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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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ANNUAL REPORT  
1980~81

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

June 1980 - June 1981

## I INTRODUCTION

In the year under review in this Report the Canterbury Archaeological Trust has been living cheek by jowl with Kipling's two impostors. The triumph has been archaeological; the disaster (tribulation would be a sounder word) has been financial.

A year ago it was suggested in this space and elsewhere that 1980-81 would be financially critical for the Trust. So it has proved. But justified prophecies of gloom dig no trenches, and it was with anything but satisfaction that in January and February last the Trust had to make 16 members of its staff - a numerical majority - redundant. Most were later re-engaged, but the outlook remains sombre.

There are two linked causes. First, the main source of funds until very recently - the fees paid by the Canterbury City Council for excavations on sites it has owned - has for well-understood reasons begun to dwindle. Secondly, the weight of the Trust's expenditure has tended to move from excavation itself to the numerous tasks that must follow it from the washing of pots up to the drafting, illustration and editing of reports - because of the amassing of physical evidence after five years of digging. This later work crowns and gives its purpose to the whole archaeological effort, but it is more difficult to finance than excavation, which site developers have supported in the past. The Department of the Environment has made annual grants for postexcavation work and has responded helpfully in recent times of difficulty. At this moment, however, horizons are disturbingly close and no means of sustaining the post-excavation team indefinitely is in sight.

The Trust has explored and will continue to explore various forms of self-help, by appeals to personal and corporate generosity, by the sale of publications, by encouraging payment for the recording of buildings no less than for excavation, by fund-raising activity. Worthy causes abound: human suffering in hard times may well seem to have the edge over digging up the past in the competition for goodwill. But the Trust is engaged almost wholly in "rescue" archaeology - inquiry while the fleeting opportunity exists. For the most part its work must be done, project by project, now or never. What is at stake is an ancient city's understanding of itself, which archaeology (a specialised and exacting form of history) can sharpen and enlarge.

For a relative newcomer it is reassuring to note how the staff of the Trust, whose natural ambience seems to be crisis, meets problems with high spirits, loyalty and even fresh dedication. The yield of their year's work is set out impressively in the body of this Report. Again it sweeps widely in time and character. Very different people re-enter the record - the two young girls buried in the 5th century near to-day's Adelaide Place, the 17th century Levant merchant whose memorial was recovered from the old St. Mary Bredin church, the Belgic warriors who must have manned the southern rampart of Bigbury camp, the medieval moneyer who built what has grown into the Poor Priests' Hospital. A glimmer of light has fallen on that obscure period when the character of Canterbury ceased to be Roman and became Anglo-Saxon. The ceramists have identified 200 pottery types with a span from the Late Iron Age

to Queen Victoria's. Buildings recorded include Archbishop Sudbury's West Gate and the remarkable 17th century house at 16, Watling Street. An exhibition of building recordings in the Royal Museum, Canterbury, lectures in various parts of the county and beyond it, site visits, television and radio programmes and an exceptionally vigorous and imaginative mission to the schools - all these place the Trust very much at the heart of educational endeavor, not merely in Canterbury but in Kent. Perhaps most significantly of all, work has been completed on the first two volumes of the definitive series of monographs on The Archaeology of Canterbury, and both, it is expected, will be published in 1981. The plan is to extend this scholarly series to at least eight volumes. They will be the Trust's most enduring memorial.

I wish to repeat the thanks expressed later in the Report to those authorities, societies and firms whose names appear on the income side of our statement of income and expenditure for 1980-81; to the many others, including volunteers on sites and in the finds processing room, who have helped the Trust; and specifically to two persons. One is Mrs. Marjorie Lyle, the impulse behind not only our work in the schools but also the manning of the caravan, to the profit of the Trust, by members of the Canterbury Archaeological Society during some raw weather early in 1981. The other is the Director, Mr. Tim Tatton-Brown, who, when circumstances might have dictated despondency ensured by his leadership that cheerfulness kept not breaking in but shining steadily.

N. C. Phillips.  
Chairman, Management Committee.

2nd July, 1981.

## II EXCAVATION

### Introduction

The main work of the Trust during the year has once again been a major programme of urban excavations. The final stage of the Marlowe excavations (very competently directed by Kevin Blockley) was successfully completed in November, though lack of finance and time meant, unfortunately, that total area-excavation on this site was not possible. A report on the final stage of the excavation appears below, as well as a summary, by Kevin Blockley and Marion Day, of the main results from all the Marlowe excavations. These two, assisted by Paul Blockley, are now well on into producing the final report, which we hope will go to press during 1982. Once again, we must thank Canterbury City Council for all their help with this work. Not only have they produced much of the finance for this work, but also many of their officers, especially Chris Law of the Architects' Department, have helped greatly to ensure the smooth running of the dig. I hope that the visit of, among others, the Queen of Denmark to the site, with our Mayor (also the Chairman of our Trust) in attendance, has showed them how worthwhile the whole operation has been.

The second major area of excavation in the City has once again been the "insula" surrounded by Castle Street, Beer Cart Lane, Stour Street and Adelaide Place. Once again Paul Bennett has been in charge and two important areas (69a Stour Street and the back gardens of 68 and 69 Stour Street off Adelaide Place) have been excavated. This now means that five areas, all fairly close together have been excavated here, and it is now possible for the first time to suggest the size of the whole *insula* as the colonnades on three sides have now been discovered. The success of these excavations is due mainly to Paul Bennett's immensely hard work on the site seven days a week. The excavations, which did not end until May 1981, were, unfortunately, underfinanced though Pipers, the developer, gave £4, 000 towards the cost of the work and the Society of Antiquaries of London, £3, 000. We also received small grants here from the Kent Archaeological Society and the Department of the Environment, though nearly all of the D. o. E. 's grant in 1980-1 has been for post-excavation work. Despite this small budget for the site, we were once again greatly helped by many volunteers (we had our usual groups of Leicester University archaeology undergraduates during the summer) who worked on the site throughout the year. An interim report on the excavations by Paul Bennett is below.

Paul has also been intermittently directing excavations nearby inside the Poor Priests' Hospital. Once again the City has made small grants for this 'Work in advance of restoration work and the lowering of floor levels and cutting of various other service trenches. This year the main area of work was in the solar undercroft, but various other service trenches in the building were observed during pipe-laying.

The only excavation this year outside the City has been at Bigbury where Kevin Blockley directed a brief excavation in the south-west corner of the hillfort in advance of fruit-tree planting. Though disappointing in terms of finding anything in the interior of the fort. much useful information has come from our sections of the southwestern defences (see report below). We are particularly grateful to Mr. Gordon McCabe for allowing us to dig and for putting up with the disruption of his field, and to the D. o. E. and Kent Archaeological Society for small grants to finance the dig.

Once again lack of finance during the year has meant that job security for our staff (diggers and draughtsmen, etc. ) has been nil, and in fact at one point towards the end of the financial year we had to lay off all the diggers and draughtsmen as we could not raise enough money to pay them. Despite this, and thanks to Paul Bennett and the “hard core” of our team, morale is still high and both excavation and post-excavation work has continued throughout the year without a break.

As always the Trust owes a great debt to Beckie Bennett, our Administrative Assistant for sorting out all the wages (with added complications due to laying people off temporarily), and keeping the office running. We have also been lucky to have the continued services of Pan Garrard, our invaluable Finds Supervisor and Conservator, of Marion Green and Nigel Macpherson-Grant (the latter still works for us part time, for nothing, while on the ‘dole’), and of our splendid band of supervisors and diggers, particularly Ian Anderson, Nicola Godwin and John Rady. The latter is now directing our latest excavation in 15a Dane John.

Finally, I must personally thank the members of the Trusts Management Committee for all their hard work during this difficult year. In particular, the Chairman, Professor Neville Phillips has wisely guided our activities, the Honorary Treasurer, Professor George McVittie has tried to make our limited funds go as far as possible (and has had many sleepless nights) and our Honorary Secretary, Lawrence Lyle, has highly efficiently produced Agendas and kept the minutes. We have also been lucky in receiving the support of Steven Dunmore (from the D. o. E.) and Ken Reddie (the Canterbury Museums Curator).

A final sad note: Bill Urry, an honoured member of our Trust Council who often gave advice to the Trust on all matters relating to Canterbury’s history and topography, died during the spring of 1981. He will be greatly missed by us as well as by many others.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

#### 1. Marlowe (IV) Car Park site.

The final area of the Marlowe Car Park (MIV) was completed in November 1980 after a six months excavation. Belgic occupation consisted of two lengths of curving ditch, contemporary with a length of ditch located on the 16 Watling Street area (MI) in 1978, and enclosing occupation excavated on both the St. Margaret’s Street area (MII) and Marlowe III. The ditches were levelled in a ‘tidy-up’ operation around A. D. 70 and fence lines erected in place of the ditches, possibly as property boundaries.

Early in the 2nd century a large, part masonry part timber, town house was constructed, of which nine rooms were located in the excavated area. Floors were of yellow clay and the wall foundations of mortared flints, whilst vast quantities of clay and plaster overlying the floors suggest clay walls at a higher level. In the mid-2nd century a more substantial masonry town house with heated rooms was built adjacent to the first. Three rooms were excavated in the later building, a *praefurnium* (stokerroom) with a clay floor, and two heated rooms. These rooms were subsequently robbed of their upper floors and pilae in the late 2nd century, and the rooms divided by timber partitions which survived with alterations

into the late 4th century. Contemporary with these buildings was a sequence of pebble yard surfaces, a tile plinth, possibly for a statue, and the rear of a timber building, probably fronting onto the Roman street to the north-west.

By far the most important phase was the Saxon. A total of 13 sunken floored buildings, of a late 6th and 7th century date, were located on the MIV area. These were well preserved and, in one case, clay loom weights survived on the floor of the hut. One of the buildings was of an unusual type, having a timber building with a larger area than the hollow. 10th century occupation was not extensive, but included a 175 cm. deep cellar with stakeholes around the perimeter, indicating a wicker lining and larger postholes probably to support a floor, level with the contemporary ground surface. A large lined pit was also excavated.

In the eastern corner of the excavation, the rear of the St. Mary Bredin Church was located. The earliest remaining walls, dating to the late 13th/early 14th century, were of mortared flint with chalk foundations. Re-used fragments of worked Caen stone from the walls indicate a mid-12th century church, attested by documentary sources, once stood on the site. 78 skeletons were excavated, which were contemporary with the late 13th/early 14th century church, whilst 2 skeletons may be of an earlier mid-12th century date. It is the first time a church and graveyard have been excavated within the city walls.

Brick vaults were constructed inside the church during the 17th century, removing all traces of earlier floor levels and internal burials, whilst a total rebuilding of the church in 1867 disturbed many of the skeletons. A well preserved tombstone of Joshua Webster, a merchant in London who died in 1696, was located inside the church.

Three timber buildings lay to the rear of the St. Mary Bredin Church during Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, and a 'late Medieval pit produced a fine group of tin-glazed apothecary jars.

The Victorian church was razed to the ground in 1942 during the Baedeker raids.

Kevin Blockley.

## 2. The Marlowe Excavations 1978-80 : A Summary.

The completion of Marlowe IV has brought to a close a highly productive 2½ year programme of excavation below the Marlowe Car Park and the surrounding area. Redevelopment of the area is due to take place later this year. Over 2, 200 sq. m. of stratigraphy 3 m. deep was excavated, in over 12,000 contexts revealing a total of 76 buildings of all periods. Six months were allowed for the excavation of each of the areas MI, III and IV. Whereas one year was made available for the area containing the Bath House MII Areas I and II were totally excavated in the time available; however, it was obviously not possible to carry out a thoroughly recorded excavation of the larger areas MIII and MIV in the six months available to each. Therefore a sampling, policy was adopted for the latter two areas: Primarily the largest area possible, bearing constraints of safety, engineering and waste disposal in mind, was cleared by machine, in order to obtain as large an area of Saxon occupation as possible. Thereafter Roman streets and courtyards were only partly excavated since they were fully excavated on MIL. Ideally, however, one would have preferred to fully excavate the early Roman and Belgic levels.

Bearing in mind these excavation limitations a quite remarkable sequence of structures has been recovered throwing considerable light on the early development of the City, at an economic price, and providing a wealth of data ‘for small scale “question and answer” excavations in the future. Evidence was recovered of a Belgic triple-ditched enclosure extending through areas MI and MIV and beyond. The staggered butt ends of these ditches would suggest a complex entrance more reminiscent of defensive stockades than a purely domestic enclosure. Enclosed by these ditches were a number of shallow scoops, pits and clusters of stakeholes, the function of which cannot as yet be determined. However, two structures were identified on MII and MIV. The structure on MII, with its porched entrance to a circular hut, was more reminiscent of the earlier Native Iron Age. Finally an important collection of late Iron Age coins and a coin mould have been recovered from the four areas.

Sealing the Belgic levels were two large timber buildings dating from around A.D. 70. Associated with these buildings on MII was a fine group of horse harness trappings. It is possible that these structures may have served a military function although their plan is not immediately recognisable. Overlying these structures and reflecting their alignment was a north-west/south-east street, dividing the Public Baths to the north from the Theatre to the south. Fronting the street and surrounding the Baths was a Portico. To the east of the Baths an separated from it by a narrow lane was a substantial town house with private bath wing. Various other private town houses in both masonry and timber bring the number of Roman buildings located during the excavation to 28.

Overlying the Roman levels was a 25 cm. thick deposit of black loam which extended over all four areas of the excavation and is attested from excavations elsewhere in the City. This loam represents the abandonment of the City from the mid-5th through to the mid-6th century. Cutting into this loam were the remains of 26 sunkenfloored huts of a 6th-7th century date. A number of shallow pits and two wells were associated with these structures which were most frequent in areas I and IV, suggesting a clustering of Saxon settlement in that area, rather than to the north. The plans of two rectangular post-built “hall-type” structures were recovered from the Palimpsest of MI. Evidence for later Saxon activity was lacking, presumably because settlement would have been along street frontages that were established by then and survived to the present day. However two 10th century cellars were recovered from MIII and MIV presumably to the rear of properties along the frontage.

Sealing these levels were 14 Medieval and later structures including St. Mary Bredin. Church, a row of tenements fronting a narrow lane, and an undocumented possible chapel on MI. Altogether 93 burials were excavated, 90 associated with St. Mary Bredin Church, the remaining three with the proposed chapel on MI.

In conclusion it is clear that such a large scale deeply stratified excavation can be cost-effective and, with the conperation of the developers, provide a considerable amount of information. Thanks are due to the Department of the Environment for grant aid and to Canterbury City Council who in this instance as developers provided not only time but also finance for excavation, in a most commendable gesture. Thanks are also due to those who supervised on all four areas of the excavation Paul Blockley, Martin Hicks, Dave Jones and Stuart Shaddock. Numerous skilled excavators came and went; those whose talents were provided over lengthy periods and to whom thanks are extended for their expertise and good humour in often adverse conditions are: Joel Defremont, Nicola Godwin, Martin Herdman,



CANTERBURY  
(*Canterburium Cantuariorum*)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

BURGGATE

IRON BAR LANE

CANTERBURY LANE

ST GEORGE'S STREET

PARADE

GRAVEL WALK

KATLING STREET

SEAN AVENUE

- KEY:**
- ROMAN MASONRY/FOUNDATION (HATCHED)
  - WALLS PROJECTED (DOTTED)
  - ROMAN DRAINS (DASHED)
  - WALLS LOCATED BY PILBROW 1988 (THICK SOLID)
  - SAXON STRUCTURES (THIN SOLID)
  - ROMAN STRUCTURES EXCAVATED (DOTTED WITH CROSSHATCH)
  - ROMAN STREETS PROJECTED (DOTTED)



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Martin Hicks, William Filmer-Sankey, Luc Lepers and Sue Wade, not forgetting our long-standing week-end volunteers Bill and Alan whose skilled help is gratefully appreciated. Finally we would like to thank those students from Leicester and Bradford Universities who provided us with assistance as part of their course requirements.

Post-excavation work on the structural report commenced in November 1980 and continues apace, with Paul Blockley producing illustrations. It is hoped that the report will be published in 1982 by the Kent Archaeological Society with a grant from the D. o. E. This report will also incorporate the full results of Professor Frere's excavations in this area prepared for publication by Professor S.S. Frere, Miss Marion Wilson and Sally Stowe.

Kevin Blockley & Marion Day.

### 3. 69a Stour Street and Adelaide Place.

Two excavations on adjacent sites, 69a Stour Street (CB/R IV) and Adelaide Place (CB/R V), were completed earlier this year. These excavations were undertaken in advance of the construction of a number of flats and houses and were partly financed by the developer, Pipers. The Society of Antiquaries of London, the Department of the Environment and the Kent Archaeological Society also gave grants towards this work. These sites enlarged on the work done on previous sites at 77-9 Castle Street in 1976 and 1978 (CB/R I & II), and on 3, Beer Cart Lane in 1979 (CB/R III). Taken together they have allowed quite a large area between Castle Street, Beer Cart Lane, Adelaide Place and Stour Street (Fig. 000) to be examined by area excavation. The 1980-81 sites, probably the last redevelopments of this area in the near future, have produced a remarkable sequence of levels of all periods and greatly increase our understanding of the development of this part of the City.

The earliest level consisted of a pebble-studded horizon strewn with 'Belgic' occupation detritus. Only two small pits were found in association. Cutting this horizon were three mid-1st century kilns (two on C13/R IV and one on CB/R V). These features and the earlier levels were sealed by a levelling deposit, laid around A. D. 70. Capping this deposit and extending over the site was a layer of rammed gravel. Flanking the south edge of CB/R V was the verge of an early major Roman street which ran roughly parallel to and largely under Adelaide Place, and which was probably Roman Watling Street. Sealing the rammed pebble horizon (and later sealed by the south and west portico of a large Roman enclosure) were two further narrow Roman streets. These streets were only c. 2.00 m. wide, at right angles to each other, and had been remetalled at least three times. A further dumped deposit sealed the rammed gravel horizon not already covered by the street metallings. Sealing both the street metallings and the dumped deposit was a layer of construction debris, laid at the end of the 1st century A.D. This layer, which was common to all five sites in the CB/R series, is associated with the laying out of a large colonnaded enclosure (see plan).

The enclosure, flanked on the east by the major Roman street (with the Theatre opposite) found on 77-9 Castle Street in 1976, and to the south by Roman Watling Street, was surrounded by a portico. The robber trenches for the south and west portico were excavated on the two sites and an extensive sequence of internal courtyard metallings. The remains of a

small rectangular timber framed building with a narrow external ambulatory and an inner *cella*, both with clay floors, were located on the CB/R V site. This building was perhaps a shrine, and may indicate that the enclosure could have contained not only a major classical temple but also a number of smaller shrines. This possible shrine was built when the enclosure was first laid out and was probably demolished in the 3rd century, at a time when the porticos also seem to have been dismantled and a new sequence of courtyards laid over them.

Occupation continued within the enclosure well into the 5th century, as a remarkable multiple burial found in the CB/R V area attests. The burial, possibly that of a family (an adult male and female, two female juveniles and a dog) was contained within a deep pit lined with organic material, possibly straw or grass. The adults were interred in a seated position; the female held one juvenile in her arms with the other at her feet and the dog lay across the lap of the male. The grave was possibly covered by a wooden structure, and was well within the city walls (and therefore contrary to Roman law). It also contained some unusual jewelry consisting not only of a large number of late Roman bronze, silver, bone and ivory bangles together with some keys, but also some glass beads that are perhaps continental imports of the early 5th century. The overall impression is that of an early 5th century ritual burial containing both late Roman and Germanic objects, and showing a mixture of both traditions at a time when the Roman town was in decline and many of the old traditions abandoned. An examination of the skeletons by Dr. Peter Garrard indicated that one of the children may have died as the result of a blow to the head. It is possible that the rest of the family died during one of the many epidemics of plague that swept the countryside during the late Roman period.

Sealing the latest Roman deposits and most evident on the CB/R V site, was the 'black soil' layer found on many Canterbury excavations that perhaps represents a period of abandonment between the latest Roman and the earliest Saxon levels. Two mid-late Saxon structures were uncovered on the CB/R V site. The earliest, a building of posthole construction possibly set on the ground surface, was mostly outside the excavated area. The second structure., perhaps of 9th or 10th century date, was a well-preserved cellared building of rectangular plan. This structure (c. 5 x 3 m.) was built between the walls of the south portico and was surrounded by large load-bearing posts supporting the main frame. In between were smaller vertical stakeholes perhaps for wattling. No Saxon levels and deposits were recovered on the CB/R IV site, here a thick deposit of 'turned-over soil', containing, post-Conquest material, sealed and partly removed the latest Roman layers. This uniform black-brown loam may have been the result of agricultural activity.

The robbing of the masonry walls of the south and west portico Of the Roman enclosure took place perhaps in the later 12th century. A small number of Medieval pits were found on the CB/R V site and a greater number were emptied on the CB/R IV area. Here the earliest pits seem to have been cut at the same time as the robbing of the portico. A line of pits at right angles to Stour Street may indicate the presence of a boundary. On the frontage of Stour Street the pit disturbances were sealed by a small timber framed and clay-floored 'workshop', containing at least two small hearths or ovens of 13th century date, and which had an associated barrel-lined well containing well-preserved waterlogged timbers. Cutting these levels and bisecting the site was a large flint wall, set at right angles to Stour Street. This wall was associated with a single-phase clay floor, and is possibly part of a large store for which no documentary evidence has yet been found.

In the late 13th century two small 'hall 1 houses, with central hearths and associated service rooms, were built either side of the flint wall. These buildings were extended and modified, and in the 15th century a detached kitchen block (with two well-preserved (?bread) ovens) was constructed at the rear of the properties. These buildings survived into the 17th century when they were partly demolished, the surviving fragments later being incorporated into a small complex of industrial buildings. A circular 'donkey mill' was established in the remaining frame of the building south of the flint wall, and a number of other small buildings, including a clay pipe kiln, were built to the east of it. These buildings were eventually demolished, probably in the 18th century when a number of brewery buildings were constructed and a complex of brick-vaulted drains. These buildings were later incorporated into Rigden's Brewery that was finally demolished in 1932. In more recent times the site has been used as a builder's yard and store.

Very few Medieval features were found on the CB/R V site. A number of pits close to the line of Adelaide Place were emptied, and a small late Medieval drain, which connected a substantial wall foundation (most of which was outside the excavated area) to a large soak away, was located. The remaining black soil' deposits indicated that this area was open ground during the Medieval period. In the late 17th century a barn was built on this site (half of which is still standing), and a sequence of rammed chalk floors flanked by the robbed-out walls of the barn were excavated. A number of shallow 18th-19th century pits were emptied to the west of the barn. These levels were capped by topsoil and dumped deposits associated with the construction of an air raid shelter in 1940.

I would like to express my thanks to all the diggers who took part in the excavations, especially Ian Anderson, Simon Pratt, Mike Weetman and Luc Lepers for their unstinting efforts towards the end; it is entirely due to their hard work that the excavation was finally completed.

Paul Bennett.

#### 4. Bigbury.

During a cold February and March, a four week 'rescue' excavation took place in the south-west corner of Bigbury camp in advance of apple tree planting. Prior to this date, no excavation of the interior of the camp had been undertaken on a large scale. The field being replanted represented the only relatively undisturbed area inside the camp, the remainder being disturbed by housing, coppices, ploughing and gravel quarries. It was therefore considered essential to conduct as large an area excavation as possible within the area to be replanted. Approximately 4, 500 sq. m. of the interior was available for excavation and a little over 500 sq. m. was fully excavated in four weeks. The excavations consisted of a large area cut across the rampart into the interior, and a series of 12 smaller trenches designed to answer specific questions about the defences, nature of deposits behind the rampart, and to define the extent of an unrecorded gravel quarry which invaded the field.

Tree roots had disturbed the area badly and plough marks were noted between the trees. Unfortunately no traces of occupation were revealed within the interior of the camp, except for a number of residual sherds of Iron Age pottery.

The southern end of the main area excavation located the remains of the rampart and lip of the ditch, as well as defining the line of R. Jessup's trench, excavated in 1934 but not accurately plotted.

A thick layer of soil was recorded in front of the rampart, and it is tempting to see this as evidence of Caesar's attack on Bigbury in 54 B. C. Overlying these deposits were the remains of the rampart pushed into the ditch.

An adjacent quarry face provided an opportunity to look in detail at two of the three ditches, forming part of an elaborate south-west entrance. The inner ditch produced evidence for a previously unlocated pallisade trench in front of the rampart. Profiles were drawn across the defences to show the three ditches, and the south-west corner has been re-surveyed by the writers. A contour survey of the area being replanted will be carried out later this summer.

The rescue work was made possible by grants from the Department of the Environment and Kent Archaeological Society, and permission of the farmer and landowner, Mr. Gordon McCabe. Mr. Schmidt, the farm manager, was most helpful throughout the excavation. Thanks are due to our weekend volunteer Alan and our full-time excavators, who worked remarkably well in adverse weather conditions to meet the deadline.

Results of the excavation will be included with Hugh Thompson's report of his work at Bigbury for the Society of Antiquaries.

Kevin & Paul Blockley.

## 5. The Poor Priests' Hospital.

A fourth excavation took place in the Poor Priests' Hospital in advance of reconstruction work by Canterbury City Council, who will be using this building as a new Museum for Canterbury due to open later this year. This excavation, in the Solar undercroft of the Hospital, follows those in the Chapel in 1977 and those in the Hall and part of the service wing which were reported on last year.

The earliest levels, investigated only in a small cutting in the south west corner of the Solar undercroft, consisted of a hard mortar floor sealed by lenses of flood silt. This cutting, the deepest of all the trenches cut in the Hospital so far, indicated the presence of an early half-cellar in this part of the building. Excavations in the hall have indicated that the main east and west wall foundations may have been the walls of the first stone house built on this site in the late 12th century (and converted into the Poor Priests' Hospital in *c.* 1220). This in turn was largely rebuilt in the 14th century. The mortar floor mentioned above overlay the offset foundation of the early west wall, suggesting that the half-cellar may have been part of this original stone house. Access to this half-cellar may have been through a door at the east end of the early screens passage in the hall. The floor was sealed by layers of flood silt and dumped material indicating attempts to keep up with the rising water table. A further sequence of floors separated by lenses of silt suggest that flooding continued to be a problem.

The cellar was perhaps filled in around 1220 when the stone house was converted into the Hospital of St. Mary of the Poor Priests. The infill was capped by a further sequence

of clay floors associated with at least two parallel east-west dwarf walls, The walls (set only 1.25 m. apart) may have divided the room into two areas separated by a passage defined by the dwarf walls. These walls may also have held vertical posts supporting an upper floor.

These levels were sealed by thick, dumped destruction deposits, capped by a clay floor, and dating to the extensive late 14th century reconstruction of this part of the Hospital. Prior to the dumping of these deposits, the east wall of the undercroft was demolished to its foundations and the west wall at least partly demolished. At the same time, new walls were built separating the hall from the solar and extending the solar wing to the east. A new wall, incorporating a central fireplace, was also added. A single arched door piercing the new north wall at the west end, may have given access to an open yard to the north of the solar undercroft. The fireplace, though largely destroyed by later building alterations, still retained moulded ragstone jambs at the bottom on either side of part of the original pitched tile hearth and horizontal tile back wall. In the north-east corner of the undercroft a previously unknown door was located. This door gave access both to the chapel and the exterior of the building. A number of windows originally lighted the undercroft; two windows in the east wall (which still survive), and a third (now blocked) in the south-east corner. Other windows may well have existed in the now rebuilt west wall. The floor of the solar undercroft was sealed by a thin deposit of occupation detritus, which was in turn sealed by deposits of mortar and sand consistent with bedding for a more durable floor of stone or tile.

These deposits were sealed by dumps of garden soil and clay, containing 16th and 17th material. These layers may in part have been deposited soon after 1575 when the Hospital was given by the Crown to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City for the use of the poor. These deposits were sealed by a sequence of sprung floors and a number of brick-built features associated with the later use of the building as a bridewell, a lodging for paupers and a Bluecoat school. In 1728 the Hospital became the Canterbury workhouse, part of the building was used as 2 Police Station in 1849, and since the later 19th century the building has been used variously as a furniture store, an organ builders works, a Regimental Museum and the City's Health Centre.

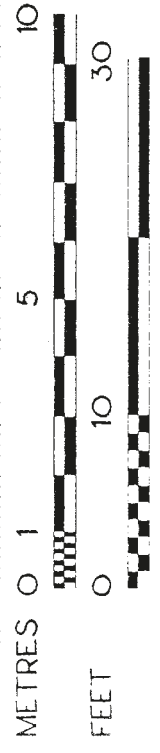
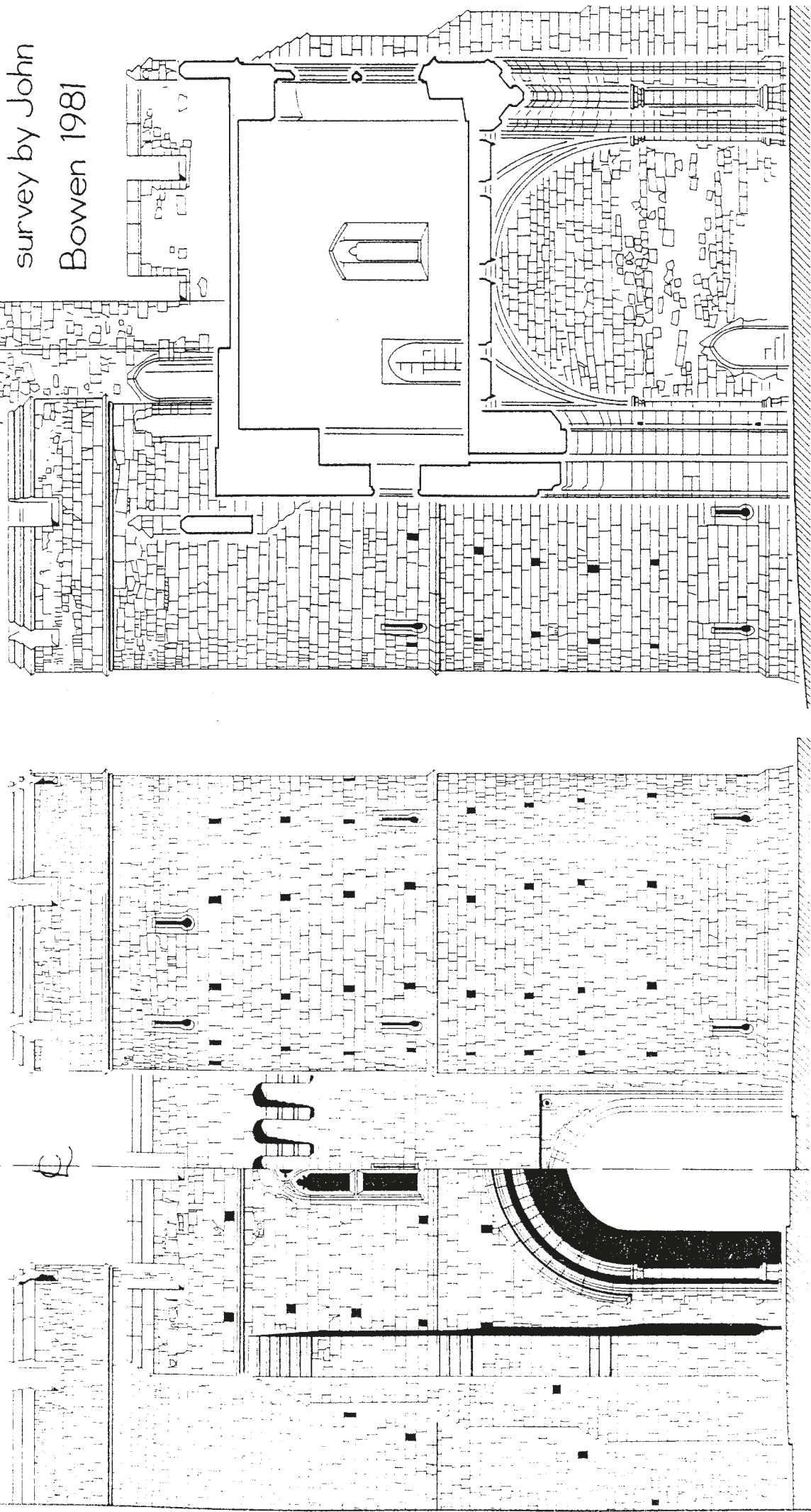
During the excavation in the solar a number of observations were made when a service trench was cut to the south of, and outside, the chapel. A wide chalk block offset for the 14th century south wall of the chapel was located. Surmounting the foundation were three courses of ashlar Kentish ragstone blocks, capped by another course of Ragstone blocks with a simple chamfer. The wall face was then carried up in roughly knapped, coursed flints with large ragstone quoins tying the corners. A hitherto unknown buttress was discovered in the middle of the chapel wall of the south side, when a new pavement was laid in this area. A previously unrecorded inscription was also noted over the south door of the chapel; though badly weathered a number of letters (including the name RICARDO) can clearly be seen. Finally, a blocked doorway was found at the point of intersection between the chapel south wall and the solar wing east wall.

Two major areas are still due for excavation, the chapel and the south end of the service wing. These potentially important sites may be examined late in 1981 or early in 1982 before the final stages of restoration.

I would like to thank the dedicated and hard-working team of diggers and volunteers, who unselfishly worked long hours, seven days a week, to complete this

# THE WESTGATE, CANTERBURY 1380~

From a detailed  
survey by John  
Bowen 1981



Elevation from west  
Elevation from east

Section through  
from south

excavation. I am also particularly grateful to Mr. G. Couchman and Mr. C. Bowley (both of the City Architects Department) and Mr. K. Reddie (City Museums Curator), for access to the building at all times and for much help and advice with our recording work. Finally, I would like to thank Mr. J. Bowen, who (with the assistance of Laurie Sartin) produced an excellent architectural survey of the building.

A full interim report on the Poor Priests' Hospital is to be published in the S. E. Rigold memorial volume later in 1981.

Paul Bennett.

## 6. Miscellaneous sites.

Once again quite a large number of smaller sites were observed during building work and trenching operations. This has been a particularly busy year for gas pipeline renewal in the streets of Canterbury, though due to the shallow depth of most of the trenches little has been found. Some human bones were however uncovered in the area of the cemetery immediately south of the south door of the nave of the cathedral and part of a flint wall (perhaps the early precinct wall) was discovered immediately under the line of the northern arch of Christ Church Gate.

In High Street St. Gregory's, a trench was excavated by a JCB towards its east end and this revealed part of two walls which were almost certainly part of one of the ranges of the Priory. (This is to be published in full in *Arch. Cant.* 96 (1980) by Paul Blockley). Nearby various foundation trenches for a back extension to the Institute of Heraldic Studies, 80-2, Northgate were also observed.

Tim Tatton-Brown.



### III BUILDING RECORDING

#### Introduction

Once again, quite a large amount of building recording work took place during the year. Several buildings (16, Watling Street, West Gate, Poor Priests' Hospital and the Infirmary ruins) were recorded with grants obtained specially for the work, particularly as the rate of "restoration" of historic buildings has not slowed down at all. Once again most of the recording work is by John Bowen (with occasional help from Laurie Sartin), and an exhibition of the Trust's recording work (see below) in the Royal Museum was a useful way of showing off the very high standard of this work.

#### 1 Poor Priests' Hospital.

Restoration work on this building has continued throughout the year, and more excavations have been carried out in the building (see above). At the same time various new features have been uncovered during restoration work, and elevations of all the walls of the Hospital have nearly been completed. We hope that once the restoration work on the building is complete, a full series of final drawings of the Hospital will be made to go with the final excavation report.

#### 2. St. Mary Northgate Church.

A drawing of the outside of the north wall of the church (the city wall) was undertaken after our neighbouring excavations were completed. However, while the final report on these excavations was being prepared in 1980, it was decided to make a complete survey of the whole church. This was accordingly done by John Bowen and incorporates the reconstructed plan and elevations of the chancel of the church (originally over the Roman northgate) which was demolished in 1830. Various old plans and watercolour drawings were used for this, and we are grateful to Anne Oakley (Cathedral Archivist) and Paul Pollock (from the King's School) for letting us examine drawings in their care. Our drawings will be published in the second Trust monograph (see below).

#### 3. Archbishop's Palace.

Work on the survey of the remains of the palace, which started last year, were continued and several new discoveries were made. First, it was discovered that the Great Hall was much larger than we originally thought. Our survey (and the 1647 Parliamentary Survey) show it was originally internally about 168 feet long (8 full bays) and 64 feet wide, making it perhaps the second largest medieval great hall in Britain after Westminster. We were also able to locate the remains of the Archbishop's detached Great Kitchen. This is about 40 feet square internally and was north of the West end of the Great Hall. It was out of use by the 1560's when it was incorporated into Archbishop Parker's brick range, Remains of the vault springings and a doorway of this c. 13th century kitchen are still visible in Holford's architect's office in Palace

Street. Our survey of these buildings is continuing, and I am grateful to Miss Melanie Barber of Lambeth Palace Library for providing us with Microfilm copies of various documents relating to the Palace, and to Andrew Butcher for transcribing the 1647 Parliamentary Survey.

#### 4. 16, Watling Street, Canterbury.

The architects and builders carrying out the restoration of this very important building (the town house of the Man family, first built in 1625), commissioned us to do a detailed survey of the facade and south-east elevation of the building before and during restoration work. We were able to show how the facade of the building had evolved from a series of projecting bays (in the 17th century) to a flat wall (in the 19th century). At least five different periods of brickwork are visible in the walls and part of the outline of the original pre-sash windows (probably casement windows) were discovered. The side elevation which contains an extremely fine projecting garde-robe bay was also surveyed and an original 1625 window to the garde-robe with stone mullions (and later blocked up) was discovered behind later rendering. A survey was also made of the joists below the 19th century roof timbers.

#### 5. 70, Broad Street, Canterbury.

A Survey was carried out of the *c.* 14th (or perhaps late 13th) century timber-frame of this building during restoration (and a change of owners). This is by far the oldest surviving building in Broad Street and had three large dormer,' inserted into the roof during the late 16th century or early 17th century.

#### 6. West Gate, Canterbury.

The first ever detailed survey of this, the only surviving medieval gate in the city, was commissioned by Canterbury Museums with a generous grant from the Kent Archaeological Society. A series of 1 : 50 plans and elevations were made of all parts of the building, and it was possible to show how the city walls originally joined the drum towers, and which of the famous 'gun-ports' were original and which inserted. Several nowconcealed medieval features (fireplaces, doors and timber floor joints with braces up from the corbels) were rediscovered, and a detailed examination of all known early maps, prints and drawings of the West Gate (including a Turner watercolour) were made, The gate itself was built almost exactly 600 years ago, so it is appropriate that we should this year be recording it.

#### 7. Miscellaneous Buildings.

As usual a variety of other buildings, or parts of other buildings were recorded during the year. This included the "Burgate" Restaurant, where re-tiling and re-hanging of Mathematical tiles was taking place. This restaurant is part of a large courtyard building (perhaps an Inn) which was probably built in the 15th or early 16th century. It lies in Burgate between the Buttermarket and Butchery Lane and other parts of the building are now in Cranfields and Lenleys.

Recording of part of the Frater building of St. Radegund's Abbey (near Dover) was also undertaken during restoration, at the request of Mrs Sarah Campbell (Curator of Dover Museum), as were some parts of the city walls of Canterbury.

Finally, work has just started on a complete survey of the ruins of the Infirmary buildings of Christ Church Priory before they are restored in 1982.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

## APPENDIX

### List of Buildings Recorded by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1977–81.

(all surveys mainly at 1:50 scale)

#### A. Large Buildings.

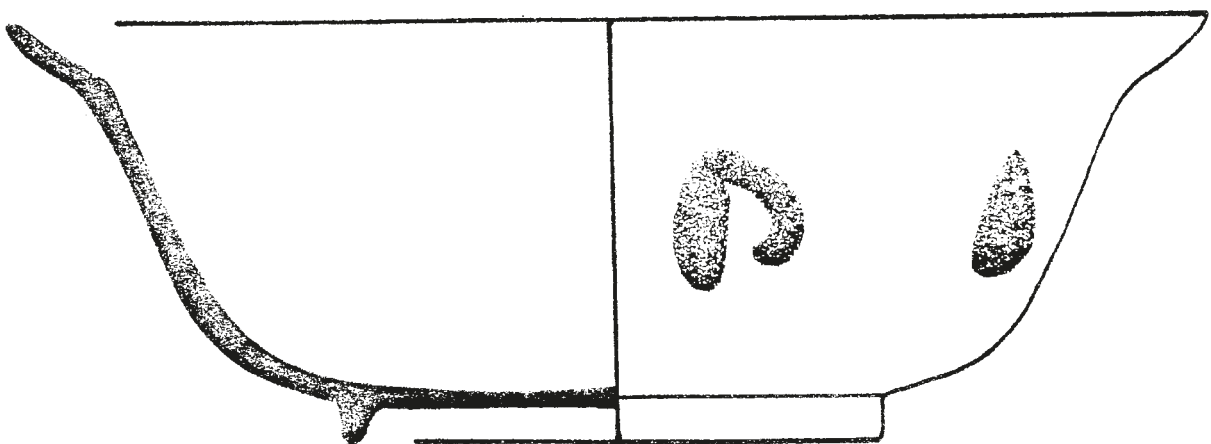
1. Norman Castle Keep.
2. St. Martin's church.
3. St. Mary Northgate church.
4. West Gate.
5. "Meister Omers" (and walls in Linacre Garden).
6. "Aula Nova" and Norman staircase.
- \*7. Poor Priests' Hospital.
8. Frater of St. Radegund's Abbey, near Dover.
9. Guest Hall of St. Augustine's Abbey.
10. Roper Chantry chapel and vault, St. Dunstan's church (mainly Henk Strik).
- \*11. Archbishop's Palace.
- \*12. City walls (parts of).
13. West wall of Cathedral crypt and floor of Trinity Chapel & Corona.  
Also tomb of Hubert Waiter and fragments from Becket shrine.  
N.B. Surveys of various parts of the cathedral have been carried out since 1975 by Henk Strik.
- \*14. Infirmary buildings, Cathedral Priory.

#### B. Timber-framed and smaller buildings.

1. Falstaff Inn, St. Dunstan's Street (part of).
2. "Morellis", Mercery Lane (part of).
3. 25, North Lane.
4. 26-27, St. Peter's Street.
5. 70, Broad Street.
6. "Burgate" Restaurant (part of).
7. "Chequers of Hope", Mercery Lane (part of).

8. Cogan House, 53, St. Peter's Street.
- \*9. 16, Watling Street.
10. "Radigund's" Restaurant, Church Lane.
11. Barn fragment, Cossington Road.
12. "The Hall", Ivy Lane (Henk Strik).

\* - indicates survey, as yet, unfinished.



DELFTWARE DISH, LATE 17th CENTURY, SHOWING A GEOMETRICAL AND BOTANICAL DESIGN IN SHADES OF BLUE. FOUND ON MARLOWE IV SITE IN 1980 AND DRAWN BY JONATHAN JOY. FULL SIZE.

#### IV. RESEARCH, CONSERVATION, FINDS PROCESSING & DRAWING.

##### Introduction.

Yet again all the work on the finds at 92a Broad Street has been very ably controlled by Mrs. Pan Garrard, Nigel Macpherson-Grant and Marion Green. This is despite the fact that we have been grossly underfinanced, and that the D. o. E. felt they could no longer pay anything in their establishment grant for the salary of Nigel Macpherson-Grant. Our group of draughtsmen have again turned out a large body of work, though here also we were dogged by lack of post-excavation finance, so much so that in January 1981 most of the draughtsmen and Nigel Macpherson-Grant had to be laid off as the money had run out for the 1980-1 financial year. Despite this, some of them continued to work for us while on the 'dole'.

Pan Garrard continues to work as hard as ever on the many small finds that keep flowing in, though she has been greatly helped by Karen Webster, the D. o. E. conservator in West Malling, who has done a great deal of sterling work for us during the year.

Finally the hard work of the finds processors in the back room means that we can just about keep up-to-date with the material coming in from the sites. Maggy Taylor and Angela Newton continue as very valuable members of the Trust, and we were sorry to lose Jane Turner and Fran Thesiger during the year, though both the latter ladies continue to put in some part-time voluntary work with us.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

##### 1. Ceramic Research.

With the vast quantity of pottery produced by continuous excavation from 1976-80 that has now been accumulated, we have decided to call a halt to the study of newly excavated material and to take these four years 'en bloc' and attempt to make a comprehensive analysis of each of the fabrics present. The number of fabrics identified remains virtually the same as reported last year, i.e. approximately two hundred different wares spanning the Late Iron Age to the Victorian period. This is obviously an enormous undertaking. The aim is still for the Trust to become more self-sufficient (a distinct lack of funds being one of the main reasons) though obviously we rely on, and are grateful for, the assistance of specialists (see below).

The study of each fabric 'en bloc' follows a pattern as described below. Initial processing and identification procedure remain the same. A pottery archive is then made of each fabric in turn, site by site. It is thoroughly analysed noting all basic information relevant to each sherd. This raw archive information is vital to the formation of subsequent type series. The study of large groups of pottery takes so long, that we have practically abandoned the old site-and-finds form of publication apart from key groups. Instead we plan to use this archive information to produce and publish Interim Type Series reports, ultimately leading to major Period Ware studies. Towards this end the first of four Type Series reports covering the Saxo-Norman wares, is now well on its way to completion after an exhaustive study by Nigel Macpherson-Grant. These interim publications are intended specifically for site excavators, pottery analysts and the student of ceramics.

We are also now undertaking an analysis of Romano-British and imported finewares. Though still reliant on specialist assistance here we are gradually becoming more self-sufficient. Visits to this end have been made to the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford, the Department of Urban Archaeology, London, and the Colchester Archaeological Unit. It is hoped eventually that a combination of specialist and Trust analysis will culminate in an overall report on the Roman finewares of Canterbury.

Other aspects of the ceramic department's work include the assembly of the Form and Fabric Type series which continue to expand and we recently produced a guide to the local and imported wares of Canterbury from the late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and Medieval periods, which we hope will prove useful to both excavator and ceramic student. This guide was also produced for the Medieval Pottery Research Group, which met in Canterbury in the Spring of 1981.

Petrological work by external students continues to go well. Miss A. Mainman (Sheffield University) has virtually completed her work on the Saxon wares of Canterbury and a similar study is still in progress by Miss J. Timby (Southampton University) on Gallo-Belgic imports. Paul Arthur (Institute of Archaeology, London) is working towards an analysis of the city's amphorae as produced over the past four years. All the above specialist studies are part of wider research programmes.

We would like to thank the following people for individual reports: Mr. P. Arthur (Amphorae), Mrs. J. Bird (Samian), Dr. K. Greene (Early Roman Finewares), Mrs. K. Hartley (Mortaria), Mr. M. Redknapp (Late Roman German Coarsewares) and for guidance and advice: Dr. C. J. Young (Late Roman Fine wares), Mr. J. G. Hurst (Medieval, Late and Post-Medieval Imports), Mr. R. Pollard (Roman Coarsewares), Mr. P. Kenrick (Colchester Unit) and Mr. R. Perrin (Nene Valley Research Committee).

At present our archive includes all material from the Rosemary Lane site, Bekesbourne Old Palace, the Canterbury By-Pass kiln, a number of minor sites, together with most of the Saxo-Norman wares recovered up to the end of 1980. The Oxford finewares will follow shortly. The material, and copies of the archive data, are now housed in the Royal Museum, Canterbury.

Nigel Macpherson-Grant and Marion Green.

## 2. Conservation.

This year a new scheme for conserving archaeological finds in East Kent has been set up by the D. o. E. Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, the Area Museums Service and the Kent Education and Museums Services. A small laboratory has been equipped at West Malling, near Maidstone, and staffed with two conservators - one to deal with excavated material and the other with Museum material.

'Our' conservator, Karen Webster, has dealt with Trust material for some time, initially as a student conservator at the Institute of Archaeology in London and then, on graduating, at the Passmore Edwards Museum in East London, where the original pilot scheme was set up to help with our finds. This scheme ended on March 31st 1980 and I would like to express my thanks to Andrew Argyrakis for his help and advice during this time.

The new scheme appears to be working quite well, and Karen is able to come fairly often to collect and return our objects, as well as to visit the sites being excavated. This was well demonstrated during the excavation of the Saxon pit burial on the Adelaide Place (CB/R 5) site; the objects were in the laboratory being treated very soon after recovery. (They will be exhibited at a Society of Antiquaries Autumn 'Ballot' Meeting).

A small, semi-permanent display of finds (as well as photographs and site drawings), was arranged for Cluttons in the entrance hall of their new offices at 3, Beer Cart Lane.

We have welcomed small groups of Adult Education students, larger groups of school children and a group of members from the Junior Archaeological Society to our offices to see finds. Also a small exhibition was mounted in the Tate and Lyle caravan on site for open days and for the informal visit of Her Majesty, the Queen of Denmark.

Finally, the objects when conserved and drawn are being deposited in the Royal Museum in Canterbury, where they will be available for study by\_ students. Some of the finer objects will be put on display in the New Museum in the Poor Priests' Hospital.

Pan Garrard.

### 3. Finds Processing.

During the year our finds processing team has been reduced rather dramatically but remains efficient under the circumstances. Several people have shown interest in joining the back room team but due to lack of funds we have been unable to employ more staff. Nevertheless a vast amount of material has been processed and the last two stages of the Marlowe complex, the same of the Cakebread Robey series, St. Gabriel's and Bigbury excavations have all been dealt with in the past year; at present we are working on the current Dane John site.

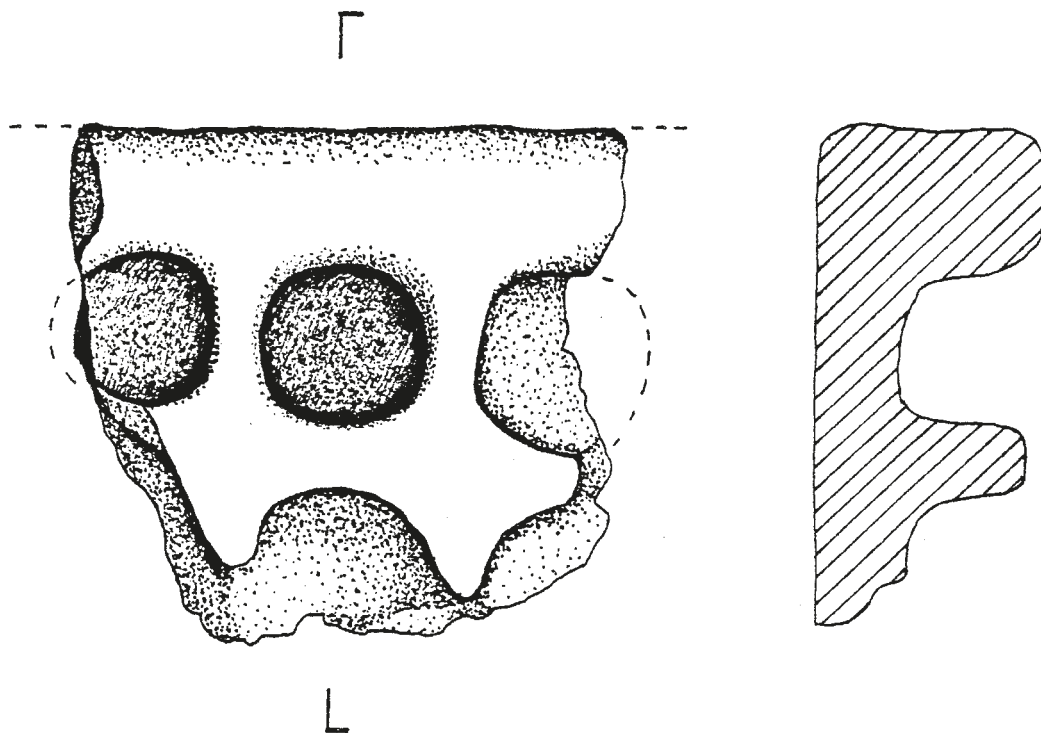
Although Jane Turner and Fran Thesiger have left the Trust as employees, they continue to work part-time on a voluntary basis, studying Roman tiles and Medieval tiles respectively. Maggy Taylor continues her exhaustive analysis of all Roman painted wall plaster and visits were made to the Cathedral painted plaster workshop where Deborah Langslaw and Fiona Allardyce were only too pleased to discuss methods of conservation. Hence, a variety of finds are being isolated and recorded fully and not merely being, stacked in boxes and forgotten. One of the attractions of working in a small unit is that people are working in close contact and can exchange ideas and discoveries on a wide range of material.

Again we have had visits from schools under the direction of Mrs. Lyle. At one point we had the entire first year intake of the Geoffrey Chaucer Boys' School - though not all at once, as the floor would not have been able to support them. Other visits to what happens behind the scenes were made by a group from the Workers Education Association and a group of mums from a Christchurch College extra-mural Environmental Studies course.

I would like to thank Jo and Cathy from the Barton Court Girls' School who came regularly to help wash pottery during the year - a scheme organised by the school.

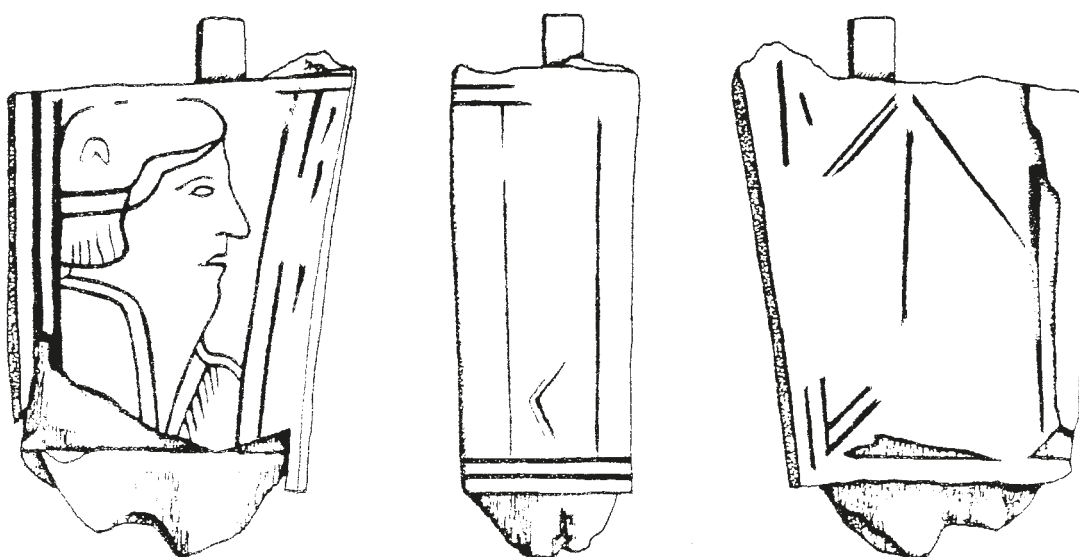
Marion Green.





BELGIC CLAY COIN MOULD FROM MARLOWE IV SITE 1980.

SCALE 2 : 1.



MEDIEVAL DECORATED BRONZE KNIFE HANDLE WITH IRON AND WOOD FRAGMENTS, FROM MARLOWE II SITE 1979. SCALE 2 : 1.  
(DRAWN BY GILL HULSE.)

#### 4. Animal Bones.

Marlowe sites II - IV turned up a vast quantity of animal bones and it was decided that they should be analysed in detail. Tony King undertook to analyse the bones from the first half of Marlowe II, and I then began work, at the beginning of May 1981, on the remaining Marlowe bones. Owing to the quantity of bones, the time and limited money available for this work, a sampling procedure has been used. Thence each bone is identified to genus and position (the latter is an aid to estimating the minimum number of individuals of that genus present); each is checked for Butchery and/or signs of disease (the latter bones are put aside for further study); measurements are taken; teeth are checked for wear as an indication of age; any indication of sex e.g. size and shape of Pig canines, is also noted. All bird, small mammal, amphibian and fish bones are removed for further analysis. Whole bones are kept and sent to the Museum, the remaining large animal bones are redeposited on current sites. Lastly, as an aid to future bone analyses done at Canterbury, a Bone Reference Collection is being built up from the better specimens found from the Marlowe sites, all of which will be documented.

Kevin Rielly.

## V. PUBLICATIONS & PUBLICITY.

### 1. Publications.

After many delays and holdups the first volume in “The Archaeology of Canterbury” (monograph series) should appear in August 1981. The second volume is also in the press and we hope that this too will appear before the end of the year. The proposed titles of the volumes in active preparation at the moment are:

- Volume I : Excavations at Canterbury Castle.
- Volume II : Excavations on the Roman & Medieval Defences of Canterbury.
- Volume III : Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts 1 : The “Aula Nova”, Almonry Chapel & Lanfranc’s Dormitory.
- Volume IV : Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts 2 : “Meister Omers”, Linacre Garden and St. Gabriel’s Chapel.
- Volume V : The Marlowe car park and associated excavations.
- Volume VI : Excavations in the Castle Street and Stour Street area.

We also propose to produce separate monographs on the pottery. The joint editors of the series are the Director and Mr. A.P. Detsicas, and the Trust is very grateful for all the hard work put in by Mr. Detsicas. We have also been greatly assisted by Professor Sheppard Frere and Miss Sally Stowe, who have prepared the 1946-60 Canterbury Excavation Committee excavation reports to go in with our series, and work by Dr. Frank Jenkins and Miss Marion Wilson is also gratefully acknowledged.

As well as this, a series of smaller reports on sites in and around Canterbury are also being published. Most of these reports have been (or will be) offprinted, and a complete list appears below in the appendix. Once again an interim report on the year’s work has been published in *Archaeologia Cantiana* and this too has been offprinted for sale.

Other publications have included an article on “The Trinity Chapel and Corona Floors” in the Friends’ Chronicle 75 (1981) and Nigel Macpherson -Grants’ “Local and Imported Wares at Canterbury: Late Saxon, SaxoNorman and Medieval - A Provisional Guide”, and an article on “The Great Hall in the Archbishops Palace” is forthcoming in the B.A.A.’s Canterbury conference transactions (1979). The Director, Paul Bennett and Margaret Sparks have also written an interim report on the Poor Priests’ Hospital for the Kent Archaeological Society’s memorial volume for Stuart Rigold.

### 2. Publicity.

Once again our activities have been well covered in the local press with many articles in the *Kent Herald* and *Kentish Gazette*. Short reports on our work have also appeared on Southern Television and a major programme on our work was made for Radio 4’s “Origins”. Articles have also appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, *New Scientist*, *Popular Archaeology*, and *Rescue News*.

Once again the Tate and Lyle caravan has been on the Marlowe and Stour Street sites, and a large number of visitors have seen the excavations and temporary display in the caravan.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

Appendix:

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST PUBLICATIONS

1. Topographical Maps of Canterbury, A.D.400, 1050, 1200, 1500 & 1700.  
A set of five maps with notes on each.  
Price: £1.25, (£1.60 with post and packing).
2. Interim Reports on 1978 Excavations.  
11 pages, 3 figures and 2 plates.  
Price: 45p (65p with post and packing).
3. Some Minor Excavations in 1977-8.  
50 pages, 24 figures and 2 plates.  
Price: 90p (£1.20 with post and packing).
4. The Cathedral and Priory Church of Christ.  
A full-colour wall poster (61cm. x 86cm.), with key and cut-away sections to show the various phases of construction.  
Price: £2. 50 (£2. 75 with cardboard roll and £3 by post).
5. Interim Reports on the 1979 Excavations.  
16 pages and 4 figures.  
Price: 60p (80p with post and packing).
6. A Guide to Canterbury Castle.  
Forthcoming (July 1981).
7. Interim Reports on 1980 Excavations.  
Forthcoming (July 1981).  
Price: 60p (80p with post and packing).
8. Excavations at the "Old Palace", Bekesbourne, Nr. Canterbury.  
Forthcoming (July 1981).  
Price: £1 (£1.30 with post and packing).
9. Some Minor Excavations in 1979-80.  
Forthcoming (July 1981).  
Price: 90p (£1.20 with post and packing).

Also available:

The Parish of St. Martin and St. Paul, Canterbury.

21 historical essays in memory of James Hobbs by various local historians, archaeologists, etc.

Price: Paperback £2.90 (£3.40 with post and packing).

Hardback £5 (£5.50 with post and packing).

The Roper Chantry in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury.

Forthcoming (July, 1981).

## VI. LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS & EDUCATION

### 1. Lectures

The activities of the Director and Staff of the Trust under this general heading have broadened somewhat over the last year, and since visitors to the Canterbury excavations regularly include our offices in their itinerary, there are now few members of staff who do not meet the public. (See section on Research).

As in previous years, excavation supervisors, namely Kevin, Paul and Marion Blockley, John Rady and Paul Bennett have conducted numerous on-site talks and tours to groups both local and national. The unabated demand for these is ample evidence of sustained interest in our work. A new development however, is the frequent request for a tour of the City with an archaeological/ historical bias, and the Director has conducted two parties of Swans-Hellenic 'cruisers' over Canterbury.

The number of lectures given during the year has not fallen, and this despite our policy of trying not to lecture to the same organisation more than once where possible. The Director and Paul Bennett have each given roughly twenty lectures since last June, and Kevin and Marion Blockley have given seven between them. While most groups still wish to hear about current work in Canterbury, there is a marked trend towards other specific topics (e.g. "The Saxons", "The Roman Army", etc.). Many groups have also requested lectures on our building recording work. Accordingly, we have been involved in a greater number of national seminars and conferences.

Kevin and Marion Blockley produced a paper entitled "Sunken -Flooded Structures in Canterbury" at a C. B. A. seminar on Timber Buildings; Paul Bennett has spoken at conferences in Chichester, at Allington Castle and at a U.K. C. Day School on "The Urban Topography of Canterbury", "The Romans in Kent" & 'Prehistoric Kent" respectively. Also, Paul Bennett as Chairman and Ian Anderson as Treasurer of the newly-formed Junior Archaeological Society, have both been involved in many talks, field trips and activities'. (See report by Education Officer).

The Director has again taken part in many conferences this year, notably the C. K. A. November conference in Oxford on "Small Finds and the Archaeologist", a Gregynog seminar in mid-Wales, the University of Kent's annual extramural conference at Wye, the Medieval Pottery Research Group's conference in Canterbury, the C. B. A. Urban Archaeology conference in Oxford and a conference at Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire.

Beckie Bennett.

### 2. Exhibitions.

After the visit of the very successful exhibition of the Trust's work to Reims in the early Summer of 1980, part of this exhibition has toured various small Museums in Kent. (This was organized by the County Museums Service).

During the month of May a major exhibition on the Trusts' building recording work entitled "Canterbury's Historic Buildings" was held in the Slater Art Gallery at the Royal

Museum. This exhibition was largely the work of John Bowen but also included a very fine watercolour reconstruction drawing by Laurie Sartin of the Westgate being built. Part of this exhibition was also shown at a monastic exhibition held in the Blackfriars in Canterbury early in June 1981.

Once again some of the more important objects found during the year were on display at the C. B. A. Is Annual General Meeting and at Society of Antiquaries "Ballot" meetings in London. Some of the more important middle to late Saxon objects from our excavations of the last few years are now on display in Denmark at "The Vikings in England" exhibition which has followed the British Museum and Metropolitan Museum, New York, Vikings, exhibition.

As well as this, we have had our usual small summer exhibition "on site" in the Tate and Lyle caravan, and have contributed to the Canterbury Urban Studies Centre's exhibition in July. There was an extra caravan exhibition outside the Marlowe Theatre (largely organized by Mrs. Lyle) in the spring of 1981, which raised more funds for the Trust.

A series of preliminary meetings have also been held to go into the possibility of holding a major exhibition in Canterbury in the summer of 1982 called "The Kingdom of Kent, 425-750". This would be organized jointly by the Trust, University and Royal Museum.

### 3. Events.

Reims. Two groups (a junior and a senior) visited and worked on the Abbaye Saint-Remi (Jardin du cloitre) excavations in September, and this has been a useful exchange visit which we hope will be repeated in the future.

"Origins". A complete half-hour, Radio 4 "Origins" programme devoted to Canterbury's archaeology, was made in 1980 and this went out on Sunday evening, 1st February. It is due to be repeated later this summer.

### 4. Visits.

As usual we were visited by a large number of special visitors during the year, but the high point was certainly on 19th June when Queen Margarete of Denmark visited the Marlowe site in the afternoon. We have also had visits from Professors Barley, Frere, Cunliffe, Wilkes, Everett and Zarnecki as well as Mr. Maurice Mendoza, Under Secretary, Andrew Saunders, Chief Inspector, and others in the D. o. E. Ancient Monuments Inspectorate. It was sad that during the summer Stuart Rigold, one of the Trust's most distinguished D. o. E. advisors, died suddenly. Again many members of the British Museum have been to see our work, including the Director, Dr. David Wilson, and Neil Stratford, John Cherry, Leslie Webster, Dr. Tim Potter, Dr. Susan Walker and Catherine Johns. We have also had visits from Dr. Peter Kidson (Courtauld Institute) and James Graham Campbell, Dr. Helen Clarke and Martin Welch with their students from University College, London.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

## 5. Education Officer.

The educational work of the Trust has developed in four main directions as more bodies become aware of what we can offer. Twenty-three school parties had combined visits to the Roman Pavement and to the Marlowe car park excavations during the summer of 1980, so that the techniques of practical archaeology were linked to the restored and labelled objects on show in the Museum. It has been encouraging to see the same schools returning for a similar programme in 1981, notably the 14 groups from Langley Park Secondary Boys' School, Beckenham. Geographically, groups range from Romney Marsh, Paddock Wood, Hundred of Hoo, Herne Bay, and Ramsgate and points within this area. Romford schools have returned and a group from Crawley. In age, the youngest were the University playgroup and the oldest a C.S.E. History project group but the most popular ages are 10 - 13. Despite rising costs more schools have come this summer.

During the Autumn to Spring 1980-81, nineteen groups were visited in school with an hour's programme of slides and artifacts illustrating the Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods. These groups ranged in age and ability from 2nd year Juniors, through selective and all-ability first year secondary pupils to King's School sixth formers. The schools have paid travelling expenses so that my range has been from Halling to Folkestone. In addition we have co-operated with the W.E.A. in a course for parents on using the Environment in teaching and three illustrated talks have been arranged with Canterbury Prison education service. Other adult groups have included the Friends of Lydd, the Gravesend Historical Society and a group of Teachers from Essex.

Colouring sheets taken from Mr. Laurie Sartin's work for the Trust have proved very popular with schools, particularly a double-A4 view of the Norman Castle at Canterbury being built and showing also the Roman Worthgate and pre-14th century city walls. Also available are the Roman military horse trappings, Saxon sunken huts and a cut away view of the Roman public baths. A view of the newly-built Westgate should be available soon. Thanks to Dr. Hastings, Kent History Inspector, I was able to try some specimen worksheets for the Roman Pavement on a group of Primary teachers at Eversley College. As a result of their suggestions a pack was completed in January of five sheets covering heating, cooking, mosaics, religion and family life, with the aid of Mr. Sartin's art work. Unfortunately, Canterbury Museum has not as yet got these on sale to the public.

Several schools have again used the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Work Experience with their 4th year pupils. Finally, the Canterbury Junior Archaeological Society has now taken healthy root, thanks partly to a successful visit by six members to a digging camp at Reims, our twin-city in August 1980. It has an active membership from 10 local primary and secondary schools. Canterbury Teachers' Centre has provided facilities for eleven after school lectures and films and among fifteen active employments have been field-walking, making and firing Iron-age pots, walking the Canterbury -Whits table railway line and exploring Molash Dene-hole, Bell Harry Tower, Bigbury Camp and Richborough fort.

Apart from work with adults, we feel we can enrich the historical and environmental education of Kent's schoolchildren at a modest cost and given better advertisement in the schools through the K. E. C. and some financial help our service could be made available to even more.

Marjorie Lyle.



## VII. ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Council & Committees.

Council has been strengthened by the addition of Mrs. Leslie Webster (nominated by the Director of the British Museum), Mr. Arthur Harrison (nominated by the Kent Archaeological Society), Mr. Henry Cleere (Director of the Council for British Archaeology), Mrs. Margaret Sparks, Dr. Alfred Smyth and Mr. David Annina. The Council however sadly lost Dr. William Urry, one of its most respected members, who died in the Spring of 1981.

The Publication Sub-Committee has co-opted Mrs. Margaret Sparks, Mr. Tom Blagg, Dr. Alfred Smyth and Mr. Alec Detsicas, (Honorary Editor of *Archaeologia Cantiana*.)

### 2. Premises.

92a Broad Street. The Trust continues to occupy this useful building which is owned by Kent County Council. A new lease has yet to be worked out with the County Estates Department, but in the meantime, we have been under taking the redecoration of various parts of the building. We have been particularly fortunate in having Martin Herdman as our handyman as he has worked for us free (while 'on the dole'), since we had to lay him off from the site when the money ran out earlier this year. The most obvious redecoration now is our newly painted red front door.

Hostel. We were fortunate in being able to occupy this building, rent free, throughout the year thanks to the generosity of Safeways. As well as being used mainly as a hostel for our diggers and draughtsmen, it has acted also as a useful office for Marlowe Post-Excavation work, and the three Blockleys have used this since finishing the excavation. We have in turn been able to let various other groups use parts of the building (also rent free, of course), and the Marlowe Theatre Company used it for a time for some rehearsals as did a Yoga Class and a group of Morris Dancers.

### 3. Finance.

Professor George McVittie has continued to work extremely efficiently as the Trust's Honorary Treasurer, and we are now fully operational, at last, as a limited company. Mr. David Anning of Hill Vellacott Ltd. (who is also the Honorary Treasurer of our Appeal Account and a member of our Council) has continued to act as our Honorary Auditor. See below - Appendix - for the annual accounts.

### 4. Legal.

Mr. Nigel Jones has continued as our Honorary Legal Advisor throughout the year, and we have several times been lucky in having his services for producing Legal agreements with developers.

## 5. Other Bodies.

Mrs. Caroline Simpson continues to represent the Trust on the Canterbury Conservation area advisory committee, while the Director continues to serve on the Executive Board of the C. B. A. (and its Historic Buildings Committee and Academic Board). He is also on the Councils of the British Archaeological Association and Kent Archaeological Society as well as being a member of the Kent Historic Buildings Committee and the *Rescue* Committee.

L.D. Lyle & Tim Tatton-Brown.

## APPENDIX A

### MEMBERS OF THE TRUST COUNCIL

Patron: Lord Astor of Hever.

#### Vice Presidents

- \* Cllr. Mrs. M.M. Scott-Knight.  
Cllr. H.J. Alexander.

The Mayor of Canterbury (Chairman).

- \* Frank Jenkins, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A. (Vice -Chairman).
- \* Professor N. Phillips , C. M. G., M. A., Hon. Litt. D. (Chairman of the Management Committee).
- \* Canterbury Museums Officer: K. G. H. Reddie, M. A., F. S. A. (Scot.), A. M. A.  
County Museums Officer: Miss Louise Millard, B. A.  
Professor S. S. Frere, M. A., F. B. A., F. S. A.  
Professor B.W. Cunliffe, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.  
N.P. Brooks, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.(Scot.).  
W.G. Urry, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
- \* Mrs. Caroline Simpson, B.A.  
The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Reverend Victor de Waal, M. A.  
John Wachter, B.Sc., F.S.A.
- \* Tom Blagg, M.A.  
Mrs. Margaret Sparks, M.A.  
Alfred Smyth M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.  
Henry Cleere, B. A., F. S. A., M. B. I. M.  
David Anning, A. C. A.

One person appointed from each of the following bodies:

- \* Department of the Environment: Stephen Dunmore, B. A.  
The Dean & Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral: Peter Marsh, A. R. I. B. A.  
The Council for British Archaeology: Tom Hassall, M. A., F. S. A.  
Rescue - A Trust for British Archaeology: Harvey Sheldon, B. A. , F. S.A.
- \* The University of Kent at Canterbury: Andrew Butcher, M. A.  
The Canterbury Archaeological Society: Mrs. Pan Garrard.  
Kent County Council: C11r. Paul Oldham, M. A.  
Royal Archaeological Institute: H. G. Slade, T. D., A. R. I. B. A., F. S. A. (Scot.).  
British Archaeological Association: Jane Geddes, B. A., Ph. D.  
The British Museum: Mrs. Leslie Webster , B.A., F. S. A.  
Kent Archaeological Society: Arthur Harrison, B. A., F. S. A.

Three Members of the Canterbury City Council:

Cllr. Arthur Porter.

Cllr. B. G. Collins.

Cllr. Maurice Steptoe.

\* Hon. Secretary: Lawrence Lyle, M. A.

\* Hon. Treasurer: Professor G. C. McVittie, O. B. E.

Non-Voting Members:

Christopher Gay, LL. B. City Chief Executive.

\* Percy Jackson, R. I. B. A., F. R. T. P. I. City Architect and Planner.

B.E. Hardy, M.I.C.E., C.Eng., F.R.Mun.E. City Engineer.

\* = Members of the Management Committee.

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Hon. Legal Adviser: Furley, Page, Fielding and Pembroke (Mr. Nigel Jones).

Hon. Treasurer of the Appeal Fund: David Anning, A. C. A.

## APPENDIX B

### STAFF

Director: Tim Tatton-Brown.  
Assistant Director: Paul Bennett.  
Administrative Assist: Beckie Bennett.  
Site Supervisors: Kevin Blockely.  
Marion Blockley.  
Paul Blockley.  
John Rady.  
Site Assistants: Dave Jones (till November 1980).  
Ian Anderson.  
Conservator: Pan Garrard.  
Finds Supervisors: Nigel Macpherson -Grant (till Jan. 1981).  
Marion Green.  
Animal bone Research: Kevin Rielly (April-July 1981).  
Draughtsmen: J. Bowen.  
J. Joy (till April 1981).  
M. Duncan.  
D. Lees.  
L. Sartin.  
G. Hulse.

APPENDIX C

INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD 1.4.1980 to 31.3.1981.

<u>INCOME</u>	£	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	£
Canterbury City Council fees:		Marlowe site:	
Marlowe site	37,771.59	Excavation	20,726.83
Poor Priests Hospital site	1,050.00	Finds Processing	17,457.16
Piper Bldg. & Invest. Holdings Ltd. fees (Cakebread site)	4,000.00	Clerical	1,584.30
King's School fee (Mint Yard site)	273.58	Poor Priests Hospital site	413.71
Cathedral fee (St. Gabriel's Chapel site)	1,010.40	Cakebread site (69a Stour Street)	9,072.11
British Museum Grant	1,000.00	Mint Yard site	845.83
Canterbury Archaeological Society Grant	558.05	St. Gabriel's Chapel site	770.56
Kent County Council Grants:		Bigbury Camp site	653.49
Further Education Committee	1,250.00	Finds Processing (all sites except Marlowe)	10,584.67
Amenities & Countryside Com.	2,000.00	Post Excavation	8,896.57
Kent Archaeological Society Grant	2,500.00	Archaeological Education	72.50
Society of Antiquaries Grant	3,000.00	Salaries and Administration (less Marlowe clerical)	10,993.49
Canterbury Excavation Committee Funds	2,225.56	Creditors A/c	8,185.82
Appeal Funds	42.50		
Donations and Interest	1,694.43		
Department of the Environment Grants:			
Establishment	17,527.00		
Excavation	3,700.00		
Post-Excavation	9,000.00		
Excess of Expenditure over Income for period	<u>1,653.93</u>		
	£ 90,257.04		£ 90,257.04

APPENDIX C

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1981.

<u>LIABILITIES</u>	£	£	<u>ASSETS</u>	£
Accumulated Fund	7,478.56			
Less Deficit	<u>1,653.93</u>			
Creditors:				
Cant. City Coun. (Salaries)	8,185.82		Cash at Bank	14,718.20
Seeboard (Hostel)	<u>732.75</u>		Petty Cash in Hand	25.00
		<u>8,918.57</u>		
		<u>£ 14,743.20</u>		<u>£ 14,743.20</u>

Honorary Treasurer:

G. C. McVittie, O. B. E., Ph. D.

Honorary Auditors:

Hill Vellacott,  
Chartered Accountants.

