, and, if possible, the character, date and quality of any buried archaeological remains by limited sample excavation.

4.12.3 To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present.

4.12.4 To reveal the foundations of the current low wall, so that examination can determine the most appropriate method for construction of the new.

- 3.1.2 Should archaeological remains survive within the PDA, the evaluation would seek to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on this resource and to identify suitable mitigation strategies.

3.2 Field methodology

- 3.2.1 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (2014), and to the WSI. Canterbury Archaeological Trust is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and conforms to their by-laws, standards and policy statements. On-site health and safety followed the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's *Company Policy and Procedural Manual for Health, Safety and Welfare* (2014).

- 3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three wall investigation pits, each measuring 1.2m square. The pits were cut by hand. Each pit was reduced to the top of archaeological remains. It was initially intended to excavate a total of four wall investigation pits. However excavation of investigation pit 2 was not deemed necessary following the results of pits 1, 3 and 4.

- 3.2.3 Following clearance of topsoil and overburden, archaeological features and deposits were mapped. All site drawings were produced at an appropriate scale and a photographic record was maintained using digital format. The complete archive relating to the evaluation is currently held by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

- 3.2.4 The pits were backfilled by hand on completion of the fieldwork.

4 Fieldwork results

4.1 Wall investigation pit 1 (Figures 3 and 4; Plates 1 and 2)

- 4.1.1 Wall investigation pit 1 was situated immediately south of the present boundary wall to the Archbishop's Palace within the pedestrian pathway. The remains of an east to west

aligned masonry wall (238) were encountered at a depth of 0.2m (10.41m OD) below the present ground surface. The fabric of the wall comprised chalk, Caen stone fragments and flint nodules, bonded with a pale brown sandy mortar containing small flint inclusions. The wall was not fully exposed and therefore no complete dimensions could be determined, although it could be seen to survive to a height of at least 0.25m and its width was at least 0.5m. A small area of the north face of the wall was revealed in a narrow excavated slot; it was rendered with a base layer (arriccio) of coarse pale grey mortar (239) measuring up to 0.02m thick, which was overlain with a layer of fine white plaster (240) up to 0.01m thick.

- 4.1.2 To the north and abutting the face of wall (238) was a deposit of loose pale brown mortar containing flint nodule and rare red brick fragments (237), possibly a demolition horizon. It was observed in plan within the narrow slot excavated at the base of the evaluation pit. Sealing both this deposit and the upper surface of the wall was a compacted layer of small angular flint with rare small fragments of Reigate stone, peg-tile (some glazed) and brick, set within a light brown sandy silty clay (236), probably an external surface.
- 4.1.3 These earlier features and deposits were cut to the north by the construction cut [235] for the present boundary wall (234). The wall comprised a cemented brick rubble offset foundation with two courses of red brick (brick size – 22.5cm x 11cm x 7cm), above which was constructed the flint- and stone-faced element of the wall. The construction cut for the wall was filled with a deposit of grey-brown sandy silt and mortar rubble (233) which produced two sherds of mid to late nineteenth-century pottery.
- 4.1.4 Wall (234) was abutted by a compact bedding deposit of gravel set within an orange-brown silty clay (232) measuring 0.1m in thickness. This was sealed by a coarse tarmac deposit (231; 0.08m thick) which was in turn sealed by the present tarmac surface (230; 0.05m thick).

4.2 Wall investigation pit 3 (Figures 5 and 6; Plates 3 and 4)

- 4.2.1 Wall investigation pit 3 was situated immediately north of the present boundary wall to the Archbishop's Palace, within the palace garden. The earliest feature observed within this investigation pit was a section of wall situated within the south-west corner, at a depth of 0.8m (10.17m OD) below the present ground surface. The wall (252) was aligned east to west and constructed of red brick bonded with a hard cream-coloured mortar and, in places, pale brown mortar with common inclusions. The bricks measured 25cm x 12.5cm x 6cm and were slightly irregular in form suggesting that they were hand-made. The visible section of wall comprised five courses (0.35m height) in an English bond and extended beyond the base of excavation.
- 4.2.2 At the base of the excavation, and seen in the southern section (not illustrated) abutting wall (252), was a deposit of loose pale brown mortar containing common red brick fragments (251) which could have represented demolition material. It was observed to a thickness of up to 0.26m but extended beyond the base of the trench. The deposit included some complete bricks which corresponded in form to those in wall (252).
- 4.2.3 Deposit (251) was sealed by a thick (up to 0.22m) deposit of dark brown silty clay containing occasional brick fragments and large mortar lumps (257). In the north-east corner of the investigation pit, this deposit was cut by a feature [256] (not illustrated in plan), 0.27m deep and with moderately angled sides, filled with a deposit of very dark grey-brown silty clay containing rare medium to large mortar lumps (255). Feature [256]

was sealed by a deposit of dark brown silty clay with common mortar inclusions (253 and 263), up to 0.1m thick, in turn sealed by a deposit of compacted crushed Caen stone chippings with rare brick fragments (262 and 264) measuring up to 0.1m thick, probably representing an external surface. Cutting deposit (262/264) was a feature [254] (not illustrated in plan), 0.37m deep with steeply angled sides and a rounded base, filled with loose rubble comprising pale brown silty clay with common medium and large brick fragments, flints and stone (250).

- 4.2.4 A service trench [249] (filled by 248), for the provision of a foul water pipe, cut all of the earlier features and deposits. The service, aligned north-east to south-west, comprised a ceramic pipe and probably dates to the nineteenth century. It was not possible to determine whether the service pre-dates the present boundary wall or whether it tunnelled underneath it.
- 4.2.5 A construction cut for the present boundary wall was not visible in this investigation pit. However extensive root damage near the face of the wall foundations may have disturbed any evidence for this. The present boundary wall (247) appeared to have been built directly upon wall (252), a layer of concrete (not separately numbered) forming the foundations of the new wall. The method of construction is as described above (section 4.1.3). However the north face of the wall comprised four offset brick courses and brick walling above, with no flint and stone facing.
- 4.2.6 Sealing the service trench and abutting the wall was a thick (up to 0.33m) deposit of pale brown silty clay containing common small fragments of mortar, flint, brick and peg-tile (244). This was sealed by a thin layer of compacted brown clay, crushed mortar and flint (243) measuring up to 0.02m thick, which is thought to have formed a surface. In the north-east corner of the investigation pit, deposit (243) was cut by a pit [260] (not illustrated in plan) (filled by 258 and 259), up to 0.60m deep, made to effect a repair on the foul water pipe. Towards the south of the evaluation pit, deposit (243) was cut by the concrete foundation for a wooden post supporting fencing (not numbered).
- 4.2.7 Capping pit [260] was a layer of clay (261) which appears to have reinstated the former surface (243). Overlying deposit (261) were two thick (up to 0.40m) dumps of garden soil (241 overlying 242) abutting the present boundary wall which now forms the garden border.

4.3 Wall investigation pit 4 (Figures 7 and 8; Plates 5, 6 and 7)

- 4.3.1 Wall investigation pit 4 was situated immediately north of the present boundary wall to the Archbishop's Palace, within the present palace garden and to the east of investigation pit 3. Two small fragments of masonry (223) and (224), standing to a maximum height of 0.30m, represent the earliest features exposed in this investigation pit; both were situated in the north-east corner of the pit at 0.72m (10.24m OD) below the present ground surface. Wall (223) was constructed of flint nodule bonded with a yellow-brown sandy mortar. Immediately adjacent to this wall, to the north, wall (224) comprised flint nodule and stone fragments bonded with mid yellow hard sandy mortar. Both walls continued beyond the base of excavation and no complete dimensions, nor a true orientation, could be determined, although from the evidence seen it appears that they were aligned east-west. It was not possible to establish which wall was the earlier. Both walls were sealed by a deposit of loose yellow and brown crushed mortar containing flint and stone fragments (222), up to 0.1m thick, probably a demolition horizon.

- 4.3.2 In the south-west corner of the investigation pit, a further section of masonry survived at a depth of 0.55m (10.43m OD) below the present ground surface. This wall (221), standing to a visible height of 0.55m, comprised large blocks of dressed stone (possibly Reigate stone) bonded with a hard brown-yellow mortar with chalk inclusions. Aligned roughly east to west, evidence for four courses survived. The wall was sealed by a deposit of very loose grey mortar and rubble (211) perhaps infilling a void resulting from the removal of a further course of masonry.
- 4.3.3 Cutting the masonry in this investigation pit was a north-west to south-east aligned drain set within a construction trench [220] up to 0.39m deep. The drain (219) was constructed of brick and tile bonded with a hard white lime mortar with a stone slab capping. Mortar was poured over the capping stones prior to backfilling with a compact rubble deposit of crushed yellow and cream mortar containing flint nodule, chalk, tile and stone (218). The drain was sealed by two further deposits; a compact dark brown-grey clay silt containing common brick and flint rubble (217) measuring 0.06m thick, sealed by a thin layer of compact flint and ceramic building material (216; 0.02m thick) which could have formed a surface.
- 4.3.4 Cutting deposits (211) and (216) was the construction cut [215] for the present boundary wall (213 and 214; filled by 212). The method of construction of the wall was as described above (section 4.2.5), the new wall resting upon a layer of concrete (214).
- 4.3.5 Sealing the earlier features and abutting the present boundary wall was a thick (up to 0.34m) deposit of mid brown-grey clay silt containing mortar flecks and rare chalk, flint and ceramic building material (209 and 210). Cutting these deposits was a large feature [206] (not illustrated in plan) in the north-western corner of the pit, at least 0.87m deep, possibly the result of the removal of a tree or shrub, which was filled with a deposit of very loose mid brown-grey clay silt containing common ceramic building material, crushed mortar and rare stone, flint and chalk fragments (205), in turn sealed by loose brown-grey clay silt containing common chalk and mortar flecks (204). Capping the evaluation pit was the present garden soil (203), up to 0.35m thick, and a post-hole [202], 0.53m deep, holding a concrete base (201) for the existing fence and capped by further topsoil (200).

5 Finds

- 5.1 Table 1, below, presents the finds recovered by hand excavation during evaluation work.

Pit	Context	Item	Date	Quantity
1	233	Pottery	Mid to late nineteenth century	2
1	233	Copper alloy sheet paring		2
1	236	Peg-tile (2x glazed)	Medieval / Post-medieval	3
3	250	Brick	Medieval / Post-medieval	1

Table 1. Finds recovered from Pits 1–3.

6 Summary of the archaeological results

- 6.1 The aim of this phase of archaeological work at the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury was to evaluate the potential for archaeological features and deposits to lie within the PDA. The results of the evaluation show that archaeological features and deposits survive at shallow depth below the present ground surface in each of the investigation pits.

- 6.2 The masonry walls recorded in investigation pits 1 and 4 (221, 223, 224 and 238) represent the earliest observed features. Figure 2 shows the location of the investigation pits in relation to Archbishop Lanfranc's archiepiscopal palace. On the basis of proximity to anticipated palace remains, and the method of construction exhibited in the surviving masonry, it is likely that these discoveries relate to elements of the Lanfranc palace.
- 6.3 Wall (238) in investigation pit 1 may represent part of the east-west range of the palace. Here, given the survival of plaster rendering on the wall, there is a high potential for the survival of floor levels associated with the palace.
- 6.4 Investigation pit 4 revealed three sections of masonry (221, 223 and 224), each with slightly different fabrics and methods of construction. It is possible that some or all of these walls relate to the cellarer's range, and perhaps reflect various phases of rebuilding or modification undertaken in this area.
- 6.5 Some deposits of rubble likely to represent the demolition of these walls were identified in investigation pits 1 and 4 (222 and 237). Evidence recorded in investigation pit 1 suggests that, in this location, a compacted surface (236) was laid down sealing the remains of the wall and the demolition debris. This surface may relate to the establishment of the passage around the north-west tower.
- 6.6 A further section of masonry was observed in investigation pit 3. It is not clear how this red brick wall (252) relates to the Archbishop's Palace, and no associated datable material was recovered. However, based on the wall fabric, in particular the type and size of brick it is possible that the wall dates to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. A deposit of rubble associated with the demolition of this wall was also recorded (251).
- 6.7 Following the demolition of the masonry situated within the area north of the present boundary wall, a series of deposits developed. Some features were noted within these deposits including a stone-capped drain (219) in investigation pit 4. Also noted within this sequence were possible surfaces or pathways, recorded in investigation pit 3 (262 and 264) and 4 (216). It is likely that these features and deposits equate to the period in the nineteenth century when the area was largely open ground.
- 6.8 Following this period and, as documented, the present boundary wall was constructed as part of Carøe's restoration of the Archbishop's Palace.

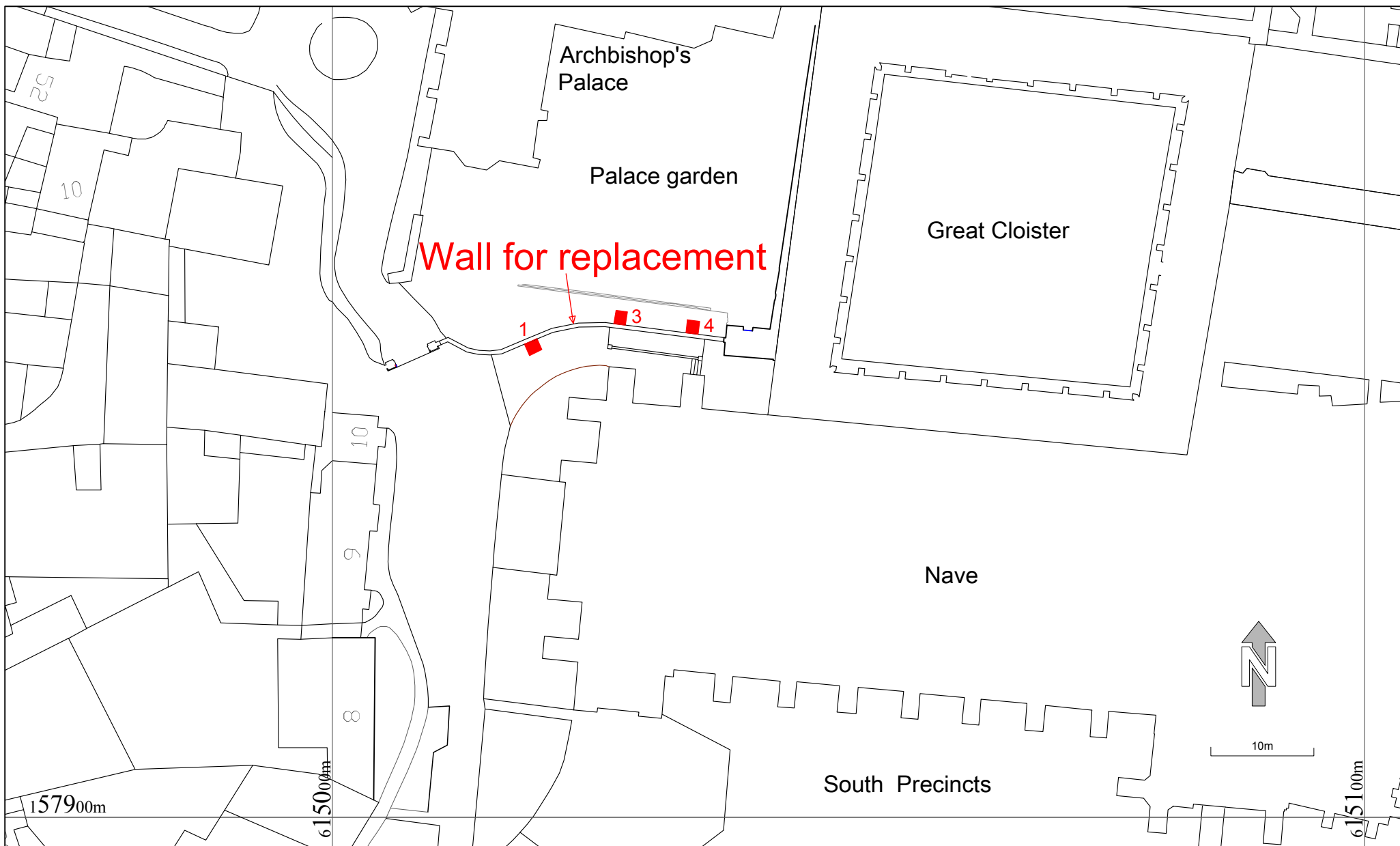
7 Impact assessment

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of three pits (1, 3 and 4) adjacent to the present south boundary wall to the Archbishop's Palace. In each instance the pits were excavated to the top of significant archaeology. The results of the evaluation demonstrated that archaeological deposits survived in each of the investigation pits.
- 7.2 In investigation pit 1, the medieval wall (238) lay at a height of 10.41m OD, 0.2m below the present ground surface. The surface (236) immediately sealing the wall represents the top of the archaeological sequence in this trench; this was encountered at a depth of 0.18m below the present ground surface.
- 7.3 In investigation pit 3, the late medieval or early post-medieval brick wall (252) survived to a height of 0.8m (10.17m OD) below the present ground surface.

- 7.4 In investigation pit 4, the highest surviving element of probable medieval masonry, wall (221) was recorded at a depth of 0.55m (10.43m OD) below the present ground surface.
- 7.5 The results therefore demonstrate that archaeological remains lie at a shallow depth within the PDA. The remains observed date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any groundworks associated with the proposed rebuilding of the boundary have the potential to impact on the archaeological resource if any work falls outside the line of the current wall foundations.

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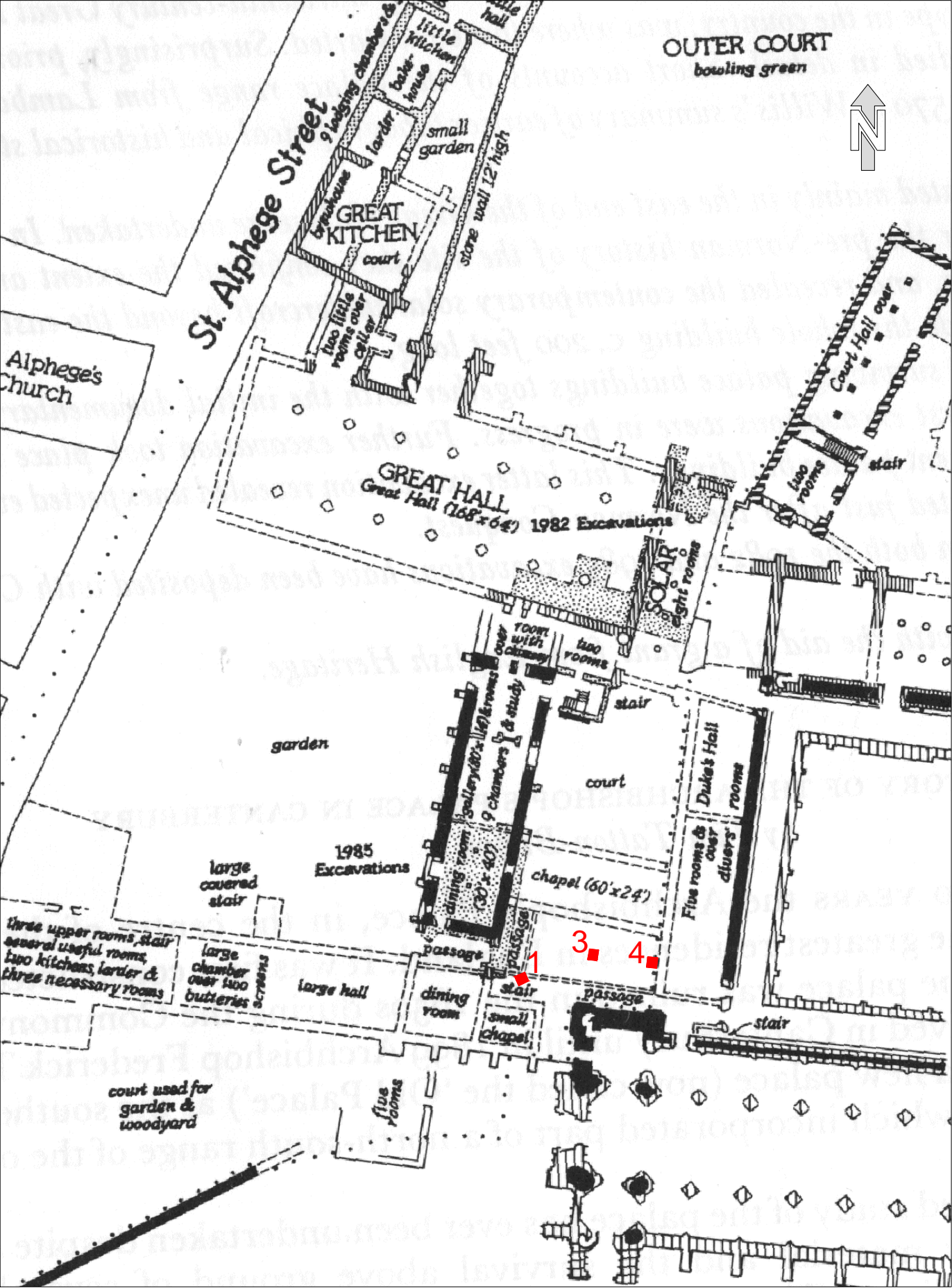
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	Canterbury Cathedral		22.08.16	
	Archbishop's Palace Wall		DRAWN BY	SCALE(S)
	PROJECT CODE		AH	1:25 @ A4
	ABPW EV16		REF/DRG NO.	

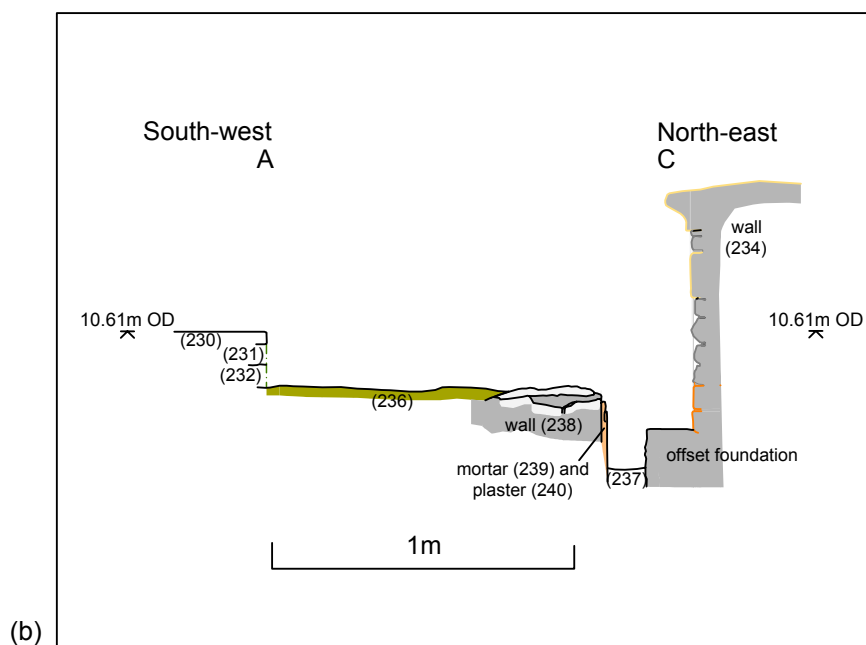
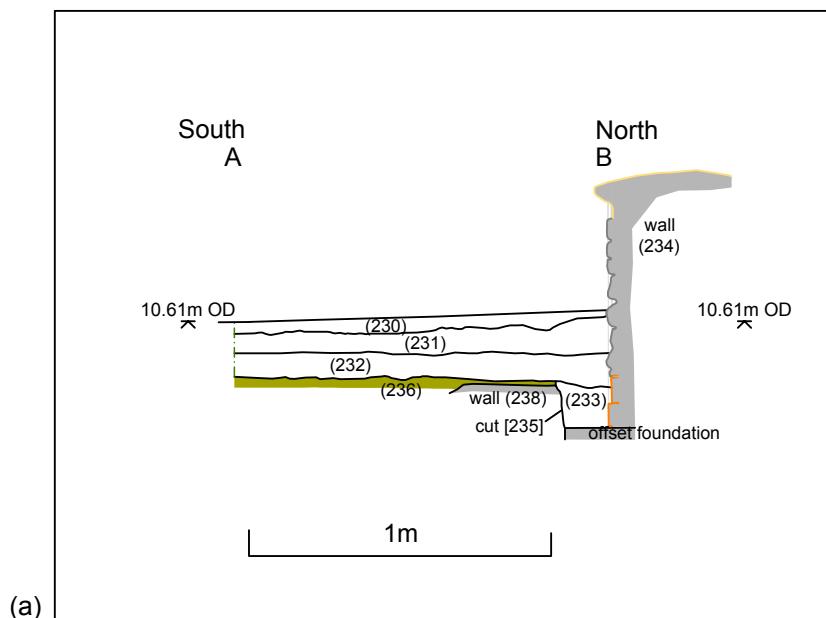
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Fig. 1. Location of Archbishop's Palace precinct wall investigation pits. Scale 1:500 @ A4.



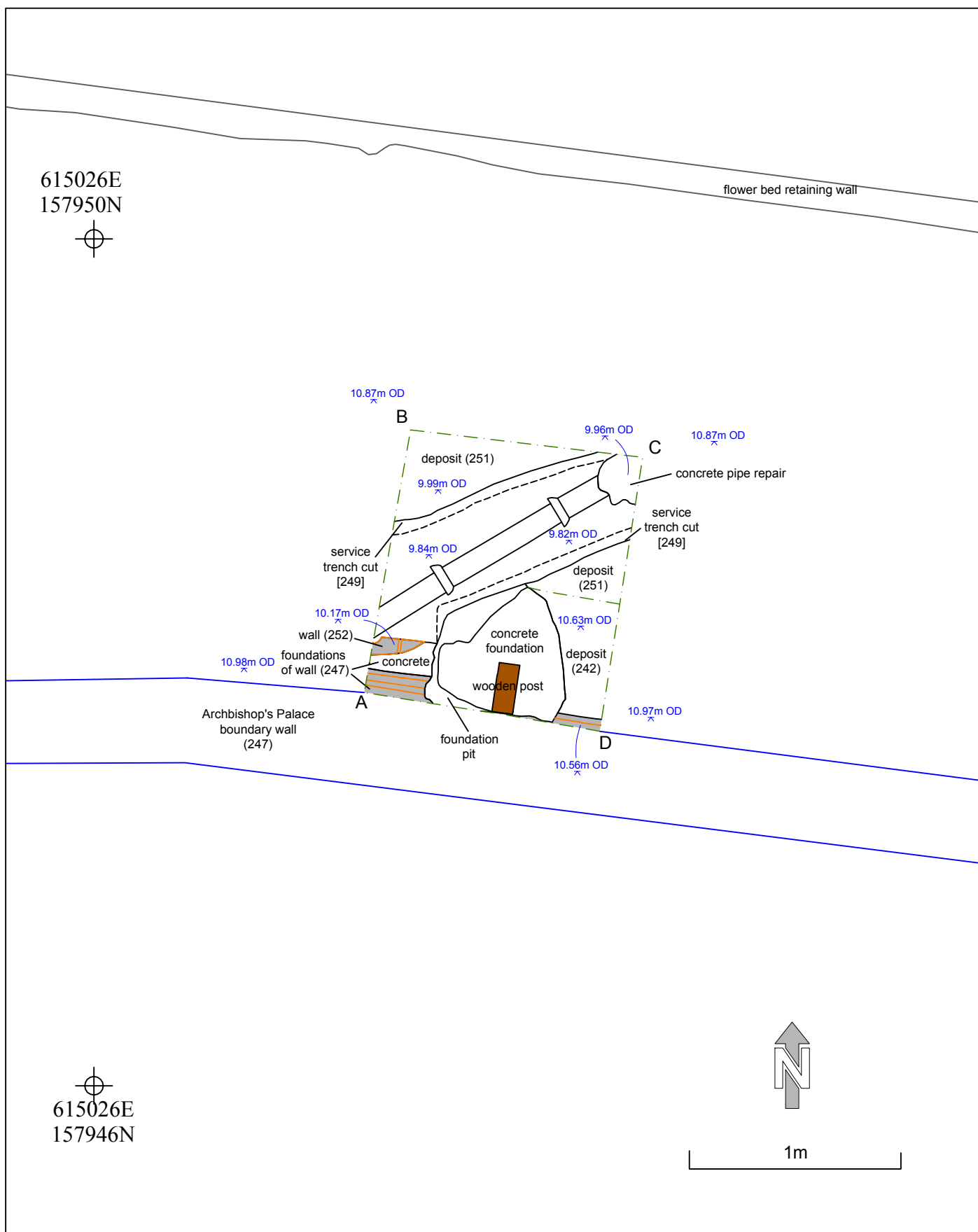
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Fig. 2. Location of Archbishop's Palace precinct wall investigation pits overlain onto a plan of the medieval Archbishop's Palace.



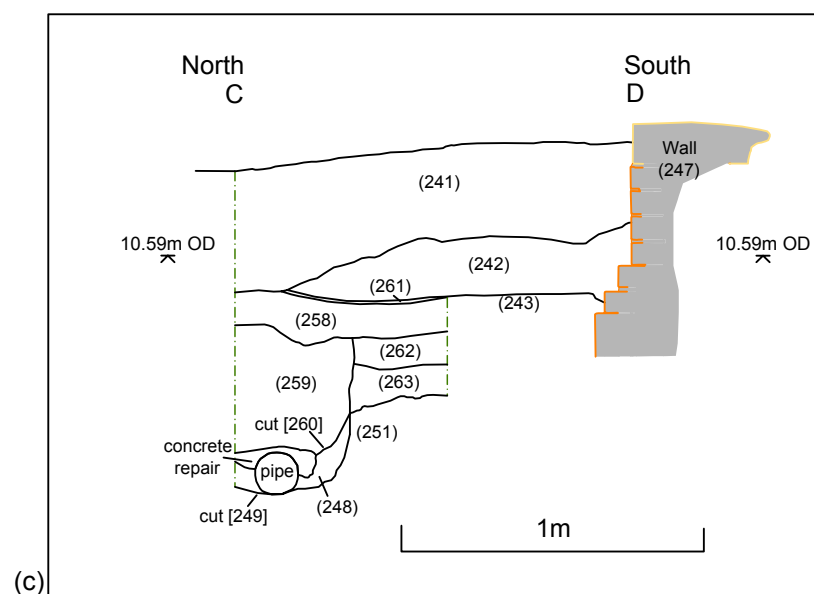
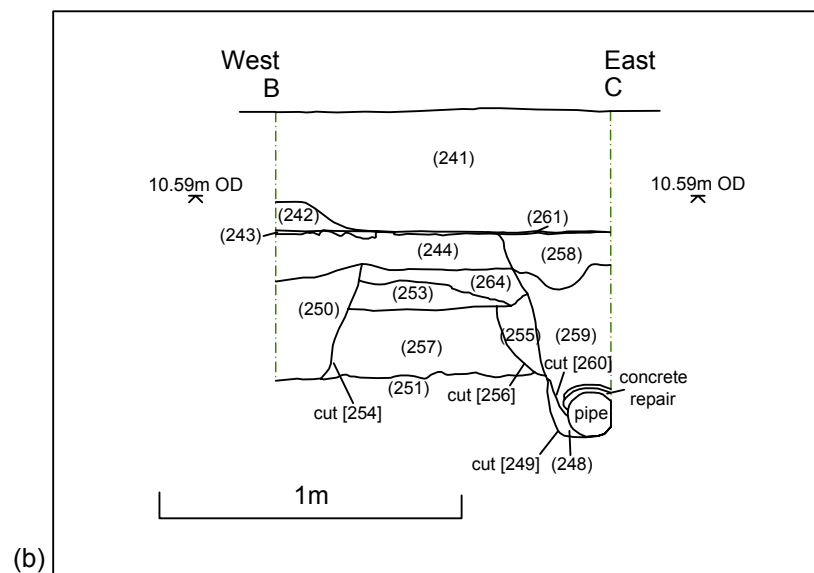
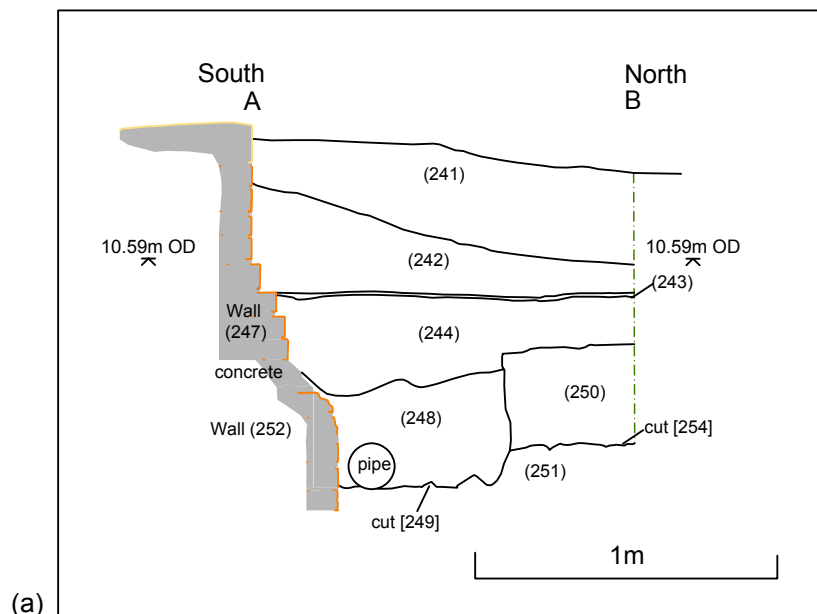
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Figure 4. Sections of remains in pit 1.



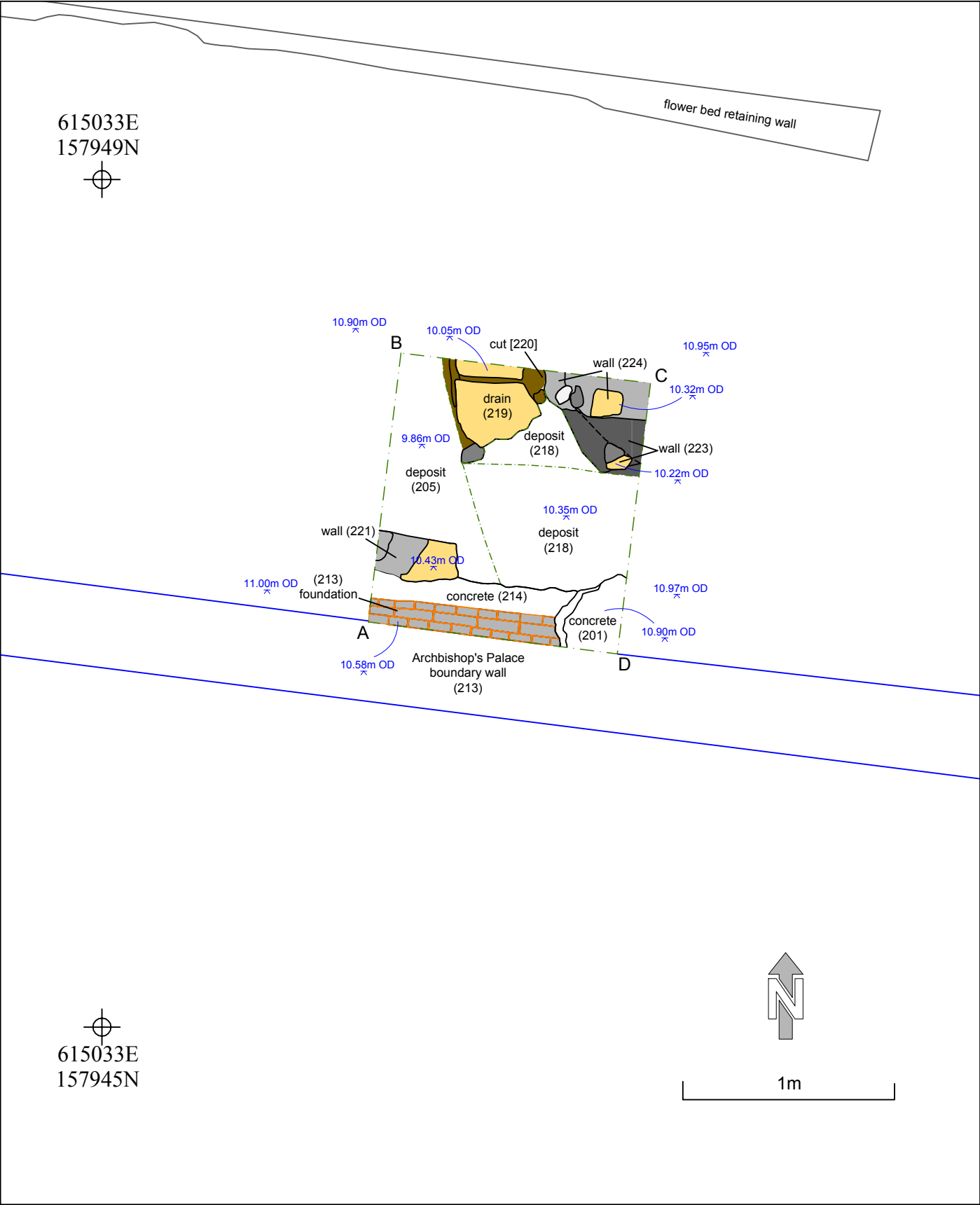
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Figure 5. Plan of remains in pit 3.



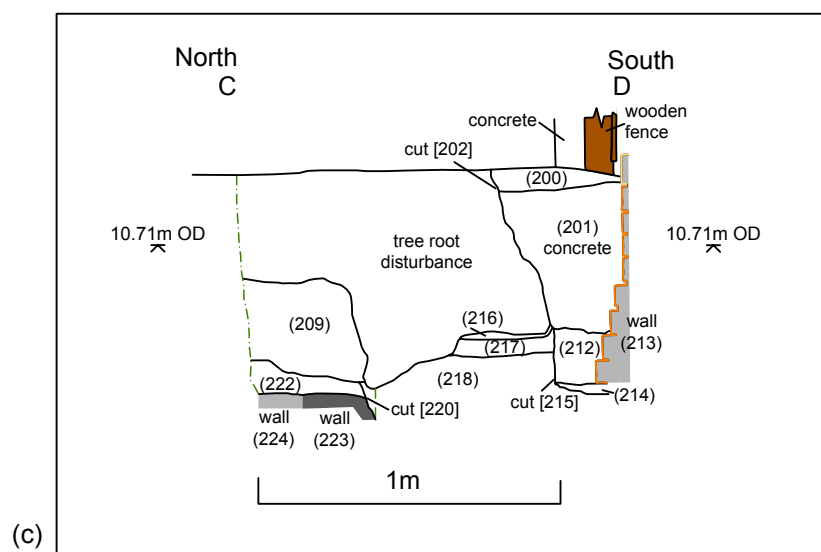
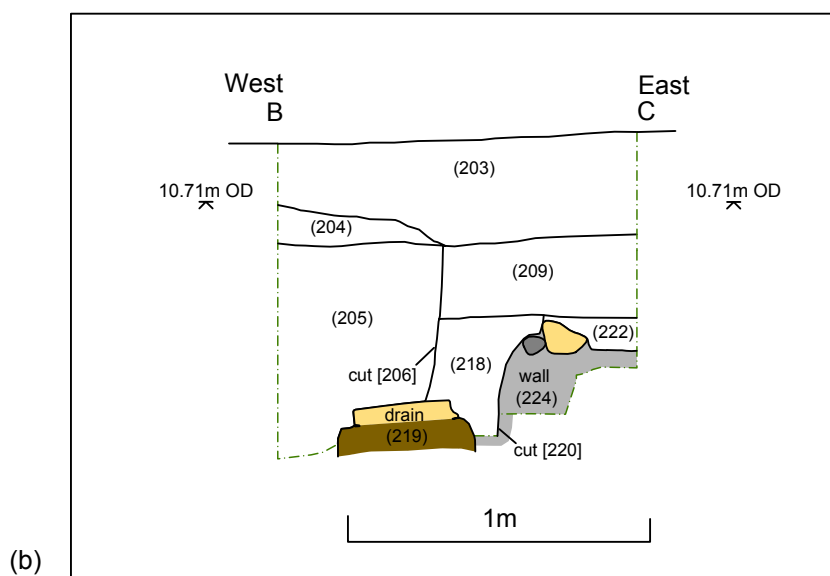
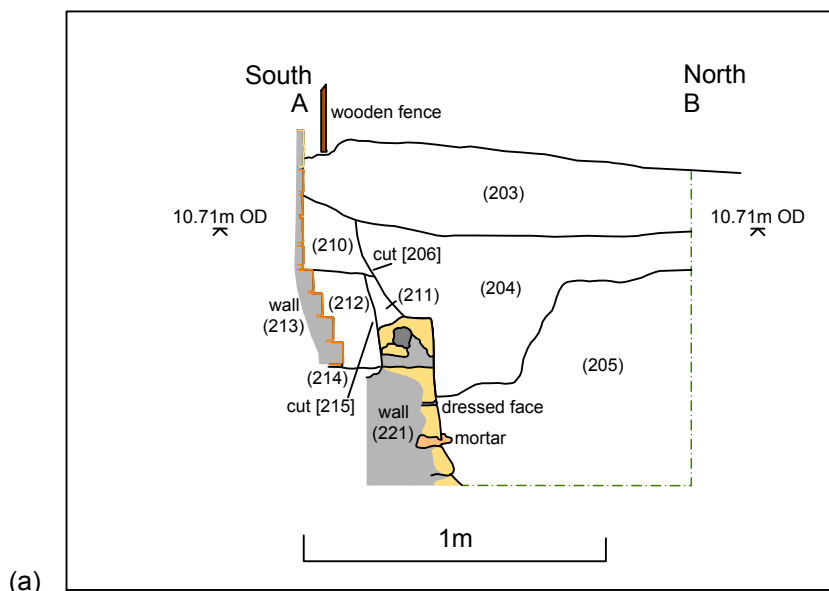
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Figure 6. Sections of remains in pit 3.



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Figure 7. Plan of remains in pit 4.



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Figure 8. Sections of remains in pit 4.



Plate 1.
Wall investigation pit 1 with No. 10 The Precincts
in the background. The present palace boundary
wall can be seen to the right.
Looking south-west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 2.
Wall investigation pit 1, showing detail of
wall [238] with plaster rendering visible below
and right of the scale.
Looking south-west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 3. Wall investigation pit 3, showing earlier brick wall [252] at base of the sequence with the footings for the present palace boundary wall above. Looking south-east. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 4. Wall investigation pit 3, showing the foul water pipe [249] cutting wall demolition deposits (251). Looking south-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 5. Wall investigation pit 4, showing walls [223] and [224]. Looking north-east. Scale 0.2m.



Plate 6. Wall investigation pit 4, showing wall [221].
Looking south. Scale 0.2m.



Plate 7. Wall investigation pit 4, showing the footings of the
present palace boundary wall to the left and the stone capped
drain [219] crossing the pit on a north-west to south-east alignment .
Looking west. Scale 0.5m.