



# CANTERBURY'S ARCHAEOLOGY 1986-7

Canterbury  
Archaeological  
Trust





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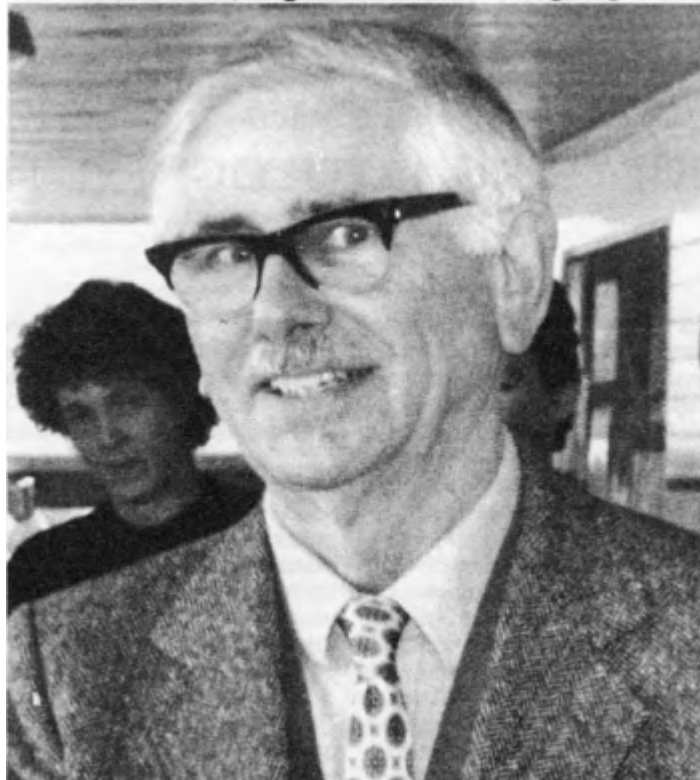
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## DONALD BARON

The sudden death in early February of Donald Baron has left many of us feeling that there is a huge gap in the affairs of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Even though Donald left Canterbury last December, we felt we could still turn to him for occasional advice on the St Margaret's Church Pilgrimage Centre, knowing that he would be there to advise and watch as the opening date in March 1988 came nearer. This great project was very much Donald's own and it was he who did all the initial work of writing letters, working out budgets, arranging meetings with the Church authorities, English Tourist Board, etc., and ultimately it was Donald who felt it was right that we should join forces with Heritage Projects of York. When the centre opens next year, it is Donald Baron, more than anyone else, who should be remembered as the originator of the scheme. Let us hope that it will be both a worthy memorial to him and a means of producing a large income for the Canterbury Archaeological Trust which was always Donald's main aim.

Before coming to Canterbury in 1975, Donald Baron had an interesting life and a distinguished career. He was born in 1918 and after attending Bryanston School he won an Open Scholarship to St Edmund Hall. During the War he served with distinction in the R.A.F, receiving a D.F.C. and being twice mentioned in dispatches. In 1946 he joined the Overseas Civil Service and served in Palestine and in 1948 his work in civil aviation in Jerusalem meant that he was one of the last British officials to leave. From Palestine Donald went to Kenya as a District Officer in the Colonial Service and during the next five years served in that beautiful and remote area known as the N.F.D. (Northern Frontier District). The N.F.D. covered a huge area of semi-desert between the Somalia border on the east and Ethiopia and Uganda on the



north and west, and was crossed by the spectacular rift valley with its largely extinct volcanoes and salt lakes. Kenya was also at this time a dangerous place because of the Mau Mau troubles. In 1953 he moved to the Treasury in the Nairobi secretariat. Donald retired early from the Colonial Service in 1963 when Kenya gained independence, though not until he had helped with the smooth transfer of power to an African administration under Jomo Kenyatta. From 1963-65 he worked for the British Employers' Federation before going into sugar and working for the Commonwealth Sugar Exporters' Association (where by

1974 he was Executive Director). In the 1975 New Year's Honours List he received a C.B.E. and was at the time manager of the Commonwealth & European department at Tate & Lyle. Ironically it was at Tate & Lyle that Jim Hobbs had also served with distinction. It is to these two very wise chairmen of the Management Committee of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust that we owe so much. How sad that neither of them was allowed a long retirement.

Over the last five years Donald and Desiree between them did an immense amount for music and archaeology in Canterbury. The Canterbury Music Club was taken on and built up by them to one of the largest and best music clubs in the country with many exceptionally fine artists appearing. Towards the end of 1983 it was Donald who organised, set up and ran the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, which is now one of the largest and best such groups attached to an archaeological organisation in Britain. I remember my colleagues in York saying last year how lucky we were to have such a fine body of "Friends" here and such a marvellous person to run it.

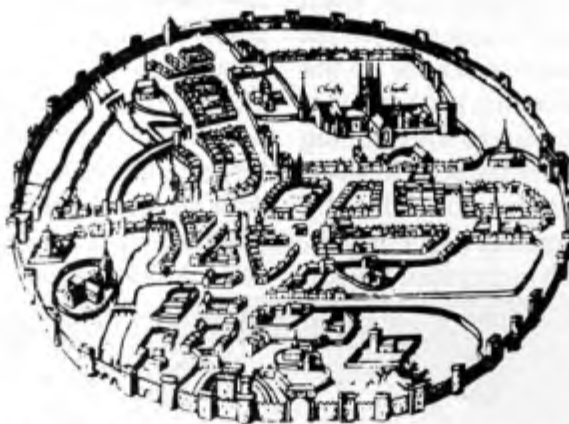
We shall all miss Donald very much indeed.

Tim Tatton-Brown

## FOREWORD

by Dr. F.H.Panton, Chairman of the Management Committee

*Patron of the Trust:*  
The Lord Archbishop  
of Canterbury



*Chairman of the Trust:*  
The Mayor of Canterbury

## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD.

No one can doubt, reading this Annual Report, that the Canterbury Archaeological Trust is alive and well, and is fulfilling admirably its task of investigating, publishing and educating people in the archaeology and history of Canterbury and the surrounding area. The work set out in these pages, Excavations, Post-excavation, Finds Processing and Recording, Publications and Education, is impressive in its range and depth of coverage and understanding. It is almost invidious to single out one piece of work for special mention, but the discovery of a large Roman building on the Tannery site, an excavation still proceeding, is most exciting, and whets the appetite for the further excavations which must precede the full development of the site. The Director and his staff are to be congratulated on the quality and extent of their activities in the year under review.

In support of the real work of the Trust, the Management Committee has made further progress towards securing a firm financial operating base. With money derived from the sale of intellectual property rights in the Pilgrims Way Project (St Margaret's Church) to Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Limited, the Trust has bought the freehold of its premises at No. 92A Broad Street. Arrangements have been made to borrow money from the City Council at most advantageous interest and repayment rates, to refurbish No. 92A Broad Street, and plans have been made to achieve this over the next two to three years.

Thanks to the miraculous efforts of Mrs Marjorie Lyle and her helpers, the Trust now owns the freehold of its shop in Northgate. Mrs Lyle retires from running the shop next year, and the Management Committee must soon decide whether to continue to run the shop, or to rent it, or to sell the freehold and invest the money. The rate of appreciation of the freehold as a capital asset will be an important factor in the Committee's deliberations.

From the point of view of capital assets therefore, with two valuable freehold properties, the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited is on a much firmer base than it has ever been. Operating income and expenditure prospects have improved somewhat, though cash flow problems may become difficult, and the Trust will need all the income it can get if the opportunities for archaeology which present themselves in the next few years are to be fully grasped. The Director's policy of concerted action with the City Council in the planning stage of new developments in Canterbury is increasingly ensuring that developers pay the costs of archaeological digs in advance of

site developments, and there are hopeful signs that H.B.M.C. will continue to support post-excavation work. Together with other regular sources of income - City and County Council, The Friends, the Shop, etc., - we hope that the Trust will continue to meet its commitments. In this the percentage of the profits we shall receive from the Pilgrims Way Project when it is up and running will be a significant contribution.

The next five or so years will however be exceptionally busy for the Trust, since Canterbury is entering on an unprecedented period of development at many sites in the City. The Management Committee is therefore alive to the need for additional sources of income and consideration is being given to increased activity on the educational and popular publications side, and in the provision and sale of mementoes and accurate replicas of artefacts.

The workload borne by the Director continues to cause the Committee some concern. We have therefore authorised two additions to the central core of his staff. The first will act as chief of works under the Director for the planning and execution of the refurbishment of No. 92A Broad Street. The second will act as full time Financial Assistant to the Director and will keep the day-to-day accounts of the Trust, its operations and payroll, and will also keep the accounts for the Friends. The appointment of the Financial Assistant will also relieve the Honorary Treasurer of the need to keep day-to-day accounts, leaving him free to perform his proper duty of exercising broad policy control and oversight of the Trust's affairs.

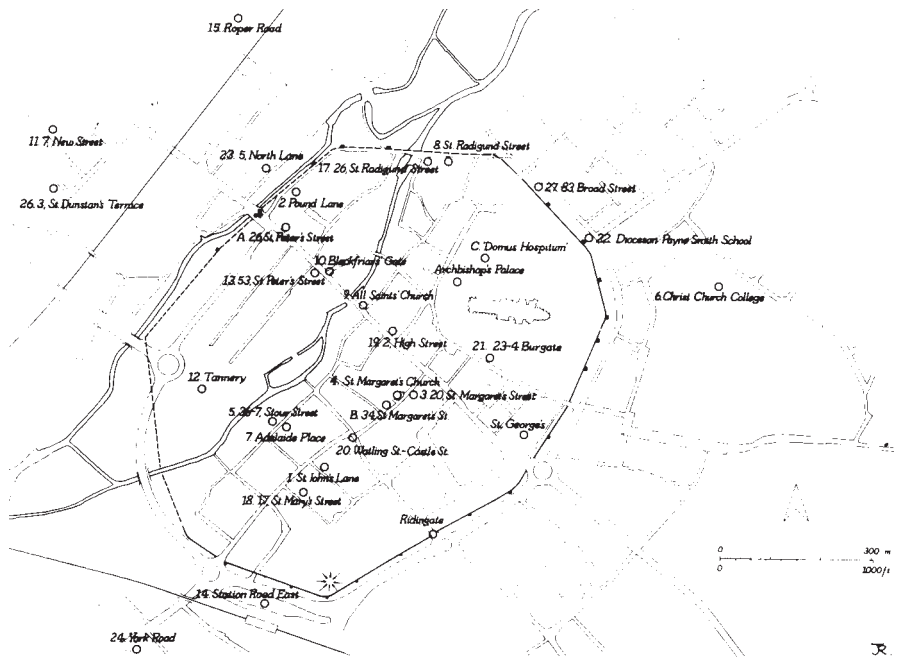
It is intended to computerize the Trust's accounts, as a first step towards more complex computerized control over all the Trust's operations. A suitable initial computer is being sought and will be paid for by the Friends.

All in all, I hope I am not premature in believing that the Trust has turned a corner and can look to the future with some confidence. For laying the groundwork for this dramatic change in the Trust's fortunes, we must forever be in the debt of the late Donald Baron, an obituary appreciation of whom appears elsewhere in this report. Then too, all concerned, the Director, his staff, the Friends, the Shop, the City and County Councils, the Press (who give us so much public encouragement), the Trust Council and Management Committee - all concerned can take pride in jobs well begun and well pursued. There is however much to be done yet, and pride in things achieved must not cause further very necessary efforts to slacken. We hope and intend to maintain the steady upward progress in the next and future years.



## INTRODUCTION

by Paul Bennett - Director



Map showing sites mentioned in this report

The Chairman of the Management Committee's foreword details a number of important landmarks which have occurred this year; namely the purchase of our premises at No. 92A Broad Street, the generous financial loan by the City Council for the renovation of these premises, and the increased grant from the City for consultation and advice on planning and conservation matters. The purchase of our shop at No. 72 Northgate, largely due to the efforts of Mrs Marjorie Lyle and her volunteer helpers, and the successful completion of negotiations with Heritage Projects Limited which have secured for the Trust 10 per cent of the gross profits of the imaginative and exciting theme centre now being installed in St Margaret's Church, are also entered into the record of achievement for the financial year 1986-87. These singular events are products of hard labour by the Trust's Management Committee, the Committee of the Friends of the Trust and many well-wishers and Friends who continue to support our organisation. I would personally like to warmly thank the members of those committees, especially Dr Frank Panton and Mrs Marjorie Lyle, who have donated so much of their time and expertise to create stable sources of funding for the Trust.

The Trust is undergoing a period of transition. With the purchase of our premises we now have more storage and office space. The core unit staff and workforce is expanding to cope with the rising tide of development in the Canterbury area and beyond. A huge number of developments are due to take place within and around the city walls in the next five years or so. The infrastructure of the Trust must change dramatically to cope with the considerably increased workload.

Our present working conditions are well below par. The buildings are in a delapidated state, and considerable works need to be undertaken to create a weatherproof and dust-free working environment. Essential facilities need to be incorporated into the establishment: a machine-based system, with word-processing and perhaps desk-top publishing, a darkroom for photographic processing, a conservation laboratory and a large, well-designed storage area, which may have to be housed in separate buildings, hopefully near to the office. A full-time clerk of works has been appointed to organise the building renovation, beginning with repairs to the roof. When the main fabric has been improved, works will commence internally. A small shop will be fitted out at ground floor level on the road frontage of the premises, with administration offices, finds processing, darkroom and stores occupying the remaining ground floor area. The first floor, over shop and offices, will

be converted for drawing and postexcavation offices. The Canterbury Archaeological Society Library will be installed in this area. Provision for public access to the library and to a lecture/display area over the finds processing department will also be included as an essential component of the new office complex. All these works including general improvements to the stores, workshops and yard, will take place over the next three years.

A Financial Assistant will shortly be appointed to the core unit staff, to maintain the day-to-day accounts of the Trust, the Friends and the Shop. We hope that accounting in particular will benefit from the installation of a machine-based system. The increasingly complicated accounts of the Trust have been maintained for the last ten years by Professor George McVittie. The Trust owes an enormous debt of gratitude to George for his invaluable contribution to the success of this organisation. Professor McVittie will remain as Honorary Treasurer and will continue to exercise broad control of the Trust's financial affairs. Whilst discussing the Trust's financial affairs, I would also like to register my thanks to Andrew Savage, who has in more recent years acted as part-time wages clerk. The new appointment will relieve Andrew of his burden and he will now become full-time assistant to Marion Green in the Roman pottery department. Andrew will also organise and run the new photographic section of the Trust. Other full-time appointments are anticipated in medieval ceramics and graphics departments. As the pressure of excavations increases, openings will also occur for new field staff.

Two important core unit members have returned to us this year: John Bowen, our architectural draughtsman, after extended leave and Mark (Alf) Duncan, who has come back to us after four years' absence. John and Alf are talented individuals, who bring to the Trust flair and imagination. Future academic and popular publications will benefit greatly from their expertise.

Over the period covered by this report, core unit staff and site workers numbered on average thirty individuals, supplemented by an excellent Manpower Services Commission team of twenty-two. Many of our new appointments for field staff have come from the M.S.C. team. We hope that continuity from excavation to excavation will enable us to maintain this level of staffing and thereby improve by training and experience the skills of the workforce. In past months our numbers have been swelled by local, British, European and North American volunteers.

Canterbury seems to have become a training ground for foreign archaeologists in particular and we hope that this happy situation will prevail for many years to come. We have been extremely fortunate to receive generous assistance from the City Council for hostel and campsite accommodation. The wages of field staff and subsistence allowance for volunteers are not high and the Council's help with low-cost and free accommodation has helped us enormously.

The continuing success of the Trust is in large measure due to the incorporation of archaeology into planning processes. Every developer has now to include time and finance for archaeological work in his schedule for development before planning consent is given. Schemes for complete excavation in advance of construction works and arrangements for minimising the impact of the development on the archaeological levels - to preserve something for the future - are negotiated with the developer, architect and engineer as a matter of course. These firmly established provisions for archaeology have received the full backing of the City Council - without their help, our negotiating stance with the developer would be untenable. We have received a great deal of assistance from Mr C. Gay, the City Chief Executive, Mr M. Bacon, the City Technical Director Mr I. Collins, City Estates Officer, Mr J. Chater of the Conservation Section and from the members of their departments, during the establishment of these procedures. The continuing support of the members and officers of the City Council is not only greatly appreciated, but is considered to be an essential foundation upon which we can build for the future.

Thirty large and small excavations have taken place since the publication of the last **Annual Report**. Most of these have been funded by the developer, with additional grant aid coming from English Heritage and the Friends of the Trust. English Heritage in particular continues to support the activities of the Trust, mainly for post-excavation projects, and I would like to thank Mr Roger Thomas, our Regional Inspector H.B.M.C., for his help and advice during this year. The support of English Heritage is extremely important to us and we hope they will continue to assist us for many years to come. Finance received from the Friends of the Trust has also become an extremely important component in maintaining our day-to-day activities. Although the Trust appears to be thriving we survive only because we receive large measures of local support. The continued existence of the Trust depends on its grass root support. The Friends provide help in many ways: they assist with funding for excavations, archive and post-excavation works and with the funding of popular publications. Finance provided by the Friends enables members of staff to attend courses and in the near future will obtain for us a much needed machine-based system for the office. Individual Friends have donated furniture and materials for the office and hostels and Mrs Margaret Cowles, a member of the Friends' Committee, has established a colourful garden at the front of our premises. We hope that the Friends of the Trust will grow with us, and participate in this exciting period of archaeological endeavour that has only just begun.

Recent discoveries worthy of note are: part of a monumental inscription re-used in the floor of the **piscina** of the Roman Public Baths under St Margaret's Church, the well-preserved caldarium of the Public Baths under No. 20 St Margaret's Street, part of the earliest settlement known at Canterbury, dating from c. 300 B.C. found in St John's Lane, the sequence of pre and early Roman levels found in waterlogged conditions on the Towers Site, Stour Street, the surprisingly well-preserved remains of Roman Ridigate revealed during excavation and survey work in the cavity walls either side of the present gateway, the remains of All Saints' Church and Blackfriars' Gate in St Peter's Street and the large Roman masonry building currently being excavated on the Tannery Allotments.

Also worthy of note is the work the Trust has recently embarked upon in the Folkestone, Ashford and Dover areas for Eurotunnel. A large excavation is underway at Holywell

Coombe. Here a multi-disciplined team, led by Dr Richard Preece and Mary Seddon of Cambridge University, with Trust fieldworkers under the supervision of Mr Steve Ouditt, are sampling a rich sequence of hill-wash deposits that contain environmental and artefactual remains dating back over 12,000 years. Eurotunnel have also commissioned the Trust to evaluate a large number of potentially interesting sites in areas to be disturbed by ground works for the tunnel. Jonathan Rady is supervising this work on our behalf. Our thanks are extended to Eurotunnel for incorporating archaeology into the schedule of development in these areas. Their enlightened attitude is most encouraging, and we hope many other developers in Canterbury District and elsewhere will take note and follow their example. I would particularly like to thank Dr Elizabeth Culbard and Mr David Johnston of Eurotunnel and Mr Roger Thomas of H.B.M.C. for their advice and help during the setting up of both operations.

Post-excavation work is currently in progress on Ridigate, the Archbishop's Palace, the St George's site, Highstead and St John's Lane site. A number of other post-excavation projects which were due to be undertaken this year have been postponed in order to complete the mammoth task of bringing the Marlowe monograph, Volume V in **The Archaeology of Canterbury** series, to completion in this financial year. All these postexcavation projects have received grant aid from H.B.M.C. and we are indebted to them for funding this essential work. Without their continued support for post-excavation work the Trust would be in severe difficulties.

A number of academic and popular works have been published this year. Volume VIII in **The Archaeology of Canterbury** series, 'Intra and Extra Mural Sites, 1949-55 and 1980-84', has recently been published and the handsomely bound volumes have now been delivered to us. The report on our excavations in the Outer Court of St Augustine's Abbey has appeared in **Arch. Cant.** Vol. CIII. The first number in the **Heritage of Canterbury** series, 'Canterbury in Domesday Book' with text written by Tim Tatton-Brown and illustrations and design by members of C.A.T. in association with Howard Smith of E.C. Parker and Company (Services) Limited, has appeared and is selling well.

The first eight coloured postcards in the **Heritage of Canterbury** series have also recently been printed, by Dennis and Son of Scarborough, and these too seem to have been well received. A range of wall charts, postcards, leaflets and a 1989 Canterbury Calendar are in preparation. This calendar will contain six reconstruction drawings of parts of Canterbury at different periods. The drawings by John Bowen are reproduced in this **Annual Report**. Full colour versions of the same drawings by Ian Clark are in preparation for production as postcards. We have also commissioned a number of local craftsmen to manufacture a range of replica pots and small finds. These replicas are being produced in association with Trust staff and a small authenticating booklet will accompany each object.

The early medieval pottery kiln, found last year under the forecourt of Barrett's Garage near Westgate, is currently being reconstructed by Trust staff in their spare time in a small wood near the university. Replicas of the kiln's products are being thrown by local professional potters, pottery students and Trust staff, in preparation for a firing later this year. The firing of the kiln will hopefully be filmed by TVS and if our endeavours prove successful, the products will be sold to raise funds for the Trust.

The spirit of the Trust remains high. To Paul Blockley, the Assistant Director, the core unit and field staff, the M.S.C. team and all those involved with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, I extend my thanks for their enthusiastic hard work during this successful year. I am privileged to work with such a dedicated and highly competent group of individuals.

Paul Bennet



## 1. St John's Lane

by Paul Blockley

Excavations on this site continued until November 1986, concentrating on the St John's Lane frontage, with a view to studying any medieval frontage structures and aspects of the underlying Roman, Belgic and Early Iron Age stratigraphy. A note on the early stages of work appeared in last year's **Annual Report**.

The latest deposits consisted of seventeenth century garden soils, part of the large formal garden at the rear of the Somner family town house still standing at No. 5 Castle Street. These garden loams overlies poorly preserved post-medieval and late medieval structures against the St John's Lane frontage. Underlying stratigraphy was cut by medieval rubbish pits, although enough survived to glean a reasonably complete picture of the medieval and earlier sequence.

Late Roman /Anglo-Saxon oven bases sat directly over the destruction deposits of a large Roman timber-framed building. Only part of this building, which could have extended to Roman Watling Street 15 m. to the north-east, lay within the excavated area. This structure was probably constructed during the early second century and underwent extensive alterations and renovations throughout several decades. Of great interest were walls constructed from clay blocks, faced with a rough mortar rendering carrying a painted plaster face. The plaster had fallen from the clay wall in slabs so that it was possible to lift large sections which are still being studied. Characteristic features include 'candelabra' motifs, floral swags and borders of various colours dividing the wall into a series of panels. Two infant burials were also recovered from beneath the floor of the building.

The Roman structure overlay early Roman /Belgic rubbish pits and stake-hole scatters. Iron Age features consisted of a shallow gully and part of a larger ditch which may be part of the ditch located by Dr F Jenkins and J. Boyle in 1948-50 which contained pottery dating to c. 300 B.C. (see **Archaeological Newsletter** 3, No. 9, 1951 and 4, No. 10, 1952).

Due to lack of developer funding, we are very grateful to the Canterbury City Council, English Heritage, Kent County Council and the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for providing the finance for these excavations.

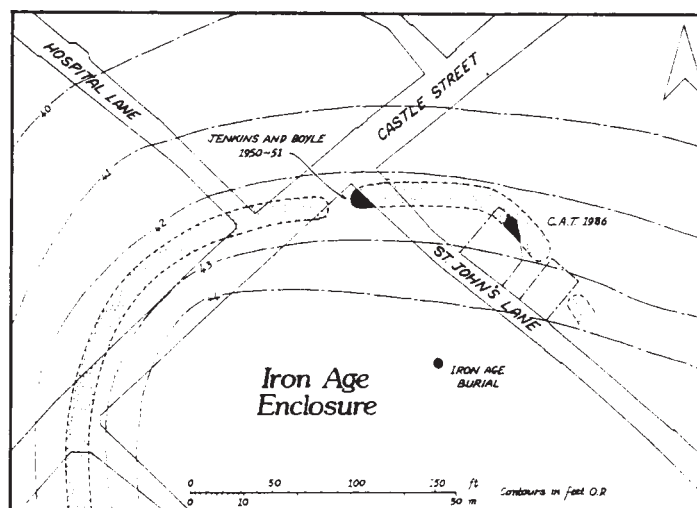


Figure 1: Suggested line of Iron Age defensive ditch

## 2. 'Barrett's', Pound Lane

by Paul Blockley

Excavations funded by the developer, Mr Geoffrey Barrett, were completed on this site. The pottery and initial findings were presented in last year's **Annual Report** (19, 39-40).

When complete, the plan of the kiln showed that it was of single flue form, with a tongue-like pedestal running out from the back of the kiln. A hole in the front of the tongue may have

### THE POTTERY KILN

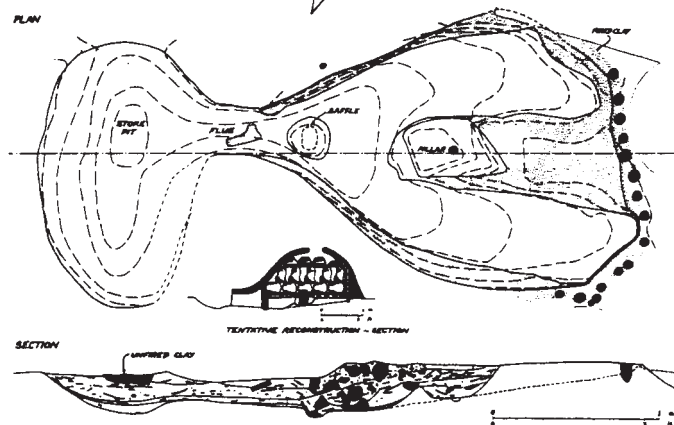


Figure 3: The Pound Lane Kiln



Figure 2: Hypothetical reconstruction of kiln, by Sue Barnett

held a pillar to help support the dome of the structure. Fired clay bars were probably rested on the tongue and fastened into the clay walls of the oven to form a perforated floor on which stacked pots would have rested. Logically the 'exhaust' would have been a vent in the dome of the kiln. A small hole just inside the flue suggests the positioning of a small baffle which would divert flames and hot gasses into the side channels under the suspended floor. A domed structure 'stiffened' with wickerwork is indicated by the rows of stake-holes surrounding parts of the kiln. Unfired buff clay fragments were located in the stoke area. These have been lifted for scientific analysis and comparison with the waste pottery in the kiln and samples have been taken for archaeomagnetic dating of the kiln fabric.

Beneath the kiln, stratified waterlogged deposits included the tail of an earth /turf bank which backed the Roman city wall. A Wicker-lined well which may be contemporary with the kiln was located nearby.

# EXCAVATION

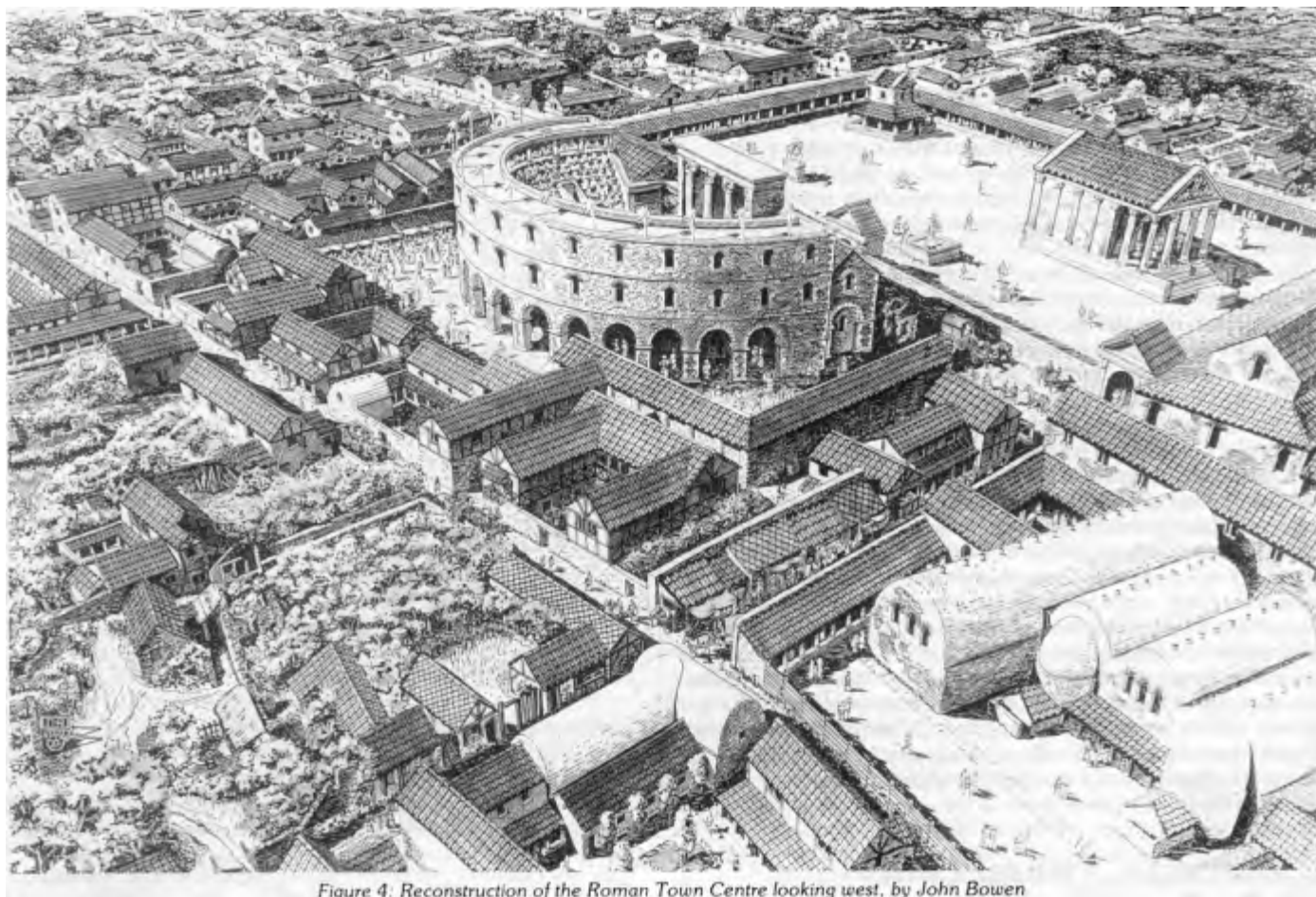


Figure 4: Reconstruction of the Roman Town Centre looking west, by John Bowen

## 3. 'Martins'

No. 20 St Margaret's Street  
by Ian Anderson & Paul Blockley

The final stages of excavating the cellar of 'Martins' took place between December 1986 and May 1987 (for details of the initial stages see **Annual Report** 1985-86, 17).

Further remains of the **caldarium** (hot room) of the Roman public baths were uncovered, including the apsidal south-east end of the building (which would perhaps have contained a hot plunge bath) and the **prae-furnium** (stoke room). Within the main body of the **caldarium** much of the lower floor of the hypocaust system survived, including some of the supporting tile stacks and an underfloor partition wall. The lower floor was covered by a layer of carbon, which was in turn sealed by the collapsed remains of the tile stacks, bridging tiles and upper floor demolition deposits of crushed mortar, brick and tile fragments, painted plaster and box-flue tiles. The box-flue tiles would have been set against the internal face of the barrel-vaulted ceiling to take hot gasses up the sides of the **caldarium** to exit through holes in the vaulted roof. The **prae-furnium** consisted of a room, attached to the apsidal wall, which contained a flue with a tile-on-end floor. A lead water tank would probably have sat above the flue, its heated waters flowing into the hot plunge. A drain built of mortared tiles took waste water from the plunge bath and fed it into a main drain which ran around the south and west sides of the baths complex.

The **caldarium** saw one major phase of rebuilding with the addition of a wall against its east corner perhaps representing an attempt to strengthen a faulty wall or even an addition to the range of rooms in the baths complex. Other modifications included the insertion of a flue extension from the stoke room into the hypocaust, the replacement of several tile stacks and the cutting of the underfloor dividing wall by tile stacks. These

repairs point to a major alteration of the heating arrangement of the **caldarium**, including the replacement of at least parts of the upper floor and may coincide with the refurbishment and alterations to other parts of the baths complex which took place around A.D. 300.

Some of the above work, which was supervised by Ian Anderson and Mark Houlston, was funded by Mr Phillips of 'Martins' and by English Heritage, whilst the final stage had to be completed without funding. Our thanks are extended to Mr Phillips for allowing us access and especially to the staff of Cardys for their unfailing assistance and enthusiasm for helping our work in very difficult circumstances.

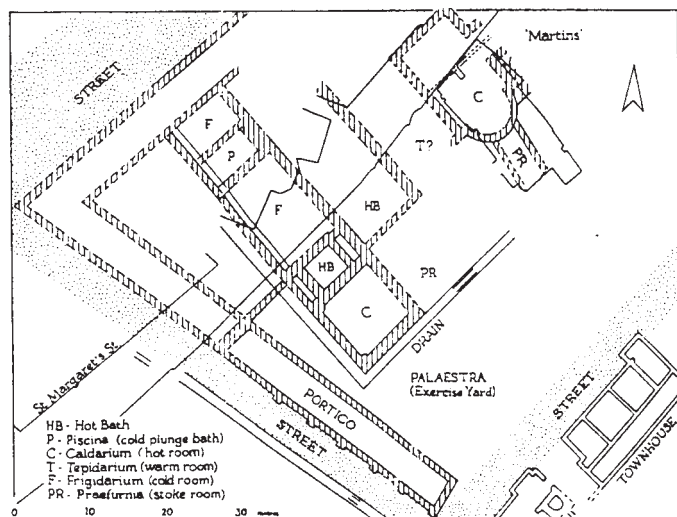


Figure 5: Plan of Roman Public Baths



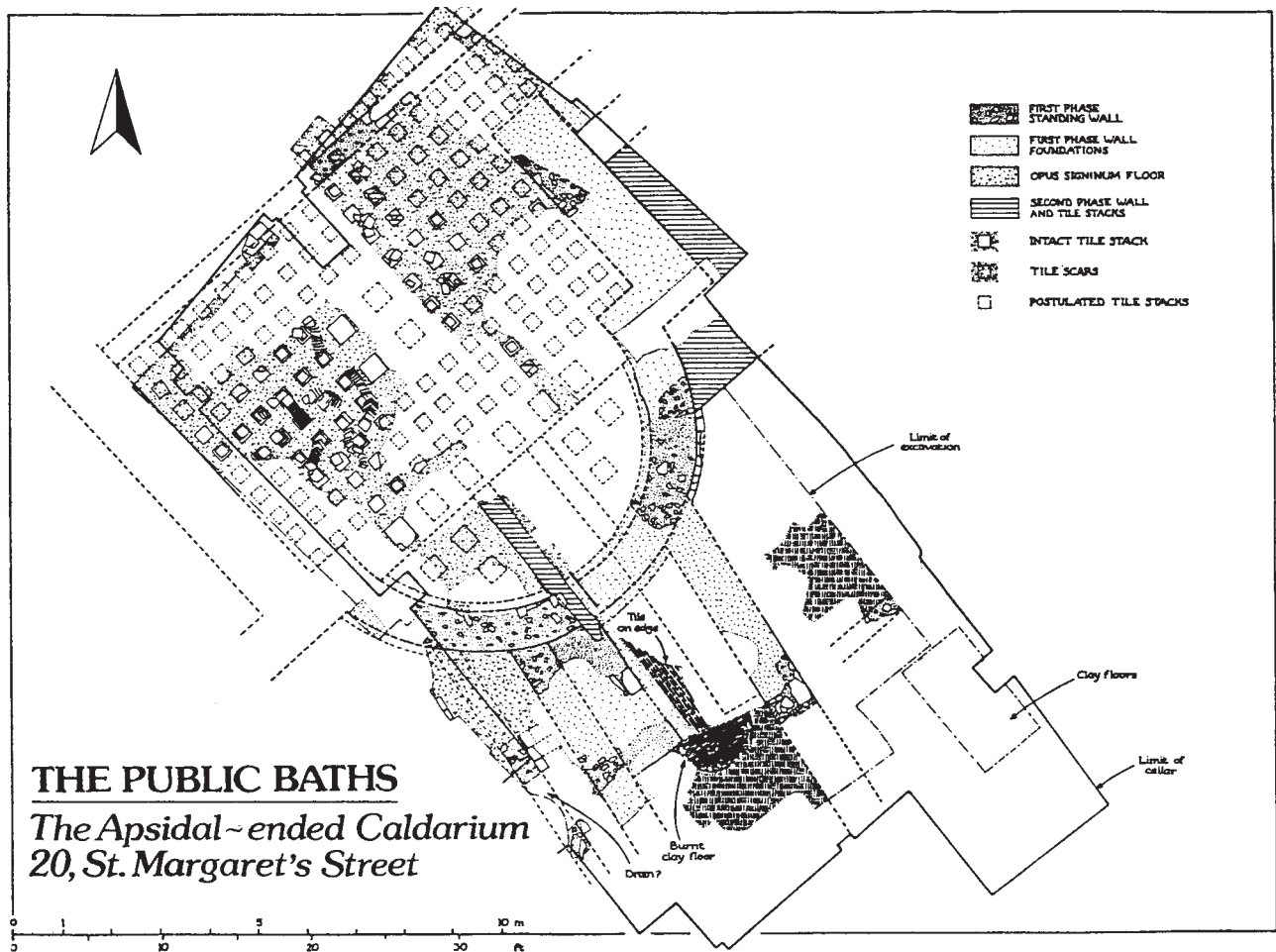


Figure 6: Plan of Caldarium

#### 4. St Margaret's Church

by Paul Blockley

The construction of the 'Pilgrims Way' experience centre is now well under way, following the handing over of the church to Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Limited. Prior to this historic event the Trust conducted excavations in two limited areas in order to solve problems not fully resolved by the earlier largescale excavations (**Annual Report 1985-86**, 8-10).

The first lay in the base of the tower, where a tessellated floor had been uncovered. The floor, consisting of small white tesserae with some black in a random pattern, was largely obscured by a spread of Roman mortar and its exposure proved to be a long, painstaking task. The mosaic may date to the construction of the Public Baths in the early second century.

The second area of interest centred on the stone-paved floor of the cold plunge bath. During excavation it had been noticed that one of the stones bore a decorative border. This stone proved to be part of a monumental inscription in Sussex marble depicting a form of shield known as a 'pelta', surrounded by a border. This is a fairly common motif associated with Roman inscriptions, and was probably one of a pair of identical slabs flanking an important inscription, perhaps celebrating the dedication of the baths in the early second century. The slab was re-used in the floor of the plunge bath when the establishment was rebuilt in the early fourth century.

A complete photographic record of all the wall monuments and tombstones was also undertaken in advance of the building works.



Figure 7: Mural monument of Sir George Newman: Commissary to Archbishops Whitgift, Bancroft and Abbot, from 1598, M.P. for Dover 1603, Freeman of the City 1608, Judge of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, knighted 16517, died 1627.

## EXCAVATION

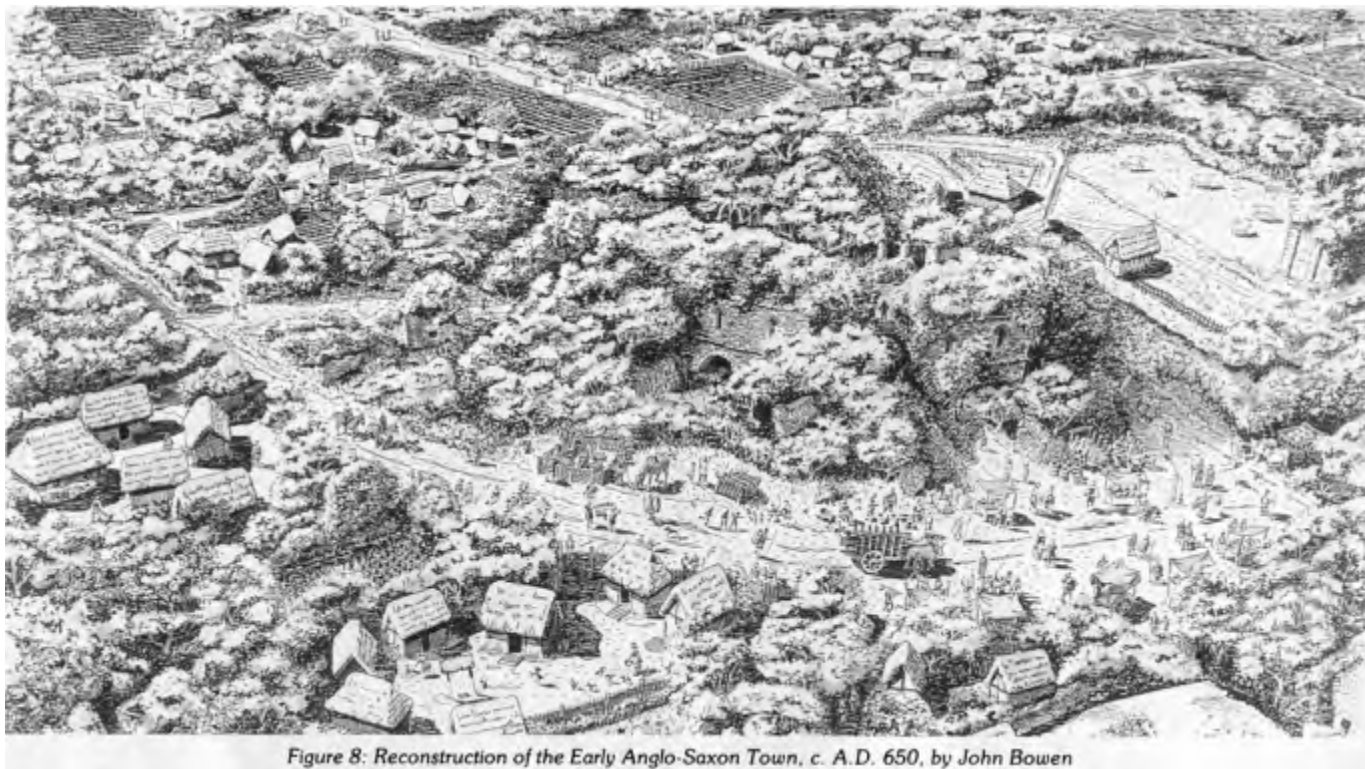


Figure 8: Reconstruction of the Early Anglo-Saxon Town, c. A.D. 650, by John Bowen

### 5. Nos 36-37 Stour Street

by Jonathan Rady

The postponement of a proposed housing development on the Stour Street frontage of this site (Stour Street 'A') enabled us to continue excavation well beyond the original deadline. The excavation was finally completed on 24th October.

The primary Roman levels were well below the present day water-table and their excavation required the continuous pumping of water from the site. The earliest feature, of first century date, consisted of a very large pit which extended over most of the southern half of the site. This feature may have been a quarry, which supplied gravel for the metallings of nearby Roman Watling Street (see Annual Report 1985-86). The quarry was immediately overlain by the primary metallings of a north-east/south-west aligned street, probably a minor thoroughfare c. 4 m. (13 ft.) wide. This road, which intersects with Roman Watling Street north of the site, was flanked to the east by the substantial footings of a large second century masonry building and a well preserved masonry drain or sewer. Excavation of the northern part of the site has shown that this drain was probably contemporary with the masonry building, rather than a later addition, as was originally supposed. The arrangement here was rather unusual in that the drain pierced the masonry wall, probably under a relieving arch, and extended across the street at an angle, presumably to link with the side drains of Roman Watling Street. The drain was probably covered by timber planking at this point and was superseded by a sequence of later timber conduits.

On the west side of the street evidence for two timber-framed buildings containing a sequence of brick-built ovens was revealed.

The Roman levels were capped by a deposit of 'dark earth', in which was found the remains of at least one sixth or seventh century building. This sunken or 'cellared' structure, which lay over the Roman street, is similar to other Saxon sunken-featured buildings excavated in Canterbury, but was unusually floored with re-used Roman tiles. Finds from this and other Saxon features included bone combs and some excellent pottery.

The 'dark earth' levels were immediately overlaid by a complex sequence of superimposed timber-framed buildings dating from the early thirteenth century to the present day.

Due to lack of adequate funding, the post-excavation work on this site has been indefinitely postponed. However, the potential of the site and the generally excellent state of preservation of the levels, in particular the sequence of medieval buildings, is indicated by the accompanying drawing. A provisional examination of this one phase, probably dating to the fifteenth century, has enabled an impression of the property to be deduced. The survival of parts of the timber-frame of this structure, preserved in eighteenth or nineteenth century brick' cladding and originally thought to be later in date, has enhanced the interpretation of this phase of building development.



Figure 9: The Medieval Building: Detail of the service end with yard beyond.



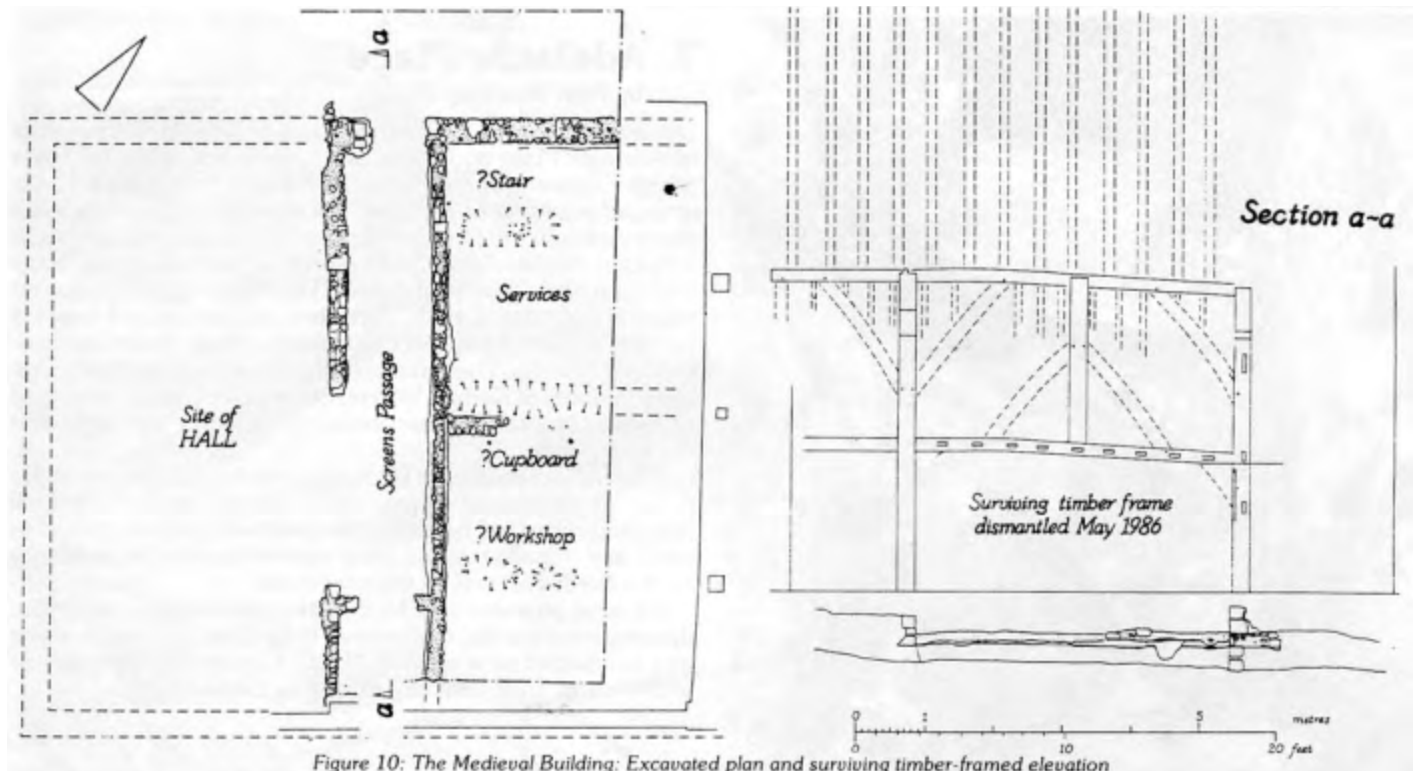


Figure 10: The Medieval Building: Excavated plan and surviving timber-framed elevation

## 6. Christ Church College

by Ian Anderson & Paul Blockley

During April 1987 foundation trenches were cut for a new laboratory building to the north of the Outer Court of St Augustine's Abbey. The site lay directly south of a new building which was constructed during 1985-86, where a detailed watching brief was carried out (Annual Report 1985-86, 8). Archaeological work on the new building site was conducted in a similar manner to that of the previous year and yielded material complementing assemblages recovered from recent excavations in this area.

Taken as a whole, the excavations have produced evidence for activity in the area during the middle Anglo-Saxon period, perhaps associated with a small secular settlement existing just north of the precincts of St Augustine's Abbey. These recent excavations have produced pits containing metalworking debris and eighth to ninth century pottery. Also emerging is a pattern of medieval linear features, shallow ditches running north/south and perhaps defining the edges of fields.

A complete photographic record of all the wall monuments and tombstones was also undertaken in advance of the building

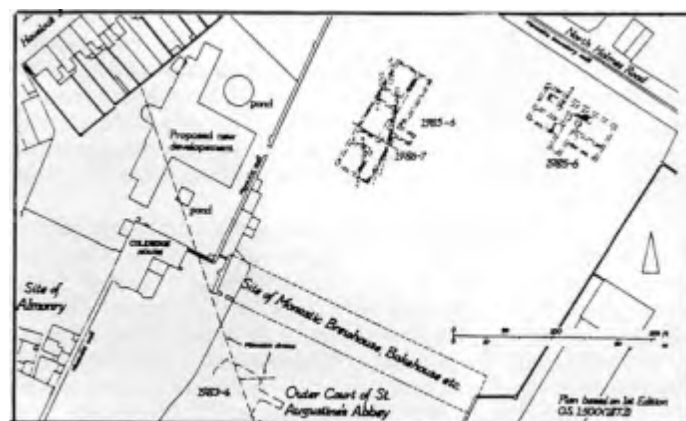


Figure 11: Plan of excavations at Christ Church College



Figure 12: Site of Christ Church College. Watching Brief 1986-7, looking west.

# EXCAVATION



Figure 13: View of latest Roman streets and side drains, looking north-west.

## 7. Adelaide Place

by Paul Blockley

During the spring of 1987 a trench was excavated on the corner of Adelaide Place and Stour Street, adjacent to No. 67 Stour Street. Excavated entirely by hand, the trench recorded a deeply stratified sequence of deposits. The most recent structure was a nineteenth century terraced house which overlay garden loams and a late medieval detached bakehouse, containing clay floors and oven bases of several phases. The floors of this building sat directly over Anglo-Saxon, 'dark earth' deposits, which were cut by early medieval pits and one possible Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building. These features in turn were cut through by the latest surfaces of Roman Watling Street, which were composed of mortar spreads, Roman building materials and large flint cobbles.

Throughout most of its life Roman Watling Street was, at this point, approximately 4 m. wide. Shortly before the final metallings were laid however, the street was reduced to half its width and a shallow round drain was cut into earlier metallings on the north-east side of the new street.

We await payment from Mr E. Kates and Abbott Construction, developers of the site, who agreed to fund the excavation which was conducted by a team of M.S.C. Community Programme workers and Trust staff, supervised by Dennis Nebiker.

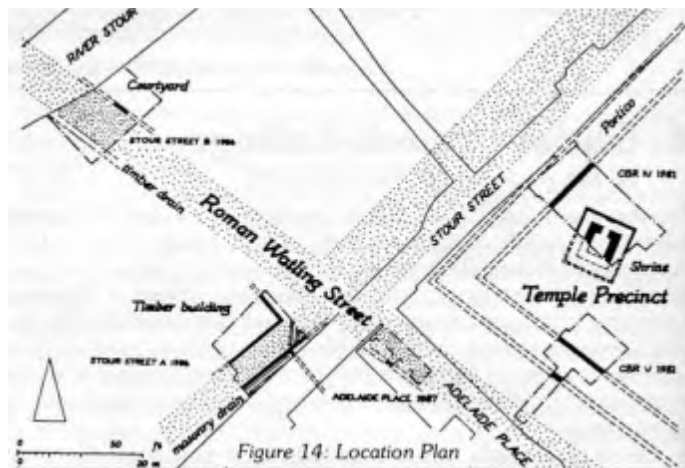


Figure 14: Location Plan

## 8. St Radigund's Street

by Jonathan Rady

Excavations south of St Radigund's Street on the site of the old City Council car park, commenced on 13th February in advance of the construction of a housing complex and have recently been completed. The excavation, funded entirely by the developer, Seaward Properties Limited, was situated just inside the Roman (and later medieval) city wall.

During the course of the excavation limited trenching took place immediately outside the north corner of the Black Prince's Chantry Precinct. This was acquired in c. 1372 for the house for the chaplains who worked in the Black Prince's Chantry in the cathedral ( **Kent Records XII**; 'Kent Chantries', ed. A. Hussey (1932), 37). The trench, against the surviving outer wall of the Chantry precinct, was dug to sample the archaeological sequence in the southern area of the development, and to investigate the construction of the Chantry wall. The drawing of a phased elevation of the north-west face of this wall adjacent to the trench, revealed the presence of a hitherto unknown gate (now blocked) probably inserted in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The Trust has now been commissioned by the City Council to record the surviving portions of the wall prior to renovation.

Large scale work was concentrated along the St Radigund's Street frontage, where nearly 400 square metres of stratigraph were examined.

During the last few weeks of the excavation, pre-Roman level dating to either the early first century A.D. or even the first century B.C. were partially exposed. These deposits, which were below the water-table yielded significant quantities of early pottery including an interesting group of Belgic grog-tempered wares.<sup>i</sup> These finds, together with other early material from the west side of the town, notably the Belgic pottery from the riverside trench at Stour Street (see **Annual Report 1985-86**) suggest considerable pre-Roman (Belgic) and early Roman activity in an area hitherto thought to have been unoccupied marshy ground within the flood plain of the River Stour. Features of this period included a substantial U-shaped field boundary or drainage ditch various large, shallow quarries and the cobbled metalling of a early trackway.

The early levels were sealed by the gravel metallings of two Roman streets, which formed a junction at the centre of the site. Finds recovered from associated features suggest that these streets may have been laid very early in the Roman period possibly soon after the conquest. The main thoroughfare appears to be parallel with the primary north-west/south-east axis of the early Roman street grid, and probably extends to a junction with the road from Reculver that enters the city at Northgate; this position correlates with the intersection of another Roman street, traces of which were discerned during the excavations in the Mint Yard of the King's School (see **Annual Report 1979-80**, 15). The street probably post-dates the other excavated road aligned approximately north-east/south-west, which





Figure 15: General view of latest Roman streets and side drains, looking north-west

## EXCAVATION

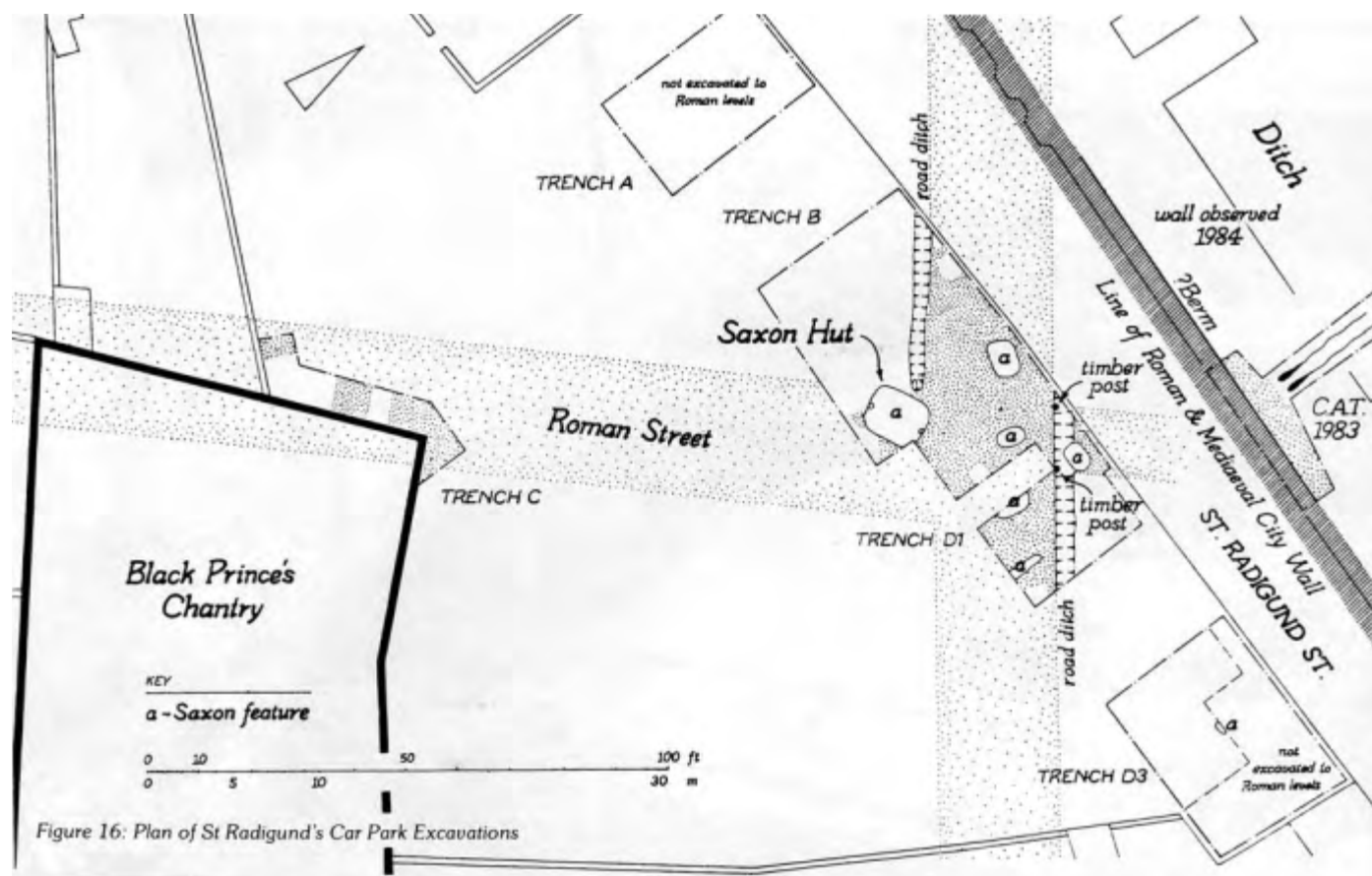


Figure 16: Plan of St Radigund's Car Park Excavations

may have developed from the pre or early Roman trackway mentioned above. This street was also located in Trench C.

Both verges of the main street were defined by drains, with the ditches on the south side terminating at the intersection of the two roads. The most interesting features possibly relating to the roads were two pits containing the bases of massive raked timber posts, bedded on large adzed slabs of wood, perfectly preserved by the waterlogged conditions. These features lay parallel and adjacent to the north side of the main street, and were sealed by the road ditch fills. The exact function of these structural timbers remains unclear, and it is possible that they pre-date the road system. However, the presence of a small area of street metalling along the outer edge of the road drains, at this point, strongly suggests that a track or minor street extended north from the street junction. This road was not identified in the 1983 trench, excavated by the Trust on the north side of St Radigund's Street, but spreads of laminated rammed gravel, interpreted at the time as the berm fronting the city wall, may in part belong to this extension. If so, the position of the timber posts suggests that they may have belonged to a footbridge or causeway over the road drains, connecting the principal north-east/south-west street to the track north of the junction.

These first century or earlier timbers, as well as many from last year's excavations at Stour Street, will be sent for dendrochronological analysis. It is only in the last few years that sufficient quantities of preserved timbers have been recovered for the instigation of a tree-ring chronology and it is hoped that the waterlogged site presently under excavation at the Tannery, as well as possible future excavations in the nearby allotments and other low-lying areas of the town, will also produce suitable timbers. These, coupled with sections of wood from well-dated standing medieval buildings, may assist with the creation of a dendrochronological curve for Canterbury.

The early road metallings were sealed by a complex sequence of resurfacings and repairs. Finds associated with the final metallings suggest that the section of road west of

the junction went out of use, possibly during the third century when the wall and rampart were constructed in c. 270-290. (see **Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. II 'Excavations on the Roman and Medieval Defences of Canterbury', S.S. Frere, S. Stow and P Bennett, 46) Traces of timber buildings located over the road may have been temporary workmen's huts erected during the construction of the defences. This section of street was reinstated some time after the third century but on a slightly different alignment. Although it is conceivable that the street now passed out of the town through a gate in the city wall somewhere in the vicinity of the entrance to the present-day car park (a postern gate possibly of Roman origin, or a medieval rebuild of it, was found in this area in 1845), the later alignment suggests that it may have been rerouted to skirt the inside of the city wall and rampart.

No other Roman buildings were found. Gravel spread excavated to the south of the street may indicate the dumping of material in the second century and before to counteract a rising water-table. A number of Roman rubbish and cess-pits containing large quantities of second century finds, including a number of leather shoe soles were also located in this area.

The latest Roman levels, which were considerably disturbed, were sealed by a homogeneous layer of dark brown soil up to 50 cm. thick. This contained large quantities of finds from late Roman to twelfth century date including an important assemblage of early and middle Saxon ceramics. This soil may derive from the rampart which was almost certainly silted when St Radigund's Street was established, possibly in the twelfth century.

Subsequent ploughing and agricultural activity may explain the disturbance of the latest Roman levels and also the wide variety of artefacts of different dates which have been recovered from the deposit.

At least one definite Anglo-Saxon pit of the ninth century was excavated and also two possible seventh century sunken huts. Only the lowest portions of the structures, together with a number of post-holes, survived. A road or trackway, possibly



dating to the Anglo-Saxon period, was also located along the southern side of the site.

From the twelfth to the late sixteenth centuries, the area appears to have been open ground. During this period large numbers of rubbish and cess-pits were dug down into the Roman and natural levels across virtually the entire site. These yielded considerable quantities of pottery and preserved organic material. Only one medieval building has been definitely identified, situated in the central area of the site and erected against an earlier masonry boundary wall that was aligned approximately north/south. Only fragmentary traces of this thirteenth /fourteenth century structure survived. The building may originally have been a bakehouse, since the remains of two bread ovens were found within it.

Most of the immediate area remained as gardens or fields in the early post- medieval period as shown on a map of c. 1640

(C.A.L.C. Map 123). In about 1730 however, a substantial brick structure was built at the east end of the site. This building was a malthouse and is described on a City Estates Map of 1828 as being for the storage and drying of hops. Three drying ovens, internal walls and brick floors were found within this building. Upon its demolition early this century, it became a 'bottle dump' and hundreds of bottles and bottle fragments were excavated. Adjacent to the malthouse, but built in about 1825, was a row of cottages, two of which survive next to the Millers Arms. The remainder were demolished in the 1960s. Five brick-lined wells, later kitchens and rear courtyards relating to these cottages were amongst the first levels to be excavated.

Our thanks are extended to Seaward Properties for financing the excavation and to the team of Trust staff, M.S.C. workers and volunteers who often had to endure very wet and muddy conditions, particularly during the final stages of our work.

## 9. All Saints' Church

by Paul Bennett

During Autumn 1986 the City Council and British Telecom jointly funded an excavation against the intersection of High Street and Best Lane. This work, in advance of repaving the western end of High Street and St Peter's Street, was undertaken to expose the remains of medieval All Saints' Church, demolished in 1828, and its Victorian successor, pulled down in 1937. It is intended that the principal walls and internal features of the early church will be marked out in the new pavement. The excavation was largely staffed by members of our M.S.C. Community Programme team, under the supervision of Alan Ward. Our excavation strategy was to remove all modern overburden (post 1828) and recover as complete a plan as possible of both churches without disturbing the medieval levels to any great extent.



Figure 17: The south door and tiled threshold of All Saints Church, looking east (scale 50 cm.)

The medieval church, extant by c. 1200 (see W. Urry, *Canterbury Under the Angevin Kings* (1967), 210), with nave, chancel and north aisle, had a southern porch with tower over. The east end of the church constricted Best Lane and the southern porch with tower encroached onto the High Street. The Victorian church, with nave, chancel, south aisle and tower at the west end of the aisle, was set back from the High Street frontage. Only the east end of both churches and the south side of the medieval church were located in the excavation.

The remaining portions of both structures lie under the former Gas Showroom. The churchyard still exists as a small garden set back from Best Lane, to the rear of the Gas Showroom.

Although short lengths and fragments of the north, east and west walls of the medieval church and the foundations of the south tower were exposed, the most impressive remnant proved to be the south wall. The wall, flint-built with plaster adhering to the internal face, survived to a height of 1 m. above the latest internal floor. The south door was particularly well preserved, with jambs of small Caen blockwork. An iron pivot for a single leaf door survived in the east jamb. A glazed tile threshold, just inside the door, overlay a sequence of beaten earth, mortar and crushed chalk floors that appeared to extend throughout the nave area. The fragmentary traces of a tiled floor survived in the chancel, together with traces of the chancel step and altar base. The remains of a hexagonal piscina bowl survived set in the south wall, east of the door.

The substantial foundations of the tower were revealed during excavations under the High Street. The tower, of contemporary build with the church south wall, had doors to the south and east. An iron door pivot survived on the northern jamb of the eastern door. Traces of a tiled floor survived within the body of the tower.

Thomas Langdon's map of the Blackfriars area in 1595 shows a small building attached to the exterior of the church west of the tower, together with a courtyard wall extending from the tower to the intersection with Best Lane. Traces of a clay floor located during trenching west of the tower may have been associated with the building shown on Langdon's Map. A single course of unmortared bricks located against the south-east corner of the tower may have been remnants of the courtyard wall. The tower was demolished in 1769, during a bridge and road widening scheme. A brick threshold incorporating at least two steps with timber treads, was built between the jambs of the church south door at this time. A brick foundation for a boxed pew was also constructed at this time just east of the south door against the south wall.

Flint and gravel metallings for a narrow east/west lane (also shown on Langdon's map) were located immediately north of the medieval church. The lane probably gave access to the mill and river; north of the lane, were the remnants of the churchyard wall. A further wall fragment located in the extreme north-east corner of the excavation was part of the contemporary churchyard wall flanking Best Lane. This is

# EXCAVATION

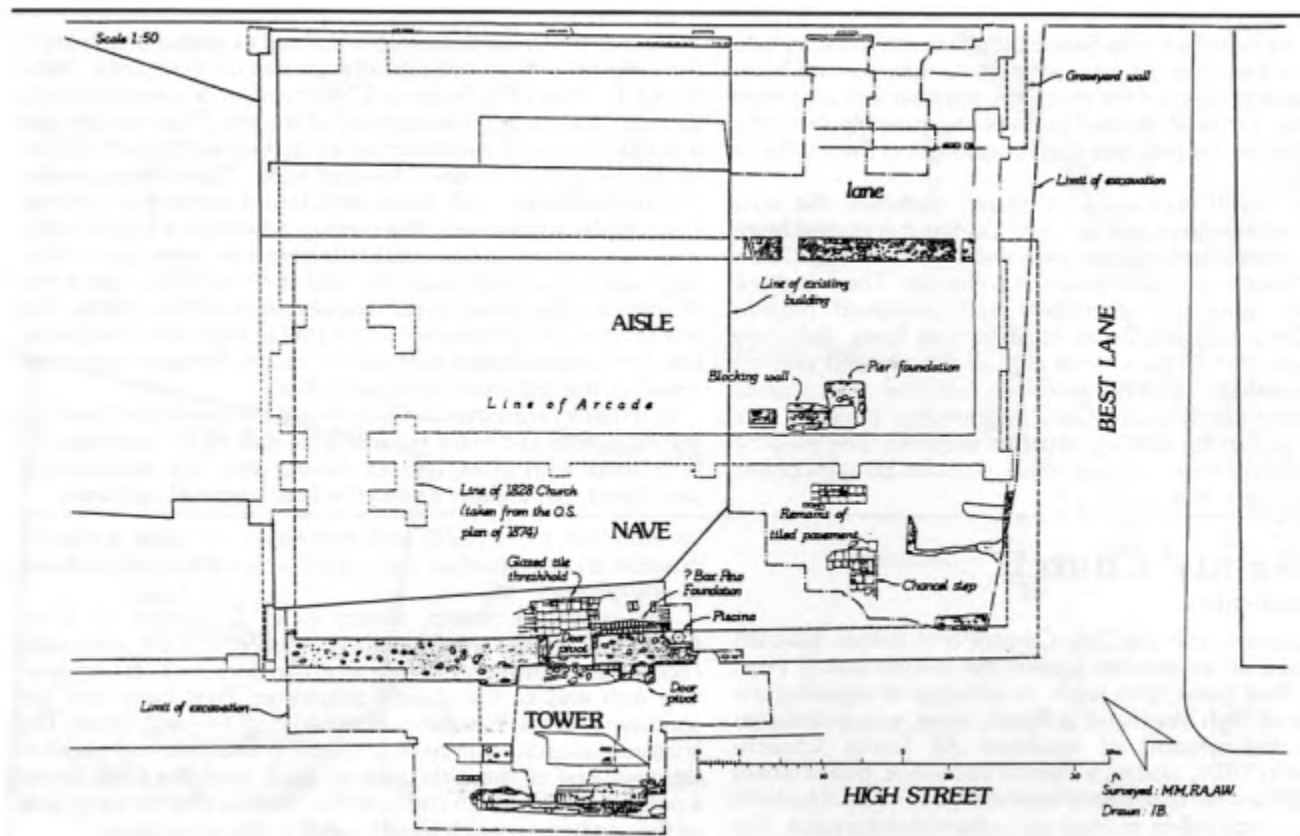


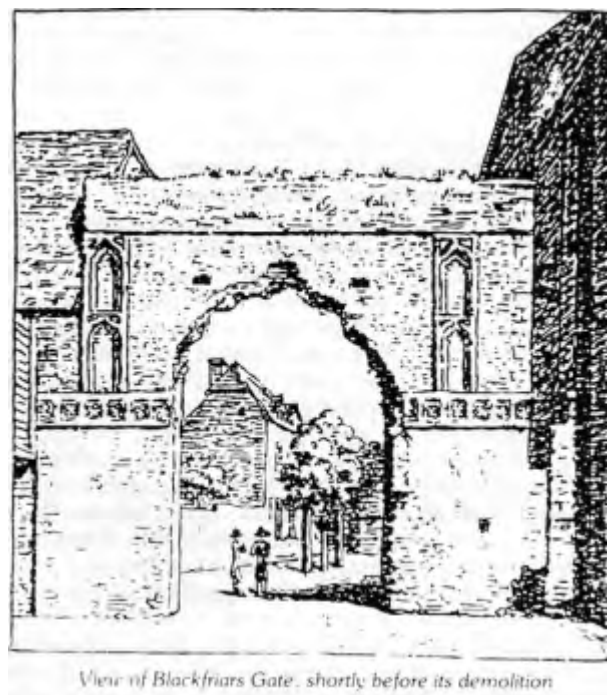
Figure 18: Plan of All Saints Church

known to have been interrupted by a gate some way north of the church. Three graves found cutting the lane metallings and later sealed by the Victorian church foundations indicated that the lane had gone out of use well before 1828.

The external walls of the Victorian church were built from reused materials and external buttresses of brick were incorporated in the load-bearing walls. A number of internal walls constructed from re-used materials supported internal sprung floors and housed burial vaults. The Victorian church,

shown on the accompanying photographs, was finally demolished in 1937,

Our thanks are extended to Canterbury City Council and British Telecom for financing the excavation, to Dennis Button and David Latham of the City Council's Engineering Section, for their help and support and finally to the hardworking team who under Alan Ward's supervision, brought this interesting project to completion.



## 10. Blackfriars' Gate

by Paul Bennett

Until its demolition in 1787, Blackfriars' Gate was one of the most prominent structures on the north-east side of St Peter's Street. A later eighteenth century engraving indicates that it was a substantial masonry building faced with knapped flint, with simple horizontal band carved with four-petalled flow ornament in the middle, and two niches, one above the other each side of the central arch.

The Blackfriars' Monastery, founded in 1236 (see C. F. Palmer 'The Friar- preachers of Black Friars of Canterbury', **Arch. Cant.** 13 (1880), 81-96 and A.R. Martin 'The Dominican Priory Canterbury', **Arch. J.** 86 (1930), 152-77) was contained within a precinct bounded on the west by St Peter's Lane. The principal gate to the establishment was sited at the intersection of The Friars with St Peter's Street. The foundations of this gate, probably newly built in 1356 (Palmer, *op.cit.*, 87) were excavated during January 1987 by the Trust in advance of the paving scheme of St Peter's. The excavation, funded by the City Council, was largely staffed by members of our M.S.C. team under the supervision of Alan Ward.

The gate piers of mortared chalk blockwork were located approximately 20 cm. below the present street surface. Despite extensive damage to the gate foundations by modern service trenches, a carriageway width of c. 2.6 m. (8 ft. 6 in.) was



indicated. The gate piers 1.4 m: (c. 4 ft. 6 in.) thick were wellfounded, extending below the excavated horizon (c. 2.0 m. below the present street). Rammed gravel and mortar deposits spanned the piers and merged with contemporary street metallings either side of the gate. The surface of a 40 cm. thick construction deposit of abraded mortar and chalk rubble was encountered 0.70 m. below the present street level. This in turn overlay a sequence of beaten earth and clay floors, associated with a structure which immediately pre-dated gate construction.

The foundations of the gate have now been marked out in the new paving. This will not only draw the visitor's attention to the site of one of Canterbury's 'lost' monuments, but will protect the surviving gate foundations from damage by future service trenching.

Thanks are extended to the City Council for funding the excavation and to David Latham and Dennis Button of the City Engineer's staff, for their help and advice.

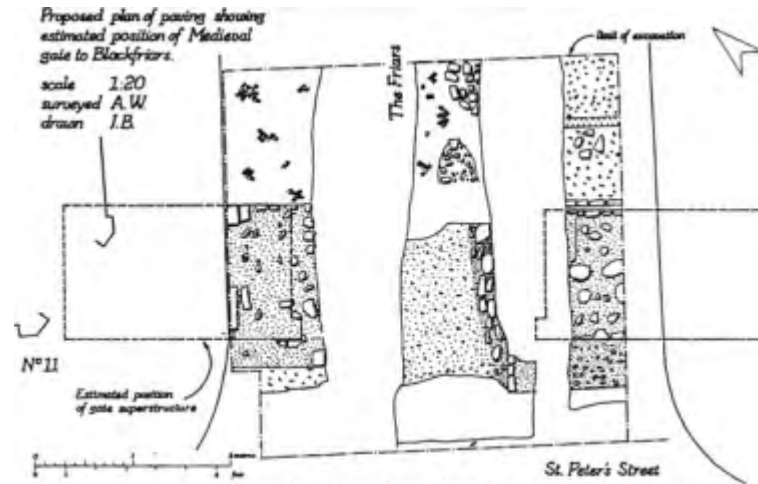


Figure 20: Plan of gate foundations

## 11. No. 7 New Street

by Paul Bennett

During the spring of 1987 the lowering of the front and rear cellars at No. 7 New Street was commenced without prior consultation, although this property lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance. This meant that the Trust had to 'step in' at very short notice to record what proved to be an important addition to our knowledge of one of Canterbury's large Roman cemeteries.

Three graves were located. One of these consisted of the upper part of an inhumation recorded in 1978 in the adjacent cellar (No. 8 New Street, **Arch Cant.**, 94, (1978), 149-52). We know that this burial was accompanied by two pottery vessels. The lower legs and feet of a second inhumation were found, together with a pair of hobnail soles which have been lifted for study. A third grave was located, but not excavated as it underlay a load-bearing wall. Also recorded in these cellars were three deep, square-cut Roman pits of unknown function.

The burials at Nos 7 and 8 New Street form a group within this well-known area of Roman burial. Other finds in the immediate vicinity include cremations from the construction of

a light-well at No 5 New Street (1985) and three cremations located during the relaying of the mains sewer along New Street (1985) (**Annual Reports** 1984-85, 16, 1985-86, 21).

The excavation was undertaken by Mr Dennis Nebiker with the assistance of Bruce Ferguson.



Figure 21: Burial A, looking south

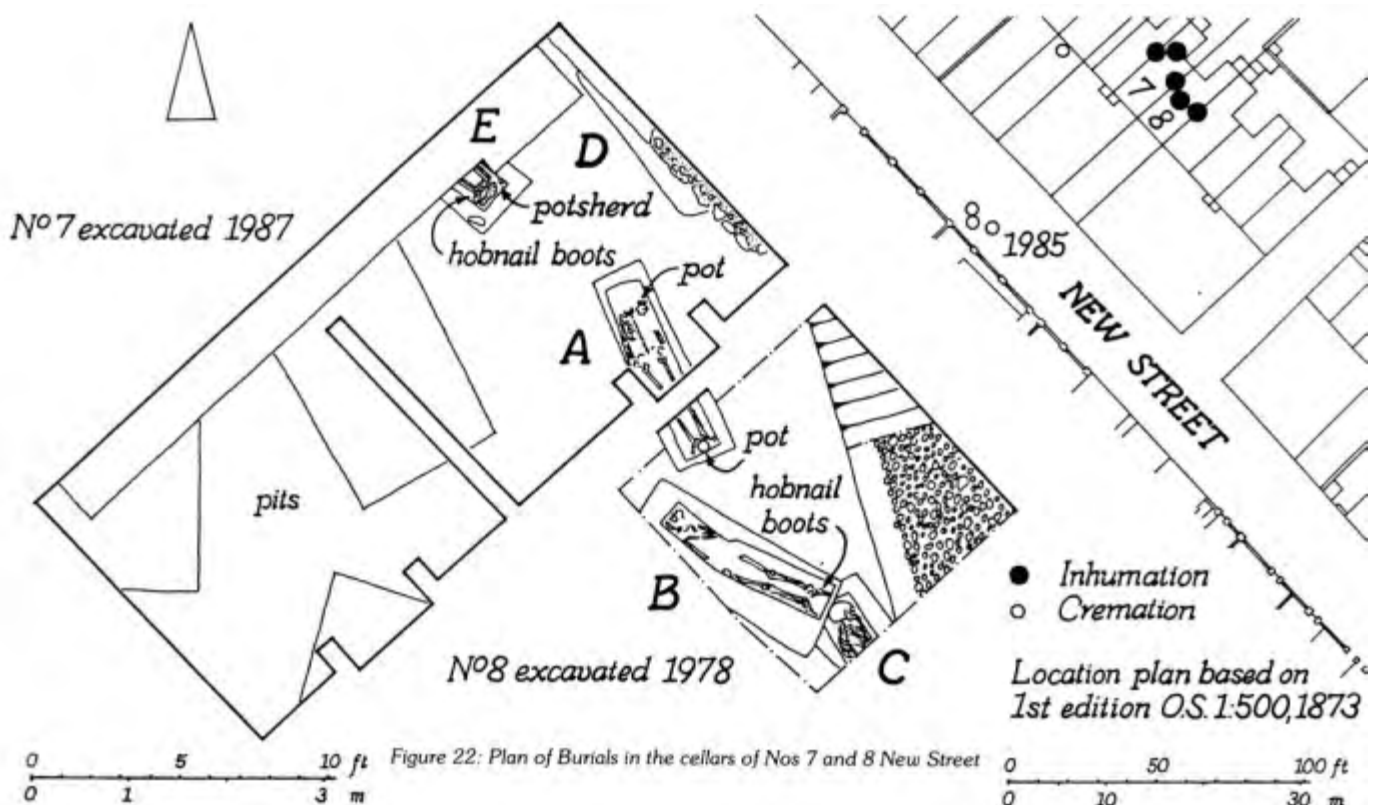


Figure 22: Plan of Burials in the cellars of Nos 7 and 8 New Street

# EXCAVATION

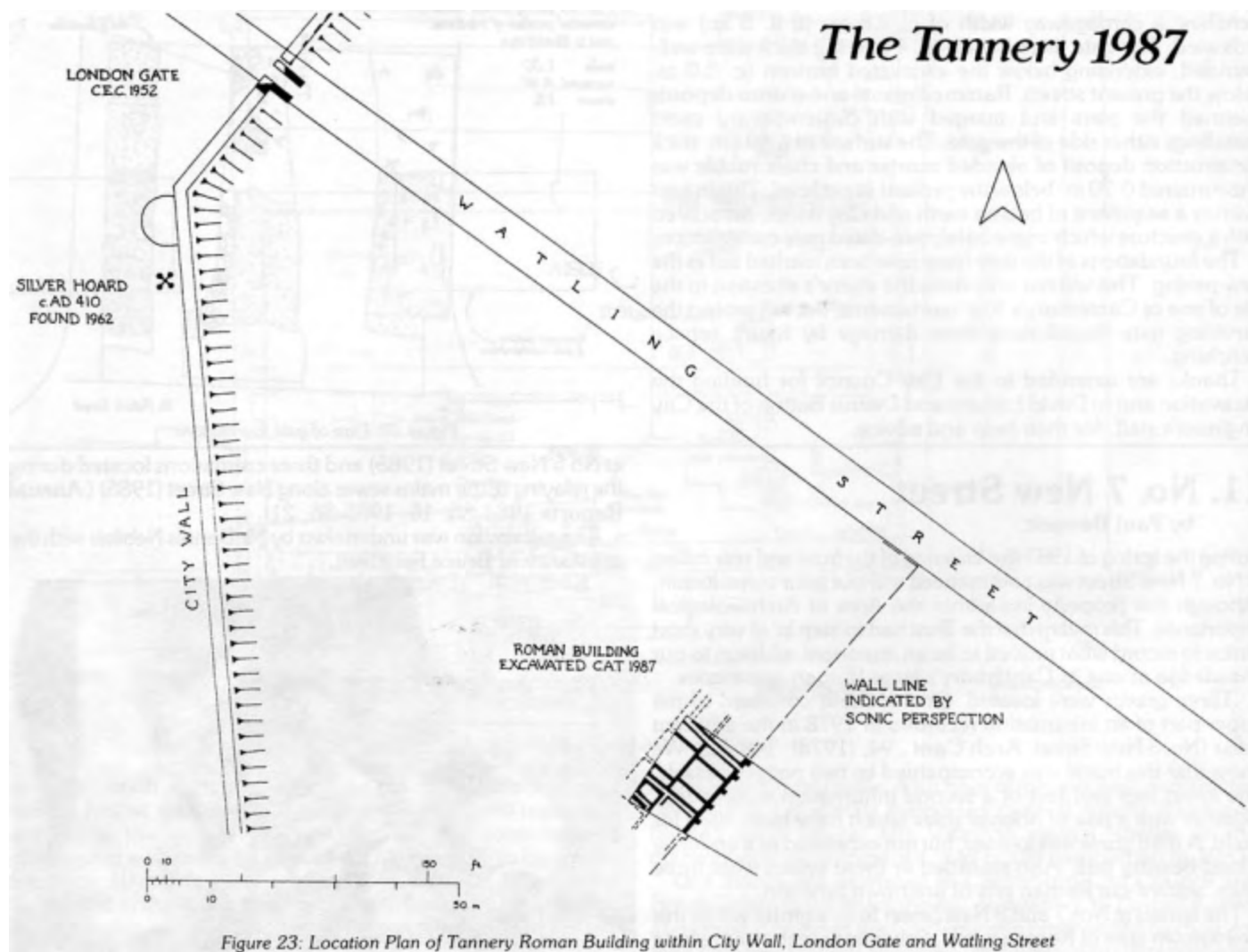


Figure 23: Location Plan of Tannery Roman Building within City Wall, London Gate and Watling Street

## 12. The Tannery

by Paul Blockley

Excavations in part of the allotments adjacent to St Mildred's Tannery, funded by Williamson & Sons (Canterbury) Limited, commenced early in July 1987 and will continue for ten weeks prior to the construction of a new finishing shed.

After the removal of allotment soils and medieval garden loam, part of a large Roman building was exposed at the north-eastern end of the site. The lower parts of the walls of flint and mortar, with external buttresses are now exposed. Floor levels within the building have yet to be excavated, but painted plaster and a mass of building materials indicate the presence of a substantial town house.

We hope to conduct a resistivity or sonic scan survey of the entire allotment area to determine the extent of the building and to locate other structures for excavation at a later date before the proposed coach park is constructed.

The function of the building may be clear once excavation of its floors has progressed. At present, its proximity to the Roman London gate and Watling Street suggests that it may have been a town house or perhaps a **mansio**, an inn for travellers.

A large team of Trust field staff and M.S.C. workers with local and foreign volunteers are currently working on this exciting site under the supervision of Mark Houlston. On their behalf we would like to thank the Directors and staff of St Mildred's Tannery for the help and technical advice they have given, particularly during the early stages of the excavation.

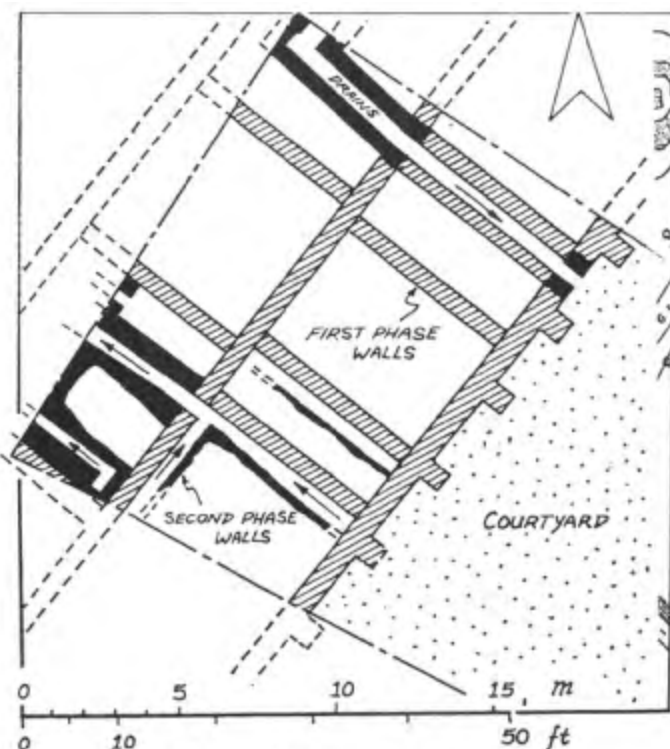


Figure 24: Plan of excavated masonry foundations





Figure 25: The Tannery Excavation, looking north

### 13. 'Saunders; No. 50 St Peter's St.

by Paul Bennett

During February this year, a small team of M.S.C. workers under the supervision of Alan Ward conducted a small excavation at the rear of No. 50 St Peter's Street.

Prior to commencement of the excavation the yard area had been cleared and partially reduced in level by the owner of the property, Mr Neil Mattingly. These initial works exposed a number of brick walls, a brick-lined well, the foundations of a brick bread oven and remnants of a substantial flint wall. The Trust was commissioned to complete the clearance of the yard area and evaluate the importance of the exposed features.

The brick walls exposed at the rear of 'Saunders', proved to be parts of a narrow north-south range and a separate structure situated east of the range at its northern end. Both buildings were originally erected against the rear of the existing property and are shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map for 1874. West of the rear extensions was a cobbled yard. A brick built dometopped well, located in the yard was probably contemporary with the outbuildings. At the northern end of the north-south range and contained within it was a large bread oven constructed in late eighteenth century brickwork. The two brick built structures were parts of a large bakehouse which, together with the southernmost bay of the main building shown on the 1874 survey were destroyed by an incendiary bomb in the Second World War.

Underlying these levels were deposits consistent with the demolition of a previous building. The demolition horizon was left intact but the earlier levels were recorded in the sides of disturbances, mainly shallow pits cutting through the demolition levels. The principal early feature was a large masonry wall which extended across the width of the property block. The wall projected above the demolition horizon and was rendered with plaster on both sides. Clay floors undoubtedly associated with the wall were observed in the sides of the later pits. The uppermost clay deposit may have been the basis of a tiled floor. This deposit capped a sequence of laminated beaten earth and clay floors. Mr Mattingly recovered a complete fleur-de-lys decorated tile during his ground works. The tile, of local manufacture (Tyler Hill), dating from the second half of the thirteenth century may be residue from a decorated tiled pavement associated with this early building. Traces of clay

floors were also located south of the flint wall, indicating that the early building extended over a much greater area of the property block than the later brick built structures.

The flint wall which was probably built to support a timberframed structure, appears on the basis of its construction, to be of thirteenth century date. The sequence of clay floors observed north and south of the wall, and particularly the possible existence of a tiled pavement, indicates a structure of some importance. The wall and attendant floors are set well back in the property block, in an area normally associated with service buildings, usually detached kitchens. A tiled floor would not be consistent with use as a service room, but until further excavation takes place, this anomaly cannot be accounted for.

Whatever function the rooms performed, the area at the rear of No. 50 St Peter's Street is of undoubted interest and further works will certainly take place if Mr Mattingly carries through his scheme to extend the present premises into the back yard area.

Our thanks are extended to Mr Mattingly not only for financing the excavation work, but for the painstaking documentary research he is undertaking in the St. Peter's Street area.



Figure 26: Surviving early medieval flint wall (vertical scale 50 cm) cut through by nineteenth century well.

## Ib EVALUATION TRENCHES

### 14. Station Road East

by Ian Anderson & Paul Blockley

During April 1987 four trial trenches were excavated on a large vacant plot opposite Canterbury East Station in order to evaluate the site and formulate an excavation strategy prior to redevelopment.

The land lies immediately west of a group of three Roman tumuli; one of which survives below the Dane John mound, the second is still partly visible beneath Canterbury Motors and the third once stood on the site now occupied by the Invicta Radio building. These tumuli were once part of an extensive Roman cremation and inhumation cemetery situated on the south-east side of the Roman town. Burials have been located over a wide area and it is probable that the cemetery comprised groups of burials within blocks of land given over to cremation or inhumation. Cremations from this cemetery have been located in the area of the Wincheap roundabout, Canterbury Castle, in Martyrs Field (where a very rich cremation contained many bronze objects including a jug, a libation bowl, armlets and cosmetic instruments) and from beneath the tumulus at Canterbury Motors. Closer to the present site the construction of a row of houses which stood in the area of the trial trenches, brought to light at least thirty skeletons of Roman date (for full details see V.C.H. (Kent) III (1932), 77-9). Dr Frank Jenkins has also recorded several inhumations along the road frontage in the area of Invicta Radio.

Returning to the evaluation trenches, despite post-medieval clay quarrying and terracing for nineteenth century houses, stratigraphy remained reasonably intact over parts of the site. Significant quantities of Roman pottery, glass and human skeletal material were recovered, together with stratified Roman levels. Therefore large scale archaeological work, in advance of redevelopment, will take place here in the near future. This work, to be funded by the developers, Sloggetts Builders Limited, presents a unique opportunity to look in detail at one of Canterbury's Roman cemeteries and perhaps to investigate the relationship between cremation and inhumation burials within a cemetery area.



Figure 27: Evaluation trenches at Station Road East, looking south-east

### 15. Roper Road

by Paul Bennett

Trial trenching during June 1987 on the site of the British Road Transport parcels depot was funded by the contractor P.A. Barden and Sons Limited in advance of a large housing development scheme. Several trenches were excavated to the level of underlying natural brickearth.

It has been postulated that a pre-Roman and early Roman settlement existed north-west of the River Stour, centring on the Canterbury West station goods yard. It has further been suggested that the north-east/south-west line of the London Road may have originally extended beyond its present intersection with St Dunstan's Street to facilitate access to this postulated settlement. This development site therefore offered us an opportunity to test these theories. Trenches were cut

in a position to locate the north-eastward extension of the London Road and to randomly sample parts of the extensive development zone. The developers of the site, Stirling Home and their main contractor, P.A. Barden Limited, showed great interest in the archaeological potential of the site and generously contributed towards the cost of the evaluation work. Furthermore, they provisionally agreed to fund a more extensive watching/recording brief as the development proceeded.

Sadly, the only archaeological feature located during the trenching was a single pit and scattered finds, including Belgic and early Roman pottery. If a settlement west of the River Stour exists, then it is to be found in the area of Canterbury West station goods yard. A watching brief will be maintained during future building operations here, in the hope that more meaningful remains will come to light.

### 16. Castle Hill, Folkestone

by Paul Bennett

During November 1986, two 1 m. square trenches were cut in the motte and bailey castle (see V.C.H. (Kent) I (1908), 415-8 (plan of p.417) in advance of a soil survey by Eurotunnel in preparation for the Channel Tunnel. This castle was first investigated by the great pioneering archaeologist General Pitt Rivers in 1878. See his report in **Archaeologia** 47 (1883).

Trench A, cut to a maximum depth of 1.50 m. was located on the 1.30 m. contour on the seaward (south-west) side of the

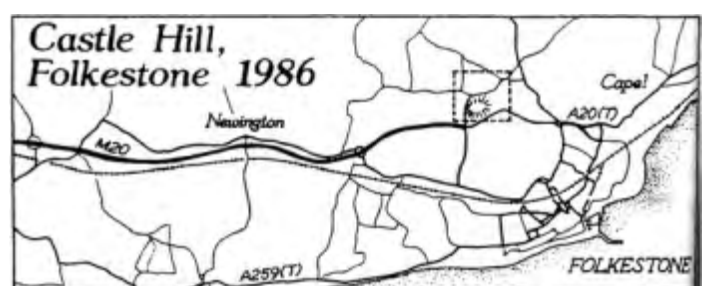


Figure 28: Location Plan, Castle Hill, Folkestone





Figure 29: Holywell Coombe, Folkestone, with Castle Hill centre left, looking west

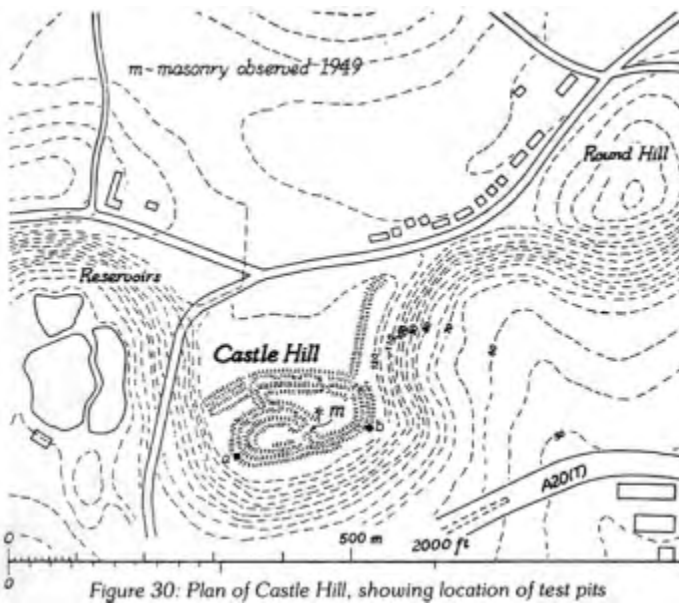


Figure 30: Plan of Castle Hill, showing location of test pits

motte. 2 m. south of an inner ditch at the base of the mound. It appeared that the ditch at the base of the motte was flanked to the south by a 'slighted' counterscarp bank, from which the ground followed the steep natural contours to + 75 m. O.D.

The upper layers comprised large and small chalk lumps and nodules in a loose textured powdered chalk, possibly the remains of a slighted bank thrown up during the cutting of the ditch, and sealing a thin layer of topsoil. This topsoil sloped steeply following natural contours and overlay a 30 cm. deposit of frost-fractured chalk, capping natural chalk.

Trench B, cut to a depth of 48 cm., was located in the southeast corner of the outer bailey, just inside the badly slighted and eroded remains of a bank. A 5- 7 cm. layer of pale brown chalky loam overlying frost fractured natural chalk probably represents the old ground surface within the bailey enclosure. It was sealed by a 17 cm. thick layer of loose textured chalk rubble, mixed with grey- brown powdered chalk, possibly residue from the slighted bailey bank.

A shallow pit cut from the level of topsoil, yielding the skull and fore limbs of a dog, was located in the north-east corner of the trench, but fragments of concrete found in the backfill suggest that this was a fairly recent feature. Partly filled features

on the seaward side of the earthwork were undoubtedly Second World War anti-aircraft gun or spotting positions for the nearby airfield at Hawkinge. The concrete recovered from the dog burial probably derives from this phase.

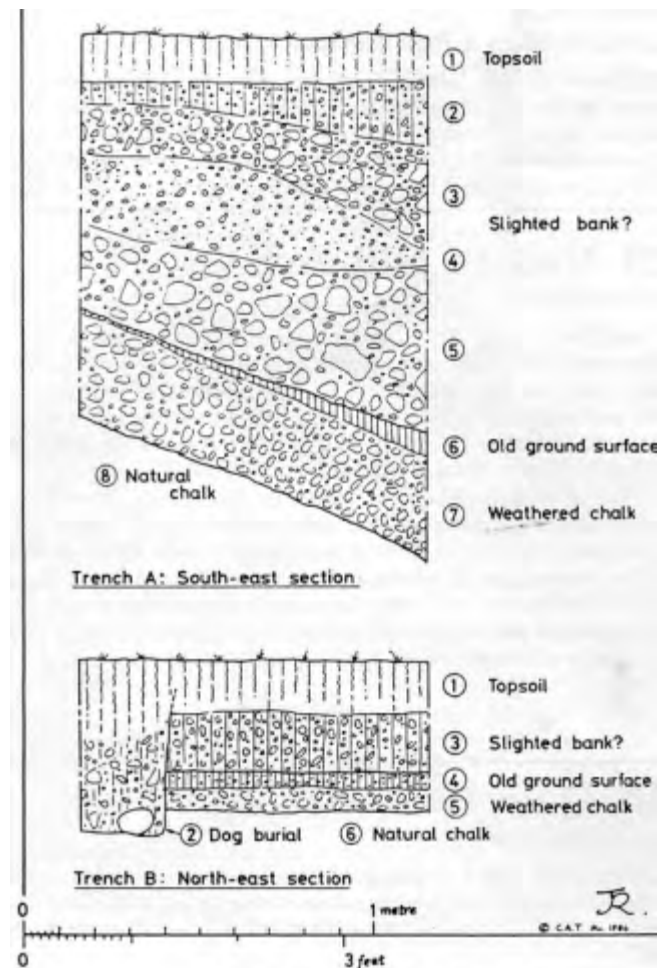


Figure 31: Test pit sections

## Ic OBSERVATIONS AND WATCHING BRIEFS

### Intra Mural

by Paul Bennett & John Bowen

A watching brief at No. 26 St Radigund's Street (17) was maintained during the machine trenching in advance of the construction of a new hotel adjacent to the Millers Arms public house. No significant archaeological features were observed, although made ground was noted extending down to a deposit 2.25 m. below the present ground surface.

At No. 17 St Mary's Street (18) underpinning operations beneath the kitchen extension to the property were observed. A Roman mortar-lined drain, associated clay floors and several early Roman pits were recorded. Our thanks go to the contractors who meticulously recovered a large assemblage of Belgic and Roman pottery during the course of the work.

Forum courtyard metallings were observed in the basement of Hilton's shoe shop, No. 2 High Street (19).

In the cellar of Nos 23-24 Burgate (21) contractors' trenches revealed pits of Roman to post-medieval date. Once again the contractors enthusiastically collected the pottery and bone for us.

In Watling Street (20) at the Castle Street intersection, the relaying of a mains gas pipe enabled a brief view of fragments of the Roman Theatre. Parts of the outer curtain walls were recorded, although the restricted width of the trench made interpretation of other masonry remains difficult. Excavations which have just started at the rear of No. 25 Watling Street in advance of an extension to the doctors' surgery may go some way towards amplifying our knowledge of this part of the theatre. A recent reappraisal of the theatre appears in an article by Paul Bennett in *Arch. Cant.*, c, (1984), 52-3, Fig. 3.

### Extra Mural

by Paul Bennett & Jonathan Rady

In the playground of the Diocesan Payne Smith School, Broad Street (22), the Trust recorded a deep drainage sump which had been cut into the fill of the medieval city ditch.

Close by at No. 83 Broad Street (27) a section through postmedieval clay floors was recorded during building alterations.

At No. 5 North Lane (23) a section cut by building contractors through deposits of river alluvium was recorded and Belgic and early Roman pottery recovered.

During the construction of new housing at York Road, Wincheap (24) sections were observed and recorded. At a depth of 2.5 m. (8 ft. 3 in.) natural river gravel was located.

This contained only naturally occurring chalk deposits. Above these levels stratigraphy was of fairly uniform layers of dark silty agricultural soils. The only archaeological features encountered were those belonging to nineteenth century tenements.

At Thanington House, Wincheap (25), a service trench was cut across the pavement and into the road to a depth of c. 2.0 m. (5 ft. 7 in.) Metallings and a side drain of a Roman street were recorded at a depth of 1.0 m. (3 ft. 3 in.) and exposed for a width of 4.0 m. (13 ft.); perhaps half the width of the actual Roman road. The Roman metallings were sealed by post-Roman road surfaces which had been badly disturbed by service trenches.

At No. 3 St Dunstan's Terrace (26) contractors' trenches were observed at the request of the householder. No archaeological features were encountered.

### District

by Paul Bennett & Paul Blockley

At Chestfield (28), Wes McLachlan, a Trust volunteer for many years, drew our attention to archaeological features in areas stripped for road construction on a new housing estate. A series of post-holes and shallow pits and ditches was located cutting the natural gravelly clay. Overall the distribution of finds and features suggests that this was a multi-period occupation site

principally occupied in the late Iron Age and Roman periods, but containing some material indicating Neolithic, early Iron Age and medieval occupation. From the few finds, including fragments of quernstone, it would appear that the Roman and Iron Age features represent parts of a field system adjacent to a nearby settlement, perhaps situated on higher ground. This work was supervised by Alan Ward who worked with a small team and local volunteers under very difficult conditions.

## 29. GUILTON MILL, ASH

by Damian Hone

A watching brief financed by H.B.M.C. was carried out in February 1987 during the laying of a drainage pipe at Gilton Mill, Ash. The area lies within Kent Scheduled Monument No. -161 and is the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery parts of which were excavated in 1771 and 1957 (see A. Meaney, *A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites* (1964) 121-2).

The second stage of the trenching operation, through the scheduled area, was carefully watched, the trench being cut to a maximum of 1.52 m. into natural Thanet sands. In the absence of the contractors, a substantial length of the trench was cut by the field officers maintaining the watching brief. The only feature encountered was a large eighteenth/early nineteenth century pit. No traces of Anglo-Saxon features were located.

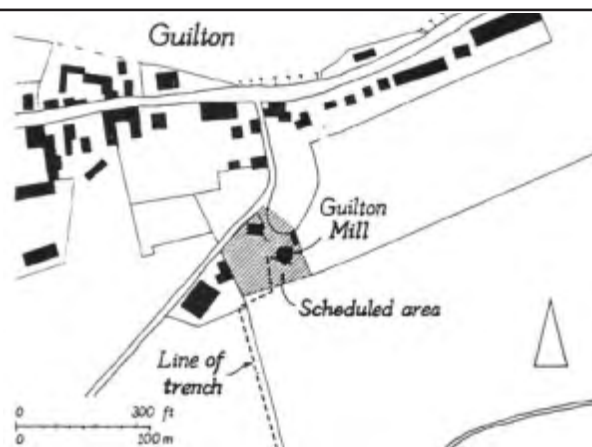


Figure 32: Location Plan. Gilton Mill

## 30. QUEx PARK, MARGATE

by Darnian Hone

In February 1987 a watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new water main between Shottendane Road and Linksfield Road, skirting Kent Scheduled Monument No. 367.

After topsoil removal, the whole length (900 m.) of the

trench line was checked for archaeological features, with the 230 m. section of pipeline closest to the scheduled area being studied in detail. Two shallow features were located. The first, 15 cm. deep and 90 cm. wide, contained post-medieval pottery and was probably a field boundary ditch. The second feature, 140 cm. wide and cut 20 cm. into the natural chalk, was a ditch which terminated in a rounded butt end. A few fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the ditch fill.

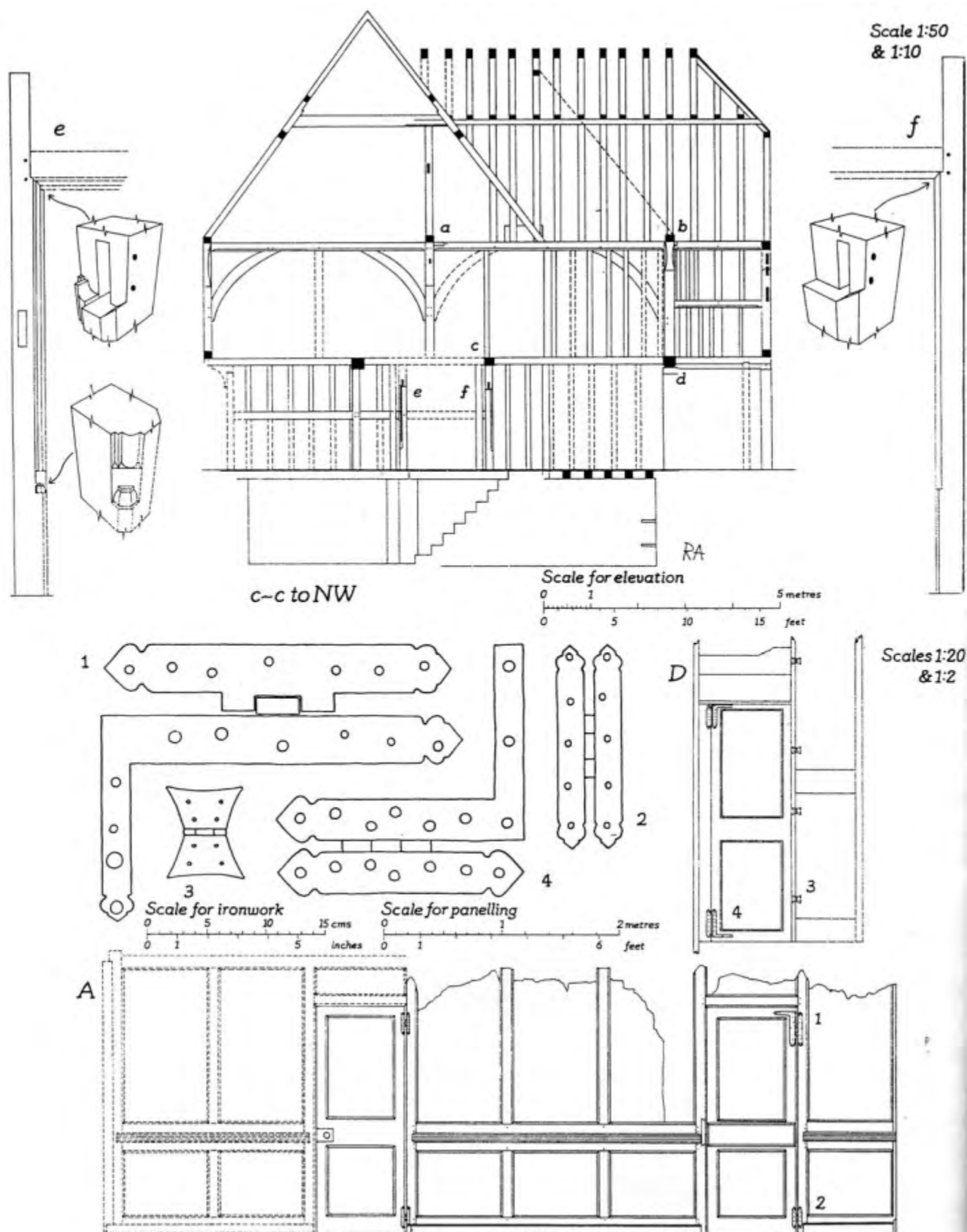


## II BUILDING RECORDING



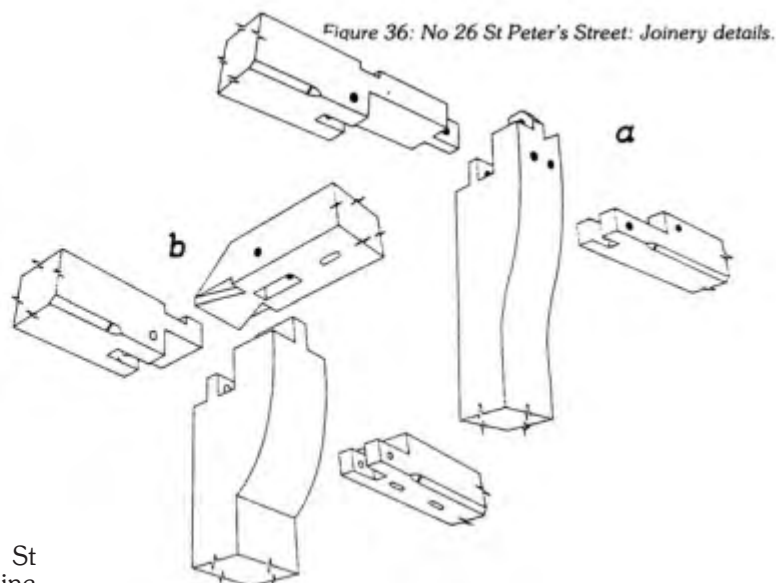
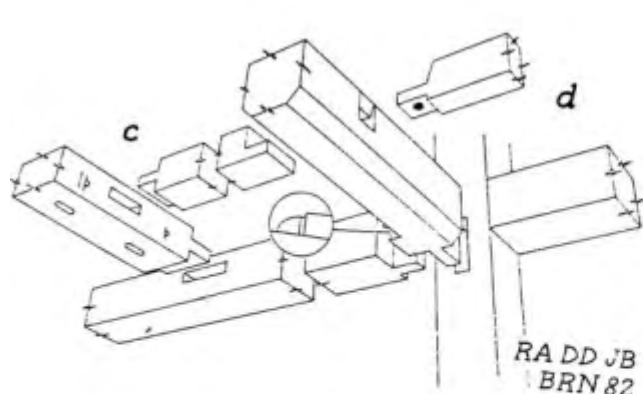
Figure 33: The No 26 St Peter's Street Fire; Photograph courtesy of Derek Stingemore of 'The Gazette'

# BUILDING RECORDING



Figures 34 & 35: No 26 St Peter's Street: Elevation and details from the survey





## A. No. 26 St Peter's Street (BRN 82)

by John Bowen

A catastrophic fire on 29th December, 1986 at No. 26 St Peter's Street gave the Trust the opportunity to examine quite thoroughly the surviving timber frame. A record had been made in 1978 of certain parts of the frame, at that time undergoing refurbishment. Many of the problems encountered during this initial work have been resolved during the course of the new survey.

A two-bay structure, set at right angles to the street, forms the core of the existing building which dates from the fifteenth century. Around 1600 this structure was extended to the rear and the area immediately to the east of the frontage was redeveloped. This new work possibly replaced an earlier medieval element associated with the two-bay structure. At this time the front part of the medieval roof was dismantled and moved towards the rear to allow a continuous pitched roof across new and old work, parallel to the street. From evidence uncovered around the junction of old and new work it is quite clear that the external walls were treated with close studding and up-to-date fenestration. Remains of three doorways survive in the ground floor partitions, which are to be associated with the introduction of a chimney stack.

The building has essentially remained in the same form down to the present day, with periodical recladding and refenestration in the style of the time. An upper chamber in the eastern addition was panelled at some time in the eighteenth century.



Figure 37: No 26 St Peter's Street: Location Plan

## B. No 34 St. Margaret's Street (BAN 72)

by Clive Bowley, City Council Conservation Office.

Work is now in progress on the complete refurbishment and restoration of this fire damaged building. Canterbury City Council is carrying out the works and it is anticipated that these will be completed and the building converted for use as a Tourist Information Centre during the autumn.

During the works, the Trust has maintained a watching and recording brief on the progress of the building restoration in close consultation with the City Council Conservation Officer, Clive Bowley. As a result, many puzzling features of the design of the frame have been further clarified and have been incorporated into accurate reconstruction drawings produced by the Conservation Section for the restoration project.

Of particular interest was the discovery of evidence for the existence of a small brick and timber-framed extension to the rear of the building with floor levels set between those of the main structure. The existence of this rear projection makes more sense of the idiosyncratic design of the rear elevation and this feature is being reconstructed as part of the restoration works to contain a fire escape staircase.

The chimney stack is of an unusual design with two of the second floor fireplaces carried on an arch springing from

the side of the main stack and resting on the timber frame of the room below. Further investigation has revealed a total of four fine stuccoed brick fireplaces. The mouldings of the first floor fireplace with fleur-de-lys motifs to the jambs and one surviving decorative spandrel panel with traces of 'Bucranium' mouldings are of special interest.

Even more remarkable was the discovery of sufficient evidence to enable the reconstruction of the design of the original staircase that had been completely removed, probably as a result of wear and distortion caused by the settlement of the central part of the building. It had been replaced by an early nineteenth century staircase, itself much mutilated by modern alterations. A careful study of surviving mortice holes and traces left in the plaster and paintwork of the stair-well walls, together with the discovery of two newel posts re-used as floor joists, has enabled the production of detailed reconstruction drawings of the original squared spiral stair with intermediate landing, heavy newels, handrails and thick turned balusters. The subsequent discovery of a fragment of baluster in rubble under the stair-well has confirmed the accuracy of the reconstruction drawings produced by the Conservation Section of the City Council and a complete replica staircase, constructed from seasoned English oak is to be re-instated as part of the restoration work.

# BUILDING RECORDING

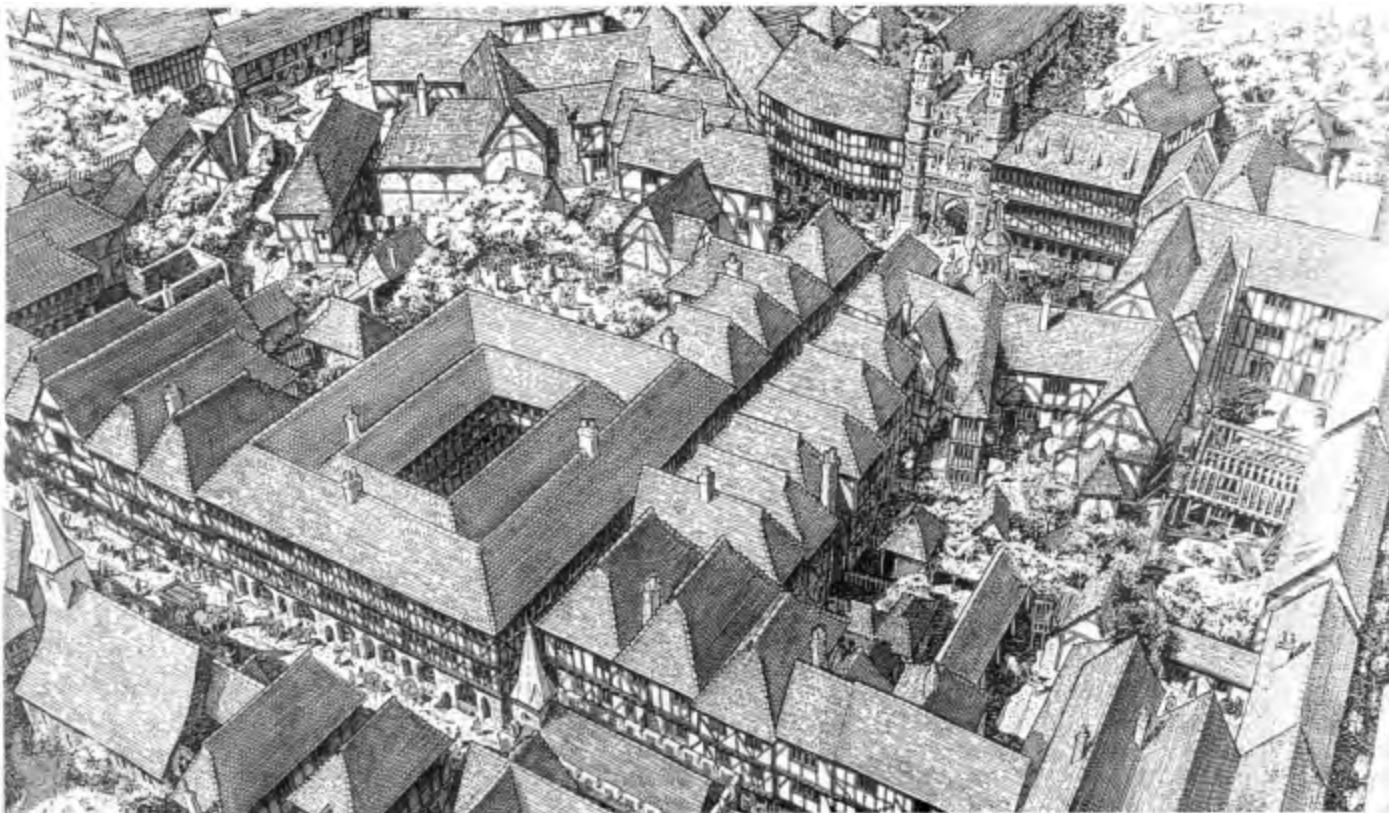


Figure 38: Reconstructed view of the High Street and Buttermarket area on the eve of the Dissolution, by John Bowen

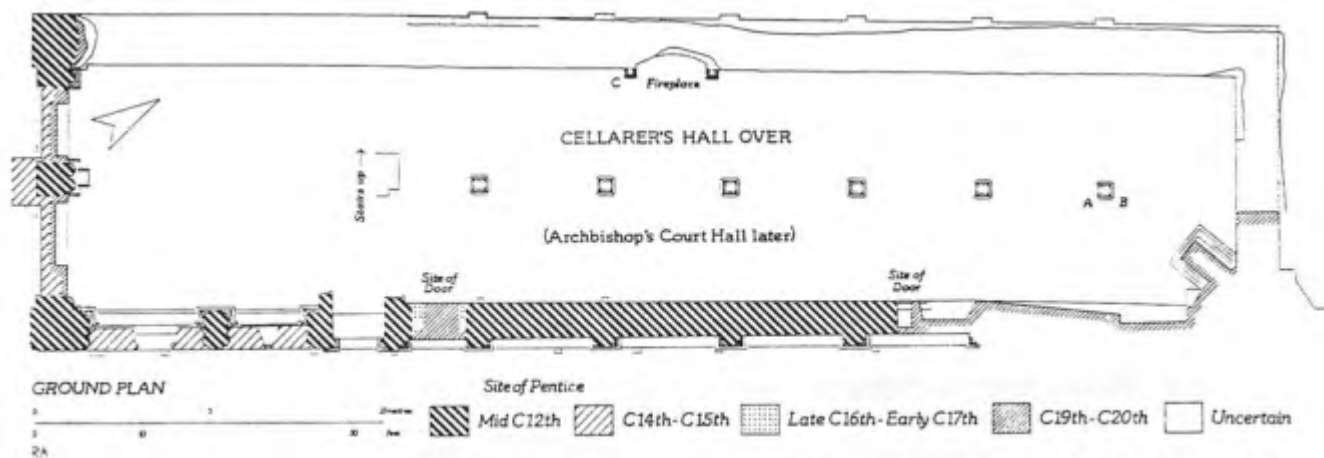


Figure 39: Domus Hospitum, Chirstchurch Priory: Plan

## C. Domus Hospitum (BRN I:14) by John Bowen

The Cellarer's Hall, called in the twelfth century at Christchurch Priory 'Domus Hospitum', is one of several buildings which survive in part dating from the mid to later twelfth century and appear on Prior Wibert's Waterworks Plan of c. 1165 (see *Arch. Cant.*, 7 (1868), Plate 1 op. p. 196). These late Norman buildings all display a wealth of ornamental detail (which has been the subject of intensive study by Deborah Kahn of the Courtauld Institute). This building is now being surveyed by the Trust in advance of restoration and a set of 1:50 plans and elevations, complemented by large scale drawings of the details, is in preparation. Access to the Hall, built over an undercroft of seven bays, is gained via a transverse staircase towards the south end. The building continues for a further two bays which were originally open to the east and at the south end at undercroft level. The undercroft area was only dug out in the 1950s (see M. Sparks and T. Tatton-Brown, '29 The Precincts', in *Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle* 81 (1987), 36-41).

The building faces onto the Kitchen Court area and this east elevation is treated with a blind arcade. The most noteworthy feature of the building is the fine portal at the foot of the staircase, currently undergoing restoration. This doorway was described by Somner before 1640 as 'A fair door, over which is cut in the stonework the resemblance of the Holy Ghost, in the Dove's form, descending on our Saviour; and under his feet the statue of an Archbishop (haply the founder) in his pontificals' (see R. Willis, 'The Architectural History of the Conventual Buildings of Christ Church, Canterbury', *Arch. Cant.*, 7 (1868), 133).

A curious feature is a very large segmental brick arch spanning over 26 feet between the south-east corner of the 'Domus Hospitum' and the refectory. In the past it has been taken for a fireplace (when it was blocked) and a bridge connecting the buildings. It is quite clearly a buttressing of the extreme failure of the structure in this area, which, as has been mentioned above, was open on two adjacent sides. The arch dates to the end of the Monastic Period.



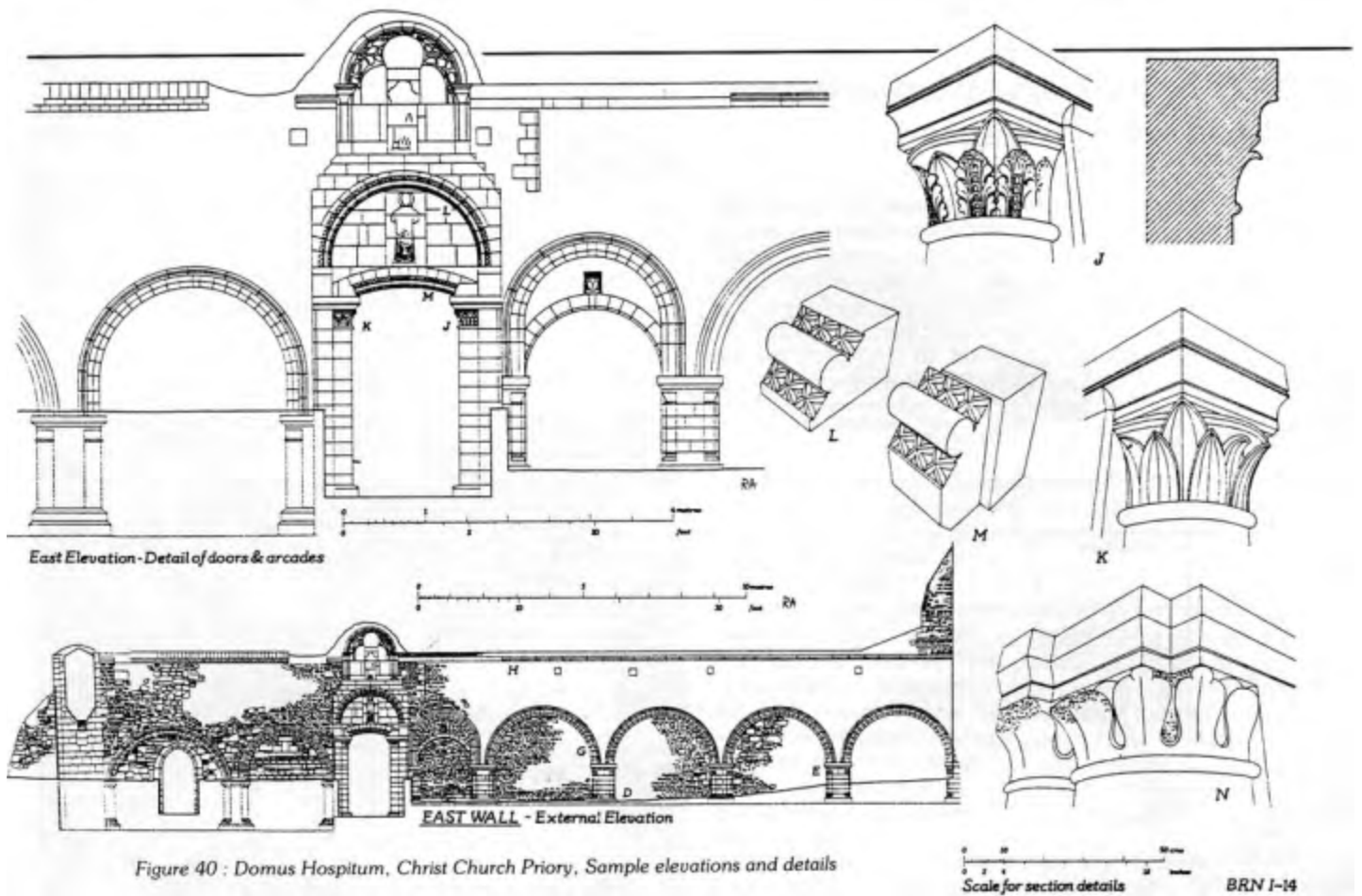


Figure 40 : Domus Hospitum, Christ Church Priory, Sample elevations and details

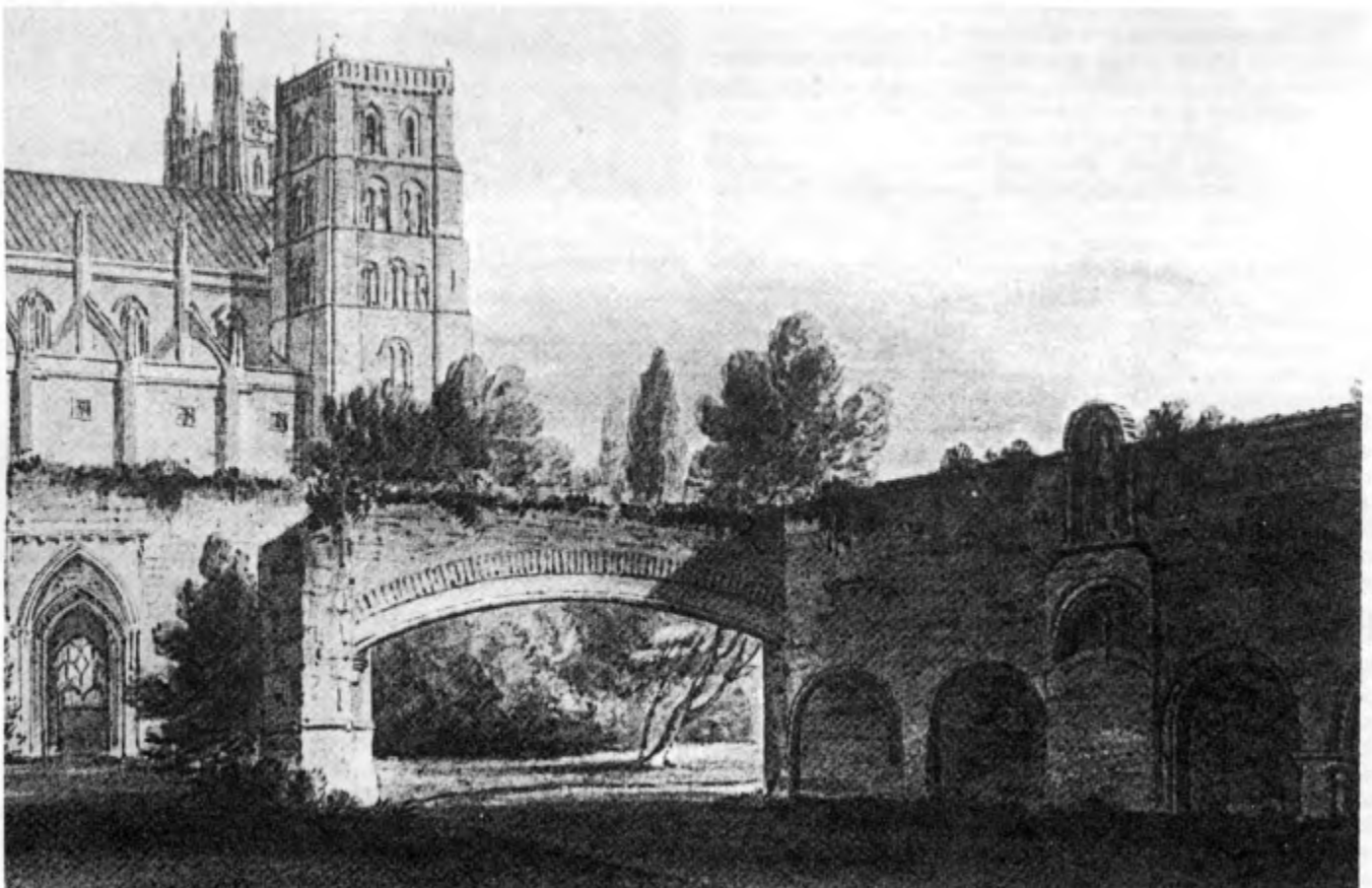


Figure 41: Domus Hospitum, Christ Church Priory. Early nineteenth watercolour by J. Buckler showing the south end of the Cellerar's Hall and the brick arch

# III POTTERY

## Prehistoric and Post-Roman Pottery

### Current Developments

by Nigel Macpherson-Grant

Previous editions of the **Annual Report** have (for this section) usually outlined aspects of the procedures employed in preparing large quantities of excavated pottery for the compilation of type series, storage for future research and for publication. In particular, last year's contribution (1985-86) described our design aims for publication and illustrated some of the methods that we are employing for publication graphics. In retrospect, the last decade has seen the gradual

refining of our processing and publication mechanisms. We look forward to a 'heady' period of presentation, when the results of ten years hard labour will be published in a series of major monographs.

The forthcoming year (1987-88) marks a watershed, with much of our post-excavation funding and energies being concentrated on the completion of the Marlowe (Volume V of **The Archaeology of Canterbury** series) and Highstead excavation and finds reports. The reports represent major contributions to the study of prehistoric, Roman and AngloSaxon archaeology in Canterbury and East Kent.

This year's contribution is confined to highlighting some of the more interesting pieces of pottery from recent sites.

### Prehistoric

**Highstead:** The most important aspect of this essentially multiperiod prehistoric, Belgic and Roman rural settlement near Chislet, lies in its wealth of pre-Roman pottery. With near-

continuous occupation from the end of the Late Bronze Age and well into the Early Iron Age (approximately between c. 850-400 or 300 B.C.) the assemblages recovered are already providing, perhaps for the first time, a framework against which past and future material from the region can be compared and integrated. Next

year's Annual Report will contain a major preview of the final publication; only two items are mentioned here.

The little cup/beaker (Fig 42) is from the first Early Iron Age enclosure to be completely excavated in East Kent (Highstead Period 2, c. 800/750-650 B.C.). This piece is one of a number of unusually fine cups and bowls recovered from the enclosure. More specifically it may not be a local product. What makes it exceptional is its fabric. The clay used contains glauconite, whereas the entire bulk of nearly 500 years worth of domestic pottery produced at Highstead is consistently tempered with flint. This little 'outsider' may have been made in West Kent, perhaps in the Medway area. It is also the earliest recorded instance of glauconite tempering, which usually occurs very much later in the prehistoric period.

The second item (Fig 43) is from Period 3B at Highstead (c. 500/450-400 or 300 B.C.); an interesting ceramic phase which shows strong continental influences, particularly represented by a type of 'rusticated' (deliberately roughened) pottery (in this country a style apparently specifically confined to the eastern part of Kent). The illustrated bowl (Fig 44) is a fine ware product of this phase with broad horizontal panels of dark red haematite slip, applied in borders to a plain dark unpainted band, infilled with a simple rectilinear design in white paint.

### Post Roman

**Stour Street 1986 (Annual Report 1985-86):** This site produced particularly good pottery assemblages for most periods, but by far the most important post Roman item is the fine incised and stamp-decorated Anglo-Saxon beaker figured here. Originally biconical in shape it is from a late sixth/early seventh century Saxon sunken-featured building. This is certainly the finest piece so far recovered from Trust excavations. Elements of the decoration are fairly rare, and the motif-combination is without parallel to date (in spite of an initial search through published continental and English reports by Lady Briscoe, compiler of the National Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps). The beaker was almost



Figure 43

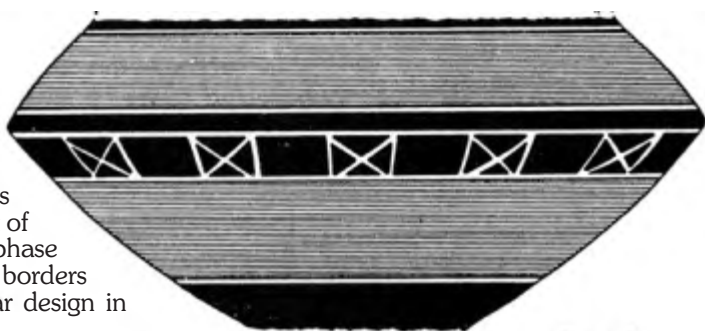


Figure 44

certainly produced during the reign of King Aethelberht of Kent (c. 540-616) and excellently underlines the fact that AngloSaxon craftsmen, potters as well as jewellers and glassmakers, were imbued with a sense of 'innovation and 'colour'. Though a relatively humble object, this beaker epitomised the dynamic creativity that made the Cantware craftsmen renowned during this period.

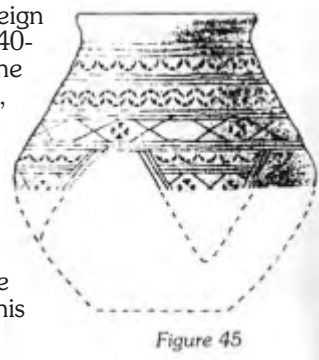


Figure 45



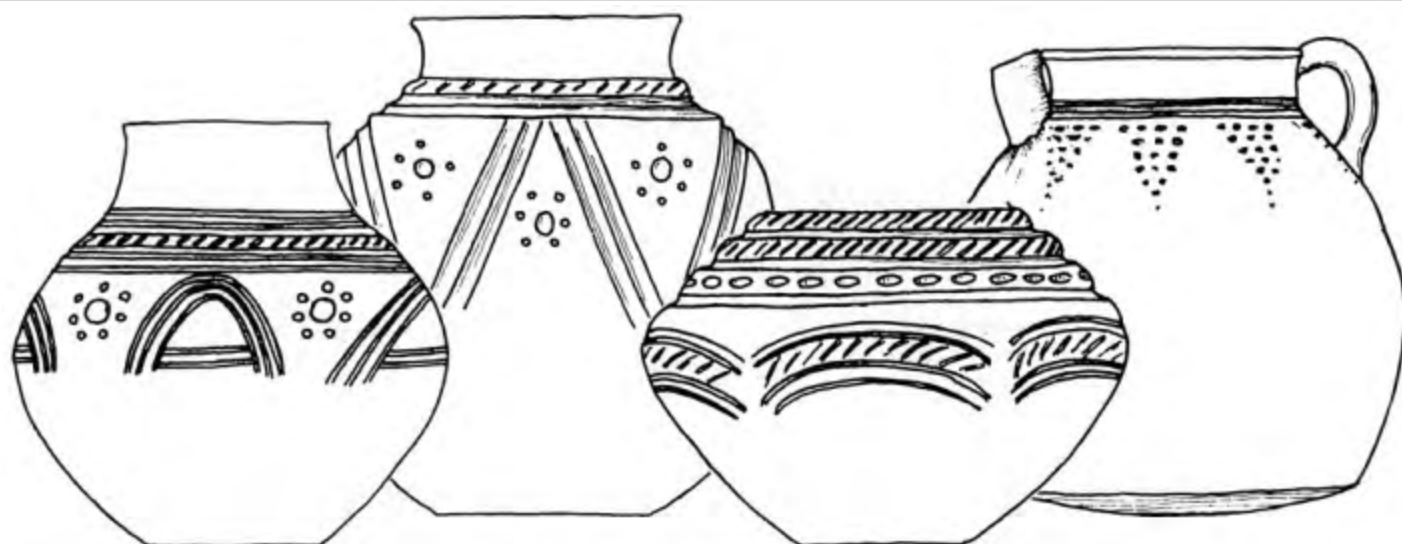


Figure 46: From left to right: Anglo-Saxon pottery from Caistor-by-Norwich: Thurmaston, Leicestershire; Lackford, Suffolk and Ipswich

**St Radigund's 1987:** A thorough reassessment has still to be made of the features and finds from our latest excavation, but an initial survey of the pottery recovered has produced tantalising



Figure 47

evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon occupation. The first two pot sherds are from loam levels immediately overlying the final late Roman street metallings. The first sherd (Fig 47) is in a sandy fabric mixed with a little chalk. It is neatly decorated with a fingertipped rosette, below a horizontal line. General broad parallels are provided here to illustrate the geographical range of vessels bearing this design motif. The rosette pattern, which probably extended around the entire vessel, perhaps mixed with other

decorative motifs, is usually classified as a fifth century motif, but styles can last. It would perhaps be wiser to extend the dating into the first half of the sixth century.

The second sherd (Fig 48) is from the shoulder of a jar/beaker decorated with three thin applied horizontal bands, one decorated with neat diagonal cuts, the lowest with equally neat finger-tipping. The decoration is sharp and crisp, probably indicating a quality product. The accompanying parallel, from the Lackford Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Suffolk, shows a very similar design above incised 'standing arches' or **Stehende Bogen**. Although this sherd may not have been decorated in precisely the same way, the parallel for the above-shoulder scheme is good, early and again fifth century, but again with caution, the St Radigund's sherd should perhaps be dated later – into the first half of the sixth century. The important point about these two early Anglo-Saxon sherds is that their sandy fabric and quality of design and finish is similar to other important groups of pottery from the centre of Canterbury where highly decorated jars and beakers were probably made within the second half of the fifth century, and discarded early in the

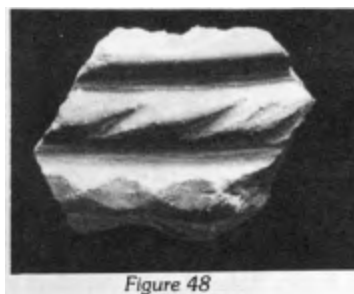


Figure 48

sixth century (Marlowe Theatre 1982, **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. V, forthcoming). With these, continental homeland traditions were still strong and unaltered. Though the quantity of pottery from St Radigund's is small it shows quite clearly that Early Saxon occupation in Canterbury was not just confined to the more central areas of the city, but probably extended to any area where there was sufficient open space for habitation, relatively free of crumbling buildings, and with only minimal growth of shrubs or trees.

The fourth fragment (Fig 49) is not quite so important, but still interesting and indicates Mid to Late Saxon activity. This piece is from an unusually thin-walled pitcher, imported from Ipswich, sometime during the eighth/early ninth century. Decorated with small ring-and-dot stamps, the design is typical of a class of spouted Ipswich-type pitchers with stamped patterns in the form of triangles 'hanging' from the base of the neck (see reconstruction). Unlike this one, most have the pattern bordered with incised lines.



Figure 49

Perhaps the most singular Saxon find from St Radigund's is the rare little cup shown in Fig. 50, simply because handled cups really are rare. Ten years of excavation has produced only parts of five pottery cups, and this is apparently a relatively high quantity compared with other parts of the country.

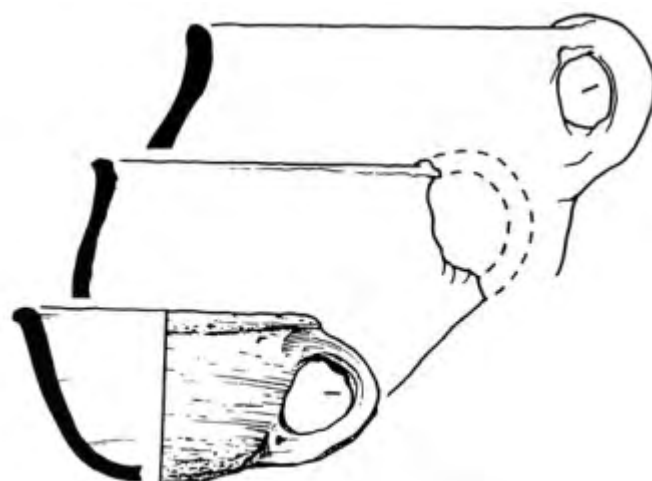


Figure 50: Anglo-Saxon cups. Top: A.D. 600-650; Centre: c A.D. 475-625; Bottom: c A.D. 625-650/675 from St Radigunds

## POTTERY



The figure illustrates the two other most complete Canterbury examples. The elegant No. 1 is the earliest, from the infill of a Saxon hut dated to the late fifth or possibly early sixth century, followed by No. 3 from an early to mid seventh century pit. Two other fragmentary pieces from the city can also be generally dated to the seventh century. (Nos 1 and 3 are both from the Marlowe excavations **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. V, forthcoming).

The final sherd (Fig. 51) worthy of mention, and again a rarity in Canterbury, is part of a Late Saxon tenth or eleventh century red-painted pitcher, imported probably from Northern France. The reconstructed design, is extremely tentative, many of these pitchers having vigorous but not necessarily regular patterns. There are very few complete vessels of this type amongst published material; the accompanying reconstruction is based on parts of two red-painted tenth century pitchers from Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975), so that whilst the form is a good parallel for the St Radigunds's sherd, there may well have been further decoration above the 'ladder' design on the Southampton example. The present sherd is therefore a welcome addition to a poorly represented, but attractive and interesting class of pottery.



Figure 51



Figure 52

**St George's 1985:** This excavation (see Annual Report 1985-86, 6) produced an important sequence of Mid to Late Saxon (early ninth century), Late Saxon (tenth century), Early Medieval (late eleventh /twelfth century) and Medieval (thirteenth century) key ceramic groups. Though the contents of these groups are mostly confined to the more basic domestic wares used in each period, each reinforces the established type series for these phases of Canterbury's pottery industry. Of particular note is the fine maiolica bowl (Fig 52) found virtually complete in a post-medieval group dated c. 1600/1700-1725. The bowl itself is quite deep, with a flattened, everted frill-edged rim, decorated with spaced repousse knobs, pushed through from the underside. An additional point worth noting is that the

motifs between each knob, are incised through the dark blue ground, showing yellow under a clear lead glaze. This bowl, made in North Holland, is an excellent example of early Dutch Maiolica ware, and is closely similar to other pieces produced between c. 1580-1620. Like many of the Dutch and English highly decorated tin-glazed earthenware (delftware) dishes and bowls, this one has a small suspension hole pierced through the foot, so that it could be used both for wall display or on the dresser. Made to last and be admired, such pieces (probably often intended as fruit bowls), often became heirlooms. When finally discarded the St George's bowl was probably between 60 and 140 years old.



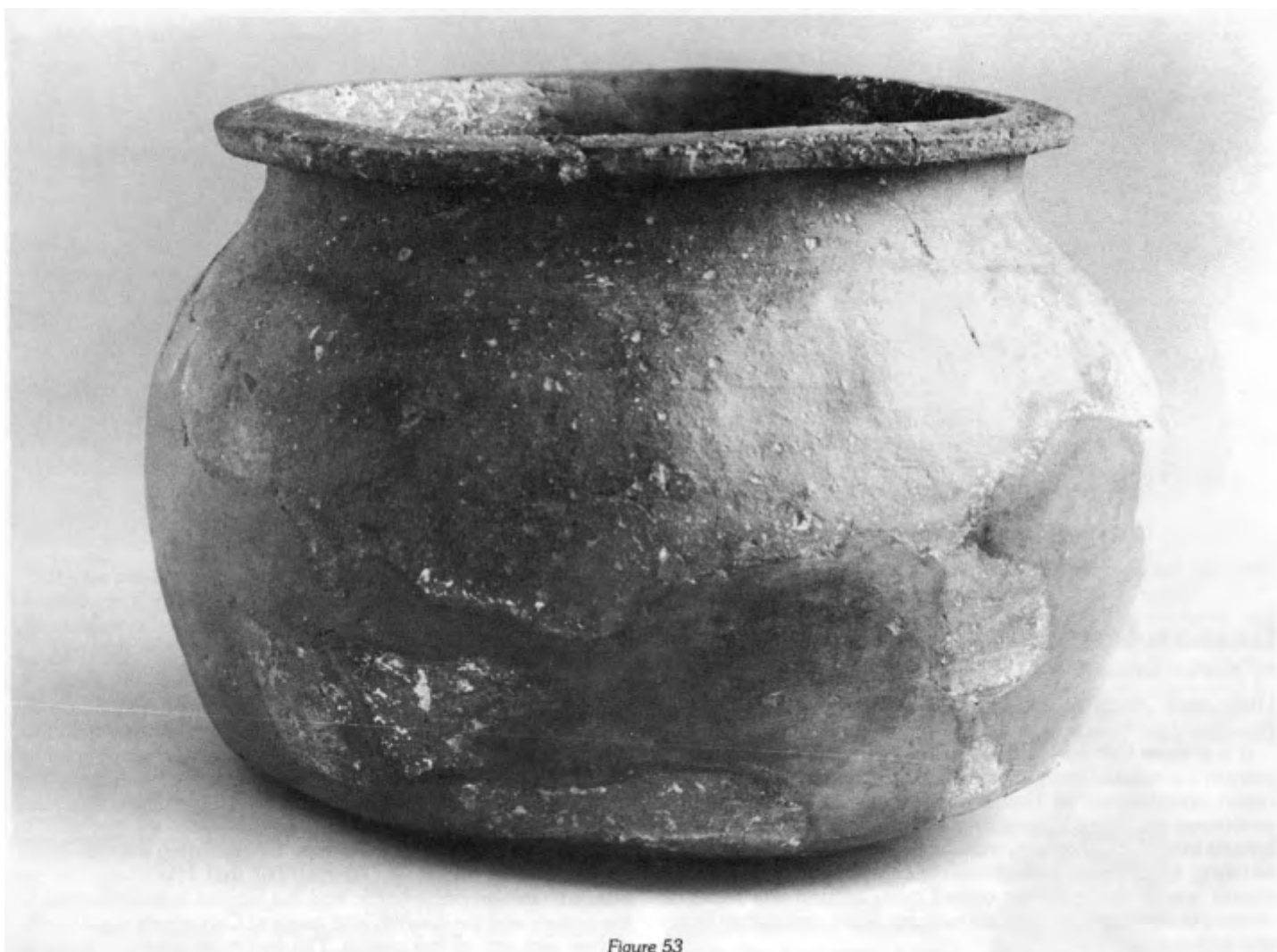


Figure 53

### Pottery restoration

A recent very beneficial development in post-excavation work has been the appearance of hitherto unsuspected talent. Jill Butler and Clive Barham, both former Manpower Services Commission employees and firmly committed to archaeology are now regular volunteers and have displayed a real flair for pottery restoration. The two pots illustrated here are a mid first century A.D. Belgic grog-tempered cooking pot (from the Highstead excavations) (Fig 54) and an Early Medieval later twelfth century shell-filled cooking pot from our 1986 watching brief at Christ Church College. (Fig 53) Both pots have been reconstructed for exhibition purposes by Jill and Clive.

### Acknowledgements

We are particularly grateful to David Gaimster (Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum) for identifying the St George's bowl and for discussion, advice and helpful information concerning stonewares and various late and postmedieval imports. Also to Dr Ailsa Mainman (York Archaeological Trust) for confirmation of the initial dating given to the Stour Street pottery. Finally, we are most grateful to Peter Couldrey for undertaking the mammoth task of assessing and preparing a full report on the prehistoric pottery from Highstead. Peter, who has a full time job has spent nearly all his spare time and holidays on this project which on completion will hopefully become a resource publication for prehistoric ceramics in Kent.

Bibliography: J.N.L. Myres, **A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Pottery of the Pagan Period**, Cambridge, 1977.

C. Platt and R. Coleman-Smith, **Excavations in Medieval Southampton** 1953-1969, Volume 2, The Finds, Fig. 175, Nos 864-5, Leicester, 1975.



Figure 54

## POTTERY

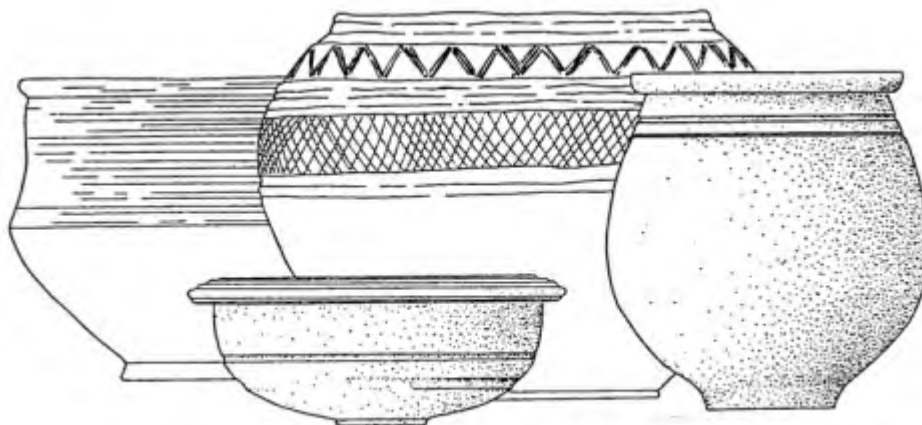


Figure 53

### Roman Pottery

by Marion Green

**Highstead:** Much of the past year has been devoted to the processing and study of pottery from this rural site.

It is evident that the Romano-British inhabitants at Highstead were in the habit of using a similar range of pottery types to their urban counterparts in Canterbury. Specialist wares, samian, amphorae and fine colour-coated beakers for example, perhaps bought from the Canterbury market place eight miles away, were all found. Of particular interest however, was the range of ordinary coarse wares, these dating overall from around the mid first century to the mid to late second century, when occupation of the site appears to tail off.

**'Belgic' sandy wares:** The earliest of these coarse ware groups was essentially pre-Flavian in date (i.e. pre c. A.D. 70, early Roman). The range of fine sandy jars and bowls is the best we have found so far, examples from Canterbury being few in number. Standards of manufacture in the Highstead vessels vary from the clearly hand-made (whose origins may

lie in the immediate pre-conquest years) to the well executed with fine decoration (these perhaps attributable to the mid to late first century). A reconstruction drawing of one bowl is shown here. (Fig. 53, centre back) From the same group came a large beaker or jar (left) in a fine red clay. The exterior was originally either red-slipped or simply burnished above the carination, while the lower body was coated in a cream slip. When new, the decorative effect must have been one of bold colour contrast.

Canterbury-type 'kitchen' wares: It was during the Flavian to mid Antonine period (c. 70-150/70) that Highstead saw its heaviest Roman occupation; and the second notable feature of the pottery was the quantity and range of Canterburytype bowls, dishes, jars, etc. of this period. The two most common types at Highstead, and probably the most popular at Canterbury also, were the reed-flange bowl (centre, left) and lid-seated neckless jar (right). The quantity of this pottery at the site - likely products of Canterbury kilns - indicates that the site was dependent on that centre for the majority of its kitchen wares, as was most of East Kent at this time.

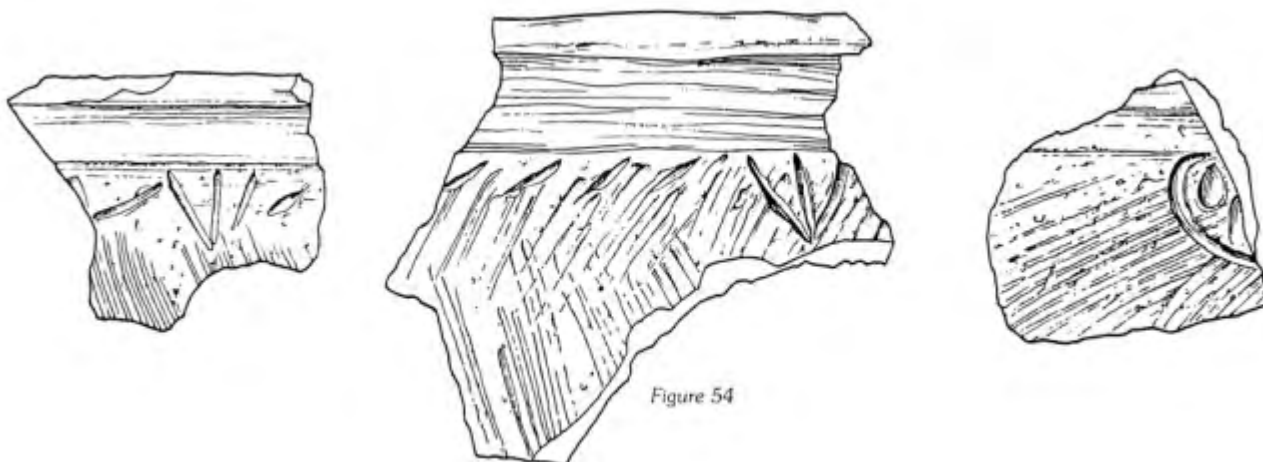


Figure 54

### Belgic Pottery

by Marion Green

**Other sites:** Many sites went through initial processing for spotdating and assessment for future study. These included 'Martins' at No 20 St Margaret's Street, St Margaret's Church, Stour Street, St John's Lane and St Radigund's. The St

George's Street material was processed to Level II. Stour Street and St John's Lane have produced potentially interesting 'Belgic' material which warrants further examination, while St Radigund's has so far turned up three potter's marks in 'Belgic' grogged ware (Fig 54). These have proved to be exceptionally rare, with only a handful known from our excavations.



## IV SMALL FINDS AND CONSERVATION

by Jane Elder &amp; Pan Garrard



Figure 55: The St John's Lane Dioscurus

This year has followed the usual pattern of processing small finds from current excavations whilst preparing reports on those from finished sites.

The bulk of the finds cleaned and conserved this year came from the Stour Street, St John's Lane and St Radigund's sites, whilst the many small excavations and watching briefs carried out in the city produced another large corpus of material. The Adelaide Place excavation in particular produced a large number of Roman coins from a comparatively small trench. During February, Pan Garrard was commissioned by Canterbury Museums to carry out some conservation work in preparation for the opening of the new Canterbury Heritage Museum by the Queen in March.



Fig 56: 'Mint' condition Carausian coin (c. A.D. 286-293) from Adelaide Place

On the post-excavation side we finished the small finds section of the St George's report - a dual achievement since not only did we complete well within the financial year, but we compiled a large part of the report 'in house' albeit with some help and advice from outside specialists. Pan Garrard successfully retrieved component pieces of the Highstead small finds report from various parts of the country and put them together with her work on the Highstead material to produce a draft report for submission to H.B.M.C. later this year. Jane Elder completed the considerably smaller report (only six items) on the finds from the 1982 and 1985 excavations at the Archbishop's Palace.

In April work began on reports of finds from the recent St John's Lane and Ridigate sites and the excavations at Crundale Limeworks which took place in 1984-5. Two interesting finds from St John's Lane are illustrated here.

The copper alloy figurine has been identified by Dr Martin Henig as a **Dioscurus**, perhaps of South Italian origin and dating from c. 300 B.C. It was probably of some antiquity when lost and may have belonged to a Roman soldier who might have carried the **Dioscurus** as a valuable amulet.

The second object is not so easily identified. It is made from lead and came from a Roman context. A similar object in Colchester has been identified as a small tripod candlestick and others have been found in Kelvedon, Colchester and Wickford, Essex



Fig 57: The St John's Lane 'Charm'

and Scole, Norfolk. Another possibility however, is that this object may have been a charm against the Evil Eye (making a three-fingered gesture). Inscribed lead sheets were often used to convey curses.

Throughout the year we have been visited by students and researchers. John Leveson Gower is compiling a corpus of Romano-British shale and jet artefacts in south-east England. He visited in April and from him we learned that our shale and jet objects are probably all Roman. Ian Betts from the Museum of London came down to compare our Saxon polychrome relief tiles with some he has been studying from Winchester and Deborah Kahn returned to look again at the Romanesque carvings found on the Church Lane site in 1983. Such visits are mutually beneficial. Whilst we help further their research we are able to 'pick brains' and benefit from specialist knowledge. We recently received a package from Georgette van Boekels in the Netherlands. It contained her thesis on Roman pipeclay figurines in the Netherlands including several parallels from Canterbury seen by her on a visit made in 1983.



Fig 58: Saxon polychrome tile from the recent Archbishop's Palace excavation

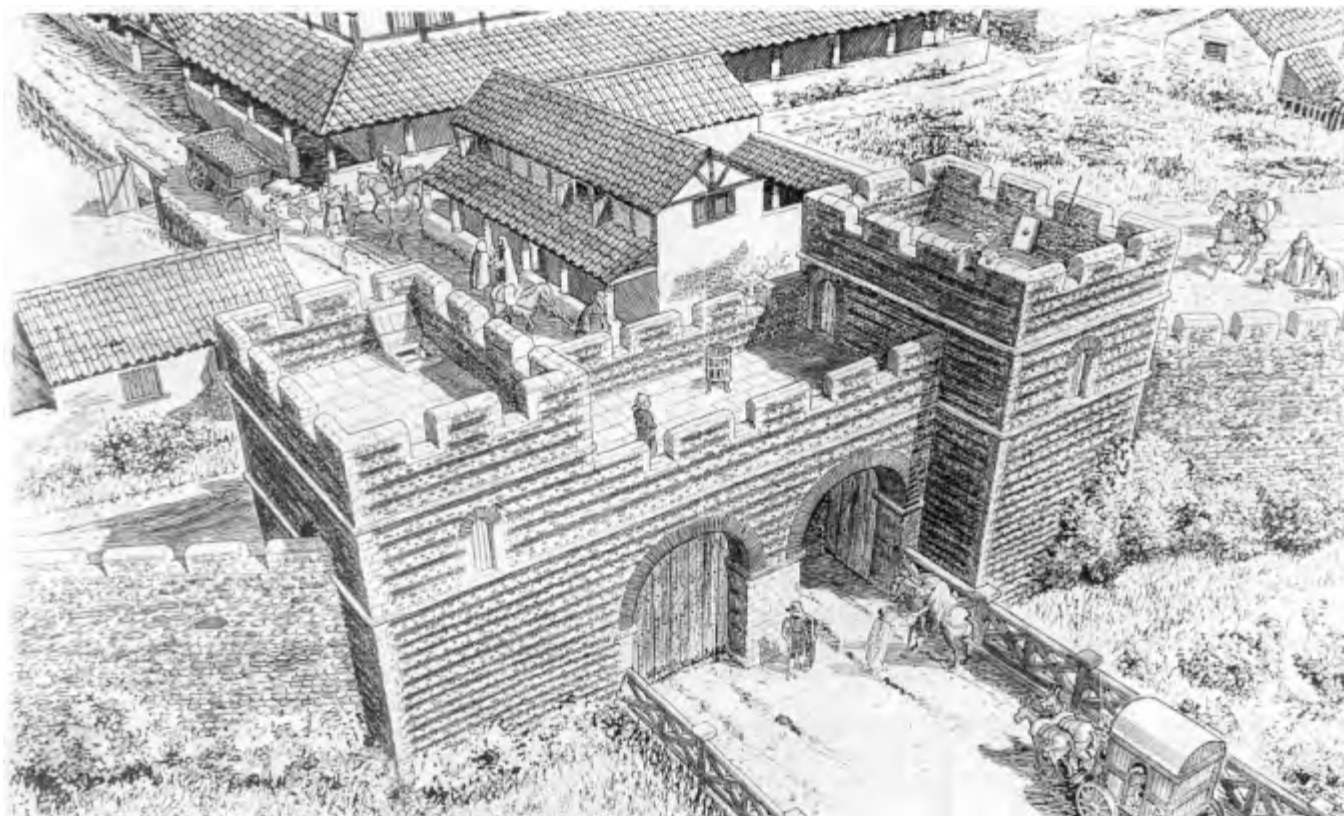
During the winter further editorial work was carried out on Volume VIII of **The Archaeology of Canterbury** monograph series which was published in July. Following a preliminary report on Volume V, recently returned from H.B.M.C., we anticipate that a great deal of the forthcoming year will be taken up with editorial work on that important monograph.

Our section of the **Annual Report** would not be complete without our annual round of thanks. We would like to thank the specialists whose invaluable help we so appreciate. At the British Museum Leslie Webster, Barry Agar and Ralph Jackson gave advice, at the Museum of London, Geoff Egan and at the Geological Museum, R. Sanderson. At the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, Fortress House, help came from Justine Bayley, Paul Wilthew and Paul Budd and at West Malling, Martin Read, Karen Webster and Adrian Tribe.

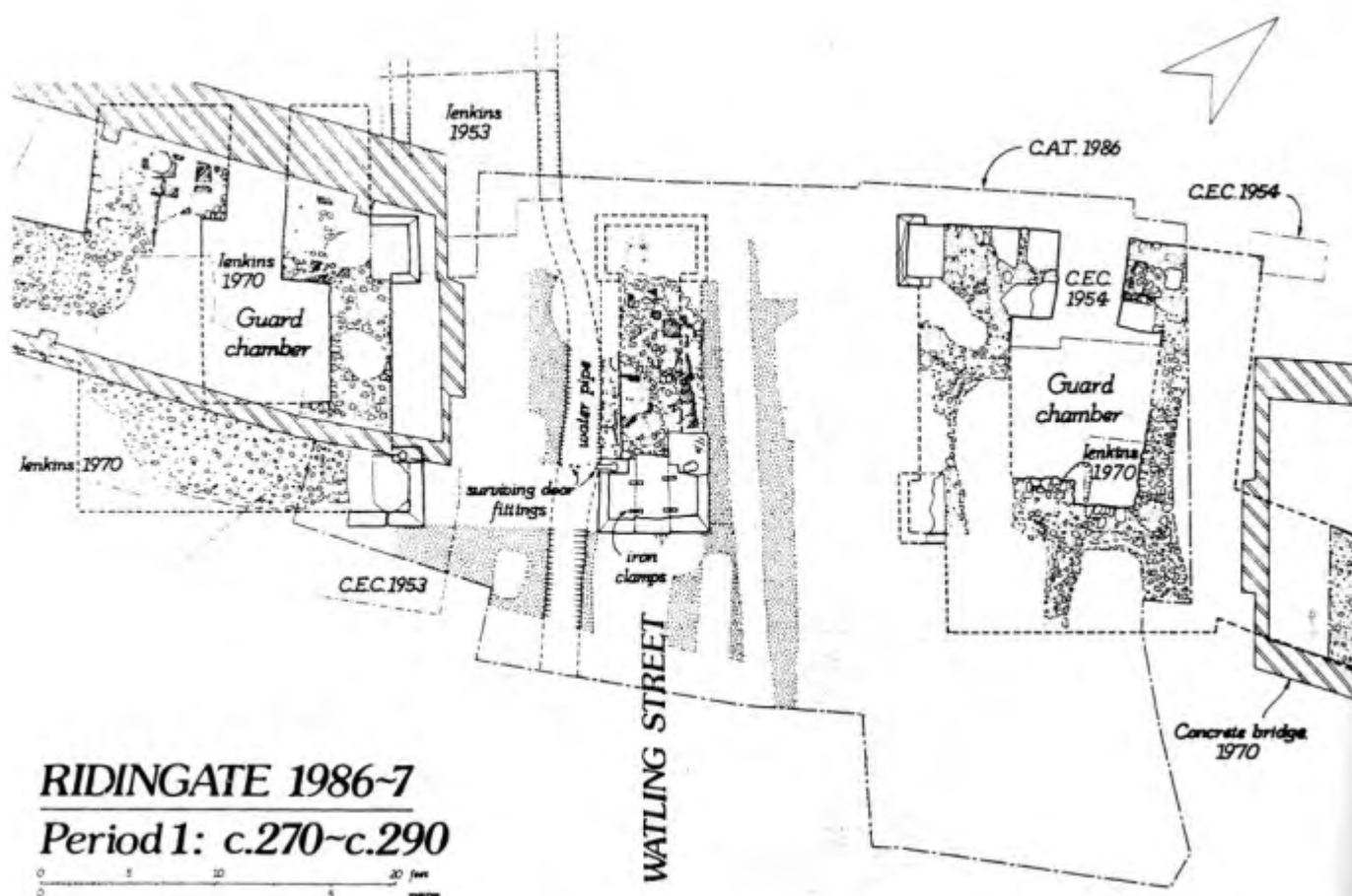
We attended two meetings of the Finds Research Group at the Museum of London and the Tower of London and weekend conferences at Liverpool on Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and Romano-British small finds at Knuston Hall, Northants.

Our final word of thanks should go to the Friends of the Trust for funding these and similar trips.

## V POST-EXCAVATION



*Reconstruction view of Roman Ridingate c. A.D. 300 by John Bowen*



*Plan of Roman Ridingate based on excavations 1953-86*



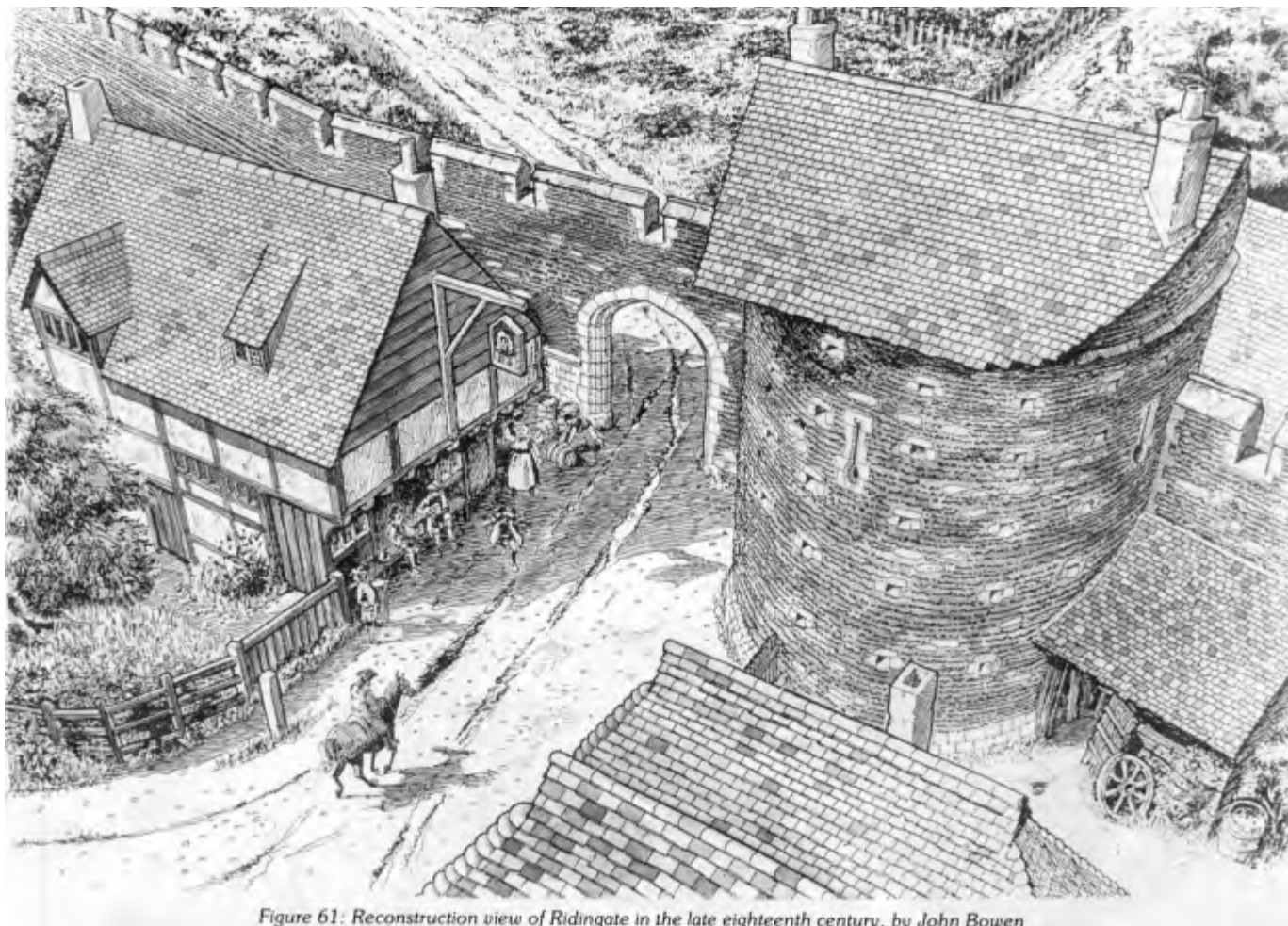


Figure 61: Reconstruction view of Ridigate in the late eighteenth century, by John Bowen

## 1. Ridigate

by Paul Blockley

During the spring, access was obtained via inspection covers to the hollow concrete 'chambers' on either side of the Ridigate, with a view to resurveying and analysing the south-west guard chamber of the Roman gate. After clearing the layer of silt which had accumulated since the guard chamber was entombed in 1970, it was found that the structure had survived to a height of 1.30 m. A complete record, both drawn and photographic, was made and with the help of photographs in the Canterbury Museums archive, taken during the construction of the bridge in 1970, it has been possible for the first time to combine all the elements of the gate into one coherent plan.

The hollow chamber on the south-west side of the gate runs for 50 m.; the reduced Roman wall being visible for this

entire length. The Roman guard chamber was sealed by the medieval city wall, which stands to a height of 2.40 m. above the surviving Roman fabric. A survey was also carried out in the concrete 'chamber' on the north-east side of the modern bridge, where the Roman wall stands to a height of 3.42 m.

Work has progressed well on the analysis of the Ridigate excavation of 1986 (see Annual Report 1985-86, 13, for details of the gate as excavated). Photographs taken in 1970 (see above), have shown that there was a large hinge pivot in the greensand block on both sides of the south-west carriageway, indicating double-leaved doors. A reconstruction drawing of the gate by John Bowen is included in this report. This shows a projecting front to the north-east guard chamber. Although not immediately clear, the gate does have a degree of symmetry which can be appreciated from the plan, with single opposed projections at front and rear.

## 2. The Archbishop's Palace

by John Bowen & Jonathan Rady

Since the completion of the 1985-86 excavation, all the Trust's work on the Archbishop's Palace is in the process of being drawn together prior to publication in a national journal. To complement the excavations a study of the standing architecture and exhaustive documentary research has provided a detailed picture of this, one of the greatest residences in the country during the medieval and Tudor periods.

Surprisingly, prior to the Trust's involvement, the Palace had never been studied in detail. Accounts range from Lambard's brief historical description in c. 1570, to Willis's summary of earlier topographical and historical studies in the nineteenth century.

Work by the Trust commenced in 1981 with a new survey and re-appraisal of the surviving fragments of the early thirteenth century Great Hall, probably the largest building of its type in the country after Westminster Hall. This was followed in 1982 by excavations situated mainly in the south-eastern and northeastern areas of the building, which in addition to producing some evidence for the pre-Norman history of the site, principally the location of a hitherto unknown Roman street, revealed the contemporary solar undercroft beyond the east end of the Hall, and yielded a fine corpus of architectural fragments from those parts of the building wantonly destroyed by the Parliamentarians in the seventeenth century.

A general survey of other surviving Palace buildings together with the initial documentary research, was undertaken while excavation was in progress, with the result that a more



## POST-EXCAVATION

comprehensive picture of the whole precinct and its evolution, began to emerge.

Further excavations took place in 1985-86 immediately south of the present Palace buildings, in the shadow of the north-west tower of the Cathedral. This trench revealed exciting and unexpected evidence of the first Palace, built shortly after the Conquest, specifically elements of range extending south from the later thirteenth century Great Hall (parts of this range are incorporated into the present Palace). In 1868 Willis had said of the buildings of this area, '... they are of late style, and of little or no value, either as architectural or for historical studies' (*Arch. Cant.*, 7, (1868), 156). The more detailed architectural survey which accompanied the excavation revealed hitherto unnoticed features of the standing structure which were only fully explained by an analysis of the remains exposed during the excavation. The archaeological work concluded with the dismantling of a large rockery immediately adjacent to the site. Amongst numerous

buildings mentioned above and probably accommodated the Archbishop's retinue. In the standing northern part of this range two undercroft windows built of Quarr stone, subsequently blocked, survive from this period. Two doorways were exposed during the excavation, both blocked, one of which displays a similar construction to doorways in the near contemporary Royal Castle. Together with fragmentary remains of Lanfranc's precinct boundary wall, which survives at the south end and around the north-east corner, the massive walls uncovered in the excavation are typical of this period in Canterbury in their method of construction.

In the 1982 excavation to the north of the range, stratigraphy possibly dating to the second half of the eleventh century, although not fully excavated, indicated the presence of a considerable sequence of laminated construction and floor deposits. These may be related to as yet unknown structures to the north which were eventually replaced by the Great Hall in the early thirteenth century. This building was the focal point of a major programme of rebuilding and refurbishment instigated by Archbishop Hubert Walter in around 1200. The aisled Hall and Solar block, almost 200 feet long and 64 feet wide, built in the latest French Gothic style, heralded a complete departure from the Romanesque character still apparent in much of the architecture of the preceding decades in Canterbury. This new approach consisted of a much more coherent distribution of mass and volume, creating an elegant yet monumental effect.

On the north-west parts of the associated Great Kitchen (40 feet square internally) survive, together with elements of contemporary modifications of Lanfranc's buildings, revealed in the southern area of

architectural fragments dating from the 1080s to the nineteenth century that were recovered from this rockery, several were identified as coming from the Great Hall, most notably a fine capital from the clustered shafts of the arcades.

Roman levels, although not excavated on either of the Trust's sites, were sealed by a layer of the post-Roman 'dark earth' that is found in many other areas of the city. On both sites the 'dark earth' was usually immediately overlain by deposits related to the construction of the earliest Palace buildings.

The Palace precinct extends northward along the west side of the Cathedral precinct, towards what is now The Borough, and is bounded on the west by Palace Street. The line of this road, formerly called St Alphege Street, was established by Archbishop Lanfranc to the west of an earlier thoroughfare at the time when he laid out his new Palace in c. 1080. This realignment necessitated the demolition of at least twenty-seven existing properties according to Domesday Book, traces of which may have been identified at the west end of the 1982 excavation and also brought about the existing dog-leg corners between Palace Street and The Borough.

The buildings of Lanfranc's Palace were concentrated at the south end of the precinct close to the Cathedral and, according to several accounts of the murder of Archbishop Becket, consisted principally of a Great Hall with northern porch, one private chamber on the east and a kitchen to the west. Doubtless the Palace also possessed a chapel probably the small chapel referred to in the Parliamentary survey of 1647 (now in Lambeth Palace Library) and various necessary service buildings.

The range partially excavated in 1985 was a masonry structure of two storeys, located to the north of the principal

the 1985-86 excavation.

Piecemeal work on the Palace buildings seems to have continued into the fourteenth century. The groups of buildings are recorded in a document of 1349 (published in *Arch. Cant.* vii, (1868), 190) which refers to the Great Hall, the Chapel, a small Chamber of the Lord Archbishop, the Great Chamber, the Kitchen for that Chamber, the Great House called the Hall of St Thomas next the Lord's chamber, the chamber next the Great Hall, two other chambers between the Great Hall and Great Chamber and the Great Kitchen and the Great Gate with Stables. Some of these buildings can now be identified or located with a fair amount of certainty.

Toward the end of the fourteenth century the Norman building, partly excavated in 1985, underwent major refurbishment. The upper walls were reduced to the first floor

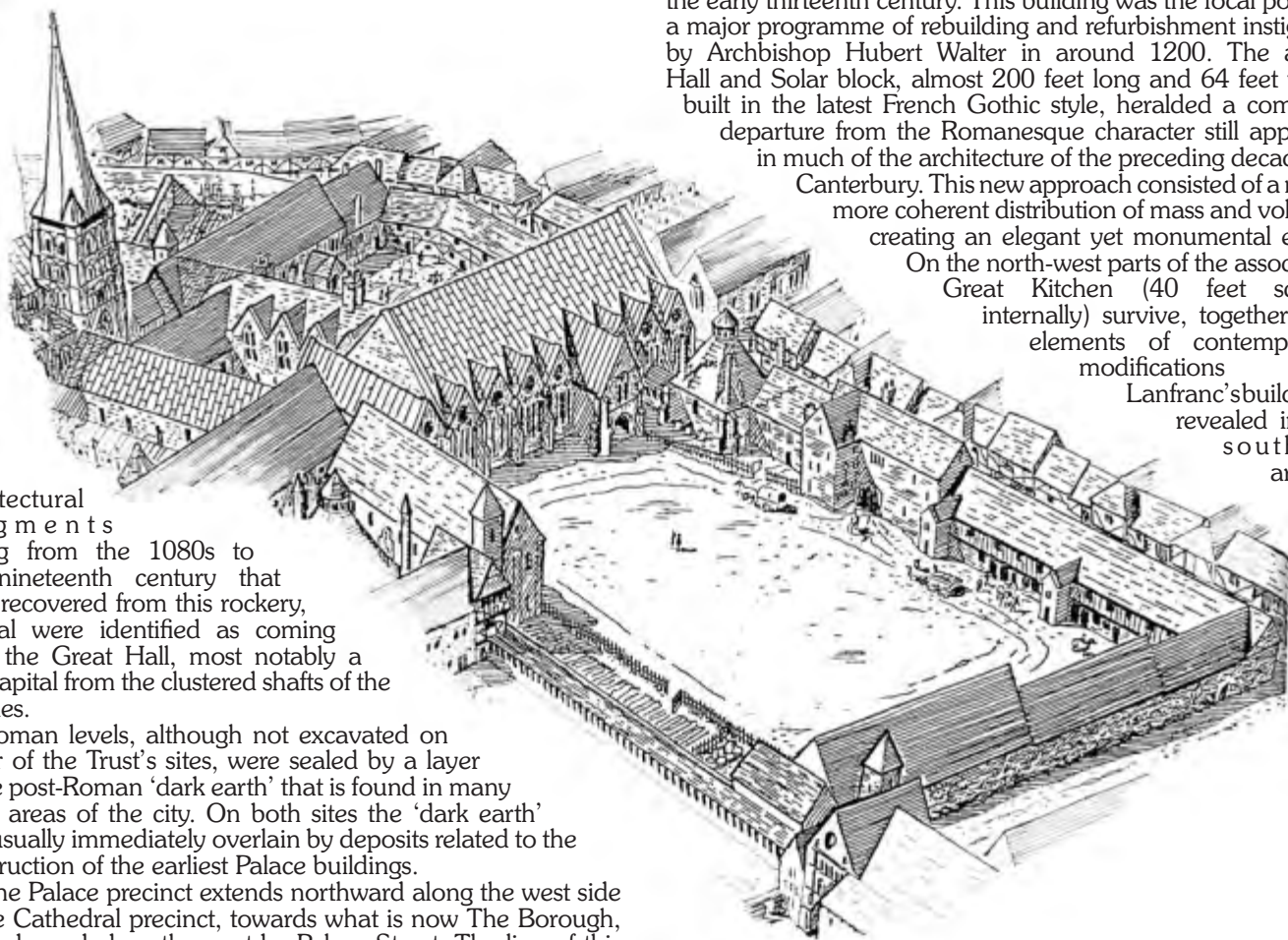


Figure 62: Reconstruction view of the Archbishop's Palace on the eve of dissolution, by John Bowen



THE  
ARCHBISHOP'S  
PALACE  
CANTERBURY

## Plan of precinct

Information from the Parliamentary Survey of 1647 shewn in small italics.

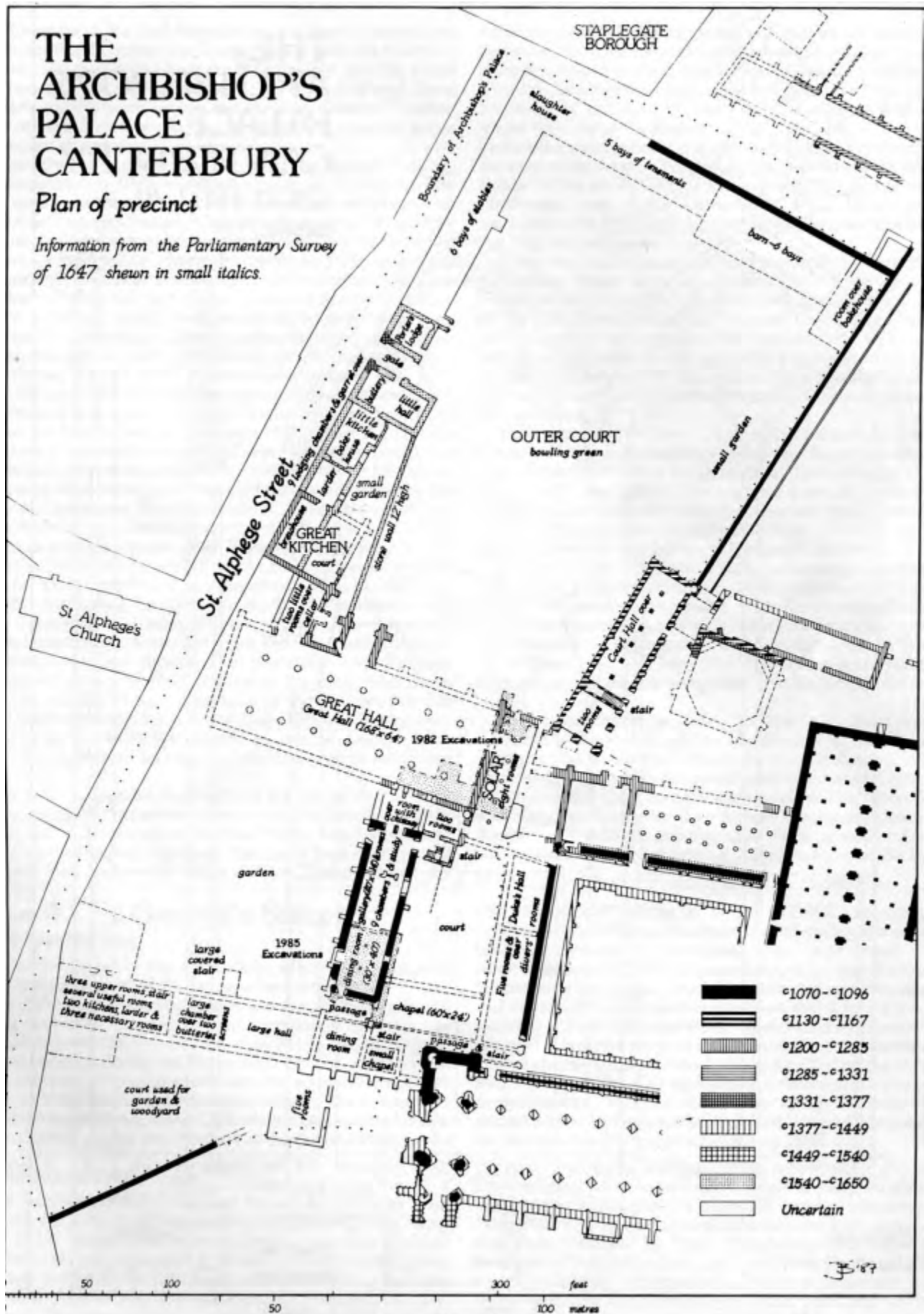
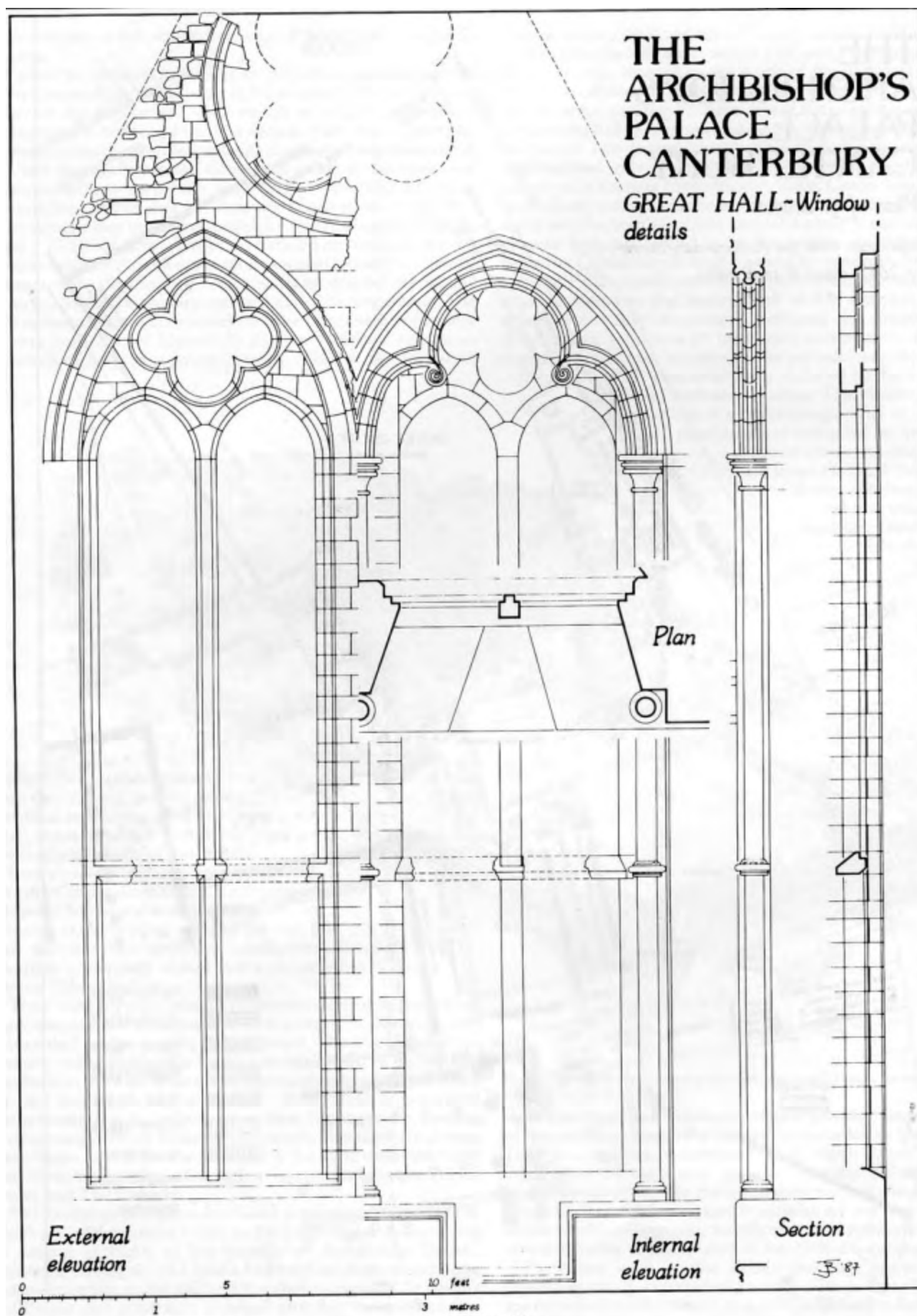


Figure 63

## POST-EXCAVATION





and then rebuilt to a level higher than that which exists today, as indicated by the twin light windows surviving to transom level in the east wall. The new first floor was supported on Sampson posts, and the undercroft refenestrated. Fireplaces were inserted and the western elevation buttressed. Presumably at this time or earlier the other existing Norman buildings, mainly to the south of the excavation, were modified. Unfortunately no fabric survives above ground, but the general arrangement and a little detail can be postulated from documentary sources of the post-medieval period.

The Palace continued in use throughout Tudor times except for a short period after a serious fire in 1543. It was shortly before this fire that the twelfth century Cellarer's Hall, called the **Domus Hospitum** to the north-east of the Great Hall, together with the Cellarer's lodging on the west of the Cloister, were granted to the Archbishop after having been retained for a short period by the King at the Dissolution. The Archbishop's Courts of Common Law for the Archbishop's Liberties were normally held in the **Domus Hospitum** according to the 1647 Parliamentary survey.

The Civil War saw the end of the Archbishop's authority and with it the end of the Palace as a grand residence. In 1647, two years after Archbishop Laud's execution, the Palace was surveyed and its demolition was begun with the two halls, the chapel and **Domus Hospitum**. The smaller ranges were let, presumably after modification, to local citizens. The previously unstudied and unpublished survey of 1647 is possibly the most informative document relating to the topography of the precinct that has survived and represents the Palace at the height of its development - virtually all the buildings referred to can be specifically or approximately located on the most recent survey of the Palace.

After the interregnum the porch of the Great Hall was left standing and partly incorporated into a new dwelling, replaced in 1781 by the house now called Walpole House. New houses were erected against the street frontage. The site of the eastern part of the Great Hall was made into a sunken garden amidst the ruins, part of which was excavated in 1982. The most interesting feature of this garden was its retaining terrace wall, built of re-used stone from the Great Hall, mainly Purbeck marble shaft fragments from the clustered columns,

stacked on their sides, 'like billets on a woodstack' according to Gostling (W. Gostling, **A walk in and about the City of Canterbury**, (1825 ed.), 142). Piecemeal topographical changes occurred during the next two decades most notably the demolition of what remained of the Palace to the south of the 1985 excavation, together with the north-west tower of the Cathedral in 1832. Levels probably associated with this phase were amongst the latest examined in the 1985 excavations.

It was not until the end of the nineteenth century that the Archbishop again took up residence in Canterbury, when Frederick Temple had Caro build his new smaller Palace, known as the 'Old Palace', within the Precinct. Caro's work, begun in 1899, carefully incorporated the northern end of Lanfranc's original range as well as the ruins of the south wall of the Great Hall, and the survey that he produced prior to his rebuilding has proved invaluable to the understanding of elements concealed by the new work.

The interior of the Outer Court of the Palace has now been entirely taken over by the King's School and the area to the southwest of the 'Old Palace' is occupied by the Cathedral Clerk of Works' yard and office. There is also a motley collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century houses on Palace Street, which incorporate fragments of earlier buildings, notably a medieval stone doorway in the vicinity of Lanfranc's kitchen.

The Trust's final work in the Palace had more of a horticultural than archaeological nature with the establishment of a sunken garden incorporating the remains of Lanfranc's original buildings, re-introducing perhaps an aspect of the local topography missing since the nineteenth century, when a similar garden in the ruins of the Great Hall, was backfilled. The final stage of repair and consolidation of the surviving fabric is in progress at the time of writing.

Thanks are again extended to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, and to Mrs Runcie, to the Rev David Maple and the staff of the Old Palace and to Mr Richard Scott and Mr Brian Lemar. Acknowledgements are also due to H.B.M.C. for funding most of the post-excavation work, to Tim Tatton Brown and Margaret Sparks for their comprehensive analyses of the documentary material and also to all the Trust staff and M.S.C. team members who have worked in the Precinct over the last few years.

### 3. No 41 St George's Street

by Paul Blockley

Work on the report of this excavation, which was conducted during the summer of 1985, has now been completed.

One of the most interesting aspects was the piecing together of a long sequence of post-Roman occupation on the site commencing with the construction of an Anglo-Saxon 'sunken featured building' during the fifth or sixth century. After a short break, occupation recommenced with the construction of light industrial timber buildings containing oven bases. These structures were rebuilt several times until c. 1175 when a large casting furnace was established on the site. Analysis of the metalworking waste and clay mould fragments by the

H.B.M.C. Laboratory has confirmed that the furnace was part of a bell-casting process. Later buildings included a • bakehouse with large bread ovens, constructed around 1500-25, presumably to the rear of a structure fronting onto St George's Street. The extended sequence of ovens and floors within the bakehouse shows that it had a long life, including at least one major phase of rebuilding and continued in use until at least the early seventeenth century. It is possible that this bakehouse lay behind the building depicted on the C.A.L.C. Map 123 of c. 1640. The topographical survey of the area will be complemented by a documentary study currently being undertaken by Mr Duncan Harrington. It is hoped that the report can be submitted for publication during 1988.

### 4. Highstead

by Paul Bennett

A report on the excavations at Highstead appeared in the Trust's first Annual Report for 1975-76. The site south-east of the small village of Highstead near Chislet, laying on the 100 ft. gravel terrace overlooking the Wantsum Channel from the west, was excavated in advance of and during gravel extraction. Evidence for palimpsest occupation dating from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age to the third century A.D., was recovered, this comprising a complex pattern of field systems, occupied

enclosures, hut foundations, rubbish pits and quarries. The excavated features produced substantial quantities of pottery - arguably the largest group of prehistoric ceramics recovered from a single site in Kent. The excavation records and finds assemblages have been assessed by Nigel Macpherson-Grant and other members of Trust staff in association with Peter Couldrey, and the report is currently in preparation. The post-excavation work is being financed by English Heritage; the final publication will hopefully appear as a monograph of the Kent Archaeological Society.

## VI EDUCATION

### 1. Lectures

by Paul Blockley & Marion Green

Once again a variety of lectures were given by members of Trust staff and Mrs Marjorie Lyle our honorary Education Officer. This year they ranged from talks to local societies and schools to university groups, summer schools, conferences and seminars. These were all supplemented by guided tours of current excavations and a series of walks through the city during both the Canterbury and Chaucer Festivals.

More groups and societies requested the '2,000 Years of Canterbury Ceramics' lecture which illustrates the development of Canterbury's pottery from the first century A.D. to the nineteenth century. Presentation is informative, colourful and, judging by audience response, entertaining. It attracts

a number of potters, whose comments on the technological aspects of pot production are always thought-provoking. A particularly animated session on Roman finds was held with the Canterbury Voluntary Association for the Blind. People largely reliant on the sense of touch for their perception were fascinated by handling a variety of artefacts from tiny dice to weighty amphorae.

In conclusion, Canterbury was again represented at the Annual General Meeting of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery, this year held at Clacton. I would like to thank the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for helping finance these visits. The theme of 'The Thames Estuary' was illustrated by papers from London, Essex and Kent, the latter including the West Kent contributions as well as Canterbury representing the east of the county.



Figure 65: Reconstructed view of St Peter's Church and adjacent buildings in the early seventeenth century, by John Bowen

### 2. Exhibitions

by Paul Bennett

Besides the opening of the Ricemans/Marks and Spencer exhibition on the Morelli Bridge in the latter part of last year (featured in last year's Annual Report) exhibitions on the Trust's activities have appeared in St Alphege Church and most recently in the Eastbridge Hospital, an exhibition on the

St Peter's Street area. A further exhibition is planned for the latter part of this year.

A small 'changing' exhibition will be a permanent feature of the Trust's premises. The ground floor area of our office, against the street frontage, has been equipped with exhibition boards on which a changing montage of photographs, drawings and plans showing recent or current Trust activities, will be displayed.

### 3. Publicity

by Paul Bennett

The Trust's activities this year have been published widely in the local press and television.

Once again the Kentish Gazette, Canterbury Extra, Adscene and Herne Bay Advertiser have carried many articles about the Trust's work. We are particularly grateful to David Rose of the Kentish Gazette, not only for his continued interest in our work, but for the excellent, accurate articles that he has written.

Accounts of our work have also appeared in the national press, particularly pieces written on the Pound Lane kiln. TVS visited our excavations in 'Martins' basement, St. Margaret's Church and Radigund's Car Park. Radio Kent and Radio Invicta also broadcast on these sites and others during the course of the year.

Thanks are extended to all those involved in both local and national media, who continue to take an interest in the Trust's activities.

### 4. Canterbury Pilgrims Way

by Robin Westbrook, Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Ltd

Work has now started on constructing the Canterbury Pilgrims Way in St Margaret's Church. The main contract - to erect the structure upon which the scenes of the fourteenth century pilgrim's route will be assembled - is well advanced and on schedule. A new floor has been laid and a large steel frame installed. Work on the scenes and figures themselves is underway in the workshops of Heritage Projects in York. These

will be transported in prefabricated form and installed during the winter of 1987/88. A temporary roof and scaffolding have been erected over the church to enable extensive restoration and conservation work to be carried out on the external fabric and roof.

The Canterbury Pilgrims Way is scheduled for opening on the 19th March 1988. This will represent an investment of 1.4 million and create some thirty to forty jobs in the City as well as providing a worthwhile and stable source of income to the Trust.



## VII PUBLICATIONS

by Paul Bennett

Interim reports on the Trust's activities last year were published in **Archaeologia Cantiana**, **Britannia**, **Medieval Archaeology**, **Post-medieval Archaeology** and the annual bulletin of the C.B.A. '**Archaeology in Britain**'. An article entitled 'Rescue Excavations in the Outer Court of St. Augustine's Abbey 1983-4' was published in **Archaeologia Cantiana** Vol. ciii (1986) with the aid of a grant from the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. Small articles were also prepared by members of Trust staff for the **Ceramics Bulletin**, the Kent Archaeological Review and the Kent Conservation Bulletin.

One of the most significant publication achievements this year is the appearance of Volume VIII in our monograph series **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, 'Intra- and Extra-Mural Sites 1949-55 and 1980-84'. The handsomely bound volumes have recently been delivered to our office and are now on sale. To Professor S.S. Frere, the principal author of the volume and to Sally Stow who assisted Professor Frere with his sections of the volume and compiled the index, our thanks are extended. Much of the credit for this publication goes to Dr Alec Detsicas, the joint Honorary Editor (with Tim Tatton-Brown) of the **Archaeology of Canterbury** series. The series is published on our behalf by the Kent Archaeological Society.

Their continuing support for our publications, excavation and research programmes is greatly appreciated.

This year marked the publication of the first number in our Heritage of Canterbury 'popular booklet' series and the production of a set of eight Heritage of Canterbury colour postcards. The Trust hope to develop and publish an extensive series of 'popular' historical and archaeological studies of the city and district. **Canterbury in Domesday Book** is the first of this series. The text was written by Tim Tatton-Brown with drawings, layout and design by Trust staff in association with Howard Smith of E.C. Parker and Company (Services) Ltd. The success of this publication, which was generously sponsored by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, the Kent Archaeological Society, Canterbury Archaeological Society, the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and the Albion Bookshop, is in a large measure due to Tim Tatton-Brown's excellent text and imaginative two colour printing by Parker Printers.

The postcards, which feature recent archaeological finds and reconstruction drawings by Trust staff, were printed by E.T.W. Dennis and Sons Limited of Scarborough.

## VIII THE FRIENDS OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

by Lawrence Lyle

The year was overshadowed for us all by the death of our founder, first Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, Donald Baron. He and Desiree had moved to London towards the end of 1986 and had returned to our Christmas party in the Dominican Priory in December at which their many friends among the Friends, the Management Committee and the staff presented them with an eighteenth century engraving of a view of Canterbury. In February Donald died, after a short illness. It was his wide experience and dedicated work which launched the Friends on so successful a course at the inaugural meeting in January 1984. He was a tireless Chairman, a meticulous Hon. Treasurer and an inspiration to all who worked with him.

To commemorate his services to the Trust the Friends' Committee and the Management Committee have decided to launch an appeal for a capital sum to endow Donald Baron Bursaries for members of the Trust staff. These will enable specialists to keep abreast of current developments in their fields by attending weekend and other short courses. We feel that this is an objective of which Donald would have approved, and we are confident that the response will enable us to invest a substantial sum. Please send your contribution to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr L.S. Fisher, 5 Cadnam Close, Canterbury, CT2 7SD, making your cheques payable to 'The Friends of the C.A.T. (Donald Baron Bursaries A/C)'.

The Friends supported the St John's Lane dig with a grant of £3,000. This was a particularly significant grant because it prompted the Canterbury City Council and the Kent County Council to make funds available as well. Without the support of the Friends it is possible that this site, where traces of the earliest occupation of Canterbury were found, would have been developed without any preliminary archaeological investigation. We also contributed £5,000 towards the cost of the excavation at the Tannery which began at the end of June and is already beginning to yield important results.

It is only the generosity of Friends and the hard work of our officers and committee which enable us to make these large grants to the Trust. Laurence Fisher has taken over as Hon. Treasurer and has computerised our records; Nancy Isaac and Barbara Slimming continue as Hon. Secretary and Hon. Membership Secretary respectively, assisted by Barbara Rogers. My wife, Marjorie, continues as Hon. Publicity Officer and organiser of Heritage weekends. I am most grateful to them all for all they do to support the Trust.

Peggy Hayes has been one of our most successful fund raisers. Not only did she organise a most enjoyable and

successful lunch party in her beautiful garden in September, but she was the moving spirit behind the Antiques Auction in March which raised over £2,000 for our funds. We are most grateful for all the hard work she and her helpers put into these events.

The season 1986/87 saw a real improvement in the returns on our Heritage Weekends, thanks to the participation of groups rather than individuals. The profit on the four weekends was over £1,000 not counting purchases of goods supplied by the Shop; some participants have also joined the Friends. In September a group organised by Ipswich Museum, who had been staying at Christ Church College, negotiated a weekend programme excluding accommodation. Although the profit was smaller they so enjoyed themselves that the word spread to Southwold Archaeological and Natural History Society who made a block booking of twenty-nine for the second March weekend when we had an excellent weekend with reasonable weather. The Chaucer Hotel excelled themselves and threw in a cream tea and a champagne reception thanks to the large numbers. We welcomed eighteen Friends of the York Archaeological Trust to the first November weekend which was very appropriate at the moment when our collaboration with Heritage Projects over St Margaret's Church had been launched. One other weekend was made up from individuals and one was cancelled for lack of support.

The new brochure encourages group bookings but so far we have had no takers for the first two November weekends or for early March 1988, although a Canadian group later in November has contacted us. We need Friends to publicise these weekends among groups they know.

Again our thanks are heartfelt to the Dean and Chapter for allowing us to continue with privileged and very popular candlelit tours of the Cathedral and to the churches at Barfreston and Brook always so welcoming and helpful. The Chaucer Hotel and Smith's Coaches are the two essential underpinners of the venture and we have had excellent service from both.

The autumn visit to London started at the Huguenot Church in Soho Square where we were warmly welcomed, continuing to the fascinating 'Archaeology in Britain' exhibition at the British Museum.

A small party also made an ascent of Bell Harry Tower. During the spring and summer of 1987 two visits had to be cancelled through lack of support and one, to Mersham-le-Hatch and Swanton Mill ran with only a small party. Next summer we plan better co-ordination with other organisations in Canterbury which run excursions.

During the winter we enjoyed lectures by Paul Bennett on the recent work of the Trust, by Michael Fuller on Kentish Watermills and by Dr Tom Blagg on Petra.

Parties of Friends have visited the Ridigate, St Margaret's Church, St Radigunds and the Tannery to have the excavations

taking place at these sites explained to them.

Our aim in the coming year is to recruit more members and to launch the Donald Baron Bursaries, thereby fulfilling our objective of supporting the work of the Trust which is expanding so rapidly.

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## IX THE SHOP

by Marjorie Lyle

Trade at the shop was exceptionally good from Spring to Christmas 1986, but has been disappointing since. Apart from the weather, the main reason in my view has been the overexploitation of Canterbury by charity shops. Shelter, Cancer Care and now Sue Ryder have joined ourselves and the other eight shops operating during this financial year and Save the Children are seeking a site. While tourists keep us afloat in the summer, the local population is too small for us all the rest of the year. Archaeology has less immediate appeal than the homeless, handicapped, starving and dying and it has been all the more necessary to develop the service we perform for mothers on the commission scheme. Profits here went up by £1,200 while ordinary receipts rose by only £250. The other new source of income has been the sale of Trust leaflets boosted while St. Margaret's Church remained open until Christmas. They yielded £1,000 profit, which will be less this year without a permanent sales point in the city centre.

Rents too have risen. Heritage Projects took one room as an office from October to June at a good rent and the holiday bookings were well subscribed. Our present students have kept the flats better and are returning in October for another year. This summer's holiday bookings have been more patchy.

It is pleasing to report profits for the year up from £12,990 to £15,514, but this would have been better still without very heavy expenditure on the property. As it is an old listed building, repairs are always costly, but repointing, a new front gutter and half a new shop floor are a bit much for one year. In addition, damp problems at the flats, increased security after an attempted break-in, a new cooker and electrical repairs have added to these costs. The fire authorities have also required us to rebuild the kitchen walls. Next year the furniture and carpets so kindly donated by the Friends when we opened will need replacing and it is not long before the heavy cost of reroofing the entire property will become urgent.

Helpers were greatly encouraged when on March 6th we handed over our last debt repayment to National Westminster Bank. £34,500 in thirty three months repaid from old clothes sales is a splendid achievement due to the devotion of our regular band of shop volunteers who can now take pleasure in the £4,700 we have so far (to July 6th) been able to hand over to the Trust. We are absorbing the quarterly repayments to Canterbury City Council without difficulty and now owe £3,150 on this debt. However, the gallant band are tiring and ageing and are not being replaced since so many in the next generation are at work. We are very grateful to Jill Cheyney who came as a volunteer and now does four shifts a week for a very small wage. She provides some continuity for customers, more uniform pricing and a high standard of order and tidiness in the shop. There is however an imminent crisis on the helper front unless new volunteers come forward.

As I have told the Management Committee that I must end my four year endeavour next April 5th, the future of the shop is currently under review. In this connection, we have sought a valuation of the whole property and have been stunned to find that it has doubled in value over four years.

As always I must express my gratitude to Stan Kemsley and Geoff Ansell for managing our finances, to all my helpers and to Barbara Rogers, chief painter-decorator-cleaner-tidier-laundress and deputy manager, without whom I could not have survived. I am very glad that we were all able to give our thanks to Donald Baron at the shop party in November. He has been with us in spirit during the successes of this year for which he paved the way, though we daily miss his presence.

Therefore it is a mixed picture I paint - success this year, but storm clouds on the horizon, whether we look at sales, rents, repairs or shop helpers.

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## X ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Council and Committees

Donald Baron resigned as a member of Council and as a Director of the Limited Company on leaving Canterbury in December. All his colleagues were deeply saddened by his death a few weeks later and several attended his funeral in London.

The Publication Sub-Committee, chaired by Margaret Sparks, has been active in publishing **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Volume VIII 'Intra- and Extra-mural Sites 1949-55 and 1980-84'. Other volumes in the series are in preparation.

Lawrence Lyle

### 2. Premises

The Trust now owns its premises at 92A Broad Street. The purchase of our offices and yard with outbuildings from Kent County Council took place in March this year. As stated in last year's Annual Report, the cost of securing our base of operations was high, amounting to £85,000. We are reliably

informed that the purchase price was extremely fair and we are grateful to Kent County Council Estates for the advice and assistance they gave at the time of purchase.

Having now secured our premises, we are actively pursuing a long term scheme to renovate and upgrade them. Canterbury City Council have generously offered a loan to assist with the building work which will hopefully commence with repairs to the roofs during September this year.

A new garden at the front of the premises was constructed by members of the Trust staff. Mrs Margaret Cowles, a supporter of the Trust's activities for many years, has stocked the garden with many colourful plants and flowers for which we are immensely grateful. The garden has considerably brightened the dull exterior of our premises and generated many kind remarks from passers-by.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Jill Butler for recently donating a Ford Transit van to the Trust. This valuable asset will undoubtedly see considerable use in the forthcoming year.

The City Council have allowed us the temporary use of Nos 13 and 14 Northgate and No. 57 Pound Lane as hostel



accommodation and No. 16 Pound Lane as a temporary office. The council are also allowing our seasonal volunteers, many of them from Europe and North America, free campsite facilities at Bekesbourne Lane. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the members and officers of the City Council for their generosity and continuing support of the Archaeological Trust.

Paul Bennett

### 3. The Manpower Services Commission Team

The M.S.C. team has had a remarkable year. We are as capable of planning, recording, finds processing and illustration as we are of using the pick, shovel, trowel and barrow of day to day excavation. Many of the gang come in on days off and weekends, and are eager to assist, offering tools, equipment and technical advice which the Trust does not possess. Some have gone further, extending their practical knowledge by going to college to take 'OA' level archaeology. There has been an excellent atmosphere on site and the impetus will continue under Mike McDonnell and John Ford, supervisor and ganger respectively for the forthcoming year.

Over the time I have worked with the Trust, the M.S.C. has expanded from eight to twenty. From being employed as much to pick up litter as to excavate, we are now a well-trained team of archaeological diggers. The result of all this is that of the fifteen people to leave the M.S.C. team this year, eight are now full-time members of the Trust and two are closely involved with pottery reconstruction.

We are the best advertisement the Community Programme has, and I wish those taking over every success.

The politics of the day have dictated that the nature of the M.S.C. team should change dramatically. From being a team of twenty, averaging roughly nineteen to twenty-two people working a twenty-four hour week, as of No the Trust considerably, in terms of continuity and experience.

The Trust itself faces immense changes in the next five years, as the forces of big business become ever more apparent. The Trust has a superb opportunity to attract massive publicity and hence income, to finance those activities which we all would like to see - unprofitable excavations, an education service, pure academic archaeology and, from my point of view, to give those on site as often as not soaking wet and covered in mud, freezing in winter, an adequate reward for their overwhelming enthusiasm.

Good luck to the Trust and all who sail with her.

John Hollely  
M.S.C. Site Supervisor

### 4 Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following individuals and organisations who have financially contributed (or have agreed to contribute) towards the excavation and building recording work in the Area of Archaeological Importance, and beyond, during the past year.

**English Heritage** for excavations in advance of development at St. John's Lane; Gilton Mill, Ash; Quex Park, Margate: postexcavation work on Highstead; St. John's Lane; Ridigate and Archbishop's Palace.

**Kent County Council** for excavations at St. John's Lane.

**Canterbury City Council** for excavations in advance of development at St. John's Lane; 36-37 Stour Street; All Saints Church; Blackfriars Gate and building recording at 34 St. Margaret's Street.

**The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust** for excavations at St John's Lane; St. Mildred's Tannery; Station Road East and No 7 New Street.

**Mr. Geoffrey Barrett of Barretts (Canterbury) Ltd** for excavations in advance of redevelopment at Barretts forecourt, Pound Lane and building recording at No 26 St Peter's Street.

**Mr. Paul Phillips of 'Martin's' of Canterbury** for excavations in the cellar of No. 20 St Margaret's Street.

**Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Limited** for photographic recording of monuments and tombstones at St Margaret's Church.

**Colin Strickland** for excavations at Nos 36-37 Stour Street. Mr E. Kates and Abbott Construction for excavations in advance of development at Adelaide Place.

**Seaward Properties** for excavations in advance of redevelopment at St Radigund's Street.

**British Telecom** for excavations in advance of repaving at All Saints Church, Best Lane.

**Williamson & Sons (Canterbury) Limited** for excavations in advance of development at St Mildred's Tannery.

**P .A. Barden & Sons Limited** for trial trenching at Roper Road.

**The Dean and Chapter, Canterbury Cathedral** for building recording at the Domus Hospitum, Christchurch Priory.

**Mr. N. Mattingly** for evaluation trenching behind 'Saunders', No 50 St Peter's Street.

**Cardys** for unfailing help and enthusiasm during our work at 'Martin's' No 20 St Margaret's Street.

The staff of **St Mildred's Tannery** deserve special mention for installing and maintaining our electric pumps and for the loan of their machinery during our excavation currently in progress on the Tannery allotments.

# XI REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS & AUDITORS & ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31st March, 1987

## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31st March, 1987.

#### 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 the Trust received £100,000 from Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Limited in respect of the Pilgrims' Way Project. Of this £60,000 was paid to the Trust for the transfer to Heritage Projects (Canterbury) Limited of the intellectual property rights and the right to exploit the Project and £40,000 recompensed the Trust for the work already done by the Trust and its officers in working up the idea.

#### RESULTS

The results of the Trust for the year ended 31st March, 1987 show an excess of income over expenditure for the year of £113,769 (1986 - £7,673) on its main account, an excess of income over expenditure on its publications account of £182 (1986 - £414), on its shop account a net profit of £15,514 (1986 - £12,996), and an excess of income over expenditure on the Friends Account of £7,911 (1986 - £7,657).

#### DIRECTORS

The directors during the year were:-

Dr. Walter Frank Jenkins	(Chairman)
Prof. George Cunliffe McVittie	
Lancelot Donald Abel Baron	(Deceased)
Francis Harry Pantou	
Tempest Hay	(Appointed 9th January, 1987)

#### 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 continue as auditors of the Trust and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

#### BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Lawrence D. Lyle  
Secretary

27th July, 1987

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## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

### REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

To the Members of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

We have examined the accounts set out on pages 3 to 10 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, 1987 and of the excess 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.

27th July, 1987

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## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

### BALANCE SHEET

31st MARCH 1987

	£ 1987	£	£ 1986	£
<b>ASSETS EMPLOYED</b>				
Current Assets				
Cash at Bank	128,736.97		11,612.21	
Petty Cash Float	200.00		40.00	
Deposit paid on 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.	8,500.00		-	
		137,436.97		11,652.21
Current Liabilities				
Bank Overdraft	1,993.13		5,043.98	
Sundry Creditors	15,066.66		-	
		17,059.79		5,043.98
		£120,377.18		£6,608.23

#### FINANCED BY:

##### Trust Capital Account

Canterbury Archaeological Trust	5,824.63	5,824.63
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##### Income and Expenditure Account

Balance brought forward	783.60	(6,889.41)
Excess for the year	113,768.95	7,673.01
	114,552.55	783.60
	£120,377.18	£6,608.23

F.H. PANTON } Directors  
PROF. G.C. McVITTIE }

See also Balance Sheet on Pages 8, 9 and 11

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### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1987

	1987 £	1986 £
<b>INCOME</b>		
I. English Heritage (H.B.M.C.) Projects:-		
Archbishop's Palace Post - Excavation	-	4,374.00
Small Sites	144.00	2,000.00
C. & A. Excavation (41 St. Georges St)	-	10,000.00
C. & A. Post-Excavation	13,000.00	1,788.00
Marlowe Archive	-	6,553.00
Cakebread Robey Archive	-	4,425.00
St. Martin's Hill Post-Excavation	-	6,500.00
Archive Assessment Project	-	1,687.00
West Stourmouth Church	-	250.00
Higstead Post-Excavation	16,978.00	-
Stour Street's Trial Trench	2,000.00	-
Martin's Shop (St. Margaret St.)	1,500.00	-
Ridgate Excavation	750.00	-
St. John's Lane Excavation	6,000.00	-
	40,372.00	37,577.00
II. Other Income:-		
Canterbury City Council Fees	27,887.47	11,506.98
Kent Archaeological Society	2,243.11	3,590.59
Friends of the C.A.T.	4,288.80	6,413.10
Kent County Council Grants	5,758.68	3,000.00
British Museum Grant	1,000.00	1,000.00
Pilgrim Trust Grant	-	3,000.00
British Archaeological Trust (Rescue)	-	375.00
General Public Donations (See Note 3)	2,513.28	1,233.50
Christchurch College	3,638.09	-
Pizzaland International	1,109.42	-
A. Abbott Homes	825.00	-
Nine Small Sites	1,092.58	-
C.A.T. Appeal Fund Grant	679.02	1,262.31
Lecture Fees and Popular Publications	738.00	-
Heritage Projects Ltd.	1,857.71	-
Ritminster Ltd.	4,000.00	-
Dorchester Ltd.	3,500.00	-
Barretts of Canterbury Ltd.	7,512.18	-
E.H. Cardy & Son Ltd.	5,192.58	-
Seaward Retirement Homes Ltd.	10,000.00	-
Interest:		
National Westminster Bank PLC.	826.47	781.83
C.A.T. Appeal Fund	1,118.10	1,575.47
Riceman's (Canterbury) Ltd.	2,279.81	-
Miscellaneous Receipts and Refunds	687.45	899.55
Bradford Properties (C. & A.)	-	10,000.00
Peter Nathan Cultural Trust	-	2,500.00
Liberty PLC	-	1,020.00
Anonymous Donor	-	3,750.00
Wolfson Foundation	-	5,000.00
B.P. Group of Companies	-	1,000.00
Minor Grants and Fees	-	1,597.86
	129,839.75	97,083.19
Transfer of the intellectual property rights and the right to exploit the Project of the Concept of Pilgrims' Way	60,000.00	-
Fees for Work on Pilgrims' Way Concept	40,900.00	-
	£229,839.75	£97,083.19

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## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1987

	1987 £	1986 £
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>I. English Heritage (H.B.M.C.) Projects:-</b>		
Archbishop's Palace Post - Excavation	1,648.95	1,259.00
Small Sites (Gullton Mill)	144.00	3,646.26
C. & A. Excavation (41 St. Georges St)	-	10,000.00
C. & A. Post-Excavation	12,387.29	2,374.74
Marlowe Archive	-	7,323.20
Cakebread Robey Archive	-	4,482.39
St. Martin's Hill Post-Excavation	-	7,449.78
Archive Assessment Project	-	1,969.77
West Stourmouth Church	-	321.41
Hightstead Post-Excavation	16,968.16	-
Stour Street B Trial Trench	2,018.42	-
Martin's Shop (St. Margaret St.)	1,503.08	-
Ridingate Excavation	749.70	-
St. John's Lane Excavation	6,011.68	-
<b>II. Non-H.B.M.C. Projects:-</b>		
Stour Street B	5,952.85	-
Martin's Shop (St. Margaret St.) Excavation	5,279.08	-
Ridingate Excavation	3,786.59	430.90
St. John's Lane Excavation	9,817.01	-
St. Margaret's Church Excavation	5,246.04	4,951.30
Stour Street Excavation	8,416.32	-
Pound Lane Excavation	5,796.90	-
Godmersham Training Excavation	1,243.11	2,590.59
Ten Minor Sites	2,875.39	2,426.39
Archbishop's Palace Garden	67.52	3,810.00
Christchurch College Site	1,153.49	1,421.75
Conservation	294.25	642.10
Surveys and Building Recording	838.29	5,478.85
Friends Pottery Research	-	2,889.23
Cakebread Robey Post-Excavation	1,205.77	6,305.95
Marlowe Post-Excavation	2,520.28	9,310.52
Church Lane/St. Radigund's Post-Excavation	-	713.91
C. & A. Excavation	-	9,612.14
Exhibitions	1,403.27	-
Popular Publications	872.97	-
All Saints Church Excavation	6,902.49	-
Blackfriars Excavation	2,098.50	-
St. Radigund's Street Excavation	7,157.90	-
Adelaide Road Excavation Refunds	828.13	-
East Station Excavation	114.98	-
Miscellaneous Post-Excavations	868.39	-
	<u>£116,070.80</u>	<u>£89,410.18</u>
<b>Excess For Year</b>	<u>£113,768.95</u>	<u>£7,673.01</u>

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED  
STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS  
31ST MARCH, 1987

	1987 £	1986 £
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>		
Excess for the year	<u>£113,768.95</u>	<u>£7,673.01</u>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>		
Net Operating Assets:		
Increase in debtors	8,500.00	-
(Increase)/Decrease in creditors	(15,066.66)	820.37
<b>Movement in Net Liquid Funds:</b>		
Increase in bank balances and cash	<u>120,335.61</u>	<u>6,952.64</u>
	<u>£113,768.95</u>	<u>£7,673.01</u>

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## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1987

## 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 £5,024.63 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. GENERAL PUBLIC DONATIONS

Total of individual donations, each less than £500.

## 4. APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts were approved by the Board of directors on the 27th July, 1987.

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## CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

## PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNTS

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1987

	£ 1987	£	£ 1986	£
<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"	193.50		222.85	
National Savings Bank Interest	213.13		203.51	
		404.63		426.36
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Postage and Stationery	22.49		12.24	
Index for Volume VIII	200.00		-	
		229.49		12.24
<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</b>		182.14		414.12
<b>BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD</b>		3,029.44		2,615.32
		<u>£3,211.58</u>		<u>£3,029.44</u>

## BALANCE SHEET - 31ST MARCH, 1987

## REPRESENTED BY:

Cash at Bank	1,109.34	1,140.33
National Savings Bank Investment Account	2,102.24	1,889.11
	<u>£3,211.58</u>	<u>£3,029.44</u>

(See also Balance Sheet on Pages 3, 9 and 11)

Note: No value has been taken for Stock of Publications as at 31st March, 1987.

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

SHOP ACCOUNT

BALANCE SHEET	31ST MARCH 1987			
	£ 1987	£	£ 1986	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
Freehold Premises: 72 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent		45,125.41		45,125.41
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Cash at Bank:				
Current Account	835.70		899.83	
Deposit Account	80.07		1,132.77	
Stock on Hand (per valuation)	209.00		150.00	
		<u>916.57</u>		<u>2,182.60</u>
		46,041.98		47,308.01
<b>LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Loan Accounts:				
National Westminster Bank PLC -			14,338.69	
Canterbury City Council	3,750.00		6,250.00	
Sundry Creditors	198.04		139.40	
		<u>3,948.04</u>		<u>20,728.09</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>£42,093.94</u>		<u>£26,579.92</u>
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>				
Profit and Loss Account				
Balance brought forward		26,579.92		13,584.18
Profit for Year		15,514.02		12,995.74
		<u>£42,093.94</u>		<u>£26,579.92</u>

See also Balance Sheet on Pages 3, 8 and 11

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

SHOP ACCOUNT

TRADING AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1987

	£ 1987	£	£ 1986	£
<b>Sales:</b>				
Shop	9,825.57		9,574.34	
Nearly New	4,811.11		3,677.34	
Leaflets	1,203.37		-	
Other	958.57		865.48	
		<u>16,878.62</u>		<u>14,117.16</u>
<b>Other Income:</b>				
Donations Received	3.00		10.00	
Rents Received	4,529.30		3,871.70	
Fees	123.00		-	
Deposit Account Interest	53.10		22.33	
		<u>4,708.40</u>		<u>3,904.03</u>
		21,587.02		18,021.19
<b>Expenditure:</b>				
Purchases (as adjusted for stock)	962.77		661.57	
Wages	221.00		-	
General and Water Rates	484.82		390.50	
Insurance	237.32		237.32	
Electricity	156.01		370.65	
Telephone	179.33		170.69	
Repairs and Renewals	2,556.88		392.50	
Sundry Equipment	20.00		-	
Printing, Stationery & Advertising	283.13		85.80	
Travelling Expenses	69.00		20.00	
Loan Interest	902.74		2,696.42	
		<u>6,073.00</u>		<u>5,025.45</u>
<b>Net Profit for the Year</b>		<u>£15,514.02</u>		<u>£12,995.74</u>

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

THE FRIENDS ACCOUNT

BALANCE SHEET	31ST MARCH 1987			
	£ 1986	£	£	£
<b>ASSETS EMPLOYED</b>				
Current Assets				
Cash at Bank:				
807.88				
Current Account	1,676.85		3,905.96	
Deposit Account			127.32	
Higher Rate Deposit Investment Account	3,000.00		4,174.78	
	<u>5,384.73</u>		<u>8,208.06</u>	
	729.68		802.19	
	<u>6,114.41</u>		<u>9,010.25</u>	
<b>Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Sundry Creditors	(486.00)		(1.78)	
	<u>£5,628.41</u>		<u>£9,008.47</u>	
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>				
Income and Expenditure Account				
4,402.19			5,628.41	
Balance brought forward	1,226.22		3,380.06	
Surplus for Year				
	<u>£5,628.41</u>		<u>£9,008.47</u>	

(See also Balance Sheet on Pages 3, 8 and 9)

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CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED  
THE FRIENDS ACCOUNT  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1987

£ 1986	£	£	£	£	£
			<b>INCOME</b>		
		3,223.00	Subscriptions -	3,310.00	
		1,440.12	Covenanted		
			Income Tax		
			Reclaimed	1,396.02	
	4,663.12				4,706.02
	1,303.00		Subscriptions -		1,131.00
			Not covenanted		
	<u>5,966.12</u>				<u>5,837.02</u>
	1,847.48		Donations		484.00
	88.78		Fund Raising Events		1,722.74
			Profit on Sale of		
			Christmas Cards		-
	73.50		Publications		-
	2.40		Visits and Lunch	435.50	
	600.10		Less: Expenses	166.50	
	<u>249.95</u>				<u>269.00</u>
	350.15		Heritage Weekends	4,684.00	
			Less: Expenses	3,676.33	
	<u>1,510.00</u>				<u>1,007.67</u>
	1,374.05		Deposit Account		388.80
			Interest		
	<u>135.95</u>				<u>9,659.23</u>
	151.95		<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
8,616.33			Stationery and Postage	571.11	
			Printing	489.65	
			Travelling Expenses	162.00	
			Sundry	33.99	
			C.A.T. Annual Report	-	
			Clerical Assistance	-	
			Advertising	159.84	
			Hire of Halls	180.59	
			Loss on Sale of		
			Christmas Cards	151.10	
	<u>959.51</u>				<u>1,748.28</u>
	7,656.82		<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER</b>		
			<b>EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</b>		
			Payments to Canterbury		7,910.95
			Archaeological Trust Ltd		
			Payment on behalf of		
			Canterbury Archaeological		
			Trust Main Account	1,130.89	
	<u>6,430.60</u>				<u>4,530.89</u>
	£1,226.22		To Balance Sheet		<u>£3,380.06</u>

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# THE TRUST COUNCIL

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**Patron:**

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

**Vice-Presidents:**

Cllr H.J. Alexander

Cllr B. Collins

Mrs M. Collins

\*Dr F. Jenkins, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

\*Mrs M. Scott-Knight, B.A.

**Chairman:**

The Mayor of Canterbury

**Vice-Chairman:**

\*Dr F. Panson, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., C.Chem., F.R.S.C., F.R.Ae.S., F.R.S.A.

**Honorary Secretary:**

\*Mr L. Lyle, M.A.

**Honorary Treasurer:**

\*Professor G. McVittie, O.B.E., Ph.D.,

**Canterbury Museums Officer:**

\*Mr K. Reddie, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), A.M.A.

**County Museums Officer:**

Miss L. Millard, M.A.

Mr D. Anning, F.C.A.

Mr C. Barker

Dr T. Blagg, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Dr H. Cleere, B.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.I.B.M., M.I.F.A.

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

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

\*Captain T. Hay, R.N. (Retd)

Mr M. Nightingale, O.B.E., B.Litt., F.S.A.

Mrs C. Simpson, B.A.

The Dean of Canterbury the Very Rev. J. Simpson M.A.

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

\*Mrs M. Sparks, M.A.

Professor J. Wachter, B.Sc., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

Mr B. Webster, M.A., F.R. Hist.S., F.S.A.

*One person appointed from each of the following bodies:***Dean & Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral:**

Mr P. Marsh, A.R.I.B.A.

**Council for British Archaeology:**

Mr T. Hassall, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

**Rescue, the Trust for British Archaeology:****University of Kent at Canterbury:**

\*Mr A. Butcher, M.A.

**Canterbury Archaeological Society:**

Mrs P. Garrard

**Kent County Council:**

Cllr S. Burden

**The British Museum:**

Dr L. Webster, B.A., F.S.A.

**Royal Archaeological Institute**

Mr G. Beresford, F.S.A.

**British Archaeological Association**

Mr B. Davison, F.S.A.

**Kent Archaeological Society:**

Mr A. Harrison, B.A., F.S.A.

**Heritage Projects Limited**

Dr P. Addyman, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

**Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men:**

Mr J. Parsons

**Three members of Canterbury City Council:**

Cllr P. Lee (to May 1987)

Cllr J. Nock (from May 1987)

Cllr Mrs H McCabe

Cllr B. Collins

**Non-voting members:**

Mr C Gay, L.L.B. (City Chief Executive)

Mr M Bacon, M.A., M. Phil. (T.P.), M.R.T.P.I., (City Technical Director)

Mr R. Thomas: B.A., (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England))

**Honorary Legal Advisors:**

Furley Page Fielding &amp; Barton (Mr N. Jones)

**Honorary Auditors:**

Hill Vellacott (Mr D. Anning)

*\*indicates Member of Management Committee*

## MEMBERS OF STAFF

Paul Bennett	Director	
Paul Blockley	Assistant Director and Senior Field Officer	
<b>Excavation Supervisors and Assistants</b>		
Jonathan Rady	Field Officer and Draughtsman	
*Alan Ward	Site Supervisor	
Ian Anderson	Site Assistant and Numismatist	
Mark Houlston	Site Assistant	
Dennis Nebiker	Site Assistant	
Steve Ouditt	Site Assistant	
<b>Finds Supervisors and Assistants</b>		
Marion Green	Pottery Supervisor	
Nigel Macpherson-Grant	Pre-Roman and Medieval Pottery Analyst	
Andrew Savage	Pottery Assistant and Administration and Wages	
Pan Garrard	Small Finds Supervisor and Conservator	
Jane Elder	Small Finds Supervisor and Editorial Typist	
Maggy Taylor	Finds Processing Supervisor	
Andrea Rouen	Finds Processor	
*Paul Fullaway	Finds Processor	
Wendy Murphy	Finds Assistant	
<b>Drawing Office</b>		
Mark Duncan	Senior Finds Draughtsman	
John Bowen	Architectural Draughtsman	
Sue Barnett	Finds Illustrator	
Rupert Austin	Draughtsman	
<b>Administration and Publication</b>		
Janet Strugnell	Director's Secretary (part-time)	
Elizabeth Edwards	Editorial Assistant (part-time)	
Margaret Sparks	Honorary Documentary Historian	
<b>Site workers</b>		
Tim Allen	Kevin Appleton	
Mark Davey	*Niall Donald	
*Rebecca Gilbert	Phil Mayne	
*Adrian Moreton	Simon Pennington	
Alan Pope	*Sabine Pusch	
Carolyn Rigg	*Neil Sawyer	
*no longer employed by the Trust		
<b>Members of the MSC team</b>		
J. Hollely	Supervisor	
M. McDonnell	Gangers	
D. Nebiker		
S. Pennington		
J. Ford	Full-timer	
T. Allen	K. Appleton	R. Austin
C. Barham	S. Beames	J. Butler
W. Calderwood	S. Constant	D. Dobson
R. Ellender	J. Elliot	C. Epton
S. Farrier	B. Ferguson	W. Grosvenor
S. Heenan	D. Howgill	B. Jones
M. King	J. Lacey	P. Mayne
P. Murphy	M. Nugent	J. Robinson
A. Rouen	N. Sawyer	G. Shand
N. Vadasz	R. Willson	







