

# ANNUAL REPORT 1984~5



CANTERBURY ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

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

**9TH ANNUAL REPORT**

**July 1984 - July 1985**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	4
	L.D.A. Baron, C.B.E., D.F.C., M.A.	
II.	EXCAVATION	6
	Introduction	
	1. St. Martin's N111	
	2. Cemetery Gate, St. Augustine's Abbey	
	3. Almonry Gate, St. Augustine's Abbey	
	4. No. 19 Stour Street	
	5. Wiltshire's Yard, No. 16 Stour Street	
	6. Crundale Limeworks	
	7. All Saints' Church, West Stourmouth	
	8. Nos. 41-44 Burgate and Nos. 1-3 Butchery Lane	
	9. No. 41 St. George's Street	
	10. No. 5 New Street, St. Dunstan's	
	Appendix. List of main excavations carried out by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust October 1975 - July 1985	
III.	POST-EXCAVATION	21
	Introduction	
	1. Castle Street - Stour Street sites	
	2. Marlowe	
	3. Church Lane 1983	
	4. St. Augustine's Outer Court	
	5. Cathedral Precincts	
	6. Post-excavation pottery research: The Evolution of Canterbury's Post-Roman Ceramics: Anglo-Saxon - Late Medieval	
IV.	BUILDING RECORDING	39
	Introduction	
	1. No. 17 Palace Street (Conquest House)	
	2. Sturry Churchyard Wall	
	3. Canterbury Castle Keep	
	4. No. 44 Burgate (formerly part of "The Bull")	
	5. St. Martin's and St. Paul's Parish Churches	
	6. Nos. 62-64 Burgate	
	7. No. 38A St. Margaret's Street	
	8. No. 81 St. Dunstan's Street	
V.	RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND FINDS PROCESSING	44
	Introduction	
	1. The Pottery Department	
	2. Post-Roman Pottery Research	
	3. Conservation and Small Finds	
	4. Finds Processing	

VI.	PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY	48
1.	Publications	
2.	Publicity	
VII.	LECTURES AND EDUCATION WORK	49
1.	Lectures	
2.	Display and Museum Work	
3.	Education Work	
VIII.	THE FRIENDS OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST	51
IX.	THE SHOP	52
X.	ADMINISTRATION	53
1.	Council and Committees	
2.	Premises	
3.	Finance	
	APPENDICES	54
A.	Members of the Trust Council	
B.	Members of Staff	
C.	Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Company to 31st March 1985	

Front cover: St. Augustine's Gate, Canterbury.  
Samuel Hieronymus Grim, 1733-94.  
From a watercolour dated 1771 in the collection of Canterbury Museum

Back cover: Early eleventh century macehead found during  
excavations in St. George's Street, Canterbury.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Once more the Trust has completed a very busy and eventful year. How busy it has been will be apparent from the pages of this Annual Report, which follow. Although no really large excavations have been undertaken, there has been no lack of satisfactory and satisfying achievement in completing smaller tasks, as well as in post-excavation, building recording, research, conservation and finds recording. If Volume VIII of the Archaeology of Canterbury has, unfortunately, not yet appeared, important papers on Canterbury archaeology have been published in the special extra volume of *Archaeologia Cantiana*, marking the publication of the 100th volume of those very important contributions to the history and archaeology of Kent, produced under the aegis of the Kent Archaeological Society.

To many readers of this Report three matters may well stand out - the very interesting contributions about pottery by Nigel Macpherson-Grant and Marion Green, the Appendix setting out the Trust's seventy-eight main excavations, undertaken over the past ten years, and the diary of no less than fifty-one lectures given on behalf of the Trust by Tim Tatton-Brown during the short period covered by this document. The Report as a whole brings out both the quality of the work undertaken and the determination and dedication of all of the Trust's small but remarkable staff. I am sure they would wish me to mention in this connection the invaluable support provided by the Manpower Services Commission and those whom the Commission has sent to help us.

The central event of the year has of course been the resignation of Tim Tatton-Brown as Director during the summer and the appointment of Paul Bennett to succeed him. In the section which follows there is a note from Tim about his reasons for leaving the Trust and I do not want to comment on his decision, except to say how immensely it is regretted by so many of us in Canterbury and far beyond.

The past few months have certainly been eventful. At the time of Tim's resignation, the funds of the Trust were once more at a very low ebb and at that moment Paul was offered the post of Director elsewhere. And then all of a sudden our luck seemed to turn. Tim agreed to stay on for a few more months and Paul agreed to stay with us and succeed him as Director, becoming Acting Director in the meantime - which was confirmed by a special meeting of the Trust Council on 4 July - and, at last, funds began to reach us in sufficient volume to keep us afloat. -Since then life has been easier for many of us, though not for Paul, who has put an enormous, and very successful effort into his formidable new task, with the lively support of all the staff. We shall all want to wish him and his staff every possible success.

One lesson we have learnt during this past year is that the Trust must make every endeavour to secure its own reasonable income, as far as it possibly can, over and above the grants we receive from outside organisations and trusts, from the Friends of the Trust, and, soon, from the shop at 72 Northgate. To this end, the Management Committee early in March, invited Dr. Peter Addyman, Director of the York Archaeological Trust, and Mr. Anthony Gaynor, Managing Director of their Trust's Heritage Projects, to visit and advise us. They are the designers and promoters of York's Jorvik Centre, which had 900,000 visitors in its first year of operation and which is now one of the ten most important tourist attractions in Britain.

Their advice was brief and clear. We should endeavour to obtain the use of the redundant St. Margaret's Church in the middle of Canterbury and develop in it - at Tim Tatton-Brown's suggestion - an historical pilgrimage centre. This would cover the story of Archbishop Thomas Becket's murder and the events which followed, making Canterbury one of the 4 most important pilgrimage centres of the western world until Becket's shrine was destroyed by Henry VIII. We agreed that the latest methods of display should be used in the new centre to make it an 'experience', that it should be designed with real care and taste, and that we would want to try to fit in with the 'experience' of the two million visitors to the Cathedral each year, as well as with the new Museum of Canterbury.

So far the City Council has granted us planning permission for the enterprise and the Trust's scheme has been selected for St. Margaret's by the Church Commissioners and by the Diocese of Canterbury's Redundant Churches Uses Committee. We have secured the services of an architect well versed in the renovation of ancient buildings to assist in putting the church into proper condition, and of a partnership of designers of national and international repute. We have also made an approach to some possible sources of finance for the large sum of money required. If all goes well we hope the centre may be ready in three years time. And apart from the economic spin-off which it is hoped the project may provide for Canterbury and for this corner of Kent, it is our aim to secure for the Trust an income of £50,000 a year.

Much work will be required and I am happy to say that Tim Tatton-Brown has agreed to act as Principal Consultant to the scheme. His active help will certainly be needed in order to complete it.

In the Management Committee there have also been changes. Dr. Blagg has continued as Chairman during most of this year, but in the summer he found that the task was interfering unreasonably with his University work, and the Committee invited me to succeed him until the autumn meeting of the Trust Council on 20 September. We are very grateful to Dr. F. H. Panton for agreeing to become Chairman from then onwards. I should like to thank Tom Blagg for his able and distinguished chairmanship of the Committee, my colleagues for their understanding and support, and Lawrence Lyle for his unfailing help as Hon. Secretary of the Trust. Marjorie Lyle must be specially mentioned. Her determined work as Manager of the shop, often in difficult and time-consuming situations, is creating a very valuable asset for the Trust. We are all most grateful. I would also like to extend the Committee's thanks and my own to the Trust's Hon. Auditor and Financial Adviser, Mr. David Anning, and to the Trust's Hon. Legal Adviser, Mr. Nigel Jones. Finally, we are all deeply grateful to Tim Tatton-Brown and to Paul Bennett and to all the Trust's staff for their hard work and help during a strange and difficult year.

Donald Baron,  
CHAIRMAN  
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

## II. EXCAVATION

### Introduction

It is now very nearly ten years to the day since I first came to work in Canterbury, and as is now widely known I will cease to work for the Trust after the beginning of October. This is not the place for me to write a long (and probably very boring) account of why I have decided to give up my work here, but a few brief notes may perhaps be permitted at this point in the last Annual Report that I shall edit for the Trust.

My principal reasons for resigning were two. First, I felt I could not go on running an organisation that relied very largely on the goodwill and voluntary work of only a handful of people and that lacked the firm support of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. This body is supposed to give rescue archaeology grants for 'projects of national importance', but for many years Canterbury (unlike London, York, Lincoln, Oxford, Norwich and other important historical places) has not received a proper 'share of the cake'. Even after rescue work in the city was supported again in 1975, the grants that we have been given (and the support we have received from successive inspectors) have been minimal.

Second, ten years is a long time to do the same job, and I feel that I should now stand back a bit, give up most of the lecturing, publicity work and administration that have occupied so much of my time for the last few years and try to do some more academic work.

The actual new excavation work has been fairly small during the year, but despite this, summaries of work on several important sites appear below, and as always Paul Bennett and our small team have carried out a great deal of work during very difficult times. Paul will, I know, be an excellent Director, and I hope he will be more successful with the Inspectorate than I was.

My final word must go to thank all those who have advised and helped me during these past ten years. Their number is so large that I cannot begin to mention them all individually. To Paul and to our team who have worked so hard, so professionally and with such dedication in the many important tasks we have undertaken successfully together, I would like to express my very real gratitude and my very best wishes for the future.

Tim Tatton-Brown

### 1. St. Martin's Hill

Between October 1984 and February 1985 an excavation funded entirely by the H.B.M.C. took place in advance of development, in an area of open ground known as the 'Conduit Meadow' or 'The Glebe'.

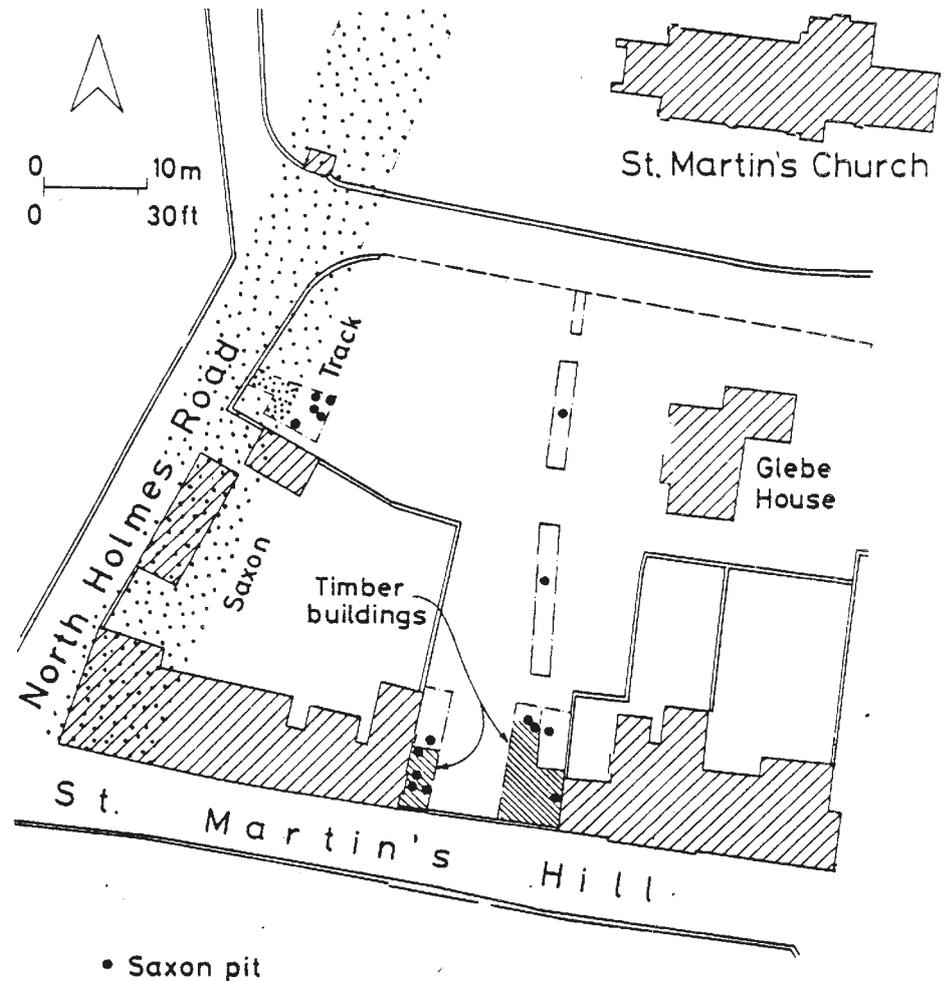
The Glebe, which has remained undeveloped for nearly two hundred years, lies about 11 m south of St. Martin's Church, and is enclosed to the south by St. Martin's Hill and properties and back gardens along its frontage, and by North Holmes Road to the west. The proposed development determined to some extent the areas within the Glebe that were investigated. Two large trenches (A and B) were excavated on the road frontage between Nos. 7 and 9 St. Martin's Hill (the area to be most disturbed during the building work). Three long trenches were dug in a line north from trenches A and B to analyse the deposits and levels across the northern part of the area, and a final trench (E) was excavated adjacent to North Holmes Road.

Although the site is well outside the Roman city, it lies close to the Canterbury to Richborough Roman road, and was thought to be within a major Roman cemetery. To the north is the famous St. Martin's Church, which is almost certainly of early Saxon and possibly late Roman origin.<sup>2</sup>

The possibility that early Saxon churches developed from late Roman chapels or funerary buildings within Roman cemeteries is still a vexed question, and it was hoped that the excavation might provide information relevant to the origins of St. Martin's.

Although terracing of the hillside in the medieval and post-medieval periods extensively disturbed the earlier levels, the singular lack of Roman features and particularly of Roman artefactual evidence, strongly suggests that no Roman occupation of any kind took place in the immediate area.

St. Martin's Hill: Location plan of trenches showing Saxon features and medieval buildings.



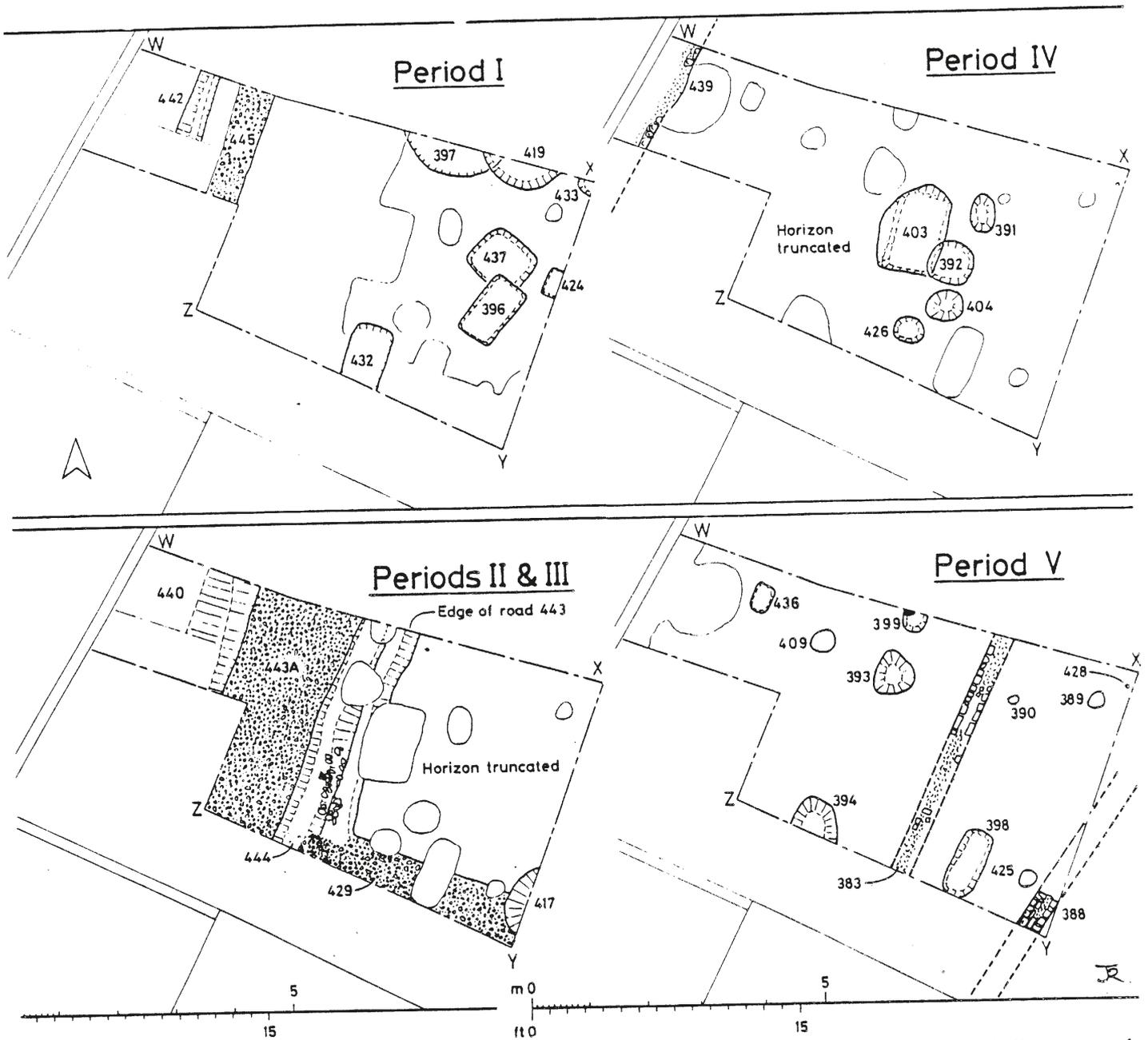
This negative evidence does not provide any solution to problems associated with the origins of St. Martin's Church, but may mean that if any continuous evolution from an earlier structure did occur, it was not from a *cella memoria* in a cemetery, but from a late Roman domestic building, maybe even a villa.

The first extensive occupation of the site began in the mid to late Saxon period (c. A.D. 150 - c. A.D. 900). This occupation is almost exclusively represented by rubbish or cess-pits, all truncated by the later terracing. These may be associated with the settlement called 'Nic', first mentioned in the Domesday Monachorum.<sup>3</sup> The pits produced some of the more interesting artefacts recovered, including important groups of imported Saxon pottery (Ipswich ware) as well as a fine decorated strap-end which probably dates to the ninth century.

A sunken trackway found in Trench E which ran approximately north from St. Martin's Hill towards the present day lychgate of the churchyard, almost certainly originated in this period. This 'sunken way' was later metalled with gravel and cobbles and provided with a flanking drainage ditch on the east which suggests the route was of some importance. The road, which was in use up until the middle of the fourteenth century, provided access to St. Martin's Church from the Roman road, and may have continued on to the village of Fordwich (a small town during the late Saxon period.).

The site appears to have been sparsely occupied from the late eleventh century to about the middle of the fifteenth century. It is probable that during this period most of the Glebe area was open sward or meadow with possibly a few buildings along the St. Martin's Hill frontage (No. 1 St. Martin's Hill, for example, possesses a medieval cellar). A great increase in activity occurred from the mid fifteenth century culminating in the erection of buildings along this stretch of St. Martin's Hill in the early years of the sixteenth century. This phase almost certainly included a major terracing of the hillside.

Little evidence for fifteenth century structures was found on site, and the presence of a large, deep clay quarry in Trench 8 (an earlier fourteenth century clay quarry was excavated in Trench E), virtually rules out any development along this immediate stretch of the road. However, the sudden appearance of numerous mid to late fifteenth century rubbish and cess-pits (over twenty of these features were excavated) does indicate an increase of peripheral activity.



St. Martin's Hill: Trench E - Phased plans.  
 I - c.750-c.1050, II & III - c.1050-c.1500  
 IV - c.15013-c.1650, V - c.1650- c.1790

The early sixteenth century dwellings, which are probably those shown on the c.1640 coloured map of Canterbury<sup>4</sup> were timber-framed, supported on low masonry dwarf walls. These structures extended east and west of the excavated area and may be the forerunners of the present buildings nos. 113 St. Martin's Hill, although these have since undergone substantial rebuilding and alteration.

Complex sequences of clay floors and hearths within the structures, as well as gardens, yards and contemporary rubbish pits to the rear, were excavated. The building exposed in Trench B, had been erected over a recently backfilled clay quarry as well as other deep features. This resulted in severe structural problems due to subsidence and restoration took place some time in the sixteenth century.

By about the middle of the seventeenth century, the structural problems and consequent dilapidation of the buildings may have instigated the demolition and complete rebuilding of the range. The new houses were mainly of brick, but seem to respect the property boundaries, and to some extent the arrangement of the earlier structures. A cellar, fireplaces, a sequence of brick floors, back courtyards, gardens and garden walls relating to these properties were examined, as well as rubbish pits contemporary with the occupation.

During this redevelopment, it is likely that more alteration and terracing of the hillside took place. Covering the entire northern area of the Glebe was a 15-25 cm thick deposit of brown loam which directly overlaid the natural subsoil. This mixed deposit, which contained some residual pottery as well

as a range of artefacts dating from the seventeenth to the late eighteenth century, suggests that the area was used as cultivated gardens or allotments; an arrangement shown on Doige's map of 1752.

In the early years of the seventeenth century the city's water supply, originating at a spring at Babbs Hill, proved inadequate and in 1649 the Court of Burghmote of the City decided to utilize the natural spring water that emerged at the north-east corner of the meadow, now known as the Glebe.<sup>5</sup> Due to certain disputes with the owners of the 'Conduit meadow' and the increasing importance of this particular supply of water, the City decided in 1673 to buy the entire estate, which included the now vacant plot between Nos. 1 and 9 St. Martin's Hill. Unfortunately, due to the paucity of datable material from the excavation, the exact chronology of the structural evidence is difficult to establish, and so at present it is impossible to say whether the reconstruction of the St. Martin's Hill range of buildings occurred before 1673, when the properties were still in private ownership, or at a later date at the instigation of the new owners, the City of Canterbury.

By the late 1190s the buildings between Nos. 1 and 9 St. Martin's Hill had been demolished and the area assumed the form that it has retained until the present day.

Jonathan Rady

#### Footnotes

1. Apart from Glebe. House which was built in the north-east corner in the 1970s. It should also be noted that this-site was never, in fact, 'glebe land'.
2. For a discussion of the architectural evidence relating to the date of the building see 'St. Martin's Church in the Sixth and Seventh Centuries', by Tim Tatton-Brown in *The Parish of St. Martin and St. Paul, Historical Essays in Memory of James Hobbs*, edited by Margaret Sparks, 12-18.
3. For a more detailed discussion of the general Saxon topography of the area see 'Anglo-Saxon Canterbury - Topography and Pottery', by Tim.Tatton-Brown and Nigel Macpherson-Grant in the forthcoming issue of *Current Archaeology*.
4. Map 123, C.A.L.C.
5. For a history of the waterworks see 'Troubled Waters', by F. Jenkins in *The Parish of St. Martin and St. Paul, Historical Essays in Memory of James Hobbs*, edited by Margaret Sparks, 71-5.

## 2. Cemetery Gate. St. Augustine's Abbey

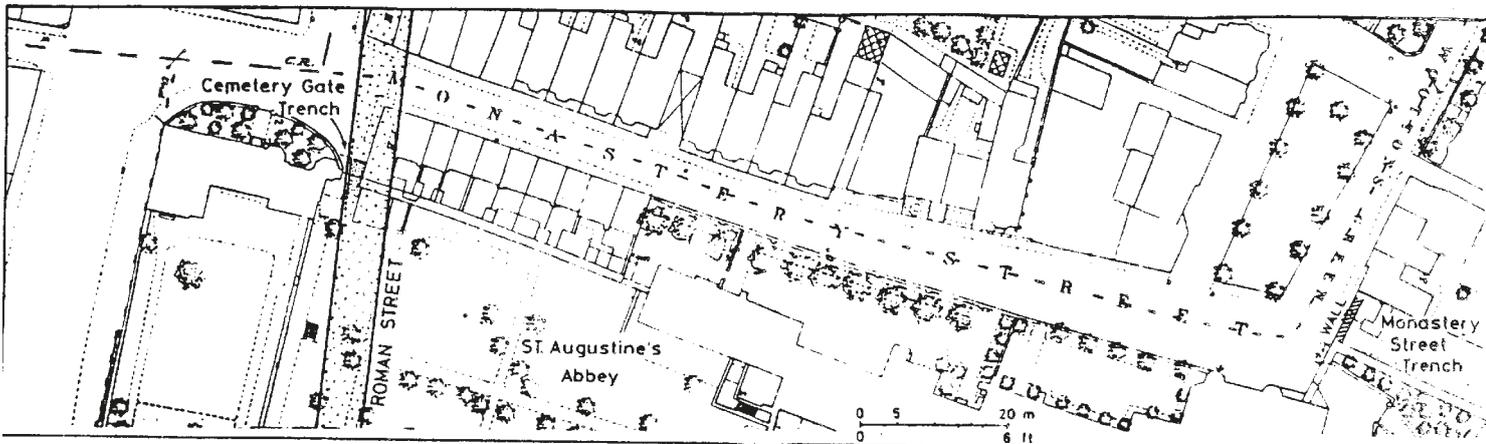
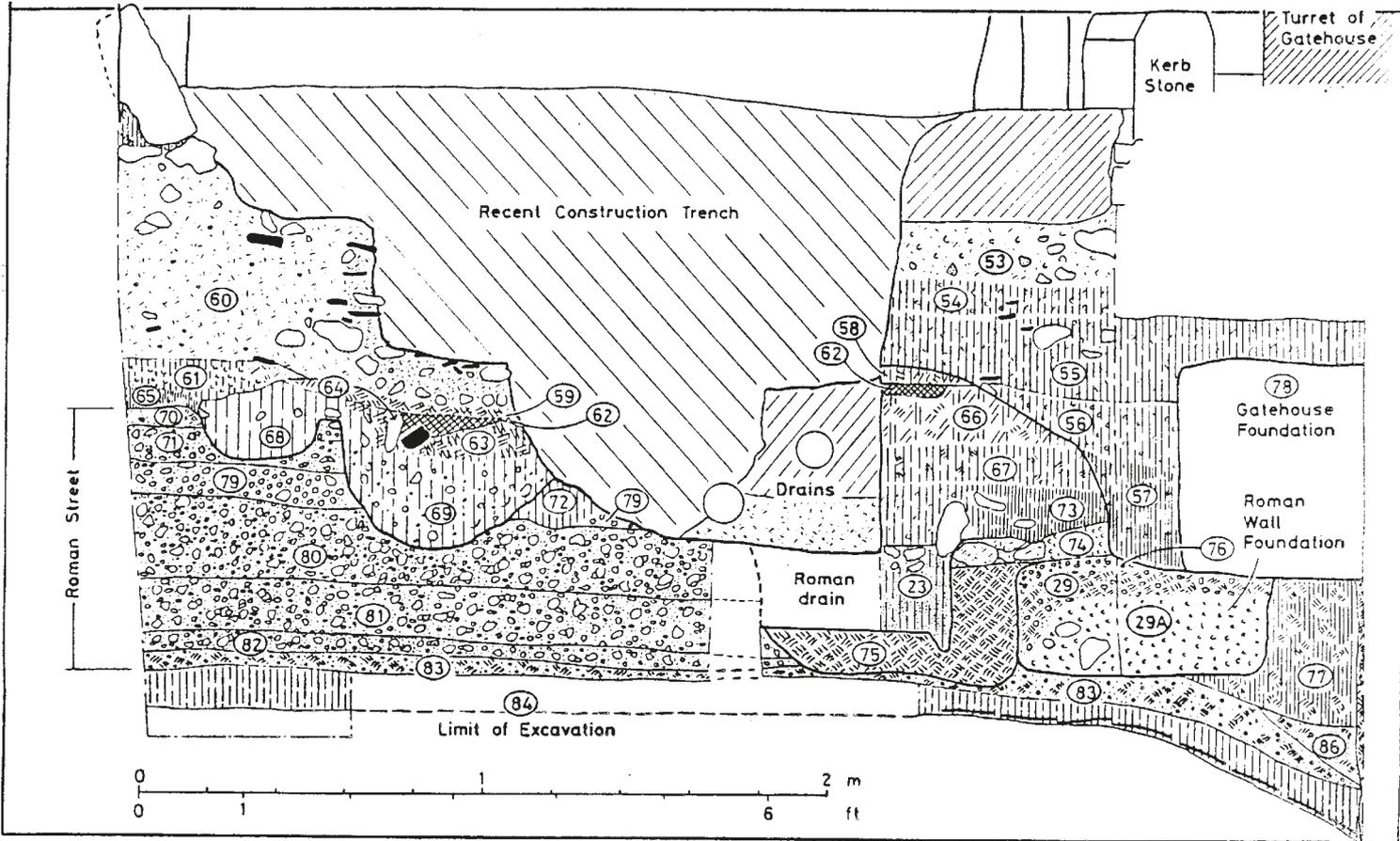
During April this year, a small excavation was carried out immediately north of the Cemetery Gate, St. Augustine's Abbey, by the Manpower Services team supervised by the author, in advance of reinforcing the foundation of the flint archway next to the Gatehouse. Much of the area excavated had been disturbed by modern service trenches and a sewer pipe inspection hatch; consequently, little of the Saxon and Medieval layers were intact, although the Roman levels were almost untouched.

The most interesting find was the Roman road leading from the Burgate of Canterbury to the Saxon Shore fort at Richborough. It had previously been believed that it had passed directly under the Gatehouse, but the excavation, which located its south edge, showed it to have been situated on the north side of the late fourteenth century Gatehouse.

The road consisted of at least seven major metallings (layers 10, 71 and 79-83) and was c.80 cm thick. The south verge of the street was flanked by a clay and timber drain (75). This had been cut into the metallings, probably from the top of layer 80, to take rain water from the road. The flow of the drain would probably have been in a westerly direction towards the City ditch. The presence of a large wall foundation aligned parallel to the street and drain indicated that a large Roman building existed here; any associated floors which may have been present had been cut away by a later wall (78).

Sealing the final road metalling was an interesting sequence of late Roman or early Saxon layers and features (61-64, 68, 69 and 72). These included the remains of a clay oven (62 and 63).

Another notable feature was the Abbey boundary wall foundation, constructed of flints and chalk blocks in the late fourteenth century, and surviving to 20 cm below the present ground surface. The wall's construction levels (60) lay directly over the final late Roman or early Saxon deposits (61).



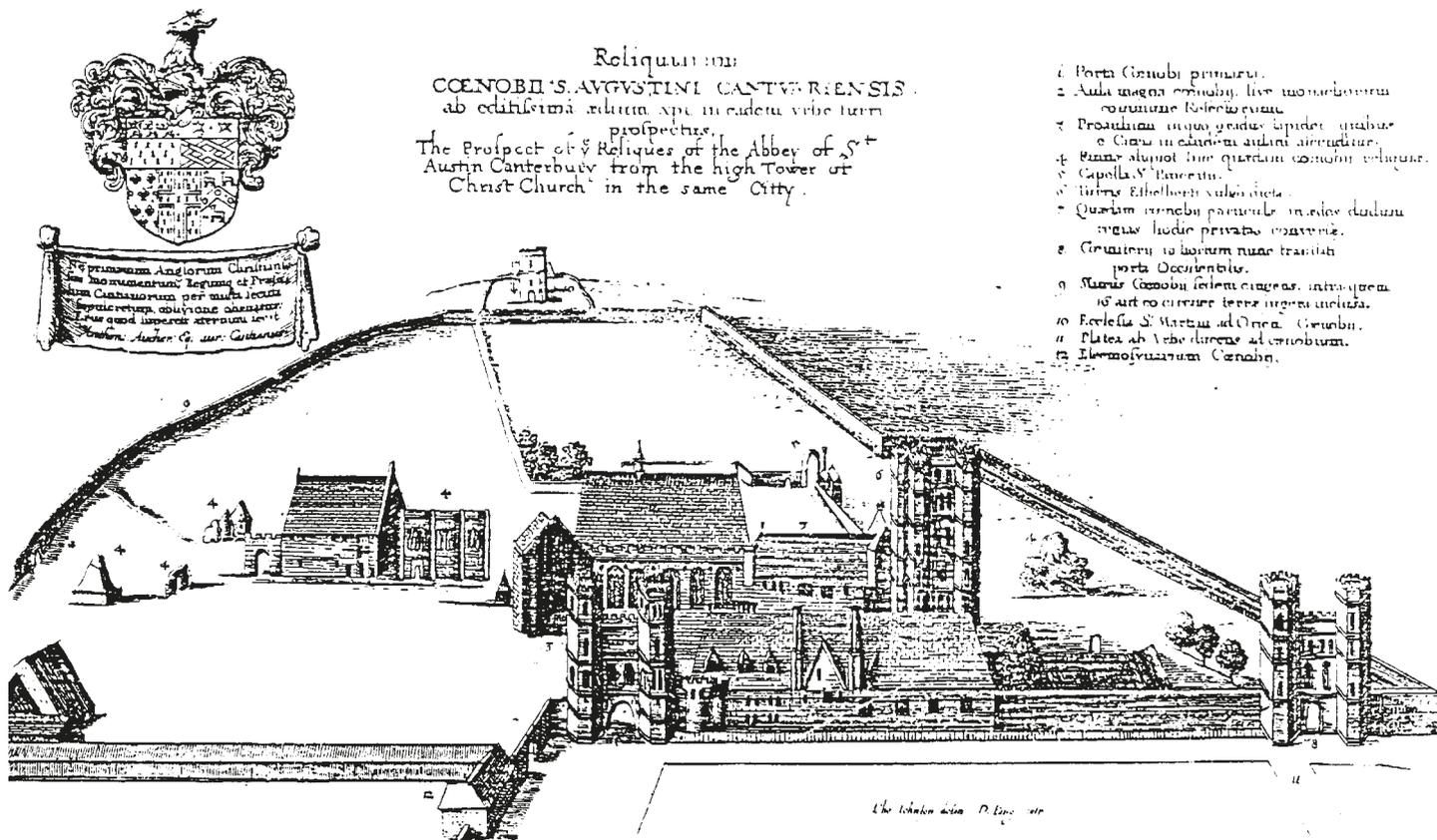
Cemetery Gate: Above: Section showing the sequence of excavated deposits.  
Below: Location plan of Cemetery Gate & Almonry Gate trenches.

Our thanks are especially due to Hugh Perks, the Surveyor to St. Augustine's Foundation, for allowing us to excavate the site and for all his help during the excavation.

Ian Anderson.

### 3. The Almonry Gate, St. Augustine's Abbey

During the resurfacing of a section of Monastery Street, north of Lady Wootton's Green, in May 1905, a watching brief maintained by the Trust enabled the recording of a section of the eastern precinct boundary wall of the Almonry of St. Augustine's Abbey. This substantial foundation of solid mortared flints set on a deep rammed chalk sub-foundation, may conceivably have been the footings for a gate. A recently discovered prewar photograph of the Fyndon Gate clearly shows the remains of a doorjamb incorporated in the facade of a later medieval dwelling (destroyed during the war) west of and adjoining the early fourteenth century Fyndon Gate. If the wall foundation uncovered during the resurfacing was far a gate, then it presumably gave access to the Almonry.



St. Augustine's Abbey: An engraving by Daniel King d. 1664, showing the remains of the Abbey as seen from the "Bell Harry" tower c.1656.

During this work a single early twelfth century voussoir from a small twelve inch wide window or blind arcade was recovered from a machine disturbed portion of the wall foundation. This caen-stone block with roll moulding and simple billet decoration on the hoodmould element, may have derived from an earlier building in the Almonry.

Paul Bennett

#### 4. No. 19 Stour Street

During the spring of 1985 an opportunity was seized to excavate beneath the floor of 19 Stour Street prior to renovation/reflooring of the property by the Canterbury Museums. The excavation continued for a couple of weeks and was carried out by the Community Programme team supervised by Steve Stubbs. Only post-medieval levels were fully excavated. These consisted of a series of sprung-timber, clay, trampled earth and rubble floors with internal dwarf walls of flint and mortar.

Earlier stratigraphy was observed in the sides of a nineteenth century sewer trench which was cut through the building from Stour Street to the rear of the building. Clay floors and the foundations of dwarf flint and mortar walls were located at a depth of 60 cm below the present internal floor level, and may represent the remains of medieval timber buildings which, according to the Christ Church rentals studied by William Urry, may date back to c.1200.

These floors were sitting on a dump of dark grey silty loam, possibly deposited from the flooding of the River Stour which lay only a few metres to the west. Beneath this thick deposit lay the surface of the Roman street, running along the west side of the Temple precinct from a postern in the city wall near St. Mildred's Church.

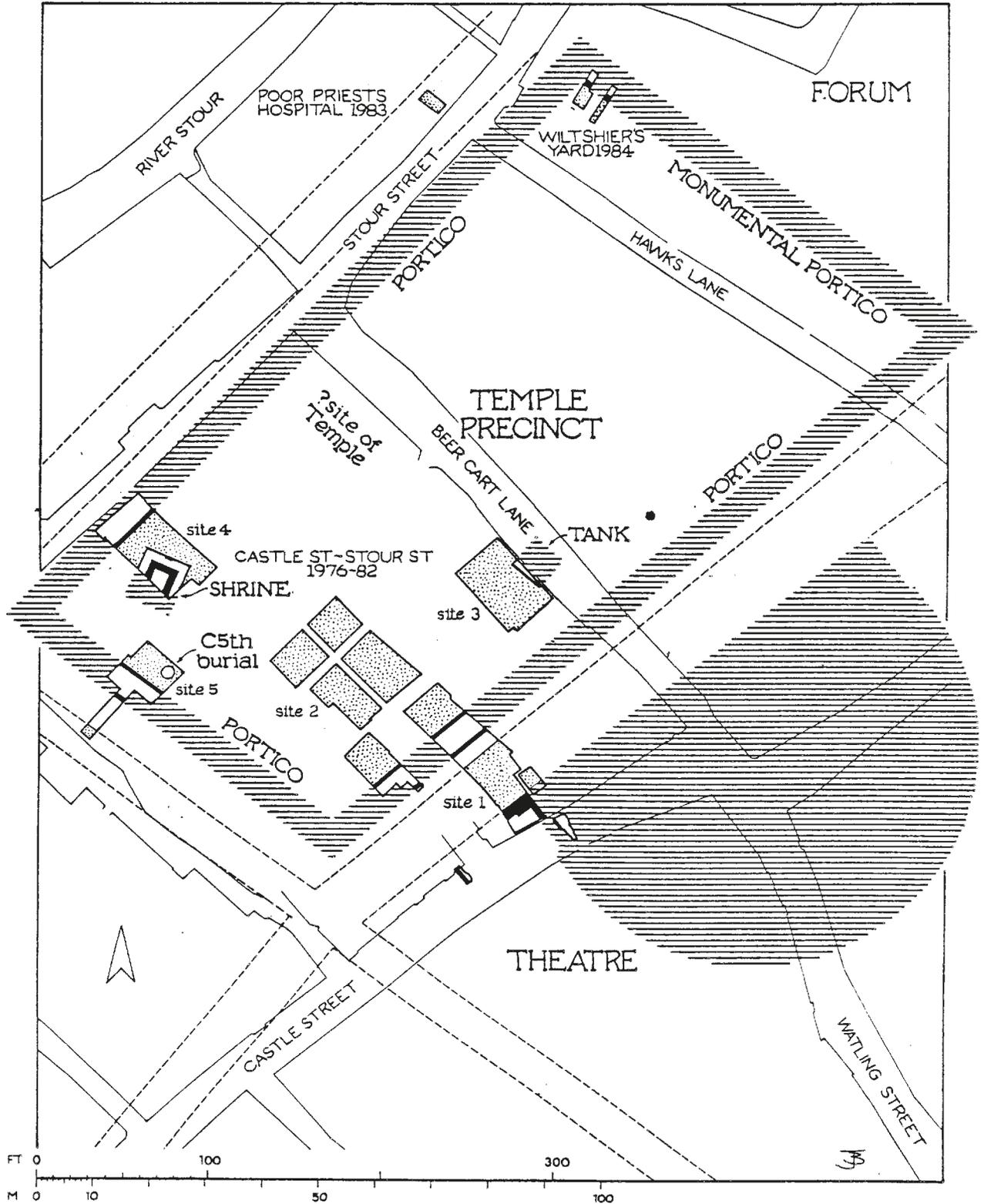
It has been hitherto thought that this postern gate was medieval, but now that the alignment of the Roman street is more precisely known, we can fairly confidently predict its Roman ancestry.

Paul Blockley

5. Wiltshiers' Yard, No. 76 Stour Street

During building work at the rear of these premises in January 1985, a number of machine-cut foundations revealed the remains of the northern portico of the Roman Temple enclosure.

Although the Roman levels were extensively disturbed by medieval and postmedieval pit digging, the foundations of a large stylobate wall, originally supporting a monumental colonnade, survived. This stylobate foundation was flanked to the south by a drain designed to take rain water from the portico roof and to the north by a sequence of bedding deposits for the portico floor. Layers of rammed gravel for the precinct yard extended south of the stylobate drain.



This exciting discovery has enabled a complete plan of the Temple enclosure to be made (Fig. ). The size of the stylobate foundation (1.70 m wide), implies that the north side of the enclosure was defined by a monumental colonnade consisting of large columns fronting a wide paved ambulatory, which separated the Temple precinct from the insulae containing the Forum-Basilica; two of the principal public buildings in the Roman Town. Information previously obtained by excavation indicated that these public buildings were separated by a major Roman street which extended on a north-east south-west line across the Roman town. Since metallings for a street on this line have been found east and west of the Temple enclosure, the location of a monumental portico interrupting the street at the north end of the precinct implies that the portico may have been a principal point of access for both building complexes. If this was the case, then back-to-back porticos may have existed in this position opening onto the Forum-Basilica to the north and the Temple precinct to the south.

Opposite: Plan of Roman temple precincts showing location of Castle Street-Stour Street trenches and Wiltshiers' Yard.

Masonry walls located parallel to and slightly north of the monumental portico (found by Professor Frere in 1955) may have been for the adjoining portico opening onto the Forum-Basilica precinct.

Paul Bennett.

## 6. Crundale Limeworks

The work at Crundale Limeworks reported in last year's Annual Report (p. 15) was completed this year, by a small Manpower Services Commission team supervised by the author.

A small number of Late Iron Age and Roman features were excavated by the team while the author and Mr. Damian Hone finished recording features excavated last year.

A number of new trenches were opened on the brow of the hill north of last year's site in the area threatened by future quarrying. A Late Iron Age ditch, a number of post holes and a large Late Iron Age rubbish pit containing the disarticulated remains of an inhumation burial, were uncovered in these new trenches.

Our grateful thanks are extended to the owner of the quarry, Mr. W. Moon, and to all those who took part in the excavation.

Ian Anderson.

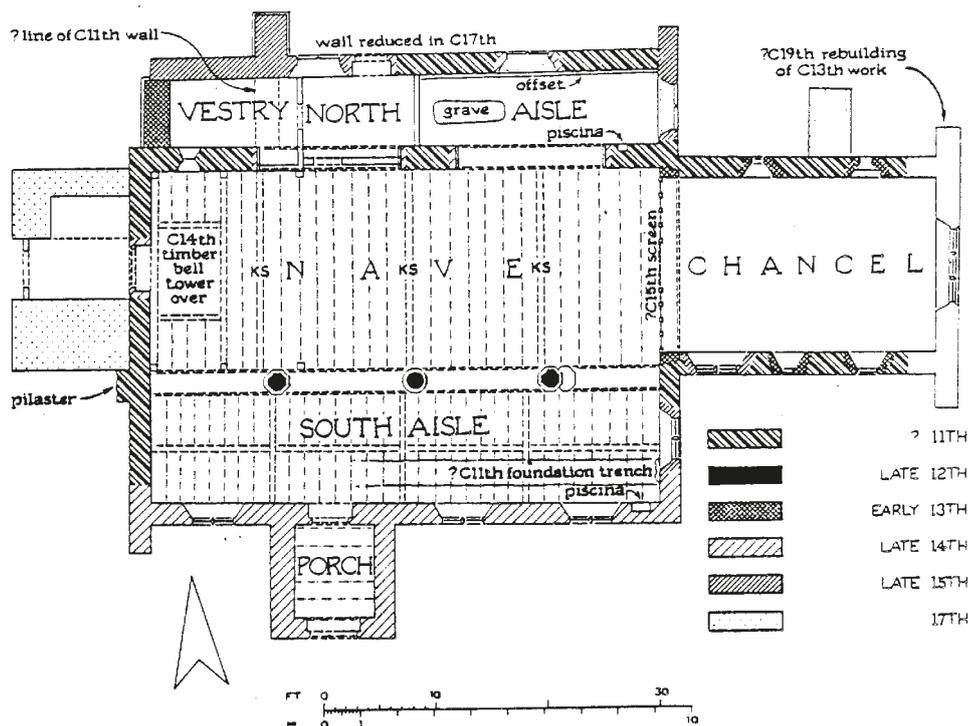
## 7. All Saints' Church, West Stourmouth

In February and March 1982, during restoration work on this now redundant parish church, the Trust made records of the whole of the fabric of the church, and in particular made measured drawings of the south aisle roof (see Arch. Cant. 98 (1982), 228-9 and Fig. 4). In February of this year the final stages of the restoration work were carried out, and this involved amongst other things the removal of the plaster from the south aisle walls and the taking up of the floors of the north and south aisles (in their eastern halves) before repairing. Several visits to the church were made by members of the Trust and a photographic survey was carried out by Paul Blockley. This work was rewarded by the discovery below the south aisle floor of the foundation trench (and perhaps part robber trench) of the original south wall of the church (see plan). The earliest phase of the church is perhaps late Saxon (or just possibly late eleventh century; when the church was given by Hamo, son of Vitalls, to Gundulf, the Bishop, and the monks of Rochester Priory), and this earlier south wall of the church was almost certainly of this phase. In the north aisle area the foundations of the north and east walls were exposed (with a slight offset) and these appeared to be original walls as well, though curiously the west wall of the north aisle (not excavated) appears originally to have been south of the large north-facing buttress, allowing the double-splayed window in the present nave north wall to have been originally an external window. This all makes the original church very wide (c.35 feet internally) and it is probable that the late Saxon/early Norman church had timber arcades in the nave. The line of the original pitch of the roof is still visible in Roman bricks at the west end (externally) of the south aisle. The nearby church of St. Mildred at Preston has a west wall (and contemporary west tower) which is perhaps of similar date. It too was originally a very wide church with a roof that came down to a low level on the north and south walls.

The removal of the floor in the middle of the north aisle exposed a partial void of oblong east-west form in the centre which must be a collapsed grave (see plan). This was recorded but not excavated. Notes and sketches were also made of most other parts of the church (as well as the photographic survey

All Saints Church, West Stourmouth:  
Phased plan.

### All Saints' Church, West Stourmouth

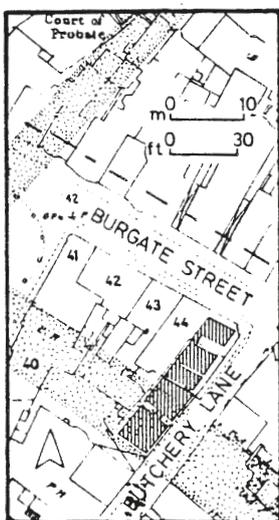


noted above), and it is hoped that a grant can be made available at a future date to allow all of this to be written up. We are extremely grateful to Mr Vickerman, who was carrying out the restoration work on behalf of the Redundant Churches Fund, for all the help and co-operation he gave us during our visits.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

Opposite: 41-44 Burgate and 1-3 Butchery Lane - Cellar plan locating trenches and section O-E (below).

Below: Location plan 41-44 Burgate and 1-3 Butchery Lane.

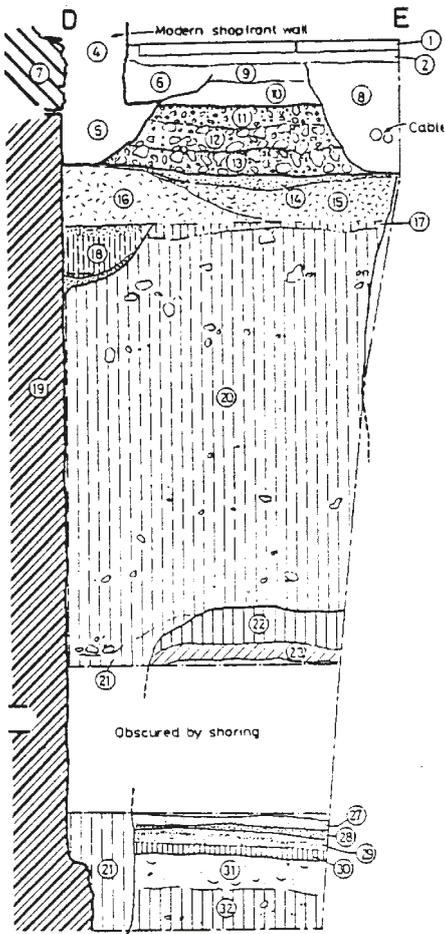
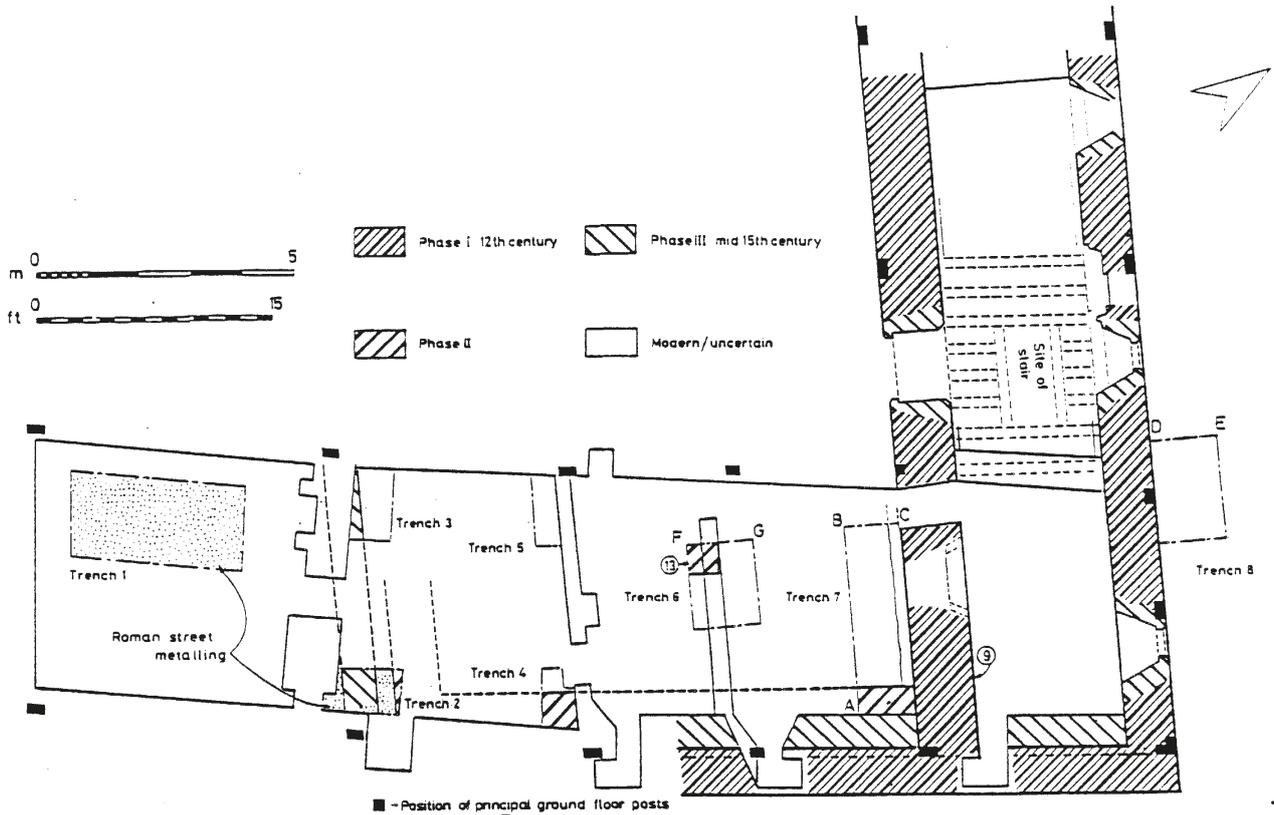


### 8. Nos. 41-44 Burgate and Nos. 1-3 Butchery Lane

A brief report on excavation and building recording work at No. 44 Burgate, formerly "The Bull" (medieval lodgings re-built during the Priorate of Goldstone I, in the mid-fifteenth century)<sup>1</sup>, during conversion and repairs to the premises by the new tenants, Liberty of London, appears in last year's Annual Report (pp. 18-19 and 37-38). Following the work reported last year, a large foundation pit was dug outside the property, fronting onto Burgate. This pit, cut to take concrete foundations for strengthening the building, was monitored by members of the Trust during August 1984 (see also Building Recording below, p. 41-2)

The pit, 1.25 m wide and 2.00 m long (4 ft x 6 ft) was cut 3.45 m (11 ft) below the present street. The earliest deposits consisted of a sequence of Roman layers 1.25 m thick. These layers indicated the presence of at least two superimposed timber buildings. Layers 30, 28 and 23 were clay and mortar floors associated with the structures. Layer 27 and intervening deposits, obscured by shoring, were deposits of demolition debris sealing the first building and then subsequently overlain by the second structure. The Roman deposits were sealed by a layer of dark loam (22), thought to be abandonment loam which accumulated over the latest Roman levels in the town from the early fifth century onwards.

The abandonment loam and Roman deposits were cut by a substantial construction pit (21 and 20) for the first cellared stone building, which existed on the site by c.A.D. 1200.<sup>2</sup> The external face of the well-preserved early thirteenth century cellar (19), which survived to 2.90 m above offset level, was exposed during the cutting of the foundation pit. The construction pit (20) for the cellar was backfilled with sticky black loam and the backfill was in turn sealed by levelling deposits (14-18) and gravel metallings (11-13) for medieval Burgate. A construction trench (5) associated with the building of an ashlar stone foundation wall (7) for the mid fifteenth century timber-framed lodgings, cut through the Burgate street metallings. The new dwarf wall, surmounted the truncated remains of the earlier cellar



wall. A sequence of modern deposits (4, 6 and 8-10) associated with recent refurbishment to the ground floor of the premises and with modern services, were capped by the existing flagstone pavement (1 and 2), flanking present Burgate.

The completed report on work at No. 44 Burgate will appear in Volume VIII of The Archaeology of Canterbury monograph series, to be published in 1986.

Paul Bennett.

Footnotes

1. Warton, H. Anglia Sacra (1691), 145, The Obituary of Prior Goldstone I (1449-68)
2. Urry, W. Canterbury Under the Angevin Kings (1967), Rental 0107 and Map 2, Sheet 6.

9. No. 41 St. George's Street:

Excavations commenced on 8th July to the rear of the old Co-op on St. George's Street. The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission and C d A have each given 10,000 towards the cost of the excavation, and a further grant of £2,000, specifically to help with the expensive machinework required to open up the trench and remove all spoil from the excavation, was given by the Kent County Council's Countryside Committee.

Special thanks are extended to C & A and their agents Leach Rhodes and Walker for their help at a11 stages during the organisation of the excavation, in the construction of a 'site hut' within the old Co-op building, and for the printing of posters advertising the excavation. A full interim report on the St. George's Street excavation will appear once the excavation is completed in the next (1985-86) Annual Report.

Paul Blockley.

### 10. No. 5 New Street, St. Dunstan's

At least seven vessels were recovered from pits dug for a light well and soakaway. Three Roman cremation burials of a second to third century date at a depth of 1.7 m were destroyed. The pots and a delicate glass phial had been smashed by workmen with no idea of their historical value. Two glass gaming counters were salvaged.

These items were recovered entirely due to the interest of the general public and the hard work, out of hours, of Trust staff, who completely emptied a skip (by permission of the owner) to recover cremated bones and four of the vessels.

It is a sad reminder to those of us who are concerned in the recording of archaeological evidence of the necessity to forge strong links and encourage co-operation with local building firms from the largest to the smallest.

Many thanks to the owner of the site for his co-operation.

Maggy Taylor.

### APPENDIX

List of the Main Excavations carried out by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust October 1975 - July 1985 (\* = Interim Report).

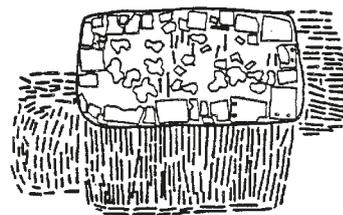
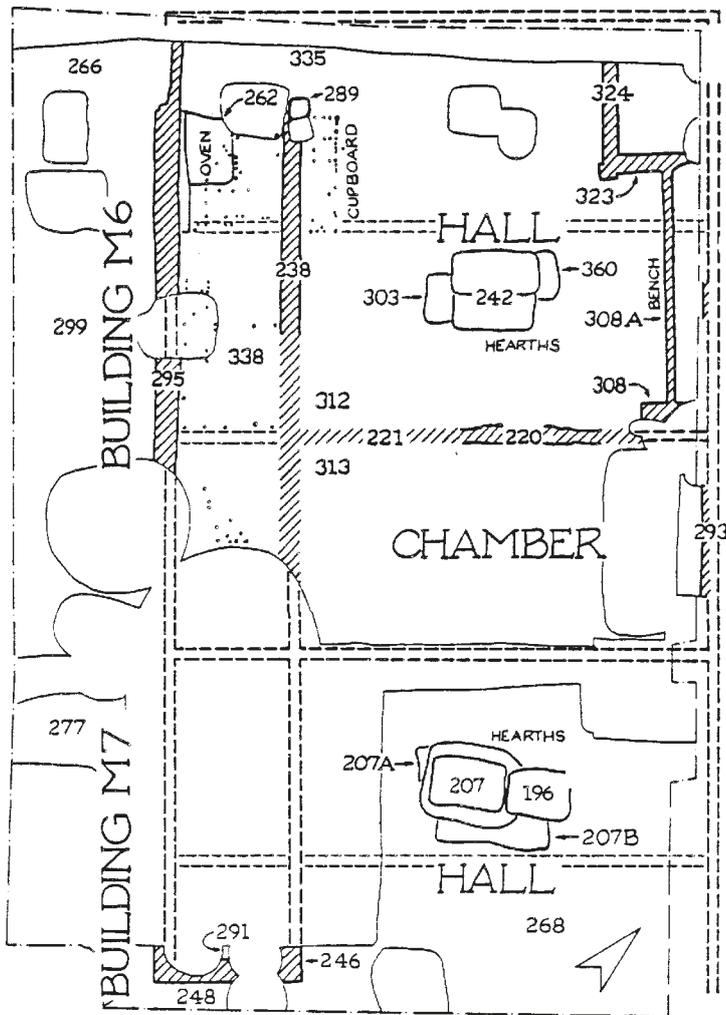
Site and Date	Period	Publication
1. Highstead Site A, 1975-1976 Highstead Site B, 1976	Iron Age, Roman Iron Age, Roman	Arch. Cant. 92, (1976), 236-8*
2. 16 Pound Lane, January 1976	Roman, fourteenth century	Arch. Cant. 92, (1916), 241-4
3. 77-9 Castle Street (C8/R I)	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 91, (1916), 238-40* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VI (forthcoming)
4. Rosemary Lane Car Park, 1 & 2 Gas Lane (Canterbury Castle), November 1975 and June 1976-1978	Roman, Medieval	The Archaeology of Canterbury, I (1982)
5. Old Place, Bekesbourne, November 1976, Summer 1977	Iron Age - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 96, (1980), 27-57
6. 19 Pound Lane, Spring 1977	Roman, fourteenth century	The Archaeology of Canterbury, II (1982), 105-7
7. Poor Priests' Hospital, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1982	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 96, (1980), 399-402;* Arch.Cant. 97, (1981), 276-9;* Arch. Cant. 98, (1982), 216-220;* and Collectanea Historical essays in memory of Stuart Rigold, (1981), 173-186.*
8. St. Radigund's Street, Church Lane, April-July 1977	Roman - Post-medieval	The Archaeology of Canterbury, II (1982), 71-105
9. Moat House, Rough Common, November 1977	Palaeolithic, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 94, (1918) 156-165
10. Norman Staircase (Aula Nova), Summer 1977-January 1978	Late Saxon, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 93, (1977), 217* The Archaeology of Canterbury III (forthcoming)
11. 16 Watling Street (Marlowe I), April-September 1978	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 94, (1978), 213-5* The Archaeology of Canterbury, V (forthcoming)

12.	28 St. Margaret's Street, (Pickford's Cellar), January 1978	Roman	Arch. Cant. 94, (1918), 277* The Archaeology of Canterbury, V (forthcoming)
13.	Sandown Gate, Sandwich, February 1978	Roman	Arch. Cant. 94, (1978), 152-6
14.	16-21 North Lane, Spring 1918	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 94, (1978), 65-191
15.	New Street, April 1978	Roman	Arch. Cant. 94, (1978), 149-152
16.	17-79 Castle Street, (CB/R II), Summer 1978	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 94, (1978), 275-7* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VI (forthcoming)
17.	Roper Chantry, St. Dunstan's Church, July 1978	Medieval, Post-medieval	Antiqs. Journal 60, (1980) 227-246
18.	St. Margaret's Street (Marlowe II), Autumn 1978-July 1979	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 95, (1979), 267-210;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, V (forthcoming)
19.	Sandwich Roman Villa, September 1978	Roman	Arch. Cant. 94, (1978), 191-94
20.	Invicta Service Station, Wincheap, October 1979	Roman	Arch. Cant. 96, (1980), 290-3
21.	Linacre Garden, November 1978 - June 1979	Saxon - Medieval	Arch. Cant. 95, (1979), 266-7* The Archaeology of Canterbury, IV (forthcoming)
22.	3 Beer Cart Lane, (CB/R III), June and July 1979	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 95, (1979), 270-2* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VI (forthcoming)
23.	35 St. Margaret's Street, (Godfrey's Cellar), Spring 1979	Roman	Arch. Cant. 95, (1979), 275-6* The Archaeology of Canterbury, V (forthcoming)
24.	St. Gabriel's, Cathedral, Spring and Autumn 1979, Spring 1980, July 1980	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 94, (1918), 218;* Arch. Cant. 95, (1979), 278;* and The Archaeology of Canterbury, IV (forthcoming)
25.	Mint Yard (Almonry Chapel) August-November 1979 and March-April 1980	Roman - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 95, (1979), 273-5* and Arch.Cant. 96, (1980) 398-9*, The Archaeology of Canterbury III (forthcoming)
26.	Marlowe III, November 1979, May 1980	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 96, (1980), 402-5* The Archaeology of Canterbury, V (forthcoming)
27.	St. Gregory's Priory (85-88 Northgate, August 1979, High Street, St. Gregory's, Summer 1980)	Medieval	Arch. Cant. 96, (1980), 297-302
28.	Canterbury By-pass, Autumn/Winter 1979-80	Iron Age, Roman	Arch. Cant. 95, (1979), 212-3* and Arch. Cant. 96, (1980), 267-289
29.	Cogan House, 53 St. Peter's Street, Spring 1980	Medieval	
30.	Marlowe IV, May-August 1980	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 96, (1980), 402-5* The Archaeology of Canterbury, V, (forthcoming)
31.	St. George's Street, The Parade (Sewer Trench), August 1975 and 1976	Roman	Arch. Cant. 92, (1976), 240;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, 411, (1983); 320-2
32.	St. John's Lane, January 1978	Belgic	Arch. Cant. 94, (1978), 278*

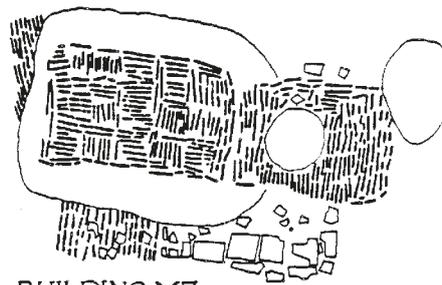
33.	Best Lane, (Kingsbridge Villa), Summer 1980	Roman	Arch. Cant.- 96, (1980), 397*
34.	68-69A Stour Street and Adelaide Place (CB/R IV8 V), Winter 1980/81	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 96, (1980), 406-410;* Arch. Cant. 97, (1981), 279-281;* and The Archaeology of Canterbury, VI (forthcoming)
35.	Bigbury, February-March 1981	Iron Age	Arch. Cant. 97, (1981), 287-292;**
36.	St. Augustine's College, August 1981	Roman	Arch. Cant. 97, (1981), 318-24
37.	Dane John, Summer 1981	Medieval, Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 97, (1981), 281-4;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
38.	Conduit House, Military Road, July 1981, Winter 1981	Medieval, Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 97, (1981), 292-3;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
39.	68 Burgate, 1981	Roman	The Archaeology of Canterbury, VII (1983), 336
40.	2-3A Marlowe Avenue, September, November 1981	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 97, (1981), 284-7;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
41.	3 Queen's Avenue, October 1981	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 97, (1981), 292;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
42.	Old Westgate Court Farm site (Cranmer House), March 1982	Roman, Saxon	Arch. Cant. 98, (1982), 220-2;* Current Archaeology 83 (Aug.1982), 337;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
43.	King's Bridge and All Saints' Church, May-June 1982	Medieval, Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 98, (1982), 215-6;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
44.	St. George's Street (Sewer Tunnel), Summer 1982	Roman, Saxon	Arch. Cant. 98, (1982), 222-5;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VII (1983), 322-34
45.	High Street/Parade (Sewer Tunnel), Autumn 1982	Roman	The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
46.	North-east Transept, Cathedral, August, 1982	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 98, (1982), The Archaeology of Canterbury, IV (forthcoming)
47.	Marlowe Theatre, August-November, 1982	Belgic - Post-Medieval	Arch. Cant. 98, (1982), 225-8;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, V (forthcoming)
48.	Slatter's Hotel Yard, September 1982	Belgic - Post-medieval	The Archaeology of Canterbury, V (forthcoming)
49.	Archbishop's Palace September-November 1982	Roman - Post-medieval	Arch. cant. 98, (1982), 230-3*
50.	Iffin Wood, Spring 1983	Medieval	Arch. Cant. 99, (1983), 119-124
51.	Westgate, February 1983	Roman, Medieval	The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
52.	Hoath Farm, March 1983	Belgic	

53.	7 Palace Street, Spring 1983	Roman	Arch. Cant. 99, (1983), 237;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
54.	1 Cossington Road, Spring 1983	Medieval	Arch. Cant. 99, (1983). 231;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
55.	St. John's Lane, July 1983	Belgic - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 99, (1983) 238-41;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
56.	Sandwich Castle, August 1983	Medieval	Arch. Cant. 99, (1983), 234-7*
57.	St. Margaret's Street, (Drain trench), Summer 1983	Roman	The Archaeology of Canterbury, V (forthcoming)
58.	20 St. Radigunds Street, August 1983	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 99, (1983), 241-2*
59.	Church Lane, October 1983-January 1984	Roman - Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 99, (1983), 251-2;* Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 278-81*
60.	St. Augustine's Abbey, Outer Court, November, 1983	Saxon, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 99, (1983), 247-251;* Medieval Archaeology (forthcoming)
61.	St. John's Hospital, Winter 1983-84	Medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 300-1*
62.	Pound Lane (Wool Store), Spring 1984	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 296-7*
63.	'Butterfly Garden', Pound Lane, Spring 1984	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 297*
64.	Black Princes Chantry, Spring 1984	Medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 297-8*
65.	St. Radigunds Bridge, Spring 1984	Roman, Medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 297*
66.	9 Nigh Street, February 1984	Roman	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 282-3;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
67.	Blackfriars' Gate, February 1984	Medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 283-4;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
68.	St. Dunstan's Churchyard, March 1984	Roman	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 284-5;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
69.	Linacre Garden Drain, May 1984	Medieval, Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 282-3;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
70.	Old Park, Stone Building, Summer 1984	Medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 281-2;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
71.	44 Burgate, June 1984	Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 298-300;* The Archaeology of Canterbury, VIII (forthcoming)
72.	46 North Lane, June-August 1984	Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval	Arch. Cant. 101, (1984) 289-90*
73.	Bossingham House, Adisham, July 1984	Medieval	Arch. Cant, 101, (1984), 291-2

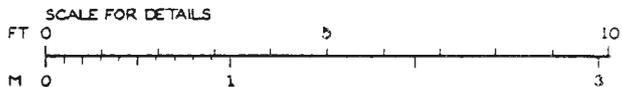
- 74. Crundale Limeworks, Summer 1984, May-June 1985      Iron Age, Roman      Arch. Cant. 101, (1984), 285-9\*
- 75. St. Martin's Hill, Winter 1984-85      Saxon - Post-medieval
- 76. 19 Stour Street, Spring 1985      Roman, Post-medieval
- 77. St. Augustine's Cemetery Gate, Spring 1985      Roman - Medieval
- 78. 41 St. George's Street, July-September 1985      Roman - Post-medieval



BUILDING M6  
DETAIL OF HEARTH



BUILDING M7  
DETAIL OF HEARTH



### III POST EXCAVATION

#### Introduction

Much of the work carried out by the Trust during the past year has been “post-excavation” work for the many excavations carried out in the last few years. Reports on some of the more important aspects appear below. They show just a few of the many very important results, for example the reconstruction of the splendid Roman Corinthian capital and fluted columns from the as yet unlocated Temple, or the very complete sequence of AngloSaxon pottery being put together from the many sites inside and outside the City walls. All this has always been very greatly underfunded, but despite this, the results speak for themselves. Long may it continue!

The final part of this section - longer than usual for our Annual Report - is a full interim summary by Nigel Macpherson-Grant of his work on the post-Roman ceramics of Canterbury. It is of such importance and interest that we thought it was well worth including here. Full reports on all this work will of course be found in *The Archaeology of Canterbury*.

Tim Tatton-Brown

#### 1. Castle Street - Stour Street Sites

Opposite: Castle Street-Stour Street.  
Site 3 - Plan showing Period 9 (c.1300/25-c.1450) buildings M6 and M7 and detail plans of hearths. For location of trench see Figure on p.12.

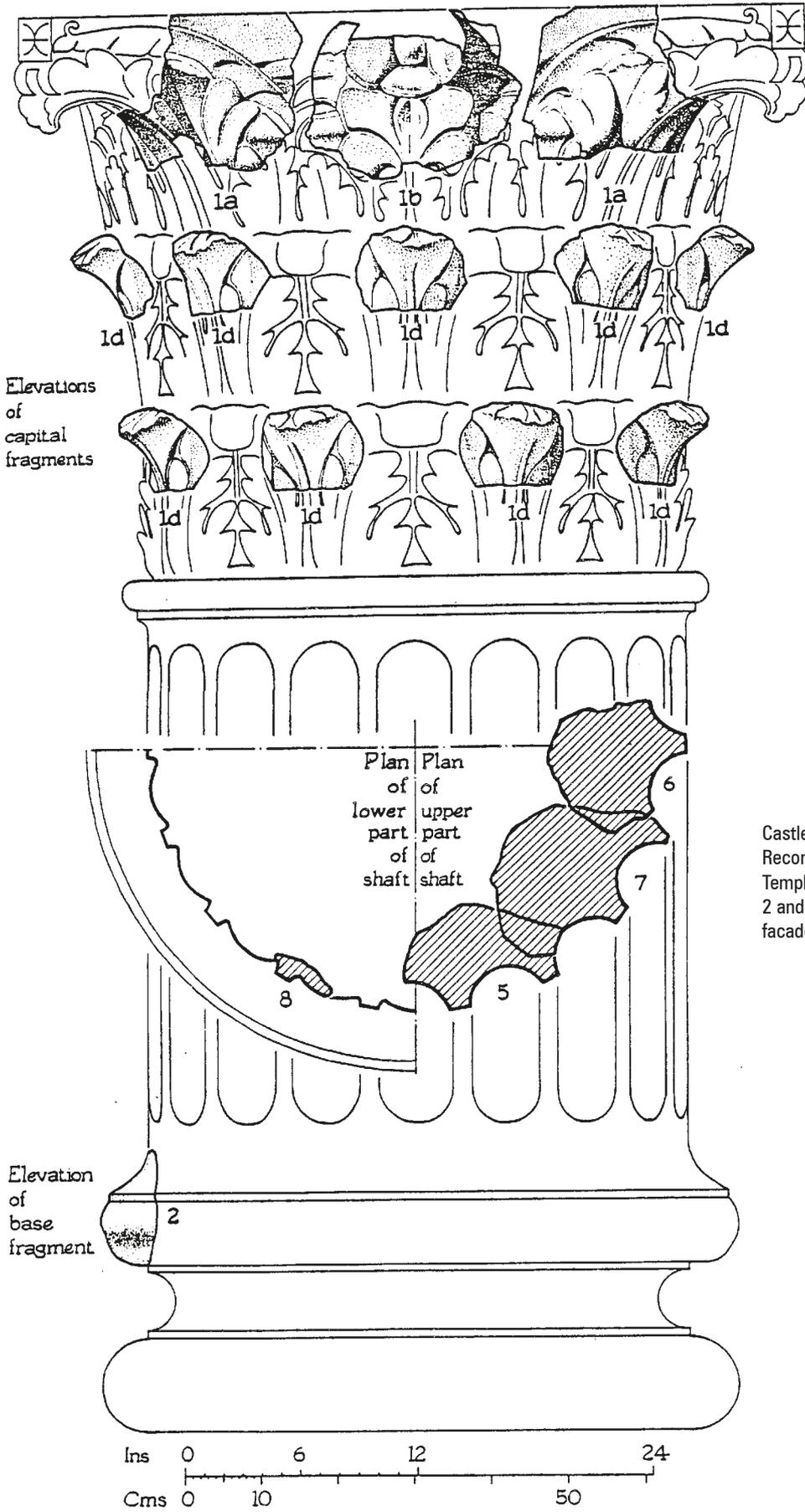
Publication work on the five excavations located in the Castle StreetStour Street area in 1976-81 has been in progress intermittently for the past two years. During this financial year the complete report on these sites has been gradually drawn together for publication in Volume VI of *The Archaeology of Canterbury* monograph series. The post-excavation work on these five important Canterbury sites was financed by the H.B.M.C. ('English Heritage').

The five sites, 17-19 Castle Street (frontage and back garden areas) excavated in 1976 and 1978; 3 Beer Cart Lane excavated in 1979, 69A Stour Street and Adelaide Place excavated in 1980 and 1981, all produced a remarkable sequence of archaeological deposits dating from the early first century A.D. up to the present. Space does not allow for a full discussion of the information gleaned from these sites, but the impending completion of the full report enables a brief discussion of one or two interesting aspects to be dealt with here.

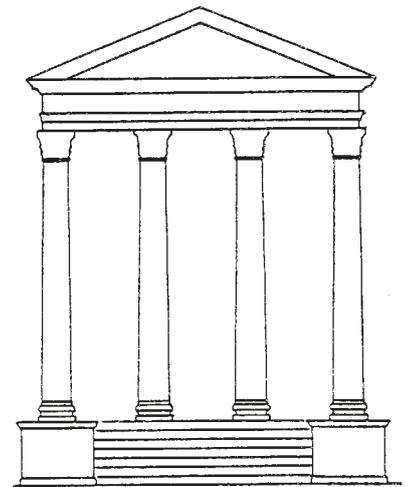
For much of the Roman period, all five sites were covered by the Roman Temple Precinct. Although the Temple itself was not located, a small shrine was discovered on the Stour Street site and a possible fountain under 3 Beer Cart Lane. The temple enclosure was surrounded by a portico and major Roman streets flanked the south, east and west sides of the Precinct. The north side of the Precinct probably adjoined that of the Forum; the two principal building complexes being separated by a large monumental portico (located in Wiltshiers yard, 76 Stour Street in 1984 see above p.00). The construction of the Temple Precinct in about A.D. 110-120 can be related to a broad programme of development for the central area of the Roman city with monumental buildings. They include the Forum and Basilica, the Baths, and the Theatre situated immediately east of the Temple Precinct.

Despite the lack of evidence for the position of the central Temple, a small quantity of architectural stonework and marble was recovered from the latest Roman levels, much of it incorporated as rubble in the final Precinct courtyard. The architectural stonework was executed in pelletal limestone probably from Northern Gaul and consisted of fragments of Corinthian capitals, pieces of fluted column shaft and parts of column bases. All these fragments are of a size suitable for a major public building, probably the Temple itself, and bear comparison with stonework from the Temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath. Well over two thousand fragments of marble and other polished hard stones were recovered from the five sites. These include marble tesserae from mosaic floors, geometrically cut slabs of marble for opus sectile floors, slabs of marble used for wall veneer and a large number of mouldings used for wall panels and general decorative devices. Most of the marble is of Carrara type from Pavonazza, Italy, but marble from elsewhere was also recovered. This includes Sette Basi from Skyros, Red Porphyry, Granito Verde and Onyx from Egypt, Green Porphyry and Antico Verde from Greece and Purbeck and Sussex marbles. Sandstones from the local lower greensand formations, grey slates and siltstones, including slate from Tournai, were also present.

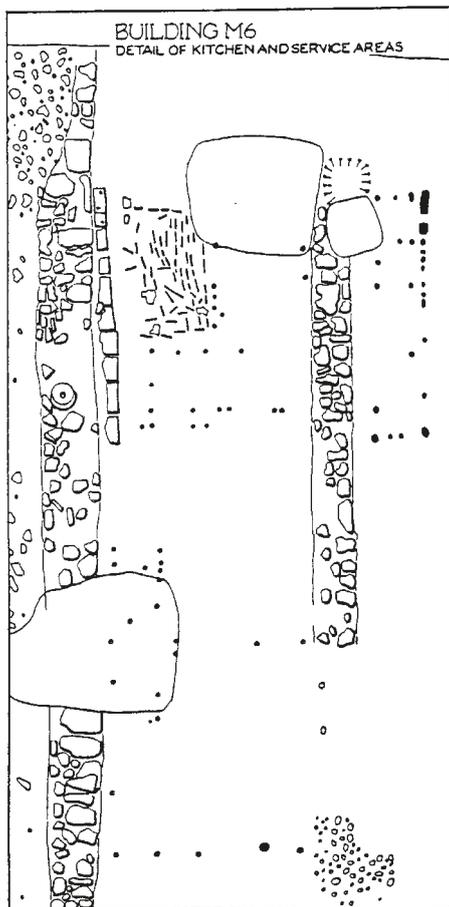
The architectural stonework has been analysed by Dr. Tom Blagg. John Bowen has prepared a composite figure incorporating all the important architectural fragments in a tentative reconstruction of a fluted Corinthian column, probably from the Temple. Fluted columns of monumental size are not common in Roman Britain, and those that do exist were for external use<sup>1</sup>. Although no part of an entablature or of pedimental sculpture was found, the presence of Corinthian columns are a strong indication that the



Castle Street-Stour Street Sites:  
 Reconstructed Corinthian column possibly from the  
 Temple, based on fragments recovered from Sites 1,  
 2 and 3 and tentative reconstruction of the Temple  
 facade, see also Figure on p.12.



Tetrastyle facade



Castle Street-Stour Street Site 3:  
Building M6 - detail plan of kitchen and service areas.

Temple was of classical, rather than Roman-Celtic type<sup>2</sup>. The capital is one of a well-known Romano-British form, usually employed in public buildings throughout lowland Britain<sup>3</sup>. Fragmentary though the remains are, this is the first example known to have been found in Canterbury, its details bear close comparison to those from the Forum Basilica at Silchester and Caerwent<sup>4</sup>. The fragments shown in John Bowen's drawing come from the upper part of the capital. The capital may have been carried by a column approximately 70cm in diameter.

An analysis of the total assemblage of column, capital and base fragments indicate that a column height of between 1-8m should be expected. The size of the Temple enclosure, an analysis of the surviving architectural stonework and a broad comparison with the Temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath, tentatively indicate that the Temple was of classical type perhaps with a tetrastyle facade. The Temple may well be located under the K.C.C. offices at the west end of Beer Cart Lane.

A number of medieval timber-framed buildings were uncovered against the Castle Street, Beer Cart Lane and Stour Street frontages. Two of the best preserved examples were found under 3 Beer Cart Lane. These structures, dating from c. A.D. 1300, were both small hall houses, covered by a single roof. The domestic units were built simultaneously as a single timber-framed development 48 ft long and 25 ft wide, with equal bay divisions 9 ft wide. The western domestic unit was of three bays with a southern outshot 4 ft wide. The eastern dwelling was of two bays with an outshot. Both structures had centrally located tile-on-edge hearths; the western dwelling more elaborate than the eastern. A complex sequence of floors and internal features was located in the western building and sufficient survived here to enable an analysis of the subpartitioning of the ground and first floors. Fig. drawn by John Bowen to accompany the final report, shows excavated features together with a postulated reconstruction of the main-frame elements. The ground floor of the western dwelling comprised the foundations of a screen surrounding the principal door giving onto Beer Cart Lane. A bench foundation adjoined the screen against the road frontage frame wall. A partition wall separated the hall with central hearth, from a service room to the east of it. The rear frame wall was pierced in the southwest corner of the hall by a door giving access to the outshot and to the backyard area; a path probably led from the back door to a detached kitchen in the yard. Rows of stake holes subdivided the outshot into small service compartments reflecting the bay divisions. The western bay of the outshot east of the door contained a small oven foundation of tiles on edge, backed by a horizontally bedded tile and clay wall built to protect the timber ground-plate which surmounted the external dwarf wall of the outshot. Stake holes surrounding the hearth probably supported the clay superstructure of the oven. A number of stake holes located in the service area may have been for internal fittings such as tables, shelves, etc. The services area was probably lighted by windows located in the rear outshot frame wall. The eastern bay was almost certainly of two floors. The western bay was also probably of two floors; the central bay was undoubtedly open to the roof.

A cupboard, built against the rear frame wall of the hall, was indicated by a complex group of stake holes immediately west of the door in the south-west corner of the hall. The cupboard was 5 ft long and 1 ft 6 in. wide. Internal stake holes suggested that 1t may have been subdivided into compartments.

Very little survived of the eastern two-bay domestic unit, but structurally it would presumably have been identical to the western bays of the western unit; a hall with central hearth occupied the entire ground floor area and the eastern bay must have been of two floors.

Paul Bennett

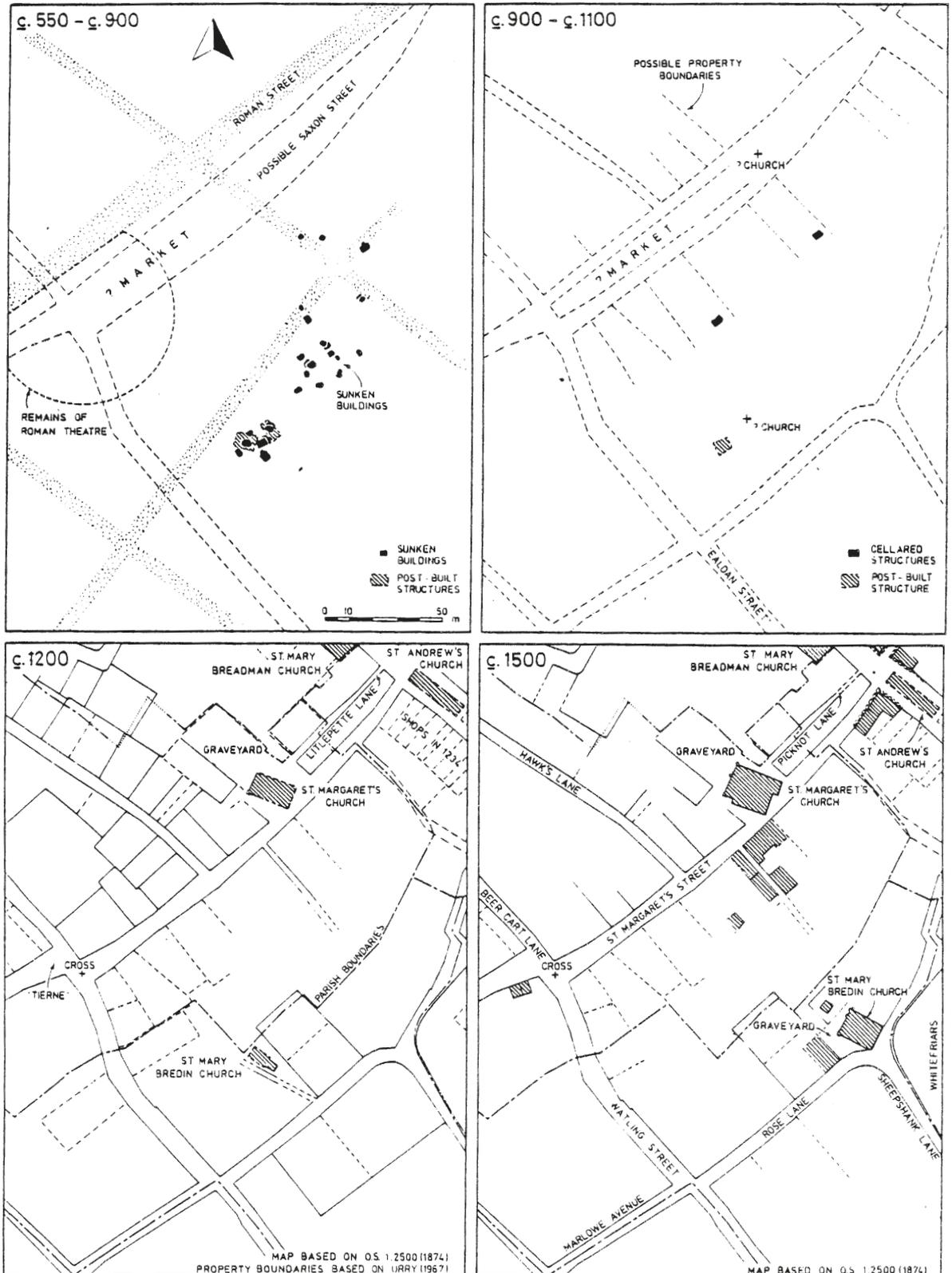
#### References

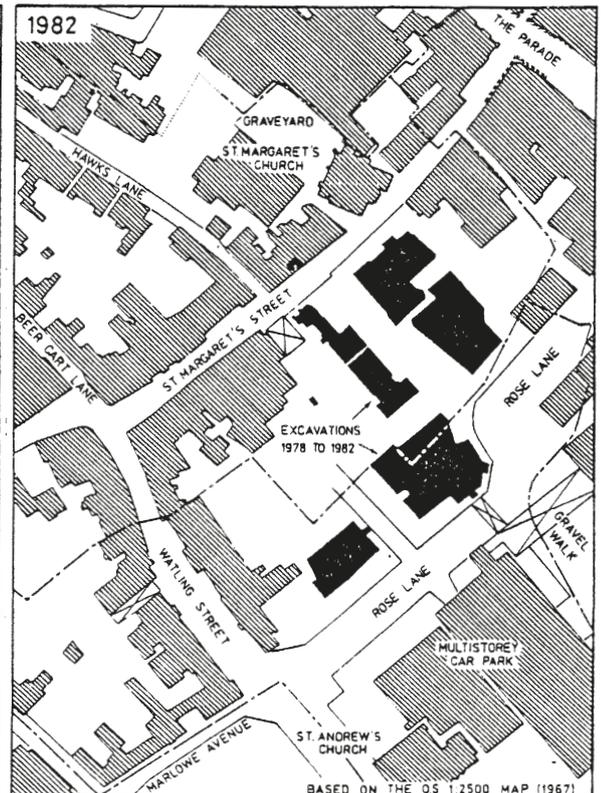
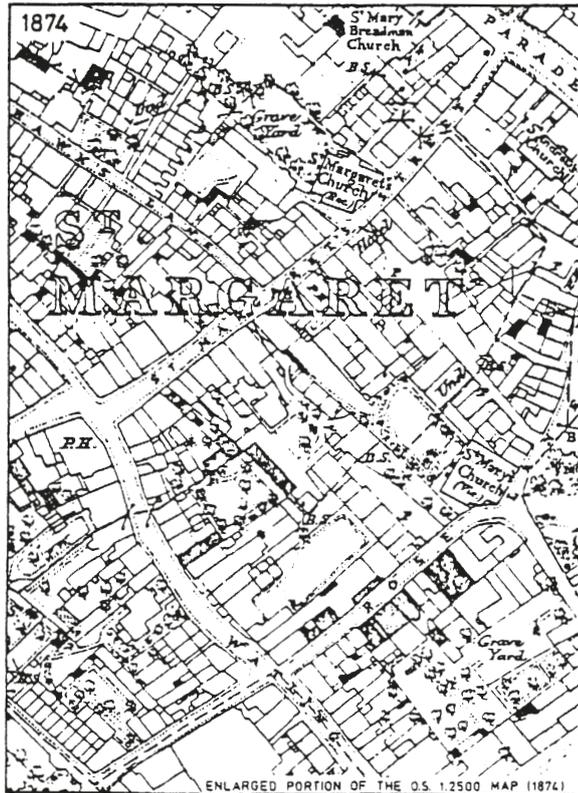
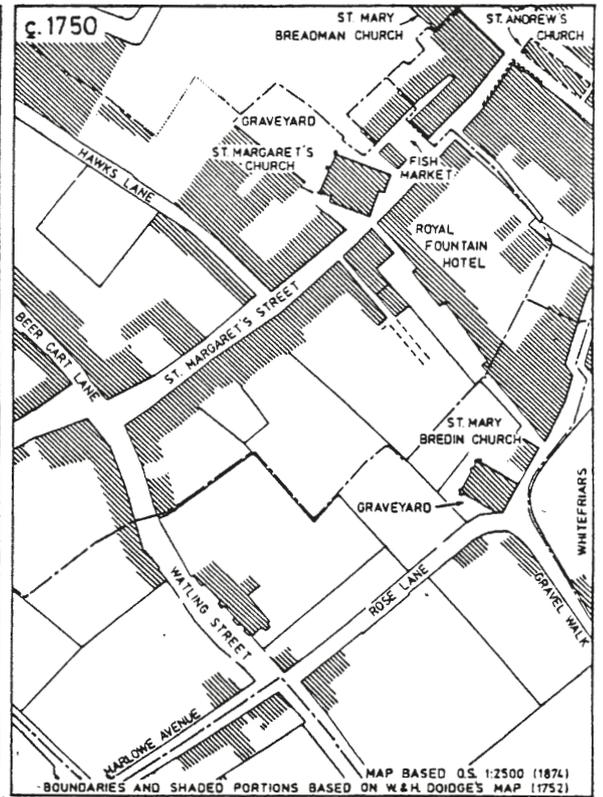
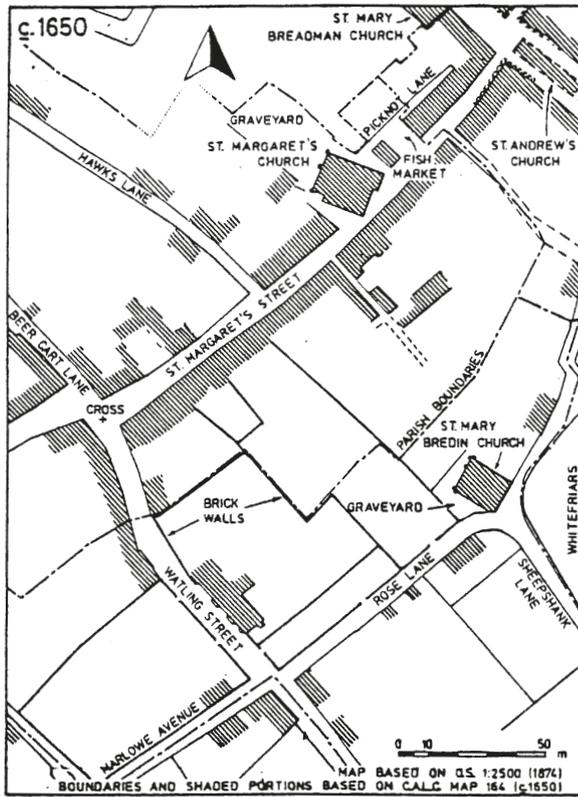
1. See B. W. Cunliffe, *Roman Bath*, (Society of Antiquaries' Research Report No. 24, Oxford, 1969), p. 184 and P1. XXX, Nos. 1.1-1.5, and U. E. Strong, in 8. W. Cunliffe (ed.) *Fifth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent* (Society of Antiquaries Research Report No. 23, Oxford, 1968), p• 51-60, 67 and P1. XXv.
2. T. F. C. Blagg, 'The decorated stonework of Roman Temples in Britain', p. 31-44, in W. Rodwell (ed.) *Temples, Churches and Religion: recent research in Roman Britain* (B. A. R. British Series, 77, Oxford, 198U).
3. T. F. C. Blagg 'Roman civil and military architecture in the province of Britain' in *World Archaeology*, 12 (1980), 31, 37 ff.
4. Fox and St. John Hope 'Excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, Hants', *Archaeologia* 52 (189U), 157 and p 1. XXIV; V. E. Nash-Williams, 'The Forum and Basilica and Public Baths of the Roman town of Venta Silurum at Caerwent in Monmouthshire', *8u11. Board of Celtic Studies* 15 (1953), 161 and p 1. V.

2. Marlowe

Below and opposite: Marlowe - topographical development plans of the St. Margaret's Street area.

During part of this year, work has progressed well on Volume V of The Archaeology of Canterbury (Excavations beneath the Marlowe Car Park and Adjacent Areas, 1978-1982). The work of Kevin and Marion Blockley and the writer, over Christmas, has concentrated on the completion of crossreferencing the excavation report text and figures, and the compilation of the contents lists/general layout of the volume. The hard work of Jane Turner in editing and retyping the finds/specialists reports has meant that a copy of the near complete version of the text, together with all excavation figures was delivered to the H.B.M.C. on 2nd April. The entire cost of this work has been met by the H.B.M.C.





With the drawing together of all the loose ends it was also possible to complete the topographical survey of the Marlowe area. Before c. 1200 only a hypothetical reconstruction of the topography is possible, due to a lack of documentary and cartographic evidence. It should be remembered when looking at figs and that the information, especially for the pre 1200 maps, relies heavily on the excavated areas which were limited to the areas shaded black on the 1982 map. Between c. A.D. 550 and c. A.D. 900 the area was occupied by small Saxon structures, predominantly of 'sunken' form. During this period some of the Roman streets may have continued in use as tracks, but it is more likely that new routes were evolved between the populated areas. One of the major Saxon streets ran along the line of St. Margaret's Street from the Roman (and later Medieval) gate at the Wincheap end of Castle Street (Worthgate). The ruins of the Roman Theatre may have been used as a market/defended place at this time. The Roman street

along the southeast side of the forum Basilica insula ran parallel to this street only a little to the north-west. Therefore, the alignment of this street is continued, but its position may have altered. If this is the case, it is likely that the gravels of the Roman street were employed as the floors of Saxon timber structures. This situation is mirrored in the Cathedral precincts where in three cases, groups of buildings are seen to overlay the projected alignments of Roman streets (the Brewhouse and Bakehouse ranges on the north-east side of the Outer Court; the Deanery on the east side of the Outer Court, and more hypothetically the Infirmary).

By the early tenth century there had been a dramatic alteration of the pattern of occupation. The street system was probably firmly established by this time with structures aligned on the street. Unfortunately the excavated street frontages were badly disturbed by later cellaring, so that the pattern of occupation here is difficult to determine. However, two cellared structures were located approximately 30 metres back, and parallel to, the street frontage. These may have lain at the end of property blocks. Suggested property boundaries have been included in this figure, projected back from the known boundaries of c. 1200. The post-built structure on the c. A.D. 900 to c. 1100 figure was a smithy, also sited some way back from the street frontage.

The street beneath the present St. Margaret's Street may have been a market street at this time with St. Margaret's Church sitting between two narrow streets. The Roman Theatre, along with many other decaying Roman masonry structures, was robbed around c. 1050-1100.

The c. 1200 map is based mainly on topographical data transposed by the late Dr. William Urry from Christ Church rentals. By this time one side of the market street had been infilled with houses to form the dog-leg at the Castle Street-St. Margaret's Street junction. St. Mary Bredin Church and St. Margaret's Church were extant by this time. St. Mary Bredin Church moved further east when it was rebuilt during the thirteenth century. It was rebuilt on this site in 1867 and stood until its destruction during an air-raid on 2nd June 1942.

The c. 1640 map is based on a map of Canterbury (C.A.L.C. map 123) held in the Cathedral Library. It shows, amongst other things, a fish market between St. Margaret's Street and Picknot Lane, and 16 Watling Street with its brick garden walls.

It is hoped that all the editorial work and proof reading can be completed by 1st April 1986, so that this large volume can be sent to the printers.

Paul Blockley.

### **3. Church Lane 1983**

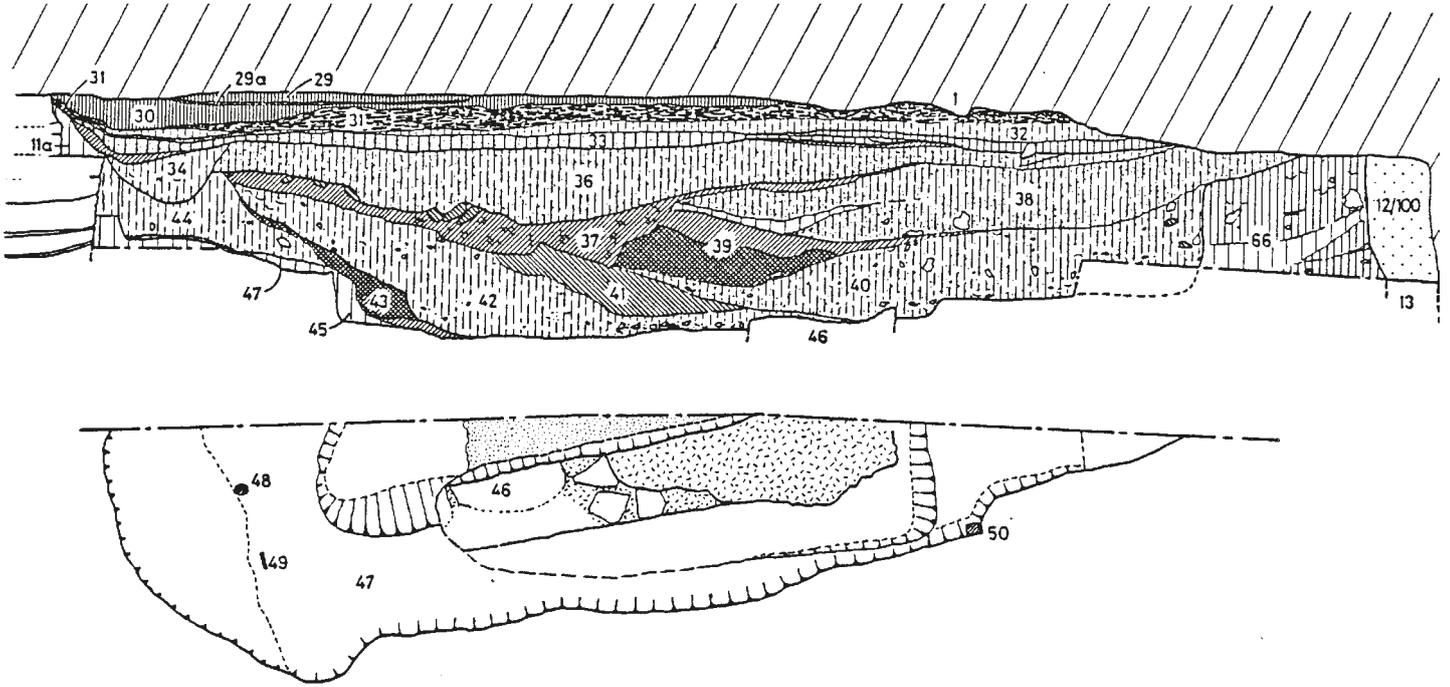
During 1984, the bulk of the post-excavation work was completed for the Church Lane excavation (interim report in Annual Report 1983-84, pp 8-9). The writer completed the phasing and text to accompany drawings produced by Martin Herdman. Pan Garrard completed the finds report so that a near complete draft of the report was handed over to H.B.M.C. on 2nd April, 1985.

Perhaps the most interesting find from the excavation was a group of reused Romanesque carved stone blocks depicting beasts.

Paul Blockley.

### **4. St. Augustine's Outer Court.**

Post-excavation work following the salvage operation mounted by the Trust in St. Augustine's Outer Court during the construction of the Christ Church College Students' Union building (see last year's Annual Report, pp 25-27), has been in progress during this financial year. The postexcavation work, financed by H.B.M.C. is now virtually complete. The excavation text is accompanied by a documentary section written by the Trust's honorary historian, Mrs. Margaret Sparks, and by Tim TattonBrown. Our architectural draughtsman, John Bowen, has prepared a revised plan of St. Augustine's Abbey. John Rady, who assisted during the salvage operation, has drawn additional figures to accompany the text. Nigel Macpherson-Grant and Marion Green have prepared reports on the pottery, Pan Garrard has reported on the small finds and Justine Bayley, of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory at Fortress House,



St. Augustine's Outer Court:  
 Above: Detail plan and section through bronze casting pit.  
 Below: Plan of trench showing excavated features. For location see Annual Report 1983-4, p.58-9.

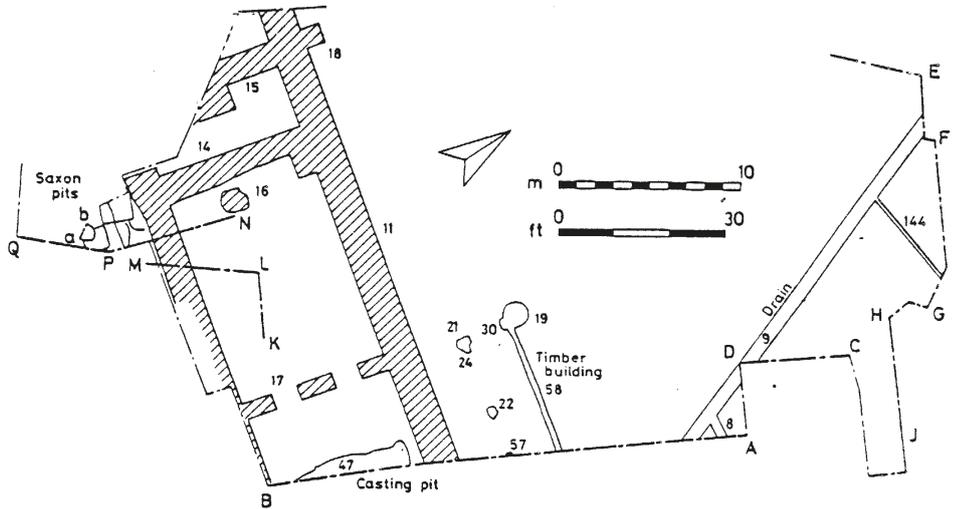
has prepared a report on the technological finds. The full excavation report will be submitted to Medieval Archaeology for publication in 1986.

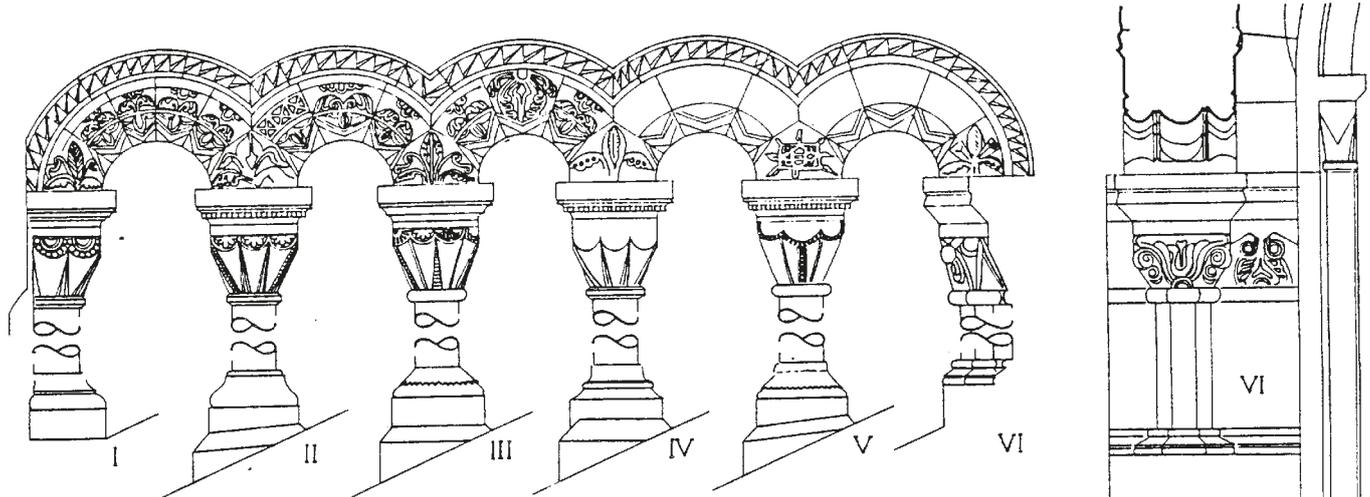
A by-product of the St. Augustine's post-excavation work has been the recent publication of a small leaflet on "St. Augustine's Abbey and the Royal Palace". This useful survey of the topography of the medieval and post-medieval Abbey combines John Bowen's excellent survey of the ecclesiastical establishment with a plan of the subsequent King's Palace and a documentary description of both building complexes by Mrs. Sparks and Tim Tatton-Brown<sup>1</sup>.

In the final analysis, the construction of the Christ Church College Students' Union building proved to be an archaeological disaster, since only a small part of this important and complex site was salvaged during the construction work. The excavation report therefore contains only a fraction of the evidence that could have been obtained had the site been properly excavated in advance of the development. Should any new building work in the area of the Outer Court occur in the future, a thorough archaeological excavation must precede it.

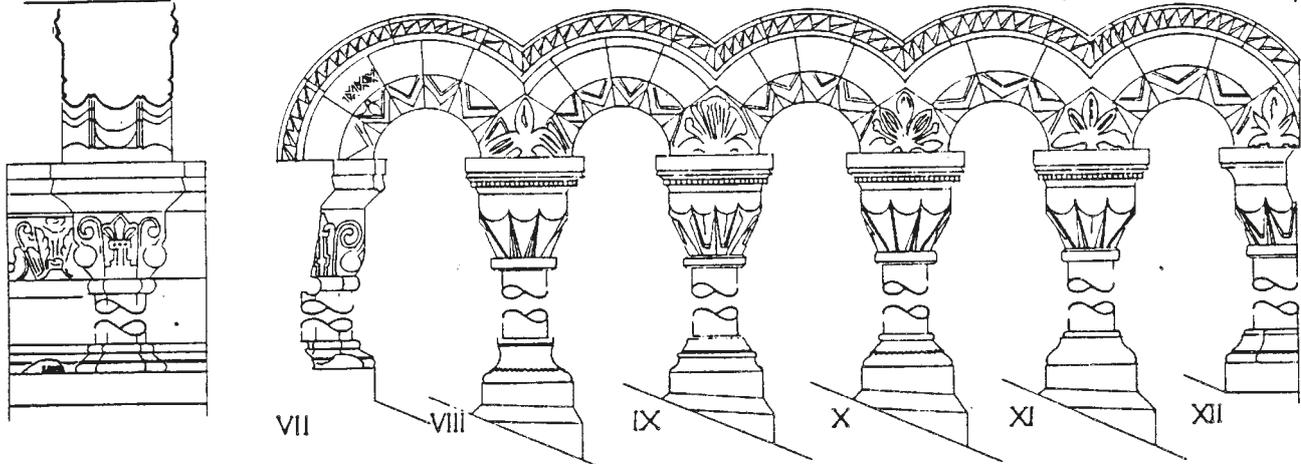
Space does not allow for a thorough discussion of this site, but a few important aspects can be briefly discussed here. The history of the site after c. A.D. 1300 when the Outer Court and Cellarer's range were established, was briefly considered in last year's Annual Report, and it is not intended to discuss the later site history here.

Although the nature of the development precluded proper excavation, much of the early history of the site was tentatively established by artifactual evidence and by a small number of excavated features. Roman activity was indicated by the presence of a small collection of pottery dating from the first to

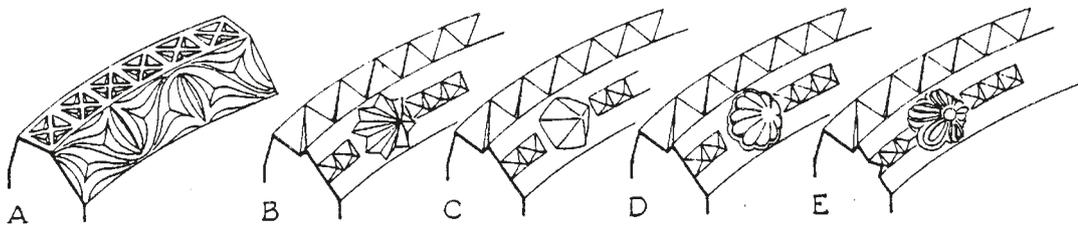




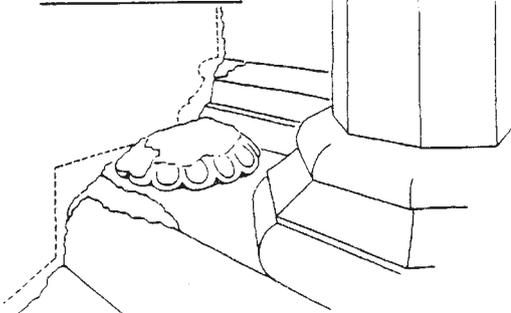
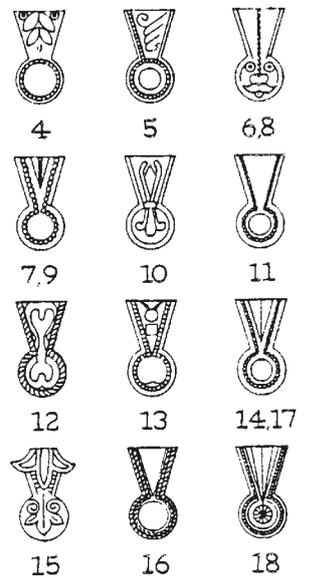
STAIRCASE - South Arcade, internal elevation to south & section thro' to west



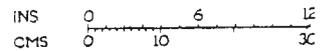
STAIRCASE - North Arcade, section thro' to west & internal elevation to north



WATERTOWER - Hoodmould ornament A-w arch, B-e arch, C-s arch, D-E-n arch.

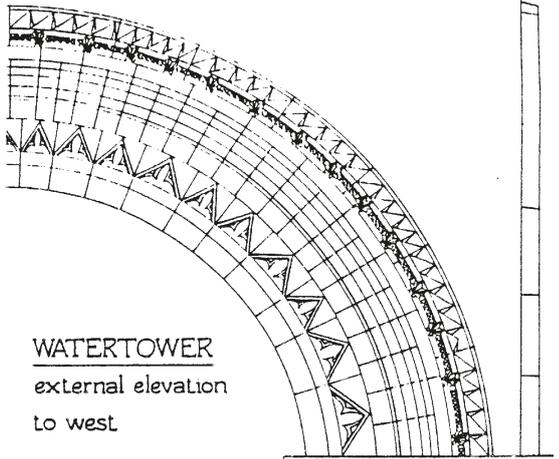


STAIRCASE - North Arcade, detail of base immediately south of column VII

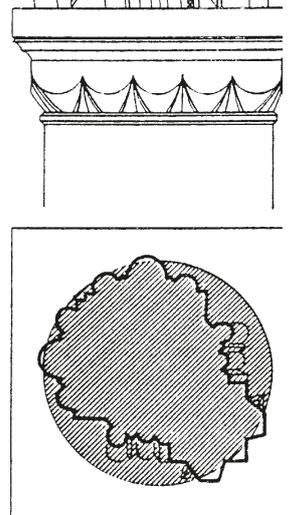


PRINCIPAL DOORWAY

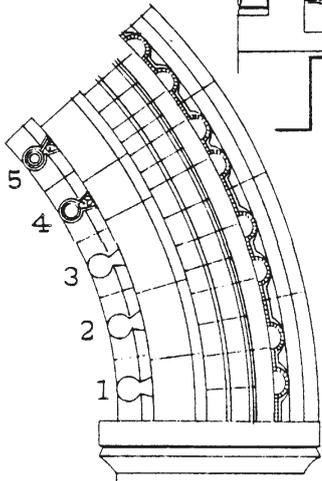
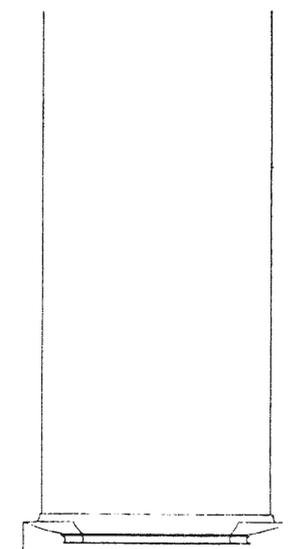
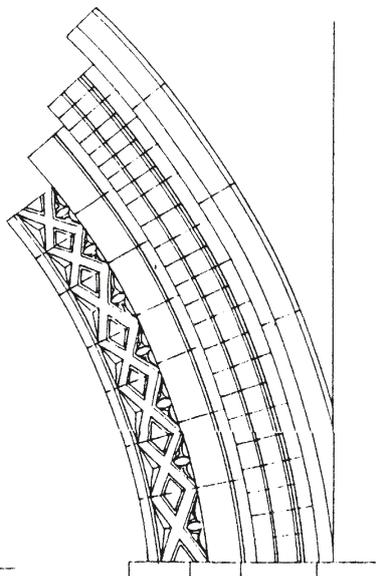
internal elevation  
to east



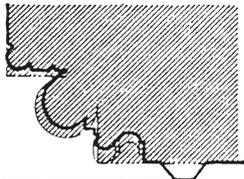
WATERTOWER  
external elevation  
to west



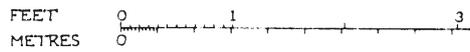
section thro' to  
south, showing  
relationship to  
staircase arcade



ARCHWAY in South Wall  
external elevation to north



EASTERN ARCADE  
external elevation to west



64

fourth centuries A.D. This assemblage was mainly recovered from machine disturbed soils during the cutting of foundations for the new building. These 'stray' finds may have been associated with a Roman cemetery which underlies the Saxon and Medieval levels in the Outer Court area. Saxon occupation, beginning in the seventh century, probably associated with domestic or agricultural occupation north of the early Saxon Abbey (established by Augustine in c. A.D. 598), was attested by a small number of organic-tempered potsherds, again recovered from machine-disturbed ground. Eighth to ninth century occupation was represented by 'stray' finds and by a small number of rubbish pits, one of which contained a group of imported Ipswich ware pottery and a coin of Aethelbert of Wessex and Kent (c. A.D. 858-866). The bulk of the pottery from the salvage work was medieval, dating from the late eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Much of this material was associated with industrial activity, with many features -containing metal-rich carbon and the by-products of metalworking. This complex group of features, which extended over the area now covered by the Students' Union building, were machine excavated and little archaeological work was possible, save for the collection of potsherds and metalworking debris.

One of the most interesting industrial features located during the machine clearance was a bronze casting pit, dated by pottery to c. A.D. 1250. The pit yielded quantities of metal-rich carbon (containing traces of copper and tin), fired clay (some partly vitrified) and vitreous slag, which could have formed in a hearth or furnace where metal was being melted. The fired clay - residue from casting moulds - displayed varying degrees of burning and almost all the fragments bore traces of copper alloy on their surfaces. The fired clay contained a very high proportion of fired vegetable matter, probably animal dung, used to give the casting mould sufficient elasticity to allow for the contraction of the metal; a more rigid mould would have cracked the casting as it cooled. When first discovered, the feature was interpreted as a bell casting pit, but an analysts of the mould fragments by Justine Bayley indicates that the fragments do not conform to the shape expected for the manufacture of bells and that industrial residue may conceivably have been associated with the casting of monumental plaques for use perhaps in the Abbey church.

Paul Bennett

References:

1. For an interim summary of this work see T. Tatton-Brown, "Three Great Benedictine 'Houses in Kent: their buildings and topography", Arch. Cant., 100 (1984), 171-188.

## 5. Cathedral Precincts

The last sections for the excavation reports in The Archaeology of Canterbury, III and IV, have now been completed, and I hope that I will be able to complete the introduction, Precincts survey and editorial work in the autumn.

I would particularly like to thank Margaret Sparks and Elizabeth Edwards for the hard work put into these reports during the year.

Tim Tatton-Brown

## 6. Post-excavation Pottery Research

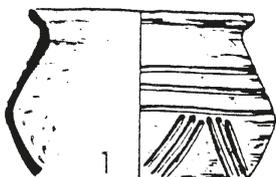
THE EVOLUTION OF CANTERBURY'S POST-ROMAN CERAMIC: ANGLO-SAXON - LATE MEDIEVAL

The following initial notes were originally compiled for a Medieval pottery meeting organised by the Kent Archaeological Society in September 1984. Recent research has meant changes in content for the Saxon section, otherwise they are basically the same. It is felt that presentation here of such an overview would be beneficial.

EARLY - MID SAXON: c. 450 - 650/700

The view that evidence for Saxon occupation in Canterbury prior to c. 550 was slight, is no longer tenable. Dr. J.N.L. Myres was convinced that the pottery from Professor Frere's post-war excavations indicated Early Saxon occupation, perhaps close to the period of Hengist and Horsa c. 450, or shortly after. Academic caution imposed a restraint on the total acceptance of this view. However, recent

All pots at scale 1:4.



excavations on the Marlowe sites (and in particular the 1918 Marlowe I and 1982 Marlowe Theatre excavations), and the completion of detailed comparative studies of the excellent Marlowe I Saxon sequence and the material from the Cakebread-Robey sites, fully confirms Dr. Myres' belief. The presence in early levels of a particular class of biconical jar, decorated with chevron grooves, with close Continental parallels (there dated c. 375-425) confirms that the initial occupation of Canterbury took place no later than c. 475, and quite possibly earlier. Further, that parts of the City were continuously occupied for the remainder of the fifth and throughout the sixth centuries. In spite of this important evidence, however, it is unlikely that any really major re-occupation occurred until Ethelbert became King of Kent and Bretwalda in c. 565.

Saxon pottery, throughout this period, is handmade from locally available valley brickearth clays, sandy and sometimes naturally or intentionally mixed with varying quantities of chalk. Vessels were made using the coil or slab technique, and inevitably included small thumb-pots. Forms are generally fairly small - beakers, bowls, jars and cooking pots, and almost certainly fired in 'backyard' bonfires at low temperatures, resulting in generally drab surface colours. There is little evidence for manufacture for the market, though during the mid seventh century it is possible that at least one East Kent potter was producing well-made roulette-decorated wheel-made items, probably 'on demand'.

During the late fifth, sixth, and possibly the early seventh centuries Continental homeland traditions are still strong and 'table wares' (mostly drinking vessels) were well-made and decorated with carefully executed complex designs of high quality, the vessels themselves often being burnished to a smooth glossy finish. During the later seventh century these traditions lapse and both decoration and quality tend to decline.

It cannot be proved, but to some extent this decline might be associated with the increasing presence of organically-tempered pottery during the seventh century. The use of chaff, grass or dung to temper potting clay is a curious phenomenon, for which no satisfactory explanation exists. It is seemingly an illogical and retrograde step, since the organic content was often partially burnt-out during firing, increasing a vessel's porosity. In spite of this, the tradition persisted, beginning possibly in the late sixth century; peaking in the seventh, and probably dying in the early eighth. There is a little evidence to suggest that its use is accompanied by an increase in vessel size, larger jars, and cooking-pots with lugs applied to rims and pierced for suspension.

Conventional fabrics occur alongside, so the appearance of organictempered wares need not represent the arrival of a different social group.

#### Imports

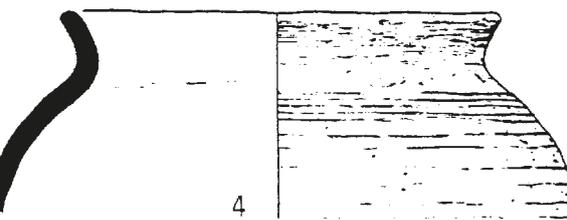
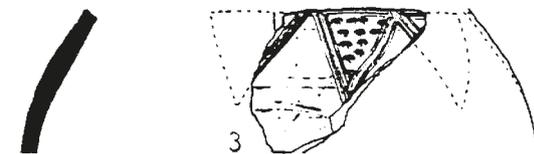
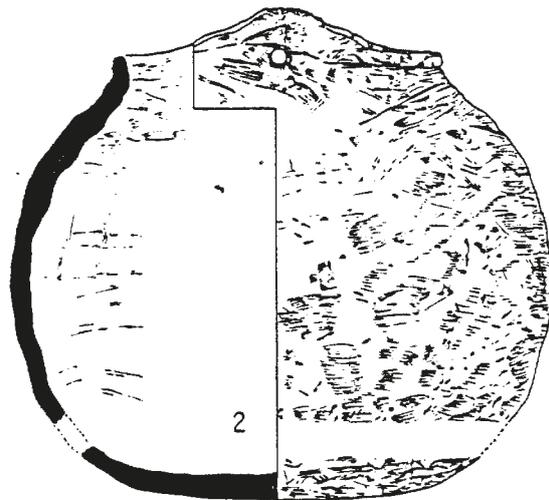
Throughout certainly the seventh century, and probably earlier there is a scatter of non-local English and N. French wares, stamp and roulettedecorated - mostly from pitchers and bottles. The N. French examples (same from the Pas-de-Calais area) are hard-fired and thrown on a fast wheel.

From the mid, or more certainly, the later seventh century large stampdecorated spouted pitchers and smaller cooking-pots (made on a tournette or wheel-thrown) are imported in some quantity from East Anglian sources, mostly Ipswich.

#### THE MID - SAXON TRANSITION : possibly from c. 650 - 750/800

At some point in this approximate period there is a change in the fabric types recorded from Canterbury sites. Fabrics become increasingly sandy, and are close in nature to the standardized Late Saxon coarse sandy ware. One particular fabric type is sandy and yet still has additional organic temper. It occurs consistently in levels that post-date those containing pure organic-tempered wares. The change is sufficiently marked to imply some degree of experimentation. To some extent this must have been determined by an increase in population, increasingly engaged in tasks other than their own welfare, and also by the need to find better, higher firing clays (the potential drawback of organic-tempered wares has been noted; many of the earlier Saxon fabrics made from valley clays, do not fire well at high temperatures, the chalk content causing blistering and cracking of pot walls). What is both interesting and exciting is that these transitional sandy fabrics quite probably represent the period immediately prior to the foundation of an organised, market-orientated pottery industry.

A recent find from the Marlowe Theatre excavation consisted of both 'transitional' local wares and imports - Ipswich, other probably East Anglian, and N. French. When studies are complete, this group should go a long way towards establishing the chronological beginnings of the Late Saxon industry.



LATE SAXON : \_c. 800 - 1025/50, and the foundation of the Canterbury potteries.

As mentioned, there is an increase during the Mid-Saxon 'transition' of purely sandy fabrics, until in the ninth/tenth centuries one particular sandy ware (or group of related wares) becomes the dominant fabric type. It is visually almost identical to the later Early Medieval and Medieval sandy wares known to have been produced in the Tyler Hill area, and though the absolute proof is needed, it is now fairly certain that it is these London Clays, immediately north of Canterbury, that were first exploited in the ninth, or just possibly later eighth century - providing the raw material for an industry that continued through until the fifteenth century.

During the Mid-Saxon period, and into the early ninth century, local products continued to be handmade, but from probably the mid or later 9th., pots are beginning to have their rims 'trued' on a tournette (a hand or stick-turned wheel). Another finishing trait, which may have begun as early as the late eighth century, was the knife-smoothing or scraping of some pot surfaces. This process was presumably initiated to remove excess clay and unsightly 'bumps' resulting from hand-moulding. The technique, rather partial and rough at this period, is generally confined to the exterior of pots, and the mostly vertical, downward, strokes leave a characteristic scored surface as the blade drags sand grains in its passage.

(I personally wonder whether this, too, is a further sign of increased productivity to meet local demand, and which could be used as an indicator of the initial growth of the Canterbury industry. Reasoning: simply that increased local demand required increased output, and may have occurred when the potter's technology was still relatively primitive, i.e., pots were being fashioned rather more roughly than earlier Saxon traditions would have allowed. It is also worth noting that potting skills were probably climbing out of a period of decline - perhaps represented by the appearance of organic-tempered wares).

Though these sandier clays allowed for higher firing temperatures, surface colours are still drab, though there is a higher incidence of buff or pink-red oxidised products.

Forms are still generally small, though by the mid-late tenth century, there is an overall increase in size. The range of forms widens to include shallow cooking-bowls, small dishes, handled and spouted pitchers and small lamps.

Again, during the tenth century, there is an increasing standardisation of form and though there is still no sign of fast-wheel production, forms and finishes are technically more competent. Knife-trimming continues alongside conventionally finished vessels and here, too, there is a similar degree of care and attention. This trait reaches its peak in this century; when used it is confined entirely to body surfaces (not, or rarely, rims) and is now used internally, too, producing a characteristic sharply angled neck/shoulder junction.

It is possible that the joint appearance of conventionally- and knife-finished vessels actually implies the presence of 2 or more local pottery workshops, a possible further indicator of expansion to meet local demand. Decoration is fairly restrained. During possibly the eighth century, and certainly in the ninth/early tenth, some jars and pitchers are decorated with repousse bosses (pushed out from inside), and are likely to reflect imports from N. France, rather than a continuing Early Saxon tradition. Some large knife-trimmed tenth century pitchers are roughly decorated with burnished lattice designs, again copying imported wares.

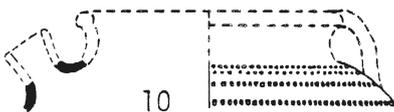
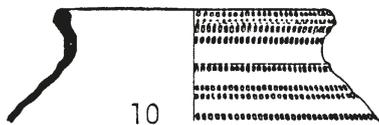
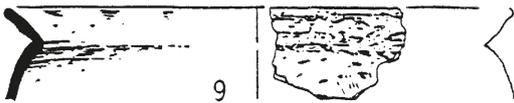
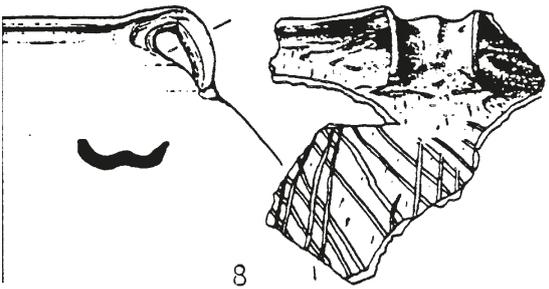
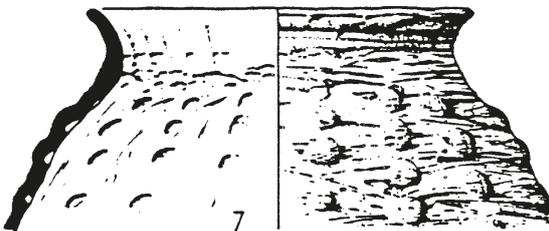
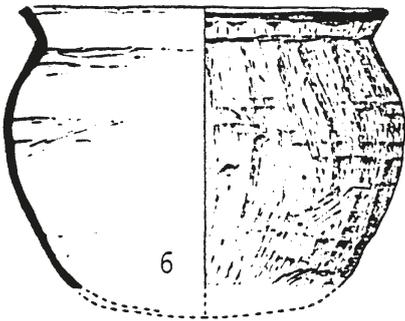
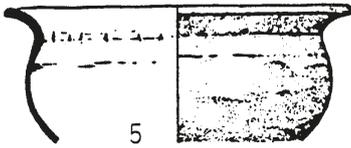
#### Other coarsewares

Shell-filled wares occur intermittently from at least the later seventh century. Some may be locally produced, but the tradition is fairly dominant along the N. Kent coast during the Early Medieval period, so that those arriving in Canterbury during the tenth century probably came from this area.

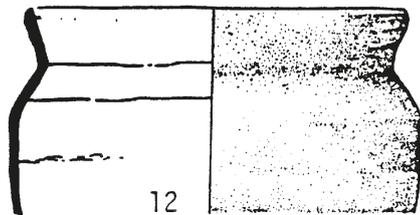
#### Imports

East Anglian wares continue (specifically Ipswich-types) through the eighth century, but should be declining by the ninth, possibly to be replaced by a smaller trickle of Thetford-type wares (unconfirmed).

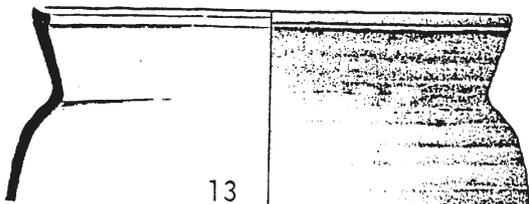
Mostly though, pitchers and large storage jars came from Germany and the Low Countries - Badorf wares and cream/buff-coloured Pingsdorf-types, the latter often decorated with red or brown paint in 'comma' designs. Imports from N. France continue, mostly grey or 'black' reduced wares, but possibly to a lesser degree than the Pingsdorf-types.



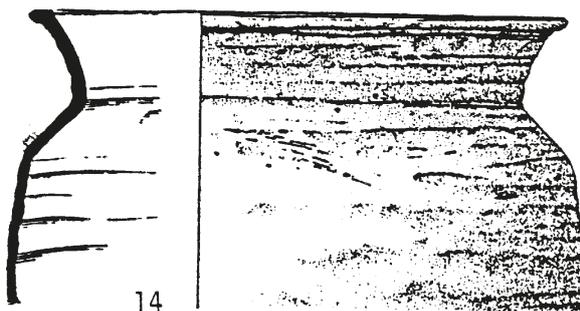
## EARLY MEDIEVAL: c. 1024/50 - 1150/75



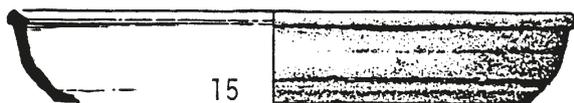
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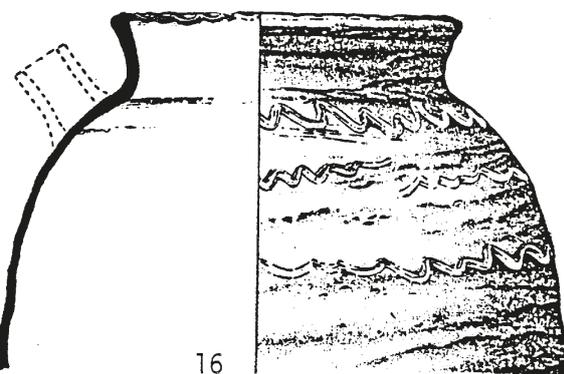
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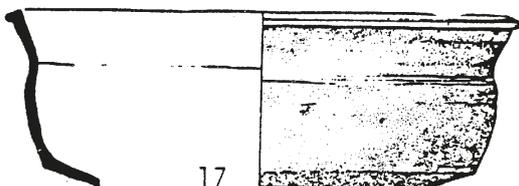
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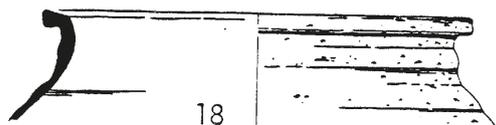
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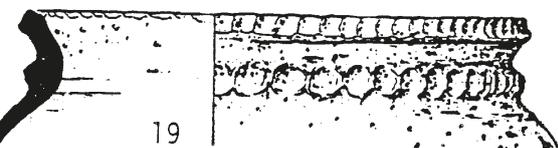
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19

The transition point from handmade/partially wheel-finished to fully wheel-thrown vessels is not known, but is suspected to be around the mid twelfth century. However, the marked increase in vessel size from the mid eleventh may well reflect the greater use of turntables, i.e. for the whole pot, rather than for just finishing the rim. During the mid-later eleventh century formal standardisation reaches a new height - a particular type of large cooking-pot with simple thickened rim being prolifically produced. Though Canterbury's pottery supply was sufficiently well-established to provide the needs of the City and immediate locale during the ninth/tenth centuries, it is not until the mid-later eleventh that production was on a large enough scale to supply other areas in E. Kent, on a regular basis. Eleventh/twelfth century forms reach as far afield as Folkestone and Rochester, and these areas probably represent the limit of distribution. Many of the cooking-pots of this period have rather long necks, and from the later eleventh until the midtwelfth century there is a type with rather flaring necks and simple internally-bevelled rims, which in a sense probably represents the last flourish of specifically Saxon characteristics. The finishing of many eleventh and early twelfth century rims is rather crude, and there is some evidence for a decline in potting standards during this period, though not in quantity.

Inevitably a range of pot sizes continued to be made, but the overall emphasis is towards larger vessels: large 'communal' cooking-pots, large 'serving' dishes or pans (early frying-pans?). This must reflect a change in social custom: with larger households large 'cauldron' types of cooking-pot would be useful for stews. There is an increase in spouted pitchers - not, apparently, always handled, and towards the mid-twelfth century (possibly earlier) they are beginning to be decorated with roughly incised wavy-lines. The only major decorative element is the use of thumb- or finger-pressing on vessel rims, a trait which occurs sporadically from the Late Saxon period, only beginning to gain ground towards the late eleventh century. Very recent finds from our St. George's Street 1985 site have increased the decoration range for this period: circular stamps with cut crosses, and simple circle impressions made with the end of a bird or small animal long bone - both broadly datable to c. 1075-1125.

Knife-trimming declines rapidly, and though it never completely disappears throughout the Medieval and Late Medieval periods, does not regain its former technical dominance. When used, trimming is confined to lower body walls only.

Most Early - Mid Saxon pots have flat or slightly convex bases; some, possibly of seventh century date have round based bag-shaped forms.

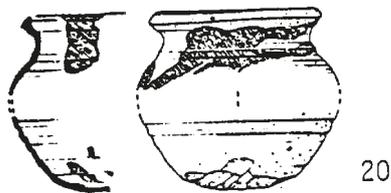
Somewhere during probably the eighth century the typical 'medieval' sagging-base begins to appear, with the junction between body and base sharply defined. Initially the depth of sag is often quite deep, gradually shallowing in succeeding centuries. The trait is not a purely local phenomenon - it appears on the Continent and is widespread in this country throughout the Late Saxon and Medieval periods. This must indicate that the feature is a technical side effect of pot construction. With a fast kick-wheel, gravity or centrifugal force keeps a ball of clay central (once properly placed!), leaving both hands free to form. With a hand or stick-turned tournette, however, only one hand is free to shape. Since quite fast speeds could be obtained even with hand-spinning, instability may have been a problem. As a result turntables may have had dished wheel heads, rather than flat-topped, producing the sagging form of base.

## Other coarsewares

Shell-filled wares, both pure and sandy, gradually increase. Though technically non-local, their distribution (and comparative thin-section analyses) suggests an 'East-of-Medway' source, and their quantities in Canterbury are sufficient to consider them as relatively 'local'. Formally, they appear to be more advanced than the local sandy ware tradition; for instance, by the mid-twelfth century many rims are flattening or everting in a distinctly Medieval way, a trend which on local wares only begins to happen by the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. Thumb-decorated rims are a key characteristic of these wares, also the production of large storage jars decorated with applied thumbpressed strips (as handling 'aids'). Again this 'decoration' appears earlier on shell-filled wares than on Canterbury products, not occurring on the latter till the mid or later twelfth century. Interestingly, these large storage jars are not well-represented in the Canterbury vessel range.

## Imports

As before, but in rather greater quantities, though now the bias is fairly marked towards Low Countries and N. French sources. The hard-fired Pingsdorf-type wares continue, though now also coming from N. France (Beauvais area). Their red-painted decoration changes in character from the earlier painted or finger applied 'comma' style to splashed or definitely painted 'straight-line' designs in the eleventh/twelfth centuries.

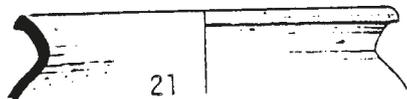


Good quality glazed wares are imported from the same regions, e.g. Ardenne and Normandy - table ware pitchers decorated with applied thumb-pressed strips and horizontal bands of rouletting. The latter are in white or cream-coloured fabrics, but towards mid-twelfth century there is a marked increase in N. French reduced wares, again mostly pitchers, and similarly decorated with zones of rouletting. Again from the mid-twelfth shell-filled wares from North or Nest Kent begin to arrive in modest numbers.

21

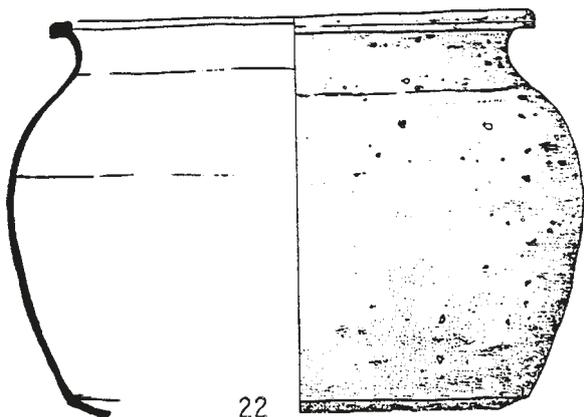
#### THE EARLY MEDIEVAL - MEDIEVAL TRANSITION: c. 1150/75-1225

This second major transitional phase in the evolution of Post-Roman Canterbury ceramics is marked by a number of innovations and changes.



Local sandy wares continue to be produced, and probably begin to reach their maximum geographical distribution (to be maintained till the fifteenth century). However from approximately the mid-twelfth a subgroup of this tradition appears, with shell applied or sprinkled solely onto the surface of cooking-pots and pans (apparently not jugs). This can have no functional purpose, and must to some extent be a fashion-dictated attempt to copy the appearance of shell-filled sandy wares. Though the trait continues into the mid-thirteenth century or slightly later, and on forms that are characteristically thirteenth and Medieval, the earliest forms produced in this fabric type quite clearly are heavily influenced by those found on shell-filled sandy wares for the late twelfth/early thirteenth century.

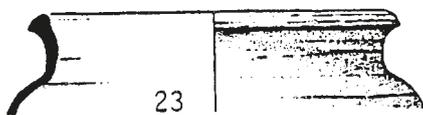
22



Cooking-pot forms with short upright necks occur intermittently throughout the second half of the eleventh century; but by the early twelfth century they are gaining ground - rims are still simple but are beginning to be clubbed rather than simply thickened or internally bevelled. Towards the middle of the century and into its third quarter this trait becomes dominant with accentuated beaded or clubbed rims, often well-moulded. Long-necked 'Saxon' forms have virtually ceased by mid-century. Their successors, with this low rim-shoulder ratio herald the arrival of the true Medieval cooking-pot form - in the thirteenth century.

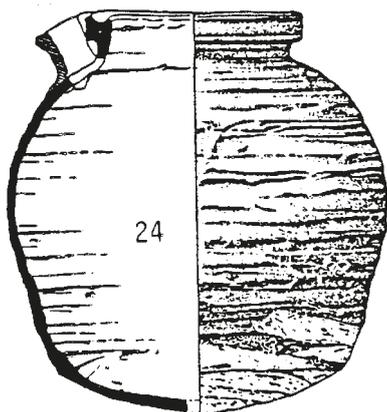
23

Clubbed rims probably continue into the early thirteenth, but by the late twelfth/early thirteenth century some are beginning to evert and flatten and this development (probably influenced by the earlier more advanced shell-filled ware forms) ultimately leads into the angled and everted thirteenth century types with their characteristic hooked and 'hammerhead' profiles (The local shell-on-surface sandy ware may be a linking factor in this process).



Somewhere between c. 1140/50-1160 there occurs a fairly rapid change in pitcher forms. Generally, they become rather smaller than Late Saxon or eleventh/early twelfth century versions. They are still spouted, but initially do not appear to have handles. The major change is in rim form: the earlier, simple profiles, are replaced by complex, carefully moulded forms with internal cupping or deep collared rims - almost certainly influenced by Continental (mostly N. French) forms. Accompanying this, main trend are a considerable variety of other pitcher rim types - all indicating a period of stimulus and experimentation.

24



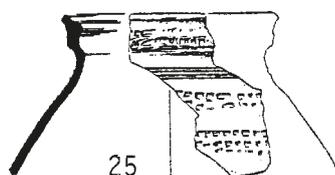
Towards the turn of the century and into the early thirteenth, some pitcher/jug rims are beginning to again simplify - the collar is often still there, but is deepening and becoming flatter and less pronounced.

The date of the change from spouted pitcher to handled jug is still not certain, but probably between c. 1175-1200 - and this would fit very well with other non-local English and Continental developments. Early handles are all of the strap type, often decorated with thumb-pressing along their raised sides; but their chief characteristic is the presence of large stab-holes to facilitate proper firing of the handle thickness.

Another innovation, introduced at some point during the late twelfth/early thirteenth century, is the handled skillet or 'frying'-pan. The earliest handles were tubular, of varying width and length, into which a suitably shaved and trimmed wooden handle was fitted.

For a relatively brief period, again centred on the third quarter of the twelfth century, many of the pitcher types mentioned above are decorated with horizontal bands of rouletting on both rims and bodies. Again the inspiration is mostly derived from Low Countries and North French imports, though on these products finely cut diamond-shaped roulette teeth are often used, a technicality not apparently achieved by the Canterbury potters.

25



Applied thumb-pressed strips are used more frequently (mostly vertical) on both pitchers and some cooking-pots and pans, but not to the degree as for thirteenth century kitchen wares. Incised wavy-line decoration continues, as single or 'combed' groups of lines.

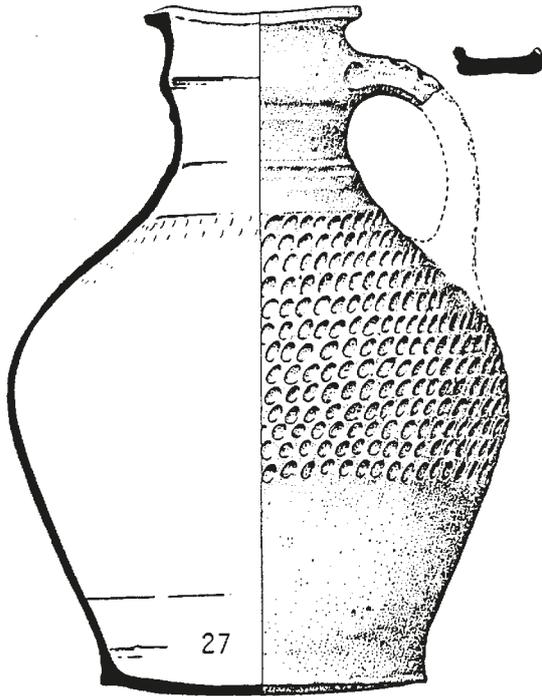
The other major decorative element is the use of 'thumbing', mostly on cooking-pot rims, which increases in popularity during the first half of the twelfth century, achieving maximum frequency by the

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middle and third quarter of that century. This approximates the height of currency for this trait on shell-filled wares, particularly pure or sparsely sandy fabrics.



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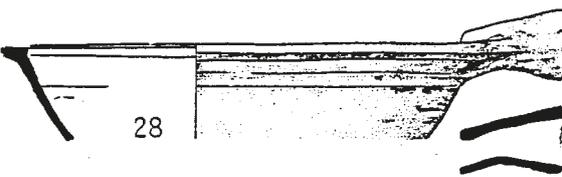
The major innovation is the introduction of glazes. This is a surprisingly late development, since the technical knowledge was available, both on the Continent and in this country from at least the tenth century. (One small group of local Late Saxon pottery has been recorded with splashes of glaze, of c. tenth century date, but the find is isolated, and originally probably accidental).

Stratigraphically glazing appears to coincide with the arrival of complex-rimmed pitchers and roulette decoration - about the mid-twelfth century or shortly after. From the outset glazes are generally of good quality, thick and glossy and in fairly marked contrast to the thinner ones of the mid-thirteenth century and later. In characteristic 'Medieval' fashion application is often careless, being splashed or roughly brushed onto necks and upper pitcher bodies.

#### Kilns

To date most of the finds of kilns or pottery wasters from the Tyler Hill area can be dated to the thirteenth - early fifteenth centuries. However a recent discovery (Site 20, Brittan Court Farm) has produced rims and body sherds from plain and roulette-decorated pitchers which can be dated to the third quarter of the twelfth century. They are virtually identical to those described above and illustrate nicely the varying degrees of manufacturing proficiency that can come from one source. The kiln itself has not been found, but this find provides additional support for the increasingly firm belief that the London Clays of the Tyler Hill area were exploited from an early date. It is impossible to say whether the present kiln, or any, were of the double-ended through-draft or single-entranced updraft type. It is quite possible that the sites of Late Saxon or even eleventh century firings may never be found, simply because the 'kilns' could have been of the simple clamp type, which leave very little structural evidence.

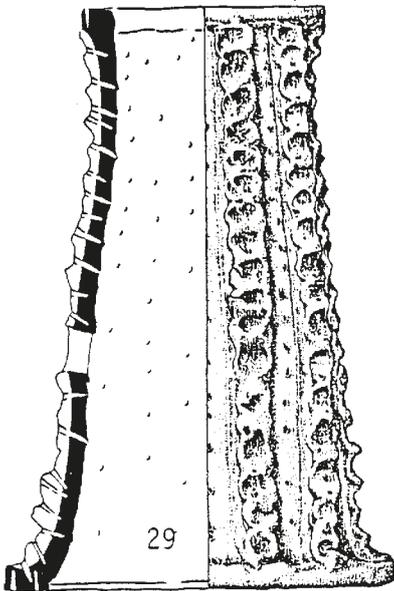
#### Other coarsewares



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Shell-filled wares continue, with the purely shell-filled tradition reaching frequency height during the second and third quarters of the twelfth century, but apparently declining by the early thirteenth. Shellfilled sandy wares follow a similar growth pattern, but appear to sustain their popularity for longer, surviving well into the thirteenth century, though their fabrics become harder fired and with a decrease in shell content.

#### Imports



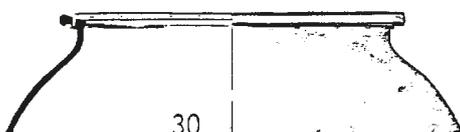
29

Though statistical work is not complete, the changes noted in local ceramic traditions for the second half of the twelfth century reflect a similar process amongst imports, both in forms and sources. White/cream wares attributable to the Low Countries continue, but in reduced quantities, and as imports, are declining by the early thirteenth century. As far as Canterbury is concerned there appears to be a major shift of emphasis to imports almost entirely sourced to N. France. Reduced ware pitchers cease altogether by the late twelfth century or even slightly earlier, to be replaced by fine quality white/cream ware glazed jugs from a number of N. French sources, in particular perhaps the Seine Valley area. One or two examples (possibly sourced to the Beauvais region) have splashed red or brown paint echoing the earlier red-painted traditions.

There is also increasing evidence that London-type ware jugs with heavy strap handles and horizontal decoration of thumb-impressions or applied scales are beginning to arrive in Canterbury by the later, or late twelfth century, if not marginally earlier.

Note: it is worth emphasising that this transitional phase is a major period of innovation and experimentation for Canterbury potters, heavily influenced by developments on the Continent and elsewhere in S.E. England. Not only are there considerable formal changes, but also, on average, a greater degree of care is taken over the forming and finishing of individual products.

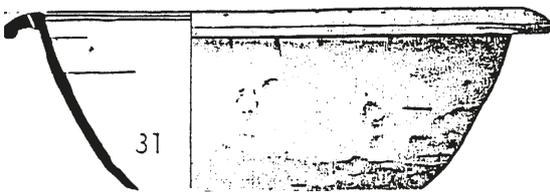
#### MEDIEVAL: c. 1225 - 1375/1400



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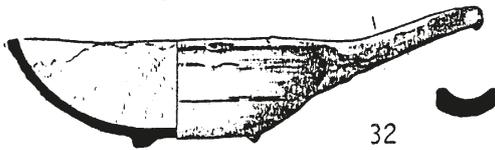
From c. 1250/75 - late fourteenth or early fifteenth centuries the Canterbury pottery industry achieves its production peak in terms of quantity and formal range. There is a greater presence of partially or completely oxidised wares (a trend which begins to manifest around midtwelfth century). On average fabrics become harder fired during the fourteenth century.

Forms now include large fish-dishes, serving-dishes, large handled 'frying-pans' with (often) internal 'non-stick' glazed surfaces, small handled skillets with tripod feet (from the fourteenth), small handleless measures (a few), small handled jugs (probably influenced by small Surrey ware jugs of fourteenth century date), candlesticks (not many, but probably introduced c. mid-thirteenth century), fire-covers,



distillation vessels (locally not recorded prior to c. mid-fourteenth or later), water-pipes, chimney-pots and roof ventilators. 29

From the first and second quarters of the thirteenth century, cooking-pot and pan rims are developing their characteristic 'medieval' form - the earliest examples are rather thicker, but from about mid-thirteenth century they retain, with minor variations, their flat or angled everted style. On average cooking-pot forms become rather smaller, and squatter than those of the eleventh/twelfth centuries, apparently accompanied by a preference for smaller diameters. Conversely pan diameters increase considerably. Handled pans or skillets, now have solid handles of simple rod or single-fluted type, the earlier hollow-handled variety probably disappearing by the mid-thirteenth; fourteenth century examples appear to elongate. 30



The typology of jug forms is still only partially understood, so these are only general trend notes. The great variety of rim types first introduced during the second half of the twelfth century continues, but from c. 1225 there is an increasing preference for simple rim types with flat or slightly angled lips. There are three main jug types: 31

1. A short-necked type with squat or globular bodies, which probably develop from twelfth century pitcher forms. As a trend they appear to continue throughout the thirteenth/fourteenth centuries, becoming increasingly globular by the fourteenth. Initially, they have plain sagging bases, but by the late thirteenth (at least) and later, some have grouped sets of thumb-pressed feet, or applied thumb-strips around the base edge and/or across the bottom to increase stability. 32

2. A tall, rather ugly, 'baluster' type, with virtually no shoulder and only slight body swelling. Date of emergence uncertain, but probably between c.1225/50, declining in popularity in the first or second quarter of the fourteenth (if not before). The majority of bases were provided with continuous thumb-pressed feet, often accentuated and rather grotesque, to counterbalance the tall unstable narrow-based body. 33

3. An intermediate type with fairly broad base, well-defined mostly rounded shoulders and upright necks - a 'bottle' form. Again these have thumb-pressed bases, either continuous or in spaced groups. 34

Rim top spouts are either non-existent, of the simple pulled lip type, or by the late thirteenth/early fourteenth sometimes copy the S.W. French form with pronounced 'parrot-beak' spout, with or without bridge. 35

Broad or narrow jug strap-handles continue throughout, but by the beginning of the fourteenth century thumb-pressed raised sides and/or midribs are dying, to be increasingly replaced by plain varieties, generally with a slightly thickened central axis. A characteristic of this plainer type, towards the second half of the fourteenth and into the early fifteenth century, is the use of large elongated thumb-presses at rim/neck and body attachment points. Strap-handles are mostly confined to the large squat jug type (1). Rod handles probably first arrive c. mid-thirteenth century or slightly earlier, and continue through into the fifteenth. A possibly late thirteenth, more certainly fourteenth century handle type is the 'elbow' form applied to squat-bodied jugs. The handle is fixed horizontally to the rim and then angled down vertically to the body, the resultant elbow often being graced with a single thumb-press. 36

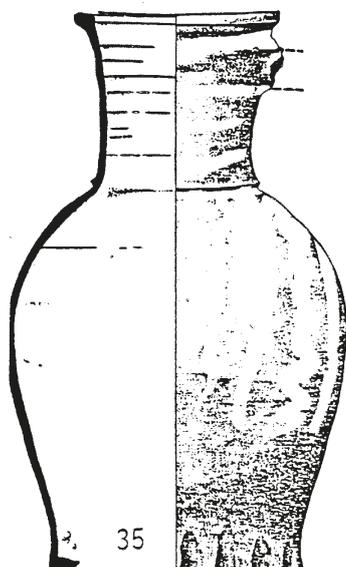
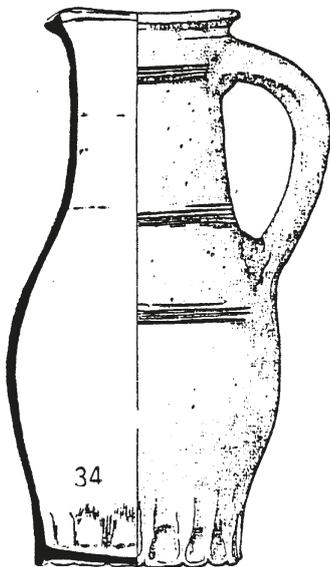
The stabbing of specific vessel body areas to allow heat thoroughly to fire thicker sections, i.e., jug handles, or cooking-pot rims, chimney-pot walls, appears to begin first on late twelfth century jug handles, on cooking-pot rims during the earlier thirteenth - and as a manufacturing trait continues through into the fifteenth century, but becoming increasingly finer, neater and more sparsely used with the increase of better kiln technology in the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. ' 37

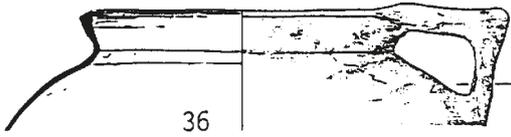
The 'High Medieval' phase (from c. 1250-1325-ish) is epitomized by its high degree of decoration, both in quality and variety of incised, impressed, applied and painted designs employed. Also characteristic of the period's vigour are the zoomorphic and anthropomorphic jugs and aquamaniles. There is too much to detail here, but the important points are: 38

1. Rouletting (in the sense of the twelfth century style) does not continue after 1200, and probably not much after c. 1175/80. 39

2. Dot-and-ring stamped decoration appears to be characteristic of the first half of the thirteenth, and has probably disappeared by c. 1275. 40

3. Incised or 'combed' wavy-line decoration continues throughout the thirteenth, and probably first half of the fourteenth century, both on jugs and some pan or cooking-pot rims (mostly a thirteenth trait for latter), declining thereafter, but (?) not dying out completely till the fifteenth century. 41





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4. Thumb-pressed strips continue, predominantly vertical or slightly angled; on large cooking-pots-cum-water carriers they almost certainly have a combined 'handling-aid'/decorative function; on some pans of probably the thirteenth century only there are combinations of joining vertical and diagonal strips; throughout the thirteenth and certainly the first half fourteenth century, they are characteristic of many cooking-pots - as a trait on vessels of this type it probably begins during the second half of the twelfth, but it is not yet known when the trait finally ceases. On cookingpots, at least, thumbed strips became increasingly token as a decorative/functional element - and shortening in length.

From probably the later thirteenth, through the fourteenth, and possibly into the early fifteenth century the bases of many large pans, dishes, large cooking-pots (?less frequently), as well as plain sagging-based jugs have thumbed applied strips to increase stability and (!) to some degree, overcome the persistent tendency for sagging-bases. But the main point is the phase of highly decorated jugs, which gives the local Medieval pottery its 'colour', reflecting and copying similar trends throughout much of Northern Europe and England.

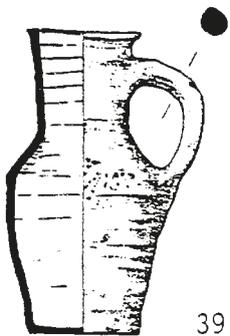
#### Other coarsewares

Shell-filled sandy wares outlive the purely shell-filled tradition, continuing well into the first half of the thirteenth century, but between c. 1225-50 their frequency is declining; final termination locally is not known, but they are unlikely to last much after c. 1250/15. The same trend applies to the local shell-on-surface variant .

#### Imports

Ceramically, this is probably the most interesting aspect of the Medieval period, because after the mid-thirteenth century, there appears to be a major shift in emphasis (and therefore trading patterns) away from Continental imports towards non-local English products. Though for the rest of the thirteenth, the majority of the fourteenth and possibly as late as the early-mid fifteenth centuries all the major import types are represented at Canterbury, the quantities are surprisingly low for an important ecclesiastical city. It could be put down to a degree of selfsufficiency, but that would not explain the marked swing towards Londontype ware and Surrey ware imports. The main trends are:

1. For the first half of the thirteenth a significant quantity of white/cream North French wares, particularly of the highly decorated yellow-glazed Rouen type - but the quantities are reduced somewhat in comparison with the overall (fine and reduced wares) count for the mid-later twelfth century.
2. Probably from as early as the late twelfth century London-type glazed and decorated jugs are reaching Canterbury. Their numbers increase during the early thirteenth, so that by mid-century and into its third quarter London is the single major source of imports into the city. This includes the highly decorated copies of Rouen jugs.
3. During the second half of the thirteenth century small quantities of Scarborough and Grimston-type wares are arriving, discontinuing by c. 1350 if not earlier.
4. With a similar date range, modest numbers of Essex Mill Green ware products are also present.
5. After the London-type ware, the second biggest group of English wares is from the Surrey region - small quantities of white sandy wares from the late thirteenth/early fourteenth, buff fine sandy ware during the first half of the fourteenth (and ? into the third quarter), but increasingly from c.1350/75 onwards considerable numbers of buff sandy ware products.



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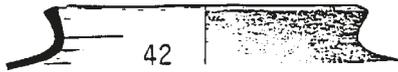
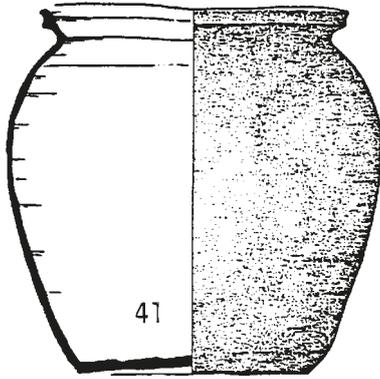


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From the Continent, pottery from most of the traditional late thirteenth and fourteenth century sources is present, but in remarkably small quantities - from S.W. France the Saintonge types : polychromes (including all-over green-glazed) and mottled green-glazed, Aardenburg-type ware from Holland - the most frequently represented Continental import for the period. There are few, if any N. French products yet recognized. Dutch/Low Countries reduced wares might be arriving in very small numbers during perhaps the second half of the fourteenth, but this is not fully confirmed. Also apparently absent are the later fourteenth century sparse glazed Saintonge products. There are also occasional fourteenth century exotics such as Andalusian lustreware, but the dating, again, is not fully confirmed.

#### LATE MEDIEVAL : c.1375/1400 - 1475/1525

Local coarseware developments for this period are still far from clear, and only broad trends can be defined at the moment.



Throughout the fourteenth century the Canterbury sandy ware tradition improves in quality, becoming increasingly hard towards the end of that century and into the fifteenth. To some extent this must represent improved kiln technology and clay preparation. (The increase in hardness is apparently co-incident with the use of grog or poorly refined/greenhard clay, but this is not a consistent trend and some relatively 'soft' fabrics occur alongside). During the fifteenth century German stoneware technology must have influenced local developments - not only are fabrics generally harder, but the often purple-brown glazes have a rich metallic lustre, visually very close to the salt-glazed German products (in particular, Langerwehe stonewares). Forms, too, are much more angular, and though this need not reflect Continental influences, it does indicate improved manufacturing techniques. Flat bases, for instance, have at last returned, and though there has been a thin scatter of these from possibly the late thirteenth century, it is not until the late fourteenth, or more probably the fifteenth century that they begin to appear in any number. If the reasoning for the presence of sagging-based vessels given earlier, is correct, this does imply a considerable degree of conservatism amongst local potters.

The transition from the sandy fabrics of the fourteenth/fifteenth century, to the truly Late Medieval fine earthenwares of the fifteenth/sixteenth century has not been pin-pointed yet, but it was almost certainly underway from the later/late fifteenth, if not earlier.

Cooking-pot and pan rims continue to be angled and everted, with, quite often, an increase in angle accompanied by internal cupping and lidseating. But this type is no longer the major rim form, since from the late fourteenth a variety of simpler forms appear, often just thickened with external bevelling. Indeed, though such forms are finer, and more sharply defined, there is a strong 'return' to some twelfth century forms. These simpler rims are also present on some jugs of the period.

For jugs and decoration, not enough is known to be specific, but overall, as with trim types the emphasis is on plainer, much more restrained, formal and decorative elements.

#### Imports

Surrey buff sandy wares continue to be the main non-local English import, perhaps up to c. 1450/75, possibly later, and by the second half of the fifteenth century Surrey fine white ('Tudor Green') ware is present in some quantity. Very few French wares have been positively identified.

There are a few exotics: probable Valencian lustrewares, and Spanish (one example) and South Netherlands maiolica.

But the main swing is apparently towards Germany, with the importation of Langenwehe, Siegburg and early Raeren stonewares. Though some Siegburg ware may have reached the City between the late fourteenth/early-mid fifteenth century, no groups of Siegburg or Langerwehe stoneware have yet been dated earlier than c. 1475-1500/25.

Nigel Macpherson-Grant

## IV BUILDING RECORDING

### Introduction

During the year fewer buildings have been recorded than in 1983-84. This is due particularly to the lack of financial support for this work, and partly because 1983-84 was a "bumper year". John Bowen is now the only full-time draughtsman the Trust can afford and much of his time this year has been spent doing publication drawings as part of the post-excavation programme. Despite this, he has been able to visit briefly quite a few buildings that have been undergoing restoration during the year, and once again he and the Director have advised the Conservation Section of Canterbury City Council on many schemes. As well as this, John has provided some special drawings for restoration work (notably at "The Bull Inn" for Liberty's) to allow the architects to reconstruct and put back missing medieval timber-framed features of the building. This has been particularly successful at Liberty's where the results are very striking. Very recently (August 1985), work has started on restoring Beverley Farm at the University of Kent (see last year's Annual Report pp 36-7) and John Bowen has provided extra drawings for this work.

Once again, we are very grateful to the City Council's Assistant Conservation Officer, Clive Bowley, for all his help with this work.

Tim Tatton-Brown

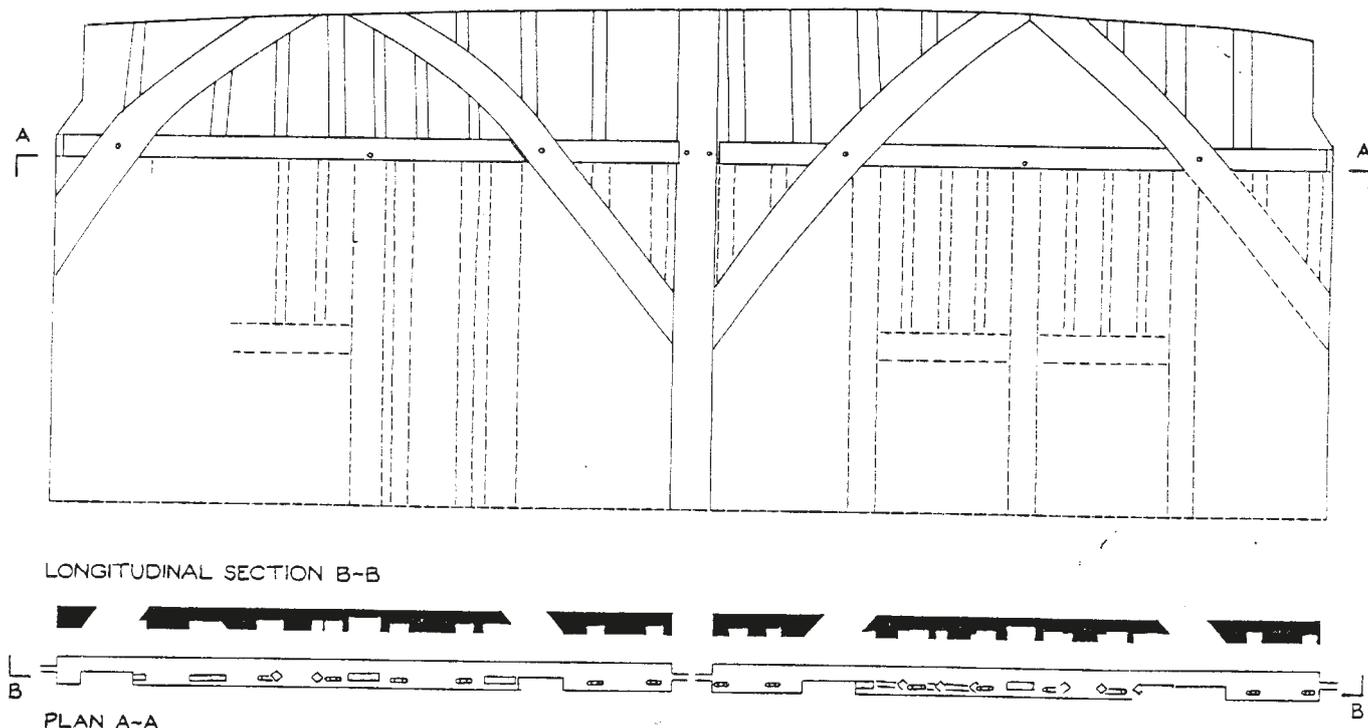
### 1. No. 17 Palace Street (Conquest House)

One of the most photographed buildings on the tourist route, this is one of several which was "restored" by Mr. Powell in the earlier part of this century. This "restoration" has resulted in the necessity for structural repairs in several parts of the building, especially the rear frame wall. After a reassessment of the stripped-out frame it was decided an historical approach to the work was most suitable, both structurally and aesthetically, and this new restoration work is now being carried out.

17 Palace Street: Rear elevation, scale 1:40.

17, Palace St., Canterbury.

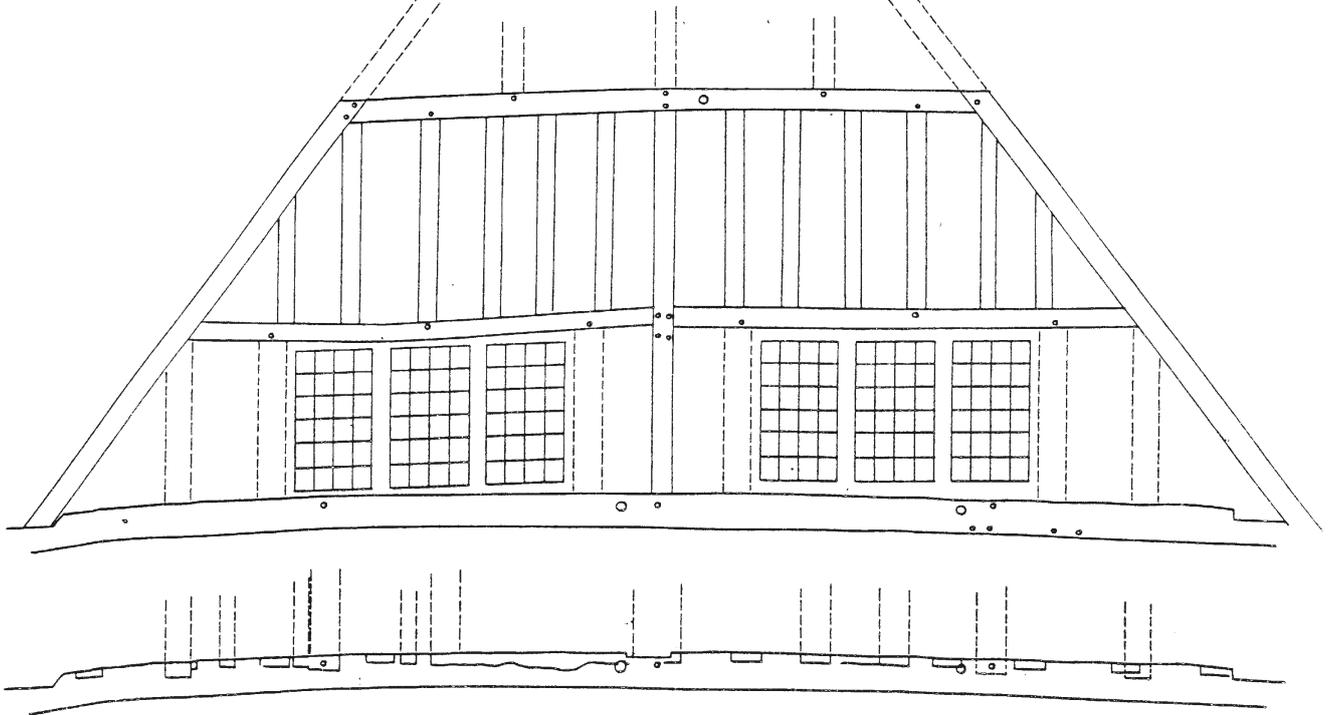
REAR ELEVATION - RESTORED  
SCALE 1:20



June '85

## 17 PALACE ST. CANTERBURY

Rear Gable (internal elevation) - restored (C17th)  
& longitudinal section thro' tie beam showing  
C14th birds' mouths & mortices for C15th gable.  
SCALE - 1:20



4 July 85 JS

17 Palace Street: Rear gable, scale 1:40.

Three distinct periods were identified in the rear wing (see last year's Annual Report p. 35): the original open chamber with hipped roof (?fourteenth century); the insertion of a floor; new windows and gable or dormers (late fifteenth century - sixteenth century) and finally the existing fenestrated gable, subsequently half-hipped (seventeenth century).

John Bowen

## 2. Sturry Churchyard Wall

A survey of this wall, which is in very poor condition in places, was commissioned from the Trust by Sturry Parish Council and drawings of the wall were made by John Bowen. Much of the red brick wall on the west and north sides of the churchyard is of great historic importance as it was erected almost exactly 400 years ago. (i.e. in the 1580's) by Sir Thomas Smythe, the then new owner of Sturry Court (now Milner Court). Until 1539 Sturry Court was owned by St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury and it was to this house that the last Abbot, John Essex (or Foche) retired. When Essex died the house went to the Crown and in 1578 it was bought by Sir Thomas Smythe who owned many other properties in Kent (including Westenhanger Castle). He rebuilt Sturry Court in the 1580's and also erected the fine gateway on the south (at the south-west corner of the churchyard) and the neighbouring brick boundary walls. Smythe died in 1591 and is buried in Ashford Church.

The wall is in two main sections (on the north and west sides of the churchyard) with that on the west being the more elaborate. On this side are a series of eighteen four-centred relieving arches. The brick work is typical of the later Tudor period with 9" x 4½" x 2" bricks being used and each four courses being about 11" high (i.e. with fairly thick mortar beds). The bond of the brickwork is partly random and partly English bond.

At the northern end of the west wall a new gateway was inserted into the wall in the 1890's (dated VC 1890 on the north jamb and VC 1896 on the south jamb), and the much harder, sharper, and slightly larger Victorian bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½") are obvious here. This new work continues round the corner to the east for 2½ feet. At this time the top of the whole wall from A and B was rebuilt and perhaps slightly lowered. Its original capping was perhaps slightly lowered. Its original capping was perhaps like that on the north.

The wall on the north is mostly in English bond brickwork and much of its capping (particularly on the north-east end) has gone. The bricks are again 9" x 4½" x 2½" with thick mortar courses. (Four courses are 11½" high). The last section bends round to the north-east and has a new pier on the end. On the north side at the point where it bends are the remains of two stone blocks which are almost certainly the remains of the gateway to Sturry Court on the east.

Tim Tatton-Brown

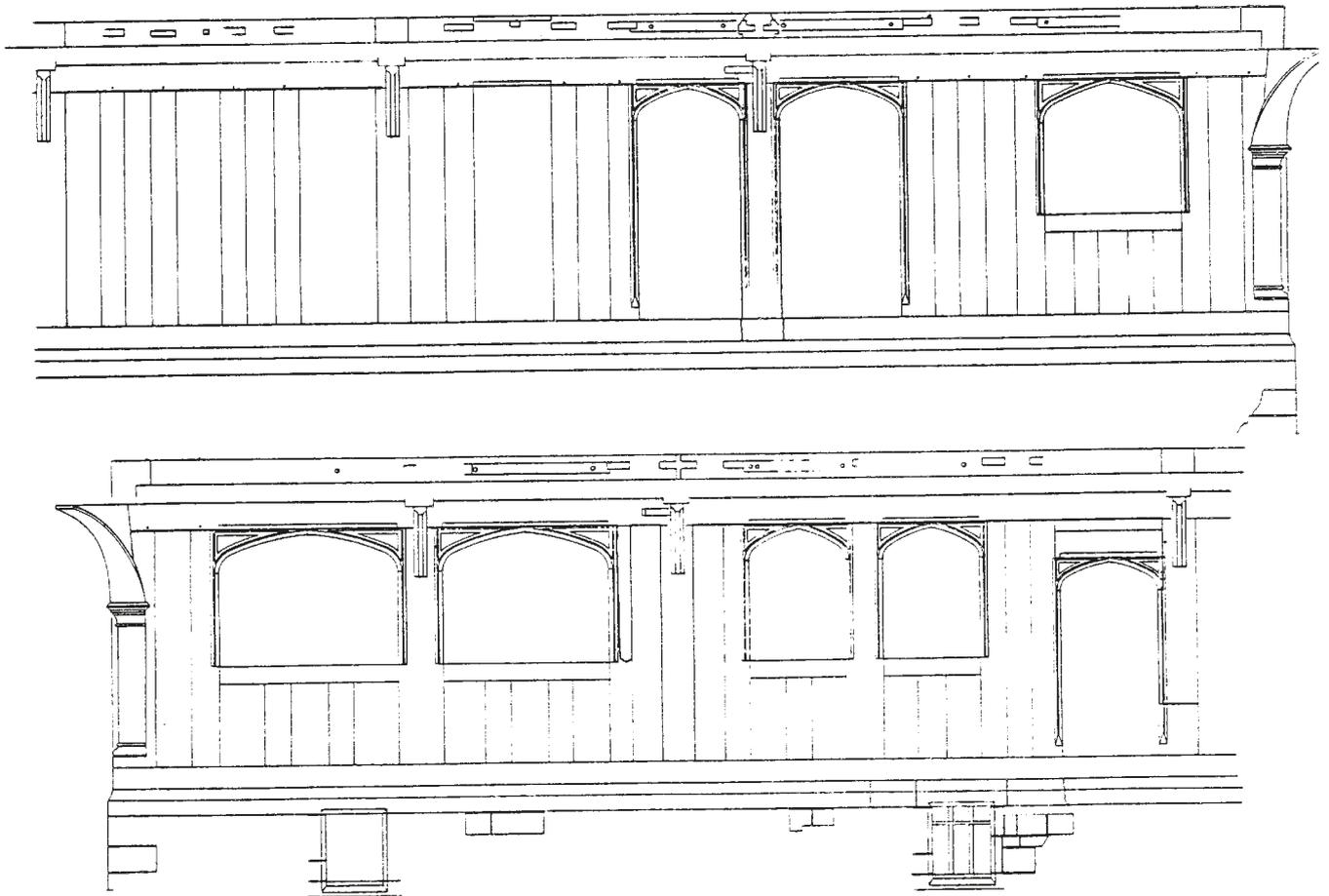
### 3. Canterbury Castle Keep ix (1)

During the winter a serious collapse of masonry occurred from the southwest corner turret of the Keep. New scaffolding was erected here almost immediately by the City Council and a photographic survey (using our 1:50 elevations published in *The Archaeology of Canterbury, I*) was carried out by the Conservation Officer's Department.

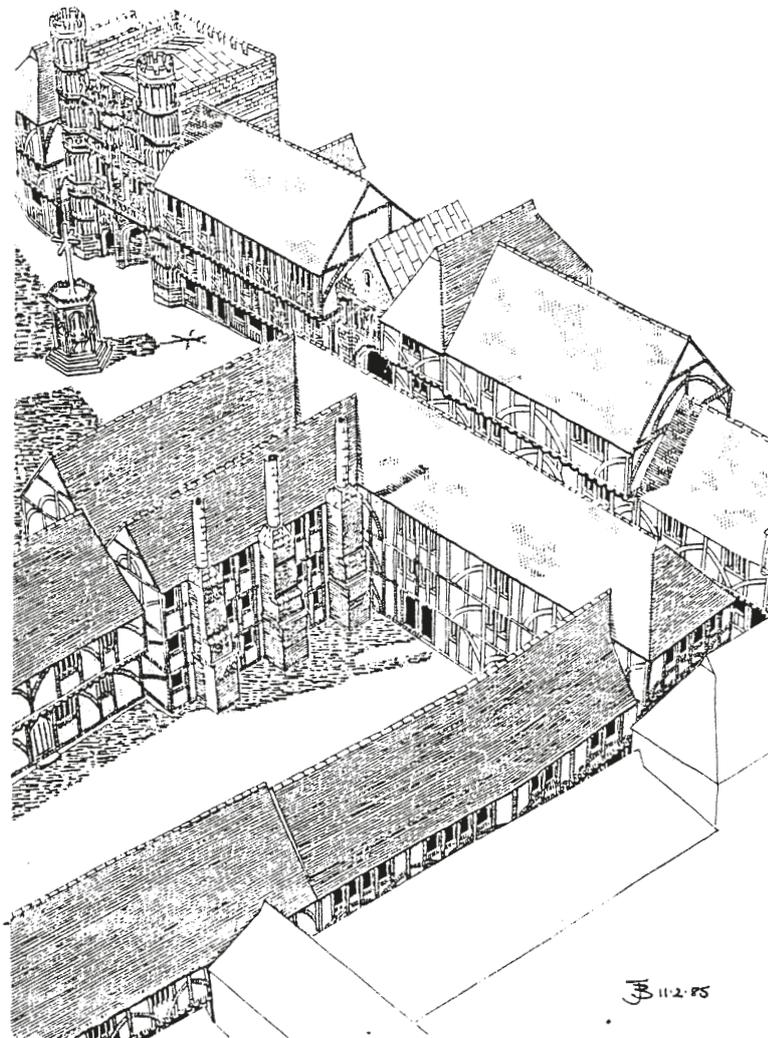
It is hoped that much needed restoration work can start soon, and that during this work new evidence about the early twelfth century fabric will be forthcoming.

44 Burgate: Restored elevations of ground floor framing, scale 1:64.

Tim Tatton-Brown



41-44 Burgate and 1-3 Butchery Lane:  
Aerial reconstruction from the south of  
"The Bull" as it, may have appeared in the  
early sixteenth century.



#### 4. No. 44 Burgate (formerly part of "The Bull") (26)

A need for 'Liberty of London' to open a major new branch in Canterbury, led to a large-scale restoration and refitting. In the case of the shop fronts, since enough evidence survived of its original late medieval appearance, it was decided to replace the principal framing. Modifications were made to cater for current trading practice, and plateglass was put in the windows and substituted for the original lathe and plaster infill. For a description of the building, see last year's Annual Report, pp. 37-8.

During the work, several interesting features elsewhere in the building were exposed and recorded. This enabled a more complete reconstruction (on paper) of this corner of the building

John Bowen

#### 5. St. Martin's and St. Paul's Parish Churches

Major restoration and refurbishment work was carried out at both these important churches during the year, and it is sad to record that in neither building did the church architect consult the Trust in advance of this work.

At St. Martin's small channels for electrical wiring were cut in several places through the plaster (and in two places right through the walls), and in the north-west corner of the nave pews were removed and the floor was dug up. Amid the mess, a hitherto unknown brick burial vault was exposed and recorded, though no time was allowed for a proper excavation before concreting work. In the wall above, a small hole (which cut into the unique seventh century fabric) was cut for a new donations box.

At St. Paul's' church large areas of the floor were dug up for heating pipes and part of two vaults in the chancel area were exposed. Once again there had been no prior consultation with the Trust.

Tim Tatton-Brown

## 6. Nos. 62-64-Burgate

A brief visit to the medieval cellar of No. 64 Burgate revealed another example of property divisions doglegged in both horizontal and vertical planes. It was found, after a brief period of disorientation, that the cellar was structurally beneath No. 63 and part of No. 62. A massive Sampson post incorporated into the partition wall indicated the continuation of the medieval cellar under No.62. Access to this was found to be through No. 63!

Out of necessity, a sketch plan was made to relate the ground plans of Nos. 62-64 to the cellar beneath. The principal joists over the large almost square cellar were supported at the centre by a Sampson post and four braces. The most notable feature of the timber work was its size: 20" square Sampson post, 10" square braces and 10" x 9" joists.

John Bowen

## 7. No. 38A St. Dunstan's Street (68)

Despite their modern appearance, together with No. 38 this property once formed part of a large late sixteenth century to early seventeenth century house, most likely that shown with a courtyard on the map of c.1640. Fragments of its masonry walls were exposed together with a fine-highly decorative stuccoed ceiling. An extension of the ceiling in the form of a bay was observed, but sadly the window itself (shown on the 1st Edition O.S. 1873) destroyed. The surface treatment of the wall, built upon a plinth, is a diaperwork of reused caen and flint. This type of work can still be seen in walls at St. Augustine's Abbey dating from its conversion to a Royal Palace in the 1540s. It was at this time that much of the monastic fabric was being sold off by the cart load for building and this may well have provided a source of materials for the builders of Nos. 38 and 38A.

John Bowen

## 8. No. 81 St. Dunstan's Street (16)

After consulting the Conservation Section of the City Council and the Trust's record of the building the new owners needed little encouragement for a practical and sympathetic reconstruction with substantial grant aid from Canterbury City Council. This has resulted in the reinstatement of the hip and complete reconstruction of the first floor framing (to the street) with "Kentish" bracing and two pairs of windows. The ground floor wall has been returned to its original line to expose the jetty which had been underbuilt in more recent times. Although the underbuilding had removed the plate supporting the jetty, a single door jamb and bracket mortices on the underside of the joists have been sufficient evidence for the reinstatement of the original front door and principal members. A bay window in a traditional style replaces much of the space lost as a result of the jetty restoration and the remaining wall space was filled with brick. Initially the setting out of the window and door heads posed a slight problem and was only resolved after a further inspection of one of the service doors which has fortunately survived. (see Annual Report for 1982 pp.32-3)

John Bowen

## V. RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND FINDS PROCESSING

### Introduction

The backroom work at the Trust is, as usual, an essential part of our task and once again much has been achieved during the year despite all the financial problems.

As always it is the immensely hard work of Marion Green, Nigel Macpherson Grant, Pan Garrard, Jane Turner, Maggy Taylor, Andrew Savage and, most recently, Paul Fullaway, that has contributed most to this success, though they have been ably supported by many other volunteers.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

### 1. The Pottery Department

Much of the past year has been spent in the editing and co-ordination of the many reports for publication in Volume V (Marlowe I-IV and Marlowe Theatre) and Volume VI (Cakebread-Robey I-V). The Marlowe sites especially, provided an excellent opportunity to examine the pottery of the early and later Roman periods and Or Richard Pollard produced a comprehensive study for sites MI-MIV; supplementary reports resulting from the Marlowe Theatre site (undertaken since his departure) are to be integrated.

Of all the groups of pottery studied from these recent excavations, perhaps the most enlightening is the quantity of early imported Gaulish wares, mostly recovered from the Marlowe, but also from the Cakebread sites. Prior to these excavations, specialists had been forced to deduce (due to the virtual absence of these imports and other continental products) that the indigenous peoples of Canterbury and Kent generally lived in an 'anti-Rome' climate. However, considerable numbers of Gallo-Belgic and Central Gaulish fine table wares indicate that there was probably a settlement of some status in the area by A.D. 15.<sup>1</sup> Finds of early Italian amphorae (Dressel IB) and Arretine<sup>2</sup> also signify an early date.

It is hoped that the large corpus of amphorae (which includes some rare examples) recovered from sites all over the city will at last be published in the next volume of *Britannia*; Paul Arthur's paper is with the editor now.

With all this post-excavation work to contend with, it is perhaps rather fortunate that our most recent excavations, North Lane and St. Martin's Hill, did not produce Roman pottery demanding attention!

A small rescue project did, however, turn up at New Street, St. Dunstan's, where a private householder was in the process of constructing a wide light well. The property is in the area of the extensive second to third century cremation cemetery excavated in part by the Trust in 1982 (see Annual Report 1981-82 pp. 11-12); the more recent, small recovery includes at least one burial. Thanks are due to the co-operation of the owner, Mr Brian Rutherford, and to Andrew Savage and Maggy Taylor who meticulously sorted the skip spoil. Their efforts were rewarded by the discovery of other burial finds including a Pelichet 47 amphora - a bonus for Andrew to add to our reference collection which he has recently compiled.

In the next few months we will also be able to build an early Gaulish fine ware fabric bank from the vast quantities examined by Val Rigby at the British Museum.

An abrupt change in the programme of work was the result of a visit from the Fire Department last autumn. The pottery workroom was condemned as totally unsafe and immediate evacuation was demanded. In fact, this provided an opportunity to re-organise our storage space elsewhere for a couple of months while various fire precautions were built into the premises. Ironically, at the time of writing, the Fire Department has not returned - the fire-proof walling incorporated downstairs has, however, converted a 'cellar' into a serviceable finds processing area.

Several external students and researchers have again consulted the Trust, including Jason Monaghan (who has now left the county to work in Guernsey) and Vivien Swann of the R.C.H.M. researching for her next survey of Roman pottery in Britain.

Another meeting of the K.A.S. pottery workshop took place in the spring, this time held in Canterbury at Christ Church College. Several new, interested people attended this year to exchange discoveries and ideas.

The Trust was represented at the Leicester meeting of the Romano-British Pottery Study Group for the first time this year; travel to and fees for the weekend were financed by "the Friends" to whom I extend warm thanks.

The conference proved to be very useful in making and maintaining contacts with others working in the field.

Since the 1984 Wye Conference, I am happy to have had the opportunity to speak to a number of groups and societies about the history and development of Canterbury's pottery from the Roman to the post-medieval period. This is an excellent way to present to the public another aspect of the Trust's work and in illustrating the groups of finds, makes a good "follow-up" to an excavation-orientated lecture. Organisations visited over the past months have been the Canterbury Ceramics Circle, The Professional and Business Women (Whitstable), Wincheap Allotment Association (a very spirited group!) and the Simon Langton Boys Grammar School. It is hoped that more secondary schools can be visited in the future, possibly through the organisation of the K.C.C.'s newly established 'Archaeology in Schools' project. A more general finds session (of the Roman period) was presented to an extra-mural group of mostly American and Dutch people at the University.

Finally I would like to thank Andrew and Maggy for their industrious approach to the work, as always; also Janet Strugnell who as a volunteer took on the unenviable task of typing the vast samian reports for the Marlowe volume.

Marion Green.

#### References

1. Val Rigby, "Early Gaulish and Rhenish Imports", *The Archaeology of Canterbury, V*, (forthcoming)
2. J. Bird, "The Samian", *The Archaeology of Canterbury, V*, (forthcoming)

## 2. Post-Roman Pottery Research

Inevitably research into Canterbury's ceramics and excavated material has been overshadowed by the unfortunate developments in the Trust's progress during this financial year, culminating in last winter's major difficulties. However, this period witnessed the very fortunate introduction of ideas and innovations compatible with our reduced circumstances. When fully operative (once we have passed through and completed the present difficult period of backlog publication work), these innovations will greatly streamline much of the post-excavation processing machinery - from the initial analyses of finds right through to final publication - increasing the information dispersal rate, for the public, volunteer and specialist. The main ideas already introduced or in hand are:

- (i) The introduction of pottery 'spot-dating' immediately after washing and marking. The benefits from this are multi-dimensional, but the main one is the provision for the site excavator, during excavation (rather than considerably and inconveniently later - which has been the unavoidable norm to date), with an almost immediate dating service for the layers he is excavating, creating a greater awareness of context implications and foresight.
- (ii) A subsidiary idea, employed at the same time as (i), is the construction, as the site develops and pottery is washed, of a period by period Fabric Presence Chart. The fabrics are colour coded, and supplied with their common name, individual new fabrics being added as colour bars to the chart as they occur, and located against their chronological position. This has been primarily introduced to increase volunteer/digger familiarity with pottery, but also provides an initial record of the pot excavated. The idea is still raw, but when fully employed will greatly enhance knowledge feedback and volunteer involvement.
- (iii) The archive projects requested by H.B.M.C. for the provision of accurate paper records of the basic and detailed statistical analyses of material from the Marlowe and Cakebread-Robey excavations will provide us with the opportunity during the coming financial year to make use of the considerable body of original pot and small finds drawings from these and other sites, some of which were formerly intended for Type Series publications. Rather than waste earlier effort, these will now be turned-into a simple visual reference series. This will not only enable us to much more quickly assess what needs to be drawn for future publication, but also, from the pottery aspect, will greatly refine the accuracy of pot dating undertaken at (i), above.

- (iv) The changes of this last winter have further provided us with the opportunity to rationalise much of the preparatory work involved in the compilation of report texts, essentially reducing earlier inconsistencies and stream-lining presentation. At the same time, and by common consent, we have been able to begin groundwork for the introduction of radical changes in the appearance of future volume formats, designed to reduce the threat of microfiche and increase the graphic content. From the pottery angle this will mean a fundamentally different approach, report emphasis being primarily visual with a reduced textual quota, it being possible in some instances to specifically tailor the amount of text required for the final printed page. It is absolutely essential to begin making the presentation of difficult, sometimes tedious, detailed artefact reports more palatable, approachable and imaginative, and yet without loss of information value.

Nigel Macpherson-Grant



St. Martin's Hill: Saxon strap-end.  
Scale 2:1.

### 3. Conservation and Small Finds

Current excavations kept the conservation department busy this year and excellent help was again received throughout from the Kent Area Museums Service Laboratory at West Mailing and from the Ancient Monuments Laboratory at Fortress House in London. Jane Porter and Justine Bayley have both been particularly helpful with advice on conservation and technological matters respectively.

Pan Garrard undertook some small conservation commissions for paying customers early in the year, a side-line which brought in some welcome funds.

At the conclusion of the North-Lane site in September, we were left with many pieces of leather to process. These were all drawn by Julia Curtis and are now stored with all the other finds from that site which await funds to allow the post-excavation work to proceed.

The excavations at St. Martin's Hill, though small, produced an interesting variety of finds, ranging from a rubber alligator (now displayed in the office!) to a fine ninth-century Saxon strap-end. A number of military buttons were found and we are grateful to Sue Latimer, of the Canterbury Museums, for her help in identifying and dating these.

Initial cleaning and sorting of the small finds from the site at St. George's Street is proceeding beside the excavation in preparation for the full post-excavation publication programme during the winter and in 1986. Results promise to be very interesting, particularly for the Saxon and early Medieval period. An early find on the dig was a coin of William 1, dating to 1085-1086, which was minted in Canterbury.

Alongside the routine and immediate processing and conservation of the finds from current excavations, this year we have been extremely busy finalising the extensive small finds reports for Volumes V and VI of The Archaeology of Canterbury series. The reports deal with large groups of material which, when published, should provide useful reference collections for students and researchers elsewhere. We have received continuous help from specialists in the various fields covered, and we would like to express our grateful thanks to all of them.

We received fewer visitors at 92A this year, but we made some useful visits to specialists on their home ground. We would like to thank Marion Archibald at the British Museum and Stephen Greep at Verulamium Museum, in particular. Justine Bayley was visited more than once at Fortress House and her willing help and advice continues to be very much appreciated. Pan attended a meeting of the Finds Research Group held in Southampton which she found fruitful and the writer was generously funded by the Friends to attend a weekend conference at Leicester on the creation and care of excavation archives.

This leads to the final aspect of our work - the compilation of an archive for each site excavated and published. This and the beginnings of a "type reference index" has received a lot of thought in recent months and this work is going to keep us busy for much of the coming year.

Jane Turner.

#### 4. Finds Processing

With only two major sites and some very small city sites producing finds this year, we have had a long and much needed quiet spell when we could "catch up" with background work. Several small projects, shelved for lack of personnel to deal with them, have been taken in hand. This has been due entirely to the careful attention of Paul Fullaway, our Manpower Services Commission assistant. Various groups of finds have been dealt with including glass, nails, slag, Roman tiles and bones. A start has been made on the brick reference collection.

A semi-permanent bone store has been established in a building kindly lent by the Canterbury City Council (a former gentlemen's urinal!). A large assemblage of animal bones await specialist attention. Amongst them are several complete horse skeletons, from the eighteenth century knackers yard at St. Radigund's Bridge and the 'Black Ditch' in the Dane John area, some small mammals and birds as well as the usual debris from butchered domestic animals. It is worth remembering that a porpoise, dolphin, guinea pig and whale have already been identified from sites in the city and this collection awaiting study could well prove to be, very interesting.

The work area has been enlarged with the opening up of our former ground floor store room into a finds cleaning area. Laughingly called the 'grotto' by Paul Fullaway, the name has stuck. All the washing, drying, cataloguing and marking (all Level I strategies) take place here. The plumbing was moved over one weekend by Paul Blockley and Andrew Savage. It has many advantages over the upstairs room and has proved very efficient and easy to run; particularly important with the processing of the C S A site and the urgency of being up to date with finds cleaning to accommodate the weekly pottery dating sessions. It has also meant that our back room can continue to be used as a study area while the site is running, without the usual conflict of interests.

It has been our policy to encourage and foster interest in the work among our many volunteers and helpers while they are working at Broad Street. This has been furthered this year with the completion of sherd based basic pottery presence and recognition wall charts mentioned elsewhere. Used in conjunction with the pottery provenance maps, this is proving to be very beneficial. On rainy days our team has numbered as many as twelve so this has been of particular use.

The construction of Archives for the Marl owe and CBR sites has led to a revision of recording methods. The initial layer/finds recording now goes straight on to A3 printed sheets. These have the advantage over individual layer cards of being easy to refer to and use less storage space.

I would like to offer my grateful thanks to the following helpers for their hard work on the finds processing side: Paul Fullaway, (Manpower Services Commission, Finds Processor). volunteers: Avril, Sarah, Judith, Astrid, Margaret, Dorothy, Darren, Paul, Jo, Joanna, Fiona and Cathy. And for continuing support in other ways, Barbara and Louise.

Maggy Taylor.

## VI. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

### 1. Publications

It is sad to report that the one major publication that we hoped to have out this year, *The Archaeology of Canterbury*, VIII, has not gone to the printers yet. This is because it has been sitting at Fortress House for over a year with very little happening to it. This volume, which contains the full publication of all the final Canterbury Excavation Committee sites (by Professor Frere), was complete in every way and there seems to be no reason at all for the very long delay.

The bulk of *The Archaeology of Canterbury*, V (the Marlowe excavations) was handed to H.B.M.C. on April 2nd this year. A small number of specialist reports (written by experts outside the Trust) remain to be included. It is hoped that once these are submitted, this extremely large and important volume will be processed more rapidly than Vol. VIII.

The other report of great importance to us that we hoped to see published during the year was Gill Andrews' survey (commissioned by the H.B.M.C.) for which we produced a special series of maps of the city. This too was completed last summer; Gill worked exceptionally quickly and hard on this report and we corrected earlier drafts of it. We eagerly await the arrival of this extremely important document which is long overdue.

As usual during the year an interim report of the Trust's work in 1984 was published in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, and as this year saw the publication of the 100th. volume of this august journal of the Kent Archaeological Society, a special extra volume was published. In this volume were a whole series of papers of importance to Canterbury archaeology. They include: "Canterbury: The Post-war Excavations", by S.S. Frere, "The Topography of Roman Canterbury: a brief reassessment", by Paul Bennett, "Roman Architectural Ornament in Kent", by Tam Blagg (this included a discussion of the Roman Temple fragment, see above), "An Inscribed Roman Spoon from Canterbury, by David Sherlock (this was a spoon from the CB/R I (1976) site) "Three Great Benedictine Houses in Kent: their buildings and topography", by Tim Tatton-Brown and "The Recovery and Excavation of the St. Augustine's Abbey site, 1844-1947", by Margaret Sparks.

Finally, we have continued to produce a series of leaflets abouts sites and buildings in Canterbury, and one of these in particular on "St. Augustlne's Abbey and the Royal Palace" has sold extremely well.

Tim Tatton-Brown

### 2. Publicity

Once Again the Trust has tried to publicise its work widely and the usual spread of news stories has appeared in both the local and national press. I am extremely grateful to David Rose of the *Kentish Gazette* in particular for all the trouble he takes to get our stories factually correct.

Thanks are extended to TV South, Radio Invicta and BBC Radio Kent for including small items on the work of the Trust.

Tim Tatton-Brown

## VII. LECTURES AND EDUCATION WORK

### 1. Lectures

Once again a very large number of lectures have been given during the year by Tim Tatton-Brown and other members of the Trust's staff, and it has been felt that it might be a good idea to publish a full list just to show the range of lecturing work done during they year. The list includes all lectures done by Tim Tatton-Brown until the end of August. He still has quite a large number to do before he leaves the Trust at the beginning of October (including eight two-hour walks during the Canterbury Festival).

Lectures done 1984/85 by Tim Tatton-Brown

1. Wed. 18th July, 6.30 p.m. Guided tour of St. John's Hospital - Woodnesborough Men's Fellowship
2. Fri. 20th July, 2.30 p.m. "The Christian Heritage of Canterbury" - Cantess Summer School - (Christ Church College)
3. Sun. 22nd July, 8.00 p.m. "Christ Church Priory-buildings & archaeology" - U.K.C. Summer School (Eliot)
4. Tue. 24th July, 9.15 a.m. "Building in the Middle Ages" - U.K.C. Summer School (Eliot)
5. Tue. 4th Sept. 6.15 p.m. Guided Tour of Cathedral Precincts - Cathedral Guides
6. Fri. 21st Sept. 7.3) p.m. "Recent Archaeological Work in Canterbury" - Sussex Archaeological Soc/Lewes Arch. Group
7. Sat. 29th Sept. 11.30 a.m. "Building Recording Techniques" - K.A.S. "Archaeology at Work" (Faversham)
8. Sun. 7th Oct. 2.45 p.m. Guided Tour of Cathedral Precincts - Kingston Village Society
9. Tue. 9th Oct. 5.00 p.m. "The Buildings and Topography of Canterbury" - Canterbury Festival (Old Synagogue)
10. Tue. 16th Oct. 7.30 p.m. "Canterbury Parish Churches" - Urban Studies Centre
11. Wed. 17th Oct. 2.00 p.m. Guided Tour of St. Augustine's - Canterbury School of Architecture.
12. Fri. 19th Oct. 2.45 p.m. "Above ground Archaeology" - Northants Archaeological Society (Northampton)
13. Sat. 20th Oct. 2.45 p.m. "Archaeology in Romney Marsh" - K.A.S. Romney Marsh Day School (Tenterden)
14. Mon. 22nd Oct. 7.30 p.m. Lecture/Tour of Trinity Chapel/Corona Area - Cathedral Guides
15. Tue. 23rd Oct. 6.30 p.m. Brief Talk on Beverley Farm - C.A.T. Friends (U.K.C. Senate House)
16. Thu. 22nd Nov. 2.15 p.m. Guided Tour of Cathedral Precincts - Ellis History Meeting (NMC/IAPS)
17. Fri. 23rd Nov. 11.50 a.m. "Archaeology above Ground" - Architectural Assocn. School (Bedford Sq.)
18. Thu. 29th Nov. c.7.00 p.m. Brief Talk on Poor Priests' Hasp. - C.A.T. Friends (Poor Priests' Hosp.)
19. Sat. 8th Dec. 2.30 p.m. "Rescue Archaeology" - Rescue (Gloucester)
20. Tue. 18th Dec. 1.30 p.m. "Medieval Buildings in the Cathedral Precincts" - Maidstone Antiquarian Soc.
21. Wed. 19th Dec. 6.30 p.m. Brief Talk on St. Augustines - C.A.T. Friends (St. Augustine's Guest Hall)
22. Sat. 29th Dec. 4.45 p.m. "The Work of the C.A.T." - Smithsonian Group (County Hotel)
23. Sat. 12th Jan. 6.00 p.m. "The Work of the C.A.T." - Friends of the C.A.T. (Christ Church College)
24. Mon. 28th Jan. 11.15 a.m. "Building recording in Canterbury" - Canterbury School of Architecture.
25. Mon. 4th Feb. 6.15 p.m. Guided Tour of Cathedral Crypt - Cathedral Guides
26. Thu. 21st Feb. 8.00 p.m. "Recent Work by the C.A.T." - Orpington Historical Soc. (Orpington)
27. Fri. 1st Mar. 8.00 p.m. "Ancient Manors of the Stour Valley" - Chilham Soc. and Stour Valley Soc. (Chilham)
28. Sat. 2nd Mar. 2.30 p.m. Guided Tour of St. Augustine's Abbey - Cathedral Young Friends
29. Sat. 30th Mar. 8.00 p.m. "Romney and Hythe - archaeology and topography" - Romney Marsh Conference (U.K.C.)
30. Wed. 10th Apr. 5.00 p.m. "Topography and Buildings of Canterbury" - Historical Assoc. Conference (Christ Church College)
31. Tue. 16th Apr. 1.30 p.m. "The Work of the C.A.T." - Canterbury Chamber of Trade

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|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 32. | Fri. 19th Apr. 2.30 p.m.  | Guided Tour of Cathedral Precincts -<br>History of Cathedral Conference                        |
| 33. | Sat. 20th Apr. 2.30 p.m.  | "Historic Carpentry and Timber Framing in Canterbury" -<br>inst.of Carpenters (S.E.section)    |
| 34. | Tue. 23rd Apr. 10.30 a.m. | "The Topography of Buildings of Canterbury" North London<br>N.A.D.F.A.S. (Kenwood)             |
| 35. | Sun. 28th Apr. 2.00 p.m.  | "Churches of the Canterbury Diocese in the 11th/12th Centuries"<br>- Oxford Conference         |
| 36. | Tue. 30th Apr. 11.00 a.m. | "Rebuilding Canterbury Cathedral: the fire of 1174 and its<br>aftermath" - U.K.C. Conf.        |
| 37. | Tue. 30th Apr. 7.30 p.m.  | "Prior Henry of Eastry, 1285-1331" -<br>Cathedral Friends and (C.A.T. Friends (Cathedral)      |
| 38. | Fri. 10th May 7.30 p.m.   | "The work of the C.A.T." - Friends of the York Arch.   |
| 39. | Fri. 17th May 5.15 p.m.   | "Canterbury Cathedral Priory - buildings and<br>documents" -<br>Dept. of Palaeog. Durham Univ. |
| 40. | Sat. 1st June 3.00 p.m.   | Guided Tour of Archdeacon's Garden - C.A.T. Friends  |
| 41. | Wed. 10th July 3.30 p.m.  | Guided Tour of St. Augustines and Cathedral Precincts -<br>British Legal History Conf. U.K.C.  |
| 42. | Mon. 15th July 8.00 p.m.  | "Discovering Roman Britain" -<br>K.C.C. Inservice Teachers Conf. (Folkestone)                  |
| 43. | Fri. 2nd Aug. 11.30 a.m.  | Guided tour of northern area of City - Chaucer Festival  |
| 44. | Tue. 6th Aug. 11.30 a.m.  | Guided tour of High Street/Stour Street/Mercery Lane area -<br>Chaucer Festival                |
| 45. | Fri. 9th Aug. 11.30 a.m.  | Guided Tour of Cathedral Precincts Area - Chaucer<br>Festival                                  |
| 46. | Fri. 9th Aug. 7.00 p.m.   | "Godmersham Parish b Court Lodge" -<br>K.A.S. Research Exc. (Godmersham)                       |
| 47. | Fri. 16th Aug. 8.00 p.m.  | "Introduction to medieval Canterbury" -<br>Wealden Buildings Study Group (U.K.C.)              |
| 48. | Tue. 20th Aug. 11.00 a.m. | Guided Tour of Godmersham Excavation - Junior N.A.U.F.A.S.                                     |
| 49. | Sun. 25th Aug. 12 noon    | 4 guided tours of Godmersham Excavations -<br>K.A.S. Research Exc.                             |
| 50. | Mon. 26th Aug. 12 noon    | 3 'guided tours of Godmersham Excavations -<br>K.A.S. Research Exc.                            |
| 51. | Wed. 28th Aug. 1.00 p.m.  | "Godmersham Project" -<br>K.A.S. Research Excavation (Godmersham)                              |

## 2. Display and Museum Work

The Trust continues to work closely with Ken Reddie, the Canterbury Museums Curator, and Pan Garrard in particular has done a great deal of work for the Museum. We hope it will not be too long now before the Poor Priest's Hospital Museum is opened so that the general public will be able to see many of the major finds made by the Trust in the last decade.

Tim Tatton-Brown

## 3. Education Work

Marjorie Lyle continues to do a variety of education work for the Trust as well as running our extremely successful shop (see report below).

Marion Green has also considerably increased her education work for the Trust (see her report above) and her lectures on pottery are now very popular indeed.

Tim Tatton-Brown

## VIII. THE FRIENDS OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGY TRUST

We began as a group on 14th January 1984 and the present Report covers our first full year as part of the Trust. Our numbers have now increased to 400 and although a few of our annual subscribers have not wished to continue, we are greatly encouraged by continued support from the main body of Friends and from a substantial number of new Friends. considerably more than half our total number have covenanted for 4 years, ensuring not only continuity but very useful additional income for the Trust. Between January 1984 and the end of March 1985 we were able to help the Trust to the extent of over £9,000 and since then we have contributed another £4,000, making over £13,000 in all.

In the summer and autumn of last year we held 4 successful Friends occasions. In June we met in the Choir House, which Mr and Mrs Watson generously made available to us, before walking across to the Cathedral for Tim Tatton-Brown's excellent lecture on the 800th anniversary of the rebuilding of the Quire. Later on, the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs Ingram, two of our first Friends, very kindly received us at an evening party in the Senate Chamber at the University. This was followed some weeks later by a delightful exhibition of childhood treasures from the 18th to the early 20th centuries set up for us in the Poor Priests Hospital by one of the Trust's most determined Friends, with the permission and help of the Curator of the Canterbury Museums. Our Christmas Party at the St. Augustine's Refectory was attended by 80 Friends and was voted as being a very enjoyable evening.

In the first months of 1985 the Friends visited London and Lincoln. In addition to our seeing the very impressive Museum of London two members of the museum staff took us through a large part of the docks to the enormous warehouse where exhibits were being assembled for the new Museum in Docklands. This is sponsored by the Museum of London and will be an important display of London's maritime, commercial and manufacturing past. In March, a group of Friends spent a busy two days in Lincoln, arranged by the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology. Guided tours were provided for us by the Trust's Administrator, to the City and County Museum, the Cathedral, the Castle, the Bishop's Palace, and to Roman Lincoln. The Director of the Trust gave us an illustrated talk and the Chancellor and Mrs Nurser entertained us in their very interesting house. The Friends are very grateful to all who made these visits possible.

The Friends Hon. Secretary, Mrs Margaret Fisher, has had to resign owing to pressure of other work. We are very grateful to her for her help during our important formative period. So far we have not found a successor. Happily, Mrs Barbara Slimming has agreed to help us as Hon. Membership Secretary. My thanks also go to the members of our small Friends Committee, to Marjorie and Lawrence Lyle and to Tim Tatton-Brown for all they have done to further and support the work of the Friends.

We still need more Friends of the Trust. We would like to increase our numbers to at least 500 and to include among our Corporate Friends more companies and societies. We receive excellent support from a number of these at present, but we need more. We should also try hard to reach the figure of £10,000 a year in our help for the Trust, and I suggest this, together with 500 Friends, should be our next target.

Donald Baron  
CHAIRMAN

## IX. THE SHOP

I hope the accounts, which you can peruse in Appendix C, speak for themselves. The shop, while contributing no actual cash as yet to the daily running of the Trust, has supplied an appreciating capital asset which makes us solvent on paper. After July 1987, should the Trust Council decide to continue running the shop, it could supply about £1,500 a month to the Trust. Meanwhile, our prompt monthly repayments (£15,000 by 8th September 1985) have been noted with favour by the Bank during other discussions with them recently.

Despite increasing competition in the Charity Shop market we have, through the Mothers' nearly-new commission scheme, attracted a growing clientele of our own. We now have a solid core of loyal and regular helpers well acquainted with procedures but the rota has only a card-house stability for lack of a large enough back-up force to call on in emergency.

Lettings in the student flatlets above the shop have been a welcome cushion in bad months and thanks to the City Tourist Centre we have let continuously in the June to October student gap to participants in the Chaucer Festival and Kent Opera, to newcomers on the City payroll while they look for flats, and to holiday makers.

Trade in August has been very good and we have financed from income the installation of a pay-shower for occupants of the student flatlets, buying of Christmas stock, and, we hope, the proper fitting up of our tiny stock room. Expensive external painting is our next major task which must soon be faced. Any suggestions for reliable and cheap sources of labour, materials and scaffolding would be very welcome.

I must record my special thanks to Donald Baron whose spacious views of his Treasurer's duties embrace tasks as diverse as blocked overflows, dustbin sacks and window cleaning. His daily support has been invaluable.

Marjorie Lyle.

## **X. ADMINISTRATION**

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

Councillor Bernard Collins and Mrs Nargaret Collins have been elected. Vice-Presidents in recognition of their exceptional help and encouragement to the Trust during their term of office as Mayor and Mayoress of Canterbury. Councillor Laurence Shirley has succeeded Councillor Geoffrey Armitage as representative of the Kent County Council.

Percy Jackson retired as City Architect and Planner. We are grateful to him for notable support of the Trust since its foundation and wish him a long and happy retirement. His place on the Council has been taken by his successor, Martin Bacon, who as Director of Technical Services, has also replaced the retiring City Engineer, B. E. Hardy.

The Council has continued to enjoy the hospitality of the Dean and Chapter for its meetings. In addition to the usual twice-yearly meetings an extra one was held on 4th July.

The Management and Management Sub-Committee has met fourteen times since July 1984, once on a Sunday. Pressure of academic work forced Tom Blagg to resign as Chairman in May, but Donald Baron generously agreed to fill the post until the Council meeting in September 1985.

Lawrence Lyle.

### **2. Premises**

The major changes that took place during the year at 92A Broad Street were necessitated by an unexpected visit by the Fire Officer who demanded several immediate fire precautions to be put in hand. The largest of these were the building of several fire-proof partitions, and this work was carried out by Trust staff almost immediately. As a result of this the finds processing areas of the building were thoroughly reorganised (see above). In addition a new metal firescape ladder was installed for the back room.

Nos. 13 and 14 Northgate are still being used as a very useful hostel for the Trust (several of our M.S.C. team live there), as well as an office for Nigel Macpherson-Grant.

Tim Tatton-Brown.

### **3. Finance**

The Income and Expenditure Account for 1984/85 (see Appendix C) is set out in a different fashion from that of previous years. The intention is to emphasize that the finances of the English Heritage projects were kept separate from those of the Trust's other activities. Moreover the new lay-out enables the interested reader to decide for himself how the year's excess of expenditure over income (£6,520.37) has arisen.

The Trust was beset throughout the year by cash-flow problems. English Heritage funds only began to arrive at the beginning of September, the preceding five months having been devoted to a consideration by English Heritage of the amount they were prepared to contribute to each project and to receiving financial applications in a proper form. That the Trust continued to exist during these five months was due to the support of bodies other than English Heritage. They are listed on the "Income" page starting with the Kent Archaeological Society. We are grateful to these supporters and in particular to the Canterbury City Council and to the Friends Committee for their help. Nevertheless, as the Balance Sheet shows the Trust Capital Account at year's end reveals a deficit of £1,064.78.

The Accounts for the Trust's Shop and those of the Friends Committee appear for the first time and both show a satisfactory state of affairs; so also do those of the Publications Account.

Once again, my warmest thanks are due to Mr David Anning of Hill Vellacutt for his help with the presentation of the Accounts.

G. C. McVittie

## MEMBERS OF THE TRUST COUNCIL

Patron: The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

Vice-Presidents: \* Councillor Mrs M. M. Scott-Knight, B.A.  
Councillor H. J. Alexander  
\* Frank Jenkins, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.  
Councillor Bernard Collins  
Mrs Margaret Collins

The Mayor of Canterbury (Chairman)  
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., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.  
Professor N.P. Brooks, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.  
Mrs Caroline Simpson, B.A.  
The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Reverend Victor de Waal, M.A.  
Professor John Wacher, B.Sc., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.  
Tom Blagg, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.  
\* Mrs Margaret Sparks, M.A.  
Alfred Smyth, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.  
Henry Cleere, B.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.B.I.M., M.I.F.A.  
David Anning, F.C.A.  
\* L.D.A. Baron, C.B.E., D.F.C., M.A.  
Michael Nightingale, O.B.E., B.Litt., F.S.A.  
Charles Barker  
Bruce Webster, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.

One person appointed from each of the following bodies

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral: Peter Marsh, A.R.I.B.A.  
The Council for British Archaeology: John Schofield, B.Sc., M.I.F.A.  
Rescue - The Trust for British Archaeology: Harvey Sheldon, B.A., F.S.A.,  
M.I.F.A.  
\* The University of Kent at Canterbury: Andrew Butcher, M.A.  
The Canterbury Archaeological Society: Mrs Pan Garrard  
Kent County Council: Councillor Laurence Shirley  
Royal Archaeological Institute: G. Beresford, M.A., F.S.A.  
British Archaeological Association: Brian Davison, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.  
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:

Councillor J.C.B. Nock (Leader of the Council)  
Councillor Bernard Collins  
Councillor P.J. Lee

\* Hon. Secretary: Lawrence Lyle, M.A.  
\* Hon. Treasurer: Professor G.C. McVittie, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Non-voting members:

Christopher Gay, L.L.B., City Chief Executive  
Martin Bacon, B.A., M.Phil.(T.P.), M.R.T.P.I., City Technical Director  
Roger Thomas, B.A., Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England)

\* = members of the Management Committee

Hon. Legal Adviser: Furley, Page, Fielding and Pembroke (Mr Nigel Jones)  
Hon. Treasurer of the Appeal Fund: David Anning, F.C.A.

## MEMBERS OF STAFF

Director: Tim Tatton-Brown, M.I.F.A.

Assistant Director: Paul Bennett, M.I.F.A.

Site Supervisors: Paul Blockley  
Jonathan Rady

Assistant Site Supervisor: Martin Herdman (until October 1984)

Site Assistant/Numismatist: Ian Anderson

Pottery Supervisor/Admin. Assistant: Marion Green

Pottery Analyst (Post-Roman): Nigel Macpherson-Grant

Finds Processing Supervisor: Maggy Taylor  
 Conservator/Small Finds Supervisor: Pan Garrard  
 Typist/Small Finds Supervisor: Jane Turner  
 Admin./Pottery Assistant: Andrew Savage  
 Finds Processor: Julia Curtis (until February 1985)  
 Draughtsman: John Bowen  
 Finds Illustrator: Mark Ellam (until January 1985)  
 Editorial Assistant/Typist: Elizabeth Edwards  
 Honorary Education Officer: Marjorie Lyle  
 Honorary Historian: Margaret Sparks

## APPENDIX C

## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31st March 1985.

## REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

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. During the year 1983/84 the Trust purchased the freehold premises at 72 Northgate, Canterbury, which with the help of volunteers has made a substantial contribution to the Trust's income.

## RESULTS

The results of the Trust for the year ended 31st March 1985 show a (deficit) for the year of £(6,520) (1984 Deficit £(340)) on its main account, and an excess of income over expenditure on its publications account of £1,952 (1984 £1,201) and on its shop account a net profit of £13,584 (1984 Nil).

## DIRECTORS

The directors during the year were:-

Dr. Walter Frank Jenkins	(Chairman)
Councillor Mrs Margaret Mary Scott-Knight	
Prof. George Cunliffe McVittie	
Dr. Thomas Frederick Colston Blagg	(Resigned 31st May 1985)
Lancelot Donald Abel Baron	(Appointed 1st July 1985)

## 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 384(1) of the Companies Act 1985.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Lawrence D. Lyle  
 Secretary

17th July 1985

## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

To the Members of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

We have examined the accounts set out on pages 77 to 87 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 1985 and of the deficit and the source and application of funds of the Trust for the year ended on that date, and the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985.

HILL VELLACOTT  
Chartered Accountants

7 Dane John  
Canterbury, Kent  
CT1 2QS

17th July 1985

## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1985

	1985		1984	
	£	£	£	£
<b>ASSETS EMPLOYED</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Cash at Bank	5,019.06		5,415.59	
Petty Cash Float	40.00		40.00	
	-----		-----	
	5,059.06		5,455.59	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Sundry Creditors	6,123.84		-	
	-----		-----	
		(1,064.78)		(5,455.59)
		-----		-----
		£(1,064.78)		£(5,455.59)
		-----		-----
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>				
<b>Trust Capital Account</b>				
Canterbury Archaeological Trust		5,824.63		5,824.63
<b>Income and Expenditure Account</b>				
Balance brought forward		(369.04)		(28.80)
(Deficit) for the year		(6,520.37)		(340.24)
		-----		-----
		(6,889.41)		(369.04)
		-----		-----
		£(1,064.78)		£(5,455.59)
		-----		-----
DR. W.F. JENKINS	)			
	)			
	)			
	) Directors			
	)			
	)			
PRUF. G.C. MCVITTIE	)			

(See also Balance Sheet on pages 83 and 84

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1985

INCOME	1985 £	1984 £
English Heritage Projects:-		
Cakebread Robey Post-Excavation	14,580.00	8,457.00
Marlowe Theatre Post-Excavation	7,088.00	6,160.00
Church Lane/St. Radigund's Post-Excavation	4,580.00	-
St. Augustine's Abbey Post-Excavation	5,210.00	-
St. Martin's Hill Excavation	7,030.00	-
Crundale and Bekesbourne Palace Surveys	1,442.00	-
Andrews Survey Drawings	650.85	-
Fire Precautions	883.00	-
St. Augustine's Abbey Site	-	3,550.00
Church Lane Site	-	15,231.00
Editorial Project	-	5,000.00
Iffin Wood Survey	-	500.00
Kent Archaeological Society Grant	1,000.00	2,000.00
Donations:		
Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust	5,600.00	3,000.00
Mr. J.C. Fergusson	-	500.00
General Public (Note 3)	1,389.72	2,674.06
British Museum Grant	1,000.00	1,645.63
Pilgrim Trust Grant	3,000.00	3,000.00
St. John's Hospital Fee	1,436.00	830.00
Kent County Council:		
Further Education Committee	1,000.00	-
Amenities and Countryside Committee	-	1,250.00
Canterbury Excavation Committee	341.08	-
British Archaeological Trust (Rescue)	750.00	375.00
City of Hereford Fee	528.00	-
Interest:		
National Westminster Bank PLC	336.10	511.04
Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Fund	866.44	1,064.67
Miscellaneous Minor Surveys	825.00	-
Canterbury City Council Fees:		
Maintenance	10,000.00	10,000.00
Conservation and Building Recording	2,025.61	327.75
Poor Priests' Hospital Site	-	1,050.00
St. Radigund's Site Excavation	-	1,996.65
Miscellaneous	-	160.94
Springimage Limited (Marlowe Avenue II)	-	1,985.24
Various Refunds	-	1,061.96
Dean and Chapter, Canterbury Cathedral	-	875.00
Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, Dover	-	569.80
University of Kent	-	350.00
	-----	-----
	£71,561.80	£74,125.74
	*****	*****

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1985

EXPENDITURE	1985 £	1984 £
English Heritage Projects:-		
Cakebread Robey Post-Excavation	15,992.89	10,774.15
Marlowe Theatre Post-Excavation	7,206.08	8,912.47
Church Lane/St. Radigund's Post-Excavation	8,603.11	-
St. Augustine's Abbey Post-Excavation	6,498.22	-
St. Martin's Hill Excavation	7,053.05	-
Crundale and Bekesbourne Palace Surveys	1,398.61	-
Andrews Survey Drawings	657.72	-
Fire Precautions 92a Broad Street, Canterbury	912.32	-

St. Augustine's Abbey Site	-	3,574.02
Church Lane Site	-	15,713.12
Editorial Project	-	5,009.68
Conservation	3,377.83	1,798.05
Surveys and Building Recording	10,993.74	10,439.29
North Lane Site	2,665.39	-
Friends Pottery Research	2,374.94	-
Administration, Insurances and Sundry Charges	10,348.27	10,552.96
St. Radigund's Site	-	1,982.53
Marlowe Avenue II Site	-	1,994.65
Poor Priests' Hospital Site	-	1,006.54
St. John's Hospital Site	-	2,738.52
	-----	-----
	£78,082.17	£74,465.98
	-----	-----
(Deficit)/Excess for the Year	£(6520.37)	£(340.24)
	-----	-----

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED  
STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS  
31ST MARCH 1985

	1985 £	1984 £
SOURCE OF FUNDS		
(Deficit) for the year	£(6,520.37)	£(340.24)
	-----	-----
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Net Operating Assets:		
(Increase) in creditors	(6,123.84)	-
Movement in Net Liquid Funds:		
(Decrease) in bank balances and cash	(396.53)	(340.24)
	-----	-----
	£(6,520.37)	£(340.24)
	-----	-----

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1985

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. DONATIONS

Total of individual donations, each less than £500.

## 4. APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts were approved by the board of directors on the 17th July 1985.

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED  
PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1985

	£	1985	£	1984	£
<b>INCOME</b>					
Sale of Volumes I, II & VII					
"Excavations at Canterbury Castle"					
"Excavations on the Defences of Canterbury"					
"Excavations in the St. George's Street and Burgate Street Areas"	1,057.09			2,951.39	
Donations		25.00		-	
Department of Environment (Contribution to Printing Costs)				4,911.00	
Kent Archaeological Society				644.00	
British Academy				1,800.00	
National Savings Bank Interest	185.60			-	
	-----		1,267.69	-----	10,306.39
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Kent Archaeological Society -					
Printing Costs				7,628.00	
Editorial Work				250.00	
Typing Charges	436.25			1,149.38	
Advertising Leaflets				302.50	
Refunds	30.00			-	
Postage	66.19			187.46	
Bromides	56.09			-	
Miscellaneous	16.14			37.36	
	-----		604.67	-----	9,554.70
<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</b>		663.02			751.69
<b>BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD</b>		1,952.30			1,200.61
		-----			-----
		£2,615.32			£1,952.30
		-----			-----

BALANCE SHEET - 31ST MARCH 1985

## REPRESENTED BY:

Cash at Bank	929.72		452.30
National Savings Bank Investment Account	1,685.60		1,500.00
	-----		-----
	£2,615.32		£1,952.30
	-----		-----

(See also Balance Sheet on Pages 78 and 84)

Note: No value has been taken for Stock of Publications as at 31st March 1985.

## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

## SHOP ACCOUNT

## BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1985

	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Freehold Premises: 72 Northgate, Canterbury			
At Cost including Legal Expenses		38,865.00	
Alterations and Improvements		8,372.51	
Less: Improvement Grant		(2,550.00)	
		-----	44,687.51
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash at Bank:			
Current Account	869.50		
Deposit Account	169.44		
	-----		
Stock on Hand (per Valuation)		1,038.94	
		250.00	
		-----	1,288.94
			-----
			45,976.45
<b>LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Loan Accounts:			
National Westminster Bank		23,642.27	
Canterbury City Council		8,750.00	
		-----	32,392.27
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			£13,584.18
			-----
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>			
Profit and Loss Account			£13,584.18
			-----

(See also Balance Sheet on Pages 78 and 83)

## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

## SHOP ACCOUNT

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST MARCH 1985

	£	£
<b>Sales:</b>		
Shop	12,486.89	
Nearly New	3,241.19	
Others	760.20	
	-----	16,488.28
<b>Add: Stock on Hand (per Valuation)</b>		250.00
		-----
		16,738.28
<b>Other Income:</b>		
Donations Received	123.50	
Rents Received	2,035.00	
Insurance Claim	15.00	
Fees	10.00	
Sundry	40.00	
Deposit Account Interest	56.94	
	-----	2,280.44
		-----
		19,018.72
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
Purchases	1,477.61	
Rates	323.38	

Insurance	151.77	
Electricity	181.58	
Telephone	164.53	
Repairs	152.31	
Equipment	73.30	
Sign Writing	70.00	
Advertising	31.50	
Shop Removal	18.63	
Sundry Expenses	37.66	
Loan Interest	2,642.27	
Donations (Ethiopia)	110.00	
	-----	5,434.54
Net Profit for the Year		<u>£13,584.18</u>

THE FRIENDS OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST  
BALANCE SHEET 31ST MARCH 1985

<b>ASSETS EMPLOYED</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash at Bank		
Current Account	1,568.23	
Deposit Account	2,000.00	
	-----	3,568.23
Sundry Debtors		833.96
		-----
		£4,402.19
 <b>FINANCED BY:</b>		
Income and Expenditure Account		£4,402.19
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THE FRIENDS OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD  
14TH JANUARY 1984 TO 31ST MARCH 1985

	£	£	£
<b>INCOME</b>			
Subscriptions - Covenanted	5,783.00		
Income Tax Reclaimed	2,295.36		
		8,078.36	
Subscriptions - Not Covenanted		4,678.50	
		-----	
		12,756.86	
Donations		1,547.00	
Fund Raising Events	273.91		
Less: Expenses	226.50		
	-----		
		47.41	
Sale of Christmas Cards	662.95		
Less: Expenses	602.03		
	-----		
		60.92	
Lectures		7.00	
Publications		13.25	
Visits	2,052.00		
Less: Expenses	1,728.01		
	-----		
		323.99	
		-----	
			14,756.43
 <b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Stationery and Postage		361.57	

Printing	587.10	
Travelling Expenses	35.00	
Shop Expenses	145.00	
	-----	1,128.67
		-----
		13,627.76
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD		
Payments to Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd.	8,600.00	
Payments on behalf of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd.	625.57	
	-----	9,225.57
		-----
Balance Sheet		£4,402.19

