

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

May 1979 - May 1980.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The first three annual reports of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust were introduced by Mr. James Hobbs. The special character of his contribution to the Trust, obviously an outflowing of his personality, is described elsewhere in this report by men happy to have known him personally and saddened by his death last September. Whoever aspires to succeed Jim Hobbs must take what comfort he can from the thought that no one will expect so much of him. In a melancholy year the Council and Management Committee of the Trust also lost Mr. John Hayes, whose citizenship was exemplary.

When I came from Christchurch in another Canterbury to live here, it seemed to me that this was a city that had lost much of its past but was intent on rediscovering it as far as might be. Here and there within the walls the diggers were visibly at work. They were digging not for treasure but for truth, or for pointers to it. Historical secrets were being won by sheer hard graft from sites alternately dusty and muddy and by use of the precise (and sceptical) techniques of late twentiethcentury archaeology. As my personal focus on the Trust sharpened, it was a joy to realise that Canterbury had so enthusiastic and skilled a team to research into, recover, record and interpret the material evidence of its history, some buried, some still above ground.

The essential body of this report, written by working archaeologists themselves, can hardly be read without excitement. Sometimes disaster, sometimes accident, but in modern cities more often development, gives the archaeologist his opportunity. Work done in the year 1979-80 was made possible by plans for a shopping precinct, an office block, a by-pass, a day boys' house at a school, the damp-proofing of a chapel. The time span of levels excavated ranged

from the Iron Age to that of Victoria and indeed of her successors. Knowledge gained related to the Roman military presence in Canterbury, the existence of a Saxon street, the lay-out of a medieval hospital, the possibility of a late Roman temple on the site of the Cathedral, Belgic pottery. Reports were published or completed on the Roper Chantry at St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury Castle, the archiepiscopal palace at Bekesbourne, Quarr stone in London and East Kent. Detailed drawings were made of a sixteenthcentury brick barn, the Great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace, a timber-framed house, the west wall of the Cathedral crypt, the guest hall of St. Augustine's Abbey. These are not quite random examples chosen from the whole broad spectrum of a single year's work. And to them must be added the Trust's educational effort. illustrated by numerous lectures (in Canterbury and much farther afield), an exhibition in the Royal Museum (now itinerant), conducted tours of sites, the appointment of an Education Officer. appearances on radio and television.

Activity so intense and varied costs money. Fortunately the Trust has built up a great resevoir of goodwill, as the acknowledgements scattered through this report will show. Many have offered to help: one thinks, among persons, of the valiant volunteers digging on site or assisting in the finds processing room, and, among corporations, of the Canterbury City Council. But there remains a gross disproportion between work being done and the means to support it. If the quality and vigour of the staff made the first impression on my joining the Trust, the second was made by the precariousness of its finances.

This coming year, as the Director suggests on a later page, will be critical for the Trust. The three major excavations within the walls will be complete, but no provision yet exists for the studies that must follow the digging and hence for the

communication of results. Excavation without publication is as nugatory as cooking without eating. Findings must not merely be diffused; they must be tested by the scrutiny of fellow archaeologists. It is also a fact that in archaeology there is, up to a point that has not been reached in Canterbury, a law of increasing returns: the yield of information accelerates because what is already known falls into fresh patterns in the context of new discoveries.

So the financial question recurs. Recently the Trust has felt the sharp chop of scissors, one blade the dwindling of funds from public sources, the other expected higher costs and unexpected charges (rents and rates, for example). We have all been warned to prepare for a shift from public to private expenditure. There must therefore be some adjustment between the public and the private elements in the Trust's budget. The appeal launched in 1976 is still open and individual or company contributions will help to tip the scales towards the private sector of support. Good causes of course jostle one another in racing forward for favours. What can surely be said of this cause is that if archaeology in Canterbury is allowed to languish for want of money after four flourishing years, the city and its district will be obliterating much of their past and despoiling their future as certainly as the robbers familiar to all archaeologists despoiled their future, which is now our present.

I wish to re-emphasise here the thanks expressed in other parts of the report to all those persons and organisations who have helped the Trust in the last year. I should like to add thanks of my own to colleagues on the Management Committee and members of the staff for being so welcoming and even for encouraging me to cultivate an illusion of usefulness.

N.C. Phillips

For the Management Committee.

31 May 1980.



## II. EXCAVATION.

### Introduction.

Once again a large and continuous programme of excavations took place during the year and brief reports on these excavations by the site directors appear below. The fourth and final stage of our Marlowe excavations has just started (mid-May 1980) and this huge operation (by far the largest series of excavations to have taken place in the City) will be of seminal importance once it is completed in the autumn of 1980 after two and a half years, and is written up by its highly competent site-directors, Kevin and Marion Blockley. The excavation would have been impossible without the continued support of Canterbury City Council, both financial and from the Council's Officers, and I would particularly like to thank Mr. Christopher Gay (the City Chief Executive), Mr. Chris Law (in the City Architect's Office) and Mr. Roger Bishop (in the City Treasurer's Department) for all the help they have given me personally, thus enabling the excavations to run much more smoothly than we could have expected. We hope that in return the City will benefit greatly from the enormous amount of information and finds (some of which will be displayed in the new 'Museum of Canterbury' in the Poor Priests Hospital) that have come out of the sites.

At 3, Beer Cart Lane, Paul Bennett has directed what was in effect the third of the 'Cakebread Robey sites'. This excavation was financed with a grant of £5,000 from Wiltshiers, the owners of the bite, who are now erecting a new office block (to be leased to Cluttons, the Estate Agents) on the site. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Frank Lee Evans, the site architect, for assisting with the arrangements for this excavation. We hope later in 1980 to excavate a

fourth and final site in the area (at 69a Stour Street) with financial support from its developer, Piper Investments Ltd. As with the Marlowe excavations, this series of area excavations on adjacent sites has greatly increased the amount of information that can be obtained of the structural remains in the area. This particularly applies to the Roman period on these sites and Paul Bennett's patient work has gradually uncovered more and more of the large colonnaded courtyard which apparently surrounds a major classical temple in the *insula* next to the Theatre.

Paul Bennett has also directed the major excavation in the Mint Yard on the Almonry Chapel building. This site, the last of three major excavations to be carried out in The Precincts for the King's School, was also a great success despite enormous problems caused by the weather on the one hand and the vast array of High Tension electricity cables, gas pipes, water pipes and sewers that crossed the site. The site was one of the deepest to be excavated in Canterbury (with waterlogged levels at the bottom), and as usual Paul's untiring efforts were the only reason for our getting to the bottom of this site (2 feet below the water table in places!)

Another very deep excavation, which also had its water problems, was the small (and continuing) excavation undertaken and paid for by the Dean and Chapter on the south side of St. Gabriel's Chapel at the Cathedral. John Rady's and his diggers very hard work here was rewarded by the finding of an important Roman mosaic (perhaps from a temple). These excavations were greatly assisted by Peter Marsh and Brian Lemar, respectively the Surveyor to the Fabric and Clerk of Works to Canterbury Cathedral.

Of the smaller excavations undertaken this year, mostly also under the direction of Paul Bennett, our work at the Poor Priests



Hospital has been of particular importance. This was another fruitful joint operation between the Trust and the Canterbury City Council. It is particularly gratifying to know that this superb building is being converted to a fine new "Museum of Canterbury", and in fact the first stage of this conversion was completed in May 1980 when 'Invicta', the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway's first steam locomotive, was installed in the building during the 150th anniversary celebrations to mark the opening of the line.

1980 is going to be a crucial year for the Trust, which is now starting to suffer greater financial hardships than ever before. This comes at a particularly unfortunate time because, with the completion of the three major projects (King's School, 'Cakebread Robey' and Marlowe), we will need extra finance to enable the post-excavation work to be carried out, so that our major report on these sites can be published. We have however, learnt very recently that this year the D.o.E. are not going to give us any postexcavation grants and, much worse, are going to cut one of our establishment posts. Let us hope that this state of affairs will not last long and that we will be able to raise sufficient funds privately to bridge this gap. Despite this (a. short-sighted government policy), I am very grateful to Chris Young (newly appoint-ed a Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments) and Stephen Dunmore for all the help they have given us during the year.

Finally I must record my usual thanks to Paul and Becky Bennett (the two most important members of the Trust!) for all the hard work they have put in during the year, and to all the Supervisors (Kevin and Marion Blockley, John Rady, Dave Jones and Martin Hicks), Diggers and volunteers who have worked so well and enthusiastically during the year, It is always a pleasure to have such a fine mix of

paid excavators and unpaid volunteers working together and special mention should be made of the continuing contributions by (in alphabetical order) Ian Anderson, Paul Blockley, Nicola Godwin, Laura Jefferson (now Mrs. Dave Jones!), Joy McCorriston, Wes McLaughlin, Simon Robinson, Sue Wade and Leicestershire University archaeology undergraduates.

I must end this introduction to the work of the last year on a very sad note. The death of Jim Hobbs in a car accident at the end of September 1979 was a tremendous shock to us all. Jim had served the Trust for three important years as an immensely wise and respected Chairman of the Management Committee. His very frequent visits to the sites and to 92a Broad Street will be greatly missed by us all, and I personally will never forget all his sound advice to me and continuous hospitality at 'The Hall', Ivy Lane. Meetings with Jim Hobbs, both formal and informal, were always fun and I will particularly miss the many long hours we spent together discussing our joint interest.-  
Canterbury's urban topography.

Tim. Tatton-Brown.

#### 1. The Marlowe II Site.

Excavations continued on the second phase of the Marlowe Car Park site in advance of a shopping centre development. The earliest occupation focused on a circular hut and associated clay extraction pits which may have been enclosed by the Belgic ditch excavated on the 16, Watling Street site in 1978 (see Trust Annual Report for 1978 to 1979).

Overlying these levels were the remains of a large timber building with substantial wall trenches and post holes. Inside the buildings were ovens and furnaces as well as a fine group of tinned bronze harness fittings and fragments of personal armour (Fig. 2), all strongly implying a military presence in the City not long after the Conquest. After the destruction of this building, during the Flavian period, a Roman street and Public Baths complex were built. (The remainder of the excavation has already been described in the last Annual Report).

Kevin Blockley and Marion Day.

## 2. The Marlowe III site.

Between November 1979 and mid-May 1980 excavations were undertaken on the third area of the Marlowe Car Park.

The earliest levels revealed a group of Belgic clay extraction pits which were overlain by a large post built timber building, of a similar type to that located on the St. Margaret's Street site. Once again this building was demolished to make way for a Flavian street and a complex sequence of timber buildings. A study of the possible military structures in this area of the Roman city, enables one to tentatively postulate an early ditch, which may perhaps run through the area to be excavated from May 19th 1980.

The rear of the Public Baths complex was also under excavation, including the two-phase portico which in the earlier phase ran under the southwest/north-east lane. and the Palaestra levels bounded by the portico. The major brick-built sewer, located last year on the St. Margaret's Street site, was found to continue

through the Marlowe III excavation along the south side of the street and not down the centre as was first thought. A narrow lane and timber fence separated the Public Bath from a large 2nd century town house - the west wall of the house reusing the outer wall of the first phase portico. The town house was first located by Professor S.S. Frere during the 1940's and 1950's and the present excavation has enabled us to examine a large, relatively intact section of the bath suite. During a later phase of the building the rooms comprised: a sweating room (*Laconicum*), two hot baths, at least two hot rooms (*Caldaria*), a warm room (*Tepidarium*), a cold room/bath (*Frigidarium*), and two separate stoking rooms (*Praefurnia*). An interesting feature of the hypocaust system was the use of iron 'holdfasts' and ceramic 'spacers' in the wall cavities as a substitute for box flue tiles (Fig. 3).

During the 4th century the building went out of use and much of the tile from the building was removed for reuse. Overlying these levels were the remains of timber buildings which can be divided into two types: (i) timber buildings overlying a layer of silt above the Roman street (these are similar to the one on the St. Margaret's Street site, illustrated in last years' Annual Report). (ii) a building with timber beam trenches and reused *opus signinum* laid down as a floor level. Furnace bases associated with this building suggest an industrial use.

Saxon occupation was limited to three sunken-floored huts, two to the south of the Roman street and one cutting into the *Laconicum* of the town house, reusing its *opus signinum* floor. An entrance was cut through the wall of the *Laconicum*, giving access from the narrow Roman lane to the west.

During the 10th century a cellared building was cut into the *Palaestra* of the Public Baths. This structure survived to a depth of 1.3 metres and a fine wattle and clay lining, held in place by

upright posts around the perimeter of the cellar, survived to a height of 90cms.

In common with previous areas of the Marlowe Car Park many of the Roman walls were robbed during the 11th and 12th centuries.

It can be seen from Fig. 1 that the Marlowe III site has, to date, been the largest area excavated in the City and thanks are due to the City Council who financed the work, and the volunteers who have worked extremely hard to meet the deadline, for such a complex and deeply stratified excavation, in six months. I would like to thank in particular Dave Jones and Martin Hicks (Site Assistants), long-term volunteers Sue Wade and Nicola Godwin, week-end workers Bill and Alan as well as many other volunteers, both full and parttime, who are too numerous to mention.

Kevin Blockley.

### 3. The 3. Beer Cart Lane site.

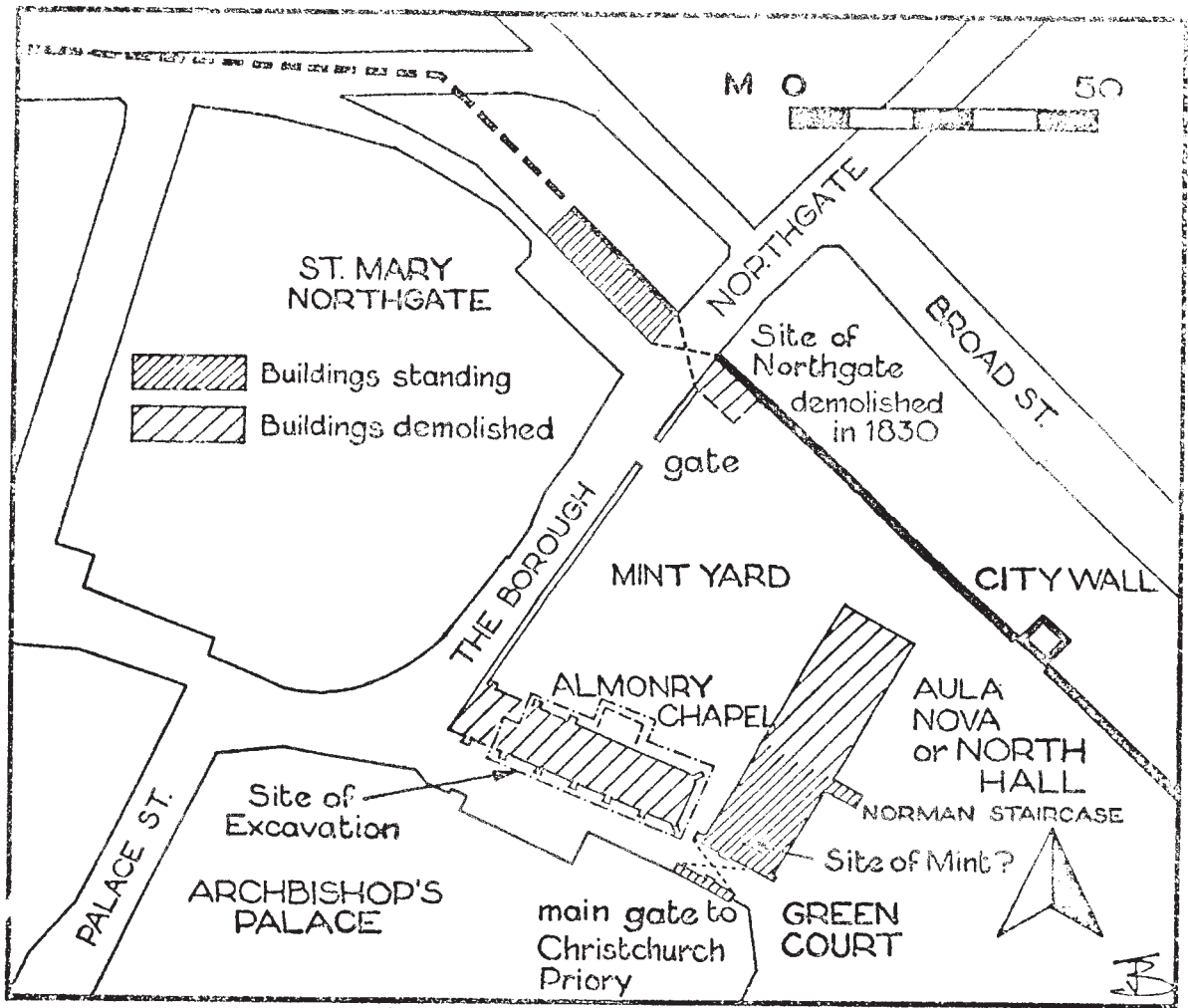
The excavation at 3, Beer Cart Lane was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new office block, and was financed by the developer Messrs. Wiltshiers of Canterbury. The excavation produced a remarkable sequence of levels up against Beer Cart Lane, including not only more evidence for the large colonnaded enclosure found during excavations at 7779 Castle Street next door, but also evidence for continuous building on the road frontage from the 12th century to the present day,

The archaeological deposits investigated on this site were similar to those found during the excavation mentioned above. The earliest levels, dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries A.D.,

consisted of a sequence of courtyard metallings similar to those found on the former excavation (see last years' Annual Report). Here however, two possible water tanks were found in association with the courtyard surfacings. Both were unfortunately only partially within the excavated area, but sufficient was examined to establish that the earlier tank was contemporary with the primary courtyard and seems to have been rectangular in shape, its longest side measuring approximately 4 metres. The second tank was constructed over the demolished remains of the first. This tank was semi-circular however, and probably survived throughout the later occupation of the courtyard. The interior of the structure, which was entirely constructed of Roman bricks, was lined with a thin, non-porous layer of *opus signinum*. The tanks were fed by a system of wooden water pipes set below the courtyard surface; iron rings found in two narrow trenches sealed by the final metalling were almost certainly used for joining lengths of wooden pipes together. A third possible tank was located after the excavation in the foundation trenches for the new building on the site, 12 metres south of the others and associated with the primary courtyard. It is possible that the pipes carried water under pressure and that the tanks were fountains. The late Roman deposits were sealed by a 10-15cm. layer of black loam, which may have accumulated during a protracted period of abandonment.

Sealing the black loam was a thick deposit of 'turned over' soil containing a mixture of 8th to 11th century pottery. The nature of this deposit suggests some sort of agricultural activity during the Saxo-Norman period.

Overlying these deposits at the frontage of Beer Cart Lane was the edge of a street metalling aligned roughly east-west. The street, probably established in the late Saxon period, was a major road leading to London, which continued in use until the late 13th



THE NORTHGATE AREA OF CANTERBURY SHOWING THE SITE OF THE  
MINT YARD EXCAVATION.

century. A number of 11th century rubbish pits cut through the road and its associated horizon.

In the late 11th or 12th century two flimsy timber buildings were constructed on the site. The boundaries of these properties remained fixed for the next 800 years. By the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century these structures had been rebuilt as small hall-houses, each with a central hearth and with their walls resting on ground beams. In the 13th or 14th century the halls were again rebuilt, with small mortared flint and chalk dwarf walls supporting the plates for the timber frame of the houses. In the 15th century one house was demolished and rebuilt. probably as two road frontage shops with an adjoining chalk block cellar and garderobe. The surviving hall-house and shops were eventually demolished in about the early 17th century and three small timber frame cottages were built on the site. In the 18th century the cottages were converted into workshops. The final phase of development occurred in the 19th century when a new set of workshops were constructed, arranged on either side of a central driveway. These structures survived until about 10 years before the present.

We would like to thank Wiltshiers for enabling excavations to take place and Cluttons and Mr. Gardner of K.C.C. for their help and encouragement. I would like to thank all who worked on this site, including the students of Leicester University, but most particularly Dave Jones our site Assistant and Ian Anderson, an unfailing week-end volunteer.

Paul Bennett.

4. The Mint Yard site.

The excavations in the Mint Yard of Christ Church Priory were undertaken in advance of the construction of a new 'day boys' house for the King's School.

The earliest deposits consisted of thick layers of peat and river silt, containing late Iron Age and early Roman pottery. These deposits may have accumulated during the early 1st century when this part of the City was a marsh or water meadow. A number of 'V'-shaped ditches and timber 'piles' cut these waterlogged levels, suggesting that from early Roman times at least, attempts were made to drain the marsh.

The ditches were sealed by successive deposits of gravel, shingle and occupation loam, dumped here as part of a scheme to drive a road across the marsh. The road, metalled at least 8 times during its life, was established in the last quarter of the 1st century, and was aligned roughly north-west/south-east. It may well have been the predecessor of the road leading out of the Roman Queningate and may have been the northernmost major Roman street of the City prior to the construction of the city wall in the 3rd century. It is interesting to note that the line of the city wall to the east of Northgate is parallel to this road. No structures were found in association with this road. though the sequence of occupation deposits does suggest that the area may have become a 'municipal' rubbish dump.

A very interesting sequence of Saxon deposits sealed the Roman levels, comprising 3 rough courtyard metallings, laid one over the other. Associated with these surfacings was a row of large post holes that seem to have been aligned parallel to the Roman street, perhaps a fence demarcating an early Saxon boundary. A quantity of grass-tempered sherds and a Saxon bead necklace found in these levels suggest a 7th - 8th century date.

Four possible boundary ditches, aligned roughly at right angles to the fence, cut through the early Saxon levels, and may represent a later Saxon division of the area into properties.

A thick layer of black soil containing Saxo-Norman material sealed these deposits, and was cut in turn by a number of 11th and 12th century rubbish and cess pits. These were probably dug in the period when the area was open ground behind a row of tenement properties on the east side of The Borough and behind the lane leading to the main gate of the Priory. Sealing this horizon was a thick deposit of clay and loam, possibly spoil from the cutting of the foundations for the Aula Nova and the Christ Church Gate (built *circa* 1160). These deposits were overlain by levels possibly relating to flimsy timber frame and clay floored tenement properties; unfortunately they were badly disturbed by recent foundations. Also associated with this phase was a stone-lined drain and a large 'U'-shaped ditch, both full of small fish and animal bones.

There is documentary evidence for a late 12th century Almonry building in this area. However, no traces of it were found on site and it is thought that it was housed in the new first floor hall on the north side of the main gate to the Priory (the Aula Nova).

Sealing this insubstantial evidence for the early building were the remains of the Almonry Chapel built by Prior Henry of Eastry between 1324 and 1328 and dedicated on its completion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury. A group of six secular (under a Dean) were installed at the west end of the building to Minister to the poor and needy, and to celebrate masses daily for the souls of Kings Edward 1 and II and Archbishops Lanfranc and Winchelsey. The chapel was demolished to its foundations in 1859 and no original floor levels survived. The remaining foundations were badly disturbed by a large number of modern service trenches. Six exterior

buttresses were evenly spaced along the length of both the north and south walls and diagonal buttresses added to each corner. The body of the chapel was divided into a nave on the south and an aisle probably, these being separated by piers, possibly carrying an arcade. The original entrance to the building was probably by way of a door at the east end of the north aisle. A second door, with an external passage leading to it, was later added to the north wall at the east end. A third doorway was located at the west end of the north wall. The main access to the chapel was from an open yard to the north (the Mint Yard). Entrance into the yard was gained by means of a gateway from The Borough; this gate was rebuilt in 1546 (dated bricks still survive above the gate), and was finally blocked in the 19th century,

Documentary evidence suggests that a hall existed at the west end of the chapel, where the six priests 'dined at a commo table'. No trace of this partitioning of the building was found. The walls and floors were probably removed when the chapel was converted into a school in the 16th century.

Upon the dissolution of the Cathedral Priory in 1540 the chapel became Royal property. In 1557 it was given by Queen Mary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Pole, and he started to have it fitted out as an archiepiscopal chapel. On his death in 1558 the chapel was leased to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral to be held for 500 years at a peppercorn rent 'for the sole purpose and intention that they should find and maintain therein a school. in which boys should receive instruction and good learning's In 15 the Almonry chapel therefore became a school room and dormitory for the King's School.

On the ground level. the original medieval floors were removed and the body of the chapel subdivided into small rooms, probably for storage. A second floor was installed and this became a long open school room. The dormitory was situated above the school

room, under the roof. The area which was formerly the Priests' hall at the west end of the building was converted into the Headmaster's house. Two timber and brick extensions were built onto the exterior of the north wall and contained a kitchen with cellars on the ground floor and a staircase giving access to the school room. The second timber and brick extension was situated at the west end of the northwall, and was only partially within the excavated area; this was the masters house.

By 1859 the King's School had expanded over much of the north-west of the Priory grounds and the dilapidated chapel was finally demolished.

We would particularly like to thank the Headmaster and Bursar of the King's School for all their help and encouragement. and the Board of Governors of the School for financing the excavation and allowing the work to take place before the new building is erected. We would also like to thank the Clerk of Works, Mr. Robinson, and members of the King's School staff, particularly Mr. Paul Pollock, for much help and advice. Finally, we would like to thank the very hard-working team of diggers. in particular Dave Jones, the assistant supervisor.

Paul Bennett.

##### 5. St. Gabriel's Chapel, Canterbury Cathedral.

The latter part of 1979 and early 1980 saw the continuation of excavations just south of St. Gabriel's chapel, which had originally commenced with a small trial trench in 1978. The excavations in 1979 were carried out to allow for damp-proofing work to be extended round the whole of St. Gabriel's chapel.

The small trenches excavated proved to contain a notable and very deep sequence of archaeological remains, including a few entirely unsuspected features, the most impressive of which was a late Roman building, the first to be definitely found within the Precincts. This building, which from its layout and various related finds may have been a temple, consisted of two or maybe three rooms all containing tessellated floors. In the centre of one of the rooms were remnants of a mosaic, most of which had, unfortunately, been destroyed by later foundations.

Another important and also completely unsuspected feature was a massive foundation, which proved to be earlier than the foundations of the present Cathedral Choir of 1096, and therefore may relate to Lanfranc's early Norman Cathedral or the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral.

A charnel pit containing the remains of twenty skeletons was found in the eastern part of the site. This was cut by the present foundations, and was probably redug for the reburial of skeletons exhumed during the construction of the new Cathedral Choir. From the 12th to the 15th centuries the whole area was used as the Cathedral Cemetery, monks being buried to the east of St. Gabriel's chapel and lay persons to the west.. These two graveyards were separated by a wall running south from the chapel (demolished in about 1850), the foundations of which were also discovered, along with 18 burials belonging to the cemetery itself.

The latest features on the site were Prior Goldstone II's brick drain, (*circa* 1500), which ran along the south side of the excavation, and which is still in use, and a series of large scaffold post holes, almost certainly the result of renovation work on the Cathedral in the 19th century!

Thanks are due to the Dean and Chapter for authorising and financing the excavations, and to Simon Robinson amongst others, who worked through an often very cold winter.

Jon Rady.

#### 6. The Poor Priests' Hospital site.

A very interesting excavation took place at the Poor Priests Hospital, Stour Street, prior to conversion of the existing building to a new museum. The entire area below the floor of the hall and a small room to the south of the hall have been investigated to date.

The earliest reference to buildings on this site dates to 1174, when two properties and 10 marks were offered by the monks of Christ Church Priory to Lambin Frese, the moneyer, as an inducement to move his workshop from just outside the Christ Church gate to this site. He agreed and cleared the site (previously occupied by Godwin Grom and Gerald the Tanner) and built a large stone house here by 1180<sup>1</sup>. The earliest levels consisted of a clay floor sealed by demolition deposit (found in a small cutting close to the south wall of the hall), and these may well relate to the clearance of the site by Lambin Frese. The north and south walls of the hall cut these levels suggesting that the foundations of the present building may well date to *circa* 1175. Associated with the walls were a sequence of clay floors, investigated only in the small sondage, which were sealed by a thick deposit of demolition debris and capped by another sequence of clay and mortar floors. At least three phases of central hearth (slightly south of centre) in association with these floors were examined, together with a number of other interesting features.

A screen's passage existed to the north of the hall (i.e. at the opposite end to the later screen's passage) separating the hall from a service area. Traces of a timber ground plate, buried by a succession of clay floors, flanked the south side of the pass with doors at the east and west ends giving access to the hall.

The main south wall, and the wall dividing hall and so] were of timberframe construction set on mortared flint dwarf wall flanking both the east and west walls were stone benches with post holes regularly spaced along their length. A raised dais may have existed at the south end of the hall. A number of small stake hole and indentations in the various clay floors may indicate the position of the furniture. In the small service area to the south of the hall, three adjoining rooms were uncovered. They had a mixture of clay and mortar floors and were divided by small mortared flint dwarf walls, These rooms may have been part of an extension added to the hall when the building was converted into the hospital of St. Mary to shelter poor priests in *circa* 1220.

This building survived intact until the 14th century when the Hospital was extensively rebuilt. The east and west walls were partly demolished and rebuilt with large windows and the south dwarf wall was replaced. The timber-framed north wall separating hall and solar was rebuilt as a thick chalk block wall. the screen's passage was relocated at the south end of the hall and the old doorways were blocked, All the earlier internal arrangements were sealed by a new floor and a new hearth was constructed in the centre of the hall This building still stands. In more recent times the medieval floor was severely reduced and the central hearth, except for its foundation, was destroyed. A mass of post holes found cutting through the archaeological deposits represent the extensive partitioning of the hall

during its later life. The building was used as a Hospital for poor priests until 1575 when it was dissolved and given by Queen Elizabeth I to the City. Since then it has been used as a work house, a Blue Coat School, and most recently, as a Regimental museum and a clinic.

Measured drawings of the building are currently being prepared by Clive Bowley of Canterbury City Council and John Bowen of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, with a grant from the Kent Archaeological Society.

I would like to thank Canterbury City Council for their support, particularly their architect Geoff Couchman, also the Clerk of Works, and his team of craftsmen for their cooperation; and last but by no means least, the diggers for all their hard work.

Paul Bennett.

1. See W. Urry, *'Canterbury under the Angevin Kings'* (1967) 199.

7. Canterbury Bypass.

The construction of the A2 Canterbury Bypass dwarf began in April 1979, since which time a 'watching brief' has been maintained by members of the Archaeological Trust. A number of age small sites and a single major site have been located and recorded were to date.

The small sites consist mainly of isolated pits and shallow features, usually of Iron Age or Roman date, found along floor the line of the Bypass during machine clearance of topsoil, drain cutting or the digging of deep foundations. A very large area of gravel workings in the water meadows to the north of Wincheap has

produced considerable deposits of waterlogged peat. This has so far revealed a number of Iron Age and Roman features and a number of preserved wooden objects. It is hoped that we can enlist the help of a soil scientist from the D.o.E. as the peat is rich in (Iron Age and Roman) botanical and faunal remains.

The cutting of a new bridle path, near to the east gate of Bigbury camp, is currently being monitored by the Trust, and may produce more information relating to the defences of this late Iron Age hill fort. A large area of coppice and scrubland to the south-west of the hill fort has recently been cleared by a local farmer, and this area is also being investigated.

The main site that was recorded was situated between Hollow Lane and Stuppington Lane. just above the 50 metre contour, overlooking and two kilometres to the south of central Canterbury. The area was known to be potentially important as the Roman road from Lypne to Canterbury (Stone Street) should have crossed the line of the Bypass at this point. However, no trace of this road was found during thorough investigation of the site; centuries of plough- and the natural weathering of the hilltop may have destroyed all trace of it. though it is possible that future cuttings for the Bypass, further to the east, may reveal its location,

In the area to the west of Stuppington Lane, a large number of Iron Age. Belgic, Roman and post-Medieval pits and ditches, together with traces of possible timber buildings, two possible iron-working furnaces and a Roman pottery kiln were excavated, All features were directly sealed by a thick deposit of topsoil. No horizontal stratigraphy survived on the site, and all the excavated features, with the exception of the kiln, were extremely shallow, though in many instances quite large. Traces of two possible furnace floors were also

found during the excavation, but the overall impression was one of a heavily reduced horizon, with only the bottoms of the more deeply cut features surviving. This observation reinforces the assumption that the top of the hill may have been eroded by natural weathering and a long history of agricultural activity in the area.

A large collection of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the pits and ditches. The Roman kiln, the best preserved feature on the site, contained a mass of semi-fired pots. The kiln may well have been misfired and abandoned by the potter, complete with its contents.

Most of the work done on the Bypass, as with other fieldwork, has been done after work or at weekends as funds were not available for full-time excavation work<sup>1</sup>. We would like to thank Kent County Council for allowing us to work on the sites during topsoil stripping, and Wes McLaughlin and Ian Anderson and other volunteers for their unstinting efforts.

Paul Bennett.

1. Our only grant for the work was £100 from Kent County Council!

8. Cogan House.

As a result of drastic "restorations", a small excavation and some building recording took place during 1979 in Cogan House, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury. In the late 12th century this was the stone house of Luke the Moneyer and between 1200 and 1203 it became 'Cokyn's Hospitals.' The buildings of this period still survive and

Cogan House is hence one of the most important stone and timber buildings in Canterbury. The property consists of a stone building parallel to the street frontage, with an aisled hall of two bays attached at right-angles to the rear wall of the stone building<sup>1</sup>.

The extensive renovations have recently brought to light much more of the original timber frame, which has been drawn by John Bowen. In the kitchen, situated in the south-east corner of what was originally the early 13th century aisled hall, the removal of a rotten floor and a thick deposit of rubble and garden soil reveal( a largely intact late Medieval tiled floor. The tiles, perhaps of Flemish manufacture, were all monochrome, save for a black and yellow chequer board border, five tiles wide.

At least three phases of the large 16th/17th century fireplace and a number of mortared flint and chalk dwarf walls were also uncovered and recorded.

We would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Neil Mattingly. the present owners, for allowing the work to take place, and John Bowen and Ian Anderson for their work on the building recording and the excavation respectively.

Paul Bennett.

1. See E.W. Parkin, 'Cogan House. St. Peter's Street. Canterbury', in *Arch. Cant.* 85 (1970) 123 - 138. though quite a few details in the drawings in this article need correcting.

## 9. Miscellaneous sites.

As usual a host of smaller sites were observed during the year including part of a Roman street that was revealed in the enlargement of a basement in Kingsbridge Villas, Best Lane. We also

recorded two Roman cremation burials revealed at the Invicta Service Station, Wincheap, and kept an eye on many other building and drainage trenches that were dug during the year.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

APPENDIX.

List of the Main Excavations carried out by the Archaeological Trust

October 1975 - May 1980.

(\* : Major excavations).

	<u>Site</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Period &amp; Publication</u>
*1.	Highstead.	Site A : 1975-6 Site B : 1976	Iron Age and Roman.
2.	16, Pound Lane.	January 1976	Roman/late 14th century.
*3.	77-9 Castle Street.	January 1976	Roman/Medieval.
*4.	Rosemary Lane Car Park, 1 & 2 Gas Lane.	November 1975 & June 1976-1978	Roman and Medieval. ( <u>Monograph forthcoming</u> <u>1980</u> )
5.	Old Palace, Bekesbourne.	November 1976 & Summer 1977	Roman, Medieval & Post Medieval. ( <u>Arch. Cant. forthcoming</u> )
6.	19, Pound Lane.	Spring 1977	Roman/late 14th century.
7.	Poor Priests' Hospital.	1977, 1979-80	Medieval.
*8.	St. Radigunds St./ Church Lane.	April-July 1977	Roman and Medieval.
9.	Moat House, Rough Common.	November 1977	Palaeolithic and Medieval. ( <u>Arch Cant, 94 (1978)</u> <u>156-165</u> )
*10.	Norman Staircase.	Summer 1977- January 1978	Late Saxon/Medieval.

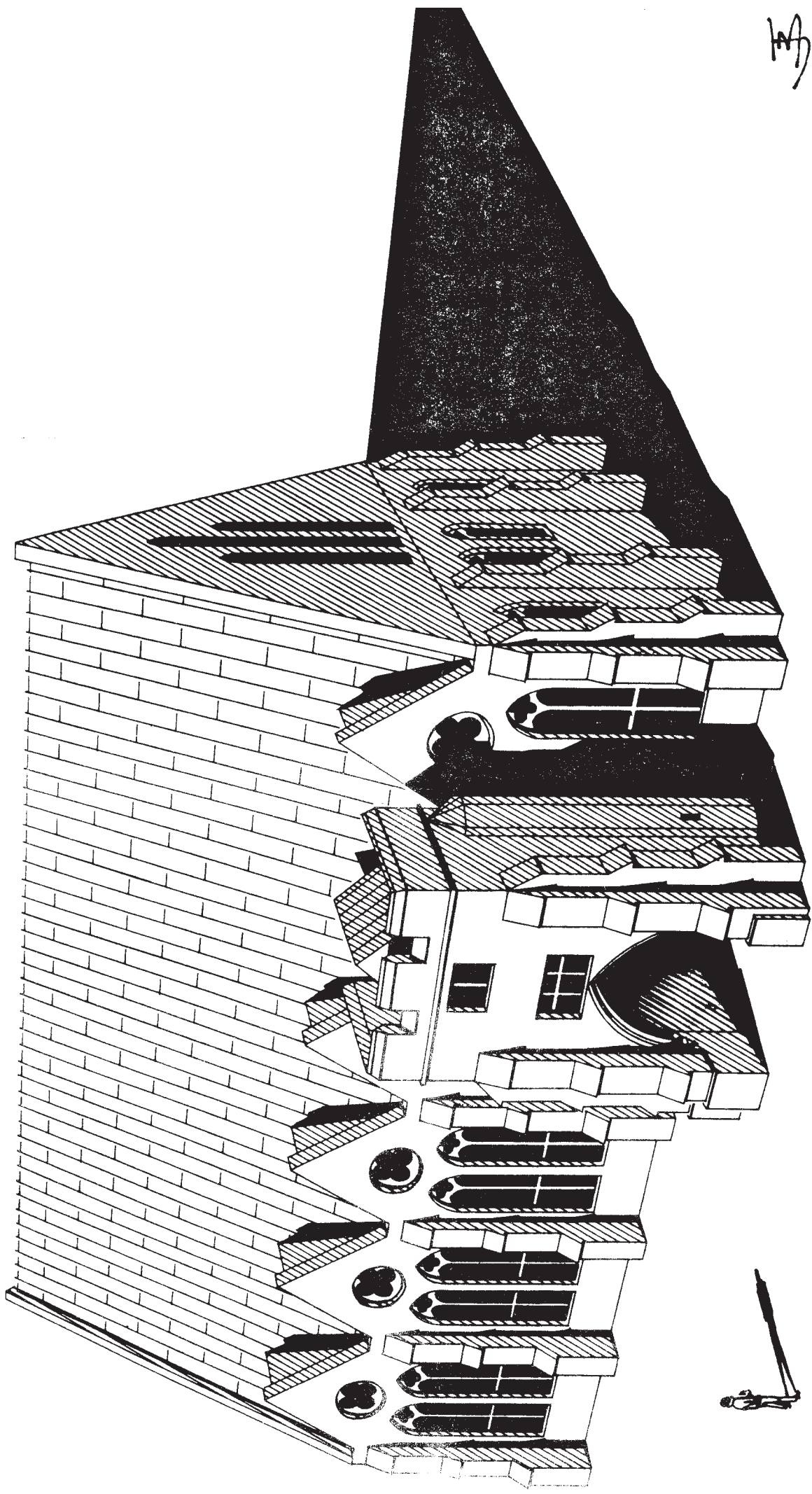
List of Excavations ctd.

*11.	16, Watling St.	April-September 1978	Roman, Saxon and Medieval.
	<u>Site</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Period &amp; Publication</u>
12.	Pickfords', St. Margarets St.	January 1978	Roman.
13.	Sandown Gate, Sandwich.	February 1978	Late Medieval. ( <i>Arch. Cant.</i> 94 (1978) 153-6)
14.	16-22 North Lane.	Spring 1978	Medieval. ( <i>Arch. Cant.</i> 94 (1978) 165-191)
15.	New Street.	April 1978	Roman. ( <i>Arch. Cant.</i> 94 (1978) 149-152)
*16.	77-9 Castle St.	Summer 1978	Roman & Middle Saxon.
17.	Roper Chantry, St. Dunstan's.	Summer 1978	Medieval & Post-Medieval. ( <i>Antiquaries Journal</i> , <i>forthcoming</i> )
*18.	Marlowe I, St. Margarets St.	Autumn 1978- July 1979	Roman, Saxon and Medieval.
19.	Roman Villa (Nr. Sandwich).	September 1978	Roman. ( <i>Arch. Cant.</i> 94 (1978) 191-4)
20.	Invicta Service Stn., Wincheap.	October 1979	Roman. ( <i>Arch. Cant.</i> <i>forthcoming</i> )
*21.	Linacre Garden.	November 1978- June 1979	Medieval.
*22.	3, Beer Cart Lane.	June & July 1979	Medieval and Roman.

List of Excavations ctd.

23.	'Godfrey's', 35, St. Margarets St.	Spring 1979	Roman.
24.	Cathedral.	Spring & Autumn 1979 & Spring 1980	Medieval & Roman.
	<u>Site</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Period &amp; Publication</u>
*25.	Mint Yard.	August-November 1979 & March-April 1980	Roman and Medieval.
*26.	Marlowe III.	November 1979- May 1980	Roman, Saxon and Medieval.
27.	St. Gregory's Priory.	August 1979	Medieval. ( <i>Arch. Cant. forthcoming</i> )
28.	Bypass	Autumn 1979-1980	Iron Age and Roman.
29.	Cogan House, 53 St. Peters St.	Spring 1980	Medieval.
*30.	Marlowe IV.	May 1980- ?	Roman, Saxon and Medieval.

W.B.



RECONSTRUCTION FROM THE SURVIVING REMAINS OF THE 13th CENTURY

GREAT HALL OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

(DRAWN BY JOHN BOWEN).

### III. BUILDING RECORDING.

#### Introduction.

Work continued during the year on the recording of buildings in the Canterbury area. As last year, much of this work was undertaken in a very skilled way by John Bowen, and again he was helped at times by Laurie Sartin. Most of the buildings that were recorded were either in conjunction with excavations or in process of being restored.

#### 1. Canterbury Cathedral Crypt.

As reported last year, a small excavation was undertaken in the west end of the crypt and in conjunction with this excavation, a detailed drawing was made by John Bowen of the western wall of the crypt. This clearly distinguished Lanfranc's work (of *circa* 1071) and Ernulf's work (of *circa* 1096). Mr. Henk Strik has continued this work by making a very detailed 1 50 plan of the whole of the crossing and western transept area of the Cathedral. We hope that all this work will be published in the British Archaeological Association 1979 Canterbury Conference proceedings..

#### 2. 25, North lane.

This fine late Medieval to 17th century timber framed house was extensively restored in 1979 and detailed drawing were made

of all the pre-19th century parts of this building which adjoins a massive wagon entry in North Lane. We are very grateful to Mrs. Lewington for allowing this work to take place.

### 3. Poor Priests' Hospital.

As reported above, a series of excavations took place in this building and, with the help of a £500 grant from the Kent Archaeological Society, we have been making a complete record of all the surviving Medieval parts-of this building. John Bowen has been greatly assisted in this work by the surveys of the building undertaken by Clive Bowley from the Architect's Department of Canterbury City Council.

### 4. "Meister Omers".

After the completion of our excavation for the King's School in Linacre Garden, it became apparent that if we were to understand the Medieval remains on the site a detailed survey of 'Meister Omers', the neighbouring building to which it was attached would be needed. This has now been achieved and we have found a wealth of virtually unknown features relating to this magnificent early 15th century building. The whole of the main east-west stone building containing the great hall with its elaborate oriel windows and fireplace (it had a flat ceiling below the roof timbers), the screens passage, the kitchen (with the widest known Medieval fireplace in England) and the two great chambers above still survive. Only the northern extension (which we excavated in 1978-9) was destroyed in the 17th and 19th centuries.

Documentary work on this building was undertaken. Mrs. Margaret Sparks has shown how the completion of this building was carried out in the 1430's when it was being prepared as a great house for Cardinal Beaufort, the great Bishop of Winchester.

5. The Archbishop's Palace.

Our detailed drawings of the very large 13th century Great Hall of this exceptional palace are now complete and await the probable excavation of part of this site later in the year. This great hall, which is about 70ft. wide by 140ft. long, was almost certainly built by Archbishop Stephen Langton (who died in 1228). It shows in its great windows some of the earliest bar/plate tracery in England and is clearly a fore-runner to Henry III's Great Hall in Winchester Castle.

A survey is also being made of the other surviving pre-1650 remains of the Archbishop's Palace in Canterbury.

6. St. Augustine's Abbey.

A drawing was also made in April 1980 of the Guest Hall beside the main gate of St. Augustine's. This building, though heavily restored in the 19th century, still contains most of its 13th century King-Post roof intact, as well as the timbers in the ground floor that supported the first floor hall

## 7. Miscellaneous Buildings.

Among a host of smaller buildings that have been recorded during the year are Cogan House (see report above 27 St. Peter's Street (where work continues on recording the 15th century timber building - No. 26, St. Peter's Street was recorded last year), and the basement and ground floor of the famous "Chequers of Hope" building on the corner of Mercery Lane. This latter building was restored without planning permission during the summer of 1979 and a great deal of damage was done to the stone work as well as to parts of the Medieval floor joists. We have recorded only the parts of this huge building that were affected by this work, Another fragment of a building that was recorded was part of a 16th century brick barn that survived on the St. Sepulchre's site in Cossington Road. This fragment of wall, which contains Medieval architectural fragments, may have to be demolished.

Finally. Laurie Sartin has been making a detailed plan of the whole of the floors of the Trinity Chapel and Corona in the Cathedral, This is also for the B.A.A. conference proceedings.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

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

##### 1. Introduction.

Once again, I must start this section by thanking our three stalwarts at 92A Broad Street, Nigel MacPherson-Grant, Marion Green and Pan Garrard. Their enormously hard work in the back room has ensured that the Finds Processing and Post-Excavation side of the work of the Trust runs smoothly. As will be seen below not only are we virtually up to date with the finds processing but also several members of the team are now engaged in research into some of the finds from the sites.

The draughtsmen' continue to turn out excellent work. and we hope very much indeed that the financial cuts that we are suffering in 1980 will not mean that we have to cut down on our numbers. A large selection of the draughtsmen's excellent work was on show in a fine exhibition at the Royal Museum in September 1979. This exhibition is now (May,1980) on display in Reims and will, we hope, do the rounds of the county later in the year.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

##### 2. The Drawing Office.

With the welcome addition of Mrs. Maggy Sasanow in January 1980 (as draughtsman and pottery conservator), the Drawing Office staff has increased to seven. The allocation of work remains virtually the same as for 1978-79. The excellent standard established in that year continues, both in terms of quantity and quality of work. The latter has gone so well, that it is now possible to plan three,

possibly four major pottery Type Series publications (see Section 3 below), for the near future.

The most important event of 1979 for the occupants of the Drawing Office was preparing the material needed for the Royal Museum Exhibition. This provided a welcome break from the normal run of work and permitted some artistic self-expression in terms of use of colour and presentation. The end-product was exceptional, and it is hoped that much of the exhibition artwork will be incorporated into future publications.

Nigel MacPherson-Grant.

### 3. Ceramic Research.

The pottery processing section could be described as the digestive system of the Trust and is now running smoothly, a few hiccups occurring with the inevitably rather slower quantitative and analytical research. The latter processes have now been divided into two interdependent sections: Pottery Fabrics and Pottery Forms.

a.) Fabric Research : We have now identified something like 220 fabrics from excavations in the Canterbury area, ranging from Iron Age to the Victorian period. and with the growing number of excavated sites we are beginning to acquire some idea of distribution and concentration of certain types of pottery.

A reference collection of all the wares known to us is well underway, which greatly facilitates identification and has proved to be useful for research students wanting to see specific samples. Visits have been made to the Department of Urban Archaeology and the

Museum of London to further our knowledge so helping us to become more self-sufficient. At the same time external researchers examine our collections for their own particular period of study. e.g. Dr. M. Fulford of Reading University recently contacted us for some sample sherds of a particular imported fine-ware of the early Roman period.

b.) Form Research : The Form and Decoration Type Series refer( collections are now firmly established. These collections will ultimately contain examples of each different form or decoration type produced in each fabric during each archaeological period. After being drawn, the material is indexlinked to a Drawn Type Series.

By the autumn of 1980 enough information will have been assembled to prepare three Type Series publications covering Belgic, Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery (up to *circa* 1400 A.D.), and several smaller researchreports covering the late Iron Age/Belgic transition and Post-Medieval Delftwares found in Canterbury.

Petrological examination of Canterbury pottery by external students goes well: a report on Saxo-Norman and Medieval Fabric types by Mr. A. Streeten (Southampton University) has been completed; similar work on Late Roman and Saxon pottery is being finalized by Miss A. Mainman (Sheffield University). as is a study by Miss J. Timby (Southampton University) on Gallo-Belgic imports. All three studies are part of wider research programmes.

For individual reports we are grateful to: Mrs. J. Bird (Samian). Mrs. K. Hartley (Mortaria), Mr. P. Arthur (Amphorae). Mr. M. Redknap (Late Roman German Coarsewares), Mr. K. Greene (Early Roman Fine-Wares); and for discussion, advice and visits: Dr. C.J. Young (Late Roman Fine-wares and publication policy), Mr. J.G. Hurst (Medieval, Late and PostMedieval Imports), Mr. R. Pollard (Roman Coarsewares), Mr. P. Tyers (Belgic Coarsewares), Mrs. S. Elsdon (Iron

Age and Belgic Pottery), Miss L. Blackmore (Medieval, Late and Post-Medieval Coarsewares) and Mr. D. Bailey (Lamps).

Nigel MacPherson-Grant & Marion Green.

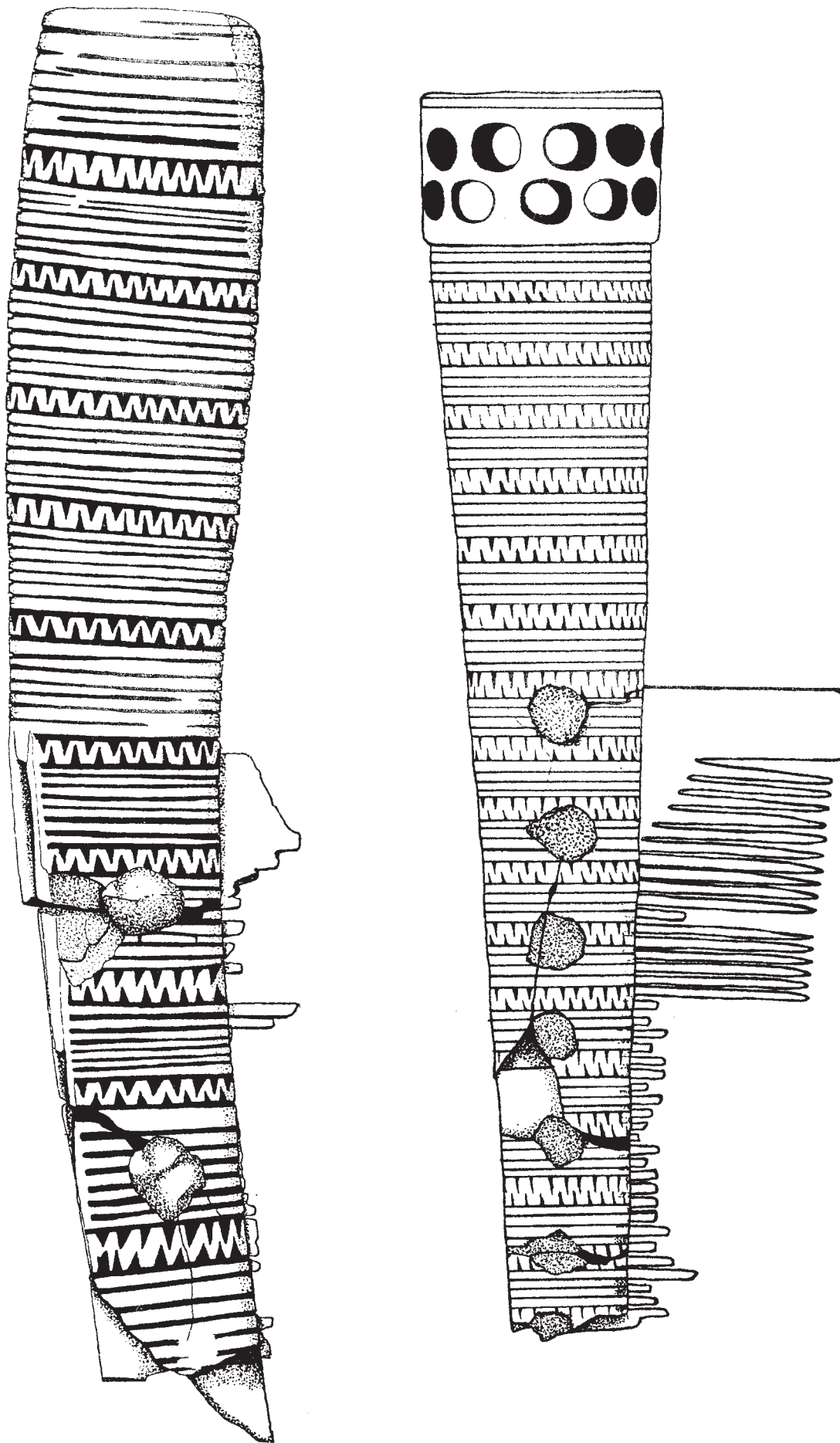
#### 4. Conservation.

The number of small finds has risen again this year as the number of excavations has increased. With the help of the D.O.E. conservation pilot scheme (operated through the Passmore Edwards Museum Laboratory under the direction of Andrew Argyrakis), most of the objects have been processed and catalogued - in particular, the X-ray facilities have been most rewarding and economical as the fairly large quantity of iron objects have been quickly identified and drawn.

We have been able to exhibit the hoard of Roman bronze horse harness fittings from the St. Margaret's Street site comparatively soon after excavation, at the Council for British Archaeology A.G.M. and at the Society of Antiquaries Ballot, both at Burlington House in London.

A survey of conservation requirements was commissioned by the Trust, covering the area administered by Canterbury City Council. It was carried out by Suzanne Keene, F.I.I.C., an archaeological Conservator and Consultant. The document she produced defined the priorities and other needs for the area - laboratory and professional help, and environmental storage facilities for the finds. The number and type of finds fully compared with other large archaeological units already possessing these facilities.

We are again grateful to the Conservation Laboratory at the Institute of Archaeology in London, under the direction of Liz Pye



TWO LATE ANGLO-SAXON COMBS FROM THE MARLOWE & THE CAKEBREAD+  
ROBEY (II) SITES RESPECTIVELY. (DRAWN BY GILL HULSE).

and Cathy Tubbs, for their work on some of the objects; this is of benefit to both parties, I believe, as some objects are useful teaching material for students there, During the year many conserved objects were temporarily on display at the Royal Museum, Canterbury, both at the Trust's exhibition in September and at other times, and, as usual, several research students have examined this material for their various studies. Some of the non-valuable objects were also displayed in the Marlowe site museum (in the Tate and Lyle caravan).

Pan Garrard.

#### 5. Finds Processing.

A small and very efficient team is employed in processing the majority of finds from our excavations, and now as a result of their continued interest, certain members of the group are studying particular groups of finds and so helping us to become more self-sufficient. Maggy Taylor cleans, conserves and records all painted plaster, Jane Turner is embarking on a type series for clay pipes and Fran Thesiger is studying all Roman and Medieval floor and roof tiles and associated finds. Pan Garrard continues her excellent work conserving and recording all small finds and thanks must also go to Dr. Peter Garrard for identifying and studying our human bones. We are very grateful to Tony King of the Institute of Archaeology for his work on the vast quantities of animal bone, and also to Louise Jessup for her recent work on the bones from the Poor Priests' Hospital site.

Storage facilities have been greatly improved by Phil Brown, our former handyman, but we are still greatly in need of

further storage space as our work continues to expand. I would also like to thank Meryl Williams and Julia Castle, two sixth-form girls from Barton Court School who spend one morning a week helping us on a voluntary basis.

Visitors from the British Museum (including Dr. Tim Potter, Mr. John Cherry, Mr. Don Bailey and Miss Catherine Johns); the Museum of London (including the Director, Mr. Max Hebditch, the Assistant Director, Dr. Hugh Chapman, John Clarke and Brian Hobley) and research students continue to come and observe our methods. We have also welcomed discussing various methods and policies with archaeologists from overseas: Professor Franz Maier from Switzerland, Professors Cleland and Robins from Michigan, U.S.A., and the Curators of Tromso Museum, Norway, to name but a few.

Marion Green.

## V. PUBLICATION AND PUBLICITY.

### 1. Publication.

During the year it was agreed that the Kent Archaeological Society should publish all our major excavation reports. This is to be done as a special monograph series, entitled the 'Archaeology of Canterbury'. Volume I will be 'Excavations at Canterbury Castle' and this is now with the editor Mr. Alec Detsicas. We hope it will be published later in the year. Further volumes on 'The City Walls of Canterbury', 'Excavations within the Cathedral Precincts' (Norman Staircase, Linacre Garden and Mint Yard) etc., are in active preparation. Many of these volumes will also contain the full publication of sites excavated between 1944 and 1960 by the Canterbury Excavation Committee, which are being prepared for publication at the moment by Professor Sheppard Frere and Miss Sally Stowe, his research assistant, as well as by Dr. Frank Jenkins. We are very grateful to Professor Frere for helping with the editorial work.

As well as our usual 'Interim Report' on excavations published during the year, our 'Some Minor Excavations in 1977-781' was published in *Archaeologia Cantiana* 94 (1978) and offprints of both these articles are now on sale at the Trust. the Museum. etc. A special report on the Roper Chantry at St. Dunstan's Church is to appear in the *Antiquaries Journal* and the Bekesbourne report is now with the editor of *Archaeologia Cantiana*. It was eventually refused by *Post-Medieval Archaeology* as it contained too much Roman and Medieval material.

Among other publications this year were articles on 'Quarr Stone in London and East Kent' (*Medieval Archaeology*) and on

'Canterbury and the Early Medieval Towns of Kent' (C.B.A. Research Report), both by the Director. Notes by Nigel MacPherson-Grant and the Director have also appeared in the *Kent Archaeological Review*, and the Director wrote an article on "Archaeology and Canterbury Cathedral" for the *Friend's Chronicle*.

Our set of five topographical maps of Canterbury in a folder with notes have now been published and these are selling very well indeed.

A book on the parishes of St. Martin's and St. Paul's (edited by Mrs. Margaret Sparks) has been produced as a memorial to Yr. Hobbs. Essays and drawings for this book have been produced by various members of the Trust.

## 2. Publicity.

As usual there has been a wide coverage of our activities in the *Kent Herald* and *Kentish Gazette*, and we have also been featured in the *Kent Messenger*, on B.B.C. "Chronicle" and on Southern Television, and photographs of our work have appeared in *Rescue News*, *The Times* and the *Guardian*,

Tim Tatton-Brown.

## VI. LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS AND EVENTS.

### 1. Lectures

Despite four years of continuous work in Canterbury and the surrounding area we do not seem to have exhausted local interest; indeed, requests for lectures and site tours have grown and the number is swelled further by those groups returning for second, third or even fourth 'helpings' 1 Kevin Blockley, Marion Day and Paul Bennett who have had sites open throughout the year have conducted large numbers of people over 'subterranean' Canterbury, and have been assisted in this by Dave Jones and Martin Hicks.

Interest is not confined to this area only however, and our Director in particular. perhaps owing in part to his involvement in several national archaeological and associated organisations, has travelled further afield and lectured on a great variety of subjects. Conferences in which the Director was involved included 'Evolution of Marshland Landscapes' at Oxford, 'Roads and Trackways' at Leicester, and 'Lanfranc to Laud : The Archbishop's Manors and Palaces in Kent' at Wye College.

The Trust has become an established part of the University of Kent at Canterbury's Annual Summer School and Adult Education Programmes. The Director spoke at a U.K.C. conference entitled 'Current Studies on Kent in Roman times' and at another: 'Recent Archaeology in Canterbury'. Kevin Blockley, Marion Day and particularly Paul Bennett gave many lectures which were also attended by the Trust staff, as was a series on 'Roman Britain' given by Tom Blagg of U.K.C., a talk on the 'Vikings in Kent' given by Dr. Alf Smyth and one on the 'Roman Conquest' given by Dr. Graham Webster. The 'diggers' also visited the 'Painted House' in Dover and a 'Dene Hole' in Challock.

Becky Bennett.

## 2. Exhibitions.

As mentioned above, a major exhibition of the Trust's work was held in the Royal Museum, Canterbury, in September 1979. This highly successful exhibition concentrated almost entirely on the background work of the Trust. It was therefore an excellent opportunity to explain to the public our finds processing work and to show off the high quality work of our draughtsmen. We were also able to put on display many of the more important objects found in the last three years, thus showing the excellent conservation work carried out by Pan Garrard and others. We hope to put on a similar exhibition every alternate year.

Much of the material from this exhibition (though not the finds) is now on display in Reims.

Some of the more interesting objects found during the year were also displayed temporarily at the Society of Antiquaries 'Ballot' meeting and at the C.B.A.'s Annual General Meeting. This included the early Roman military horse fittings from the Marlowe II site and some of the clay 'spacers'. The 10th century Anglo-Saxon knife which was found on the 7779 Castle Street site in 1976 is currently on display in the Viking Exhibition at the British Museum.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

## 3. Events.

### Reims Twinning

As part of this revived venture the Trust sent part of the exhibition held in September to the International Centre in Reims where it aroused considerable interest. Eleven young French

archaeologists spent a week in Canterbury after Easter helping on the Mint Yard site and living in the hostel. A return visit by some of our team and members of the Junior C.A.S. is planned for next September.

A very well-attended sherry party was held in the Deanery Garden on 13th July 1979, in order to raise funds for the Trust.

#### The British Archaeological Awards.

In November, the outstanding work of the Trust in rescue archaeology was recognised nationally when the Director received the Legal and General Assurance Company's Silver Trowel Award for initiative in this field. It was one of a series of awards presented by Magnus Magnusson at a ceremony at the British Museum.

#### Chronicle.

A television team visited the City in April to film the sites and a committee of Canterbury City Council in connection with a programme shown on 'Chronicle' on the 9th May dealing with metal detectors and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). It is hoped that at least the urban city of Canterbury will shortly be designated as an archaeological area.

Lawrence Lyle.

#### 4. Visits.

As usual many people called on us during the year to look at our work both on and off the sites. Once again, we have been visited by many Inspectors of Ancient Monuments including the Chief

Inspector, Mr. Andrew Saunders, and Messrs. John Hurst, Stuart Rigold, Chris Young, Stephen Dunmore and Dr. Jane Geddes. It is a pleasure to learn that Dr. Geddes was married during the year and is now the British Archaeological Association's representative on our Trust Council.

Among our other visitors were a large group from the Museum of London, including the Director, Assistant Director and Chief Urban Archaeologist and from the British Museum, including two members of the Prehistoric and Romano-British Department (Dr. Tim Potter and Miss Catherine Johns) who got us an extra grant of £450 from the British Museum.

We also enjoyed an excellent visit from Professor Sheppard Frere who came with his assistant Sally Stowe to visit the Marlowe excavations.

Finally, the Prince of Wales paid a brief visit-to our Cathedral excavation and was shown round by John Rady.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

#### 5. Education Officer.

In January, Mrs. Marjorie Lyle, lately head of Humanities at Geoffrey Chaucer School, began to work in an occasional capacity as Education Officer to the Trust.

She has made selections from the slide collections related-to sites to illustrate talks for schools on broader themes from Roman Canterbury to how the Archaeologist works. All local secondary schools and F.E. Institutions have been sent information about the talks, guided visits and careers resources open to their students.

With the help of Marion Green a collection of material to handle has been made. Together with objects from the Royal Museums these have been used with postgraduate and adult students through Christ Church College in lecture demonstrations. School parties are now booking for an integrated programme of site tours to be followed up at the Roman Pavement and/or with hand-ling sessions.

The Junior branch of the C.A.S. has been the main new initiative; 27 paidup members from 6 schools have joined since the first meeting in March addressed by Tim Tatton-Brown. Dr. Graham Webster's lecture on the Roman Conquest was well attended. 49 visited the Viking Exhibition and a full summer programme has been arranged starting with Paul Bennett's tour of the Marlowe site on 3rd May.

Our thanks go to Mr. Bulman, warden of the Teachers Centre, for providing a free home for lectures and other activities. There is not yet a corporate identity to the Society and publicity is a problem. By the first A.G.M. in September the young members themselves must become involved if it is to prosper.

Marjorie Lyle.