

# ANNUAL REPORT

1978~9

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

C A N T E R B U R Y A R C H A E O L O G I C A L

T R U S T

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

April 1978 - April 1979

June 1979

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Page

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
II.	EXCAVATIONS	
	Introduction.....	3
1.	16, Watling Street.....	4
2.	St. Margaret's Street .....	6
3.	77-9. Castle street .....	10
4.	Canterbury Cathedral .....	11
5.	Linacre Garden. King's School .....	12
6.	35, St. Margaret's Street.....	14
7.	Roper Chantry Chapel, St. Dunstan's.....	15
8.	Miscellaneous Sites.....	16
III.	BUILDING RECORDTNG	
I.	Introduction.....	18
2.	Castle Keep .....	18
3.	St. Martin's Church.....	18
4.	Canterbury Cathedral & Priory Buildings.....	20
5.	26-7, St. Peter's Street.....	20
6.	Miscellaneous Buildings.....	20
IV.	RESEARCH CONSERVATION, FINDS PROCESSING & DRAWING	
I.	Introduction & Research.....	22
2	The Drawing Office .....	23
3.	Ceramic Research.....	23
4.	Conservation.....	25
5.	Finds Processing.....	25
V.	PUBLICATION & PUBLICITY	
	Publication and Publicity.....	27
VI.	LECTURES EXHIBITIONS, EVENTS, ETC.	
I.	Lectures .....	28
2.	Exhibitions .....	29
VII.	ADMINISTRATION	
I.	Council and Committees.....	31
2.	Premises.....	31
3.	Finance.....	32
4.	Legal .....	32
5.	Voluntary Help.....	32
	APPENDICES	
A.	The Constitution.....	34
B.	Membership of Trust Council & Committees.....	37
C.	Staff 1978/9.....	39
D.	Accounts for the year ended 31.3.79. ....	40

## I. INTRODUCTION

After nearly three years of association with the Trust I have begun to appreciate the meticulous detail with which the excavations are carried out and to understand how it is that such a careful approach will provide the evidence from which reliable and valuable historical conclusions can be drawn. The objective is not to dig just to find Roman remains in Canterbury, however exciting these may be, but to dig to determine history at all levels. I have also gained sufficient respect for the extreme tidiness of this approach to forgive, but not to forget, some lack of housekeeping in ancillary areas.

I have learned elsewhere that an archaeologist, like the skylark, can be 'jealous and combative, very anxious if the nest approached, profuse song, delivered soaring almost vertically to 1,000 feet. It is much to the credit of Tim Tatton-Brown and Paul Bennett, and their well chosen site-supervisors, that such birds are lacking from the team here. Anyone who saw the snow being cleared last winter from the Marlowe site, so that work there could be resumed, will appreciate the value of a team of dedicated young (and not so young) people responding to competent leadership.

The year has been notable for the successful implementation of the financial policy outlined in the Introduction to last year's Annual Report. We are extremely grateful to the City of Canterbury, to the King's school, and to London and Manchester Securities, all of whom have made major contributions towards the direct cost of the archaeological excavations on sites owned by them prior to development. The Department of the Environment have continued to help us with our overhead costs and with the salaries for post-excavation work and we thank them and all those others who support our work.

Despite the help that we have received from all quarters, funds are still urgently needed to meet our ever-increasing overheads and to cover the cost of research.

During the year the Trust Council decided to accept the recommendation of our Honorary Legal Adviser that a Company limited by guarantee be formed, the members of which will be the members for the time being of the Council of the Trust. The Trust will continue in existence and the Company will operate alongside the Trust. The Company, when formed, will enter into burdensome obligations e.g. contracts of employment and contracts relating to excavations. Any claims under such contracts will be against the company and not against the Trustees of the Trust so that the Trustees will not be personally liable on such contracts. The Charity Commission has confirmed that the Company will be acceptable for registration as a charity. We are all most grateful to our Honorary Legal Adviser Col. U.H.B. Alexander and to Mr. J.N. Jones of Furley, Page, Fielding and Pembrook. who devised and are arranging this for us; we also thank them for the help they gave us with the completion of the agreement with the City for the excavations at the Marlowe site.

Finally, young archaeologists who are not skylarks need somewhere to roost happily together and we would have been in trouble without the generous gesture of Mr. Philip Wachter who has allowed us to use the old Inland Revenue building, in Charity Lane rent free, as a temporary hostel.

James Hobbs,

Chairman of the Management Committee.

## II. EXCAVATIONS

### Introduction:

During the year the excavation programme was larger than ever before and four large long-term excavations were undertaken. As well as this, overall smaller excavations were carried out including important sites at Canterbury Cathedral and in cellar at 35, St. Margaret's Street. A most unusual site was the vault of the Roper Chantry chapel and a very brief but important excavation was undertaken on a small Roman building on the line of the Sandwich bypass. Brief reports on all these sites by their supervisors appear below.

As usual we are greatly indebted to the various bodies who have financed these excavations. First, Canterbury City Council have financed the excavations at 16, Watling Street and in St. Margaret's Street. The whole area is due to be redeveloped by them and the City are, quite properly, paying for us to excavate the sites in advance. Next, London and Manchester Securities paid to £5,000 towards the cost of the excavation on their site at 77-9, Castle Street. The Dean and Chapter paid for a small exploratory excavation beside the Cathedral and finally, the King's School again paid for an excavation on one of their development sites. The Department of the Environment (Ancient Monuments Inspectorate) again supported all our work generally and made us a grant towards the Marlowe excavations.

The Trust are particularly indebted to the large number of people who have either worked on or supported all the excavations. During the summer of 1978 we had an extremely large and enthusiastic group of people working on the 169 Watling Street and 77-9 Castle Street sites (including many students and summer volunteers) and this was followed by a smaller but equally able group who worked throughout the very bad winter and Spring on the Linacre and St. Margaret's Street sites. As always. I rely greatly on my assistant Paul Bennett's invaluable help in all aspects of the work. Without his immense hard work. the Trust would hardly have been able to function, and as from 1979. we have had the equally valuable help of his wife Becky as our

new administrative assistant. Apart from Paul Bennett, we were equally fortunate in having Kevin Blockley and Marion Day (who were married in St. Martin's Church during the autumn) as our principal site directors and John Driver and Stunrt Shaddock as site supervisors. They have all contributed very greatly to the success of our work during the year. Among the many other people we would particularly like to thank are Dave Jones, John Rady, Paul Blockley (Assistant supervisors). Ian Anderson (our long-serving volunteer who worked some evenings as well as most weekends for us), as well as the many people who assisted in all other aspects of the site work (particularly Sue Wade and Laura Jefferson who dealt with the finds). On top of all this we are always extremely grateful to all the many people worked on the sites, whether in the blazing heat or under a foot or so of snow.

Finally, it is very sad to record that one of our most constant week-end volunteers. Graham Hopper, died during the year. Graham, who was only in his 20's was a cheerful and competent digger who will be greatly missed. To Graham's parents, who kindly gave the Trust all his archaeological books we extend our deepest sympathy.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

1. 16. Watling Street:

Excavations took place to the rear of No. 16, Watling Street between April and October 1978, as the first stage of the Marlowe Car Park Excavations. The earliest occupation on site was represented by a curving length of Belgic ditch, possibly relating to a section of ditch located by Professor S.S. Frere under 'Barretts' in Rose Lane during the late 1940's, and enclosing an area of Belgic occupation further east under the Marlowe Car Park. Not long after the Conquest the was backfilled and the area extensively quarried for clay, presumably as a rough material for the construction of early Roman buildings in the area.

A complex sequence of Roman buildings was recovered. During the first century two superimposed timber structures were

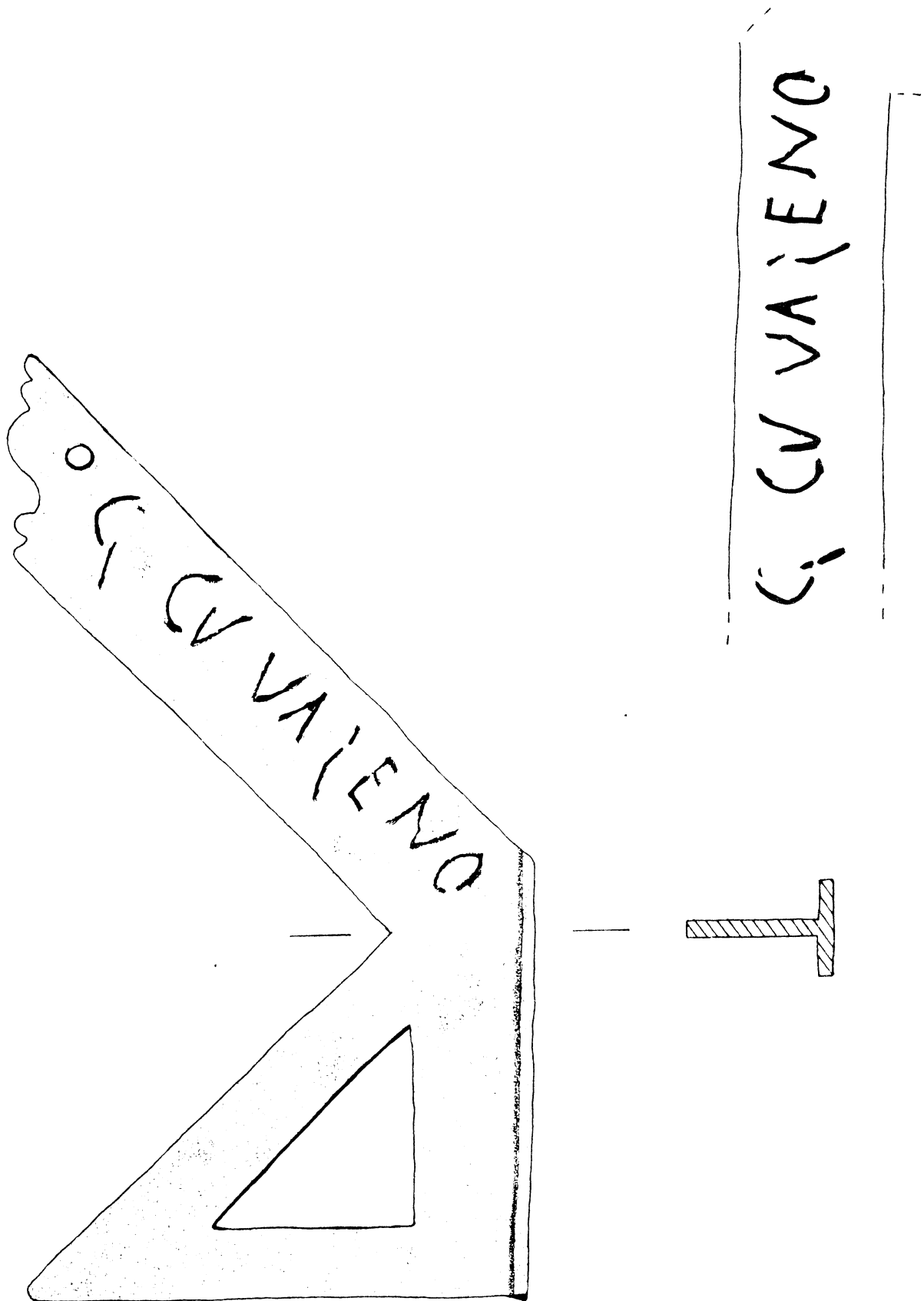


Fig. 1. The inscribed Roman bronze mitre-square (or Norma), found on the 16, Watling Street site. (Drawn by Gill Hulse).

constructed, and by the end of the second century three other timber buildings and a masonry building, with tessellated floor and fine dressed tufa quoin stones, had been built. During the second half of the fourth century another masonry building with an opus signinum floor and tessellated corridor, was erected. A rare bronze, mitresquare with the owners name on it was found in the construction levels to this building. (Fig. 1.)

Overlying the decay levels to the Roman buildings was a 20 thick layer of black loam, built up during an abandonment of the area during the fifth century. Probably the most significant phase of occupation on the site was represented by seven Saxon sunken-floored huts. Six of the huts are of a six/seventh century date, whilst one, a developed type, is of a later Saxon date. Of particular significance was one of the earlier huts which had been constructed within the building with tufa quoins, and cut through 0.4m of collapsed wall material to re-use the tessellated floor of the Roman building. An interesting find from the decay levels in this hut, was the articulated skeleton of a large dog/wolf. Besides a very informative series of pottery on the Saxon levels have produced several decorated bone combs, weaving equipment, a small tinned square-headed brooch, and a fish and bird zoomorphic bronze belt fitting.

Overlying the Saxon huts was a late Saxon timber structure which was in turn superceded a large 'hall type' timber-framed building dated the eleventh/twelfth century. By the end of the thirteenth century a large building, with a narrow street running parallel to it was constructed.

This fine sequence of buildings and associated levels was sealed by a thick deposit of garden soil during the late sixteenth-seventeenth century.

Kevin Blockley and Marion Day.

## 2. St. Margaret's Street - Marlowe-Car Park:

Since July 1978 work has continued on the second phase of the Marlowe Car Park excavations - on the St. Margaret's Street

frontage. The redevelopment for a new shopping arcade and centre has given us the opportunity to excavate a large area in the centre of the Roman city. Thanks are due to the developers, the City Council, who are providing us with sufficient time to excavate and record thoroughly this complex but fascinating site, as well as bearing most of the excavation costs.

Initially excavation concentrated on the southern corner of the Public Bath House, excavated by Professor Frere in the late 1940's and early 1950's. The earliest phase so far uncovered consisted of a cold plunge bath, its associated drain and other small rooms further to the west, located by Professor Frere. The cold plunge bath and its adjacent room were backfilled during the second century and a large heated room constructed. A drain was added externally, particularly overlying the levelled original phase 1 outer wall of the Bath House. Excavation of the earliest phases of the Bath House continues at this time of writing, although its construction is presumed to be of a Flavian date. This corner of the complex ceased functioning as a Bath House and was robbed out during the Roman period - although there is evidence to suggest that it continued to serve some other function.

South of the Bath complex the Trust has located the major street separating the two insulae containing the Public Bath House and Theatre. This is the greatest length of Roman street so far excavated in Canterbury and is of considerable significance in understanding the topography of the city throughout the Roman period. Particularly since in our next area we should uncover the cross-roads postulated by Professor Frere. Fronting the north side of this street was a multiphase Portico enclosing the Bath complex.

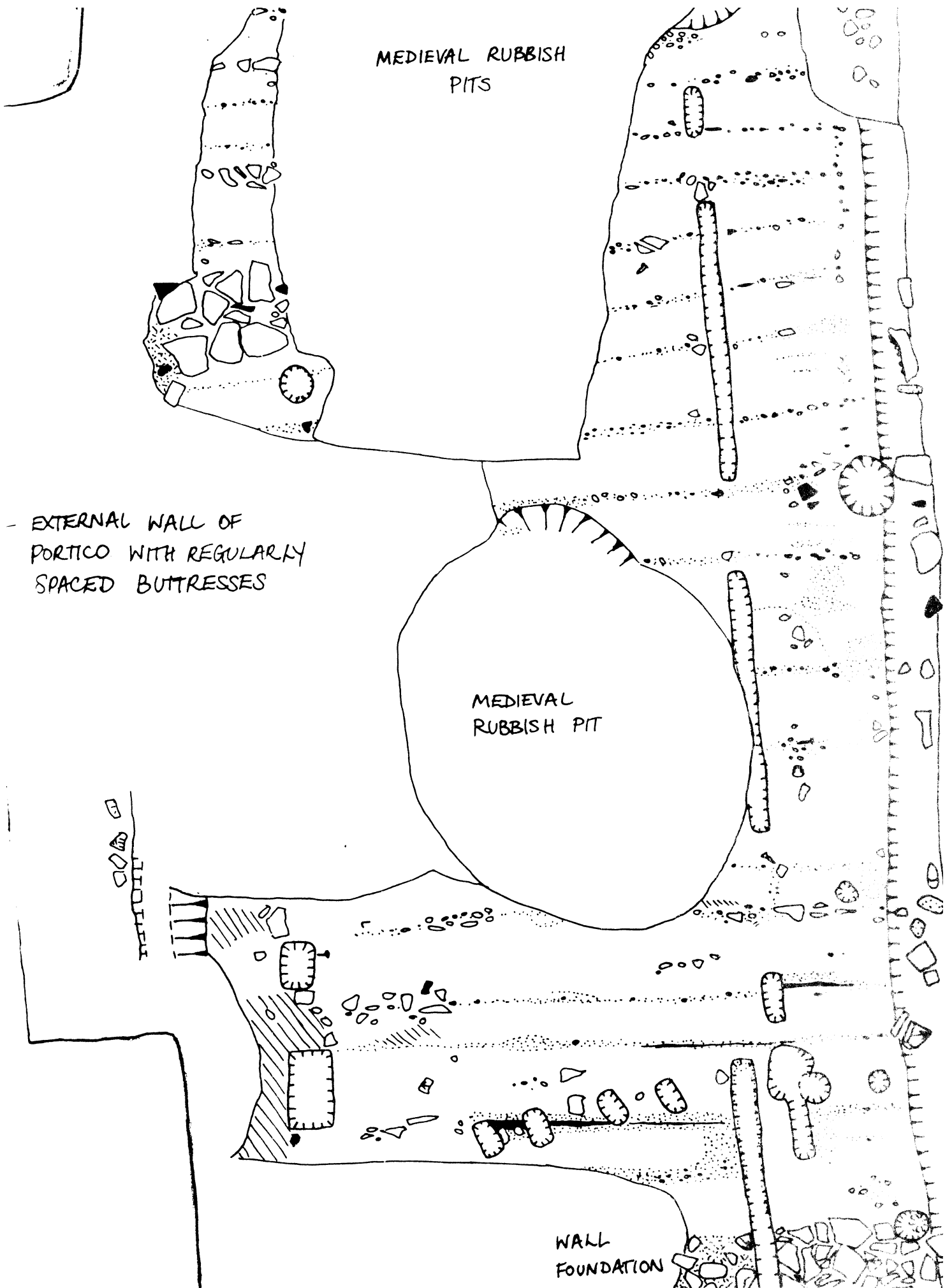
In common with many other excavated Roman masonry structures in Canterbury, the Portico survived until the twelfth century when it was extensively robbed. However, from the foundation plan we know it had five buttresses at least, spaced at 4m intervals along the outer wall facing the street. This corridor must have been of considerable height, and provided a unifying facade to the haphazard development of the rooms it enclosed. It seems likely that

the corridor would have turned a right angle beyond our excavated area to enclose the open exercise courtyard (palaestra) behind the Bath House. Hopefully when we move onto our next area later in the Summer we shall be able to test this hypothesis. It is perhaps of interest to note that four closely related second century gold chains (including one found by Professor Frere in the Bath House) have been recovered from site. There may perhaps have been a scattered hoard, or perhaps a workshop underlying the area yet to be excavated.

The total width of the street was 10 m (30 ft), and running down its centre was a major brick-built sewer, similar to those uncovered at York and Lincoln. This sewer was also robbed out in the twelfth century, however we are fortunate that part of it survived with its final silt deposits intact. This sample is of prime scientific importance since it provides an opportunity for analysis of the state of health, and quality of the environment in a late Roman city.

The sewer silted up throughout its life, and its final silt deposit overlying the street surface, preserved the faint traces of a planked floor from a later timber structure of considerable significance. In the fifth century a large timber-framed structure was added to the masonry Portico. This building extended halfway across the street and abutted the outer wall of the Portico. It appears to have been a form of timber verandah, with planked floor, narrow corridor and internal partitions perhaps for shops or stalls. Public structures at this date are rare in Roman Britain since the civic order was in decline, therefore this find is of considerable importance. It is perhaps salutary to note in this context, that had the final silt deposit from the sewer not overlain the metalled surface we have found no traces, of the impressive timber structure which overlay it.

Post-dating the decay of this structure was a four phase sequence of Saxon timber structures probably of a late sixth/seventh century date. One of the timber framed buildings was unusual since it was preceded by a deliberate foundation deposit of an ox skull buried, with its bridle trappings. By way of contrast to our 16, Watling Street excavation, the Saxon timber buildings and the fifth century structure



Marlowe Car Park. Fig. 2. Part of a site drawing of the 5th Century timber structure overlying the Roman street. (Drawn by Marion Day).

overlying the street, rested on wall plates set in shallow trenches. rather than on a framework of upright posts set into the ground. Also the only S.F.H. excavated must have had posts set on stone pads by way of adaption to the underlying solid metalling. We aim to finish work on this area in July 1979. when hopefully we shall be able to excavate the remainder of the Car Park. This should give us an oppotunity to excavate the Bath House Palaestra, continuation of the Portico and fifth century structure, the cross-roads at the junction of the Insulae and finally evidence of Saxon and early Medieval occupation associated with St. Mary Bredin Church.

Marion Day and Kevin Blockley.

### 3. 77-9 Castle Street:

The recent excavations in the back gardens of 77-9 Castle Street, undertaken in advance of redevelonment and financed by the developer, London and Manchester Securities Ltd., were a continuation of the archaeological investigations carried out in 1976 on the frontage of the same site.

The 1978 excavation uncovered a very interesting sequence of archaeological features, the earliest of which was a narrow, minor Roman street aligned north-east/south-west. which may be the same road as that found in the excavation near Canterbury Castle in 1977. The road, established shortly after A.D. 70 was sealed by at least six phases of courtyard surfacings. These surfacings were part of the large collonadd insula found in 1976. The enclosure, set up against a major Roman street also aligned northeast/south-west, was on the opposite side of the street from the Roman Theatre. Large quantities of imported, marbles together with a number of architectural fragments were recovered from the latest courtyard surfacings. The indications are that we may be dealing with the precinct enclosure of a Roman Temple. The occupation within this substantial precinct ended some time the fifth century. A very badly disturbed horizon of eighth century sealed the Roman deposits. This horizon was associated with

a number of rubbish pits, gulleys and the insubstantial remains of a timber structure.

Saxon levels produced a number of fine bone weaving combs, loom weights, weaving implements and two Saxon sceattas. The Saxon layers were sealed by deposit of black loam, probably agricultural soil. which was in turn sealed by a fourteenth century layer which included the remains of a timber- framed building with clay floors, and a large number of rubbish and cess pits and wells cut during the continued occupation of the building. The sequence was completed with a number of brick buildings and yard surfacings associated with the most recent occupants of the site, Cakebread Robey - Builders Merchants.

Grateful thanks are extended to London and Manchester Securities for financing the excavation, to B. Gray (Construction) Ltd., to Mr. Dick Chaney (of London and Manchester Securities Ltd.) for his help and encouragement; and last but by no means least to the diggers. I would like to thank the full-timers and volunteers who endured the extremes of summer and winter, especially Simon Pratt, Laura Jefferson, John Rady. Simon Robinson, Steve Thomas, Amy Harris, Wes and Liz McLaughlan and Mac Graham for their hard work and enthusiasm, and also to the students of Leicester University who helped us during the summer.

Paul Bennett.

#### 4. Canterbury Cathedral:

During the year three small excavations were undertaken at the Cathedral. First, a small trial trench (dug to the natural brick earth) was cut on the south side of St. Gabriels Chapel (in the crypt). This was carried out to allow the "Surveyor to the fabric" to examine the foundations of this part of the building which are to be damp-proofed. The small trench which was dug revealed the late 11th century foundations and just to the south (at a higher level and hence

causing flooding) the sixteenth century brick drain. Inbetween were several burials from the late monastic cemetery.

Our second excavation, which was done at very short notice one Saturday morning in March 1979, was in the most westerly two bays of Anselm's great western crypt. Here the nineteenth century floor had been removed prior to a new exhibition being set up, and we were able to examine the foundations and prove definitely for the first time that the western wall of the crypt was also the western wall of Lanfranc's crypt of the 1070's.

Finally, a very small excavation was undertaken immediately, to the east of St. Michael's chapel to try to find the apse of the Norman chapel. Unfortunately the area was very badly disturbed by pipes and cables and only a small section of robber trench was found.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

##### 5. Linacre Garden. King's School:

Following the excavations at the Norman Staircase, a second rescue excavation has been funded by the King's School in advance of their building programme within the precincts. From November 1978 to May 1979 excavations have been carried out in the Linacre Garden, just north of Meister Omers and the Quenin Gate, within the city wall. Over 3 m of archaeological deposits were investigated over an area of about 180 square metres, and the following sequence established.

The earliest levels of the site were only sampled due to time constraints. Roman occupation was sparse, but timber structures and possible ironworking areas were noted. During, most of the Saxon period the area seems to have been unused except perhaps for agricultural purposes. Very little Saxon pottery was found.

In late Saxon times a street of flint cobbles was constructed, running south-east to north-west, roughly parallel with the city wall. A partial timber building and a well - built furnace were associated.

During early Norman times the cobbled surface was rebuilt, but its alignment changed slightly, so that it ran more in an east-west direction. No structures were found in association with this surface, although domestic refuse pits occurred. This probably represents a yard surface, possibly between a number of tenement properties, whose buildings fronted on the intermural lane.

In the mid-twelfth century the massive Norman Priory boundary wall was constructed, running north-south across the site. This wall, which survives to modern ground level, divides the site into an east and west excavation area. Domestic occupation continues in the east area, outside the priory wall, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Yard surfaces in association with numerous domestic refuse and cess pits were found. This occupation effectively ceased when land to the east of the boundary wall was acquired by the Priory. During the initial stages of this acquisition, the boundary wall was re-routed to encompass a new property (i.e. Meister Omers), but with this subsequent acquisitions the new boundary wall was the city wall. Probably during the later fifteenth century monastic buildings were constructed in the area. The construction levels covering the latest domestic yard surfaces. A single structure to the east of the boundary wall was excavated, proving to be a small flintwalled rectangular building with a mortar floor, (a few buff bricks are also used in the walls). To the west of the wall, and built up against it, was a series of large two-storey buildings, one of which covered a cellar, which was fully excavated. This fine structure measuring 8m by 4m, a depth of over 2m was notable for a pair of well-preserved windows protected on the outside of the cellar by two small retaining walls, forming a light well. Although the proposed new building on the site would have demolished at least one of these windows, plans have been altered so that both windows will be preserved.

During the occupation of the monastic buildings from the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries, the area east of the boundary wall was converted from domestic back-yards to an ornamental garden., the pattern of which has been partially excavated.

In the post-Reformation period, the monastic buildings were renovated, and two brick garde-robes with tiled -floors were constructed in the small rectangular building. These were drained by a stone sewer which ran into the nearby garden.

Finally, in the 1650's all the buildings were pulled down, the cellar and sewer filled in, and the area remained a garden for the next 300 years.

Important finds from the site include a fine collection of mid-seventeenth century ceramics and other artefacts associated with the destruction of the Medieval buildings, sixteenth century stone-wares from cess pits associated with the sewer, and a useful assemblage of early Medieval and SaxoNorman pottery.

Thanks are due to the King's School for funding the excavation and providing many on-site facilities and also to John Rady who acted as Assistant supervisor throughout the work.

John Driver.

6. 35. St. Margaret's Street:

Apart from the long-term excavations such as the Marlowe Car Park project, it is Trust policy to carry out small-scale 'problem-orientated' excavations to fill in gaps in our knowledge of the overall topography built on through large-scale excavations. These digs are often situated within buildings, prior to, and sometimes during, construction work and the full cooperation of the developers is much appreciated. In this instance Messrs. Marco and Derek Cabaldi of Bressincham Consortium Ltd. kindly gave permission for the Trust to excavate in advance of the lowering of the cellar floor to create a basement Bistro. Finally it is worthy of note that such 'question and answer' Archaeology can prove highly cost-effective since in this case, and in other cellar digs, much of work carried out entirely by volunteer labour, till 11pm. most evenings after a full days work. The supervisors would like to take this opportunity to thank, in

particular, Messrs. Ian Anderson, Paul Blockley and Martin Hicks who their time to work.

The cellar of 35 St. Margaret's Street was excavated to locate evidence of occupation on the south frontage of the street now under excavation below the Marlowe Car Park. The projected line of the street would run through the cellar of Hoo Kweng, the restaurant occupying the adjacent building. The Trust were fortunate to uncover 7 feet below present street surface, a fine sequence of Roman timber-framed shops overlying an early open industrial courtyard. Of particular significance was a presumed Enamellers' workshop dating from the first quarter of the second century A.D. Two phases of two bowl hearths and two key-hole shaped ovens were located in one room. Perhaps the bowl hearths were used to smelt bronze to cast brooches, whereas the ovens may have been used to fuse the ground enamel frit to the blanks. Two small crucibles, containing red and dark green enamel, plus a large lump of what appears to be fluorspar, traces of fragmentary bronze, glass and fine ash deposits from the workshop floor are at present being analysed by Dr. Justine Bailey of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory in London following a visit by Miss Sarnia Butcher from the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. Thanks are due to both for their help.

Marion Day and Kevin Blockley.

7. Roper Chantry Chapel, St. Dunstons:

For a week or so in July, the Trust were asked by the Vicar of St. Dunstan's church to assist with the opening and recording of the Roper vault below the Chantry chapel. When the vault was opened it was found to be over half full of rubble and this was cleared by a small group from the Trust, working under Paul Bennett, assisted by Peter Marsh and Henk Strik, the church architects. Once this had been done a complete survey was made of the vault and surviving contents. The supposed skull of St. Thomas More (in a lead box behind an iron grating) was seen in a niche in the north wall of the vault; and

during, our work (which took place during the Lambeth conference), we were visited by various Bishops and scholars.

A complete reassessment of the Roper vault and its contents has now been written (illustrated with the drawings of Henk Strik and Laurie Sartin) and has been submitted for publication to various journals.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

#### 8. Miscellaneous sites:

As usual a large number of sites required attention during the year (in addition to those mentioned above), and we able to make brief records in each case. Many of these sites were holes dug in the road or elsewhere, which revealed briefly Roman and later levels. (The spring and early summer of 1979 has been marked by the renewal of Main sewers in Stour Street, Palace Street. the Old Dover Road, etc.) In the District several sites have been examined including, small 18th century brick vault burial at Sheepcourt Farm, Waltham in June, and the new housing estate behind Moat House, Rough Common which produced fine Palaeolithic hand-axes (since reported on in detail by Dr. Derek Roe). Finally, in the autumn of 1978, we were able to excavate and record briefly a large 'winged-corridor' Roman building found on the line of the Sandwich Bypass beside the Woodnesborough road, two miles south of Richborough Castle. This brief excavation was supervised by Paul Bennett who coped admirably with large crowds of volunteer diggers and sightseers; the latter were all given guided tours. This, site is now fully written up and will appear along with reports on all our other smaller excavations in 1977 and 1978 Archaeologia Cantiana Vol. 94 (1978) due to appear in July 1979.

Tim Tatton-Brown.



### III. BUILDING RECORDING

#### I. Introduction:

Having started in 1977 our policy of recording as many buildings in the District as possible in advance of restoration, we were able in the last year to use one draughtsman. John Rowen (sometimes assisted by Jonathan Joy or Laurie Sartin) full time on this work. In 1977-8 drawings of the Aula Nova had been completed as well as parts of the city wall (notably the north wall of St. Mary Northgate church), and so we were able to increase considerably the amount of work done during the last year. Brief notes on each of the main buildings recorded appear below, and, it should be said at this point that a high standard has been achieved thanks to the very hard work put in by John Bowen.

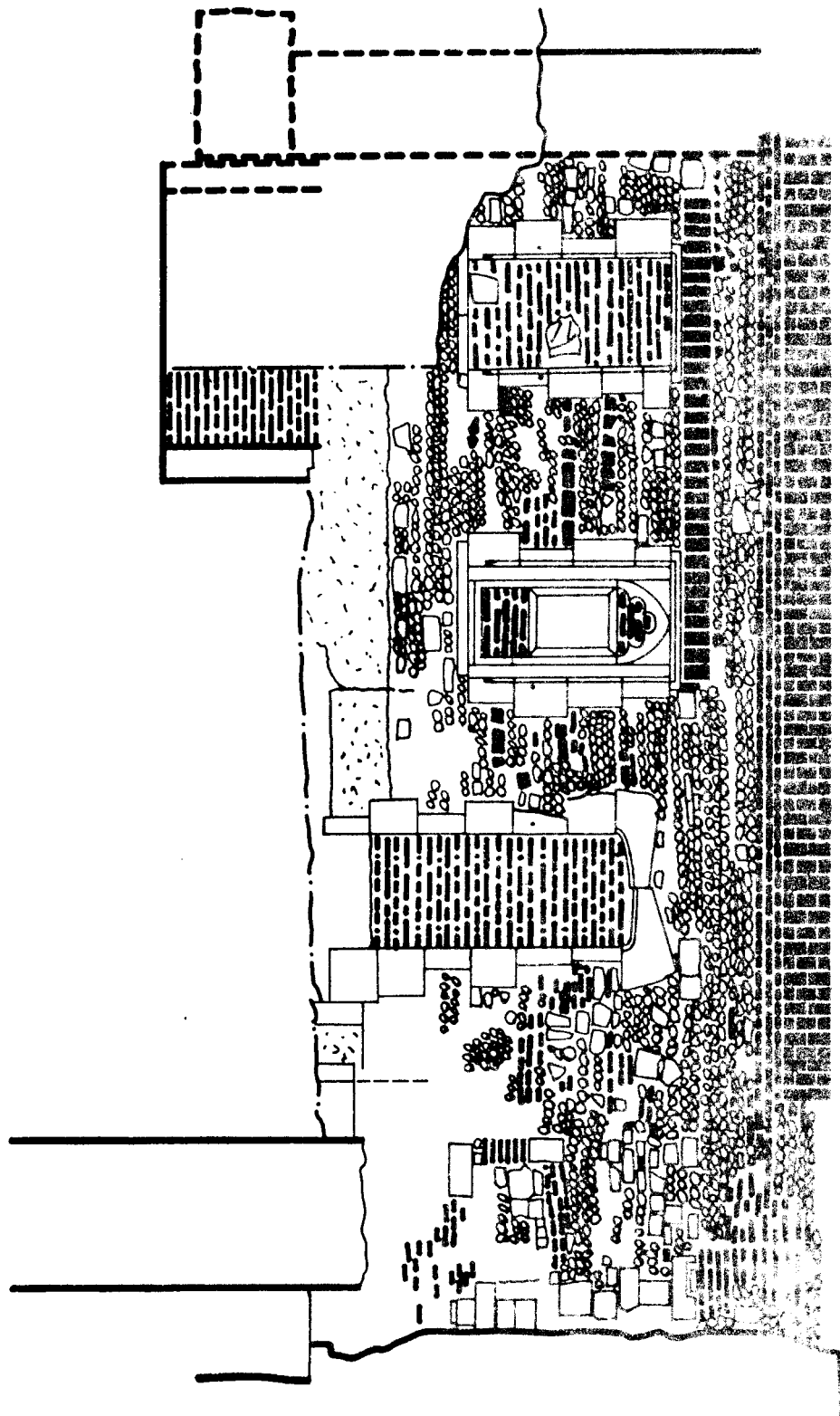
#### 2. Castle Keen:

Our first main project of the year was, in fact, our largest - a survey of all the surviving remains of the Norman Royal Keen. Elevations were drawn of all the walls (inside and out) as well as two isometric drawings. At the same time all surviving architectural details were drawn and all pre-1817 engravings were examined and used for a reconstruction of the underparts of the Keen. This survey will be published together with a reassessment of the history and date of construction of the Keep by Derek Renn, in our 'Excavations at Canterbury Castle' monograph.

#### 3. St. Martin's Church:

With a grant of a hundred pounds from the research fund of the Society of Antiquaries of London we were able to make 1 : 20 elevations and a plan of all the visible early walls of this unique church.

The work was carried out over the course of one month in the summer of 1978 by John Bowen and Laurie Sartin and copies of the drawings made were displayed by Dr. Harold Taylor at the January 1979 Ballot meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.



Linacre Garden site. Fig. 3. Part of an elevation drawing of a late 15th century building reused in the garden wall of a canonical house. (Scale 1 : 50) (Drawn by John Bowen).

4. Canterbury Cathedral and Priory Buildings:

In the spring of 1979 a detailed drawing was made of the west wall of Ernulf's great crypt (also the west wall of Lanfranc's crypt) in the Cathedral. This area had been covered by the temporary exhibition and is due to be covered up again in the summer of 1979.

We were also able to record all the surviving remains of monastic buildings in and around the Linacre Garden excavation (including the south wall of a hitherto unknown late 15th century building reused in the wall of the garden), fig.3. We were also able to record all- the surviving remains of the 13th century Great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace (where restoration work is taking place) and work is still to be carried out on other Priory buildings.

5. 26 - 27, St. Peter's Street:

Recording work is also continuing on timber-framed buildings in the town that are being restored, and we were able to continue the work of recording the two Medieval buildings in St. Peter's Street started by Henk Strik. These buildings have been stripped to the frame and much rotten wood is being replaced, so it is, as usual, a last opportunity to record many of the details.

6. Miscellaneous buildings:

Among various other buildings being restored we were able to make drawings of parts of "Morellils" in the Buttermarket/Mercery Lane (a three-storey late-Medieval to 17th century timber-framed building and of the Poor Priests Hospital (a very fine 13th to 14th century largely stone, building restored by the City who have owned it since 1575).

We hope next year to raise more funds for this vital work and to perhaps expand our work of recording even further.

Tim Tatton-Brown.



#### IV. RESEARCH, CONSERVATION, FIND'S PROCESSING AND DRAWING

##### 1. Introduction and Research:

The post-excavation side of the Trust's work is now well under way, and much research and specialist work has been undertaken on the finds. This is largely thanks to Nigel Macpherson-Grant. Pan Garrard and Marion Green who have organised the work with great efficiency. In the ceramic section alone many new fabrics are being defined and a large type-series of pottery from the Iron Age to the 19th century is being compiled. Much of this material is now drawn and sorted into special portfolios and we hope very soon to produce research reports on some of the main ceramic groups.

At the same time many remarkable new 'small finds' have been identified after cleaning and conservation by Pan Garrard and research into these (with much outside help) is also going ahead. Just to mention a few of these finds, we have a unique 8th century bronze fitting with extremely fine animal interlace decoration on it; a magnificent Roman mitre-square (perhaps the finest yet found anywhere in the Roman world several new 8th century silver sceattas. three Roman old necklaces, and an extremely fine section of a 13th century St. Thomas-a-Becket pilgrim badge mould.

Research has continued throughout the year into the buildings and topography of Canterbury - much useful help has been given by James Hobbs and Margaret Sparks - and work is also continuing on parish surveys within the Canterbury District where increased ploughing and gravel extraction continue to take their toll of archaeological sites.

In December 1978, the Director gave a paper on 'Canterbury's Urban Topography : some recent work' and this will shortly be published in the new 'Gregynog seminars in Local History series'.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

## 2. The Drawing Office:

The considerable backlog of material needing to be drawn for publication, resulting from 2-3 years of continuous excavation, necessitated the expansion of the draughtsmens teams; so in April 1978 the number employed was extended from two to six persons.

From the outset the aim has been to produce a high standard of work. It was felt that many archaeological publications contain sub-standard and rather unappetizing drawings. As a result styles have been developed which describe the visual appearance of artefacts more accurately. This not only aids the archaeologist but also gives a generally more aesthetic end product - in turn making the work more rewarding for the draughtsman. This approach has proved worthwhile; the large backlog still outstanding at the beginning of 1978 is now almost finished.

The extra staff in the drawing office has also enabled the work load to be more evenly distributed, so that we now have : Gill Hulse (small finds), Mark Duncan (Iron Age, Belgic and Roman pottery), Laurence Sartin (Saxon and Medieval pottery), David Lees (Late and Post-Medieval pottery), Jonathan Joy (Late and Post-Medieval Stone and Delft Wares), with John Bowen now concentrating specifically on detailed architectural work. All are giving results of a very high quality. For a short time last year the drawing office also had the welcome addition of David Gilbert, who produced some really excellent material.

Nigel MacDherson-Grant.

## 3. Ceramic Research:

The analytical methods initiated prior to April 1978 have been considerably modified to cope with the increasing flow of pottery needing to be processed. Over the last twelve months the 1977-8 backlog has been eliminated to such a degree that the basic system established, to identify and record the quantities of excavated pottery, can now keep pace with material arriving from current

excavations. The recognition of pottery fabrics and forms depends a great deal on contact with external. archaeological units and research students; to facilitate this, a comprehensive period-by-period reference collection is being built up to provide several type-series of ceramic fabrics and forms.

A number of courses covering different aspects of pottery were attended during 1978-79. One, in particular, at Knuston, Hall, Northampton was extremely useful. and many of the Department of the Environment processing guide-lines proposed there, have been adopted (with modifications).

The research work begun in 1978 by Ailsa Mainman (Sheffield University) and Richard Pollard (Reading University), is now providing a better framework for the identification and understanding of local, Roman and Saxon pottery traditions. Two other research students are now working on aspects of Canterbury pottery - Jane Timby (Gallo-Belgic imported wares and their local imitations) and Anthony Streeten (Medieval pottery from c. 1200 onwards, - both from Southampton University. We have also been greatly helped by Kay Hartley (identification of mortaria), Professor Brian Hartley and Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Mark Rednap (Late Roman German imports), Valery Rigby (Gallo-Belgic wares generally), Dr. Kevin Greene (Early Roman imports), and, in particular, Joanna Bird and Dr. Christopher Young (samian and Late Roman fine wares respectively) for their assistance during the preparation of the Trusts first major excavation report the 1975/76 Rosemary Lane and Gas Street sites.

Nigel Macpherson-Grant and Marion Green.

#### 4. Conservation:

The number of finds to be conserved and catalogued during the past year has increased from 1,000 to 5,000 approximately. The pilot scheme for conservation set up by the D.O.E/D.E.S and Area Museums Service in June 1978 was not working properly until the end of the year owing to complications in the internal organisation. The Passmore Edwards Museum Conservation Department, under the direction of Andrew Argyrakis, was designated for the conservation of our finds and the scheme is now working quite well. However, the ferrying of material to and from London is very time-consuming and does stretch our resources. It would be easier if at some time a conservation laboratory could be set up in Canterbury to serve the East Kent area excavations and Museums.

Nevertheless, we have kept pace with conservation, much of the material being treated within a short time of excavation, some at my home workroom and other less complicated treatments being done with the invaluable help of Marion Green and Cathy Driver. Once again, some objects have been treated by conservation students at the 'Institute of Archaeology (under the direction Elizabeth Pye and Cathy Tubbs), for which we are very grateful; and the D.O.E. laboratory has also helped.

We have been able to exhibit some finds at the Royal Museum, Canterbury, and also on 'Open Days' at the excavation sites in the special caravan so kindly lent to us by Tate and Lyle. The Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House showed our Roman gold necklaces and mitre square at a ballot meeting in the autumn. which came from the 16, Watling Street excavation in Canterbury.

Pan Garrard.

#### 5. Finds Processing:

This year there has been a great increase in the number finds from the excavations. The processing of this material (cleaning, catalogueing and storing), is going ahead well under the energetic

leadership of Margaret Hughes (and also Andrea Partridge for a few months), and her pot washing team. Storage for easy retrieval of material is always a problem but Phil Brown, our Handyman, has redesigned our work area, putting in new partitions and constructing a great deal of new shelving and cupboards.

Our press-cutting file is kept up to date by volunteer Molly Keen, who has also come for a day each week to pot-wash for the last two years and we are most- grateful for her help.

This year we have been visited several research students who have worked on various groups of our finds: Mary-Anne Carr - bone weavin tools, Frances Pritchard of the D.U.A. - a piece of 11th century cloth, among others. We were also visited by Gerald Brodribb who looked at our Roman bricks and tiles and Professor R. Tylecote and Dr. Leo Biek. who examined slags and hearth material, as well as Tony King (Animal bones) and Dr. Peter Garrard (Human bones). All of them have been most helpful.

We would like to thank Bert Smith, Cecil Chambers and Sid Mills from Dennes (Builders) downstairs, who have been so cheerful and helpful over various crises - the great freeze-up over Christmas, various installations and water overflows.

Pan Garrard.

## V. PUBLICATION AND PUBLICITY

Under Andrew Butcher's Chairmanship the Publication Sub-Committee is Dressing ahead with arrangements for publishing the Trusts' Major reports. Negotiations are in progress with the Kent Archaeological Society, with the Council for British Archaeology as the second alternative. In either case as 75 per cent grant towards the cost of production would be made by the D.O.E., and the Castle volume the first to be issued. Alfred 'myth. a historian on the staff of the University of Kent has been coopted to the Sub-Committee.

A summary of the work of the trust in 1978 and a separate account of a number of small investigations carried out in the last two years will appear in Archaeologia Cantiana Vol. 94 in July. Offprints will be available.

A display caravan, kindly lent by Tate and Lyle, has materially helped with publicity on the Marlowe site. It contained a small exhibition of the work of the Trust, designed and mounted by Nigel Macpherson-Grant, and a sales point. Outside, plans of the site enabled visitors to understand what was happening in the growing hole they were looking into. Although difficulties were experienced in manning the caravan throughout the summer it will be used again in 1979 with more restricted opening hours.

The Director has described the current excavations of the Trust on the 'Origins' programme on B.B.C. Radio 4.

We are grateful to the 'Kentish Gazette' for generous coverage of our activities. They have recorded the more notable developments often with a photograph. A major article on recent excavations in Canterbury also appeared in 'Current Archaeology' and an article appeared in Medieval Archaeology (1978) by James Graham Campbell on our 10th century Anglo-Scandinavian knife and in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society (1978) by Daohne Nash, Colin Haselgrove and Keith Muckleroy on our unique Cunobelin 'ship' coin.

L.D. Lyle.

## Vi. LECTURES. EXHIBITIONS, EVENTS, ETC.

### 1. Lectures:

As with other aspects of the Trust's work, the number of lectures and on-site talks and tours has increased considerably; the Director and Assistant Director have each given in excess of 30 lectures to individual groups, clubs and societies and several more were given by John Driver, Sarah Campbell and Stuart Shaddock. In addition a series, of lectures on 'The Archaeology of Canterbury' was given by Paul Bennett for the Canterbury Urban Studies Centre.

In April. the Director organised a weekend conference at Wye College on 'Medieval Towns In Kent' and also presented a paper at the B.A.A. conference and at the Gregynog Seminar. The latter, entitled 'Canterbury's Urban Topography - Some Recent Work', is to be published. The Director also spoke at the Oxford (External Studies) conference on Archaeology and Gravel Extraction in the Great and Little Stour Valleys' and at the Southampton University conference on 'Urban Archaeology in the South of England'. He also gave seminars for the Architectural Association and University College London among others. Many members of staff have attended conferences and courses; the B.A.A. conference in Canterbury was, naturally enough, particularly well attended, but also many pottery related courses were attended and Lottie Davidson and Paul Bennett attended the 'Environmental Archaeology' course at Oxford organised by the D.O.E.

Over the past year the Trust has received an enormous number of requests from schools for lectures and tours, particularly local schools but also from those at Herne Bay, Sheppey, Gillingham, Dover, Folkestone, Chatham, Reculver, Maidstone and Tonbridge. We have taken a number of pupils onto excavations under 'Work Experience' schemes and answered queries from students all over the south.

Site lectures and tours continue unabated; longer evenings and warmer weather bring people to the sites in their hundreds and 'Open Days' have been held to partly meet the increased demand. The Director, Assistant, Lawrence Lyle and Stuart Shaddock have conducted all these, but by far the lions share has fallen to Marion Day and Kevin Blockley whose site had been open throughout the year.

Becky Bennett.

## 2. Exhibitions:

Thanks to the cooperation of the Curator, Kenneth Reddie, latest finds have been on display in the Royal Museum. In addition, the work of the Trust was represented at Ballot meetings of the society of Antiquaries in November; at which Hugh Chapman of the Museum of London displayed the two gold necklaces from the site and Dr. Harold Taylor presented our drawings of St. Martin's church. Anglo-Saxon objects from the 16. Watling Street site were also shown by Kevin and Marion Blockley at the C.B.A.'s Annual General Meeting.

## 3. Events:

The British Archaeological Association Conference on Norman and Angevin Canterbury was addressed by the Director on 'the history and topography of Medieval Canterbury'. He later took members round the ruins of the Priory. The Trust also provided many drawings for this conference which should be published next year.

Two fund-raising events were held during the year. Tony MeFarlane of the Canterbury Archaeological Society organised a Grand Draw which raised about £400. The Draw took place at a Wine and Cheese Party held in Tower House (by kind permission of the Mayor of Canterbury, Cllr. Mrs. Margaret ScottKnight), at which Paul. Bennett auctioned a number of Roman bricks. In the spring, Lieut.Col. John Baker-White opened his garden at Street End Place. Admission charges and a book sale raised over £30 for the Anneal Funds. We are most grateful to all those who helped make these events successful and enjoyable.

## 4. Visits:

We have, as usual, been visited during the year by members of the D.O.E. Ancient Monuments Inspectorate. Dr. Jane Geddes now deals with Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Steve Dunmore now represents Dr. Chris Young in Kent on the excavation side. Stuart Rigold and Dr Richard Gem have also paid us several visits.

We have also been visited by Neil Stratford, Keeper of the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities at the British Museum, and by two of his assistant Keepers Leslie Webster and John Cherry; as well. as by Henry Cleere and Richard Morris (C.B.A.), Dr.

Harold Taylor, Professor George Zarnecki and his research student Miss Deborah Kalin, and by R.W. McDowell (Secretary of the R.C.H.M.). Dr. Peter Draner, Kit Galbraith and Peter Fergusson (from Birkbeck College) came to discuss various aspects of our work in Canterbury Cathedral.

John Wachter visited us on several occasions and during the summer a large group of his archaeology students worked on the sites. The excavations were also visited in July by Professors Barry Cunliffe and John Wilkes.

L.D. Lyle and Tim Tatton-Brown.

## Vii. ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Council and Committees:

C11r. Mrs Margaret Scott-Knight has been elected a Vice-President in recognition of her notable services in helping to set up the Trust and in publicising our work during her year as Mayor.

Robert Kiln has resigned as the Rescue representative on Council; we are most grateful for his support and advice in the early days of the Trust and welcome his successor. Harvey Sheldon of the Museum of London. Council has coopted Tom Blagg, lecturer in Archaeology in the School of Continuing Education at the University of Kent, who has also joined the Management Committee.

Although at its February meeting the Council decided to meet twice instead of three times a year, the advice and interest of its members are much appreciated by the Committee members and the staff.

Louise Millard has resigned from the Management Committee and Dr. Chris Young of the D.O.E. has been replaced by Steven Dunmore. We thank both retiring members for all they have done to help the Trust on its way.

The Director's enthusiastic participation in local, county and national archaeological bodies continues unabated. We congratulate him warmly on his cooption to the Executive Board of the Council for British Archaeology and to the Committee of 'Rescue' and the British Archaeological Association. He has also continued as Honorary Secretary of the C.B.A.'s Historic Buildings Committee'.

### 2. Premises:

92A Broad Street continues to be an invaluable headquarters where a great deal of nost-excavation and administrative work is done. Phil Brown is applying his gifts as a handyman to the improvement of facilities and to patching the fabric of the building. Becky Bennett has joined our staff as administrative assistant to the Director, keeping the steadily growing volume of paperwork under control.

The hostel has been made somewhat more comfortable whilst during the summer months it provided shelter for the fifty or so people who were working for the Trust.

3. Finance:

The Accounts, presented at Appendix D, show that our income comes largely from developers in the City and from the D.O.E. which meets most of our administrative and post-excavation costs. We are most grateful to the King's School, London and Manchester Securities and to the City Council for recognising the vital importance of allowing development sites to be investigated by archaeologists before buildings are erected.

The last Job Creation Programme comes to an end on 31st December. No further projects were submitted to the Manpower Services Commission as their revised schemes did not entirely suit our needs. Many of the unemployed school-leavers, however, have made a useful contribution to our work and some have found the job interesting.

Negotiations are in progress to provide superannuation for the Director and Assistant Director. The Management Committee has felt for some time that the least they could do to recognise the astounding work of Tim Tatton-Brown and Paul Bennett was to put their employment by the Trust on a sounder footing.

4. Legal:

The Licence between the Trust and the City Council has now been signed and the arrangements for the Trust to be registered as a company limited by guarantee are well advanced. Both these developments owe much to the work of Nigel Jones, a partner in Furley, Page, Fielding and Pembroke whose senior partner, Col. U.H.B. Alexander, is our Honorary Legal Advisor.

5. Voluntary Help:

Once again our thanks go to the many volunteers from the Canterbury Archaeological Society who have given their time and skill so generously both on sites as excavators or by manning the caravan and at 92A Broad Street, working on pottery and finds. Margaret Wilson has been an invaluable organiser of the volunteers as well as arranging refreshments at social functions.

6. Other bodies:

The Trust has been involved in the discussion of the appointment of a Coordinating Archaeologist for Kent. resulting from an initiative by the K.A.S. Talks with the Kent County Council continue.

Frank Jenkins and Lawrence Lyle have represented the Trust on the Conservation Area Advisory Committee which meets monthly to advise the City Council on conservation matters, some of which have an archaeological dimension.

L.D. Lyle.