CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, SUMMER, 1946

THE ROSE LANE SITES

By Sheppard Frere, F.S.A.

In the Summer of 1946 the Canterbury Excavation Committee, which had been examining the basements in Butchery Lane and on the north side of The Parade (Arch. Cant., LXI, pp. 1-45) extended its operations to the opposite border of the latter street on each side of the mouth of Rose Lane. Here a frontage of about 115 feet had been bombed between the premises of Messrs. J. Lyons and Messrs. Marks and Spencer. On the north-west side of Rose Lane cellars H and I occupied the site of the Rose Hotel: across the lane were cellars L, K and J, while a small area at surface level, undisturbed by cellars, occupied the street corner (K 2, Fig. 1).

The first purpose of the excavations was to discover whether the Butchery Lane Roman building extended as far as the south side of the Parade; but there was also the general policy of testing all available areas.

In the event it was found that the cellars had usually been dug too deep, and little remained below their floors except in the shallower rear part of cellar H. It was clear, however, that the Butchery Lane building did not extend as far as trenches H 1 or K 2.

The principal discoveries were:

1. a pre-Roman Belgic ditch running N.E.-S.W. in cellar L with a contemporary occupation to the east;
2. a Roman drain running obliquely under Rose Lane. This was first found in cellar H and was picked up east of Rose Lane in a trench cut from the surface (K 2). Here the structure was better preserved (Fig. 10, Pl. II), and the seating for its vault could be seen. In both sections the drain overlay an early ditch which could not be completely explored. It was probably Belgic in origin, of larger size than the ditch found in cellar L; its filling contained Belgic pottery and a few Claudian sherds, implying that it had been closed early in the Claudian period, doubtless as part of the tidying up of the site after the Conquest. The drain itself appears to date from the mid-second century. In Section K 2 the latest material beneath it was dated c. A.D. 100-120 (L 4) but layer 5 above this contained no finds. In H 1 the latest pottery below the
drain ran down rather later than this, and a date c. A.D. 150/60 seems likely for its construction;

(3) a number of Roman and medieval pits, a group in cellar I being of especial interest;

(4) a large medieval foundation under the rear west wall of cellar H. This seems to have been part of a thirteenth-century cellar.

**Cellar L**

The front part of cellar L was comparatively free of later disturbances, but had been excavated almost to the level of the natural yellow loam or brickearth.
Immediately north-west of Marks and Spencer's appeared a Belgic occupation area, bounded by a small drainage ditch. The occupation had disturbed the top of the natural. Near the edge of the ditch natural soil was seen at 35 ft. O.D. capped by still clean yellow loam. But further east the mixed dirty yellow loam of the occupation went down 6 in. deeper than this, and below it was at least another 6 in. of clean yellow loam with flecks of charcoal. This may be partly accounted for as a drop of natural to the east, and partly doubtless as the result of farm-yard conditions. We ourselves found it impossible to walk in this loam after heavy rain.

The occupation soil contained a large number of decayed bone fragments (horse, dog, cow, pig, sheep\(^1\)) and small pieces of pottery. There was a ragged line of post-holes, surviving only 4-6 in. deep, two of which seemed to be in larger holes packed with clay. There was also a row of smaller stake-holes about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-2 in. in diameter, though it was not always easy to distinguish these from the marks left by the decay of bones.  (Pl. I, 1.)

**THE BELGIC DITCH (Pl. II, 2 and Fig. 2)**

Bounding this occupation to the north-west was a small U-shaped gully cut about 24 in. into the natural soil and with a ledge along its east edge. Sixteen feet of it were traced in the front part of the cellar, but towards the south it was lost in some deep medieval disturbances.

This gully is of a type commonly met with on Belgic sites: its necessity for draining the sticky yellow brickearth was abundantly demonstrated by heavy rain during the excavation. It contained occupation material of great archaeological interest.

The filling (Fig. 2) consisted of

1. primary silt of light greyish yellow loam containing some large bone fragments, including the jaws of a horse and a large portion of sheep's skeleton.\(^2\)
2. dirty yellow loam with much small charcoal and many pieces of pottery and bone, evidently flung in from the occupation to the east.\(^3\)
3. over this in places at the south end was a dark shelly Roman occupation layer about 3 in. thick (not seen in Fig. 2) dated c. A.D. 90-120.
4. Light yellowish grey loam, sealing 2 and 3, containing material to mid II A.D.

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\(^1\) The majority of bones were of ox, a small type and often adult or old.

\(^2\) Also part of an ox jaw, and leg bones of a small horse.

\(^3\) The following charcoal has kindly been identified by Mrs. F. L. Balfour-Browne: Layer 1, Ash and Oak; Layer 2, Ash, Oak and Willow or Poplar.
THE BELGIC POTTERY

All the large quantity of broken pottery found in layers 1 and 2 of the ditch and in the occupation layer beside it was of native Belgic type except for three sherds showing possible Roman influence, together with a handful of imported amphora fragments, one sherd of rouletted white butt-beaker, and three sherds of terra nigra.

The amphorae probably came from Italy, S. Gaul or Spain: the terra nigra from Gallia Belgica. Such imported fragments are common in pre-conquest Belgic finds. No Samian ware at all was found, and in a collection of pottery as large as this such absence is significant. The excavations at Colchester (Camulodunum, p. 31) have proved that the importation of Samian ware did not begin before the Conquest: taken with the typologically early character of the vessels, the total absence of Samian from so large a group, though Samian is abundant in Claudian levels at Canterbury, gives good grounds for attributing this settlement, and thus the beginnings of Canterbury itself, to a pre-Claudian date. The inclusion of two or perhaps three post-conquest sherds of coarse ware implies that the ditch was filled in and the site tidied up as one of the first acts of the new authorities.

Native Belgic pottery (especially combed ware) continued to be made in Canterbury certainly until late Flavian times (Arch. Cant., LXIII, p. 101, Fig. 10, 23-25), but this later material can often be
distinguished from the pre-Roman by a better firing and a redder colour: the present group is grey in colour and slightly cruder in its manufacture. The finer bowls and jars, however, quickly assumed a Roman technique after the Conquest.

The pottery is discussed in detail below; here it may be noted that the Belgic quoit-shaped pedestal bases are rare in Canterbury, and only occur in the earliest levels: they seem always to be of pre-Roman manufacture, though occasionally surviving later as rubbish.

Layer 1, primary silt of ditch (Fig. 3)
1. Bead-rim, very heavily brush-striated grey porridgy ware.
2. Simple beaded rim, grey paste with brownish-red surfaces; arched brush-striations.
3. Dark grey ware; brush-striations.
4. Smoothed bowl of grey ware; well-made angular cordon at base of upright neck.
5. Burnished grey-buff surface; grey paste.
6. Spindle-whorl from cordoned shoulder of burnished grey ware.
7. Corrugated shoulder above brush-striated (?) decorations: heavy buff gritty ware.
8. Corrugated neck of coarse grey porridgy ware, surface smoothed.
9. Striated simple beaded jar, very sooty outside.

In addition, this layer contained the following unfigured pieces:
   (a) pedestal base, as 30;
   (b) rippled shoulder as 19;
   (c) lower part of bowl with sharply curved shoulder (cf. Swarling 22, 24) lightly trellised: dark porridgy ware with black glossy surface;
   (d) base of thick clumsily made dish like 40: also one in thinner better paste;
   (e) two fragments of reddish gritty amphora and one in hard cream coloured ware with whitish surface;
   (f) several fragments of burnt daub.

Layer 2, secondary filling of ditch (Figs. 4, 5, 6)

In addition to the bronze fibula (p. 140), this layer contained:
   (a) two pieces of terra nigra platter of the best period, in whitish-grey ware with silvery surface;
   (b) three pieces of spindle-shaped amphora (Camulodunum 181-4), two in gritty red ware, one in hard whitish ware;
   (c) one small fragment of native jug copying an imported Gallo-Belgic model in fine reddish sandy paste with external cream slip. The sherd is very thin (only \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.). Camulodunum 165;
   (d) one chip of rouletted pipe-clay butt-beaker.

10. Large jar with corrugated neck and shoulder, decorated with brush-striations surmounted by a row of jabs, probably done with a twig-end: grey porridgy paste, light buff-grey surface, smoothed on neck and rim.
11. Similar vessel in grey ware with black smoothed outside.
12. As 10, 11: patchy buff red to black surface: corrugations smoothed. Fragments of at least three others were present; cf. also Butchery Lane, Arch. Cant., LXI, p. 34, No. 58.
13. Large thick jar, dark grey ware; rounded lip and corrugations smoothed, below which a zone of jabbing apparently with a 3-pronged fork done on a slow wheel.

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15. Spindle-whorl from a shoulder sherd of striated grey ware with reddish-brown surface.

16. Wide-mouthed heavy jar in porridgy grey ware with smoothed black surface.

Fig. 4. Belgic pottery from ditch, layer 2, in Cellar L (4)
Fig. 5. Belgic pottery from ditch, layer 2, in Cellar L. (¼)
Fig. 6. Belgic pottery from ditch layer 2 (41-49), and occupation layer (50-57), in Cellar L. (4)
17. Corrugated bowl in hard sandy grey ware: below the shoulder a matt area with tooled pattern.

18. Very large heavy storage jar: coarse porridgy ware, black surface. Fragments of three others present.


20-22. Bead-rim bowls in coarse dark grey or black ware, striated surfaces.

23. Similar bowl in light grey slightly porridgy ware, rim flattened to a bevel.


25. Coarse dark grey to black ware.

26. Funnel-shaped beaker in smoothed somewhat sandy dark grey ware. This is the best local Belgic ware.

27. Biconical jar with rippled shoulder, smoothed dark grey ware.

28. Similar jar in leathery brown ware with grey surface.

29. Moulded pedestal base in similar ware to 26, possibly belonging to it.


31. Quoit-shaped pedestal, porridgy red ware with leather-coloured surface.

32. Bowl in porridgy grey ware with smoothed grey-buff surface. Recurved rims of this type are rare. Cf. 45.

33. Grooved rim in rough black ware, surface polished, furrowed shoulder.

34. Highly polished dark grey to black cup or bowl in fine sandy ware.

35. Moulded base in Roman-type fine hard light grey ware with darker surface, probably from a carinated beaker *Camulodunum* 120 A. A second similar base is present in slightly more native-type ware: these together with a third small sherd of grey ware are the only suggestions of local Roman influence.

36. Domed base, grey ware.

38. Carinated bowl of smoothed slightly sandy grey ware, perhaps copying a metal cup.


41-43. Grey dishes similar to 38.

44. Grey ware with dark burnished surface and groove at base of neck.

45. Recurved rim, light grey ware, smoothed surface. Cf. 32.
46. Base of grey ware with brown surface, striated. A very large proportion of otherwise featureless sherds were of this type.

47. Shoulder in hard grey ware, with grooves.

48. Rough grey ware with brownish surface, inside much decayed: flat shoulder, smoothed above, matt below grooves.

49. Deeply corrugated shoulder of rough leathery ware: exact slope uncertain (restored after Wheathampstead 11-12, but cf. Prae Wood, Verulamium, Fig. 9, 3).

**Occupation layer S.E. of ditch (Fig. 6)**

This contained

(a) one base fragment of *terra nigra* dish of the best period in light grey paste and fine silvery surface, from a platter over 1 ft. in diameter (cf. *Camulodunum* 2-5);

(b) one piece of spindle-shaped amphora in hard reddish paste with creamy slip. *Camulodunum* 181-184;

(c) the following significant pieces which extend the type series in some degree.

50. Grey ware dish, as 38.

51. Brown porridgy ware with dark grey-brown smoothed surface.

52. Coarse brown porridgy ware with black smoothed surface; cf. 16.

53. Similar rim in very porridgy dark grey ware with light reddish-brown surface, badly crumbled inside.


55. Native butt-beaker in brownish leathery ware. This and 56 are the only two pieces of native butt-beaker present. Cf. Prae Wood, Fig. 14 (but see also 85, 86 below, from cellar H 1).


57. Porridgy grey ware with smoothed cordons; crumbled inside. Cf. 10-12.

We have here the domestic pottery of the later Kentish Belgic culture, for the first time in a large group. There are interesting distinctions or changes of emphasis to be seen when comparison is made with the funerary groups in which the culture was first distinguished, and by which it is best known. In particular the pedestal urn with its high pear-shaped body and recurved lip is rare or virtually absent. The butt-beaker and its local copies is rare\(^1\) (55, 56): only the imported

\(^1\) Two others were found in H1, Nos. 85, 86 below. It should be stated, however, that in the contemporary Belgic site excavated in 1953 at Whitehall Road butt-beakers were plentiful.
platters seem to have caused a demand which had to be catered for by the local potters: these were on the whole conservative.

Elsewhere in the Belgic region such domestic groups are now known, as at Wheathampstead and Prae Wood\(^1\) near St. Albans and at Camulodunum, the Belgic Colchester: but this is the first large Kentish group. It is interesting also, therefore, to identify the slight variations and local characteristics which must indicate tribal individuality.

The group is late: it is tied down to the years immediately preceding the Conquest by (a) stratigraphy; (b) the brooch, and (c) the presence of terra nigra and its copies, of imported amphorae, and two or three sherds which may be post-Conquest. The pedestal bases are of the late, flat, type: 29 can show some attempt at modelling and lightness, but it does not approach the true early type (Swarling 1-3); it is closer to Swarling 8, dated to this same second quarter of I A.D.\(^2\)

The group being late, an interesting problem is presented by the corrugated and striated jars 10-12, 57. This type was also found in a just pre-Roman level below the Butchery Lane house.\(^3\) At Swarling a similar jar, 31, was found dated early in the series (c. 50 B.C.). This accords with the Wheathampstead evidence. It will be remembered that of the two Belgic sites published in Verulamium, Wheathampstead was shown to date before 10 B.C. and is generally regarded as the capital of Cassivellaunus which Caesar captured in 54 B.C. The finds from Wheathampstead therefore give us a picture of the first phase of Belgic culture. Prae Wood, on the other hand, began when Wheathampstead ended, and may fairly be regarded as its successor. At Prae Wood we have material dating 10 B.C.-A.D. 43. At Wheathampstead, then, similar corrugated (2) and striated (17-20) urns with notched ornament (18, 19) were found; this group dates before 10 B.C. and probably goes back to Caesarian times and before. There is no parallel to this corrugated type at the later site of Prae Wood. Nor is there a parallel in Essex, which became Belgic at the end of the century. North of the Thames, therefore, it belongs to the early Belgic period, before Christ.

Our group offers other parallels to that at Wheathampstead: e.g., Nos. 14, 19, 27 to ibid. 8 which is not found at Prae Wood; Swarling 19, a comparable form, however, shows that in Kent unlike Hertfordshire this type, too, continued late. No. 4 resembles Wheathampstead 10, and 38 is like ibid. 9; these also do not appear at Prae Wood.

Essex was inhabited by the non-Belgic Trinovantes, the story of whose resistance to the house of Cassivellaunus and his successors is

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\(^1\) Both these sites are published in Verulamium, to which the references relate.

\(^2\) Cf. also Prae Wood 49 a, b and c.

\(^3\) Arch. Cant., LXI, 34, Fig. 16, 58.
1. Cellar L, Belgic post-holes

2. Cellar L, Belgic ditch looking north-east
1. Cellar H, Roman drain looking west

2. Section K2, Roman drain looking north-east
well known.\textsuperscript{1} When Addedomarus, the last native Trinovantian king, ceased to reign about A.D. 1, his coins were superseded, however, by those of Dubnovellaunus of Kent. It seems that there was an invasion across the estuary; and Hawkes and Hull, noting that the distribution of Belgic pottery-types suggests infiltration up the rivers from the coast, have not hesitated to suppose that it was Dubnovellaunus “who was responsible for the decisive drenching of the Trinovantes with Belgic culture.”\textsuperscript{2}

It is odd if this were so, that the comparatively common Canterbury form of large jar with corrugated shoulder and striations should be unknown in Essex. The explanation can hardly be that the Canterbury group is earlier than here suggested, nor that it did not become current till after A.D. 1: perhaps Kentish settlement did not play so large a part in the Belgic culture of Essex, despite the distribution, as did influence from Catuvellaunian sources in Hertfordshire.

Other individual Kentish types not found or rarely found in Essex include 26 and 38. To the former a vague cousinly parallel is known from Billericay not far from the estuary, but it is not closely similar. No. 38 is akin to \textit{Camulodunum} 214 B, but the metallic projecting carination of the Wheathampstead prototype, present at Canterbury, is lost at Colchester, and again there is only a general resemblance. No. 54 is an example of a generalized Belgic type of wide-mouthed cordoned bowl, but its particular feature of upright neck, double cordon, and trellised shoulder are not found together at either Prae Wood or Camulodunum. There is, however, an Aylesford parallel (no. 16): so this, too, may be Kentish Belgic. Similarly the neckless in-sloping rims 7, 13 and 44 are unknown at Colchester as, too, at Prae Wood, though a prototype for 7 and 13 can be seen in Wheathampstead 8.

In general, too, the Camulodunum series is remarkable for the range of recurved rims on bowls or jars with simple bulging shoulders demarcated by cordons: Prae Wood, too, is mainly characterized by necked jars. Such rims and shoulders are markedly rare at Canterbury (32 and 45 are the only such rims actually found); instead the bowls seem to be mainly bead-rimmed. The bead-rim, and in particular the furrowed bead-rim bowl, is an integral feature of eastern Belgic culture as has been recognized from the beginning,\textsuperscript{3} though this fact has tended to be overlooked by the popularity of the type among the western Belgae. The type with incurring shoulder and furrowed decoration, in particular, has been recognized as a Kentish type at Richborough.

\textsuperscript{1} Caesar, B. G., V. 20, 23. Allen, \textit{Arch. XL}, 15, Hawkes and Hull, \textit{Camulodunum} 5.
\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Camulodunum} 6.
\textsuperscript{3} Hawkes and Dunning, “The Belgae of Gaul and Britain,” \textit{Arch. Journ.}, LXXXVII, 278, 288-90.
where it occurs plentifully in Claudian deposits.\(^1\) The type has been studied by Bushe-Fox who points out that the Essex forms usually have not a beaded but a recurved rim.\(^2\)

It is thus possible to suggest that this Canterbury group displays a tribal individuality, somewhat archaic in form, distinct from the Belgae not only of Hertfordshire but also of Essex; and that this individuality survived the political vicissitudes of the times\(^3\) until the Claudian conquest itself.

**THE ROMAN AND LATER LEVELS, CELLAR L**

*Layer 3, A.D. 90-120 (Fig. 7)*

Over the Belgic filling of the ditch was a thin dark shelly Roman occupation soil; this only occurred in the vicinity of Pit MI I (which was

![Fig. 7. Pottery from Roman layers, Cellar L. (‡)](image)

in fact of the eighteenth century). This Roman layer contained:

(i) a small fragment of mosaic, six white chalk cubes c. 0.5 by 0.7 in. cemented together; (ii) a flue tile fragment with roller-die pattern (see p. 115); (iii) a flagon neck of granulated orange-buff ware; the rim is missing but appears to be of late I A.D.; (iv) a flagon rim fragment apparently of *Camulodunum* form 136 A (cf. *ibid.* Fig. 51, 7) in similar ware to (ii). This is Claudian or earlier, and is clearly a rubbish-salvage. Also the following:

- 58, 59. Two deep coarse grey-ware bowls with reeded lip.
- 60, 61. Coarse grey-ware bowls of types 71, 72 below (Fig. 8).

\(^1\) *Richborough, II*, 135, 136 (pp. 97-99).

\(^2\) Cf. *Camulodunum* 257, a rare type there, and mistakenly called Roman.

\(^3\) *Arch.*, 90, 29-35.
62. Girth-beaker in *terra rubra* 3.¹
63. Rather larger girth beaker in *terra rubra* 3.
64. Cup of *terra nigra*, whitish paste, fumed dark grey surface.
65. Rough-cast cup, reddish hard ware with dark slate-to-brown coloured slip: also, unfigured, a sherd in white paste with purplish-chocolate slip.

Nos. 60, 61 are a common Canterbury Flavian type: 58 and 59 are descended from *Camulodunum* 246, but such thick large and heavy bowls are not common before Flavian times and can be as late as A.D. 120. No. 65 is contemporary. The occupation layer therefore dates about A.D. 90-120, with rubbish survivals from the underlying Belgic levels.

*Layer 4. A.D. 120-150 (Fig. 7)*

Layer 3 was sealed by layer 4, a lighter loamy earth which contained

(i) Samian form 18/31 stamped BIGA[-FEC (Fig. 23, 3). Biga of La Graufesenque, c. A.D. 90-100.
(ii) Samian form 37, perhaps by CINNAMVS of Lezoux,² A.D. 140-150.
(iii) Two other unidentifiable fragments of form 37.

67. Fragment of wall of *terra nigra* platter, *Camulodunum* form 13; white paste, silvery grey surface. Both of these are rubbish survivals.

Further south a trench was cut to trace the Belgic occupation below a still-standing cellar-vault; but the area was found to be deeply disturbed by medieval pits which would have lain behind the houses fronting the Parade; they contained nothing of consequence.

*Trench K 3 (Fig. 1)*

This trench was a small test hole dug to explore what turned out to be a Roman rubbish pit, R 2, having useful contents. The stratification was: (a) blackish shelly occupation material sealed by (b) mixed clay. Both layers contained pottery, and the former also a flue-tile fragment with a roller-die diamond pattern.³ This is die 16: a second piece from this die was found in cellar L, layer 3 (see p. 114) closely adjacent. A piece from die 41 (plain chevron) was found in Pit M 14, cellar I. It should also be recorded that two pieces from die 29 (plain chevron) came from the Butchery Lane site, one from the medieval “black stony soil with shells” in Fig. 5 (*Arch. Cant.*, LXI) and one from Pit M 6

¹ For description see *Camulodunum*, p. 204.
² Kindly identified by Dr. F. Oswald, F.S.A., together with all Samian mentioned in this report.
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Two pieces from die 43 (plain chevron) came from cellar F in the same report, in the builders' debris associated with the first phase of the west wing (ibid. Fig. 7, section LM). In so far as these tiles are stratified their date appears to be late I-early II A.D., which is in accordance with Mr. Lowther's conclusions.

The pottery from this Pit is here published, as it forms a useful group; with it were associated the following Samian sherds:

(a) lower level, form 36 (Fig. 24, 14). Trajan-Hadrian.
(b) upper level form 36, ? Vespasianic, A.D. 70-80.

(a) Lower Level. Hadrianic (Fig. 8, 68-71)

68. Bowl with inturned rim slightly beaded. This shape is found in Flavian times (Caerleon Amphitheatre, Arch. 78, Fig. 20, 22) but the heavy fumed grey fabric, polished surface, and tooled trellis suggest an early II A.D. date. Cf. Needham (Norfolk Arch., XXVIII, 187), No. 9, A.D. 100-150.

69. Heavy bowl or possibly lid: ware as 68 but no trellis. The angle is not certain, nor easy to parallel. Cf. Verulamium (Arch. 90, Fig. 17, 9), A.D. 200-250; but this is too late for our group. See 82.

70. Rough-cast cup, cf. Richborough III, Nos. 300-302. 300-301 are the bulbous type, A.D. 80-120; 302 straighter, as here A.D. 90-140. Also Caistor (Norfolk Arch., XXXVI, 197), T 2, A.D. 110-160. Ours not so degenerate as Verulamium, Fig. 27, 9, A.D. 160-90. Hadrianic.

71. Cooking pot, soot-encrusted, with rim grooved for lid; coarse light grey ware. See 108 there dated A.D. 100-20; also 60-61, 72.

(b) Upper Level (Fig 8, Nos. 72-84, A.D. 100-150)

72. Ware as 71. Cf. bulbous jar, Richborough IV, 405, A.D. 75-100; for similar grooved rim, but on necked jar, cf. Leicester, Fig. 25, 9; 37, 27 (Flavian and down to A.D. 130); cf. Verulamium, Fig. 31, 42 (A.D. 120-60) but in different ware.

73. Trellised pie-dish, ware as 68; cf. Verulamium, Fig. 27, 6, A.D. 160-90, but there chamfered; for an earlier example of Richborough III, 339 (A.D. 80-120). This type is uncommon before c. A.D. 150, and is normal in Antonine times.

74. Cooking pot with girth-groove; coarse brown-grey granulated ware.

75. Flagon, reddish paste, yellowish-orange slip; cf. 102, apparently a first century type at Canterbury. Flavian.

76. Carinated bowl with reeded rim; coarse hard grey ware. This type is Flavian and continues to c. A.D. 150; ours with its pronounced carination should be of I A.D.
77. Carinated jar, fine hard thin grey ware with thin grey-brown slip; cf. Richborough I, 76, 77 (first half of II A.D. or earlier).

78. Pie-dish with everted grooved lip (two examples); cf. Angmering (Sussex A.C., 86, 21), Fig. 10, 39, late I A.D.

79. Polished grey pie dish with internal bead, a Belgic derivative, cf. Leicester, Fig. 41, 23 (A.D. 125-30) but in different ware.

80. Jar in Belgic porridgy fabric which survives at Canterbury into Flavian times.

81. Poppy-head beaker in fine grey paste with thin white wash over outside and down inside rim; polished to lip. An early style of rim; cf. Leicester, Fig. 26, 33 (Trajan, Hadrian), 42, 1 (A.D. 125-30); Verulamium, Fig. 31, 39; Richborough IV, 418 (A.D. 90-125).
82. Pie dish or lid with light trellis pattern, ware as 68, 73; vide 69; cf. very similar vessel from Pit R I at 47 Burgate Street, Arch. Cant., LXIII, Fig. 11, 28 (Flavian).

83. Jar with reeded everted rim, coarse light grey ware. This type has a Claudian ancestry, Richborough I, 11: a Hadrianic parallel exists at Verulamium (Arch., 90, Fig. 15, 17); cf. Leicester, Fig. 27, 2 (late first century and down to A.D. 160); also 42, 1 (A.D. 125-30) if ours is a bowl rather than a jar.

84. Small jar or cooking pot; cf. Leicester, Fig. 26, 3 (A.D. 125-30), rare by middle of II A.D.; Richborough III, 320, a jar of larger size, A.D. 90-140.

The majority of the pottery is therefore to be dated to the reign of Hadrian or earlier, but 73 and perhaps 69, the latest pieces of the group, may bring the date down to c. A.D. 140/50.

THE ROMAN DRAIN: CELLAR H TRENCH I, AND SECTION K 2
SECTION H 1 (Figs. 1 and 9)

West of Rose Lane trenches were cut in cellar H, which had been part of the Rose Hotel. The north part of this cellar had been deepened down to the natural brick-earth or loam, and trenches 2 and 3 revealed merely the truncated bases of pits cut into it. An irregular area to the south of this, however, had not been cut so deep. Here a Roman drain was found, cut to its lowest courses, and below it Roman levels containing datable material. (Pl. II, 1.)

The earliest feature in H 1 (Fig. 9) is a ditch probably of Belgic date, only half of which could be examined owing to an overhanging part of the cellar wall. Layers 1, 2 and 3 contained mainly native Belgic
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pottery but including three sherds which are probably Claudian. It seems, therefore, that the ditch was filled in soon after the Conquest.\(^1\) The drain had been sunk into layers 10, 5 and 4, the latest pottery in which consists of types common down to c. A.D. 150/60. The drain had a floor of tiles and sides of Kentish rag\(^2\) with tile courses.

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**Fig. 10.** Section from surface, east of Rose Lane

**SECTION K 2 (Fig. 10 and Plate II, 2)**

Here again the early ditch was picked up, but the depth of the section prevented full excavation. (This ditch does not appear in cellar L). Its top here had been consolidated with a layer of builders’ debris, over which was one of dark earth corresponding to layer 4 in H 1. The drain itself was built in a trench cut into layers 5 and 4; layer 5

\(^1\) The Roman Pit R 3 contained a British Tin coin, Allen class 2, which unfortunately dissolved in cleaning.

\(^2\) Kindly identified by Dr. K. C. Dunham as a greyish-white siliceous glauconitic limestone, with a few quartz grains and glauconite pellets up to 0.1 mm. diameter in a matrix of calcite carrying abundant chaledonic silica, in places showing perfect spherulitic structures. Large shell-fragments, partly silicified, are present. Cf. Nos. 5, 6, *Arch. Cant.*, LXI, pp. 42, 43.
contained no closely datable objects; layer 4 was dated c. A.D. 100-120. The structure was better preserved here and the seating of a tile voussoir could be seen in the east face. On the floor lay a coin of Constans (3AE, A.D. 337-342). The fall was towards the west. In K 2 the floor was at 34.65 O.D.; two consecutive levels in H read 34.53 and 34.47 going west; the third, however, taken at the end of the surviving portion, read 35.12, but this rise is probably due to later distortion. At any rate a fall to the west is in accordance with the natural fall of the valley-floor towards the Stour.

The drain was robbed in Saxon times; layer 6 contained a sherd (112) of coarse Saxon pottery of about the eighth century, and the dark grey compact fine soil of layer 7 also appeared to be of this date. It contained very little apart from a coin of Constantine¹ and a few scraps of Roman pottery, but one sherd (113) is probably from a seventh or eighth century vessel.

Through this layer were cut two pits, Pit S 1 containing nothing but a few late Roman scraps, and Pit S 2 (not shown on section) which contained two Saxon sherds similar to 112 and probably eighth century.

Next came a late eleventh century occupation consisting of a yellow loam floor associated with post-holes, and burnt red round a central hearth. Above this were layers of thirteenth century build up.

THE FINDS, SECTION H 1 (Fig. 11)

Layer 1

85. Butt-beaker in smoothed soft grey ware, identical with the best native Belgic fabric in cellar L.

Layer 2

86. Butt-beaker with neck cordon, as 85.

87. Gallo Belgic terra nigra platter in the best whitish fabric with slaty grey surface, silvery outside below collar.

Also, unfigured, ribbed handle of white pipe-clay Gallo-Belgic jug (Camulodunum 161) and a rough flint cleaver.

Layer 3

88. Narrow necked butt-beaker: leathery grey ware.

89. Soft grey-ware Belgic platter-base with almost rudimentary foot-ring, imitating Gallo-Belgic form.

90. Terra nigra platter in same fabric as 87.

91. Roughly-made bowl in grey ware with leathery surface; the ware is hardly yet Roman, but this form with constricted neck seems

¹ A follis (Principi Juventutis type).
to be post-Conquest. The lower part inside and out has a black coating which might be soot but looks like a bituminous slip.

92. Pedestal base of hard grey ware bearing same black coating on both surfaces of pedestal; this links it with 91, though the ware is not quite identical.

93. Romanized bowl in similar native fabric; shoulder rilled as 94 which is in a harder dark grey more Roman ware.

95. Rounded bead-rim jar in native smoothed buff-grey ware.

Also, unfigured, rim and corrugated shoulder of large jar as 10-12; and a small fragment of Samian, unidentifiable.

Layers below drain

96. Bowl with reeded flange and girth groove; brick coloured ware with small granules, somewhat fire-warped: possibly a product of the St. Stephen’s kilns; Pit R 3.

97. Heavy grey ware bowl: layer 7.
98. Dark grey pie-dish : layer 10.
100. Light grey pie-dish : Pit R 3.

The significant type is undoubtedly the pie-dish. The various levels earlier than the drain, deficient as they were in datable pottery, produced in all ten examples. This type of dish (Leicester, type A) is most popular in the reigns of Hadrian and Pius. The reeded rim jar 96 is of a type common from late I to mid II A.D., and 101 is of the early type c. A.D. 80-120; 82, also, is paralleled among mortars of the first half of II A.D., cf. Arch. Cant., LXI, p. 24, Fig. 9, 13 (Butchery Lane).

A terminal date, therefore, for these layers about A.D. 150/60 seems likely, emphasized by the predominance of pie-dishes; and this is borne out by the few Samian sherds found. Layer 4 produced a scrap of form 27 (c. A.D. 60-75) and form 29 (c. A.D. 70-80): the Roman pit, a scrap of form 33; layer 7, a form 38 as Oswald and Pryce, LXXII, 2 (c. A.D. 115-25) and layer 10 a piece of form 31 described by Dr. Oswald as ? Antonine.

The medieval pottery from pits M 8 and M 9 is discussed on p. 128.

THE FINDS, SECTION K 2 (Figs. 12, 13)

Layer 2, c. A.D. 60-80

102. Flagon, red granulated paste, dirty buff surface; flanged lip not easy to parallel: for shape cf. Richborough I, 39 (? mid. I A.D.) and ibid. III, 200 (A.D. 70-100); see 75 above.

103. Cordoned jar in porridgy grey clay; knife-smoothed surface; a first century type derived at no great remove from Belgic. Also present, similar rim in hard fine grey paste with brownish-grey smoothed surface.

104. Jar in reddish paste, granulated grey surface; late first century type, Richborough III, 267 (A.D. 70-100), May, Colchester 238 (A.D. 50-100).

Layer 3, A.D. 80-100

This contained three fragments of Samian form 18, one of them identifiable as ? Flavian, as well as 4 lids, and one chamfered dish base with traces of gold mica dust; also one graffito, see p. 142, No. 13.

105. Dark polished cordoned jar, mid first century ware.


107. Everted rim, coarse grey ware; a late 1st-early 2nd century type not easily paralleled, but cf. Richborough I, 28 (late I A.D.), Leicester, Fig. 42, 38 (A.D. 125-30).
Layer 4, A.D. 100-120

This contained one orange sherd with gold mica dust, one grey reeded handle, and the following Samian: form 18 and form 27, both not closely datable, and a form 30 perhaps Trajanic (A.D. 110-20).

108. Bowl of granulated grey ware with rim grooved for lid; cf. Richborough I, 22; III, 215 (A.D. 50-75), but a similar form is found at Verulam in the first half of II A.D., Verulamium, Fig. 30, 31.

109. Similar rim, coarse grey ware; cf. Richborough IV, 405 (A.D. 75-100); but this type can go down to A.D. 120 (Leicester, p. 145, Nos. 7, 8).

110. Thin walled bowl, probably carinated; coarse granulated grey ware; a late first–early second century type, cf. Richborough I, 22; III, 216 (A.D. 50-75); also Verulamium, Arch., 90, 110, No. 9 (A.D. 55-65).


Layer 5 contained no datable finds.

Layer 6. Saxon, Eighth or Ninth Century

112. Coarse hand-made rim of dark grey granulated paste roughly burnished below neck. Saxon, eighth or ninth century. It approximates in paste to the late ninth century pottery from Canterbury Lane, but the rounded rim and burnished surface have an earlier appearance. It is not yet certain when the hard granulated paste of medieval fabric appeared in Canterbury. It seems likely that in VII A.D. they were still using straw-filled ware.
Layer 7. Saxon

113. Collar-rim of soft fine grey ware apparently wheel made. This has been restored after a sixth century vessel from Gresham Street\(^1\) but Mr. G. C. Dunning tells me its paste resembles the eighth century pitcher from Richborough (Richborough, III, 362).

Pit S 2. Saxon

114-115. Two rough coarse Saxon pots, 114 with a little shell grit, 115 in sandy granulated ware, surface slightly burnished. ? VII-VIII A.D.

Layer 8. XI A.D.\(^2\)

116. Small crucible, fine grey ware slightly fused; on floor.
117. Cooking pot with sparse shell-grit; flattened everted lip; on floor.
118-120. Cooking pots, coarse sandy grey to black ware.
121. Bowl.

Nos. 117-121 are all of the simplified flaring type of profile which is certainly pre-thirteenth century. A certain amount of flattening or bevelling of the rim is perceptible, and evidence from Pits M 14, M 8 and M 9 points to this being an introduction of late XI A.D., the vessels of the middle of XI A.D. being plainly beaded. A late twelfth-early thirteenth century group from Butchery Lane may be contrasted (Arch. Cant., LXI, p. 37, Fig. 17).

Layer 9. XIII A.D.

122-123. Coarse grey-brown jars, carefully knife-trimmed inside and out; short everted rims.
124. Flagon rim, with traces of green-brown glaze below carination.
125. Bowl or large lamp, crudely made grey ware.
126. Cooking pot, cf. 118; twelfth century survival.
127. Club-headed bowl, red ware.
128. Flat-rimmed bowl, red ware.

124, 127-128 are recognizable thirteenth century vessels, 127 amongst the early thirteenth century group (Butchery Lane, l.c.), 124 and 128 later in the century (ibid., Fig. 18). Also of late XIII A.D. were four sherds with scratched decoration below greenish-brown glaze, and one sherd of cream-coloured slightly granulated ware, with a good

\(^1\) Wheeler, London and the Saxons, 156, Fig. 32, 1.
\(^2\) This layer contained a fragmentary silver coin which Mr. R. H. Dolley says cannot be earlier than Edward the Elder nor later than Aethelred II; he is reasonably sure that it can be placed between A.D. 916 and 970. This coin must be a survival: the pottery cannot be put back a century. Vide also Fig. 23, 6, a bone tool with Saxon affinities, from this layer.

125
thick yellow glaze over a slight horizontal ribbing, the ribs being 7-8 mm. apart. This is an English but non-local vessel. There was also a piece of Niedermendig lava quern.

Cellar K. Trench 1

Pit M 3, a straight, vertical-sided cut full of animal bones contained only three sherds, of which one might be Saxon.

Pit M 2 contained two medieval sherds, and Pit M 4 a twelfth century cooking pot.

Around these pits was about 16 in. of dirty loam becoming cleaner towards the base; natural soil was 29 in. below the cellar floor.

Cellar J

Two trenches were cut parallel with Rose Lane; they produced little. Natural soil was about 30 in. below the cellar floor; above this was about 8 in. of dirty loam with little pottery, and above this a thin layer of dark later Roman earth. Around pit M 5 this contained lumps of disintegrated opus signinum. Pit R 4 was cut through the dirty loam; around it the surface of the loam was very hard and beaten, yet clean. This could not be explained at the time of excavation, but later knowledge suggests that one of the east-west streets of the Roman city crosses the south end of this cellar (removed by the cellar excavation) and this may have caused compression of the loam; yet there was no trace of metal immediately above, nor was there enough occupation material for it to have been a hut floor.

The Medieval Finds, Cellars H and I

Trench H 4 (Fig. 1)

Along the west and south sides of cellar H ran a very deep medieval footing of loose gravel flints and mortar-dust. The area was very deeply cut by intersecting medieval pits; most were earlier than the foundation but one pit, which was later, contained spills of mortar from the footings. At one point these had been dug down 9 ft. from the cellar floor in an endeavour to reach natural soil through the pits. It seems that the foundation was for the medieval predecessor of the cellar, and that the modern cellar had been enlarged by cutting back the thick medieval wall.

The pottery from the pits through which the foundation has been cut is of late XII A.D. Rims of the flattened or bevelled type (cf. Pits M 8, M 9, Nos. 14-16, 19-22 below) are common, and there is one containing three coins, (a) ? Barbarous Fel. Temp. Reparatio, ? diademed head; (b) ? Radiate crown of c. A.D. 270; (c) fragmentary, third or fourth century.

1 Containing three coins, (a) ? Barbarous Fel. Temp. Reparatio, ? diademed head; (b) ? Radiate crown of c. A.D. 270; (c) fragmentary, third or fourth century.
example of the clubbed type (Butchery Lane, *Arch. Cant.*, LXI, Fig. 17, 9, there dated c. A.D. 1200; cf. No. 127 above).

This type does not appear in any of the twelfth century groups published below, and this fact reinforces the Butchery Lane evidence. The foundation, therefore, was not constructed until the end of XII A.D. Overlying the pits was a gravelly layer containing late thirteenth century pottery; this was probably the medieval cellar floor.

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**CELLAR I (Figs. 1 and 14)**

A trench cut in cellar I produced an interesting sequence of medieval pits at its north end. M 12 contained a plain stiff black filling with a little late Saxon pottery and two pieces of Niedermendig lava quern. It cut M 11 and was cut by M 13 which was full of loose soft brown vegetable matter suggestive of a cess-pit. M 14 contained a soft black sticky filling, with very large quantities of animal bones\(^1\); the pottery dated from the middle of XI A.D. Cutting M 14 was M 15 with much stiffer black filling, many oysters and flints, and a large series of restorable pots of late XIII A.D. (Figs. 18-22) together with an *ampulla*-

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\(^1\) Goat horn, cut; sheep or goat, jaw; sheep, skull; calf; ox, tibia and mandibles; horse, pony size, tibia and fore cannon bone.
mould portraying St. Thomas of Canterbury (Pl. III, 3) and a roof slate (Fig. 24, 9).

South of this series of pits was a Roman Pit R 7 containing two sherds, sealed by a layer of chalk lumps and a mass of disintegrated yellow mortar recalling the footing on Trench H 4. Above this was a yellow loam floor sealed by black medieval pit material. There is no real clue to the date or purpose of this mortar. It is pre-Norman, for Pit M 14 cut it on the east face of the trench; but when the west part of this pit fell away after heavy rain, it was seen that the mortar did not continue northwards; natural loam lay 28 in. below the cellar floor, and was capped by dirty brown loam (Fig. 14). The original north edge of the mortar thus lies where shown in the Section, and its north termination has been disturbed by the deepening of the medieval black soil. All that can be said is that it is later than Pit R 7 and the dirty loam over natural soil (neither of which are closely dated) and earlier than Pit M 14: if it is connected with the building of the medieval cellar, this cellar is a century older than the one investigated in H 4.

The Medieval Pottery

The Rose Hotel site covered a valuable series of medieval pits, the pottery groups from which are illustrated below. To some extent, in the absence of coins, the dating is still subjective; but as associations are increasingly noted and more homogeneous groups are published from the city, this element of uncertainty will decrease. The grounds of dating are discussed below: they are in part stratigraphical and in part typological. As far as typology is concerned, it may be said that the late 11th-early 13th century pottery of Canterbury is very homogeneous in ware and shape, and distinction is rarely possible except in a group. Overlaps occur, so that it is not yet possible to place individual pieces with certainty; but a group from a pit or layer does seem on analysis to possess a subtle distinction, unapparent though this may be at first inspection.

Group I. Pit M 12 (Fig. 15, Nos. 1-5)

In this group the ware is the usual coarsely granulated dark grey or buff ware. Nos. 2, 3, 5 have been wheel turned; 1 and 4 lack obvious traces of this. Except 2, they all bear traces of vertical knife-tooling. The neck of 3 has been slashed as the knife has been drawn up; the neck of 5 has been facetted, apparently by downward strokes of a knife; and 1, 3, 5 all bear slight facetting on the body. Nos. 3 and 5 appear to have horizontal knife-tooling inside the shoulder. The vertical smoothing, indicated by the dragging of sandy particles on
1. Thirteenth century jugs from Rouen, Museum of Antiquities, Rouen

2. Sherd of imported French pottery, Pit M 15 (p. 138)

3. Ampulla-mould from Cellar I, Pit M 15 (p. 139)
the surface, is not found on any of the other groups and is a late Saxon characteristic at Canterbury.\footnote{This conclusion is borne out by the simple form of the rims; 2 is the only rim of more developed character, which if isolated might be thought to be later. A date around A.D. 1000 would seem likely for this group.} The conclusion is borne out by the simple form of the rims; 2 is the only rim of more developed character, which if isolated might be thought to be later. A date around A.D. 1000 would seem likely for this group.

![Fig. 16. Medieval pottery, Group I, from Pit M 12. ? Early XI A.D. (4)](image)

**GROUP II. PIT M 14 (Fig. 16)**

6. Cooking pot of dirty brownish granulated ware; simple everted rim from slight shoulder; roughly beaded lip: knife-smoothed (rather than knife-trimmed) round base.

7. Similar to 6; greyish-brown granulated ware.

8. Similar ware, more carefully modelled rim with flat top and thinner walls though of same diameter.

9. Reddish granulated ware; simple beaded lip flattened and sharply angular internally.

10. Grey granulated ware; large cooking pot; ¼-round rim section.

11. Large cooking pot; hard brownish grey ware; roughly beaded lip, and base knife-smoothed.

12. Reddish-grey granulated ware; simple rim concave internally perhaps for lid.

13. Reddish-brown ware; simple beaded lip, bevelled internally.

Also in the pit was a small sherd of hard white granulated paste c. 3 mm. thick decorated with a whorl of brownish red paint. Mr. G. C. Dunning tells me this is certainly imported and may be late Rhenish, from Pingsdorf or Dutch Limburg or possibly from Normandy.

This group is useful both because it is stratigraphically senior to that in Pit M 15, and also because of the uniformity of its contents.

\footnote{For a slightly different technique see the Norman "scratch-marked" Pottery discussed in Arch. Journ., CVII, 34.}
The knife-smoothing round the base does not amount to actual trimming noticed in late Saxon wares of East Anglia and the Oxford region\textsuperscript{1} but it is likely to belong to the same tradition. The group noticeably does not contain any of the thickened rim sections of the late 12th–early 13th century Butchery Lane group,\textsuperscript{2} still less any of the flattened hammer-head type common in the late 13th century (\textit{ibid.}, Fig. 18, and Nos. 25-36 below). On the other hand, although the lips are in some cases irregularly moulded, they do have an incipient bead and the pottery is on the whole competent and cleanly built up,

\textsuperscript{1} See \textit{Oxoniensia}, V, 42-6; VII, 73, and the references given there; also \textit{Leicester}, Fig. 59.

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Arch. Cant.}, LXI, p. 37, Fig. 17. For the type see Fig. 18, 127, above.
and not similar to the black rather crudely-made wares of Alfred's
time found in Canterbury Lane, nor yet to Group I here published from
Pit M 12 and assigned to the beginning of XI A.D. We may notice,
too, that the internal bevel (13) is rare and simple: clearly it is only
just beginning. The group therefore must be placed earlier than
Group III from Pits M 8 and M 9, where the internal bevel is more
pronounced, leading to a definite flattening on top; in these pits this
is the leading type, and it is fairly clear that the typological sequence
is from Group II to Group III rather than the reverse, because of the
greater sophistication of this flattening, which leads on to the angular
rims of Group IV.

Group II, then, is typologically earlier than Group III, and pottery
of both groups was found beneath the Castle Keep in 1953. The date
of the Keep is doubtful and cannot be discussed at length here. It
may go back to William I, as Toy believes; it was certainly in existence
by 1158, when the Pipe Rolls begin, for under the years 1172-4 they
record expenditure on the Keep, insufficient, however, for building
it de novo. It is reasonable to believe that the Keep dates at least
from the first quarter of XII A.D. Pottery of Group III was found
beneath it and also in association with its earliest floor; the group
therefore dates at least from c. 1100-1150. In 1954 pottery was found
stratified beneath the building level of the undercroft of Lanfranc's
Dormitory in the Precincts; this suggested that the transition from
Group II to III was in fact occurring c. 1070-5. Group II is earlier, as
both typology and the Castle stratification suggest. We may pro-
visionally date it to the middle of XI A.D. (c. 1030-70).

GROUP III. PITS M 8 AND M 9

The pottery from these pits is contemporary and similar, and
together gives a conspectus of the pottery of the first half of XII A.D.
(see above). Sherds of this type were found in 1953 to be contemporary
with the erection of the Castle Keep. In Pit M 14 the rims were simple
straight everted types rising from unobtrusive shoulders; the lip was
slightly beaded and rounded; the flattened or bevelled type was
only beginning to appear. In Group III, however, the simple rounded
beaded type survives as a rarity (17), and the internally bevelled (15,
19, 21, 22, 23) or flattened (14, 16, 20) type has become the rule. This
is really only an advance in finish: the basic form is still the straight
everted rim type, though the shoulders are now perceptibly more
rounded; the curved clubbed form of lip dated at Butchery Lane,
c. A.D. 1200 is still absent. The group, therefore, may be provisionally
placed in the decades A.D. 1100-1150.

1 S. Toy, The Castles of Great Britain, 1953, p. 64.
The ware of all pots is a very coarse granulated plain buff, reddish, or grey, and is irregularly modelled (though wheel made), so that the thickness varies round the perimeter at the same level. Knife-smoothing round the lower part is still present.¹

**Fig. 17. Medieval pottery, Group III, from Pits M 8 and M 9. ? First half of XII A.D. (4)***

**GROUP IV. PIT M 15. (SECOND HALF OF THIRTEENTH CENTURY)**

This pit contained the stone ampulla-mould of St. Thomas (Pl. III 3), a roofing slate (Fig. 24, 9), and some sherds of a jug imported from Normandy as well as a large group of local wares (Figs. 18-22).

25-36. Cooking pots mainly in coarse buff or reddish granulated ware, often soot-encrusted outside and burnt grey. 25 is in black very shelly ware with rim rather warped. 28 is of reddish-brown fine paste with medium shell-grit, mainly dissolved out on inside. Most of the rest bear a little fine or medium shell grit round the shoulder, but this rarely appears on the fracture or inside, as if it were dusted over the finished pot. Some have low vertical ribs on the body: the rims are carefully moulded and often bear small spaced stabs on top.

37-38. Crudely made conical cresset lamps, 37 with a small pinched spout.

39. Very large dish, 21.8 in. in diameter with heavy hammer-head rim bearing two rings of stabs; red granulated ware with scattered shell-grit on surface, but none in the breaks.

40. Smaller similar dish with brownish-green glaze-patches within.

¹ Pit M 9 also contained a second century mortar rim with chevron stamp (Fig. 24, 10).
Fig. 18. Medieval pottery, group IV, from pit M 15, second half of XIII A.D. (4)
FIG. 19. Medieval pottery, group IV, from pit M 15, second half of XIII A.D. (4)
Fig. 20. Medieval pottery, group IV, from pit M 15, second half of XIII A.D. (½)
41. Top part of fine pitcher, reddish granulated ware, grey in section, brownish-green glaze up to carination of neck; wide deeply stabbed handle bordered each side by a moulded rib deeply incised to resemble cabling, glazed; a zone of oblique incisions round neck and on shoulder.

Fig. 21. Medieval pottery, group IV, from pit M 15, second half of XIII A.D. (i)

42. Pitcher in granulated dirty brown ware, grey in section; body rilled by parallel grooves and covered with greenish-brown glaze up to neck and patchily to lip; stabbed strap handle.

43. Simple squat pitcher unglazed except for small patch on shoulder; sandy brown ware; soot-stained round base, so has been used for cooking.
44. Pitcher in fine bright orange sandy ware decorated down to base of ribs with white slip covered by a patchy green glaze caused by inclusion of copper filings in glaze; over the white slip but under the glaze are vertical ribs of brown barbotine. A non-local English product, possibly from the London region.

45. Buff sandy pitcher with traces of yellowish-green glaze near shoulder; base pierced after firing by seven small holes.

46. Part of shoulder of pitcher in fine sandy red ware, perhaps non-local; the surface is worked up into vertical ridges, covered with a glossy bottle-green glaze. Also present another similarly but more crudely ridged shoulder, patchily covered in greenish-brown glaze over local ware as 42; this is imitating the non-local 46.

47. Central part of pitcher, ware as 41; two horizontal grooves on shoulder which is sparsely splashed with greenish-brown glaze: below the bulge the surface has been finished with a vertical movement which has left striations.

48. Pitcher in red sandy only slightly granulated ware with grey core; thin and rather friable with a disproportionately heavy plain handle fixed at the top by two finger impressions and facetted with a knife: the body decorated with applied ribs of reddish clay running slightly obliquely except behind handle where the small groove and cordon demarcating the neck still shows: covered with good yellowish to bright green glaze mottled with copper-filings, except patchily on

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![Fig. 22. Medieval pitcher, group IV, from pit M 15, second half of XIII A.D. (1)](image-url)
handle and round rim and base. An ambitious yet unskilful local product.

49. Ware and patchy glaze as 41; spout very slightly pinched out.

50. Large pitcher in thin reddish-brown granulated ware with buff-grey core, crudely decorated with zones of oblique comb-incisions separated by grooves; the shoulder bears a decayed patchy greenish-brown glaze.

51. Orange-brown fine sandy paste: thin patchy glaze showing orange-red on upper part of body: fine wheel-turned rilling over upper part, but hardly showing where covered by glaze.

IMPORTED FRENCH POTTERY FROM PIT M 15 (Pl. III 2, and Fig. 24, 11)

Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., has kindly contributed the following note:

The fragment (Pl. III 2) is of fine whitish ware, light buff inside and showing fine wheel marks; the ware is very hard and thin and skilfully turned, and the thickness is uniformly only 2.5 mm. The outside has a dark brownish-red slip, on which are seven small pellets of white clay in no obvious arrangement. On the right edge of the sherd is a white applied strip with deeply impressed square-cut rouletting. The sherd has an overall thin lustrous pale yellow glaze. A second smaller sherd from the same vessel (not illustrated) also has red slip and a white strip, now mostly flaked away. A third sherd (Fig. 24, 11) bears a neck cordon as Pl. III 1, b and has a matt scar where a rib has flaked away.

The fineness and lightness of the fabric and the style of decoration are characteristic of a series of highly decorated jugs found at Rouen, and preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen. Two Rouen jugs are illustrated in Pl. III 1 chosen to show the ranges in types and decoration. The jugs may be either tall with a retracted base or squat and globular, and both shapes have a cylindrical neck with grooved surface, sometimes emphasized as broad corrugations.

The decoration on the body is usually carried out in applied strips and pellets, often forming a series of medallions or panels, as on the two jugs illustrated. The inside of the motifs is usually covered with dark red slip, which serves to emphasize the major elements of the pattern and contrasts with the white strips and pellets forming the subsidiary elements of the decoration. Sometimes, as on the larger jug illustrated, the strips are rouletted by diamond-shaped or square notches made by a roller-stamp, as on the Canterbury sherd.

Pottery imported from Normandy, and almost certainly originating at Rouen, has been found at two other sites on the S.E. coast of England. At Pevensey Castle several green glazed sherds with narrow applied strips or ribs running vertically, exactly matched on a small jug at
Rouen, were found in 1936 sealed beneath a layer of clay in the outer bailey of the Castle. The clay is that removed for the foundations of the curtain walls and towers enclosing the courtyard of the Castle and the surrounding moat, which belong to the middle of the thirteenth century and were built by Peter of Savoy, who became Lord of Pevensey in 1246.

The other site is Stonar, the medieval town and port near Sandwich, where for many years Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing, F.S.A., has watched the commercial digging, rescuing a considerable amount of pottery and other finds, and also conducted excavations. The foreign trading relations of Stonar are already demonstrated in the twelfth century by sherds of red-painted pottery imported from Normandy. In the thirteenth century there is a much greater quantity of imported pottery, showing the increasing prosperity of the place. The majority of the sherds are of the polychrome type from W. France, together with green glazed jugs of similar origin, but also including a few sherds with dark red slip and small pellets, exactly comparable with the Canterbury sherd.

The interest of the imported pottery from these three sites in S.E. England is therefore in showing the trade connection with Normandy, established in the Norman period, continuing into the middle and second half of the thirteenth century. At that time the intensive wine trade with Gascony was bringing along a much greater quantity of pottery from Aquitaine, which reached ports mainly on the W. and S. coasts of Britain.

AMPULLA-MATRIX FROM PIT M 15 (Pl. III 3)

The matrix comprises half a mould for the manufacture of lead or pewter ampullae. These small flasks were sold to pilgrims to take away holy water, oil, or water from Becket’s well, as a souvenir of their pilgrimage. The neck is missing, but two dowel-holes can be seen, and the crudely incised figure of St. Thomas Becket in mitre, chasuble, cope and pallium, holding crozier and in act of blessing. Dr. K. C. Dunham kindly reports that the rock of which the matrix is composed

2 Arch. Cant., LIII, p. 62; LIV, p. 41; and LV, p. 37.
3 Cf. the red-painted pitcher found at Dover, Antiq. Journ., XXV, 153.
4 Arch. Cant., LIV, p. 56.
6 See Arch., LXXIX, 33, London Museum Mediaeval Catalogue 261, and references there given; for other moulds see British Museum Guide to Mediaeval Antiquities, 1924, 24. It is noteworthy that ours is of considerably cruder workmanship than the majority illustrated.
is a *clay ironstone*. He suggests that it was made from a *clay ironstone* nodule, and that its most probable source would be Wealden ironstone. The rock occurs as nodules in the Wadhurst Clay and Ashdown Sand of the Kent and Sussex Weald. It is interesting to note that G. S. Sweeting states that the ironstone was being quarried during the Middle Ages, and mentions for example that important works were opened up at Tudeley near Tonbridge during the reign of Edward III. The present example, however, must be at least half a century older than this.

**The Small Finds (Figs. 23, 24)**

1. Bronze brooch, Belgic, cellar L, ditch layer 2. Mr. M. R. Hull, F.S.A., has kindly examined this brooch and writes that it is of the Aucissa group but thinner and narrower than the true Aucissa; the bow seems to have run into the foot directly, not through a moulding. The type is very rare; one was found at Camulodunum in a deposit dated to A.D. 43 (op. cit. no. 133) and Schulz shows another from Stössen, Kreis Weissenfels, which has the same three frond-like ornaments on the head (*Germania, X, 112 abb. 3*). With this brooch was found part of the pin and spring of a very large brooch of *Camulodunum* type 111 or *Swarling*, Pl. XIII, 9.

2. Very decayed bronze fitting from H I layer 3. It is thus of Claudian date. It appears to be a hinge, now bent double, but illustrated in a restored form in the left hand drawing; each plate is double, the top bearing two rivets and the lower one. This closely resembles the hinges from the back of the legionary cuirass (*Camulodunum*, pp. 337-8, Pl. CII, 15; *Richborough, III, Pl. XII, 39, g-j*). If so, this is the first piece of military equipment identified in the excavations, and it indicates that the ditch was filled in during the earliest phase of the occupation.

3. Samian potter’s stamp BIGA₁ · FEC from Cellar L, layer 4 (see p. 115).

4. Small solid bronze figure crudely modelled and with divided base to receive a tang or flange; from Pit M 1, eighteenth century or earlier.

5. Small fluted metal button from the gravel floor of medieval cellar, trench H 4; thirteenth century.

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1 Consisting of a mixture of chalybite in rhombs averaging 0.005 mm., and limonite. *Angular grains of quartz of about 0.02 mm. average size and tiny flakes of detrital mica are scattered through the rock. Fossil shell fragments, preserved in calcite, are present, and there are a few small grains of the phosphate collophanite, and a few streaks of pyrite.*


7. Bronze signet ring with incised W surmounted by coronet. K 2, layer 10, a layer dated by half-pennies of William and Mary and George II.

8. Roman blue glass melon bead, a stray in the thirteenth century layer 9 in section K 2. This is a first century type, cf. Leicester, Fig. 93, 8.
9. Roof-slate from Pit M 15; late thirteenth century. It has been compared with a number of Scottish, English and Welsh slates at the Geological Survey, but cannot be assigned to a particular locality of origin, nor has Mr. J. Setchell been able to identify it.

10. Pale yellow mortarium with maker’s mark; late first century type and probably a local potter. Pit M 9.


12. Graffito on Samian form 18/31; from medieval pit in trench H 4.

13. Graffito scratched on tile before firing: K 2, layer 3. Mr. R. P. Wright, F.S.A., reads the upper line as ]GE[ and the lower line as ]AVA[ a poor V between two A’s. (J.R.S., XXXVII, 1947, 182, no. 16.)


BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

The following are additional to those already cited in previous reports in this series.


Norfolk Arch. Norfolk Archaeology, journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.


May, Colchester T. May, Catalogue of Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum.


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FIG. 24. The small finds (§).
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