

Journal of the City of London Archaeological Society



Excavations in Fenchurch Street

Page 12

City of London Archaeological Society

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FROM THE CHAIR



ROSE BAILLIE

Anglo-Saxon attitudes

A feature in the Jan/Feb 2020 edition of *British Archaeology* offers many opinions on whether the term 'Anglo-Saxon' should continue to be used for an academic field of study. The difficulty has arisen because 'Anglo-Saxon', in some minds, has become a racist term, signalling 'white, English speaking'. It has acquired distasteful connotations of white supremacy and claims of indigeneity. This is experienced particularly strongly in the USA, with some academics also believing that its use is off-putting to students of other ethnicity or mother tongue.

Here in Britain we use the term 'Anglo-Saxon' quite automatically. It is commonly understood to be the period after the Romans and before the Normans. It is used by innumerable books, organisations,

periodicals and the National Curriculum. It covers the origin of our language, dominant religion and monarchy. As a collective label it characterises particular styles of building, decoration and art. Anglo-Saxon settlements were the beginning of many towns and gave us regional names like Sussex or East Anglia.

In archaeology it is used to identify a quite specific cultural milieu, defined by time and geography. Bede, writing c.720 AD, describes the coming of Germanic peoples, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, from the early 5th Century AD, with the incomers asserting political control. As is becoming increasingly clear from archaeology, a blending of population and culture then occurred, notably in the east and south of England. While this was happening the existing populations of the west and the north experienced their own developments, which show both similarities and differences. Meanwhile in language studies 'Old English' has become the preferred name, as regional diversities were recognised.

The actual term 'Anglo-Saxon' was scarcely used by the people concerned, who mostly called themselves *Englisc* or *Anglecynn*.

Cover: Part of a 17th Century bird feeder or water pot from Fenchurch Street. Photo ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Page 12

It replaced 'Saxon' in the latter half of the 19th Century in historical writing, to refer to pre-Norman England, reflecting a greater appreciation of the varied cultures of the era. However this was the age of Empire, and 'Anglo-Saxon' soon became a recognised marker of racial differentiation and white superiority.

The scholars writing in *British Archaeology* take many different

views. Some regard 'Anglo-Saxon' as toxic and outmoded. Others admit its shortcomings, but think it is still a useful shorthand, or are loath to cede its use to ignorant bigots. Few seem keen on such alternatives as 'Early Medieval England'.

We are at the beginning of a new decade. Time may tell where this debate goes.

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## SOCIETY NOTICES

### MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS 2019/20

Members are politely reminded that, if you have not renewed your subscription for the current year (which was due last November), your membership will lapse. Older members are also reminded that, since the majority of members are now over the age of 60, it was agreed at the 2017 AGM that everyone over the age of 25 should pay the Adult rate. This is the first change to the sub since 2006, and only just in line with inflation. With lectures every month, a quarterly magazine and outings, it is great value for money. Renewals should be sent to : Signe Hoffos, 27 Dean Road, London, NW2 5AB,

[signehoffos@signified.me.uk](mailto:signehoffos@signified.me.uk)

## MEMBERSHIP

**Subscriptions now come in the following categories:**

**Adult member (£15), Joint adult members (£25), Concession member (£11)**

Joint - two members at the same address

Concessions - under 25 *and* in full-time education

Please remember that payment by Standing Order is a great help to our administration and that Gift Aid assists our finances. If you pay by Standing Order, please check that it corresponds with the current subscription rate.



## COLAS CHRISTMAS SOCIAL



December 2019 saw the COLAS Christmas Social in the Hall of St Botolph without Bishopsgate. But if the surroundings were unfamiliar, members enjoyed very much our traditional festive activities. This Hall is rather splendid, with chandeliers, 18<sup>th</sup> Century oak panelling and a kitchen, while all we required in the way of tables and chairs was also provided. The only anxious person was Rose, who had to obtain permission to ease her car, heavily loaded with essential supplies, where no car would normally go.



Our evening began with a Team Quiz, set by COLAS Inquisitor-in-Chief, Roy Walker. Many of the questions were simple, with rounds on London bridges, County towns etc. The extra marks for a win came from spotting the words spelt out by the initial letter of the answers or in the picture round, the connection between Prince Andrew, a Holbein painting and a cabbage – Duke of York, Ambassadors, Savoy – all London theatres. *Geddit?* The winning team just happened to include two of our Vice Presidents and they were rewarded with prizes, kindly provided by Roy and Vikki, but there were also prizes for the best losers, so largesse abounded.

A tremendous supper of festive fare had been brought by members and four sorts of wine and fruit juices were available. Meanwhile Guy Taylor was



presiding over our bring-and-buy bargain book stall and Rose asked members to take a punt on where on the Isle of Wight John Wilkes, the 18<sup>th</sup> Century radical, journalist and politician had a home. A bottle of something red was won by Guy.



Finally there was the raffle, with the many prizes donated by members.

Pip Thompson ended the formalities with a vote of thanks to Rose and the Committee for the organisation, to Roy and Vikki for the quiz and everyone else who had contributed to another



successful evening of festive fun, feasting and fraternity.



*The COLAS Christmas Social is a great opportunity to catch up with old friends and make new ones. So put 11 December 2020 in your diary now.*

*Pictures by Rose Baillie and Robert McCoy*

## CRAFT PROJECT UPDATE

Our 'CRAFT' (Causeways, Riverstairs and Ferry Terminals) project has got off to a great start since it was launched in June. This volunteer-led initiative brings together COLAS members and Thames Discovery Programme 'FROGs' to tell the story of a time when Londoners routinely used the river as part of their day-to-day life.

In seven months, volunteers have recorded over 25 river stairs and causeways between Vauxhall and Greenwich. These include inland stairs such as those at Whitehall and the York Watergate on the Embankment and others on the foreshore, for example at Custom House, Wapping, Greenwich, Rotherhithe and Deptford. If you would like to join us on the foreshore the next surveys are as follows (we meet at the top of the river stairs):

- **25 January, 8am**, Horn stair, Pageant Crescent, Rotherhithe,
- **1 February, 11.30am**, Globe stair, near Beatson Walk, Rotherhithe
- **15 February, 11.45am**, Dog and Duck stair, near Surrey Quays pier
- **14 March, 10.45am**, St George's stair, St George's Square, Surrey Quays



Volunteers have collected a fascinating range of archive images, as well as poems, songs and literature featuring CRAFT. Others are researching specific topics, including 'Medieval women in Southwark and CRAFT', 'Steamers and ferry terminals', 'Pepys and

CRaFT' (Pepys mentions travelling by boat on the Thames in his diary).

We are also ‘digging’ into excavation reports to find the first CRAFT! For example, in the late 1140s there seems to have been a CRAFT west of Queenhithe (at the end of Dibleslane which many centuries later became Bull Wharf Lane). It consisted of an alignment of wattle hurdles laid flat on the foreshore that formed a causeway 7 m long by 1 m wide and possibly started at the bottom of a stair.

The COLAS 20st March lecture will be 'CRaFT special' with talks from Gustav Milne and CRaFT volunteers. We hope to see you there.

If you would like to join the project, or have any questions, please contact **[angela.broomfield@yahoo.fr](mailto:angela.broomfield@yahoo.fr)**.

[illegible]

**THE KNOWLEDGE** London Brain Teaser No 114

1. What is the name of Bill and Hilary Clinton's only child? 2. *Speakers' Corner* is located in which London park? 3. Who presented the Granada television series *All Our Yesterdays* between 1961 and 1973? 4. What is the registered address of the Zoological Society of London? 5. Who is the patron saint of England?

Your answers will give you the names of five former London what?

### ***Brain Teaser No 113 - The Solution***

1. The Globe. 2. Sea Horse. 3. Tipperary. 4. The Hatchet. 5. An Elephant.

## Which are public houses in the City of London

## HELP RUN COLAS

Please consider that you can only enjoy COLAS because people like you have volunteered to give some time, thought and effort towards running it.

Every organisation can benefit from new blood and new ideas. If you think you might like to help run COLAS please get in touch with one of the Officers or Committee members before or at the AGM. Additional Committee members can be co-opted, so do not fear a contested election!

We would particularly welcome a creative person with basic IT skills to edit 'Context'. Please contact Rose Baillie on 020 8446 9181 or email [context.input@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:context.input@yahoo.co.uk) to discuss.



## OUTING REPORT

### COLAS visit to Merton Priory Chapter House

**Bella Hobson**



A visit was organised for COLAS members in October to Merton Priory Chapter House, when we were fortunate to have as guide Dave Saxby who had excavated on the site and is still very much involved as a Merton Priory Trust Director, together with John Hawks, the Vice Chair of the Trust. We had been advised the nearest station was Colliers Wood on the Northern Line. In Roman times we could have travelled there by Stane Street!

It was in 1114 that Gilbert, Sheriff of Surrey, established an Augustinian Priory at Merton Park. It became an important centre for learning and diplomacy with many royal connections. In 1121 Henry I granted a charter confirming the gift of the manor of Merton to the Priory. The early church had been wooden, the first stone building was begun in 1125; there were enlargements and alterations over the years. In 1407 Henry IV's Privy Council met there, and in 1437 Henry VI had a crowning ceremony there. It was in the Chapter House that The Statute of Merton was drawn up in 1236. This was the first entry in the English Statute book. It dealt with landholding and inheritance and was important in enshrining the rule of law and making sure the King didn't act above it.



One of the people associated with the Priory was Thomas Becket, who studied there, later becoming the ill-fated Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered in 1170. Walter de Merton (1205 – 77) also may have studied there and became an important royal official. He set up an educational foundation at nearby Malden, which in 1274 moved to Oxford to become Merton College. Earlier, in 1213, Edmund Rich (St Edmund of Abingdon) wrote his *Speculum Religiosorum* (Mirror of the Church) here. Henry VIII dissolved the Priory in 1538 and had it demolished, using much of the fabric for his Palace at Nonsuch

Parts of the Priory precinct wall are still visible, as well as the Chapter House foundations. In the 1920s the local antiquarian Colonel H.F. Bidder revealed the exact location and the basic ground plan of the Church and Chapter House. There were further excavations in 1962-3 by Dennis Turner to the west of the Church, revealing a 14th flint cobble trackway. In 1976-8 and 1983 the excavation of the Chapter House took place, when the ground plan of the building and a small section of the cloister walk and infirmary complex were uncovered. Major excavations were undertaken by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1986–90 in the area on the north side of the site, prior to the vast redevelopment by Sainsbury's, who had gradually acquired the land. Work was concentrated on the Church, the cemetery to the north of the Church, and part of the Cloister range. A second cemetery was found south of the church and the infirmary range. More recent excavations revealed other monastic features such as a watermill and fishponds. As we stood in the supermarket car park (Above) we had to imagine the magnitude of the priory church, which had measured 110m long.



We then went into the shelter of the building which covers the preserved foundations of the Chapter House, the roof of which is in fact the

roadway (Merantun Way) raised on a bridge constructed so at least this part of what had been such an important site could remain visible. (*Below. Party with Dave Saxby*)



Recently extra funding had been obtained by the Merton Priory Trust to glaze one side of the structure, making a good space for exhibiting finds and with excellent explanatory boards. As well as educating school parties, it has been used as a performance space, attracting more people to come and get to know this historic place,

which had almost disappeared from sight and public consciousness.

More work will be done in the winter to make further improvements to the facilities. There is a helpful plan on the wall of the access underpass, which shows the extent of the site and key dates of the building phases so passers-by can see that even when the Chapter House Museum is closed.

We were given an attractive illustrated leaflet about the Priory which had a useful chronology. There were other publications for sale, for instance David Saxby's

*"Merton Priory"* published in 2005 by the Museum of London, which on its cover features a 12th century arch found during the demolition of Abbey House and reconstructed at the entrance of the Parish Church, St Mary's. Another was about the



Daughter Houses of this prestigious Augustinian Priory, published by Merton Historical Society.

The displays with explanatory panels and plans showed aspects of the buildings which had been on the site and the life of the religious community. There were samples of the different building materials used: sandstone, limestone, flint and Purbeck marble.

Some substantial stones on show were part of 13th Century window tracery. (*On right*) One of the reproduced illustrations was from a British Library manuscript, showing Hubert de Burgh seeking sanctuary at the High Altar of the Priory Church. This would have been just outside the present



entrance to Sainsbury's and M & S! Another panel explains how water would have been diverted from the River Wandle to flush latrines in the reredorter. In the 18th Century water was re-routed for watermills. Evidence for this can be seen on the High Street where the Wandle joins the River Pickle and it turns unnaturally 90 degrees left into Wandle Park.

Other displays feature important post-medieval points of interest, ranging from railways to Liberty's silk printing works. William de Morgan had works here and William Morris moved his 'Firm' to Merton in 1881. One of his chintz designs is named 'Wandle'. I was tempted to buy an interesting book 'William Morris at Merton' by David Saxby and picked up a leaflet about the many mills on the Wandle published by 'The Building Exploratory' showing more to visit in the area.

## **VISITING**

*Address: Chapter Way, Colliers Wood, London SW19 2RX*

*The Merton Priory Chapter House Museum is run by volunteers. It is generally open to the public April –October on Sundays or by special arrangement.*

*Check <https://www.mertonpriory.org> for 2020 details and events.*

*Photos by Rose Baillie, Robert McCoy and the Merton Priory Trust*

Book online at [www.sal.org.uk/events](http://www.sal.org.uk/events).

## LECTURE REPORT

### Archaeological Excavations at 116-120 Fenchurch Street

#### ROSE BAILLIE



*Neil Hawkins, of Pre-Construct Archaeology, was our September lecturer, telling us about an excavation he directed very near our meeting place of St Olave's. Although this was a large redevelopment, it turned out to be both a difficult site to work on and to interpret. The excavators had to 'join the dots' to try and establish what was going on.*

#### Introduction

The site's main frontage was on Fenchurch St. and it was bounded on the north by Fenchurch Avenue, with Fen Court to the west, Billiter Street to the east. It was occupied by a series of office buildings which were still standing and in partial use when evaluation excavations took place in 2014. This involved a series of small and often awkwardly placed holes in basements to establish if worthwhile archaeological deposits still remained. These evaluation trenches were about 2m<sup>2</sup> and did indeed find Roman stratigraphy, but with such limited exposure it was hard to judge their depth or significance. The policy at this stage was not to excavate further, Neil said, but to leave that to a later stage. He also had to make an estimate of where on the site the modern building foundations had already destroyed earlier deposits. In the event, modern truncation was quite extensive, with trenches fitted in between the concrete pads that had supported the 1960s buildings.

#### The Roman levels

Relatively little was known about this part of *Londinium*, but it was thought to be crossed by a Roman road running west to the second Forum/Basilica, with a side road running north.

One problem of such urban, commercial excavations Neil said is that time may be running out as the diggers were reaching the deepest and earliest levels. Another problem was that the site had to be excavated, not as one open area, but piecemeal as the modern buildings were demolished. The main excavation took place from January to September 2015. *Taking a site photo with a tall pole.*



The earliest significant feature was a wide but shallow ditch, running north/south down the east side of the site. This had a small amount of pottery of c. 50-70 AD, but it could not be established whether this was before or after the Boudican revolt. It was theorised that this may be a very early boundary of *Londinium*. It was soon infilled and replaced by a double ditch in the site's next phase, c. 70-120 AD. This featured external pits and ditches and evidence for clay and timber buildings in the form of beam slots and post holes. This period also saw the beginning of the hoped-for road, with gravel surfaces and three phases of road side ditches, showing it was in use for some considerable time. Fortunately the road ran across one of the larger areas available to excavate. No sign was found, however, of any northward running side road.

The clay and timber buildings had a tendency to burn down. There were a number of patches of levelled burnt clay, coloured orange by heat, which Neil thought dated to c. 100-120 AD and thus probably the result of local incidents,



rather than the 'Hadrianic' fire, identified elsewhere. *Excavating a Roman clay and timber building*

The next Roman phase saw clay and timber buildings appearing along the road, but all the building remains were very fragmentary, because of later activity, with only scraps of

plastered walls and tile floors surviving. The area seems to have been most built up c. 120-160 AD.

In the later 2<sup>nd</sup> and early 3<sup>rd</sup> Centuries the area had much less activity, which correlates with the view that this was a period of decline for *Londinium*. However evidence for occupation returned in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries. In this period some of the buildings were stone, but use of clay and timber construction persisted, Neil said, as had also been found on other sites. So it was too simplistic to envisage a wholesale change to stone building at this time. The site's stone buildings were evidenced by some foundation walls, often set on timber 'micro-piles', driving into the brick earth. Some of the walls had their stone robbed, leaving only the pile holes. One small corner of a tessellated floor did survive amid the later disturbances. *(On right)*



The site yielded an array of Roman pottery and small finds that will be studied by specialists.

## Medieval

The end of the Roman period was indicated by the beginning of the formation of 'dark earth' c. 370 AD. Not a lot happened until c. 950-1150, when a number of very large cess pits were dug. Most of the finds in them were redeposited Roman material, Neil said, so care had to be taken to spot the later material that gave the true date.



Fenchurch Street itself is first mentioned by this name in 1283, although it was probably laid out in the late 11<sup>th</sup> Century. PCA found chalk foundations, and chalk lined wells and soakaways.

*A medieval chalk well cut through the Roman road.*

Some of the chalk building foundations were reused for the first Ironmongers' Hall and the finds from them were often discarded items from the 16<sup>th</sup> Century rebuilding of the hall. The buildings of the medieval and post-med periods could be traced through later maps and other documentary evidence. Many items from them were found in the back-fill of various pits and wells. The



levelled remains of a 17<sup>th</sup> Century brick building had a small hoard of silver coins of Charles I and the Commonwealth deposited between 1656 and 1662.

## Ironmongers' Hall

In 1457 the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers (originally known as the Ferroners) purchased land on the site and converted the buildings into a Hall. They rebuilt their Hall in 1587 and again in 1745. This handsome building was destroyed by a Zeppelin bomb in July 1917 and the Ironmongers then moved to their present location next to the Museum of London.

Finds associated with the Hall include a large number of wine bottles and over 50 pieces of late 16<sup>th</sup>-early 17<sup>th</sup> Century decorative moulded plaster from a ceiling removed during refurbishment. Later pictures of the Hall and its interior show its opulent décor and furnishings.

## The star find

The site's most important find was from the Roman period, nestling next to one of the modern concrete pads, a strangely shaped copper alloy object. When carefully excavated and conserved it was found to be two objects fused together; a strigil for use in the baths and a six-spouted lamp, unique in Britain. We have multi-spout lamps, but not in copper. The closest parallels are from the Continent, notably Pompeii, dated in the mid 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD . The pottery from the lamp's context however is somewhat later, suggesting this was something of an heirloom. Why it was



deposited where it was and with a strigil remains a mystery.

The site has yet to be published. Neil hoped expert finds' reports would help to refine the history of this complex site.

*We are grateful to PCA and Neil for use of material from his presentation for this report and for the illustrations.*

*Dr Neil Wilkin was unfortunately obliged to go abroad on urgent British Museum business and had to miss giving his scheduled lecture in October. He sent his sincere apologies and promises to make it up to the Society in the future. We are most grateful to COLAS Vice Chair Robert Stephenson for not only give a fascinating lecture at short notice, but to provide the following report.*

## LECTURE REPORT

### PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN LONDON

#### Robert Stephenson



Britain was once notorious worldwide for its great number of executions. This is nothing to celebrate but considering that more executions have taken place in London than anywhere else in the country, it makes the capital a superlative case study for this grisly subject. Undeniably it is an emotive subject and a great deal of historical detachment has to be exercised when dealing with it.

#### Display of heads

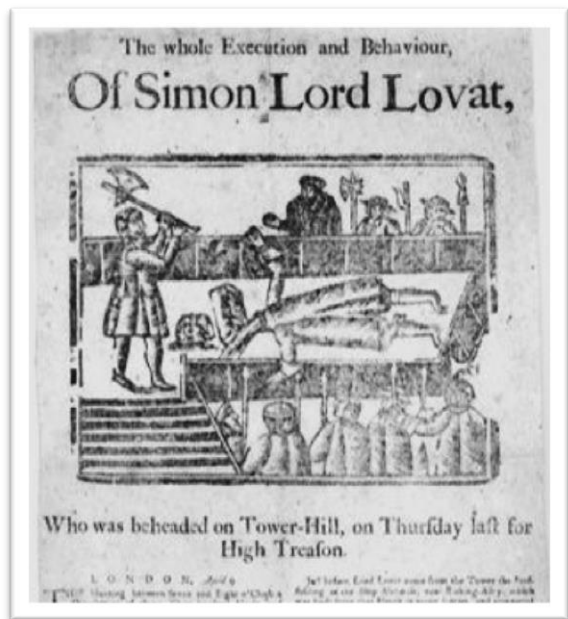
The long held, but very debateable, belief of the authorities was that holding executions in public deterred others from committing similar crimes. Only a limited number of people could attend an execution so heads were displayed afterwards to act as long-term deterrents. The premier place for displaying traitors' heads was London Bridge. The first to go up was that of Sir William Wallace the Scottish patriot and rebel in 1305. Later ones included the Kentish insurgent, Jack Cade in 1450 and Sir Thomas More in 1535. The last head was that of a William Staley an innocent victim of the Papist Plot in 1678. This unsavoury practice was then transferred to Temple Bar, another significant gateway that marked the boundary between the City and Westminster. The first time it was used in this way was in 1684 for one of the quarters of Sir Thomas Armstrong who had been hung, drawn and quartered; a punishment reserved for traitors. He was first suspended by the neck but not long enough to kill him. This throttling was supposed to make him half insensible, or at least more amenable, to what followed. A cut was made down his body and his bowels thrown directly onto a fire as they were considered abhorrent because that was

where his traitorous plots had been hatched. He was then beheaded and his body chopped into quarters. In theory a quarter would be displayed at one the four corners of the kingdom to deter potential traitors. To extend the life of body parts they were parboiled in salt and cumin seeds and given a thin coat of tar. The last heads to go up on Temple Bar were those of two Jacobites, Francis Towneley and George Fletcher in 1746.

## Tower Hill

The first known execution on Tower Hill was that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Simon of Sudbury, who as Lord Chancellor had unwisely tried to introduce a Poll Tax. This made him universally hated and during the Peasants' Revolt in 1381, the rebels beheaded him outside the Tower where he had been hiding. Tower Hill was mainly used for important prisoners held in the Tower and attracted vast crowds. After a beheading the executioner would hold the head aloft to the four quarters declaring, "*Behold the head of a traitor*". Consciousness survives in the head for some time after the neck is severed.

Anne Boleyn's eyes and lips still moved when her head was held up, and there have been several similar reports, so it is possible that the victim could have seen the crowd during this procedure. The last person beheaded with an axe in England was Simon Fraser, 11th Lord Lovat, on Tower Hill on 9th April 1747. (*Broadsheet on right*) Being dispatched with an edged weapon was considered a mark of rank and superior to being hanged. About 125 people lost their lives on Tower Hill, the vast majority for political reasons rather than for outright criminality.



## Whitehall

Some sites of execution become notorious through a single use and that is the case with Whitehall, where Charles I was decapitated on 30th January 1649. The headsman, Richard Brandon, wore a mask, a common tactic to avoid recognition. *(On right)* The scaffold stood near the northwest corner of Inigo Jones' Banqueting House. Following the Restoration of the Monarchy some of the Regicides were executed near here.



## Trials

All the condemned so far mentioned ostensibly received 'fair' trials, which were held in large public arenas, like Westminster Hall. It was here that Lord Lovat and Charles I heard their death sentences pronounced. Another venue for major trials was Guildhall in the City, which was used for Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley. Both were beheaded on the same day in February 1554.

## Smithfield

One of the most important places of execution in London for over four centuries was Smithfield. This was a large open tract of land just outside the City walls that was otherwise used for jousts and fairs. It was the preferred place for burning purported heretics.

The reign of Mary Tudor, from 1553 to 1558, was a gory one, hence her nickname, Bloody Mary. During this short period 288 people were burnt to death, 48 of them at Smithfield. John Rogers, *(On right)* the vicar of St



Sepulchre's Church, was the first Protestant martyr in her reign. Between 1531 and 1547 the condemned could be boiled to death. The first person to suffer this fate was Richard Roose, the cook for the Bishop of Rochester, in 1531 at Smithfield. The wall of St Bart's Hospital overlooking the execution site carries

two memorials commemorating those executed here. It is important to differentiate between criminals justly punished and those brave souls who suffered for ideological reasons.

## **Cheapside**

The most central place of execution in the City was Cheapside in front of the church of St Mary le Bow. Cheapside was the main market that once covered a much larger area than it does today. It was occasionally used for unofficial executions at times of unrest. During the 1450 uprising, Lord Saye, the Lord High Treasurer of England, was beheaded at this spot by Jack Cade.

## **Old Palace Yard**

Everyone knows about the dastardly plot to blow up Parliament and the King at the State Opening of Parliament in 1605. Guy Fawkes was the one caught red-handed beside the gunpowder kegs. Particularly repulsive crimes were often punished near to where the crime had been committed to assure the local populace that justice had been done. So Old Palace Yard outside the Palace of Westminster was used for Fawkes and some of his associates in 1606, while other Plotters similarly suffered in St Paul's churchyard. Sir Walter Raleigh also lost his head here in 1618.

## **The futility of execution**

If an illustration were needed to demonstrate the futility of the death penalty in deterring crime, it would surely be the case of the hangman who himself commits a capital offence. In fact the earliest hangman that we have a name for, Cratwell, ended on the gallows at Clerkenwell Green in 1534. Being an executioner was not a sought after occupation so when a vacancy occurred they often offered the post to a condemned man who then had the choice of dying on the scaffold or becoming the next hangman. In 1598 a man named Derrick was saved from the gallows by the Earl of Essex in return for becoming the hangman. The irony was that Derrick later got the opportunity of repaying the Earl's kindness by executing him in 1601. It was from this time onwards that any scaffold-like structure became known as a derrick, after this operator.

## **Jack Ketch**

The most famous executioner of all time was Jack Ketch. He held this position from 1663 to 1685, a long span for this job, but he was neither a respected nor

efficient operator. Perhaps it was because he was such a blunderer that his name was applied to all incumbents of this position for years afterwards. The hangman in the Punch and Judy Show, which was introduced in the 17th century, is called Jack Ketch. In 1683 Ketch dispatched Lord William Russell in Lincoln Inn Fields. Russell, as was the custom, gave him 10 guineas to do a clean job. However, Ketch only nicked him with the first blow and then took a further three blows to finish the job. Ketch's technique had not improved two years later, when the Duke of Monmouth laid his neck on the block at Tower Hill. (Above) Shrewdly the Duke gave Ketch six guineas at the start with a promise of further gold from a companion if he successfully fulfilled his side of the bargain. This did nothing to improve Ketch's aim, he took five blows and had to complete his work with a knife. At one point in this debacle he got so disheartened that he threw down the axe saying he could not go on, but the sheriff commanded him to finish.



## Execution Dock

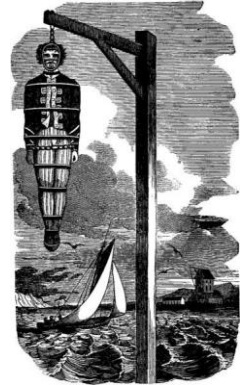

The High Court of Admiralty, which sat at the Old Bailey, had for its



exclusive use an execution site on the foreshore at Wapping known as Execution Dock. (This was for non-Navy mariners who had committed crimes on the High Seas. The spot was purposely chosen to be at the heart of the shipbuilding area and teemed with sailors. (Engraving c.1785) These executions attracted large audiences on land and on water. Execution Dock's most famous victim was Captain Kidd in 1701. He had been provided with a ship by a syndicate of City merchants and politicians to protect English ships, particularly theirs, from pirates in the

South Seas. Unfortunately, Kidd took to pirating himself and was finally apprehended and brought home. It was the custom after a hanging for the body

to be chained to a stake in the foreshore and left for three tides to flow over it. This bizarre ritual is sometimes explained as demonstrating the Admiralty's jurisdiction over all tidal waters, as opposed to inland ones. Ultimately, the body went for dissection or was gibbeted along the river as a warning to other seamen. Kidd was gibbeted at Tilbury Point. *(On right)* Executions at Execution Dock ceased in 1830 after about 400 years.



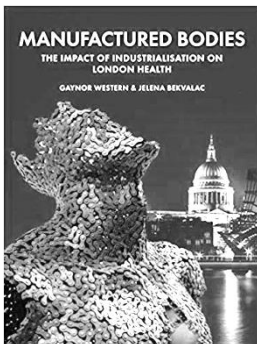
## Gibbetting

Gibbeting, meant displaying executed felons in iron cages. The head was shaved and the body was crudely degutted and given a coat of pitch to make it last longer. This practice continued until 1832 and the law was repealed in 1834. Women were never gibbeted.

THE SECOND HALF OF ROBERT'S ARTICLE WILL BE IN THE NEXT EDITION OF 'CONTEXT', WITH AN ACCOUNT OF NEWGATE PRISON AND THE NOTORIOUS SITE OF TYBURN.

[illegible]

## NEW BOOK



Jelena Bekvalac, Curator of Human Osteology at the Museum of London, is well known to COLAS through her lectures and the tours she has led to the Centre for Human Bioarchaeology and the crypt of St Bride's. She and a colleague have just published the results of a major research project, which we are pleased mention.

*Manufactured Bodies: The Impact of Industrialisation on London Health [Paperback]* Gaynor Western

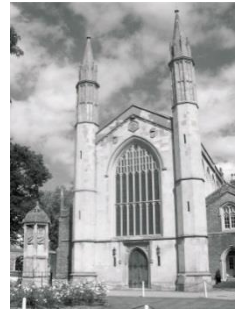
(Author); Jelena Bekvalac (Author)

ISBN: 9781789253221 Published by: Oxbow Books 272p, H246 x W189 (mm)  
b/w and colour Full details and currently cheapest price on  
<https://www.oxbowbooks.com/oxbow/post-medieval/manufactured-bodies.html>

**FEATURE**  
***London's most curious stones***  
**THE JELLING STONE**  
**Robert Stephenson**

This brief article will be the first in a series describing some of the unusual stones around London, a cabinet of curiosities that I have assembled over the years, which I spoke about during the Member's Evening in August 2019.

Our first port of call is St Katharine's Danish church situated on the east side of the Outer Circle overlooking Regent's Park. The original St Katharine's Chapel and Hospital were founded by Queen Matilda in 1148 to the east of the Tower of London. It was a charitable foundation supporting the sick and throughout its long life remained under the patronage of the Queens of England. In 1825, at the height of the dock building era, the site was acquired for St Katharine's Dock and the foundation relocated to Regent's Park. The buildings here were completed in 1826 and comprised a Chapel and offices, on the east side of road, and a Hospital opposite in what is now Regent's Park. In its later years the Hospital became a retirement home and hospice, and when the not infrequent funeral services were held in the Chapel the coffin was brought there along a tunnel beneath the road which emerged at the base of a monument in the forecourt. The monument remains but the tunnel has long since been decommissioned.

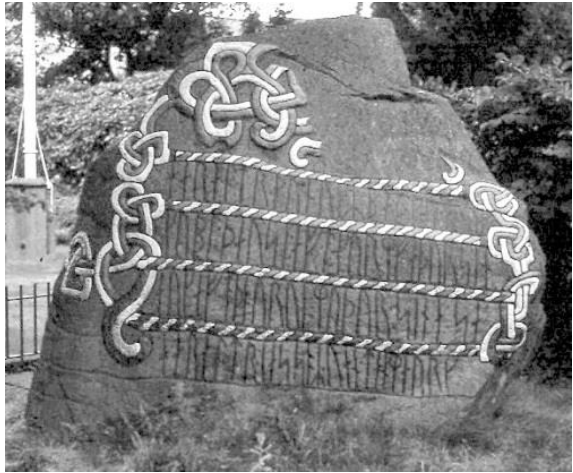


The Hospital was bombed in 1940 and the site is now grassed over. The foundation thereafter moved to Butcher's Row in the East End where it remains as a centre for spirituality and still retains its Royal Peculiar status. The Chapel was repaired and leased to the Danish Community in 1948 and has remained a centre for Danish life in London ever since. This event was marked by an exhibition of Danish art treasures in the Victoria and Albert Museum.



One of the exhibits was a cast of the larger of two runic stones at Jelling, in Jutland. This stone, which is the most splendid of all the runic stones in Scandinavia, was erected in about 980 AD by the first Christian king of Denmark, Harold Bluetooth, the grandfather of King Canute. After the exhibition this cast was re-erected at Regent's Park. On one of its three sides is a Crucifixion in the Ringerike style. (Pic P.22) This was originally painted in the favourite Viking colours of red, blue, yellow and black, but these have faded over the years. On another side is a beast vanquishing a serpent. This was a standard contemporary motif but in a Christian context it represents good triumphing over evil.

The runic inscription on the third side reads as follows: *HARALD KING MADE THIS MEMORIAL AFTER GORM HIS FATHER AND AFTER THYRA HIS MOTHER: THAT HARALD WHO WON FOR HIMSELF ALL DENMARK AND NORWAY AND MADE THE DANES CHRISTIANS.*



The original stone at Jelling stands beside a stone erected by Bluetooth's father and the two are situated between two large mounds close to a church. Harold Bluetooth got his nickname from his passion for blueberries, which stained his teeth. The Scandinavian firm, Ericsson who developed the short-range wireless connection, named it Bluetooth after this king's legendary skills at communication. The Bluetooth logo consists of his initials: H and B in runes.



The Jelling Stone is situated in the garden to the south of the Chapel and is readily accessible by the public. Strictly speaking it is a pseudo-megalith because it is made of concrete but it is well worth a visit.



## **DOCKLANDS HISTORY GROUP**

ANNUAL CONFERENCE: Sat. 16th MAY 2020  
Museum of London

### ***LONDON'S SAILORTOWNS - PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND THE THAMES.***

The programme will include talks ranging from various Thameside sailortowns and their communities, to marine lives, press gangs, Greenwich pensioners, and depictions of London sailors in pictures, ballads and songs. Further details available in due course on <https://www.docklandshistorygroup.org.uk/>

## **BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION LECTURES**

Meetings are held at The Society of Antiquaries of London,  
Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1

Tea is served from 4.30pm, the chair is taken at 5.00pm  
**5 February, 2020**

**Home and Garden in the Cities of Early Medieval Italy**  
*Dr Caroline Goodson, University of Cambridge*

**4 March, 2020**

**A Royal Palisade for Harald Bluetooth: New Results from Recent  
Excavations in Jelling (Denmark)**

*Dr Anne Pedersen, National Museum of Denmark*  
**1 April, 2020**

**Plan and Elevation: Twelfth-Century drawings of Architecture**  
*Dr Karl Kinsella, Lincoln College, Oxford*

*Non-members are welcome to attend occasional lectures but are asked to  
make themselves known on arrival and to sign the visitors' book*

## **ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE LECTURES**

Lectures are held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London,  
Burlington House, Piccadilly, London at 5.00pm preceded by tea at 4.30pm.

**11 March, 2020**

**A Distinctive Neolithic in Devon, Cornwall and Scilly? Recent work on  
ceramics, axes and other things**

*Henrietta Quinnell*

**8 April, 2020**

**Churches in the Irish Landscape, 400-1100**

*Dr Tomás Ó Carraigáin*

*NOTE: Non members are welcome to attend lectures but should contact  
the administrator in advance.*

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING SUPPLEMENT****CITY OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CITY OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY 21 FEBRUARY 2020, AT ST OLAVE'S CHURCH, HART STREET, LONDON EC3 7NB, COMMENCING AT 7.00PM.

**AGENDA**

1. Apologies for Absence.
2. Nomination for the Committee and Officer Posts.
3. Minutes of the AGM held on 15 February 2019.
4. Matters arising from the Minutes.
5. Trustees' Report.
6. Financial Statement.
7. The Election of the Committee and Officers.
8. Any Other Business.

**LECTURE. 'Excavations at the Adrian Boulton Music Centre, Westminster Abbey.' Joe Green, Pre-Construct Archaeology**

*Complimentary wine and light refreshments will be served after the meeting.*

*Note: Only paid up and life members are permitted to vote.*

**R Baillie, Chair, January 2020**

**Please bring this supplement to the Annual General Meeting**

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
OF THE CITY OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
HELD ON 15 FEBRUARY 2019  
AT ST OLAVE'S CHURCH HALL, EC3 7BB**

*(The meeting commenced at 7.01pm)*

|                 |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Present:</b> | Gustav Milne    | President, in the Chair |
|                 | Rose Baillie    | Chair                   |
|                 | Victoria Metham | Hon. Treasurer          |
|                 | Linda Speight   | Hon. Secretary/Minutes  |

**1. Apologies for absence:**

Apologies were received from Bella Hobson, Mr and Mrs Richard Lock, Robert McCoy and Pamla Lamb.

**2. Nominations for the Committee and other posts:**

Rose Baillie read out the nominations for Officer and Committee members, and invited further nominations from the floor.

**3. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 16 Feb. 2018:**

The Minutes were published in the January 2019 edition of 'Context' (No. 118).

*The meeting approved the Minutes, which were signed by Gustav Milne.*

**4. Matters arising from the Minutes:**

It was proposed that the number present at the Annual General Meeting should be included in the Minutes. A vote for this action was unanimously agreed.

*Proposed by G Taylor, seconded by V Wilson. Carried.*

**5. Trustees' Report:**

Rose Baillie presented the Trustees' Report that was published in the January 2019 edition of 'Context'. She thanked the members and the Committee for their support and commitment throughout the year and Alex and Clare for organising the refreshments.

Rose Baillie said that of the four excursions during the year only two had been well attended and she hoped that there would be more interest and support in 2019.

Rose Baillie said that the Fulham Palace event was very good and she hoped that COLAS could participate again this year.

Rose Baillie said that there had been quite heavy expenses during the previous year as it had been necessary to buy a portable public address system and a new computer hard drive and battery.

*Acceptance of the Trustees' report was proposed by Gustav Milne and seconded by Maggie Andrews. Carried.*

## **6. Financial Statement/Treasurer's Report:**

Victoria Metham, Hon. Treasurer, presented the Financial Statement for the period 1<sup>st</sup> November 2017 to the end of October 2018.

Victoria Metham stated that overall there had been a loss of £676 which can be compared to the loss of £66 for the previous year. The reason for this was mostly due to the purchase of some sound equipment costing £483, needed to improve the speakers' audibility in the hall. There was also the cost of £100 for the Christmas entertainer and there had been no coach trip, which usually makes a small profit

Subscription income increased to £2542 compared with £2281 from the previous year, taking us back to subscription levels as they were in 2015. Our main outing during the year was to see the little ships, Portwey and Massey Shaw, which made £10 profit. We received £31 in donations from visitors.

COLAS has subscriptions to all the usual societies and magazines – LAMAS, CBA and *London Archaeologist*. We got £22 interest from our Scottish Widows account where the interest rate is 0.25%. Our hall fees remained consistent. £215 was spent on Public Liability insurance for the Society. The majority of our expenditure (58%) was spent on website costs and printing and postage of '*Context*'.

Overall our finances are healthy. The Society has total funds of £20,219, the majority of which is in the Scottish Widows account. Rose Baillie added that we now have a new printer for '*Context*', Flexpress of Birstall, Leics, who were doing a very good job at no additional cost.

Victoria thanked Richard Lock for auditing the COLAS accounts.

*Acceptance of the Financial Statement was proposed by Carol Bentley and seconded by Mr Malvin Brown. Carried.*

**7. The election of the Committee Members and Officers:**

As there were no further nominations received and the number did not exceed the places to be filled, the meeting agreed to vote on the nominees *en bloc*. The following were elected by a show of hands. There were none against.

| <b>Office and Nominee</b>                                                                                     | <b>Proposer</b>                                                                   | <b><u>Second</u></b>                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Chair</b><br>Rose Baillie                                                                                  | Guy Taylor                                                                        | Linda Speight                                                                 |
| <b>Vice Chair</b><br>Robert Stephenson                                                                        | Victoria Metham                                                                   | Odette Nelson                                                                 |
| <b>Hon. Secretary</b><br>Linda Speight                                                                        | Guy Taylor                                                                        | David Wellings                                                                |
| <b>Hon. Treasurer</b><br>Victoria Metham                                                                      | Rose Baillie                                                                      | Odette Nelson                                                                 |
| <b>Committee Members</b><br>Angela Broomfield<br>Robert McCoy<br>Signe Hoffos<br>David Wellings<br>Guy Taylor | Rose Baillie<br>Rose Baillie<br>Colin Duck<br>Robert Stephenson<br>David Wellings | Brenda Cole<br>Guy Taylor<br>Rose Baillie<br>Victoria Metham<br>Carol Bentley |
| <b>Independent Examiner</b><br>Richard Lock                                                                   | Rose Baillie                                                                      | Odette Nelson                                                                 |

**8. Any other business:**

Carol Bentley thanked the Committee for all that they did for COLAS. Gustav Milne thanked COLAS members for their continuing support.

37 people attended the meeting, including the Committee.

*The AGM closed at 7.19 pm and was followed by a Presidential Address by Gustav Milne "Thames Landing CRaFT", A new project to study the causeways, riverstairs and ferry terminals on the tidal Thames.*

**THE CITY OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
**TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING**  
**31 OCTOBER 2019**

**Reference and administrative information**

The Society was formed in 1966 and became a Registered Charity in February 1979. It is also known by the acronym COLAS.

**Charity Number:** 277386

**Registered Address:** c/o The Museum of London, 150 London Wall, EC2Y 5HN.

**Bankers:** National Westminster Bank plc. 94 Moorgate London EC2M 6XT  
 Scottish Widows Bank plc, 67 Morrison St Edinburgh EH3 8YJ

**Independent Examiner:** Richard Lock F.C.A

|                  |                   |                 |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Trustees.</b> | Rose Baillie      | Chair           |
|                  | Robert Stephenson | Vice-Chair      |
|                  | Linda Speight     | Hon. Secretary  |
|                  | Victoria Metham   | Hon. Treasurer. |

**Structure, governance and management**

The Charity is governed by its Constitution, formulated in February 1979, and most recently amended in February 2017.

Trustees, Committee Members and the Independent Examiner are elected by paid up subscribing and honorary members at the AGM.

The objective of the Charity is to advance the education of the public in the study and practice of archaeology, particularly in the City of London. The main activities regularly carried out by the Charity that relate to the objective include:

- monthly lecture meetings to which non-members are welcome.
- quarterly magazine 'Context', available to non-members at meetings or displays
- an internet site [www.colas.org.uk](http://www.colas.org.uk)
- Public displays at appropriate venues.

## Achievements

The Society had an active year, organising a series of lectures and outings. We mounted public displays at Fulham Palace for the 'Totally Thames' festival and were represented at a number of archaeological conferences. The Society is a key participant in the CRaFT Project, to research and record causeways, river stairs and ferry terminals on the Thames.

Our principal difficulty this year was losing use of St Olave's Church Hall in March, where we have had our lectures almost continuously since 1993. This was due to the expiry of the Church's lease of the building. The Committee decided to relocate to St Olave's Church, where a screen, refreshment and storage facilities are kindly provided by the Administrator. We are aware however that this venue has limitations and we are reviewing alternatives.

Financially COLAS remains in a healthy position, with a modest increase in subscription income and no major purchases of equipment. We are very disappointed that our application to obtain a back-log of Gift Aid is currently meeting a very slow response from HMRC. Our greatest expenses are for printing and posting '*Context*' and a fee for use of the Church. We are grateful to Hon. Treasurer Victoria Metham for managing our financial affairs and to Independent Examiner Richard Lock and Membership Secretary Signe Hoffos for advice and support in this area.

COLAS's magazine '*Context*' continues to be produced regularly. It is still edited by Chair Rose Baillie, and is currently being printed by Flexpress. Our thanks to them for their efficient service, to all who contributed, or who helped with proof reading or posting. We look forward to having some new contributors.

Our lecture programme took place at St Olave's Church from April onward. We are most grateful to all our speakers for their forbearance with some of our setting-up problems in the new venue and for sharing their time and expertise. Unusually two of our scheduled speakers had to withdraw at short notice, so great thanks are due to Robert Stephenson and Signe Hoffos for stepping into the breach.

The lecture programme was varied, including the conservation of museum collections, the development of the Thames waterfront, mudlarking, women in London's archaeology and Medieval mass burial. Our August meeting was a 'Members' Night' with talks on a wide range of topics. Our thanks to David Wellings for arranging the lecture programme and to Alex Alexander and Clare Hartley for continued to organise after-lecture refreshments, for which we are most grateful.

Displays of clay pipes, pottery and archaeological environmental material were provided by COLAS and staffed by members for a family archaeology day at Fulham



Palace in September. It was an enjoyable and worthwhile event with a good response from visitors. Our thanks to Alexis Haslam and the Fulham Palace Trust, to the members who took part and Signe Hoffos and Linda Speight to making everything happen. We anticipate this, or similar events, can take place next year.

Tours were arranged to the office and archive of the Palestine Exploration Fund and the remains of the Chapter House of Merton Priory with expert guides. Thanks to Rose Baillie, Guy Taylor, Robert McCoy and our hosts for facilitating these. These events had satisfactory attendances but more support from members in this area and suggestions for future outings would be most welcome.

Signe Hoffos, continues to manage our subscriptions and membership records. She also updates the COLAS website, [www.colas.org.uk](http://www.colas.org.uk) and moderates our Yahoo Email messaging group, while Robert McCoy fields incoming email messages and provides many photos for 'Context'. Angela Broomfield has been a prime mover on the CRaFT Project and is advising on IT matters. Vice Chair Bob Stephenson continues to undertake the essential work of setting up St Olave's for meetings, managing our projector and overseeing locking up. Guy Taylor and other members also participated in fieldwork with CRaFT, at Kenley and Fulham Palace. Linda Speight keeps the Committee Minutes and helped with the COLAS stand at the LAMAS Conference.

The Trustees would like to thank all our Committee Members for the entirely voluntary thought, time, and effort they put into helping to run the Society. The Officers and Committee would also like to thank all our members for their support during 2018/9 and look forward to COLAS continuing to flourish next year.

## **Reserves Policy**

The Trustees have decided that the appropriate level of unrestricted reserves is one equivalent to at least 12 months typical operational expenses, approximately £4,000. The actual level at 31 October 2018 was £11,683. However we anticipate operational costs to increase in the coming year, especially in respect of printing, postage, Public Liability insurance and if any change of venue is necessary.

The Trustees declare that they have approved the Trustees' report above.

***M R Baillie (Chair)***

***On behalf of the Charity's Trustees***

***V L P Metham (Hon Treasurer)***

***January 2020***

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

## For the period 1 November 2018 to 31 October 2019

|                                                          | Notes | Unrestrict-<br>ed Funds<br>£ | Restricted<br>Funds<br>£ | Total Funds<br>Oct 2019<br>£ | Total Funds<br>Oct 2018<br>£ |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>INCOMING RESOURCES</b>                                |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
| <b>Income from generated funds</b>                       |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
| Voluntary income                                         | 3a    | 2,673                        | 0                        | 2,673                        | 2,542                        |
| Activities for generating funds                          | 3b    | 77                           | 0                        | 77                           | 27                           |
| Investment Income                                        | 2e    | 41                           | 0                        | 41                           | 23                           |
| <b>Income from charitable Activities</b>                 |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
| Archaeological Education Activities                      | 3c    | 70                           | 0                        | 70                           | 60                           |
| <b>Other incoming resources</b>                          |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
| Social activities                                        | 3d    | 116                          | 0                        | 116                          | 186                          |
| <b>Total incoming resources</b>                          |       | <b>2,977</b>                 | <b>0</b>                 | <b>2,977</b>                 | <b>2,838</b>                 |
| <b>RESOURCES EXPENDED</b>                                |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
| <b>Cost of generating funds</b>                          |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
| Membership administration                                |       | 11                           | 0                        | 11                           | 30                           |
| <b>Charitable activities</b>                             |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
| Newsletter & website                                     |       | 1,137                        | 0                        | 1,137                        | 1,356                        |
| Lecture meetings (inc. Hire of hall)                     |       | 837                          | 0                        | 837                          | 884                          |
| Archaeological Education Activities                      |       | 70                           | 0                        | 70                           | 50                           |
| Equipment                                                | 4a    | 127                          | 0                        | 127                          | 483                          |
| Subscriptions                                            | 4b    | 61                           | 0                        | 61                           | 202                          |
| Public Liability Insurance                               |       | 168                          | 0                        | 168                          | 215                          |
| <b>Governance costs</b>                                  | 5     | <b>0</b>                     | <b>0</b>                 | <b>0</b>                     | <b>0</b>                     |
| <b>Other resources expended</b>                          |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
| Social activities                                        | 4c    | 160                          | 0                        | 160                          | 294                          |
| Gratuities                                               |       | 0                            | 0                        | 0                            | 0                            |
| <b>Total resources expended</b>                          |       | <b>2,571</b>                 | <b>0</b>                 | <b>2,571</b>                 | <b>3,514</b>                 |
| <b>Net incoming(outgoing) resources before transfers</b> |       |                              |                          |                              |                              |
|                                                          |       | 406                          | 0                        | 406                          | -676                         |
| Gross transfer between funds                             |       | 0                            | 0                        | 0                            | 0                            |
| <b>Net movement in funds</b>                             |       | <b>406</b>                   | <b>0</b>                 | <b>406</b>                   | <b>-676</b>                  |
| Funds brought forward from 2017-8 as reported            |       | 11,283                       | 8,936                    | 20,219                       | 20,895                       |
| <b>Total funds carried forward</b>                       |       | <b>11,689</b>                | <b>8,936</b>             | <b>20,625</b>                | <b>20,219</b>                |

| <b>BALANCE SHEET</b>                                                |             |                               |                             |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019</b>                                        |             |                               |                             |                                 |                                 |
|                                                                     | <b>Note</b> | <b>Unrestricted<br/>Funds</b> | <b>Restricted<br/>Funds</b> | <b>Total<br/>Funds<br/>2019</b> | <b>Total<br/>Funds<br/>2018</b> |
|                                                                     |             | <b>£</b>                      | <b>£</b>                    | <b>£</b>                        | <b>£</b>                        |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                                               |             |                               |                             |                                 |                                 |
| Debtors                                                             | 7           | 0                             | 0                           |                                 | 0                               |
| <b>Cash at Bank</b>                                                 |             |                               |                             |                                 |                                 |
| Scottish Widows                                                     |             | 8,542                         | 8,936                       | 17,478                          | 17,437                          |
| Current A/C - National Westminster Bank (cash book)                 |             | 3,147                         | 0                           | 3,147                           | 2,996                           |
| <b>Total current assets</b>                                         |             | <b>11,689</b>                 | <b>8,936</b>                | <b>20,625</b>                   | <b>20,433</b>                   |
| Creditors falling due within one year                               | 8           | 0                             | 0                           | 0                               | 214                             |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>                                                 |             | <b>11,689</b>                 | <b>8,936</b>                | <b>20,625</b>                   | <b>20,219</b>                   |
| <b>FUNDS OF THE CHARITY</b>                                         |             |                               |                             |                                 |                                 |
| Unrestricted general fund                                           |             | 11,689                        | 0                           | 11,689                          | 11,283                          |
| Restricted income fund                                              | 9           | 0                             | 8,936                       | 8,936                           | 8,936                           |
|                                                                     |             | 11,689                        | 8,936                       | 20,625                          | 20,219                          |
| <i>The notes on the following page(s) form part of the accounts</i> |             |                               |                             |                                 |                                 |

## Notes to the accounts November 2018 – October 2019

### 1 Basis of accounting

These accounts have been prepared on the basis of historic cost in accordance with the Charities SORP 2005 (Accounting and Reporting by Charities) and comply with the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2005 Issued under the Charities Act 1993.

### 2 Accounting policies

a) Incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when:

- the charity becomes entitled to the resources
- the trustees are virtually certain they will receive the resources; and
- the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability.

- b) Where incoming resources have related expenditure (as with membership or education activities) the incoming resources and related expenditure are reported gross in the SoFA.
- c) Gift Aid reclaimable on donations to the charity is included with the amount received.
- d) The value of any volunteer help received is not included in the accounts but is described in the trustees' annual report.
- e) Bank interest is included in the accounts payable at 0.25%. We received £41 from the Scottish Widows account in 2018-19.
- f) Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources.
- g) Governance costs include costs of the preparation and examination of statutory accounts, and the cost of trustee meetings.
- h) Other expenditure is included in the accounts on an accruals basis. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the SoFA as incurred.

### 3 Analysis of incoming resources

| a) Voluntary income  | £            | £            |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                      | <b>2019</b>  | <b>2018</b>  |
| Subscriptions        | 2,644        | 2,511        |
| Gift Aid             | 0            | 0            |
| Donations & Visitors | 29           | 31           |
|                      | <u>2,673</u> | <u>2,542</u> |

Subscription income has increased by 5% this year.

- c) Activities for generating funds consist of proceeds from the sale of donated books and this amounted to £77 from the LAMAS conference and the Christmas social.
- d) We visited the Palestinian Exploration Fund with income of £70 but with equivalent expenditure of the same.
- e) Income from the Christmas social totalled £116 with matching expenses being £160.

### 4 Analysis of resources expended

44% of COLAS expenditure is on website costs and the printing and postage of *Context*, the quarterly publication which comes with the addition of some colour photographs in some editions. Costs are less than the previous year, due to a new competitively priced printing company. Hall hire remained consistent at £65 per month.

- a) A new battery and hard drive for the computer were purchased this year totalling £127.
- b) Subscriptions (membership of other organisations). COLAS subscribes to LAMAS, Rescue, CBA and the London Archaeologist.
- c) Social events were the Christmas social and the Palestine Exploration Fund visit.
- d) We spent £168 on public liability insurance.

## **5 Trustee expenses**

All reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses made to trustees, relates to governance costs.

## **6 Fees for the examination of the accounts**

No fee was payable to the independent examiner.

## **7 Debtors and prepayments**

There were no debtors.

## **8 Creditors and accruals**

There were no creditors this year.

## **9 Purpose of restricted funds**

The restricted funds remain the same as 2017-18 at £8,936 and are reserved for archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation work.

# **INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

I report on the accounts of the Charity for the year ended 31 October, 2018.

## **Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Examiner**

The charity's trustees consider that an annual audit is not required for this year under section 43(2) of the Charities Act 1993 (the Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts (under section 43 of the Act);
- to follow procedures laid down in the general directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 43(7)(b) of the Act) and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

## **Basis of the Independent Examiner's Report**

My examination was carried out in accordance with the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as Trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on the view

given by the accounts.

## Independent Examiner's Statement

In the course of my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

1. which gives me reasonable cause to believe that, in any material respect, the trustees have not met the requirements to ensure that: the proper accounting records are kept (in accordance with section 41 of the 1993 Act); and accounts are prepared which agree with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the Act; or
2. to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

**Richard Lock FCA, Independent Examiner**

January 2020

[illegible]

# COLAS AGM 2020 – NOMINATION FORM

**The following Officers are open for nomination:**

**CHAIR**

## VICE CHAIR

**HONORARY SECRETARY**

## HONORARY TREASURER

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS (Up to 6)

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER (Non-Committee Member)**

**I WISH TO NOMINATE .....**

For the position of .....

**PROPOSED BY (Signature) .....**

**Print name** .....

**SECONDED BY (Signature) .....**

Print name .....

**I AM WILLING TO STAND FOR THE POSITION FOR WHICH I HAVE BEEN NOMINATED ABOVE**

**NOMINEE'S SIGNATURE .....**

DATE .....

**COMPLETED NOMINATION FORMS CAN BE POSTED TO THE HON. SECRETARY BEFORE THE AGM,  
OR SUBMITTED AT THE MEETING**

## BRITISH MUSEUM LECTURES

### **Did the Trojan Horse really exist?**

**Saturday 1 February, 2020, 2.30 - 3.30pm**

**BP Lecture Theatre, British Museum**

The story of the Trojan Horse is well-known. First mentioned in the Odyssey, it describes how Greek soldiers were able to take the city of Troy after a fruitless 10-year siege by hiding in a giant horse supposedly left as an offering to the goddess Athena. But did such a contraption really exist?

**Tickets £5.00 (concessions £4.00)**

### **Curator's introduction to the BP exhibition Troy: myth and reality**

**Thursday 13 February 2020, 1.30 - 2.30pm**

**BP Lecture Theatre, British Museum**

**Tickets £5.00 (concessions £4.00)**

Curators Alexandra Villing (AV) and Victoria Donnellan (VD), British Museum, give a 60-minute introduction to the exhibition.

### **The Rise of the Sanctuary at Olympia**

**20 Feb 2020 18.00 - 19.00**

**BP Lecture Theatre, British Museum**

**Dr habil. Birgitta Eder, Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens.**

**Free, booking essential**

### **Socrates in love: the woman behind Western philosophy**

**Armand D'Angour, Oxford University**

**Thursday 5 March, 2020, 1.30 - 2.30pm**

**BP Lecture Theatre, British Museum**

According to new research conducted by Armand D'Angour, Associate Professor in Classics at the University of Oxford, Socrates, as a young man in fifth-century BC Athens, came into contact with a fiercely intelligent woman. Aspasia of Miletus's ideas about love and transcendence inspired him to formulate key aspects of his thought.

**Tickets £5.00 (concessions £4.00)**

### **Workers, overseers and interpreters: finding Palestinians in the excavations of the PEF**

**Sarah Irving, Edge Hill University.**

**Thursday 26 March, 2020, 1.30 - 2.30pm**

**BP Lecture Theatre, British Museum**

The vast majority of the people who actually did the work for the PEF were the local workers who rarely left records of their lives. This lecture explores what we can know of them from the accounts left by visiting archaeologists and by placing these records into the contexts of social and cultural histories of the time. **Tickets £5.00 (concessions £4.00)**

**Early booking for the above is essential: Book online, by phone 0207 323 8181 or at Ticket Desk in Great Court**

## COLAS Calendar 2020

- 21 Feb** **AGM and LECTURE 'EXCAVATIONS AT THE ADRIAN BOULT MUSIC CENTRE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY'** *Joe Brooks. Pre-Construct Archaeology.* A rare insight into some buildings of the medieval Abbey complex. The lecture will be followed by wine and nibbles.
- 20 March** **'CRAFT TO DATE'.** Hear about recent fieldwork and research on the project to investigate the **Causeways, Riverstairs and Ferry Terminals** on the tidal Thames. *Various speakers.* Details Page 5-6.
- 17 April** **'LONDINIUM, BRITANNIA AND THE RHINE FRONTIER'.** *Harvey Sheldon, archaeologist and Research Fellow, Birkbeck College.* Where does Roman London fit into the wider picture of the Roman Empire?
- 15 May** **'MEDIEVAL TREASURE IN THE THAMES: ACCIDENT, RUBBISH OR RITUAL?'** *John Clark, Curator Emeritus, MoL .* Over 2600 medieval objects in the Museum of London came from the Thames . Study of this material seems to reveal clusters – preferred locations, dates and types of object. Are these clusters significant? Have certain types of object, at certain periods, and at certain locations, been selectively thrown into the river?
- 19 June** **'GETTING TO THE GRIST OF IT; THE EXCAVATION OF TOTTENHAM MILLS AT HALE WHARF'.** *Ellen Green, Pre-Construct Archaeology* In spring 2018 PCA excavated Hale Wharf in advance of a housing development. The excavation uncovered a sequence of mill buildings dating from the late 16th century to 19th century, reflecting changes in technology as well as the demographics of the area.

### LECTURES take place at St Olave's Church, Hart St, London, EC3R 7NB

Near Fenchurch Street (British Rail) Station. Doors open at 6.30pm for a 7.00pm start. Lectures last about an hour. Light refreshments are available after the lecture with an opportunity for socializing.

*Non-members are welcome to attend lectures but are asked to sign the Visitors' Book and make a £3.00 contribution towards expenses.*

**For further details of COLAS see our website: [www.colas.org.uk](http://www.colas.org.uk)**  
**City of London Archaeological Society - Registered Charity No 277386**  
**Registered Address: Museum of London, 150 London Wall, EC2Y 5HN**