

# Canterbury Cathedral

## Water management works: Investigations within the South Precincts

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## ABSTRACT

*Between 13 June and 16 August 2016, Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological evaluation within the South Precincts of Canterbury Cathedral. The work was commissioned by the Dean and Chapter following proposals to improve water management. The development work is to comprise the construction of a relief storm drain and soakaway boreholes. The site lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Christ Church Priory (Scheduled Monument No. KE335) and within ground of high archaeological potential.*

*The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to establish the nature of archaeological remains surviving within the study area. The work comprised the cutting of eight pits (Pits 1–4, 6–9; Pit 5 was not cut because the drain route was subsequently modified and the pit lay outside its revised projected line). Pit 1 was 1.36m (north–south) by 1.2m (east–west) and up to 0.57m deep. Pit 2 was 1.57m (north–west to south–east) by 1.62m (north–east to south–west) and up to 0.82m deep. Pit 3 was originally 1.6m square and up to 0.50m deep, later extended to include a small sondage in the south–west corner 0.46m long (north–south), 0.30m wide (east–west) and up to 0.83m deep. Pit 4 was 1.15m (north–south) by 1.14m (east–west) and up to 0.58m deep. Pit 6 was 3.5m long (north–south) by 1.23m wide (east–west) and up to 0.45m deep. Pit 7 was 1.7m long (north–south), 1.14m wide (east–west) and up to 0.67m deep. Pit 8 was 2.68m (north–south) by 1.2m (east–west) and up to 0.66m deep. Pit 9 was 1.13m north–south by 1.2m east–west and up to 1.12m deep.*

*Archaeological remains were revealed in each of the pits cut. The South Precincts have been used as a burial ground for centuries and burials were exposed in three pits (Pits 4, 8 and 9). That in Pit 8, containing the articulated remains of a juvenile, was extremely shallow, lying just 0.11m below the present ground surface (at 10.38m OD). Post-medieval/early modern landscaping has had the effect of bringing the burials close to the present ground surface. Excavation in Pits 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 probably did not extend to sufficient depth to expose burials which almost certainly lie within their footprint.*

*External surfaces were exposed in Pits 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, the uppermost lying 0.17–0.30m below current ground level. The South Precincts were surfaced during the post-medieval/early modern period and some of the uppermost surfaces exposed were probably associated with this activity. Later landscaping may have removed some of the surfaces towards the north of the South Precincts, close to the cathedral church. Surfaces in Pits 1, 2 and 3 containing inclusions of Reigate stone could potentially be of medieval date, associated with marking the principal entranceway into the cathedral church.*

*A length of the monastic drain was exposed in Pit 9, containing weep holes in its southern side designed to allow water to seep into the surrounding ground. These had later been blocked, perhaps when the drain capping was replaced. A feature in Pit 3, with straight sides, a flat base and containing charred wood within its base, is of uncertain function.*

*The uppermost sequence of activity in each of the pits comprised modern service trenches and overlying surfaces, in places of topsoil and turf, and in the roadway by beddings sealed by tarmac.*

*The evaluation work has demonstrated that archaeological remains survive at shallow depth within the study area and are likely to be impacted by future development work.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 13 June and 16 August 2016, Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological evaluation within the South Precincts of Canterbury Cathedral. The work was commissioned and funded by the Dean and Chapter following proposals to improve water management. The water management work is to comprise the construction of a relief storm drain running across the South Precincts and soakaway boreholes towards the west.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological resource in the proposed areas of ground disturbance. The archaeological works were designed to inform the scope of any further archaeological mitigation which might be required prior to groundworks associated with the water management scheme.

## 2. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 Canterbury Cathedral lies within the north-eastern quadrant of the walled city of Canterbury (Fig. 1). The South Precincts (centred at 615112 157880; Fig. 2) lie to the south of the cathedral church, covering an area which extends from Christ Church Gate, to the south-west, to ground lying to the east of the cathedral's east end. The water management scheme is associated with the western portion of the South Precincts. The ground is covered by grassed areas, paving, footpaths and an access road to the south. Higher ground lies towards the south of the South Precincts, at *c* 11.15m OD to the west and *c* 11.70m OD to the east, and drops away northwards as it approaches the cathedral church to reach a height of *c* 10.67m OD beside the south-west door and *c* 10.50m OD beside the south-east transept.
- 2.2 The South Precincts lie within the Cathedral Conservation area and form part of the UNESCO World Heritage site encompassing Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church (reference 496). The ground forms part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Christ Church Priory (Scheduled Monument No. KE 335). As such, Scheduled Monument Consent is required from Historic England before below-ground investigative work can occur within the area.
- 2.3 The underlying geology of the South Precincts comprises a superficial Head deposit of clay and silt (brickearth) overlying Second Terrace river gravels (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), Canterbury Sheet 289).

## 3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigations, as described in a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to Historic England, were:
  - i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development areas.
  - ii. To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, and, if possible, the character, date and quality of any buried archaeological remains by limited sample excavation.

- iii. To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present.
- 3.2 It was noted that the opportunity would also be taken during the course of the investigation to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of other archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the historic urban landscape.
- 3.3 It was envisaged that assessment of the results will provide guidance on what mitigation measures would be appropriate during subsequent phases of development work.
- 4. PROPOSED SCHEME
- 4.1 The proposed scheme includes the cutting of new relief storm drains and manholes. The principal line of the new drain run is likely to extend across the South Precincts, though its exact positioning and depth are to be determined following the results of the archaeological evaluation.
- 4.2 Also forming part of the South Precincts scheme are three boreholes. Each of these is to be positioned within a new pre-cast concrete chamber, set within a pit with minimum dimensions of 1.60m diameter and 2.30m depth. The boreholes are projected to extend to a depth of 15m and have a diameter of 150mm.
- 4.3 The proposals include for the provision of overflow runs linking the soakaway boreholes with the current Prior Goldstone (often misnamed 'Parker') drain. The width and depth of the soakaway runs has not yet been determined.
- 5. METHODOLOGY
- 5.1 All archaeological work was undertaken according to the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in December 2015 and submitted to Historic England. It was carried out in accordance with the accepted professional standards set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (2014). Canterbury Archaeological Trust is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and conforms to their by-laws, standards and policy statements.
- 5.2 Scheduled Monument Consent for the work was granted by Historic England on 12 April 2016. The work was monitored by Paul Roberts, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Kent, Sussex and Surrey, Historic England.
- 5.3 The evaluation comprised the cutting of eight evaluation pits (Pits 1–4, 6–9; Fig. 2). Each pit was excavated by hand by an archaeologist from Canterbury Archaeological Trust. A ninth evaluation pit (Pit 5) was not cut because the drain route was modified during evaluation works and the pit lay outside its revised projected line.
- 5.4 Pit 1 was cut within a grassed area lying close to the south door of the south-west transept. Originally, the pit was to be 1.6m diameter and positioned over an existing manhole which is to be the site of a new soakaway borehole. The manhole, however, lay below a flagstone path. Rather than disturb the path, the pit was cut in two parts,

exposing the side of the manhole but not revealing its surface. The largest part of the pit, to the south, was 1.36m (north–south) by 1.2m (east–west) in plan, up to 0.57m deep, and lay to the south of the path. Following a request from Paul Roberts of Historic England, the pit was extended to cover an area north of the path, 0.44m north–south by 1.18m east–west in plan and up to 0.59m deep.

- 5.5 Pit 2 was cut within the grassed area lying to the south-west of the south-west transept. It was positioned at the site of a new soakaway borehole. The pit was 1.57m (north-west to south-east) by 1.62m (north-east to south-west) in plan and up to 0.82m deep.
- 5.6 Pit 3 was cut within the grassed area to the south-east of the south-west transept. It was originally 1.6m square and up to 0.50m deep. The pit was positioned at the site of a new soakaway borehole and had been designed to locate a brick spur drain, known from excavations in 2012–3 to feed into the eastern side of the Prior Goldstone drain (Hicks 2013). The drain was not located in the original pit, so a small sondage was excavated, 0.46m long (north–south), 0.30m wide (east–west) and up to 0.83m deep, extending the pit towards the south-west. The spur drain was not located.
- 5.7 Pit 4 was cut within the grassed area to the south of the cathedral church nave. It was positioned along the proposed route of the new drain. The pit was 1.15m (north–south) by 1.14m (east–west) in plan and up to 0.58m deep.
- 5.8 Pit 5 was not cut. It had originally been sited over the line of the drain run within the roadway, but the proposed alignment was subsequently revised.
- 5.9 Pit 6 was cut to the south of the cathedral church nave, straddling the ground between the roadway and the grassed area of the South Precincts. It was positioned not only to evaluate the archaeological remains along the proposed route but also to assess the depth and location of existing services. The pit was 3.5m long (north–south) by 1.23m wide (east–west) and up to 0.45m deep.
- 5.10 Pit 7 was cut to the south of the cathedral church nave, in the grassed area of the South Precincts. It was positioned not only to evaluate the archaeological remains along the proposed route but also to locate an existing north–south aligned gas pipe, the depth of which would be important in determining the overall depth of the new drain run. The pit was 1.7m long (north–south), 1.14m wide (east–west) and up to 0.67m deep.
- 5.11 Pit 8 was cut to the south of the south-east transept, in the grassed area of the South Precincts. It was positioned not only to evaluate the archaeological remains along the proposed route but also to locate an existing east–west aligned gas pipe, the depth of which would be important in determining the overall depth of the new drain run. The pit was 2.68m (north–south) by 1.2m (east–west) in plan and up to 0.66m deep.
- 5.12 Pit 9 was cut in the grassed to the east of a north–south aligned footpath leading into the south-east transept. It was positioned along the line of the original proposed drain route (later revised) and located not only to evaluate the archaeological remains but also identify a spur drain leading into the monastic drain, the depth of which would be important in determining the overall depth of the new drain run. The pit was 1.13m north–south by 1.2m east–west and up to 1.12m deep.



- 5.13 Archaeological recording of the evaluation pits was undertaken by archaeologists from Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Measured plan and section drawings were compiled and a photographic record was maintained using digital format. The complete archive relating to the excavation is currently held by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, CT1 2LU.
- 5.14 The pits were backfilled by hand upon completion of fieldwork.
6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
- 6.1 Following proposals in 2009 by the Dean and Chapter to landscape the South Precincts of Canterbury Cathedral, a comprehensive study of the area was undertaken, culminating in the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Hicks and Seary 2009). The work is available for consultation so the results are not replicated here, although detail pertinent to the current scheme is summarised below.
- 6.2 The site of the cathedral lies within the north-east quadrant of the walled Roman town and Roman remains have been discovered during archaeological investigations within the South Precincts and in the immediate vicinity. Extensive excavations below the cathedral church nave revealed the line of a north-east to south-west aligned road and a number of associated buildings (Blockley *et al* 1997, 9–11). Remains uncovered during excavations beside St Gabriel’s Chapel uncovered a length of a second-/third-century street, as well as a third-century building with remnants of tessellated paving (Rady 1990, 85–90). Work in the precincts beside the south-west transept uncovered the remains of a metalled street, as well as part of a substantial masonry building of possible late first-century AD date previously identified by the late Frank Jenkins in 1973 (Hicks 2012, 4–5; Jenkins 1990, 120).
- 6.3 The burial ground of the Anglo-Saxon monastery was located in the South Precincts, the area probably being used for burial since at least the mid eighth century AD. The Waterworks Drawing of *c* 1165 shows a wall dividing the inner and outer cemeteries, extending southwards from the south-west buttress of St Anselm’s chapel to a point just east of the campanile. It contained a gate, removed in the nineteenth century to stand in the wall of the Memorial Garden. The outer cemetery, to the west, was used for the burial of lay persons whilst the inner, to the east, is thought to have been primarily for monastic use. The proposed works are therefore sited within the area of the lay cemetery. Burials have been uncovered during various episodes of work in the South Precincts. Twelve burials dated to the Anglo-Saxon period and a further sixteen post-dating the construction of the Norman church, together with a charnel pit, were revealed as part of the works associated with the south-west transept (Hicks 2012). A charnel pit and a number of graves have been uncovered during archaeological work beside St Gabriel’s Chapel (Rady 1990, 98–102). Drainage works beside the south-east transept uncovered skeletal remains lying just 0.30m below existing ground surface whilst further south, during archaeological works associated with the installation of rising water mains, *in situ* skeletons were observed at a depth of 0.70m below existing ground surface, together with masonry remains which might have formed part of a grave lining (Hicks 2011a; Hicks 2011b, 9). Soils lying at a depth of *c* 0.60m below ground surface, revealed at the base of trenches cut within the access road towards the south of the South Precincts, might have been cemetery soils (Hicks

2011b, 10), as could a soil horizon exposed during the cutting of test pits beside the International Study Centre in 2016 (Hicks 2016, 11).

- 6.4 The lay cemetery remained in use for many centuries, perhaps until the first quarter of the seventeenth century; subsequently, after a gap of around 40 years, it saw use once again, albeit perhaps infrequently, until at least as late as 1806. Associated with the burials would have been grave markers and tombs. Centuries of burial evidently caused the ground level to rise, Gostling in 1774 noting that *'At the entrance into the church, in this cross isle usually called the south door, six steps show how much the ground has been raised here from time to time'* (49).
- 6.5 The brick drain of Prior Goldstone II (1495–1517) runs approximately east–west across the South Precincts and is often visible as a parch-mark in the grass. It was constructed *'to carry off the inundations of rain-water which, for want of proper channels, were wont to inundate the whole crypt of the Virgin and the adjacent chapels, and greatly hinder access of the pilgrims to the glorious Virgin'* (Obituary, trans. Willis 1868, 170). The drain formed an extension to the large drain shown on the c 1165 Waterworks Drawing, which led water from the north side of the church and cloisters. Despite adaptations and repair over the centuries, not least in modern times, the structure survives in working order below ground and has been uncovered during a number of archaeological investigations (eg Rady 1990; Jarman 2009; Hicks 2012; Hicks 2013). Side drains which may have been contemporary with the original vaulted structure were identified in 2012–2013, leading into the eastern side of the north-east to south-west portion of the drain on the western side of the South Precincts; the southernmost had remnants of its vaulted capping intact (Hicks 2013, 13).
- 6.6 Structural features are known to lie below ground within the area of the South Precincts. The Brenchley Chantry, constructed in 1447, was positioned between the third and fourth buttresses (from the east) of the cathedral nave and so sits outside the development area, but other remains could be exposed by groundworks. Work on the western end of the Prior Goldstone drain in 2012–2013 uncovered two lengths of masonry pre-dating the drain, at a depth of 0.54m (Hicks 2013, 13), whilst a massive east–west aligned wall foundation of early medieval date, 1.7m wide and surviving 0.35m below ground surface, was revealed during excavation work further east beside St Gabriel's Chapel (Rady 1990, 93). A boundary wall, running parallel with the cathedral, is shown on seventeenth-century prints (Hicks and Seary 2009, 57). The 2012–2013 work also revealed deposits, pre-dating the drain, of crushed Caen stone, chalk and mortar which are thought to have formed external surfaces and beddings (Hicks 2013, 13). These lie close to the western end of the cathedral church and in places survive at shallow depth (c 0.19m from the current ground surface).
- 6.7 Sometime during the post-medieval/early modern period, and certainly by the end of the eighteenth century, extensive landscaping of the South Precincts had occurred. Parts of the churchyard were covered with gravel, probably to accommodate the fairs which were held here, including the Michaelmas Fair. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the precincts were used as a parade and exercise ground for soldiers (Hicks and Seary 2009, 31). Hasted, writing in 1801, notes that all trace of monuments in the church yard was gone, the area *'now being a plain surface covered with gravel ... undisturbed by burials for a great number of years past'*. The landscaping would have had the effect of bringing underlying remains closer to the

surface. This was demonstrated during excavations at St Gabriel's Chapel, where burials were revealed at shallow depth, one only 0.25m below the ground surface (at 10.32m OD) (Rady 1990, 80–105).

- 6.8 It was probably during the landscaping works that the original vault of Prior Goldstone's drain was truncated, and a new vault constructed at a lower level; this modification has been observed wherever the Prior Goldstone drain has been opened up for archaeological investigation (Rady 1990; Jarman 2009; Hicks 2012; Hicks 2013). Spur drains were also fed into the drain during its lifetime, some perpendicular to its alignment, as identified during archaeological investigations in 2012–2013 (Hicks 2012; 2013). These modifications have caused the drain not only to take a far greater volume of water than originally intended, but also to receive water fed against its sides, scouring the walls during periods of heavy flow and in places causing damage to the structure.
- 6.9 During the nineteenth century, a grassy lawn was established to the south of the cathedral. South of the grassed area lay roads and pathways providing access around the precincts. Archaeological investigations along the line of the access road in 2011 and beside the International Study Centre in 2016 exposed sequences of external surfaces, together with levelling and occupation deposits, which were probably associated with these roads and paths (Hicks 2016, 5–8; Hicks 2011b, 10).
- 6.10 By 1813, the nave was enclosed by railings set upon a low brick wall. A low brick wall of perhaps early modern date was identified in the western side of the precincts during work on the Prior Goldstone drain in 2012–2103, leading in an east–west alignment away from the eastern side of the drain, but was thought to have been too distant from the cathedral church to have supported these railings (Hicks 2013, 14). Its function remains unknown, although it provides further testament to the likelihood of discovering previously unknown features within the South Precincts. The railings themselves were evidently short-lived, being taken down in the 1860s, seemingly when the lawn in front of the nave was enlarged, '*supplanting the original rectilinear edge with one more sinuous*' (Hicks and Seary 2009, 40) and giving the precincts an aspect much as today.
- 6.11 The precinct roads were re-surfaced in the early decades of the twentieth century, specific programmes of work being recorded in 1912 and again in 1916, the latter associated with altering the drains to carry away surface water. The roads were re-laid again, this time with tarmac, after the Second World War, during a programme of work which also included '*new drainage and the frequent opening up of the monastic drain to make the necessary connections*' (Walker 1951).

## 7. EVALUATION RESULTS

### *Pit 1*

(Figs 3 and 4, Plates 5 and 6)

- 7.1 The earliest deposit visible at the base of Pit 1, but not excavated, comprised crushed light yellow mortar containing Reigate stone chippings and common chalk lumps, patches of orange clay, charcoal and a single piece of thirteenth-/fourteenth-century

pottery (33)<sup>1</sup>, quite compact, level and probably representing an external surface. The deposit was visible in both the southern and northern areas of the pit. The material was seen only in plan, so its depth remains unknown.

- 7.2 Overlying deposit (33) was a layer of crushed Caen stone chippings (40), seen largely in section in both the northern and southern parts of the evaluation pit but not excavated. It was up to 0.10m thick. Deposit (40) could have formed a rough external surface, or possibly represented an area where stone was worked during an episode of structural repair associated with the nearby cathedral church.
- 7.3 Above layer (40) was a deposit of Caen stone chippings, medium and large flint nodules and rare brick fragments lying within a dark brown silty clay matrix (32), up to 0.23m thick. Deposit (32) was seen in plan, surviving towards the east in both the northern and southern parts of the pit, but was not excavated. Its surface, though, was fairly compact and level, and the material is thought to have represented an external yard surface. It contained a single piece of worked stone decorated with incised parallel lines.
- 7.4 Deposit (32) was covered by a layer of mid grey-brown silty clay (30) containing common inclusions of small–medium flints, occasional chalk lumps and pieces of tile, animal bone, bottle glass and a fragment of thirteenth-/fourteenth-century pottery. Deposit (30) was excavated where surviving within the confines of the northern and southern parts of the evaluation pit, and had a thickness of up to 0.30m. It was thought to have been an external soil horizon.
- 7.5 Cutting deposit (30) were modern service trenches. An east–west aligned brick drain (cut [34], drain structure (39)) crossed the northern side of the southern part of the evaluation pit. The drain contained a manhole, largely extending below the current stone paved pathway.
- 7.6 Feeding into the southern side of the drain structure was a south-west to north-east aligned drain (cut [38], drain pipe (48)). The drain pipe was set upon a depth of concrete (36) and the service trench, up to 0.53m deep, was backfilled with mid brown silty clay (35) containing stone chippings, flint and mortar.
- 7.7 Feeding into the northern side of the east–west aligned drain was a north–south aligned length of drain (cut [47], drain pipe (46)). The service trench, up to 0.50m deep, was backfilled with dark brown silty clay (37) containing flint, mortar and fragmented pieces of ceramic drain pipe.
- 7.8 Overlying the central drain and manhole was mortar-bedded stone paving (48) for an approximately east–west aligned footpath. To north and south of the pathway, the evaluation pit was capped by modern topsoil and turf (31), up to 0.11m thick.

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<sup>1</sup> Heights OD of the deposits and features mentioned in the text are noted on the relevant plan and section drawings.

## *Pit 2*

(Figs 5 and 6, Plates 7 and 8)

- 7.9 The earliest deposit observed in Pit 2, seen within the side and base of later cuts, was a compact deposit of flint and stone lying within a sparse silty clay matrix (361), probably forming a metallated surface. As seen, it was up to 0.06m thick.
- 7.10 Overlying probable surface (361) was a compact layer of crushed chalk fragments (360). It was seen in the sides of later cuts and was up to 0.12m thick. The deposit, perhaps a surface, was similar to deposit (301) observed in Pit 3.
- 7.11 Above chalk deposit (361) was a layer of rubble (359), up to 0.26m thick, comprising large angular flint, Reigate stone chippings and mortar lumps, together with rare fragments of chalk, oyster shell and a piece of worked stone decorated with an incised horizontal line. The deposit was observed in the sides of later cuts.
- 7.12 Overlying rubble deposit (359) was a metallated surface (358), compact, horizontal and up to 0.17m thick, formed of angular flint and flint gravel, mortar fragments and occasional brick and tile lying within a sparse mid grey-brown silty clay matrix. The surface was exposed in plan.
- 7.13 Lying across the north-western side of surface (358) was a layer of flint gravel lying within a sparse orange-brown sandy clay matrix (367). It was observed in plan and was up to 0.05m thick. The deposit may have formed an area of patching, or replacement, of the underlying surface.
- 7.14 Cutting metallated surface (358) was a feature [364], located in the north corner of the evaluation pit and largely extending beyond its north-west and north-east sides. As visible in plan and section, the cut [364] had a curved upper edge, a steeply angled side and a rounded base. It was up to 0.51m deep. Backfilling the cut was dark brown silty clay (365) containing flint, small lumps of chalk and fragments of nineteenth-/twentieth-century China plate.
- 7.15 Cutting backfilled feature [364] was a service trench containing a lead pipe. The trench [362] was aligned north-west to south-east and was up to 0.42m deep. It contained a lead pipe (not numbered), possibly encasing an electricity cable (a signal was detected by CAT scanner), and was backfilled with a sequence of modern deposits ((363), (369) and (368)). One of the deposits (369) yielded a medieval silver coin and a piece of worked stone decorated with incised horizontal lines.
- 7.16 Overlying backfilled service trench [362] was a deposit of orange-brown silty clay (357), up to 0.20m deep, containing flint, chalk and pieces of nineteenth-/twentieth-century pottery. It was probably a levelling/landscaping horizon.
- 7.17 Capping deposit (357) was modern topsoil (356), cut by a later service trench containing plastic pipes (cut [354], fill (353)), a modern feature (cut [373], fill (372)) central to the evaluation pit which was infilled with concrete, and a modern feature (cut [366], fills (370), (355)) which was observed only in section on the northern side of the pit.
- 7.18 The pit was capped with turf (356a).

### *Pit 3*

(Figs 7, 8 and 9, Plates 9 and 10)

- 7.19 The earliest deposit observed in Pit 3, seen at the base of a later cut in the south-west corner of the pit, was a layer of compacted chalk (301), probably forming a surface. Only a portion of the surface was revealed, so its depth is unknown. The deposit was similar to chalk (360) in Pit 2.
- 7.20 Overlying chalk surface (301) was a layer of light orange-grey-brown slightly clayey sandy silt (300) containing abundant Reigate stone chippings. It was seen in the sides and base of later features and here was up to 0.11m thick. The deposit could have formed a rough external surface.
- 7.21 Overlying (300) was a deposit of light yellow-orange sandy mortar containing occasional small flints (299). The deposit was observed in the base of the evaluation pit, within the area of a deeper sondage cut towards the south-west, and partly in section where it was cut by later features, and as seen it was up to 0.17m thick. The deposit could have formed a demolition deposit, or possibly a rough surface.
- 7.22 Cutting deposit (299) were two features. Feature [298] was seen in the south-west corner of the evaluation pit, where a small extension had been cut. Only part of the feature was observed, comprising a length of the north side and part of the base. As seen, the cut [298] had a straight northern edge aligned approximately east-west. The side was steeply angled, up to 0.35m deep, and cut in sharply to a flat base, terminating upon the surface of chalk layer (301). Lying upon the base of the cut were some fragments of charred wood (297). The largest piece, lying to the east of the sondage, was at least 0.44m long and 0.05m thick, and appeared to form a length of log or beam. The other pieces also appeared rounded in profile, rather than flat and square. It seems unlikely, therefore, that they formed coffin remnants (unless the coffin was of very crude construction), though what the fragments did originally form part of is unknown. Backfilling the remainder of the cut was a fill of mid brown slightly clayey sandy silt (296) containing flint, chalk pieces, Caen stone fragments which included a dressed piece, animal bone and charcoal flecks. Two copper alloy lace tags and an iron nail were also recovered.
- 7.23 Cutting deposit (299) to the north of feature [298] was a second feature [295]. Cut [295] was rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, with a square end to the east and extending beyond the evaluation pit edge to the west. The sides were steeply angled and curved in sharply to a flat base at a depth of 0.16m. The fill (294) comprised light brown-grey slightly clayey sandy silt containing flint, chalk, Caen stone and charcoal, some of the latter comprising small stick-/beam-like pieces.
- 7.24 Overlying features [295] and [298] was a compact metallised surface formed of flint, chalk, Caen stone and peg tile fragments, rare mortar and oyster shell, together with a copper alloy pin, lying within a sparse light yellow-grey slightly clayey sandy silt matrix (293), up to 0.16m thick. The surface covered the entire area of the evaluation pit.
- 7.25 Surface (293) was overlain by a deposit of mid brown-grey sandy clayey silt (292) containing flint, chalk and fragments of Caen stone, up to 0.18m thick and covering the entire area of the pit. Recovered from the deposit were a copper alloy military

button, a copper alloy halfpenny and a piece of worked flint. The layer was probably a post-medieval landscaping deposit.

- 7.26 Capping the pit was topsoil and turf (291), up to 0.18m thick.

#### *Pit 4*

(Figs 10 and 11, Plates 11 and 12)

- 7.27 The earliest deposit revealed in Pit 4 comprised mid grey-brown silty clay (312) containing flint, mortar and chalk fragments. It was exposed in plan within the evaluation pit and was up to 0.35m thick. The deposit is thought to represent a cemetery soil, re-worked over a period of time.
- 7.28 Cutting deposit (312) was a grave [313], aligned east–west across the southern side of the pit. Only the northern side of the grave cut [313] was visible in plan, although the cut was also visible in section, steeply angled and with a depth up to 0.44m. Contained within the grave were the articulated remains of an adult (314), laid supine with the head end towards the west, although the head lay below the western edge of the pit. Backfilling the grave was a deposit of mid grey-brown silty clay (317) containing flint, mortar and stone inclusions.
- 7.29 Cutting the eastern end of grave [313] was a feature just extending into the south-east corner of the evaluation pit, possibly another grave. The feature cut [315] was partly exposed in plan, having a curved end extending below the eastern and southern sides of the pit. The side of the cut was steeply angled, and the feature was up to 0.45m deep though not bottomed. At the base of the cut, as observed, was a single block of Purbeck marble (not separately numbered) possibly forming part of the surround to a grave. Overlying, and backfilling, the cut was a deposit of mid grey-brown silty clay (316) containing flint, chalk, mortar and rare small tile fragments.
- 7.30 Overlying backfilled feature [315], and covering the entire area of the pit, was topsoil and turf (311) up to 0.14m thick.

#### *Pit 6*

(Figs 12 and 13, Plates 13 and 14)

- 7.31 At the southern end of Pit 6, the earliest deposit exposed comprised flint nodules, flint gravel and occasional brick, peg tile and mortar fragments lying within a compact dark brown silty clay matrix (280). The deposit is thought to have formed a metallated surface. It was revealed in plan covering the entire area of the pit south of the modern kerb line. Its depth remains unknown.
- 7.32 At the northern end of Pit 6, north of the modern kerb line, the lowest deposit comprised another metallated surface (282) formed of flint nodules, flint gravel, common mortar fragments and occasional peg tile in a sparse mid grey-brown silty clay matrix. The deposit was seen in plan covering much of the northern area of the pit. Its depth remains unknown.
- 7.33 Overlying deposit (282) towards the south was a further metallated surface (281), formed of finer flint gravel and occasional larger angular flints in a sparse, compact dark brown silty clay. The deposit dipped away towards the north, but it is not known

if this was a natural petering out of the surface or whether it had been cut away by later activity. In this northern edge, deposit (281) was seen to have a thickness of 0.05m.

- 7.34 The northern edge of flint gravel surface (281) was overlain by a deposit formed of off-white mortar fragments, chalk fragments and rare brick lying in a sparse mid grey-brown silty clay matrix (191). It was up to 0.14m thick and extended across the entire surface of deposit (282). The material is thought to have formed a levelling horizon.
- 7.35 Deposit (191) was overlain by a deposit of grey-brown silty clay (190), containing chalk, peg tile fragments, animal bone, worked flint, a piece of glass, a lead object and pieces of sixteenth- to eighteenth-century pottery, which was probably a post-medieval landscaping deposit. It was up to 0.13m thick and covered much of the northern area of the pit, except where it was cut away by later features.
- 7.36 Although not demonstrated by the evaluation, deposit (190) was probably cut by a construction trench for the present kerb and its concrete foundation (not numbered). The ground to the north was covered by topsoil and turf (270), subsequently cut by three cable trenches (cut [276], fill (275); cut [272], fill (271); cut [274], fill (273) from north to south respectively).
- 7.37 To the south of the kerb line, metalled surface (280) was overlain by modern gravel bedding (279). Overlying the bedding was the concrete foundation for the kerb (not numbered). Following construction of the kerb, further bedding material was lain and sealed by the current tarmac road surface ((278), (277)).

#### *Pit 7*

(Figs 14 and 15, Plates 15 and 16)

- 7.38 The earliest deposit visible in Pit 7 comprised dark grey-brown silty clay (177) containing common chalk and mortar fragments, flint gravel and flecks of charcoal. It was exposed in the base of a small sondage cut into the side of a later service trench. The deposit, as revealed, was up to 0.16m thick though continued beyond the pit base. It is thought to have formed the top of the cemetery soil horizon.
- 7.39 Overlying deposit (177), and also only seen within the sondage, was a 0.12m thick layer of crushed Caen stone fragments, rare mortar and flint lying within a sparse grey-brown silty clay matrix (176). The deposit may have formed a rough external surface.
- 7.40 Over deposit (176) was a highly compacted metalled surface (175), formed of flint gravel, peg tile, mortar and chalk fragments in a sparse mid grey-brown silty clay matrix. The surface covered the entire area of the pit except where it was cut by later service trenches, and was up to 0.08m thick.
- 7.41 Cutting the northern side of surface (175) was an electricity service trench (cut [[173], fill (172)), aligned approximately east–west. Overlying the infilled trench was a deposit of dark grey-brown clay loam (178) containing fragments of chalk, mortar, brick, animal bone, flint gravel, tobacco pipe and pieces of nineteenth-/twentieth-century pottery. It extended across the entire area of the pit, except where it was cut



by a later feature, and was up to 0.17m thick. Cutting the west side of deposit (178) was a gas pipe service trench (cut [170], fill (171)).

7.42 Capping the pit was topsoil and turf (174), up to 0.10m thick.

#### *Pit 8*

(Figs 16 and 17, Plates 17 and 18)

7.43 The earliest deposit in Pit 8 comprised a layer of mid grey-brown silty clay (409) containing flint, chalk, brick, tile and mortar fragments, pieces of disarticulated bone (not extracted) and oyster shell. It was observed in plan and in the side of a later feature, and was at least 0.58m thick. The deposit is thought to have represented a cemetery horizon.

7.44 Cutting deposit (409) were two possible/probable graves, both aligned east–west across the northern half of the evaluation pit. Both were revealed in plan but not excavated. The possible grave to the south [408] had parallel sides and a fill of mid grey-brown silty clay (407) which contained a similar range of inclusions to cemetery horizon (409) but more frequent, giving the deposit a more rubbly appearance.

7.45 The probable grave to the north [406] had parallel sides and a fill (404) of mid grey-brown silty clay with rubble inclusions of flint, chalk, brick, tile and mortar fragments, similar to fill (407). Overlying the grave fill was an articulated juvenile burial (405), in supine position with head towards the west, possibly lying within the same grave cut. The shallow depth of the burial, at just c 0.12m below current ground surface (10.38m OD), could indicate that the juvenile was the latest occupant of a family burial; if so, this would suggest that the grave was once marked in some manner.

7.46 Cutting the cemetery horizon to the south of the evaluation pit was a service trench for a gas pipe (cut [403], fills (401), (402)).

7.47 Overlying the backfilled service trench and capping the pit was topsoil and turf (400), up to 0.17m thick.

#### *Pit 9*

(Figs 18 and 19, Plates 19 and 20)

7.48 The earliest remains within Pit 9 comprised the articulated burial of a juvenile (23). The burial was aligned approximately east–west, in supine position with head to the west, the torso and head visible in plan at the base of the pit and the leg area extending below the eastern section edge. The grave cut was not visible, though the fill (10) covering the burial, of dark grey-brown silty clay containing flint, Reigate stone, oyster shell and fragments of disarticulated human bone, indicated that the grave was a minimum depth of 0.27m. The articulated burial was left intact following investigation and the disarticulated human bone was placed back into the grave backfill.

7.49 Cutting the southern edge of grave fill (10) was an east–west aligned feature, probably another grave. The cut [11] extended across almost the entire width of the evaluation pit and, as revealed within the excavation area, was up to 0.29m wide (north–south)

and 0.41m deep. It was backfilled with dark brown silty clay (12) containing flints and Reigate stone chippings.

- 7.50 Overlying probable grave backfill (12) was a thin lens of orange-brown crushed mortar fragments (16), up to 0.03m thick, only observed in the southern section. Covering mortar (16) was a layer of pale cream coloured mortar fragments (14) containing fragments of peg tile, up to 0.06m thick, confined to a narrow strip on the southern side of the excavation pit and extending below the southern section edge. Both mortar deposits could have been associated with episodes of construction work, possibly undertaken on the cathedral church fabric. Alternatively, although considered less likely given their nature, they could have formed the beddings for grave slabs.
- 7.51 Above mortar deposit (14) was a layer of dark brown silty clay (13) containing occasional inclusions of small flints and small stones. The deposit was up to 0.31m thick. Lying within a hollow within the surface of (13) was a deposit of mixed grey and brown silty clay containing rubble comprising flint, Reigate stone, other stone and chalk (9), up to 0.24m thick. Both deposits are likely to have been cemetery soils.
- 7.52 Cutting the northern side of deposit (9) was the construction trench [8] for the original brick monastic drain (6), aligned east–west across the northern side of the evaluation pit. Only the southern side wall of the original structure was revealed, constructed of red brick bonded with sandy yellow-brown mortar. Six courses of the side wall were visible, standing to a height of up to 0.38m, though the structure extended below the base of the evaluation pit. Not previously seen along the length of the drain were two weep holes constructed as part of the original build, both of which had been later blocked by upright single bricks. Backfilling the gap between the construction trench cut and the drain structure was a fill of mid grey-brown silty loam (7).
- 7.53 At a subsequent time, probably when the overall ground level was reduced as part of an episode of landscaping within the South Precincts, a cut [5] was made through the construction trench backfill (7) and extended to remove the original drain capping. A new vaulted capping, also of brick, was subsequently constructed (4), formed of broken brick fragments bonded with off-white mortar. It was probably during this phase of modification work that the weep holes in the sides of the original drain were blocked, each by a single upright brick slightly angled into the hole. Once the new capping was in place, construction trench [5] was backfilled with a deposit of dark grey-brown silty clay (3) containing common fragments of flint, chalk and medieval/post-medieval brick, covering the capping and lying up to 0.37m deep. Recovered from the backfill was a piece of Roman tile and a piece of Roman *opus signinum* mortar.
- 7.54 Overlying backfill (3) was a horizontal deposit of dark brown silty clay loam (2), up to 0.31m thick, containing small flint pebbles and fragments of mortar and covering most of the area of the evaluation pit except where it was cut away to the west. The deposit was probably a post-medieval/early modern landscaping horizon.
- 7.55 Cutting the extreme western side of deposit (2) was the construction cut [19], up to 0.76m deep, for a brick drain (18) which had been inserted to feed into the southern side of the original monastic drain. Drain (18) was constructed of red brick bonded with pale brown mortar. Overlying the drain, and backfilling the construction cut, was a deposit of dark grey silty clay loam (17) containing common small–medium flints.

7.56 A replacement drain pipe had subsequently been inserted into brick drain (18). Just visible cutting the western edge of drain (18) was a construction cut [22], into which had been inserted a ceramic pipe (21). The pipe trench had been backfilled with soft mid brown silty clay loam (20), visible up to 0.56m deep.

7.57 Capping Pit 9 was a deposit of loam and turf (1), up to 0.16m thick.

## 8. FINDS

8.1 Table 1, below, presents the finds recovered by hand excavation during evaluation work.

Pit	Context	Material	Dating	Comments	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	30	Animal bone			2	7
1	30	Tile	Post-medieval		1	5
1	30	Tile	Medieval/post-medieval	Traces of dark green glaze	1	30
1	30	Bottle glass			1	11
1	30	Pottery	13th–14th Century		1	23
1	32	Worked stone		With incised parallel lines	1	121
1	33	Pottery	13th-14th Century		1	7
2	357	Pottery	19th-20th century		4	16
2	359	Worked stone		With an incised line running horizontally across	1	21
2	365	Pottery	19th-20th century China plate		2	20
2	369	Silver coin	Medieval		1	1
2	369	Worked stone		With incised lines running horizontally across	1	394
3	292	Copper alloy military button			1	4
3	292	Copper alloy coin - halfpenny			1	6
3	292	Worked flint		Possible scraper	1	6

Pit	Context	Material	Dating	Comments	Quantity	Weight (g)
3	293	Copper alloy pin		With globular head	1	0
3	296	Copper alloy lace tags			2	1
3	296	Iron nail		Square-headed, with square shaft	1	7
6	190	Animal bone			3	72
6	190	Worked flint			1	5
6	190	Glass		Blue shard	1	1
6	190	Lead object		Possible pendant	1	7
6	190	Pottery	16th-18th century		5	87
6	191	Brick	Medieval/post-medieval		1	643
7	172	Tile	Medieval/post-medieval		1	35
7	172	Pottery	19th-20th century		7	76
7	178	Animal bone			3	11
7	178	Tobacco pipe		Stem x 1; bowl x 3	4	11
7	178	Pottery	19th-20th century		5	82
9	3	Tile	Roman		1	305
9	3	Mortar		Opus signinum	1	46
9	3	Brick	Medieval/post-medieval		2	914

**Table 1. The hand-recovered finds**

8.2 A summary of the finds recovered by hand excavation is as follows:

Pottery (Medieval/Post-medieval)	25 fragments	(311g)
Tile (Roman)	1 fragments	(305g)
Tile (Medieval/Post-medieval)	3 fragments	(70g)
Brick (Medieval/Post-medieval)	3 fragments	(1557g)
Tobacco pipe	4 fragments	(11g)
Glass	2 fragments	(12g)
Worked flint	2 fragments	(11g)
Mortar	1 fragments	(46g)
Worked stone	3 fragments	(536g)
Animal bone	8 fragments	(90g)
Copper alloy objects	5 pieces	(11g)
Iron objects	1 piece	(7g)
Lead object	1 piece	(7g)
Silver object	1 piece	(1g)

8.3 Roman tile and a piece of *opus signinum* derived from Pit 9, from material (3) backfilling the construction trench for the replacement capping of the monastic drain. The Roman material was evidently residual.

- 8.4 Medieval/post-medieval pottery came from six contexts, in Pits 1, 2, 6 and 7. It spanned the thirteenth to twentieth centuries. Thirteenth-/fourteenth-century pottery was recovered from Pit 1, from the earliest surface exposed (33) and from an external soil (30). Sixteenth- to eighteenth-century pottery came from an upper soil (190) in Pit 6, probably a landscaping deposit. The remaining pottery, of nineteenth-/twentieth-century date, derived from early modern/modern remains in Pits 2 and 7.
- 8.5 Medieval/post-medieval tile and brick was recovered from Pits 1, 6, 7 and 9. Tobacco pipe fragments came from Pit 7 and glass fragments from Pits 1 and 6. Pieces of stone decorated with incised lines were found in a rubble deposit (359) and a modern deposit (369) in Pit 2, and an external surface (32) in Pit 1.
- 8.6 A small number of registered finds were recovered during the course of the evaluation, including, from Pit 3, a copper alloy military button and a copper alloy halfpenny from a probable landscaping deposit (292); a copper alloy pin from surface (293); and two copper alloy lace tags and an iron nail from the backfill (296) of feature [298]. A lead object, quite degraded but possibly a pendant, came from an upper soil horizon (190) in Pit 6. A silver coin, of medieval date, came from a modern deposit (369) in Pit 2.
9. SITE ARCHIVE
- 9.1 The project archive, comprising site records and recovered cultural material, is presently held in the offices of Canterbury Archaeological Trust (92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU). All site record sheets and drawings have been scanned and the digital images stored in the relevant project folders, under the project code CC-WMW-EV16. Finds information has been entered onto the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB), a secure password protected online resource available at <http://www.iadb.co.uk/cat>.
- 9.2 The project archive conforms to the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and the *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections: guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (The Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993). No special storage or conservation issues have been identified.
- 9.3 Deposition of the final archive, which will be fully catalogued and stored in standard archival materials, will be arranged in consultation with Canterbury Museums.
10. SUMMARY OF RESULTS
- 10.1 Archaeological remains were revealed in each of the evaluation pits.
- 10.2 Burials were exposed in three pits. One grave [313] was exposed in Pit 4; the articulated burial (314) lay at a height of c 10.01m OD, 0.50m below ground level, though the surface of the grave appears to cut from c 10.39m OD, 0.11m below. One articulated burial (405) was exposed in Pit 8 at very shallow depth, at 10.38m OD, 0.11m below ground level. The juvenile burial could have been the upper occupant of a family grave. A second possible grave cut [408] in Pit 8 was observed to the south. In Pit 9, a grave [8] was exposed containing articulated remains (23), whilst a second

probable grave [11] lay to the south. The skeletal remains lay at a height of 9.70m OD, 1.05m below ground level, and the uppermost grave fill at 10.09m OD, 0.66m below. Soils which are thought to represent the cemetery horizon were identified in Pits 4, 7, 8 and 9, those in Pits 4 and 8 lying directly below topsoil.

- 10.3 It is evident, therefore, that burials within the lay cemetery of the priory survive intact within the South Precincts, in places at shallow depth. That uncovered within Pit 8, resting directly below the turf, is the shallowest known to date from recent archaeological investigation work. No intact burials were uncovered within Pits 1–3, 6 and 7, despite lying within the lay cemetery ground (Fig. 20). It is most likely that this was simply because these pits did not extend deep enough, excavation stopping at the surface of intact horizons which probably seal the cemetery soils. The burials probably lie within a fairly consistent horizon across the South Precincts but survive nearer to the surface towards the north of the South Precincts, closer to the cathedral church, where the ground is known to have been landscaped in the early modern period. The ‘six steps’ down to access the south door to the cathedral church noted by Gostling in 1774 are no longer present, so the landscaping which brought burial (405) so close to the surface must have been extensive.
- 10.4 External surfaces were exposed in Pits 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7. The uppermost surfaces in the pits lay as follows: surface (32) in Pit 1 at a height of 10.39m OD, 0.25m below present ground; surface (367) in Pit 2 at 10.45m OD, 0.24m below; surface (293) in Pit 3 at 10.41m OD, 0.22m below; surfaces (280) and (281) in Pit 6 at 10.85m OD and 11.01m OD, 0.30m and 0.17m below respectively; and surface (175) in Pit 7 at 10.91m OD, 0.26m below.
- 10.5 It is known that parts of the South Precincts were surfaced during the post-medieval/early modern period, and certainly by the end of the eighteenth century, and it is probable that some of the uppermost surfaces revealed, particularly in the higher ground of the precincts where Pits 6 and 7 were located, are associated with this later work. Such late surfaces might have been truncated further north when the landscaping (discussed above) occurred, so removing all trace in Pits 4, 8 and 9. The surfaces in Pits 1, 2 and 3, however, could potentially be of earlier date, perhaps associated with marking the principal entranceway into the cathedral church. Pottery recovered from the earliest surface (33) in Pit 1 contained a single sherd of thirteenth-/fourteenth-century pottery and whilst it was possibly residual it is not inconceivable that medieval deposits are represented in the pit. The lower surfaces in Pits 1, 2 and 3 contained quantities of Reigate stone, first used in ecclesiastical structures in the mid eleventh century but by the mid fifteenth century largely used only for internal work because it eroded too quickly (Tatton-Brown 2001, 189–198). The material could be suggestive of a medieval date for the deposits, perhaps deriving from stone working and then seeing use for resurfacing, although it is possible that demolition work involving Reigate stone features, of later date, could have generated similar debris for reuse. Caen stone chippings, used for surfaces identified in Pits 1 and 7, are also likely to have derived from construction or demolition work.
- 10.6 A length of the monastic drain was exposed in Pit 9. The uppermost surface of the drain lay at a height of 10.23m OD, 0.50m below ground level. As elsewhere where the drain has been exposed in recent years, it was evident that the original capping had been replaced, probably when the ground was reduced during post-medieval/early modern landscaping works. Unusual features within the length exposed during the

current programme of work were two weep holes in the southern side wall, designed to allow water to seep into the surrounding ground. These had later been blocked, each by a single upright brick.

- 10.7 Another unusual feature was exposed in Pit 3, comprising a straight-sided, flat-based cut [298], towards the base of which lay fragments of charred wood. The top of the feature lay at a height of 10.23m OD, 0.50m below ground surface. It is thought unlikely that the wood formed the remnants of a coffin, although only a small window into the feature was exposed so interpretation is difficult. They could perhaps have formed the collapsed remains of a drain. Strangely, the brick spur drain identified during investigations in 2012–2013, leading in a south-easterly direction away from the monastic drain, was projected to cross this corner of Pit 3 but did not. Perhaps this feature had removed its alignment.
- 10.8 The uppermost sequence of activity in each of the pits comprised modern service trenches and overlying surfaces, of topsoil and turf (Pits 1, 2, 3, 4, part of 6, 7, 8 and 9) and beddings sealed by tarmac (part of Pit 6).
11. CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT
  - 11.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted under good weather conditions.
  - 11.2 Eight evaluation pits were cut, three within the footprint of the proposed boreholes. Archaeological remains were uncovered in each of the pits. Sufficient time and resources were available for appropriate investigation and recording.
  - 11.3 The evaluation is considered to have satisfactorily achieved its objectives.
12. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT
  - 12.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the cutting of eight pits across the South Precincts. The pits were cut to the top of significant archaeology. Remains revealed were cleaned and recorded. Limited sampling of features and deposits occurred, though was largely confined to the removal of fill from modern service trenches to expose stratigraphy in section.
  - 12.2 The evaluation work has demonstrated that archaeological remains survive within the study area.
  - 12.3 The South Precincts have been used as a burial ground for centuries and graves were exposed in three pits (Pits 4, 8 and 9), one in Pit 8 lying at particularly shallow depth, 0.11m below current ground surface. Excavation in the other pits probably did not extend to sufficient depth to expose burials which almost certainly lie within their footprint.
  - 12.4 External surfaces have been shown to survive within the South Precincts, in Pits 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7. Some probably represent post-medieval/early modern horizons, though others could be of medieval date and associated with marking the principal entranceway into the cathedral church.

- 12.5 The monastic drain survives below ground running along the northern side of the South Precincts, and was exposed in Pit 9. An unusual feature containing charred wood was observed in Pit 3.
- 12.6 Archaeological remains lie at shallow depth, in places only c 0.11m below the current ground surface and directly below the topsoil. Intrusions into the underlying stratigraphy appear principally modern in date and largely associated with the cutting of service runs. Beyond these, a full sequence of occupation down to natural ground can be expected.
- 12.7 The results of the evaluation indicate that groundworks associated with the proposed drainage scheme will impact upon the archaeological resource.

### 13. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 13.1 Thanks are extended to the Dean and Chapter, who commissioned and funded the work. The fieldwork was undertaken by Phil Mayne, with assistance from Kristien Borgers, Dale Robertson and Jess Twyman. Surveying was undertaken by James Holman. Thanks are also extended to the Canterbury Cathedral Works Department, for providing assistance throughout the course of the fieldwork.

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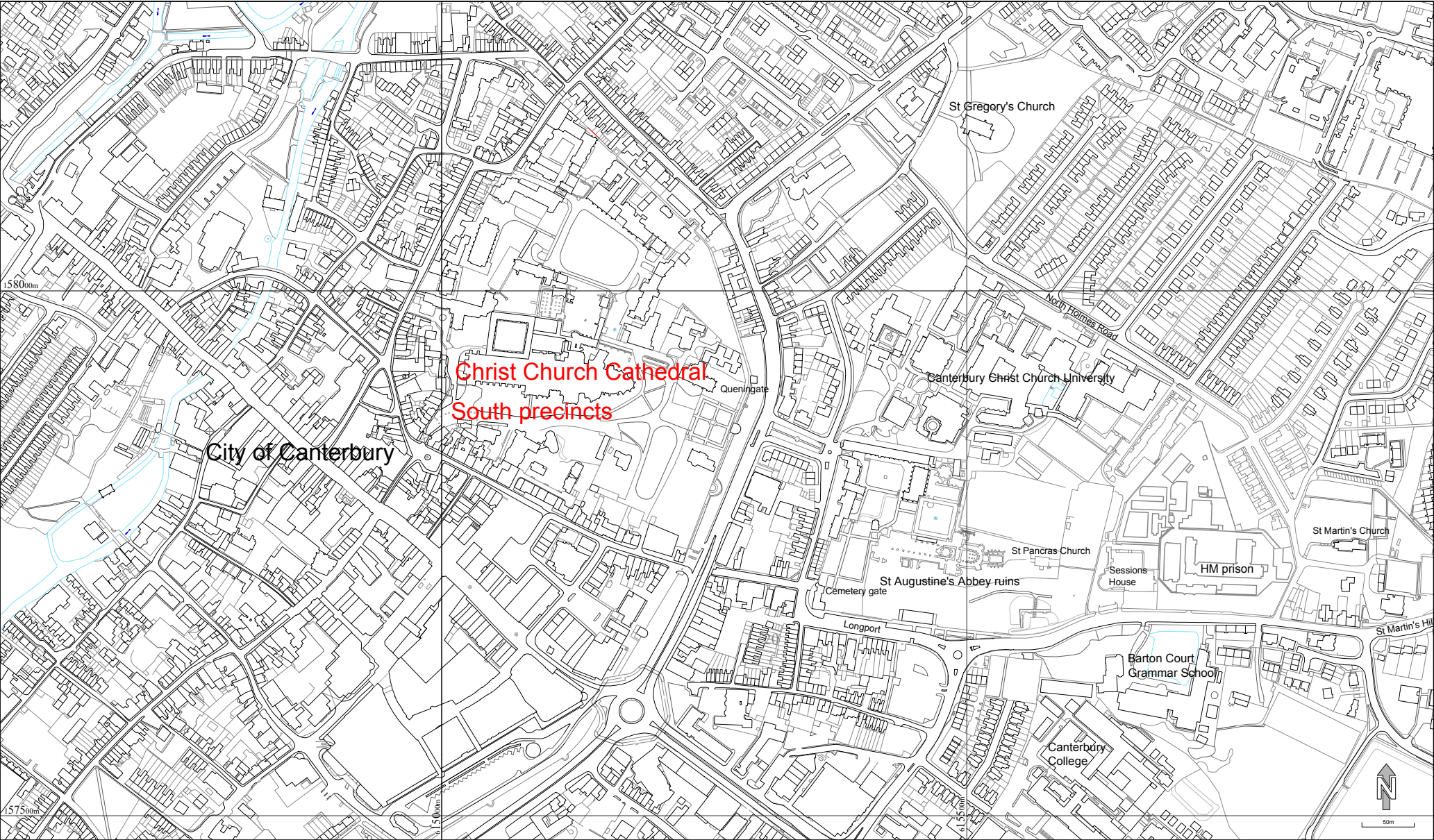
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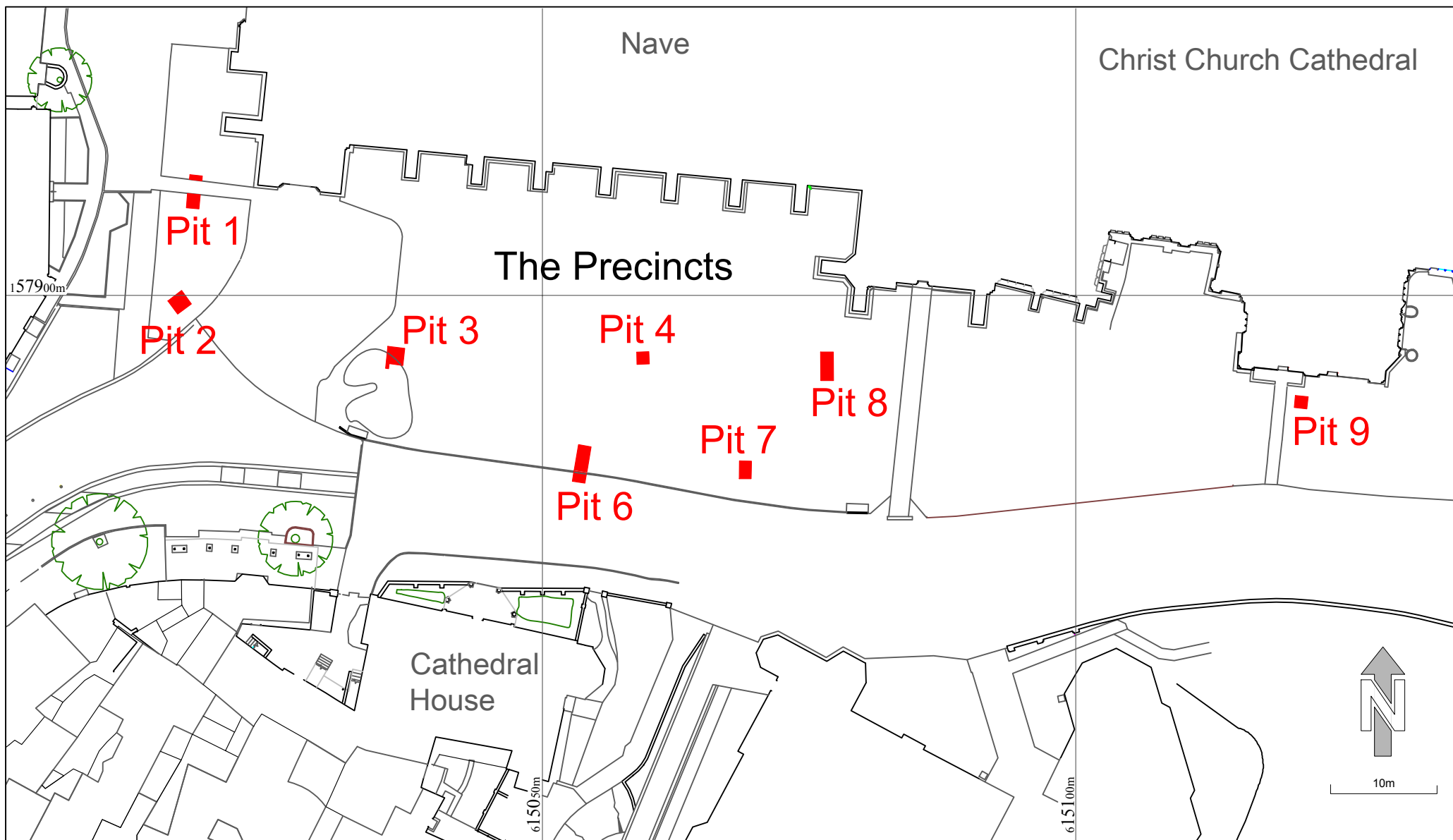
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	PROJECT CODE EV CC-WMW16	REF/DRG NO. South precincts Figure 1	

Figure 1. Site location plan.

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Figure 2. Location of Pits 1-4, 6-9 within the South Precincts.

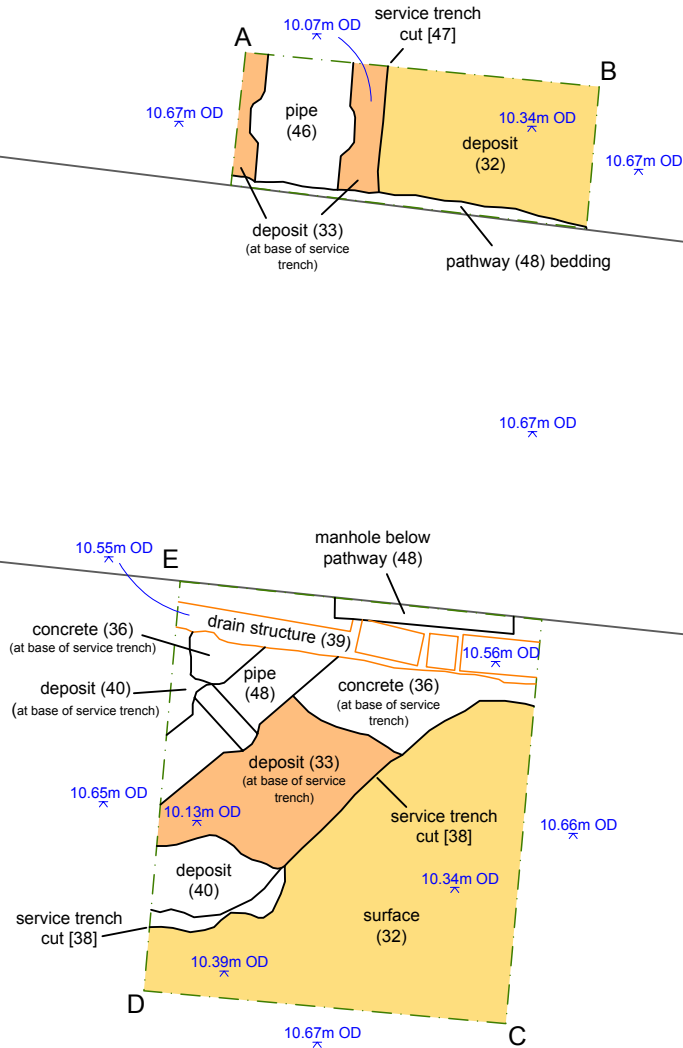
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615016E  
157912N



# South Precincts Pit 1

pathway



615016E  
157907N



1m

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Water Management Works

PROJECT CODE  
CC-WMW EV16

DATE

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LAST REVISION

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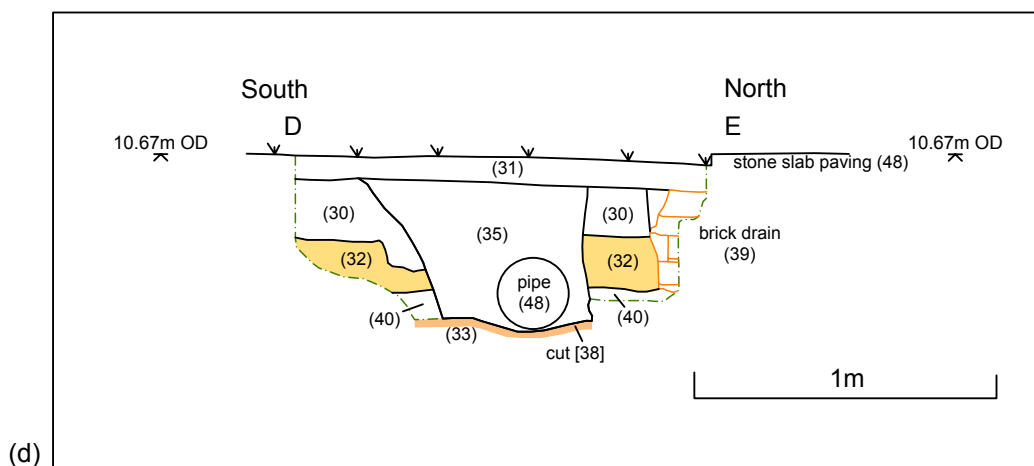
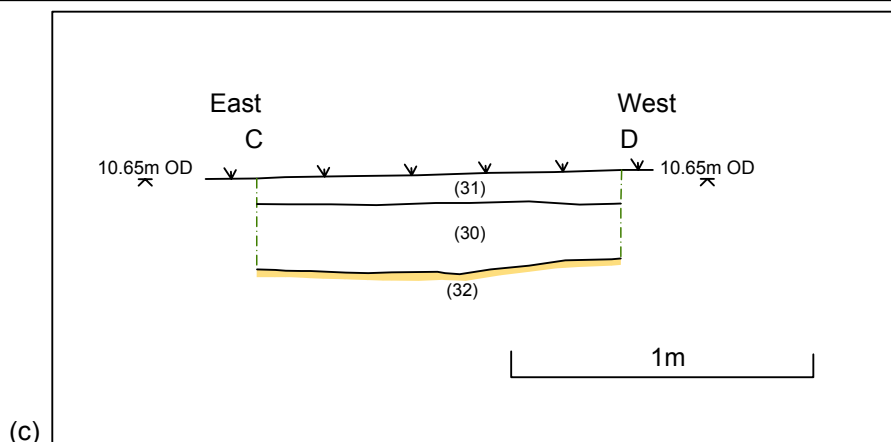
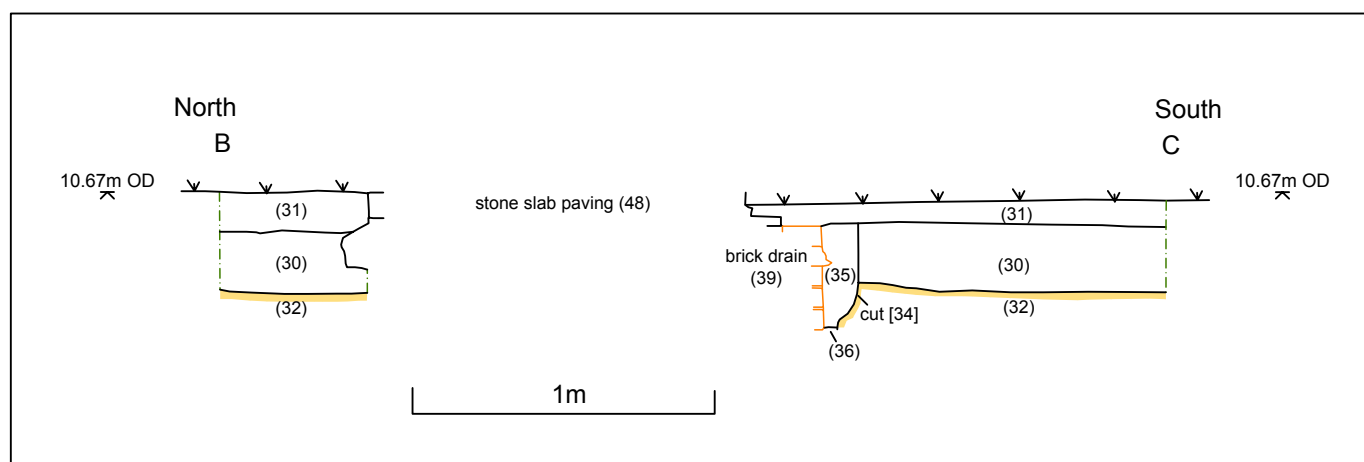
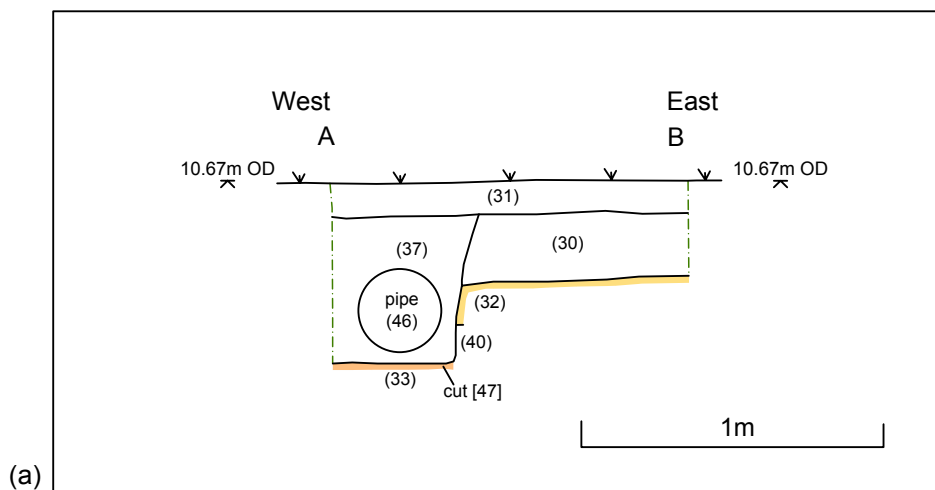
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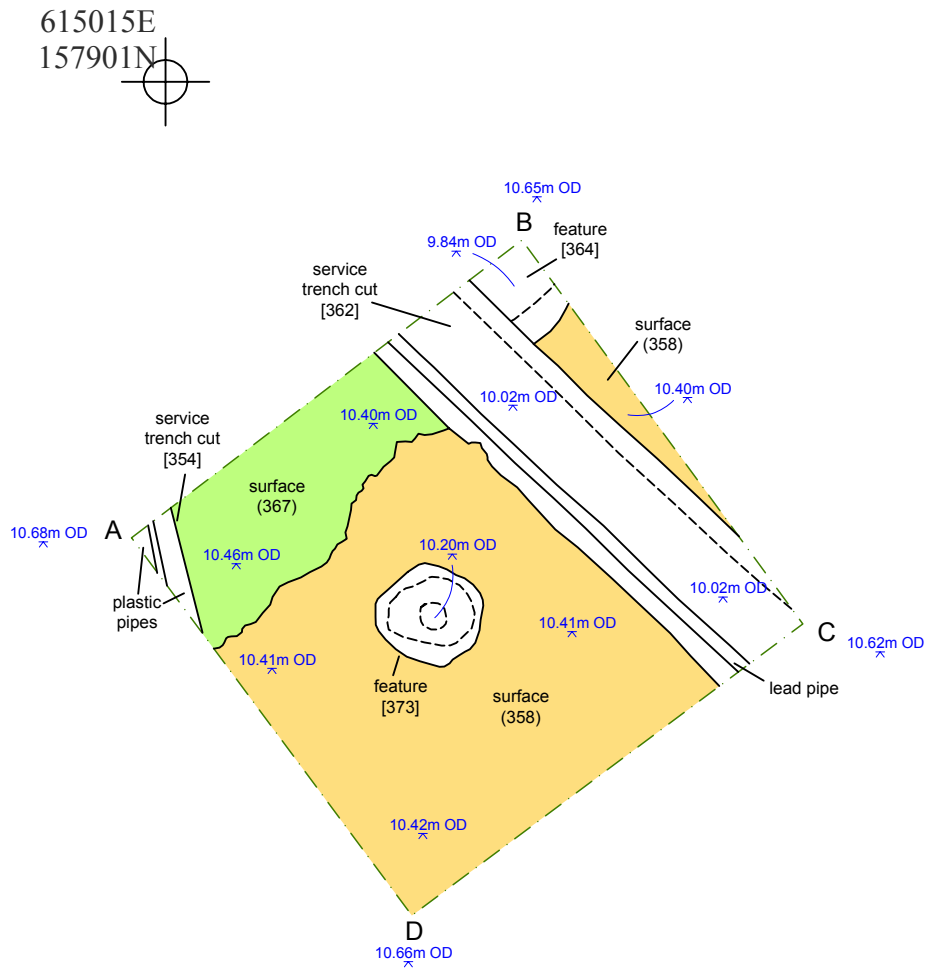
Fig. 3. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Plan of remains in Pit 1.



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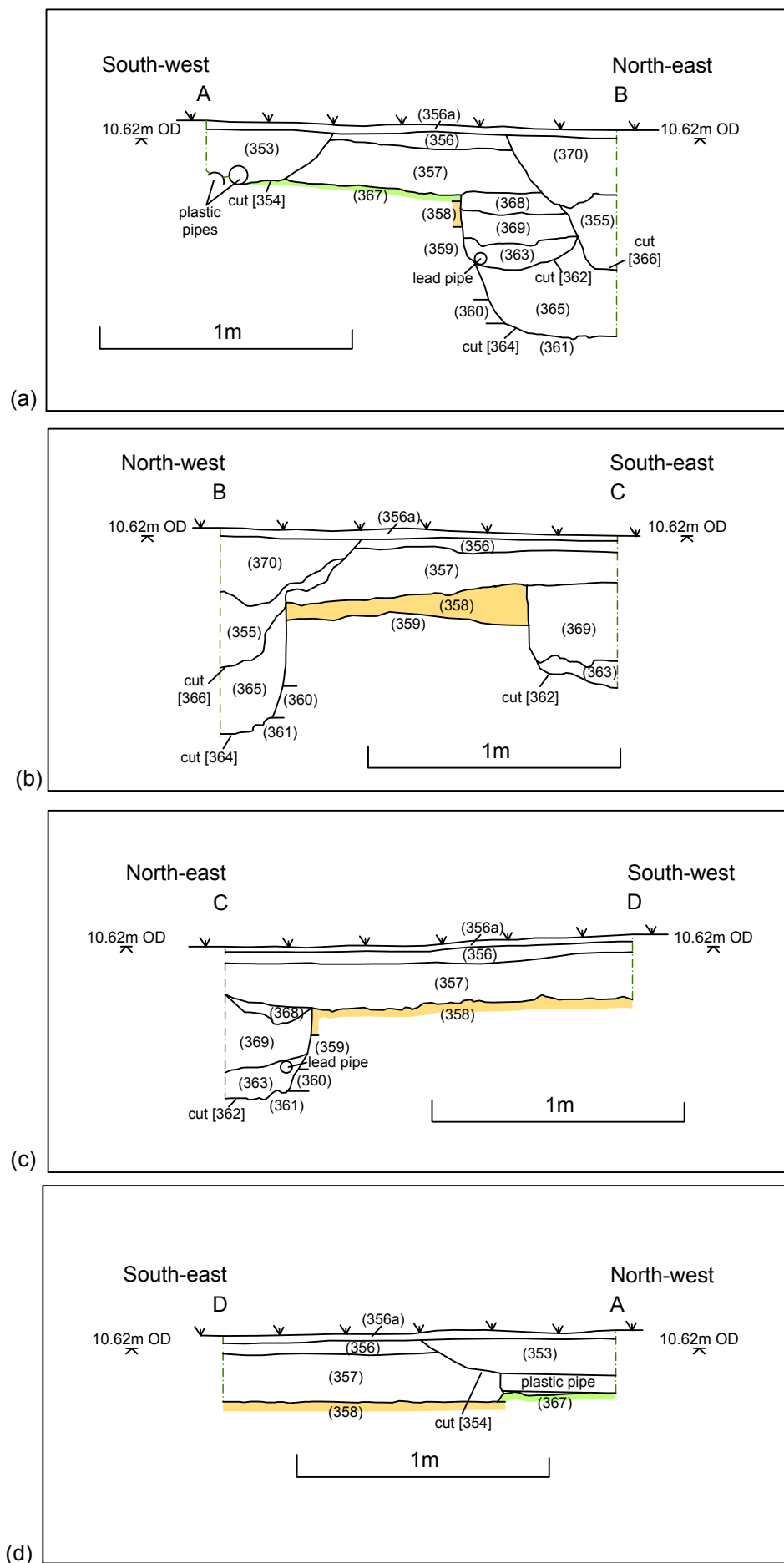
Fig. 4. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Section drawings of remains in Pit 1.

# South Precincts Pit 2



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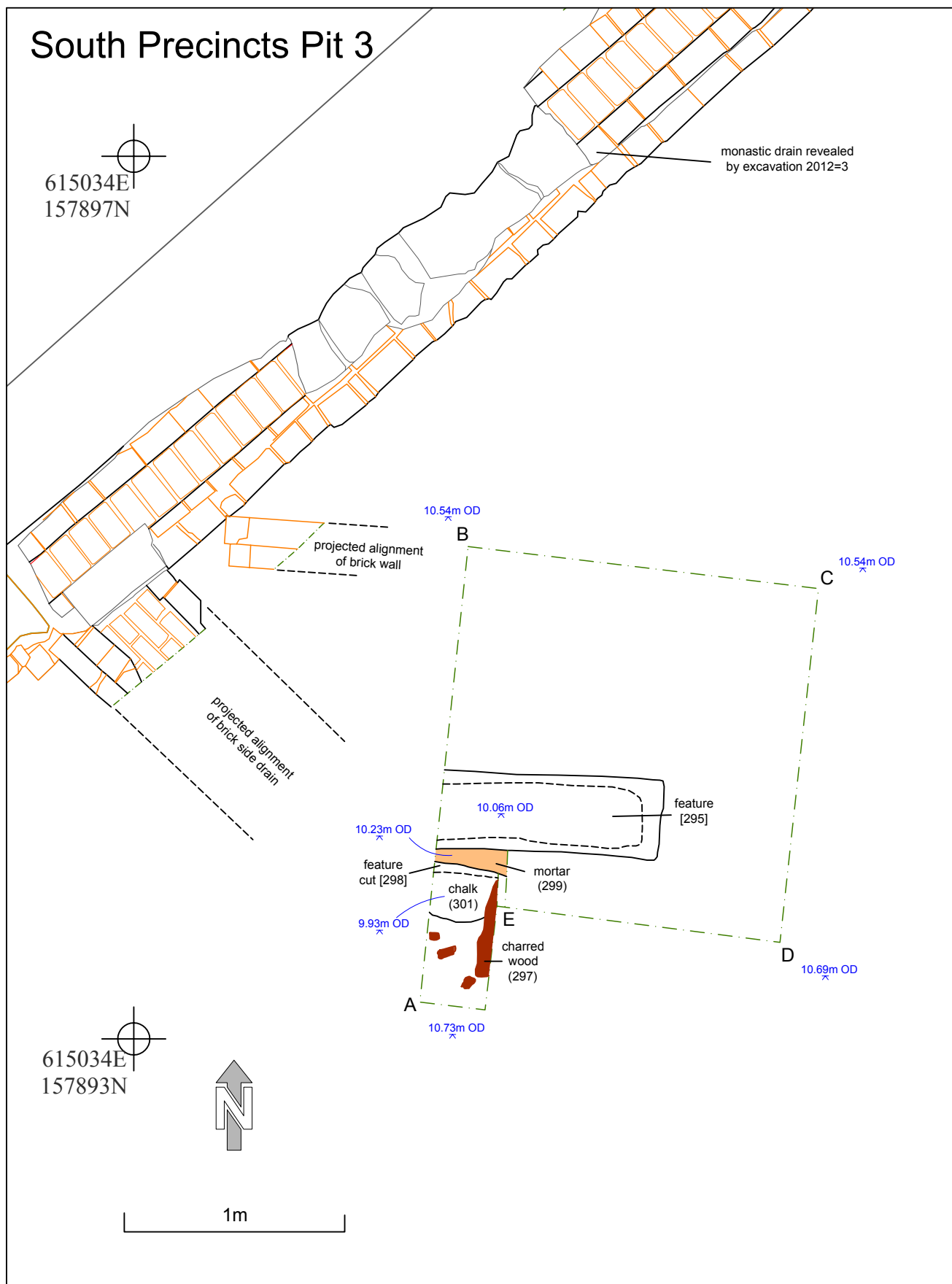
Fig. 5. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Plan of remains in Pit 2.



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Fig. 6. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Section drawings of remains in Pit 2.





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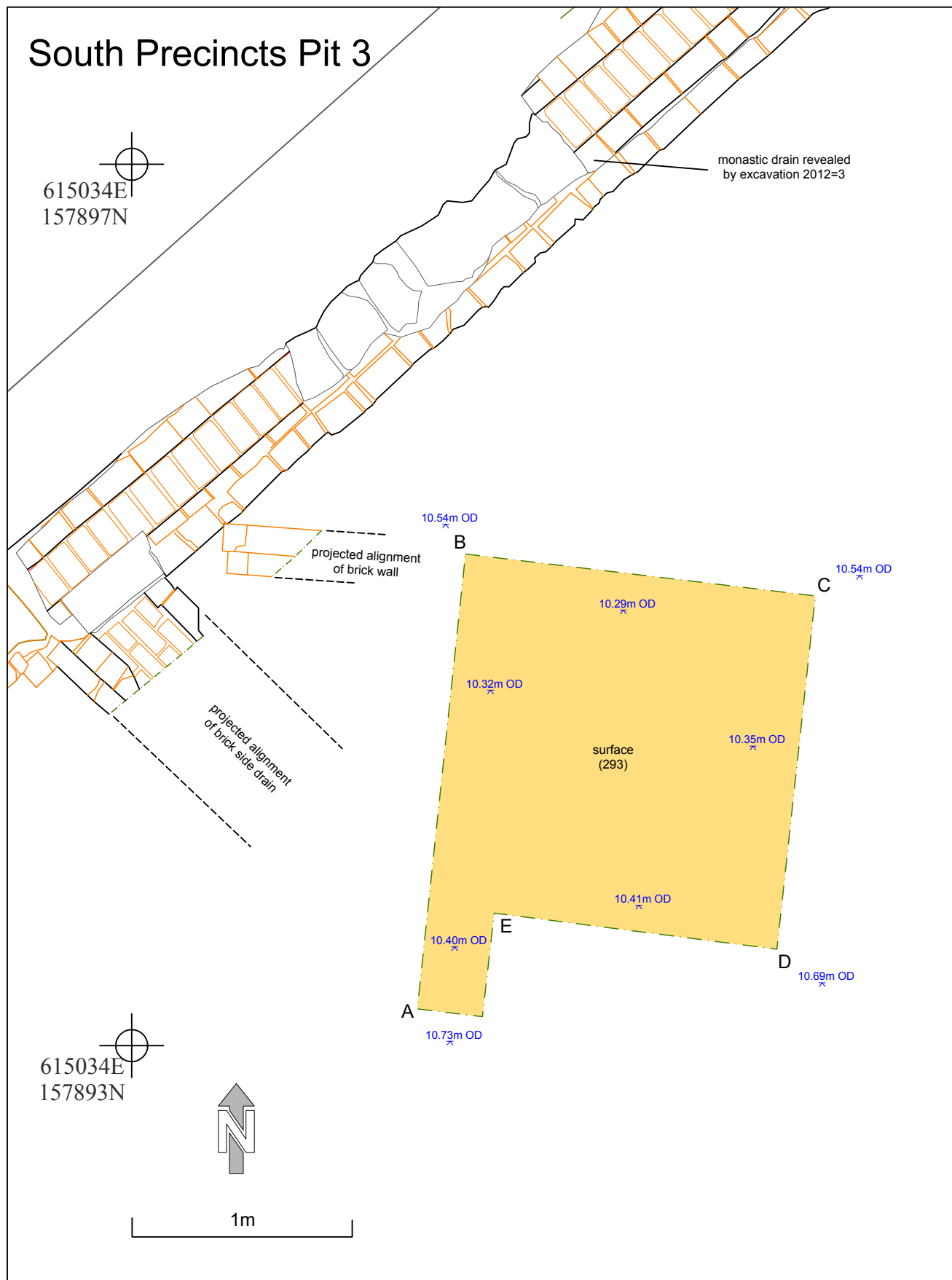
**Fig. 7. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.**  
**Plan of earlier remains in Pit 3.**



# South Precincts Pit 3

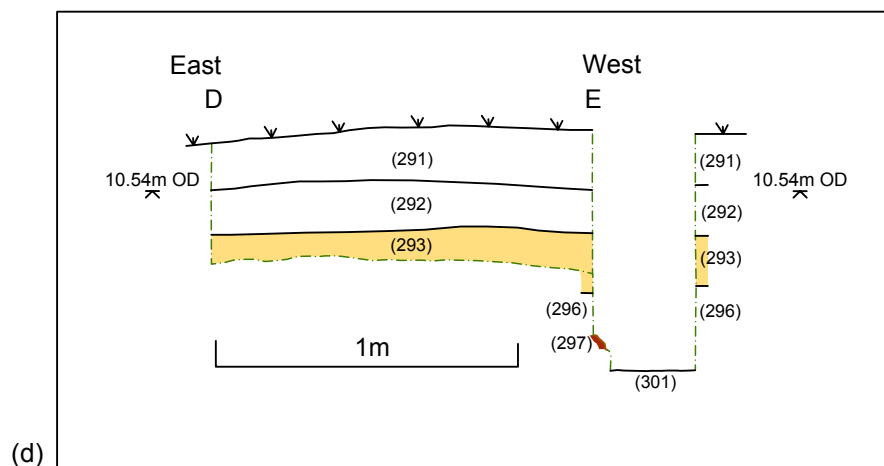
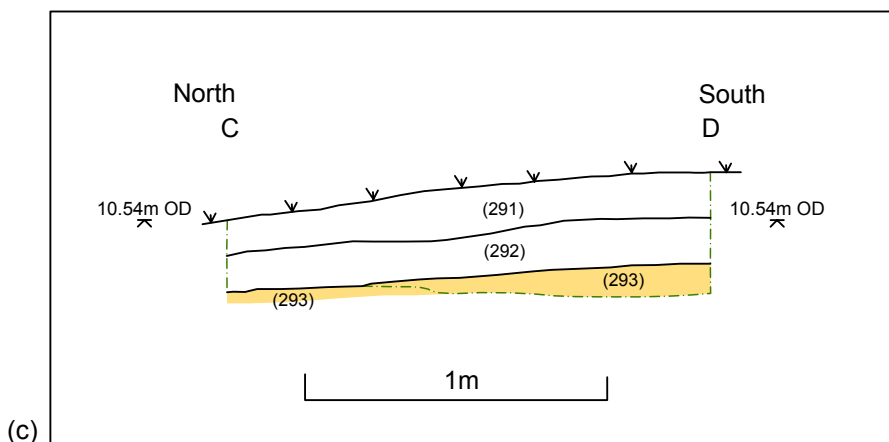
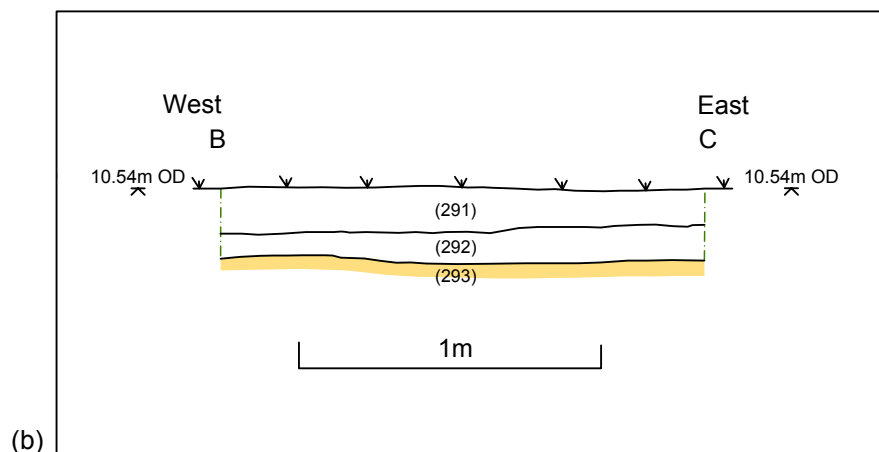
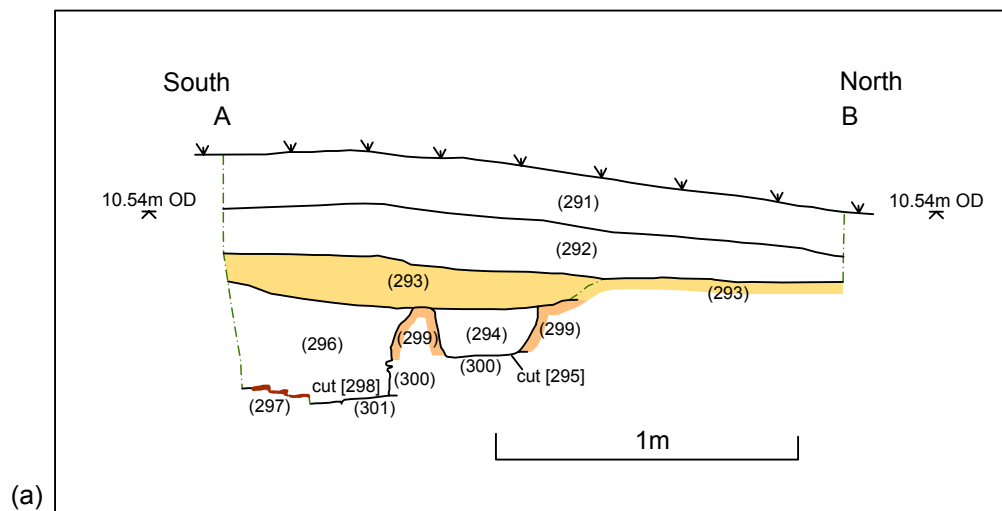
615034E  
157897N

monastic drain revealed  
by excavation 2012=3



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Fig. 8. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Plan of later remains in Pit 3.

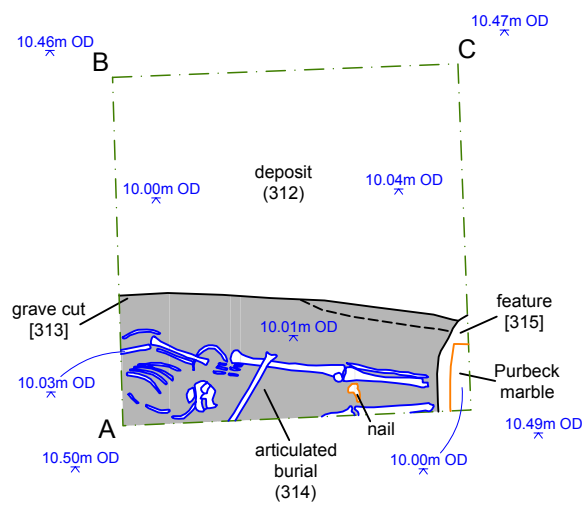


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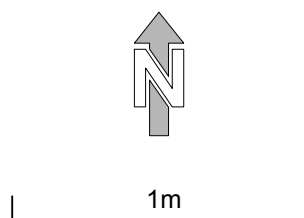
Fig. 9. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Section drawings of remains in Pit 3.

# South Precincts Pit 4

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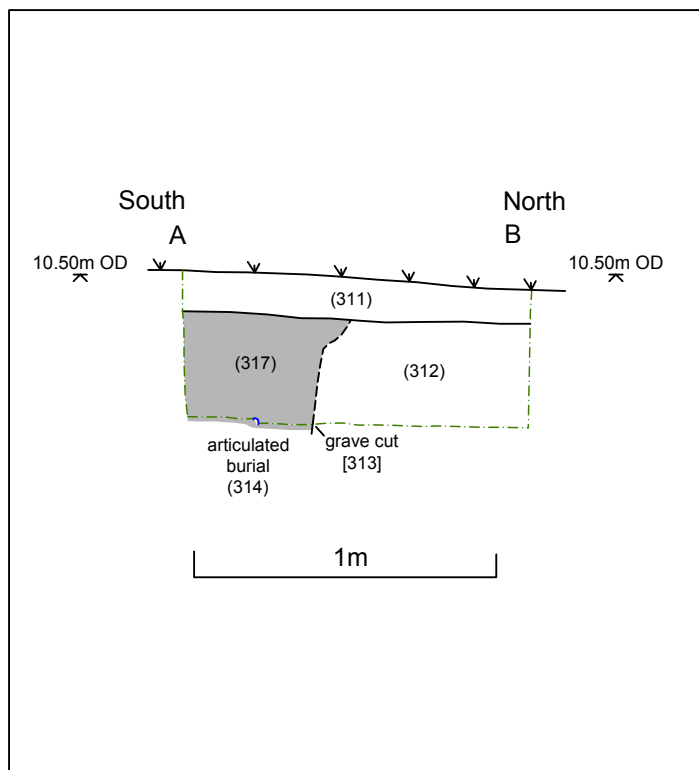


615058E  
157892N

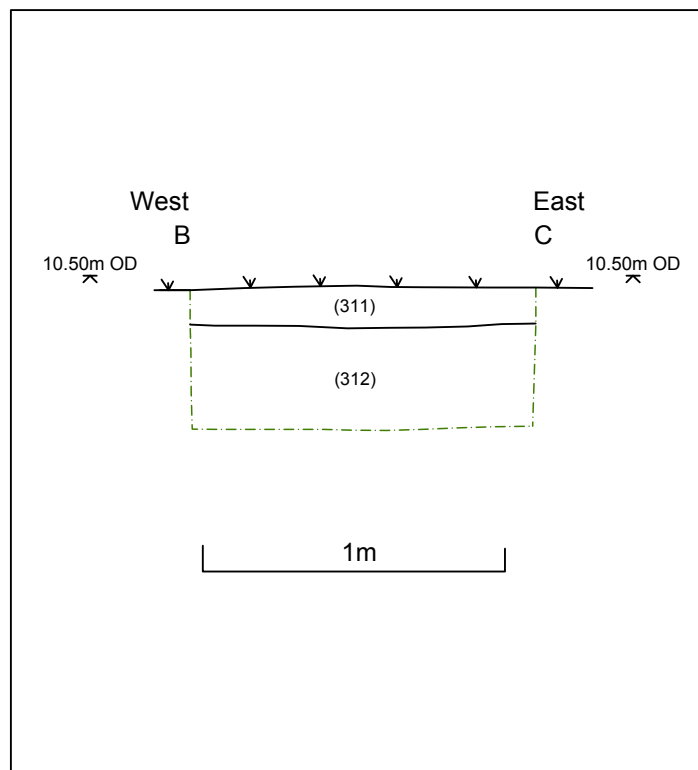


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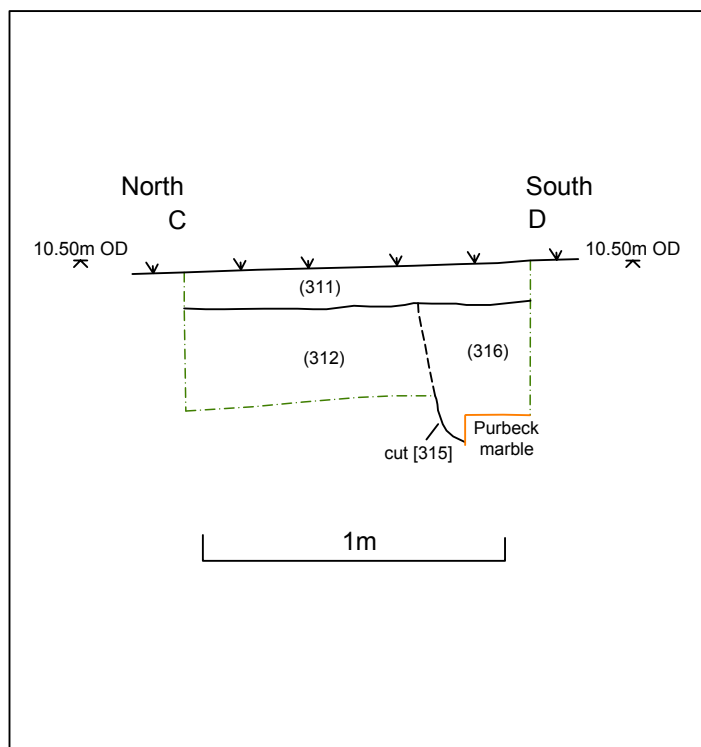
Fig. 10. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Plan of remains in Pit 4.



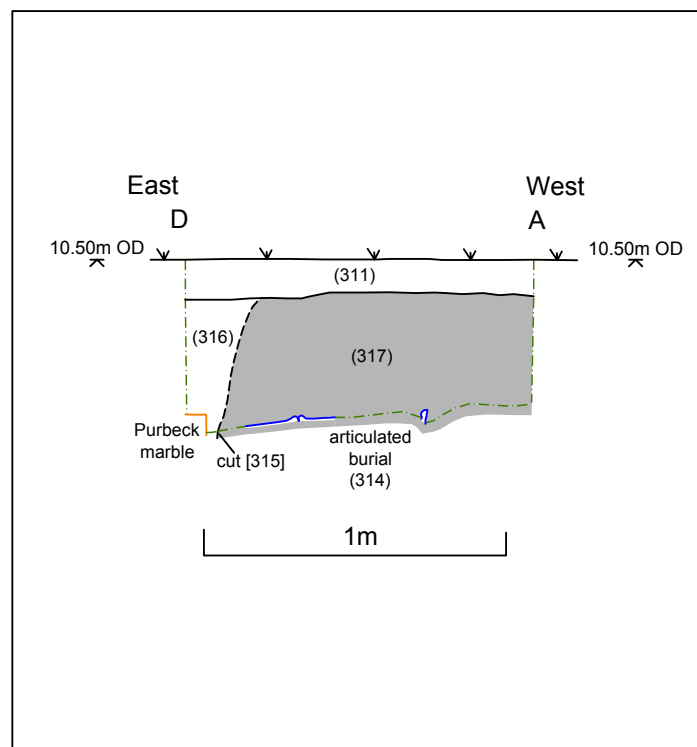
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(b)



(c)



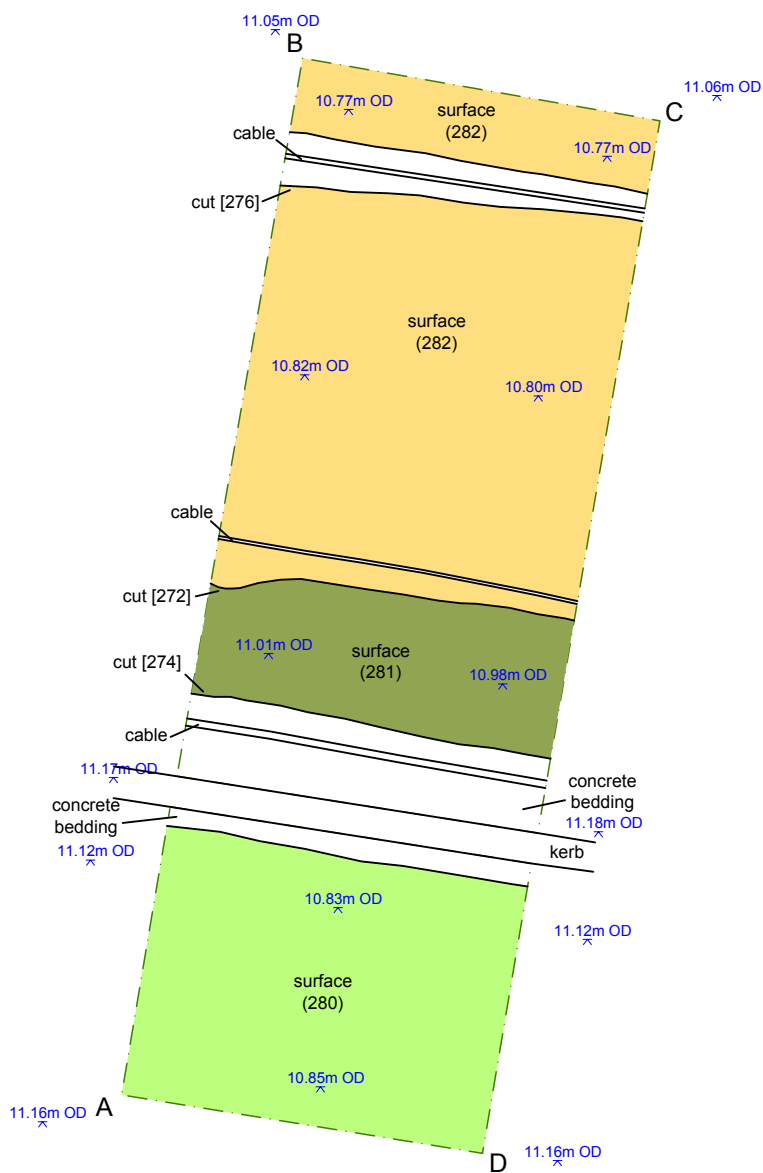
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CC-WMW EV16		REF/DRG NO.		

Fig. 11. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Section drawings of remains in Pit 4.

615053E  
157887N

# South Precincts Pit 6



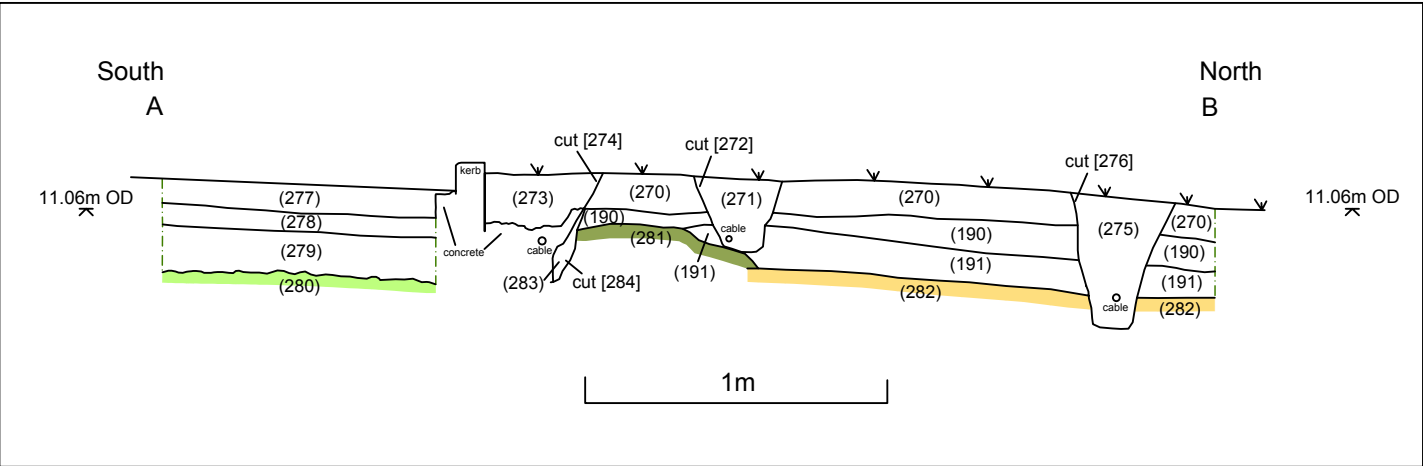
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157882N



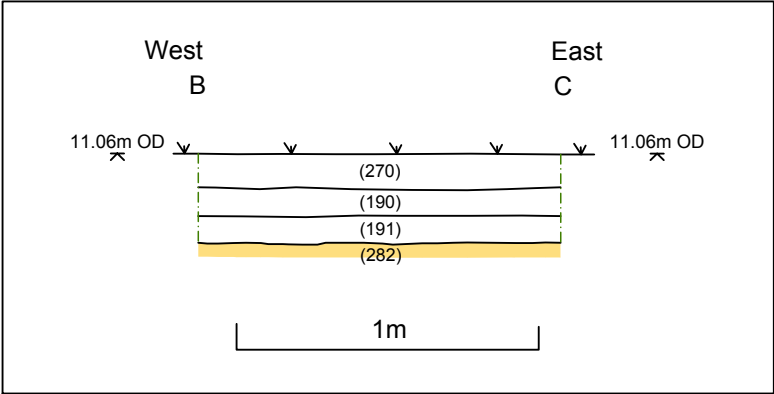
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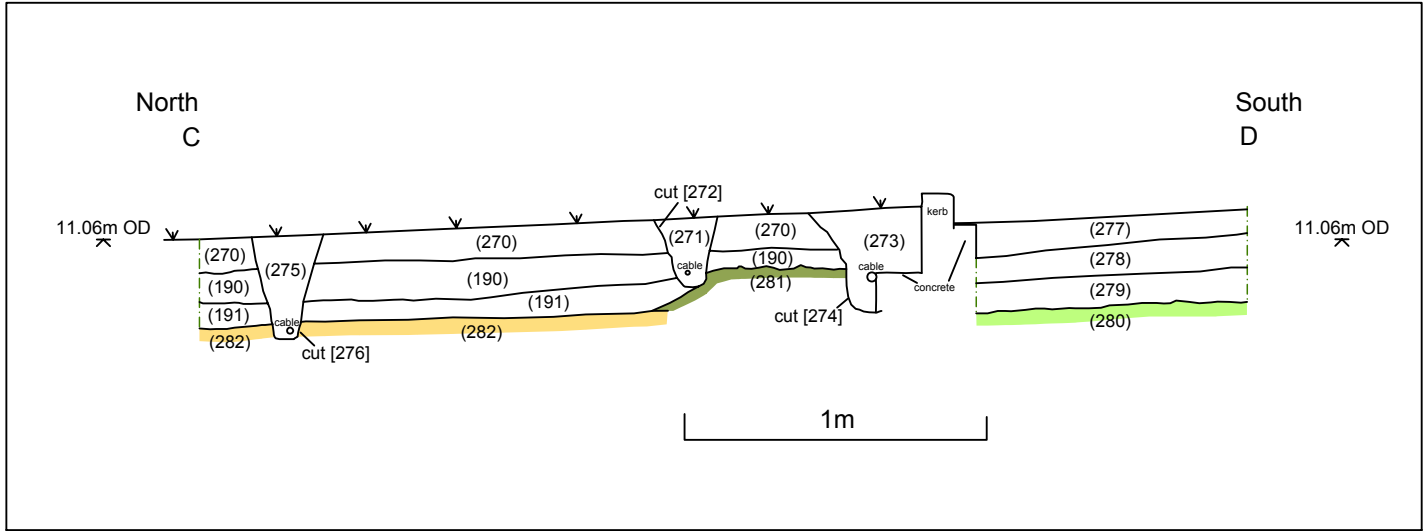
Fig. 12. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Plan of remains in Pit 6.



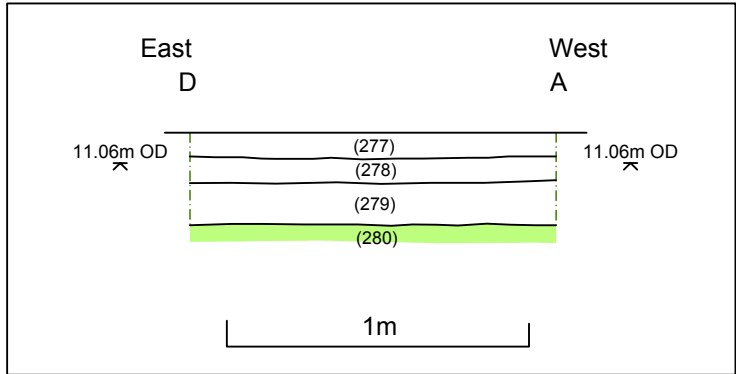
(a)



(b)



(c)



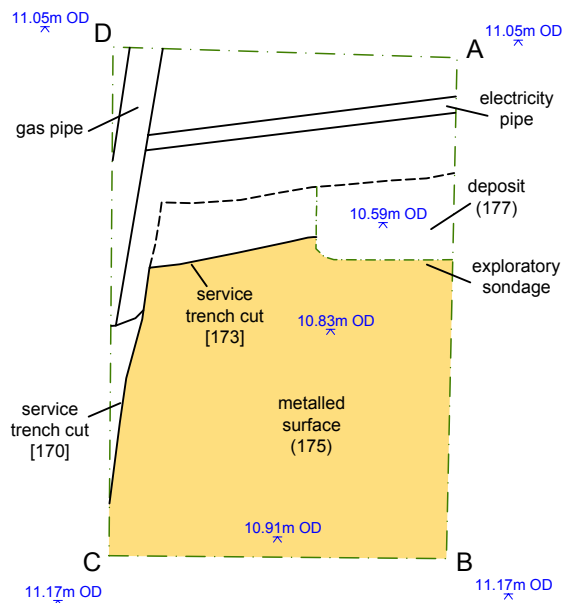
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**Fig. 13. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.**  
Section drawings of remains in Pit 6.

# South Precincts Pit 7

615067E  
157885N



615067E  
157882N



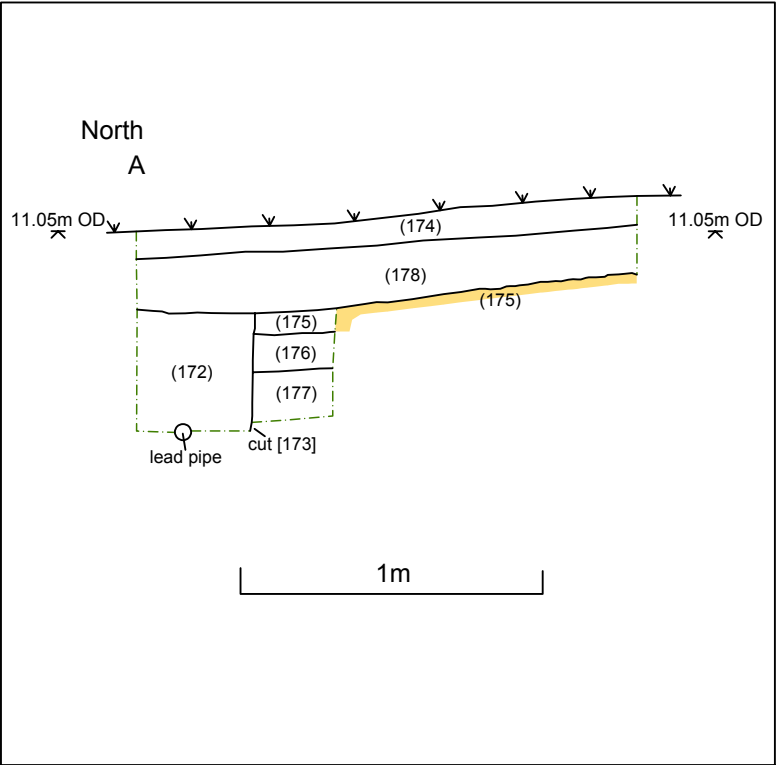
1m

kerb line

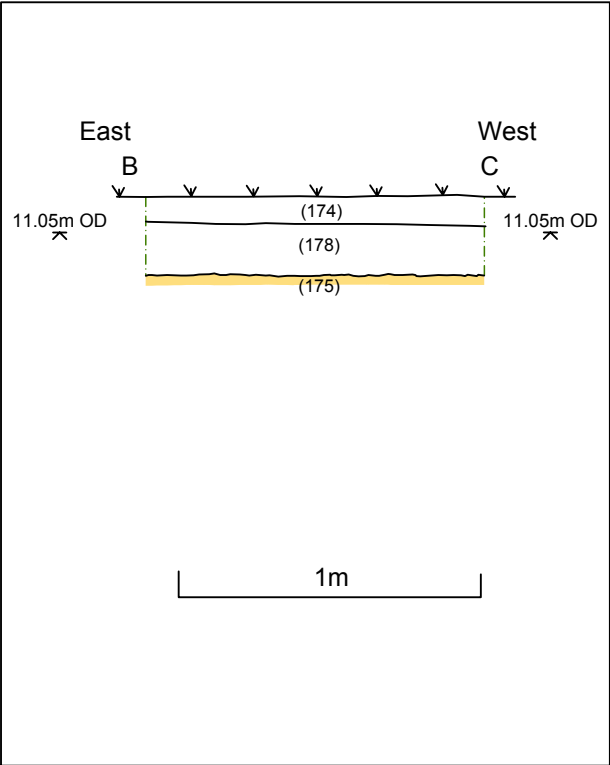
road

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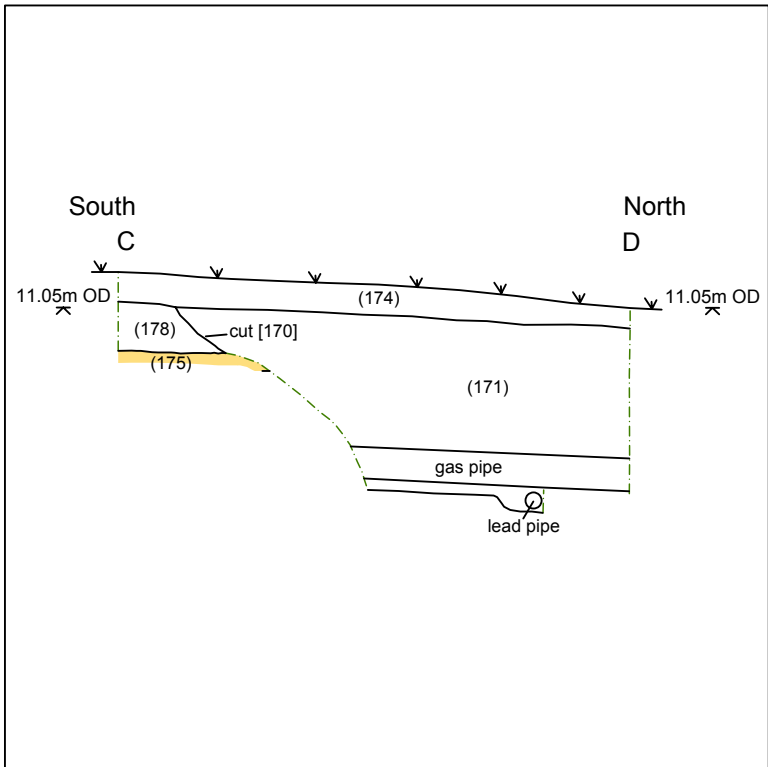
Fig. 14. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Plan of remains in Pit 7.



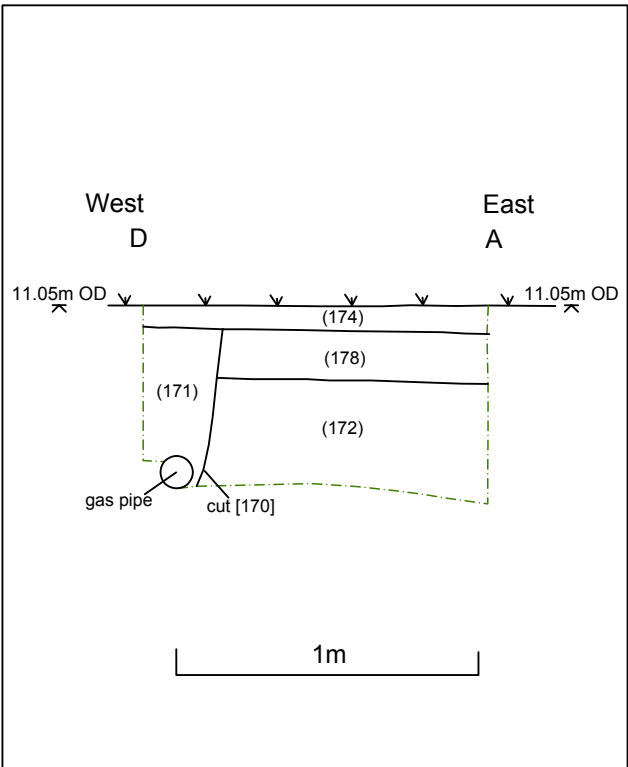
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

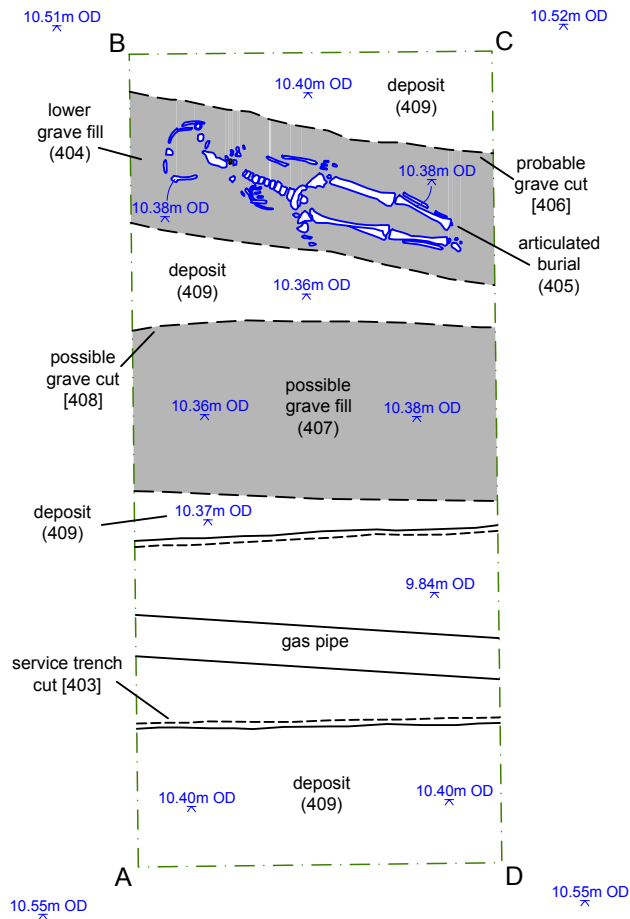
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Fig. 15. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Section drawings of remains in Pit 7.



615076E  
157896N

# South Precincts Pit 8



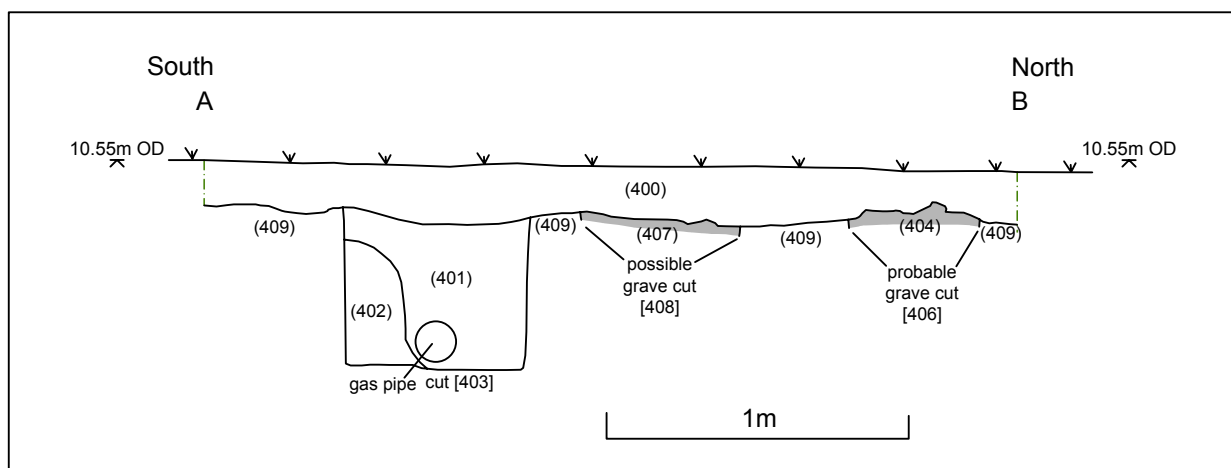
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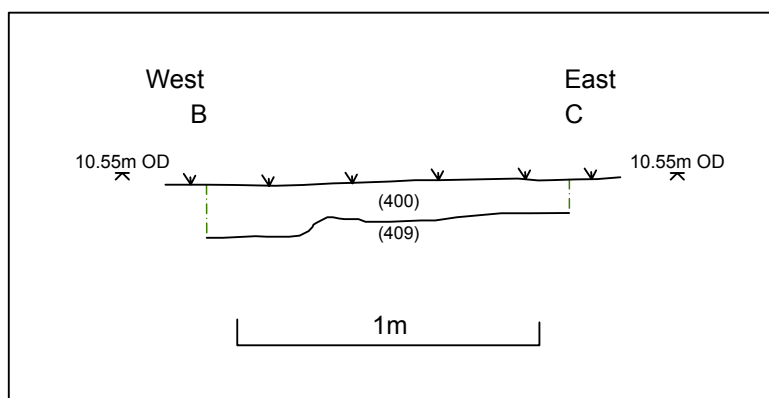
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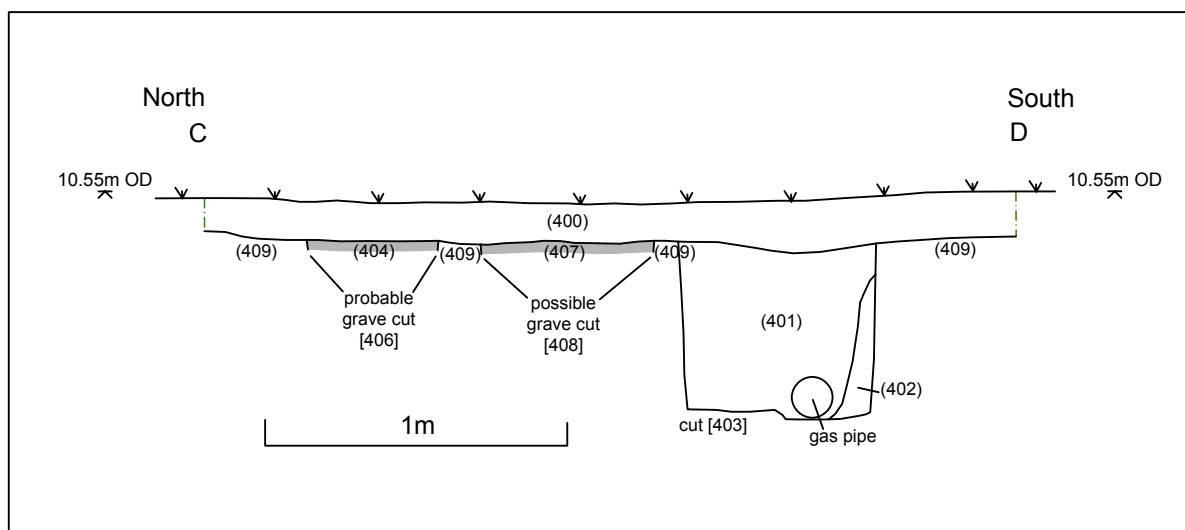
Fig. 16. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Plan of remains in Pit 8.



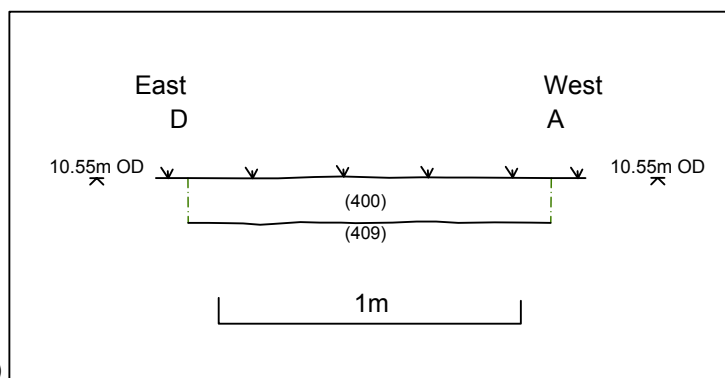
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(b)



(c)

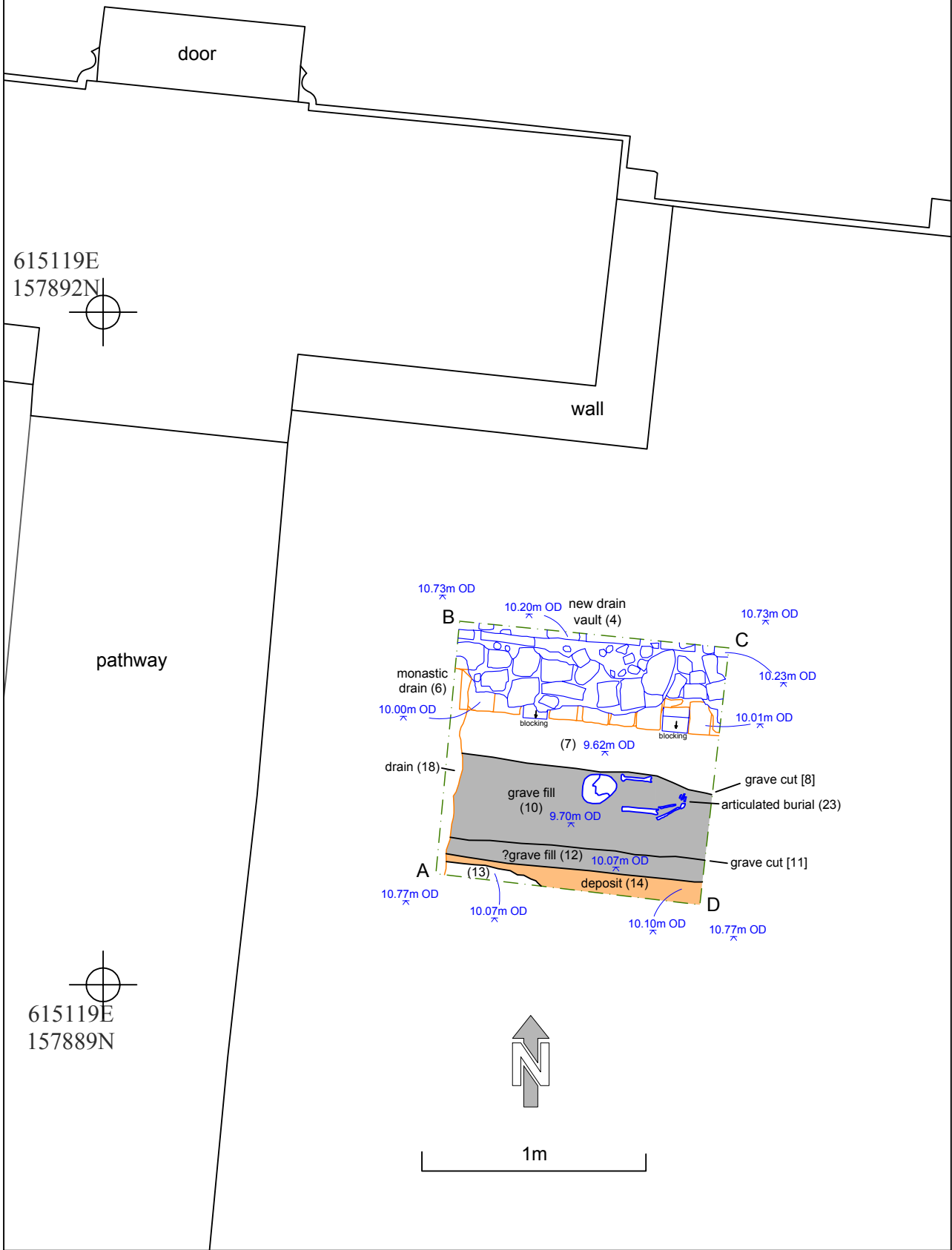


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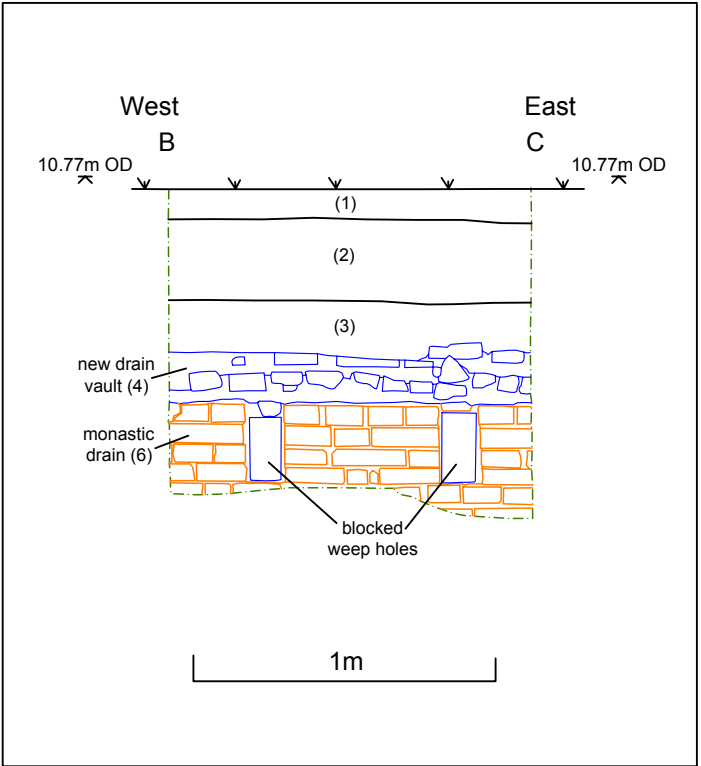
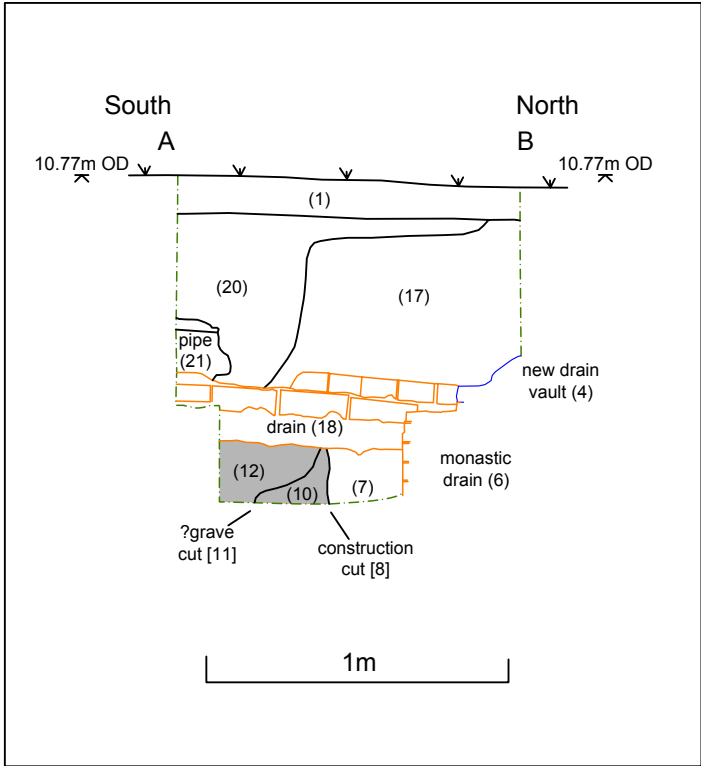
Fig. 17. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Section drawings of remains in Pit 8.

# South Precincts Pit 9



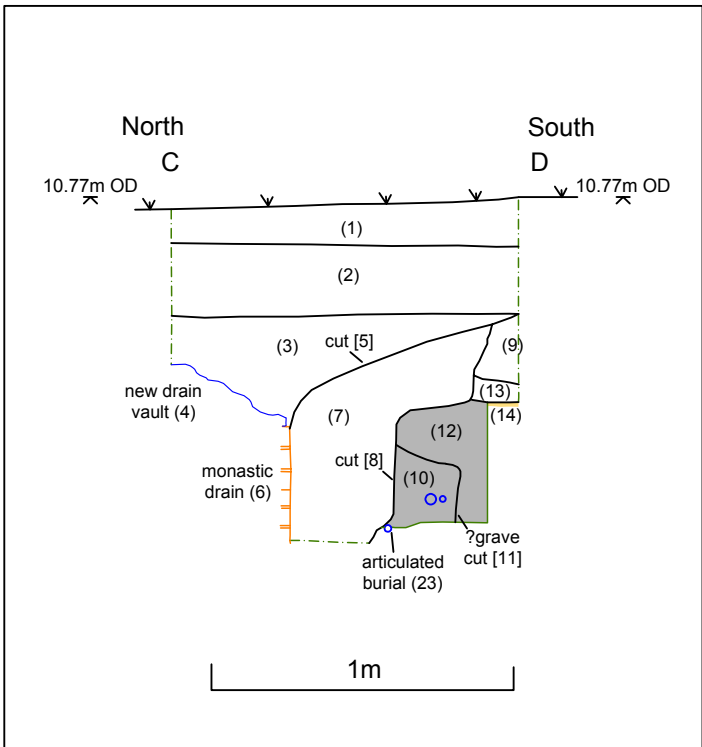
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Fig. 18. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Plan of remains in Pit 9.

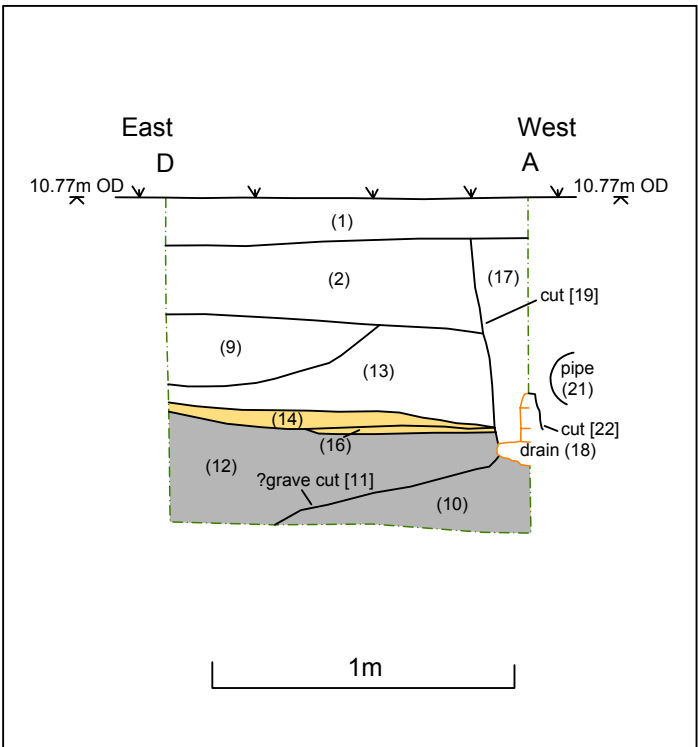


(a)

(b)



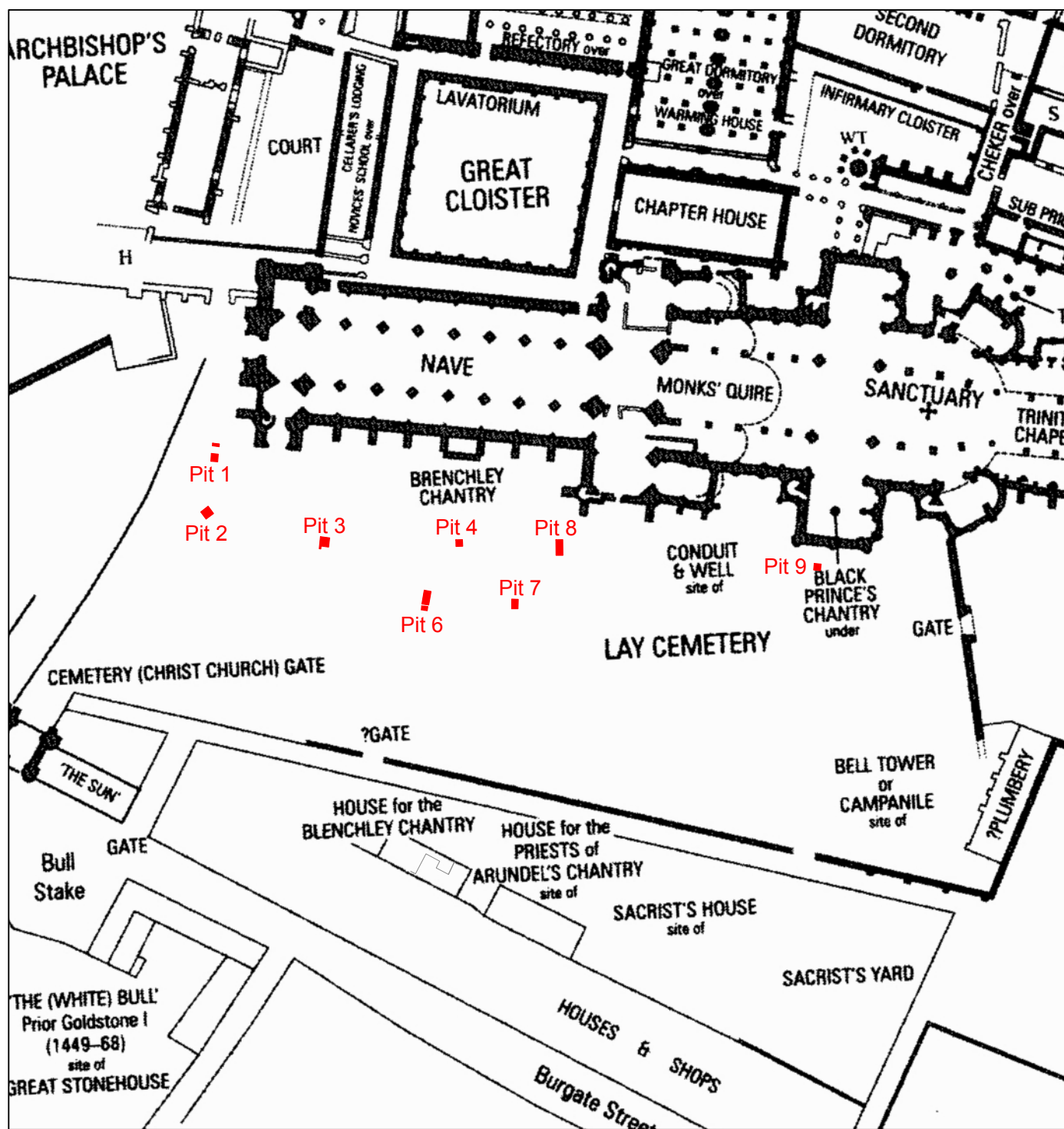
(c)



(d)

<b>CANTERBURY</b> <b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL</b> <b>TRUST LTD.</b> <small>A REGISTERED CHARITY</small> <small>92a Broad Street, Canterbury</small> <small>Kent, CT1 2LU</small> <small>Tel 01227 462062 Fax 01227 784724</small> <small>Email admin@canterburytrust.co.uk</small>	<b>PROJECT NAME</b> Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works	<b>DATE</b> 18.08.16	<b>LAST REVISION</b>
		<b>DRAWN BY</b> AH	<b>SCALE(S)</b> 1:25 @ A4
	<b>PROJECT CODE</b> CC-WMW EV16	<b>REF/DRG NO.</b>	

Fig. 19. Canterbury Cathedral Water Management Works.  
Section drawings of remains in Pit 9.



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Figure 20. Approximate location of the South Precincts pits within the medieval monastic precincts (underlying image Sparks 2007, Plan 7).





Plate 1. South Precincts Pit 1 close to the south door of the cathedral church, looking north-east.

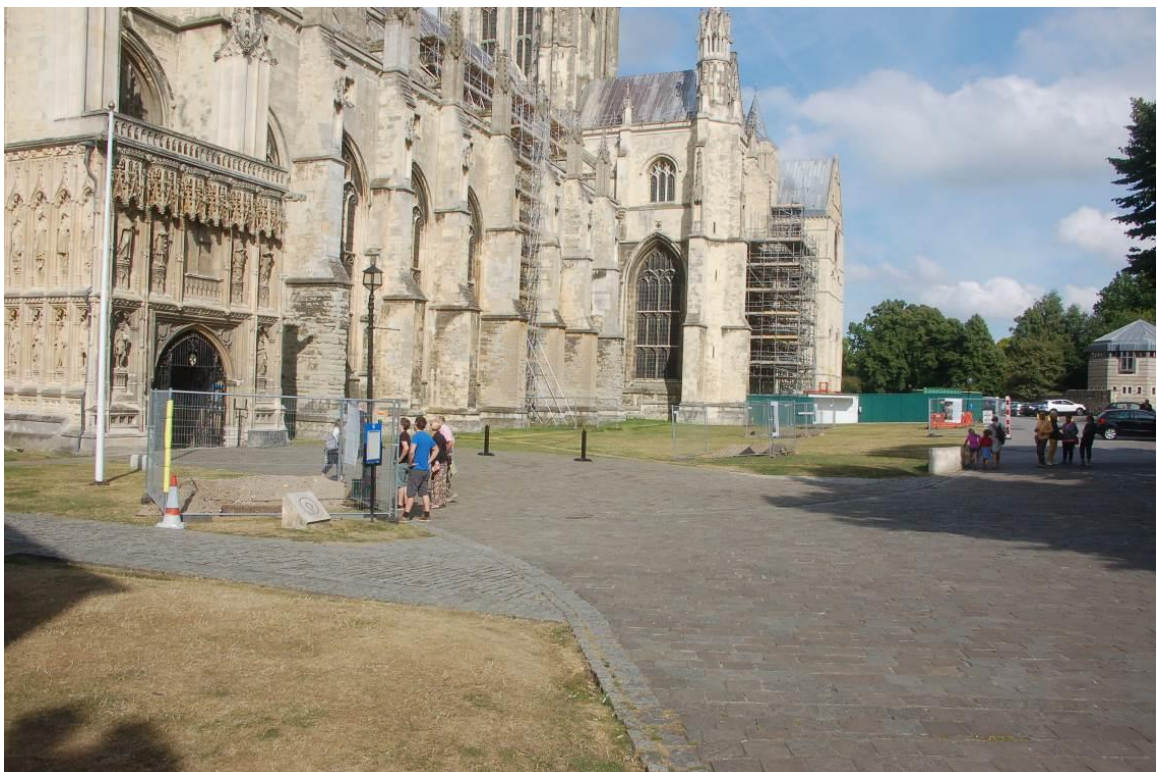


Plate 2. The South Precincts of Canterbury Cathedral looking east, with Pits 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 surrounded by Heras fencing and Pit 7 by orange barrier fencing.





Plate 3. The South Precincts of Canterbury Cathedral looking north-west, with Pits 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 surrounded by Heras fencing and Pit 7 by orange barrier fencing.



Plate 4. South Precincts Pit 9 after backfilling, looking north-west.





Plate 5. South Precincts Pit 1, south end, looking north. Deposit (32) lies to the south-east (bottom right). Scale 0.5m.



Plate 6. South Precincts Pit 1, north end. Looking north. Deposit (32) lies to the east (right). Scale 0.5m.





Plate 7. South Precincts Pit 2, looking north-west. The 1m scale rests upon surface (358), overlying surface (367) beyond.



Plate 8. South Precincts Pit 2, looking south-east. Scale 1m.





Plate 9. South Precincts Pit 3 with surface (293) exposed and showing underlying feature [295], looking south. Scale 1m.



Plate 10. Detail of chalk surface (301) and charred wood (297) within the backfill of feature [298], observed within the sondage cut beside the south-west corner of South Precincts Pit 2. Looking west. Scale 0.2m.





Plate 11. South Precincts Pit 4, looking north, with grave [313] in the foreground and feature [315], containing a block of Purbeck marble, to the south-east (bottom right). Scale 0.5m.



Plate 12. South Precincts Pit 4, looking south, showing grave [313] and feature [315] containing a block of Purbeck marble. Scale 0.5m.





Plate 13. Southern end of South Precincts Pit 6 looking north, with metalling (280) in the foreground. Scale 1m.



Plate 14. Northern end of South Precincts Pit 6 looking west, showing surface (281) to the south (left) and (282) to the north (right). Scale 1m.





Plate 15. South Precincts Pit 7 looking north, showing surface (175) in the foreground.



Plate 16. South Precincts Pit 7 looking west, with surface (175) exposed to the south (left). Scale 1m.





Plate 17. South Precincts Pit 8, looking south-east. Burial (405) lies in the foreground. Scale 0.2m.



Plate 18. Detail of articulated burial (405) at the northern end of South Precincts Pit 8, looking south. Scale 0.2m.





Plate 19. South Precincts Pit 9, looking north, showing monastic drain (6) with its new vaulted capping (4). Grave [11] lies south of the drain and mortar deposit (14) furthest south. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 20. South Precincts Pit 9 looking south. Scale 0.5m.