

*Canterbury  
Archæological  
Trust*

**ANNUAL  
REPORT  
1985~86**

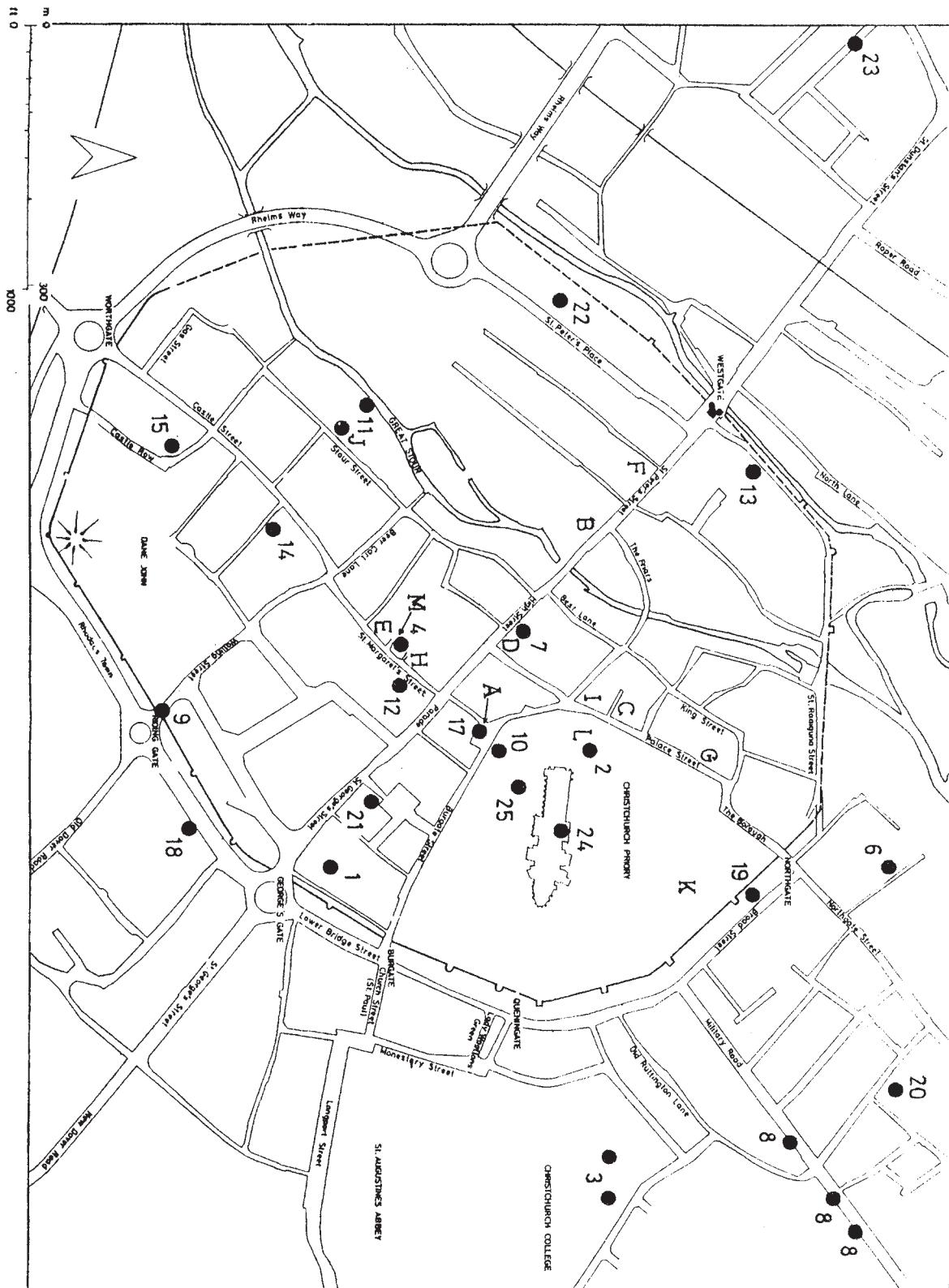




**CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST  
10TH ANNUAL REPORT**

**July 1985 - July 1986**

### *Location plan, showing excavation and building recording sites.*



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## I. INTRODUCTION

Excavation work in the last year has considerably increased over previous years. Canterbury has entered on a new phase of development within the conservation area which offers opportunities for rescue archaeology over the next few years which will require considerably more than the manpower resources presently available if full advantage is to be taken of these opportunities. Significant, if not spectacular, discoveries have been made in the last year. These include, for instance; the excavation of the foundations of the Roman Ridingside with remains of iron furniture of the gate *in situ*, and with new light being thrown on the layout and history of the gate; the uncovering of parts of the Roman bath-house in St Margaret's Church, which, together with work on another part of the bath-house under the foundations of a shop on the other side of St Margaret's Street, have indicated a bath-house more extensive than previously thought; the finding of a unique early medieval pottery kiln on Barrett's site in Pound Lane; and the uncovering of Roman Watling Street on the Towers' site off Stour Street, which whets the appetite for what might be found across the Stour under the Tannery Allotments.

All these are most interesting discoveries, and there must be more to come over the next few years. Paul Bennett has indeed had an exciting and successful first full year as Director. In conjunction with the City authorities, with the co-operation of the developers, and with the cognizance of the H.B.M.C., he has managed to create a climate where funding has been provided from a combination of sources for these excavations, and this augurs well for the future. At the same time, it is essential that post-excavation work must also be funded if the fruits of excavations are to be properly recorded and published. This stage of the work always presents funding problems and the struggle to gain sufficient financial support is always difficult.

As essential background and support to the archaeological work, the Management Committee has had to grapple with two major concerns; first the promotion of the Pilgrim's Project in St Margaret's Church and second the establishment of a secure and properly equipped headquarters building from which to operate. Despite many difficulties, progress has been made on both fronts. In collaboration with the Heritage Projects (Management) Ltd of York, and with the co-operation and backing of the City and County Councils, and the English Tourist Board, the Pilgrim's Project is on target. It is hoped that Heritage Projects will have started the refurbishment and conversion of the church by October 1986 and that the Project will open in April 1988. When it is fully operating its success should provide the Trust with a much needed contribution to its basic financial needs. Regarding the occupation of 92A Broad Street, the County Council has moved away from its threat of notice of eviction in order to have freedom to redevelop the site, to one of discussion with the Trust with a view to the Trust taking over the whole site. Again, with the support of the City Council and with good will of the County Council, there is reasonable hope that the Trust may be able to establish itself firmly at 92A Broad Street.

Throughout the year the assistance and encouragement given by the Friends and by other helpers of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, has been absolutely vital, and we shall continue to need all the support we can get in order to establish Canterbury Archaeological Trust in a secure fashion. I want to pay a great tribute to Donald Baron, my predecessor as Chairman, and one of the pioneer movers in the Pilgrim's Project. His leadership of the Friends has given and continues to give the Canterbury Archaeological Trust much needed financial and other encouragement in all its projects. I offer special thanks to Marjorie Lyle, whose energetic management of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Shop will by next year have given the Trust a valuable freehold asset in Northgate, and will thereafter provide a most welcome contribution to the Trust's income. Lawrence Lyle has continued his sterling work as secretary, and my thanks also go to Mr Anning and Mr Jones, our financial and legal advisers.

Bearing in mind the traumas through which the Canterbury Archaeological Trust has gone in the past few years, it may be premature to be too optimistic about the future. Nevertheless, I believe that the all round efforts of the past two or so years have laid the foundations for a more soundly based Canterbury Archaeological Trust in the future, and, if we all continue as we have started, we may be able to make more progress in that direction in the coming year.

Dr F.H. Panton  
Chairman Management Committee

## II. EXCAVATION

### Introduction

Some twenty-five major and minor excavations have taken place since the completion of the last Annual Report. This increase in Trust activity is in part a reflection of the rising number of redevelopment sites in the city and in part a by-product of attempts by both the City Council and the Trust to incorporate archaeological work in development processes. As many of you are aware, residual land prices (the cost of building land) have increased dramatically in the past year or so. Tourism, for long a main-stay of Canterbury's economy (one could say since the medieval period for 'tourist' read 'pilgrim'), is now considered to be a major growth area. Canterbury has become not only a principal shopping centre, but also a retirement town. Residential units are being built or being planned in many parts of the city. Domestic and retail property all over the town is being upgraded, renovated, repaired, partitioned, sub-partitioned, re-roofed, re-fronted -all this work often bringing to light elements of Canterbury's standing archaeology; its living heritage of timber-framed buildings. These factors and many others combine at this time to make Canterbury a centre ripe for redevelopment by local and national development agencies. Sainsbury's, Austin Reeds, Liberty's, C&A, Reject China Shops, Pizzaland and other national chain stores have arrived on the Canterbury scene and with them a tremendous increase in the price of leasehold and freehold property. If land is expensive, so too is the building work. Each development site represents financial investment on a large scale. Development schedules are extremely tight and contract dramatically to reduce the impact of high interest payments, as the cost of building land rises.

In the light of increasing development pressures and in the full knowledge that the earlier development peak of the 1950s to 1970s saw the destruction of approximately twenty-five per cent of the historic town without full record, the City Council and the Trust have been actively pursuing a course effectively to weave archaeology into the development framework. To provide within the development schedules contingencies of time and finance for archaeological work to take place, before the redevelopment processes irrevocably disturb and destroy the city's buried heritage. We believe that archaeological work within the historic core of the town should be considered to be a necessary 'on-cost' for all development large and small. A reading of past **Annual Reports** shows that some of the most exciting discoveries have been made during small works such as underpinning operations, lowering of basements, service trenching, road works, etc. Whilst these small sites have produced unique finds or intriguing glimpses of buried structures, the larger scale works have opened large 'windows on the past', revealing the foundations of houses shops and public buildings occupied by generations of Canterbury citizens from the Iron Age to the present day.

In 1979 Canterbury was designated an 'Area of Archaeological Importance' under terms laid down in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. This Act of Parliament provides an effective mechanism for monitoring all proposed development disturbing the ground below 600 mm., its purpose being to prevent the damage or destruction of important archaeological sites before they can be recorded. Every developer is obliged by law to inform the City Council and the Trust of his intention to commence work within the A.A.I. by submitting an 'Operations Notice' at least six weeks in advance of commencement. The Trust as registered Investigating Authority then replies to the Notice detailing the degree of archaeological work needed. In almost every case a measure of archaeological work is necessary. This may take the form of a minimal watching brief during the cutting of wall foundations, etc, (intermittent site visits by a member of staff); a thorough watching brief (one or more members of staff permanently on site during machine working); a trial 'evaluation' excavation (a small scale excavation to assess the importance of the archaeological levels in order to establish

whether a major excavation is necessary) and, in exceptional circumstances, an excavation lasting up to eighteen weeks.

Since its inception some eleven years ago, major contributions to the Trust's finances have come from the Department of the Environment, now 'English Heritage' (H.B.M.C.). Without the continuing support of English Heritage the Trust would undoubtedly cease to exist; they are an essential component of archaeology in Canterbury and are rightly recognised as such. The City Council and the Trust have drawn up a list of archaeologically sensitive sites likely to be developed in the next five years. On many of these sites we will be seeking a maximum response from the developer towards excavation costs. A number of these sites are considered to be only marginally profitable; in these cases we hope that H.B.M.C. can assist financially. In nearly all cases, the developer can only be expected to underwrite excavation costs. The post-excavation costs leading to publication must be found from other sources. Here again, we hope that H.B.M.C. can offer a measure of assistance. By constructing a 'medium term' timetable for proposed development within the historic core of the town we hope that H. B. M. C. will be able to formulate a reasonable funding strategy for Canterbury and assist the Trust, the developer and the City Council record the city's rich archaeological deposits during this intense period of redevelopment.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the officers of the Canterbury City Council, particularly the City Technical Director, Mr Martin Bacon, for help and encouragement over the past year. We still have a long way to go, but a start has been made! Thanks are also due to all those developers who have generously contributed to the work of the Trust on their sites and to the continuing support of English Heritage. Last, but by no means least, my thanks are extended to the hardworking and dedicated Trust staff, M.S.C. team members, volunteers and helpers who have made this an exceptional year for archaeology in Canterbury.

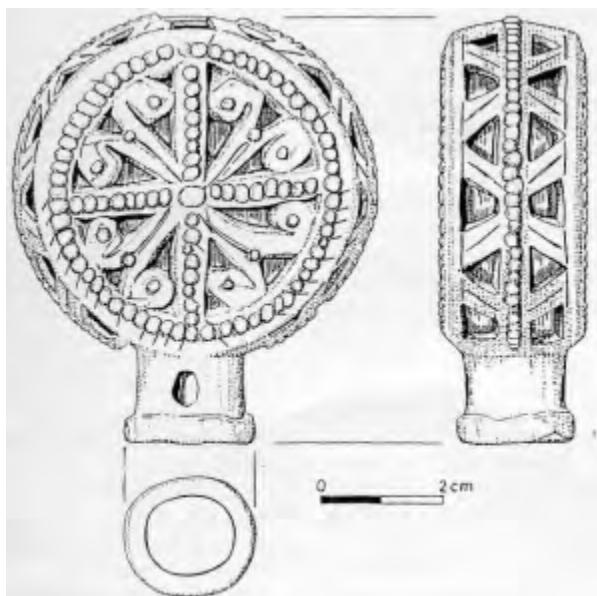
Paul Bennett

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

The last Annual Report 1984-85 gave details of the commencement of excavations to the rear of the old Co-op on St George's Street. These excavations continued for a period of twelve weeks prior to the construction of an extension to the existing shop by C&A. The St George's excavation was jointly funded by C&A and English Heritage.

The earliest levels consisted of shallow early Roman clay extraction pits, the backfill of which contained occupation debris including two small pottery **ungentaria**. A Roman street located to the north-west by Professor Frere in the 1950s was expected to run across this site. Excavation has shown this not to be the case. It now that this street stops short of the city wall, in an area which may have been open ground of an agricultural nature throughout much of the Roman period. The Roman stratigraphy on the site was very shallow (c. 20 cm.) and although this may be partially explained by the truncation of earlier levels during the late Anglo-Saxon occupation of the area, it must also reflect the peripheral nature of the location within the Roman town.

The earliest structural evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation on the site consists of part of a sunken-featured building (the first structure of this type to have been located in this part of Canterbury) which contained pottery of fifth or sixth century date in its backfill. Elsewhere on the site were levels containing eighth century pottery similar to that excavated recently at St Augustine's and St Martin's Hill. These levels were overlaid by the remains of a late Anglo-Saxon industrial structure, which may have been connected with iron smelting, associated with rubbish pits containing pottery dating to c. 950-975 and a few residual earlier sherds together with a fine seventh century double-sided bone comb. This industrial structure would therefore have been built soon after the new High Street was created across the city from the West Gate to the Newgate in the early tenth century. The evidence from both this excavation and those conducted by Professor Frere along Canterbury Lane suggests that the area was intensively occupied from this date. 41 St George's Street: The Norman Macehead, drawn by Eva Wilson. The tenth century structure was cut by many rubbish pits and a large clay extraction pit dating from c. 1050/75 to 1250. These pits had been backfilled and levelled by c. 1250/75. Within the upper backfill of one of these pits was a long-cross penny of William I minted in Canterbury by the moneyer **Winedi** and a fine (and very rare) early Norman macehead in cast bronze with a silver wash. These pits were cut by a large bronze casting furnace containing many fragments of bronze slag (with a high tin content) and straw-tempered burnt clay mould fragments indicative of bell casting.



41 St George's Street: The Norman Macehead, drawn by Eva Wilson.

Post-medieval remains on the site correspond to the activities in the back yards or open areas behind structures situated on St George's Street, and consisted of rubbish pits and a bakehouse. The latter structure was almost certainly a detached building with mortared chalk dwarf walls and timber-frame above, enclosing a fine sequence of clay floors and ovens from fifteenth to seventeenth century date.

Environmental 'column' samples were taken through Anglo-Saxon and earlier horizons and through two pits, one medieval, the other of tenth century date. These, together with technological samples from the bronze casting surface and tenth century industrial structure, should add an extra dimension to the final report of the excavation which is scheduled for publication in the near future.

Paul Blockley.



41 St George's Street: Coin of the Canterbury Moneyer, Winedi.

## 2. The Archbishop's Palace

An excavation in advance of the establishment of a sunken garden immediately south of the Archbishop's Palace commenced in October 1985. The excavation, financed by an anonymous donor and largely staffed by members of our Manpower Services Commission Community Programme team, continued throughout the winter and culminated in the laying out of the garden by Trust staff in late spring 1986.

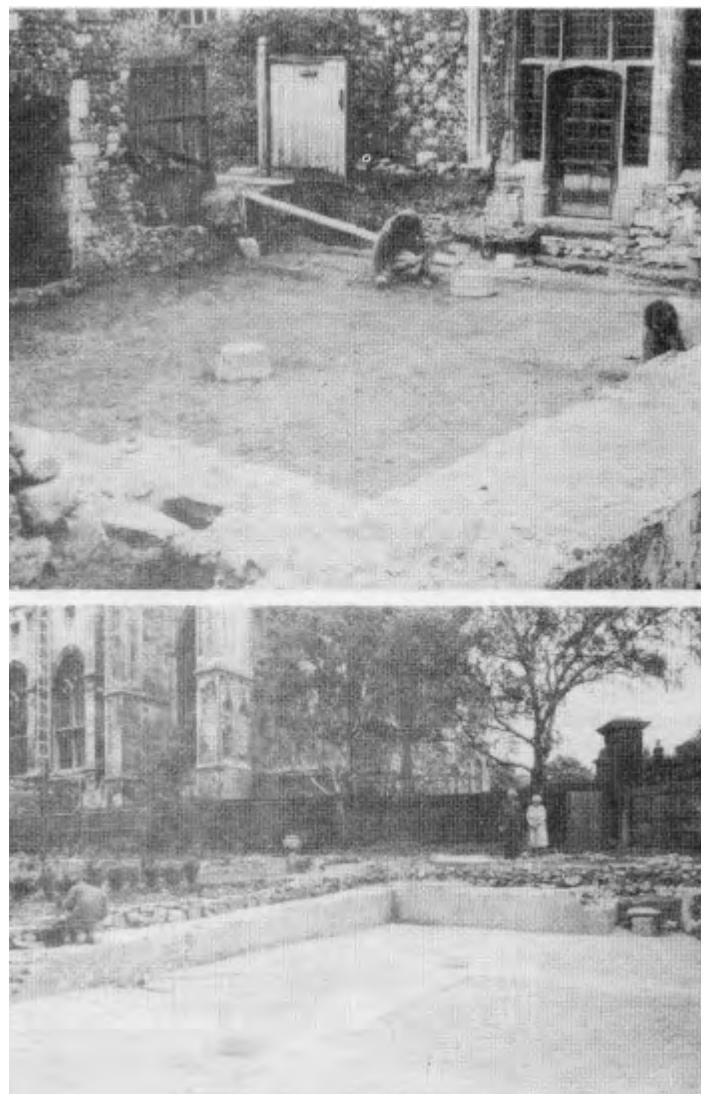
It was hoped that this excavation, in the shadow of the cathedral and south of an existing north-south range of the Palace, would reveal elements of the first Archbishop's Palace built by Lanfranc in c. 1080. Lanfranc's Palace buildings, called the '**nova hospitatio archiepiscopi**' in Domesday book are thought from later documentary evidence to have been located in the area immediately west of the north-west tower of the cathedral. These buildings (described in the many accounts of the murder of Thomas Becket in 1170) consisted of a great hall with a northern porch, a kitchen west of the hall and the Archbishop's private chambers east of the hall. A private chapel may have also existed south of the Archbishop's chambers.

The excavated evidence exceeded our expectations. Well-preserved masonry walls for the undercroft of a north-south range of Lanfranc's Palace were located. Only the south end of the range was revealed but an associated study of the existing Palace indicated that the lower portions of the surviving north-south range (north of the excavation) were also of Lanfranc build, the combined evidence indicating a range 10 m. wide and 32 m. long. The walls, 1.20 m. wide, built almost entirely of flint with occasional reused Roman bricks bonded in a stiff yellow-brown mortar, still bore their original plaster rendering. Original doors (subsequently blocked) were located in the south-west corner of the range, and in the east wall.

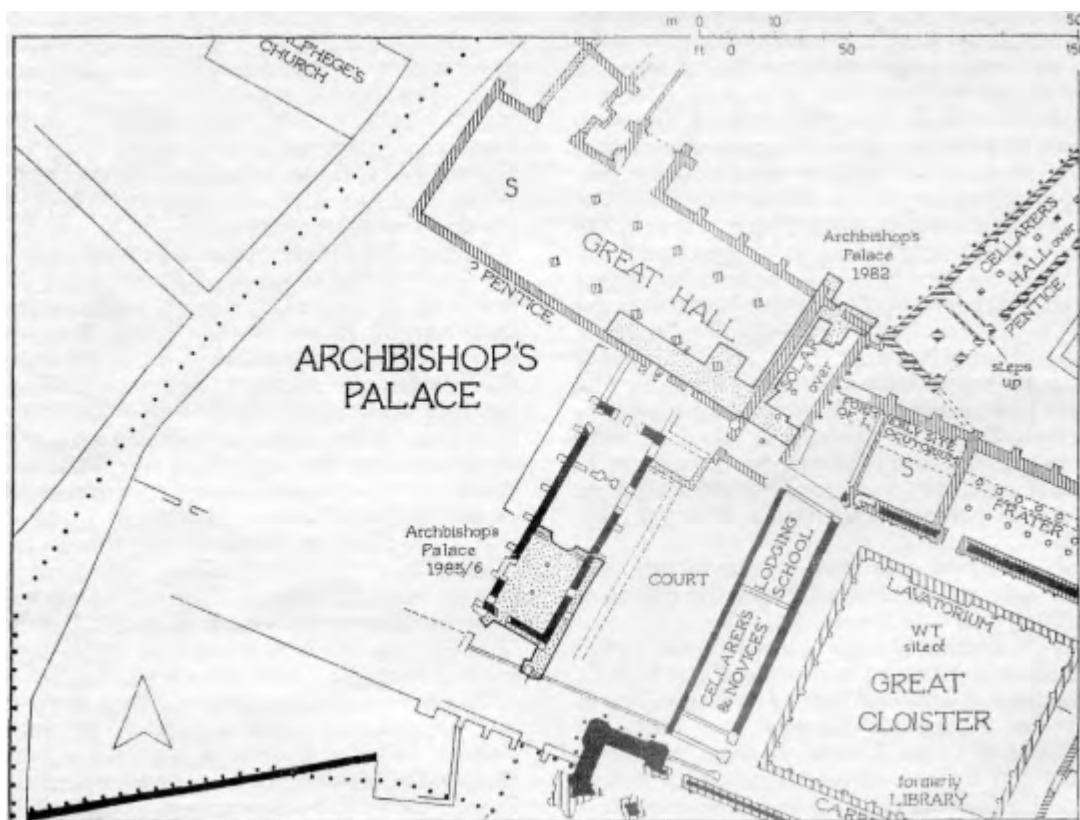
Blocked windows which originally lit the undercroft (with jambs of quarr stone) were located in the east and west walls of the surviving north-south range. Plaster rendering on the east face of the excavated east wall of the range, together with external floor levels (recorded at the base of a recent service trench cutting across the excavation) indicated the presence of a contemporary parallel range to the east. This arrangement may be similar in form to the 'Aula Nova' of Christchurch Priory built eighty years later, with a hall with single aisle at first floor level and an arcade at ground floor level opening eastward onto an inner court. The main east and west walls of the range continued southwards, probably to meet the north wall of the east-west range, creating a T-shaped plan for the building complex. The southern east-west range with chapel to the east and detached kitchen to the west contained the Archbishop's hall at its centre with the Archbishop's private apartments at its east end, adjoining the chapel. The north-south range may well have contained apartments for the Archbishop's retinue.

Modifications to the excavated building probably took place in the early thirteenth century when a magnificent new great hall was built at the north end of the north-south range. An east-west through-passage located south of the Lanfranc range may have been established at this time cutting through at the junction between the north-south range and the early hall. A pair of wide doorways, opening east and west with caenstone quoins and stone thresholds, was revealed. Laminated floors of beaten earth, clay and mortar existed in the through-passage. This through-passage probably now divided the two ranges at ground floor level and may have connected minor courts flanking either side of the north-south range.

Extensive alterations to the range occurred in the fifteenth century. The eleventh century fabric was reduced to first floor level and new work was built off the old with a number of eleventh century architectural features blocked and fossilised in the new work. The new range, incorporating the foundations of the old, was subdivided into seven equal bays, each bay defined by centrally located octagonal caenstone bases for Sampson posts supporting the new first floor. New windows were inserted at ground and first floor level. One complete window (now blocked) and the vestigial traces of a second, survived at ground level in the west wall of the excavated portion



**The Archbishop's Palace: Excavation in progress and the garden under construction.**



**Plan of the Archbishop's Palace.**

of the range. A surviving fireplace, backed with neatly coursed horizontal peg tiles also survives in the west wall at ground floor level. A first floor window survives in part at the south end of the west wall. This is however Elizabethan (c.1566) and was part of the long gallery. The whole of the northern part of the range (including the roof) still survives as part of the present Archbishop's palace. Most of the southern part of the range was demolished in the mid seventeenth century and further demolition took place in the 1830s when the north-west tower of the cathedral was pulled down.

A full measured survey of the surviving palace is planned for later this year and documentary research is currently in progress. The essential combination of archaeological, documentary and architectural work will culminate in a full publication on the Archbishop's Palace in 1987.

My thanks are extended to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, and to Mrs Runcie for their help, interest and encouragement. Our gratitude is also extended to the Rev. David Maple, the staff of the Old Palace, to Mr Richard Scott and Mr Brian Lemar for all the assistance they have given. To Mr Ian Anderson, who supervised our excellent M.S.C. team, I also extend thanks. Finally, I would like to thank Alan Pope and Mark Houlston, the Trust's 'landscape gardeners', for their endeavours following the completion of the excavation.

Paul Bennett.

### 3. Christ Church College

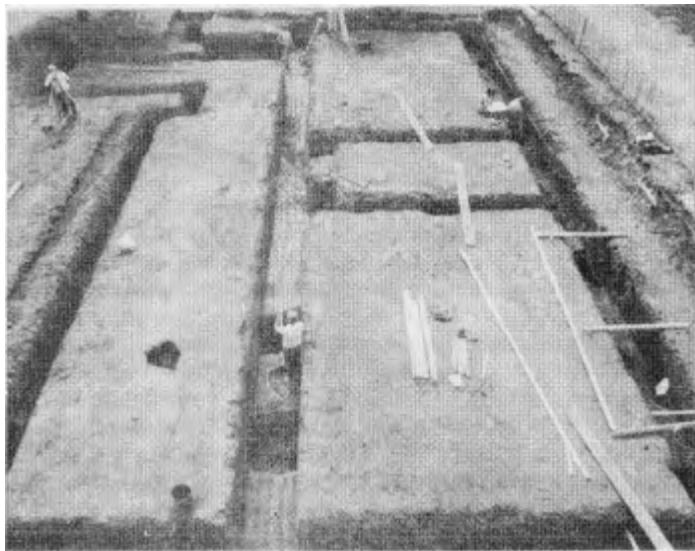
During December 1985 and in the early part of January 1986, a trial trench was cut in the grounds of Christ Church College parallel to and just south of North Holmes Road. The archaeological work was designed to evaluate the sequence of deposits in this area, prior to the proposed construction of two new teaching blocks for the college. Following the completion of this 'trial' excavation, a full 'watching brief' was maintained by the Trust during the cutting of foundation trenches for the new buildings. This work has recently been completed.

Both stages produced evidence for an occupation of the area in the middle Saxon period. The area, called 'Nordholm' in the later medieval period, may have been in origin the site of a small secular settlement, which developed soon after the founding of the Abbey by Augustine in c. A.D. 598 and continued in existence until the late ninth century. The most significant features revealed during both stages were a scatter of some twenty to thirty pits of eighth to ninth century date, many containing metalworking debris. A dozen or so of the pits also contained important ceramic assemblages of the middle Anglo-Saxon period, including a number of imported boss-decorated Ipswich wares. The pottery recovered from these sites bears close comparison with similar assemblages from the recent 'salvage' excavation under the college's Students' Union building (see Annual Report 1983-84) and from the St Martin's Hill excavation (see Annual Report 1984-85). The implications of the pottery and finds distribution from recently excavated sites, including the recent work at the college, tend to suggest that one principal area of middle Saxon occupation lay outside the old Roman town walls, together with a separate intra-mural settlement, perhaps centred around the cathedral (the Inner Burgh).

A number of medieval and post-medieval pits and boundary ditches were also uncovered during the course of the trial and watching brief operations.

The work at Christ Church College was supervised by Ian Anderson and staffed by paid site workers and our M.S.C. team. The archaeological work was funded by Christ Church College. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Principal and Bursar of Christ Church College, Mr David Coupe, the architect for the development and Messrs Wiltshiers, the contractors, for the help and encouragement they extended to Mr Anderson and his team.

Paul Bennett.



Christchurch College: 'Watching Brief in progress.'

### 4. St Margaret's Church

Excavations by the Trust in advance of the construction of 'a new interpretation centre' have recently been completed. The excavation, financed by the Wolfson Foundation and supervised by Mr Alan Ward, was considerably assisted by our Manpower Services Commission Community Programme team.

The earliest levels uncovered belong to the Roman public baths, a large portion of which was revealed prior to the construction of the Marlowe Arcade. The north-west end of this large building complex, located under the church, consisted of a portico with tessellated pavement fronting onto a principal Roman street. The portico gave onto a number of unheated rooms and an impressive plunge bath with stone-paved floor. An earlier phase bath-house with different disposition of rooms (more fully understood during excavations under the Marlowe Arcade) was identified in the church area. An impressive masonry built drain designed to take 'foul water' from the early phase baths was located under the plunge bath floor. This drain was backfilled when the plunge bath was constructed in the early third century. The demolition deposits sealing the latest Roman levels contained many box-flue tiles. The presence of these deposits, undoubtedly derived from the collapsed walls of the late Roman baths, suggests that the second phase cold rooms and plunge bath were located in an area of the bath-house formerly occupied by heated rooms.

Sealing the surface of the latest Roman floors, particularly the stone paving of the plunge bath, was a deposit of water-borne silt which yielded pottery, metalworking waste and a large number of late Roman coins. These finds indicate a phase of 'squatter' occupation within the abandoned shell of the bath-house in the late fourth or early fifth century. A thick layer of dark loam mixed with considerable deposits of demolition debris from the decaying walls of the bath-house developed over the north-west end of the building complex during successive centuries until the first stone church was built on the site in the twelfth century.

A brief phase of Anglo-Saxon activity in the area was attested by a number of rubbish pits found cutting the post Roman 'abandonment' and demolition levels. These features may be associated with a postulated street market that developed in this area in the later Anglo-Saxon period. No trace of an Anglo-Saxon church was found.

The earliest documentary reference to the church appears in a Christchurch rental of 1153-67 in which land held by William, Priest of Bourne, is described as being 'opposite St Margaret's Church on a corner near the garden of Benedict the Priest'. Ceramic evidence from the excavation suggests a possible foundation date in the twelfth century, a date supported by the survival of the original mid-twelfth century west door of the church (a heavily restored, but fine example of

# St. Margaret's Church

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Drawing 1

30 feet  
10 metres

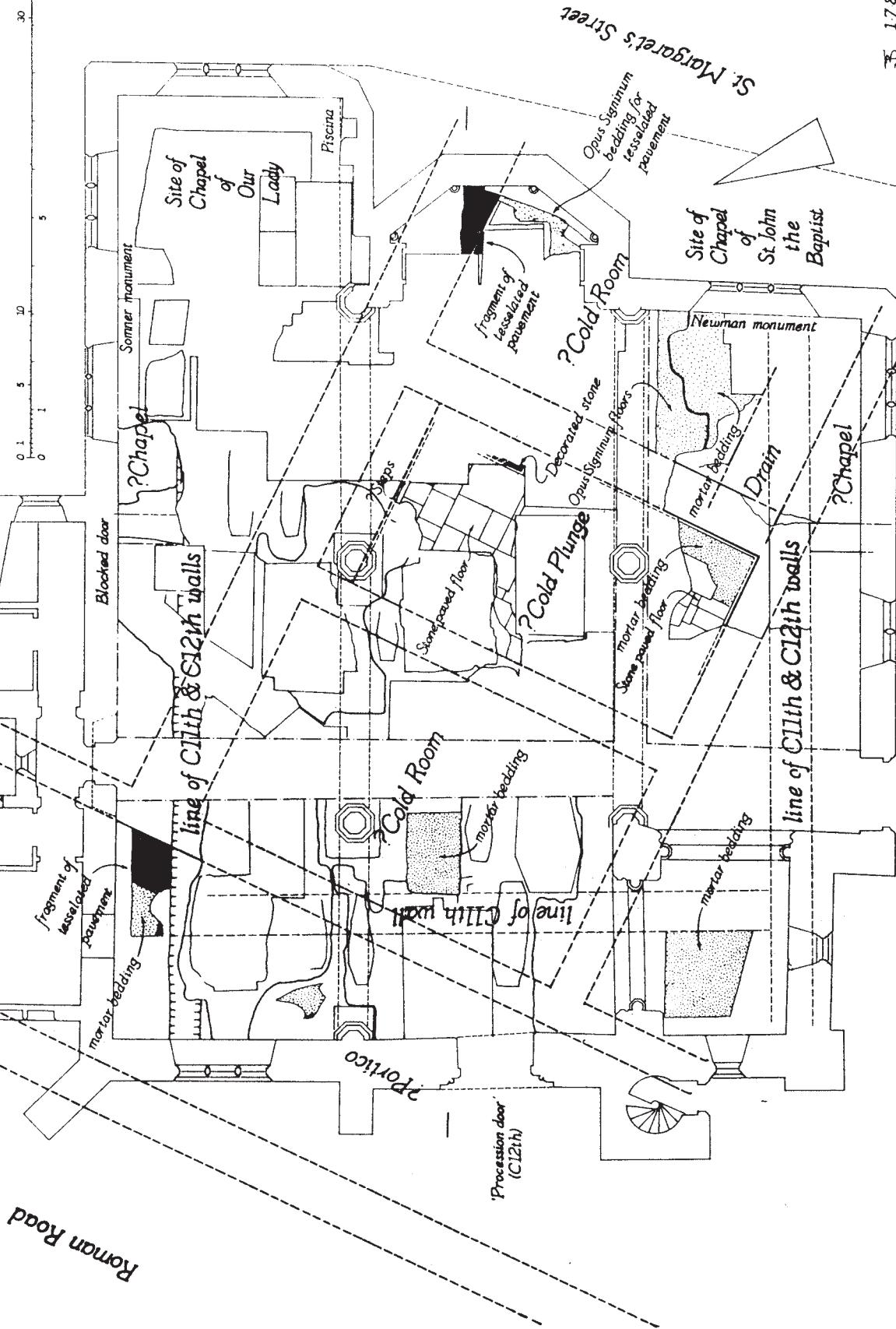


Fig 1786

its type). Elements of the earliest church were exposed during the course of the excavation. The north and south walls of the early church were located inside the body of the existing church. The original east end of the church probably extended under present St Margaret's Street. The interior of the early church was divided into a nave with north and south aisles, defined by arcade foundations. Despite severe disturbance by later features, particularly burial vaults, isolated 'islands' of intact church floor survived. The earliest floors, walls and arcade bases bore traces of an intense fire, which may have destroyed the church in the mid twelfth century. The church was probably rebuilt at this time; the principal walls refurbished, new arcade foundations built, a bell tower was probably constructed at the west end of the south aisle and masonry 'benches' built against the west wall of the nave and north aisle.

A sequence of laminated beaten earth, clay and mortar floors developed within the body of the church throughout the next five centuries. A considerable number of inhumation burials survived within the church. The excavation policy was to disturb no burials and in every case the inhumations were recorded and covered up. Only two burials were of late medieval date, the remaining inhumations were post medieval. Numerous brick family vaults dating from the late sixteenth century onward were exposed. Three complete medieval storage jars were located during the excavation. Two were sealed beneath floor levels in the south-west tower, and date to c. 1300-1350. The third, located north of the tower, dated to c. 1425-75. These pots may have originally contained 'heart-burials'.

The church was extensively altered in the late fourteenth century. The west wall of the original building was retained and the north and south walls rebuilt further out. Despite restoration in 1850, typical late medieval details survive in the arcades, which were reconstructed at the time. The aisles originally had sloping roofs and a blocked doorway survives in the first stage of the tower which led onto the roof of the south aisle. Only four bays of the crown-post nave roof survive, this originally extended beyond the existing chancel arch. There were chapels at the east end of each aisle: the altar of Our Lady in the north aisle and St. John the Baptist in the south. Following the Reformation the chapels were removed and the east end of the north aisle became the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop for the Archdeaconry of Canterbury.

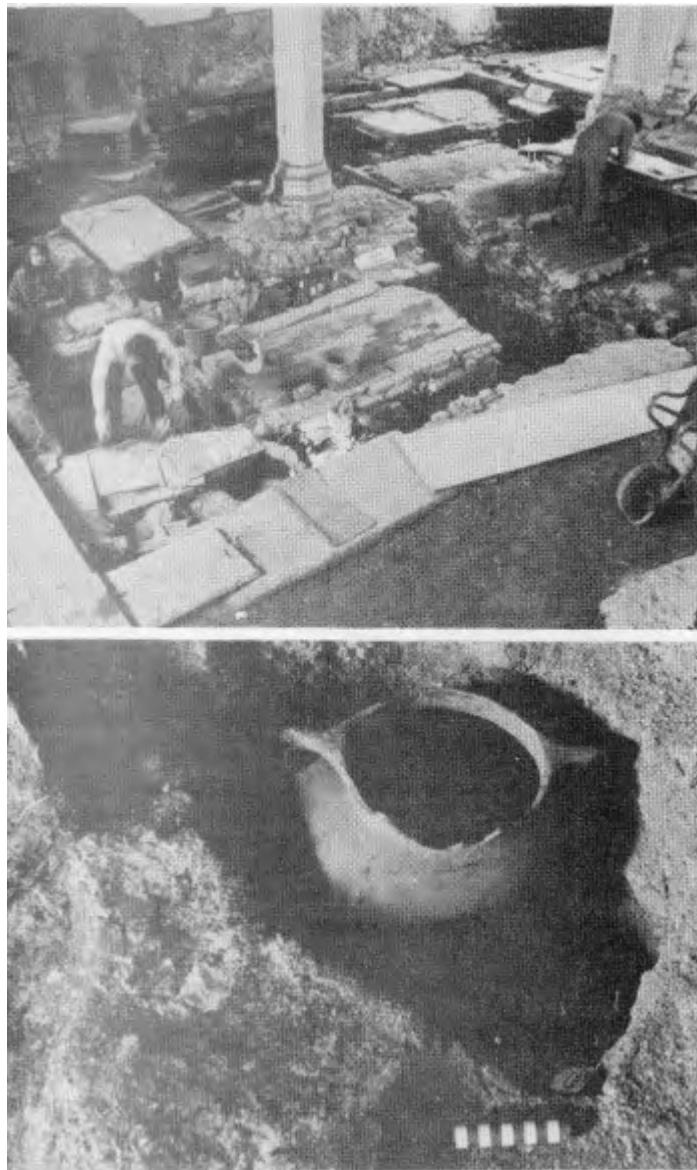
The sequence of beaten earth and clay floors in the body of the church were probably sealed over by stone paving in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century when the first of many brick-built vaults were constructed. Many of the vaults were originally covered by ledger slabs, and some of the deceased were recorded on fine mural monuments, including Sir George Newman (died 1627) and the famous Canterbury historian and compiler of the first Anglo-Saxon dictionary, William Somner (died 1669).

In 1791, a faculty was obtained to pull down the east end of the church to widen the street and improve access to the nearby Fountain Inn. Considerable quantities of reused stone, including many architectural fragments from the original east end of the church, were recorded in the foundations of the eighteenth century chancel building.

The church was extensively 'refurbished' by Sir G.G. Scott in 1850. The rebuilt east end was 'masked', the aisle walls heightened and given pitched roofs with gable ends, an external spiral stair was added to the tower, a new vestry was built (extended in the early twentieth century), new fittings were inserted in the body of the church (including central heating with under floor ducts), many monuments were repositioned and the stone floor was completely rearranged.

Considerable documentary evidence survives for the history of the church from the mid twelfth century onwards. With the completion of the excavation, a thorough study of these documents will immeasurably add to our knowledge of St Margaret's Church, one of Canterbury's principal parish churches standing at the heart of the medieval town.

Paul Bennett



*St Margaret's Church: Excavation in progress, and complete pot found under the south-west tower.*

## 5. Fordwich High Street

Trial trenching in advance of a proposed housing development by Townscape Properties Ltd, was undertaken in January 1986. The archaeological work, financed by the developers, was undertaken to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site prior to development. It was hoped that the trenching would reveal good archaeological evidence for occupation on this site perhaps dating back to the middle Anglo-Saxon period.

Sadly, the trenches revealed no trace of Anglo-Saxon or medieval structures. Post-medieval, and perhaps late medieval, plough soils were seen to directly overlie a number of rubbish pits of medieval date. Only a handful of pot sherds of early to late medieval date were recovered, supplemented by a single mid Anglo-Saxon sherd and a further small corpus of medieval pot sherds recovered from the site during the building work.

The watching brief, maintained during the development processes, revealed a medieval hearth base and a number of rubbish pits.

The site undoubtedly lies on the fringes of Anglo-Saxon and medieval Fordwich, in an area perhaps devoted to agriculture. All future proposed developments in Fordwich will be preceded by similar trial trenching, culminating hopefully in larger scale works when archaeological deposits have been proven to exist.

Paul Blockley

## 6. St John's Place

During the second half of January 1986, a trial trench 11 m. long and 2 m. wide aligned east-west was excavated on a parcel of open ground, formerly a small allotment fronting on to St John's Place. The trench, undertaken to evaluate the nature of the archaeological deposits in the area prior to an extensive housing development, was financed by the developers, Ansley Abbott Homes Ltd.

A sequence of deposits was removed to the level of natural brick earth and gravel; a total depth of 1.80 m. The top 1.10m. consisted of layers of loam dumped in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, either to raise ground level well above the water table or as a result of considerable building work in the area in that period.

Below this considerable deposit of 'made ground' was a well-defined medieval horizon containing worn and abraded pot sherds dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. The medieval soils had undoubtedly been 'turned over' and it is thought likely that the area was open fields under plough throughout the medieval period.

The lowest soil horizon overlying natural yielded considerable quantities of Roman pottery and building materials. Two shallow rubbish pits and a gully or ditch cut from within the lowest soil horizon were undoubtedly of Roman date. Although no structural remains were located, the quantities of Roman debris recovered from the lowest soil horizon, together with a known Roman burial discovered during the construction of Kingsmead School in the immediate vicinity, strongly suggest that the site lies on the fringes of a Roman cemetery and perhaps near a Roman building.

A minor watching brief was maintained throughout the cutting of wall foundations for the new houses, but no further archaeological features were discovered.

My thanks are extended to Mark Houlston, Alan Pope and members of the M.S.C. team for assisting with the work and to Ansley Abbott Homes Ltd. for financing it.

Ian Anderson.

## 7. No. 14 High Street

In February this year trial trenches were cut in the basement of the above premises to evaluate the nature of surviving archaeological deposits prior to proposed lowering of the basement during refitting for Reject China Shops Ltd. The evaluation work was financed by the developer.

The existing shop lies in the area of Canterbury's Roman Forum. Recent work by the Trust at 9 High Street (Annual Report 1983-84) and during the cutting of a sewer tunnel under the High Street (Annual Report 1982-83) revealed traces of substantial masonry walls together with areas of gravel and stone paved courtyards and it was hoped that further, perhaps spectacular, elements of the Forum would be present in the basement of this shop. The disposition of our trial trenches was dictated by the architects to Reject China Shops, Lee Evans Partnership, to establish the depth of the existing cellar walls and to locate the position of a main sewer in the basement area.

The existing brick floor of the cellar immediately sealed a 50 cm. thick deposit of demolition debris mixed with dark loam. This thick layer, which probably developed gradually throughout the post-Roman period, contained debris from ruinous masonry buildings standing nearby. These abandonment and decay levels sealed Forum courtyard deposits, comprising banded layers of rammed gravel capped by poured mortar bearing the scars of removed paving slabs. During the early stages of our work the main walls of the existing buildings were discovered to be shallow-founded and the scheme to lower the basement was abandoned. Only the surface of the latest courtyard was therefore exposed.

We are grateful to Reject China Shops for financing the exploratory trenching and to Lee Evans Partnership for their co-operation throughout.

Ian Anderson.

## 8. Military Road

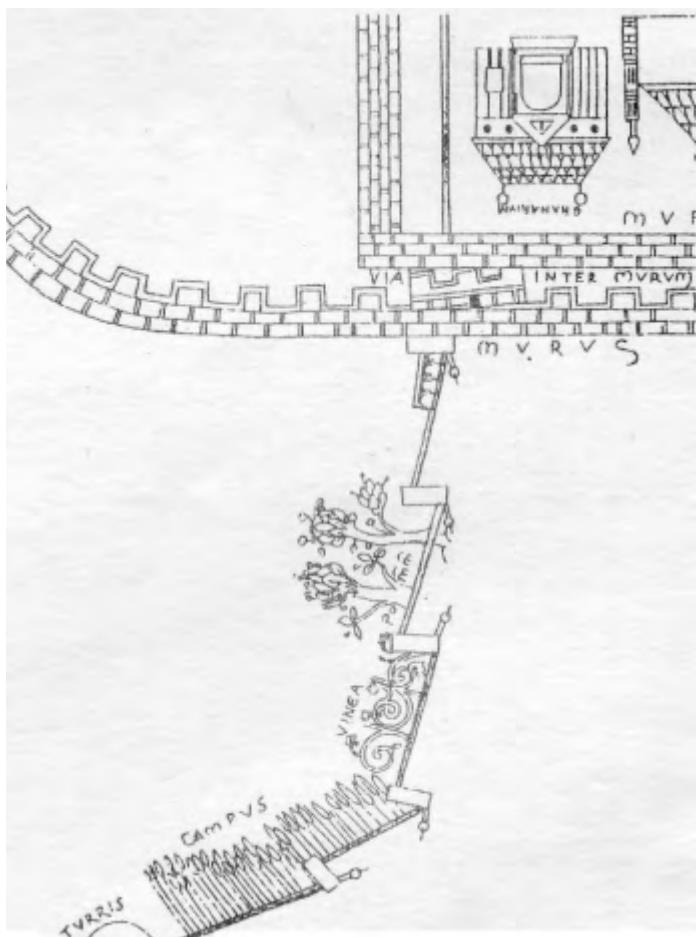
Three trenches were cut in March this year south-east of Military Road to locate the position of a lead pipe carrying the Cathedral's private water supply from a conduit house at the north-east end of Military Road to 'the Forrens', situated north east of the Green Court in the Precincts. The work was commissioned by Kent County Council Highways to provide information on the line and depth of the pipe below the existing pavement and street surface, prior to the commencement of the construction of the, new Sturry Road to Military Road Link.

The Trust's work on the Cathedral's water supply is well known (see Annual Reports for 1981-2 and 1982-3). The trenching mid-way along Military Road, north of the intersection with Union Street and North Holmes Road represents a continuation of excavations conducted at the Conduit House and on our clearance of the pipes and ducts that now supply it with fresh spring water from aquifers located in the Old Park. The Cathedral is still supplied with water from springs first exploited over 800 years ago through a system of pipes, catchment pits and filter tanks recorded on Prior Wibert's Waterworks Plan of c. 1165. Engineering plans for the new link road are currently being drawn up and the preservation of the pipe system is considered to be a high priority.

The 3 inch diameter lead pipe carrying the supply from the Old Park conduit house was successfully located in the two north-easternmost trenches. The pipe lay north-west of the third trench (adjacent to No. 69 Military Road); here the pipe presumably diverges from under the pavement to a line under the present street, and continues in this location to the south-west end of Military Road. The pipe changes alignment at this point to run down Broad Street, reverting back to its original line just north of the Diocesan and Payne Smith Primary School where it enters the Precincts.

This unusual 'exploratory' work will hopefully help preserve the piped water supply when road construction starts later this year.

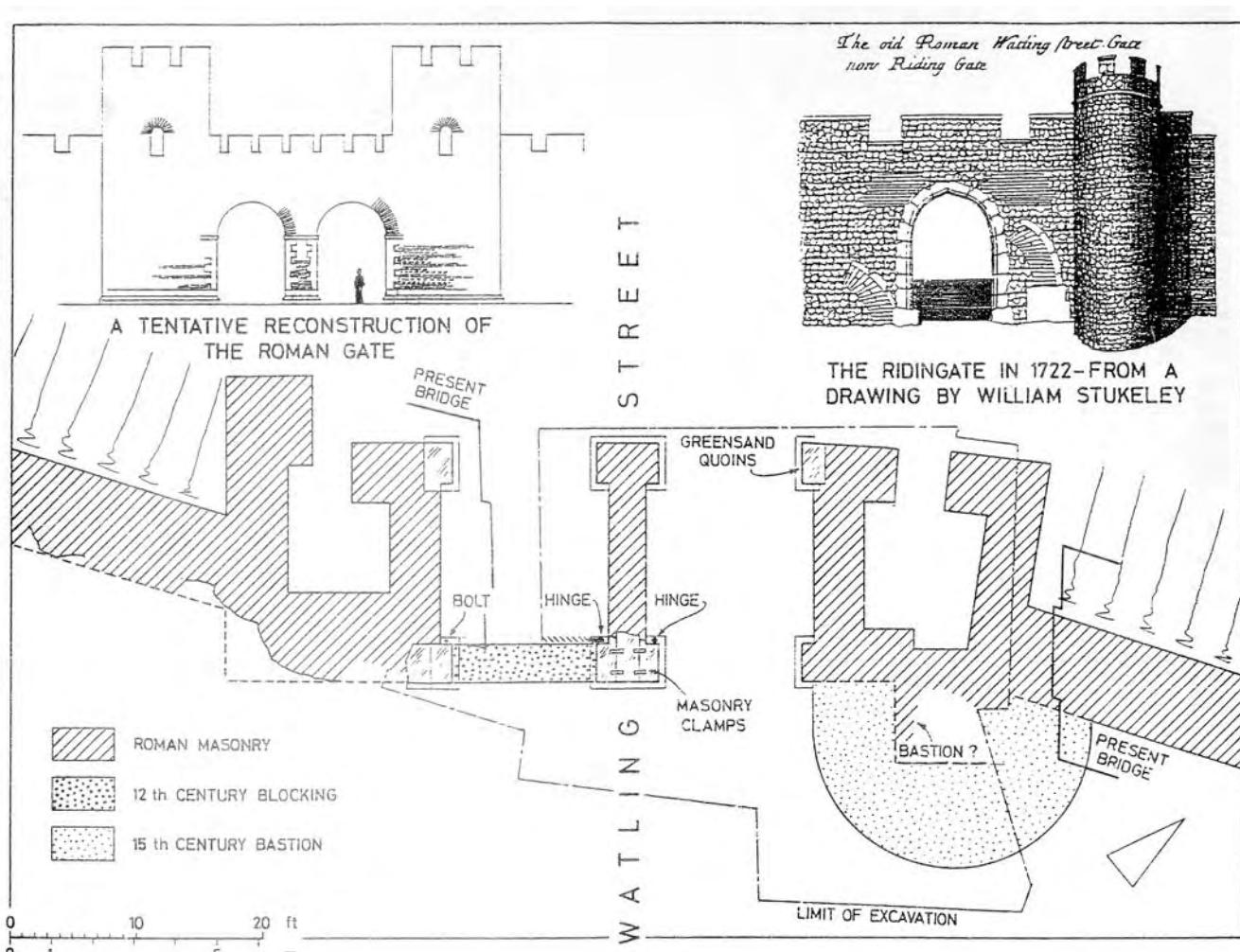
Paul Bennett



Detail from Prior Wibert's Waterworks Drawing of c. 1165.



*The Ridingsgate: Excavation in progress, from the south-east.*



*The Ridingsgate: Excavated plan, reconstructed elevation and contemporary view.*

## **9. The Ridingsgate**

The excavation, conducted in advance of road refurbishment from late March and throughout April 1986, was jointly funded by Kent County Council and English Heritage. The County Council were extremely helpful, not only for providing financial assistance, but in allowing the Trust to take over the entire area beneath the modern bridge for a period of six weeks. This excavation had been planned well in advance and therefore caused no delays in the contractors' schedule.

The main aim of the excavation was to expose and record as large an area of the Roman gate as was possible. During this procedure it soon became clear that the plan of the gate, as previously reconstructed based on an engraving by William Stukely in 1722, was incorrect. The amended plan is of a more symmetrical layout, basically consisting of two carriageways flanked by guard chambers.

The earliest excavated levels consisted of the metalling of Roman Watling Street. Before the construction of the city defences around A. D. 275, this street would have consisted of dumps of rammed gravel flanked by roadside ditches. The erection of the defensive circuit effectively fossilised the street system which employed six main gates and at least two posterns. Within this system the Watling Street formed one of the main axial routes through the city from Dover to London and the gate was therefore of a suitably large stature.

The surviving fabric of the gate was impressive. Above the flint and mortar sub-foundations of the gate was a plinth of massive, chamfered greensand blocks tied together by lead-encased iron clamps. This plinth in turn supported the main walls of flint and mortar regularly interrupted by string courses of Roman bricks with quoins of greensand blockwork. The carriageway arches would have been of Roman brick. The guard chambers, one on each side of the gate, had rear entrances and were bonded into the fabric of the city wall.

A defensive ditch would have fronted the wall, this presumably spanned by a timber bridge giving access to the

carriageways. To the rear of the city wall was a massive rampart of earth and clay.

Each of the carriageways would have been furnished with solid timber doors pivoted from the central foundation, opening inwards to lie against the face of the central supporting wall. During the excavation traces of the lower part of one of these timber doors was located. It would appear that by the end of the third century one of the carriageways became superfluous. The gate was closed and locked permanently and the carriageway effectively became a room which was used for some form of industrial activity involving bronze working. Several coins, including issues by Carausius (286-93) and Allectus (293-96) were located in the lowest floor levels of trampled ash and charcoal which accumulated within this room. The lower part of the Roman timber door was sealed by these layers. The door fragments included the clenched-nails and iron fittings which held together the door's heavy planking and the massive iron hinge which rotated within a socket cut into the greensand blockwork of the central supporting wall. Excavations by Dr Frank Jenkins and Louise Millard in 1970 revealed an iron fitting (a bolt?) in the greensand blockwork on the opposite side of this carriageway, which in the light of these discoveries may be one of the bolts used to secure the gate in the late third century. A single-leaf gate for each carriageway is therefore suggested on the basis of present evidence.

The carriageway remained blocked until the Early Norman period when the church of St Edmund Ridingsgate was established in the carriageway and flanking guard chamber. It is at this date that a blocking wall (the east wall of the Church) may have been built in front of the decayed Roman door. The church was later extended to the west: the west end of the north wall of the church being butted up against the central supporting wall of the Roman gate. Little remained of the church north wall above the foundation level, except a few ragstone lumps (possibly re-used from the Roman fabric). This church was united with the St Mary Bredin parish in 1349,

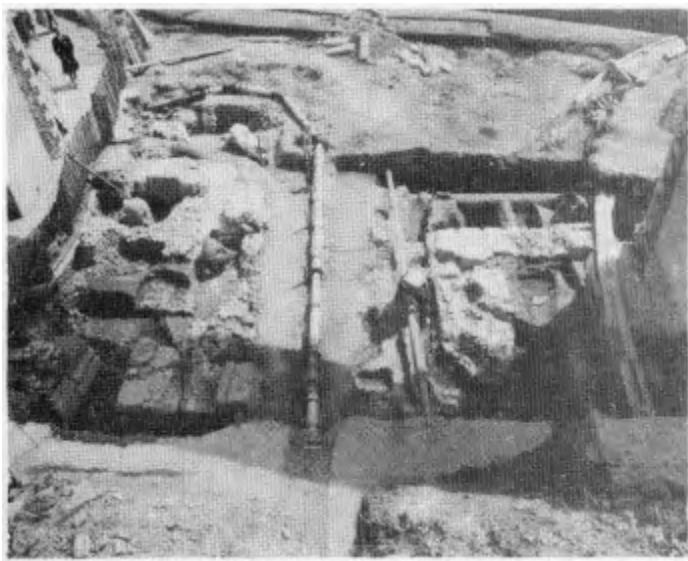


***The Ridingsgate: Detail of the Gate Fittings.***

after the Black Death depopulated the area. The church was probably demolished soon after that date.

During the medieval period the Ridingate was a minor gate and was temporarily walled up in the early fifteenth century when an invasion by the French was threatened. At this time a semi-circular bastion was added to the front of the wall adjacent to the north carriageway. The excavated remains of this bastion showed the construction to be of chalk core with a knapped flint face and battered ashlar ragstone skirt descending into the re-cut city ditch.

The gate was re-opened in 1430 and the opening may have been enlarged with new caenstone quoins at this date. The later history of the gate is well documented and although at one stage being relegated to the passage of compost carts out of the city, it was maintained in a reasonable state until its destruction (together with the bastion) in 1782, when the streets of the city were opened up to larger carriages. In 1791 Alderman Simmons had a new brick arch constructed with a terrace walk above. This was eventually replaced by an iron foot bridge in 1883. The present, much larger, bridge was constructed in 1970.



**The Ridingate: Excavation in progress, from the north-west.**

Our work at Ridingate proved to be of great interest to local people and tourists alike. The excavated shape of the gate has now been laid out in coloured brick in the surface of the road and a panel explaining the history of the gate with reconstruction drawings and text will shortly be erected on the site.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who assisted with this exciting, successful excavation, particularly our M.S.C. team and the Trust's own site workers and volunteers. Thanks are also due to Kent County Council and English Heritage for their financial support and to Alan Thistleton, the County Council's site agent and his associates for all their help and encouragement.

Paul Blockley.

## **10. Nos 35-37 Burgate** (Formerly part of the Sun)

Following the assigning of the lease of this building to Pizzaland, extensive renovation works were carried out, allowing a thorough examination of the interior of the building during the period April to June 1986.

After the removal of the recent floors of the building, it was evident that earlier floors and features were present. These were subsequently examined in a limited excavation financed by the developers.



**35-37 Burgate, The Sun': General View of interior, with tiled floor and drain.**

The earliest features exposed were the original chalk and flint walls, front and rear, on which the original building had been erected in 1437-8. At the west end of the front wall were scars for the original plate of the fifteenth century timber building. The back wall at its eastern end contained two different mortars possibly indicating two phases of building. Three patches of vertical tile within the same wall, noted at the level of truncation, suggested the possible presence of hearths interrupting the wall line.

Probably contemporary with the main walls of the building was the chalk block vaulting of the main cellar, the top of which was exposed over much of the eastern end of the area examined. To provide a level floor for the interior of the building, the space between the cellar vaulting and the walls had been filled with grey rubbly loam.

In c. 1510-17 the west end of the building was altered by the building of Christchurch Gate, some of the buttressing for the gate utilising the existing back wall. Soon after the construction of the gate the floor was tiled over using large (25 cm. square.) tiles, set in a thin, creamy yellow mortar. Several of the tiles, where unworn, retained traces of black and yellow glazes. Contemporary with the tiled floor was a flight of four steps leading down from the floor level in the north-west corner of the building. The steps were built of stone and glazed tile, the upper step exhibiting wear grooves from a door across the stairs. The stairs led down to a mortar screed floor set 40 cm. below the general floor level. In the sixteenth century Gate wall above the sunken area were putlog holes for a timbered spiral staircase giving access to the first floor.

The tiled floor in the ground floor area was presumably in existence for some time as many of the tiles were badly worn and in several places the floor had been patched with new tiles and bricks. The wear pattern and areas of patching indicated the position of internal doors and partitions. The existence of these fittings was confirmed by mortices for framed partitions surviving on the underside of the first floor joists.

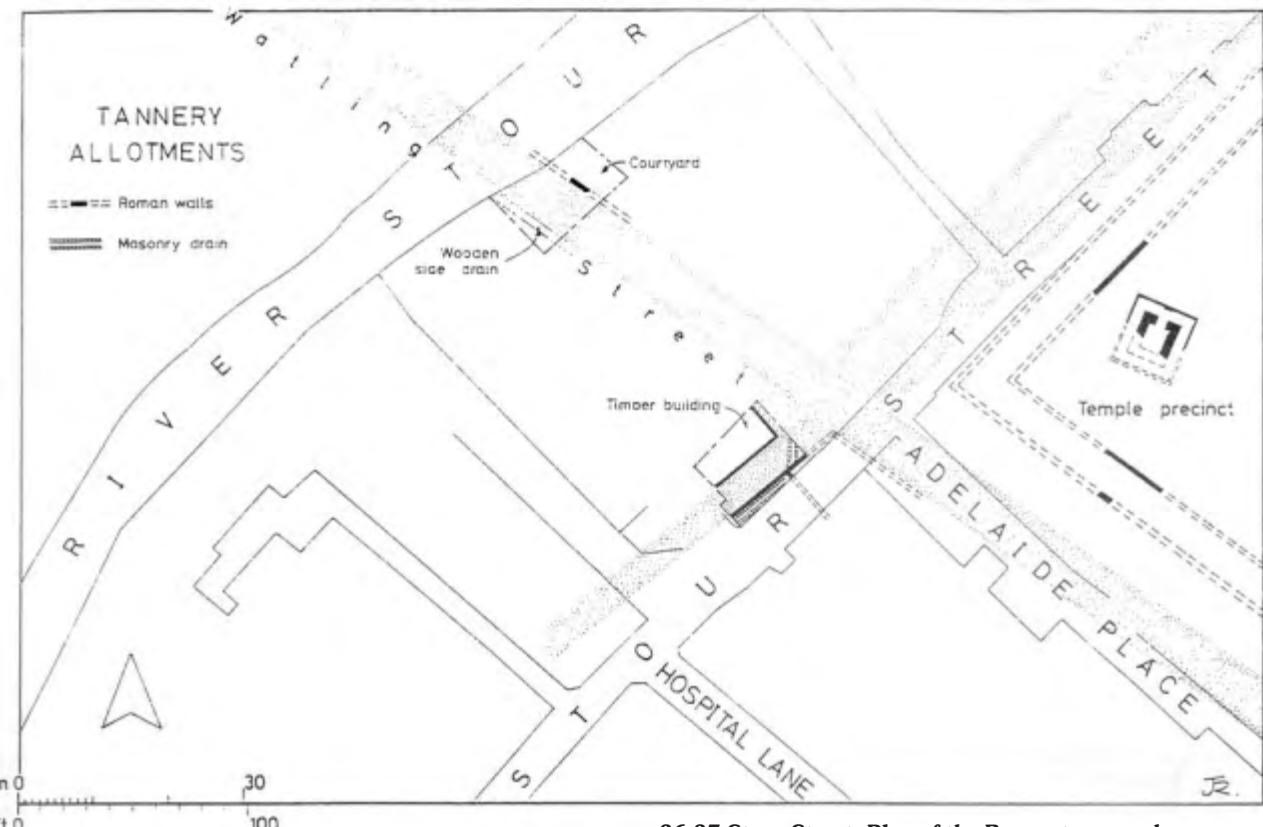
Running from north to south across the centre of the building was a drain built of tile and brick. The relationship between the drain and the tiled floor was uncertain but the tiles used in the construction of the drain were of the same dimensions as the floor tiles, suggesting a contemporary date, with the tiled floor extending over the top of the drain.

A small brick pad, against the interior of the east end of the north wall, was probably a support for an inserted staircase leading up to the first floor.

Further work on the building will take place late this year. Work on the timber framing is described by John Bowen (below).

Thanks are due to Pizzaland for financing the archaeological and architectural work, and to the architects to the scheme, Hough August Partnership, for their help and encouragement.

Damian Hone.



36-37 Stour Street: Plan of the Roman topography.

## 11. Nos 36-37 Stour Street

Excavations in advance of a housing development began on 16th June on the Stour Street frontage of this site, formerly the old Towers meat warehouse. In early July a second trench was opened at the back of the site beside the river. Work on this trench has recently been completed.

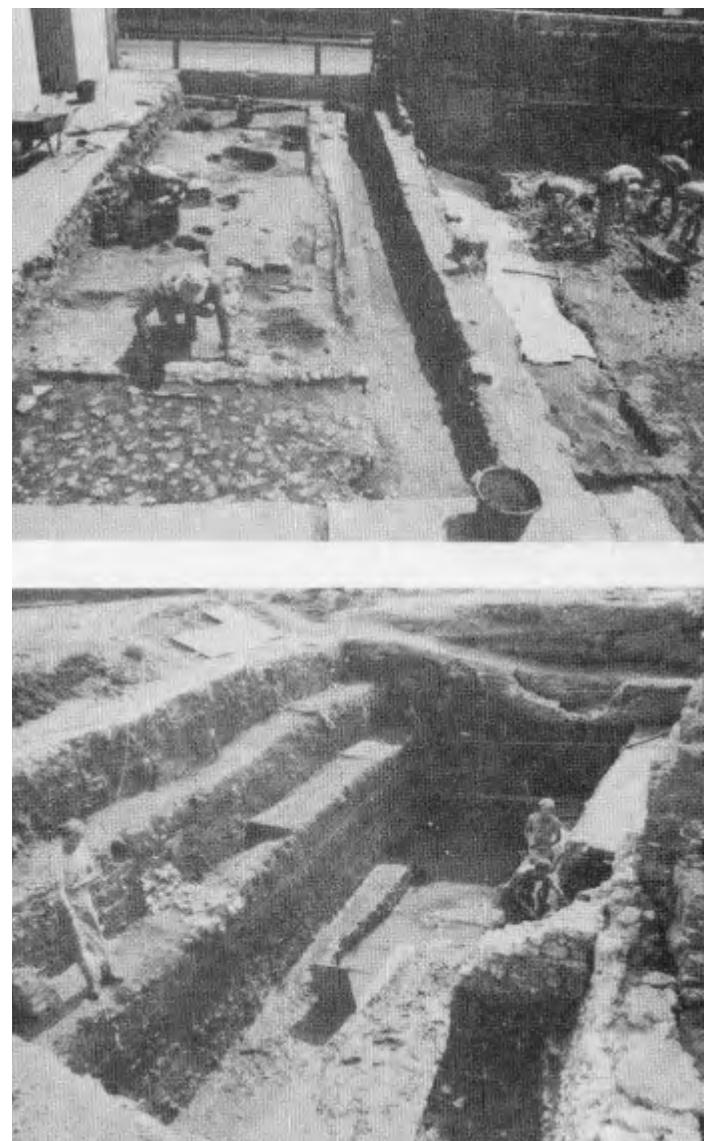
The riverside trench, jointly funded by Canterbury City Council and English Heritage, was excavated to a depth of 4.7 m. (partially by machine) and has produced much important and interesting information.

The lowest 2.5 m. of the excavated deposits were below the water table. The earliest levels consisted of nearly 1 m. of peat which accumulated in marshy conditions. These yielded possibly the best group of Belgic pottery ever excavated in Canterbury, as well as many early first century Roman fine ware imports. The presence of this considerable corpus of finds suggests either Belgic occupation nearby, or possibly a principal crossing over the marshy ground. Samples of the peat layers and other deposits have been taken for analysis at the H.B.M.C. laboratory by Mr R. Scaife.

The peat levels were sealed by the rammed gravel metallings of Roman Watling Street. A sequence of side drains for the road was discovered on its south side. The latest of these were of wood, perfectly preserved in the anaerobic conditions, and consisted of vertical and horizontal planks, held in position by large pointed wooden posts, some surviving to a length of 1.5m. These drains yielded quantities of pottery, a number of coins, and the preserved sole of a Roman hob-nailed boot (a rare survival) as well as many other scraps of leather, one fragment inscribed with cursive lettering.

To the north of the road over a metre of Roman stratigraphy survived. Many of these layers were dump deposits, laid to stiffen the soft ground, but evidence for possible timber buildings, as well as the footings of a late masonry wall, immediately adjacent to the street, were also found. A courtyard extending from this wall suggests the presence of a possible Roman town house to the north of the site.

The Roman levels were capped by extensive layers of black flood silts and peaty clays deposited in riverine conditions throughout the Anglo-Saxon period. These layers were in turn cut by timber piles, partly laced with wickerwork, for a riverside embankment. Thick deposits of dumped soil contemporary



36-37 Stour Street: Excavations in progress on the road and river frontages.

with the timberwork indicate deliberate attempts in the early twelfth century to confine the river flood plain west of the line of the present intra-mural stream.

Further episodes of flooding and soil deposition culminated in the construction of two late medieval kitchens, containing large circular bread ovens, built against new masonry riverside walls, which replaced the earlier timber-laced embankment. These were in turn covered by demolition levels, and over 1 m. of late eighteenth to nineteenth century dumping. Various property boundary walls dating from the late medieval period, as well as more modern replacements for the riverside walls, were also recorded.

Work on the street frontage trench, financed by the developer, Mr Colin Strickland, is still in progress. The removal of a thick concrete floor in the cellar of the warehouse immediately revealed late Roman deposits, including the gravel metalling of a north-east south-west aligned street.

A masonry wall, associated with a previously unknown Roman building, survives on the east side of the street. This may be the wall of a portico or covered walkway, fronting onto a building underlying present day Stour Street. At a later date in the Roman period, a large sewer or drain, built of coursed Roman tile and masonry, was constructed against this wall, possibly under the floor of the portico. Objects recovered from the drain silt include coins, a dice and a complete third century pot.

On the other side of the street, traces of at least two other Roman buildings have been recovered. Only the foundations of the later of these buildings survive. The earlier structure, which may be third century in date, was probably timber built. Extensive burnt levels and floors, associated with a heavily fired furnace uncovered within this building, indicate that it probably had an industrial function.

Flood silts seal the latest Roman levels. These deposits, which accumulated from the fifth to the eleventh centuries, indicate that this part of the city may have been abandoned waste ground throughout this period. Towards the end of this period (perhaps 1,000 years ago), a few rubbish and cess-pits were dug. Where these encountered the remains of buried Roman walls the masonry was systematically robbed for re-use in new building works elsewhere. At this time the line of present day Stour Street was established.

36-37 Stour Street: Detail of the timber side drain of Roman Watling Street

The first domestic buildings were probably erected here in the thirteenth century. Remains of these buildings and a well-preserved sequence of later structures dating up to the early seventeenth century survive in the northern part of the



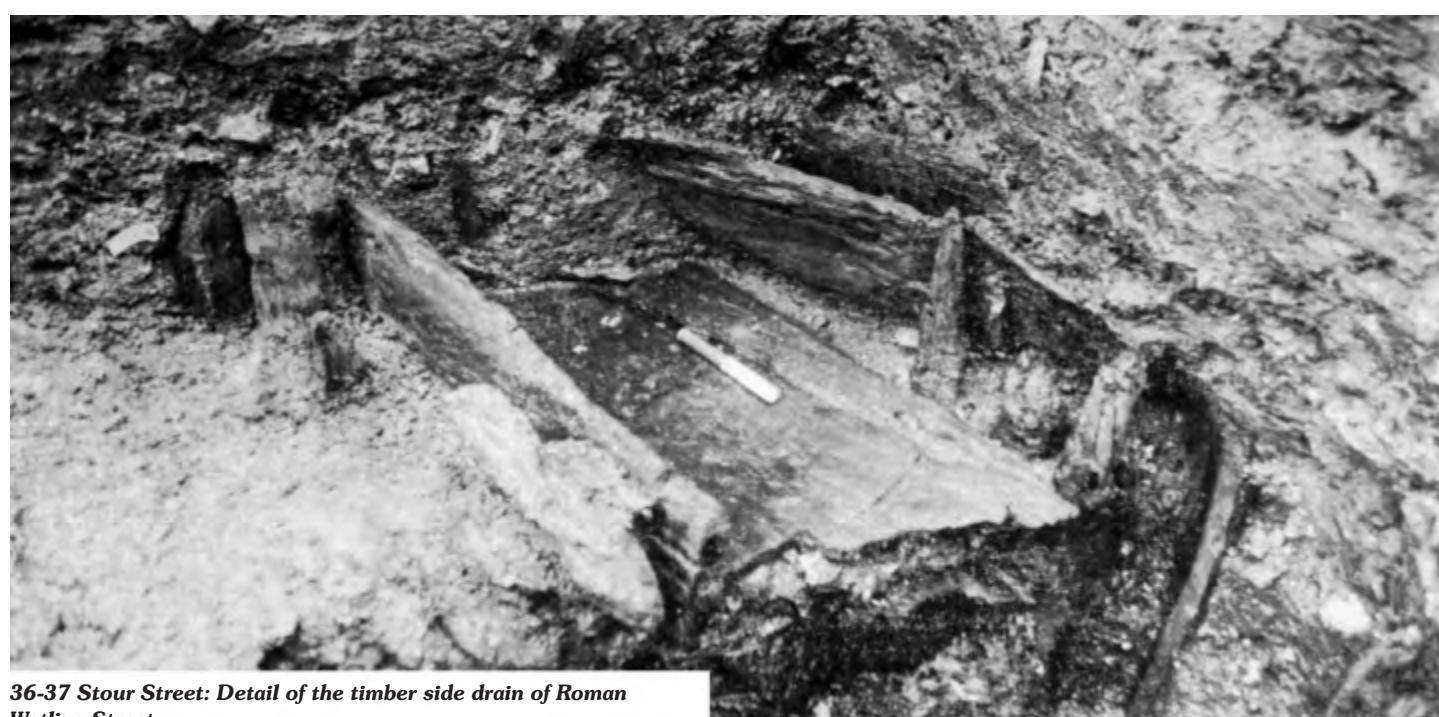
**36-37 Stour Street: Elements of one of the early medieval buildings excavated against the road frontage.**

excavation. At least six separate buildings, all mainly timber-framed, have so far been identified.

The superstructure of the early seventeenth century building, which may have been a smithy, was clad in brickwork during redevelopment in the nineteenth century and survived up to its demolition a few months ago. During this demolition the timber frame was recorded by Trust staff.

The excavation is scheduled to finish in mid September. Our thanks are extended to Mr Colin Strickland, English Heritage and Canterbury City Council for jointly financing the work on this site, to the team of Trust workers, M.S.C. staff and volunteers who have contributed to the success of the project, and to Fullers, the contractor for the impending development, and Lee Evans Partnership, the architects to the scheme, for their help, interest and encouragement.

Jonathan Rady



**36-37 Stour Street: Detail of the timber side drain of Roman Watling Street.**

## **12. No. 20 St Margaret's Street**

Salvage excavations in the basement of 'Martins' took place in late June and throughout July this year. The work, which commenced at short notice following the discovery of well-preserved elements of the Roman public baths during building works, was financed by Mr. Paul Phillips of 'Martins'.

During the cutting of deep foundations for a new steel supporting frame for the existing shop (foundations bedded in gravel terrace deposits, well below natural pleistocene brickearth) the development contractors, Cardy's Ltd, exposed the sub-floor and a number of walls for a heated room associated with the Roman public baths. As a consequence of their discoveries, four foundation trenches cut for the new steel frame were examined in detail by the Trust. Three of these trenches located substantial masonry walls and the lower opus signum floor of a hypocaust system belonging to a large caldarium (hot room or steam bath). The fourth trench lay outside the bath-house. The archaeological levels here were severely disturbed by medieval pits. Nevertheless surviving stratified deposits in this trench indicated the presence of early Roman timber-framed buildings overlain by a possible courtyard associated with the bath-house.

The wall foundations of the bath-house, including a huge foundation for an apsidal-ended room, continued for a depth of over 5m. below the floor of the cellar. The foundations were designed to carry substantial loads, and must indicate a building of great height. The lower floor of the heated room was bedded on a thick flint and mortar raft which in turn overlay a number of large pits or clay quarries yielding quantities of early Roman pottery.

These elements of the baths complex considerably add to our knowledge of this public building set at the heart of the Roman town. Combined evidence from excavations by Professor S.S. Frere under the Old Fountain Hotel, and the Trust's recent excavations under the new Marlowe Arcade and under St Margaret's Church, indicate that the baths occupied

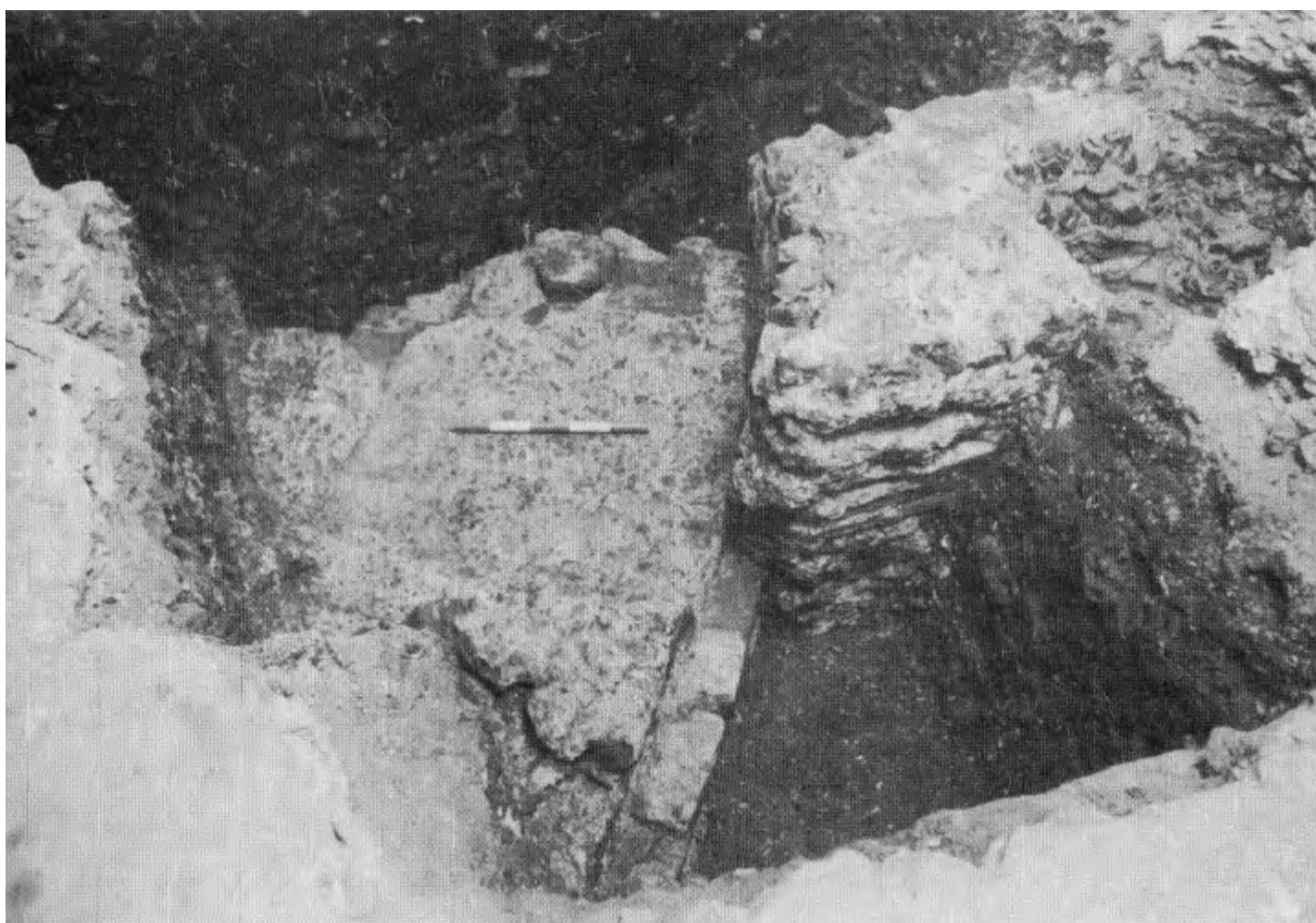
a greater area than was hitherto believed. Furthermore, the presence of substantial load bearing foundations under Martins suggests that the complex would have been an outstanding feature of the Roman skyline, complementing perhaps the massive bulk of Canterbury's Roman theatre located nearby.

One final aspect of the Martins discoveries remains to be described. The excavated portions of the baths under the Marlowe Arcade and St Margaret's Church indicated two principal construction phases to the public baths. The first phase baths were probably in use by c. A.D. 125 and were subsequently altered in the early third century. Only one construction phase was apparent in the basement of Martins. The solidly built caldarium located under the present shop may therefore have been constructed in the first quarter of the second century and continued in use without radical alteration throughout the life of the building complex. The lower floor of the heated room was covered by a thick deposit of carbon residue from the final firings of the bath-house in the fourth century. Considerable deposits of demolition debris containing painted plaster, box-flue tiles and tiles from stacks which originally supported the upper floor of the heated room, sealed the residue from the final firing. These deposits may well have been laid down during the Roman period when material from the disused bath-house was being removed for re-use in late Roman buildings elsewhere in the town.

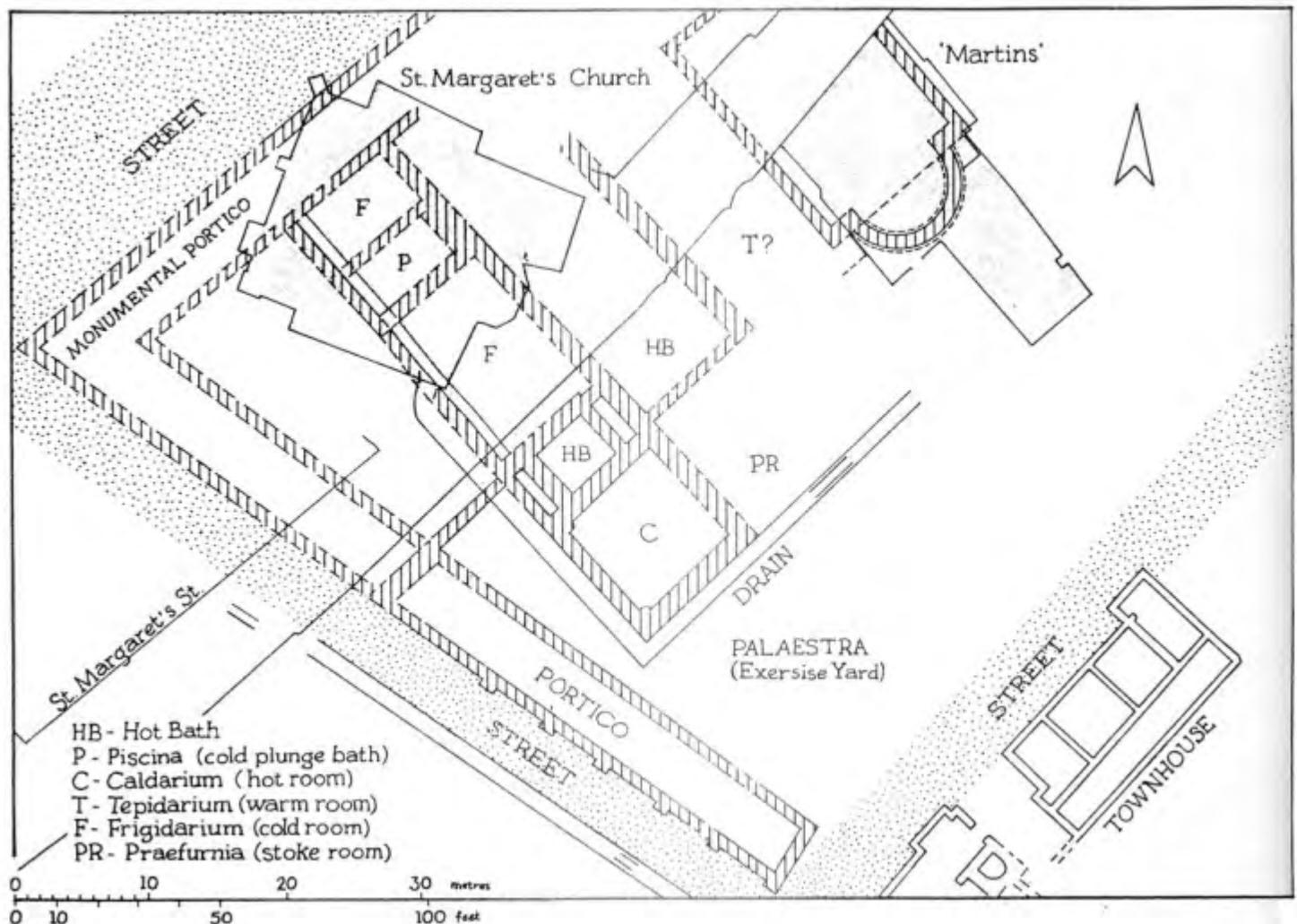
Further work at Martins is expected to take place later this year. This will include a complete excavation of the basemented area and the recording of elements of a fourteenth century timber-framed building recently discovered during alterations to the upper floors of the shop.

Thanks are extended to all those who took part in this work, to Mr. Paul Phillips of Martins and the building contractors, Cardy's, who considerably assisted the successful completion of this important salvage operation.

Paul Blockley



**20 St Margaret's Street: Remains of curving wall for possible caldarium.**



*Reconstructed plan of the Roman Public Baths in c. A.D. 300.*



*20 St Margaret's Street: The collapsed stacks of the heated room during excavation.*



**Barretts: The kiln during excavation.**

### **13. Barrett's Pound Lane**

An excavation in advance of proposed redevelopment is currently in progress on the forecourt of Barrett's of Canterbury Ltd. The excavation, financed by the developer, Mr Geoffrey Barrett, was cut to a 'V-shaped profile by machine to the level of the water table, some 3.25m. below the present ground surface. Hand-excavated 'benches' are currently being cut to examine and record systematically the sequence and nature of the archaeological deposits in this part of the city.

At the present time (September) we have just uncovered the remains of a complete mid twelfth century kiln packed with pottery. The kiln is of unique importance. It is by far the oldest medieval kiln found in Kent and the kiln products are of a type that were hitherto thought to have been made in North France or the Low Countries. It seems likely therefore that the kiln and its contents are products of an immigrant French potter, producing glazed and decorated wares in the city during a period when Canterbury was a thriving cosmopolitan centre, both before and after the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket in 1170. Examples of this potter's work have been found on a number of Trust excavated sites, particularly in the precincts of the cathedral (e.g. the Norman Staircase excavations, see report by Nigel Macpherson-Grant, below).

Although work on the kiln is nearing completion, a sequence of earlier levels, including Roman rampart deposits and early and pre-Roman waterlogged soils have yet to be investigated.

The Barrett's excavation is largely staffed by members of our Manpower Services Commission team under the supervision of Mr Mark Houlston. My thanks are extended to him and his team and particularly to Mr Geoffrey Barrett and his staff for their help, encouragement and generosity.

Paul Bennett.

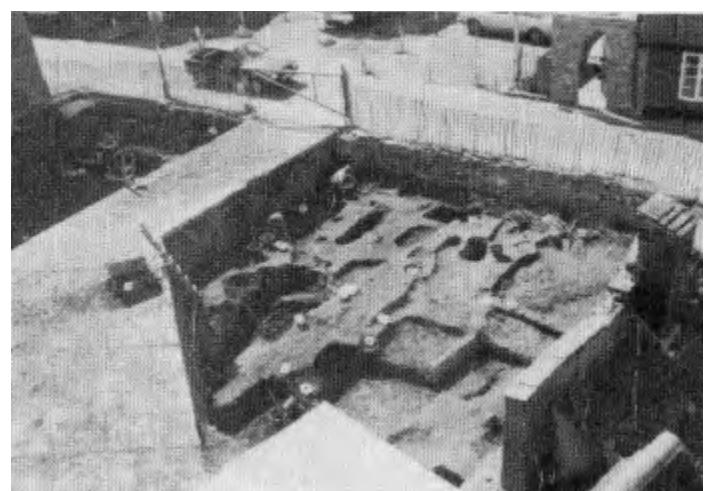
### **14. St John's Lane**

Excavations in advance of redevelopment commenced in mid July and will continue until the middle of November. The excavation is funded by Canterbury City Council, English Heritage, Kent County Council and the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

The first few weeks of the excavation have concentrated on the removal of garden deposits associated with Lullingstone House (constructed around the middle of the seventeenth century), and the excavation of medieval structures and associated rubbish pits. The sides of these pits are revealing tantalising glimpses of the levels which we will be excavating over the coming months.

Early medieval structures containing hearth bases and possible Anglo-Saxon occupation may survive here, fronting onto St John's Lane. These levels may overlie traces of Roman buildings, their presence indicated by substantial amounts of yellow clay and painted plaster possibly from decayed timber-framed walls. Again, in the sides of the medieval pits there are traces of the site's earlier history, including early Roman and Belgic levels and, hopefully the earliest known settlement within the walled area of the town. The palisaded defences of this early Iron Age settlement, dating to c. 300 B.C., were located by Dr Frank Jenkins on the corner of St John's Lane and Castle Street, only 15 m. away from the present excavation. The line of this palisade and the settlement contained within it should lie beneath this excavation.

Paul Blockley.



**St John's Lane: Excavation in progress.**

## 15. Gorsley House, Castle Row

From February to May 1986 a watching brief was maintained at Gorsley House, Castle Row, where a residential development was in progress.

Although the area lay close to the defences of Canterbury Castle, no trace of the defensive ditch was located. The only signs of occupation were numerous rubbish pits, ranging in date from late Roman to medieval periods. These were recorded in the sides of machine-dug foundation and service trenches. Unfortunately any traces of early structures on the street frontage had been destroyed by seventeenth and eighteenth century cellars.

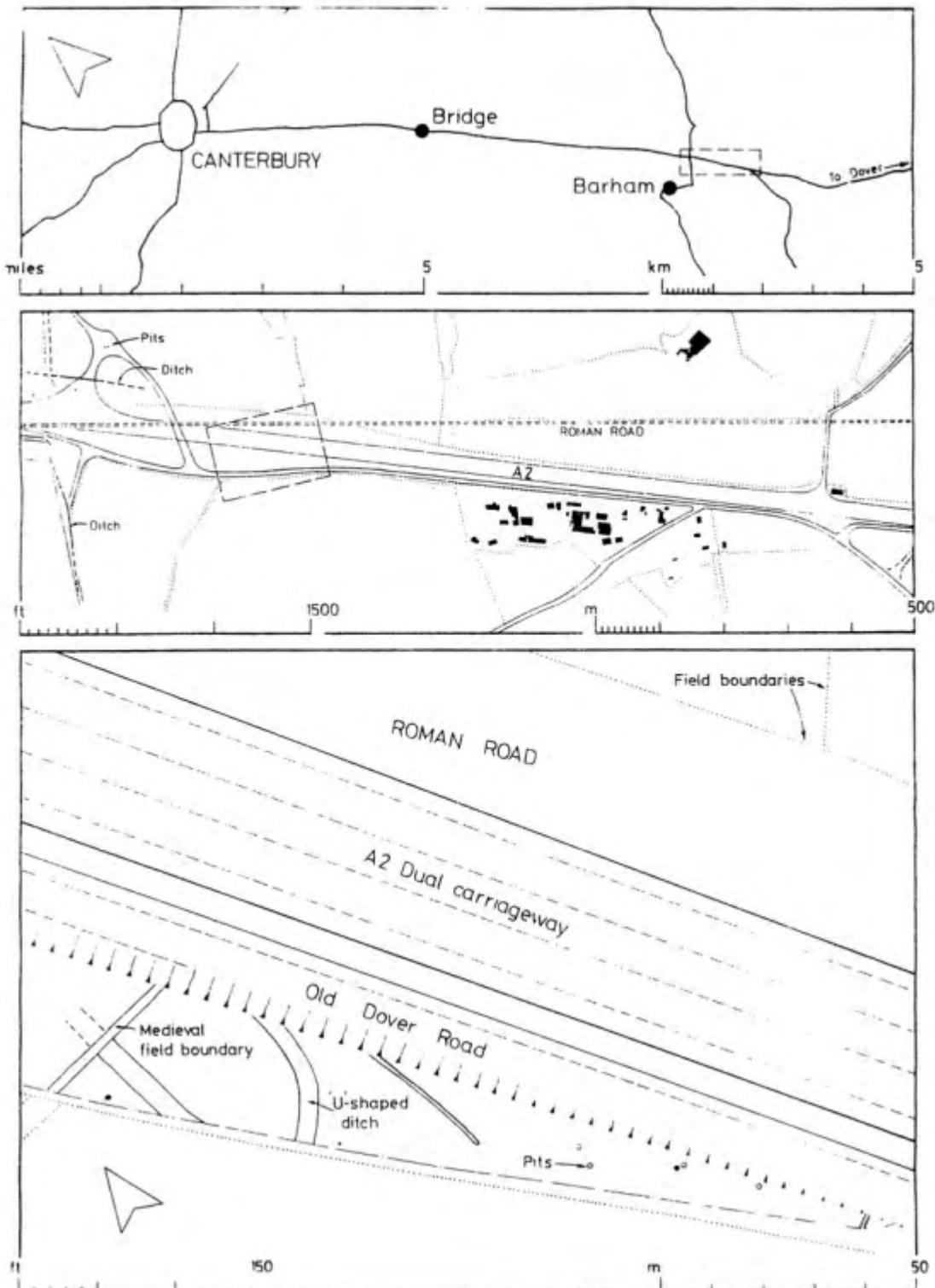
We are grateful to the developers, Townscape Properties, for providing finance for the watching brief.

Ian Anderson

## 16. Barham Crossroads

From the beginning of March to early June over a dozen visits were made to the A2 at Barham to observe large-scale roadworks connected with modifications to the notorious Barham crossroads (the junction of the 32046 with the A2). This area is rich in archaeological remains. Numerous crop marks can be seen on the Barham Downs and known sites excavated along the A2 range from the Bronze Age to early Anglo-Saxon in date. The present A2 follows not only the line of the Roman road from Canterbury to Dover, but possibly the earlier course of a prehistoric ridge way. The Department of Transport, who instigated the project, declined to fund any archaeological investigation by the Trust. The work was therefore funded by the Trust's own meagre resources.

The roadworks involved the machine stripping of very large areas of topsoil and the removal of up to 2 m. of the underlying



Barham Crossroads: Location, general and detail plans.

natural chalk, with total destruction of any archaeological features in many places. The cutting of a new slip road south of the A2 commenced on 23rd February. This area alone was so large (c. 400 m. x 25-30 m.) that even under ideal conditions, only a token investigation could have been made. Heavy machinery was constantly crossing the exposed area, and in many places large quantities of topsoil and machine tread obscured the reduced horizon. Even so, about half the area was partially cleaned up, and all the observable features were planned and partially excavated.

The most substantial feature, a 'U'-shaped flat-bottomed ditch, c. 3.5 m. wide and c. 1.7m. deep was exposed for a length of 27 m. A short length of the ditch was excavated and quantities of Iron Age pottery recovered. This feature was probably part of a defended enclosure belonging to an Iron Age settlement, most of which lies south-west of the road. Four other smaller ditches, one obviously a medieval field boundary, were also observed. A number of shallow pits and post holes were excavated. One of these yielded a few sherds of potentially late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery, including one or two decorated fragments.

On the 12th March topsoil stripping over a greater area north of the A2, for a roundabout, slip roads and a bridge was begun. A close watch was kept on these operations, but in the event very little of significance was discerned. A watch was also kept on various other cuttings and trenches north-east and west of the crossroads, but these areas had already been extensively disturbed when the old Dover road was turned into a dual carriage-way between 1966 and 1973.

My thanks are extended to Ian Anderson, Mark Houiston and Damian Hone, as well as members of the M.S.C. team, who gave invaluable assistance, sometimes during very bad weather, throughout this watching brief.

Jonathan Rady

## 17. No. 6 Mercery Lane

Monitoring of a deep trench cut to form a new stair-well giving access to the basement of No. 6 Mercery Lane, on the Buttermarket frontage, occurred during March this year.

This trench cut through the rammed gravel metalling of a major north-east to south-west aligned Roman street. The surface of the latest street, located 1.4 m. below the present surface of Buttermarket, was sealed by demolition debris, presumably from a nearby late Roman building. The levels sealing these deposits were extensively disturbed by eighteenth to twentieth century service trenches.

The primary Roman street which overlay pre- and early Roman topsoil deposits (the level of natural brickearth was 2.75m. below the surface of the Buttermarket) was capped by at least nine individual re-metallings; a total street thickness of 0.70m.

Paul Bennett

## 18. No. 10 Upper Bridge Street

During the latter part of April, the author and Ian Anderson paid a number of visits to a housing development at No. 10 Upper Bridge Street. This watching brief, financed by the builders Sloggetts, took place during the cutting and laying of foundations and sewers, and therefore required the close co-operation of the builders.

Although eleven deep foundation trenches were machine excavated down to natural gravel, their small size (at most 2 m. x 1 m.) meant that only a fraction of the archaeological deposits could be observed, and then only briefly. Even so, a fair amount of evidence, including pottery and other finds, was recovered.

The earliest features consisted of early medieval rubbish pits, mainly concentrated in the southern part of the site. No

evidence for extra- mural Roman or Saxon occupation was discerned.

The pits were sealed by floor levels of later medieval timber buildings, but the plan or even the extent of these structures could not be defined. Layers of burnt clay, charcoal and large quantities of iron slag were observed within the building levels, and part of a possible kiln or furnace was also uncovered in the north-east corner of the site. This suggests that the buildings may have been workshops associated with iron working or some other industrial process.

Modern features, including a brick-lined well about 30 ft. deep and a brick soakaway or cess-tank were also recorded.

Jonathan Rady

## 19. No. 86 Broad Street

In May this year a minor watching brief was maintained during the construction of an extension to No. 86 Broad Street. The foundation trenches cut through the remains of a large brick drain, with barrel-vaulted top. The drain, now choked with silt, undoubtedly connects with the great drain of Christchurch Priory, built in the mid-twelfth century and shown on Prior Wibert's waterworks plan of c. 1165. The brick drain, built in 1830 and called the 'common sewer' was located cut into deposits filling the old city ditch, and extended north westwards, under Northgate Street, where it was located, during gas trenching in 1976. A further extension of the drain, was exposed during the Church House excavations in 1977, together with an earlier sequence of timber-lined drains built for the same purpose and on the same line.

Paul Bennett

## Miscellaneous Watching Briefs

- 20 A number of minor watching briefs were undertaken by the Trust in the first half of this year. At **Thanet Brakes, New Ruttington Lane**, a post-medieval brick or tile kiln was recorded during the construction of a new extension to that property. The kiln, the first to have been located on the south side of the river valley, would have been ideally situated to employ the local brickearth for brick manufacture. This watching brief was funded by the developer, Thanet Brakes Ltd.
- 21 Building work at the rear of **No. 15 St George's Street** in February, revealed the badly disturbed foundations of buildings occupying the site since the fourteenth century.
- 22 A watching brief maintained during the cutting of foundation trenches for an extension at **No. 19 St Peter's Place**, revealed a sequence of garden and agricultural soils dating back to the early medieval period. These levels overlay deposits of peat and alluvium indicating a history of flooding on that site in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.
- 23 Monitoring of trenches cut for the installation of a new mains sewer in the **St Dunstan's area** took place throughout October and November last year. Only scatters of worn and abraded Roman sherds were recovered from the greater part of the new trench and the stratification indicated that much of the area cut through by the trench was open agricultural land from the Roman period to the mid nineteenth century. The remains of four Roman cremation burials were truncated by the trench, opposite No.s 5-7 New Street, an area known to contain burials. A complete lamp filler from one of the burials is illustrated in Marion Green's article below. The watching brief was financed by Canterbury City Council.
- 24 Two watching briefs were undertaken for the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral. The first, located in the **Martyrdom of the Cathedral**, was during the setting up of the new Altar of the Swordpoint, commemorating the spot where Thomas Becket was murdered on December 29th, 1170. The construction of

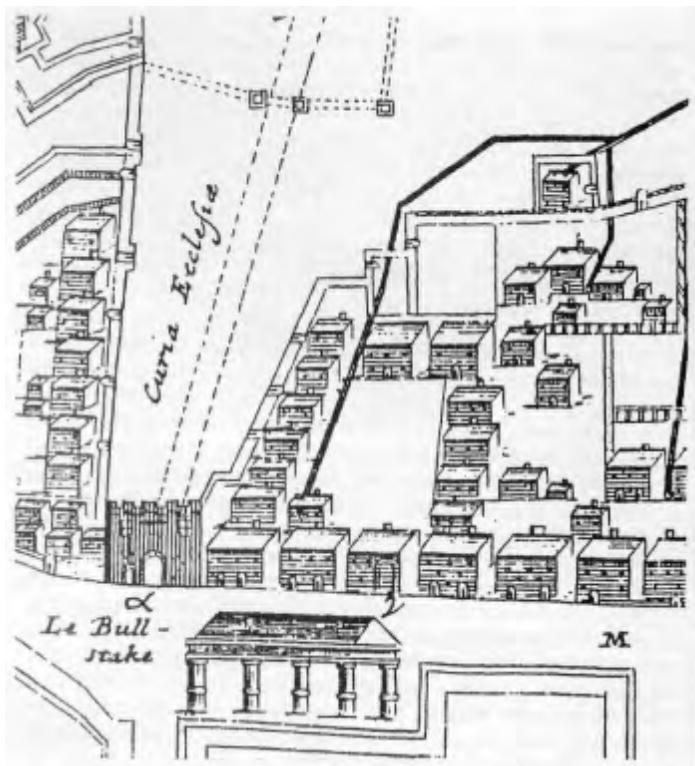
the new altar necessitated the removal and cutting of a number of existing floor slabs. A careful study of the paving stones in the area indicated that scars for a medieval altar and impressions of iron fixtures for an altar rail survived against the east wall on the site of the proposed new altar in the north-west transept. The identification of these elements of intact medieval flooring necessitated a modification of the original scheme. The original floor was carefully protected during the construction of the new altar and can still be seen between the Altar of the Swordpoint and the east wall of the transept.

25 The second watching brief was maintained during the construction of the new Welcome Centre outside the Chapter Office. Here, the foundation trenches for the new structure exposed a sequence of rammed construction deposits associated with the post-medieval conduit house for the cathedral. A number of recent pits and a well were also recorded.

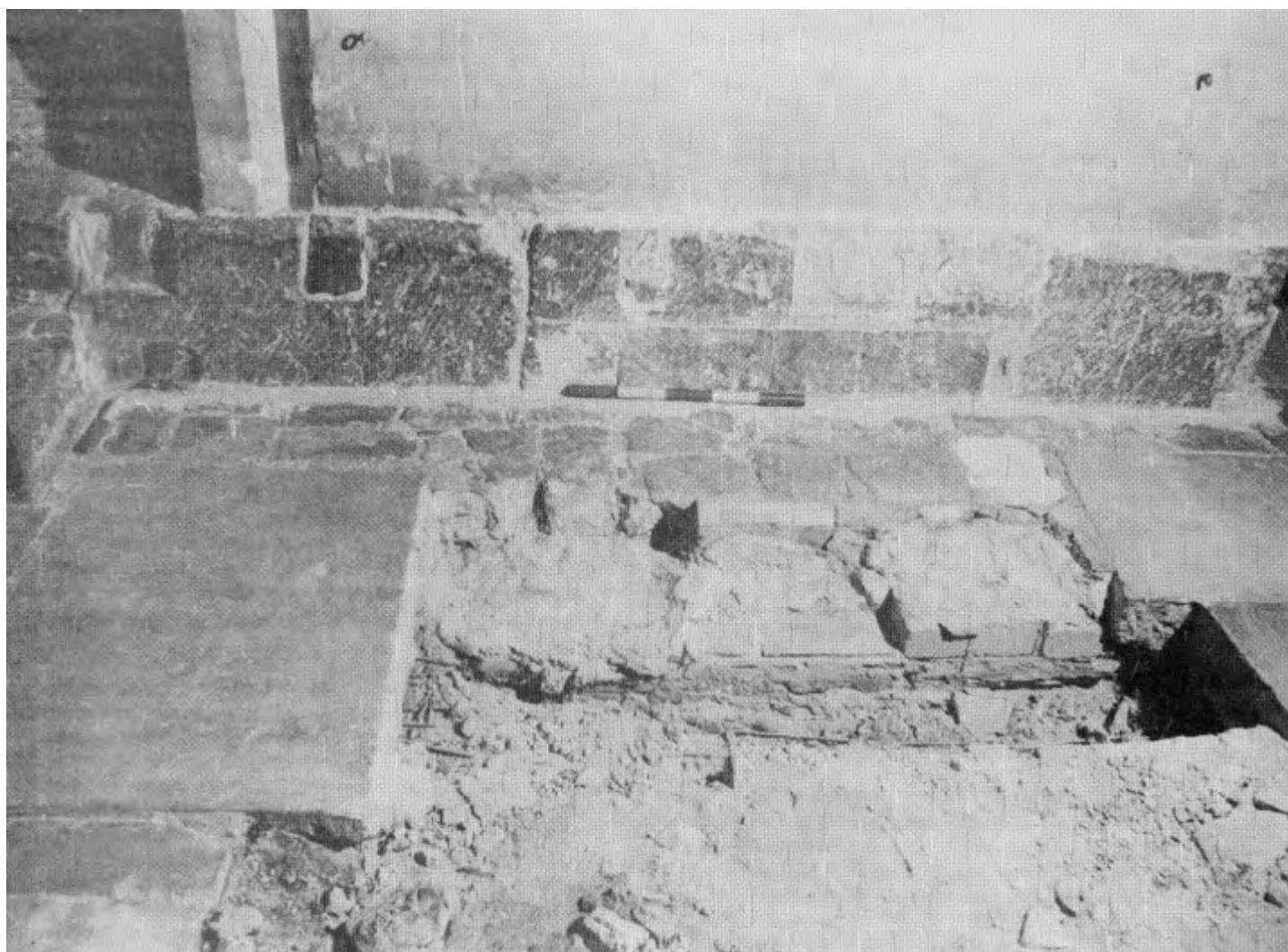
Elements of the conduit, shown on the Thomas Hill plan of the Precincts (drawn in 1680 and published in 1703), were uncovered during the construction work. An extensive subterranean tank, built with a barrel-vaulted top and associated brick walls, were all located in minor foundation and service trenches for the Welcome Centre. These were undoubtedly associated with the conduit.

Documentary work on the Cathedral water supply is in progress and a full report on the results of the watching brief will hopefully be published next year. The watching brief was financed by the Dean and Chapter.

Paul Bennett.



*Detail from the Thomas Hill Map of c. 1680.*



*The Martyrdom: The iron fitting and rail groove can be seen by the step on the left. The small paving stones are medieval. The original altar position was clearly indicated by wear patterns on these stones.*

### III. POST-EXCAVATION WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The proofs for Volume VIII in the Archaeology of Canterbury series, Canterbury Excavations: Intra- and Extra-Mural Sites, 1949-55 and 1980-84, are currently being corrected by Professor S.S. Frere and members of Trust staff. The volume will hopefully be on sale early next year.

Complete reports on the salvage excavation at Christ Church College (**Annual Report** 1983-4) and on excavations at St Martin's Hill (**Annual Report** 1984-5) will be submitted for publication this year.

Work on Vols V and VI in the **Archaeology of Canterbury** series, Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Castle Street, Stour Street areas, still continues. The bulk of Vol. V is complete and has been submitted to H. B. M. C. for publication grant approval. Final editorial work on the volume however has yet to be done. Vol. VI is dragging its heels a little; specialist reports, promised months ago, have yet to arrive and Paul Bennett has still to put finishing touches to the text and figures.

Vols III and IV, Excavations in the Precincts of the Cathedral, will hopefully be completed later this year, by T. Tatton-Brown and members of staff. With luck and hard work the volumes may be ready to send to the printer early in 1987.

Our current post-excavation projects are on schedule for completion by 1st April 1987. These projects on excavations at Highstead, near Chislet, and the recent C&A excavations contain particularly important ceramic reports. The Highstead site, the first excavation undertaken by the Trust way back

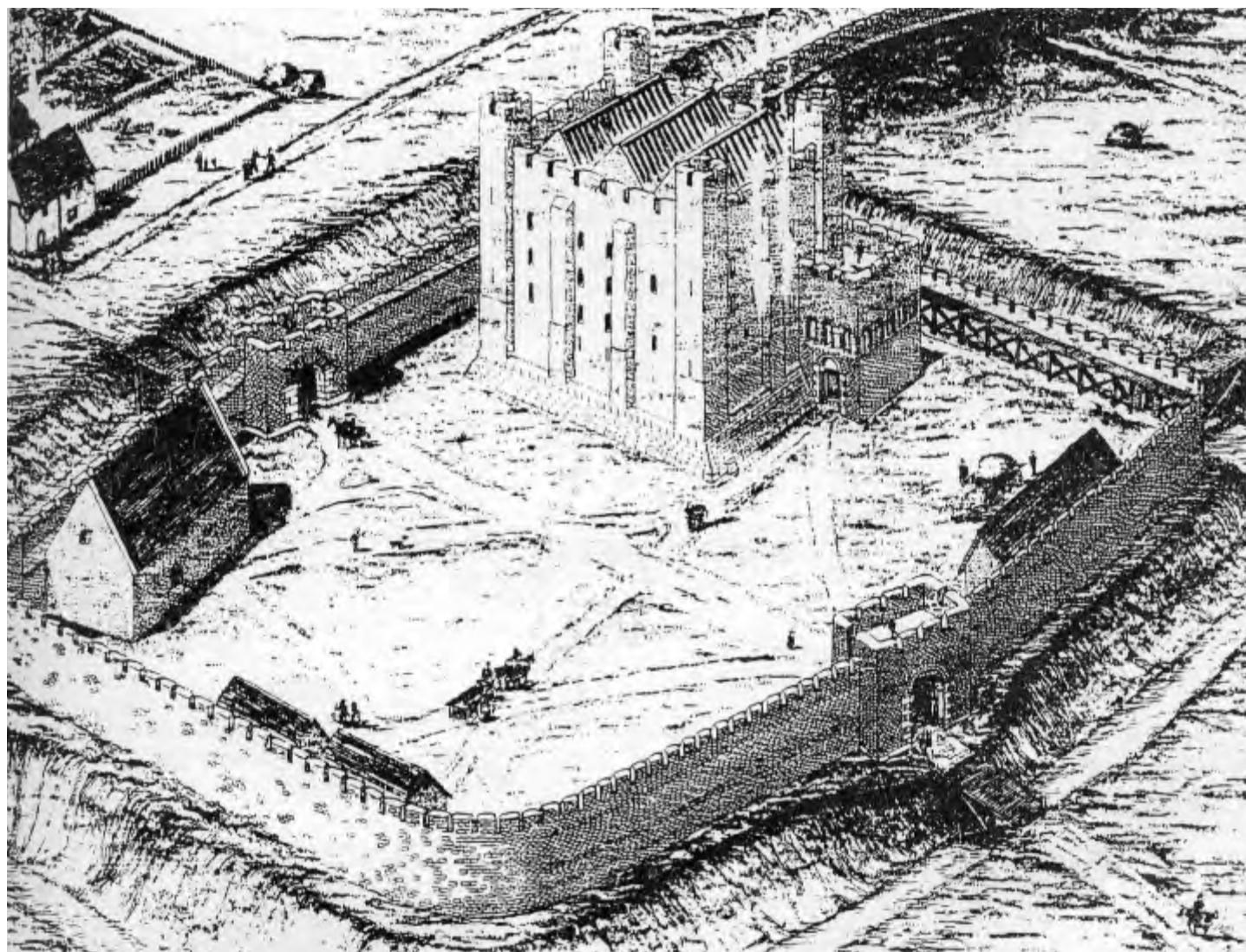
in 1975, will contain reports on pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age to the late Roman periods. The C&A excavation report will contain important reports on Middle and Late Anglo Saxon ceramics.

Trust staff have also been involved in the production of a small booklet on '**Canterbury in Domesday Book**' with text written by Tim Tatton-Brown and in the construction of a number of new Canterbury leaflets, notably Ridingate and St Margaret's Church. Further leaflets are planned for the Medieval Inns of Canterbury, and Cogan House, St Peter's Street.

A greater emphasis on the production of popular works on Canterbury is anticipated in the near future. We are planning to produce a whole series of small, inexpensive but authoritative publications on aspects of Canterbury's history. To do this we hope to strengthen our graphics department and with lessons learnt from the Morelli Bridge exhibition and the Domesday booklet, produce works that are both educational and visually impressive. Our academic publications will continue, and hopefully be greatly improved by our efforts to produce popular booklets.

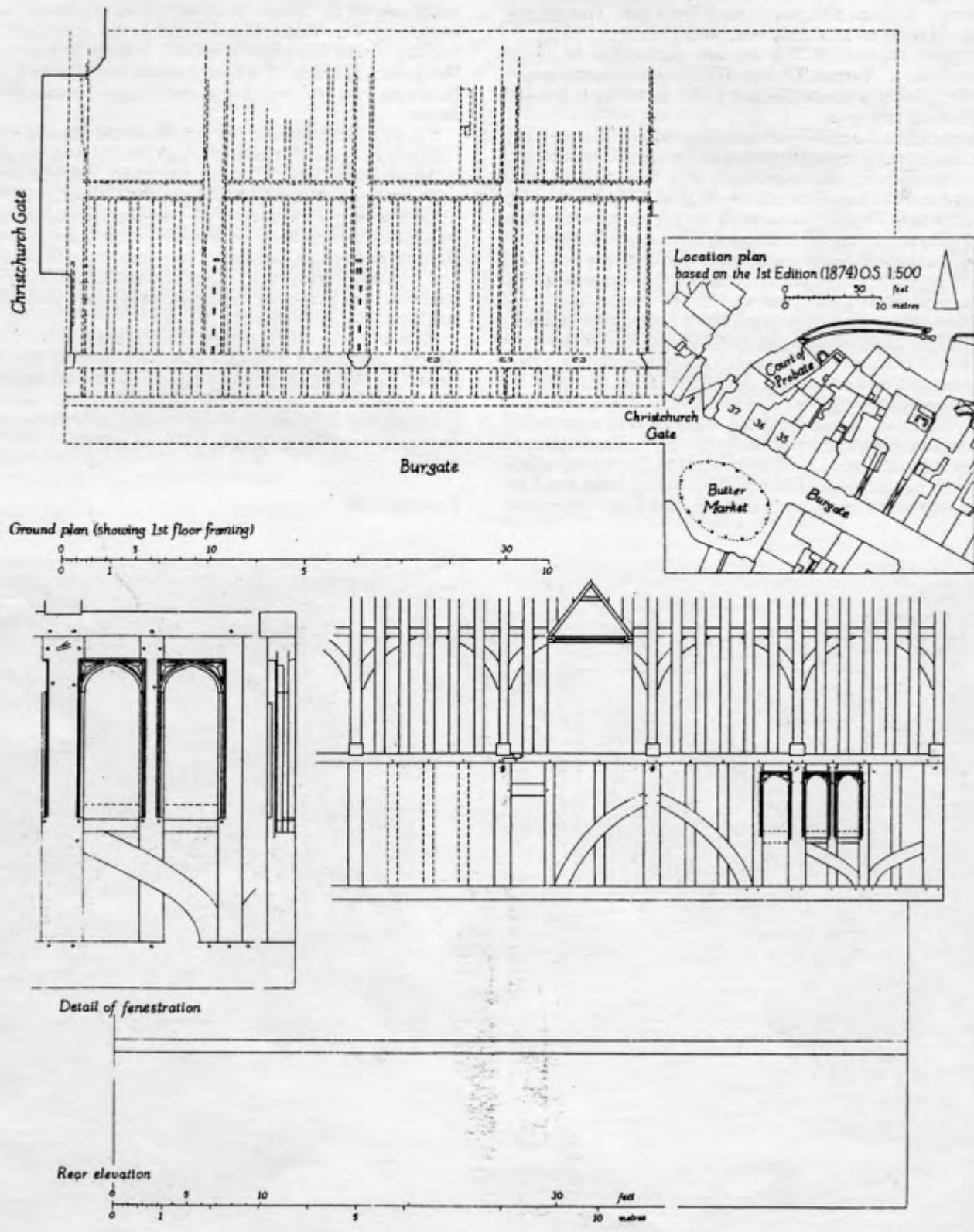
I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mrs Margaret Sparks, the Trust's honorary historian, and Mr Tim Tatton-Brown for all their help this year. Thanks are also expressed to Mrs Elizabeth Edwards, our editorial typist, and Mr A. Detsicas, the joint editor of our monograph series, with Mr Tatton-Brown, for their efforts on our behalf.

Paul Bennett



An illustration from '*Canterbury in Domesday Book*' showing the Royal Castle in c. 1200. Drawn by J. Bowen and J. Lacey

## 35-37 Burgate (formerly 'The Sun' 1437-8)



## IV. BUILDING RECORDING

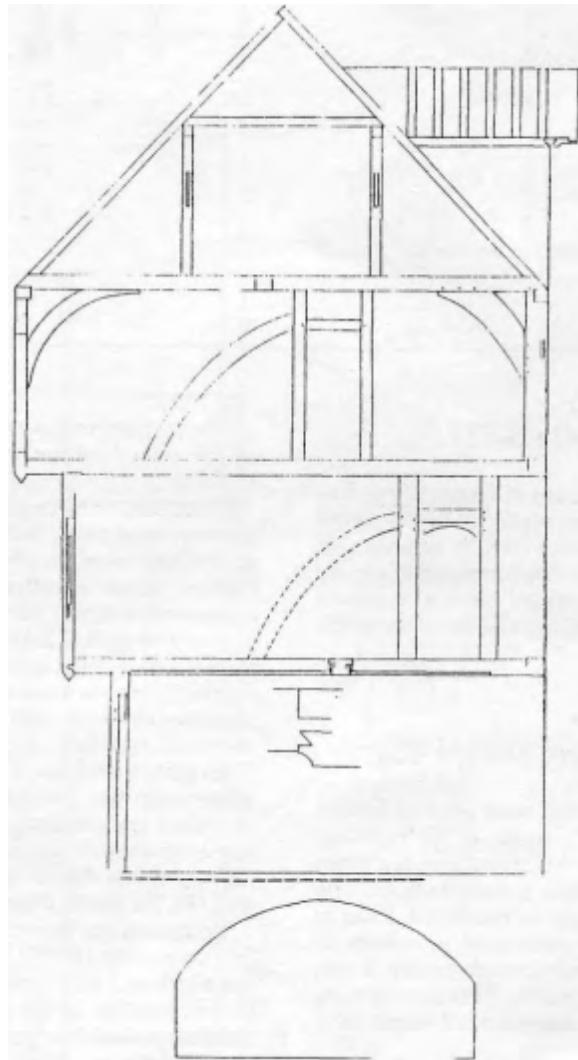
### A.Nos 35-37 Burgate (BRN6)

(Formerly part of The Sun)

Structurally drastic modifications to the retail area of this property have, since the eighteenth century, destroyed virtually all the original ground floor timber-framing. Stripping out prior to 'Pizzaland's' refurbishment, of fittings and cladding, has revealed not only many structural faults but also a complete jumble of inserted timbering at the rear, where the frame, including the upper plate, has been removed. A survey of the existing timber frame was drawn and analysed for the Canterbury City Council Conservation Section to ascertain the best form of repair and consolidation.

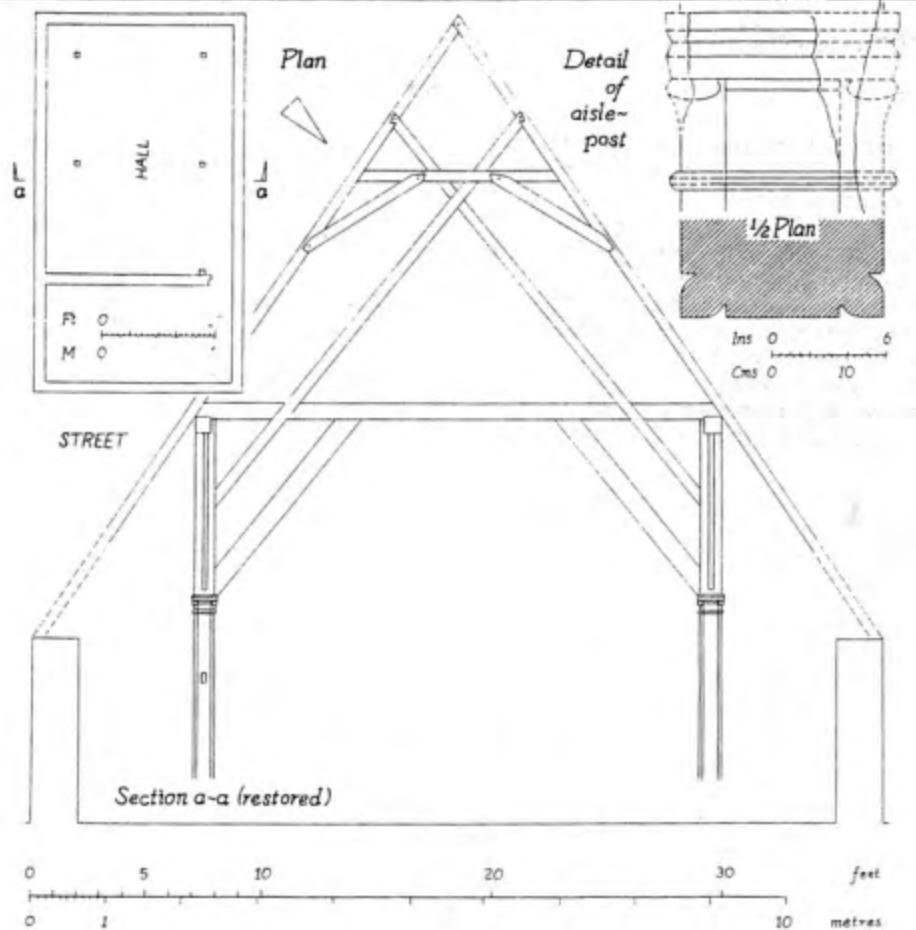
The more recent removal of the nineteenth century shop front exposed further typical examples of the severity of structural damage caused by eighteenth and nineteenth

century modifications to Canterbury's medieval buildings. The insertion of two cast iron posts had at one point broken the back of the jetty plate so badly that in turn it had caused failure of the joist tenons in the rear of the first floor plate. Remedial works necessitated a fuller exploration of this part of the building, which is currently underway, and consequently several architectural features have come to light. Here the form and detail of the elevations is sufficiently represented to allow an almost complete reconstruction of the original shop-front. Observations made on the first floor have ascertained the use of low braces (as can be seen at 'The Bull', and the rear of No. 8 High Street). The scantling is the most massive observed to date in Canterbury and the style of framing and carpentry is almost certainly foreign to the region. A contemporary document relating to the building of 'The Sun' mentions labour from Norfolk, which not only confirms the evidence of non-Kentish craftsmanship seen in the fabric, but may represent the source and introduction of the low brace into this city.



# Cogan House 53 St. Peter's St.

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## B. No. 53 St Peter's Street (BRN 8)

Change of use of this, the oldest house in Canterbury, has afforded an excellent opportunity to study in more detail certain aspects of its earliest carpentry and to reassess its architectural development as a whole. A full measured survey is currently under way. A reassessment of the mass of documentary evidence for the building will also be undertaken in the near future.

## C. Nos 5-8 Turnagain Lane (BRN 46)

Turnagain Lane is a cul-de-sac off the west side of Palace Street (formerly St Alphege Street) south of St Alphege Church. The most characteristic feature of the lane is a three storeyed range on the north side, jettied at the first floor. The ground floor is built of brick, the remainder rendered. Prior to redevelopment the Trust was commissioned to assess its historical importance, and, after a provisional survey, it was found to be part of a row of two storey fifteenth century tenements, the third storey having been added some time during the nineteenth century.

The restoration afforded an excellent opportunity not only to examine the standing structure, but also to study the related (below ground) stratigraphy in those places where new foundation trenches were dug. Apart from the total removal of the front ground floor frame (when the jetty was partially underbuilt) the principal first floor framing remains remarkably intact.

The tenements, built in the local tradition, seem to have remained little altered until the roof was dismantled and the rafters reused to 'beef up' the first floor 'brace and lathe' frame, when the third storey was added. A two storey lean-to extension (at the rear) dates from this time, but may have earlier origins.

The original westward extent of the row is suggested by the length of the lane and the scarf in the middle of the eaves plate at No. 8.

The study of the carpenter's marks on the joists proved to be far more interesting with regard to the eastward limit. Recently access has been afforded to No. 20 Orange Street and No. 1 Palace Street (another fifteenth century building). Here, around the corner, (across the dragon beam) the numbering system changes. This might explain the apparent shortage of joists (at Turnagain Lane) to reach Palace Street. Furthermore, as a result of taking the problem thus far, it was observed that the jetty of No. 8 Palace Street (a heavily 'restored' building) is of the same level and character as the Turnagain Lane row. The fabric of No. 8 Palace Street has not, apart from the joist ends, been properly studied and it is therefore provisionally proposed that it may be part of the same development. Similar multiple unit developments are known at Nos 64-72 Goodramgate, Nos 1-2 All Saints Lane and No. 31 North Street, York.

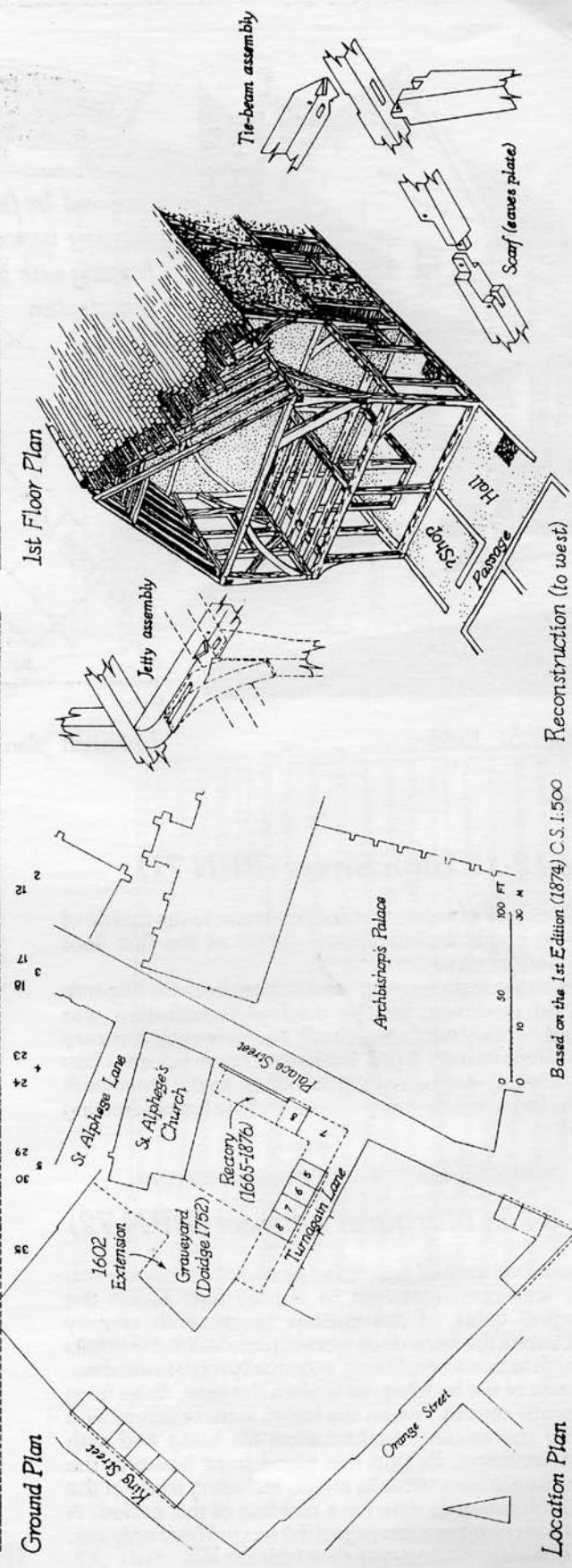
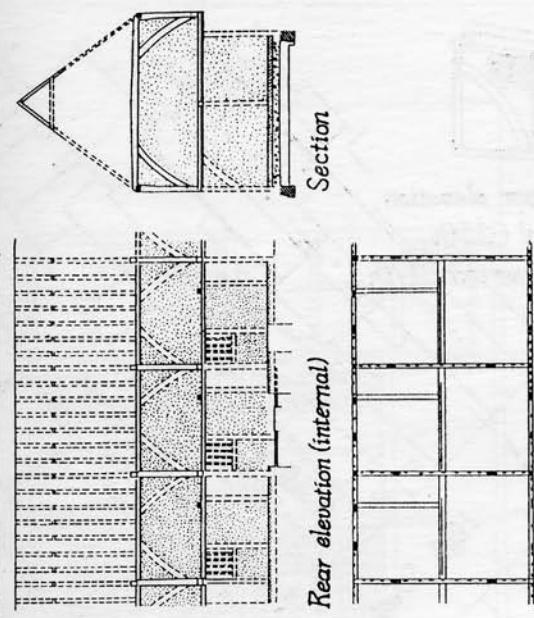
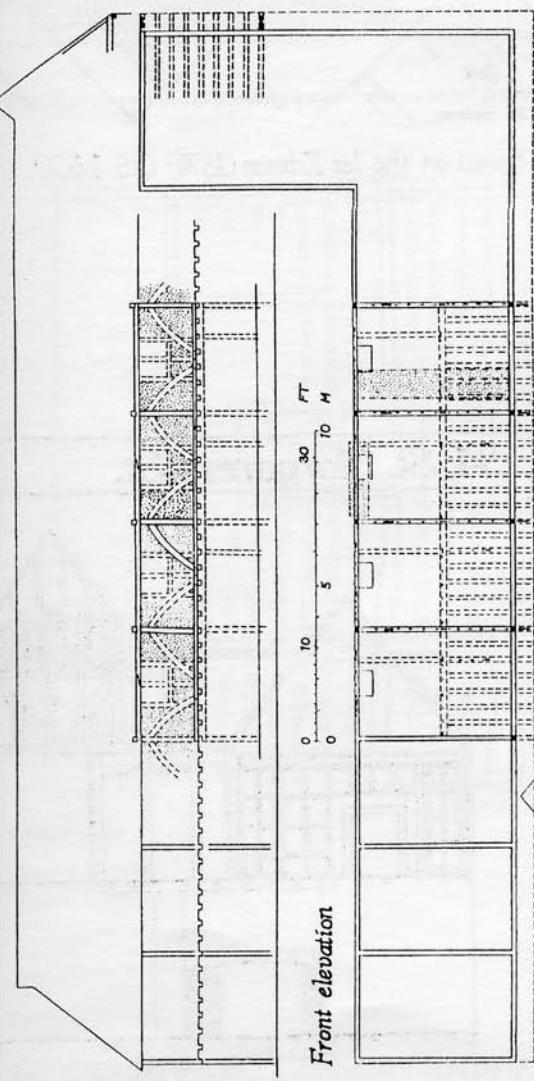
Properties on the south side (towards the west) of the lane (shown on the 1874 O.S. maps) correspond in size to those on the north and may indicate the partial survival of another row. Unfortunately, by the time the Goad insurance maps (which indicate jetties) were compiled in 1912 the buildings had been demolished.

The western limit of the lane seems to correspond to a boundary, shown on the Doidge map (1752) a little west of the church and may indicate the original westward limit of the graveyard before its extension in 1602. The siting of the row(s) therefore may be indicative of speculative development on church land, other examples of which can be seen at York and Salisbury.

Of those urban timber-framed buildings to have survived from the fifteenth century Nos 5-8 Turnagain Lane represent the type of accommodation available to those at a relatively low level on the social ladder.

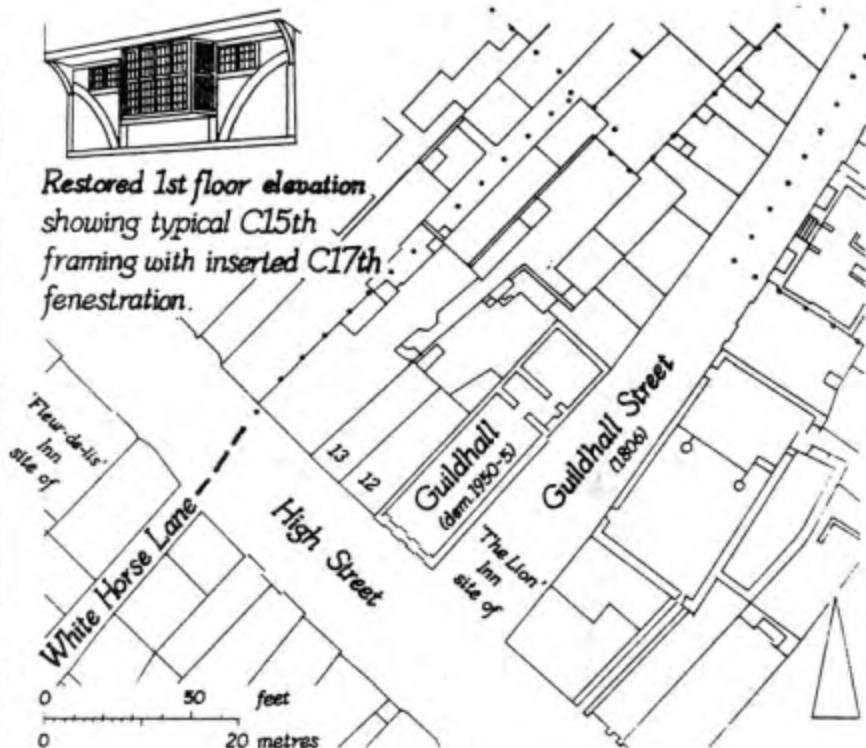
## 5-8, Turnagain Lane

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12-13, High St. 1886



Location plan based on the 1st Edition (1874) OS 1:500

#### D. Nos 12-13 High Street (BRN 71)

During the course of repair and consolidation to the facade of this building some well-preserved details of the first floor elevation were observed.

Apart from the main framing, which dates from the fifteenth century, no evidence for the original fenestration was uncovered. However, the small seventeenth century windows which would have flanked a contemporary bay window were found to be in good condition. In the nineteenth century the bay window was replaced and the timber-framing concealed.

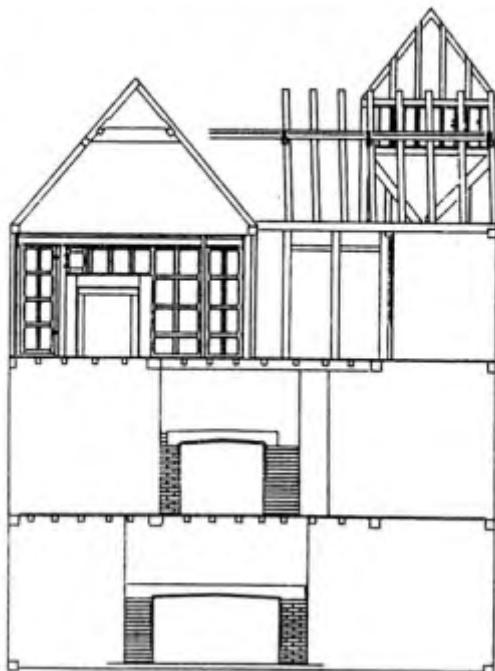
#### E. No. 34 St Margaret's (BRN 72)

After a disastrous fire and protracted period of abandonment, the Trust was commissioned to survey and assess the archaeological value of this curious seventeenth century building. Despite the hazardous working conditions the results were, though at times perplexing, eventually most rewarding.

The facade of the building, as is often the case, dates from the nineteenth century, when the jetties were removed and replaced by the existing mathematical tile hung and sash windowed elevation. Behind this bland front however the original frame remains virtually intact, including some of the best details observed to date for a building of this period. A small panelled chamber at the rear of the second floor only just, fortunately, escaped the onslaught of the flames.

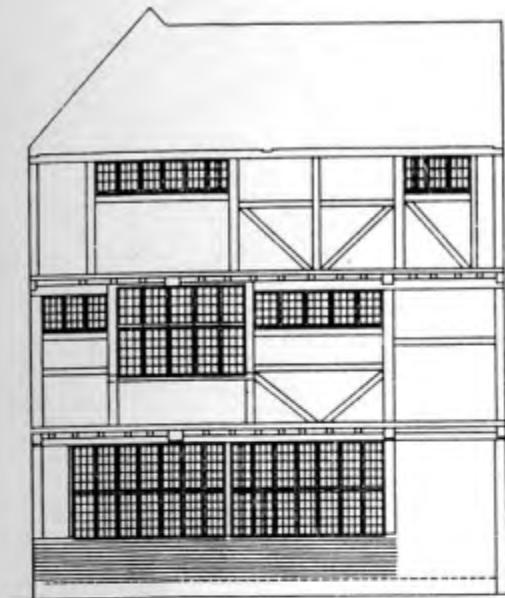
During the course of exploratory work two fine brick fireplaces were uncovered. Sufficient remains of the fine painted decorative stucco-work on the moulded jambs and spandrels for a complete restoration should it be required for the current refurbishment. Of particular interest here is the survival of many elements of the original fenestration, most specifically well-preserved windows on all but one side of a tower lighting the stair-well.

#### 34, St. Margaret's St.



Section thro' rear range, to south-east.

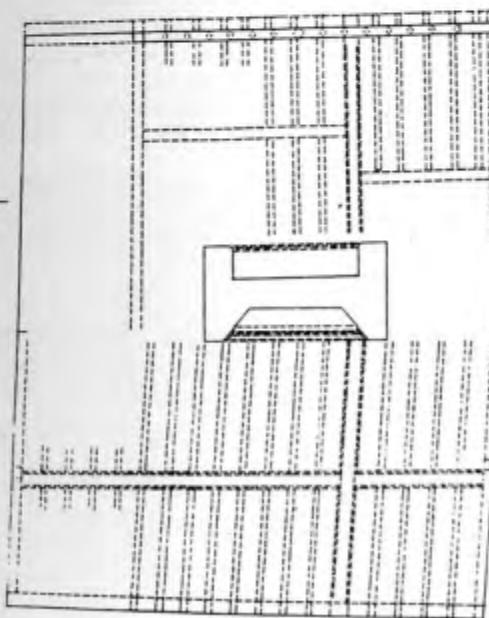
## 34, St. Margaret's St.



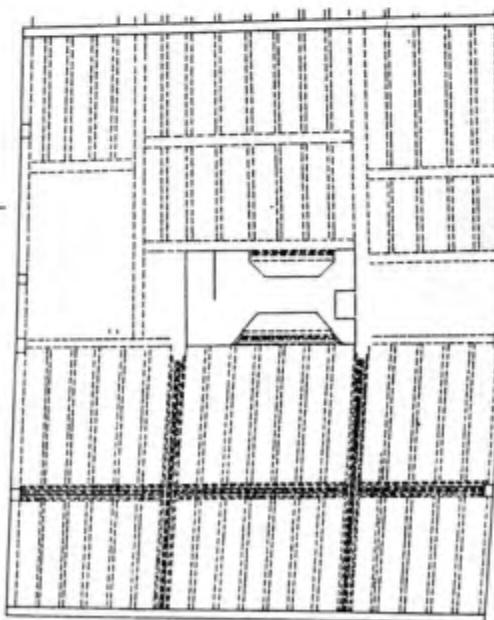
*Elevation to south-east showing extant and restored framing*



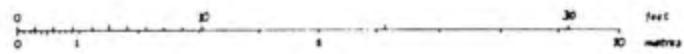
*Perspective view*



*Ground plan*



*1st floor plan*



## F. Nos 43-43a St Peter's Street (BRN 73)

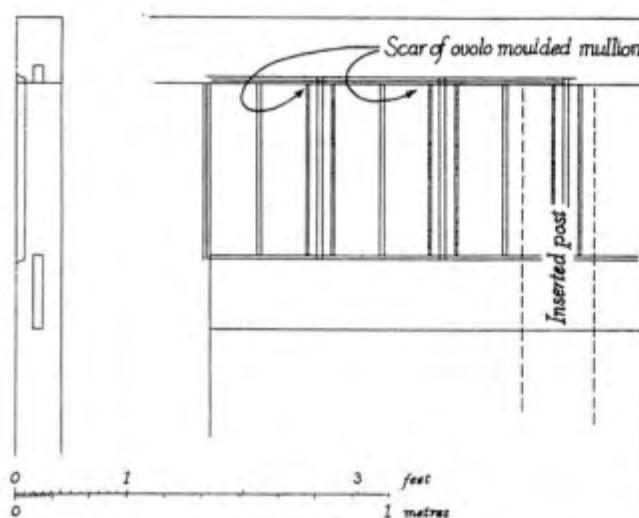
Shop refitting once again afforded an opportunity to examine some hitherto concealed details of a building which, from its facade, appears to be a pair of small, early seventeenth century commercial and residential properties. An examination of the interior confirmed the presence of a fifteenth century frame, with two bays of crown-post roof surviving. The easternmost truss is numbered 1 (4), indicating an original continuation towards the west.

## G. No. 22 Palace Street (BRN 76)

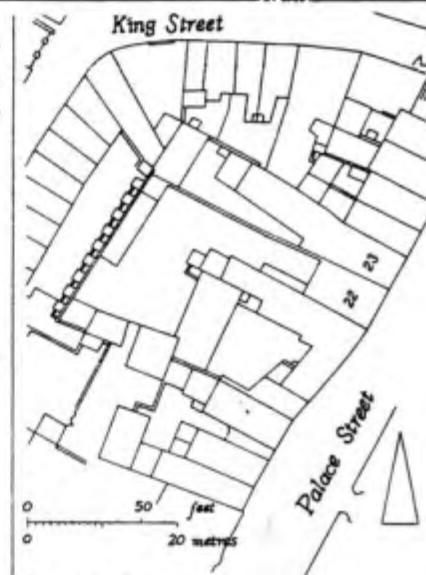
Evidence for some of the contemporary fenestration of this (?mid) seventeenth century building was recorded during the course of retiling part of the first floor.

## 22, Palace St.

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*Section and restored elevation of 1st floor fenestration (south end)*



*Location plan*

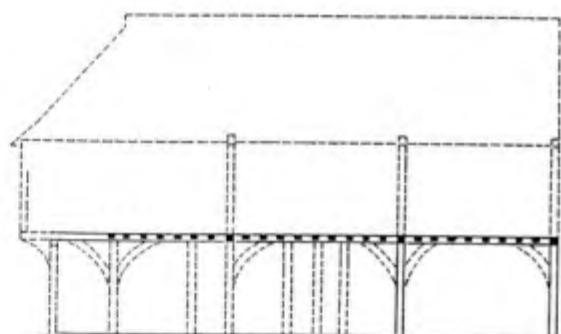
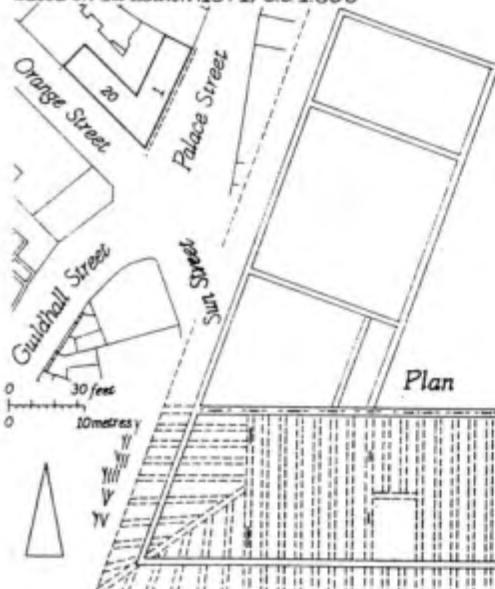
*based on the 1st Edition (1874) OS 1:500*

## 1, Palace St. (& 20, Orange St.)

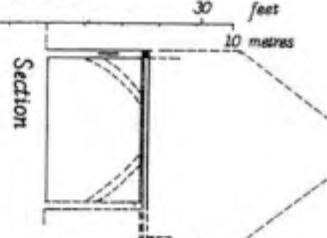
Canterbury  
Archaeological  
Trust

*Location plan*

*based on 1st Edition (1874) OS 1:500*



*Rear elevation (internal)*

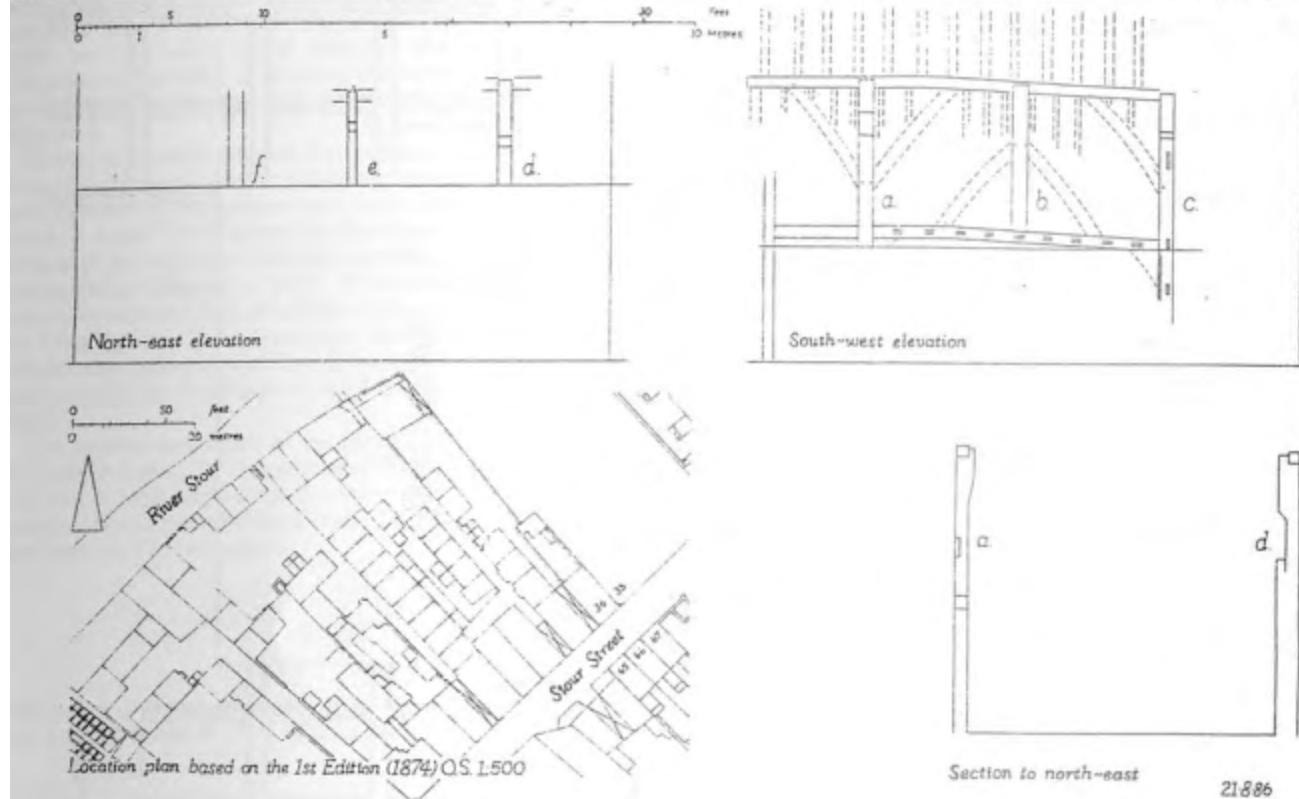


### H. No. 30 St Margaret's Street (BRN 77)

Several details of the rear gable end of this timber-framed building have been uncovered during recent recladding. Despite the clasped-side purlin roof and evidence for late sixteenth to early seventeenth century fenestration the presence of Xentish framing' (tension bracing) may indicate the reuse of a medieval frame. A fuller examination, at some future date, may shed more light on the topographical development of this area. (See above, Excavations, report No. 4).

### I. No. 1 Palace Street and No. 20 Orange Street (BRN 78)

Stripping out of the Palace Street side of this L-shaped building, prior to shop refitting, exposed an unexpected fifteenth century first floor in very good condition. Elements of the rear frame, the positions of two staircases and carpenter's numbers, were among the details recorded. The front of the building had, however, been completely rebuilt in the nineteenth century and no trace of the original front elevation was found.



## J. No. 36 Stour Street

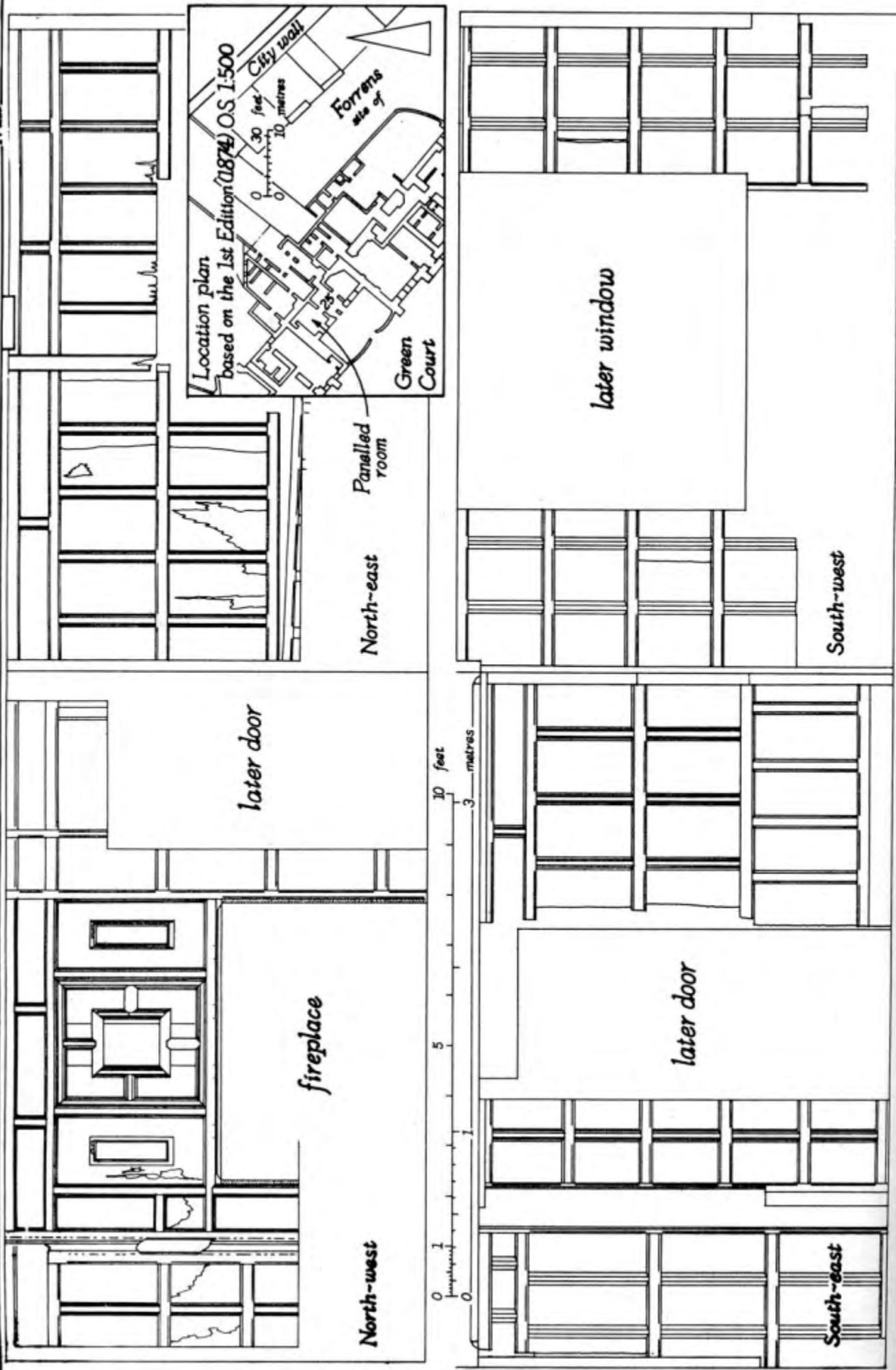
During demolition work prior to redevelopment a hitherto unknown timber-frame came to light. The building had had its roof replaced and its frame completely encased in brickwork

during the nineteenth century. The frame, which was recorded and then dismantled, represents the final phase of timber-framed building on this site, in a sequence which possibly dates back to the late twelfth century. (See above, Excavation report No.11)



36 Stour Street: Excavation in progress on the foundations deposits contemporary with the timber frame shown above.

## 25, The Precincts



## K. No. 25 The Precincts (BRNI13)

Internal refurbishment in a ground floor room of this building, currently one of the King's School Offices, exposed on all four walls, to everyone's great surprise, the original panelling. Although remarkably complete, the rotten state of the wood unfortunately demanded removal, subsequent to its recording.

The accompanying figure shows that a variety of mouldings were incorporated in the panelling, which had quite clearly been brought in from elsewhere in the Precincts. The house, which is dated 1659 across the first floor in brick, replaced a section of the monastic brewhouse/bakehouse range, which had partially collapsed in 1635. This collapsed section formed the north-western limit of buildings allocated to the Dean after the Dissolution. The records for this disorderly period are almost non-existent and it is curious to find a building being erected prior to the restoration of the Dean and Chapter in 1660.

The surface treatment of the facade exploits to the full the decorative quality of diaperwork. The ground floor of brick and flint is separated from the caen and flint first floor by a cornice of lozenge motif brickwork. Twin transverse gables are also executed in brickwork.

*Lithograph of the north-south range of the Archbishop's Palace by LL. Raze drawn in 1864. (Canterbury Museums Collection)*



## L. The Archbishop's Palace (BRN VIII5)

Whilst the excavations of Lanfranc's Palace (see above) were underway a survey was made of those elements of the building still standing, and partly incorporated into the present palace. The most notable feature in the original fabric is the use of quart stone ashlar for the undercroft windows. The eleventh century fabric was modified substantially during the course of the medieval and post-medieval period.

A study was also made of the architectural fragments recovered during the excavation and as a result of the dismantling of a rockery immediately west of the excavation. The most exciting piece to come to light was a sizeable fragment of capital belonging to the clustered columns of the thirteenth century Great Hall. The discovery of this fragment combined with existing information about the Great Hall has enabled an almost complete reconstruction, on paper, of this magnificent building.

## M St Margaret's Church (BRN XX10)

A full measured survey of St Margaret's Church is currently underway. Provisional drawings prepared in conjunction with the recent excavation (see above) have already been produced and after removal of the rendering is complete a record of the fabric will be made. A photographic survey of the church, including ledger slabs and wall monuments, has already been completed.

John Bowen

## V. RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND FINDS PROCESSING

### 1. The Pottery Department

Projects funded by H.B.M.C. have enabled us to spend a large part of the past year organising the Marlowe and Cakebread Robey material and records into a usable archive. This proved to be a fruitful exercise in many ways.

Outside the H.B.M.C. programme, a catalogue of all published groups of Roman pottery (in broad chronological order) was begun; this record encompasses previous sites e.g. Canterbury Castle and Westgate Court Farm, as well as Marlowe and Cakebread. Ideally it will also include pre-C.A.T. material, time permitting. This will be a valuable document when assessing fresh material for publication.

It is hoped that in the near future, a fully comprehensive illustrated record can be made of the many types of pottery made at the Roman kilns of Canterbury (of which nine are known to date with possibly a tenth, first located earlier this century, in the area of St Augustine's Abbey). For the present, a catalogue of the published material compiled in recent months is proving to be very useful.

The compilation of the first of these two documents has helped to highlight the gaps in the pottery sequences of the Roman period at Canterbury. The study of an especially good collection of second century Canterbury pottery from Highstead, near Chislet, will fill one of these gaps. This rural site was excavated ten years ago, in the earliest days of the Trust. Roman occupation, though limited, appears to have concentrated on a structure considered to be a fort.

The importance of Highstead really lies however with its pre-Roman occupation, producing a wealth of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. Such pottery is virtually unknown from the city and so this is a very exciting development in the study of the earliest ceramics of the area.

At the grass roots level, the introduction of 'spot-dating' (**Annual Report** 1984-85) has proved a great advantage. At present, Nigel and myself spend a short time each week dating pottery from current sites as it comes back from site. This can be very useful to the Site Director in his interpretation of the site and gives us a preview of what is to come at post-excavation stage.

This year's conference of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery was held at Newcastle and I thank the Friends for financing the weekend. Such gatherings are few and I cannot stress enough how important it is that Canterbury continues to be represented. A seminar at the British Museum earlier this year again provided the opportunity for both researchers and unit workers to meet and discuss current and possible future strategies.

Illustrated lectures on the history of Canterbury's pottery were given to the Whitstable Society, the Wingham Historical Society and the Friends of the Trust. I have met a number of the Friends individually and this was the occasion to give more of them the opportunity to see the products of 'back room' study.

We intend to expand this 'popular approach' for ceramic studies, not only with more lectures but also by publishing many aspects of Canterbury's heritage, in a stimulating more universally appealing form.

Marion Green

**'Lucerna Cubicularis'**  
**Dulcis conscientia lectuli lucerna, quidquid vis**  
**facias licet, tacebo'. Martial XIV.39**

(‘A Bedroom Lamp’ I am a lamp, privy to the pleasures of your little bed: you can do whatever you like on it, I shan’t say a word.’)

A small collection of lamps and candlesticks acquired from recent digs gives us an idea of how the inhabitants of

Roman Canterbury used their lighting. It has to be said that, in the main, people probably used torches which no longer survive, as the group of ceramic lamps is small. But though few in number, the types are varied and range from delicate decorated lamps brought in from Central Gaul (especially in the late first century) to roughly made candlesticks probably made locally (in the fourth century or even early fifth). The most pleasing little pot to come to light so far is the lamp filler, initially identified as a baby’s feeding cup - the balance is currently in favour of the former. Description and provenance for each of the pieces illustrated here is given below.

A fascinating booklet, full of information on the subject of lamps, has been compiled by Don Bailey of the British Museum, in which he describes the many types in their collection; their uses, manufacture and so on<sup>1</sup>. The following summary is from this booklet.

Ceramic lamps were used in many different places in Roman society, for example, theatres, military camps, shops, temples, at the Games and of course, in houses. In one street at Pompeii, nearly four hundred lamps were found, serving one hundred and thirty-two shops with lighting. Some lamps were bought specifically for burial purposes and were never actually used for lighting. Our example found in a cremation urn from the St Dunstan's/ London Road cemetery may well have had such symbolic significance; perhaps also the lamp filler found during the recent watching brief on the St Dunstan's sewer.

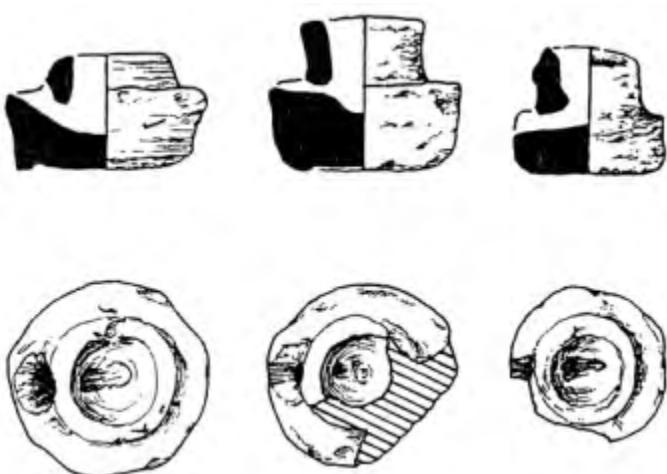
Experiments show that one fluid ounce of olive oil, with a linen wick of small calibre will provide over three hours of light. Our lamp filler holds about six fluid ounces of oil. The main fuel was probably olive oil, which would have been imported, but it is likely that in Britain the majority of the oil was used in cooking. Certainly considerable numbers of the large oil-carrying amphora from Southern Spain have been found in Canterbury - and very few lamps so far. Many more lamps are found on the Continent where oil was more freely available.

The finest (and probably the most expensive) lamps were often mould manufactured with many types of decoration. Depictions included mythological figures, everyday activities like fishing (and even washing), the Games; the Performing Arts (actors and jugglers), sports, abstract designs, and many types of wildlife (insects, birds, wild and domestic animals). One of the Canterbury motifs has been described as a dolphin or fish and another lamp depicts a horse.

Marion Green.

Footnote:

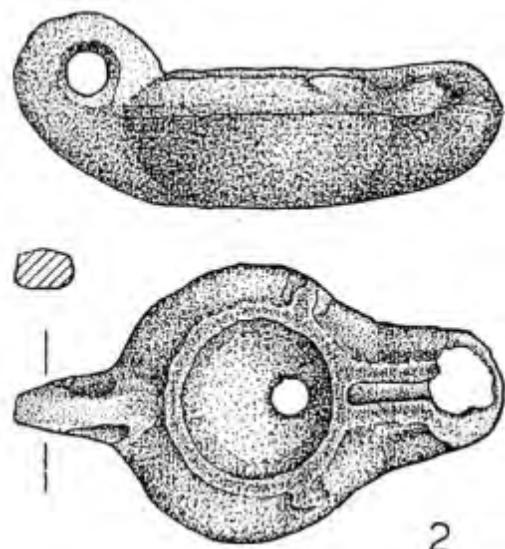
1. Bailey, D.M. Greek and Roman Pottery Lamps, Oxford University Press, 1972.



**Roman candlesticks (scale 1:2): The holes (left of illustrations) are thought to have enabled the extraction of the candle stub, presumably with a stick.**



*Roman lamp filler (Scale 4:5): Locally made in the late first century A.D. Found inside a burial urn during service trenching in New Street, St Dunstan's.*



*Above: Coarseware Lamp (scale 1:2): Locally made in the second century A.D. Found inside a cremation urn under Cranmer House, London Road.*

*Left: Fragment of fine ware lamp (scale 1:1): Probably made in Central Gaul before c. A.D. 70. This 'moulded' lamp from the Marlowe Theatre excavation is decorated with the figure of a horse.*

## 2. Post-Roman Pottery: Publication and Research

### Publication

All the figure-work for the Marlowe and Stour Street-Castle Street sites (forthcoming, **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vols V and VI respectively) has been completed, and some design aspects are figured below. The pottery report for Volume V (accompanying these figures) is complete, and includes coverage of the crucial Marlowe Saxon sequences. The report is now with H. B. M. C. for reading and copies have been sent to specialists and contributors for comment and refinement. The pottery section of Volume VI, with its assessment of the equally important Stour Street-Castle Street Saxon levels is virtually complete, and requires only minor modifications before submission to H.B.M.C. Two much shorter pottery reports have been finalised in recent months -one covering the 1984 St Augustine's Abbey excavation (forthcoming, **Archaeologia Cantiana**), the other the 1985 St Martin's Hill site (forthcoming, **Journal of the British Archaeological Association**). Both reports deal with Mid-Late Saxon assemblages, vital contributions to a hazy period of Canterbury's ceramic history. The groups to be published from these sites are a crucial complement to the Marlowe and Stour Street-Castle Street sequences.

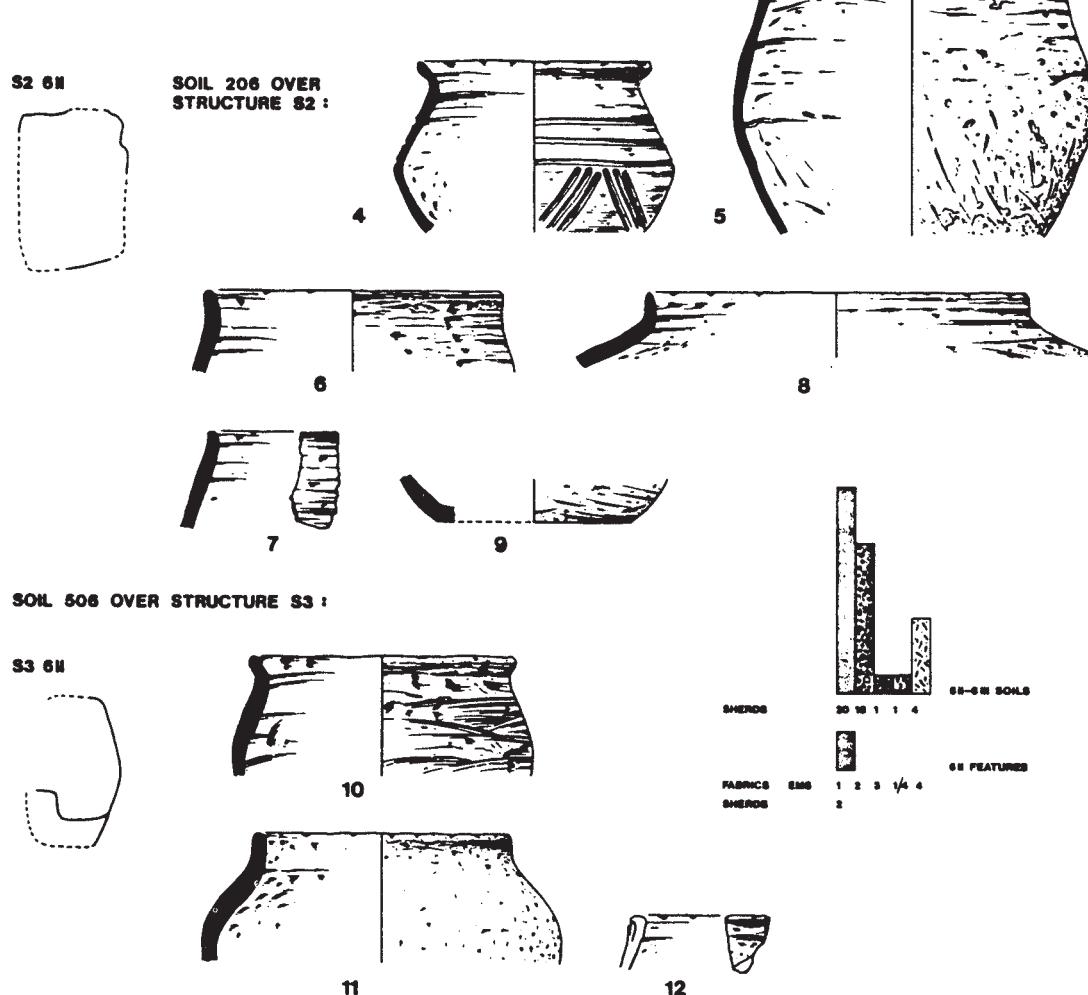
Apart from the academic importance of the above volumes, perhaps the most interesting aspect has been the actual figure compilation, and the examples briefly described and presented here reflect our desire to introduce a greater design flexibility

into the presentation of finds figures (it must be stressed however, that figures in the finished volumes will be much sharper in quality than the present examples, for which, of necessity, copies have had to be used).

The figure below is an extract from the Volume V Marlowe I Saxon sequences. Here the relationships between specific site contexts, the pottery they contain and the types and quantities of individual fabrics present are summarised in a composite figure. The use of reduced-size hut plans and the introduction or bar-graphs for the fabrics, all caption-linked, reduces the need for often tedious reference to other parts of the report, and in the case of the fabrics, to meaningless numerical appendices (at best), or to archives often never published (at worst). In this particular volume, fabric bar-graphs are also aids to the understanding and explanation of the important fabric trends throughout the site's sequence. Where possible, it is intended that these figures will be printed adjacent to their pertinent textual section.

The figure opposite is a portion of a fold-out summary sheet from Volume V, which combines key information elements from the Marlowe Saxon levels. This figure has been designed to show across-the-board relationships set against absolute chronology, with (at the bottom) a brief assessment of 'events'. Visual syntheses such as these, are of course, not intended to be final statements, but are a viable means of summarising the very considerable body of information that sites like the Marlowes produced. In the present figure, hut lengths are determined by their estimated period of use, with stippled portions indicating potential abandonment.

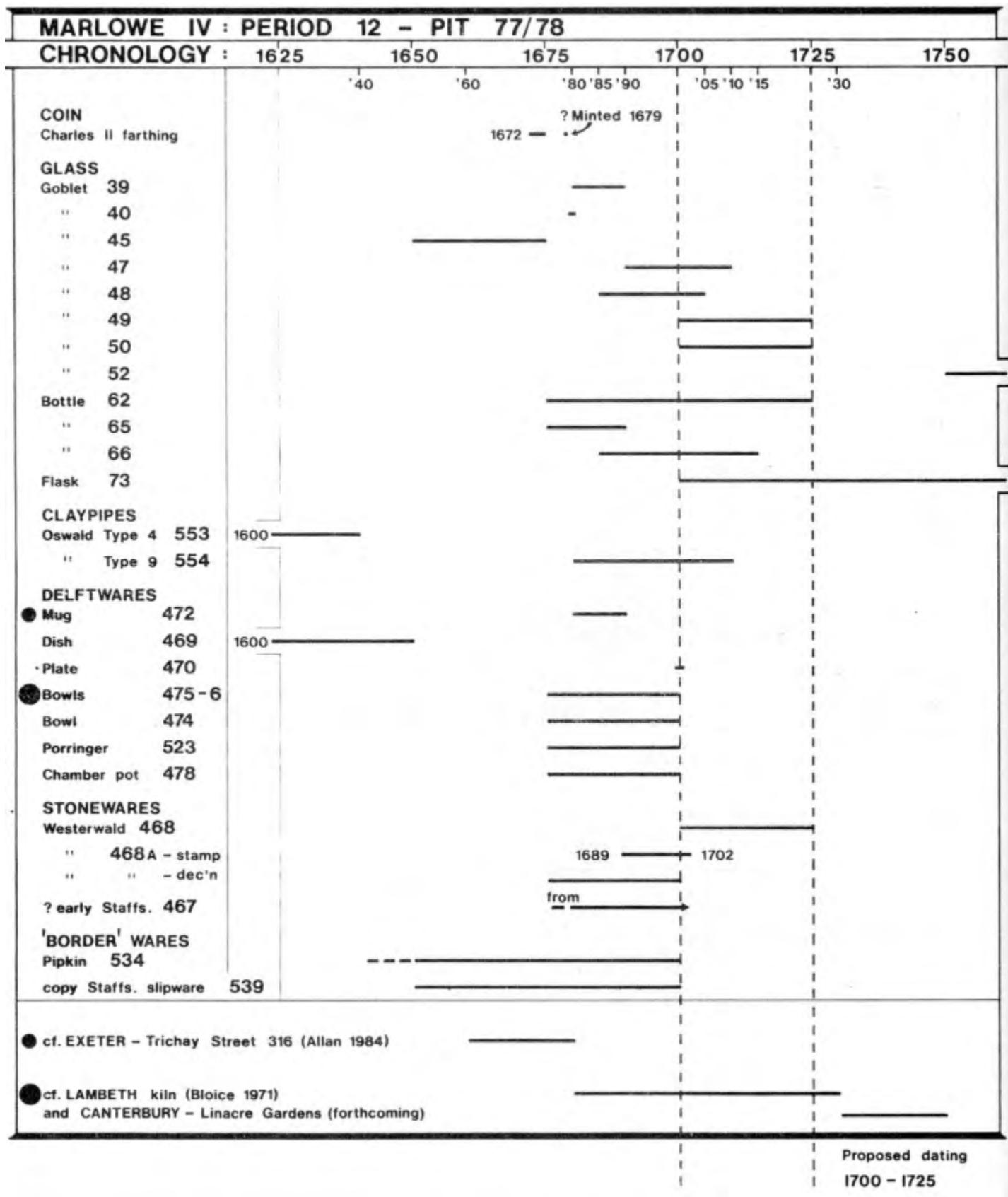
**PERIOD 6II-6III : SEALING PERIOD 6II FEATURES**



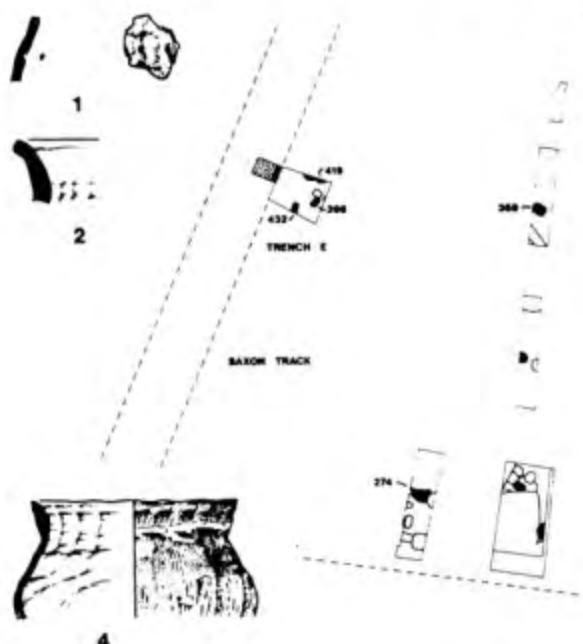
MARLOWE SITES : DARK EARTH and SAXON PHASES - SUMMARY								
CHRONOLOGY :	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575
PERIODS :	5		6I		6II		6III	
MARLOWE I SEQUENCE : FABRIC FRAMEWORK	EARLY - MID SAXON		EMS 1 EMS 2 EMS 4		I		II	
MID - LATE			limit of objectively acceptable amounts					
LATE SAXON								
KEY FINDS :	MARLOWE I		Pot 4		Bronze 3			
OTHER MARLOWES	Pot 160 Soil 569		Frere 30, 31 Tremissis					
IPSWICH - type :	M I	OTHERS						
STRUCTURES and MAIN : FEATURES	MARLOWE I		S1 [ ] FRERE Ht 1 S30		S2 [ ] S3 [ ] S4 [ ] S5 [ ] S6 [ ] S7 Porched		WELL 1061	
OTHER MARLOWES	S16 [ ] S17 [ ] S23 [ ] S26 [ ] S27 [ ]		S18 [ ] S25 [ ] S24 P'c'd [ ]					
INTERPRETATION :	M I	decay and	short - term occupation	prob hiatus	organised layout			overall layout renewal
OTHERS	dark earth		organised occupation layout	? poss. as M I				

The figure below summarizes the datable contents of a post-medieval pit, again from Volume V, and suggests the likely date of the group. This type of figure will be increasingly employed in future, where there is sufficient information. It immediately shows what elements are likely to be residual or intrusive, and supplied with a brief note to accompany the proposed dating, saves countless paragraphs of discussion, comparison and explanation.

The figure opposite is from the forthcoming St Martin's Hill report. Here Mid-Late Saxon pottery groups are shown in relation to the site, and key finds are highlighted. Formal relationships linking this pottery to that from St. Augustine's Abbey (1984) are aided visually by the re-use of a figure (inset) from the earlier excavation report. In the inset, hatching excludes non-relevant material.



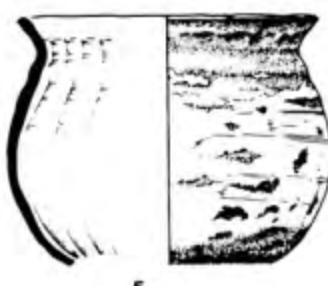
PIT 396  
and 1 Ipswich - type



PIT 419  
Ipswich - type

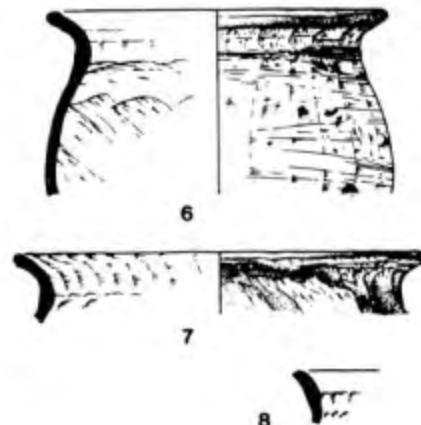


PIT 274



PIT 432  
Copper alloy No. 8  
1 Ipswich - type

PIT 368  
and 1 Ipswich - type



## Research

On the practical side, the 'spot-dating' of pottery immediately after washing and marking, a process shared between Marion and myself, is working extremely well since its introduction last year. In some cases (e.g. the St George's site, 1985) it has been possible for the site excavator to phase the site and write his report based almost entirely on these dates, with only a minimum of further reference to the original material. At a time when there is so much to do, and lay foundations for, this is proving to be a considerable success.

As intimated last year (**Annual Report** 1984-85, p.45,2.iii) the amount of archive information generated by the Marlowe and Stour Street-Castle Street sites, both in terms of statistics and artwork, has now made it possible to begin compiling a simple visual reference series for individual fabrics and their forms. Using original artwork, catalogued pottery forms are traced onto A3 size draughting film 'masters'. A3 xeroxes are made of these for in-house analytical purposes and stored in clear plastic folders (together with the original drawings). The film 'masters' can be re-used at an appropriate future date for the compilation of a publication Type Series.

The next figure is an example page, which when published in an A4 format, allows space for description/dating/discussion at the bottom and space in the gaps for other pottery analysts to add their own examples. Each publication will be supplied

with a brief explanatory introduction and will be specifically designed for the pottery analyst or researcher.

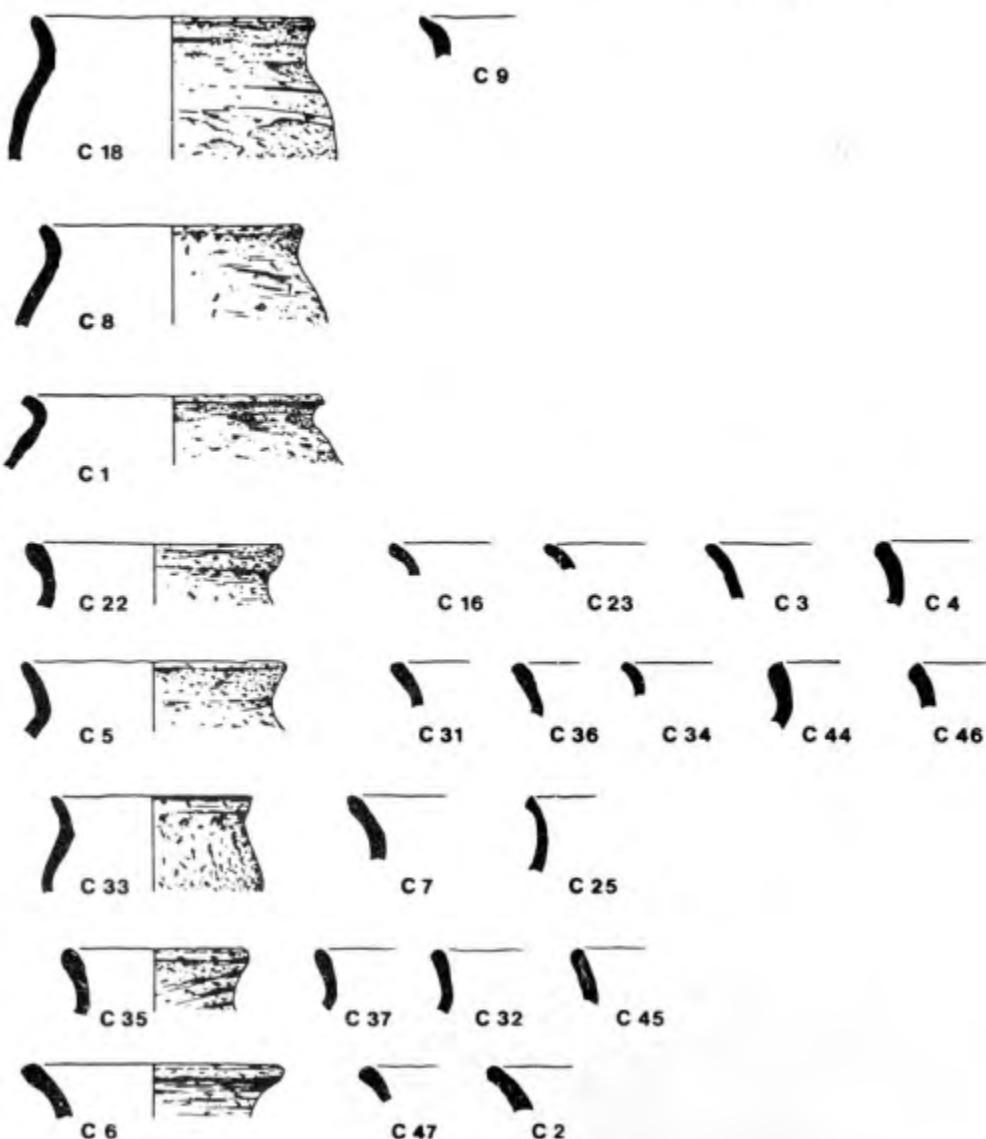
Two other aspects arising from the preparation of the Saxon portions of Volumes V and VI have been stamp decorated Anglo-Saxon pottery and imported **Ipswich type** wares. The Marlowe and Stour Street-Castle Street sites produced a small, but useful, collection of stamped pottery. These have been excellently photographed in-house by Andrew Savage, casts made with DAS modelling clay, and the results given to Lady Briscoe's **Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps**, a comprehensive national reference collection which Maggy Taylor and I had the pleasure of being shown earlier this year.

More recently the very considerable quantities of **Ipswich type** wares (and possibles) from Trust excavations necessitated a trip to the Ipswich Archaeological Trust for comparative/confirmation purposes. It was a most informative day, and I am particularly grateful for the hospitality provided by their Director, Keith Wade, and to Paul Blinkhorn, a former Trust site worker, for taking the trouble to lay out so much magnificent material and patiently check many Canterbury samples.

Right up to date, the July 1986 excavations at the small Pound Lane Barrett's garage site, produced on the first day of site clearance a large and exciting collection of mid or later twelfth century pottery, with the good possibility of more to come. The pottery is important for three reasons:-

## fabric EMS 4

**everted : curving**

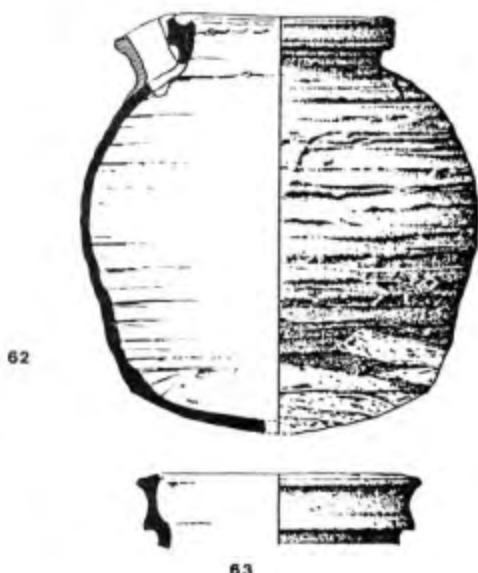
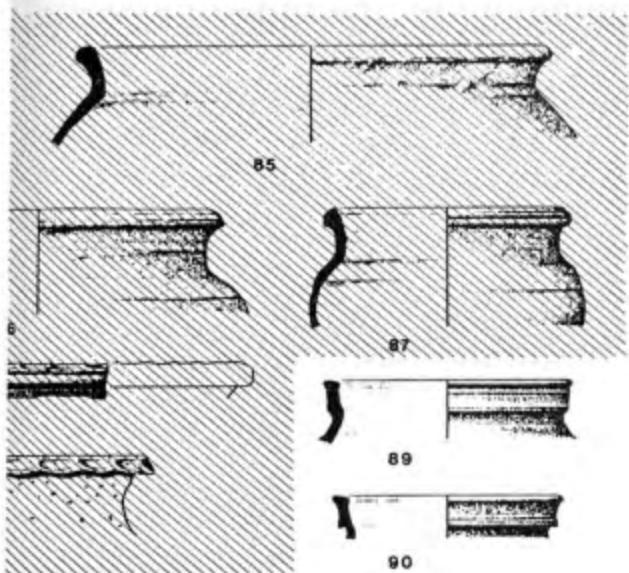
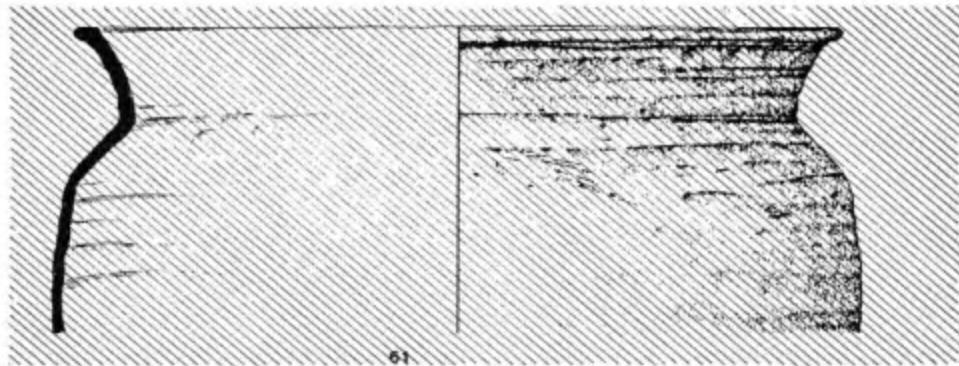


**a)** It appears to be deposited in a thick layer, amongst dark charcoal or ash-filled soil; it is accompanied by fragments of burnt clay or fractured clay 'bricks'; some of the pottery is considerably soft and under-fired. Though no true pottery 'wasters' have yet been found there is a strong possibility that a kiln, just inside the City wall, lies nearby. (Since writing this has been proved by excavation.) Rather more important:-

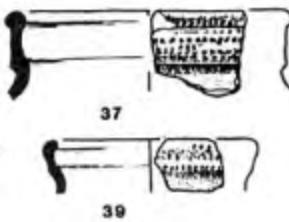
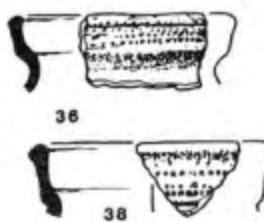
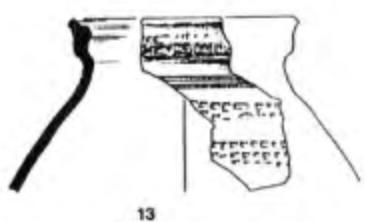
**b)** The sandy pottery is most unlikely to be imported, and in fact is similar to Tyler Hill products of the same twelfth century date. However, there are significant differences; the clay itself was better refined, the pots are harder fired, thrown much more competently and are in forms essentially unlike local products for the period. More specifically, some of the pitchers present are roulette-decorated, with good pattern, cut to a standard not apparently achieved by local potters. The figure diagonally opposite illustrates parts of two juxtaposed early medieval groups from the 1979 Almonry Chapel (Mintyard) excavations (forthcoming, **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. III). The four pitchers highlighted were sufficiently different in form and quality of manufacture (from other local vessels) to prompt John Hurst of H.B.M.C. to suggest close formal links with North France, and that we should not exclude the possibility of a French potter possibly working in Canterbury. The present site is producing rims identical to Nos 63 and 90, and pitcher base and body sherds close to No. 62. The presence from Barrett's of under-fired sherds makes it unlikely that we are recovering a quantity of just imported broken vessels.

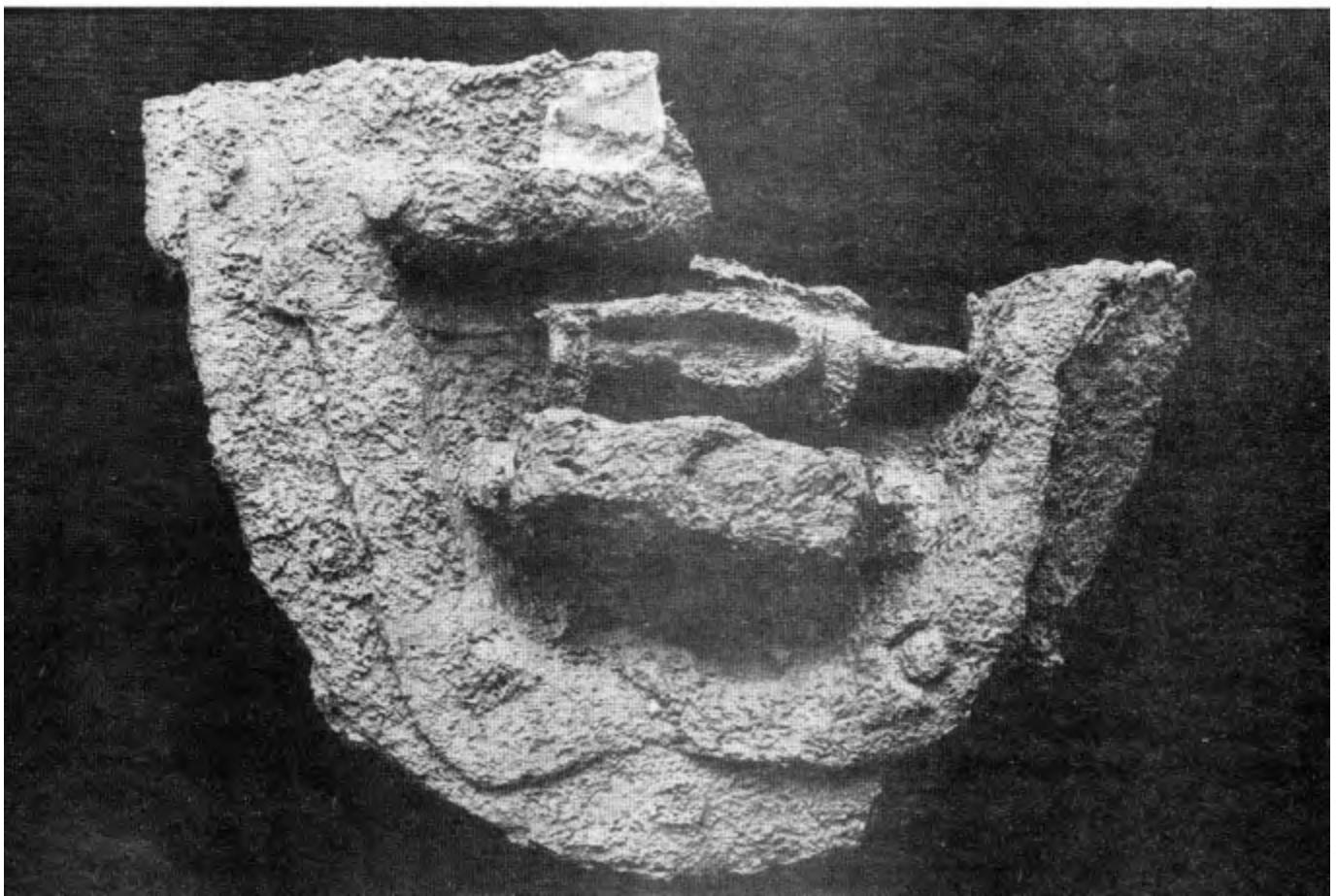
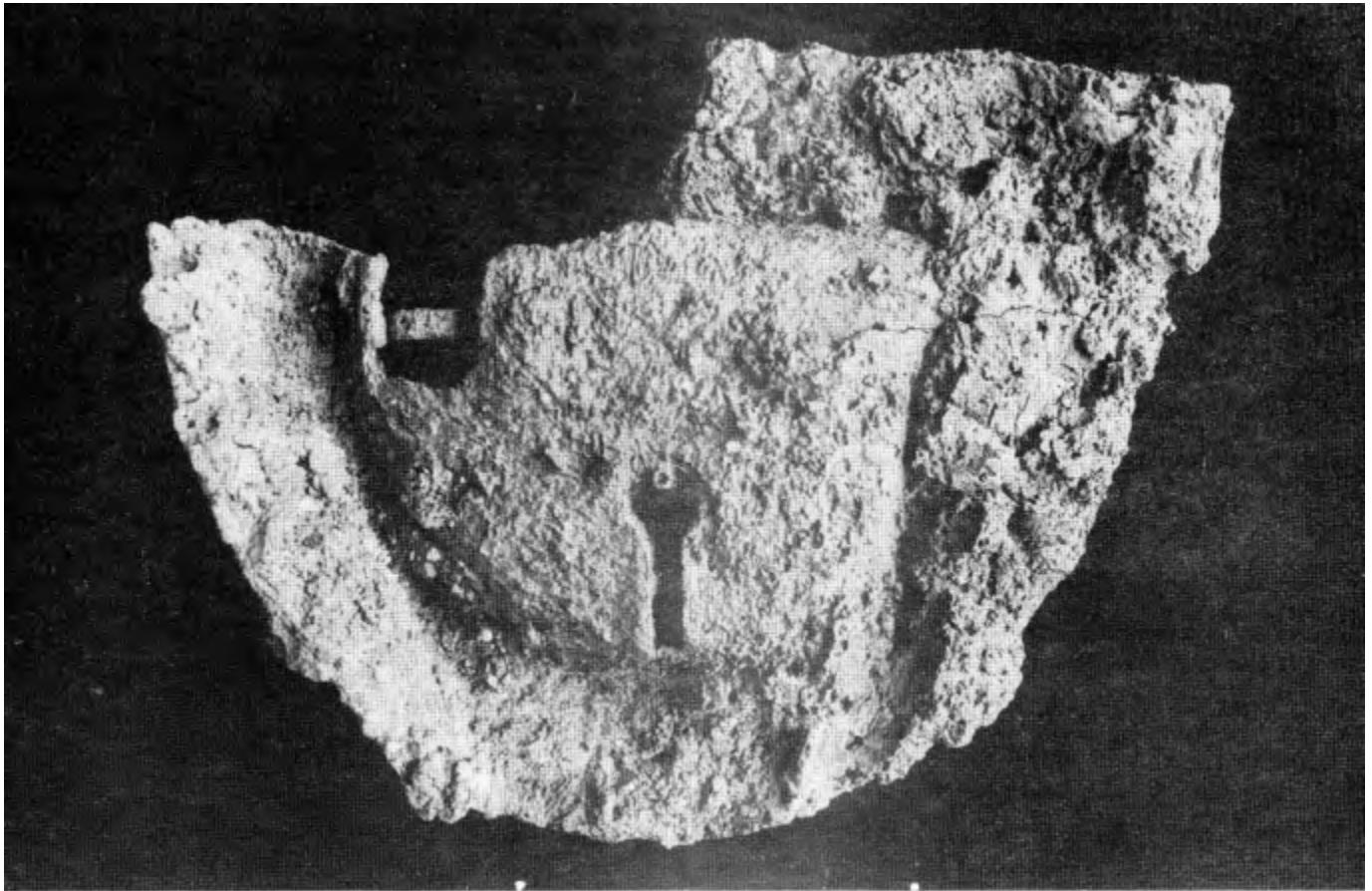
**c)** A further link with North France is the rouletted decoration on some pitcher sherds. It is identical in character to that from genuine North French or Low Countries imported grey wares (in a finer fabric) of twelfth century date. The quality of this decorative style is quite unlike that on pitchers now known to have been produced in a workshop at Brittancourt Farm, near Tyler Hill (see **Arch. Cant.**, XCIX, 1983, p. 130-1). This find, made by Wes McLaughlin, is still unpublished, but the site produced roulette-decorated pitcher rims identical to those illustrated here opposite (from the '**Aula Nova**' 1977 site, forthcoming, **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, Vol. III). The rouletting is quite different, crude and generally square-cut, never apparently achieving the neat diamond or triangular types present on genuine North French imports or the present Barrett's examples. Again comparison of the '**Aula Nova**' rims with those from the Almonry Chapel shows general similarities, but only general. There is no doubt in my mind that the Brittancourt Farm pitchers are poor copies, inspired by the neat, well thrown, sharply defined forms present in the material from the Barrett's site, itself perhaps produced by a French potter, or one with close knowledge of French products of the day. The '**Aula Nova**' examples were sealed beneath the document-dated foundations of that building, and dated to c. 1150-1155/60. On this evidence I dated the Brittancourt Farm kiln material tentatively to c. 1150-1160/5. The present finds must be close. The full potential has yet to be assessed, but this really is a most exciting discovery.

Nigel Macpherson-Grant.



*The Barrett's Kiln, during excavation.*





*Early Twelfth Century Lock from the C&A excavation*

### 3. Conservation and Small Finds

This section of last year's Annual Report ended with the statement that the final aspect of our work - the compilation of an archive for each site excavated and published - was going to keep us busy for much of the coming year. This prophecy was only too true. The sorting and packing of the vast quantities of material recovered from the Marlowe and Cakebread sites alone, has proved to be an elaborate and time consuming task. Five hundred regulation cardboard boxes were delivered to 92A in November and have been systematically packed and labelled until a daunting stack now awaits removal to the museum stores. Of course, valuable or precious finds go to the museum immediately after excavation, and with the opening of the new museum at the Poor Priests' Hospital, many of these are now on permanent display for the first time.

In December the finds section for the St Augustine's Abbey report was completed, followed in March by the full report on the St Martin's finds. These reports were submitted to **Medieval Archaeology** and the **Journal of the British Archaeological Association**, respectively.

In April we began work on the report of the small finds from St George's (C& A) site. We hope to be able to deal with a large part of the material in-house this time, although we will also draw on the help and advice of outside specialists, some of whom have already received objects which require their more detailed knowledge. Ian Goodall, from York, has already sent a note on an iron lock recovered from an eleventh-twelfth century pit. The lock is probably from a chest or similar furnishing and probably dates to the early twelfth century, a date which fits nicely with the pottery.

Since April Pan Garrard has also begun work on the finds section of the Highstead report - an unenviable task since the site was dug ten years ago and consequently the finds are dispersed far and wide.

Some work has continued on outstanding reports for Volumes V and VI of **The Archaeology of Canterbury**, those dealing with the Marlowe and Cakebread sites respectively. Again we have received patient help from specialists and again, thanks are due.

We made some new contacts in the specialist field this year following visits to 92A by researchers wanting to see our material. Seamus Ross, a post-graduate student at Oxford, came to look at our Saxon bronze pins, and consequently reported on them for us. Ian Ridler, who now works for North Devon Archaeological Unit, spent two days in freezing conditions looking at our bone combs. He has now agreed to write up the bone combs from St George's, including a finely decorated double-sided comb illustrated here. Indeed, he has described the bone and antler objects from Canterbury as 'amongst the best in the country'.

We made some visits ourselves. At the British Museum, Leslie Webster is looking at two Saxon brooches from St George's and Marion Archibald has already reported on the medieval coins from that site including the William I penny. John Cherry is going to publish the early eleventh century macehead from St George's in a forthcoming **Archaeologia Cantiana**. The macehead has been drawn by Lady Wilson

and is now displayed at the Poor Priests' Hospital. The Museum of London also houses very helpful individuals. Thanks are due in particular to Geoff Egan, Brian Spencer, John Clark and John Shepherd. At the Ancient Monuments Laboratory in London, thanks are again due to Justine Bayley and also to Paul Wilthew, who recently spent a day at Broad Street examining the metalworking debris from the St George's site. It is thought that bell-casting for St George's church may have been taking place there.

In the conservation department, work has been limited by lack of funding. Finds from St George's and several small sites in the city such as Christ Church College and the Archbishop's Palace garden, have been treated. Some assistance was given to the Kent Archaeological Society's excavation at Godmersham during August 1985. An exciting event was the removal and conservation of the unique in situ iron fittings of the late Roman gate, uncovered during the rescue excavation at the Ridingate. Martin Read of the Kent Area Museums Service carried out the operation. Our thanks are extended to him and to Karen Webster, for their help at the Ridingate, and throughout the year. Pan gave a talk on her conservation work at a meeting of the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

The Finds Research Group held meetings at Oxford and Cambridge, which we both attended. Notes on these meetings have already appeared in the Newsletter of the Friends. These notes won't be repeated here, but our thanks to the Friends, who meet our expenses on these and other trips, are again most warmly expressed.

Jane Elder and Pan Garrard.

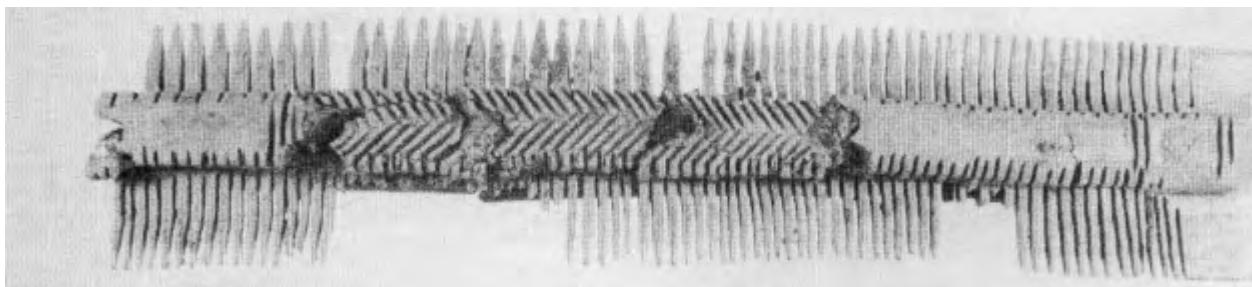
### 4. Finds Processing

Work has gone on steadily throughout the year and finds were dealt with from the following sites:-

Archbishop's Palace garden	Ridingate
Christ Church College	St George's Street (C&A)
Upper Bridge Street	St Margaret's Church
Cathedral Gate Hotel	St John's Place
Cathedral Reception Centre	St John's Hospital
Godmersham	Gorsley House
Fordwich High Street	Barham crossroads
Martins, 20 St Margaret's St	St Dunstan's sewer trench

This summer has brought the start of four new excavations - Stour Street, St John's Lane, Barrett's Pound Lane and Christ Church College. We are very fortunate in having Paul Falloway back with us to help with the resultant increase in finds. Our present M.S.C. team are a tremendous help, as are our stalwart volunteers. With us again for another summer is Avril, who drives over from Lenham, Judith who comes from Selling and Kathy is here once more from Boston, Connecticut. Barbara has given us enthusiastic support throughout the year. Our thanks are extended to them all.

Maggy Taylor.



Seventh Century Bone Composite Comb from C&A excavations

## VI. LECTURES AND EDUCATION WORK

Besides the various publications and exhibitions completed this year, a large number of lectures have been given by many members of the Trust staff. Mrs. Marjorie Lyle, our honorary Education Officer, has again lectured to numerous schools, societies and organisations on our behalf. She continues to run 'Heritage Weekends' in association with the Chaucer Hotel and is often to be seen selling Trust publications at functions and at lectures given by others throughout the year. The Trust owes Marjorie, for her work with the Trust Shop and as Honorary Education Officer, an enormous debt of gratitude.

An exhibition illustrating aspects of the Trust's work over the past decade was mounted at St Alphege Church, the Canterbury Urban Studies Centre, between 25th February and 15th March this year. The exhibition included a chronological history of Canterbury as seen through excavated evidence and the recording of standing buildings. Vignettes of some of the Trust's more spectacular finds were featured as centre-pieces of the exhibition. These included the double Roman 'murder' discovered under the Rosemary Lane Car Park, the Late Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon family burial from Adelaide Place and the early seventh century Anglo-Saxon bracteate found under Cranmer House, London Road.

A permanent exhibition of Canterbury's history is currently being prepared for display on the Morelli Bridge. This project, funded by Ricemans of Canterbury and Marks & Spencer, is the inspiration of Mr. Nigel Lee-Evans of Lee Evans Partnership,

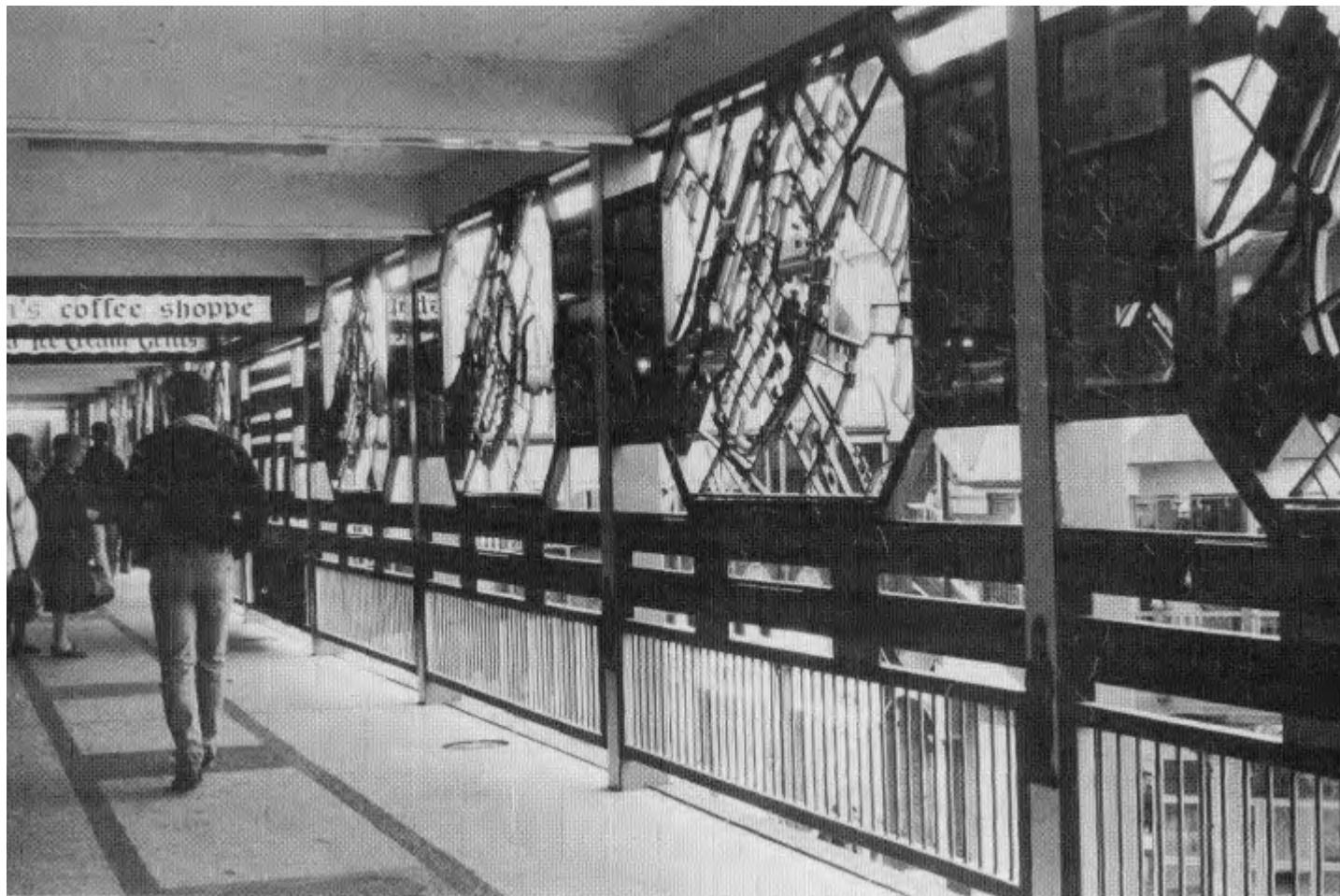
who commissioned the Trust on behalf of his clients to provide information and drawings for the scheme.

The exhibition takes the form of eight large panels each displaying aspects of the city's history at points in time, commencing with the Roman town and continuing through the Anglo-Saxon and late Anglo-Saxon periods to the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval Canterbury, and ending with two panels with details of Canterbury just after the war and the present city. The panels consist of a large map of the town in each period, cast in aluminium, with known historical and archaeological details engraved on coloured perspex set in the framework of the topographical plan. Four subsidiary panels surround each map, these contain specially commissioned drawings and text (in English and French) explaining the history of the town in each period.

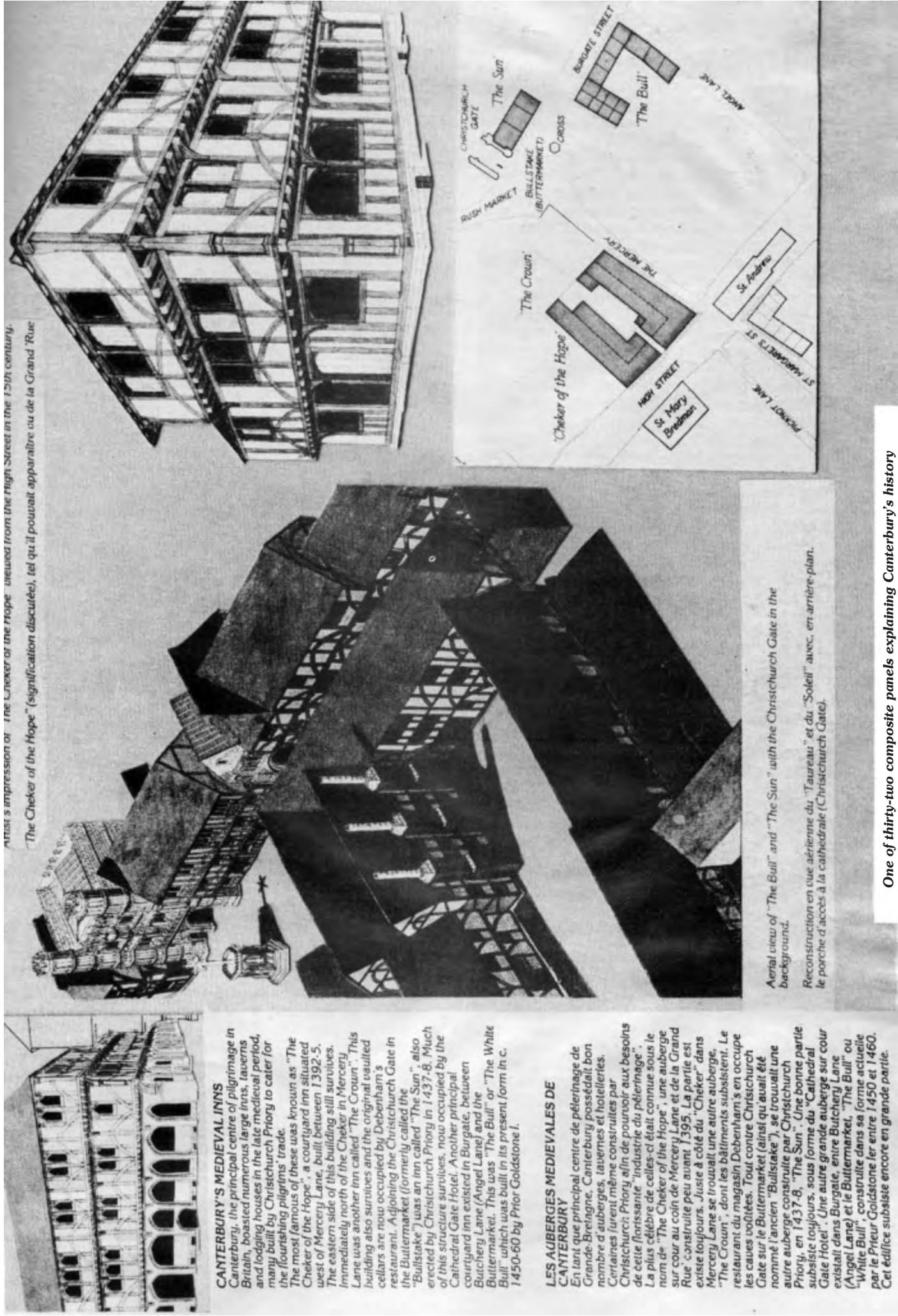
The artwork for the subsidiary panels was largely the work of John Bowen, Laurie Sartin, Jonathan Rady, John Lacey and Andrew Savage. Many original Trust photographs have been used for the scheme, as have photographs of prints and watercolours by courtesy of the Royal Museum Canterbury, the Dean & Chapter Archives, Mr C. Passey and Mr. M. Heenan.

The finished exhibition photographs, for mounting in the subsidiary panels, were by 'Photoclick' and the text and captions were type-set and printed by Parkers printers & designers.

To all these, individuals and commercial firms, we extend our thanks. We would also like to thank Mr Nigel Lee Evans and his clients for involving us in this exciting project, which will hopefully be completed by mid-October.



***The Morelli Bridge Exhibition***



Artist's impression of "The Cheker of the Hope" (signification discutée), tel qu'il pouvait apparaître vu de la Grand Rue.

**CANTERBURY'S MEDIEVAL INNS**

Canterbury, the principal centre of pilgrimage in Britain, boasted numerous large inns, taverns and lodging houses in the late medieval period, many built by Christchurch Priory to cater for the flourishing pilgrims' trade.

The most famous of these was known as "The Cheker of the Hope", a courtyard inn situated west of Mercury Lane, built between 1392-5. The eastern side of this building still survives. Immediately north of the Cheker in Mercury Lane was another inn called "The Crown". This building also survives and the original vaulted cellars are now occupied by Debenham's restaurant. Adjoining the Christchurch Gate in the Buttermarket (formerly called the "Bullstake") was an inn called "The Sun", also erected by Christchurch Priory in 1437-8. Much of this structure survives, now occupied by the Cathedral Gate Hotel. Another principal courtyard inn existed in Burgate, between Butchery Lane (Angel Lane) and the Buttermarket. This was "The Bull" or "The White Bull" which was built in its present form in c. 1450-60 by Prior Goldstone.

#### LES AUBERGES MEDIEVALES DE CANTERBURY

En tant que principal centre de pèlerinage de Grande-Bretagne, Canterbury possédait bon nombre d'auberges, tavernes et hôtelières. Certaines furent même construites par Christchurch Priory afin de pourvoir aux besoins de celle florissante "industrie du pèlerinage". La plus célèbre de celles-ci était connue sous le nom de "The Cheker of the Hope", une auberge sur cour au coin de Mercury Lane et de la Grand Rue construite peu avant 1395. La partie est existe toujours. Juste à côté du "Cheker" dans Mercury Lane se trouvait une autre auberge, "The Crown", dont les bâtiments subsistent. Le restaurant du magasin Debenham s'en occupe les caves voutées. Tout contre Christchurch Gate sur Buttermarket (ainsi qu'avait été nommée l'ancien "Bullstake"), se trouvait une autre auberge construite par Christchurch Priory, en 1437-8, "The Sun". Une bonne partie subsiste toujours, sous forme du "Cathedral Gate Hotel". Une autre grande auberge sur cour existait dans Burgate, entre Butchery Lane (Angel Lane) et le Buttermarket, "The Bull" ou "White Bull", construite dans sa forme actuelle par le Prieur Goldstone (environ 1450 et 1460. Cet édifice subsiste encore en grande partie.

Aerial view of "The Bull" and "The Sun" with the Christchurch Gate in the background.

Reconstruction en vue aérienne du "Taureau" et du "Soleil" avec, en arrière-plan, le porche d'accès à la cathédrale (Christchurch Gates).

One of thirty-two composite panels explaining Canterbury's history now displayed on the Morelli Bridge

## VII. THE FRIENDS OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

The Friends of the Trust continue to make good progress. Our numbers are about four hundred and during the 1985-86 financial year we were able to contribute more than £6,000 for the Trust's work. Two hundred and fifty friends have now covenanted, and this is particularly helpful, because of the continuity and additional income which it ensures.

We are essentially a group which is interested in all that the Trust undertakes for archaeology in Canterbury and the surrounding area. We have visited the Trust's activities in the city, including the excavations at 41 St George's Street, the Ridingsgate and St Margaret's Church and we are helping to finance the current dig in St John's Lane. We have also been to Godmersham, both last year and this, to view the Kent Archaeological Society's research and training excavation conducted by Tim Tatton-Brown. Further afield, Mr Lawrence Lyle kindly took a party of Friends earlier this summer to the 'Domesday 900' exhibition in the Great Hall at Winchester Castle.

With accommodation at the Chaucer Hotel, two successful Friends Heritage weekends have been held from Friday evening to Sunday lunch, and they resulted in modest additions to our funds. The weekends included specialist tours of the Cathedral - delightful candlelit occasions - of the City and of the District, following an introductory lecture by Mr Paul Bennett. Four further weekends have been arranged, from 31st October- 2nd November and 7th-9th November this year, and from 27th February-1st March and 6th-8th March in 1987. The second weekends in November and March will have a 'Norman' flavour to mark the anniversaries of Domesday Book and the death of the Conqueror. There are still some vacancies for each of these weekends and we hope that Friends will mention them to those whom they think might be interested, or come themselves.

Enquiries should be addressed to Mrs Marjorie Lyle, 3 Queen's Avenue, Canterbury, CT2 8AZ (0227 65745).

Lectures for the Friends have been given by Dr Derek Renn about Canterbury and Dover castles, by Miss Marion Green on 2,000 years of Canterbury pottery, by Mrs Pan Garrard on small finds and by Messrs Paul Blockley, (the Trust's Deputy Director), Alan Ward and John Rady on the Ridingsgate, St Margaret's Church and Stour Street excavations respectively. The Trust's Annual Lecture was given jointly by Messrs Tim Tatton-Brown and Paul Bennett. Most of our lectures take place at the Canterbury Centre, which we find excellent for the purpose. Once more, a Friend was good enough to make her garden available for a Produce and Coffee Morning, which contributed usefully to our funds, and our Annual Meeting was enlivened by an exhibition of unusual pottery kindly lent and arranged by a Friend. The former Dean of Canterbury and Mrs de Waal kindly lent their splendid house for our very successful Christmas Party.

Newsletters, four of which have been issued during the year and ten since we began in 1984, have served to keep the Friends, particularly those living outside Canterbury, informed of the Trust's work and of our own activities. Nancy Isaac has become our Hon. Secretary and Barbara Slimming has continued as Hon. Membership Secretary. I would like to thank them all for their work during the year, and also to thank Lawrence Lyle and Marjorie Lyle, our Hon. Publicity Officer, and Paul Bennett, Director of the Trust, for all their help in furthering and supporting the work of the Friends.

We would still like to increase our numbers to at least five hundred and so enable us to give yet greater support to the Trust, both financially and through the interest shown in its work by an even larger group of informed people. I suggest that this should be our aim over the next year.

Donald Baron

## VIII. THE SHOP

Thanks to excellent trade during the summer months, we have been able to make double repayments to the bank in June and July, so that since the accounts in March we have further reduced our bank debt to under £6,000. We could therefore be debt-free six months ahead of schedule and at all events by the end of the current financial year to March 1987.

I hope to run the shop for one complete year entirely for the Trust's current needs so that the Management Committee can assess in March 1988 whether it is better to sell, sub-let, mortgage or continue to operate the shop.

We have also been able to put by £1,000 to complete the Historic Building Grant work on the roof, chimney and dormers by the end of September. Lettings of the flatlets have again been continuous during the student vacation and the rooms are booked for the coming academic year. Our double room is now let as an office to our York partners, Heritage Projects Ltd, at least until Christmas.

We have invested in new stock; principally Denby made mugs (£ 1.50), T-shirts and diaries and are selling the Friends' cards and calendars vigorously. We sell regularly at charity fairs, on sites and at conferences as well as to participants at our Heritage weekends. Thanks to the co-operation of Canterbury City Council's printing and tourism units we have also done well since taking on the printing and selling of the Trust's 35p leaflets on Canterbury's major buildings and/or current digs. The 'Nearly-New' scheme now accounts for nearly a third of our business and we have leafleted profitably in areas of Canterbury where people do not normally think of bringing us their cast-offs.

I am very grateful to all our generous donors, our regular contributors to the nearly-new scheme and my gallant band of permanent helpers. We are woefully thin on the ground however, and must have more people ready to fill in or be called on in an emergency. We have been fortunate not to have had any serious trouble or shop-lifting when helpers have had to work single-handed. We also need the help of sedentary or house-bound friends who could package cards, fold leaflets, sew buttons on card or do minor mending. Please ring **450766** if you can offer any kind of help. Finally, I must put on record my thanks to Stanley Kemsley who keeps our finances in such good order and to Donald Baron who is always at hand, always patient and always optimistic.

Marjorie Lyle.

## IX. ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Council and Committees

Professor Nicholas Brooks has resigned. Victor de Waal has resigned on vacating the Deanery of Canterbury, but Archdeacon John Simpson, the new Dean, has agreed to take his place. Cllr S.W. Burden has replaced Cllr Lawrence Shirley as the K.C.C. representative, whilst Tom Hassall, now Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England) rejoins the Council, replacing John Schofield as representative of the C.B.A. Captain Tempest Hay has joined the Council and the Management Committee.

Dr Frank Panton has succeeded Donald Baron as Chairman of the Management Committee which has had a busy year owing largely to the negotiations connected with the Pilgrim's Project in St Margaret's Church.

The Trust is most grateful for the help given by retiring members and hopes that new members will enjoy their association with us.

Lawrence Lyle.

## 2. Premises

As many Friends and followers of the Trust are already aware, the lease on our premises at 92A Broad Street lapsed some time ago. As a consequence of this, Kent County Council (the owners of the property) gave us notice to quit. The joint tenants of Broad Street, Denne's Builders, have already moved to their Head Offices at Bramling and the Trust are now the sole residents.

Prior to the 'falling in' of the lease the Trust had put forward to Kent County Council and the Manpower Services Commission various propositions for extending the term of our existing lease, or for purchase of those parts of the property we currently occupy, in order to carry through a scheme for refurbishment and redecoration. The buildings we occupy at the moment are extremely dilapidated and an upgrading of our working environment was and is considered to be of singular importance and a matter of great urgency. The submission of Kent County Council's 'Notice to Quit' precipitated a sequence of events which now leaves us with an option to purchase the entire office with yard and outbuildings included. Negotiations for the purchase of 92A Broad Street are currently in progress and will, in the not too distant future be hopefully settled in our favour. The land our premises occupy is far more valuable than the standing buildings and as a consequence the Trust will have to pay far more for a secure 'base of operations' than we had at first anticipated. Further still the repairs to the existing buildings will be more costly than we had envisaged. In brief, we now have an opportunity to secure our base of operation for the future . but at a premium. Needless to say there is a great element of risk involved in this venture, and we sincerely hope that assistance will come from many quarters.

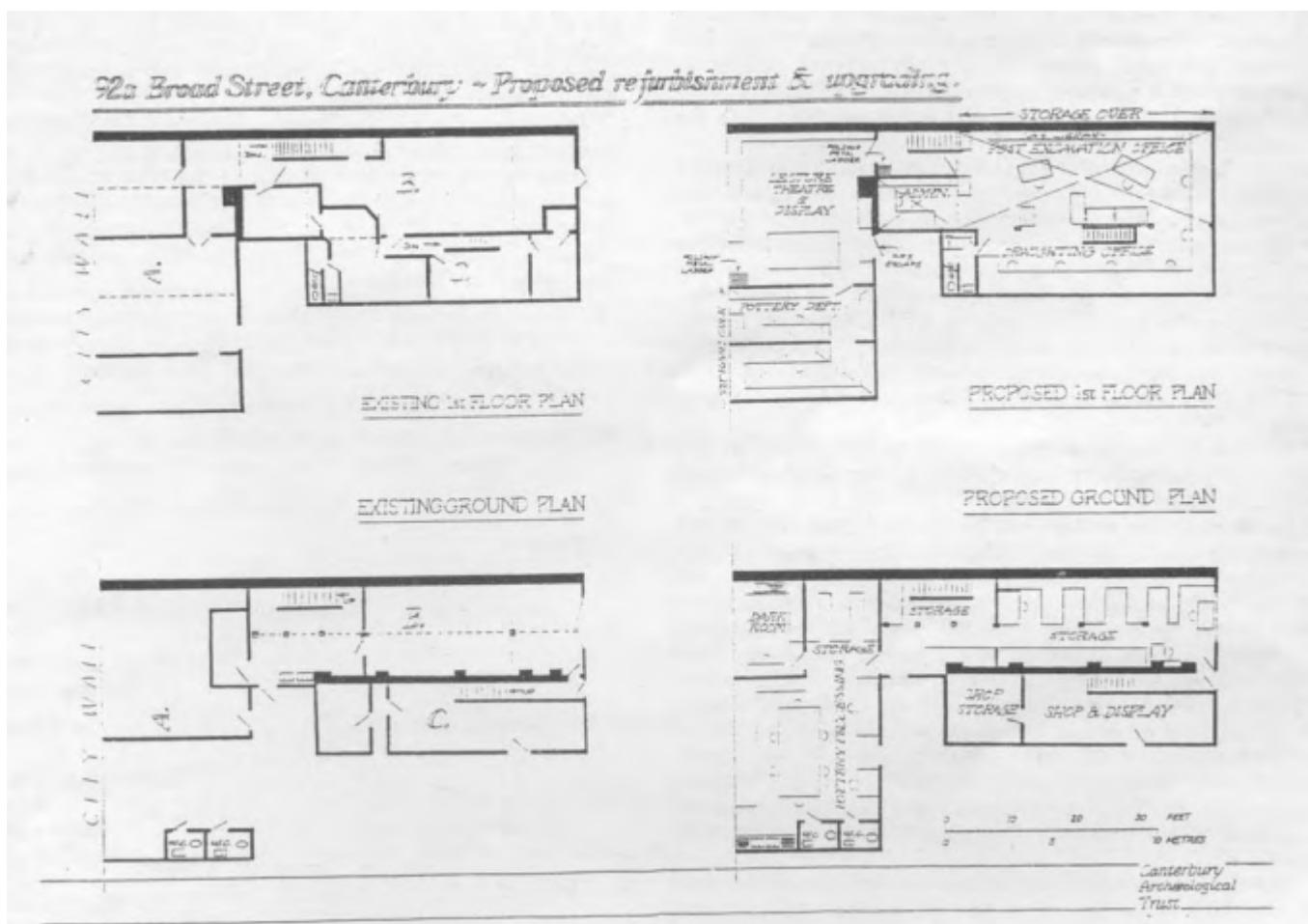
The following is a broad outline of the scheme we have put forward to the Manpower Services Commission for help with the rebuilding and redecoration work, which will go some way to explain the future plans for the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's offices at 92A Broad Street.

## The Scheme: A Broad Outline

92A Broad Street was formerly a builders' yard with workshops, stores and offices. The present offices situated at the north end of the yard, the subject of this outline, were built in the early nineteenth century. They comprise three individual units. **Building A:** a brick and timber structure built against the city wall, with w.c., parking bay and store room/Boiler room under and large workshop over. **Building B:** set at right angles to A, extends across the north end of the yard to the line of Broad Street. This structure, comprising major elements of a mid seventeenth century box framed domestic building (with brick nogging) is underpinned in brick. The street frontage gable end is distinctively weatherboarded. This building was repositioned on the site in the nineteenth century. Building B presently contains ground floor storage/finds processing and first floor storage. **Building C:** is a lean-to extension built against the south wall of Building B in the early twentieth century. This element currently contains draughting office/secretarial facilities and w.c. on the first floor and office/showroom on the ground floor.

The premises were in 1977 considered to offer only a temporary combined office, work area and stores. We have always anticipated a move to larger well appointed, permanent offices with better public access, storage facilities and much improved working conditions. Recent financial problems have, however, finally ruled out any possible move and now, nearly ten years on, an exciting alternative scheme to upgrade and improve our 'temporary' home to 'permanent' status has been drawn up.

The existing buildings and facilities have been objectively reassessed by the Trust staff and a design accommodating all the present work departments together with facilities sorely needed, but not provided for in the present arrangement, have been included in the scheme. The structural integrity and stability of the existing fabric has necessarily dictated the subdivision of the various working areas. The arrangements outlined below



should considerably strengthen the existing building and every attempt will be made to expose original fabric to enhance the character of each building unit.

## The Ground Floor Area

The ground floor area of Building B (formerly a machine shop) is presently used for finds storage and the primary processing of archaeological material. It is proposed to convert most of the ground floor area for the temporary storage of finds prior to their dispatch to the Royal Museum, when post-excavation publications processes have been completed. The western bay at ground level, separated from the remaining ground floor area by a fire wall, is a major fire exit and will contain such storage space as is permitted by the Fire Officer. An internal security door will be located at the foot of the stairs leading up to first floor level in Building C.

Building C at ground floor level (with its large windows facing onto the street) will be used for changing exhibitions and displays and as a shop selling Trust publications. The small office located at the west end of the block at ground floor level will be used as the shop store.

The ground floor area of Building A will be converted for finds processing, accommodating a photographic dark room in its north-west corner.

## The First Floor Area

The first floor of Buildings B and C will be amalgamated as a combined draughting and post-excavation office. The surviving fenestration in the south wall of Building B will be retained and exposed as a functional and decorative feature to light part of the area. The existing openings in the south wall will be strengthened to allow passage. The Canterbury Archaeological Society Library (currently stored at the Poor Priests' Hospital) will hopefully be installed in continuous shelving against the north wall of Building B, extending across the three bays. The loading door in the east wall of Building B, opening onto Broad Street, will be replaced in glass to provide more light. The existing window at eaves level in the north wall of Building B (in the centre of the fourth bay east) will also be refurbished as a light well to provide additional natural light. The new post-excavation area will be floored over, with the exception of the northern half of the western bay, which will remain open to the roof. This will enable limited storage over the post-excavation area and heat retention, with access via a folding metal ladder situated in the 'open' half bay.

The southern two bays of Building A, at first floor level will be partitioned off for the pottery department. This area will be floored over at eaves level, with access for limited storage via a folding metal ladder. The remaining first floor area will remain open to the roof. The city wall throughout will be repaired and exposed as a major feature of the room. This large 'open' area will provide a much needed small lecture theatre and display area.

The general public will have access to the lecture/display area and members of the Canterbury Archaeological Society will have access to the Library.

In all areas the existing walls will be re-clad with plaster boards. Fire walls indicated by the Fire Officer will be lined with fireproof cladding. Fire escapes, fire doors, alarms, etc., will also be installed. Security doors, night lighting and an alarm system will be installed. External walls will be insulated between existing external and internal cladding. Roof claddings will be insulated. Where possible existing 'open' rooms (open to the roof) will be sealed over with limited storage over and stair access to loft space will be provided. Some existing ceilings need only be refurbished with hardboard, others need to be furbished in plasterboard, with chipboard floors over. The existing roof claddings of peg tile and slate are in a reasonable condition and need only nominal repair at this time.

In only two areas are major repairs needed. The eastern wall of Building A at first floor level must be replaced and refurbished with large windows. Four structural posts are needed at ground and first floor level in the eastern bays of Building B. The buildings need to be rewired and plumbed.

It is proposed that the work should be carried out in five separate stages, perhaps over a period of 18-24 months. The work for the first year is anticipated to be as follows:

### Stage 1

Repairs, refurbishment and decoration of exterior Buildings A, Band C (4 months).

### Stage 2

Refurbishment of first floor, Buildings B and C (4 months).

### Stage 3

Refurbishment of first floor interior, Building A (4 months).

The remaining stages are as follows:

### Stage 4

Refurbishment of ground floor, Building A and B (4 months).

### Stage 5

Refurbishment of ground floor, Building C (4 months).

Paul Bennett

## 3. Finance

This year the Accounts (see Appendix C) have been arranged to show a complete separation between English Heritage and all other projects. It will be seen that English Heritage support decreased by 9 per cent (£3,887) in 1985/86 as compared with 1984/85. Fortunately, other organisations increased their contributions for rescue archaeology in Canterbury. In these days of increasing building developments in the city, the exploration of Roman, Saxon and medieval Canterbury must be carried out now or be forever made impossible by the destruction necessarily involved in modern building operations. The list of these organisations is given on page 4 below, under 'Other Income', the three largest contributors being the Canterbury City Council, Brador Properties and the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to all these supporters who provided 61 per cent of our income without which the Trust would have ceased to exist. Instead, as the Balance Sheet shows, the previous year's debt has been cleared and a small surplus appears in the Trust Capital Account.

The Accounts for the Trust's shop and the Publication Account again show a satisfactory state of affairs.

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

George 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.\*  
Cllr Bernard Collins  
Mrs Margaret Collins

The Mayor of Canterbury (Chairman)

Frank Panton, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., C.Chem., F.R.S.C., F.R.Ae.S., F.R.S.A.\* (Vice-Chairman)

Canterbury Museums Officer: K.G.H. Reedie, 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.

Mrs Caroline Simpson, B.A.

The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Reverend John Simpson, M.A.

Professor John Wacher, B.Sc., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

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

Mrs Margaret Sparks, M.A.\*

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

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

David Anning, F.C.A.

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

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

Charles Barker

Bruce Webster, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.

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

One person appointed from each of the following bodies:-

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

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

Rescue - The Trust for British Archaeology:

University of Kent at Canterbury: Andrew Webster, M.A.\*

Canterbury Archaeological Society: Mrs Pan Garrard

Kent County Council: Cllr S.W. Burden

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

Royal Archaeological Institute: Brian Davison, F.S.A.

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

Association of the Men of Kent and Kentish Men: John Parsons

Heritage Projects Limited: Peter Addyman, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

Three members of Canterbury City Council:-

Cllr Peter Lee (Leader of the Council)

Cllr Hazel McCabe

Cllr Bernard Collins

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

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

Non-voting Members:-

Christopher Gay, L.L.B. (City Chief Executive)

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

Roger Thomas, B.A. (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England))

\* = Members of the Management Committee

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

Hon. Auditors: Hill Vellacott (Mr David Anning)

## **APPENDIX B**

### **MEMBERS OF STAFF**

#### **Core Unit Team**

Paul Bennett	Director
Paul Blockley	Assistant Director and Senior Field Officer

#### **Excavation Staff**

Jonathan Rady	Field Officer and Draughtsman
Alan Ward	Site Supervisor
Ian Anderson	Site assistant and Numismatist

#### **Finds Staff**

Marion Green	Finds Co-ordinator, Romano-British Pottery Analyst
Nigel Grant	Prehistoric and Post-Roman Pottery Analyst

Jane Elder  
Pan Garrard  
Andrew Savage  
Maggy Taylor

Small Finds Officer and Editorial Typist  
Small Finds Officer and Conservator  
Pottery Assistant/Amphora analyst, photographer and Administration, Wages  
Finds Processing Supervisor Samian Ware Analyst

**Building Recording**  
John Bowen

Architectural Draughtsman and Graphic Artist

**Administration and Publication**  
Janet Strugnell  
Elizabeth Edwards  
Margaret Sparks

Director's Secretary (part-time)  
Editorial Assistant (part-time)  
Honorary Documentary Historian

**Project Based Staff**

Mark Houlston	Site Assistant
Alan Pope	) Site Worker
Wendy Murphy	)
Caroline Rigg	)
Niall Donald	)
Steve Ouditt	)
Adrian Morton	)
Rebecca Gilbert	)



Sub

**Manpower Services Commission Team**

Jon Holley (Supervisor)	Bruce Claughton
Dennis Scott (Ganger)	Sue Constant
Tim Allen	John Elliott
Kevin Appleton	Shane Farrier
Rupert Austin	Nick Hankin
Clive Barham	Steve Heenan
Alan Bishop	Bob Jones
Paulo Brivio	John Lacey
Jill Butler	Martin Lucas
Nick Vadasz	

Phil Mayne
Mike McDonnell
Patrick Murphy
Boris Pennington
Austin Rees
Jez Robinson
Andrea Rouen
Neil Sawyer
Grant Shand



## APPENDIX C

### THE M.S.C. TEAM

The Canterbury City Council administered Manpower Services Scheme for Archaeology and Conservation has proved to be immensely successful. Despite 'initial' teething problems in the latter part of last year due mainly to a lack of continuity from one archaeological project to another, the last nine months have proved to be highly productive.

Approximately thirty individual archaeological projects have been undertaken since November last year, all involving a measure of M.S.C. involvement. The successful completion of these projects, mainly large and small excavations, most in advance of redevelopment, is largely due to the enthusiastic participation and developing skills of our M.S.C. team. Indeed, without the collective effort of the individuals involved and the close liaison that has developed between the Trust and the administrators of the scheme, many of these projects could not have been undertaken. We have, over the past nine months, succeeded in interweaving the members of the M.S.C. team into the established framework of our organisation; to such a degree that they effectively interact as a single workforce responding to the increasing demands of excavation in advance of development across the town.

The M.S.C. team have become an essential component of the Trust, both administratively and physically. Archaeological work, most specifically excavation, is expensive. M.S.C. involvement allows for a larger workforce than the finance given by the developer will allow for. The lively interest and developing expertise of the team have proved them to be a most effective addition to our small paid core unit workforce. Many of the existing core unit team were once M.S.C. employees, and it is our intention to supplement our paid team with a further three or more individuals chosen from the existing M.S.C. workforce.

The existing M.S.C. team has undoubtedly been one of the most successful to work with the Trust. Although this is to a degree a measure of the quality of Canterbury's archaeological deposits and the interest generated in the team by interesting

finds etc; a great deal of credit must go to Mr J. Holley and Mr D. Scott, the Team Supervisor and Ganger. Their own interest in archaeology and leadership have been the catalyst for the effective welding of M.S.C. and Trust workforces. To them and to the Trust's own core unit supervisors full credit should be given.

Canterbury is on the threshold of a development boom. If archaeological work is to precede redevelopment then both time and finance have to be built into each and every development schedule. Given that developers for various reasons (high land price, high building cost, high interest rates) are not prepared to under write the 'full' cost of excavation work then we will, for the foreseeable future, rely on our Manpower Service Team to bridge the financial gap and assist us to record Canterbury's threatened buried heritage for posterity.

Paul Bennett



# APPENDIX D

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31st March 1986.

### REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The company was incorporated on 2nd August 1979 and acquired all the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated association "Canterbury Archaeological Trust". The principal activities of the company remained unchanged from those of the unincorporated association, that is to advance the education of the public in Archaeology and to acquire and promote knowledge of the past of and in Canterbury and the surrounding area. During the year the Trust purchased the freehold premises at 72 Northgate, Canterbury, which with the help of volunteers made a substantial contribution to the Trust's income.

### RESULTS

The results of the Trust for the year ended 31st March 1986 show an excess for the year of £7,673 (1985 Deficit £6,520); on its main account, and an excess of income over expenditure on its publications account of £414 (1985 £66) and on its shop account a net profit of £12,996 (1985 £13,584).

### DIRECTORS

The directors during the year were:-

Dr. Walter Frank Jenkins	(Chairman)
Prof. George Cunliffe McVittie	
Lancelot Donald Abel Baron	
Francis Harry Panton	(Appointed 1st September 1985)
Clr. Mrs. Margaret Mary Scott-Knight	(Resigned 15th September 1985)

### SECRETARY

The secretary during the year was Lawrence D. Lyle.

### REGISTERED OFFICE

92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent.

### AUDITORS

Hill Vellacott, Chartered Accountants, have indicated their willingness to be re-appointed as auditors of the Trust in accordance with the provisions of Section 384(1) of the Companies Act 1985.

### BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

20th June 1986  
Lawrence D. Lyle  
Secretary

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

To the Members of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

We have examined the accounts set out on pages 51 to 52 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 1986 and of the excess and the source and application of funds of the Trust for the year ended on that date, and the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985.

7 Dane John,  
CANTERBURY, Kent. CT1 2QS  
20th June 1986

HILL VELLACOTT  
Chartered Accountants

### BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1986

	1986	1985	1986	1985
ASSETS EMPLOYED				
Current Assets				
Cash at Bank	11,871.70	5,019.06		
Petty Cash Float	40.00	40.00		
	11,911.70	5,059.06		
Current Liabilities				
Sundry Creditors	5,303.47	6,123.84		
	6,608.23	(1,064.78)		
	£6,608.23	£(1,064.78)		

### FINANCED BY:

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

Balance brought forward	(5,889.41)	(369.04)	
Excess/(Deficit) for the year	7,673.01	(6,520.37)	
	783.60	(6,889.41)	
	£6,608.23	£(1,064.78)	
	-----	-----	

DR. W.F. JENKINS

}  
} Directors

PROF. G.C. MCIVITIE }  
} (See also Balance Sheet on page 52)

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1986

	1986	1985
<b>INCOME</b>		
I. English Heritage (H.B.H.C.) Projects:-		
Archbishop's Palace Post - Excavation	4,374.00	
Small Sites	2,000.00	
C & A Excavation (41 St. Georges St.)	10,000.00	
C & A Post-Excavation	1,788.00	
Marlowe Archive	6,553.00	
Cakebread Robey Archive	4,425.00	
St. Martin's Hill Post-Excavation	6,500.00	
Archive Assessment Project	1,687.00	
West Stourmouth Church	250.00	
Cakebread Robey Post-Excavation	14,580.00	
Marlowe Theatre Post-Excavation	7,088.00	
Church Lane/St. Radigund's Post-Excavation	4,580.00	
St. Augustine's Abbey Post-Excavation	5,210.00	
St. Martin's Hill Excavation	7,030.00	
Crundale and Bekesbourne Palace Surveys	1,442.00	
Andrews Survey Drawings	550.85	
Fire Precautions	883.00	
	37,577.00	41,463.85
II. Other Income:-		
Kent Archaeological Society Grants	3,590.59	1,000.00
Friends of the C.A.T. - grants and small payments	6,413.10	5,600.00
General Public Donations (See Note 3)	1,233.50	1,389.72
British Museum Grant	1,000.00	1,000.00
Pilgrim Trust Grant	3,000.00	3,000.00
St. John's Hospital Fee	1,436.00	
Kent County Council Grants	3,000.00	1,000.00
Canterbury Excavation Committee	341.08	
British Archaeological Trust (Rescue)	375.00	750.00
City of Hereford Fee	528.00	
Interest:		
National Westminster Bank PLC	781.83	336.10
Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal Fund	1,575.47	866.44
Miscellaneous Minor Surveys	825.00	
Canterbury City Council Fees	11,506.98	12,625.61
Brader Properties (C & A)	10,000.00	-
Peter Nathan Cultural Trust	2,500.00	-
Liberty PLC	1,020.00	-
Anonymous Donor	3,750.00	-
Wolfson Foundation	5,000.00	-
B.P. Group of Companies	1,000.00	-
Miscellaneous Receipts and Refund s	899.55	-
Minor Grants and Fees	1,597.86	-
C.A.T. Appeal Fund Grant	1,262.31	-
	£97,083.19	£71,561.80

	1986	1985
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
I. English Heritage (H.B.H.C.) Projects:-		
Archbishop's Palace Post - Excavation	1,259.00	
Small Sites	3,646.26	
C & A Excavation (41 St. Georges St.)	10,000.00	
C & A Post-Excavation	2,374.74	
Marlowe Archive	7,323.20	
Cakebread Robey Archive	4,682.39	
St. Martin's Hill Post-Excavation	7,449.78	
Archive Assessment, Project	1,969.77	
West Stourmouth Church	321.41	
Cakebread Robey Post-Excavation	15,992.89	
Marlowe Theatre Post-Excavation	7,206.08	
Church Lane/St. Radigund's Post-Excavation	8,603.11	
St. Augustine's Abbey Post-Excavation	6,498.22	
St. Martin's Hill Excavation	7,053.05	
Crundale and Bekesbourne Palace Surveys	1,398.61	
Andrews Survey Drawings	657.72	
Fire Precautions 92a Broad Street, Canterbury	912.32	
II. Non-H.B.H.C. Projects:-		
Conservation	642.10	3,377.83
Surveys and Building Recording.	5,478.85	10,993.74
North Lane Site	2,665.39	
Friends Pottery Research	2,889.23	2,374.94
Administration, Insurances and Sundry Charges	2,038.27	
Godiumham Training Excavation	2,590.59	
Nine Minor Sites	2,426.39	
Archbishop's Palace Garden	3,810.00	
Christchurch College Site	1,421.75	
St. Margaret's Church Excavation	4,951.30	
Ridinggate Excavation	430.90	
Cakebread Robey Post-Excavation	6,305.95	
Marlowe Post-Excavation	9,310.52	
Church Lane/St. Radigund's Post-Excavation	713.91	
C & A Excavation	9,612.14	
	£89,410.18	£78,082.17
Excess/Deficit for the Year	£7,673.01	£(6,520.37)

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED  
STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS  
31ST MARCH 1986

SOURCE OF FUNDS

	1986	1985
Excess/(Deficit) For the year	£7,673.01	£(6,520.37)

APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Net Operating Assets:		
Decrease/(Increase) in creditors	820.37	(6,123.84)
 Movement in Net Liquid Funds:		
Increase/(Decrease) in bank balances and cash	6,852.64	(396.53)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1986

1. CONSTITUTION

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

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

2. FIXED ASSETS

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

3. DONATIONS

Total of individual donations, each less than £500.

4. APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts have been approved by the Board of Directors.

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1986

	1986	1985
INCOME	£	£
Sale of Volumes I, II & VII "Excavations at Canterbury Castle"	1,057.09	222.85
"Excavations on the Defences of Canterbury"	25.00	-
"Excavations in the St. George's Street and Bargate Street Areas"	1,057.09	222.85
Donations	25.00	-
National Savings Bank Interest	203.51	185.60
	426.36	1,267.69
EXPENDITURE	£	£
Typing Charges	436.25	-
Refunds	30.00	-
Postage	12.24	66.19
Bromides	56.09	-
Miscellaneous	16.14	-
	12.24	604.67
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	414.12	663.02
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	2,615.32	1,952.30
	<b>£3,029.44</b>	<b>£2,615.32</b>
BALANCE SHEET	31ST MARCH 1986	

REPRESENTED BY:

Cash at Bank	1,140.33	929.72
National Savings Bank Investment Account	1,889.11	1,685.60
	<b>£3,029.44</b>	<b>£2,615.32</b>

(See also Balance Sheet on page 51 and below)

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

SHOP ACCOUNT

	BALANCE SHEET	31ST MARCH 1986
1986		1985
1986	1985	1985

FIXED ASSETS

Freehold Premises: 72 Northgate, Canterbury	At Cost including Legal Expenses	38,865.00	38,865.00
Alterations and Improvements	9,226.41	8,372.51	
Less: Improvement Grant	(2,965.00)	(2,550.00)	
		45,125.41	44,687.51

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash at Bank:		
Current Account	899.83	869.50
Deposit Account	1,132.77	169.44
Stock on Hand (per Valuation)	150.00	250.00
		2,182.60
		<b>47,308.01</b>
		1,288.94

LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES

Loan Accounts:		
National Westminster Bank	14,338.69	23,642.27
Canterbury City Council	6,250.00	8,750.00
Sundry Creditors	139.40	-
		20,720.09

NET ASSETS

Profit and Loss Account		
Balance brought Forward	12,995.74	13,584.18
Profit for Year	13,584.18	13,584.18
		£26,579.92
		£13,584.18

(See also Balance Sheet on Page 51 and above)

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LIMITED

SHOP ACCOUNT

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1986

	1986	1985
Sales:		
Shop	9,574.34	12,486.89
Nearly New	3,677.36	3,241.19
Others	865.48	760.20
		14,117.16
Less: Stock on Hand (per Valuation)	150.00	250.00
		14,267.16
		16,738.28
Other Income:		
Donations Received	10.00	123.50
Rents Received	3,871.70	2,035.00
Insurance Claim	-	15.00
Fees	-	10.00
Sundry	-	40.00
Deposit Account Interest	22.33	56.94
		3,904.03
Expenditure:		
Purchases as adjusted for stock	811.57	1,477.61
Rates	390.50	323.38
Insurance	237.32	151.77
Electricity	370.65	181.58
Telephone	170.69	164.53
Repairs	392.50	152.31
Equipment	-	73.30
Sign Writing	-	70.00
Stationery & Advertising	85.80	31.50
Travelling Expenses	20.00	-
Shop Removal	-	18.63
Sundry Expenses	-	37.66
Loan Interest	2,696.42	2,642.27
Donations (Ethiopia)	-	110.00
		5,175.45
Net profit for the Year	£12,995.74	£13,584.18

Note: No value has been taken for Stock of Publications as at 31st March 1986

## APPENDIX E

### THE FRIENDS OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

In accordance with instructions given to us, we have audited the annexed accounts from the accounting records of The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, and from information and explanations supplied to us, we certify they are in accordance therewith.

7 Dane John  
CANTERBURY, Kent  
CT1 2QS

19th May 1986

HILL VELLACOTT  
Chartered Accountants

### BALANCE SHEET

1985		31ST MARCH 1986
£	£	£
<b>ASSETS EMPLOYED</b>		
Current Assets		
1,568.23	Cash at Bank	807.88
2,000.00	Current Account	1,576.85
	Deposit Account	
	High Rate Deposit	
	Investment Account	3,000.00
3,568.23		5,384.73
833.96	Sundry Debtors	729.68
4,402.19		6,114.41
Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	Deposits in advance	(488.00)
4,402.19		£5,628.41
FINANCED BY:		
	Income and Expenditure Account	
4,402.19	Balance brought forward	4,402.19
4,402.19		1,226.22
		£5,628.41

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1986

Period 14/1/84 to 31/3/85		Y/E 31/3/86
£	£	£
<b>INCOME</b>		
Subscriptions - 3,223.00		
5,783.00	Covenanted	
2,295.76	Income Tax	1,440.12
	Reclaimed	
8,078.36	Subscriptions -	4,663.12
4,678.50	Not Covenanted	1,303.00
12,756.86		5,966.12
1,547.00	Donations	1,047.48
273.91	Fund Raising	188.78
7.00	Events	
226.50	Less: Expenses	100.00
47.41		88.78
60.92	Profit on Sale of Christmas Cards	73.50
7.00	Lectures	
13.25	Publications	2.40
2,052.00	Visits	2,110.10
1,728.01	Less: Expenses	1,624.00
323.99		486.10
	Deposit Account Interest	151.95
14,756.43		8,616.33
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
361.57	Stationery and Postage	413.02
587.10	Printing	202.51
35.00	Travelling Expenses	124.00
145.00	Shop Expenses	-
	C.A.T. Annual Report	84.00
	Clerical Assistance	20.00
	Advertising	5.75
	Hire of Halls	110.23
1,128.67		959.51
13,627.76		7,656.82
<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</b>		
8,600.00	Payments to Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd	6,413.10
625.57	Payments on behalf of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd	17.50
0.225.57	Balance Sheet	6,430.60
E4,402.19		£1,226.22

## APPENDIX F

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

**C&A** for excavations on the site of their new shop at 41 St George's Street.

**The Wolfson Foundation** for excavations in advance of the formation of the Pilgrim's Centre in St Margaret's Church.

**Townscape Properties** for exploratory trenching in Fordwich High Street and a watching brief during development at Gorsley House.

**Ansley Abbott Homes Ltd.** for trial trenching in advance of development in St John's Place.

**Reject China Shops** for excavations prior to proposed lowering of the basement of 14 High Street.

**Pizzaland** for excavations prior to alterations at 35-37 Burgate.

**Colin Strickland** for excavations prior to development of the Towers site in Stour Street.

**Mr P. Phillips** for excavations in the Basement of 'Martin's', 20 St Margaret's Street during extensive shop alterations.

**Mr G. Barrett** for excavations on the forecourt of Barrett's of Canterbury in advance of the construction of a new showroom.

**The Trustees of St. John's Hospital** for trial trenching prior to underpinning operations at St. John's Hospital (see report in last year's Annual Report).

**Sloggetts the Builders** for a watching brief during development at 10 Upper Bridge Street.

**Thanet Brakes Ltd** for a watching brief during work on their premises at New Ruttington Lane.

**The Dean & Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral** for watching briefs during work on the new Altar of the Swordpoint and the building of the new Welcome Centre.

**Christ Church College** for trial trenching in advance of and a 'watching brief' during the building of new teaching blocks.

**Kent County Council** for excavations in advance of and during the refurbishment of the Ridingsgate roundabout, for trial trenches in Military Road in advance of the construction of a new road link with Sturry Road and for excavations in St John's Lane.

**Canterbury City Council** for building recording work at 34 St Margaret's Street, excavations in advance of development at Stour Street and St John's Lane and a watching brief during sewer trenching in St Dunstan's.

**English Heritage** for excavations at Ridingsgate, 41 St George's Street, Stour Street and St. John's Lane.

**The University of Kent at Canterbury** for building recording work at Beverley Farm.

**United Biscuits** for building recording work at 35-37 Burgate.

**The King's School** for recording of mid seventeenth century panelling at 25 The Precincts.

The anonymous donor for excavations in the garden of the Archbishop's Palace.



The Trust Shop after a view shown on a city estates plan of 1828-9

