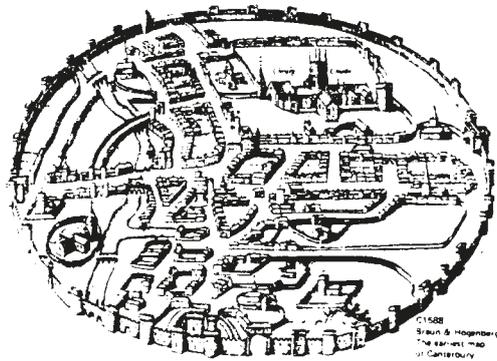




ANNUAL REPORT
1982~83

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

7TH ANNUAL REPORT

July 1982 – July 1983

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I. INTRODUCTION

In introducing the Annual Reports for 1980–81 and 1981–82, Professor Phillips, as Chairman of the Management Committee, had the sad task of drawing attention to the Trust's very serious financial difficulties. During the past year the position has certainly improved, though it still falls short of the desired stability. That depends on having, in addition to grants received from the Department of the Environment and developers for particular projects, a sufficient annual income to cover the salaries of the core staff and basic administrative costs. The Trust is still some way short of the target, estimated in 1982 as £30,000. An important, indeed vital, step towards it was the decision of the Canterbury City Council to make a grant of £10,000 in the last and again in the current financial year. This is a recognition, both of the general contribution which the Trust makes to a city so rich in its history as Canterbury, and also of the particular services in relation to planning, conservation and other city amenities which the Director and other members of his team give to the Council. Generous grants have also been made by the Kent County Council, the Kent Archaeological Society and the Pilgrims Trust; to these bodies, and to all others who have supported the work of the Trust, we are most grateful. Attempts to secure individual benefactions and new covenants of income to the Trust Appeal have produced a rather disappointing response. But if we follow Mr. Micawber in thinking that a twopenny excess of income over expenditure has the result: happiness, then it has been a happier year, if not without anxiety.

In July 1982 the Trust could resume large-scale excavation, on the site of the demolished Marlowe Theatre, the fifth of the Marlowe sites. Between the Roman theatre and the baths, a street and the walls of a house were uncovered, and the finding of a late fifth-century coin from the south of France, the only stratified coin of its type to have been found in Britain, is important for interpreting our evidence for what happened to Canterbury as a Roman Town. Renewal of drains in the Archbishop's Palace provided the opportunity to examine part of the Great Hall of the medieval Palace, the second largest in England after Westminster Hall. Further work is due on this site, but the Church Commissioners have postponed the expenditure until next year. In addition to a number of small excavations, the Trust has as usual been active in building recording work. This has included buildings in the Cathedral precincts, and the visiting and/or surveying of about twenty buildings in connection with application for planning permission or grants.

To the volumes of **The Archaeology of Canterbury** published in 1982 a third was added in 1983, volume VII of the series. It contains the results of excavations directed by Professor Frere for the Canterbury Excavation Committee in the St. George's Street and Burgate areas, with those of some adjacent excavations by the Trust. Volumes III and IV, on the Cathedral precincts, are in the final stages of editing; Professor Frere has completed the reports on his excavations for Volume VIII; and the writing of volumes V and VI (the Marlowe and Castle Street/Stour Street sites) should be finished by the autumn. Publication of excavation reports can drag on for years, but the Trust is well on the way to seeing that Canterbury's record is decidedly impressive. A second edition of the very successful Topographical Maps of Canterbury has also been produced.

None of these results would have been possible without the enthusiasm and dedication of the Trust's staff, and they deserve all the more admiration and thanks when one considers that the conditions in which they live and work may be far from ideal, even by the modest standards of field archaeologists. The Trust's premises at 92a, Broad Street are cramped, the more so with every box of finds from excavations which has to be stored there and studied. The future of the Trust's use of the premises was in doubt when the Kent County Council offered the freehold to its tenants, which the Trust was scarcely in a position to consider. The premises are now being bought by Dennes who one hopes will renew the lease next year. A more urgent problem now is accommodation for diggers. The Trust has had to vacate the buildings on Lower Chantry Lane which it has used as a diggers' hostel for some years, because the owners are about to develop the site. 'New premises are needed for those who will be working on the Watling Street excavations which are due to begin, at long last, in October.

Another problem which the Trust has yet to resolve is to find a new Chairman of its Management Committee, following Professor Phillips' resignation in May for reasons of ill health. Neville Phillips became chairman in 1979, after Jim Hobbs' tragic death. His retirement to Canterbury, England, after having been Vice-Chancellor of the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, entitled him to expect a historian's quiet and leisurely retirement in a Historic city. But his chairmanship was to be no eighteenth-century sinecure. He resided over the Trust's affairs at a time of recurrent financial crises, when at times its continued existence was in doubt. The time and care which he spent in negotiating various expedients for its survival were enormous; courtesy and patience in committee, as outside it, were unshakeable; he has been a great source of strength and resilience for the Trust, at a time when those qualities were much needed.

Lord Astor of Hever, the former Lord Lieutenant for Kent, has also resigned from being Patron of the Trust. The Archbishop of Canterbury has graciously agreed to be his successor, excavation for the archiepiscopal drains notwithstanding (or even encouraging)! Mrs. Margaret Sparks has succeeded Andrew Butcher as Chairman of the Publications Sub-Committee.

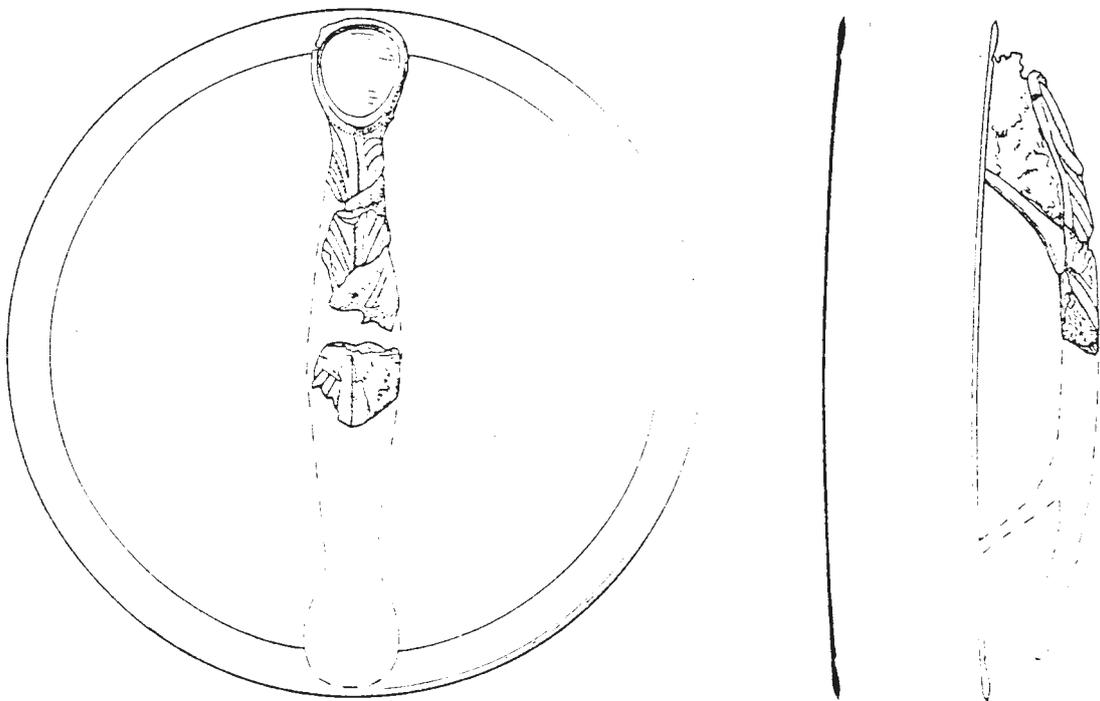
It is with much sadness that we mentioned the accidental death earlier this year of Dr. Peter Garrard, who had contributed specialist reports for the trust on human skeletal remains. We offer Pan Garrard all our sympathy.

The pages which follow will show in more detail what the Trust has been doing and by that, I mean what the members of its staff have been doing, whether on site, digging, or in Broad Street, working on the finds, drawing plans, writing reports, or typing our letters and manuscripts. The director's report will give them the individual credit which they deserve. His credit must also be given. I never quite know where Tim Tatton-Brown finds the time and energy to do all the things which he does; not just his work for the Trust – *si monumentum requiris, circumspice* – but lecturing on the Trust's work, broadcasting, serving on national archaeological committees not to mention the occasional foray to keep the archaeology of the Mediterranean up to scratch in the equivalent of a busman's holiday. In Paul Bennett, the Assistant Director, there is one of the greatest enthusiasts for a muddy trench whom I have ever met. From my base up the hill in the University, concerned with adult education, I value particularly the way in which both he and Tim communicate their enthusiasm for what they are doing to the general public. That is immensely important; that general interest justifies support from public funds, and without it, archaeology would die, and would deserve to. And in Canterbury, the Archeological Trust could not survive without the voluntary contributions which its supporters are prepared to

put into it: the time spent by our Secretary, Lawrence Lyle, and our Treasurer, George McVittie; the help which we have from our Legal Advisor, Nigel Jones, and the chairman of our Appeal Fund (whose firm is our Hon. Auditor), David Anning; from our Education Officer and mastermind of the fund-raising caravan, Marjorie Lyle, and increasingly, as the volume of our publications increases, from Margaret Sparks and Alec Detsicas; and from the judiciously-placed wise words of Margaret Scott-Knight and other members of our committees. This is the place to acknowledge their help. The Trust could not do without it. As acting chairman of the Management Committee, I assume that this will be, not only an inaugural, but also a valedictory, contribution to the Annual Report; I am, at this point, merely a channel for the Trust's warm thanks to all those who have helped in its work.

31 July 1983

T.F.C. Blagg
Acting Chairman, Management Committee



Westgate Court Farm - Roman mirror (1/1)

II. EXCAVATION

Introduction

Once again there has been a very full programme of work during the year, particularly on the building recording side. Only one major excavation (the Marlowe Theatre site) has taken place, but this has allowed us to catch up on much of the post-excavation work that is needed. As always finance is a problem but we have been lucky in obtaining extra financial support from Canterbury City Council (in return we do a great deal more building recording work for them in advance of restoration). We have also received some major grants for post-excavation work for the D.o.E. Ancient Monuments Inspectorate as well as a £20,000 grant from Prudential, the Developer of the Marlowe site. Once again we are also grateful to the British Museum, Kent County Council, the Kent Archaeological Society, the Marc Fitch Fund and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral for other grants towards our work. We are also to receive a British Academy grant to cover part of our editorial needs.

At the Marlowe Theatre site the final excavation, within the demolished theatre itself, before the Marlowe Development took place, has also been a great success thanks to the very competent direction of Paul Blockley. Extensive remains of Roman buildings (and a street) were uncovered, as well as of earlier and later buildings, and a unique late fifth century gold **tremissis** was discovered. The help of the main contractor on this site, Higgs and Hill is also gratefully acknowledged.

Two other important small excavations were also carried out. These were both supervised by John Rady and were at the Archbishop's Palace and by the north-east transept of the Cathedral (see reports of all these sites below). The first of these was financed by the Church Commissioners with a postexcavation grant from the D.o.E., while the latter excavation was paid for by the Dean and Chapter in advance of their new lift shaft on the site.

As usual a large number of smaller jobs were carried out, and most of these were always competently supervised by Paul Bennett, ably assisted by our 'old hands', John Rady, Ian Anderson and Simon Pratt. They in turn were helped by our splendid local volunteers.

All the above-named work could not have taken place without the excellent back-up work at 92a, Broad Street, and yet again we must be particularly grateful to Marion Green who not only 'runs the shop', but also once again does all the wages and administration. She was, as always, ably assisted by Pan Garrard, and it is worth noting that Pan Garrard, Paul Bennett and Marion Green have all worked continuously now for the Trust since its early days nearly eight years ago.

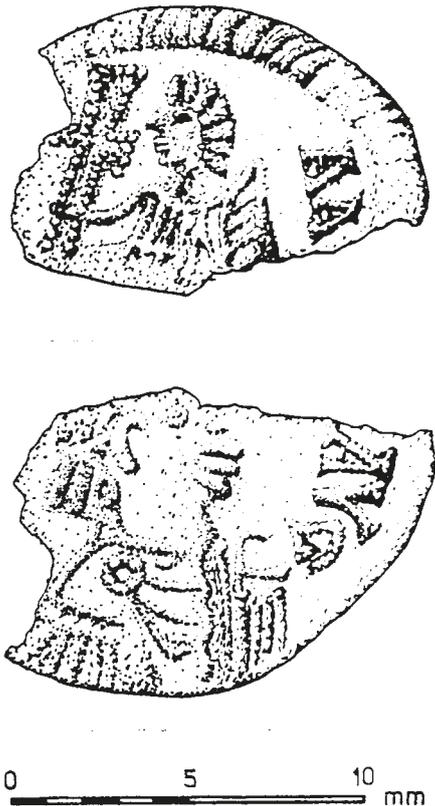
As well as these 'old hands' it is a pleasure to have Jane Turner back at 92a again (after the Marlowe Theatre excavation) and she, Marion and Maggie Taylor are an invaluable trio in the back rooms. Another important newcomer to 92a (though he has worked for the Trust for several years) is our intrepid Frenchman, Luc Lepers. Luc is another invaluable person who not only is our typist but also does everything from translation, box packing, post-excavation work, etc., to excavation site assistant, wages assistant and hostel warden!

Nigel MacPherson-Grant continues his valuable work on the pottery as does John Bowen on the drawing side, though for a period in the Spring John had a working holiday as draughtsman to an archaeological expedition to Belize. 'Alf' Duncan has also left for an extended period of work at the British School in Ankara, Turkey while Laurie Sartin has now gone west, though he still returns to joust at Chilham.

Yet again I personally must thank the Management Sub-Committee for all the hard work they have put in, particularly Professor Neville Phillips, Professor George McVittie and Lawrence Lyle. It is very sad to record that due to serious illness Professor Phillips has now had to resign as Chairman, and we would all like to thank him for the very hard work he had put in on our behalf over the last few years.

Finally, I end on an extremely sad note. The accidental death of Dr. Peter Garrard in March this year has been a great blow to us all. Peter not only did all our human bone reports but was known and respected by us all. We extend our deepest sympathies to Pan who very bravely soldiers on, loved by us all.

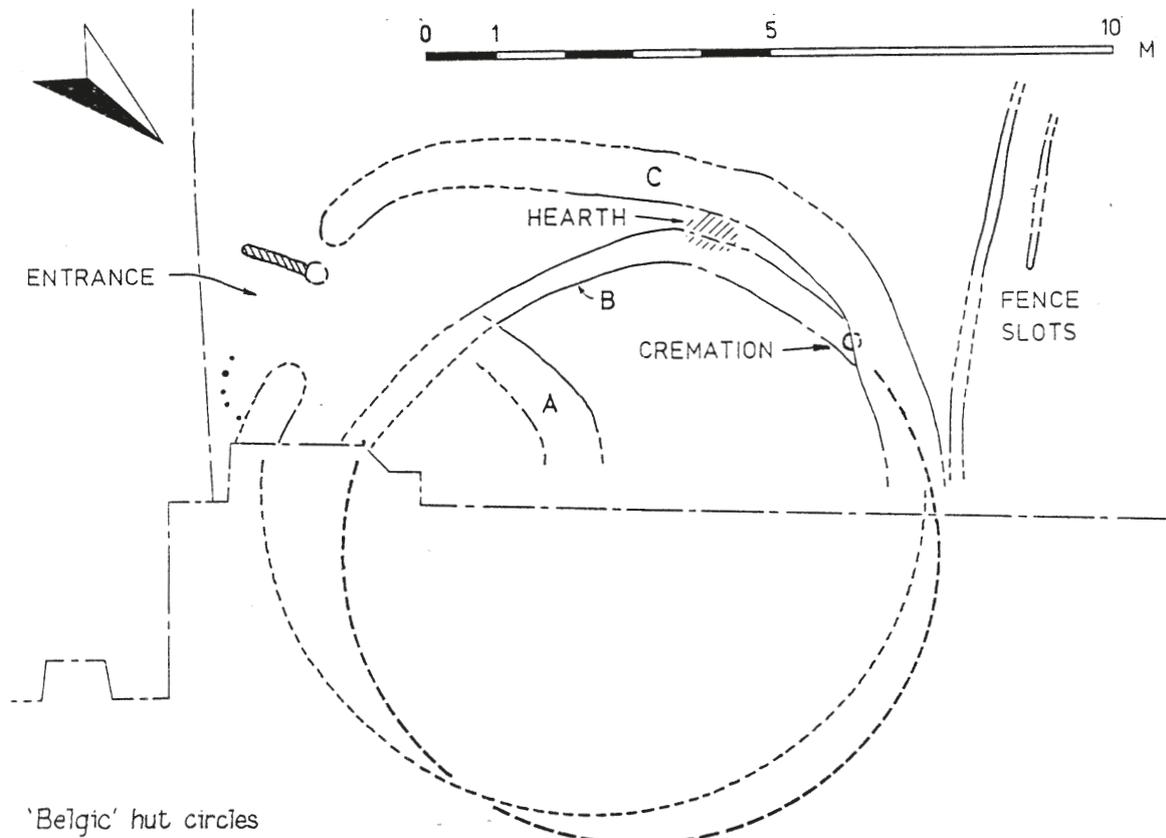
Tim Tatton-Brown



Marlow Theatre - Gold tremisses

1. Marlowe Theatre Site

As the final stage of the Marlowe excavations, the Trust was able to excavate the area beneath the newly-demolished Marlowe Theatre. The excavation was completed in November, after a highly productive four months and the redevelopment of the Marlowe car park and theatre site commenced before the end of 1982. Large areas of the site were excavated to the natural brick-earth, revealing traces of Belgic occupation to the



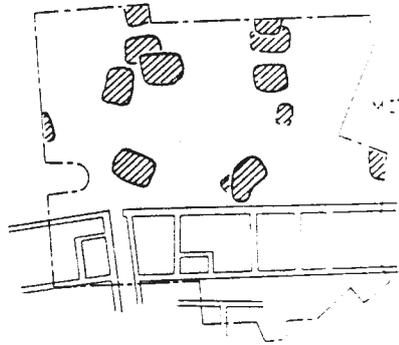
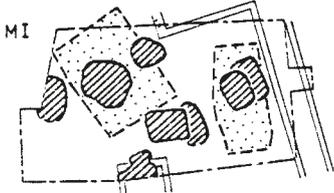
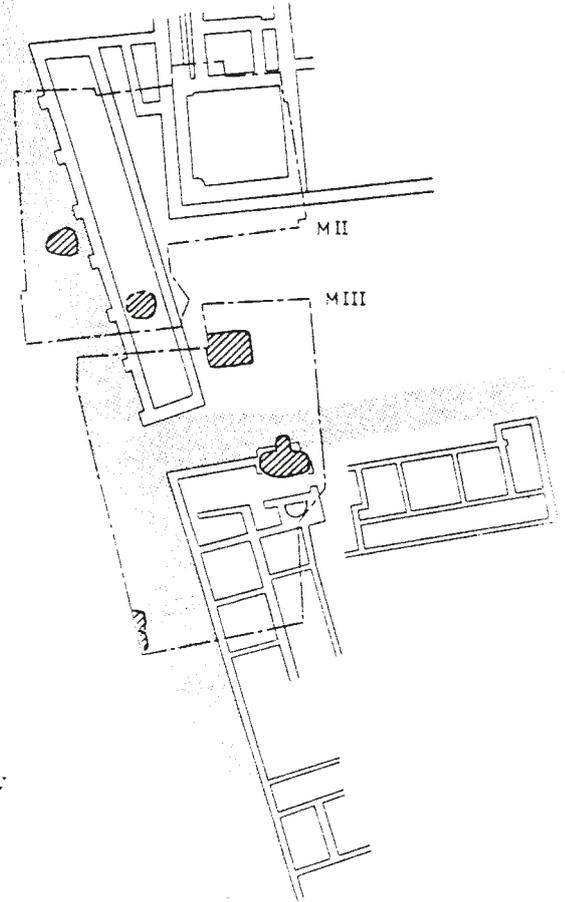
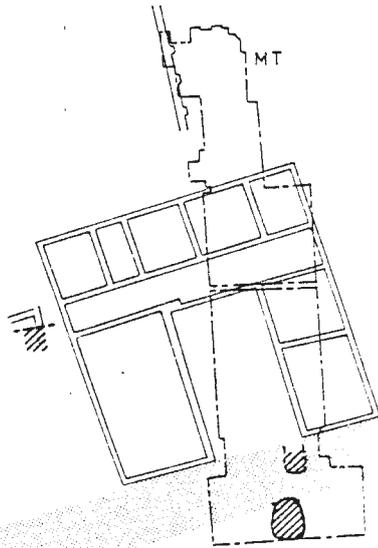
north of, and enclosed by, the ditches located on the M1 and M1V sites. These levels (Fig. above contained the remains of three intercutting ring-ditches, about 10m in diameter, suggesting a hut-circle which had been re-positioned twice during its life. the latest and most substantial hut-circle ditch was 30 cm deep and 60 cm wide with a Porched entrance to the south-west and numerous post-and stakeholes, both within and outside the structure. Two fence lines represented by shallow slots) were located running at a tangent to the latest ring-ditch. A Belgic cremation burial, contained within a pedestal urn, was cut by the latest ring-ditch. A small hearth, small fragments of bronze slag, a number of potin coins and large quantities of Belgic pottery including some flint-gritted Belgic forms) were also recovered from levels associated with the ringditches. A shallow depression and associated stake holes at the west end of the area may represent a further Belgic structure or working hollow. Between this hollow and the ring-ditches lay a series of pits which included two large shallow pits adjacent to the working hollow'. Similar traces of Belgic occupation were located on the M11 and M111 excavations².

Belgic occupation was sealed by a deposit of grey clayey loam around AD70 though in places this level had been truncated by later Roman Postholes belonging to an early Flavian timber building cut this level of grey loam. Little of this structure survived. It was overlain by a courtyard to the south and badly disturbed by early Roman and Medieval pits at the north-west end of the excavation.

A 14m length of Roman street ran beneath the stage of the Marlowe Theatre. This formed part of the north-east/south-west street located in the Mill and Marlowe Avenue sites. To the west of the street, timber buildings were located, directly overlying the early Flavian structure, with a courtyard to the south-west. The earliest building constructed around A.D.100, contained an oven and wattle and daub partitions which had been destroyed by fire. Later timber structures were constructed on the same alignment, and in a similar position, with the open area/courtyard to the south continuing. Around A.D. 175 a large structure with flint and mortar dwarf walls was constructed (Fig. below). It was of 'winged-corridor' form with a central courtyard in the same position as those of previous structures. The five rooms excavated form only part of the building, which extended to the southwest, where it was located by Professor Frere in 1950–51. Most of the rooms were floored with clay, and the timber-framed clay walls were faced with painted plaster. Several spreads of the plaster have been lifted and studied by M. Taylor of the Trust to determine the internal decoration of the building (which consisted mainly of panels delineated by broad vertical and horizontal stripes). The structure appears to have been stripped of its tiled roof before its decay in the late third century. Around A.D. 300 the painted plaster and clay walls collapsed and a timber structure was constructed over part of the levelled area. The latest phase of this structure contained a plain red tessellated floor.



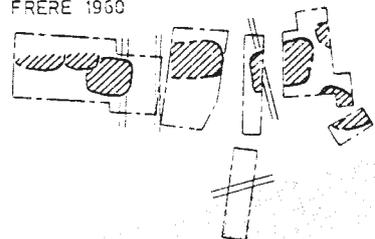
A courtyard/open area was located at the west end of tile masonry structure, together with the foundation of a buttressed wall which has been tentatively interpreted as a wall surrounding the theatre precinct: perhaps one wall of portico.



WILLIAMS 1967

-  SUNKEN SAXON STRUCTURES
-  SURFACE-BUILT SAXON STRUCTURES
-  ROMAN WALLS (PROJECTED)
-  TRENCH EDGES
-  ROMAN STREET

SIMON LANGTON YARD
FRERE 1960



To the east of the Roman street a series of road ditches, some with the remains of their timber linings, and traces of timber-buildings were excavated, though the earliest levels were not investigated. A section of road metallings was excavated so that a comparison could be made with the Mill and Marlowe Avenue sequence of street deposits.

Overlying the latest Roman levels was a layer of dark earth which varied from c. 10cm to c. 20cm in depth. Two Anglo-Saxon Grubenhauser were located (Fig. 3) One as very badly disturbed by the orchestra pit of the modern theatre, so that only one end, 2.20m wide and 30cm deep, survived. The other was of a large six-post form, 4.30m long, 3.20m wide and 75cm deep, possibly of two-phase construction. Both Grubenhauser were cut into the edge of the Roman Street metallings, perhaps suggesting that a track may have existed along the line of the street in the Anglo-Saxon period. A provisional date of the sixth century is suggested for the six-post structure on pottery and 'small-find' evidence. This structure was partly excavated by Sheppard Frere in 1950. The latest level in the backfill of the sunken area contained a late Saxon cooking-pot chain.

Within the Roman building to the west of the street, the dark earth level produced, amongst other finds, a fragment of snipped gold sheet. The destruction/ late courtyard level to the west of the building yielded a well-sealed snipped Visigothic tremissis of the late fifth century (Fig above).

Preliminary analysis shows that a fragment of jeweller's rouge is sticking to one of its 6 edges. The coin has been studied by Dr. J.P.C. Kent of the British Museum. The following notes have been extracted from Mr. Kent's report: The series to which this fragment belongs is complex and full of problems. This coin can be attributed to either Libius Severus (461–465) or Zeno (480–493). Since details common to both issues appear on this piece, it may have been struck at a time when one was replacing the other, in or shortly after 480, at the mint of Narbonne (a city which had been in Visigothic hands since 462). The only exactly comparable fifth century coin with a known British provenance is a Visigothic solidus of Libius Severus found at Sittingbourne, Kent.

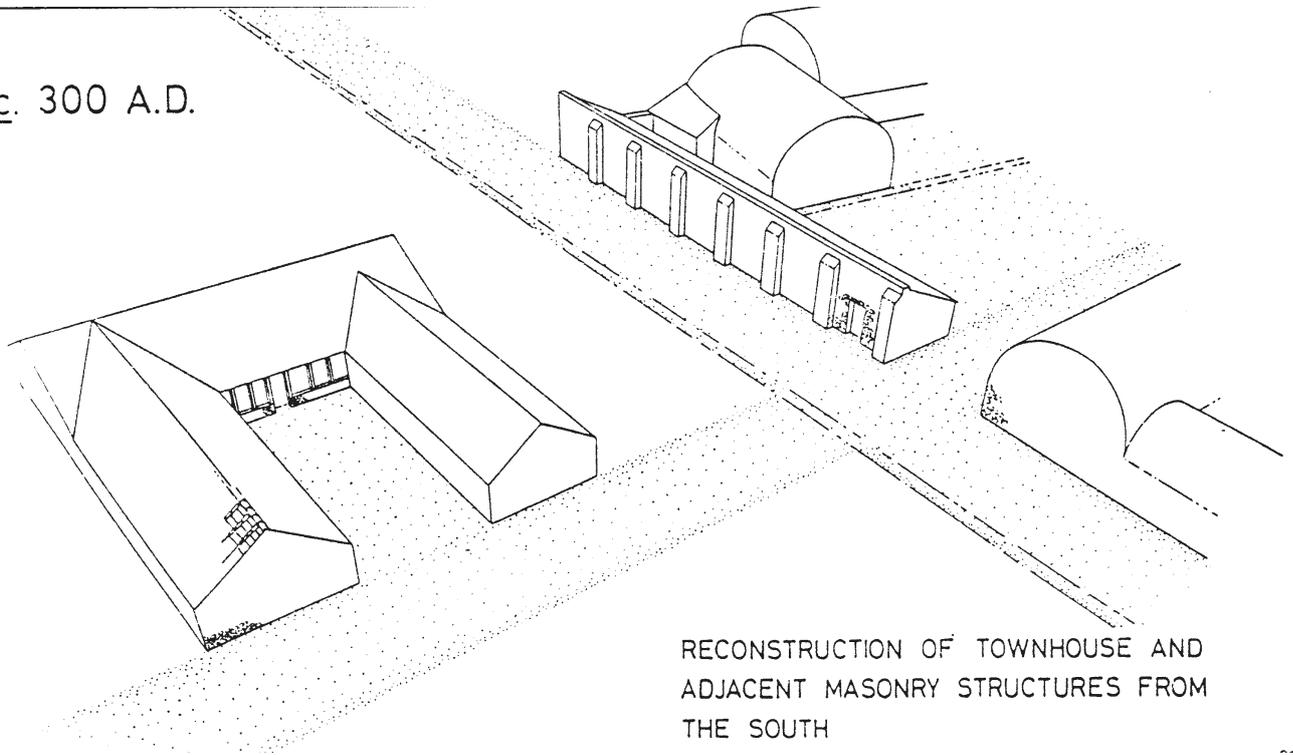
The tremissis fragment and fragment of gold sheet presumably belonged to a goldsmith's 'hoard', possibly intended for re-melting for the manufacture of Anglo-Saxon jewelery. Another fifth century find (though from a later pit) was of a copper inlaid iron firesteel.

A large late Saxon pit produced a remarkable pottery group. John Hurst has identified black and grey north French wares as at Hamwih (Southampton) and Ipswich, together with earlier vessels which might be seventh century Merovingians. The presence of this material indicates Canterbury's importance at a time soon after St. Augustine's arrival. Close links with East Anglia are suggested by the large quantities of Ipswich ware present in the pit backfill. At this time a port existed at Fordwich, only two miles north-east of Canterbury at the head of the navigable section of the river Stour.

A few Saxo-Normann rubbish pits, and one lined pit, were located, but there were no associated structures. Robbing of the Roman masonry walls took place between 1050 and 1100.

Medieval Structures on the St. Margaret's Street frontage were totally destroyed by the Marlowe Theatre cellar, but to the rear a series of Medieval rubbish pits and a timber building, constructed around 1275/1400, were located. Around 1450/1475 a smaller post-built structure was built. A chute linked this structure with a flint-and-mortar lined pit which may have served some industrial function. A well with a limestone, chalk and

c. 300 A.D.



RECONSTRUCTION OF TOWNHOUSE AND
ADJACENT MASONRY STRUCTURES FROM
THE SOUTH

flint-and-mortar lining was also constructed around 1400 and may have been associated with the structure and lined pit. The well was to remain in use until its backfilling in 1926.

The Music hall which stood on the site first makes its appearance in documentary sources in 1854. It was eventually demolished in 1926, and a new structure was erected, opening as the Central Picture Theatre in 1927. In 1950 the City Council extended the stage and re-christened the building with 'Marlowe Theatre' which was demolished during 1982.

Thanks are due to the Prudential Assurance Co. (and Higgs and Hill the contractor) for providing both the finance and time to allow the excavation take place. Special thanks are due to the supervisors Ian Anderson, Martin Herdman and Simon Pratt, and finds supervisor Jane Turner for their enthusiasm and dedication. Maggie Taylor and her advisors in the team of painted plaster restorers at the Canterbury Cathedral performed an invaluable service consolidating and lifting the painted plaster. Finally special thanks are extended to Marjorie Lyle and her enthusiastic team of volunteers who kept the Appeal hut open and manned throughout the excavation, and raised about £3,500.

Paul Blockley

References

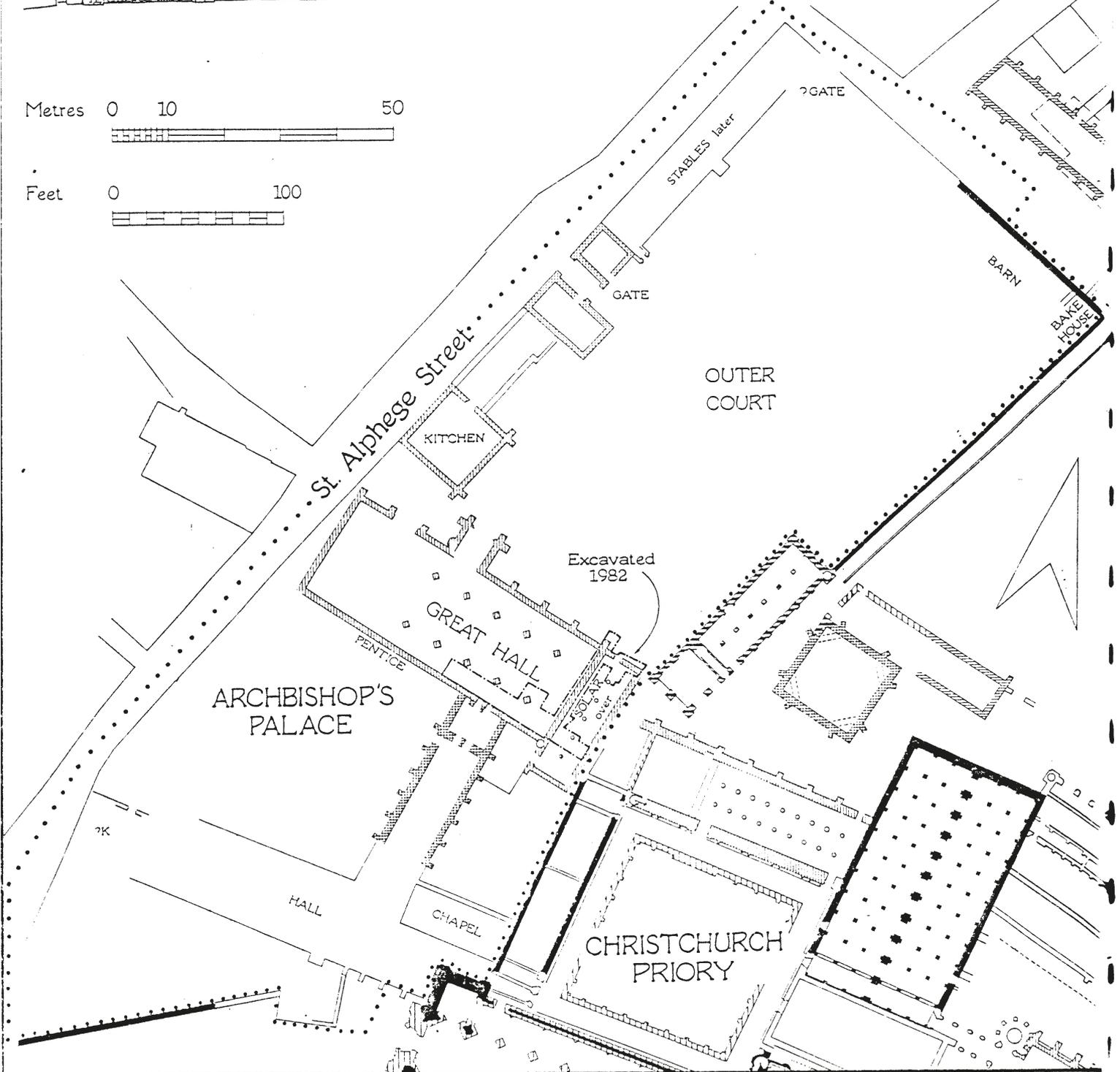
1. See **Arch. Cant.** 94 (1978) 273 and 96 (1980) 403.
2. See **Arch. Cant.** 95 (1979) 267–8 and 96 (1980) 403.
3. See **Arch. Cant.** 97 (1981) 285.
4. Prof. Frere's excavations are to be published with the results of the Marlowe sites in Vol. V of **The Archaeology of Canterbury** series.
5. J. Hurst (pers. comm.)
6. **Antiqs. J.** (forthcoming)



ARCHBISHOP'S STABLES
site of

Metres 0 10 50

Feet 0 100



2. Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury

Between September and early November 1982 a large trench (3m x 22m) was excavated on the site of the early thirteenth-century Great Hall of the medieval Archbishop's Palace. The main part of the trench lay along the inside face of the east end of the south wall of the Great Hall (Fig. previous page), the remains of which was incorporated into the north wall of the present Archbishop's Palace (built c. 1900). The excavation was financed by the Church Commissioners (with a small grant from the D.o.E.), as the work was carried out in advance of sewer replacement in this area.

The Great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace, the second largest medieval Great Hall in Britain after Westminster, was constructed c. 1200 – 1220 by Archbishops Hubert Walter and Stephen Langton, and was demolished in the 1650s. Surviving fragments of the hall have already been recorded and studied by the Trust.

Most of the trench was only excavated to the floor levels of the hall (c. 1.5m below the modern ground surface), but earlier stratigraphy was noted in the sides of the old sewer trenches (which run along the length of the main trench) and also during extra excavation by the contractors after the main excavation had finished. The stratigraphy revealed about 1m thickness of levelling and construction layers, not only for the thirteenth-century hall itself, but also for possible earlier buildings on the site, though no direct evidence for these was seen. Unfortunately, very little archaeological dating evidence for the construction of the Great Hall was found. Also revealed, but only partially, and well below the Norman levels, was the metalling for a previously unknown Roman street, which ran approximately north-east to south-west across the width of the trench.

The main results of the excavation were of an architectural nature. The position of the east wall of the hall was conclusively proved, as was the position of one of the piers in the double row that ran down the length of the hall (an aisled hall of eight bays). The pier, or its base was not found in situ, but a massive masonry foundation for it was located, this bearing the scar of the pier base (parts of which were found in later levels). Architectural fragments, including a large Purbeck marble shaftring found in a later deposit but obviously from the Great Hall, have provided evidence for the form of the columns of the hall.

Against the east wall of the hall was found the robbed remains of a raised and stepped dais, which probably ran the width of the building. This had been inserted at a date later than the construction of the hall. The hall floor levels exposed during the excavation were mainly of clay, on a crushed chalk bedding, and these were probably laid early in the medieval period. The floors to a building as important as the Great Hall would certainly have been of glazed tiles, and some floor tiles were found in later deposits. The only evidence for a tiled floor in situ was two small fragments of floor tile in the extreme southeast corner of the building. Scars on part of the dais also suggest that this too may have been tiled.

Part of the main trench was beyond the east wall of the hall, but this area was almost completely destroyed by the old sewer trenches and other nineteenth-century features. However, plaster found on the outer face of this east wall indicated the presence of another building at this end and, consequently an extra trench was dug to the north to determine its size and date. These excavations not only proved the north-south width of the Great Hall, but also revealed the presence of a contemporary undercroft, running the width of the hall beyond its east end, and constructed at the same time. Found in the north wall of this building, which survived to just below modern ground level was a door with steps leading down to the floor of the under-croft and an adjacent

window to the east. Excavation inside the undercroft revealed chalk bedding for the original floor and Purbeck marble column-base actually in situ.

The evidence from the excavation as a whole, and from portions of masonry still surviving above ground level, allows an almost complete reconstruction of the Great Hall to be made.

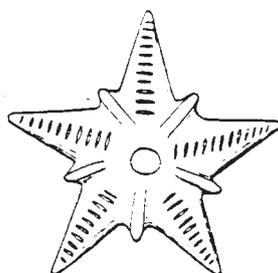
The hall was finally demolished in the 1650s (although some of the fabric was still left standing), and most of the deposits actually excavated on site related to this period and to later demolitions.

Since the destruction of the hall most of the area has been a garden. The eighteenth-century garden was sunken, within the remains of the hall itself, and obviously planned and constructed soon after the initial destruction of the building. Overlying part of the hall floor was 1m high revetment wall, built out of material from the hall fabric, mainly Purbeck marble shafts stacked 'on their sides (this wall was described by Gostling 2 in the 1770s) with demolition debris placed behind. This garden was probably filled in during the early nineteenth century, when the rest of the east wall of the hall was demolished and robbed to below ground level; the whole area was then levelled to form a new garden. Eventually, at the very end of the nineteenth century the present Archbishop's Palace was constructed just to the south, by W.D.Caroe.

Jon Rady

References

1. See Tim Tatton-Brown, 'The Great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace' in **Medieval Art and Architecture in Canterbury before 1220** (1982), 112–119.
2. W. Gostling, **A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury** (1825 edition), 142–4.



Archbishop's Palace - Tinned - bronze spur-rowel (1/1)

3. The Cathedral Water Supply

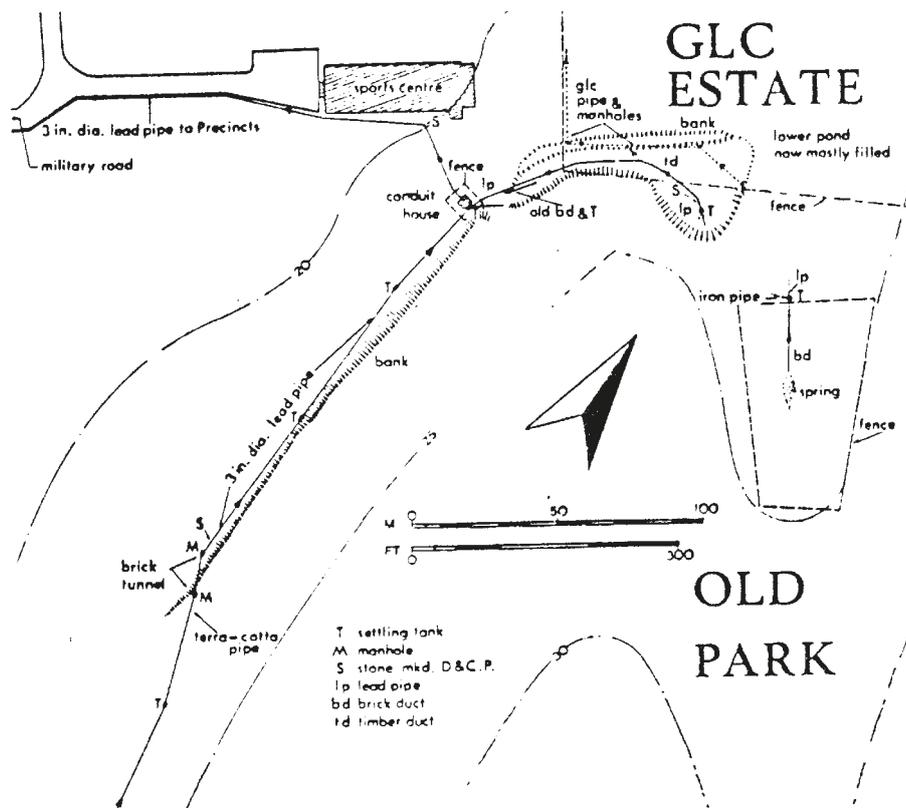
Following our cleaning and restoration work at the conduit house, Military Road in July last year¹ a number of enthusiastic volunteers from the Trust set about locating and cleaning the pipes and tanks connecting the conduit to the spring line near the 75 foot contour in the old Park², to the east, north-east and south of the conduit house. A late nineteenth century map of the Old Park area, which shows the layout of the old cavalry barracks indicates the position of pipes and tanks was extensively used in our search.

The southern duct shown on the map to have been approximately 250m long, at least five tanks and manholes. These were the first to be inspected The first tank, located and cleaned was an elaborate filtration tank containing charcoal. The second tank has, as yet, not been found. The third and fourth tanks marked on the map were in fact manholes at either end of a brick-vaulted tunnel. This structure was probably built by the Army in late nineteenth century after damage had been done to the water supply by military activities. No trace of the southern most extension has yet been found. After years of accreted silt had been removed from the tunnel and manholes, a large volume of fresh spring water once again flowed through a 6 inch diameter terracotta pipe into the tunnel and a 3 inch diameter lead pipe at the north end of the tunnel was cleaned to allow the passage of water down to the conduit house. As soon as the tunnel and filtration tank were cleaned, the main tank at the rear of the conduit house and the holding tank inside, filled up – and water once again flowed down through the old pipe system under Military Road to the Cathedral.

Encouraged by our success, Canon Derek Ingram Hill, persuaded the Dean and Chapter to finance a short full-time operation to clear and repair the north-east duct, to increase the volume of water. The source of the north-eastern supply is a spring, which is still visible and was once surrounded by a fence, of which only a few concrete posts survive. Water from the spring, which lies approximately 130 metres due east of the conduit house, is fed down to a brick collecting tank via a brick duct. The tank which was once located inside a small brick built conduit house, now demolished, has a 3 inch diameter lead pipe leading out of it to the north-west. Though as yet unproved, it is quite likely that this pipe loops round to the west to join an intermediate tank which was located just outside the fenced boundary of the G.L.C estate. This intermediate tank, built inside the area formerly covered by an old pond (possibly one of the medieval ponds which fed Prior Wibert's Conduit), had a timber duct leading out of it and extending into the area, now open ground behind the G.L.C. houses. It became rapidly apparent that the recent landscaping and building work in this area had severely damaged the timber duct and that this section of the supply had to be renewed. The old timber duct was excavated in two stages. The first by Mike and Hilary Lubin during December 1982 and the second by Simon Pratt and Ian Anderson in early January 1983. The duct had not only been cut through by G.L.C. drainage pipes but much of the planking had been squashed flat by the weight of earthmoving machinery. During the course of our work elements of at least one other brick-built duct were uncovered. This brick drain fed water down to an intermediate settling tank and from there via a lead pipe to the conduit house. The Dean and Chapter provided men and material to install a new plastic pipe inside the old timber duct and a new intermediate tank was built close to the old one to join the new pipe to the existing lead pipe.

The eastern supply was also investigated. This area had been severely disturbed during the digging of army trenches and air-raid shelters. Although a small stream had re-established itself at ground level, it was thought unlikely that a complete drain run would survive. Trenches dug at the back of the conduit house located the

remains of a badly damaged brick drain. After considerable efforts to clear and repair this drain, a reasonable supply of water flowed from it. A new brick tank was built by the Dean and Chapter next to the collecting tank at the rear of the conduit house and a pipe laid between the eastern brick drain and the new tank.



Spring water now flows to the conduit house from all three pipes. So successful was the operation to re-establish the supply that during the recent wet spring the tanks at the conduit house overflowed and flooded the site and a new drain to feed off the excess water had to be built.

Work is currently in progress to locate and repair part of the extensive network of water-pipes within the Precincts, so that one or two fountains and a number of standpipes can be established. We hope that within the not too distant future Canterbury Cathedral will be once again supplied with fresh spring water via a hydraulic system that was first established by Prior Wibert over 800 years ago.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Dean and Chapter for financing the work, Mr. Brian Lemar and the Cathedral workmen for their valuable assistance, and the band of volunteers, especially Hilary, Mike, Simon and Ian for all their hard work. Finally I would especially like to thank Canon, Derek Ingram-Hill. Without his enthusiastic help and encouragement the re-establishment of the Cathedral water supply would be a dream and not a reality.

Paul Bennett

References

1. See last year's **Annual Report**, 19.
2. See 'The Precincts water supply' by Tim Tatton-Brown in **Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle** 77 (1983) 45-52.

4. Liftshaft Outside the North-east Transept of Canterbury Cathedral

For two weeks during August 1982, a small excavation, financed by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral was carried out between the north-east transept of the cathedral and the undercroft of the Prior's Chapel, before the construction of the deep foundations for a new liftshaft for the disabled. A sequence of levels ranging in date from Roman to Norman were found, Norman deposits being only just below modern ground surface.

Features excavated from the Roman period dated to between the late-first and early-second century to the late-third and fourth centuries and consisted of rubbish pits, and a series of fence-lines and a ditch all running north-east/south-west. Also found, at a higher level was a possible wall foundation, aligned similarly, which may date to the second or early third century.

Due to later disturbances only a very small amount of post-Roman/pre-Norman stratigraphy remained, but this suggested a gradual accumulation of soil on the site with little evidence of occupation, until possibly the seventh or eighth century when a courtyard, just possibly relating to the Saxon cathedral, was laid across the area.

The main discoveries were of Norman date and included the massive foundation of the north-east transept (c. 1096) and an earlier large wall foundation running approximately north-south, which perhaps relates to the first Norman Cathedral erected by Lanfranc from 1070-77. Parts of the famous Priory waterworks system were also found. These were two storm drains, which ran east-west across the site. One of these, possibly the earlier, and probably of a mid-twelfth century date, was cut by foundations of the prior's chapel, constructed c. 1200. These two drains were superseded by a larger, much renovated, partially brick drain, probably dating to the very late medieval period originally, but still in use up until the start of the excavation.

Jon Rady

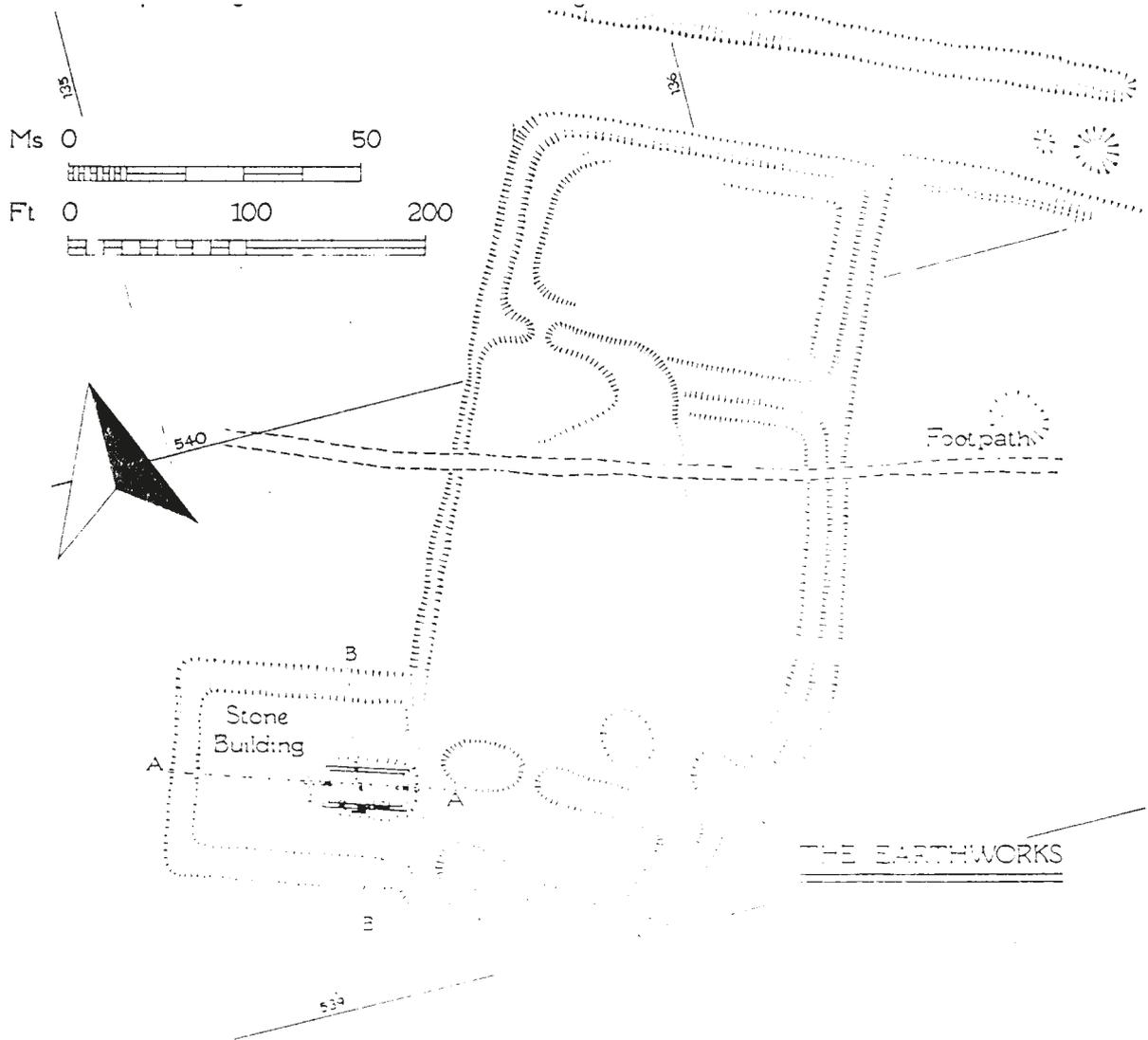
5. Iffin Wood

(a) Introduction

Iffin Wood lies four kilometres (2.5 miles) south of Canterbury and one kilometre (5/8 mile) due west of Heppington. It is just to the west of Stone Street and lies between 100 and 110 metres (325-360 feet) above sea level on Clay-with-flints over Upper Chalk. The wood is partly in three parishes, Petham (to the south), Lower Hardres (formerly Nackington) and Thanington Without (to the north). On the boundary of the latter two parishes but mostly now in Lower Hardres (Nackington) is a large earthwork site which consists of at least four distinct enclosures (centring on N.G.R. 1357 5397) These earthworks have long been known and have been roughly described by Hasted¹, the Victoria County History², Crawford³, and the Ordnance Survey⁴ among others. The earthworks are also depicted on the 1838 Tithe Map and called 'Iffin Castle', and Hasted also describes the remains of a ruined chapel at the site. These remains are mostly in coppice woodland, though the western side is just cut into by dense coniferous woodland planted about 20 years ago, and the present owner would like to bulldoze them and the coppiced area and turn the land into arable. No part of Iffin Wood is a scheduled Ancient Monument, though apart from the earthworks mentioned above, the wood

contains two round barrows, at least two dene holes, several 'dewponds' and many small banks and ditches (? ancient field-systems).

The main earthwork system is almost certainly the remains of the Medieval manor of Iffin which is mentioned in many documents, particularly the Cartulary of St. Gregory's Priory, Canterbury, between c. 1086 and 1465. This manor, the chapel of which (dedicated to St. Leonard) is mentioned in 1185, was originally part of Thanington and it is likely that the undefined boundary that is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps (and the Tithe Map) is wrong. The boundary now passes through the north-western side of the earthworks, but, from the alignment further north, it can be suggested that originally the boundary' went along the southern and eastern sides of the earthworks putting them all into Thanington.



The main earthworks were surveyed and described in 1965 by A. S. Phillips on the Ordnance Survey record card, and though he quotes from Hasted he failed to record Hasted's description of the chapel which is as follows: 'At the north corner of this camp are the remains of an oblong square building of stone, the length of it standing east and west. At the east end is a square rise against the wall, seemingly for an altar, and a hollow in the wall on one side. The foot or pedestal of a seemingly gothic pillar, such as were made for churches, was some years ago found among the rubbish in it. This chapel has now been relocated in a separate small enclosure at the southwest corner of the site. Hasted's 'north' is clearly wrong, and it seems very likely

that the flint-walled building, which is c. 7.4 metres by 14.4 metres (externally) and just visible in a raised mound, is the c. twelfth century chapel of St. Leonard.

The three larger enclosures to the east of the chapel enclosure are similar in many ways to a moated site and presumably contained the other, timber-framed buildings of Iffin Manor. To the south the enclosure is double-ditched and of about half an acre, having a raised central platform. This may well be the site of the principal manor house. In the middle is a large c. 2 1/4 acre enclosure (perhaps the main stock yard, surrounded by small buildings) and to the north is another enclosure of a little less than one acre.

The manor appears not to have been mentioned after the fifteenth century and this is presumably the period of desertion. Hasted¹⁰ suggests that the manor was 'deserted when this part of the country was depopulated by the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster'. At the end of the eighteenth century a new Iffin Farm was built on Stone Street 2/3 kilometres north-east of the earthwork site. This farm now owns the northern part of the old manor while the southern part (i.e. Iffin and Hand woods) belong to Wincheap Farm.

Most medieval manorial sites in Kent have post-medieval and modern houses and farm-yards on them, so it seems particularly important that this site is at the very least scheduled as an Ancient Monument. If the conversion of the land to arable is allowed to take place, the main earthworks site should be left unploughed or fully area-excavated. No medieval manorial site in Kent has been completely excavated.

Tim Tatton-Brown

References

1. E. Hasted, **History of Kent** 111 (1790), 728.
2. V.C.H. (Kent) 1 399.
3. **Arch. Cant.** 46 (1934), 61–2.
4. A.S. Phillips, one of their field officers, visited the site in 1965. See O.S.Record card.
5. The northern one was excavated in 1842, see **Archaeologia** 30 (1844) 57–61 and **Arch. Cant.** 74 (1960), 55.
6. A.M. Woodcock (ed.), **Cartulary of the Priory of St. Gregory, Canterbury** (1956), charter numbers, 1, 14–18, 25–27, 143, 170 and p. 178.
7. Thanington Without/Lower Hardres, TR 15SW6.
8. E. Hasted, **History of Kent** (2nd ed.) IX (1800) 291–2.
9. He also says a few lines earlier that Nackington is. north of Canterbury when he means south.
10. **Op. cit. supra**, note 8.

(b) The Trial Excavation and Survey

Within the later enclosure (c. 3/4 acre) located outside the south-west corner of the large compound, were the partly robbed foundations of a rectangular masonry building. Exploratory trenching indicated that the building, 14.4m east-west by 7.4m north-south (external dimensions), with walls c. 0.85m wide, had a curious, wide projecting buttress in its south wall (perhaps for a staircase, or more likely a fireplace foundation). Despite Hasted's observations in c. 1790 and the late twelfth century reference to the Chapel of St. Leonard at Iffin, the presence of the possible fireplace foundation perhaps suggests that the building was secular (possibly a first-floor hall), rather than a chapel. This building of mortared flint construction, (with stone quoins surviving on the foundations of the possible fire-place) may have been built to supersede or supplement buildings that may have existed on the adjacent raised platform. Only a complete area-excavation of the structure will clarify the use of the structure as a chapel or a domestic dwelling.

A brief inspection of the surrounding woodland indicated that numerous banks and ditches, perhaps the vestiges of the manorial field system, still survive, and like the enclosure they warrant more detailed study. Numerous collapsed dene holes, many probably cut in the medieval period, to provide chalk for marling the cultivated fields, were located in the vicinity of the earthwork. In May 1983, Mr. Cyril Wardale of the Ordnance Survey (now R.C.H.M.) came for three days to help with the survey of the earthworks in the wood. The original 1965 survey was corrected and extended and work will continue on this survey when time allows. A botanical survey of Iffin wood undertaken by Mrs. Cathy Henderson for the Canterbury City Council has shown that many ancient woodland species survive, indicating that occupation on this site ceased many centuries ago. Mrs. Henderson will attempt a more detailed examination of the woodland for the Trust, next spring. Mr. and Mrs. Derek Denham are currently preparing a detailed contour survey of the earth-work. Thanks are extended to them, the owner of Wincheap Farm, S. Howland for allowing access. Also to Mr. C. Wardale and Messrs. J. Rady, Mr. S. Pratt, I. Anderson, W. McLaughin and A. Ward for their valuable assistance with both excavation and survey.

Paul Bennett

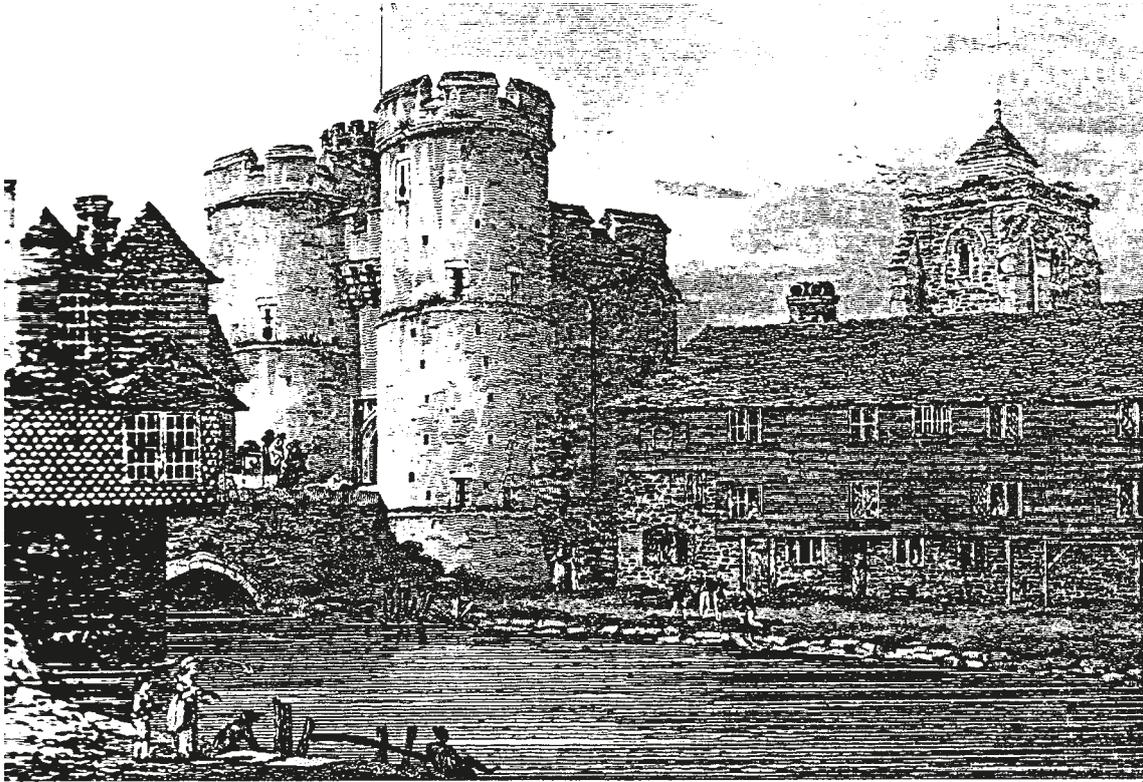
6. The Westgate

During the cutting of a trench to lay a new gas main, to the west of the West Gate in February, 1983, part of the battered ashlar plinth and the foundations of the city walls were exposed. Though scars indicating the point of intersection between the city wall and the tower were noted by John Bowen in his detailed architectural survey of the gate in 19812, this is the first time the relationship has been recorded in terms of surviving masonry. Although the Roman city wall was not located (the foundations probably survive at a lower level), the medieval wall with battered ashlar face of Kentish Ragstone and Chalk core was seen to be of a one-period-build with the tower and was therefore reconstructed in about 1380. Thanks are due to Simon Pratt and John Rady who helped with the recording and special thanks extended to the Gas Board officials and pipe-laying crew who greatly assisted our work.

Paul Bennett

References

1. A continuation of the trench which exposed part of All Saints' Church and the Kingsbridge last year.
2. **The Archaeology of Canterbury** vol. II, 'Excavations on the Roman and Medieval Defences at Canterbury' (1982) 107–117.



WEST GATE.
with part of Holy Cross Church.

7. 1, Cossington Road

During the cutting of trenches for a new building at the site next door to 1, Cossington Road, the remains of two small medieval cellars and a wall foundation were discovered. Both cellars, and the wall foundation were probably associated with outbuildings forming part of a complex of buildings within St. Sepulchre's Priory (a Benedictine nunnery). The principal buildings of the nunnery, established in the late eleventh century, lay to the south of the site, close to the line of the Old Dover Road. The cellars, with mortared chalk-block walls may have originally had floors of glazed tiles. Part of a four-centred tunnel-vault survived in one cellar. The east wall of the other cellar consisted only of rendering adhering to the natural brick-earth. The wall of this building could not have taken any weight and may have been timber-framed. A vertical post, supported by a stone pad was located in this wall. A number of brick walls, demolished prior to the cutting of the new foundations may have been part of a post dissolution structure, probably a barn. These were recorded before destruction by John Bowen.

Not far away at 19, Oaten Hill parts of four skeletons were discovered in October 1981. These were presumably from part of the cemetery of the Nunnery.

Paul Bennett

8. Hoath Farm

During March 1983 a narrow trench was dug around a number of orchards at Hoath Farm, 2 miles east of Canterbury, to establish a ring water main. The owner of the farm, Mr. Richards, asked the Trust to inspect the cuttings prior to pipe laying, and the extensive network of trenches was thoroughly inspected by Messrs. J. Rady, S. Pratt and the author. Only one feature, a large circular pit, containing burnt clay, carbon and two abraded sherds of belgic pottery, was discovered. This single feature lay immediately to the south-east of a series of cropmarks photographed from the air in 1976, and indicates that this complex multi-period settlement site probably extends beyond the area recorded in the aerial photograph¹.

Paul Bennett

References

1. See P. Bennett, 'Cropmarks at Hoath Farm' in ed. M. Sparks **The Parish of St. Martin and St. Paul** (1980) 28–35

9. 7, Palace Street

During recent repairs and modifications to 7, Palace Street, the large cellar under the premises was lowered by approximately 0.50m. In normal circumstances the Trust would have been informed and a watching brief or even an excavation by the Trust would have been initiated. Unfortunately, planning permission had not been applied for and the lowering of the cellar by the workmen involved in the renovation work was well under way when it was noticed by Mr. K. Reddie, who informed the Trust.

The cutting of the original cellar had removed most of the post-Roman and some of the late Roman levels, and only two large and deep post-holes were found cutting the intact earlier stratigraphy. The earlier Roman levels exposed during the lowering of the cellar consisted of the verge of a major north-east to south-west aligned Roman Street (leading directly to Northgate) and the remains of at least one Roman timber building which may have been a workshop.

The information salvaged during the lowering of the cellar has thrown important light on an area of the Roman city that has been little studied due to a lack of suitable sites for excavation. The location of another main Roman street adds more evidence to our growing knowledge of the Roman street plan. The small timber building with its thick sequence of occupation layers and floors and well-preserved structural elements (beamslots etc.) produced evidence for possible metalworking activity and a large corpus of pottery dating the main period of occupation within the structure to the mid- to late-second century A.D.

It can only be regretted that this extremely important evidence was retrieved in such unfortunate circumstances, since a systematic excavation of the archaeological levels would have produced a great deal of valuable information. It is to be hoped that in the future the lowering of other cellars within the city walls will be brought to our attention well in advance.

Thanks are extended to the workmen who allowed access to the cellar and Mr. Jon Rady, who in extremely poor lighting conditions assisted the author retrieve the evidence cited above.

Paul Bennett

10. Miscellaneous Other Sites

Among many other sites investigated during the year was another difficult tunnel site (a continuation of the tunnel dug last year) which was dug under the high Street and Parade in the last four months of 1982. The tunnel started opposite Guildhall Street and was extended to join up with the other tunnel in the Parade early in 1983. A mass of large Roman walls were encountered (and recorded), largely by Paul Bennett and these may perhaps belong to the Forum/Basilica insure in Canterbury. Some of these walls were first recorded by Pilbrow when the main sewer was first dug here in the 1860s. As well as this, a large Roman street running north-east to south-west was seen. This is perhaps a continuation of that found by us in 1976 on the 77–79 Castle Street site¹.

A variety of other services trenches were observed as usual during the year, and among other things found were the remains of human skeletons at the bottom of Kirby's Lane (just off St. Dunstan's Street) in June 1983. These are presumably from the Roman inhumation cemetery that is known to be in the area outside the Westgate.

During the spring of 1983 the Trust was also able to give help and provide extra labour for Brian Philp's emergency excavations just south of Teynham Church. This site, which was discovered during bulldozing operations, produced substantial remains of what must be the medieval archbishop's palace there.

Finally, Wesley McLachlan is continuing his survey work in the Tyler Hill and Blean areas and several new medieval pottery kilns have been found.

Tim Tatton-Brown

References

1. **Arch. Cant.** 92 (1976) 239

III. BUILDING RECORDING

Introduction

This year has seen more building recording work than ever before. This is partly because of increased restoration work, in and around the City and partly because the City Council Conservation Department has asked us to look at (and often record) many more buildings.

We have now designed a standard new form (A4 size) for recording buildings, and these are usually supplemented by A4 or A3 size drawings. These are then copied for the owner and the City Council and are on file here for anyone else to consult. One day we hope that this will make a useful body of material for a full R.C.H.M.-type inventory of the Canterbury and district buildings.

Once again much of this recording work falls on John Bowen who continues to do excellent surveys. I would also like to thank John Chater, Clive Bowley and Graham Kyte of Canterbury City Council Conservation Department for all their help and encouragement.

1. The Precincts Survey

Following on from the specific recording of certain major buildings in the Precincts (**Aula Nova**, 'Meister Omers', Infirmary Chapel, Table Hill, Archbishop's Palace, etc.), and from our survey of the buildings of the 'New Foundation' (i.e. the post 1541 buildings), we have now been commissioned by the Dean and Chapter (with a grant of £2,500 from the 'Cathedral Friends') to examine and survey briefly all the medieval buildings in the Precincts. This work has been carried out over the last few months and is nearly finished. John Bowen has produced in draft a new phased 1:500 plan of all known medieval buildings in the Precincts area (i.e. all the buildings of the Archbishop's Palace and the great Benedictine Priory of Christ Church) and this has been supplemented by a documentary study of the buildings by Margaret Sparks. We have also been studying all known early photographs, drawings, prints and maps to supplement the survey. The result has been to produce one of the most detailed plans of a great Benedictine house ever achieved in Britain. The survival of the material remains and the documentation at Canterbury are both, of course, exceptional and of nowhere else in the world does a complete mid twelfth century plan of a monastery survive except of Canterbury. During our survey we have also discovered a large number of virtually unknown medieval roofs surviving in the buildings of the Precincts. The earliest of these is the secret notched-lap jointed roof over the larder which perhaps dates from about 1200. This roof, which is now over the eastern part of the Archdeacon's house, was half destroyed by bombing in 1940. Other important roofs include: the c. 1275 king-strut and scissor-braced roof in the Table Hall (see last year's **Annual Report**, 30–1), part of a later thirteenth century massive king-strut roof over the Bakehouse (the rest of the roof is late medieval and seventeenth century), the remains of two complete scissor-braced trusses over the east end of the Necessarium (now in the Precentor's house), two c. 1500 crown-post roofs over the Granary and the north end of the Deanery (perhaps originally the **Deportum**). As well as these, there are of course the already well-known roofs of the Chapter House, the Pentise, and Chillenden's Chambers over the Pentise gatehouse. The survey will be published in Volume III of **The Archaeology of Canterbury** as well as in the new-proposed **History of Canterbury Cathedral**. A large scale version of it will also be displayed near the Cathedral.

We are very grateful to the many people who have allowed us to poke around inside their houses, particularly the Dean and Mrs. de Waal, the Archdeacon and Mrs. Simpson, the Precentor and Mrs. Rose and the Headmaster, the Bursar and various housemasters of the King's School.

2. Fordwich Farm

Very extensive restoration has been going on (and is still in progress) at Fordwich Farm in the High Street in Fordwich. An initial survey was carried out by John Rawen and the Director in January for the owner, Mr. A.J. Lawton. Many interesting features were found. Subsequently Mr. Lawton has commissioned John Bowen to do a detailed survey.

The building, which was originally entirely timber-framed, dates initially from 1588 (the date is actually cut into a jowl on a post downstairs). The northern part of the house still has many fine features of this date still surviving, including fine door mouldings, windows, brackets, a newel post and even the top part of an oriel window. The roof above is a queen-strut roof with clasped sidepurlins and wind-braces, while much of the boxframing outside on the north is still visible. Originally there was a continuous jetty on the east and a jettied gable at the north end. On the west are the remains of timber-framed stair-tower, and inside on the ground floor in the parlour is some fine later panelling. The southern part of the house (including the chimney stacks) has been much more damaged, while the east side was completely rebuilt in brick in the nineteenth century when the house became two cottages.

We are very grateful to Mr. Lawton for all the help he and his carpenter have given us during our many visits.

3. 5a, Best Lane

This small timber-framed and brick building, known as the Old Forge, was extensively restored at the end of 1982 and early in 1983. It lies roughly north-south at the bottom of the garden of 4 and 5, Best Lane. On the south-side, just below the now gone brick gable is the date 16(6)7 in blue headers. This is probably the date of the building, though an extra floor is in the roof (covered by corrugated iron) and all the weatherboarding is of a nineteenth century date. This building appears, however, to be shown on the 1595 bird's eye view of the Blackfriars area, so there was obviously an earlier timber-frame on the spot.

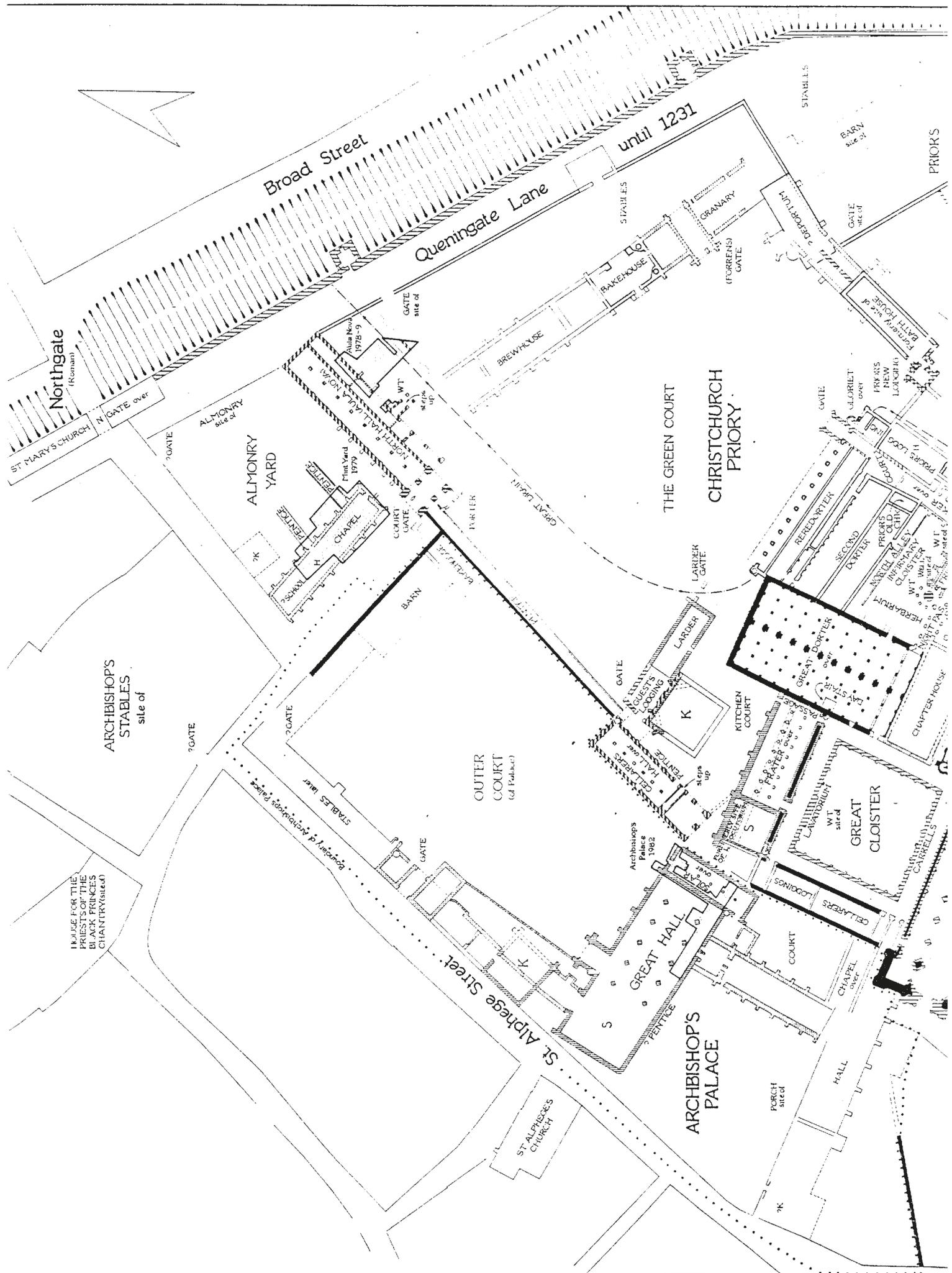
Nothing of the original roof survived, but part of the first-floor framing (and some quite interesting joints) were briefly recorded during restoration.

We would like to thank Mr. Nick Lee Evans for letting us see his 1:50 survey of the building before restoration.

4. 35, St. Margarets Street

A very brief survey of this building was done at the end of 1982 as restoration is proposed in 1983.

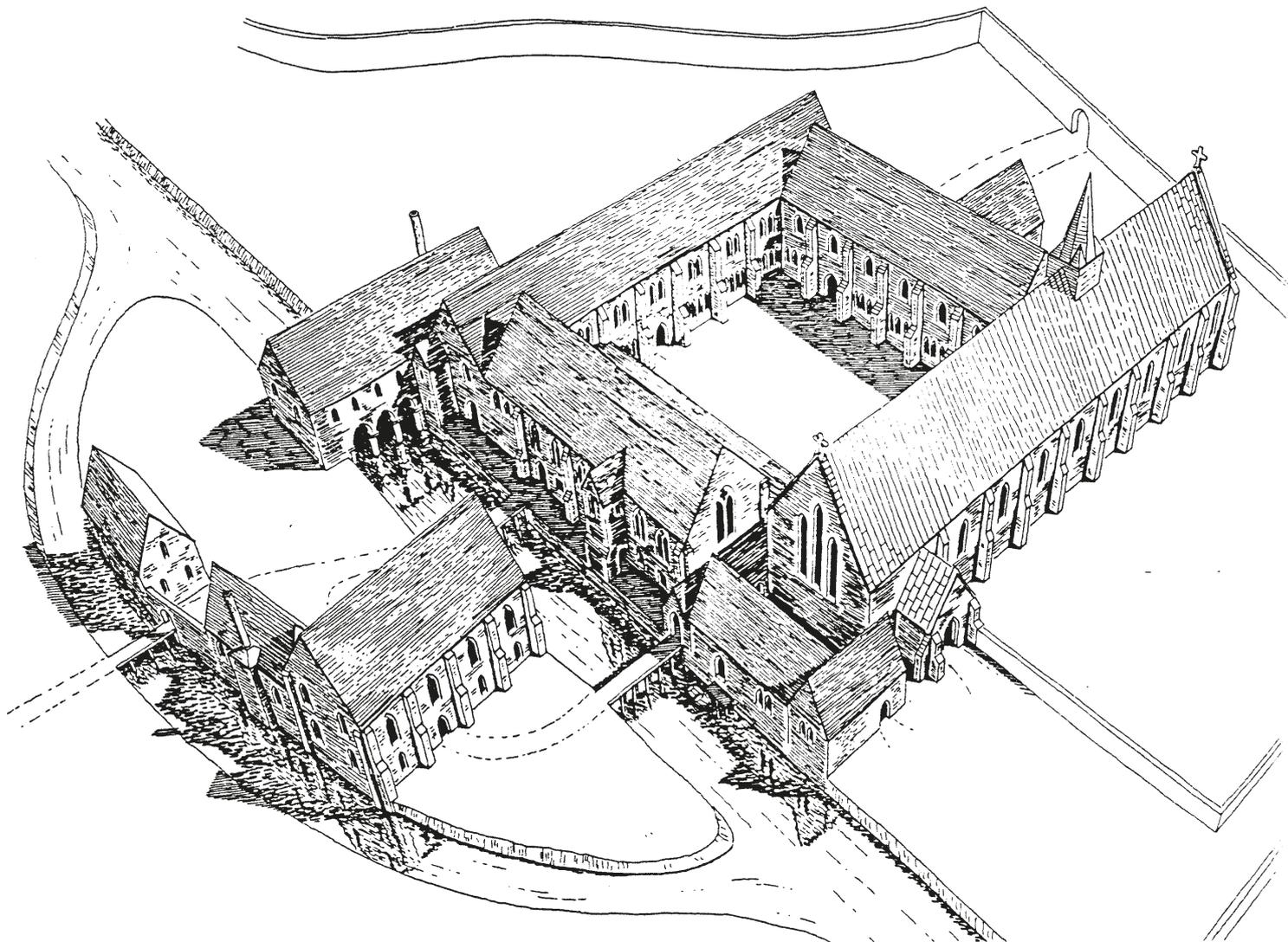
This is probably a later seventeenth (or even eighteenth century) timber-frame with more recent (nineteenth century) mathematical-tile hung facade. The rear wall on the ground floor is also nineteenth century with a bow window. The top floor is still jettied at the back, and was probably originally jettied (and gabled) at the



front. It now has a half-hip behind a parapet. The roof construction is also of interest with the two middle trusses front and back having queen-posts into which are tenoned the ties from the wall-plates. On the nineteenth century front elevation there is mathematical tiling, and a bowed window at first-floor level.

5. Poor Priests' Hospital

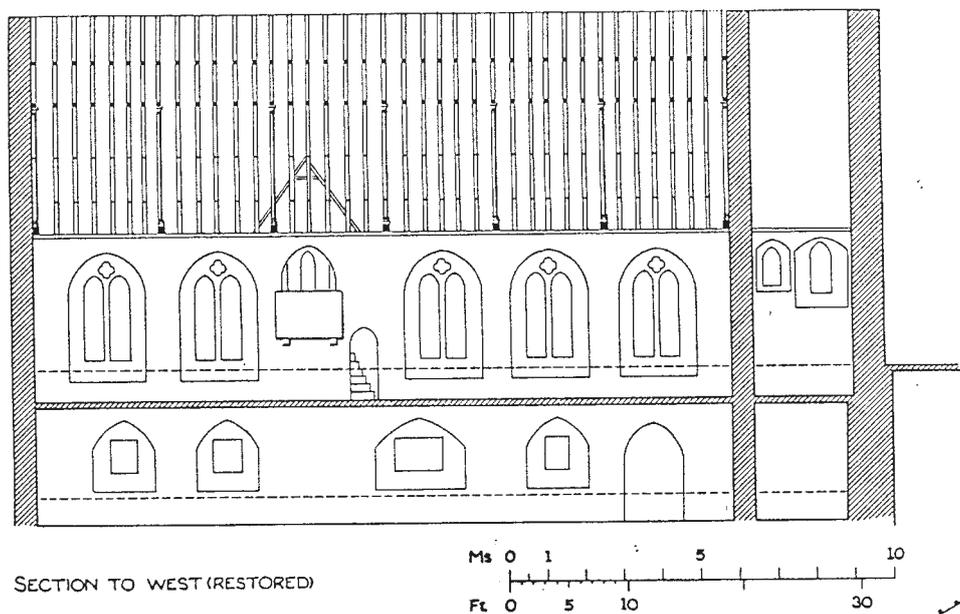
Some more small-scale recording work took place here once again. Paul Bennett cleaned and recorded the late twelfth century walls found in last year's excavation. These are now only accessible through trapdoors in the new ground floor. Within the next year we hope finally to finish all our work on the Poor Priests' Hospital.



6. Blackfriars' Refectory

This building was acquired by the Cleary foundation in December 1982 and is being converted into an Arts Centre for the King's School. Very extensive restoration, particularly of the roof is now taking place. Unfortunately extensive restorations had also taken place in the 1920s, and we have no record of what was here before. The roof over the building must date to the mid-thirteenth century (and is therefore one of the oldest surviving roofs in Canterbury), and in its original form it appears to have had double collars and soulaces. At the south end several original tiebeams survive, and sitting on these are a series of very slender octagonal crown-posts (with moulded caps and bases). Oddly enough there is no collar-purlin (nor has there

apparently been one), and the roof has therefore racked very badly. The north gable was completely re-built in the 1950s by A.W. Swaine and the main trusses in the northern part of the roof were heavily restored in the 1920s. Before this a very large chimney stack went up through the roof in this area.

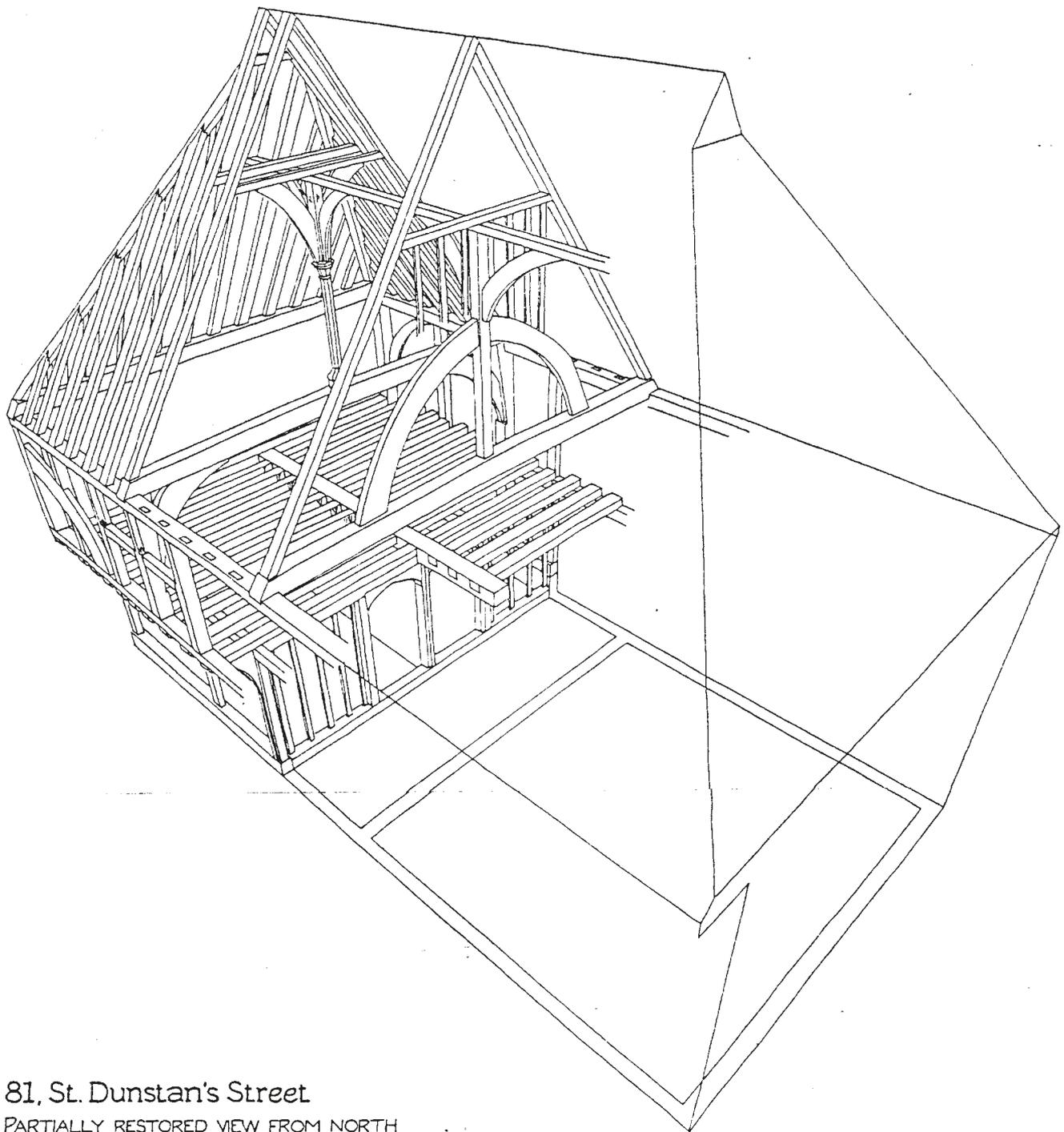


As well as the repairs to the roof, other work was done on the building. The brick-vaulted undercroft, which may in part be later sixteenth century, but which was also so much restored in the 1920s was completely covered in cement rendering. The floor level in the first floor is well above the original level (as it is in the undercroft, due to the rise in the river level here) and so do not now make sense.

We are grateful to Mr. A. Moubray Jankowski (of the Lee vans partnership) and the clerk of works at the King's School for allowing us access, and for help with our survey.

7. King-strut roofs in Canterbury

During the course of our work in Canterbury in the last few years, we have discovered several hitherto unknown late thirteenth century king-strut roofs. A paper on them (written by the Director, Mrs. Margaret Sparks and Julian Iounby) is to be published in *Medieval Archaeology* later in the year. These roofs include the c. 1275 Table Hall roof (see last year's Annual Report 30-1) the Guest Hall roof at St. Augustine's Abbey (see Annual Report 1979-80, 33) and the Bakehouse roof described above. We also discovered (and surveyed briefly) that the massive scissor-braced roof over the nave of Chartham Parish Church originally had one king-strut in it, and that the chapel roof in the Eastbridge Hospital is a king-strut and scissor-braced roof, which also probably dates from the late thirteenth century.



81, St. Dunstan's Street
PARTIALLY RESTORED VIEW FROM NORTH

8. 81, St. Dunstan's Street

This building was unfortunately very badly damaged in a fire last year. It is therefore being totally stripped out and all the charred timbers will have to be replaced. Before this a record of the timber-framing has been made by John Bowen.

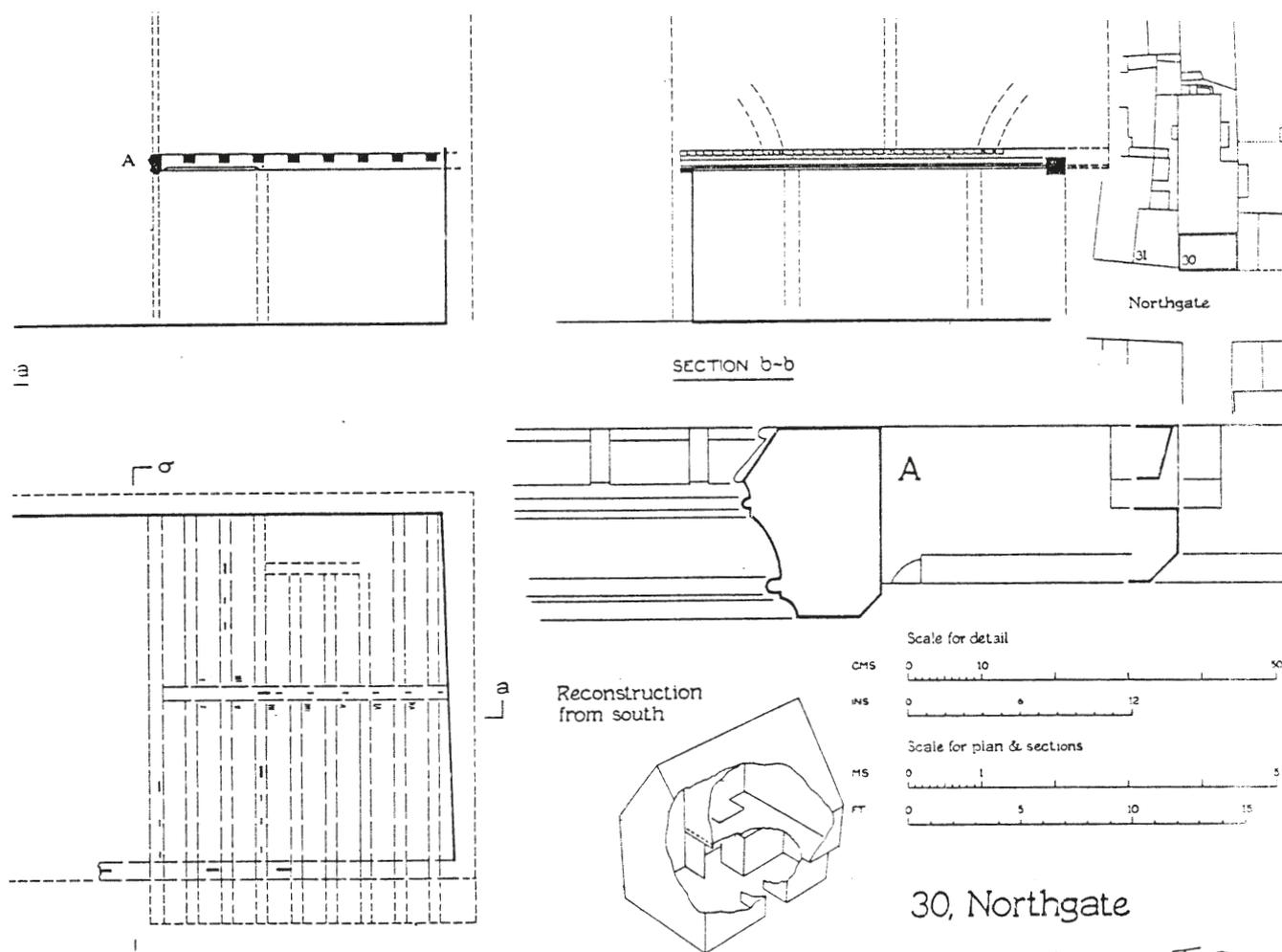
Along the street frontage (behind a Victorian facade) about half of a medieval timber-framed building survives. The rest of the building (probably principally the open hall) must have occupied the site of 81a where there is now a separate Victorian building. The part that survives consists of two rooms on the ground floor with the remains of the doors that lead originally into the screens passage, and above this a fine solar over which there is a crown-post. The solar is jettied out over the street and extended over the screens passage

originally. Though the roof now runs through to the next property on the south-east, it was originally hipped. On the street frontage, remains of two windows with the mouldings on either side still survive in the solar. Added on to the back of the property is a large brick fireplace and chimney-stack with around it a perhaps contemporary later-seventeenth century timber-framed two storied extension. Much of this extension was very badly burned, but there are the remains of a butt side-purlin roof with collars above. In the nineteenth century a waggon entry had been cut through the north-western part of the property.

We are grateful to Mr. J. Baker, the new owner, for allowing us access and to Mr. P. Allen (the surveyor) for the help with the survey.

9. 30-1, Northgate

These two properties which were until recently an Ironmonger's shop, were in July 1983 undergoing rapid conversion (before planning permission had been granted) into an amusement arcade. The front part of No. 30, when stripped out, had in it the remains of a crenellated and moulded **in situ** screens beam, with behind it the floor joists for the chamber above. These timbers indicated the position of the screen passage with two small rooms beyond. The positions of the speres were also indicated and it is clear that there was an open hall to the south-west. Behind this property was a long warehouse-like (c. seventeenth century) extension, which had in the nineteenth century been turned into a small theatre. The area beyond the proscenium arch was a further extension. In the auditorium galleries with painted-canvas fronts were erected around three sides of the hall. This little theatre in Canterbury is therefore a rare survival from the nineteenth century.



30, Northgate

10. Deanery Farm – Wealden House

In their article on 'The Deanery, Chartham', Mrs. M.J. Sparks and Mr. EA. Parkin say of the Wealden House beside the main house that it had a crownpost roof. This is not in fact correct, and when the whole house was stripped out and restored this summer, it was found that there was a fine queen-strut and side purlin (with wind braces) roof over the Wealden house.

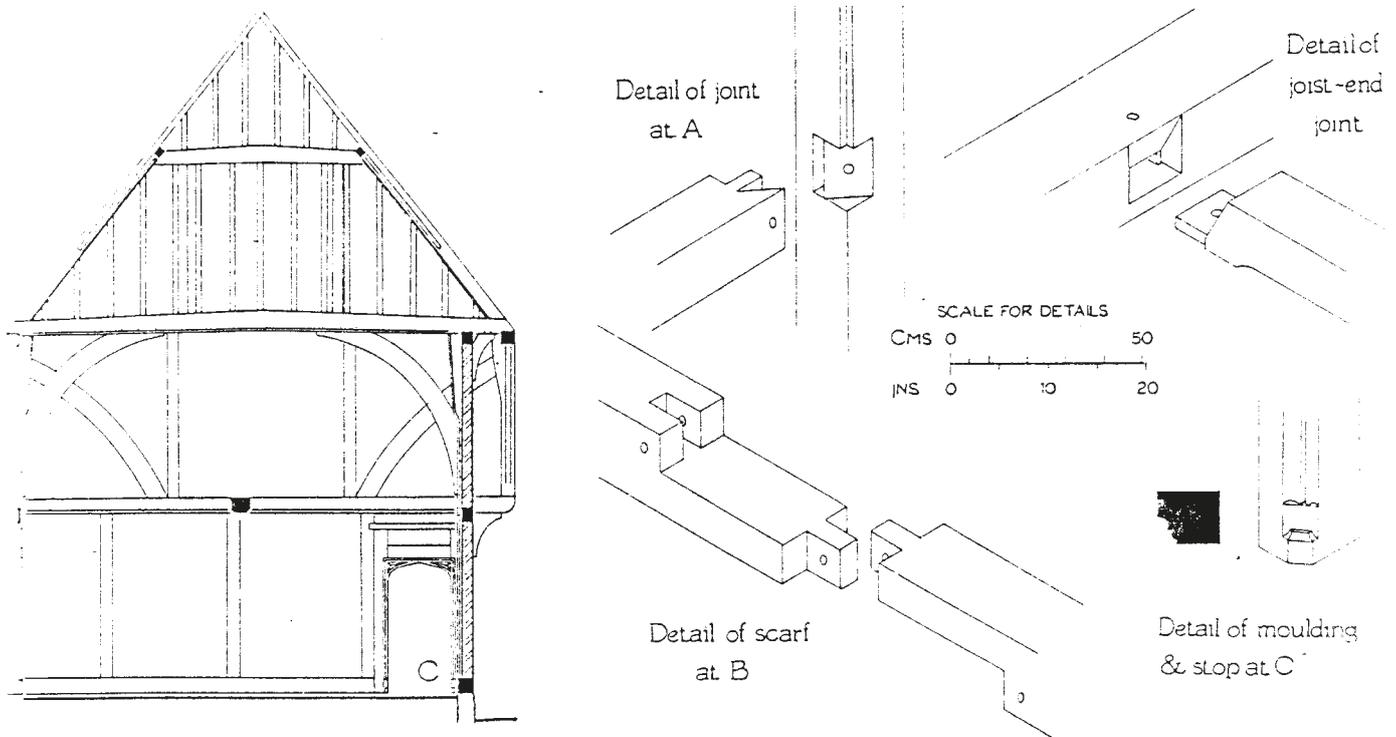


This is particularly important as this building is dated by the documents to soon after 14952. As we] 1 as the roof, much of the rest of the remaining timber-framing was exposed, and the positions of windows, doors, braces, etc., were all revealed. There was much close studying and, at the 'high' end of the building at least, there were two projecting windows and a wardrobe on the first floor. The main hall windows also survive. A detailed 1:50 survey has been made of the whole building, and we hope to publish this when it is finished.

We are grateful to Mrs. Day for allowing us access to the building.

References

1. **Arch. Cant.** 89 (1974) 181
2. **Op. cit. supra**



SECTION to N.W.

11. Miscellaneous Buildings

A large number of other buildings were examined during the year, including Dane Cottage, Underdown, near Chartham; Shersby Cottage, Marshside, near Chistlet; 70, Northgate; 7, Palace Street; 'Carolean Cottage', 7, Ivy Lane; 29, St. Margaret's Street.

Further monitoring of work was also done at Horton Manor, The Old Palace, Bekesbourne and 16, Watling Street, and a preliminary visit was paid to Tonford Manor, Thanington. This latter building contains the remains of a very fine mid-fifteenth century stone courtyard house which was surrounded by round towers and a moat. Only the northern part of the house (and the gateway arch) survive, and inside two and a half bays of a superb mid-fifteenth century hammer-beam roof, with many moulded details, is visible. Parallel with this is another roof, which perhaps dates from around 1500. It is another queen-post and side purlin (with wind braces) roof. We are very grateful to all the owners of these buildings for allowing us access, and in several cases for inviting us to visit their houses.

Tim Tatton-Brown

12. The High Halstow Bellframe

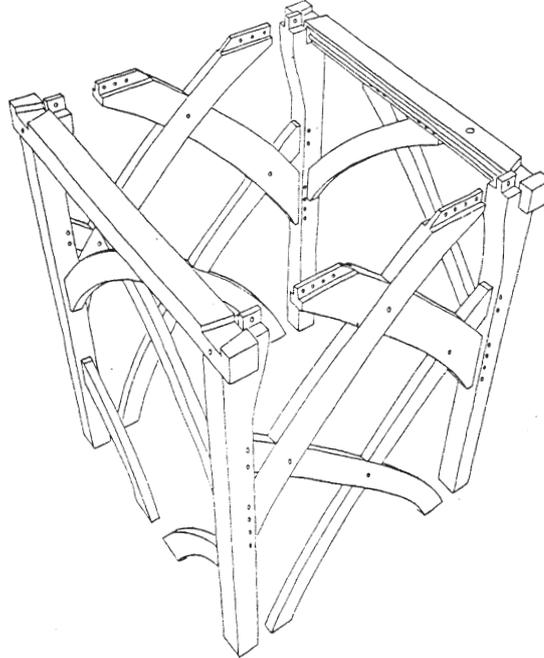
High Halstow church, situated some 8km (5 miles) due north of Gillingham, but in West Kent, was visited on the 22nd January 1983 by the authors to assist in the clearing of the bell-tower in preparation for the rehanging of the old bells for change-ringing.

The work, carried out entirely by local volunteer labour under the supervision of the church warden, Mr. David Jacks, had been virtually completed on our arrival and a stack of oak timbers lay outside the church door. An inspection of the timber, which included posts with mortices and peg-holes, a number of braces (some sawn to facilitate removal and others with broken tenons), two moulded upper plates, each with a single bell-rope

hole, and dovetailed trenches at either end to receive the missing tie beams, proved them to be Medieval and perhaps of late fourteenth century date.

The bells of High Halstow church, hung for change-ringing in the mid nineteenth century, had not been rung since 1868 as the frame on which the bells were supported was unstable and considered dangerous. The bell-framing was entirely of mid-nineteenth century construction. The single-stage tower, covered by match-boarding since the restoration work and undoubtedly of medieval build, was reused to support the rebuilt bell-frame.

High Halstow Church ~West Kent



BELLFRAME-1st stage - RESTORED VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST

The timber bell-tower, which may have originally been freestanding, was built up against and outside the west end of the nave. The stone tower, which straight-joints against the west wall of the nave, was perhaps constructed around the timber tower at a slightly later date.

The timber frame, with moulded wall plates surviving on the east and west elevations was of simple, braced construction. The frame was originally located on sleeper beams strengthened with two intermediate horizontal timbers running at right angles from outer plates, creating 'boxed' ground frame. This ground frame had rotted in situ, and only the scars and voids for the rotted timbers were located flanking and underlying the existing concrete floor.

This important frame should never have been removed from the tower of High Halstow Church. The blame lies not with Mr. Jack and his admirable band of hardworking volunteers but with the church architect and the Rochester Diocese, who did not monitor the work while it was in progress. The size of the reconstructed bell-chamber is insufficient for the complete frame to be reassembled but with the assistance of Mr. Michael Nightingale, chairman of the Kent Archaeological Society Churches Committee, arrangements have been made to reinstate at least one complete elevation (the northern one) and the two moulded wall plates.

Andrew Webster and Paul Bennett

IV. RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND FINDS PROCESSING

Introduction

The 'behind the scenes' work at 92a, Broad Street has continued apace during the year and various reports follow below.

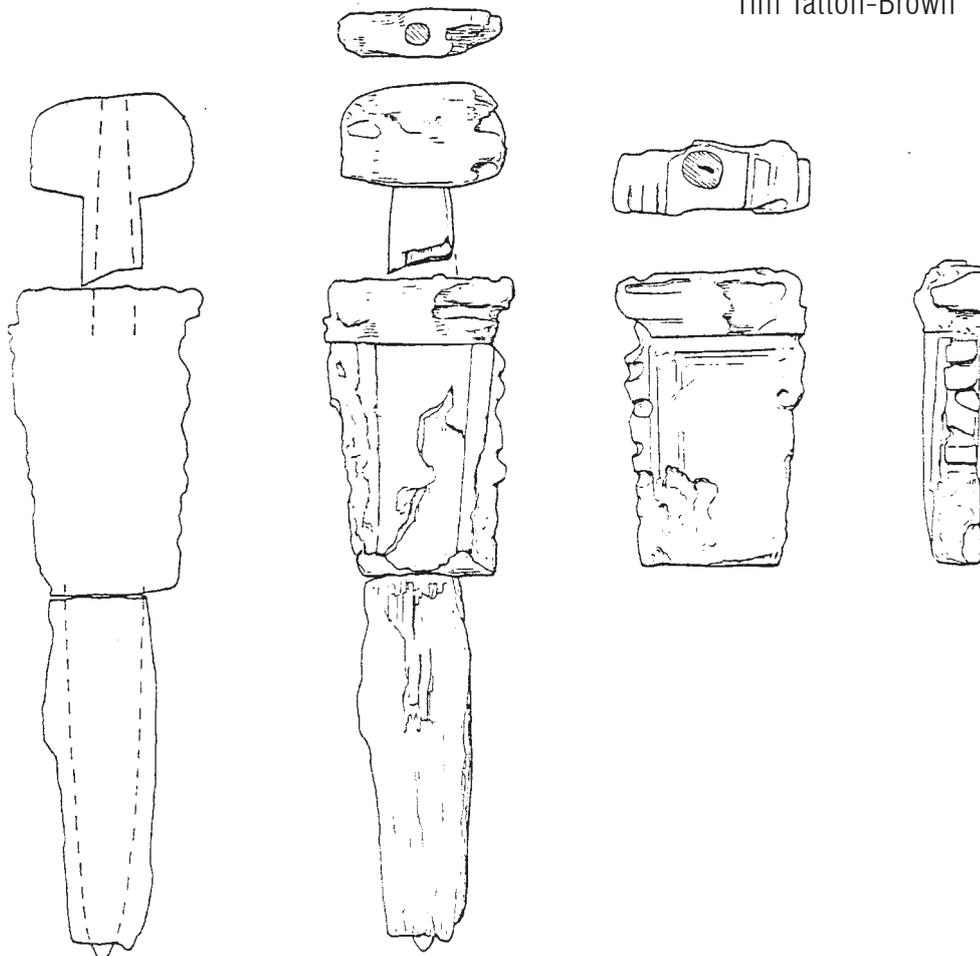
We are lucky in having the continued hard work and support of our excellent team led by Marion Green, Pan Garrard and Maggy Taylor.

The largest changes during the year have been in our draughts-persons. John Bowen continues as our architectural draughtsman (though he had a period of leave to work for Norman Hammond in Belize), but Mark (Alf) Duncan has gone for an extended period to work for the British School in Ankara, Turkey. Dave Lees has also left, and we are grateful to both the above for their work for us over the last few years. New to the drawing office is Rebecca Mair who has already done some excellent work for the Trust.

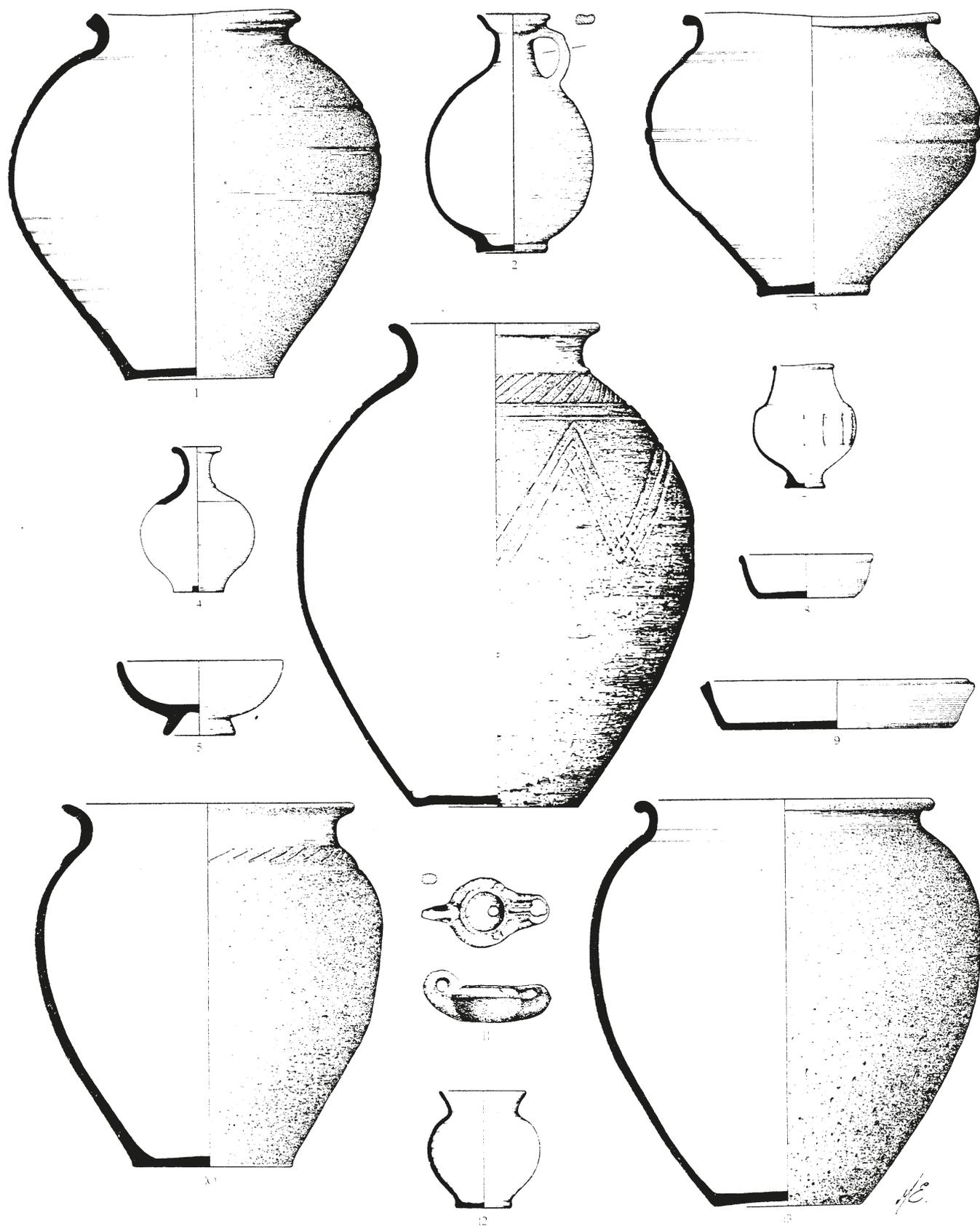
Nigel MacPherson-Grant continues to do much excellent work for the Trust (much of it at home in Richborough) and as always his important work on our medieval ceramics is greatly appreciated.

Finally I must thank once again all the specialists who have helped and advised us during the year, and all the volunteer helpers who have come to 92a.

Tim Tatton-Brown



Miniature Roman sword - Westgate Court Farm (1/1)



Westgate Court Farm - Fine and courseware pottery - Roman (1/4)

1. Ceramic Research

(a) Roman

With the departure of Richard Pollard to the Leicestershire Museums Services, we no longer have a full-time Roman pottery researcher. However, Richard very kindly helps informally and we hope in due course to publish his invaluable work on Canterbury Roman Pottery.

Tim Tatton-Brown

(b) Saxon Late Medieval

For a number of reasons June 1983 is a watershed:

(1) Preparing the pottery reports for the Post-Roman section of Volume V of **The Archaeology of Canterbury**: 'Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and associated areas', has inevitably necessitated an extension to the original 1976–80 limits, of Trust excavated material, required for a worthwhile, study of the eleventh to fifteenth century coarsewares and imports from Canterbury. The extension took in the Marlowe IV (1981) and Marlowe Theatre (1982) excavations. The initial work on both these sites is now finished, so that, with the exception of a handful of minor City sites (excavated since 1980), the upper limit of material needed for detailed analysis has been reached – and the first analytical step successfully completed. The result, for the period in question, is a mass of primary statistical information which can now be used for the second step, which is: a detailed site-by-site survey of all the forms produced in each of the three main fabric types and their sub-groups) – their frequencies and internal /external parallels considered in relation to their stratigraphic appearance and decline (see (3) below).

One slight disappointment has occurred, in that it has not been possible to take the initial study of all the imported wares to completion – partly because of the above work-extension and partly because of the practical difficulties imposed by distance and shortage of funds needed to obtain expert consultation. In spite of this, however, work on these wares is well in hand.

(2) Similar preparations for the Saxon section of Volume V has produced a further crop of problems – and solutions. Until last year the analysis and reporting of Saxon wares was undertaken by Ailsa Mainman, but the commitments of her own job with the York Archaeological Trust, coupled with the temporary loss of thin sectioning facilities – and distance, has meant that we have had to fall back on our own resources. However, this has now given us the opportunity to:

- a. Fully archive all the Saxon fabrics recovered by the Trust between 1976–82 (a task outside the original scope of Ailsa's Sheffield thin-section programme);
- b. Successfully test, the validity of her original invaluable fabric classification using visual identification or lowpowered (x 20) magnification only – and as a result:
- c. To introduce some modifications to her initial **schema** that will make 'in-the-hand' identification a more manageable proposition (particularly since one fabric group contained the disconcerting number of

460 individual variations!). It has also been possible to confirm the existence of several fabric sub-groups, originally suspected by her, which are likely to prove crucial to the understanding of the development of Canterbury Saxon ceramics during the seventh and eighth centuries.

d. The thorough archiving and examination of the above Saxon wares now makes it possible to fulfill a two years' old promise to supply Lady Briscoe with casts and detailed information for her Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps.

(3) Though commencement of the second analytical step mentioned above, and the production of Type Series studies must be delayed during completion of Volumes V and VI, the provision of a much wider range of statistical information than originally intended does now mean that the second-step studies and the publication of Type Series can be conducted 'organically' which should reduce the degree of 'interim-ness' that surrounded the first pilot study – the medieval Shell-on-Surface Sandy ware – fortuitously coded S.O.S. ware! (This study itself is already in need of revision.)

(4) We are now in a position to enhance not only our own Saxon and Medieval fabric collections, but more importantly, provide the British Museum and other interested bodies with a series of coarseware samples for their Fabric Reference Collections.

(5) It is now at least two years since we first produced a series of notes on the processing and study of Canterbury ceramics. In that time necessity has dictated a number of changes in method and terminology, both in the processing room and during research. The publication of '**Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Medieval Pottery from Excavations**', by the Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Ancient Buildings (Department of the Environment 1983) has, therefore, coincided with the need to reappraise our earlier statements. The intended revision will be 'either published or available on request.

In spite of continuing financial difficulties we have been able to re-engage on a part-time basis, one of our former draughtsmen, Mrs. Maggy Sasanow, who continues, though at a distance (she now lives in Wiltshire), the excellent tradition of output and quality that she initiated when originally with us. However, a shortage of funds and therefore draughtsmen, remains a serious handicap.

We have, as always, been helped generously by many people, both in discussion and the provision of reports, and for this section I would particularly like to thank John Hurst (Ancient Monuments Inspectorate), Dr. Graham Dawson (Cuming Museum – Post-Medieval wares), Peter Tester (Kent Archaeological Society Fieldwork Committee – Kentish Medieval coarsewares), Marion Wilson (Institute of Archaeology, Oxford), Professor Vera Evison (Birbeck College – imported Frankish and Merovingian wares), Ailsa Mainman (York Archaeological Trust), Lady Teresa Briscoe (Saxon pottery stamps), Anthony Streeten (Fabric Analyses Medieval coarsewares), and Mr. and Mrs. Farmer (Scarborough ware).

Nigel MacPherson-Grant

2. Conservation

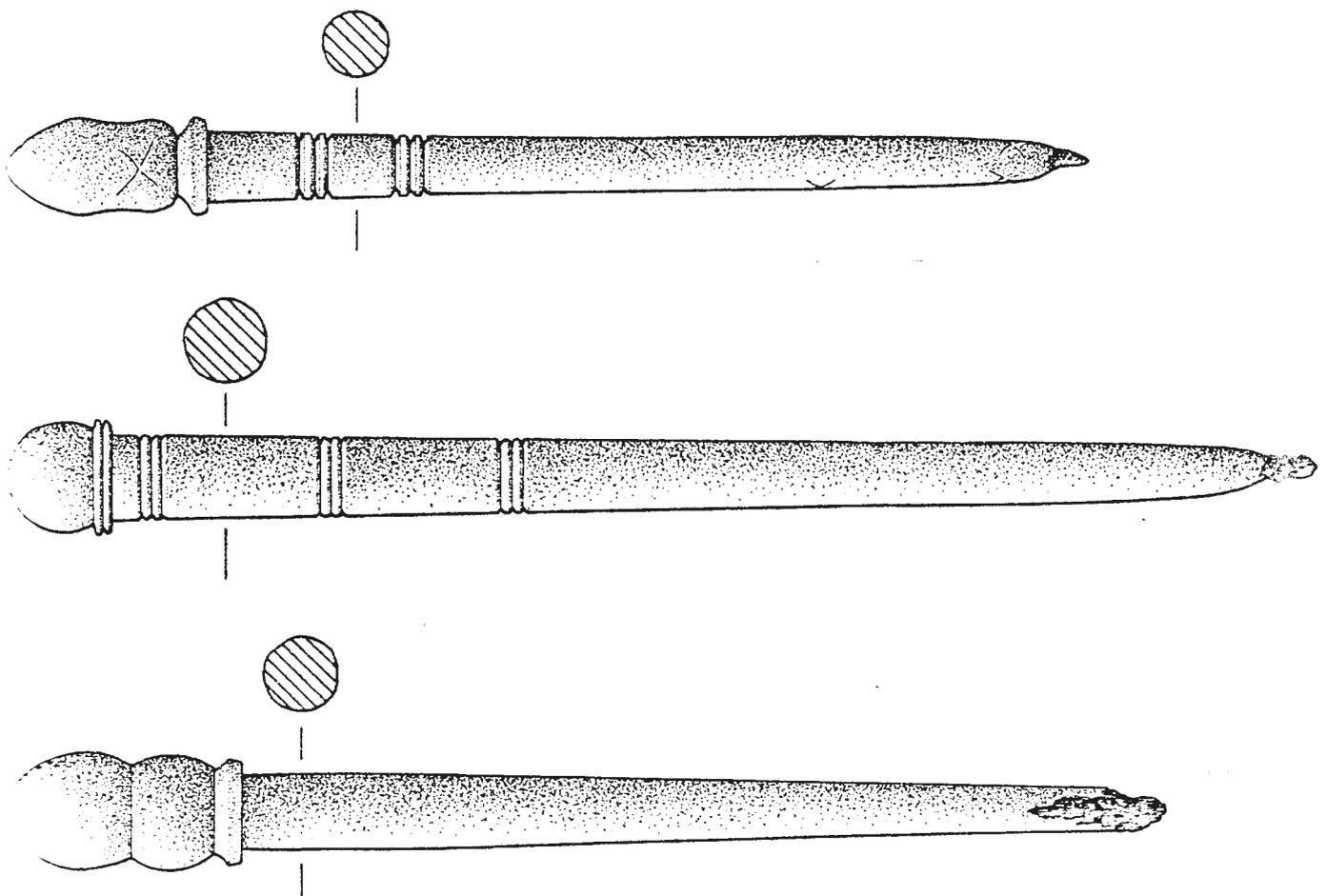
For over eight years now Pan Garrard has been the 'anchor-stone' for all the archaeological finds made in Canterbury. Not only has she worked on all our small finds' and many of the finds in the Canterbury Museums, but she has also run our/her splendid conservation laboratory at her home in St. Margaret's Bay. In this sad and difficult time for her I would like, on behalf of the Trust, to pay her a particular tribute.

Apart from her usual work, Pan has also conserved various objects for Canterbury Museums and done a great deal of work conserving objects in the Dean and Chapter's unique seventeenth century Bargrave collection which is this year being studied 'by a special group under David Sturdy.

Once again we must also thank Karen Webster of the Kent County Museums Service at West Malling for all her help and advice on the conservation side, as well as the D.o.E. Ancient Monuments Laboratory itself (particularly Justine Bayley). We have been greatly helped over the years by John Musty and Leo Biek and wish them well in their retirement. Finally we must also thank the Conservation Department in the Institute of Archaeology, London (particularly Liz Pye and Cathy Tubbs), who have also helped conserve a few objects.

Pan Garrard has also been greatly helped by the advice and specialist reports of various people, particularly Steven Greep, Richard Reece, John Cherry, Leslie Webster and Don Mackreth.

Tim Tatton-Brown



St. Peter's Priests' Hospital - Parchment prickers - Medieval (2/1)

3. Finds Processing

Finds processing has proceeded steadily this year. Finds from the Marlowe Theatre, Archbishop's Palace, North East Transept of the Cathedral and Slatters'. Hotel yard have been dealt with, as have finds from the small unscheduled sites, St. George's Bath House, High Street Sewer and 7, Palace Street.

We are very lucky in having Jane Turner back with us after an absence of one year when she was working elsewhere. Angela Newton, Mary Blenkey and Margaret Darby complete our finds processing team. They have worked assiduously through the usual mass of material. Due to shortage of funds the entire finds processing team were laid off for two months between May and July 1982. However in spite of not being paid, work went on more or less as usual in the back room. In particular the material from the cremation cemetery at Westgate Court Farm was assembled for an exhibition in the Royal Museum. The lack of a major site and therefore finds to be cleaned, has led to Angela being laid off at the end of April after working for the Trust for four years. We are grateful to her for the hard work she has done throughout those years. However, this lull in processing has allowed us to pay more attention to areas that normally have to take a back place. With the extra help of Luc Lepers all completed material has been boxed up ready to be deposited at the Royal Museum. We have also had the opportunity to refine and reorganize the storage of all the material kept at Broad Street.

The help we have had from many visiting specialists has been much appreciated. To them we would like to extend our grateful thanks. Tom Blagg has worked on building material from various sites and is currently going through all the Roman marble from Cakebread Robey Shrine site.

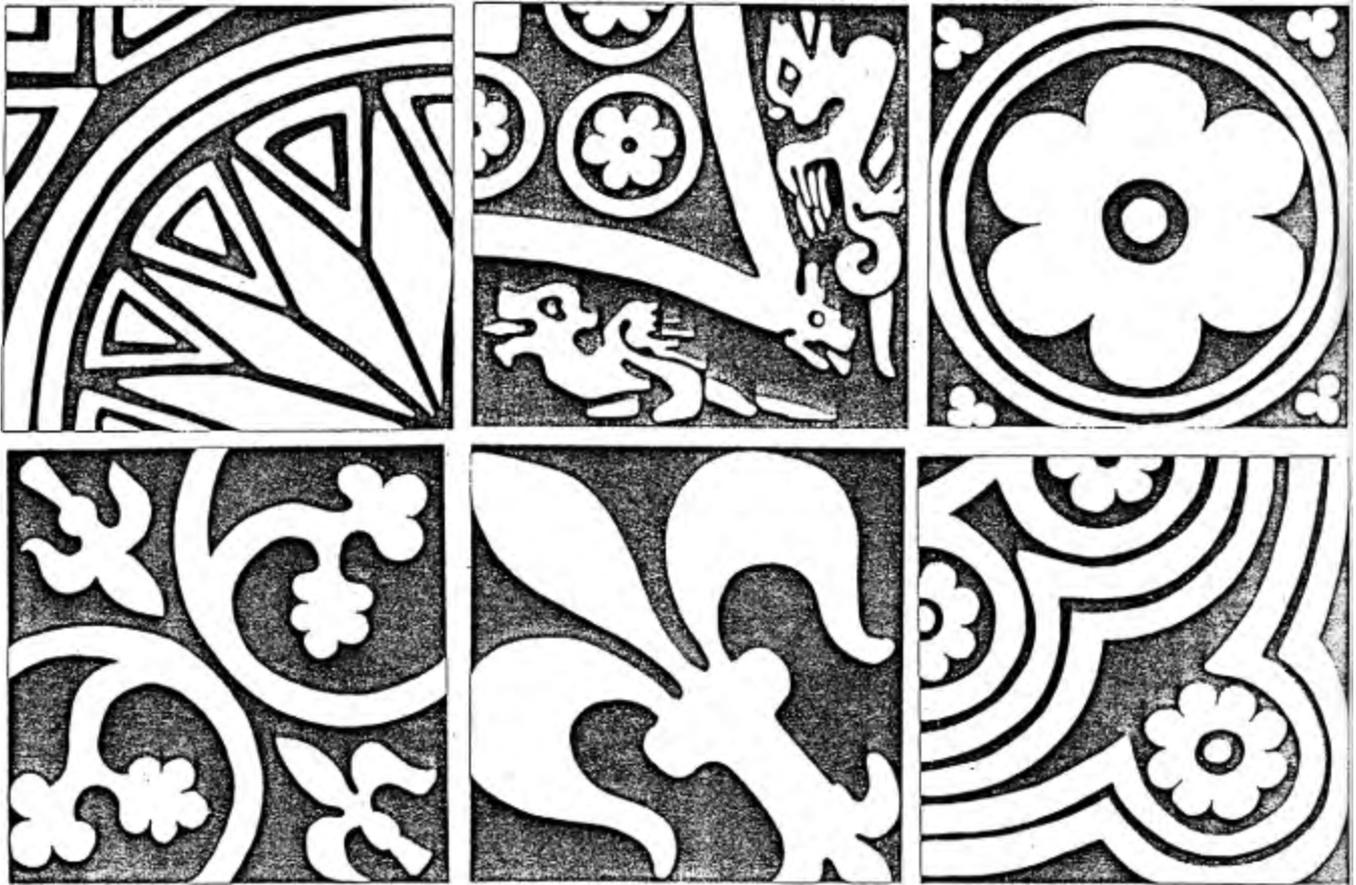
Ernest Black has undertaken the immense task of organizing and reporting on our Roman tiles. He has spent some time in Canterbury going through all the material and is making sense of what looked like most unpromising material.

Paul Barford has paid us several visits and is on the point of finalizing the work he is doing for us.

Chris Cople worked on bronze pins bringing with him the only binocular microscope to have been seen on the premises.

We have also had another visit from Mark Horton to examine Medieval floor tiles, particularly those from the Poor Priest's Hospital site. All the main work on the floor tiles, however, is in the capable hands of Jane Turner.

Thanks are due to our loyal band of volunteers, one of whom drives over from mid-Kent even in bad conditions, who have helped with washing and marking of finds as well as in other ways, including Avril, Barbara, Iris, Joyce (from Australia!), Katherine, Louise and Marie. Thank you also to Christopher, Kevin, Lucy, Sarah and Timothy who helped outside school hours and in the holidays. To Richard Cousins, a member of the Junior Archaeological Society who came throughout the year. Amongst other things he worked on the reconstruction and restoration of an amphora from the Westgate Hall Farm cremation cemetery. It is now on permanent exhibition at Cranmer House and was previously exhibited at the St. Anselm's School Fete, History Society stall. Also to Karen Brewer from Folkestone High School, who came for two weeks Work Experience, as part of the larger Kent scheme. She was given an introduction to all the aspects of archaeology that are encountered at Broad Street.

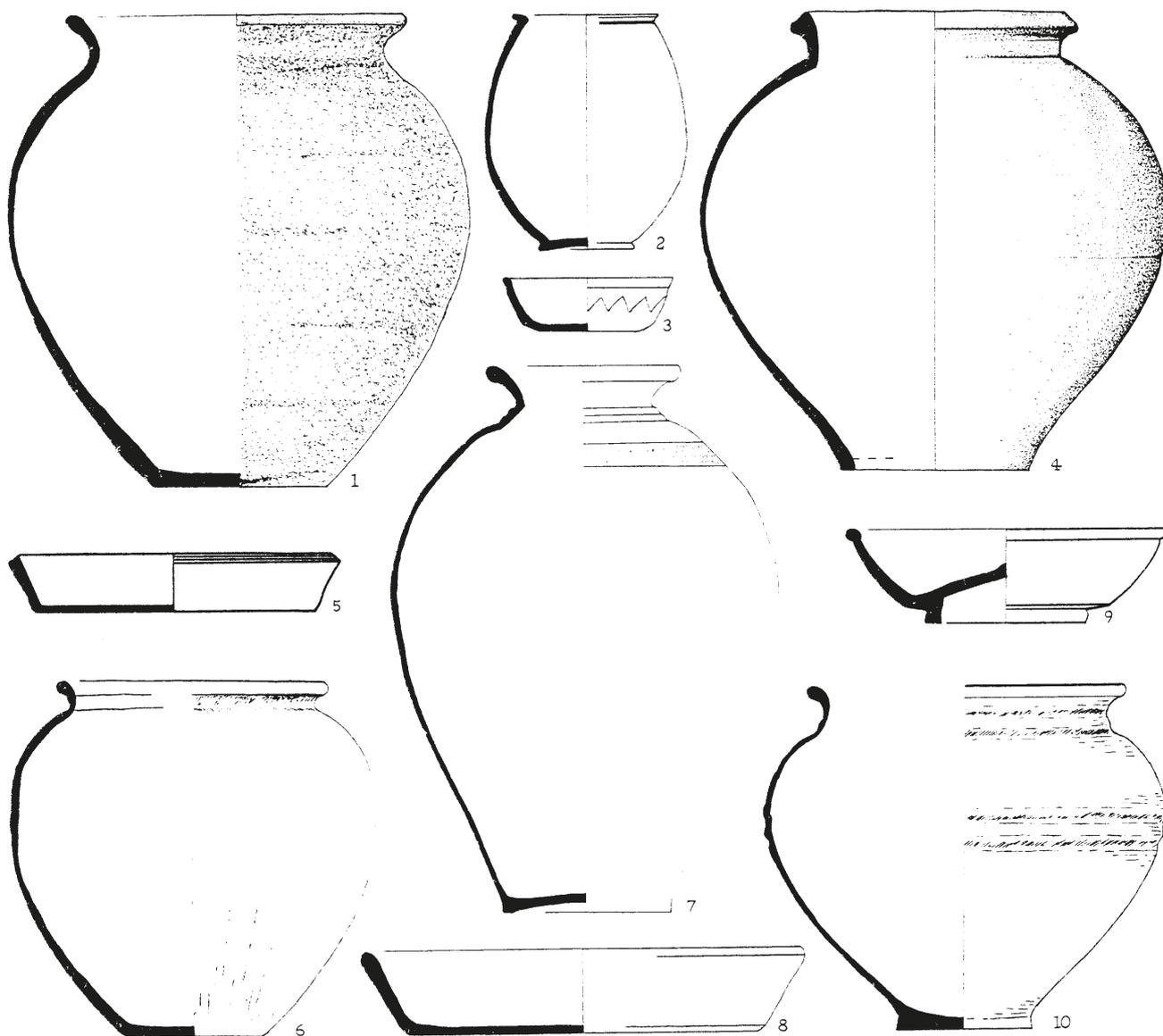


Poor Priests Hospital - Medieval floor tiles (1/2)

A highlight of the year was the Celebration Tea Party held in honour of Marjorie Lyle and the volunteers who manned the sales hut in St. Margaret's Street and raised so much money for the Trust. A cake had been specially ordered covered with chocolate flakes and inscribed '£3,500, Thanks to Marjorie and her hut gang – C.A.T.' There was full press coverage and Photograph in the local paper. We are very grateful to them all for their splendid effort.

During October a large deposit of painted wall plaster was found on the Marlowe Theatre site. After a visit from the team of the Wall Paintings workshop of the Canterbury Cathedral and discussion of how to deal with it, it was lifted and moved to the Archaeological Trust Hostel. After cleaning it was found to represent a very simple but colourful style of decoration. We are very grateful to the Wall Paintings Workshop, in particular to Deborah Langslow and Fiona Allardyce for the help and advice they are always ready to give.

Maggy Taylor



Westgate Court Farm - Fine and courseware pottery - Roman (1/4)
Drawn by students of the 'Practical Archaeology' course.

4. Pottery Processing and Associated Activities

Two major sites have been processed during the past year. The fourth of the Cakebread Robey sites produced a large occupation group of second century pottery from a courtyard associated with the shrine; this is to be examined in more detail this year with a view to publication. The other, more recent, excavation of the Marlowe Theatre site has produced a first century group of 'Gallo-Belgic' finewares, an interesting assemblage of Saxon wares from one of the grubenhader and some good Saxo-Norman and Medieval material. These are now being assessed for publication.

We are sorry to lose Richard Pollard who is now employed as Roman pottery researcher with Leicestershire Museum Service. Before leaving, he did manage to complete his study of the Marlowe material which will form the first fully comprehensive analysis of the City's coarsewares and of the early Roman and later Roman periods in particular. Richard maintains contact with Canterbury and is still considering the publication of a volume exclusively for the City's Roman pottery.

The late Roman fineware report for the Marlowe volume is now complete with data from the Marlowe Theatre site added. A visit was made in June 1982 to the Nene Valley Research Centre in Northamptonshire to examine a range of their colour coated wares. These colourful bowls and beakers shared the market with the products of the Oxfordshire potteries and feature strongly in Canterbury assemblages of the mid-third century onwards. Discussion with staff at the centre provide to be of mutual benefit.

At the other end of the Roman time scale, pre-Flavian wares were brought to Broad Street by Robin Symonds of the Colchester Unit for examination and discussion. Again exchange of information was useful and contacts made.

It is not often that people are fired by nineteenth century pottery but the huge collection of dinner service and ancillary vessels from the Marlowe Avenue cess pit certainly excited Mr. Govier of the 'Friends of Blue' Society who, with Mr. Michael Berthaud, came to examine and photograph the material and is writing an article for their next journal. The pottery includes a complete Staffordshire combed slipware platter of late seventeenth or eighteenth century date and a nice eighteenth century handpainted tea-pot; these were probably valued pieces and the whole group is dated to c. 1810–1830.

Partly as a result of the insecurities of last year our long-standing team of finds illustrators has disbanded. We especially miss Mark (Alf) Duncan, our chief illustrator, who could look pretty bizarre at times but who had an excellent style of illustration and self-discipline in his work. He is at present drawing finds in Ankara – our loss and their gain! Under his former guidance and tuition, Rebecca Mair, our sole illustrator at present, is coping admirably.

As usual pottery of every period has been on loan for teaching purposes to various institutions including many schools (organized by Marjorie Lyle) and the Canterbury Prison.

In last year's Annual Report mention was made of the Practical Archaeology course organized by Paul Bennett and myself under the Joint auspices of the Trust and the School of Continuing Education at the University of Kent. The course ran for fifteen sessions with near-full attendance throughout. Each week saw a new speaker with a new aspect of archaeology and so fresh and differing approaches to each topic were encountered.

Areas covered included site recording techniques, the use of ancient documents, aerial photography, the study of human and animal bones, soil science and the conservation of finds. There were sessions demonstrating techniques of manufacturing pottery, e.g. throwing, coil building and 'lump' methods which fundamentally have not changed through time.

Students reconstructed vessels from the Roman cremation cemetery site at Westgate Court Farm, London Road (see 1982 report) and were introduced to fabric identification and form recognition by examining each of their pots. Finally the vessels were illustrated (see this report p. 44).

A selection of the Westgate Court Farm vessels is now on display in the foyer of Grammar House a home for the elderly, which stands on the Roman site. Last December the Wiltshiers' team, who first alerted us to the appearance of the pots while cutting foundation trenches for the home, came to Broad Street to see the assembled finds from the site. They were fascinated and once again good relations between archaeologists and developer have paid dividends.

I would like to thank those people who have continued to write our specialist reports, including Brenda Dickinson, Val Rigby, Kay Hartley, Sheila Morgan, Paul Arthur, Isobel Thompson, Don Bailey and, in particular, Joanna Bird, who has provided encouragement and constructive criticism.

Marion Green

5. Animal Bones

Once again we have to thank Tony King for organizing and reporting on very large numbers of animal bones. He has been assisted in the processing and identification work by Kevin Rielly and more recently by Beverley Meddens, and within the last year they have been largely concentrating on the huge number of Marlowe bones.

Tim Tatton-Brown

V. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

1. Publications

At the very beginning of July, Volume VII, **Excavations in the St. George's Street and Burgate Areas** was published. This is the longest volume published to date (368 pages) and has a full report on all Professor Frere's excavations in the eastern part of the City, supplemented by full pottery and finds reports. There are appendices on recent work in the same area by the Trust, including the St. George's Street tunnel recorded only a year ago.

The text of Volume VIII, provisionally entitled '**Intra- and Extra-Mural Sites 1950-55**', has just been received from Professor Frere and we hope this will be published before very long with reports on a series of smaller excavations carried out by the Trust (including the Dane John site, 7, Palace Street, Westgate Court Farm, etc.).

The report on the Marlowe Theatre excavations, by Paul Blockley, is nearly complete, and this will be added to the other Marlowe reports, and included in the two parts of Volume V, **The Marlowe Theatre Excavations**.

Work is also continuing well on the reports for Volume VI, Excavations in the Castle Street and Stour Street areas, and Paul Bennett assisted by John Rady has nearly finished the main figures. He has also been assisted in this work by Simon Pratt. Thanks now to the retyping and editorial work carried out by Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, Volume III and IV, **Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts** are nearly ready for the Press. We will be helped financially in this work in 1983/84 by a British Academy grant, and are also very grateful to Mrs. Margaret Sparks for all the hard work she has put in in connection with these volumes.

Finally, we have been approached by the D.o.E. to publish for them their **Excavations at St. Augustine's Abbey**. This has not yet been finally agreed, but we would be happy for it to be Volume IX in **The Archaeology of Canterbury** series.

Other reports published during the year are 'The Buildings and Topography of Horton Manor' and the 1982 Interim Report in **Arch. Cant.** 98 (1982). The Director also wrote a report on 'The Precinct's Water Supply' for the 1983 **Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle**. An article on the AngloSaxon gold pendant (see last year's **Annual Report**) by Leslie Webster was published in **Antiquity** in the autumn of 1982.

Finally, having completely sold out the first edition of **Topographical Maps of Canterbury A.D. 400, 1050, 1200, 1500 and 1700**, a completely revised 2nd edition was published towards the end of 1982.

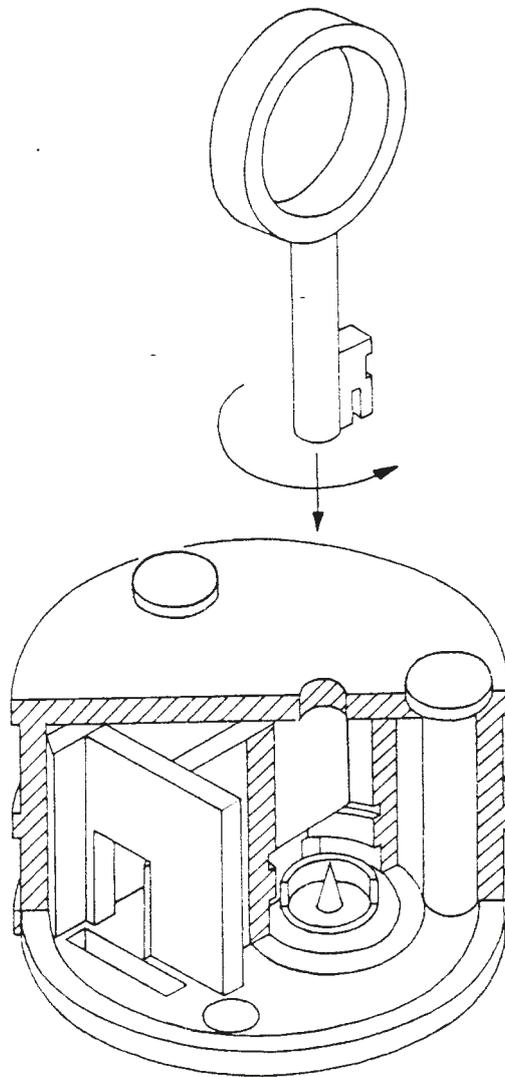
2. Publicity

Once again the Trust's activities have been fairly widely publicized in the local and national Press as well as on T.V. The **Kentish Gazette**, **Canterbury Extra** and **Adscene** continue to publicise our work regularly and we are grateful to their editors, and David Rose in particular, for this. Articles have also appeared in **The Times**, **Financial Times** and **Daily Telegraph**, and news items have appeared on Radio Medway as well as on TVS and the B.B.C.

In July 1983, a complete half-hour programme on the Archbishop's Palace work of the Trust was broadcast on the 'Origins' series on Radio 4.

Finally, the Marlowe Theatre excavations during the latter half of 1982 engendered a very large amount of public interest, and many hundreds of people visited the sites thanks to the hard work of Marjorie Lyle and her team of voluntary helpers. A lot of publications were sold and over £3,500 was raised in the form of donations.

Tim Tatton-Brown



IRON LEVER-LOCK PADLOCK (ROMAN)

VI. LECTURES. EXHIBITIONS AND EDUCATION

1. Lectures

Large numbers of lectures were again the order of the day, and as well as the usual local lectures in Canterbury and the Kent area, quite a large number were given further afield, including two at St. Andrew's University and lectures to Archaeological Societies at Reading University, Oxford University and the Institute of Archaeology, London. The Director also gave one of the Open Lectures at the University of Kent (very well attended) and a lecture on the Archbishop's Palace at the Society of Antiquaries of London. He also gave his Annual Lecture at the Architectural Association (Building Conservation Course) and went on another Swan Hellenic Cruise as a Guest Lecturer. The Director also organised the usual spring weekend course at Wye College and did various other lectures for the School of Continuing Education at U.K.C.

Paul Bennett also did a variety of local lectures and Mrs. Lyle and Paul Blockley did various lectures in connection with the Marlowe Theatre excavation.

2. Exhibition and Museum Work

As usual the Trust has worked closely with Ken Reddie, the Canterbury Museums' Curator, and various small displays have been arranged. We have also been advising on the content and ideas for the new museum in the Poor Priests' hospital which should open in the early summer of 1984. Some drawing and conservation work was also done for the Museum.

In the Spring of 1983, Marion Green and Maggy Taylor organized and set up an exhibition in Cranmer House (on finds from the site – old Westgate Court Farm) before it was opened by the Princess of Wales.

Finally the late fifth century gold **tremissis** and the fifth century strike-alight/purse-mount were shown in Burlington House, London at a Society and Antiquaries Ballot and the C.B.A. Council meeting. We are grateful to Dr. John Kent for talking about the **treffissis** at the former meeting.

3. Visits

Among the many people who visited us during the years were Professors Donald Bullough, Henry Loyn and Sheppard Frere, as well as Prof. and Mrs. C.F.C. Hawkes. We also had visits from Dr. Peter Fowler (Secretary, R.C.H.M.), Mr. Nicholas Cooper (R.C.H.M.), and Mr. C.F. Wardale (R.C.H.M./O.S.). We were pleased to welcome from overseas Professor and Mrs. R. Francovich (Italy), Mr. and Mme. Antoine Hermeny (France) and Dr. Maria Sandor (Hungary) as well as two Yugoslavs who came with Stephen Dunmore and H.G. Slade from the D.o.E.

As always we welcome visits from members of the D.o.E. (Ancient Monuments Inspectorate), and were particularly pleased this year to see Dr. G. Wainwright and Roger Manning as well as Stephen Dunmore.

Finally the Duke of Gloucester came briefly to Canterbury to relay the Prince of Wales Youth Club foundation stone, and we were pleased to be able to show him our work at the Conduit House at the same time, as the two site adjoin.

Tim Tatton-Brown

4. Education Officer's Report

This report covers the period from July 1982 to March 1983, when I resigned as Education Officer for the C.A.T. on selection as prospective Parliamentary candidate for the S.D.P. in Coventry South-West.

I have made twelve school visits to give illustrated talks on the work of the Trust to pupils from infants to sixth formers and in an area from Thanet to Paddock Wood. I have also addressed ten adult groups. The Junior Archaeological Society went into temporary abeyance in September from a combination of problems over venue and staffing. My departure means that its future is also in doubt.

The main activity of the fifteen weeks from July to the end of October was the sales and information hut which I organized on the Marlowe site. Three sessions a day, six days a week, 270 sessions in all were covered by a marvellous band of voluntary helpers from the Canterbury Archaeological Society. Some took on a regular slot for the entire period but all turned up reliably and promptly in weather conditions from the Arctic to the Sahara. I am particularly grateful to Mrs. Chappell who took on a whole week's operation with her friends while the bulk of the active helpers were on a visit to Reims.

Apart from making over £4,000 profit for the Trust, the great value of the exercise came from explaining the site and demonstrating some of the finds.

The tourist and foreign visitors found Canterbury citizens able and willing to explain the 2,000 years of living history below their modern pilgrims' feet and appreciated the added dimension this gave to their Canterbury experience. The local visitors were on the whole very knowledgeable and keenly interested. By our public relation job we helped to create and increase the pressure of public opinion behind the enlightened support given to Canterbury archaeology by the District Council on which we so largely depend. This is particularly important when so often Whitstable and Herne Bay look askance at rate money spent in Canterbury.

I cannot end my last report without expressing my thanks to that selfless, dedicated and amazingly goodhumoured band of people in the dirt and behind the scenes who make up the Trust and see it through the good times and the undeserved buffets of fate to produce work of such outstanding quality. I have learnt far more from them than I have given back over four years and I am grateful to them all.

Marjorie Lyle

VII ADMINISTRATION

1. Council and Committees

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie has very graciously agreed to become our Patron in succession to Lord Astor of Hever.

Very few changes have taken place in the Council during the year though Dr. Frank Jenkins has now become a Vice-President.

Our greatest regret is the loss of Professor Neville Phillips, who has very wisely steered the Management Committee and Sub-Committee through very difficult times. Once again we must thank in particular Mr. Lawrence Lyle, our hard-working Secretary and Professor George McVittie, our hard-working Treasurer.

Mrs. Margaret Sparks replaced Mr. Andrew Butcher as chairman of the publications committee.

2. Premises

92A, Broad Street Though there is about a year to run on our three year lease, this property is in process of being sold to Denne (Builders) Ltd., who occupy part of the building and use the courtyard area and surrounding sheds. This may mean that in a year or so, new offices for the Trust will have to be sought.

Hostel This building finally has to be vacated at the end of July as demolition work in advance of Safeways new supermarket starts in August. As yet no replacement building has been found and this is urgently needed.

Tim Tatton-Brown

3. Finance – Hon. Treasurer's Report

(See Appendix C for the Accounts)

It is a pleasure to record that the financial position of the Trust has improved greatly during the year. This was due to substantial contributions received following our precarious position in February 1982 and to staff economies and also to the work provided and paid for by the Department of the Environment, The Pensions Fund of the Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. and the Dean and Chapter, Canterbury Cathedral. The generous Maintenance grant from the Canterbury City Council and the numerous smaller grants from various bodies proved to be an enormous help towards securing solvency by 31st. March 1983. To appreciate this the Accounts must, of course, be looked at in their entirety. In particular, the Balance Sheet shows that the 'Excess of Income over Expenditure' amounting to £8,980.07, is not a &profit' available for spending in 1983/84. It is the amount saved during 1982/83 and used to reduce the debt of £9,008.87 at the start of the year to the very small debt of £28.80 at year's end.

It will also be observed that it again proved impossible to set up a proper provision for the salaries of the Director and the Assistant Director. They had again to be found through fractional allocations to different projects.

Once again my warmest thanks are due to Mr. David Anning of Hill Vellacott for his help with the presentation of the Accounts and the Balance Sheet.

G.C. McVittie

4. Legal

Mr. Nigel Jones of Furley, Page, Fielding and Pembroke has yet again acted as our Honorary Legal Adviser, and we are grateful for all the work he does for us, particularly in preparing licences between us and developers.

5. Other Bodies

The Director once again continues to serve on various committees including the Councils of the Royal Archaeological Institute, the Kent Archaeological Society and the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral. He is also on the C.B.A. Academic Board and Historic Buildings Committee as well as the C.A.S. Committee and the K.A.S. Churches Committee. He also continues to be the honorary archaeological adviser to the Dean and Chapter.

In December 1982, he was made Publicity Officer to the new Institute of Field Archaeologists, and in the spring of 1983 he was elected Chairman of RESCUE. He continues to be Chairman of the British Brick Society.

Paul Bennett was elected a council member of the K.A.S. in the spring of 1983.

Tim Tatton-Brown

APPENDIX A

MEMBERS OF THE TRUST COUNCIL

Patron: The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

Vice Presidents: *Cllr. Mrs. M.M. Scott-Knight
Cllr. H.J. Alexander
*Frank Jenkins, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

The Mayor of Canterbury (Chairman)

*Professor N.C. Phillips, C.M.G., M.A., Hon.Litt.D.D. (Chairman of the Management Committee)

*Canterbury Museums Officer: K.G.H. Reddie, M.A., F.S.A.(Scot), A.M.A.

County Museums Officer: Miss Louise Millard, B.A.

Professor S.S. Frere, C.B.E., M.A., Litt.D., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Professor B.W. Cunliffe, M.A., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

N.P. Brooks, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.(Scot)

*Mrs. Caroline Simpson, B.A.

The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Reverend Victor de Waal, M.A.

John Wachter, B.Sc., F.S.A.

*Tom Blagg, M.A., Ph.D.

Mrs. Margaret Sparks, M.A.

Alfred Smyth, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

Henry Cleere, B.A., F.S.A., M.B.I.M.

David Anning, A.C.A.

One person appointed from each of the following bodies:

*Department of the Environment: Stephen Dunmore, B.A.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral: Peter Marsh, A.R.I.B.A.

The Council for British Archaeology: Tom Hassall, M.A., F.S.A.

Rescue - A Trust for British Archaeology: -

*The University of Kent at Canterbury: Andrew Butcher, M.A.

The Canterbury Archaeological Society: Mrs. Pan Garrard

Kent County Council: Cllr. Capt. W. Lawrence, M.B.E.

Royal Archaeological Institute: H.G. Slade, T.D., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.(Scot)

British Archaeological Association: Jane Geddes, B.A., Ph.D.

The British Museum: Mrs. Leslie Webster, B.A., F.S.A.

Kent Archaeological Society: Arthur Harrison, B.A., F.S.A.

Three Members of the Canterbury City Council:

Cllr. Tom Castle

Cllr. Robin Carver

Cllr. Cyril Windsor

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

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

Non-voting Members:

Christopher Gay, LL.B., City Chief Executive

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

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

* = Members of the Management Committee

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

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

APPENDIX B

STAFF

Director:	Tim Tatton-Brown
Assistant Director:	Paul Bennett
Site Supervisors:	Paul Blockley John Rady
Site Assistant/Typist:	Luc Lepers
Site Assistant/Numismatist:	Ian Anderson
Site Assistants:	Simon Pratt Martin Herdman
Conservator:	Pan Garrard
Finds Supervisors:	Marion Green Nigel Macpherson-Grant
Roman Pottery Research:	Richard Pollard (until October 1982)
Animal Bone Research:	Tony King Kevin Rielly Beverley Meddens } for brief periods
Finds Research:	Jane Turner Maggie Taylor Angela Newton (until April 1983) Margaret Darby
Architectural Draughtsman:	John Bowen
Finds/Pottery Draughtsmen:	Mark Duncan (until October 1982) Dave Lees (until December 1982) Rebecca Mair (from November 1982)
Education Officer:	Mrs. Marjorie Lyle (until March 1983)

APPENDIX C

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 1983

1. Report of the Directors

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31st March 1983.

ACTIVITIES

The company was incorporated on 2nd August 1979 and acquired all the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated association "Canterbury Archaeological Trust". The principal activities of the company remained unchanged from those of the unincorporated association, that is to advance the education of the public in Archaeology and to acquire and promote knowledge of the past of and in Canterbury and the surrounding area.

RESULTS

The results of the Trust for the year ended 31st March 1983 show an excess of income over expenditure for the year of £8,980.07 (1982 £(9,008.87)).

DIRECTORS

The directors during the year were:-

Dr. Walter Frank Jenkins	(Chairman)
Cllr. Mrs. Margaret Mary Scott-Knight	
Prof. George Cunliffe McVittie	
Prof. Neville Crompton Phillips	

SECRETARY

The secretary during the year was Lawrence D. Lyle.

REGISTERED OFFICE

92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.

AUDITORS

Hill Vellacott, Chartered Accountants, have indicated their willingness to be re-appointed as auditors of the Trust in accordance with the provisions of Section 14(1) of the Companies Act 1976.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Lawrence D. Lyle
Secretary

14th July 1983

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

2. Report of the Auditors

To the Members of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

We have examined the accounts set out in sections 3 to 5 which have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting.

In our opinion, these accounts give, on the historical cost basis of accounting, a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust at 31st March 1983 and of the surplus and the source and application of funds of the Trust for the year ended on that date, and comply with the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981.

HILL VELLACOTT

Chartered Accountants

7 Dane John,
CANTERBURY, Kent,
CT1 2QS.

14th July 1983

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

3. Balance Sheet

31st March 1983

	1983		1982	
	£	£	£	£
ASSETS EMPLOYED				
Current Assets				
Cash at Bank	5,770.83		6,551.34	
Petty Cash Float	25.00		25.00	
	<u>5,795.83</u>		<u>6,576.34</u>	
Current Liabilities				
Canterbury City Council	-		8,635.58	
Kent County Council	-		1,125.00	
	<u>-</u>		<u>9,760.58</u>	
		5,795.83		(3,184.24)
		<u>£5,795.83</u>		<u>£(3,184.24)</u>
FINANCED BY:				
Trust Capital Account				
Canterbury Archaeological Trust		5,824.63		5,824.63
Income and Expenditure Account				
Balance brought forward	(9,008.87)		-	
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	8,980.07		(9,008.87)	
	<u></u>	(28.80)	<u></u>	(9,008.87)
		<u>£5,795.83</u>		<u>£(3,184.24)</u>

DR. W.F. JENKINS

PROF. G.C. McVITTIE

}
} Directors
}

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

4. Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1983

	1983 £	1982 £
INCOME		
Department of the Environment Grants:		
Cokebread Robey Post - Excavation	22,302.00	16,490.00
Marlowe Car Park - do	-	23,510.00
Building Recording	-	510.00
Marlowe Theatre Post-Excavation	10,976.00	-
Archbishop's Palace Excavation	1,000.00	-
Lullingstone Pottery Project	2,150.00	-
Roman Bathhouse Excavation	800.00	-
 D.J. Developments Limited:		
Dane John Site fees	-	9,082.80
 Berry's of Canterbury:		
Marlowe Avenue Site fees	-	1,999.83
 Marlowe Theatre Excavation Grants:		
Prudential Assurance Company Limited	20,000.00	-
Slatters Hotel	496.00	-
 Church Commissioners Grant:		
Archbishop's Palace Excavation	1,754.00	-
 Kent Archaeological Society Grant	1,000.00	1,500.00
 Conservation and Building Recording Grants:		
Canterbury City Council	1,609.15	656.00
Dean and Chapter, Canterbury Cathedral	4,680.00	2,224.61
Society of Antiquaries	450.00	-
Redundant Churches Fund	100.00	-
E. Cardy & Son; Lawton & Son	100.00	-
 Canterbury City Council fees:		
Poor Priests' Hospital Site	2,966.00	755.87
Consultation	-	1,000.00
Maintenance	10,099.25	-
 Canterbury Excavation Committee Funds	-	292.20
 Marc Fitch Fund Grant	330.00	170.00
 British Museum Grant	700.00	1,000.00
 Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Grant	2,000.00	-
 Kent County Council Grants:		
Further Education Committee	1,500.00	1,500.00
Amenities and Countryside Committee	500.00	500.00
 Interest:		
National Westminster Bank PLC	683.55	951.60
Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Fund	948.85	817.32
 Donations	448.71	375.95
	£87,593.51	£63,336.18

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

**4. Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1983
(Continued)**

	1983	1982
	£	£
EXPENDITURE		
Cakebread Robey - Post-Excavation (Note 3)	22,363.90	17,179.02
Marlowe Car Park - Post-Excavation	-	23,739.11
Dane John Site	-	8,750.83
Marlowe Avenue Site	-	3,030.22
Poor Priests' Hospital Site	2,888.51	754.55
Marlowe Theatre - Post-Excavation (Note 3)	10,996.16	-
Marlowe Theatre Excavation (Note 3)	20,666.94	-
Canterbury Cathedral Works:		
Cathedral Lift Site; Conduit House	1,168.17	-
Building Recording	1,364.26	-
Archbishop's Palace Excavation	2,570.97	-
Lullingstone Pottery Project	2,150.00	-
Conservation, Finds Processing	3,458.70	-
Finds Processing	-	6,866.99
Surveys and Building Recording	1,364.27	193.36
Administration, Insurances & Sundry Charges (Note 3)	9,595.56	11,646.30
Travel	-	154.67
Archaeological Education	26.00	30.00
	£78,613.44	£72,345.05
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	£8,980.07	£(9,008.87)

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

5. Statement of Source and Application of Funds

31st March 1983

	1983	1982
	£	£
SOURCE OF FUNDS		
Excess/(Deficit) for the year	8,980.07	(9,008.87)
Trust Capital Account	-	5,824.63
	£8,980.07	£(3,184.24)
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Net operating assets:		
Decrease/(Increase) in creditors	9,760.58	(9,760.58)
Movement in net liquid funds:		
(Decrease)/Increase in bank balances and cash	(780.51)	6,576.34
	£8,980.07	£(3,184.24)

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1983

1. CONSTITUTION

The Trust's activities were carried on as an unincorporated association until 31st March 1979. On 1st April 1979 a company limited by guarantee was incorporated to acquire all the assets, liabilities and activities of the unincorporated association "Canterbury Archaeological Trust". Company law requires all pre-incorporation results to be transferred to a capital reserve. Therefore the unincorporated association's surplus of £5,824.63 brought forward at 1st April 1981 has been transferred to the Trust Capital Reserve.

The Company being limited by guarantee, has no share capital and its members are confined to members of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Council. Every member is liable to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 in the event of the company being wound up while they are members or within one year thereafter.

2. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed Assets are written off in the year in which they are purchased and charged against the excavation site or the finds-processing and post-excavation costs.

3. SALARIES

These items contain appropriate portions of the director's and the assistant director's salaries.

APPENDIX D

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

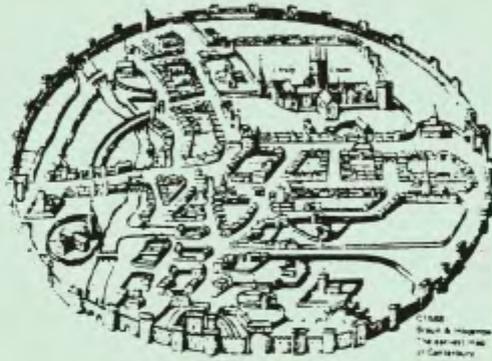
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1983

	1983		1982	
	£	£	£	£
INCOME				
Sale of Volumes I & II				
"Excavations at Canterbury Castle"				
"Excavations on the Defences of Canterbury"	2,942.03		2,186.83	
Department of Environment (Contribution to Printing Costs)	3,422.25		-	
	<u> </u>	6,364.28	<u> </u>	2,186.83
EXPENDITURE				
Kent Archaeological Society - Printing Costs	4,450.25		1,140.75	
Editorial Work	300.00		-	
Typing Charges	550.00		-	
Advertising Leaflets	215.59		215.00	
Postage	176.46		162.25	
Miscellaneous	12.70		-	
C.Jacobs (Indices Volumes I & II)	127.50		-	
	<u> </u>	5,705.00	<u> </u>	1,645.50
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		659.28		541.33
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD		541.33		-
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
		£1,200.61		£541.33
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
REPRESENTED BY:				
Cash at Bank		£1,200.61		£541.33
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Note:

No value has been taken for Stock of Publications as at 31st March 1983.

PUBS:CAT/7/F1-5



1148
1149
The eastern part
of Canterbury