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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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ANNUAL REPORT  
1981~82

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

June 1981 - July 1982

## I. INTRODUCTION

The year which is the subject of this Annual Report of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust was the best of times and it was the worst of times. The year of the Saxon pendant was also the year of wholesale staff lay-offs. Once again in introducing a Report it seems inescapable to contrast the wealth of archaeological achievement with the poverty of the means to support it; but the paradox cannot be repeated indefinitely, and the year 1982/83 is likely to resolve it one way or the other.

The year's operations resulted in a deficit of more than £9,000, which extinguished the Trust's working reserve. Since income has always depended largely upon the fees paid by developers for excavations before building begins, 'the relatively few digs and their small scale hit the Trust hard. This source of income was little more than a third of that of the previous year and less than a quarter of that of 1979/80. Fortunately, grants for the Department of the Environment, mostly for post-excavation work, were easily the highest ever received from the Department. The fact is, however, that reliance upon ad hoc grants, whether from developers or from the D.o.E., sentences the Trust to a worrying and chancy hand-to-mouth economy.

Now more than ever since the D.o.E. has ceased to fund staff positions as such, it is imperative to break out of the existing regime of the contingent. Only a reliable recurrent income will bring financial stability - an income enough to pay a core staff and some administrative costs. By approaches to public and private bodies and to individuals the Trust is now trying to accumulate pledges that will produce a sum of the order of £30,000 a year. As in the past, other wages and expenses will be met from grant aid. But so long as a core staff can be sustained, the Trust remains in being, even though project funding may fluctuate. If the Trust can reach its goal of £30,000 a year in 1982/83, its survival is assured as far ahead as one needs to look. But if not, the prospect is bleak.

It is a relief to turn to the surer ground of archaeology, which happily fills the bulk of this Annual Report. The appearance of the first two volumes of the Trust's series **The Archaeology of Canterbury** - one within the financial year of 1981/82, the other more recently - is the dominant event. This definitive series, planned to run to at least eight volumes, will sum up the whole effort of the Unit and, incidentally, of the old Canterbury Excavation Committee. They will form the Trust's most enduring bequest and will outlive it in usefulness.

Though no extensive digs took place, it has been an exciting year in the field. The early Saxon pendant is inevitably the centrepiece; but the circumstances of its finding - in the very jaws of a bulldozer, 500 yards or more beyond the city walls in an area thought to be void of archaeological interest and in the context of a Roman cemetery - invite general reflection as much as the craftsmanship of the pendant itself invites admiration. Work at the Poor Priests' Hospital unfolds another chapter of its long, complex and fascinating story. The familiar mound of Dane John assumes fresh significance in the light of an excavation near the old City Council offices. The Roman bath-house first explored by Professor Frere over 30 years ago was hastily revisited thanks to the exigencies of municipal sewerage repairs. The pattern of the Roman roads and Saxon streets of Canterbury was extended or confirmed. Two different excavations turned up once more the slightly mysterious layer of black loam that seems to signify a caesura in city life between the Roman departure and the Saxon arrival. A dig near the Post Office showed something of the pedigree of the present eighteenth-century King's Bridge and revived memories of the original twelfth-century Church of All Saints.

Not all the riches of the year were underground. An investigation was undertaken of the Conduit House, from which water flowed to the Cathedral Precincts for more than 800 years and will flow again. A draughtsman's record was made of the important remains of the infirmary chapel of Christ Church Priory (the first beneficiary of the Conduit House), and, outside Canterbury of Horton Manor, near Chartham, and West Stourmouth Church. The thousands of iron objects yielded by earlier excavations and the traditional Canterbury sandy coarseware, whose productive life-span ran perhaps from the seventh to the fifteenth century, were the objects of special study.

**“Che pazienza!”** The exclamation of an Italian visitor to the site of the Marlowe Theatre dig was a reminder of at least one of the qualities of the Trust's staff. Patience indeed is a prime requisite for all engaged in archaeology, whether they are washing pots such as the Roman cremation urns from the London Road or sifting the minutiae of evidence for a final report.

The Trust is extremely fortunate in its staff. In recent difficult times they have shown not only patience but loyalty, enthusiasm, dedication and the proper skills. The Unit is one of the most economical in the business. Not the clock but the work in hand is what counts, as witness the many evening, night and week-end hours spent on site and elsewhere in the interest of the Trust. Staff have come forward to do unaccustomed work when it had to be done; and the Director himself has borne a burden so grotesquely varied as to defy description. If the Trust bears an acceptable face (as I believe it does), the credit is mainly due to Tim Tatton-Brown and the Assistant Director, Paul Bennett, who give their time freely to explain to the public what the Trust is doing.

As well as to an extraordinarily cheerful staff, thanks are due to volunteers on site and in the “back room”, where finds are cherished; to all those, named elsewhere in this Report, who have supported the Trust financially; to our Honorary Legal Adviser (Mr. Nigel Jones, of Furley, Page Fielding and Pembroke) and the Honorary Chairman of the Appeal Fund (Mr. David Anning); to members of the Canterbury Archaeological Society who have helped the Trust as wardens of sales caravan or hut; and to our Education Officer, Mrs. Marjorie Lyle, who has demonstrated that inspiration as a teacher may go hand in hand with commercial acumen. My colleagues on the Management Committee, through some long meetings, have been kindly stoical i.e. “characterised”, as the dictionary has it, “by impassivity or resignation”.

N.C.Phillips

24 August 1982

Chairman, Management Committee

## II. EXCAVATION

### Introduction

Financial problems in the last year have been particularly acute, despite a very full programme of Work. This is partly because of the general economic situation, but much more because the Trust now receives virtually no establishment grants. During the last year most of the projects have been small and underfinanced and so little of these grants could be used for “overhead” costs. If something is not done about this in the next financial year, it is unlikely the Trust will survive as a Limited Company, and hence as an active body working in the City. We must, however, once again thank those who have given grants: Kent County Council, Kent Archaeological Society, British Museum, Canterbury City Council and the Marc Fitch Fund. D.J. Developments Limited and Berry’s of Canterbury have given excavation grants. The Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the D.o.E. also provided substantial grants for Post excavation work and a small grant for recording work at Horton Manor Chapel while the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral also made grants for recording work in advance of restoration (see Appendix C for details).

Paul Bennett has once again carried out very important excavation and rescue observation work for the Trust. His excavations in the Poor Priests’ Hospital Chapel area have uncovered extensive remains of the Late 12th century stone house on the site while his observation work at the King’s Bridge and very recently in St George’s Street has produced important new Medieval and Roman structures from contractor’s trenches. His graphic account of these sites is below. Most important of all, and also from contractor’s excavations, he was largely instrumental in finding the unique early - 7th century Anglo-Saxon pendant on the Old Westgate Court Farm site (see reports for all these sites below). Paul also undertook a small half-term training excavation for the Junior Canterbury Archaeological Society at 3, Queen’s Avenue.

Two other important rescue excavations (with grants from the developers) were undertaken. Both were under the very competent direction of John Rady. The former site produced the edge of a Roman Street, the other end of which had previously been found on the Marlowe sites, while the latter site produced very important evidence for the outer bailey of the original Norman “motte and bailey” castle (see below). The motte of this castle probably still survives in part within the Dane John mound; its name which is a corruption of Donjon/Dungeon.

The Trust also carried out a cleaning-up operation and a very small excavation within the Dean and Chapter’s conduit house at the top of the Military Road. We hope that the whole water system, which had been working until a few years ago for over 800 years, will now work once again. We were also able, thanks to the City Council, to monitor boreholes being drilled around the Odeon Cinema and are grateful to Paul Barford for recording these.

Despite yet again having to lay off virtually all our staff for a time in the spring (due to lack of funds), we have once again to thank the extremely loyal team of 12-15 people who make up the core of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Without them there would be no Trust. As always, I must thank in particular Paul Bennett my assistant, Beckie Bennett our Administrative Assistant (who now works for Kent County Council ), Pan Garrard, Marion Green, and Nigel Macpherson-Grant who run all the finds processing and research at 92A, Broad Street. I must also thank Kevin and Marion Blockley (now running new excavations near Bristol), John Rady, Paul Blockley, Ian Anderson and Simon Pratt for all their hard work on the sites and of course, all the other diggers who have helped

us during the year. In the office we are yet again indebted to our draughtsmen John Bowen, “Alf” Duncan, Dave Lees and our finds processors Maggie Taylor and Angela Newton, for all their hard work. We are also grateful to Paul Barford for his work on the finds and samples from the Marlowe and Castle Street sites, and to Richard Pollard for his hard work on the Roman coarse pottery. The latter is now on secondment to the D.o.E. to completely rewrite the Lullingstone Roman Villa pottery report.

Finally, the Trust’s Management Sub-Committee (Professor Neville Philips, Professor George McVittie and Lawrence Lyle) have once again wisely guided the work of the Trust from behind the scenes. Their support, in these very difficult times, has been essential for the running of the Trust.

Tim Tatton-Brown

## 1. The Poor Priests & Hospital

At the time of writing, the final excavation in the Poor Priests' Hospital is drawing to a close. The work in the chapel and a small service area to the north-west of the chapel completes an extensive series in advance of the conversion of this splendid building into a new museum of Canterbury. The excavations, financed by the Canterbury City Council, have been full of interest and have given us the opportunity not only to study a late 14th century building of quality with a well-documented history but also to examine a well-preserved sequence of archaeological levels extending back to the Roman occupation of the site. The Trust would like to take this opportunity to thank the Canterbury City Council for supporting the work, Mr. Ken Reddie, curator of the Royal Museum, for his help and encouragement, Mr. Clive Bowley for his excellent general 1:50 survey of the building and finally the numerous diggers and volunteers who by their unstinting hard work have made this series of excavations so successful. It is at the same time a great sadness that the three men who had such a great love for the building and its history and who did so much to encourage the work did not live to see the excavations completed: Dr. William Urry, Mr. Stuart Rigold and Mr. James Hobbs.

The earliest levels encountered in this final excavation were of Roman date. A major Roman street was uncovered at the east end of the chapel in the area of the 14th century sacristy. The road, discovered "in section" when an 18th century well, located in the sacristy area was dismantled and later exposed in the entire sacristy area, consisted of a 1.25m thick deposit of layered gravel containing at least 8 major metallings. This road, aligned roughly North-east to South-west, is undoubtedly that flanking the North-west side of the colonnaded Roman enclosure excavated in the 'Cakebread Robey' series of excavations, and adds yet another important detail to the network of streets in Durovernum Cantiacorum. Close to the South-west corner of the chapel an exploratory slot was cut through the early medieval levels and at a depth of nearly a metre, below the 13th century chapel floor Roman levels were again exposed. The deposits, possibly Roman courtyard metallings, were also seen in section when two brick-lined wells were dismantled in the service area to the north-west of the chapel. Sealing the Roman road was a thin lens of flood silt. The contemporary courtyard levels were sealed by 0.50m of alluvium. This extremely interesting deposit, which contained discernible banded sublayers, yielded at least two sherds of early Saxon grass tempered pottery. Sealing the flood silt in the 14th century sacristy area, was a chalk block wall foundation. The foundation, partly obscured by later work and aligned roughly East-west, may have supported a sleeper-beam for an earlier timberframed building. Associated with the foundation, and to the south of it, was a thin and badly worn clay floor which indicated that a possible timber building may have existed under the chapel. This foundation and floor could conceivably be the remains of a property leased by Christ Church Priory (the rental still exists in the Cathedral Library) to Godwin Grom or Gerald the Tanner before 1175. At the west end of the chapel the alluvium was capped by deposits associated with the construction of a stone house, probably that of Lambin Frese the moneyer who constructed a house on this site in c.1175. Excavations in the hall and the solar undercroft indicated that the footings of the main south-east and north-west walls of the building were probably of a late 12th century date and may have belonged to the stone house of Lambin Frese. The walls exposed at the north-west walls of the chapel were for a c. 6m wide porch, projecting out some 1.75m from the main south-east wall of the building at its north-east end. A doorway about 1.5m wide pierced the east wall of the porch giving access to the north-east part of the building. This was probably the principal door of the building. Possible scars for external engaged column-bases were noted on either side of the

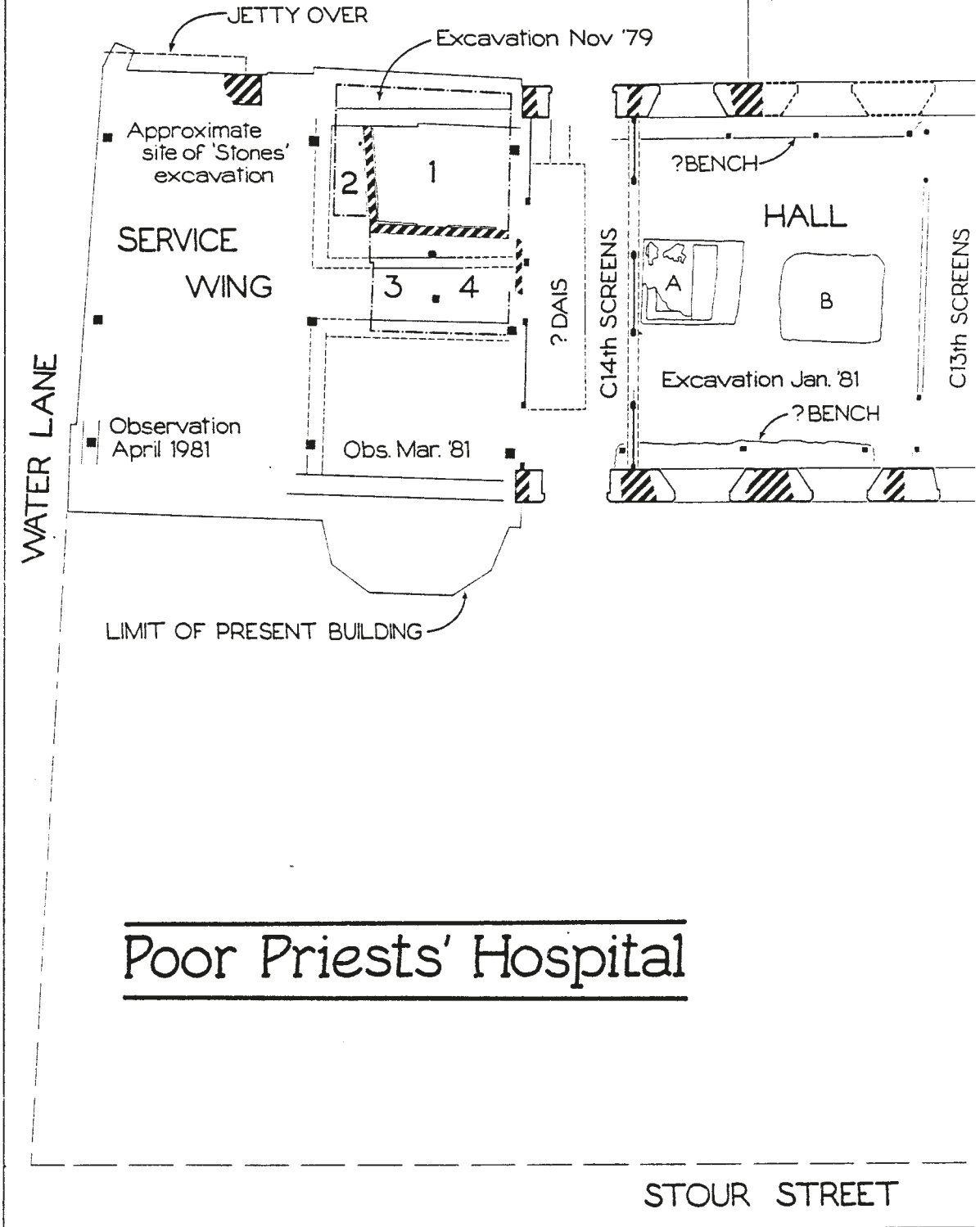
doorway. Two very fine column bases with spurs typical of the late 12th century were located in the internal north-east and south-east corners of the porch perhaps indicating that at least this part of the building was vaulted. The north-east and north-west walls of the 12th century building with another spurred column base in the angle survived in the service area north-west of the chapel. Although the contemporary floor levels have yet to be excavated, one late 12th-century feature is already exposed. This is a very fine, well-constructed fireplace with a 'herringbone' tile backing flanked by double engaged-column bases. The fireplace set in the north-east wall survives to a height of nearly 2 metres above the level of its primary floor and is c 2.5m wide.

In c.1220 Alexander of Gloucester, who had acquired the building, founded a Hospital for Poor Priests in it. This must have started a major phase of rebuilding. The north-east end of the building was modified, the porch area dismantled and a chapel constructed roughly at right angles to the remaining building range. A new wall, the north-west wall of the chapel, was constructed, over the contracted remains of the porch, continuing the line of the east frontage wall. The north-east end of the main range (i.e. the room north-west of the chapel) probably became a kitchen. The late 12th century fireplace was retained, stone benches were built on the south-east and north-west sides of the room and a new floor was laid. A further two floors were laid during the life of the kitchen and another centrally located tile-on-edge hearth was added. The Chapel, internally c.13.8m east-west by c. 5.5m north-south was divided into two unequal halves by a wooden screen. A doorway, of which only the west side was found, pierced the south wall. The base, partly marked by the presence of a tile pad, must have abutted the east jamb of the door and extended across the width of the chapel. A centrally located reused porphyry marble coffin-slab interrupted the screen and probably marked the position of a door leading into a small chancel at the east end. The small chancel with a narrow raised eastern dais, on which were the remains of the base of a centrally located altar, was originally tiled throughout. Some of the original tiles and the scars of many others were preserved on the intact bedding and an informative plan of the tile pattern was established. The remains of a possible bench foundation survived flanking the south wall. The remaining portion of the chapel, west of the screen was very roughly floored with crushed chalk and clay and was sealed by a very thin occupation deposit.

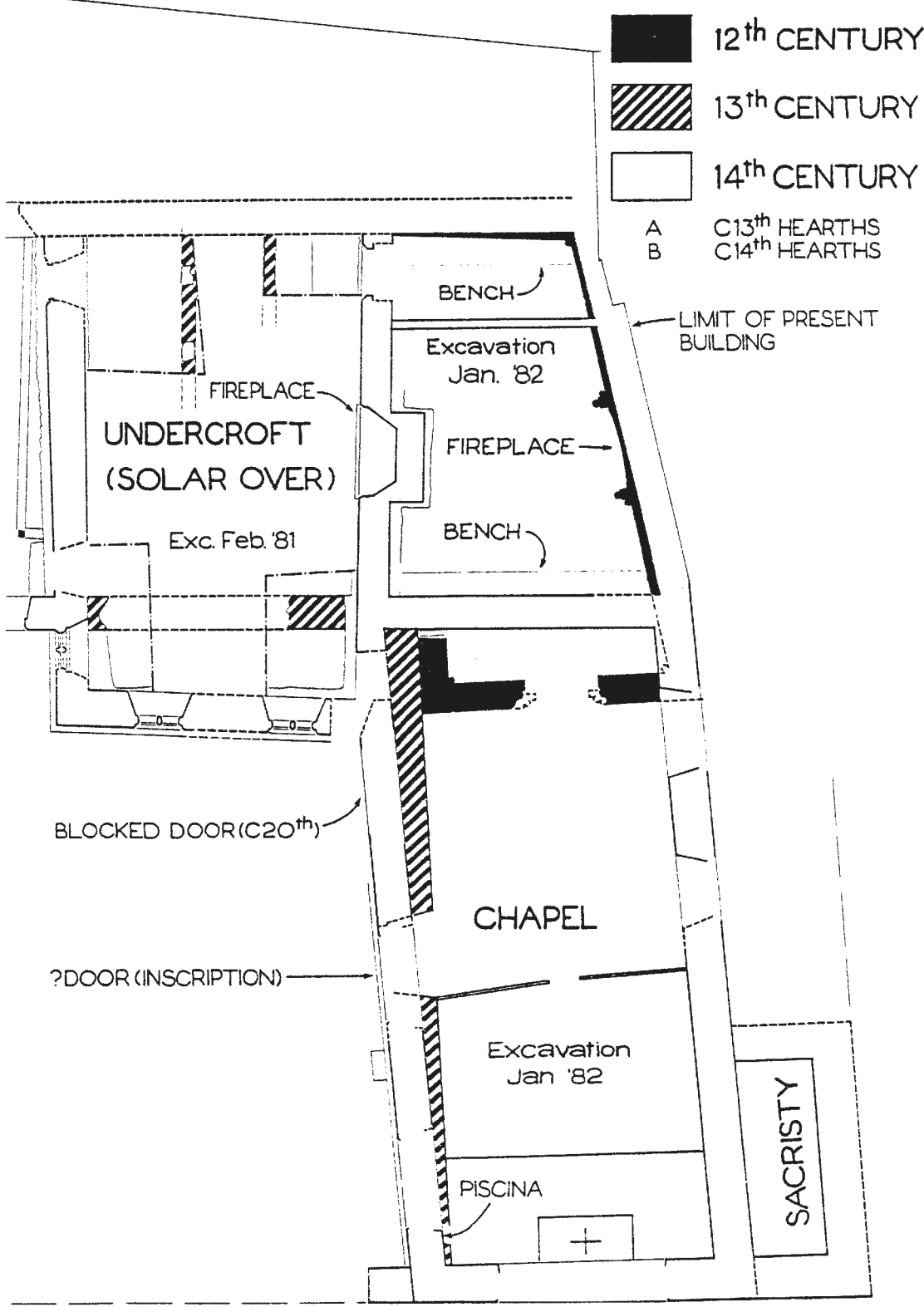
To the north of the chapel in the late 14th century sacristy area, a cobbled yard or lane was laid soon after the building was constructed. This lane, surfaced at least twice, survived up to the reconstruction of the chapel in the late 14th century.

Documentary evidence indicates that by the mid-14th century the Hospital buildings were in a ruinous condition and that from c.1370 onwards rebuilding work was taking place. Sealing the floors of the chapel and the service bay to the west were extensive demolition deposits. The walls of the 13th-century buildings were severely reduced and new chalk-block walls, faced externally with flint and ragstone, were raised off the truncated foundations. The surviving 12th and 13th century walls in the service area were also truncated and new walls built over them. A substantial chalk-block wall, dividing the old kitchen area from the new solar undercroft, was constructed. This wall, the north-east wall of the solar undercroft was built with a central fireplace and a door at the north-west end. A second door, nearly above the first at first floor level, also pierced the wall at the north-west end. A new wall, possibly only a dwarf wall supporting a timber plate, abutted the south-east jambs of the ground-floor door, and extended to the north-east wall. An open courtyard probably existed between the dwarf wall and the west wall of the chapel. A separate, possibly timber-framed structure supported by the dwarf wall and the north wall may have, at least in part, been a garde-robe tower.





RIVER STOUR



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Sealing the 14th-century demolition deposits in the chapel was a compact mortar floor, capped by a thin layer of occupation detritus. The east end of the chapel was badly disturbed by later post-medieval activity and no evidence for the internal layout of the east-end was found. A probable sacristy was incorporated in the new chapel by extending the building to the north, over the earlier cobbled lane. Many of the architectural features of the late 14th-century building still survive in part: the great east window with its ragstone quoins, a piscina located in the south wall at the east end and the remains of two of the windows of the south wall. Traces of the original south door of the late 14th century building were found during the excavation a little west of the present door, and fragments of a possible sedilia were discovered close to the piscina (later largely removed when a 19th century fireplace was inserted into the south wall). Sealing the occupation detritus on the earlier chapel floor was sand bedding perhaps for a glazed tile floor. Although no tiles or scars were found in situ, many tile fragments undoubtedly from the floor were recovered from later deposits.

By 1562 the hospital was again “marvellously in ruin and decay” and in 1575 it was granted to the Mayor and commonalty of the city for the use of the poor. Between 1576 and 1587, the building was repaired, modified, and divided up with extra floors being inserted. From the late 16th century onwards the building was used for a multiplicity of purposes previously discussed in our earlier reports. A large number of brick features, including three brick-lined wells and numerous brick partition walls, were excavated and dismantled during the course of our work. Many of these features and associated deposits can be directly associated with specific uses of the building in the post-medieval period.

Paul Bennett



Fragments of floor-tiles from the Poor Priests' Hospital depicting a hunting scene, C13th(1:2) del J. Turner

## 2. Old Westgate Court Farm Site

During February and March 1982 a large number of Roman cremation burials and a number of important early Saxon finds were discovered on a building site, south of the London road. The site, formerly the Westgate Court Farm (1850-1950), was unfortunately outside the area considered to be of archaeological importance and an excavation in advance of the redevelopment was not conducted. The new buildings, warden-assisted houses for the aged, built by Wiltshiers for the Canterbury City Council, have elaborate trench-laid foundations and a wide and deep service duct linking all parts of the complex. The site was therefore considerably disturbed by the development and as a result of the disturbance many important and exciting finds came to light. Much of the credit for the early discoveries must go to the workmen and their supervisors who, with care and enthusiasm, recovered a number of whole Roman pots during the cutting of some wall -construction trenches. As a result of these early discoveries a full-time unpaid watching brief was maintained by volunteers from the Trust, notably Mr. John Rady, assisted occasionally by Ms. M.Taylor and Ms. H.Pickford and Messrs. 5. Pratt, I. Anderson, W. McLaughlin, A. Ward and R. Stoakes. We are also considerably indebted to the skill and patience of the driver of the mechanical excavator, whose keen eyesight and uncanny anticipation of the unexpected often saved burials from destruction. Once again the Trust has proved to the developer that it is possible for the archaeologist and the contractor to work effectively together without retarding the progress of the development.

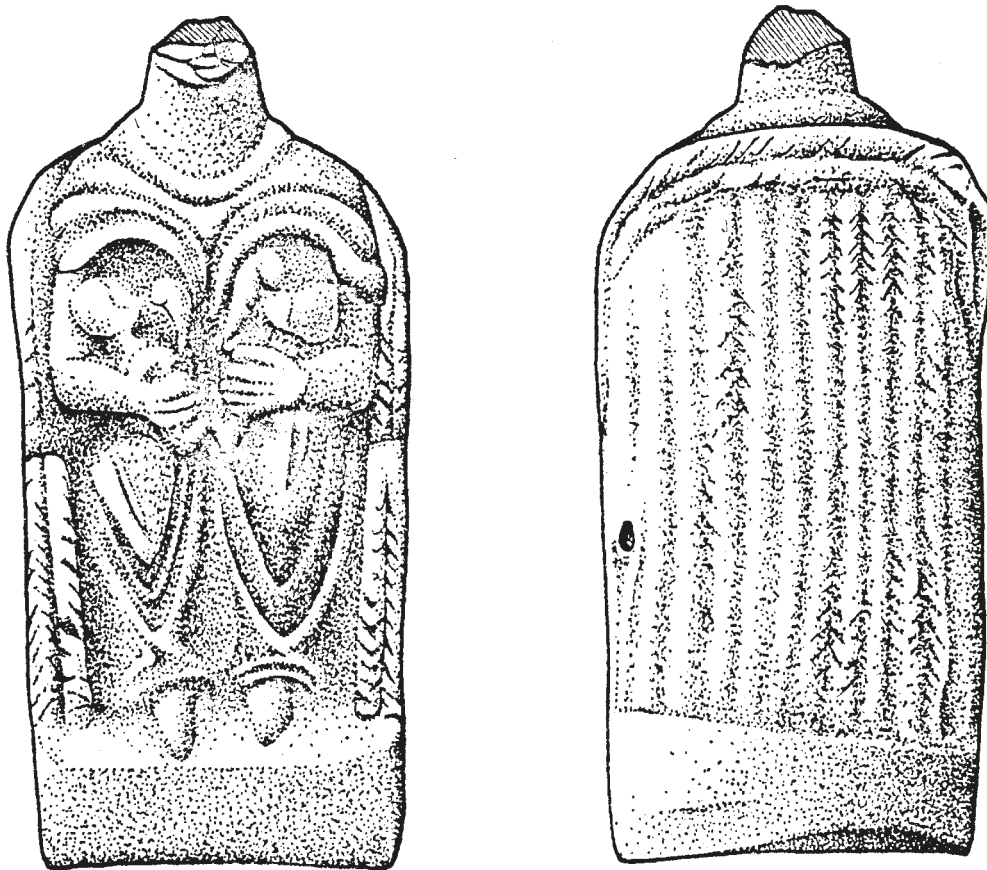
During the laying of the building foundations the remains of at least 50 Roman cremation burials were recorded and some 110 Roman pots, 6 glass vessels and a terra-cotta figurine retrieved. The burials, dating from the mid-first to the late-third century A.D., varied from singlepot burials (a single pot containing the cremated human bones) to multiple-pot burials (where up to six ancillary vessels were placed with the burial urn) and two complete amphora burials (the necks of the vessels were broken off and a number of pots, including the cremation urn, placed inside). A number of burials were associated with **caligae** with the remains of the hobnails clearly preserved in the natural brickearth. Though by no means rare in Roman Britain, the inclusion of boots with a cremation burial in Canterbury is so far unknown.

Another unique and exciting aspect of the salvage work on the London Road was the discovery of a gold 7th-century Anglo-Saxon pendant, and a number of other early Saxon objects and features that may indicate a reuse of the Roman cemetery in the early Saxon period. The feature containing the pendant was located at the west end of the building site, close to the line of the modern Prince's Way. The feature, possibly a very shallow grave, perhaps originally covered by a small mound, may have been disturbed in antiquity.

The pendant was found lying on the bottom of the feature in two pieces the boss having been detached from the rest of the pendant. Other Saxon finds from nearby included the burial of an adult male in a grave which cut the feature containing the pendant, a primary **sceatta** (c.AD 690725), a sherd of early saxon grass-tempered pottery and two very fine glass palm cups of a late 6th or early 7th century date.

The large corpus of finds recovered from the London Road site represent some of the most exciting and interesting materials yet found by the trust. The finds not only indicate the size and complexity of the Roman cemetery North-west of the Roman town, but intimate a re-use of that cemetery in Saxon times and add important new evidence to that already gleaned from our recent intra-mural excavations for the Saxon re-occupation of the old Roman town in the late 6th. and 7th century.

Paul Bennett



Roman Terra-Cotta figurine from Westgate Court Farm (1:1)

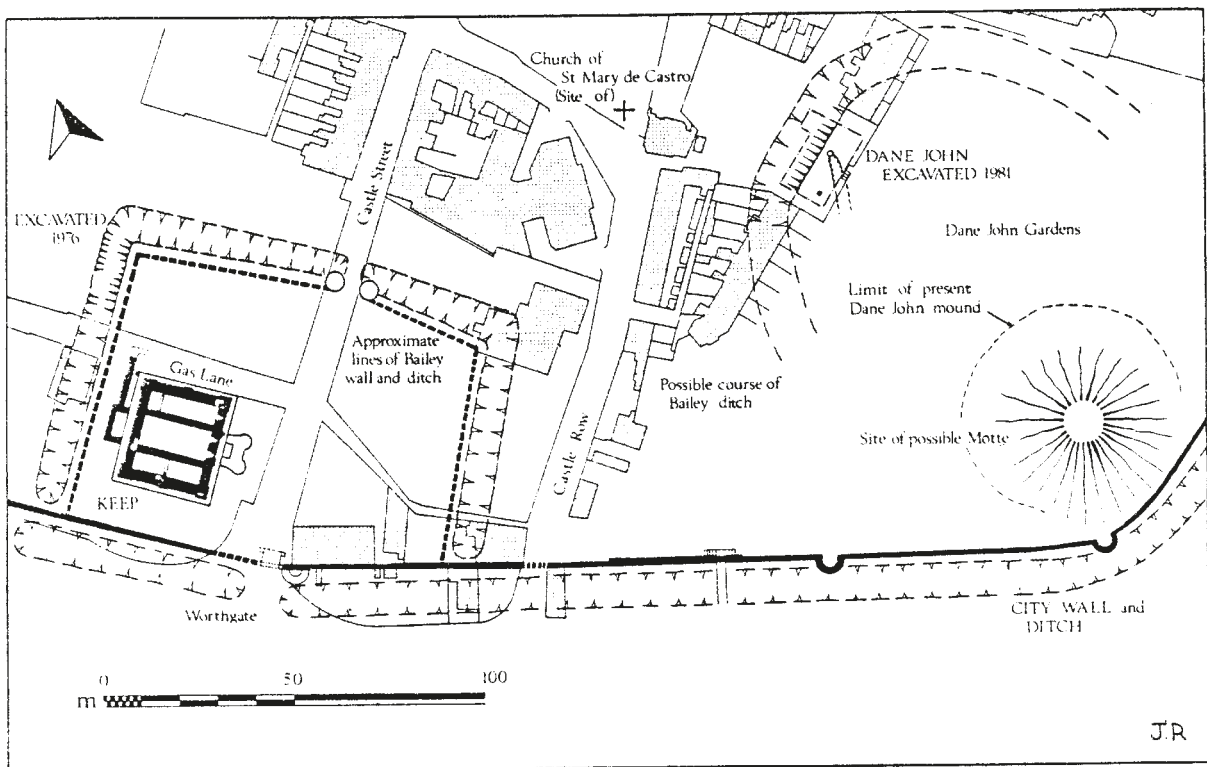
### 3. Dane John Site

During the summer of 1981 excavations prior to redevelopment were undertaken on the site of the old City Council offices at 15a Dane John.

Although the excavation proved to be one of the deepest ever undertaken by the Trust, and extended over an area of nearly 300 sq. m., virtually no pre-Norman stratigraphy was found. This may be due in part to later, fairly extensive disturbances, but also indicates that this area of the City was unoccupied open ground during the Roman and Saxon periods, a suggestion supported by Professor Frere's small 1948 excavation 90 ft. south of the Riding Gate.

The most important discovery 'was of a large flat-bottomed ditch running approximately north-east/south-west across the north-west side of the excavated area. This ditch is probably the original of the so-called Black Ditch, mentioned in documentary sources as being an open sewer up until the 18th century. The original ditch, however, was much too large to have been dug purely as a sewer. Although its full width was not discovered, a calculation shows that (assuming it was symmetrical) it would have been more than 17m. across at the top, and 3m. deep (the bottom of the ditch was over 5m. below modern ground level).

The material found in the primary fills of the ditch indicates that it must have been excavated at some time before the 12th century, and this suggests that it is in fact a great Norman defensive ditch.



Canterbury Castle and the Dane John Area.

For many years the Dane John mound, situated about 100m. to the south of the excavation, has been regarded as the possible site of a Norman motte, constructed just after the Conquest and predating the Norman keep which was erected at about the turn of the 11th-12th century. This new evidence suggests quite strongly that this is in fact the case, and that the large ditch found on the Dane John site is the outer bailey ditch for a Norman motte and bailey castle centred on the Dane John mound. That this earlier defensive system was abandoned upon the construction of the Norman keep (situated about 220m. to the west of the site) is indicated by the primary fill of the bailey ditch. Overlying a primary silt deposit was a thick layer of organic material containing pottery dating to the late 11th-12th centuries i.e. after the abandonment of the ditch for defensive purposes it was used for the dumping of cess and other organic material.

A number of features were found inside the area enclosed by the ditch, but because of the lack of dateable material recovered, not all can be definitely ascribed to the period of occupation of the motte and bailey.

These features included two wells which were probably backfilled between the late 11th and the 12th centuries, a number of pits and another, much smaller, ditch which ran due south from a terminal end situated a few metres from the edge of the great bailey ditch.

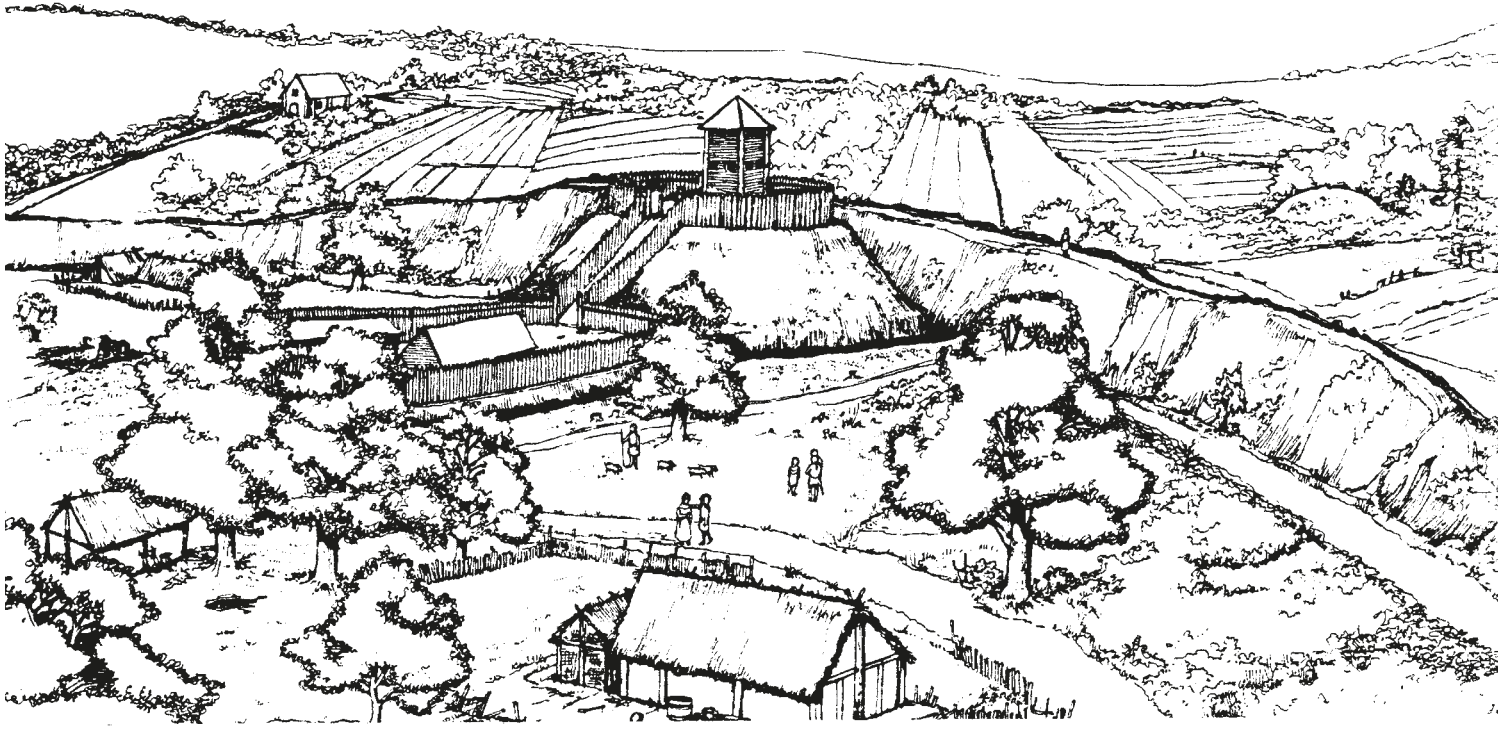
Probably in the 13th century, the semi-backfilled bailey ditch was re-cut, and used exclusively as a sewer. It is possible that it was then diverted so as to run into the city ditch somewhere near Worthgate, although there is no evidence for this. From- this time onwards the ditch progressively silted up, until by the 16th century it was virtually completely backfilled.

Documentary evidence related how the 'Black Ditch' or 'Dyke' was used as a common sewer south of St. Mary's Lane right up to the 18th century. Since the ditch found on site was definitely backfilled by the 16th century, this may refer to some other ditch. It can be tentatively suggested that at some time between the end of the medieval period and the end of the 16th century, a new and small ditch was cut, aligned parallel to the original ditch, but further to the north-west (possibly behind the later tenements along Castle Row). Spoil from this recutting may have then been dumped into the original ditch, though no direct proof of this, or of the existence of a later ditch,, was discovered during the excavations.

It may have been at this time also that a general reduction of the ground level over the whole area occurred; this levelling removed most of the earlier stratigraphy and truncated all of the earlier features. Shortly afterwards a large quantity of garden soil was imported, covering the whole area and sealing the latest ditch-fill deposits.

The area was used solely as a garden throughout the 17th century (documentation specifically says 'fruit garden'). Towards the end of the century the gradual north-east/south-west slope downwards of this area was terraced. This relevening cut right down to the natural brickearth in the northern part of the site, removing all the earlier horizontal stratigraphy in this area.

Post-dating this terracing, but possibly associated with the garden (which was still in use to the south), was a number of rubbish pits and a heavily rutted cart track, which probably ran west from an entrance on Castle Row next to the present public house, and then across one corner of the site. Early in the 18th century a certain amount of levelling up occurred and a large road or courtyard, made mainly of crushed brick, was laid within the terraced area and also partially across the top



## Reconstruction of Dane John area c.1100 del. L. Sartin

of the garden deposits. Immediately after this a wooden post-supported building measuring 9m. by 5m. was erected between the terrace and the edge of the courtyard. Contemporary with this building and adjacent to the end of it was a large oval pit.

These features were obviously connected, though no use can at present be ascribed to them since the only structural remains left were the large postpits and voids of the building and a number of posts in the base of the pit, indicating that originally it was probably shuttered. The life-span of the building can however be dated fairly accurately, by coins found in related layers and a terminus ante quem provided by documentary evidence, to a period between 1737 and 1790.

Sometime in the second half of the century, but predating 1790, the wooden building was demolished and the terraced area and pit were used for the deposition of rubbish. Very large quantities of 18th century pottery and butchered bones were found in the backfill of the pit and levels overlying the brick courtyards as well as coins dating to between the 1740s and 1770s.

In 1790 the 'Dane John land', of which the area covered by the site was a part, was leased by Alderman James Simmonds, who undertook to level the site and landscape the entire gardens. This activity is represented on the excavation by the final backfilling of the terraced area as well as an enormous dumping of material, almost certainly from the gardens to the east. This raised the level across the whole of the site by about 1m. These deposits were in turn cut by the foundations of buildings constructed in the 1830s, which still stand -to the north of the excavation.

John Rady



#### 4. 2–3a Marlowe Avenue

From September to November 1981 a small excavation prior to redevelopment was carried out on open ground between numbers 2 and 3 Marlowe Avenue. The excavation was financed by the developer J.F.Berry, Esq.

The most important structure found during the excavation was a major Roman street which ran approximately north-east/south-west across the north-west side of the excavated area. This road ties in with the Roman street plan deduced from previous excavations to the north, and is important because it shows that the street grid extended south of Roman Watling Street (which was about 20m. north of the present site), into an area of the city which appears to have been generally unoccupied during the early Roman period at least.

Six phases of metalling were discerned altogether and although little dateable material was recovered from the road surfaces themselves, the dating of associated deposits indicates that it had a life-span running from the first to the fourth (and possibly early fifth) centuries.

The first street metalling was laid over a raft of redeposited brickearth which was imported from elsewhere and which contained a few sherds of early Flavian pottery. These dumps partially sealed the earliest deposits on the site which have been tentatively dated to a period before A.D. 75. Associated with this street was a road ditch and a number of post-holes adjacent to it, which were similarly aligned and which contained pottery dating to the last quarter of the first century.

Another two road surfacings were laid in quick succession and a large quantity of road-silt built up along the edge of these and into a depression (not a true ditch) which dated from the late first to early second centuries. Because of later disturbances no exact stratigraphical relationships between the roads and road-silts and the deposits to the south-east of the road can be made, but it is certain that the area immediately adjacent to the road was purely open ground between the early second and fourth centuries, during which period a number of pits were dug.

At some time after the deposition of the third road surface and the silting up of the depression, a large number of intercutting post-holes dug through the road silt were placed alongside the street frontage. These are probably contemporary with the fourth or fifth road metallings, and may date to the third century. It is more likely that they represent a series of fence lines along the street edge, rather than a building, since no other remains such as floors were found.

A total of six road surfaces were eventually laid, the final one being greatly disturbed by medieval activity. The later Roman levels were completely cut away in the centre of the site by post-Roman features which truncated the row of potholes, and severed the stratigraphy on the north-west of the site from the stratigraphy on the south-east side. The edge of the later roads and any road silts from them had also been cut away by these disturbances. It is likely, however, that the latest of these roads was contemporary with a metalled surface constructed of flint and tile which was found on the south-east side of the site and which probably fronted onto the road. This courtyard sealed deposits dating to the late third/fourth centuries that represent the gradual accumulation of material on the open ground adjacent to the road.

Found directly under the courtyard was a worn coin of A.D. 390-95, which dates it to at least the early fifth century and implies that the possibly associated road was still open at this time. It is

likely that this metallised surface represents the forecourt of a late Roman building that remains undiscovered to the south-east of the excavated area.

Sealing the courtyard was a 15cm. thick deposit of black loam, a layer which has been found elsewhere in the city and which may represent an abandonment deposit post-dating the Roman occupation and pre-dating the Saxon resettlement.

No sign of any Saxon occupation was discovered on the site (although a large number of **Grubenhauser** was found on the first of the Marlowe excavations in 1978, situated only 45m. to the north-east), but this may be due to the extensive disturbance of the later deposits which occurred from the Saxon-Norman period onwards.

These disturbances consisted of a number of rubbish pits containing large groups of pottery and a series of very wide shallow features dating to the medieval period. It is possible that these large subrectangular features were gravel quarries since one of them had removed most of the later Roman road, but others were situated off the road and no gravel could have been extracted from them. In one of these was found a gold ring set with a blue stone (being studied by John Cherry at the British Museum), which has been dated to the late 13th or 14th century.

Although the site is adjacent to a road (now called Marlowe Avenue but originally St. John's Lane) that has existed here from at least the 12th century, it appears that from this time up until the 19th century, no buildings fronted onto it at this point. No signs of any buildings were encountered during the excavation and the fact that pits were dug here continuously up until the 16th or 17th centuries suggests that the area was always open ground. The small areas of intact stratigraphy that remained after the digging of these pits show that the site was probably also used for agricultural purposes, the disturbance of the latest Roman road also indicating that the ground had been ploughed or turned over.

A horizon of scattered peg-tiles sealed these deposits and may represent the demolition of nearby buildings that might have occurred when this part of the city was perhaps abandoned during and after the Black Death in the 14th century.

Eventually, the area became used as a garden, and a number of late and postmedieval cess pits were dug.

At some time in the 17th and 18th centuries this activity was continued with the construction of a large rectangular cess tank along the street frontage. This was built of brick, limestone and shale blocks as well as re-used, possibly Roman, tufa. All of the cess tanks, apart from the bottom half of the side along the street frontage, were demolished in the late 18th century. The upper half of the remaining wall was then rebuilt, probably to above ground level, and extended south along the street, so that it separated the road from the open ground behind it (this wall was later demolished to below ground level). At the same time the cess tank was rebuilt on a smaller scale, utilising the boundary wall as one of its sides. The cess tank was eventually backfilled (possibly in the 1830s) with large quantities of domestic rubbish, including 18th and early 19th century pottery, chamber pots, bottles, animal and fish bones and ash.

No.2 Marlowe Avenue was built adjacent to the site in the early 19th century and layers relating to its construction were excavated as well as post-holes belonging to a conservatory that was later built up against it.

One of the latest features found on the site was the foundation of a circular structure about 4m. in diameter that was situated between No. 2 Marlowe Avenue and a garden boundary wall (the foundations of which were also discovered). There is evidence that No. 2 Marlowe Avenue was occupied by brewers in the 19th century and also from this period onwards there was a large brewery on the other side of the street. It is quite possible that this circular structure was a building connected with brewing, maybe an oast or malt house.

Excavations in the area should continue in 1982 with another small site between No. 3a Marlowe Avenue and St. John's Lane.

John Rady

## **5. 3 Queen's Avenue**

A three-day training excavation for the Canterbury Junior \*Archaeological Society took place at 3 Queen's Avenue, from the 26th to the 28th October, 1981. This training dig, the first undertaken by the society supervised by members of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, was only partially completed and will be finished next year.

The site was chosen because of its proximity to Roman Watling Street which lies approximately 30m. to the\* south-west; (the site is also 406m. north-west of the Roman London Gate), and the chance find of some Roman roofing-tiles during the laying of a new garden path. The earliest feature so far uncovered is a well-'metalled Roman lane. The lane, with a shallow side gutter, was only partially within the excavated area, and was aligned roughly north -north -west/south-south east. Pottery of the first and second centuries A.D. was recovered from the road gutter. This narrow lane may have been associated with an industrial suburb to the west of the Roman town, since a number of pottery and tile kilns have been found in this area.

The Roman levels were sealed by a 0-.3m. deposit of brickearth, which was in turn sealed by garden topsoil. A number of features was located in the interface between brickearth and garden soil; these included three field drains and a cart track, all containing 19th century pottery.

Paul Bennett

## 6. Conduit House, Military Road

For a week during July, the Conduit House for the Dean and Chapter's water supply was cleared of rubble, cleaned and surveyed. The building, which is about a half mile north-east of Canterbury (N.G.R. TR 15955860), probably had its origins in the conduit house built by Prior Wibert for Christ Church Priory in the middle of the 12th century. The original building appears in the famous "Waterworks" plan of c.1160 to have been circular, and our work was not able to show with any certainty that any of the surviving building dates from the medieval period. Most of the present building, which has walls in a sort of chequer work, probably dates from the 17th century, though the brick barrel vault and internal piers, and the surviving lead-lined tanks and pipes are probably 19th century in date. There is also quite a lot of re-used stone apparent and this may have come from an earlier conduit house.

Once the building had been cleared of rubble, the existing water supply was restored. This consisted of three 3-inch pipes which entered a leadlined tank situated outside the east wall of the Conduit House. This tank had also originally been covered by a 19th century brick vault, though it is now covered by a concrete slab. From this tank the water flowed through another 3-inch lead pipe into a second tank inside the Conduit House. Three more lead pipes left this tank on the west side, the middle of which was the main one which carried the water down the south-east side of Military Road to the Precincts. Two joining cast-iron pipes were also found just outside the west side of the tank, but their function is as yet unknown. Between the Conduit House and the Water Tower (and later the cistern in the Green Court) on the north side of the Cathedral, there is a fall of about 10 metres, so with an inverse siphon in operation quite a good head of water could be built up.

During June and July 1982, the building itself was skilfully restored by workmen from the Dean and Chapter works department, and later in 1982 it is hoped that all the pipes and taps in the Precincts will be repaired so that once again (water was flowing until only about seven years ago) the over-800year-old system will be working again.

The Trust is very grateful to Mr. Gordon Evans of the Mid-Kent Water Company for supplying us (via the late Mr. John Hayes) with a plan of all the water pipes in the area north-east of the city wall. It shows a series of catch pits on the spring line to the east and south-west of the Conduit House, which connect with the Conduit House by 3-inch lead pipes. We are also grateful to Nicola Godwin, Luc Lepers, Joel Defremont and Mike Weetman for carrying out the work on site and to Laurie Sartin for making a detailed survey of the building. Mrs. Peggy Hayes and Canon Derek Ingram Hill also helped greatly behind the scenes.

Tim Tatton-Brown

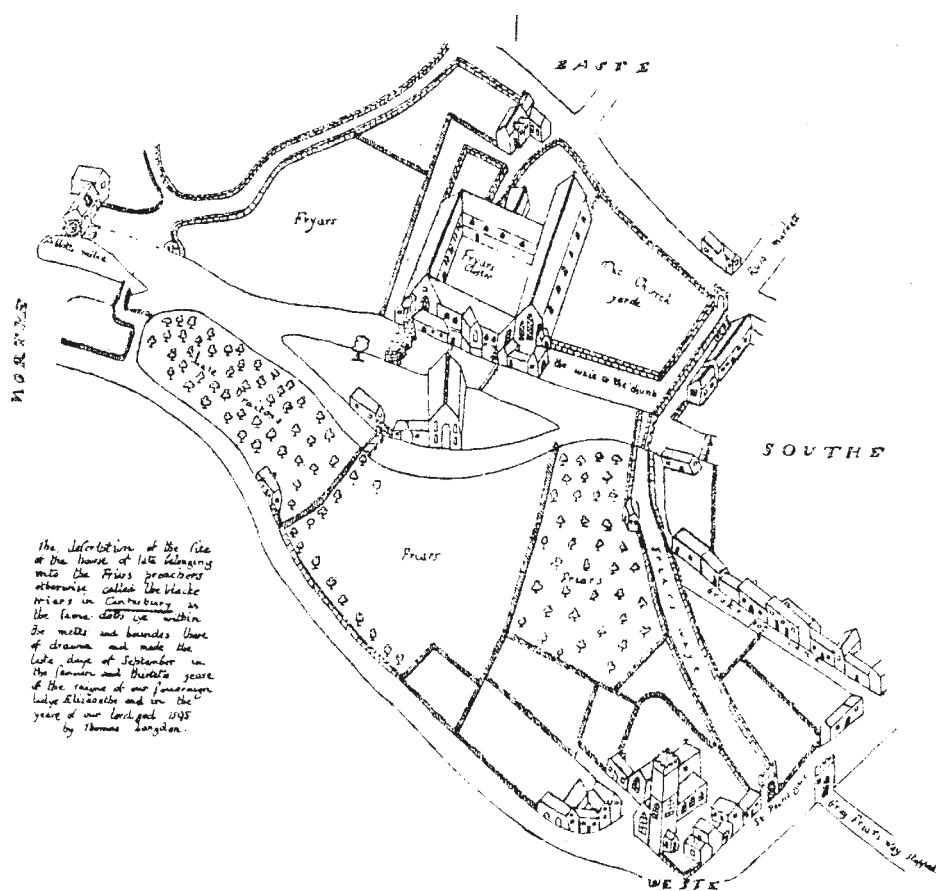
## 7. The Odeon Cinema (Blackfriars) Boreholes

Canterbury City Council gave a grant for the observation of three boreholes drilled around the site of the old Odeon Cinema before its conversion into a theatre (to replace the Marlowe Theatre). This has provided useful information about the nature of deposits to be expected on the adjacent site to be redeveloped as a new County Library in the next few years. The Blackfriars site will be especially important, because little excavation has taken place on the west side of the city, but also because the proximity to the river ensures that many deposits will be waterlogged.

The boreholes indicated that up to 2.4m of stratigraphy lies under parts of the Odeon cinema, and the water table was 1.7m down. Many samples were collected for analysis, including several from the waterlogged deposits. At the base of the archaeological stratigraphy were a number of shallow alluvial deposits, containing much iron slag which may be Roman in date; these overlay layers of river gravel. Above these deposits were a series of (dumped?) clay layers.

In one borehole quite low down, part of a floor of plain medieval tile on a yellow mortar flint base was cut through, with a series of largely sterile clayey layers, probably dumping, to raise the ground level next to the river. The top metre of the stratigraphy consisted of modern material, probably dumped in connection with the construction of the cinema in the 1930s.

Paul Barford

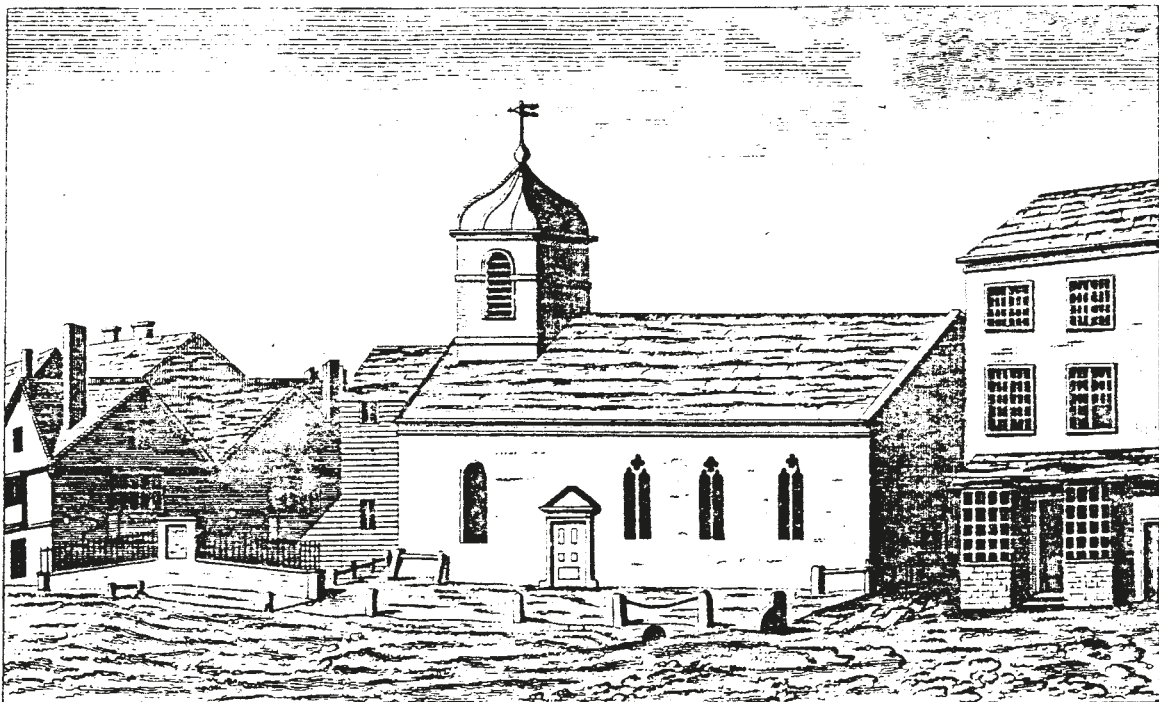


Blackfriars area 1595

## 8. The King's Bridge and All Saints Church

During May and June 1982 the laying of a new 12in. gas-main from the junction of Best Lane and the High Street, to beyond the block of shops called the 'Weavers' (103 St. Peter's Street) exposed part of the medieval fabric of the King's Bridge and parts of the Church of All Saints.

In a trench cut down the centre of Best Lane close to the intersection with the High Street, parts of the east and south walls of the church of All Saints (in existence by 1200) were exposed, together with the massive greensand quoins of the south-east corner. In a second trench in the High Street a little further to the west, the west side of the principal medieval south door was exposed, together with the original threshold which lay some 1.20m. below the present street. The medieval church (and this doorway) was demolished by 1832 when the church was rebuilt in yellow brick. This church was in turn taken down in 1937 and is largely covered by the present Gasboard showroom (23 High Street). Part of the original graveyard (and a few grave-stones) still survive as a small public garden behind the showroom.



*South View of Kings-bridge and Mill, and of the Church of All saints at Canterbury, according to the late improvements taken (from the Parlour window of the Kings head inn.) March 11, 1780.*

\* My thanks to Mrs. M. Sparks for this information.

A third trench cut from the intersection of the High Street with Stour Street to 'the Weavers' exposed an extensive sequence of medieval and post-medieval streetmetallings; many of the earlier streets were mixed with or sealed by flood-silt. At the western end of this trench, opposite The Surgery (24 High Street) the workmen exposed the tough we] ]-constructed fabric of the top side of the King's Bridge. The bridge, almost certainly of late 12th century build, (the underside can still be seen from a boat) was remarkably well preserved and considerable wear to the greensand blockwork fabric of the bridge was evident, as were a number of pronounced wheel-ruts. The double arched bridge had the main stream going under it on the west and a mill-lead on the east.

That part of the bridge exposed by the service trench covered the eastern arch used by the King's Mill, first mentioned in charter of King Stephen of c. 1150. The present doctor's surgery (24 High Street) is a c.1800 house sitting on the site of the mill with the mill-tail still intact underneath. Two stone-lined drains located during the work on the bridge may have fed effluent into the river, and may have been linked to the "Common Forrens" or public toilet that was situated on the bridge from the late medieval period to the early 18th century. In 1769 the bridge was widened on the north side by ten feet and the roads either side of the bridge raised and thickly metalled to prevent flooding. Much of the material used in this widening derived from a triple arched section of the northern city wall over the river called the Water Lock (near Abbot's Mill) demolished in the same year.

Our thanks are extended to the Segas workmen, particularly Mr. Tom Iverson, who brought to our attention their encounter with the King's Bridge, and particularly for their efforts to avoid damaging the surviving fabric. MY personal thanks are extended to Messrs. I. Anderson and S.Pratt and my weekend volunteers who helped uncover, clean and record these exciting finds.

Paul Bennett

## 9. St. George's Street Roman Bathhouse

For the past few months workmen have been driving a tunnel under the Parade and St. George's Street to install a new main sewer. The access shaft for the tunnel dug in front of Nos. 14-16 The Parade cut through two Roman walls which probably flanked a range of rooms possibly associated with the private town house, part of which is displayed in the "Roman Pavement" museum in the Longmarket. A watching brief has been maintained by the author during the cutting of the tunnel and a further eight Roman Walls and a drain have to date been recorded in the roof and sides of the tunnel. On Friday 3rd July the contractors cutting the tunnel exposed a high pressure water main close to the heading. As this service pipe constituted a threat to the safety of the men working in the tunnel (they would only have had thirty seconds to clear the tunnel before it filled with water), an escape shaft was cut out opposite W.H.Smiths and Woolworths (19-21 St. George's Street) and the line of the tunnel was moved away from the water pipe. During the cutting of this escape exit, the south-west corner of the St. George's Street Roman bathhouse, extensively excavated by Professor S.S.Frere in 1947 and 1949 was exposed, and partly cut into. After hurried consultations with Canterbury City Council, the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate and the contractors, a two-day (weekend) excavation was undertaken to record the building before further destruction took place at 7am the following Monday morning.

The St. George's Street bathhouse one of the best preserved Roman buildings yet found in Canterbury, measuring some 15.5m north-east - south-west by 10m. northwest - south-east, consisted of at least twelve rooms with reception and changing rooms, cold and hot rooms, and at least three baths. Many of the rooms contained intact heating systems and some of the load-bearing walls survived almost 2.00m high.

The parts of the bathhouse exposed during the hectic weekend of 4th-5th July, and in the following week when the tunnel was cut through the fabric of the building, had not been excavated by Professor Frere, as they were covered by the pavement of St. George's Street and were therefore not available for excavation. Parts of three hot rooms and a furnace were exposed during the cutting of the tunnel: two hot baths (**laconica**) flanking either side of a hot room (**caldarium**) with a furnace (**prae-furnium**) feeding hot gases under the hot room floor via underfloor vents into the flanking hot baths.

Two major constructional phases were discerned by Professor Frere during his investigation of the building in the neighbouring cellars. The first bathhouse constructed in c.A.D. 220-230, was extensively repaired and renovated after excessive wear and general dilapidation, in c.A.D. 360.

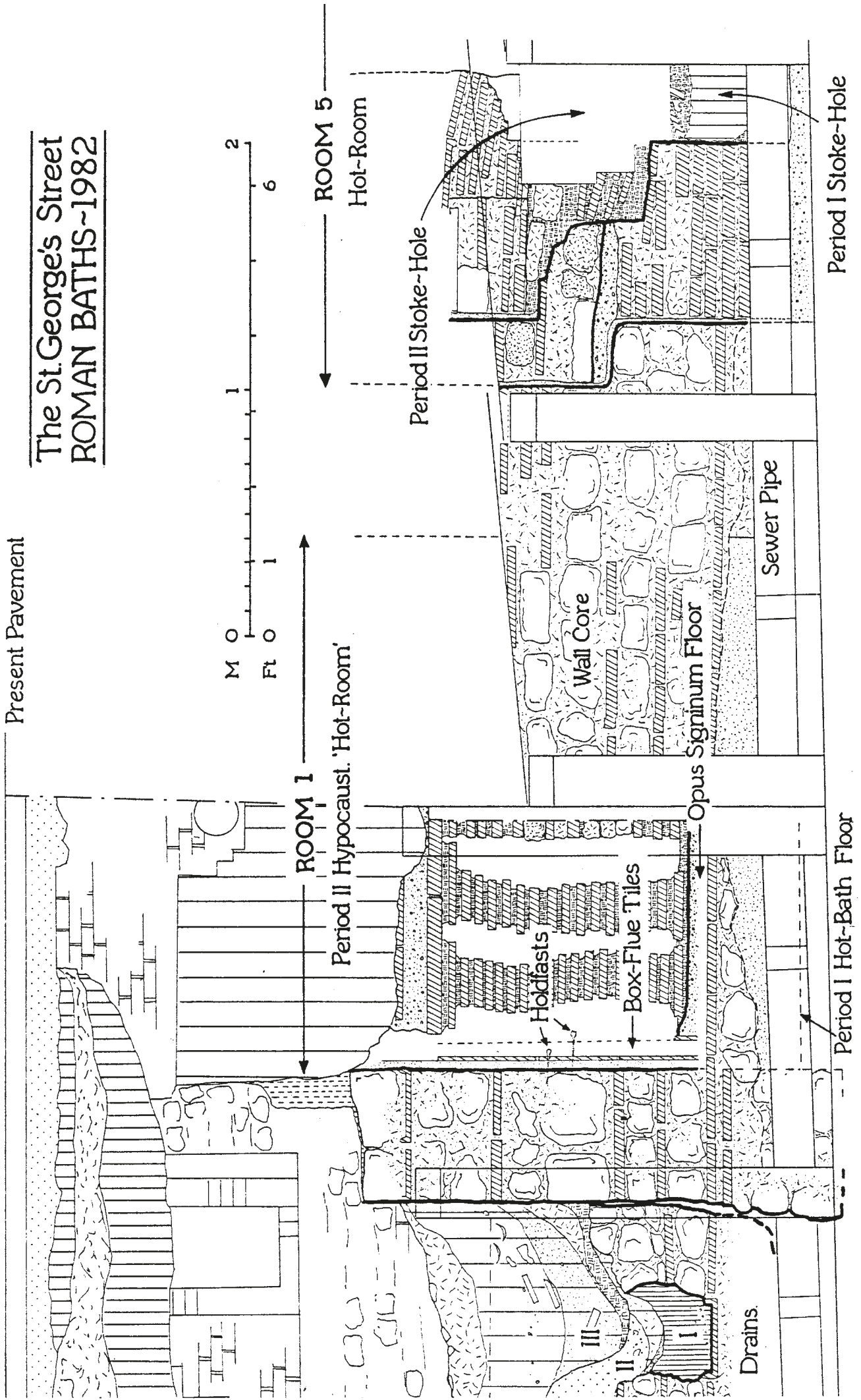
These two major building phases were recorded during the 'salvage' work and no additional information was retrieved to contradict either dating or phasing.

The room in the south-west corner of the complex, excavated in the exit-shaft (Professor Frere's Room 1), was well preserved, even though much of the superstructure had been cut into by 17th-18th century cellar walls. The second phase heating system (the hot-bath was converted to a hot-room in Period II survived intact and four **pilae** stacks standing 0.93m. high separated the **opus signinum** floors through which the hot gases were introduced. A mixed system of box flue tiles held by iron holdfasts from the earlier hot bath and 'boxed' **tegulae** survived **in situ**. These would have taken the hot gases from under the floor up through the walls. The lower floor of the second-phase room was originally the upper floor of the hot bath and an intact heating system

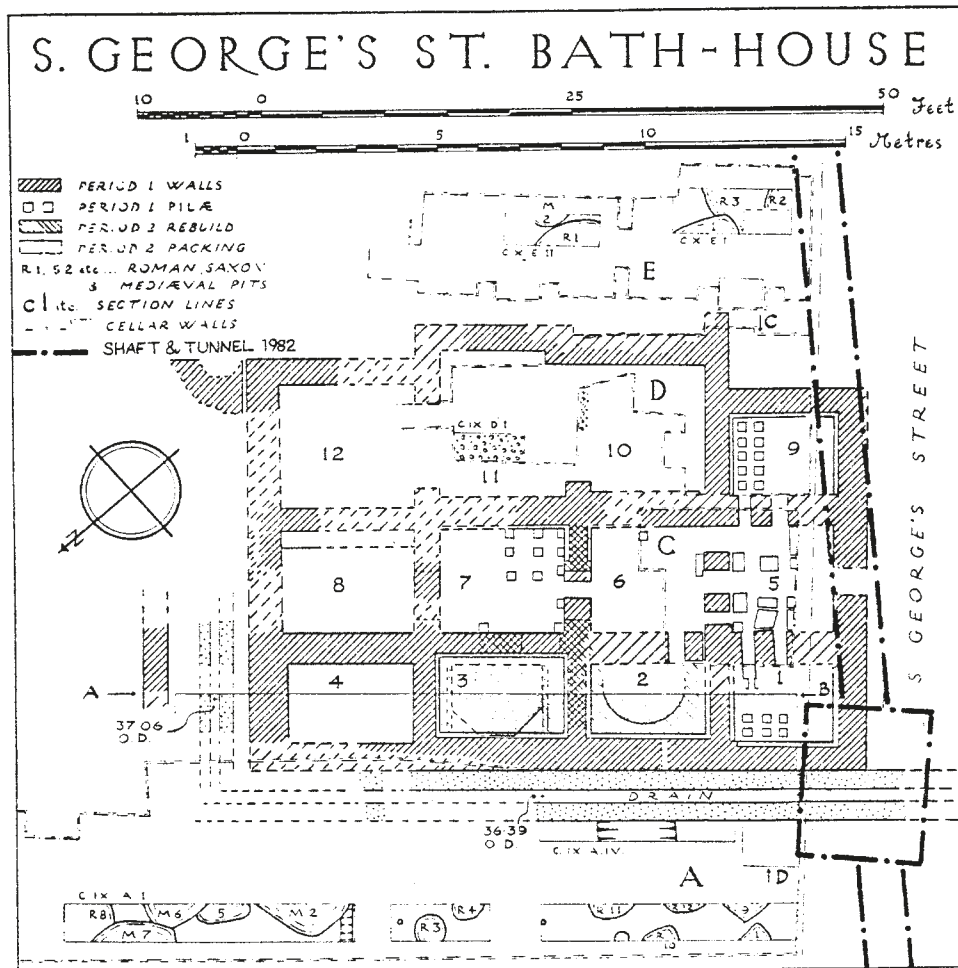


The St. George's Street  
ROMAN BATHS ~1982

Present Pavement



investigated and recorded by Professor Frere survived under it. A masonry drain, taking effluent from the bathhouse and sloping from north-east to southwest flanked the external north-westside of Room 1. This drain was eventually superseded by at least two phases of open drain leading to a large and deep soak-away. Late in the life of the building the drain and soakaway were infilled with a mass of occupation debris. A sequence of courtyard metallings associated with the drains flanked the exterior of Room 1. The final surfacing of the sequence, made up mostly with demolition debris, sealed the soak-away and the open drains.



Bath Building below Woolworth's, built c. A.D. 220-30 and extensively altered c. A.D. 360. In Period I, 8 = entrance, 12 = undressing room, main suite = 8-5 with subsidiary rooms to N.W.; 8 = cold room with cold bath in 4; 7 and 6 are tepidaria with warm basins in 3 and 2; 5 = hot room with hot baths in 1 and 9. In Period II (c. A.D. 360) the heated rooms were reduced in number and entirely reconstructed. 7 = cold room with cold bath inserted in 3; 6 = tepidarium with basin in new alcove in 2; 5 = hot room with hot bath in 9 and basin in 1.

From 'Roman Canterbury' 1965, S.S. Frere

The continuation of the tunnel cut through the main south wall of the building, exposing the interior of the **caldarium** and the second hot plunge bath ('Frere's Room 5 and 9). Two phases of construction were recorded in the 'crosssection' cut through the hot room. The room, 2.80m. wide, was rendered on both sides with **opus signinum** mortar and had an **opus signinum** floor. A bench or offset constructed probably to support the upper floor existed in the south-west corner of the room. Vertical stacks of horizontal tiles 0.66m apart indicated the position of a stokehole-flue through which the hot gases passed under the floor and under the floors of the flanking hot baths. On the opposite side of the tunnel, the remains of the **praefurnium** itself were visible, though badly disturbed by a modern sewer and a medieval pit. The primary structure was largely dismantled and the stokehole blocked by mud and tile debris. A second phase **caldarium**, complete with supporting bench, rendered walls and stokehole was then established over the remains of the first. The third room was 1.98m. wide. The primary floor, which originally supported **pilae** stacks and an upper floor, had been dismantled during rebuilding and a mixture of Roman concrete and rubble sealed - to the primary floor as a bedding for the new floor of the second-phase hot bath. Five well preserved **pilae** stacks supporting a thick **opus signinum** floor were visible in the side of the tunnel. A box flue system was attached to the main west wall. The floor of this period II hot-bath was sealed by a considerable deposit of loose demolition debris.

The small "escape shaft" also contained a useful sequence of post-Roman levels. denoting the period of abandonment separating the end of Roman Canterbury and the establishment of the Saxon town. The black loam was in turn sealed by a thick deposit of 'made-ground' containing much occupation debris possibly of early Saxon origin. Cutting this deposit was a shallow pit containing a Middle-Saxon loomweight. Sealing the 'made ground' was a fine sequence of road metallings, earlier surfacings of the present St. George's Street, which documentary evidence suggests was first established in the 10th century. The earliest metallings, certainly of late Saxon date, sloped down considerably from the side to the centre of the street and perhaps indicated the presence initially of a 'hollow-way'. This 'U' shaped profile - cut into the ground surface by the wear of traffic - was eventually metalled at least eight times. A thick deposit of later medieval gravel sealed the earlier surfacings and was in turn capped by the hardcore and tarmacadam of the latest modern streets. Sealing the remains of all this is the present pedestrian paving.

This small trench was without doubt one of the most exciting and rewarding salvage operations undertaken by the Trust. Thanks must be extended not only to the contractors, D. Justice, and the hard-working team of volunteer-diggers, but also to the general public who showed tremendous interest in the work and donated not only refreshments (cans of beer etc.) to the exhausted team of diggers, but also much needed funds to the flagging finances of the Trust.

Paul Bennett

\* A full report on this building by Professor Frere will be published in **The Archaeology of Canterbury Volume VII** in 1983.

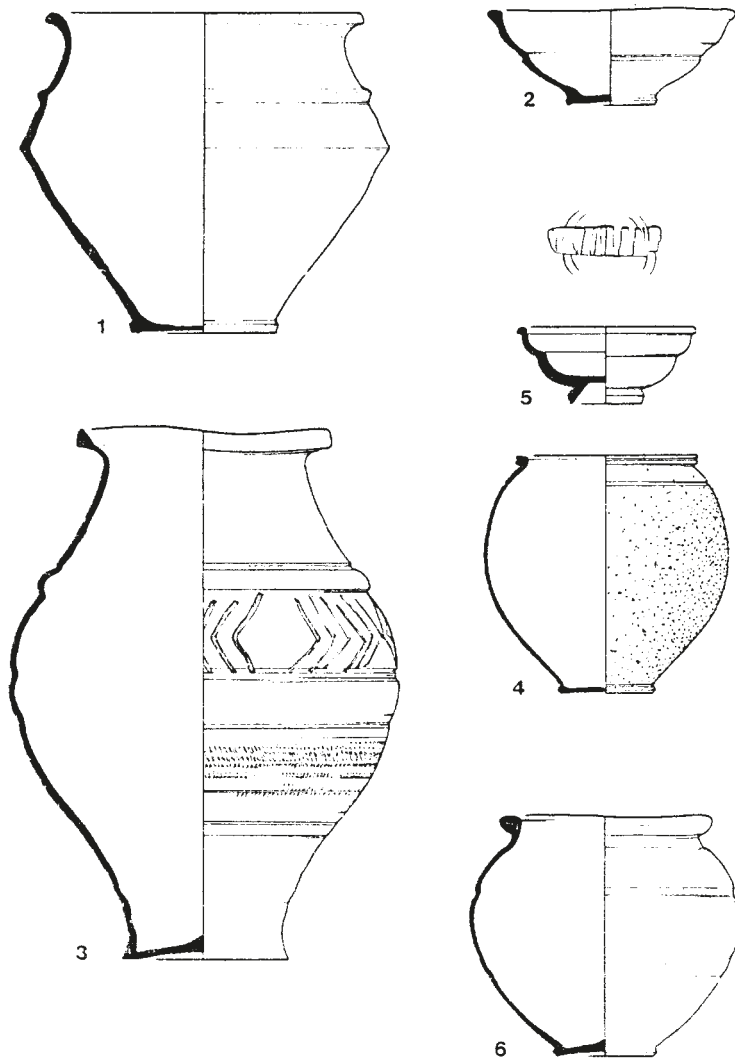
## 10. Miscellaneous Other Sites

In the cellar under 68 Burgate, part of the south side of the main Roman street that came into the city through Burgate was observed during building work, by the Blockleys.

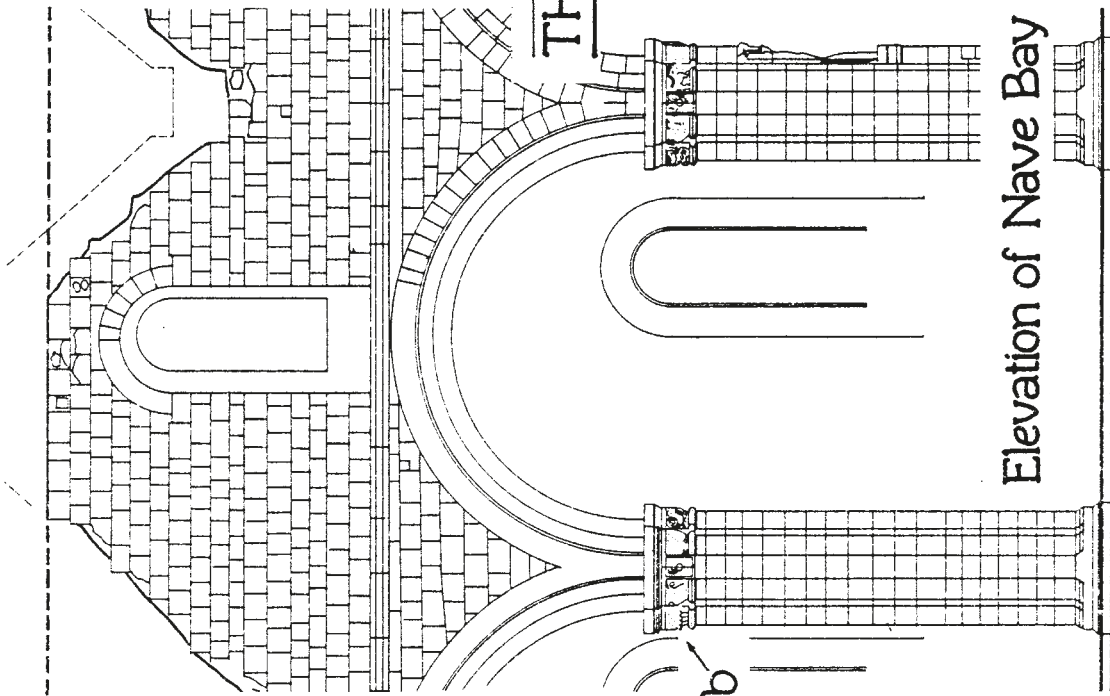
During drainage renewal in the outer court of St. Augustine's College, two Roman cremation burials were exposed and recorded for the Trust by John Rady and Richard Pollard. A full report on them has been completed by Richard Pollard and will appear in **Arch. Cant.** 97 (1981) in July 1982. We are grateful to Mr. H. Perks and the workmen at the college for informing us of the find.

Other small scale work included observation of trenches being dug in Ham churchyard and within the church (being converted to a house,) the recording of some human bones (for the Coroner), from 19 Oaten Hill in October 1981 (4 skeletons probably from the graveyard to the disused church of St. Sepulchre's), and the recording of small wall foundations (the original projecting bays) in the front garden of 16 Watling Street.

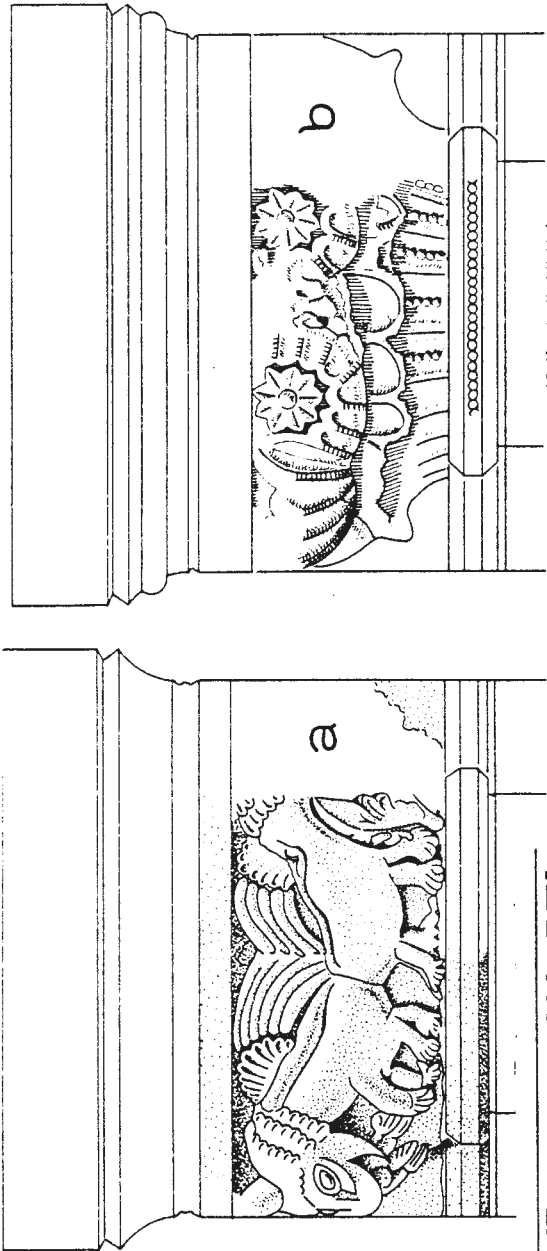
Tim Tatton-Brown



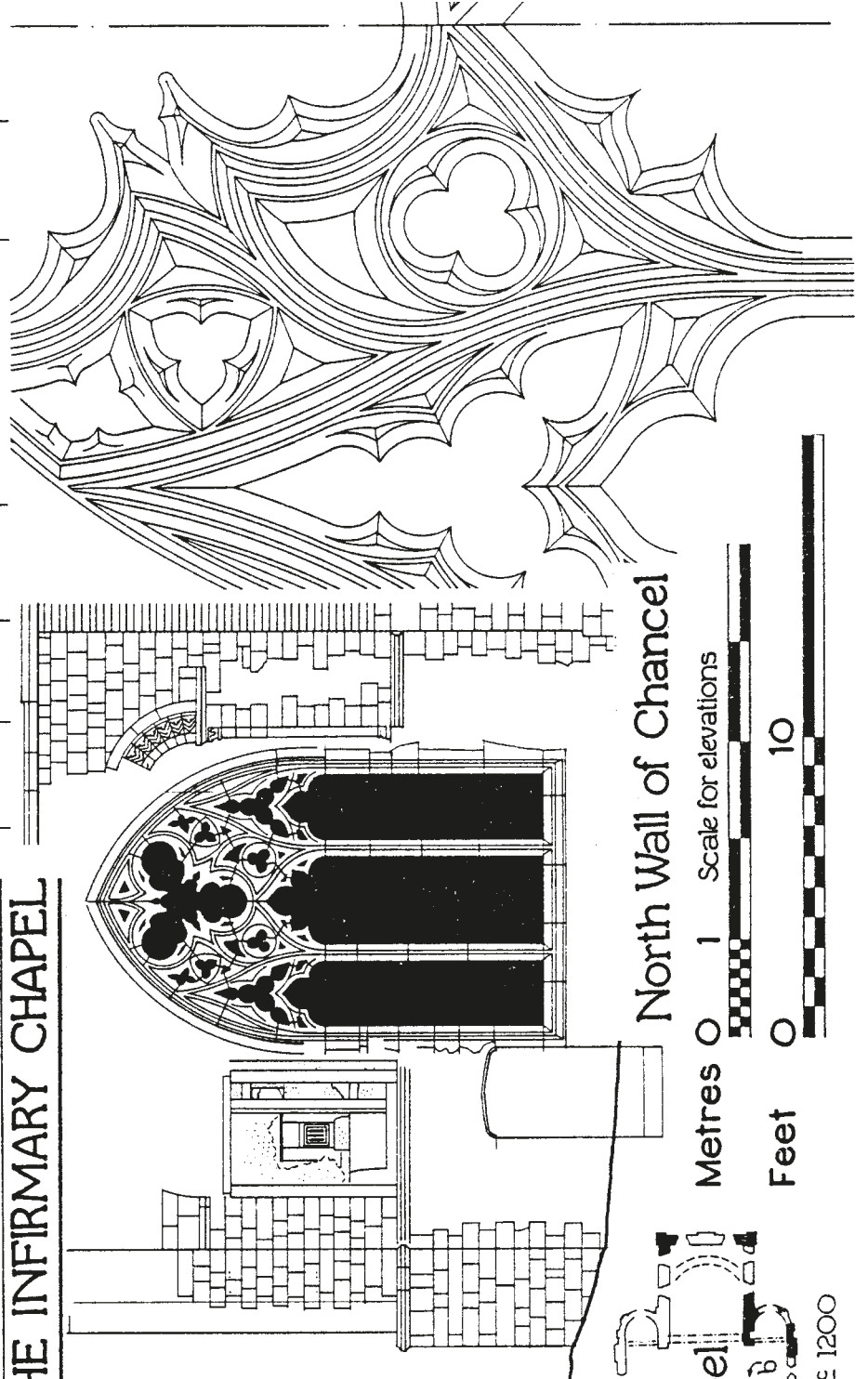
Roman pottery from St. Augustine's College(1:4) del M. Duncan



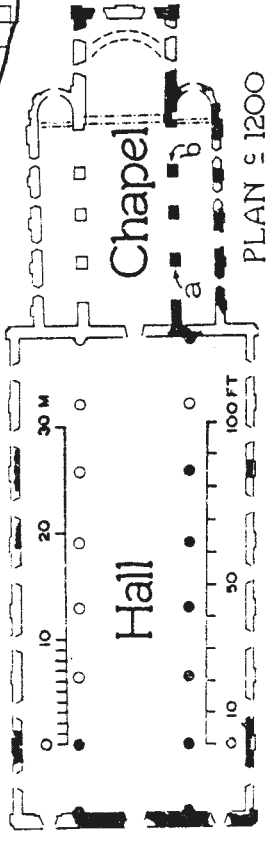
Elevation of Nave Bay



THE INFIRMARY CHAPEL



North Wall of Chancel



Hall

Chapel

PLAN 5:1200

Metres 0 1 Scale for elevations

Feet 0 10

### **III. BUILDING RECORDING**

#### **Introduction**

We have had another busy year recording several large buildings in and around the city. The major surveys were at the Infirmary Chapel and Horton Manor and both of these surveys are now complete and will, we hope, be published shortly. As well as this, various other smaller surveys (all rescue-recording work) were undertaken and brief reports appear below. As usual, it is impossible to keep up with all the buildings being restored in and around Canterbury, but the Director has attempted to visit and assess the importance and need for recording at all known restoration works being carried out during the year. As a member of the Kent Historic Buildings Committee, he has been involved also in many visits to buildings further afield in East Kent.

Once again the main burden for recording work has fallen on John Bowen, and the excellence of his work has continued to be a very important factor in producing these records. A small amount of recording work has also been done by Laurie Sartin and Dave Lees. Some of this work was exhibited at an exhibition of the Trust's work in July 1982 in the Royal Museum, and later in 1982 we hope it will be on exhibition in the Poor Priests' Hospital.

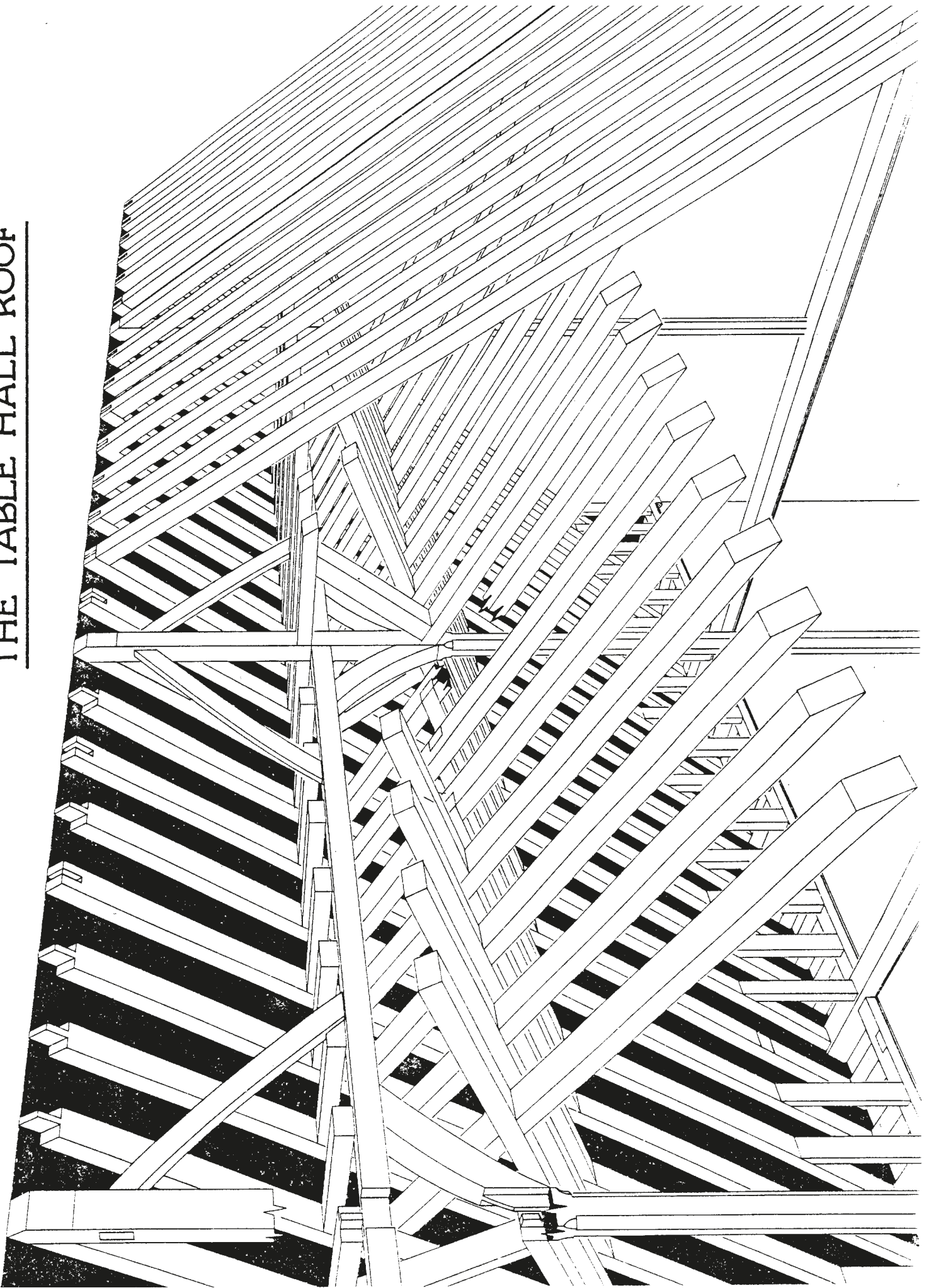
#### **1. Infirmary Chapel and Table Hall**

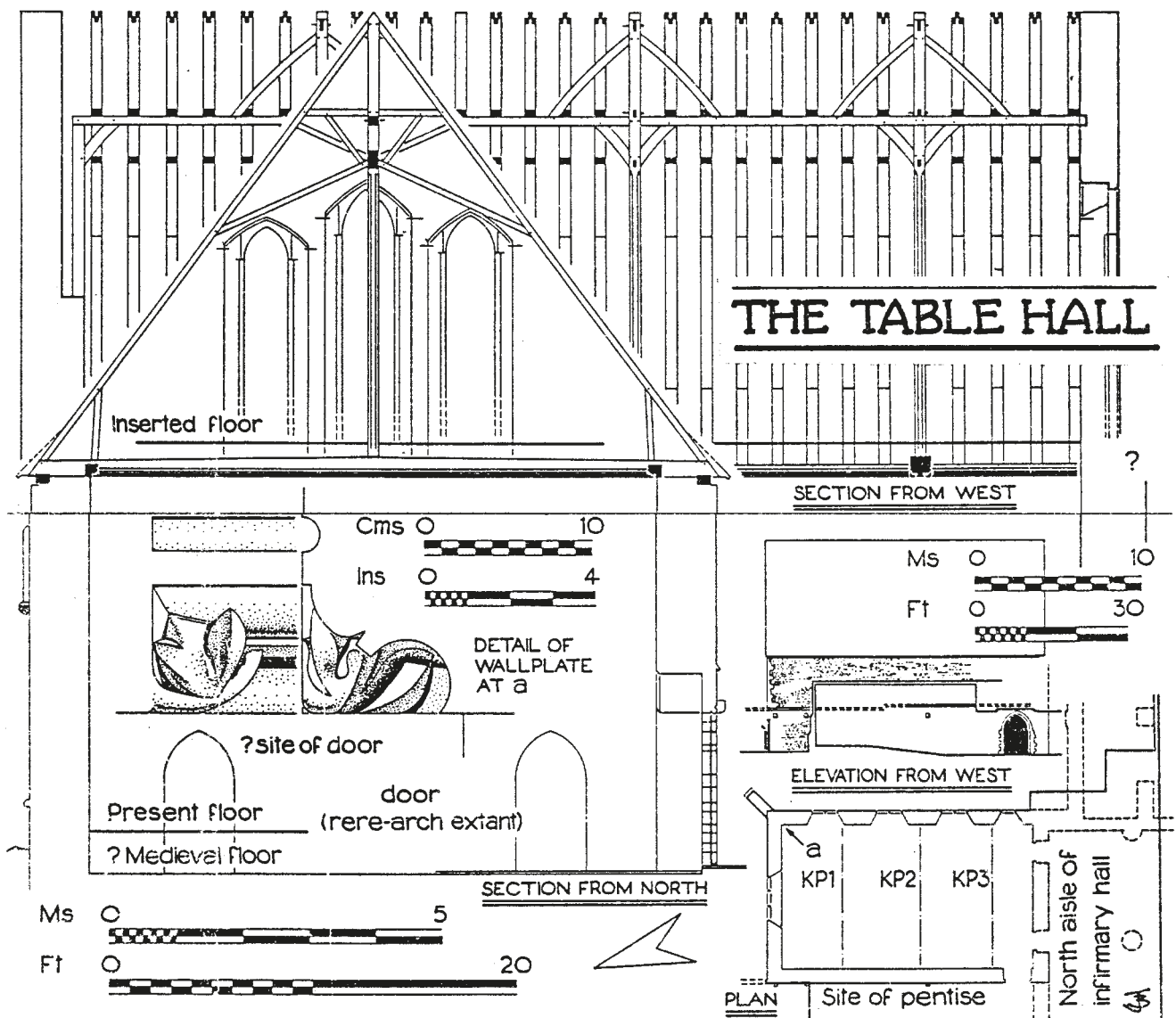
This was the major job during the year, and a full survey of the ruins of the infirmary buildings north-east of the Cathedral was commissioned and paid for by the Surveyor to the Fabric of the Dean and Chapter. These ruins, which comprise the remains of the south arcade and some buttresses of the Infirmary Hall and much of the Infirmary Chapel, are in very poor condition and will shortly undergo restoration by the Dean and Chapter. The ruins, which are largely early to mid 12th century in date, were fully exposed about 120 years ago when the Canonical houses which surround them were demolished.

The Infirmary Chapel is an extremely important building which was erected in Prior Wibert's time and still contains some very fine, but badly eroded, sculpture, (see figure). Still surviving are the southern arcade, south wall and most of the ruined chancel, including the chancel arch. Inserted into the mid-12th century walls are three 14th century windows (containing split - cusp "Kentish" tracery) and a new chancel arch. Our survey has included not only a series of 1:50 measured elevations and plans, but also detailed drawings of all the surviving sculpture and wall paintings. The latter, which were first exposed in 1910 are now in a deplorable condition and the remaining fragments have at last been removed for conservation by the wall-painting workshop.

At the same time, the opportunity was taken of surveying the Table Hall which adjoins the north-east corner of the Infirmary Hall. This remarkable building (see figure), which is now the Choir House, still retains its original kingpost roof (probably built in the 3rd quarter of the 13th century) and some very fine mid-14th century traceried windows with corbelled heads on either side. This building survived the dissolution because it became the house attached to the 2nd prebendal stall.

THE TABLE HALL ROOF



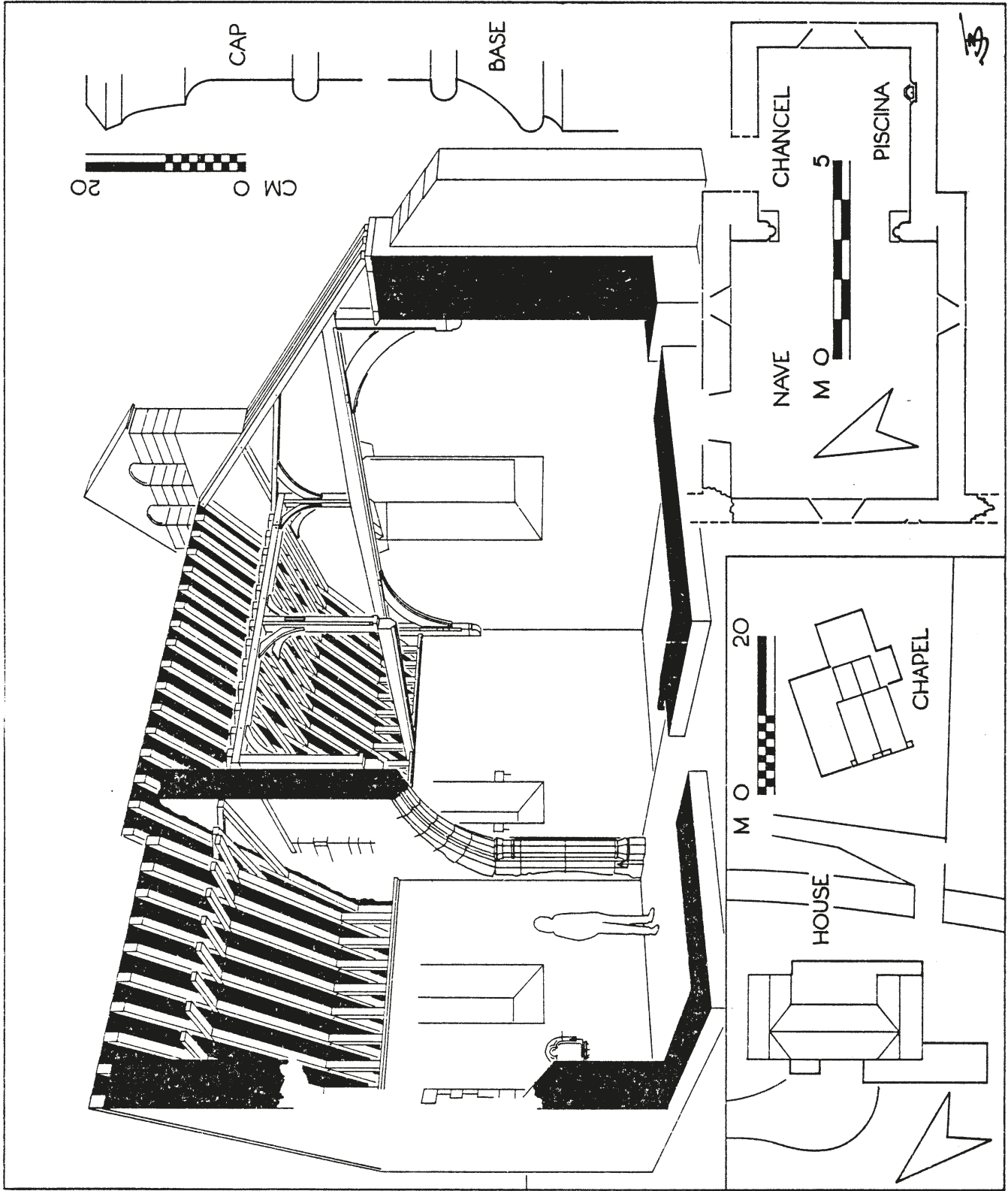


## 2. 'New Foundation Survey'

For the "History of Canterbury Cathedral" seminar, Mrs. Margaret Sparks produced a paper on the "New Foundation" of 1541 and on how the members of the New Foundation (the Dean, Canons, 6 Preachers, etc.) adapted the existing buildings of Christ Church Priory for their own use. As part of this study the Trust has worked on the Topography of these buildings and a provisional plan (see page 51) has been produced. This work ties in with our own post-excavation work on the excavations carried out within the Cathedral Precincts.

\* See W.D.Caroe, "Wall paintings in the Infirmary Chapel, Canterbury Cathedral", *Archaeologia* 151-6. 63 (1912)



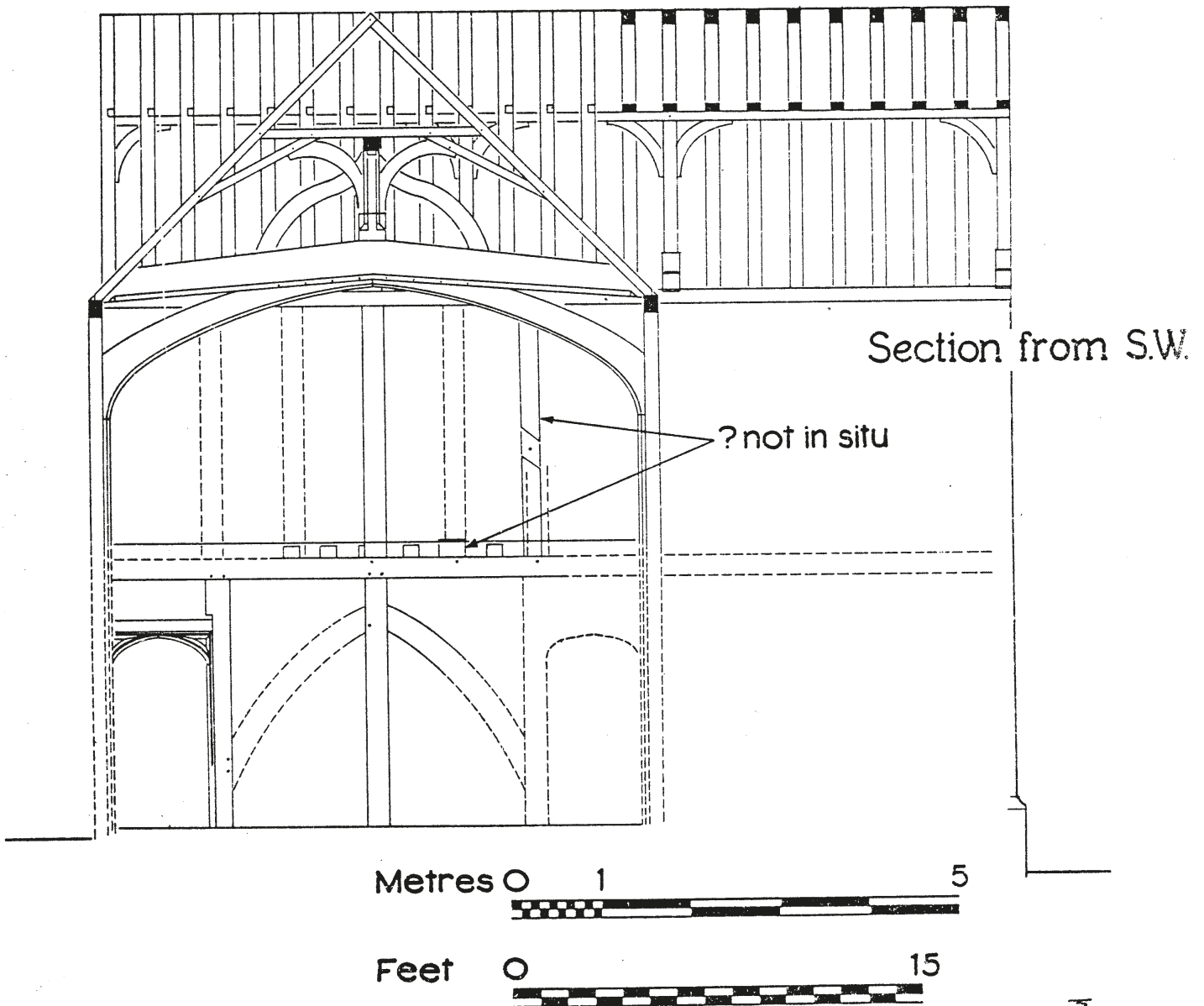


Horton Manor Chapel

### 3. Horton Manor and Chapel

During the summer of 1981 a series of measured drawings were made of Horton Manor Chapel (a scheduled Ancient Monument) with a grant of £500 from the D.O.E. This important building, which is now in very poor condition indeed, consists of a small nave and chance] surrounded by 19th-century structures (a ruined oast house and a weatherboarded store). The nave roof is of particular interest as it was originally a scissor-braced roof (perhaps c.1300 in date) which later had a collar-purlin and crown - posts inserted into it (perhaps in the late 14th century). As well as the chapel, drawings were also made of the medieval roofs at Horton Manor itself (amazingly an unlisted building!), which is up for sale. These roofs are arch-braced with late crown-posts (perhaps late 15th century) and are large for a medieval timber-framed building. (See the section which is through the 3-bay hall, looking north-east). The house, which was probably originally H-Shaped, contains other remains of its timberframing (though now mostly concealed) and a fine

#### HORTON MANOR



16th-century brickmullioned window on the east side. Despite much later alteration work, a great deal of this fine building still survives.

A brief survey of the topography of the manor (which is in Chartham parish, two and a half miles south-west of Canterbury) was also undertaken. Domesday book, an estate map of 1633 (now in the Kent Archives Office), and the Tithe Map of 1840 as well as other documents all suggest that the area of the manor and its field system hardly changed in over 800 years (i.e. from the late Saxon period).

#### **4. West Stourmouth Church**

During February and March 1982 recording work was carried out at West Stourmouth Church during restoration work being carried out for the Redundant Churches Fund. This important church, which is now vested in the Redundant Churches Fund, unfortunately had the lead stolen from the chance] and south aisle roofs during the “waiting period”.

Our main work has been the recording of the 15th-century south-aisle roof which has had to be heavily restored, and a small grant of £100 was made to us for this work. At the same time a general survey of the whole church has been made with particular emphasis on the roofs (not covered in the brief 1929 survey Though the chance] roof and the cut-down north aisle roof are 19th century in date, we were very pleased to find that the nave roof was a kingpost roof, which, though of poor quality, is almost certainly 13th century in date. The internal timber belfry at the west end of the nave cuts through this roof and is probably 14th century in date.

We are grateful to Catherine Cullis of the Redundant Churches Fund and Patricia Brock (the Church architect from Bickerdike Allen Partners) for all their help and cooperation in this work. Also to Cardys', the builders, who are carrying out the work.

#### **5. Trinity Chapel. St. Dunstan's Church**

The Trinity Chapel is a small chapel, which was added on to the north side of the nave of St. Dunstan's Church at the west end in 1330. At the Reformation it was converted into a vestry and then in the 17th century a new porch was added on to the north side of the nave immediately to the east of the chapel covering most of the lower part of the east wall.

Re-roofing work on the nave of the church during the late spring of 1982 revealed that the upper part to the east wall of the old Trinity Chapel also needed rebuilding. The original east window had been removed and the area was then roughly infilled (perhaps in the 17th century). This infilling, which contained quite a lot of soft chalk block, was already very eroded and before restoration work started the Trust were commissioned to make a measured drawing of the east wall of the church. We are grateful to Cardys, the builders, for their help with this and to Mr. Peter Marsh, the church architect, who initiated the work.

See A.H.Collins, “Stourmouth Church” **Arch. Cant.** 42 (1930) 141-6.

## 6. Poor Priests' Hospital

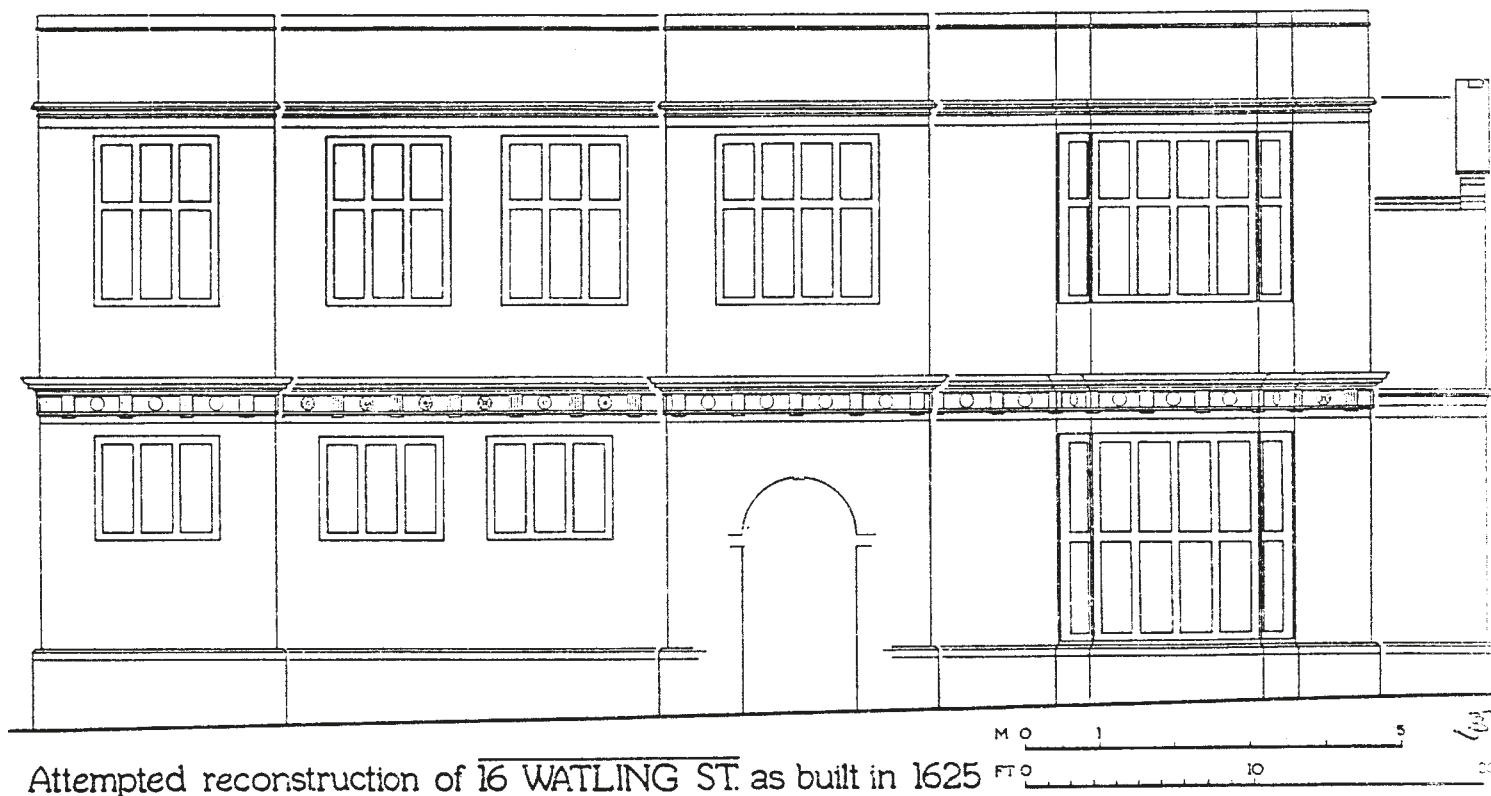
More recording work was undertaken on the fabric of the chapel area of the building. For a full report on the work, see above under the excavation report.

## 7. Miscellaneous buildings

A small amount of additional work was carried out at 16 Watling Street (see last year's **Annual Report**) and a reconstruction of the original 1625 front elevation of the house by John Bowen has been produced after work in the front garden area. (See figure). Drawings were also made for the Dean and Chapter (the land-owners) of the remaining ruined walls of the Greyfriars in Canterbury, which are near the boundary wall between the Franciscan gardens and the passageway to St. Peter's Street. This is probably the remains of part of the cross-passage of the church. A survey of the Dean and Chapter's Conduit House in Military Road was also produced (see above under the excavation report), and a watch was kept on various other retiling-and-batoning work which has been taking place within the Cathedral precincts.

Finally, observation of work being done at St. Martin's Church was done in February-March, 1981, and new plans of the Archbishop's Palaces at Ford and Maidstone have been produced; the latter with a grant from the Society of the Antiquaries of London.

Tim Tatton-Brown



## IV. RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND FINDS PROCESSING

### Introduction

Once again the work of the Trust at 92a Broad Street has continued throughout the year, despite enormous financial difficulties, in the very able hands of Marion Green and Pan Garrard. As well as these two, we have been lucky in having the continued fine work of Nigel Macpherson-Grant and our splendid group of draughtsmen, Mark Duncan, Laurie Sartin and Dave Lees. Occasional drawing work has also been done by Jonathan Joy.

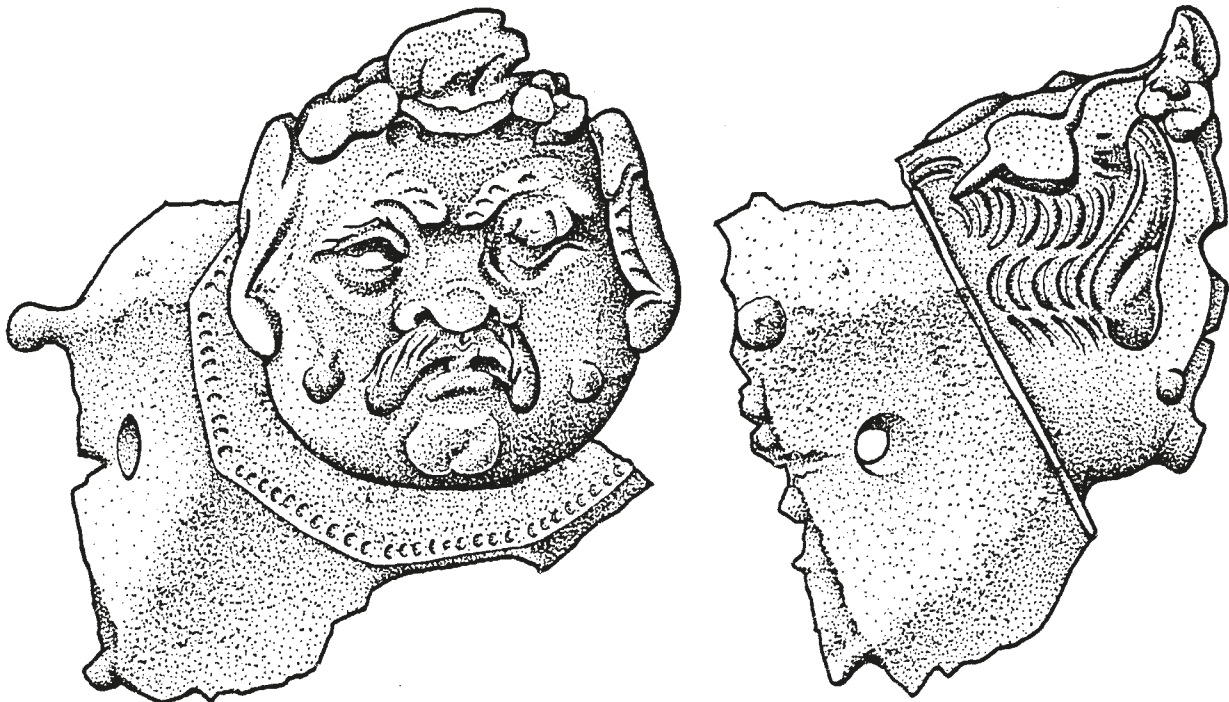
Pan Garrard continues to be ably supported in her conservation work by Karen Webster, the Department of the Environment's conservator at the County Museums Service headquarters at West Malling.

Two newcomers to the Trust during the year have been Richard Pollard and Paul Barford. Their work, on Roman pottery and ironwork respectively, has been of great importance and, finance being available, will continue into the future.

As usual we have also relied a tremendous amount on our large group of volunteer helpers in the back-room; people who come and work for us all the year round despite the cold. The work of these volunteers, however, could not be carried out without the able supervision of Marion Green, Maggy Taylor and Angela Newton.

Finally, we have been greatly helped by the support of many outside finds specialists, (many of them unpaid), and it is a pleasure to be able to help their research with new discoveries from Canterbury.

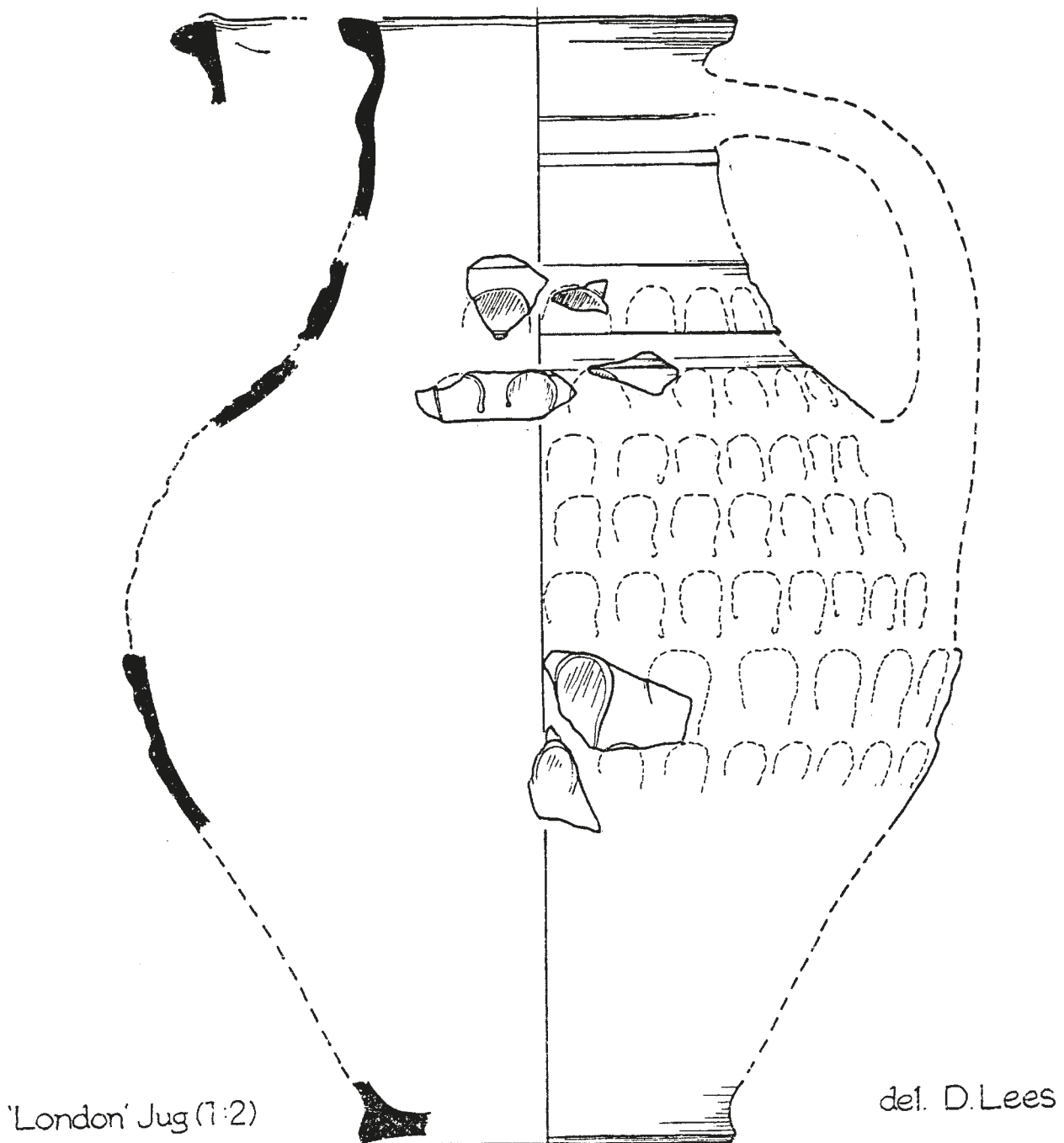
Tim Tatton-Brown

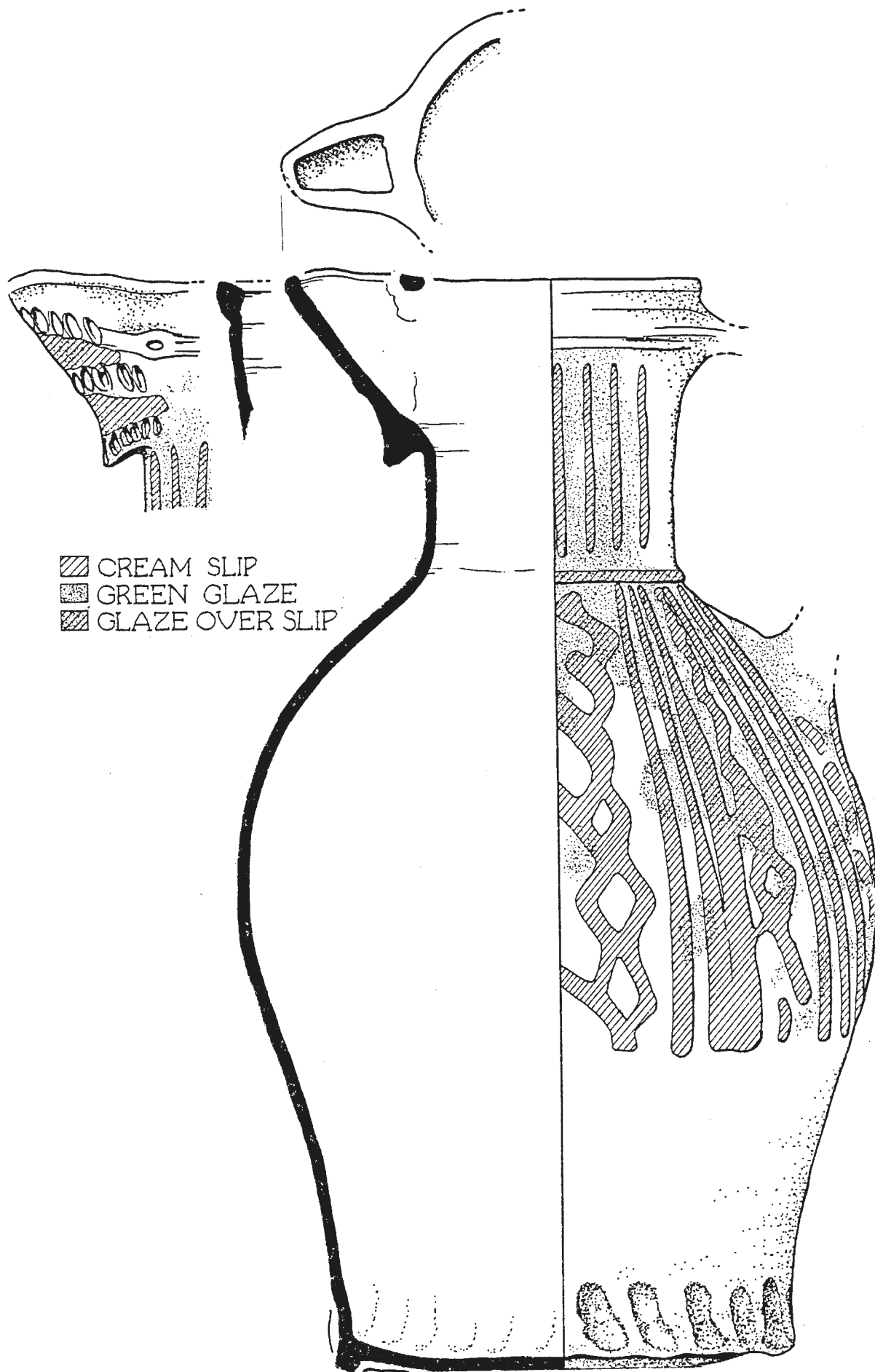


Roman bronze SILENUS head del. M. Duncan (2:1)

## 1. Ceramic Research

As with 1981, the statistical analysis of wares from the Trust's 1976-80 excavations (see **Annual Report** No. 5) has continued, concentrating on the medieval and late medieval phases of the local pottery industry. This is nearly completed. Similar analyses are also being made of non-local English and Continental imports. When completed (end of 1982), the large body of basic information available will cover the development of the Canterbury sandy coarseware tradition from its beginnings in the 7th or 8th centuries to its cessation in the 15th century. Studying the imports current in this specific span of time should also allow us to determine the degree of interaction between local and external ceramic trends. That there should be interaction is obvious, but the amount of external stimulation is partially obscured, in that the history of Canterbury's pottery tradition is one of steady development over many centuries, often with only minor nuances of style-change. This makes fine dating difficult. To improve this is the interesting challenge.





Late C13th ~ early C14th 'Tyler Hill' Jug (1:2) del. D. Lees

It was not originally intended to carry this first analytical stage to conclusion this year; we had hoped that by this June at least two further Interim Studies would have been produced. However, the critical short-fall in funds has meant that the requisite, and major drawing programme has had to be postponed. Hopefully, this interruption will only be a short-term necessity.

Nigel Macpherson-Grant

## **2. Roman Coarse Pottery Research**

Precedence has been accorded to the preparation of the final report on the Marlowe Car Park I-IV material. Completion will be achieved when that from the forthcoming Theatre excavations is assimilated. This report focuses on two periods, viz. late Iron Age to pre-Flavian, and third to early 5th centuries, and contains discussion and illustration of fabrics and forms. Dr. Isobel Thompson has kindly agreed to submit a paper on wider aspects of the "Belgic" pottery. Smaller groups of pottery from other C.A.T. sites have also been studied, and reports prepared. The task of establishing an archive of quantified wellstratified groups is now in hand, in pursuance of the ultimate objective of publishing a separate volume on the Roman Pottery of Canterbury.

Pottery production at Canterbury has been studied in depth, with the accent being upon the marketing systems that supported the local industries of the 1st and 2nd centuries, and upon the form-fabric ranges of the products themselves.

The advice of the C.A.T. has been sought by a number of local societies and individuals on various aspects of Roman pottery studies, and it is gratifying to record the feedback that emanates from such consultation, to our mutual advantage.

Richard J. Pollard

## **3. Conservation**

The "small finds" from the excavations in Canterbury have all been processed during the past year. We have benefited considerably from the close liaison with Karen Webster of the Kent Education and Museums Service Laboratory at West Malling, both from her professional work and advice on storage.

In particular, the spectacular find of the Anglo-Saxon pendant from the old Westgate Court Farm site could be displayed at the Royal Museum, Canterbury, quite quickly, thanks to immediate conservation by Karen Webster and metallurgical definition by the laboratory of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. Some very interesting finds from the Poor Priests' Hospital, the smaller excavations of the Dane John Site and Marlowe Avenue have all been conserved and are in the process of being reported on: some seven hundred finds of all types in all. Amongst these the late medieval and post-medieval periods are producing some very interesting material.

Pan Garrard



## **4. Finds Processing**

Our team over the past year has consisted of two part-time employees only. Obviously this is very limiting but Maggie Taylor and Angela Newton have diligently waded through the usual masses of material.

Unscheduled work has yielded extra material to be processed from Dovecot Gardens, St. Augustine's Abbey (a small Roman cremation group), and the old Westgate Court Farm site, a major Roman cremation cemetery. All normal processing stopped while daily bags of pots with cremations were handed up to the pot room where there was barely room to move! A soil sample was extracted from each vessel and the cremations removed for analysis. Washing the pottery proved to be an extremely delicate task as much of it was very soft. Reconstruction of the most complete vessels was embarked upon, and some of these were exhibited in the Trust's July exhibition in the Royal Museum, Canterbury.

Maggie Taylor continues her work on painted wall plaster; a restored area of Roman plaster is also on show in the museum exhibition.

Angela Newton must be commended for her consistent effort in washing and cleaning the bulk of the pottery, bone etc. which has accumulated; she was largely responsible for the cleaning of the cremation vessels - about 150 in all.

Paul Barford's assistance in many ways over the past six months has been appreciated. Apart from his scheduled work on the iron and other metals recovered, he has proved to be most useful as a general handyman.

Thanks are also due to Jane Turner who, although employed elsewhere for the past year, has kept working on the medieval floor tiles, the Poor Priests' Hospital having produced a considerable quantity.

Thanks are also due to Helen, Margaret, Bridget and Barbara who have helped, as volunteers, to wash finds and mark and reconstruct pottery. Barbara is a student on the "Practical Archaeology" course currently running under the joint auspices of the Trust and the School of Continuing Education, University of Kent at Canterbury.

## **5. Pottery Processing**

The majority of the pottery from the past year's excavation has now been processed and identified as far as is possible; on a major site this can be a very lengthy task but if it is carried out concurrently with the excavation the pottery person is able to give initial dating to site excavations when necessary. This method also helps to deter a backlog building up.

Richard Pollard (ex Reading University) joined the Trust last June to carry out a study of the Romano-British coarsewares produced by city excavations over the past five years. We are very fortunate to have him in the team; he arrived just in time to undertake work on the wares produced by the extensive Marlowe excavations! Indeed, much of the time over the past year has been devoted to the writing of various pottery reports for these sites, by Richard, myself and Nigel Macpherson-Grant.

The compilation of the fineware archive progresses slowly but surely, concentrating on the late Roman products first. With the material recorded fully, certain conclusions about Canterbury's trade in this period can now be drawn. Visits to other units were made in the past year regarding R.B. finewares and post-medieval wares; these included the D.U.A. (Museum of 'London) and Colchester Museum. It has always been the Trust's policy to excavate a site fully wherever possible, and record all the material produced. To this end a mass of material from 18th and 19th century potteries was sent for study to Sheila Morgan in Hampshire. We are grateful for her extensive reports.

Thanks as usual are due to the following people for their reports: Mrs. J. Bird (Samian), Mrs. K. Hartley (mortaria), Mr. M. Redknap (Late Roman German Coarsewares), Miss V. Rigby ('Gallo-Belgic' finewares) and, for their discussion and general support, Dr. C.J. Young (Oxfordshire finewares), Mr. R. Perrin (Nene Valley Research Committee), Dr. K. Greene (Early Roman finewares), Beth Richardson (Romano-British finewares, D.U.A.) and Jacqui Pearce (Medieval and Post-Medieval wares, D.U.A.), Ailsa Mainman, despite the demands of her new job, is kindly doing some thin-section work for us and we are grateful to Marion Wilson (Institute of Archaeology, Oxford) for her continuing help and advice.

Marion Green

## **6. Iron objects and technological materials**

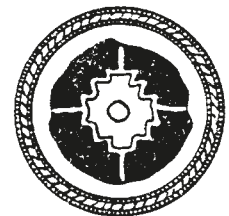
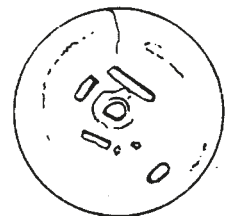
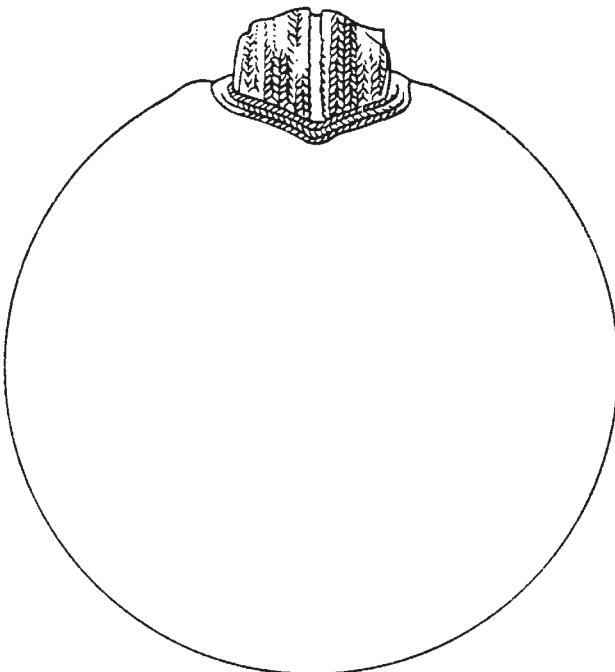
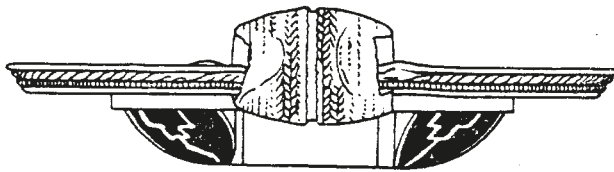
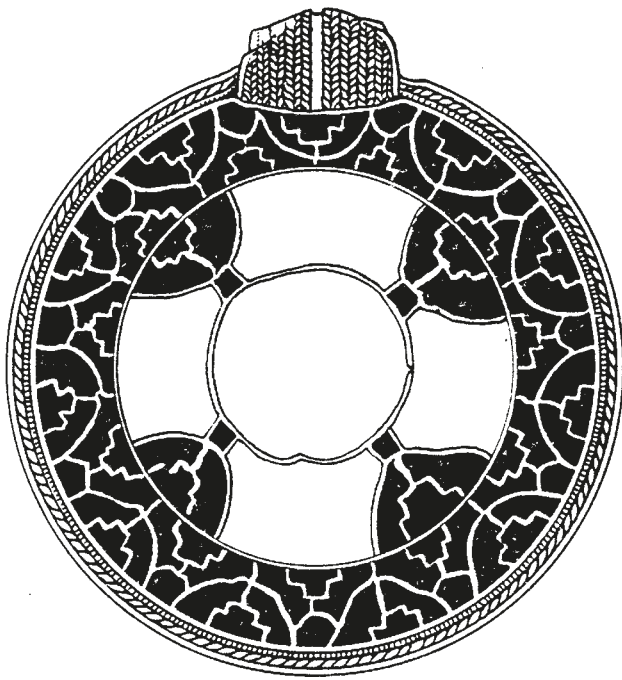
The main effort has been directed towards material from the Marlowe sites, which have produced a large number of ovens, hearths and other "industrial" remains. Samples were examined from these to try to determine the original use. Some of these features were undoubtedly metal-working hearths, mostly for copper alloys. Several groups of samples of fired wall-daub were also examined, and a close scrutiny of these has yielded interesting evidence of constructional techniques.

The Marlowe sites produced an estimated 20,000 iron objects, mostly nails; only a sample of these could be examined, again yielding important structural information (a recording scheme has been devised for the anticipated large quantity of nails expected to come from Marlowe V). A full archive of all the iron objects, excluding nails, from Marlowe sites I-IV has been prepared and a large iron report written for the excavation report. One of the most interesting finds in this material is a fragment of a "Roman" type of lock from a well-sealed Belgic context, making this one of the earliest known British locks.

Marlowe sites I-IV also produced large quantities of Saxon and Medieval iron slag. Unfortunately, due to lack of storage space and on the advice of other specialists, most of this material was discarded. From the surviving material and site notes it seems that there was a considerable amount of iron-working, including smelting on the site in the Middle Saxon and Early Medieval periods, but virtually none in the Roman period. It is hoped that Marlowe V will produce enough material to confirm this apparent trend.

Work has also been undertaken on material from the Cathedral Precincts sites, and Westgate Court Farm (including a technological study of the Saxon pendant) and a start has been made on the Cakebread Robey material (which it is hoped will continue in 1982).

Paul Barford



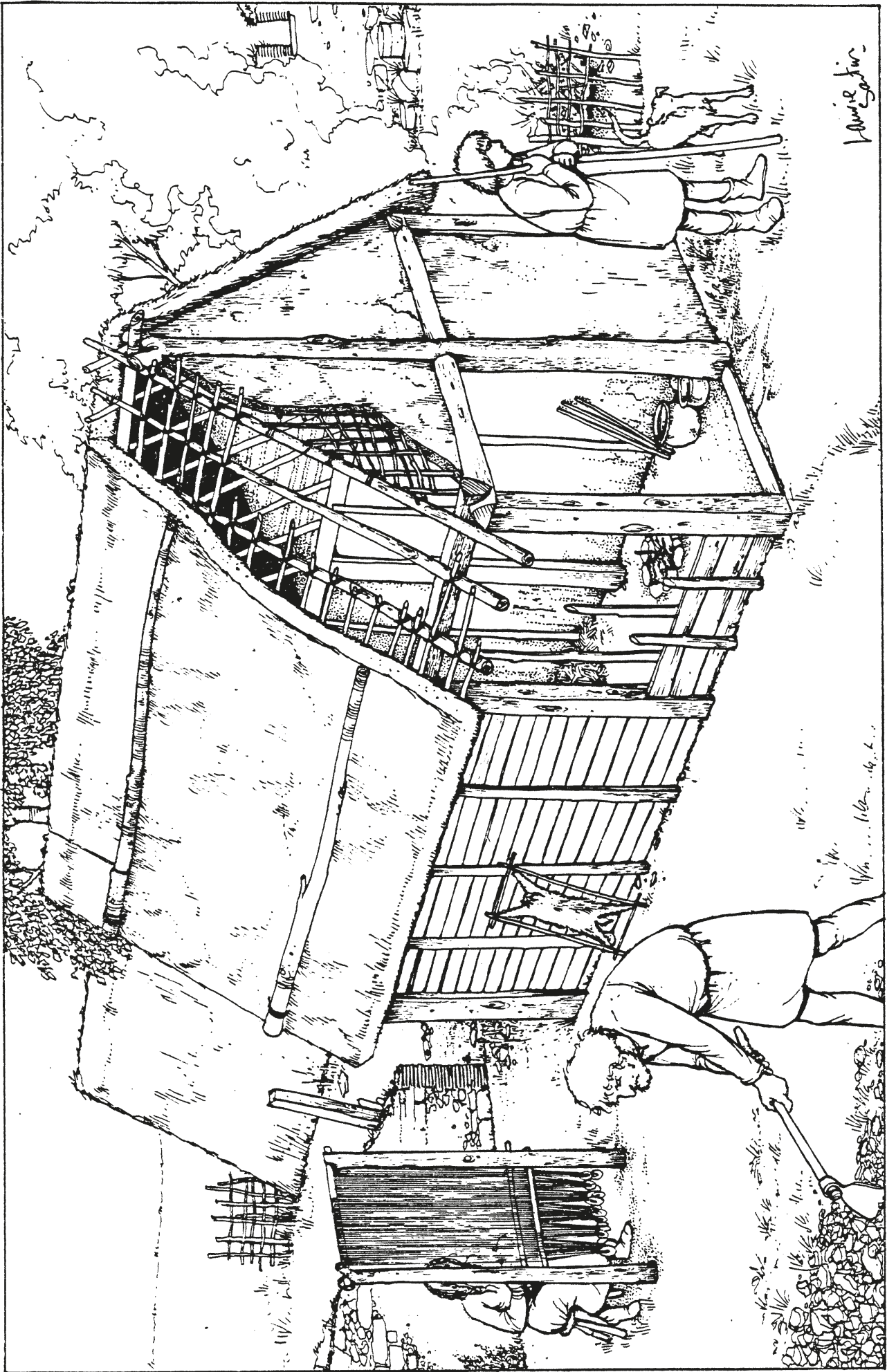
Anglo-Saxon Pendant & Boss (Gold inset with Garnet 2:1)  
del. M. Duncan

## 7. The Gold Pendant

From a shallow feature in the old Westgate Court, Farm site (see above) came arguably the Trust's most magnificent find: an early 7th century garnet-inlaid gold pendant, with a central cruciform motif once inlaid but now empty. This is one of the most superb pieces of Anglo-Saxon jewellery to have been found by excavation since the Sutton Hoo finds in 1939. It seems likely that the pendant was produced in one of the workshops producing the well-known series of East Kent disc-brooches. Differences in the construction and layout of the cell-walls of the inlay suggest the possibility that the original object was made by two different craftsmen. Some time during its use the pendant was modified and the central boss, probably from another object, was added to it.

The pendant was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries Ballot in May 1982, and soon will be the subject of short articles in **The Antiquaries Journal** and **Antiquity**. The find has attracted much local popular interest and an adaptation of the drawing has been made (by Mark Duncan) into a logo for some of the Trust's publicity material. Brief notes on the pendant have also appeared in **Popular Archaeology** and **Current Archaeology**.

Paul Barford



Reconstruction of a C7th Anglo-Saxon hut del. L. Sartin

## V. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

### 1. Publications

The two major events during the year were the publication in December '1981 of the first volume in "The Archaeology of Canterbury" series, **Excavations at Canterbury Castle**. To date about 300 copies (of a print-run of 1,000) have been sold; this more than pays for the 25% printing costs not paid for by the Department of the Environment grant. Exactly six months later Volume II, **Excavation on the Roman and Medieval Defences of Canterbury** was published, and to date nearly 200 copies (again out of a print-run of 1,000) have been sold.

Volumes III and IV, **Excavations in Cathedral Precincts** are now going through their final editorial stages, and if enough money can be found soon to pay a typist to retype the whole text of both volumes, we would hope to get them to the printers before the end of 1982.

Volume VII, **Excavations in the St. George's Street and Burgate Areas**, which consists almost entirely of excavations by Professor Frere for the old Canterbury Excavation Committee, is now ready for the press, and this volume will almost certainly be the next volume in the series to appear.

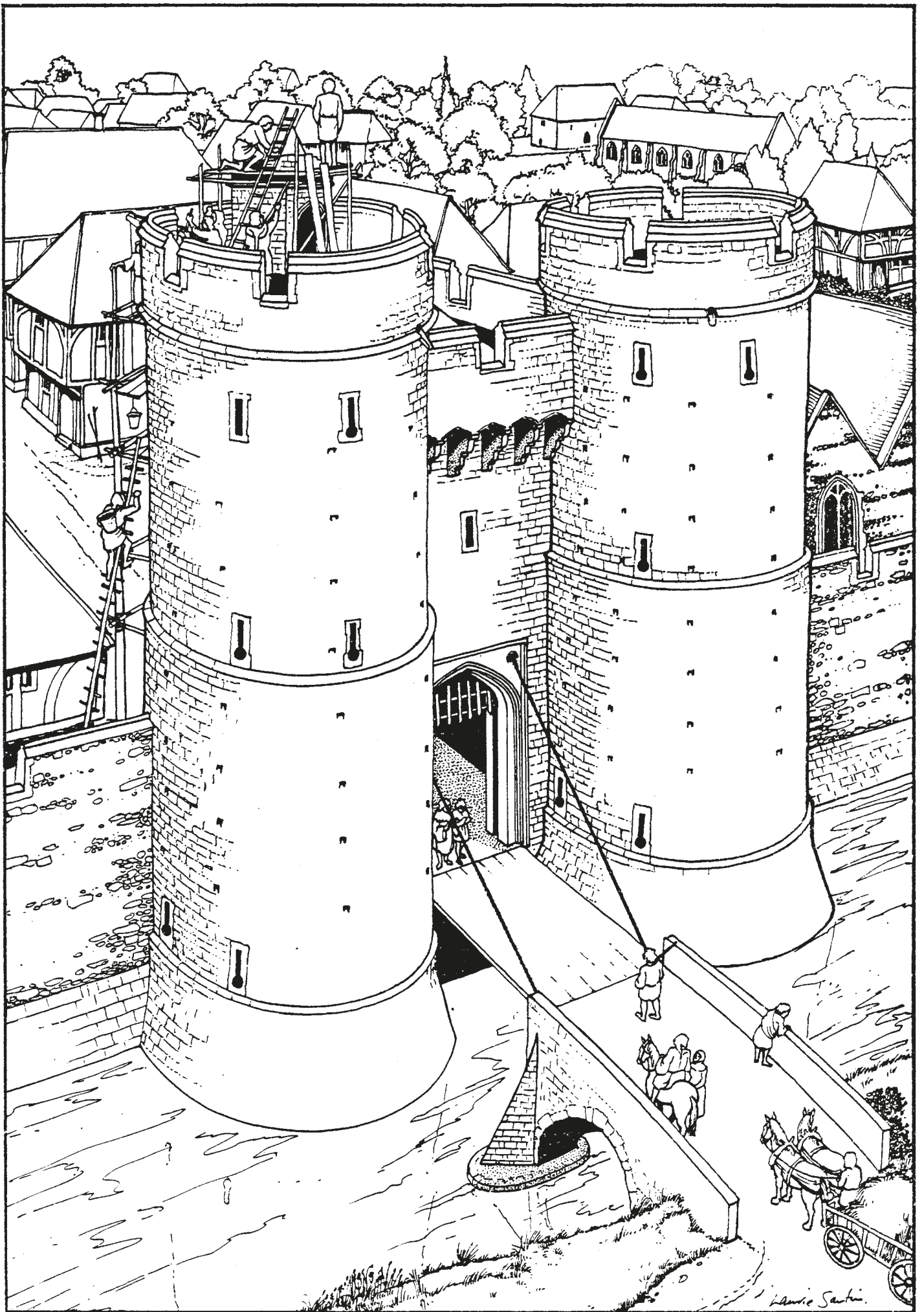
Work on Volume V, **The Marlowe Car Park Excavations**, has progressed extremely well during the year, thanks to the very hard work of Marion Day, Kevin and Paul Blockley. The excavation report on the Marlowe I to IV sites is now in draft and awaits the completion of the Marlowe Theatre excavation by Paul Blockley.

Work is also progressing on Volume VI, **Excavations in the Castle Street and Stour Street Areas**, and Paul Bennett, assisted by John Rady, is now working on the final report on the Poor Priests' Hospital excavations.

Other reports which were published during the year were the usual annual interim report in **Archaeologia Cantiana** (off-printed for sale) and "Excavations at the 'Old Palace', Bekesbourne" and "Some Minor Excavations 1979-80", both of which were also published in **Archaeologia Cantiana** 96 (1980) and off-printed for sale. Also published during the year were "The Roper Chantry in St. Dunstan's Church" in **Antiquaries Journal** 60 (1980) and "The Great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace" in **Medieval Art and Architecture at Canterbury before 1220** (B.A.A. 1981). Both reports were by the Director. Also published during the year by the Kent Archaeological Society was **Collectanea Historica** (Essays in Memory of Stuart Rigold), which contained an interim report on our work in the Poor Priests' Hospital by Paul Bennett, Margaret Sparks and the Director.

The Trust is extremely grateful to all the people who have helped on the publications side during the last year, particularly the members of the Publications Sub-Committee and Mr. Alec Detsicas. We are also grateful to the members of Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd., who very efficiently have seen a great deal of our material through the press, and to Professor Sheppard Frere, Miss Marion Wilson and Miss Sally Stowe for all their work on the publishing side. It is nice to see at last much of the hard work of the old Canterbury Excavation Committee appearing in print.

Finally, apart from the **Annual Report**, the Trust has had Nigel Macpherson-Grant's first report on **Local Wares at Canterbury**, "Saxo-Norman and Medieval shell-on-surface sandy ware, an initial



Reconstruction of the Westgate del. L. Sartin.

form and decoration type series” published in a provisional form. This volume, and others in the same series which will follow it, has been printed for circulation to museums and people who are interested in provisional results of our Canterbury pottery analysis.

## **2. Publicity**

We have once again attempted to publicise our activities as widely as possible and a whole series of articles have appeared in the **Kent Herald**, **Kentish Gazette** and **Adscene**. Other pieces have appeared in **The Times** and **Sunday Times** as well as in archaeological magazines like **Rescue News**, **Kent Archaeological Review**, **Popular Archaeology** and **Current Archaeology**. The latter magazine produced an excellent full article on Canterbury in *Current Archaeology* 80 (Vol. VII No.9), 269-275 in December 1981, and we are grateful to Andrew Selkirk, the editor, for his continued interest in our work.

Short accounts of our work during the year have also been seen on the new Television South as well as on Radio 4 “Origins”, and Radio Medway.

Currently a great deal of interest has been taken in the Trust’s work by the opening of the Marlowe Theatre site to the public. The site was formally opened to the public on the 17th July, by the Sheriff, Councillor Ignatius Dempsey, and we are very grateful to him and Mrs. Marjorie Lyle for their hard work at this time. Mrs. Lyle, in particular, has done an immense amount of work for the Trust on the publicity side.



## **VI. LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS AND EDUCATION**

### **1. Lectures**

As usual large numbers of lectures have been given by members of the Trust both on the sites, around the City and in lecture halls with slides (largely during the winter months). The Director gave over 30 lectures during the year, while Paul Bennett, Paul Blockley and particularly Mrs. Marjorie Lyle gave about a dozen lectures; this does not count the many lectures given on the sites. While we do not ask a fee for giving lectures, we expect the society concerned to make a "generous donation" to the Trust's Appeal Fund. This is often forthcoming, but sadly there are still some local societies who expect us to travel a long way (sometimes even at our own expense!) and then give us only a fiver!! These bodies are now being "black-listed" in our Lectures Book for future lectures. Among the many bodies lectured to during the year were the Royal Archaeological Institute, the Friends of Old Reims and several University Archaeological Societies and Extra-Mural Departments. Once again, the Director did two lectures at St. Augustine's Abbey for Swan's Tours as well as going on one of Swan's Hellenic Tours to the Eastern Mediterranean as a Guest Lecturer. Lectures were also given to various summer schools.

Once again we have liaised closely with Dr. Tom Blagg, the archaeology lecturer at the University of Kent's School of Continuing Education. Several events have been jointly organised by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and the School of Continuing Education, notably a very successful weekend conference at Wye College on "Anglo-Saxon Kent" (about 100 people were present), and a course of 13 weekly lectures on "Practical Archaeology" held mainly at 92a Broad Street between mid-April and early July, 1982, and organised by Marion Green and Paul Bennett.

### **2. Exhibitions**

The Trust is once again grateful to Mr. Kenneth Reddie (the Curator of Canterbury Museums) for allowing us a month in July to hold an exhibition of recent work and finds by the Trust in the Slater Art Gallery at the Royal Museum. A fine display on boards (of photographs, plans, elevations, etc.) was designed and mounted by John Bowen and a series of cases displayed some of our more important recent finds.

A selection of the Trust's Middle-Saxon and Viking finds are still on loan to "The Vikings in England" exhibition now on display at York. (The Director attended the opening of this exhibition by Prince Charles on 30th March at the Yorkshire Museum.)

Finally, the Anglo-Saxon gold pendant was displayed at the May Ballot of the Society of Antiquaries.

### **3. Visits**

Once again many people visited us during the year, including an encouraging number of research students. As usual during the spring vacation, Professor Alan Everitt brought a group of his English Local History Department students (from the University of Leicester) for a visit to Canterbury (the

Director did his usual guided tour around the town for them). We have also had, yet again, a number of Leicester University Archaeology undergraduates on our excavations in the summer. We are grateful to John Wachter (who visited us on several occasions) for arranging this and for his continued support for the Trust generally. We have also had several visits from the Department of the Environment's Inspectors of Ancient Monuments and from the Director and several members of staff of the British Museum. As always we are particularly grateful to Stephen Dunmore (Department of the Environment) and Leslie Webster (British Museum) for their help and advice, and to the organisations for continued financial help. It---isalso a pleasure to see art historian colleagues here and, as always, particularly welcome visits by Professor George Zarnecki and Deborah Kahn (we look forward to their new Romanesque exhibition). We have also had visits during the year from Professor and Mrs. Martin Biddle, Dr. Richard Gem, Dr. Warwick Rodwell and Mr. Michael Nightingale.

Finally, it was very nice to see Professor and Mrs. Frere here for the launch of Volume II in **The Archaeology of Canterbury** series.

Tim Tatton-Brown

#### **4. Education Officer's Report**

The economic climate not only for the Trust but for schools has limited educational activity this year. Twelve visits were made to schools for illustrated talks with slides and objects to classes ranging from 8-year-olds to A-level classics students. Nearly all were to local schools however and Ramsgate was the most distant point reached. Nine conducted tours in the summer did cater for schools from Essex and West Kent as well as London. New ventures have been illustrated talks on preSixteenth Century Canterbury to foreign language groups from Germany and Italy and to pensioners from Canterbury and to the Blind, who particularly appreciated the opportunity to handle objects of differing fabrics and forms or with feelable raised decoration. Six other adult groups have also been visited.

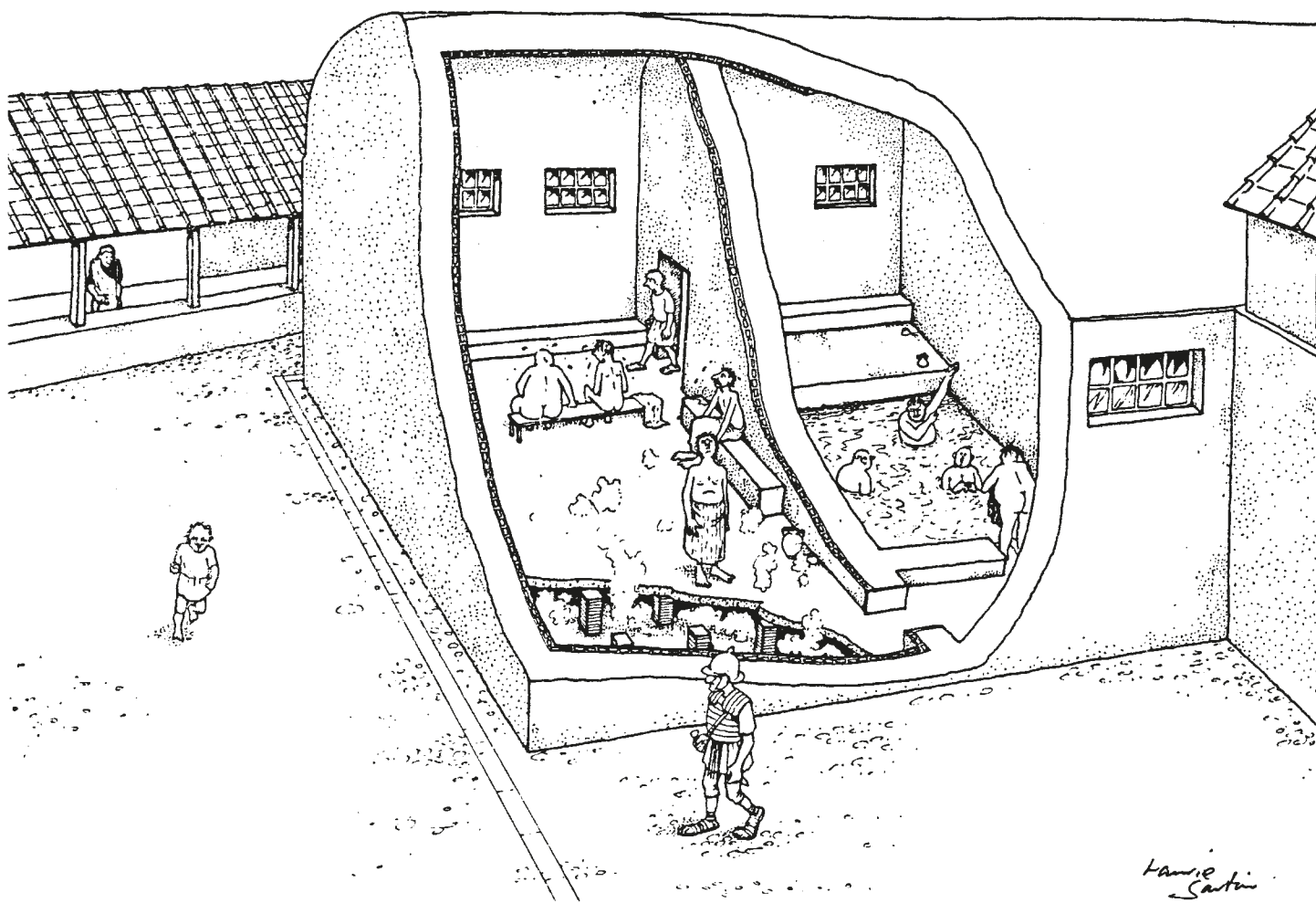
The Junior Archaeological Society has had a chequered year despite a nominal membership of around forty from nine schools. The high spot was a week of continuous training and digging during the autumn half-term at 3 Queen's Avenue which is reported elsewhere. Unfortunately, the zest to complete postexcavation work evaporated during the summer when exams and sport compete with archaeology. Five talks and two films put on after school were poorly attended but practical activities proved popular. Three London visits to museums, Greenwich and the Royal Tournament; brass-rubbing; field-walking at Stowting and visits to Romney Marsh and Knole were well supported. Knowledge of Canterbury was fostered in "widegames". The enterprise of individual members gained recognition in the publishing of Tom Howell's work in recording twenty lost windmills and Mark Cann and Richard Weir received press notice for work on "The Old Favourite" oyster-yawl and on the Kent cruise in Egypt. Three Junior members now dig with the Trust when possible and Richard Cousins has done a good and patient restoration job on a Roman amphora.

With a change of warden at the Teachers' Centre where we have met for three years and the changing age-structure of the group I am seeking a new way to continue, possibly in close association with one school, which would provide continuity, printing and premises. My thanks as

always go to Paul Bennett and Ian Anderson for their active help and moral support as Chairman and Treasurer.

I would also like to thank Marion Green for her patience with invading Juniors at 92a and to Peter Bulman at the Teachers' Centre without whom we would have folded up long ago. If I can provide a framework which encourages the regularity and reliability which are not noted features of the 12-16 year old character, I feel there are enough growth points for us to continue to provide a useful service to the community.

Marjorie Lyle



Reconstruction of the Roman Public Baths (Marlowe car-park site) del. L. Sartin.

## **VII ADMINISTRATION**

### **1. Council and Committees**

We are grateful to Lord Astor of Hever for all that he has done for use as Appeal Patron in the last six years. Sadly he is now leaving Kent (and settling in Scotland), and is relinquishing all his Kent positions. We wish him well for the future.

We were pleased to welcome Capt. W. Lawrence, MBE, as Kent County Council's new representative on the Trust Council. Capt. Lawrence is the new Chairman of the County Council's Amenities and Countryside Committee. During the year we have also had a change in the three members from Canterbury City Council, and the new members are Councillors Tom Castle, Robin Carver and Cyril Windsor. A retiring member of the Trust Council is the ex-leader of the City Council, Councillor Arthur Porter (this year's Mayor and hence our Chairman for the year) who has been a great supporter of the Trust since its formation in 1975. We are also grateful to another retiring member, Councillor Maurice Steptoe, for his support.

The Management Committee, Management Sub-Committee and Publications Sub-Committee continued to work very hard during the year. As always the Chairman, Professor Neville Phillips, the Secretary, Mr. Lawrence Lyle and the Treasurer, Professor George McVittie are the backbone to all committee work.

### **2. Premises**

**92a Broad Street.** We are now occupying these premises at a rent to the County Council of £1,800 per annum. This large sum is one of many things that make the Trust's finances more difficult and we have been looking into the possibility of finding other premises.

**Hostel.** We are still fortunate in being able to occupy this building rent-free thanks to Safeways. However, rates and electricity bills on the building have increased considerably during the year.

### **3. Finance - Hon. Treasurer's Report**

(See Appendix 'C' for the Accounts)

The year 1981/82 is the first one in which the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (C.A.T.) has operated as a limited company. It is with regret that I have to record a deficit of £9,000 on the year's working. The principal causes of this result were:

- (a) the "Project" system of support introduced by the Department of the Environment (DoE) in 1981/82;
- (b) the lack of any large digs in that year;
- (c) the Kent County Council's substitution of a £1,800 annual rental for the previous peppercorn rent of 92a Broad Street.

One consequence was that half of the Director's salary for the year was not covered and had to be sought in various minor grants. This accounted for a large part of the "Administration" item under Expenditure. Another consequence was that the attempt to continue the work of conservation, classification and interpretation of the accumulation of finds made in previous years produced much of the "Finds Processing" item. A search was made during the year for additional sources of income to cover these two items and also the overheads needed to keep the Trust operating as a coherent unit. The search was insufficiently productive though the grants from the Canterbury City Council and other organisations did prevent the deficit from being larger than it is. It is clear that the Trust cannot survive on the basis of disjointed "Projects"; a central financial core is needed to cover the salaries of the Director and Assistant Director and the overheads (rent, heating and lighting, telephone, etc.).

The new Publications Account was started in November 1981 at the request of the DoE. The account records the transactions involved in the publication for the Trust by the Kent Archaeological Society of the volumes given the overall title "The Archaeology of Canterbury". The DoE pays 75% of the printing costs and of certain minor editorial costs. From last November the Director has, in effect, run a small bookselling activity whose costs do not appear on the Expenditure side of the Publications Account. These costs make their contribution to the overall deficit of C.A.T. Ltd.

In conclusion my warmest thanks are due to Mr. David Anning of Hill Vellacott for his help with the presentation of the accounts and for advising about the proper form of the Balance Sheet.

G.C. McVittie

#### **4. Legal**

Mr. Nigel Jones of Furley, Page, Fielding and Pembroke has continued to act as our Honorary Legal Adviser throughout the year and we are again grateful for all the work he has done for us.

#### **5. Other Bodies**

The Director continues to serve on various committees including the Association for the Promotion of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, the Kent Historic Buildings Committee, the C.B.A. Historic Buildings Committee and Academic Board, and the RESCUE Committee. He is also a member of the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute, the Kent Archaeological Society and the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral.

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.C. 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, C.B.E., M.A., Litt.D., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.  
Professor B.W. Cunliffe, M.A., Ph.D., F.B.A. F.S.A.,  
N.P. Brooks, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.(Scot).  
\*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., Ph.D.  
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 and 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: -  
\*The University of Kent at Canterbury: Andrew Butcher, M.A.  
The Canterbury Archaeological Society: Mrs. Pan Garrard  
Kent County Council: Cllr. Capt. W. Lawrence, M.B.E.  
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. Tom Castle, Cllr. Robin Carver, Cllr. Cyril Windsor

\*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

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 Assistant:	Beckie Bennett (until March 1982)
Site Supervisors:	Kevin Blockley ) (until April 1982) Marion Blockley ) Paul Blockley ) John Rady )
Site Assistants:	Ian Anderson Simon Pratt
Conservator:	Pan Garrard
Finds Supervisors:	Marion Green Nigel Macpherson-Grant
Roman Pottery Research:	Richard Pollard
Animal Bone Research:	Tony King ) For brief Kevin Rielly ) periods
Finds Research:	Paul Barford (Dec. 1981 - April 1982) Maggie Taylor Angela Newton
Draughtsmen:	John Bowen Mark Duncan Dave Lees Laurie Sartin (until April 1982)
Education Officer:	Mrs. Marjorie Lyle

AT1:6TH ANN REP

APPENDIX C

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1982

LIABILITIES

ACCUMULATED FUND

Brought forward -

Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Loss for Year

£

£

5,824.63

(9,008.87)

(3,184.24)

ACCUMULATED FUND

3,184.24

SUNDRY CREDITORS

Canterbury City Council (Salaries)

Kent County Council (Rent)

8,635.58

1,125.00

CASH AT BANK

6,551.34

PETTY CASH FLOAT

25.00

9,760.58

£9,760.58

£9,760.58



CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED  
 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1982

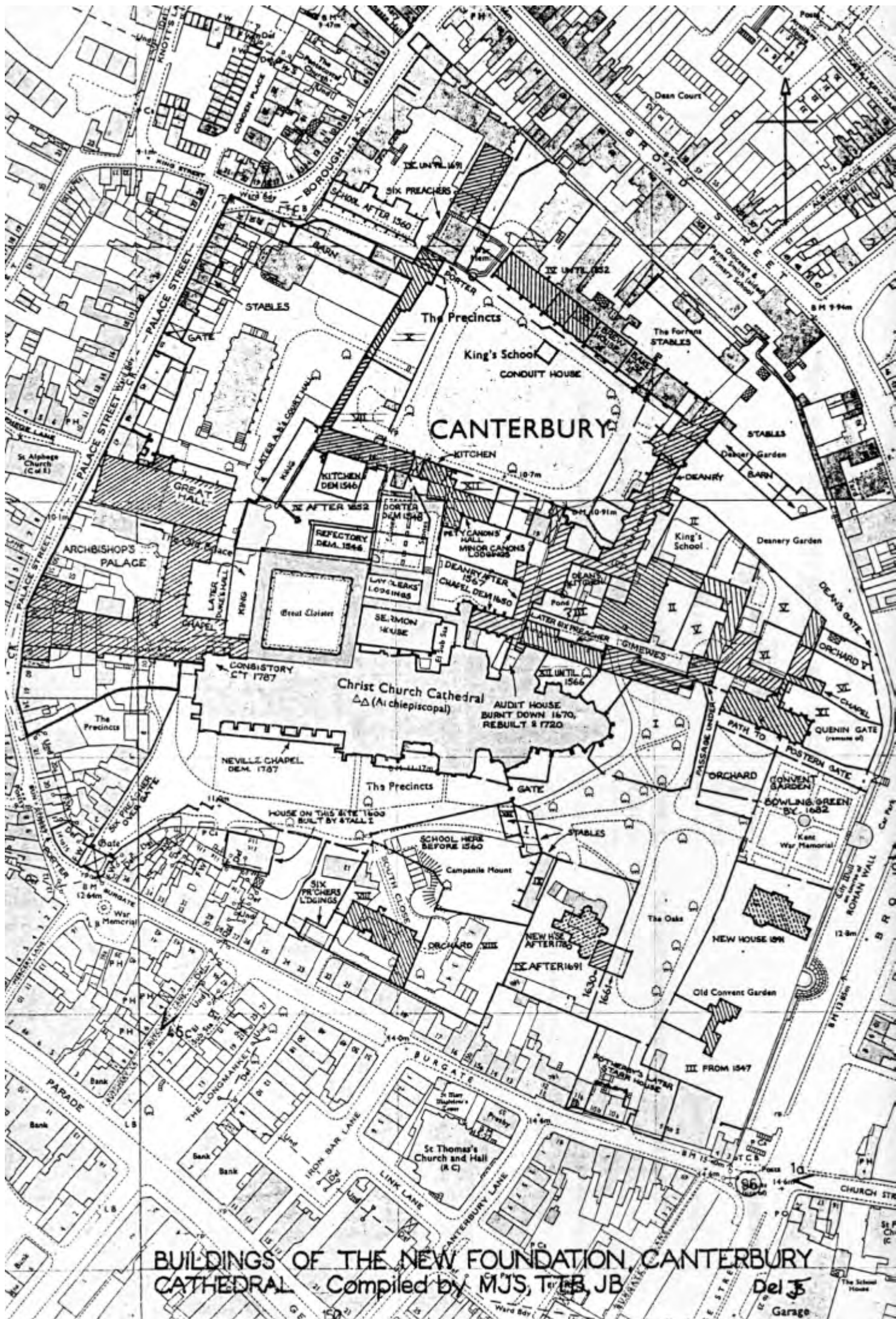
INCOME	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Department of the Environment Grants:-		Cakebread-Robey - Post Excavation	17,179.02 (1)
Cakebread-Robey Post Excavation	16,490.00	Marlowe Car Park - Post Excavation	23,739.11 (1)
Marlowe Car Park Post Excavation	23,510.00	Dane John Site	8,750.83
Building Recording (Horton Manor)	510.00	Marlowe Avenue Site	3,030.22
D.J. Developments Ltd:-	9,082.80	Poor Priests' Hospital Site	754.55
Dane John Site fees		Findings Processing	6,866.99
Berry's of Canterbury:-	1,999.83	Building Recording	193.36
Marlowe Avenue Site fees		Administration	10,497.03 (2)
Kent Archaeological Society Grant	1,500.00	Insurance	703.85
Conservation & Building Recording Grants:-		Sundry Charges	445.42
Canterbury City Council	656.00	Travel	154.67
Dean and Chapter, Canterbury Cathedral	2,224.61	Archaeological Education	30.00
Canterbury City Council fees:-			
Poor Priests' Hospital Site	755.87		
Consultation	1,000.00		
Canterbury Excavation Committee Funds	292.20		
Marc Fitch Fund Grant	170.00		
British Museum Grant	1,000.00		
Kent County Council Grants:-			
Further Education Committee	1,500.00		
Amenities and Countryside Committee	500.00		
Interest:-			
National Westminster Bank Ltd.	951.60		
Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Fund	817.32		
Donations	375.95		
	<hr/>		
	63,336.18		
Excess of Expenditure over Income for Year	9,008.87		
	<hr/>		
	<b>£72,345.05</b>		<b>£72,345.05</b>
	<hr/>		<hr/>

**NOTES:**

1. These items contain the appropriate portions of the Director's and the Assistant Director's salaries, including the Creditors' Account amounts.
2. Contains the remainder of the Director's and Assistant Director's salaries and the Creditor's Account amount for Rent.

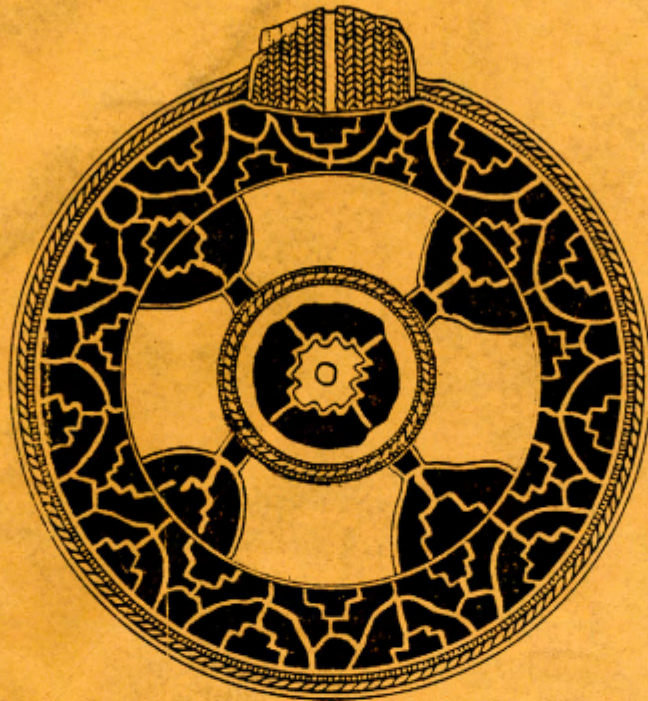
**CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST - PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1982**

<b>INCOME</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>£</b>
Sale of Volume I		Postages	162.25
"Excavations at Canterbury Castle"	2,186.83	Advertising Leaflets	215.00
		C. Jacobs (indices Columns I and II)	127.50
		Kent Archaeological Society - Printing Costs	1,140.75
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
			1,645.50
		Excess of Income over Expenditure for Period	
		(Represented by Cash at Bank)	541.33
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	£2,186.83		£2,186.83
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>



BUILDINGS OF THE NEW FOUNDATION, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL  
 Compiled by MJS, TEB, JB

Del J  
 Garage



Mark Duncan. 1982.