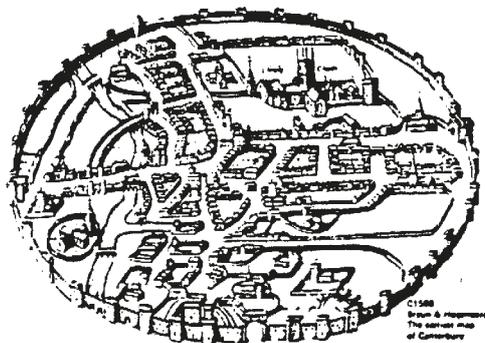


ANNUAL REPORT 1983~4



CANTERBURY ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST



CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

8TH ANNUAL REPORT

July 1983 - July 1984

Cover-44, Burgate: A reconstruction of its appearance in the middle of the 15th century.
see pages 37-38.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Normally the Council of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust meets twice yearly, in February and September, and the Annual Report is published in readiness for the September meeting. Last year, at that time, there were grounds for qualified optimism about the Trust's future. During that year, its financial situation had improved somewhat, and a major excavation, the first since the Marlowe sites were finished, was due to start in October on the Watling Street Car Park site. Only a few weeks later, the indefinite postponement of that excavation, barely a fortnight before it was due to start, brought the Trust once again into crisis, with the removal of the main source of income on which it had expected to operate for the rest of the financial year. On 16th December an emergency meeting of the Trust's Council was called. It had to face the prospect that if no further funds were forthcoming, the work of the Trust would have to cease altogether in the New Year.

That this has not happened is due to the heart-warming and practical support given at that meeting and subsequently, a real recognition of the importance of the Trust's work for archaeology and the community as a whole. The Council agreed that the utmost should be done to ensure that the Trust continued actively in being. First, a Working Party was set up, consisting of three members of the Council (Professors Cunliffe and Wachter and the President of the C.B.A., Mr. Tom Hassall) to report on the 'operation and management of the Trust, which it has done. Its recommendations remain to be absorbed in official quarters, but one of the Trust's chief difficulties which it recognised, the lack of full-time administrative staff, can only be resolved by the putting of the Trust's finances on a new and improved footing, and this has not yet been achieved, though some steps have been made towards it. Secondly, officers of the Trust met with senior officials of the Department of the Environment, and those designated for the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (which was to take over the functions of the D.o.E. Ancient Monuments Inspectorate in April), with a view to making better arrangements for the financing of that part of the Trust's work which qualified for D.o.E. (now H.B.M.C.) grants. Thirdly, it was decided to form an organisation of Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Thanks to the energies of its Chairman and Treasurer, Donald Baron (whose report appears below), its Secretary, Margaret Fisher and other members of its Committee, the Friends, of whom there are over 330 enrolled, have already proved to be a most successful institution for stimulating interest in the Trust's work and supporting it financially.

Another new source of independent revenue for the Trust has been the charity shop. This was set up first of all in temporary premises in Longmarket, in April, but the Trust Company has since acquired the freehold of No. 72 Northgate, and in addition to the net proceeds of the shop, there will be the rents from letting the residential accommodation. Many thanks are due to Marjorie Lyle (whose report appears below) for her most enterprising initiative, and to her hard-working band of helpers.

While the Friends and the shop have gone some way towards providing the Trust with a source of funds independent of particular projects and will continue to do so, we are still well short of the target of £30,000 per annum of which I wrote in my introduction to last year's Report, despite generous support from outside bodies. The Canterbury City Council, in addition to making grants for work at the Poor Priests' Hospital and St. Radigund's Excavation, has again paid a fee of £10,000 in acknowledgement of the many different aspects of the work which members of the Trust do for, and for the benefit of, the City. The Pilgrim Trust, the British Museum and the Kent County Council have also supported the Trust's work, and the Kent Archaeological Society's morale-boosting gesture in handing over, at the critical Trust Council meeting on 16th December, a cheque for £1,000 in addition to the grant already made, was as well-appreciated as it was timely.

It is a pity that the same cannot be said for finance from central government funds. Negotiations with the D.o.E. began immediately after the 16th December meeting, for support for other projects than Watling Street, but the situation has been complicated bureaucratically by the transfer of responsibility from the D.o.E. to the H.B.M.C., and it is both frustrating and a cause of financial anxiety that at the time of writing it is still not known what grants for 1984-5 the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission will make, or when.

It is perhaps more cheering to turn to what the Trust has achieved during the past year. Despite the shelving of plans for the Watling Street excavations, the Trust has had quite an active year of excavation, with at least eighteen projects undertaken. They include area excavations at Church Lane, adjoining the City Wall, and North Lane, clearance and survey of the medieval buildings of St. John's Hospital, and the observation of construction work, for instance at 9 High Street, where remains of what was probably part of the Roman Forum were recorded. Outside the City, work has included the recovery of important evidence for a Roman cremation cemetery at Crundale Limeworks. In building recording the Trust has been particularly active. Apart from its intrinsic desirability in the context of renovations and alterations, this work is especially important for the evidence which these buildings provide to illuminate or supplement the historic documentation for medieval and early modern Canterbury and its vicinity (e.g. 'The Bull' on Burgate Street, originally built in the mid-fifteenth century as lodging chambers for Christ Church Priory), and also for the cumulative knowledge which results, one illustration of which is the joint paper in **Medieval Archaeology** 1983 by Julian Munby, Margaret Sparks and the Director on crown-post and king-strut roofs.

Other aspects of the Trust's work have been published during the year in the form of articles and interim reports, and for the general public, the Trust has been producing leaflets on several of the sites where it has been working. Further volumes in the **Archaeology of Canterbury** series should be published next year: III and IV (on the Cathedral Precincts) and VIII (which includes the remainder of Professor Frere's reports on his excavations). Full publication of the results is the only ultimate justification for archaeological excavation, and the Trust is well ahead with justifying its existence in that respect.

It is a tribute to the morale and enthusiasm of the Trust's staff that all this work has been achieved through thick and thin (mainly the latter). I must say this particularly of Tim Tatton-Brown and Paul Bennett who, despite the precarious period through which the Trust passed last winter, when the future of all its employees was in doubt, have continued to show a dedicated determination to get the job done. It has been a year when much extra work has fallen on the shoulders of the Trust's voluntary officers. To entitle 'Honorary' the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Legal Adviser and the Treasurer of the Appeal Fund betokens no sinecure. We thank them, and those whose names appear in the following pages, as well as all who have helped the Trust during the past year. I realise that some parts of this introduction make gloomy reading in retrospect, but I make no apology, for they are matters of report. I end, however, on a note which may be taken as one of optimism, or of warning: there is still plenty of archaeology in Canterbury for the Trust to do.

T.F.C. Blagg

Acting Chairman, Management Committee

II. EXCAVATION

Introduction

This last year has certainly been the most difficult financially in the whole of the Trust's eight or so years of existence. Without funding for major excavation projects the Trust cannot exist, and during 1983-4 there were no major excavations as the Watling Street excavation was shelved at the last minute. After a series of crises and meetings (documented in Dr. Blagg's introduction) we just survived to the end of the financial year because the D.o.E. were able to give us last minute "post excavation" and "editorial" project grants. On top of this we had tremendous support from the local community who joined our "Friends" and patronized our shop (see below). The "Friends" were able to give us £3,000 just two months after their formation and well over £3,000 was also donated by the general public at the same time; all of this before 31st March 1984. Since then we have acquired a shop, many more people have become "Friends" and more public donations have come in.

Among the many smaller excavation projects undertaken during the year two have been of exceptional importance, the Church Lane site and St. Augustine's Abbey. At Church, Lane (a rare example of a site where the Developer refused to contribute any money at all to the excavation), an important group of buildings on the intra-mural street was excavated as well as the extremely important remains of the medieval stables of the Archbishop's Palace. At St. Augustine's Abbey a very brief and hurried excavation (carried out in two stages) revealed the important remains of the later medieval cellarer's range and allowed us, for the first time, to understand the topography of the inner and outer courts at the Abbey. Underneath were some very important Middle Saxon features.

Many other smaller excavations and observations were undertaken and once again it is the immense hard work of Paul Bennett, Paul Bhockley and Jonathan Rady (assisted by John Bowen, Ian Anderson, Martin Herdman and Julia Curtis) that have produced the results. Most of the smaller sites came up at short notice (the usual Rescue work), and as always they had to immediately stop their post-excavation work and rush off "into the field", summoned by builders, quarry owners, publicans, developers and Police Constables, to all of whom we are very grateful for alerting us!

Supporting these "front-line troops" have been all the rest of the staff at 92A Broad Street, particularly Pan Garrard, Marion Green, Jane Turner and Maggy Taylor, and behind them the excellent members of our Management Sub-Committee, Tom Blagg (who has, we are delighted to hear, accepted our nomination to be the new Chairman of the Management Committee), Lawrence Lyle (our long-term and hard-working Secretary), George McVittie (our equally hard-working Treasurer who has just celebrated his 80th birthday), and Donald Baron (whose recent work for the Trust on the fund raising front has been invaluable).

It has been a very hard year, with many "ups and downs", but we have survived. Next year we **must** establish ourselves once and for all. The Trust and the local community are more than doing their bit, let us hope the new Commission will do theirs and considerably increase the grants they give us for project-funding in the future.

Tim Tatton-Brown

1. Church Lane

Excavations along the south side of Church Lane, on the site of a public car park, commenced at the end of October 1983 and were completed in early January 1984 in advance of the construction of warden-assisted housing. In the absence of a grant from the developers, McCarthy and Stone, the excavation was able to proceed only with an emergency grant from the Department of the Environment.

The excavation focused on the street frontage with the aim of examining medieval structures and the tail of the Roman rampart. A lack of finance prevented a larger area from being stripped. Due to the nature of the proposed building operations, the excavation could not proceed below a depth greater than c.1 metre so that earlier stratigraphy was only recorded over small areas of the site.

The earliest stratigraphy was represented by natural gravel at a depth of c.2.6m below the present ground level. This was overlaid by deposits of flints and gravel with lenses of white mortar which may be part of a Roman intra-mural street running around the base of the rampart. The Roman city wall lay c.12m (37ft.) to the north of the excavation, along the north side of St. Radigund's Street. Substantial deposits of dark brown clayey loam overlying the possible 'street' levels are interpreted as the remains of the levelled rampart which were noted over the entire excavated area. However, no **in situ** rampart levels were noted.

These levels were cut by a series of twelfth century pits, some of which contained large quantities of flint and mortar rubble which can only have been associated with a reconstruction of the city wall. It is likely that either the existing crenellations were repaired, or the wall was heightened and the crenellations rebuilt (see **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. II, Fig. 45, p.21). An oven and hearth base, also dated to the twelfth century, were located. It is possible that fragments of glass-working crucibles and glass waste were associated with these features.

Church Lane appears to have been laid out during the Saxo-Norman period (see **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. II, Fig. 34 and p.88) so that these pits would have lain along the south edge of the lane. The earliest timber buildings on the street frontage were constructed during the thirteenth century. They were of an 'industrial' nature. The best preserved example consisted of a structure 9.2m x 5.8m (30ft. 3in. x 19ft.) with timber frame based on foundations of flint nodules bonded in clay. Within the building were several ovens and hearths, post bases and wattle partitions. No evidence was recovered to suggest a likely function for the building. These structures survived into the late fourteenth century when they were replaced by a row of slightly more substantial timber-framed dwellings.

The "St. Radigunds Restaurant" building to the east of the excavated area would have been contemporary with these late fourteenth century buildings. The best preserved structure measured 9.0m x 5.5m (29ft. 6in. x 18ft.) with two 2.8m (9ft. 2in) wings extending to the rear. The internal arrangements of this domestic building conformed to those of standard medieval 'open hall' with service, screens passage, hall (with centrally placed pitched-tile fireplace) and solar. The dwarf walls of flints and mortar survived to their full height of c.80cm (2ft. 8in). Above this level the structure would have been of timber-framed form. The floors of clay and internal hearths were extraordinarily well preserved. Pottery from the destruction and levelling layers within these buildings suggests that their occupation continued into the late sixteenth century.

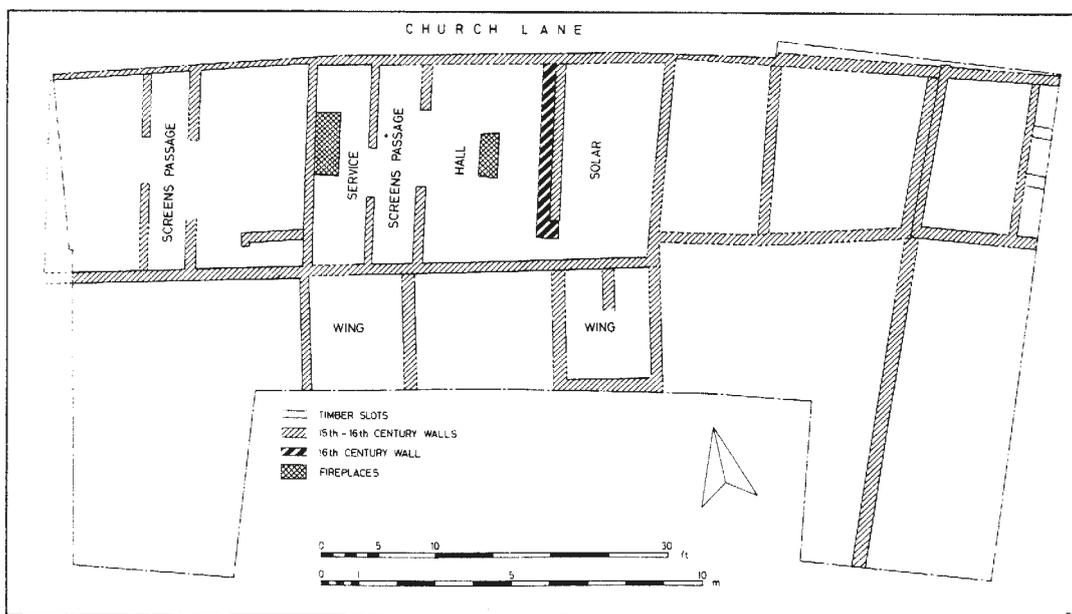
During the early seventeenth century two new structures were built on the west end of the street frontage whilst the medieval structures to the east were rebuilt. These buildings were brick-built at ground floor level, but may have been timber-framed at first floor level. The floors were of brick, as were the internal back-to-back fireplaces. In the case of the best-preserved structure, the dimensions were 6.5m x 4.6m (21ft. 4in. x 15ft.). By the early eighteenth century these buildings had been re-floored and they were eventually demolished in the late nineteenth century.

A brief period of abandonment was followed by the construction of two blocks of terraced houses. New Church Cottages were built at the west end of the frontage before 1907, whilst those to the east were in existence by 1873. Some of these buildings stood until the 1960s.

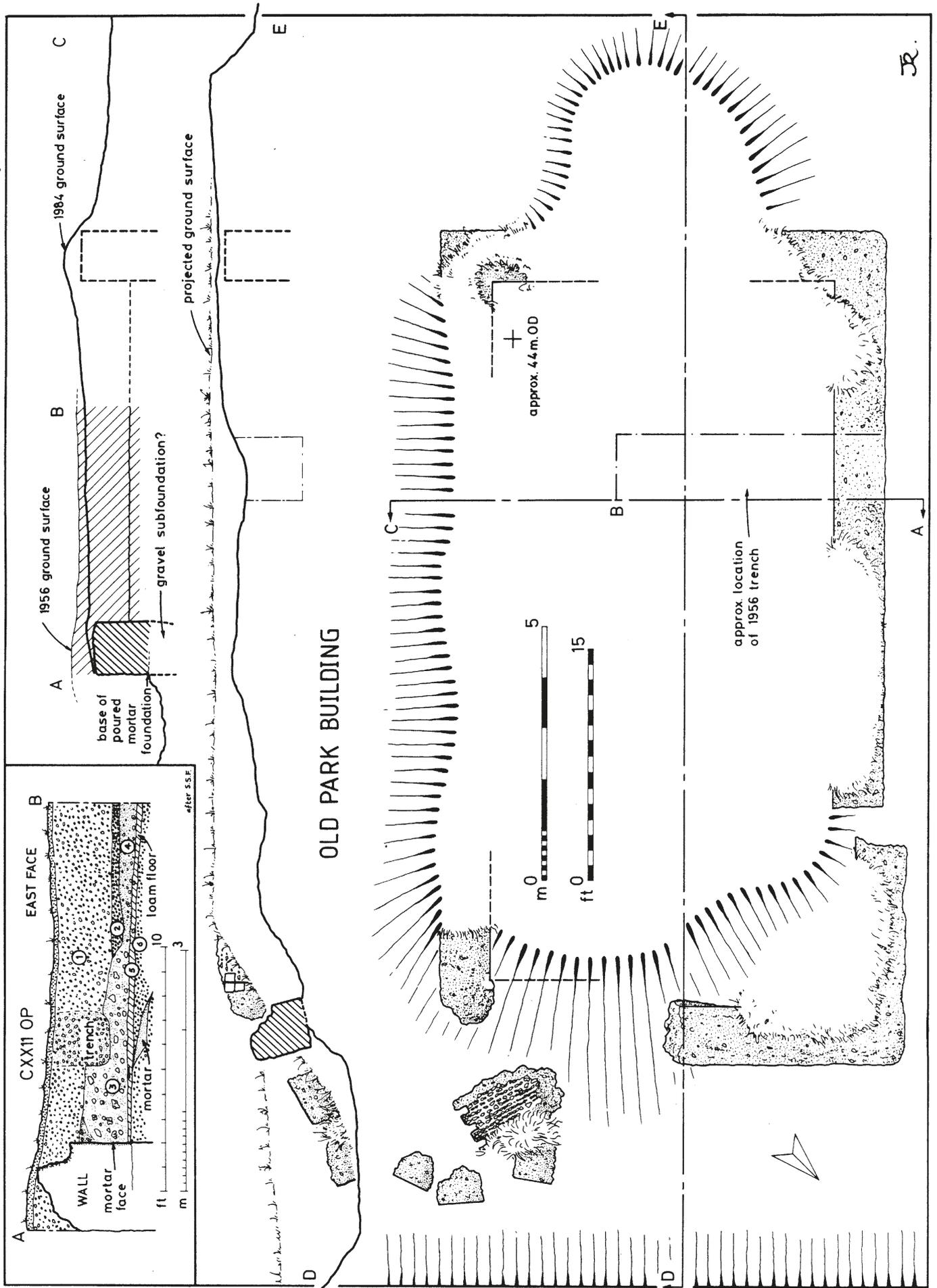
At the close of the excavation, work by the developers revealed the stone foundation of one range of the Archbishop's Stables at the south end of the area to be redeveloped. A brief rescue excavation was mounted so that a plan and sections of the stable block could be drawn but little excavation was possible.

A 1912 insurance map and the 1875 O.S.1:500 map of the area shows that the arrangement of tenements mirrored the stables beneath, so that the layout of the Staplegate Place/Cobden Place/Goulden's 'Buildings probably reflects the arrangement of the Archbishop's Stables. The buildings were demolished as slums in the 1930s.

Paul Blockley



Church Lane: Late 14th century buildings.



Old Park: The stone building.

2. A Stone Building in the Old Park, Sturry

An enigmatic stone building first discovered by Dr. F. Jenkins and briefly investigated by Professor S.S. Frere in the summer of 1952 was resurveyed by members of the Trust in February this year. Considerable disturbance to the area surrounding the structure has taken place in the years following Professor Frere's excavation. Trenches cut around the outside of the building, probably by the military, have led to the erosion of a large part of the structure and the complete collapse of the north-east end and the north corner. The ground surface inside the building has also been reduced and a number of depressions showing at the present time indicate that holes may have been dug within the structure itself. The north-west wall of the building, exposed to the base of its footings, is badly weathered and will probably collapse in the near future.

The building aligned with its long axis north-east to south-west measures internally 13.65m by 6.65m (c.45ft . x c.22ft.) , with walls on average 1.00 t o 1.10m thick (c.3ft. 6in.). Internal stone quoins were observed in the southeast, south and south-west corners of the structure.

The collapsed portion of wall enabled an evaluation of construction method. A large construction pit with vertical sides was cut and the walls built up from the base of the cutting. Flints were laid, defining the internal face of the wall and the wall core of small flints and pebbles set in a hard mortar deposited behind the flintwork, up against the face of the cutting. approximately four internal face-flint courses were laid at each stage of foundation construction.

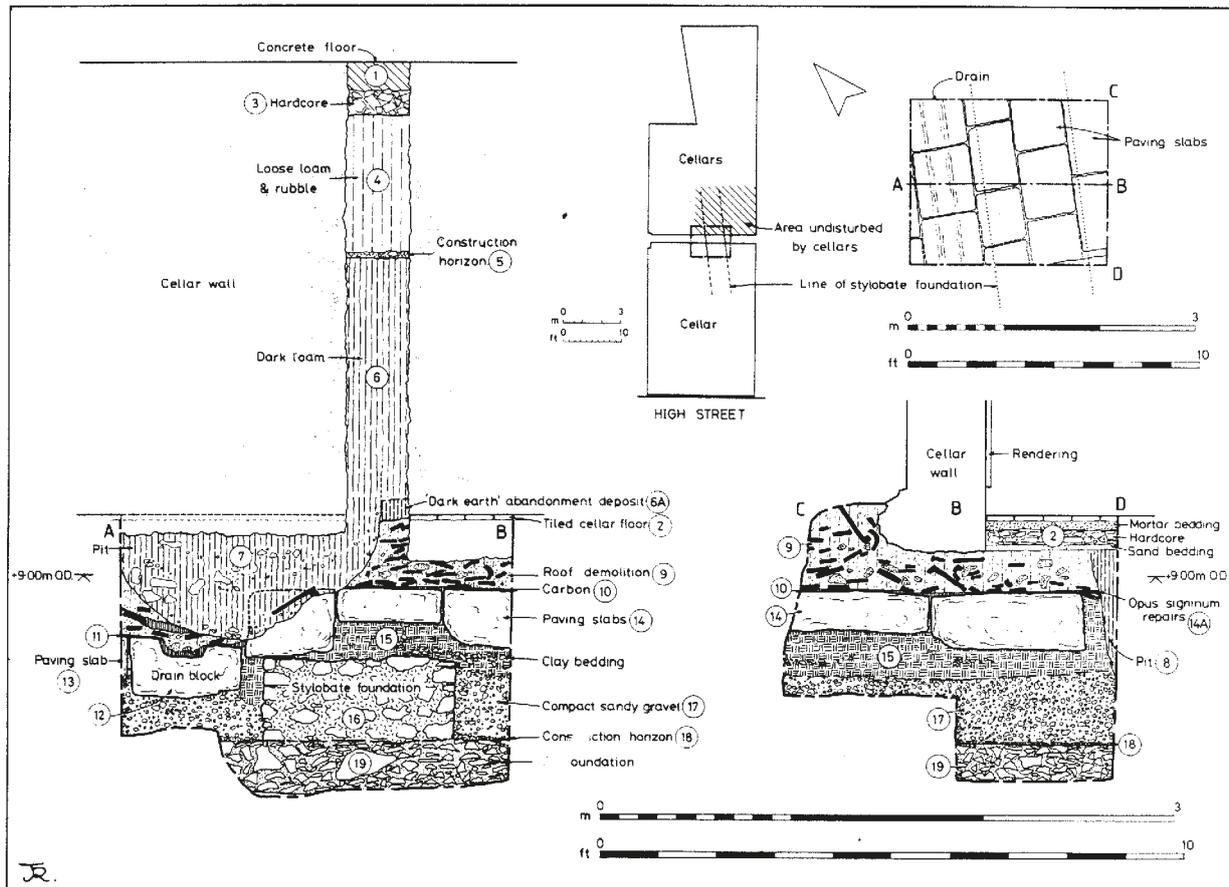
The surviving fabric of the building represents only foundation work (no external face or external quoins survive), probably for a rectangular stone house of which only the cellar or undercroft survives. The considerable disturbances to the area surrounding the building has severely weakened the structure and it is hoped a complete excavation of this curious building will take place in the near future.

P. Bennett

3. 9 High Street

On 14th February 1984, workmen cutting a small foundation pit in the road frontage basement of these premises (now a travel agent) revealed the well preserved remains of a Roman portico.

The portico foundation was aligned north-east to south-west and consisted of a 'buried' stylobate wall surmounted by bedding deposits and large paving blocks, flanked to the north-west by gutter blocks. No trace of a column base was observed on any of the large blocks overlying the wall. A number of paving slabs found flanking the north-west side of the gutter blocks indicated that paving possibly for an elaborate courtyard extended some way beyond the line of the portico. The portico floorslabs showed considerable signs of wear (some of the blocks were 'polished' smooth, others were slightly concave, and stones that projected slightly above the level of the floor had rounded edges), and in one small area a gap between two paving slabs was repaired with **opus signinum** mortar.



9, High St: Roman portico and stylobate drain.

A thin lens of sticky black carbon sealed the portico floor and gutter groove, this capped by a thick demolition layer of tegulae and imbrices mixed with mortar and loam and carbon. These deposits may have derived from the destruction of the portico roof, perhaps by fire. A considerable deposit of dark brown loam, from which two medieval pits were cut, sealed the Roman levels. A sequence of layers perhaps associated with cellar construction capped the brown loam, and were in turn sealed by hardcore and concrete associated with the present ground floor of No. 9 High Street.

The extremely well-preserved portico, which probably extends relatively intact under the remaining cellared area of the property, may well be associated with a number of substantial Roman walls found during the digging of the sewer tunnel under the High Street in 1982 and with discoveries made in the County Hotel by Professor S.S. Frere and others. Taken together, all these discoveries indicate the presence of major public buildings, possibly the Roman Forum complex. It is hoped that more work in nearby cellars will perhaps add sufficient information to tie together the random elements and form a more coherent picture of this intriguing area of the Roman town.

Paul Bennett

4. Blackfriars' Gate

On 20th February 1984 the main southern gate in the Blackfriars¹ was cut through during the laying of a new mains water pipe. This part of the gate foundation, located close to the intersection of St. Peter's Street and The Friars and east of No. 11 St. Peter's Street, had previously been extensively disturbed by numerous service trenches including the mains sewer installed when James Pilbrow was the City Engineer in 1868².

The 1.32m (4ft. 4in.) wide wall-foundation, located 0.30m (c.1ft.) below the present pavement was constructed of roughly coursed chalk rubble, faced front and back with a mixture of small greensand blocks and knapped flint. The wall, standing to a height of 0.55m (c.1ft. 10in.) overlay a 1.68m (5ft. 6in.) wide foundation, which projected 0.30m (c.1ft.) in front of the wall face. The foundation cut a sequence of earlier street metallings and was sealed by construction debris of spent mortar and chalk rubble. Extensive dumps of gravel capped the debris and abutted against the face of the wall. The contemporary levels east of the wall had been severely truncated by recent service trenches and by a large pit cut against the back face of the wall. Traces of compact gravel and mortar, cut by these disturbances, may have been associated with a lane running through the gate to the Friars' building.

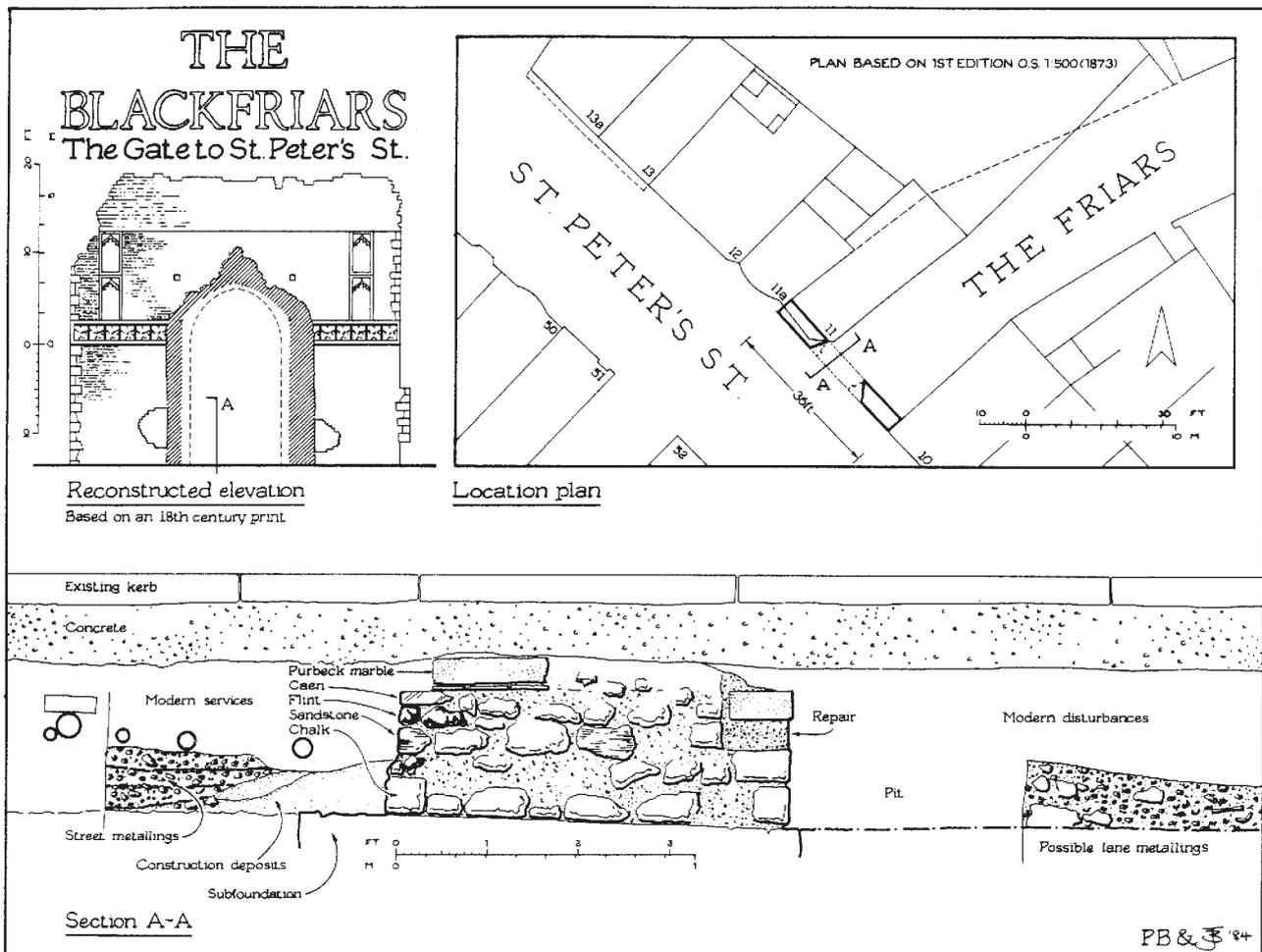
The gate, built by 1356³. was demolished in 1787. Information taken from a print showing the gate shortly before 1787 and from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1873 has been used in a tentative location of the gateway itself

The wall foundation, initially considered to be part of the western abutment of the gate, was thought more likely to be a foundation spanning the gate jambs, set below contemporary ground level. The present opening from St. Peter's Street to The Friars probably bears no relation to the original width of the gate. Indeed, it is quite likely that the boundary between Nos. 11 and 12 St. Peter's Street represents the western end of the gate. The gate shown on the contemporary print (see insert drawing,) is undoubtedly of some size and covers a greater area than that surviving today between Nos. 10 and 11 St. Peter's Street.

Corroborative evidence for this exists in the form of a bird's eye view map of the Blackfriars area originally drawn in 1595⁴ which shows The Friars as a wide curving road of unchanging width. The 1873 Ordnance Survey plan of the area therefore suggests that No. 11 St. Peter's Street was built partly over the original wide street leading into the Blackfriars and partly over the demolished gate. If one accepts that No. 11 St. Peter's Street was built over the gate foundations, then a total gate width of 10.98m (36ft.) is indicated. If the foundation did represent the western abutment of the gate, an opening no more than 2.13m (c.7ft.) wide would be indicated. Given that this gate was one of the main points of access into the Blackfriars, such a width does not seem plausible. A comparison with other Canterbury gates (e.g. The Fyndon Gate at St. Augustine's, Parker's Gate on Palace Street and the Mint Yard Gate) indicates a much wider opening, certainly in excess of 7ft. and perhaps as much as c.10ft. (3.05m) wide. The reconstructed plan shown on Fig. has therefore been based on the assumption that the overall width of the gate measured 36ft. the gate opening was at least 10ft. wide, and that the foundation observed during the cutting of the service trench was set below contemporary ground level.

Paul Bennett

1. See **The Blackfriars in Canterbury** (1984) by Margaret Sparks with Tim Tatton-Brown for a recent account of the history and topography of the Dominican Friary in, Canterbury.
2. **Archaeologia** xliii (1871).
3. Martin, A.R. 'The Dominican Priory at Canterbury' in **Arch. J.** 86 (1929) p.157.
4. Bird's eye view map of the Blackfriars by T. Langdon (1595) now lost but engraved in c.1790 by J. Robson of Bond Street, London and an engraving, also by Robson, of the gate "lately taken down".



5. St. Dunstan's Churchyard

A service trench cut along the west side of St. Dunstan's churchyard in March 1984, exposed a thick deposit of compacted Roman street metalling immediately south of and partly under the present London Road. The service trench, cut to connect the new Church Hall (presently under construction) with the main sewer under London Road, was excavated on a sloping gradient from the new Church Hall to a maximum depth of 3.00m (10ft.) below the present ground surface, at the intersection with the main sewer under London Road. The northern end of the trench was cut in unstable ground and closely set shuttering, erected for reasons of safety, made it impossible to draw a detailed section through the truncated archaeological deposits.

The Roman street was located at the north end of the service trench and consisted of compacted and banded gravels 1.20m (c.4ft.) thick. The primary metalling, a mixture of fist-sized, water-rounded cobbles capped by rammed gravel, had been set into a terrace, cut approximately 0.30m (c.1ft.) below the surface of the natural Thanet sands. The edge of the terrace was located 1.00m (3ft.) north of the present cemetery wall, on the line of the southern kerb of the London Road. This first street was approximately 5.5m (c.19ft.) wide; the south edge of the street was defined by a 'V'-shaped road gutter which was only partially visible. A complex sequence of metallings extended over the early terrace, increasing the street width to at least 8.00m (c.25ft.). The final road surface was located 0.60m (c.2ft.) below present ground level.

The Roman levels were sealed by a complex sequence of soil deposits 1.20m (c.4ft.) thick associated with the development of the St. Dunstan's cemetery, which was probably established in the late eleventh century.

P. Bennett

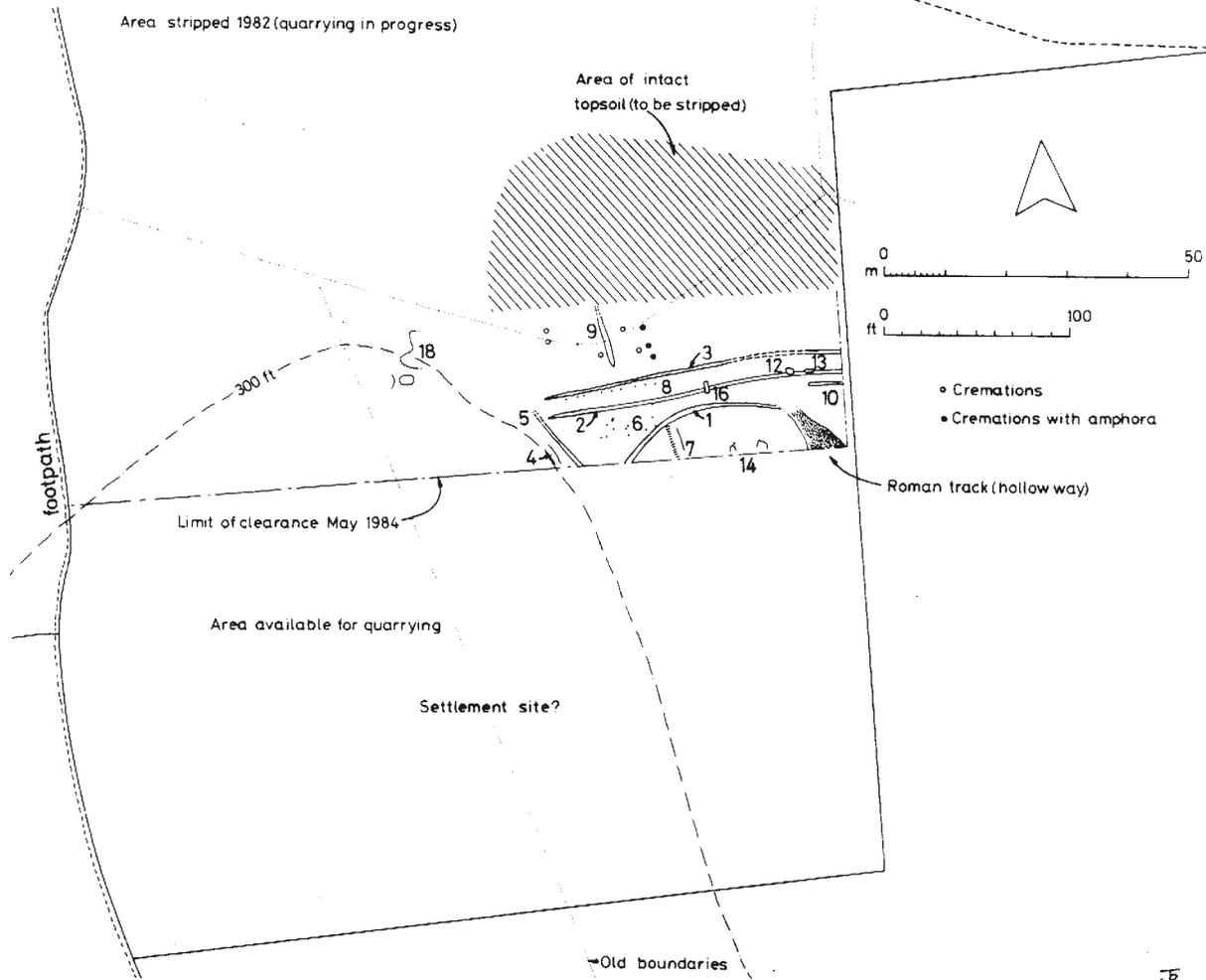
6. Crundale Limeworks (TR 074489)

On Friday 25th May 1984 during topsoil stripping immediately south of Crundale Limeworks, workmen extending the area shortly to be quarried uncovered two Roman cremation burials. The Canterbury Archaeological Trust was informed the following Monday by Mr. W. Moon, the owner of the site, and a visit took place that day.

An extensive deep chalk quarry, worked since the 1930s, exists close to and south of the Godmersham to Crundale Road. This original quarry, flanked on the west by a well-defined ancient bank (lynchet) was considerably extended to the south two years ago and surface quarrying with disc-harrow and heavy machinery is currently taking place. Early this year planning permission was granted for a further extension south of the quarry and topsoil stripping commenced a few months ago and has been temporarily halted. A considerable area of exposed chalk, flanked to the south and east by large topsoil mounds, now exists south of the old quarry.

Although nothing is known to have been recovered from the limeworks site in the past, the chalk ridge to the south into which the quarry is being cut has produced Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon remains including the well-known Crundale Roman and Saxon Cemetery located some 400m south-west of the quarry in the eighteenth century.

The initial site visit not only confirmed the existence of Roman cremation burials in the new cleared area, but extensive scatters of later Iron Age, Belgic and Roman pottery recovered from the topsoil mounds indicated the presence of an extensive settlement site. Pottery scatters were also noted in ploughsoil associated with the earlier 1982 extension to the quarry, perhaps suggesting that



the occupation extended from the flatter area on top of the chalk ridge above the 300ft' contour, downslope to the edge of the deep quarry. A number of features currently visible in the chalk exposed two years ago have yet to be examined.

The work began with a small team spending three days clearing part of the site to evaluate the extent and date range of features exposed by the machine. Five Roman cremation burials, a number of ditch-shaped features and at least one house platform were exposed during this operation. The features contained pottery and small finds dating from the early first to the late fourth centuries A.D. and covered an area 15m east to west by 30m north to south.

Clearance of the main area by a Manpower Services team led by Nick Elsdon was executed for a further two weeks and work continues at the quarry with voluntary labour on Sundays.

The earliest feature located to date is a semi-circular ditch (marked 1 on the plan), situated in the south-east corner of the cleared area. The ditch, containing only a handful of early Roman pot sherds in the upper backfill, may be of considerable antiquity and may prove to be part of an Iron or Bronze Age burial mound.

A number of linear ditches exposed in the chalk may prove to be contemporary. These ditches (2, 3, 4, 5 and 9) probably demarcate the boundary of an early Roman settlement which exists higher up on the ridge south of the quarry. Ditch 2 was probably the principal boundary ditch; it was 'V'-shaped and fairly shallow. Even allowing for erosion of the hilltop, the ditch was probably not of defensive character, but may have served to mark the 'political' boundary of the enclave and to keep animals out of the inhabited area. The ditch terminated just short of two parallel ditches -(4 and 5) aligned roughly northwest to south-east. These parallel ditches were probably side drains for a road or track leading out of the settlement. The western alignment of the two ditches can be presently seen extending out into the quarry for a further 30m and as a crop mark perhaps for the

track to be seen on an identical alignment in a field under crop immediately west of the quarry. The principal boundary ditch can also be seen as a soil stain west of the cleared area and the track extending across the area currently being quarried to at least the line of the western quarry boundary. North of the principal ditch is a second ditch (3). This shallow and narrow feature, yet to be excavated, also terminates south of the trench and may conceivably have been cut for a timber palisade or perhaps as a bedding trench for a hedge. Between the two parallel ditches, a number of post holes (8) have been located; these may have been cut either to complement or maintain the settlement boundary. A second group of post holes (6) may, as the excavation progresses, prove to indicate the existence of a timber building contemporary with, and just inside, the settlement boundary. A second rectangular structure (7) is indicated by a terrace cut into the chalk, forming a level platform flanked to the east by a shallow narrow slot, perhaps for a wall line. To date, four small stake holes have been located cutting the floor of this structure. A third possible structure may be indicated by an as yet unexcavated ditch (10) or 'sleeper-beam' trench located in the south east corner of the site. Also associated with the settlement boundary, but set at right angles to it (aligned north south) was a possible field ditch (9). This feature which survived best at its southern end had almost been entirely removed by ploughing or machine disturbance.

By the mid second century the settlement boundaries were perhaps in partial disrepair. A new flint paved track aligned north-west south-east (the flints may have derived from the slighting of the earlier burial mound) was laid across a filled in section of the boundary ditches, possibly to give access to a small cremation cemetery which was established at this time. The cremation burials were well preserved and consisted of at least three amphora burials each with a fine collection of ancillary vessels, and to date five other cremations also with grave goods have been recovered. By the late second century or slightly later the settlement boundaries were infilled and at least two rubbish pits (12 and 13) were cut into the old principal ditch. Other rubbish pits (14 and 18) possibly associated with this late phase of activity, have yet to be excavated. One final deeply cut feature (16), which contained no finds, but was cut through the old principal boundary ditch, may have been dug for an inhumation burial, but was not used. Work continues

Paul Bennett

Documentary Evidence

The present parish of Crundale consists of two ancient (pre-Norman) estates - Crundale (and the manor of Vannes or Fannes) with Sole Street and Hunt Street on the east and Trimworth on the west. The latter is based on the moated medieval manor of Trimworth in the north-west corner of the parish which was the most important manor in the parish. It is close to the Stour and had its own medieval chapel (demolished in the eighteenth century). The earlier (i.e. Iron Age Roman and early Anglo Saxon) site of Trimworth (O.E. Oreamworth) - the name is first mentioned in the early Norman bounds to a Godmersham character of A.D. 824 - may however have been on top of the shoulder of the ridge to the east, i.e. on Trimworth Downs where the present site is situated. It was perhaps abandoned in the late Saxon or early Norman period and Trimworth then moved north-west to a new moated site beside the Great Stour. In the eastern half of the parish there is another ridge (Crundale Downs) on top of which is situated the completely isolated Norman and later medieval parish church of St. Mary. When this church was originally built, it too must have been in the centre of another hill top settlement, though here again the later populations have chosen to move downhill mainly to Danord (Danewood) Street on the northwest which has only very recently been called "Crundale village". The one other substantial hamlet in the area is Solestreet, which takes its name from an old dewpond (sole) situated at 485ft. above sea level on the edge of the flat top of the high downs in the north-east corner of the parish.

Tim Tatton-Brown

7. 44 Burgate

During renovation work in June 1984 at 44 Burgate, a number of trenches dug in the cellar exposed stratified deposits indicating the presence of a major north-west to south-east aligned Roman street and a Roman timber building. Masonry walls associated with earlier cellars dating from the late twelfth to fifteenth centuries were also exposed. The present part brick and part late medieval chalk-block cellar underlies a substantially intact and fifteenth century timber framed building surveyed by Mr. John Bowen.

A large trench dug in the cellar at the south-western end of the building (under No. 3 Butchery Lane) exposed a thick deposit of layered rammed gravel for a major north-west to south-east aligned Roman street. The metalling, disturbed in places by later activity, extended into the adjoining basement, where it was cut through by the chalk-block walls of the fifteenth century cellar. The road gravels were not completely cut through by the new foundation trenches and a total depth for the metallings was not established.

A sequence of clay floors, two post holes and a possible beam slot associated with an extensive Roman timber building was found in developers trenches in the central and road frontage cellars of 44 Burgate and in a large foundation pit dug outside the road frontage cellar in Burgate Street. Many of these clay floors were burnt, and quantities of carbon and some metal working waste were recovered in banded deposits separating the floors. Considerable subsidence had occurred during the life of this building perhaps suggesting that early Roman rubbish pits or clay quarries exist under the timber building.

Parts of a sequence of at least four cellars dating from the twelfth century were examined during the trenching (which is continuing at this time). Cutting the surface of a deposit of black loam which sealed the Roman levels (layer 11) was the construction trench for the rear wall (south wall) of the earliest cellar. The wall, constructed entirely of well-coursed small fresh flints, was built on an offset foundation and the construction trench was capped by a beaten earth and clay floor. The cellar wall was plaster-faced above the level of the floor. The road frontage wall of this early cellar was exposed during the cutting of a foundation pit in Burgate Street. The entire cellar had apparently been constructed in a single large construction pit with the walls of the cellar built freestanding within the pit. A number of late eleventh century pot sherds and two fine loomweights were recovered from a rubbish pit cut by the cellar.

The original twelfth century cellar, probably extended under adjacent buildings fronting onto Burgate and is best preserved under 43 Burgate. Here the fragmentary remains of a twelfth century string course survives in the north-east and south-west walls of the cellar. The nature of the fabric surviving above string course level suggests the former presence of a barrel vault which had been subsequently cut back.

The presence of a second cellar, flanking the Butchery Lane frontage, was indicated by a wall of small well-coursed fresh flints and a few lumps of chalk built over and at right angles to the offset foundation of the south wall of the twelfth century cellar. This wall was bonded into the twelfth century wall superstructure indicating that at least part of the earlier wall was demolished to offset level, prior to the construction of the new cellar. Three other fragments of the same cellar located during the trenching indicated that sometime between the late twelfth and fifteenth centuries an 'L'-shaped cellar plan was established on the corner of Burgate Street and Butchery Lane.

The existence of a third cellar was indicated when a large chalk block wall was located in the small holes dug in the north-west and south-east corners of the present central cellar. This wall was undoubtedly part of the fifteenth century cellar, which was eventually extensively modified in brick in more recent times

The earliest reference to stone houses on the site of 44 Burgate date back to c.1180¹. By c.1200 a “great stone house”² existed on the site paying a rental of 20 pence per annum to Christ Church Priory by 1370³ (and by then called “The Bull” or “The White Bull”). During the Priorate of Goldstone I (1449-1468)⁴ the present timber-framed building (which also includes No’s. 40-42 and 43 Burgate and 1-3 Butchery Lane), also called “The Bull” was erected around three sides of a courtyard as lodgings, divided into at least ten and possibly twelve separate units with stairs up to each from the ground floor. Shops (over the stone cellars) may have existed on the ground floor, with lodgings above .

Paul Bennett

1. Urry, W. Canterbury under the Mgevin Kings (1967), Rental C24 and Map 1, Sheet 5.
2. Urry, W, op. cit. Rental D107 and Map 2, Sheet 6.
3. Cathedral Library and Archives, Canterbury. Rental 71.
4. Wharton, H. Anglia Sacra (1691) 145. The obituary of Prior Goldstone I (1449-68).

8. 46 North Lane

Excavations on this site commenced on June 25th and are due to be completed in August before the construction of housing.

As with the Church Lane and Pound Lane sites, most of the workforce was provided by the Community Programme. Financial assistance is being given by the Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

The early stages of excavation have revealed and recorded a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century industrial building. This structure which may have been built as a foundry appears on the 1873 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of Canterbury. Trade directories show that by the late nineteenth century a row of six cottages known as ‘Foundry Cottages’ lay on part of the site.

Beneath the levelling layers, dumped on the site in preparation for the construction of the ‘foundry’, two very large vertical-sided pits were encountered. At the time of writing they are not fully excavated, so their function is not yet fully understood. However, the presence of bark and leather in the black water logged lower levels of the site strongly suggest that they are part of a Tannery. The pits cut a series of clay floors and flint and mortar walls of a late medieval building.

A fine series of worn leather shoes were located in these pits, and in the underlying water logged levels.

It appears that a dump of grey stoney clay was dumped over the entire area to level up the site, perhaps to prevent flooding. The site would have lain in the flood plain of the River Stour, with higher ground delineated by North Lane. The excavation will examine the dump levels in an effort to understand their nature and it is hoped that the earlier deposits can be excavated over a small area of the site.

Paul Blockley

Postscript

Excavations were completed at the end of August. The late medieval building was fully excavated and was found to be associated with a courtyard containing the bases of at least eight vats or barrels containing slaked lime. The structure was undoubtedly a tannery; the barrels being employed for the slaking of skins.

Earlier levels were sampled in a small trench which was excavated to a depth of 3 metres below the present ground level to reveal the gravels of a Roman river course. It is likely that during the early Roman period, the river flowed across a wide flood plain and may have been encouraged to flow nearer to the City wall after its construction in c.A.D.275.

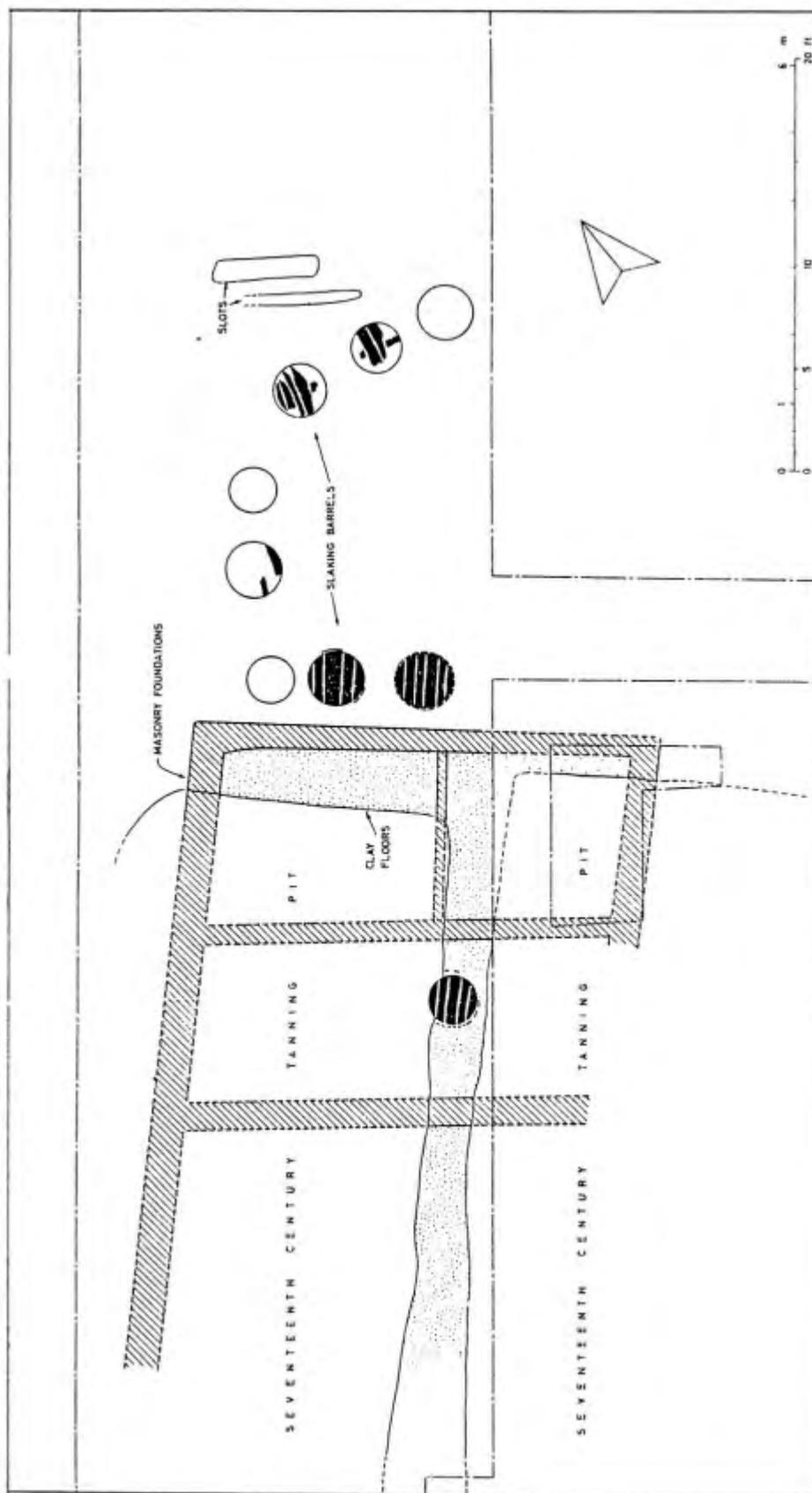
Paul Blockley

9. The Burials from Bossington House, Adisham

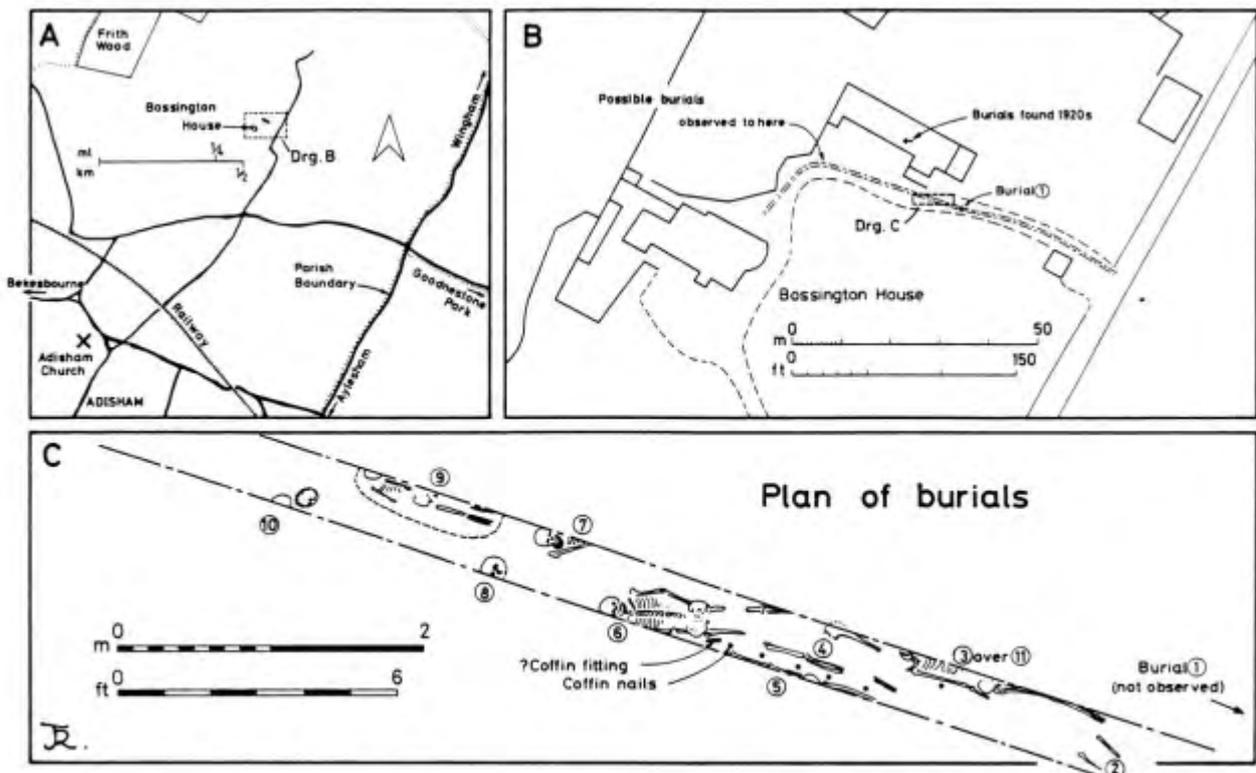
On the 4th July, during the cutting of a trench for a new water main at Bossington House, Adisham, a number of human bones were uncovered. The find was reported to the local police and a large bag of bones, the constituent parts of perhaps two individuals, was collected by P.C. Prendergast for analysis by the police pathologist. P.C. Prendergast informed the Canterbury City Coroner's officer, P.C. Potter, who suggested that the Canterbury Archaeological Trust should be informed and the site was visited by the writer and Mr. J. Rady. A further two skeletons had by that time been exposed by the workmen and arrangements were made to continue the investigation of the site the following day.

A total of at least ten inhumations were recovered from the service trench, together with numerous other human bones, displaced when the burials were interred. All the burials were from individual graves set very closely together, some cutting one another and all aligned roughly east-west. At least two burials were coffined, with the remains of coffin nails and iron fixtures found in situ around the skeleton. All but two skeletons were young adults and at least two burials were children. A small number of abraded medieval pot sherds found in grave backfills and topsoil indicated that the interments dated from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries or slightly later.

The burials found at Bossington House are consistent with the use of at least part of the grounds as a cemetery. The burials, laid east to west, set closely together, with some intercutting graves, suggests continuity of use as a cemetery for a protracted period. This is further indicated by the large number of human bones recovered from the grave backfills, suggesting that earlier burials were disturbed when the excavated inhumations were first interred. Further still, two burials were found in the 1920s when workmen were excavating an inspection pit in the nearby garage for the



46, North Lane: Late 14th century tannery.



Bossington House, Adisham: Medieval burials.

former owner of the premises, Viscount Hawarden. The presence of these burials suggests that the cemetery could extend over a fairly large area.

Curiously, no documentary evidence appears to exist for a cemetery in this area. The site lies 1 km (5/8 mile) north-east of Adisham Church and village and too far from the occupied centre for any direct relationship to be made. The site of Bossington House is of some antiquity and a manor house probably existed here in the medieval period. Though many manors had their own chapel, very few had burial rights and no records exist indicating either a chapel or cemetery here.

It has been suggested that the burials found at Bossington House may have been victims of the infamous Black Death that so severely affected both rural and urban communities in the mid fourteenth century. Plague cemeteries however tend to consist of one or more large pits containing numerous individuals, often summarily and hastily dumped rather than laid out in a formal manner. The finds recorded above do not suggest the presence of a plague cemetery, but this possibility cannot be entirely rejected. Overall the presence of an undocumented cemetery in this area is perplexing and it is hoped that future research of documentary evidence will eventually solve this intriguing mystery.

Paul Bennett

10. Observations at Linacre Gardens

In early May 1984 a fortuitous observation by the Trust's Director revealed that work by the King's School on the construction of an extension to Linacre House was in progress. The Trust had been informed of the intention to build the extension, but in the event not only did the King's School fail to get the necessary 'scheduled monument consent' for the work, but the Trust was not told of its commencement. By this time the foundations of the new extension had been laid with the extensive disturbance of the archaeological levels and the destruction of all but a 2m length of a well-preserved fifteenth century drain. The surviving portion of this structure was excavated and recorded by the writer and Mr. Paul Blockley.

The site lies between Linacre House and the recent Luxmore House development (excavated by the Trust in 1979-80), in an area known as 'The Homors'. To the south the area is bounded by Meister Omers (the present fine building was erected during the late fourteenth to early fifteenth centuries as accommodation for Cardinal Beaufort) and to the east and south by the twelfth century Priory boundary wall.

The drain ran approximately south-west to north-east across the east side of the building site, and pierced the Priory wall under an inserted relieving arch, obviously contemporary with the drain: This feature was previously visible above ground level but up till now its function was unknown.

The drain itself was of substantial construction, about 0.9m wide, and with an invert of very large ragstone blocks each about 4ft. (c.1.25m) long. These had a semicircular channel carved into their upper surface. The side walls of the drain were built of three courses of Caen blocks, and the whole was capped by large slabs. The only one of these to survive was of purbeck marble.

The drain is almost certainly of fifteenth century date, and it is likely that its prime function was to remove effluent from the kitchen of Meister Omers (situated at the far west end of the building). From here the drain runs into the Deanery Garden, but its eventual exit must remain conjectural. It is possible however that it discharged directly into the city ditch (only 30m away) in a similar fashion to the well known twelfth century Great Drain.

Discharging into the large drain near the Priory wall were two brick vaulted conduits, probably late eighteenth century in date. One ran from the east and almost certainly relates to the wash house established before c.1816 at the north end of late fifteenth century chambers built up against the Priory wall. The other drain, which ran from the west, probably replaced an earlier conduit which may have served a range of buildings parts of which are now incorporated into Linacre House.

Parts of the Priory boundary wall previously below ground were also exposed by the building work. The examination and recording of this fabric has provided some more evidence for a range of buildings, possibly stables, that once existed along the north side of 'The Homors'.

Jonathan Rady

11. The Maiden's Head, Wincheap

Early in July, during the refitting of the Maiden's Head, Wincheap, a public house which consists of two well-preserved medieval timber-framed buildings (see below,), a small section of the existing sprung floor was removed in the west corner of the rear of the two buildings (a possible market hall), revealing a sequence of intact beaten earth and clay floors. These floors were apparently undisturbed, and may have been protected until more recent times by a brick floor, which no longer survives. Traces of a compact dirty sand bedding, possibly from such a floor, sealed the earlier deposits to the level of the in situ ground plates. The uppermost floor lay approximately 1.5cms below the top of the plates, indicating that a sequence of floors had accumulated over a protracted period, with the primary floor presumably existing at the base of the plates. No attempt to section the intact floors was made, but a recent service cable, cut into the deposits, indicated that a good sequence of floors survives. During the building work, the exposed floors were sealed and protected by a flagstone pavement and the difference in present and past floor levels has been tastefully exhibited in the finished building.

Paul Bennett

12. The Outer Court of St. Augustine's Abbey

In November 1983 the first stage of a hectic salvage operation was mounted by the Trust to record the substantial foundations of a major medieval building exposed during the construction of a new Students' Union for Christchurch College, Canterbury. During an "action-packed" fortnight the foundations of the building, part of the cellarer's range flanking the south side of the outer court of St. Augustine's Abbey, together with an impressive sequence of outer court metallings, medieval drains, early medieval pits and Anglo-Saxon features were recorded. The construction of the new Union building completely removed or damaged archaeological deposits which had remained undisturbed since the mid sixteenth century (the Dissolution of the Abbey). Those levels not completely removed during the preparatory levelling of the site, were severely truncated by a network of deep foundation pits and wall trenches for the new building. Surprisingly, the watching brief maintained by the Trust during the progress of the development represents the first occasion archaeologists have been directly involved in building work at the College. More surprisingly, the college grounds have only recently been included within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, even though it is known to be contained within the partly extant boundary walls of the Abbey. The construction of the Students' Union therefore represents the most recent of a series of developments at the college dating back to the early 1960s, that have at the very least destroyed archaeological levels associated with medieval service buildings flanking the northern and eastern sides of the outer court. It is perhaps interesting to note that many of these developments took place at a time when the Department of the Environment was involved in research excavations a few hundred yards away in the Abbey itself. Regrettably the speed of this development did not allow for a thorough investigation of the stratified deposits, and only the well-preserved foundations of the cellarer's range and a number of other more obvious features were excavated. A conflict of interests certainly existed on this site and our presence here was considered a hindrance by the developers. Nevertheless, despite this, assistance and sufficient time was given by them for a superficial record to be made. In the final analysis an opportunity to examine a complex and important archaeological site was lost. Should any new development in the area of the outer court occur in the future, thorough archaeological excavation must precede it.

During a cold and wet November the first stage of our work on the site involved the clearing and recording of the rammed chalk foundations and poured mortar subfoundation of part of the cellarer's range. Even these foundations had been truncated by the bulldozer before recording commenced. The main north and south walls of the range were uncovered, indicating an external building width of 9.15m. Two transverse walls set 3.66m apart indicated the position of a through-passage or gateway. A single external buttress was located opposite the western cross wall. An internal pier base, capped by a large greensand block, and a corresponding fattening of the main north wall foundation east of the parallel walls, indicated the position of a possible staircase, entered from the north, leading up to the first floor. A third internal wall to the east consisting of three independent foundations perhaps suggested the existence of two major internal doors at undercroft level. The undercroft would have presumably contained the cellarer's stores, the principal floor may have been divided into a hall and other services for guests. The remains of a timber building, defined by a single sleeper-beam foundation trench, a number of internal post-holes and an extensive sequence of internal floors, were located immediately north of and adjoining the masonry building. Metallings associated with the outer courtyard surfaces were also located 'in section' after machine clearance of the site.

A large drain of chalk block construction, with scars for an original stone lining and floor, was exposed during machine clearance in the north-east corner of the building site. The drain aligned

approximately north-north-west to south-south-east, probably ran from the Abbey kitchen and Reredorter, through the outer court, west of a contemporary range of service buildings (the western gable of this range still survives) and onwards, probably discharging into the city ditch.

A large number of early medieval features were observed cutting the natural subsoil. These included open drains feeding from an earlier medieval kitchen range to large soak-aways and a large number of pits containing carbon, butchery and iron working waste, indicating early medieval industrial activity on the site. One large feature, located in the south-east corner of the building site and later sealed by the building range, was a bronze casting pit from which many fragments of casting waste and mould fragments were recovered.

An earlier period of possible agricultural activity on this site was indicated by a thick deposit of 'turned-over' loam which underlay and was cut by the industrial levels and associated features. This deposit contained a range of pottery dating from the seventh to twelfth centuries, together with a small corpus of Roman pot sherds.

Early in 1984, a decision was taken to terrace areas either side of the Union building in preparation for extensions to be built north and south of the finished structure. A number of main service trenches and two large soakaways were also cut at this time. Following the machine clearance of these areas time was given to the Trust by the developers to investigate the area south of the Union building. Here a small island of intact undercroft floors was examined together with parts of the south wall and through passage of the cellarers range. A number of early medieval rubbish pits and a large 'V'-shaped medieval ditch - possibly a boundary ditch separating the Abbey from an area then called the North Holmes - were also located. The cutting of a large soakaway south of the Union building exposed a small group of pits containing Anglo-Saxon pottery. One of these pits contained an interesting group of ninth century pottery including imported Ipswich wares and a coin of Ethelbert of Wessex and Kent (853-856).

A brief investigation of the cleared area north of the Union building, exposed a long section of the Great Drain together with at least two interesting drains feeding foul water from the service range north of the outer court. A well-preserved section of terra-cotta water pipe, presumably designed to feed fresh water from the Abbey to the service buildings was also located. A complex sequence of outer court metallings, medieval pits and ditches and a thick deposit of 'ploughsoil' containing residual Roman, Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery, were found here.

Overall, the earliest traces of occupation, represented by a small corpus of Roman sherds, indicates that this site was perhaps on the fringes of a Roman cemetery. A number of inhumation and cremation burials have been found both in the Abbey grounds and in Lady Wootton's Green. The thick deposit of 'turned over' loam overlying natural brickearth containing Anglo-Saxon, late Saxon and early medieval pottery, indicates a long tradition of agriculture in this area, ending perhaps with a period of industrial use, perhaps both iron and bronze working. Nearby habitation is also intimated by the number of rubbish pits located during the progress of the development. These pits may belong to the North Holmes situated north of the early medieval Abbey. Domestic and industrial occupation terminated in the early fourteenth century with the construction of the cellarer's range and the establishment of an outer court. The outer court buildings were mainly demolished after the Dissolution of the Abbey in the mid sixteenth century.

Paul Bennett

The Documentary Evidence

In November 1283¹, the Abbot was allowed to enclose the lane between the door of the court of the Abbey and his land at 'Nordholm'. This lane was probably roughly on the site of the present lane which leads to Christchurch College, and which became a lane again after the Dissolution. In July 1300² the Abbot and convent were licensed to enclose 150 by 80ft. of land 'in the suburb of Canterbury adjoining their court for the enlargement thereof'. Finally, Abbot Fyndon in 1308 was licensed to crenellate the Great Gate of the Abbey³. All of this shows the Abbey enlarging the inner court in the late thirteenth century and relocating the main service buildings in an outer court to the north. Apart from redocating the great gate (the original gate had been about 100ft. to the south)⁴, the Abbey almost certainly moved the cellarer's range from the west side of the great cloister to the north side of the inner court in about 1300, i.e. to where the foundations were discovered in 1983. The range to the west of the great cloister was then rebuilt as a very grand Abbot's lodging with a large new first-floor Abbot's Guest Hall to the north. The porch of this hall (shown in the bird's-eye view of c.1650)⁵ was to be opposite Abbot Fyndon's very grandiose Great Gate, which still survives. After the Dissolution, Henry VIII retained the Abbot's Lodging and the other buildings around the east, south and west sides of the inner court and converted them into a small royal palace. The cellarer's range to the north was obviously not needed so it was demolished and a new wall with a gate in it⁶ was built to cut off the northern part of the inner court.

Margaret Sparks and Tim Tatton-Brown

Footnotes

1. **Cal. Pat. Rolls.** Ed. I (1281-91) p.51.
2. **Cal. Pat. Rolls.** Ed. I (1292-1301) p.527.
3. All these licenses are also listed in Thomas of Elmham's fourteenth century 'Chronicle' of the Abbey; see A.H., Davis (transc.), **William Thorne's Chronicle of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury** (Oxford, 1934).
4. For a discussion of this and the late thirteenth century guest hall which still survives, see Tim Tatton-Brown, Margaret Sparks and Julian Munby 'Crown-post and king-strut Roofs in south-east England' **Med. Arch.** xxvii (1983), 123-135.
5. Drawn by Thomas Johnson and engraved by Daniel King and first published in W. Dugdale's **Monasticon**.
6. This wall and gate is shown in various eighteenth and early nineteenth century drawings and engravings and was demolished when Butterfield's college building was erected in the 1840s.

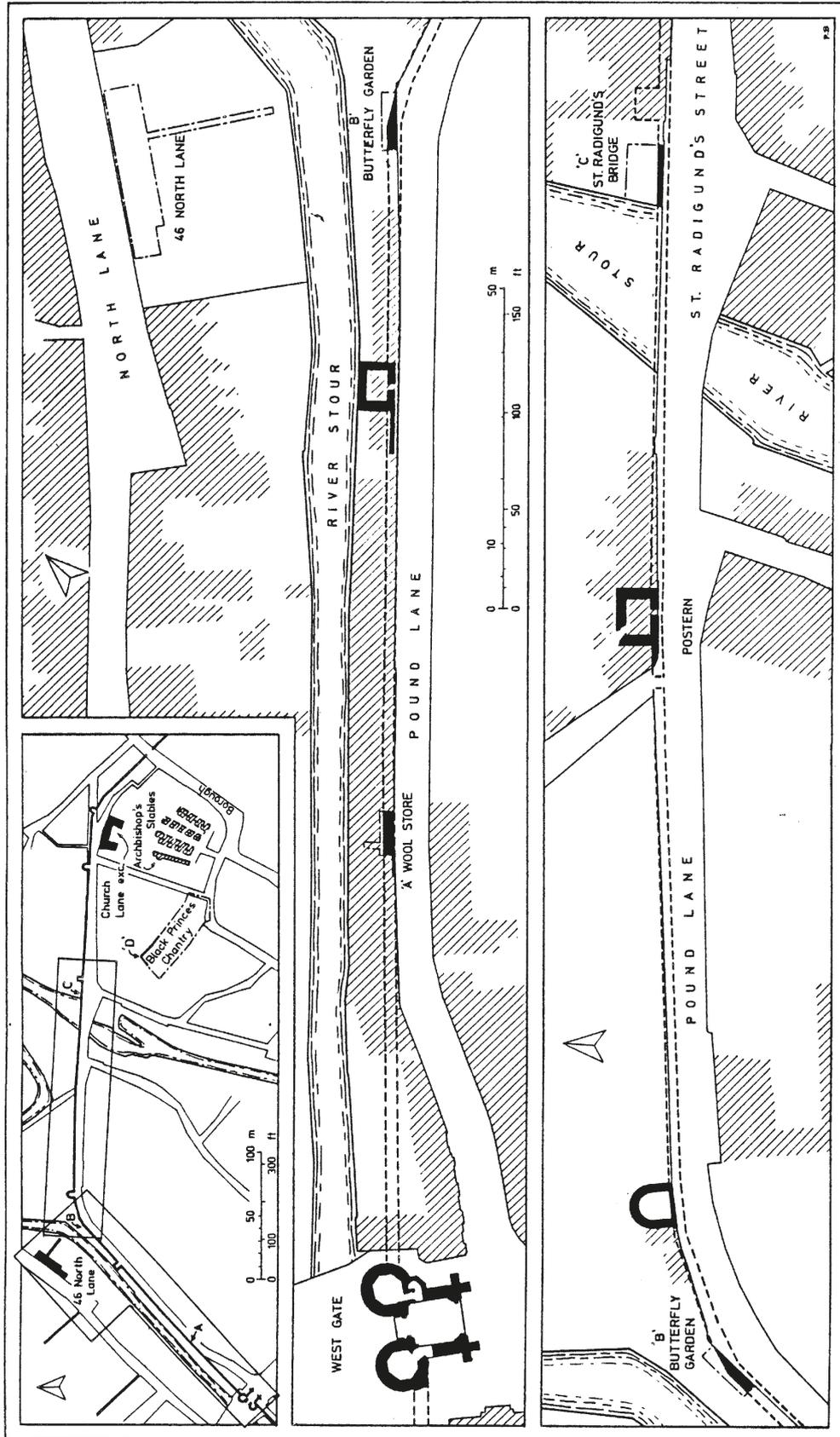
Summary of the Pottery

If the quantities of pottery (per period) are representative of the adjacent unexcavated area, the following occupation sequence is suggested:-

1. Sparse Roman activity from the first to third or fourth centuries. 2. Saxon occupation or activity beginning in the seventh century with a modest quantity of organic-tempered pottery.
3. If current dating of later Saxon wares is correct, a slight hiatus may have followed the seventh century activity, followed by definite occupation during the later eighth and into the ninth centuries, represented by a pit containing purely mid to late Saxon pottery, a coin of Ethelbert of Wessex and Kent (858-866) and imported Ipswich wares. Further levels also produced local wares of the same period and both 'simpler' and fine Ipswich wares.
4. Fabric quantities suggest a decrease in occupation during the Late Saxon period, lasting until approximately mid to later eleventh century.
5. The bulk of the pottery from this excavation is of early medieval date, and from the late eleventh/early twelfth centuries occupation seems intensive, possibly peaking mid to late twelfth.
6. From the twelfth century occupation appears continuous throughout the thirteenth century, though with a possible decrease in the first half.
7. Definite late thirteenth century occupation is represented by a floor, broadly dated by documentary evidence to between 1283-1300, a date independently confirmed by the pottery immediately sealed by it.
8. Occupation continues through into the mid to late fifteenth century, probably terminating in the early sixteenth century.

For its size this excavation produced some particularly useful assemblages. When calibration with other (City) groups is complete, the mid to late Saxon pit, with its boss-decorated local wares, coin and Ipswich sherds, will be an important key addition to the local ceramic sequence, and of considerable value in defining the starting point of the later Saxon Canterbury pottery industry. Of greater import, are the Ipswich sherds from both the pit and other levels. Between six to ten individual vessels are represented. Though similar quantities were recorded from the Marlowe sites (collectively), this is a singularly high proportion considering the size of the St. Augustine's site, and a clear indication of the potential of the unexcavated area. These sherds add considerable weight to the only recently recognised likelihood - that Canterbury had strong ties with East Anglia during the mid Saxon period.

Nigel Macpherson -Grant



Sites on the northern stretch of city wall.

13. The Wool Store, 2 Pound Lane

Clearance work and excavations in the half-cellar of the burnt out south-west end of the Wool Store were carried out by the Community Programme team at the request of Canterbury City Council (the site owners). A 7m (23ft.) length of medieval city wall (probably built in the 1380s) of chalk block in orange sandy mortar was stripped and cleaned. The ragstone block (for the plinth) and flint facing of the wall had unfortunately been completely removed. It was presumably reused in the foundations for the Wool Store and the river bank and must have been removed in the mid nineteenth century. Earlier drawings etc., (including a Turner watercolour) still show the wall intact here.

At the extreme south-west end of the building, a plank-lined pit was partially emptied. This was found to have two inlets from the river, and an outlet channel into the main drain beneath Pound Lane. The exact function of this “tank” remains obscure, but it is hoped that the excavation of the lower levels will, at a future date, explain its use.

Paul Blockley

14. “Butterfly” Garden, next to 16 Pound Lane

Small-scale excavations by the Community Programme team on the site of now demolished nineteenth century cottages (12-14 Pound Lane) revealed the well refined angle of the extreme north-western corner of the Roman and medieval city wall. The medieval wall, with its battered ashlar and flint face still partly intact, survived over the Roman core. A series of medieval and post-medieval dump layers against the outside face of the wall were excavated down to the level of the medieval berm.

The City Council, who own the site, now hope to display the medieval city wall here and to make the rest of the area into a small public garden which will attract butterflies. On the north-west the site fronts onto the river and is directly opposite the 46 North Lane excavation.

Paul Blockley

15. St. Radigund’s Bridge

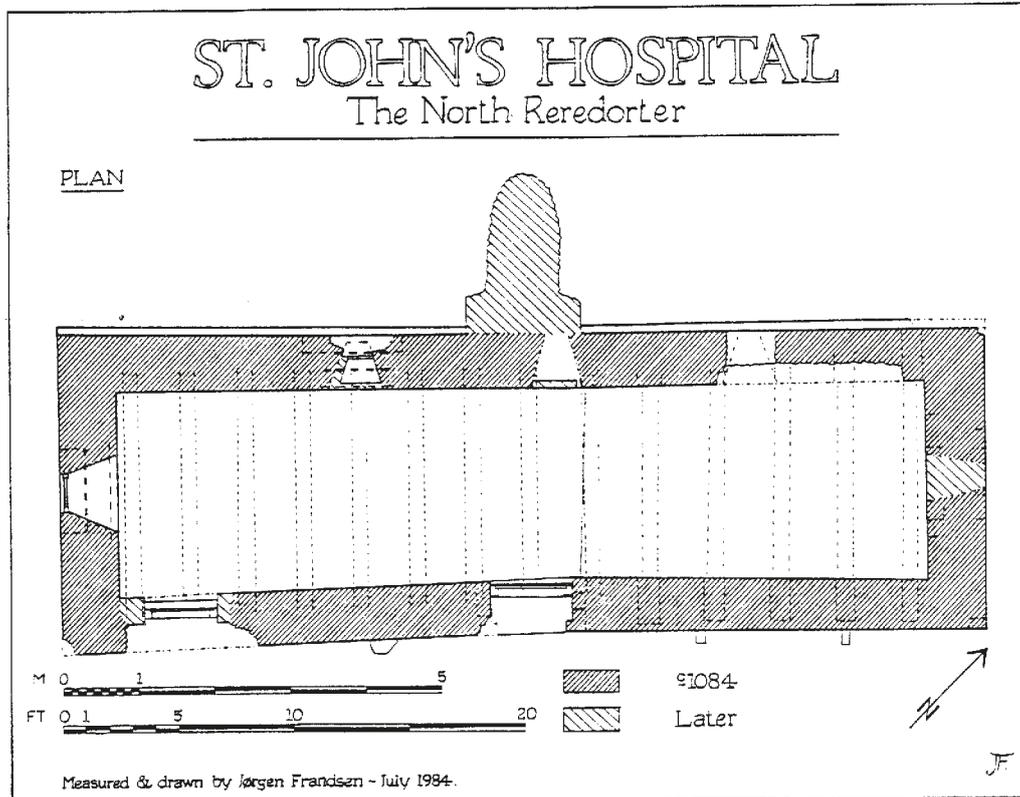
Another small excavation at the east end of the bridge on the north side was carried out by the Community Programme team in advance of the construction of a new landing stage for boats and canoes. This site is just to the east of the triple portcullised arches in the northern city wall (over the river) which were built in the late fourteenth century and demolished in 1769. As at the “Butterfly” Garden site, the medieval wall and remnants of the Roman core were uncovered. A small amount of battered ashlar (Kentish Rag). plinth survived at the base over a little Roman flint core. A series of dump levels, some of a water-lain nature, of medieval and later date were also examined against the outer face of the wall. The medieval core of the wall survives at its highest against the pavement edge in St. Radigund’s Street.

Paul Blockley

16. Black Prince’s Chantry Land Boundary Wall

A 70m (230ft.) length of the surviving but much battered late fourteenth century wall of this precinct on its northern side was stripped of vegetation and cleaned by the Community Programme team. Unfortunately the wall is in very poor condition. Much of the face has gone and it is well-patched with later materials, including some very ugly breeze-blocks added to the top when Abbot’s Place houses were built about twenty years ago. The wall, which is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is to be conserved by Canterbury City Council.

Paul Blockley



17. St. John's Hospital, Northgate

The ruins of St. John's Hospital (the north-dormitory and Reredorter blocks) were cleared of vegetation and rubble and carefully cleaned by the team in advance of a full survey by the draughtsmen of the Trust (see below). The area is now to be conserved and laid out as a garden to mark the 900th anniversary of the Hospital's foundation. The north end of the Reredorter was emptied of rubbish and rubble to its base c.2m below present ground level and the original Norman arches on the west side of the building (together with fourteenth century underpinnings) were exposed. When the job was completed a vast amount of ivy and rubble had been cleared and some unique late eleventh century structures were once again visible.

We are grateful to the Clerk to the Trustees (Mr. Geoffrey Pike), the Prior (Canon Derek Ingram Hill), the Chaplain (Rev. Henry Voller) and all the inhabitants of the Hospital for their help and co-operation.

Paul Blockley

18. The Community Programme Team (Manpower Services Commission)

Under the enthusiastic supervision of Nicholas Elsdon, our MSC Supervisor a community programme team has conducted the cleaning of the St. John's Hospital, ruins and the excavation of three sites along Pound Lane: the Wool Store, the "Butterfly" Garden and the Radigund's Bridge site. The team also cleared part of the Black Prince's Chantry wall and cleaned extensive areas of machinestripped chalk at Crundale.

Their tireless work under all weather conditions was conducted to a high standard and will be missed by all at the Canterbury Archaeological Trust when the scheme ends in October. Until then the team will be working on the North Lane and City wall sites and possibly the St. Martin's Hill site.

Paul Blockley

III. BUILDING RECORDING

Introduction

The number of building surveys undertaken this year, albeit many of them provisional, has more than tripled the number produced up to mid 1983. From necessity, over the past year, a type of survey has been developed to ensure that as many buildings as possible can not only be looked at but have their salient features presented in a visual form. The basic form of most of these surveys may consist of no more than sketch elevations (at approximately 1:100) and drawn visible details (possibly dimensioned) supplemented by an annotated plan enlarged from the 1873 First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:500. Due to the flexible nature of the survey, it is easily modified at a later date both partially or completely.

Three-dimensional drawing also plays an important role as unlike photography, which is limited by practical considerations, viewpoints are unlimited and an eye may often see and record what a camera cannot.

These rapid surveys have already proved their worth, and future more detailed and measured surveys can be executed more rapidly if they have already been carried out. In addition to these provisional surveys, the production of fully measured (1:50) surveys continues where time and money permit.

Studies in the topographical aspects of building recording have made great advances as a result of the acquisition of a set of 1912 Goad insurance maps of central Canterbury. These maps (the originals of which are in the Reference Library) unfortunately do not cover the whole of the City. They do however provide much vertical information on buildings including wall construction and surface treatment. Together with the 1873 O.S. 1:500s they form the basis for nearly all our topographical work and are of great potential value particularly for those areas devastated during the war. One day these maps can be used in conjunction with the many photos of bombed buildings in the National Buildings (now Monuments) Record.

Yet again the majority of the recording work has been done by the author. Grateful thanks are extended to the Director and Mr. Clive Bowley (of the City Council Conservation Section) for the many fruitful and instructive discussions that have taken place during the recording work. Our thanks also go to all the owners who have afforded us access to their buildings and encouraged our work.

The Trust has been very fortunate this year in having for a brief three month period the services of Jorgen Frandsen, a Danish student of architecture specialising in the restoration of medieval buildings. He is currently carrying out a detailed survey of the late eleventh century walls of St. John's Hospital, Northgate.

John Bowen

As has been stated above (and as the reader will find below) the amount of building recording work has increased by a huge amount during the last year. That we manage to keep up at all with the workload is mostly due to the very hard work and excellent draughtsmanship of John Bowen. Some of his surveys just take a few minutes while others take many hours of careful measuring under difficult and dangerous circumstances, and it is very much thanks to John's work that many of Canterbury's, unique medieval buildings are now coming to light. For example, his surveys of the Table Hall at Christ Church and the Guest Hall at St. Augustine's Abbey were recently published in *Medieval Archaeology* as part of an article about thirteenth century roofs in south-east England¹.

Many of these surveys are paid for by individual owners, developers, etc., of the buildings and about 90% of the work is “rescue” work in advance of restoration. Without, however, a large grant from Canterbury City Council we would certainly not have managed to keep up with the work schedule, and it is sad to record that as yet no grants for this work have been forthcoming from the D.o.E. (or Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England) from 2nd April 1984). On 21st May, however, the City was visited by Mrs. Jennifer Jenkins and members of the Historic Buildings advisory committee of the new Commission, and among other things they were shown was “rescue building archaeology” carried out by the Trust in advance of listed building consent, etc. We hope that in future they will advise the Commission to grant-aid this work just as much as below-ground rescue archaeology.

Tim Tatton-Brown

1. Tim Tatton-Brown, Margaret Sparks and Julian Munby “Crown-post and king strut roofs in south-east England” **Med. Arch.** xxvii (1983), 123-135.

“VERNACULAR” BUILDINGS

1. Cathedral Gate Hotel, 36–38 Burgate (6)*

Retiling of the roof and vertical surfaces at the rear have exposed much original timber-work of the early fifteenth century building which extends from the Christchurch Gate eastwards and was originally ‘The Sun Inn’ built in 14378 and well documented in the Cathedral Archives. Presently occupied and leased to the “Cathedral Gate” hotel and G. Cornell & Sons the jewellers, the owners are in fact the Dean and Chapter. The timber used in the building is of the largest scantling to be seen in Canterbury. Notable features include two wellpreserved windows at the rear and a unique twin crown-plate roof. The upper part of the building above the jeweller’s was destroyed by fire in the early nineteenth century and rebuilt. The original upper jetty survives only in the western part. The survey is currently underway and much more work is envisaged here.

* Numbers in brackets are the Canterbury Archaeological Trust file reference number - see appendix at the end of this section.

2. Chequers of Hope, Mercery lane (7)

Provisional sketch elevations have been made to supplement and locate previous detailed work of this famous medieval courtyard inn built in 1392-5 and partially destroyed (on its west and northern sides) in a fire in 1865. The total cost of this remarkable building in the late 14th century is recorded as £867 14s. 4d. (see Arch. Cant. xx ix (1911) 65 and 84). The whole of the east range of the building still survives and has double-jetties fronting onto Mercery Lane.

3. 16 Watling Street (9)

1:100 scale plans of this fine 1625 red brick town house have been produced this year (see 1981-2 **Annual Report** p.35) together with a topographical study of the gardens (with seventeenth century brick boundary walls) to the southwest of Watling Street. This survey will be fully published in The Archaeology of Canterbury Volume V. We are grateful to Dr. Poole who has kindly been helping us with documentary aspects of our work on this building.

4. 28 Palace Street

One of the earliest of the unmeasured surveys carried out this last year, was of this substantially intact three-storey building dated 1617 on the apex of the gable. Apart from plans and elevations several details were recorded including a fine spandrelled doorhead, banisters and evidence for the original bay windows. The buildings, owned for many years by the Jesus Hospital, is now the King's School Shop. It is continuously being photographed by tourists because it leans over into King Street on its north-east side.

5. 25–26 St. Margaret's Street and 8–9 The Parade (22)

All these properties are presently located in a prominent medieval doublejettied building at the junction of St. Margaret's Street and The Parade. Evidence for original partitioning at bay intervals indicates a 'row' or 'lodgings' development. Shop renovation and some structural work in the uppermost storey by the present owners J. Hepworth of Leeds afforded access to timbers subsequently renewed, repaired or concealed. The crown-post roofs intersect and originally terminated in gables, (a feature not regarded as local in the medieval period) only one of which survives, to The Parade. Window details were recorded together with evidence for a moulded midrail. A fine in situ seventeenth century garret door, fossilized in a later partition, was also drawn.

6. 19 Stour Street (23)

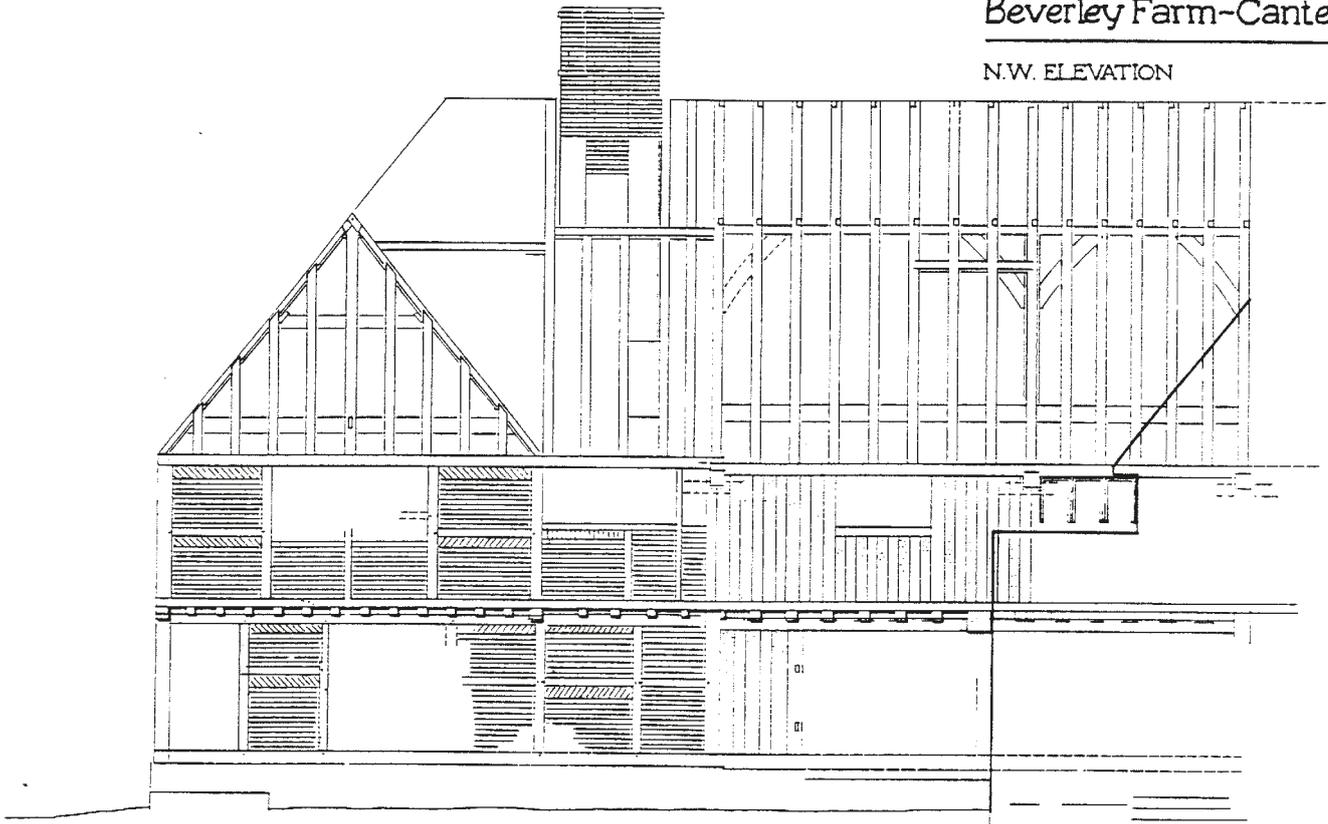
A detailed 1:50 survey was produced in advance of the building's refurbishment and incorporation into the next door Canterbury Heritage Museum (Poor Priests' Hospital) in Stour Street. It is a (relatively late) seventeenth century jettied timber-frame with a double pile roof. On the whole the vertical framing has been completely removed leaving 'floating' floors substantially intact. Two reused timbers presumably from the original building were recorded; a piece of barge board (or jetty board) with egg and dart type enrichment and the head of a window with fine ovolo mouldings.

7. 17 Palace Street (24)

A detailed survey in advance of necessary structural work afforded the opportunity for a reappraisal of this building commonly known as "Conquest House". Heavy "restoration" earlier this century made the job all the more difficult, as it had included the insertion of many 'period' timbers brought from elsewhere. The date of the stone cellar at the rear has been brought forward from a postulated twelfth century date (see E.W. Parkin in Arch. Cant. lxxxvii (1972) p.183-90) to c.1200 or a little later as Mersham stone is used in it. The one and a half storey timber-framing above (probably originally late fourteenth century) extended beyond the cellar to the street frontage. The front part of this frame was replaced in the seventeenth century by the existing two and a half storey frame. The apparent third storey is twentieth century "fake" as is much, but not all, of the facade. The rear part of the interrupted tie-beam roof here is extant and overall its seventeenth century appearance cannot have been dissimilar to that at Nos. 1 and 2 The Borough.

Beverley Farm-Canterbury

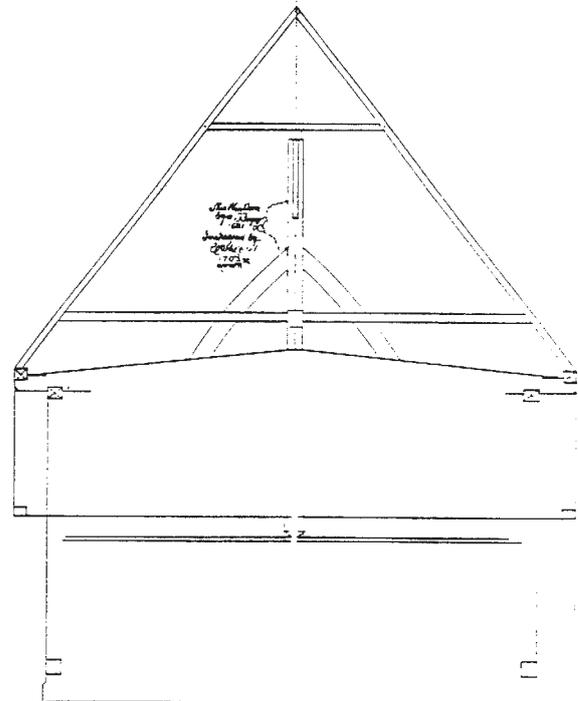
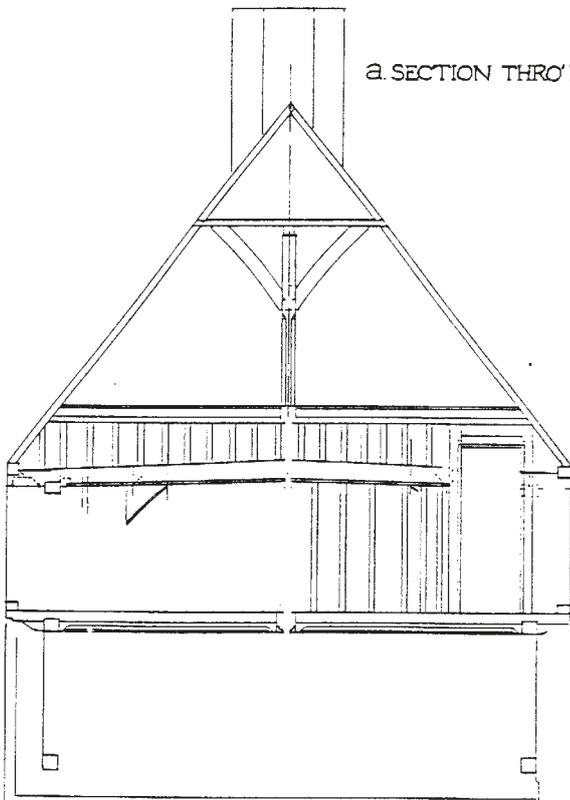
N.W. ELEVATION



Beverley Farm-Canterbury

A. SECTION THRO' HALL TO N.E. (Crown-post)

D. SECTION THRO' HALL TO S.W.



CA 84

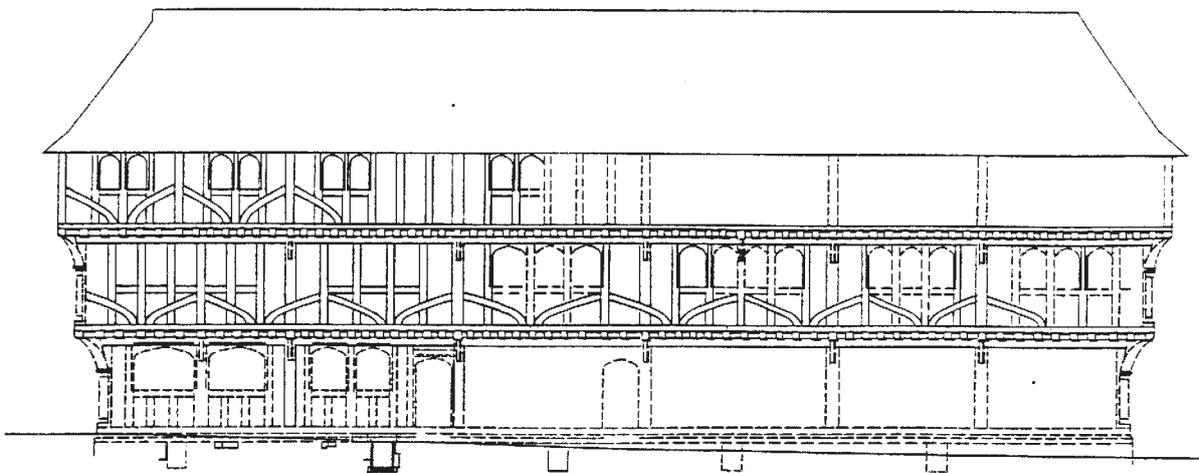
8. Beverley Farm, University of Kent (25)

A full and detailed 1:50 measured survey with written report was produced during December and January for the surveyor at the University in advance of proposed major structural and general refurbishment of this fine old farmhouse. The earliest fabric, dating to the late fifteenth century, consisted mainly of the largely intact crown-post roof occupying the site of the hall of a 'Wealden' house. Good c.1600 details (close studding, ovolo mouldings, projecting windows) associated with the later flooring of the hall, survive. Both ends of the 'Wealden' were subsequently replaced at one end by a seventeenth century box framed and brick nogging cross-wing and at the other in the nineteenth century by a large three storey brick extension complete with steeply pitched gables and gablets.

9. 41–44 Burgate and 1–3 Butchery Lane (formerly the Bull Inn) (26)

In the Burgate Street and running the whole distance from the Buttermarket (earlier the Bullstake) on the west to Butchery (earlier Angel or Sunwine's) Lane on the east is an exceptionally fine double-jettied timber-framed building that used to be "The Bull", a series of lodging chambers built by Christ Church Priory (in Prior Goldstone I's time, 1449-68). Today, this building is divided into four separate shops, The Talisman (No. 40), "Laura Ashley" (Nos. 41–42), Cranfields (No. 43) and the Burgate Rest,? rant (No. 44 Burgate Street and 1–3 Butchery Lane).

John Bowen



'The Bull': Elevation to Burgate-showing extant and reconstructed timber frame.

The obit of Prior Goldstone 1 (published in H. Wharton's **Anglia Sacra** (1691), 145) says that he built near the cemetery gate of the Priory "**unum aedificium lignium plures mansiones constituens vocatum anglice Le Bole**" (i.e. a wooden building containing many lodgings called in English "the Bull"). From the recent survey carried out by John Bowen, it is clear that the surviving timberframe dates from this period (i.e. the mid fifteenth century) and there is clear evidence for the division at each floor into at least nine separate units with stairs up to each from the ground floor. The lodgings on the west were perhaps the best and were in a double range which many well have had brick fireplaces at the rear. On the north the lodgings are three storeys high but only in a single width range while on the east the lodgings are only two storeys high and also in a single width range. There were perhaps at least thirty eight separate lodgings (i.e. single

rooms) in the buildings which must have had shops on the ground floor on the outside. There is no evidence for a hall, kitchen, etc., and though this may have been situated on the south side of the central courtyard in a separate range that has now been destroyed, it is possible that the building was not a medieval inn as such, but only a series of lodgings.

The name “the Bull” or “the White Bull” goes back at least a hundred years earlier and was the name given to the “Great Stone House” on the site built by the Priory at the end of the twelfth century. A rental of c.1370 (no. 71 in the Cathedral Library) refers to a rent of 20 pence for the building “**De ecclesia christi Cantuariensi ad terminum sancti Andree de domo lapidia contra portam Prioris et tonventus vocata le Whitehole xxd**” (The building was in the northeast corner of the parish of St. Andrew). Earlier, in a copy of the farm of the City (1234), item 5 refers to “**De domo David de Burgate de Conventu S. Trinitatis de domo lapidea contra veterem portam xxd**” (printed in W. Urry, **Canterbury Under the Angevin Kings** (1967), 443). The earliest reference to this “Great Stone House” is in rental D107 of c.1200 (Urry, op. cit. rental C24 and Map 1, sheet 5). Most of the cellar walls under the building have been covered up with plaster etc., but under No. 43 Burgate Street (Cranfields) it is possible to see the remains of the c.1200 stone walling of what must be the undercroft of the “Great Stone House”. The upper parts of the cellar wall were adapted for the fifteenth century timber-framed building and at the back of No. 43 is the inside of a fine doorway (now blocked) to the courtyard. There are also the remains of two fifteenth century cellar windows. With this evidence it is possible to suggest how the stone cellars continued to the east and west and where the principal windows were.

The surviving fifteenth century timber-framing and the original crown-post roofs of most of the building are mostly in very good condition. Only in 41-2 Burgate Street has much of the internal timber-framing been removed and replaced by a steel frame. This was regrettably done in about 1963 when the building was owned by Lenleys, and at that time no records of the frame appear to have been made. Since the last war, much of the tile and plaster covering has been removed from the outside of the upper storeys of the building and this has exposed quite a large number of the original fifteenth century windows of the lodgings.

Tim Tatton-Brown

10. The Maiden’s Head. Wincheap (27)

The building is situated about 200 yards outside the southern city walls of Canterbury toward the north-east end of Wincheap, a large suburb of Canterbury, on the main street to Wye and Ashford, which originally had a central street market in it. The building consists of two main steeply-roofed and separate units one parallel to the street and the other extending back from it (Drawings 1 & 5).

An inspection of the 3-bay roof of the former confirmed the presence of a medieval “open hall” house. The “recessed” hall being located in the southern bay and the northern bays each containing a chamber at first floor level (jettied front and back). The original north hip, for which the “little” collar and birds mouths survive, was replaced sometime during the 17th century by a clasp side-purlin roof, forming a continuous pitch. Apart from this renewal the remaining roof is in remarkably good condition with a fine moulded crown-post and ashlar pieces in the hall itself. The details observed here suggest a date of early 15th century (Drawing 3). The form and quality of the roof suggests the original continuation of the building southward which is confirmed by the framing of the hall’s south wall, indicating a two storeyed construction, jettied at least front and back (Drawings 1 and 4). We are therefore dealing with a building commonly known as a “Wealden” house, despite the fact that as Stuart Rigold wrote-, “It is hard to escape the conclusion that the “Wealden” house

originated not in the Weald, still less in London or Canterbury, but in the heart of Kent of secondary settlement, around Maidstone.”

The northern frame of the hall incorporates a fine moulded beam (in character with the crown-post) at 1st floor level extending only the eastern three quarters width of the hall to tenon into a post (moulded up to it) which extends right up to the tie beam. The remaining space is spanned by “quarter width” beam at the same level. The entire frame below the moulding was originally filled in and the lack of stud or lathe marks below the “quarter width” beam suggests the presence of a doorway. Where little is visible of the south wall displays the same three-quarter and quarter width beam arrangement but lacking the mouldings.

Both the position of the northern door and the convenient space to the south of the large hall window Z, suggest a southern location for the screen passage and therefore a demolished service end.

The solar end of the building which can now be allocated the opposite (north) end of the building presents more of a problem. Much of the north-western part of the 1st floor joists have been renewed and those remaining display evidence for much more partitioning than is usually encountered. (At this point a study of Drawing 1 would vitiate a lengthy and probably clumsy text).

The arrangement seems to indicate the presence of a shop (or shops), which may explain the comparative length of the solar end. These are accessible not only from the street but from the hall also. A stair in the north-east gave access to the chambers over.

The 2-bay building at the rear, nearly square, is a completely separate frame and most surprisingly jettied on all four sides with its eastern tie-beam right up against the ‘flying’ eaves-plate of the hall. It is set slightly north of the centre, almost entirely obscuring the “recessed” hall and with the northern part of its eastern jetty right up against the back jetty of the main building (Drawing 5).

On the ground floor, there are in the north wall remains of three spandrelled openings the central one a door, leading originally to a close-studded crosspassage indicated by mortices in the principal joints. Mortices in the jambs of the flanking openings suggest the former presence of low-cilled windows. The eastern ground-floor chamber was also accessible from the passage. No position for an internal stair has yet been found.

The roof here has butt side-purlins-in-line with windbraces tenoned into the underside of the chamfered purlins. Mortices on the underside of the central collar indicate the former presence of queen-posts removed when the existing floorboards were laid.

The close-stud infill of the western gable is intact and mortices in the eastern truss conform to this pattern. No infill exists in the eastern truss at present and the pitch is taken over to the crown-post roof with a series of notched-lap collar trusses, possibly reused. An interesting feature in the eastern truss is the lapping of the purlins over the principal rafters and extending about 15 inches. Returning to the western truss we find the northern eaves plate extending a similar distance. Both features are indicative of a jettied gable at each end.

The fact that this building is not only jettied on all four sides but also has evidence of jettied gables, clearly shows that, even if it was not taken from elsewhere and re-erected, it was certainly not designed to be built on its present site, but as a freestanding structure. The carpentry and detailing on ground and first floors are late medieval in character and suggest a date of around 1500.

However, the type of roof construction, and to a certain extent the flooring at eaves level, is more characteristic of the later 16th century. There is no evidence that these parts are not coeval, which may suggest the discovery of a very early roof of this type.

Sometime in the 17th century a first floor was inserted in the hall, the vertically set joists and the double tenons (both with diminished haunches) suggest a relatively late date for this updating of an 'open Hall' house. Quite often this would include the removal of the upper parts of the hall's side walls to form a continuous jetty. Here, however, this was not done and the building retained its 'recessed' central part. Subsequently at the front a bay-window was formed at the first floor in the same position as the hall window. The two flanking recesses thus formed have since been filled, one incorporated into the room, the other just a void (accessible only from the roof), giving the building its present 'continuous jetty' appearance.

The building has been an inn since at least the early 17th century and it is just possible that the timber-frame at the back was re-erected there at this time as a brewhouse (a brick chimney stack was later added to the north end). Later still (perhaps in the 18th century) a malthouse was added beyond this. The Malthouse has now been demolished though its north and west walls still survive as car park walls. The Malthouse is shown at its fullest extent on the 1874 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map (Drawing 5). The southern end of the original 'Wealden' house was probably demolished in c.1810 when the area to the south was developed as Simmond's Row.

References:

1. See S. E. Rigold 'The Distribution of the Wealden House' in I. Foster and L. Alcock (eds) *Culture and Environment* (1963) 351-4.
2. Immediately prior to the completion of the restoration work in July 1984, the head of the rear hall window was exposed. Mortices for diamond mullions here display a contrast between this simple form of hall window and the more elaborate spandrelled window to the street.

11. 74 Wincheap (28)

This early seventeenth century Grade II* building is substantially intact and prior to its recent conversion to a restaurant a very brief visit was made to inspect an original brick fireplace, which had unfortunately collapsed due to the damp condition of the brickwork.

The fireplace had been arched (fourcentres) in brick with ovolo mouldings the coarser treatment above the timber lintel (just above the arch) suggests the original presence of a very fine overmantel judging from the profuse and novel use of ovolo elsewhere in the house. Several original doors survive including the front door with ovoloed panels which has recently been stripped of its paint.

The building is roofed in two pitches of butt-side purlin construction at right angles to the street, access between these roofs is afforded by another roof parallel to the street. This connecting roof together with the jetties at first floor and eaves level give the building the appearance of being structurally parallel to the street. The roof ends are half hipped, the windows under both jetties are a bay type and the brackets are finely and richly carved. A 'squinted bridling with over-lapped face' scarf joint was observed in the ground cill.

12. 28–29 Northgate (30)

During work on No. 30 Northgate (see 1982-3 Annual Report, 33) Mr. Les Carter, the former owner, was kind enough to allow access to his present abode at Nos. 28–29. On the ground floor both properties had originally only comprised of one chamber up and down with first floor principal and bridging joists moulded with cyma-recta-fillet-cavetto mouldings. The roof has two bays of simple crown-post construction. No clear evidence for jettied roof was observed but the overhang of the roof may suggest that the jetty has been cut off. A large stack beyond the north end, modified internally and completely refaced in brick externally (due to the demolition of several properties northward) may suggest the presence of a hall on this site (and further explain why the jetty was cut off and not under built).

13. 13–13A St. Peter's Street (31)

A brief external study was made as a useful supplement to timber-framed buildings of a similar period c.1600. The facade is jettied at first floor and eaves levels and the gables over the outer of the three bays survive with their finely decorated bargeboards the narrower central bay appears to have accommodated the door, and presumably fireplace and stair beyond.

The most noteworthy feature occurs near the ridge over the central bay; a large curved tile, apparently as a smoke vent. No fireplace survives on the ground floor so perhaps these features suggest the fragmentary survival, in the roof space of a timber, lathe and plaster stack.



14. 14–15 Hawks Lane (33)

From the garret of No. 19 Stour Street, a note was made of the roofscape of these two small properties. The steeply pitched roof parallel to the street is hipped with a prominent gablet toward Stour Street and the roof of the rear extension is similarly pitched. The appearance is reminiscent of a medieval hall house with a rear extension added in the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

15. 31–33 Burgate

After some unfortunate fire damage at the rear of No. 32 a brief visit was made to these properties presently annexed to the Cathedral Gate Hotel. Behind the regular parapetted nineteenth century facades, fabric dating back to the late medieval period was observed. This earliest (late medieval) fabric took the form of roof trusses surviving upwards from just below the collar level, these extended along the entire length of No. 32. It is interesting to note that all the box framing observed below these “floating” roof timbers appears to be of a late sixteenth to early seventeenth century date.

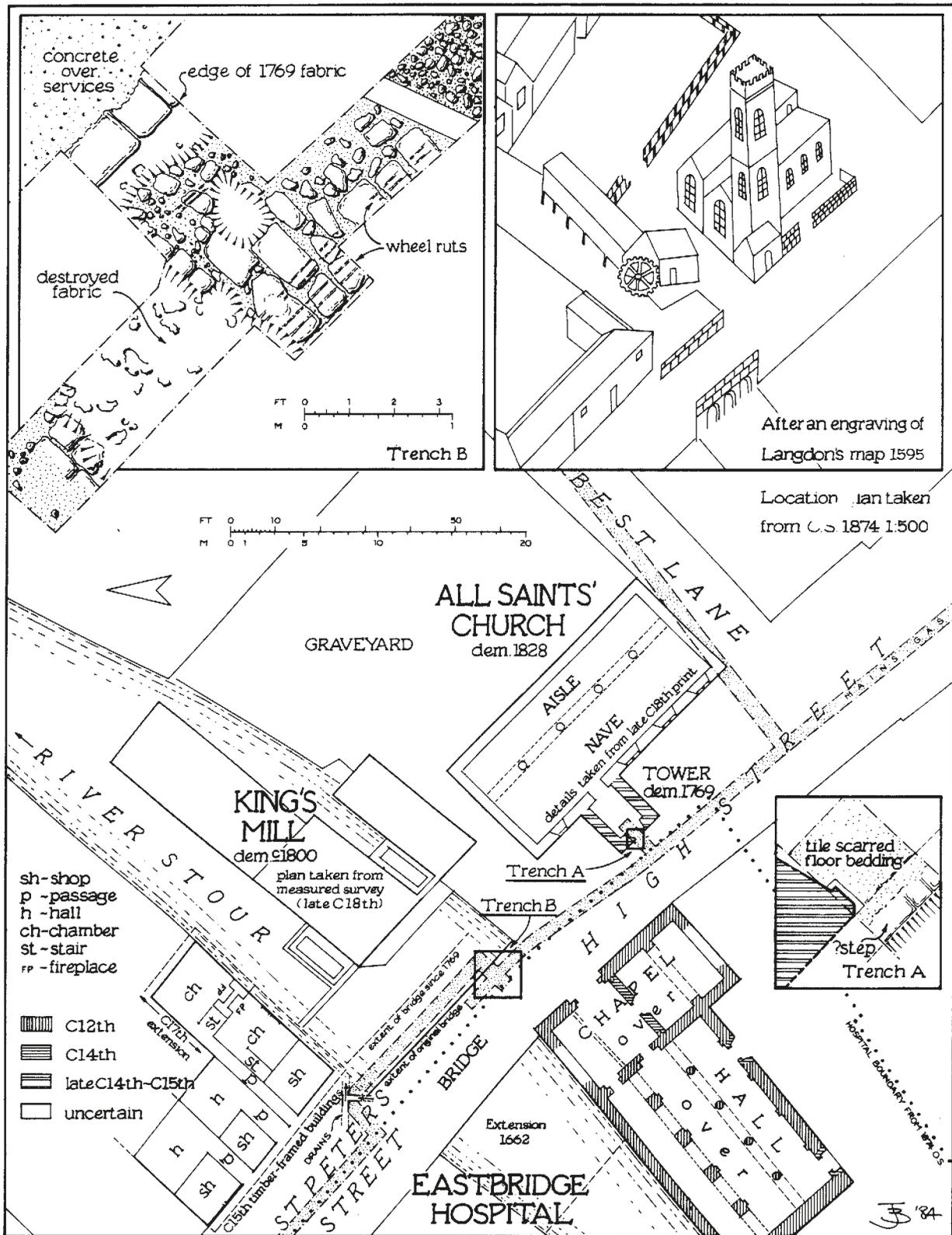
16. ‘The Weavers’ 1–3 St. Peter’s Street (35)

Some provisional .-work on the framing here has been used in a recent topographical survey of the King’s Bridge area and to supplement work on the original shopfronts of 44 Burgate formerly Burgate Restaurant (see No. 9 “The Bull” above). Structurally it appears that there are two medieval buildings No. 3 and Nos 1 and 2.

Many of the ceiling joists in Nos. 1 and 2 are exposed and display clear evidence for the original partitioning, morticing for twin (diamond mullioned) windows can be seen under the jetty-plate toward the river.

The present shop front of No. 3 is set back behind the original ground floor frame and consequently the main posts and underside of the jetty-plate are visible, unfortunately only the central joists are visible, back to the bridging joist. Although none of the rear joists are exposed, the absence of pegs in the bridging beam may indicate the presence of a hall, suggesting a similar arrangement of chambers as in the medieval houses at 26-27 St. Peter’s Street.

The frame at the front originally consisted of three spandrelled openings, the narrower one (toward No. 21 being the doorway presumably leading to a passage giving access to the hall at the rear. The main post, which forms one of the doors jambs, still retains, in a slightly mutilated form, its double cavetto moulding. The remaining, wider, window openings are divided by central studs, and their form indicates the presence of a shop.



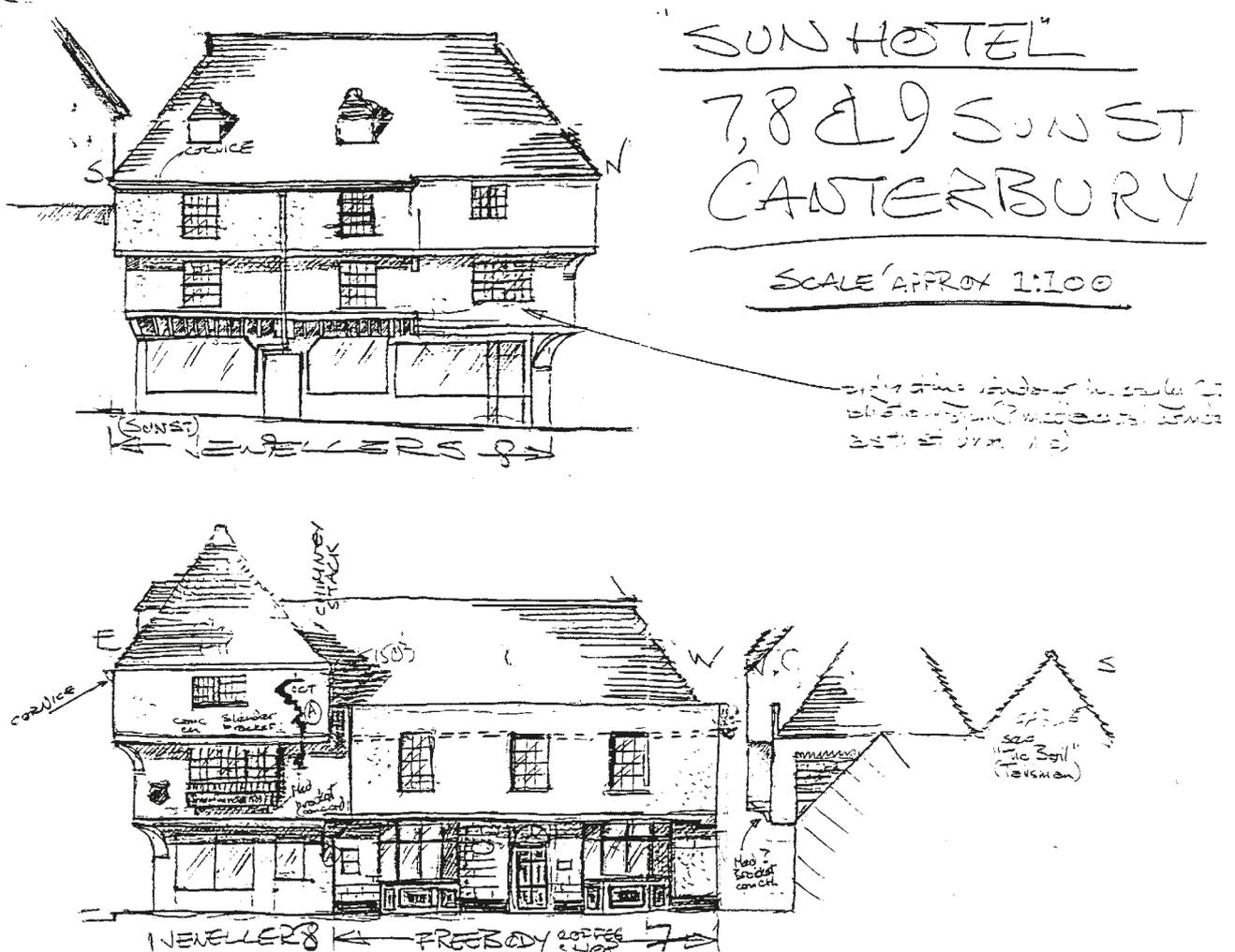
King's Bridge and All Saints' Church: Elements exposed during service trenching.

17. 40A–41 Ivy lane (36)

The potential earlier fourteenth century date of this building, is indicated by the exposed tie beam in the end wall of No. 40A at half second storey level * Arch braces to the tie beam and eaves plate are visible and tenons in the exposed frame indicate the original continuation beyond 40A. No medieval fabric is visible in the facade of 'No. 41, but the present uniformity of both properties may be indicative of contemporary fabric within. Another building of comparable form may be observed at 70 Broad Street.

18. 7–9 Sun Street (formerly the "Sun Hotel") (37)

Provisional elevations and details have been made of this prominent and famous building. It appears to consist of a three bay double jettied range to Sun Street (Nos. 9–8) with a two storey double range at right angles extending back from it (No. 7). Interestingly there is evidence for an original projecting window at first floor level at the end of the three storey range. This survives in the form of two slender brackets (with concave chamfers) under each end of the existing triple sash fenestration. There is pictorial and verbal evidence for a slightly smaller but similar window (with brackets) around the corner. There is no reason to suppose that the main frame of this second window was not also medieval, it was unfortunately knocked off by a vehicle during the early 1960s. The slender bracket under the lower jetty at the junction of the two buildings is supported by a finely cut capital with a rather elaborate sequence of late medieval mouldings. An established date of 1503 is painted onto the building, but the details observed would not in themselves suggest such a late date.



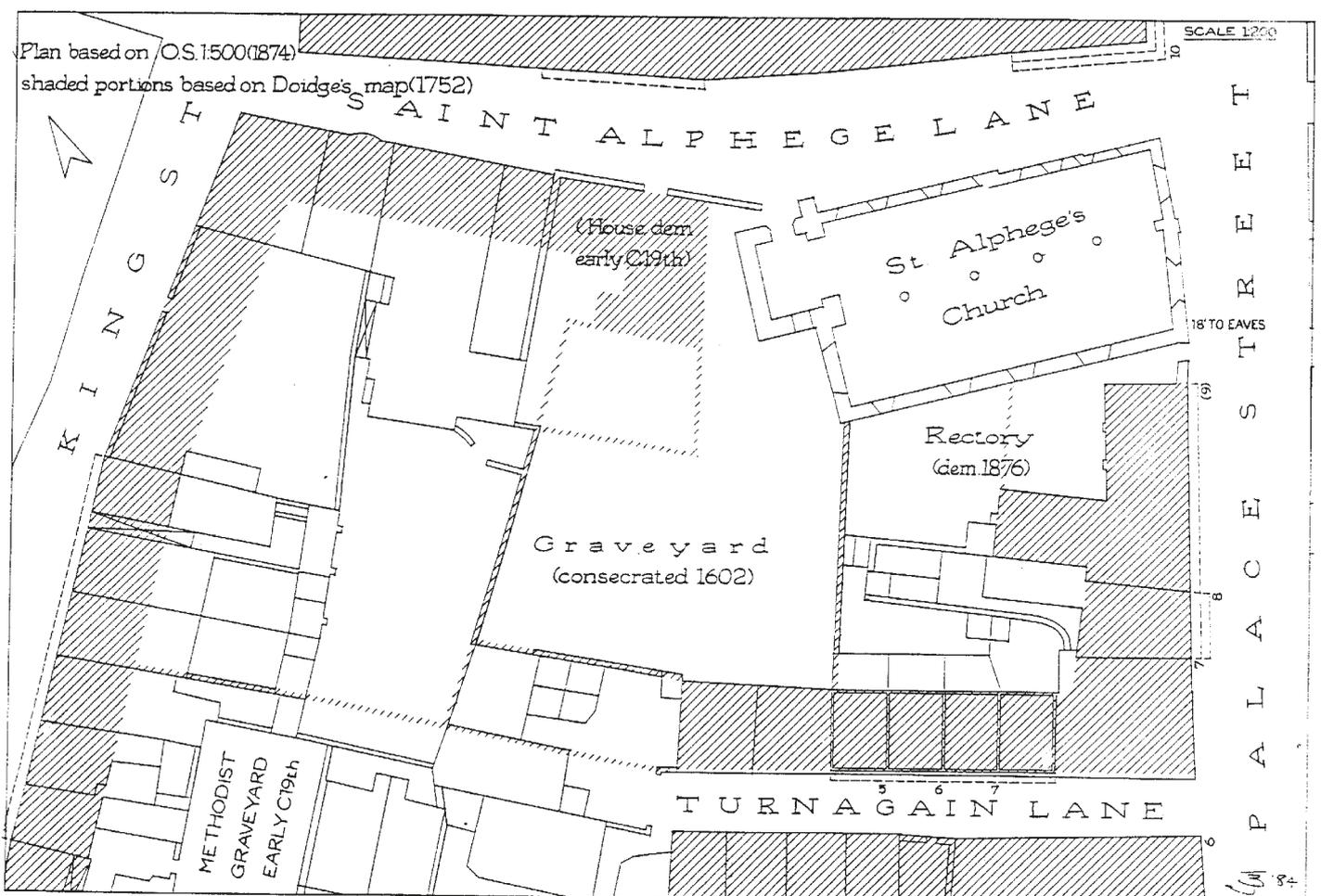
19. 5–8 Turnagain Lane (46)

As a result of the proposed refurbishment of these properties the Trust was commissioned to produce a detailed survey of the medieval fabric. The result was the discovery of a row of two storeyed medieval tenements which may possibly have originally extended further to the west. The present second floor was added at a later date and consequently no roof members survive in situ. It appears however that much of the roof scantling was used to 'beef up' the lath infill of the first floor walls and they exhibit evidence for notched collars. It is unclear whether or not the roof was of crownpost construction. The only detail surviving which may be diagnostic of its date is a lap dovetail with re-entrant shoulders. Elsewhere this has been seen in conjunction with early fifteenth century mouldings.

A topographical study was produced and it seems possible that the row represents a property speculation on church land belonging to, and south of, St. Alphege's Church.

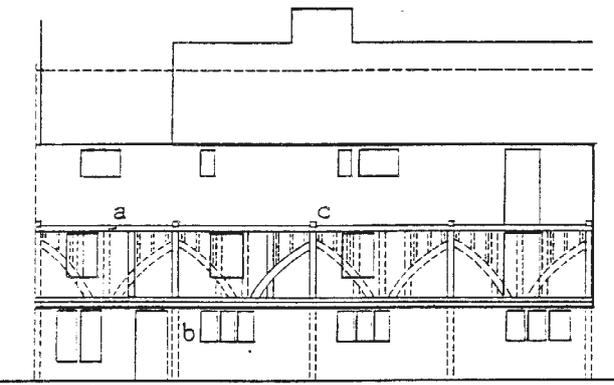
20. 3 Church Street St. Paul's (47)

Conversion of this building to a restaurant enabled observation of many interesting details previously obscured. The detail surviving seems to suggest a late medieval two storey wing (at right angles to the street) altered in the seventeenth century. A chimney was inserted near the middle and intrudes into what had originally been a fine medieval chamber in the rear of the two bays, judging from the moulded principal and bridging joists. The end walls were modified and morticing for loose tenons indicates the presence of projecting windows. As only the trusses over the middle part of a wing appear to be medieval (notched-lap joint collars of the same scantling as the rafters) it would be reasonable to suppose that the existing butt side purlin roof at the front is a replacement of a hip when the garret floor and jettied gable was added. Brackets at the rear

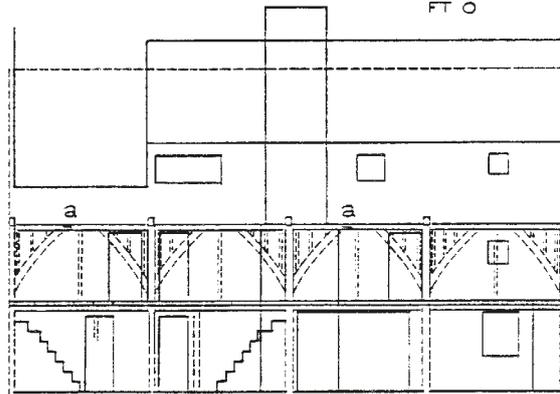


5-8, TURNAGAIN LANE, CANTERBURY

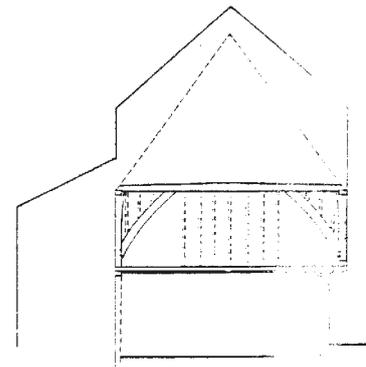
SCALE-APPROX 1:100



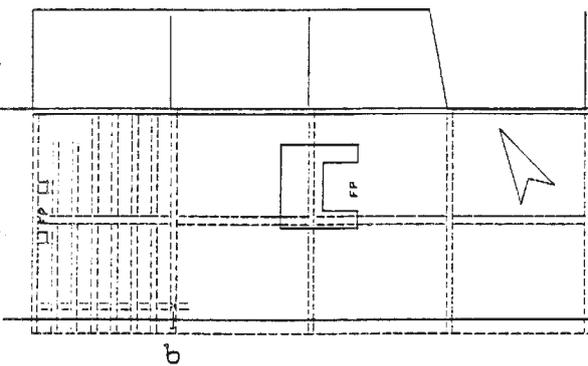
South elevation



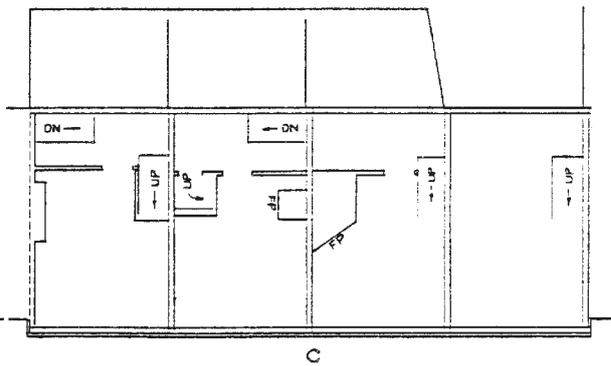
Section to north



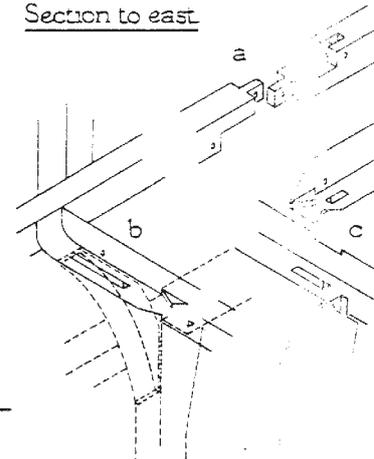
Section to east



Ground floor plan



1st floor plan



Joint details SCALE-1:20

indicate a similar hip replacement but this has subsequently been replaced by another hip. The high camber of the medieval tie beam (arch braced from the jowled posts) has been reduced across the width of the later door.

The quality of the medieval detailing is not consistent with a building of this size and it seems likely that it only represents part of the original structures. Devastation of this area during the war has unfortunately divorced this building from adjacent properties, and it is therefore impossible to study any related upstanding fabric.

21. 36-37 High Street (48)

Shop refurbishment at No. 37 High Street enabled the front part of the twelfth century stone cellar to be studied. The twelfth century rib-vaulted undercroft originally extended across No. 36 to White Horse Lane and the central piers of the vaulting represent the existing party wall between these properties and extends back four bays from the street. The separate frames above are jettied at first floor level with projecting gables and appear to be seventeenth century. Access was gained to the garret at the front of No. 37 and it seems possible that the seventeenth century work may incorporate some medieval fabric. No. 36 has only been observed externally.

22. 3-7 Castle Street (51)

Provisional work on these properties proved useful when timbering was exposed on the front of No. 4. Behind the stucco work of this classically detailed facade joist ends were exposed, apparently sawn off, together with a main post (to the north) morticed to receive a bracket. All

these features would suggest the former presence of a jetty. A brief internal inspection revealed seventeenth century detailing and a butt-side purlin roof.

23. 24 Watling Street (The Three Tuns formerly The Queen's Head) (52)

It is invariably the case with timber frames that the upper parts especially the roofs survive the ravages of time. The Three Tuns is a notable exception. An initial examination of the roofs and first floor, where renovation work was in progress, surprisingly revealed no evidence of work earlier than the seventeenth century. A brief concluding inspection of the modernised ground floor however displayed clear evidence of four separate frames the central two of which (toward Castle Street) are clearly medieval and were originally jettied.

24. 1 St. Martin's Hill (formerly The Ship) (54)

Many interesting details uncovered when restoration began necessitated an immediate and comprehensive survey. Much of the original appearance and layout of this later seventeenth century building can be deduced from the fortunate survival of many details including the greater part of an original window. This was formerly obscured by rendering. Scars in the internal brickwork for the location of others were observed. Many notes were taken of the joinery and all details have been supplemented by plans, sections and elevations.

25. 56–59 St. Dunstan's Street (57)

Re-roofing and the replacement of a dormer in the rear wing of No. 56 led to the discovery of (the remains of) a crown-post roof. A moulded girding was recognised in the front part and this can therefore be identified as the site of the hall. The medieval building was refurbished during the seventeenth century with inserted floors, ovolo mouldings and a butt side purlin roof at the front which judging from the exterior extends down to No. 59. It is not known if any medieval fabric survives in these other buildings.

26. 14–15 St. Peter's Street (The Kentish Cricketers (formerly The Cherry Tree) and Kentucky Fried Chicken)

A splendid opportunity arose recently to observe the roof constructions at No. 14 prior to boarding in. The roof of No. 15 visible from No. 14, clarified the structural boundary, which often, as here, bears little relation to existing modern legal boundaries. Structurally No. 15 and the Western part of No. 14 form a two bay medieval hall house. The hall occupied that bay in No. 14, identified by heavy smoke blackening, and explains the relatively high ceiling level, as the hall part must have been acquired by the adjacent property prior to the insertion of the floor. The simple crown-post roof has half lapped rafters and notch lapped collars, which would put it into the fifteenth century. The eastern part of No. 15 extends back for two bays from the main street along St. Peter's Lane. The collar and rafter roof has a larger scantling than the hall house and mortice and tenon joints are used, both details suggesting a fourteenth century date. It is clear from inside this roof that the original overhang toward the lane has been cut back as may also be the case with the front. A rear extension to this fourteenth century building is roofed with three bays of butt-side purlin

construction. Painted onto one of the collars are two dates of 1723 flanking Barth and Brady over which is what appears to be a coronet. Viewed from the rear it is clear that this range has also been reduced in width.

27. 42A–44 Broad Street (62)

Some internal refurbishment of No. 43 (the central part of a building originally extending from 42A to 44) led to the inspection of several interesting features and details. From the nature of the internal timberwork it is apparent that the facade was originally of timber probably jettied and only later rebuilt in brick, probably at the time of its first partitioning. The clasp-side purlin roof (with wind-braces) was looked at and it was noted that the principal rafters, reduced in depth above collar level, returned to their maximum depth at the apex. This is a feature previously observed in the Deanery roof (1570) and at Fordwich Farm (1588).

There is a fine timber fire surround in the baroque style in the principal, panelled, ground floor chamber.

28. Miscellaneous

Besides those buildings dealt with above several other buildings in Canterbury and elsewhere have been looked at in the last twelve months and have usually resulted in the production of sketch drawings to add to an ever increasing body of material. These include:-

- Fordwich Town Hall (38)
- 28–30 Church Street St. Mary's, Sandwich (39)
- 37–39 Strand, Sandwich (40)
- 45–46 Dover Street, Canterbury (41)
- "Tea Shop" Delf Street, Sandwich (45)
- Milner Court Barn, Sturry (49)
- 12–15 Burgate (53)
- South side of King Street, Fordwich (55)
- "The Maltings" High Street, Fordwich (56)
- Chestfield Golf Club, near Whitstable (59) (a full survey is currently underway)
- 70–71 Castle Street (60)
- 19 Dover Street (63)
- 49–51 St. Peter's Street (64)
- Hawe Farm, Herne (65)

The most recent observations have been made at the County Hotel (30–31 High Street (66)). No medieval fabric was observed in floor joists of the first and second floor, and the detail suggests substantial rebuilding in the seventeenth century. Framing observed in the wall frame toward No. 32, however, is certainly *in situ* medieval and contains the largest (in both length and width) tension braces to the central post observed to date! It may also be noted that according to the 1912 insurance map the roof has a large span of 32ft. The hotel stands on the site of the most important twelfth century Jew's stone house in Canterbury belonging to a man called Jacob.

MASONRY BUILDINGS

29. Blackfriars (6)

Service trenches at the junction of St. Peter's Street and The Friars, exposed masonry belonging to the main Blackfriar's gate. The archaeological recording (see above) in conjunction with a brief topographical and pictorial study (an eighteenth century engraving of the gate before its demolition in 1787 still exists) established that the gate had originally extended across what is now the Spastics Shop (11 St. Peter's Street). As a result of this work an approximate dimensioning can be made for the gate from early engravings and a reconstruction plan and elevation has been made (to be published in **The Archaeology of Canterbury** Volume VIII (forthcoming)).

30. Archbishop's Palace (8)

Redevelopment in the Staplegate Borough area (north-west of the main Palace Precinct) exposed early medieval fabric. It was discovered through a study of the 1873 First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 map and the 1912 Goad insurance maps that the lower parts of this narrow building, most probably a medieval (c. 13th century) stable range, had been reused when Nos. 1-8 Staplegate Place were constructed. It has not been considered unreasonable to expect a similar situation below the other small "slum" terraces in this area which were cleared away in the 1930s, but of which photographs still exist.

John Bowen

31. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Northgate (10)

Just outside the northern city walls of Canterbury lie the largely forgotten and neglected remains of one of a pair of uniquely early almshouses. The Hospital of St. John was founded (together with the Leper Hospital of St. Nicholas at Harbledown) by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084 or early in 1085 and is therefore almost exactly 900 years old. Apart from the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Chatham, near Rochester, which was founded at about the same time by Lanfranc's assistant and friend, Gundulf (Bishop of Rochester), no other Hospital in Britain has such an early documented foundation date.

St. John's Hospital, however, is not just a hospital with a very early foundation date, but also a hospital which still has the surviving remains of buildings (albeit now largely in ruins) going back to its foundation date. At the Hospitals of St. Nicholas and St. Bartholomew are only the scanty remains of the original late eleventh century apsidal chapel but at St. John's there are surviving ruins of a huge (200ft. long) dormitory block with a double chapel at right angles to it as well as the ruins of two (one still largely intact) unique late eleventh century "rere-dorters" (**necessaria** i.e. multi-seat privies). The double nature of the buildings at St. John's Hospital reflect the original wishes of the founder that it should be for both thirty men and thirty women.

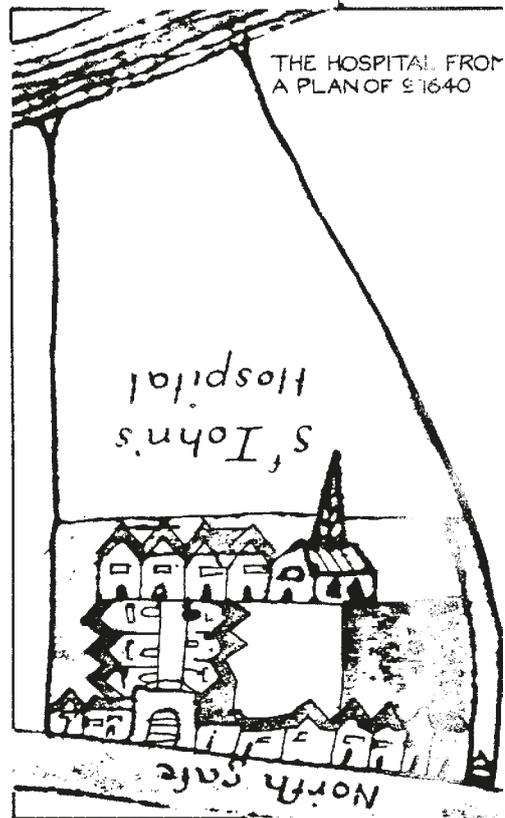
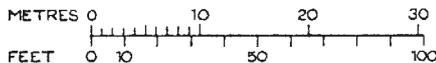
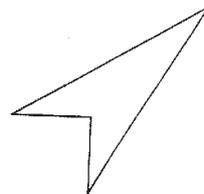
After surviving for almost exactly 600 years, the medieval buildings were unfortunately largely demolished in c. 1684 and since then the inhabitants have lived in little houses (rebuilt again in the nineteenth century) around a courtyard. Only part of one aisle of the chapel and parts of the original dormitory and privy walls on the south (now the kitchen and refectory) apparently survive in use from the original buildings. Recent work, however, has shown that two-thirds of the northern privy block survived and was divided up to combine both the male and female privies in

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

PLAN based on FIRST EDITION O.S. 1874

RIVER STOUR

- Late C11th
- ▨ Late C12th



REREDORTER

REREDORTER

HALL OVER

HALL OVER

CHAPEL

CHAPEL

Grave Yard

GATE

NORTHGATE

To our very Loving Friends Simon Louth Clerk, m^r of the Hospital of S
John Northgate nigh Canterbury, George Thorp, D. D. one of the Prebendaries
of Cant. & John Whitfield of Cant. Esq. Whom we have used In
formation from you the matter of y^e Hospital, & from Divers others who
have bene upon the place, y^e there is within the sd Hospital an ancient & large
pile of Building (being in length about 120 Feet, & in breadth 27) commonly
call'd the Dormitory, & so use of it for the lodging (as 'tis call'd) of Strangers,
Sirs, Pilgrims, or others: wch is now become not only altogether useless, & there
being otherwise sufficient provision within the sd Hospital for y^e habitation of y^e
Brethren, & Sisters of y^e same; But also very dangerous, it being so decayed &
ruinous, y^e tis every day like to fall of itself, wch if it should happen, would not
only endanger y^e Chappell & other parts of y^e Hospital adjoining, But also break
& spoil y^e materials, wch if they be taken down in time may be very usefull for
y^e repairs, & other use of y^e Hospital: upon Consideration hereof we have
thought fitt, & we doe hereby give full power, & Authority to you y^e sd Simon
Louth, Geo. Thorp, & John Whitfield, or to any two of you (whereof y^e sd
Simon to be one) forthwith upon the receipt hereof to cause y^e sd Dormitory
wch is decayed, adjoining, for so much of it as is usefull to be taken down, & y^e
materials to be either employ'd in repairing y^e rest of y^e Hospital, where there
is need, or to be sold to y^e best advantage; or else if you find it is your judgment
more beneficial: to contract for y^e sale of y^e whole, or y^e several parts of y^e
upon the best price you can get, & hereof to give notice to us, or soon as it is
done, y^e y^e whole profit, & benefit wch shall either way arise, may be employ'd
wholly, or it ought according to y^e original Trust to y^e best & most Advantage
use of y^e sd Hospital, & y^e Brethren thereof: And for your so doing this shall
be your warrant Given under my Hand, & Seal here in Lambeth House
this 24th Day of January A. D. 1683.

W Cant;

Letter from Archbishop William Sancroft to the Master of St. John's Hospital (and others) authorising them to demolish the dormitory. Dated 24th Jan 1683 (i.e. 1684).

one building, presumably in the late seventeenth or eighteenth century when the Hospital had far fewer inhabitants.

For the last three hundred years the ruins of Lanfranc's buildings on the north have been largely neglected and forgotten about. Lean-to sheds were built up against them and gradually the ivy took over. In 1983 the ruins were in very poor condition and heavily overgrown with vegetation. Unsightly sheds and garages encumbered them on the outside as well as rubbish and compost heaps, and an "Anderson" shelter. Amazingly, the northern privy building despite being largely buried in ivy, was still intact and housed two sheds (the cored northern end was a bottle and rubbish dump). A brief survey of this building in January 1984 showed it still had elements of its medieval roof and floor joists, as well as all its original windows with wooden lintels (also c. nine hundred years old) and the seating for the floor above the original drain. This drain, which still has four round-headed arches for it on the west side appears to have run into the River Stour (channels from both privy buildings survived until the late nineteenth century and are shown on the 1874 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of Canterbury). It was imperative that this unique building should be preserved before the roof fell in (many tiles were falling in and collapse was perhaps imminent), and the Trust was commissioned by the Trustees of the Hospital to remove the ivy and clean the ruins as well as to make a detailed survey of all the surviving Norman walls.

'The ruins of the great first-floor dormitory building also survive on the north (the floor was inserted in the later medieval period) and here too uniquely early features survive including a corner spiral

stair-turret with remains of a window, one complete (first floor) window and an original doorway (also containing original timber lintels that support a “tympanum” area. Despite the recent killing of the ivy on this portion of the ruins in 1983, the walls are urgently in need of conservation and consolidation if they are not to collapse. Many flints and sandstone boulders have fallen out in recent years and much of the mortar is very loose, so the Trust was also asked to clean and record these walls.

A programme of repair and consolidation has now been agreed by the Trustees (with Ancient Monuments Inspectorate advice - the ruins have recently been made County Ancient Monument No. 382), and this should start shortly. After this the Trustees hope to lay out new gardens in the ruins. The initial work was carried out by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust with help from a group of people employed by the Trust under an M.S.C. scheme.

Tim Tatton-Brown

32. Eastbridge Hospital (11)

After an initial survey of the thirteenth century king-strut roof in the chapel a return visit was made to study the remains of the coeval spirelet base, resulting in an explanatory perspective drawing commissioned by the Master of the Hospital for use in the recent exhibition (July 1984).

The king-strut and scissor-braced roof over the Chapel of the Eastbridge Hospital is one of only a handful of very important thirteenth century roofs surviving in south-east England. .

Remarkably, Canterbury has several other roofs of this type (notably the Table Hall in the Cathedral Precincts and the Guest Hall at St. Augustine’s Abbey).

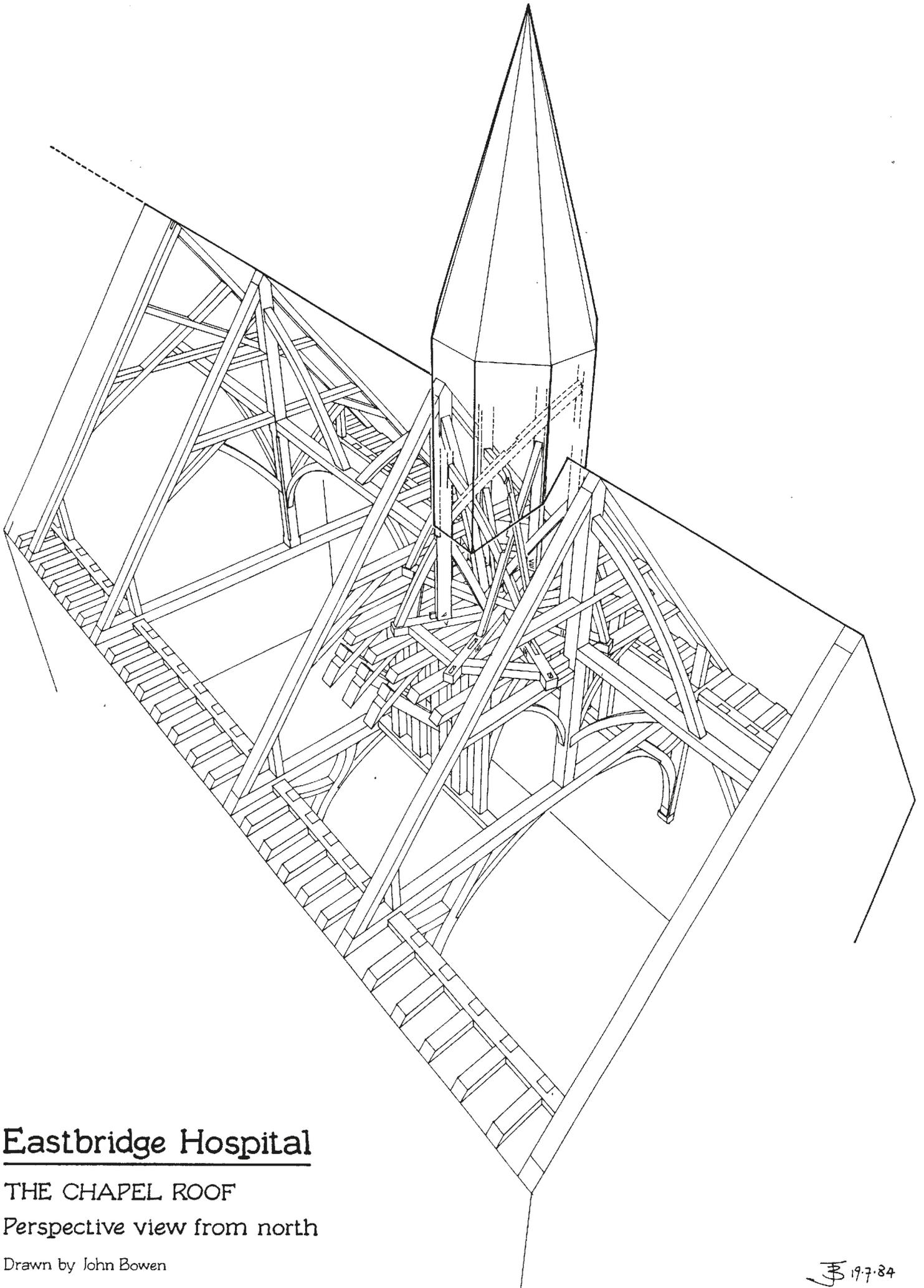
This roof has only recently been recognised as one of this group because subsequent ceiling in at collar level has obscured the diagnostic ‘king-strut’ (i.e. a post rising up from the tie beam to the ridge into the sides of which at the apex, the rafters are tenoned). Below collar level this type of roof has the appearance of a ‘crown-post’ roof, in which the post only extends up to (and not beyond) the collars. The ‘crown-post’ roof was used almost universally from c.1300 to c.1500 and is a direct heir to this, earlier, kingstrut type.

The scissor-bracing used on the common trusses comes from an older tradition and disappears with the appearance of the ‘crown-post’. Four bays survive but work done to date suggests that the roof may originally have been longer both to the east and possibly to the west.

Certainly the most interesting feature of the roof is the survival of the lower part of a contemporary spirelet base (second surviving bay from the west) which has additional timber work and bracing (from corbels) below. Its octagonal plan is clearly visible from beneath. The opposing posts have scissor-bracing and external tension bracing. Pegged mortice and tenon joints are used on abutting members together with half-lap joints on crossing timbers. The most notable joint occurs at the bases of the king-struts and spirelet posts. Here the tenon has been notched and held tight by a wedge driven in by its side (opposite the notch) effectively suspending the tie beam and thereby relieving it from some of its load.

The timber and carpentry in the roof is still mostly in good condition and clearly demonstrates the skill and ingenuity of those responsible for its construction.

John Bowen



Eastbridge Hospital

THE CHAPEL ROOF

Perspective view from north

Drawn by John Bowen

JB 1978

APPENDIX

Buildings fully or partially recorded by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust 1977–84.

Timber-framed (Vernacular) buildings

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | Falstaff Inn, 10–12 St. Dunstan's Street | (Partial) |
| 2. | Morellis, 15 Mercery Lane | (") |
| 3. | 25 North Lane | (Full, 1:50) |
| 4. | 26–27 St. Peter's Street | (") |
| 5. | 70 Broad Street | (") |
| 6. | Cathedral Gate Hotel, 36-8 Burgate | (Partial) |
| 7. | "Chequers of Hope", High St./Mercery Lane | (") |
| 8. | Cogan House, 53 St. Peter's Street | (") |
| 9. | 16 Watling Street - brick building | (1:50 elevation, 1:100 plan) |
| 10. | "Radigunds" Restaurant, 2-3 Church Lane | (Full, 1:50) |
| 11. | Cossington Road barn fragment | (") |
| 12. | "The Hall", 42 Ivy Lane - Henk Strik | (") |
| 13. | King's School Shop, 28 Palace Street | (Full, unmeasured) |
| 14. | Fordwich Farm | (Full, 1:50) |
| 15. | "Wealden House", Deanery Farm, Chartham | (") |
| 16. | 81 St. Dunstan's Street | (") |
| 17. | 30 Northgate | (Medieval parts only, full 1:50) |
| 18. | 8 High Street | (Plan, section & rear elevation, 1:50) |
| 19. | "Carolean Cottage", 7 Ivy Lane | (unmeasured, isometric) |
| 20. | 5A Best Lane | (Unmeasured elevations & details) |
| 21. | 35A St. Margaret's Street | (Full, 1:50) |
| 22. | Hepworths, 25–26 St. Margaret's Street and 8–9 The Parade | (Full, c. 1:100) |
| 23. | 19 Stour Street | (Full, 1:50) |
| 24. | "Conquest House", 11 Palace Street | (Full, 1:100) |
| 25. | Beverley Farm, University of Kent | (Full, 1:50) |
| 26. | The Bull Inn, 41–44 Burgate and 1–3 Butchery Lane | (Full, c. 1:100) |
| 27. | Maiden's Head, 28 Wincheap | (") |
| 28. | 14 Wincheap | (Sketch) |
| 29. | 5 St. Dunstan's Street | (Partial) |
| 30. | 28–9 Northgate | (Unmeasured isometric) |
| 31. | 13–13A St. Peter's Street | (Unmeasured elevations) |
| 32. | 15A Burgate | (Unmeasured plan) |
| 33. | 14–15 Hawks Lane | (Unmeasured isometric) |
| 34. | 31–33 Burgate | (Unmeasured plan and elevation) |
| 35. | 1–3 St. Peter's Street | (" " " ") |
| 36. | 40A–41 Ivy Lane | (Unmeasured elevations) |
| 37. | 7–9 Sun Street | (Unmeasured elevations and details) |
| 38. | Fordwich Town Hall | (" " " ") |
| 39. | 28–30 Church Street St. Mary's, Sandwich | (Unmeasured elevation) |

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 40. | 37–39 Strand Street, Sandwich | (Unmeasured roof details) |
| 41. | 45–46 Dover Street | (Unmeasured elevation) |
| 42. | 68 Burgate | (Unmeasured elevations and plan) |
| 43. | 2–3 Longport | (Unmeasured elevation) |
| 44. | 4–5 Best Lane | (Unmeasured detail) |
| 45. | “Tea Shop”. Delf Street, Sandwich | (Unmeasured plans, elevations & details) |
| 46. | 5–8 Turnagain Lane | (Full, 1:100) |
| 47. | 3 Church Street St. Paul’s | (Full, c. 1:100) |
| 48. | 36–37 High Street | (Unmeasured sketch, isometric) |
| 49. | Milner Court Barn, Sturry | (Unmeasured sections) |
| 50. | 19 St. Margaret’s Street | (Unmeasured isometric) |
| 51. | 3–7 Castle Street | (Unmeasured sketch elevations) |
| 52. | 24 Watling Street | (“ “ “) |
| 53. | 2–15 Burgate | (“ “ “) |
| 54. | 1 St. Martin’s Hill | (Full c.1:100) |
| 55. | South side of King Street, Fordwich | (Sketch elevations) |
| 56. | “The Maltings”, High Street, Fordwich | (Sketch elevations, c. 1:100) |
| 57. | 56–59 St. Dunstan’s Street | (Unmeasured sketch elevations) |
| 58. | Kentish Cricketers, 14–15 St. Peter’s St. | (Unmeasured sections) |
| 59. | Chestfield Golf Clubhouse, nr. Whitstable | (Full, c.1:100) |
| 60. | 70–71 Castle Street | (Sketch elevation) |
| 61. | 11–18 Blackfriars Street | (Unmeasured sketch elevation) |
| 62. | 42A–44 Broad Street | (Unmeasured sketch elevation & details) |
| 63. | 19 Dover Street | (Unmeasured elevation) |
| 64. | 49–51 St. Peter’s Street | (Unmeasured isometric) |
| 65. | Hawe Farm, Herne | (Unmeasured elevations and details) |
| 66. | County Hotel, High Street | |
| 67. | 67 Burgate | |

Masonry Buildings, etc., in Special Precincts (usually extra-parochial)

i) CHRIST CHURCH PRIORY (Benedictine)

1. Table Hall (published in **Med. Arch.** 27(1983), 126-8)
2. Infirmary Chapel)
3. "Meister Omers" and associated buildings) **The Archaeology of**
4. "Aula Nova") **Canterbury Vol.III & IV**
5. Almonry Chapel) (forthcoming)
6. Cathedral Crypt west wall (published in **Arch.Cant.** 95 (1979)276-8)
Cathedral Trinity Chapel and Corona floors
(published in **Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle** 75 (1981))
7. Conduit House, Military Road
(**The Archaeology of Canterbury** Vol. VIII (forthcoming))
8. The Deanery
9. 19 The Precincts and Necessarium ruins
10. 29 The Precincts and "Domus Hospitum"
11. Brewhouse and Bakehouse

ii) ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY (Benedictine)

1. Guest Hall (published in **Med. Arch.** 27 (1983),123-6)
2. Cellarer's range and associated ruins
3. Walls in Cellarer's garden area

iii) ST. GREGORY'S PRIORY (Augustinian Canons)

1. Claustral building (published in **Arch. Cant.** 96 (1980) 297-302)

iv) ST. SEPULCHRE'S PRIORY (Benedictine Nuns)

1. Outer court buildings (**The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. VIII (forthcoming))

v) GREYFRIARS PRIORY (Franciscans)

1. Church fragments

vi) BLACKFRIARS PRIORY (Dominicans)

1. Refectory
2. St. Peter's Street Gate (**The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. VIII (forthcoming))

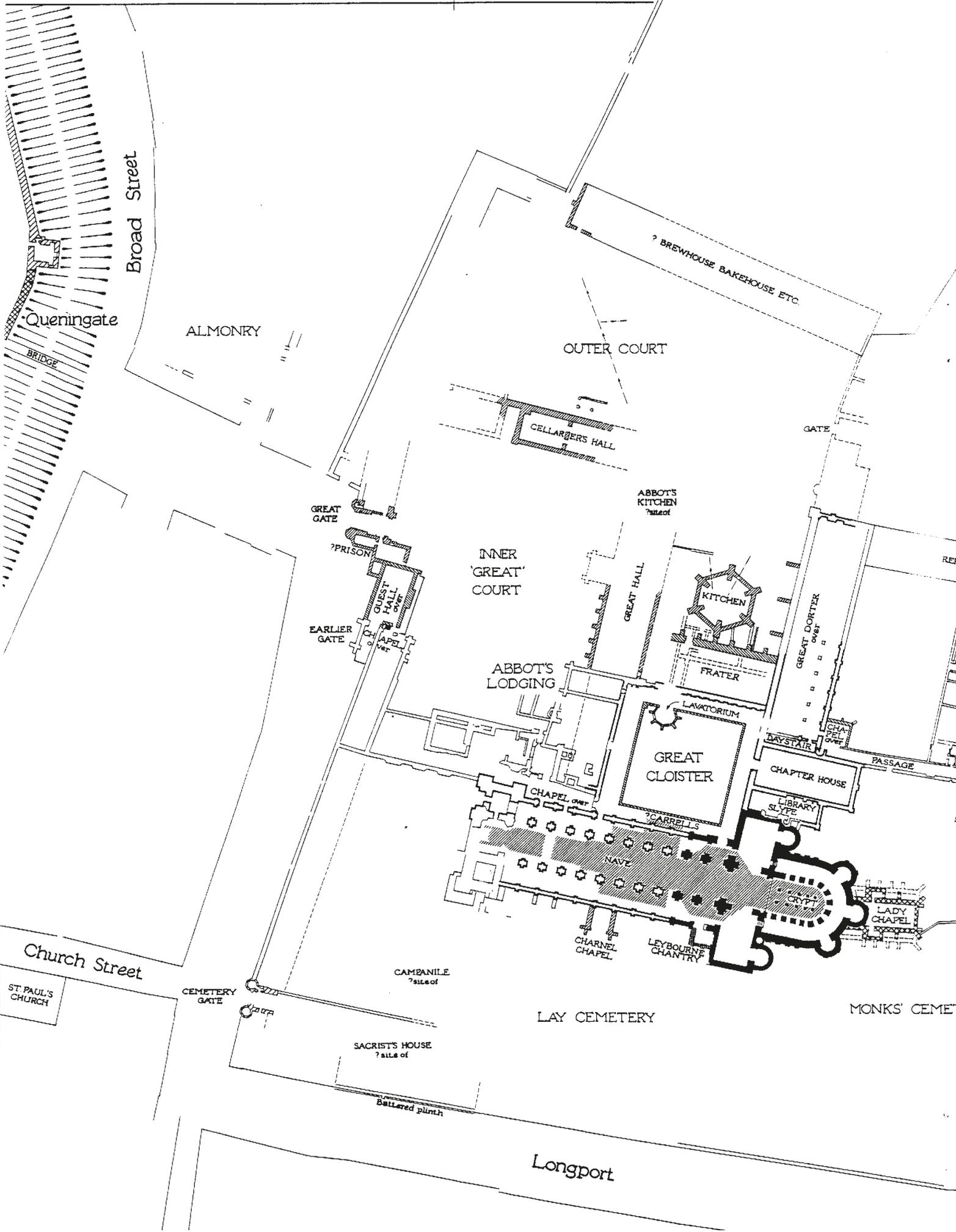
vii) WHITEFRIARS PRIORY (Augustinian Friars)

viii) ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE

1. Great Hall
2. Great Kitchen
3. Parker's (outer) Gate
4. Medieval stables in Staplegate Borough

ix) ROYAL CASTLE

1. The Keep (published in **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. I, (1982))



St. Augustine's Abbey: The new phased plan based on the 1st edition O.S. 1:500, 1874.



x) **ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL**

1. North dormitory range
2. North reredorter
3. Outer gate

xi) **EASTBRIDGE HOSPITAL**

1. Chapel roof

xii) **POOR PRIESTS HOSPITAL**

xiii - xviii) St. Jacob's Hospital, St. Lawrence's Hospital, Maynard and Cotton's Hospital, Jesus Hospital, Black Prince's Chantry and Doge's Chantry.

xix) **CITY WALLS**

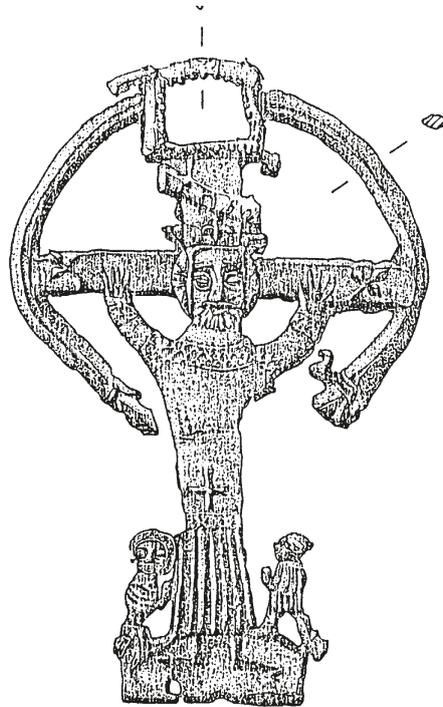
1. Westgate (published in **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. 11 (1982))
2. Roman Queningate (elevation)
3. Burgate (reconstructed plan)
4. Towers 11, 15, 18, 19 and 20

xx) **CANTERBURY PARISH CHURCHES**

A provisional survey of all the material remains (as well as of the topography of the parish) was completed in May 1984 for the visit by the C.B.A. Urban Churches Working Party. Full surveys of St. Mary Northgate (published in **The Archaeology of Canterbury** Vol. II (1982)) and St. Martin's have been carried out, as well as partial excavations of St. Mary Bredin and All Saints. The Roper Chantry Chapel (published in **Antiq. J.** 60 (1980)) as well as the Trinity Chapel (published in **Arch. Cant.** (1982)) at St. Dunstan's have also been recorded.

xxi) **MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS OUTSIDE CANTERBURY**

1. Horton Manor House and Chapel, near Chartham (published in **Arch. Cant.** 98 (1982))
2. St. Radigunds Abbey, near Dover - Refectory
3. West Stourmouth church, south aisle (published in **Arch. Cant.** 98 (1982))
4. Archbishop's Palace, Bekesbourne
5. Archbishop's Palace, Ford, near Hoath
6. Archbishop's Palace, Aldington



Lead Pilgrim Badge

Scale 2:1

IV. RESEARCH. CONSERVATION AND FINDS PROCESSING

Introduction

Once again a great deal of behind the scenes post-excavation work has taken place at 92A Broad Street, though this year more than ever before, we have suffered from lack of funds for pottery and finds research. We are therefore particularly grateful to the large number of people who come as volunteers to assist in this work (see below).

As usual the organisation of this work has been in the capable hands of Marion Green, Pan Garrard, Jane Turner and Maggy Taylor, assisted over the last few months by Andrew Savage.

Nigel Macpherson-Grant continued to do much valuable part-time work on the medieval pottery at home in Richborough, though very recently he has moved into Canterbury and is now back doing full-time work for the Trust. He also continues to help other people and organisations in East Kent (including Dover Museum) and his own work on the Stonar excavations (and pottery finds) is now nearing completion and publication.

Again due to financial constraints we only have one draughtsman drawing pottery and small finds for publication. This is Mark Ellam, who replaced Rebecca Mair in August 1983. Mark has already done some excellent work for the Trust. At the end of July 1984, we were delighted to see Mark (Alf) Duncan back from Turkey. He has just been offered a new (well paid!) job as draughtsman with the Chelmsford Archaeological Trust where we wish him well. If only we had the money here and now we would certainly have taken him on again.

Tim Tatton-Brown

1. Pottery Processing and Research

The past year has seen a combination of basic pottery analyses for recent excavations and the commencement of the editing and co-ordination of the many reports to to be published in Volumes V (Marlowe Car Park) and VIII (some thirty minor sites excavated by Sheppard Frere 1950-60 and the Trust 1980-4) of **The Archaeology of Canterbury** series.

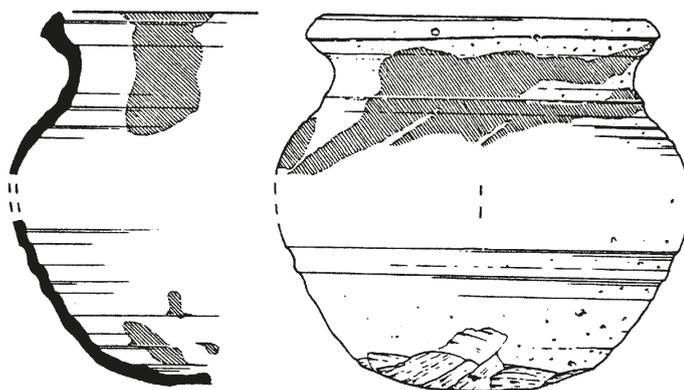
The more extensive of the two recent excavations took place in Church Lane, the stratigraphy being primarily medieval and post-medieval with two rather rare ceramic money boxes being recovered from the latter levels. One complete, onion shaped, money box is a very neat piece in earthenware with a bright orange glaze; it was apparently smashed in two halves to extract the coins or tokens. The other money box, a 'cheaper' example in a heavy red earthenware with only a splash of glaze, has its coin-slot hidden underneath on the base, presumably to deter thieves!

A rapid salvage operation in advance of development at Christ Church College produced an exciting group of exclusively mid-late Saxon pottery (later eighth to ninth centuries). One pit in particular, situated south of the early fourteenth cellarer's building associated with St. Augustine's Abbey (see above Paul Bennett) contained not only boss-decorated local pieces, but also imported pottery from Ipswich and, in the top fill, a coin of Aethelbert, King of Kent and Wessex (858-865). This, together with previous finds, now indicates that Canterbury had definite links with East Anglia during this period.

Most recently we had the good fortune to record and recover some excellent second century cremation groups from a cemetery site outside the city at Crundale (see above Paul Bennett) The site was first recorded by the Rev. Bryan Faussett in the mid-eighteenth century. Happily, most of the pots excavated by the Trust remained whole, unlike those discovered by our predecessors which continually seemed to fall victim to the mattock or spade! Nevertheless, for the period the records made are commendable and certain of the illustrated vessels can be related to the newly excavated material.

External pottery students and researchers continue to visit us and when possible we attend day schools and weekend groups. Maggy Taylor is currently participating in an extended samian course organised by University College, Cardiff; personal contact proves to be beneficial to all parties.

This year the Wye Conference weekend was devoted to the Archaeology of Canterbury and included a survey of '2,000 Years of Canterbury's Pottery' - a welcome opportunity to present to the public another, visual, dimension of the Trust's work.



Pingsdorf-type red-painted ware. Almonry Chapel site, scale 1:2, late 11th-early 12th centuries

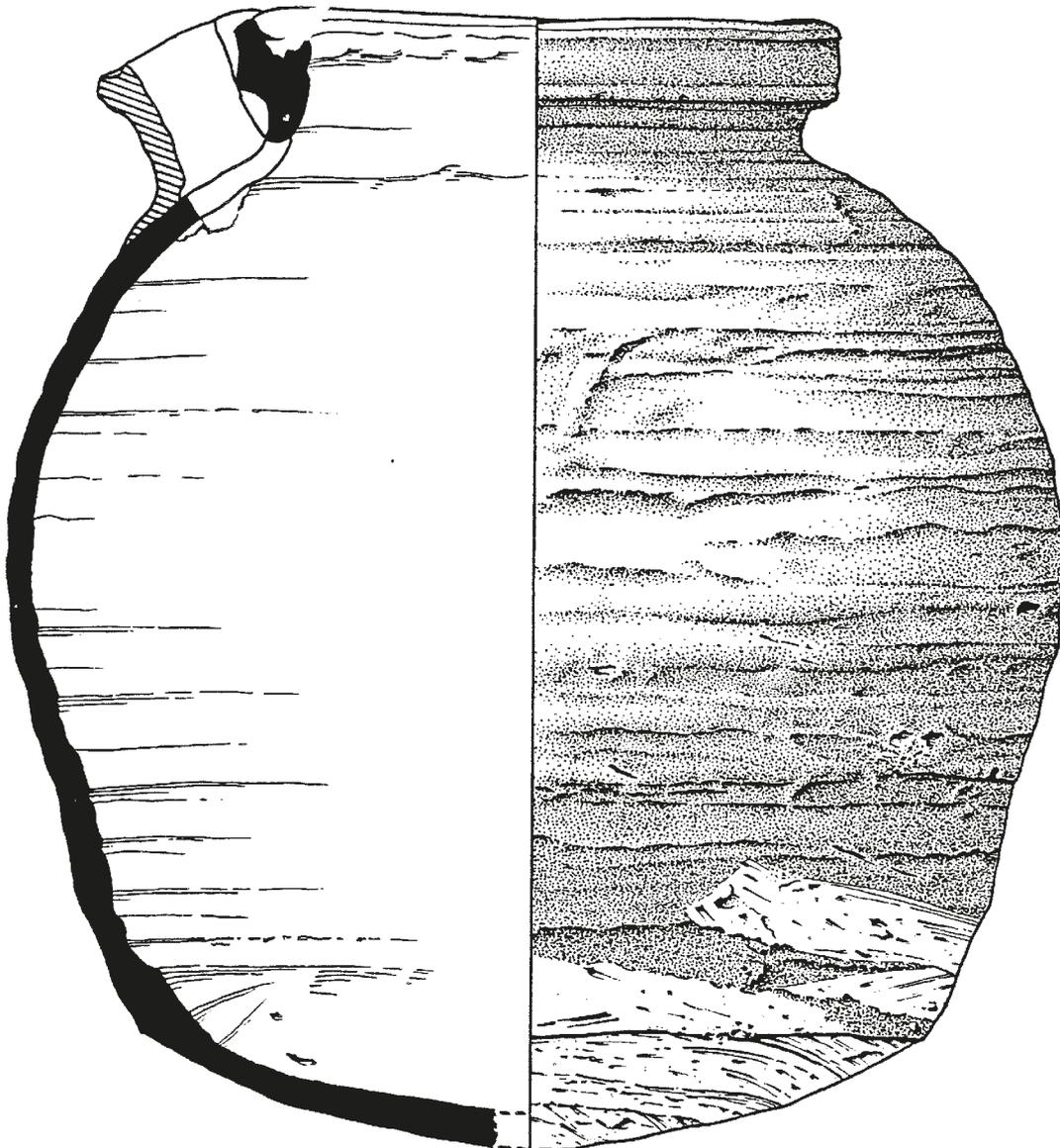
Similarly, a group of the newly formed Friends of the Trust were given the opportunity to come and see the 'backroom' work at 92A Broad Street and were taken through the whole methodology of pottery study from the washing to final publication. Sessions for other finds were arranged and further visits are planned.

We have recently published a booklet entitled 'Canterbury Ceramics'; its purpose is two-fold. We hope it will be useful to other units to compare methods and aims while also supplying them with a list of all our known pottery types to date; and of some guidance to newly established groups, with no experience in dealing with masses of pot sherds!

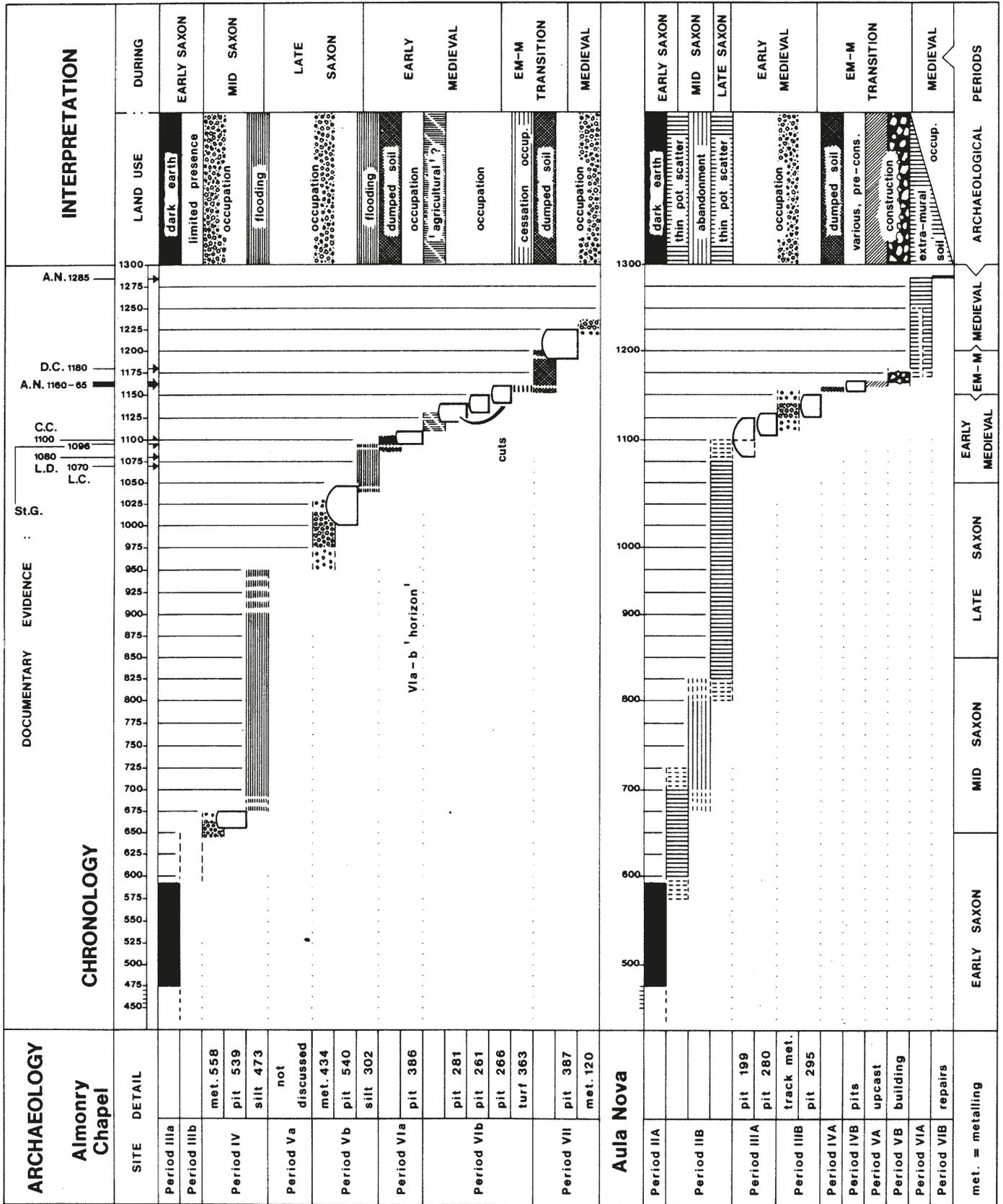
As usual my thanks are due to all those people who continue to write reports and to those who are always ready to advise and support us, especially at a time earlier this year when the Trust's future was seriously at risk.

Finally, I want to thank Maggy Taylor at 92A for her ready assistance and cooperation as always; also Andrew Savage for his enthusiasm and willing application to some particularly frustrating tasks, initially as a volunteer and now as a member of our current Manpower Services project.

Marion Green



Small spouted pitcher in coarse (Canterbury) sandy ware. Form probably influenced by North French imports. Mid-later 12th century Almonry Chapel site. Drawn by Maggie



Summary 'event matrix' for Aula Nova and Almonry Chapel sites for the Saxon and Early Medieval periods.

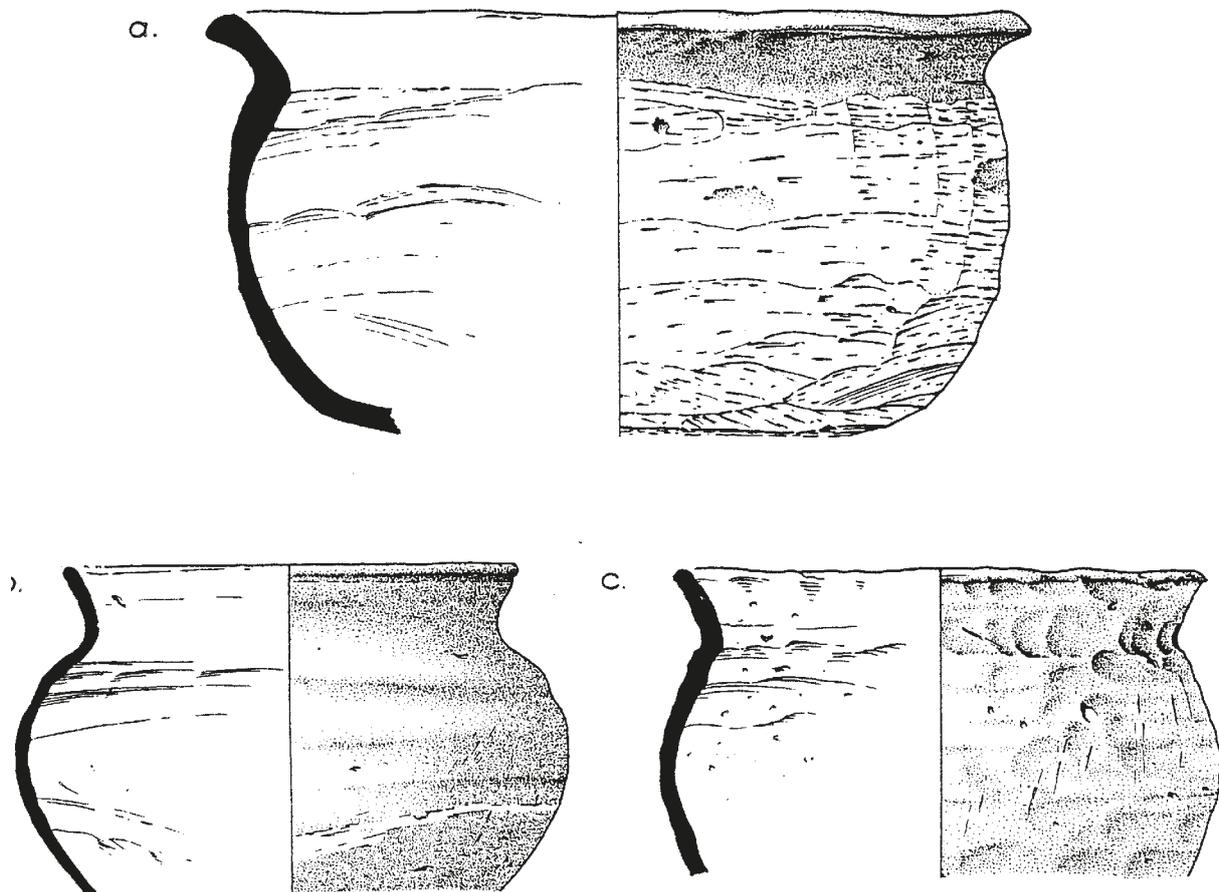
2. Medieval Pottery Research

Till now, much of the processing and research procedure has been continued to the basic statistical analysis of excavated material, but with the completion of the pottery reports for the **Aula Nova** and Almonry Chapel sites (Volume III of our **Archaeology of Canterbury** series), a significant turning-point has been reached in the study of Early Medieval Canterbury ceramics. In different but complementary ways, the sequences from both sites allowed for a detailed study of form/stratigraphy/chronology relationships, against which some of the data and impressions from the earlier analyses could be tested. As a result we have been able (for the first time) to review the evidence from these sites in a positive manner, to attempt really close assemblage-dating based on the presence/absence of formal minutiae, and to firmly lay the foundation for a definitive chronology-based study.

The joint summary 'event matrix' for these sites (see accompanying figure) epitomises our future approach to the presentation of pottery reports. Where possible most major excavations will have all, or at least key portions, of their sequences visually summarised in a similar manner. In addition, such diagrams will be used to present the necessary comparative information when discussing and locating future key pottery groups into the local chronological framework. It should also make the reading of large pottery reports rather more palatable! Of perhaps greater value, these diagrams can be used as visual 'building blocks' (whether as site/pottery summaries, or as segments in the growth of the local ceramic 'tree') to supplement the growing body of information being used to place the understanding of Canterbury's evolution onto a firm basis.

That these very positive developments should have arisen out of the excavation and report preparation of these 2 sites is partly fortuitous, but to a great extent is due to earlier work by Professor Frere – and though I particularly wish to thank all those who gave help and advice during the year, I wish to stress the debt that we owe to him.

Nigel Macpherson-Grant



Local coarse sandy ware. a, b. Late Saxon. c. Mid-late Saxon.

3. Conservation and Small Finds

During the year the conservation department has dealt with a wide variety of objects, both organic and inorganic. The Church Lane and St. Radigund's excavations gave an interesting glimpse of cottage industries in the northern quarter of the city, producing evidence of pinmaking and shoemaking respectively.

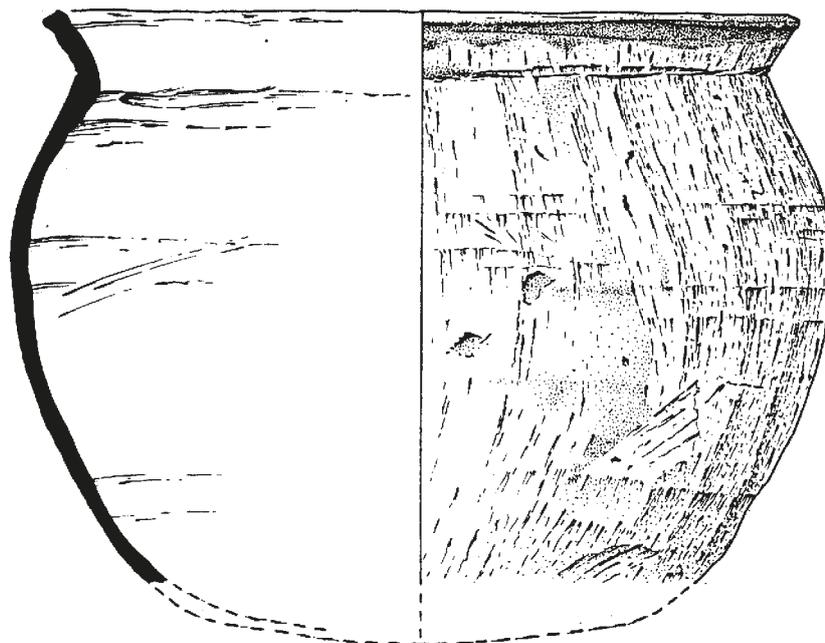
From the former excavation came five fine carved twelfth century chalk blocks. After cleaning, three were used as background material for the BBC Timewatch programme on the Norman Conquest.

We have again had much help from the Area Museums Service Conservation Laboratory at West Malling and the conservation laboratory at the Institute of Archaeology in London. Justine Bayley of the D.o.E. Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission Laboratory has been most helpful over our growing quantity of technological samples and objects.

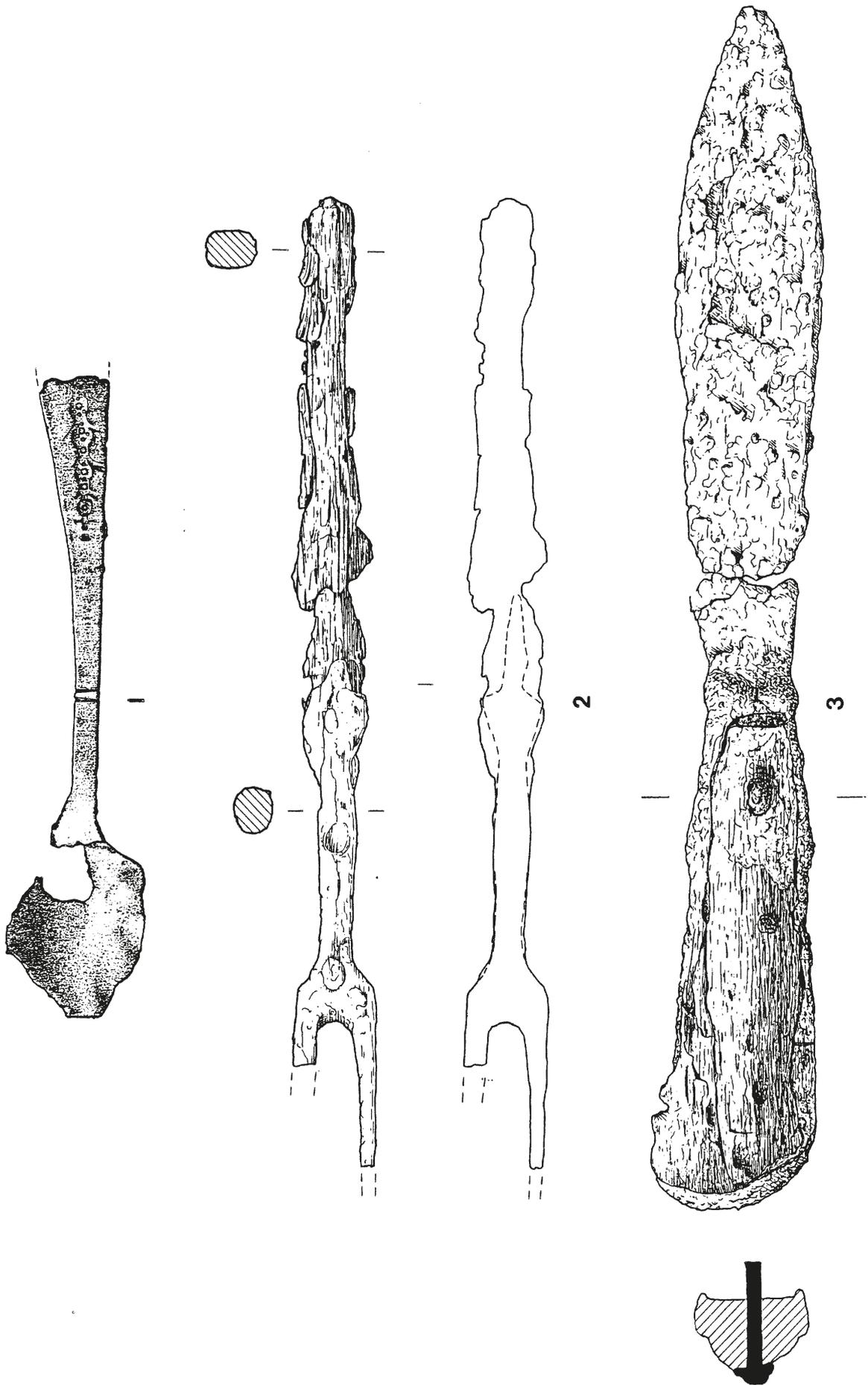
The short lull in full scale excavations following the end of the Church Lane site has allowed great progress to be made in the compilation of finds reports for publication, particularly for the forthcoming Volumes V and VIII. In producing these reports we have once again received help from specialists in various fields. Justine Bayley visited the St. Augustine's rescue excavation and Stephen Greep, Don Mackreth, Francis Grew and Frances Pritchard visited 92A Broad Street to look at material. Many other specialists gave advice and some produced reports.

On the lighter side, in April we welcomed a group from the newly formed Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, who came to see how some of the small finds are treated by the conservator as well as being shown something of the wide range of finds processed in the 'back room' by Maggy Taylor and her helpers.

Pan Garrard and Jane Turner

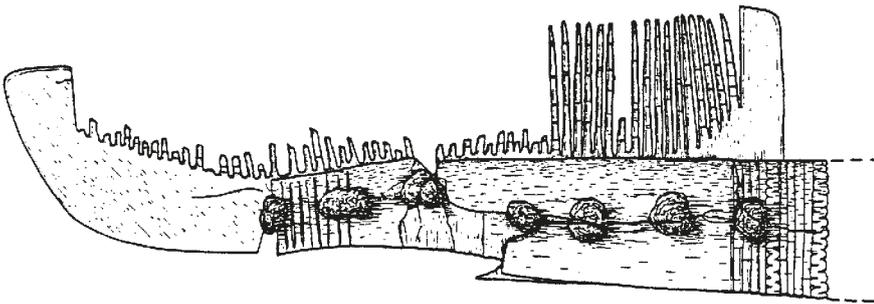
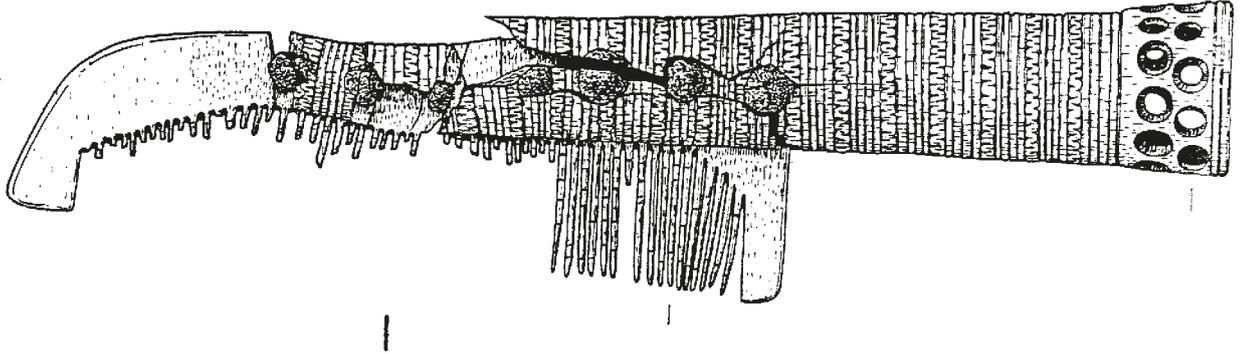
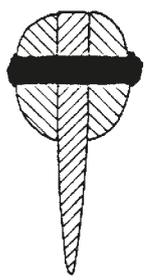
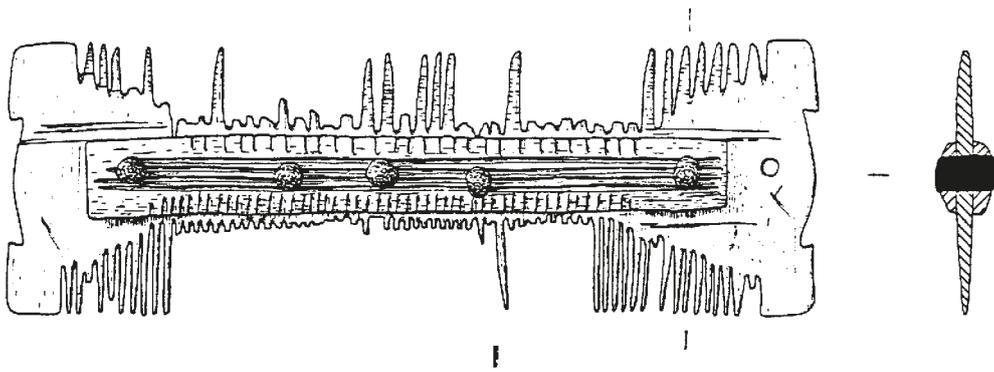


Local coarse sandy ware. Late Saxon, scale 1:2.

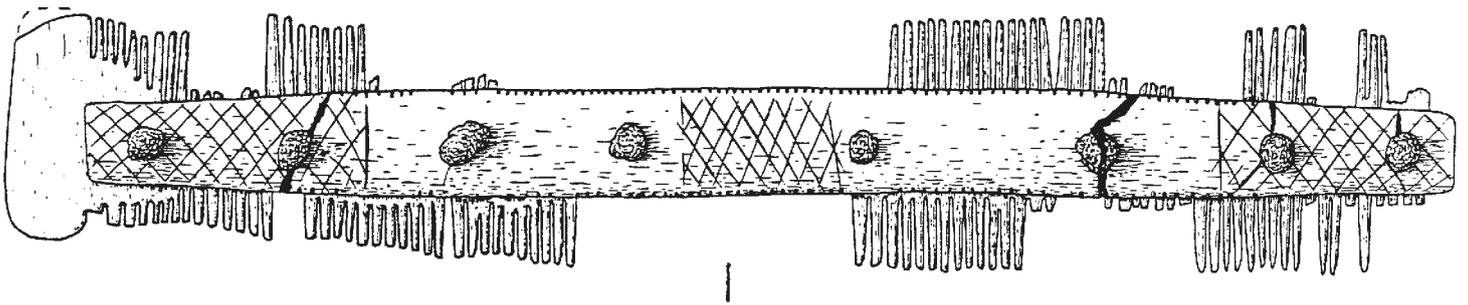


- 1 Pewter Spoon
- 2 Wood and Iron Fork
- 3 Wood and Iron Knife

Scale: 1:1



2

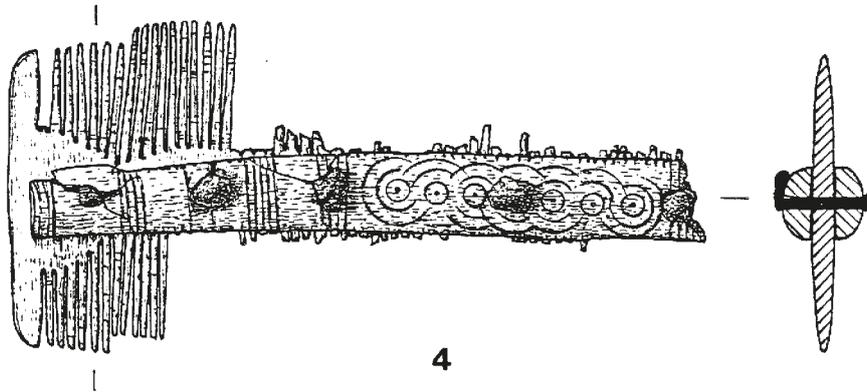


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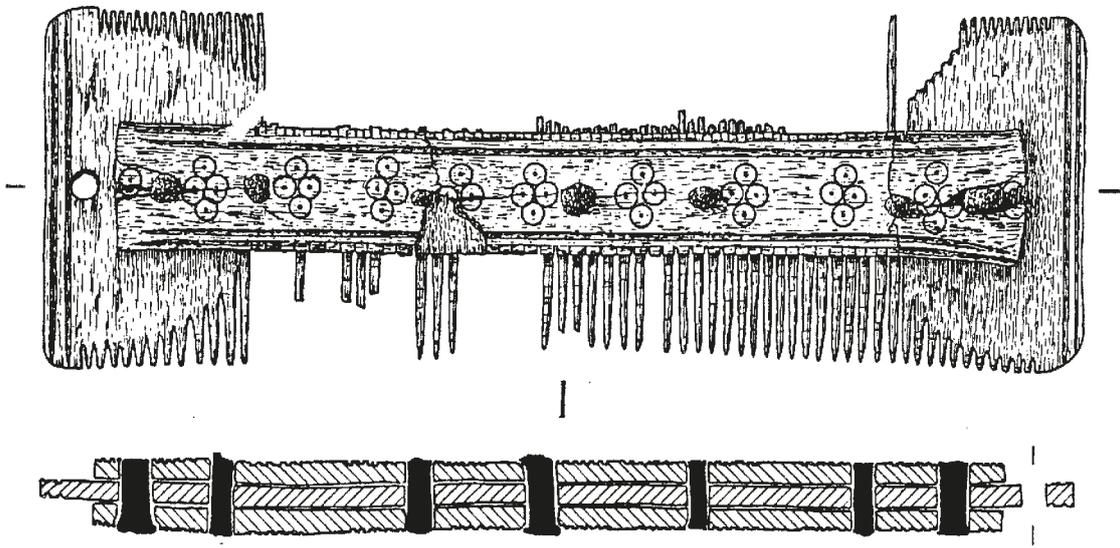


Saxon combs of bone (1,3,4,5,6) and ivory (2)

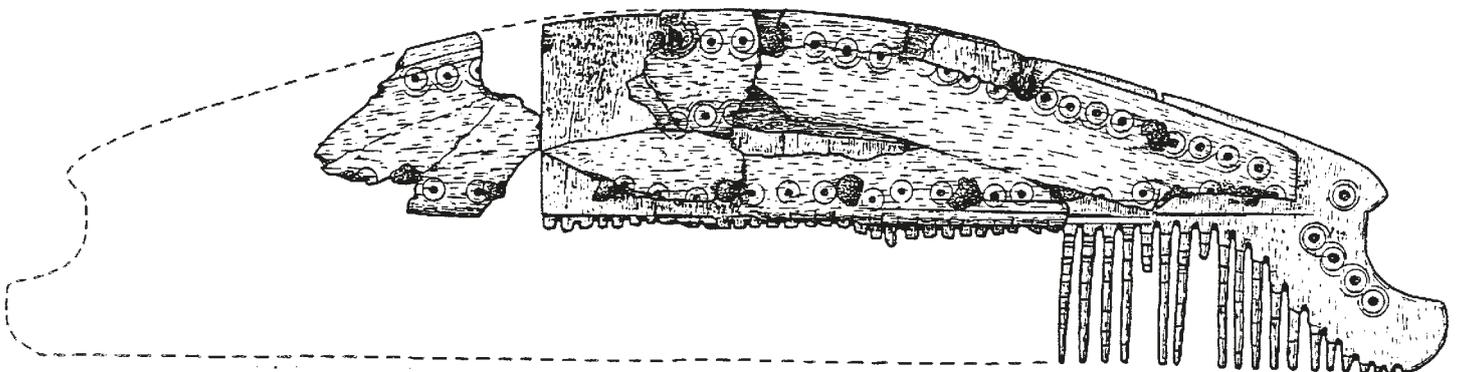
Scale 1:1



4



5



6

4. Finds Processing

During this year, the back room, always multi-purpose, has had to provide space for the Marlowe post-excavation office, formerly housed at the hostel in Lower Chantry Lane. The elastic shelving system has accommodated all those Marlowe files and drawings accumulated over five years of work. So it is now a drawing office and work place for Martin, and sometimes Paul, as well as the rest of use

After a short quiet spell when we were able to get on with post-excavation work, our finds processing team expanded dramatically in October at the start of the Church Lane dig. We were very pleased to welcome Mary back again for the winter, also Angela and Eileen on the Community Programme. Volunteers Avril, Barbara and Rosemary very kindly came to help.

As well as finds from Church Lane, material has been dealt with from Castle Field, Sandwich, St. John's Lane, St. Augustine's Abbey and from the Manpower Services aided digs, the Woolstore and the Butterfly Garden in Pound Lane, St. John's Hospital and St. Radigund's Bridge. On rainy days Nick Elsdon and his cheerful band have added colour and noise to the back room.

In March this year, Becca Wright, a schoolgirl from Boston U.S.A., worked here for one month looking at the 'Blue and White' china from Church Lane. With the guidance of Mr. Govier of the 'Blue and White Society', she produced an admirable dissertation.

We have been fortunate in having Julia Curtis and Andrew Savage with us this year. Julia has tackled the irksome tasks of dealing with nails, oyster shells and drawing architectural stone fragments. Andrew is sorting out the GalloBelgic and Amphora catalogues. °

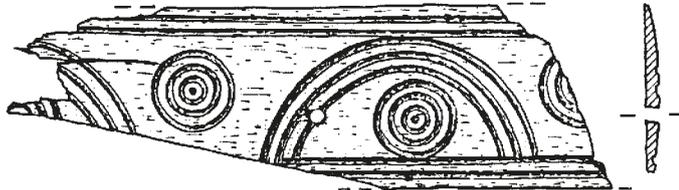
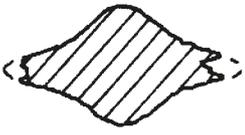
Margaret Darby, who left in July 1983 to have a baby, (Emma, born in August), has been a frequent visitor to the back room and she has undertaken the formidable task of illustrating the report on Roman tiles from the Marlowe sites written by Ernest Black. Ernest has paid us further visits this year in the course of his research.

A noteworthy event was the visit of a group from the newly formed society, the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. They were given a short introduction to the work we do here, followed by tea. Julia had made a selection of desserts using medieval recipes. The unusually smart appearance of the room was entirely due to the hard work of Julia and Martin to whom we owe many thanks.

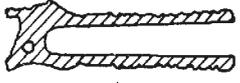
We are supported in our work here by the valiant efforts and kindnesses shown to us by our many volunteers. Grateful thanks are due to the following people who have helped us throughout the year, whether cleaning finds, counting pot sherds, washing towels or providing delicious goodies to buck up flagging spirits both indoors and out on site - Eileen, Avril, Andrew, Barbara, Sarah, Lucy, Rosemary and Louise.

Maggy Taylor

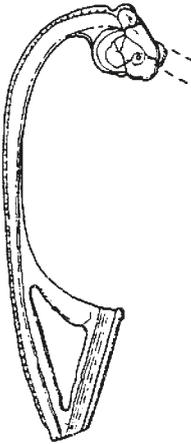
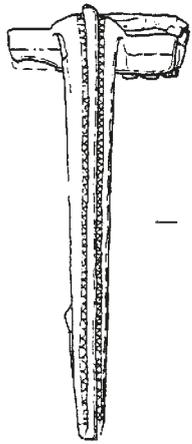
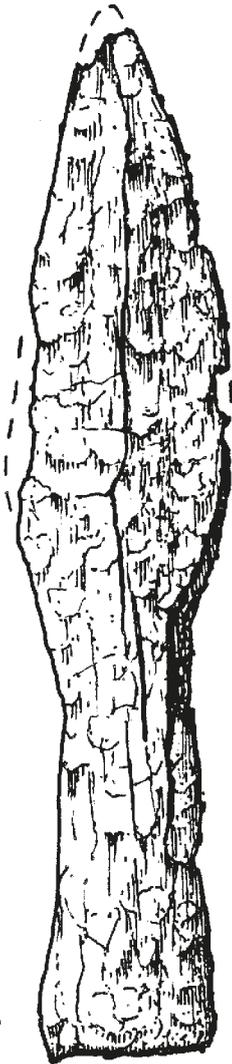
1. Iron spearhead
2. Decorated bone fragment.
3. Bone stylus holder
4. Bronze brooch
5. Bronze tweezers
6. Bronze surgical instrument
7. Bronze buckle
8. Gold, silver and amber stoned ring
9. Bronze box.



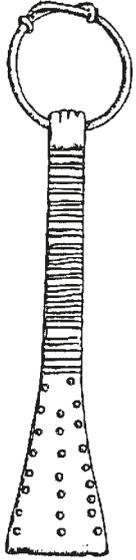
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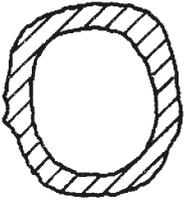
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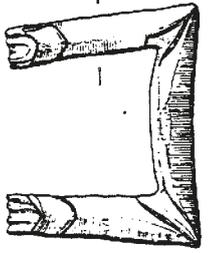
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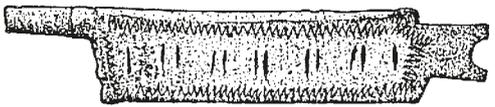
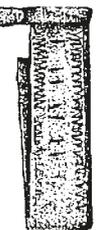
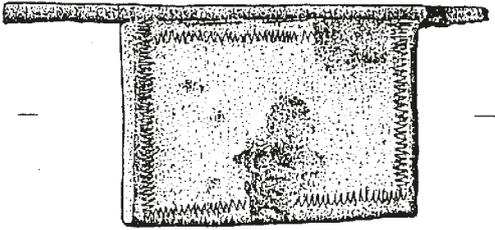
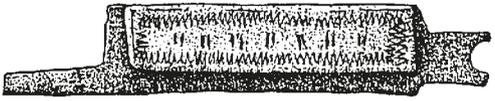
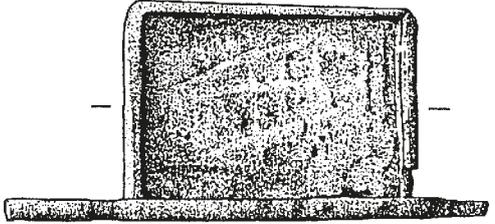
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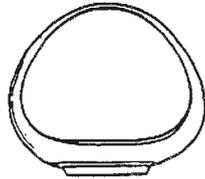
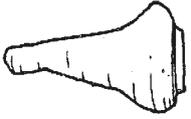
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V. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

1. Publications

Volume VIII in **The Archaeology of Canterbury** series is now in its final typescript form and consists of a mixture of all Professor Frere's miscellaneous sites inside and outside the city walls (dug 1950-5) and a large body of miscellaneous sites dug by the Trust between 1980 and 1984. This volume is just about to be submitted to the H.B.M.C.(E) and we hope it will be published early in 1985. Much of the hard work of editing (and re-editing) the volume was carried out by Paul Bennett and we are very grateful to him and Jane Turner, who has typed and re-typed much of the text, for all the work they have put in.

Volumes III and IV, '**Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts**' are also nearly complete and Elizabeth Edwards has continued to do sterling work on these two very large (and complicated) manuscripts. Paul Bennett and John Rady did excellent work earlier in the year rewriting and condensing the "Aula Nova" excavation report for Volume III, while Margaret Sparks has completed a very large amount of documentary work for the volumes.

Volume V, '**The Marlowe Excavations**' is now in draft and will run to two large volumes (Parts I and II). We are particularly grateful to Paul Blockley who has not only completed his full report on the Marlowe Theatre site, but has also finished all the figures for the rest of the report. Marion Day and Kevin Blockley still assist with the editorial work from their home in Bristol and their excavations in Wales!

After six months delay the D.o.E. (now H.B.M.C.) withdrew their suggestion that we should publish their St. Augustine's report and are sending it instead to H.M.S.O. Our own St. Augustine's report will appear as a separate article and perhaps will be submitted to **Medieval Archaeology**.

Other reports published during the year were "Recent Fieldwork around Canterbury" (Three Deerparcs, Iffin Manor, Deanery Farmhouse and Tyler Hill kilns) in **Arch. Cant.** 99 (1983) and "Interim report on excavations in 1983" also in **Arch. Cant.** 99 (1983), also "Crown-post and king-strut roofs in S.E. England" (by Julian Munby, Margaret Sparks and Tim Tatton-Brown) was published in **Med. Arch.** 27 (1983). As well as this, Tim Tatton-Brown's chapter "Towns in Kent" was published in "Anglo-Saxon Towns in Southern England" (ed. Jeremy Haslam).

Tim Tatton-Brown

2. Sales

The present position with respect to volumes already published is as follows:

| The Archaeology of Canterbury | | Complimentary & Review Copies | Sold |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| Vol. I | Excavations at Canterbury Castle | 51 | 367 |
| Vol. II | Excavations on the Defences of Canterbury | 41 | 331 |
| Vol. VII | Excavations in the St. George's Street and Burgate Street areas | 35 | 220 |
| | | | L.D. Lyle |

3. Publicity

As usual the Trust's work has been publicised widely in the local press and once again the **Kentish Gazette**, **Canterbury Extra** and **Adscene** have carried many stories about the Trust's work which have been added to our Scrapbook. As usual, we are particularly grateful to David Rose of the **Gazette** for his continuing interest. Stories have also appeared in **The Times**, **The Guardian**, **Sunday Times** and **The Daily Telegraph** (particularly the story, with pictures, about the nine hundred year old privy at St. John's Hospital!) and on T.V.S.; while the B.B.C. "Origins" programme on the Archbishop's Palace was repeated in July 1984. As well as this, the Director presented an "Origins Special" on Jorvik Viking Centre in the spring.

With the setting up of the "Friends" there has also been a great deal of extra local publicity about the Trust and its financial problems and articles on this appeared in the local press, nation press and in **Popular Archaeology** and **Rescue News**.

The Trust has also produced an increasing number of small "site leaflets (well designed by John Bowen) and during the year many leaflets were sold. These were written for the Church Lane site, St. John's Hospital and 46 North Lane. Two special leaflets entitled "Christ Church Priory c.1160" and "Plans of Christ Church Priory and the New Foundation" have also been produced.

Tim Tatton-Brown

APPENDIX

Current Publications Available

1. **Topographical Maps of Canterbury - Second Edition**
£2.00 (£2.25 with post and packing)
2. **Interim Report on 1978 Excavations**
45p (65p with post and packing)
3. **Some Minor Excavations in 1977-8**
90p (£1.20 with post and packing)
4. **Interim Report on the 1979 Excavations**
60p (80p with post and packing)
5. **Four Minor Sites Excavated by the C.A.T. 1978-9**
60p (80p with post and packing)
6. **Interim Report on the 1980 Excavations**
60p (80p with post and packing)
7. **Excavations at the Old Palace. Bekesbourne, nr. Canterbury**
60p (80p with post and packing)
8. **Interim Report on Excavations in 1981**
70p (90p with post and packing)
9. **Interim Report on Excavations in 1982**
70p (90p with post and packing)
10. **Roman Canterbury by S.S. Frere**
50p (70p with post and packing)
11. **The Archaeology of Canterbury**
Vol. 1 £15 (£16.60 with post and packing)
Vol. 11 £15 (£16.60 with post and packing)
Vol. VII £17 (£18.60 with post and packing)
12. **The Topography of Horton Manor**
80p (£1.00 with post and packing)
13. **The Parish of St. Martin and St. Paul's**
£2.90 (£3.40 with post and packing)
14. **Colour Poster of the Cathedral**
£2.50 (£2.75 with roll - £3.00 with post and packing)
15. **Interim Report on Excavations in 1983**
80p (£1.00 with oost and packing)
16. **Recent Fieldwork around Canterbury**
30p (i1L.00 with post a,id packing)

Specially reduced prices are available to Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

Cheques should be made payable to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Account, **except** for volumes of The Archaeology of Canterbury series which should be made payable to The Canterbury Archaeological Trust Publications Account.

VI. LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS AND EDUCATION

1. Lectures

Once again a very large number of lectures were given by the Director and other members of the Trust's staff. Of the fifty or so lectures given by the Director during the year, there were the usual Annual Lecture in January to the Canterbury Archaeological Society (at which the "Friends" were launched), the annual lectures to the Architectural Association and to Cantess Summer School at Christ Church College as well as his annual Swan's Cruise lectures. The Director also lectured at the University College, Cardiff, Birmingham University and University College of North Wales (Bangor) Archaeological Societies as well as for the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society and (for their autumn visit to East Kent) to the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Among many other lectures given by him were ones for the Cathedral Guides, Canterbury School of Architecture (where he was also an outside examiner), Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (three lectures on different Canterbury churches) and for the Kent County Council Education Department on "Archaeology in Schools".

The Director also lectured for the Kent Archaeological Society A.G.M. and at their Annual Building Recorders meeting as well as lecturing at an Oxford conference on "The Pre-Conquest Church", at the C.B.A. Urban Churches Working Party's Canterbury weekend, and at a C.B.A. building recording weekend in Salisbury, as well as at a C.B.A. Symposium on "Archaeology and the Developer" at the Armourer's Hall, City of London.

In conjunction with the Arts Council's Romanesque exhibition at the Hayward Gallery, he lectured at a Victoria and Albert museum symposium on "Prior Wibert's buildings for Christ Church" and did a public lecture in the Purcell Room on "Romanesque Canterbury - buildings and architecture".

For the Trust the highlight of our year's lectures was certainly the "Archaeology of Canterbury" weekend at Wye College where lectures were given not only by the Director but also by Professor Sheppard Frere, Margaret Sparks, Paul Blockley and Marion Green, the latter's lecture supplemented with music as well as slides. This was the eighth Wye College spring weekend organised by the Trust and sadly, due to the high prices now charged by Wye College, this will probably be the last.

With the setting up of the "Friends" we are now also doing a full programme of lectures and visits for them and the Director did special lectures for the "Friends" in the Cathedral Choir (to mark the 800th anniversary of its completion) in the Table Hall and at St. John's Hospital. He also led a visit to Rochester.

Once again many other lectures were given by other members of the Trust including Paul Bennett, Paul Blockley, Marion Green and Marjorie Lyle.

2. Exhibitions and Museum Work

We have once again been helping the City Museums and its Curator, Ken Reddie, with various aspects of its museum displays. Work is still continuing on the displays for the new "Heritage Museum" in the Poor Priests' Hospital and various members of the Trust (particularly Pan Garrard, John Bowen and Mark Elam have been involved with this. Marion Green has also been helping with new labels for the Roman pottery in the Roman Pavement Museum.

The Tate and Lyle caravan is once again being used on site (46 North Lane) for a small site exhibition, and during the summer we have been able to have a series of window displays in the Herne Bay Building Society window in St. Peter's Street. An exhibition on two panels showing the Trust's building recording work was displayed at the C.B.A. building recording weekend as well as in Tower House for the visit by the H.B.M.C.'s Historic Buildings Advisory Committee.

Recently we have also been providing material on the Roman Theatre in Canterbury (including a reinterpretation of Sheppard Frere's plan) for a new display on Roman theatres in Colchester Museum.

Among other displays of our work during the year was one for the King's School in the Blackfriars Refectory undercroft.

3. Visits

Once again many people visited the Trust and saw us at work, and we were pleased to welcome Dai Morgan-Evans who has replaced Stephen Dunmore as our D.o.E. inspector. The visit by Mrs. Jennifer Jenkins and the H.B.M.C.'s Historic Buildings Advisory Committee has also been mentioned. Among various academics who have visited us during the year we were delighted to welcome again Professor George Zarnecki and Or. Deborah Kahn (who were hard at work organising the Romanesque exhibition). We were also visited by Professor Ursula Nilgen and her art history students from Germany.

During July and August 1984 we have been delighted to have with us a Danish architectural student Jørgen Frandsen, who has done some excellent work for the Trust.

During the spring Paul Bennett worked for six weeks in Libya with Professor Barri Jones and we were pleased he managed to return to England from Libya during the very week when the "crisis" was taking place!

4. Education Work

We are delighted to report that Marjorie Lyle has been able to continue doing some lectures and schools education work for the Trust. How she has managed to fit this in with all her work for the "Friends" Shop, S.D.P., etc. we do not know!

Tim Tatton-Brown

VII. THE FRIENDS OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

In the last months of 1983 the Trust found itself in severe financial difficulties and among the measures proposed to help meet this situation, the Council agreed at a meeting in December to establish the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

The aim of the new organisation was to bring together all those interested in the Trust's work, to keep them informed of its activities and progress, and to seek their support for the Trust through greater involvement in its work, through social activities, and through fund raising. It was felt that the Friends should be part of the Trust rather than a separate supporting group. Marjorie Lyle and Margaret Fisher kindly agreed to help as Hon. Publicity Officer and Hon. Secretary, and Tim Tatton-Brown, the Trust's Director, and Lawrence Lyle, its Hon. Secretary, to serve on the Friends' small committee.

Enrolment of Friends began on 14th January, 1984, at the annual lecture about the Trust's work, given by Tim Tatton-Brown to the Canterbury Archaeological Society. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Trust's Patron, became its first Friend and he was followed by the then Mayor of Canterbury, Cllr. Bernard Collins, and the Mayoress, Mrs. Margaret Collins, by the Dean of Canterbury, the Very Revd. Victor de Waal, and by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kent, Dr. David Ingram and Mrs. Ingram. A number of other people who also play a prominent role in the life of the City became Friends from the start.

A month later we were already over 200 Friends, and on 15th February on our first social occasion at the Deanery, so kindly lent to us by the Dean and Mrs. de Waal, we were able, with great pleasure and some pride, to hand over to the Hon. Treasurer of the Trust, Professor George McVittie, our first contribution in the form of a cheque for £3,000.

This first period was marked by some very notable gifts 'from Friends. The donors prefer to remain anonymous, but it is fitting that we should recognise here these initial acts of great generosity. It was also marked by our first visit as a group to a site of historical interest. With the kind agreement of the Prior, the Revd. Dr. D. Ingram-Hill, Tim Tatton-Brown conducted us round St. John's Hospital, which has celebrated its 900th anniversary this year. The party was supposed to be limited to 30 people, but 50 Friends turned up for what proved to be an afternoon of absorbing interest. A note about subsequent equally successful visits and social occasions belongs to the next Annual Report, since the Trust's year ended on 31st March. By that date, the Friends numbered approximately 300.

With the full approval of the Trust's Hon. Auditors, we have decided not to publish in this Report the Friends' accounts for the short period of 21/2 months which lay in the 1983-84 financial year. These accounts have however been examined by the Auditors in the usual way and they will appear in a separate section of the Trust's accounts for 1984-85, but for the Friends, covering the whole period from 14th January 1984 to 31st March 1985. Including tax rebate on the many covenants, for which we have applied to the Inland Revenue, but which we have not yet received, the total income for these 21-1/2 months amounted to about £16,600 and total expenditure to about £3,500. This second sum includes the £13,000 handed over to the Trust, some small expenditure for the Trust's shop, and the cost of launching the Friends, in printing, stationery, postage and sundry items.

In these past months since the Friends began there has been a new and exciting interest in the work of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, not only in the City, but further afield also. There have been articles and pictures in the national Press and a whole series of reports and pictures in our own East Kent newspapers. Their interest is very much appreciated. We naturally cannot claim that

this is entirely the Friends' work, but we can truthfully say that the Friends have set an excellent example to many others within and beyond Canterbury, who have generously helped the Trust. For we have all realised that there is still an enormous amount here to be discovered and recorded, and that to do it, we have one of the best small Archaeological Units to be found anywhere.

Now what of the future? Clearly, the Trust still very much needs our support. In this first phase we therefore want to increase substantially our present number of 330 Friends and to aim at providing the Trust with an income of at least £10,000 a year. This is certainly possible and even this represents only a third of that necessary core finance mentioned by the Archbishop in his message at New Year. We need to interest many more people in the Trust's work and among new Friends whom we hope to enrol, let us not forget those groups, societies and companies of 'corporate' Friends, many of whom have already joined us. Moreover, we have only one Friend enrolled outside the United Kingdom. We need many others, in Europe, in America and beyond. This is an important task for us in the present year.

Another important activity for us is to help with the Trust's shop at No. 72 Northgate. Regular assistance in the shop is needed as well as gifts of good quality goods for sale there, and publicity to make the shop known to other people in Canterbury, and to visitors.

There is plenty to be done, and my colleagues and I in our small committee will try through the Newsletters to keep our fellow Friends informed of opportunities, as well as of meetings, visits and social occasions. The autumn programme is at present being prepared.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to my colleagues for their support and to all our other Friends who have joined us and who have helped so generously with their money and their time. In conclusion, I know all Friends would want me to extend a very special word of thanks to the Trust's Director, Tim Tatton-Brown, to its Assistant Director, Paul Bennett, and to every member of its splendid dedicated staff for all they are doing, which makes everything we are attempting in their support as Friends, so completely worthwhile.

Donald Baron

VIII. THE SHOP – 72 NORTHGATE

The acquisition of a freehold property as a future source of income, accommodation and capital appreciation, seemed in February one answer to the Trust's predicament.

Through the good offices of Worsfold's we were lent No. 5 Longmarket rent free for an eight week period in which £4,000 was banked as profit from running a Charity Shop. This proven capacity helped to persuade the National Westminster Bank, The Parade, to give us a £30,000 mortgage over three years, provided a further £10,000 was forthcoming from other sources. Canterbury City Council agreed at full meeting on July 4th to lend us this sum, interest free, to be repaid within four years. Meanwhile, No. 72 Northgate was purchased for £38,000 freehold, the balance being temporarily advanced from the Appeal Fund.

The advantages of the site are many. The first is the excellent condition of the shop premises from which trading could start at once on June 8th. The average weekly takings in the first four weeks have been £410. We have to earmark £250 weekly to repay the Bank, but the balance is at present ample for overheads, modest investment in our own trade goods and some purchases for the rest of the property.



The Trust Shop: after a view shown on a city estates plan of 1828-9, with the Northgate on the left.

This is being converted into five student rooms, kitchen and domestic offices under Gulvin and Marsh, Architects, the work expeditiously carried out by Chapman and Humphreys. An additional £2,700 p.a. in rent income will provide a hedge against irregular shop takings and the rooms also provide hostel accommodation for volunteer diggers during the long vacation. The rooms are already booked, planning permission is granted and the rents will be registered with the Rent Office. We have been very fortunate in the many generous gifts we have received of furniture and fittings, but the finance for the building works has come from the £4,000 made in the temporary shop. This has already attracted over £3,000 in Environmental Grants with more forthcoming from Historic Building Grants, since the property is a listed building within the conservation area.

It seemed essential to develop our own line of business and not rely on being the sixth charity shop in a small city during the winter months. Operating a 'thrift shop' paying two thirds commission to mothers on children's, equipment and clothes has proved a success. Valuable publicity and a constant flow of customers has resulted. The trading position on the edge of both the tourist and junk-shop areas and adjacent to car parks has been better than anticipated and the advent of Sainsbury's should improve it further.

None of this could have happened without the co-operation of the Directors and Management Committee of the Trust, without the free or nominal fee services of Accountant, Lawyer and Architect and without the ready help of the Bank, Canterbury City Council and Worsfold's. The root of our success however, is the generous help of my team of volunteer shopkeepers, none of whom will undervalue shop workers hereafter. All have discovered unsuspected talents for dealing with every variety of customer and with requests from braces to billiard cues, from potties to paintings. We are open six days a week from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. which means twenty-four shifts of three and a half hours, week in and week out. The burden still falls on too few and by September we need regular commitment to one slot per week.

The flow of gifts for the charity shop is good, the thrift shop is developing well and we now stock our own T-shirts, mugs, pens and pencils, leather goods and soon diaries and calendars as well as the Trust's publications, Shire books and local guides. When you have read this, please publicise the venture, visit the shop, order your diary and turn out your attic. From Year One we hope to provide the Trust with £2,000. By Year Five we should be providing over £20,000 a year.

Marjorie Lyle

IX. ADMINISTRATION

1. Council and Committees

Mr. Brian Davidson F.S.A., Mr. Michael Nightingale O.B.E..B.Litt.J.S.A.. Mr. Charles Barker (Steward of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral) and Mr. L.D.A. Baron C.B.E.,D.F.C.,M.A., have joined the Council, which held an emergency meeting in December as well as its usual meetings in September and February. Dai Morgan-Evans has replaced Stephen Dunmore as our representative from the D.o.E. (now H.B.M.C. E.) Ancient Monuments, while Councillor Geoffrey Armitage has replaced Councillor Capt. Lawrence (who sadly died during the year) as the County Council's representative.

Dr. Tom Blagg M.A.J.S.A. has continued as Acting Chairman and Hon. Treasurer of the Friends, has been co-opted.

2. Premises

92A Broad Street:

The Kent County Council have agreed to renew our lease for a shorter term, but the Directors of the Limited Company were able to keep the increased rent down to £2,000 p.a. an increase of £100 on the previous rent.

Hostel:

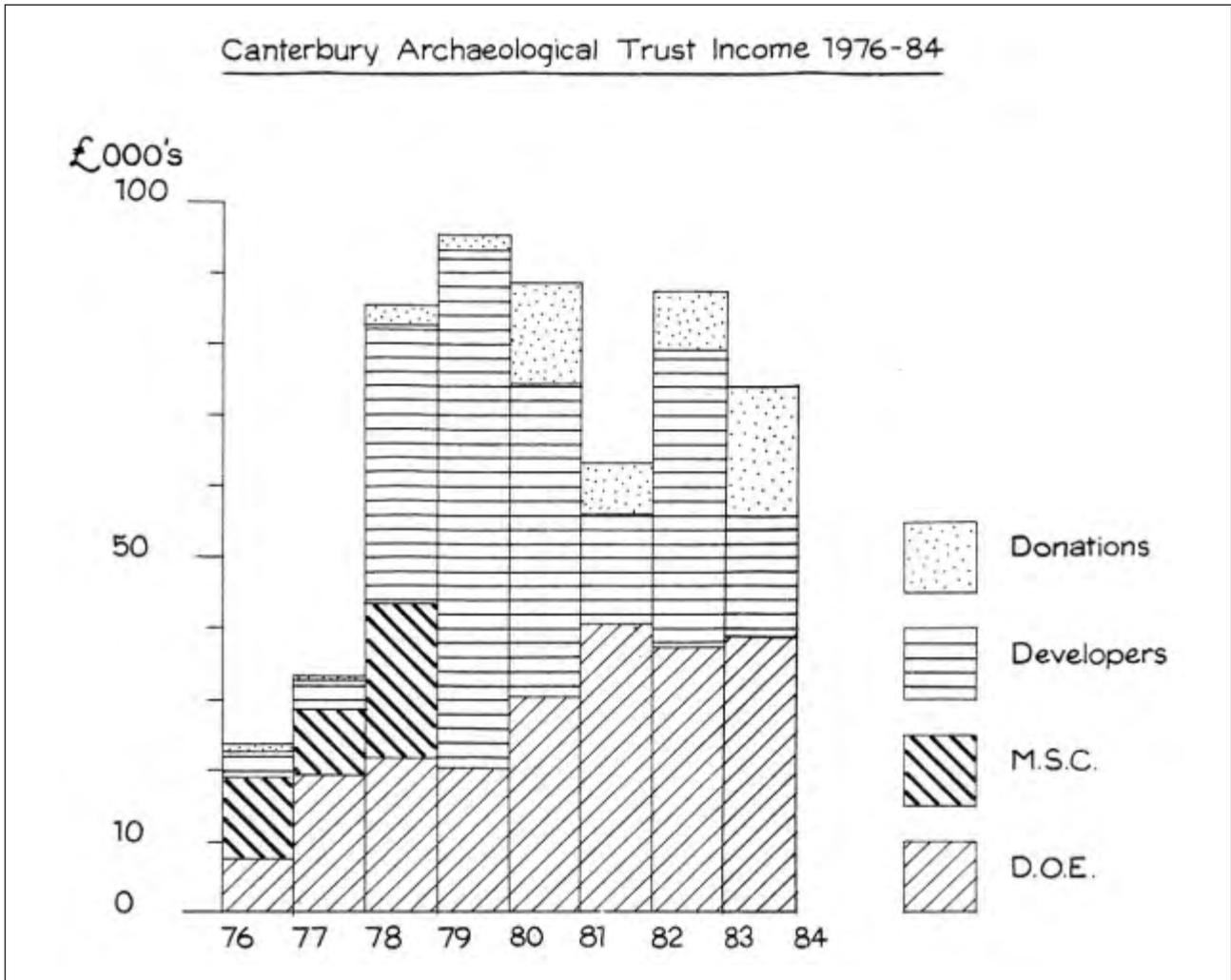
Thanks to the generosity of the Canterbury City Council, 13 and 14 Northgate have been occupied, rent free, as a makeshift hostel. The Trust has had to spend over £500 to reconnect services which had been removed, and since the spring, rooms for five to six people have been available in these premises. We are grateful to John and Jane Turner for much help with removing and assembling the furnishings.

L.D. Lyle

3. Finance (Hon. Treasurer's Report)

(See Appendices C & D for the Accounts of the Company)

The first half of the financial year (1st April - 30th September) proceeded satisfactorily, the main sources of income being the two post-excavation projects, Cakebread Robey and Marlowe Theatre, financed by the Department of the Environment. We had expected the second half of the year would be devoted to the excavation of the Watling Street Car Park and that the work would be financed by some £20,000 from the City Council and £20,000 from the D.o.E. Shortly before the dig was due to start in October the D.o.E. announced that it had cut its contribution to £10,000. For this and other reasons the D.o.E. and the City Council shelved the project indefinitely. Although the D.o.E. supported the Church Lane excavation - which came up fortuitously in November 1983 - it rapidly became clear that Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited would be insolvent long before the end of the financial year and should be wound up by the end of February 1984. That this did



not happen can be attributed to the following three causes. Firstly, the raising of interest free loans in November from the C.A.T. Publications account (£950) and the Appeal Funds (£1,500) and in February (£2,500) from an anonymous lender through the good offices of Dr. T.F.C. Blagg. Secondly, the formation and successful work of the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Committee who, among other actions, circulated a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury appealing for support. And thirdly, the protests in the local and national press against the cessation of rescue archaeology in Canterbury, together with Lord Northbourne's question in the House of Lords. To all these various supporters

we owe a deep debt of gratitude. Finally, on the 12th March 1984, three weeks before the end of the financial year, the D.o.E. produced some £14,900. This enabled us to repay our loans, clear most of our other debts and so to reduce our Trust Capital only by the relatively small amount of £340.24. .

It must also be mentioned that, as in 1982/83, it proved impossible to set up a proper provision for the salaries of the Director and the Assistant Director. They had to be found through fractional allocations from no less than seven sources of income.

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

G.C. McVittie

APPENDIX A

MEMBERS OF THE TRUST COUNCIL

Patron: The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

Vice-Presidents: *Cllr. Mrs. M.M. Scott-Knight, B.A.
Cllr. H.J. Alexander
*Frank Jenkins, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.0

The Mayor of Canterbury (Chairman)

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

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

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

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

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

*Mrs. Caroline Simpson, B.A.

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

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

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

*Mrs. Margaret Sparks, M.A.

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

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

David Anning, F.C.A.

*L.D.A. Baron, C.B.E., D.F.C., M.A.

Michael Nightingale, O.B.E., B.Litt., F.S.A.

Charles Barker

One person appointed from each of the following bodies:

Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England): D. Morgan-Evans, B.A.

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

The Council for British Archaeology: John Schofield, B.Sc.

RESCUE The Trust for British Archaeology:

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

The Canterbury Archaeological Society: Mrs. Pan Garrard

Kent County Council: Cllr. Geoffrey Armitage

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

British Archaeological Association: Brian Davison, M.A., F.S.A.

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

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

Three members of the Canterbury City Council:

Cllr. J.C.B. Nock (Leader of the Council) Cllr. B.A. Collins Cllr. P.J. Iee

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

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

Non-Voting members:

Christopher Gay, LL.B., City Chief Executive

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

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

* = Members of the Management Committee

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

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

APPENDIX B

MEMBERS OF STAFF

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Director: | Tim Tatton-Brown |
| Assistant Director: | Paul Bennett |
| Site Supervisors: | Paul Blockley Jonathan Rady |
| Assistant Site Supervisors: | Martin Herdman Simon Pratt (until August 1983) |
| Site Assistant/Numismatist: | Ian Anderson Luc Lepers (until September 1983) |
| Pottery Supervisor/Admin. Assistant: | Marion Green |
| Pottery Researcher (Saxon-Medieval): | Nigel Macpherson-Grant |
| Finds Processing Supervisor: | Maggy Taylor |
| Conservator/Small Finds Supervisor: | Pan Garrard |
| Typist/Small Finds Supervisor: | Jane Turner |
| Finds Processors: | Margaret Darby (until July 1983) Mary Blenkey (winter 1983) |
| Finds Processor/Excavator: | Julia Curtis |
| Architectural Draughtsman: | John Bowen |
| Finds/Pottery Draughtsmen: | Rebecca Mair (until August 1983) Mark Ellam (from August 1983) |
| Honorary Historian: | Margaret Sparks |
| Editorial Assistant/Typist: | Elizabeth Edwards |
| Education Officer: | Marjorie Lyle |

APPENDIX C
CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS – 31ST MARCH 1984

1. REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31st March 1984.

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.

RESULTS

The results of the Trust for the year ended 31st March 1984 show a (deficit) for the year of £(340) (1983 excess £8,980) on its main account, and an excess of income over expenditure on its publications account of £1,201 (1983 £541).

DIRECTORS

The directors during the year were:-

Dr. Walter Frank Jenkins (Chairman)
 Cllr. Mrs. Margaret Mary Scott-Knight
 Prof. George Cunliffe McVittie
 Prof. Neville Crompton Phillips (Retired 23rd September 1983)
 Dr. Thomas Frederick Colston Blagg (Appointed 23rd September 1983)

SECRETARY

The secretary during the year was Lawrence D. Lyle.

REGISTERED OFFICE

92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.

AUDITORS

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

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Lawrence D. Lyle
 Secretary
 6th June 1984

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

2. REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

To the Members of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

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

In our opinion, these accounts give, on the historical cost basis of accounting, a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust at 31st March 1984 and of the surplus and the source and application of funds of the Trust for the year ended on that date, and comply with the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981.

HILL VELLACOTT

Chartered Accountants

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

6th June 1984

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

3. BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1984

| | 1984 | | 1983 | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| ASSETS EMPLOYED | | | | |
| Current Assets | | | | |
| Cash at Bank | 5,415.59 | | 5,770.83 | |
| Petty Cash Float | <u>40.00</u> | | <u>25.00</u> | |
| | <u>5,455.59</u> | | <u>5,795.83</u> | |
| Current Liabilities | <u>-</u> | | <u>-</u> | |
| | | 5,455.59 | | 5,795.83 |
| | | <u>5,455.59</u> | | <u>5,795.83</u> |
| FINANCED BY: | | | | |
| Trust Capital Account | | | | |
| Canterbury Archaeological Trust | | 5,824.63 | | 5,824.63 |
| Income and Expenditure Account | | | | |
| Balance brought forward | (28.80) | | (9,008.87) | |
| (Deficit)/Excess for the year | <u>(340.24)</u> | | <u>8,980.07</u> | |
| | | (369.04) | | (28.80) |
| | | <u>(369.04)</u> | | <u>(28.80)</u> |
| | | <u>£5,455.59</u> | | <u>£5,795.83</u> |

DR. W.F. JENKINS)
)
) Directors
)
 PROF. G.C. McVITTIE)
)

APPENDIX D

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1984

| | 1984 | | 1983 | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| INCOME | | | | |
| 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" | 2,951.39 | | 2,942.03 | |
| Department of Environment - (Contribution to Printing Costs) | 4,911.00 | | 3,422.25 | |
| Kent Archaeological Society | 644.00 | | - | |
| British Academy | <u>1,800.00</u> | | <u>-</u> | |
| | | 10,306.39 | | 6,364.28 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Kent Archaeological Society - Printing Costs | 7,628.00 | | 4,450.25 | |
| Editorial Work | 250.00 | | 300.00 | |
| Typing Charges | 1,149.38 | | 550.00 | |
| Advertising Leaflets | 302.50 | | 215.59 | |
| Postage | 187.46 | | 176.46 | |
| Miscellaneous | <u>37.36</u> | | <u>12.70</u> | |
| | | 9,554.70 | | 5,705.00 |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR | | | | |
| | | 751.69 | | 659.28 |
| BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD | | | | |
| | | <u>1,200.61</u> | | <u>541.33</u> |
| | | £1,952.30 | | £1,200.61 |
| REPRESENTED BY: | | | | |
| Cash at Bank | | 452.30 | | 1,200.61 |
| National Savings Bank Investment Account | | <u>1,500.00</u> | | <u>-</u> |
| | | £1,952.30 | | £1,200.61 |

Note: No value has been taken for Stock of Publications as at 31st March 1984.

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

4. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1984

| | 1984 | 1983 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| INCOME | | |
| Department of the Environment Grants: | | |
| Cokebread Robey Post-Excavation | 8,457.00 | 22,302.00 |
| Marlowe Theatre Post-Excavation | 6,160.00 | 10,976.00 |
| St. Augustine's Abbey Site | 3,550.00 | - |
| Church Lane Site (Note 4) | 15,231.00 | - |
| Editorial Project | 5,000.00 | - |
| Iffin Wood Survey | 500.00 | - |
| Archbishop's Palace Excavation | - | 1,000.00 |
| Lullingstone Pottery Project | - | 2,150.00 |
| Roman Bathhouse Excavation | - | 800.00 |
| Marlowe Theatre Excavation Grants: | | |
| Prudential Assurance Company Limited | - | 20,000.00 |
| Slatters Hotel | - | 496.00 |
| Church Commissioners Grant: | | |
| Archbishop's Palace Excavation | - | 1,754.00 |
| Kent Archaeological Society Grant | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Conservation and Building Recording Grants: | | |
| Canterbury City Council | 327.75 | 1,609.15 |
| Dean and Chapter, Canterbury Cathedral | 875.00 | 4,680.00 |
| Kent Archaeological Rescue, Dover | 569.80 | - |
| Society of Antiquaries | - | 450.00 |
| Redundant Churches Fund | - | 100.00 |
| E. Cardy & Son; Lawton & Son; | - | 100.00 |
| University of Kent | 350.00 | - |
| Canterbury City Council Fees: | | |
| Poor Priests' Hospital Site | 1,050.00 | 2,966.00 |
| St. Radigund's Site Excavation | 1,996.65 | - |
| Maintenance | 10,000.00 | 10,099.25 |
| Miscellaneous | 160.94 | - |
| Marc Fitch Fund Grant | - | 330.00 |
| British Museum Grant | 1,645.63 | 700.00 |
| Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Grant | - | 2,000.00 |
| Kent County Council Grants: | | |
| Amenities and Countryside Committee | 1,250.00 | 500.00 |
| Further Education Committee | - | 1,500.00 |
| Interest: | | |
| National Westminster Bank PLC | 511.04 | 683.55 |
| Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Fund | 1,064.67 | 948.85 |
| Donations: | | |
| Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust | 3,000.00 | - |
| Mr. J.C. Fergusson | 500.00 | - |
| General Public (Note 5) | 2,674.06 | 448.71 |
| British Archaeological Trust (Rescue) | 375.00 | - |
| Pilgrim Trust Grant | 3,000.00 | - |
| Springimage Limited (Marlove Avenue II) | 1,985.24 | - |
| Various Refunds | 1,061.96 | - |
| St. John's Hospital Fee | 830.00 | - |
| | <u>£74,125.74</u> | <u>£87,593.51</u> |

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

4. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1984
(Continued)

| | 1984 | 1983 |
|---|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| Cakebread Robey Post-Excavation (Note 3) | 10,774.15 | 22,363.90 |
| Marlowe Car Park Post-Excavation | 8,912.47 | 10,996.16 |
| St. Augustine's Abbey Site (Note 3) | 3,574.02 | - |
| Church Lane Site (Notes 3 & 4) | 15,713.12 | - |
| Editorial Project (Note 3) | 5,009.68 | - |
| Conservation | 1,798.05 | - |
| Surveys and Building Recording (Note 3) | 10,439.29 | 1,364.27 |
| St. Radigund's Site | 1,982.53 | - |
| Marlowe Avenue II Site | 1,994.65 | - |
| Poor Priests' Hospital Site (Note 3) | 1,006.54 | 2,888.51 |
| St. John's Hospital Site | 2,738.52 | - |
| Administration, Insurances and Sundry Charges (Note 3) | 10,522.96 | 9,595.56 |
| Marlowe Theatre Excavation (Note 3) | - | 20,666.94 |
| Canterbury Cathedral Works: | | |
| Cathedral Lift Site; Conduit House | - | 1,168.17 |
| Building Recording | - | 1,364.26 |
| Archbishop's Palace Excavation | - | 2,570.97 |
| Lullingstone Pottery Project | - | 2,150.00 |
| Conservation, Finds processing | - | 3,458.70 |
| Archaeological Education | - | 26.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | £74,465.98 | £78,613.44 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| (DEFICIT)/EXCESS FOR THE YEAR | £(340.24) | £8,980.07 |

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

5. STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

31ST MARCH 1984

| | 1984 | 1983 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ |
| SOURCE OF FUNDS | | |
| (Deficit)/Excess for the year | £(340.24) | £8,980.07 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| APPLICATION OF FUNDS | | |
| Net Operating Assets: | | |
| Decrease/(Increase) in creditors | - | 9,760.58 |
| Movement in Net Liquid Funds: | | |
| (Decrease) in bank balances and cash | (340.24) | (780.51) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | £(340.24) | £8,980.07 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1984****1. CONSTITUTION**

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

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

2. FIXED ASSETS

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

3. SALARIES

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

4. Includes the Church Lane excavation and the Church Lane/Knott's Lane/St. Radigund's post-excavation.**5. DONATIONS**

Total of individual donations, each less than £500.

6. APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts were approved by the board of directors on the 6th June 1984.

