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The earliest map of Canterbury

Annual Report 1976 ~ 77

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

C A N T E R B U R Y A R C H A E O L O G I C A L
T R U S T

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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I INTRODUCTION

The first year of operation of the Trust has been notable for the success of the excavations carried out but there has been less success in raising funds for the future. However we are hopeful that the year has demonstrated the quality of the work that our team can do and that this will stimulate greater support.

During the year Councillor Mrs. Scott-Knight handed over the Chairmanship of the Management Committee to the writer who has realised since how much the Trust owes to Mrs. Scott-Knight for her efforts on its behalf and how welcome is her continuing interest.

The four main sites investigated in the area of the Canterbury City are described in detail later in this report. All have produced new and valuable information about the people who have lived here over the last 3,000 years or more and this knowledge would have been lost to us through modern developments had there not been the small full-time expert team available.

The Trust has the support of the Department of the Environment and of the Canterbury City Council and there has been close collaboration between the Director of the Trust and the local Planning Department. An example of such collaboration was the handling off the initial clearance of the City land at the Rosemary Lane site for which the Trust acted as the Council's agent. Liaison with the Canterbury Archaeological Society is the subject, of current study and both bodies look towards future co-ordination of their activities. Kent County Council have provided the Trust with premises at a peppercorn rent at 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, and this has been invaluable not only for the storage of equipment and finds but also for accommodation of the winter work of sorting finds and preparation for publication and as an administrative centre for Marion Green whose practical efficiency has ensured continued participation in the Job Creation Scheme. In spite of voluntary assistance from many people the financial position of the Trust would have precluded any large scale investigations without our participation in the Job Creation Scheme of the Manpower Services Commission thereby employing local school leavers and others. It is this scheme that has provided the force which, under the expert guidance of permanent and volunteer staff, has enabled our work to proceed and at the same time a social need to be met.

Inevitably, with a small overburdened permanent staff, the time given to excavations during the year has delayed other work. It had been hoped that the survey of the archaeological potential of the Canterbury District would be completed for publication by the end of 1976. Although far advanced this work is still in hand.

The Appeal for funds which was launched during the year is a separate subject in this report. Admittedly the declared aim of raising £200,000 was perhaps optimistic but the response has been disappointing. However, such an appeal is ongoing and we shall continue our efforts to raise money in as many ways as possible. In this connection we are very grateful to all those who have responded to the Appeal and to those organisations that have assisted in the distribution of brochures: particularly The Canterbury Society Canterbury Archaeological Society, Kent Archaeological Society, Society of Antiquaries of London, and Rescue, a Trust for British Archaeology. As the Appeal has not produced the income originally envisaged it is the intention to limit excavation work in 1977/8 to conform with income available from other grants to the Trust and to reserve the Appeal Fund for expenditure of an overhead capital nature.

Apart from the Job Creation Scheme our main sources of finance in 1976/7 have been the Department of the Environment and Canterbury City Council and we thank them both. The Department contributed £6,000 toward the salary and overheads of the permanent staff of the Trust as well as £1,500 in postexcavations grants. We hope that as time goes by the Department will feel able to increase this sum to be more comparable with its support of the longer established units such as those at York and Lincoln. The Canterbury Council provided -13,661 towards the cost of excavation of the Rosemary Lane site and also provided office facilities for the Director, who will soon be moving to 92a Broad Street.

We are grateful to the Canterbury City Council, to London and Manchester Securities Ltd., to Robert Brett and Sons Ltd., and to Mr. John Quine and others for allowing us to excavate on their land and to the first three of these for withstanding the cost of initial clearance at the Rosemary Lane, Cakebread Robey, and Highsteed sites.

Towards the end of the season the weather conditions made work, particularly at the Rosemary Lane site, unpleasant to say the least and we had cause to be grateful to Paul Bennett whose leadership kept the team working there in the mire. Nick Erskine-

Riall had the opposite to contend with at Highstead during the summer when dry weather made the work hard and difficult. To all those involved during the year we give our thanks and particularly to the Director, Tim Tatton Brown. There is no doubt that operating on a "shoe-string" produces a remarkably fine spirit but we hope that our financial problems may ease a little in the future!

James Hobbs

Chairman of the Management
Committee

II EXCAVATIONS

Introduction:

During the year three major excavations, two in Canterbury itself and one in the district, were undertaken and all of them were extremely successful and have added a great deal to our knowledge of Canterbury's past as the individual reports by the site supervisors show (see below).

Highstead has produced a mass of evidence for the later Prehistoric periods which will, we hope, form the basis of future studies and research into the Bronze age and Iron age settlement patterns in North-East Kent. Large groups of Iron age pottery will also add much to ceramic studies in the area and supplement the very few published groups of pottery of this date in Kent.

In Canterbury the two major excavations, together with observations and excavations on many minor sites have already given us a mass of new information about the Belgic and Roman periods in the city. Apart from the extremely important group of pre-Roman coins from the huts on the "Cakebread Robey" site, large groups of late Belgic pottery have come from a large ditch (possibly defensive) on the Roman site.

For the Roman period much new topographical material has already come from excavations and observations made all over the city in 1976, as well as the remains of several buildings. For the first time substantial structural remains of the post-Roman period have also been excavated. Alongside this, some fine Saxon and Medieval pottery groups have been obtained from the excavations as well as some notable small finds, particularly important among these is a late-Saxon decorated bone-handled knife from the "Cakebread Robey" (77-9 Castle Street) site, which is being studied by James Graham-Campbell of University College, London.

The success of these excavations has been largely due to the extremely hard work put in by the site supervisors and the many people who have worked on the sites, and I should like to take this opportunity to thank Paul Bennett, my assistant, whose hard work and enthusiasm have been unflagging seven days a week, and well into many evenings as well. He was ably assisted by Nick Erskine-Riall, to whom the success of the Highstead excavations are largely due, and Marion Green and Simon Pratt. Among the many volunteers who worked on the sites or in the Finds department my personal thanks must go first and foremost to Mrs. Pan Garrard, who

not only sorted much of the pottery and finds, but also undertook a great deal of conservation and drawing work at home in her spare time. Her husband, Dr. Peter Garrard has also helped us a great deal by examining and reporting on skeletal material. Messrs Fisk-Moore of Burgate have given generous help with photography. Among the many other unpaid volunteers who have helped during the year, many of whom are members of the Canterbury Archaeological Society, Ian Anderson must be specially mentioned for helping us almost every weekend throughout the year. Finally I should personally like to thank members of the Management Sub-Committee, whose support for our work has been unceasing. Margaret Scott-Knight, and Jim Hobbs, successive chairman and Caroline Simpson and Lawrence Lyle, successive Hon. Secretaries have done much to ensure the smooth running of all our operations.

Tim Tatton-Brown

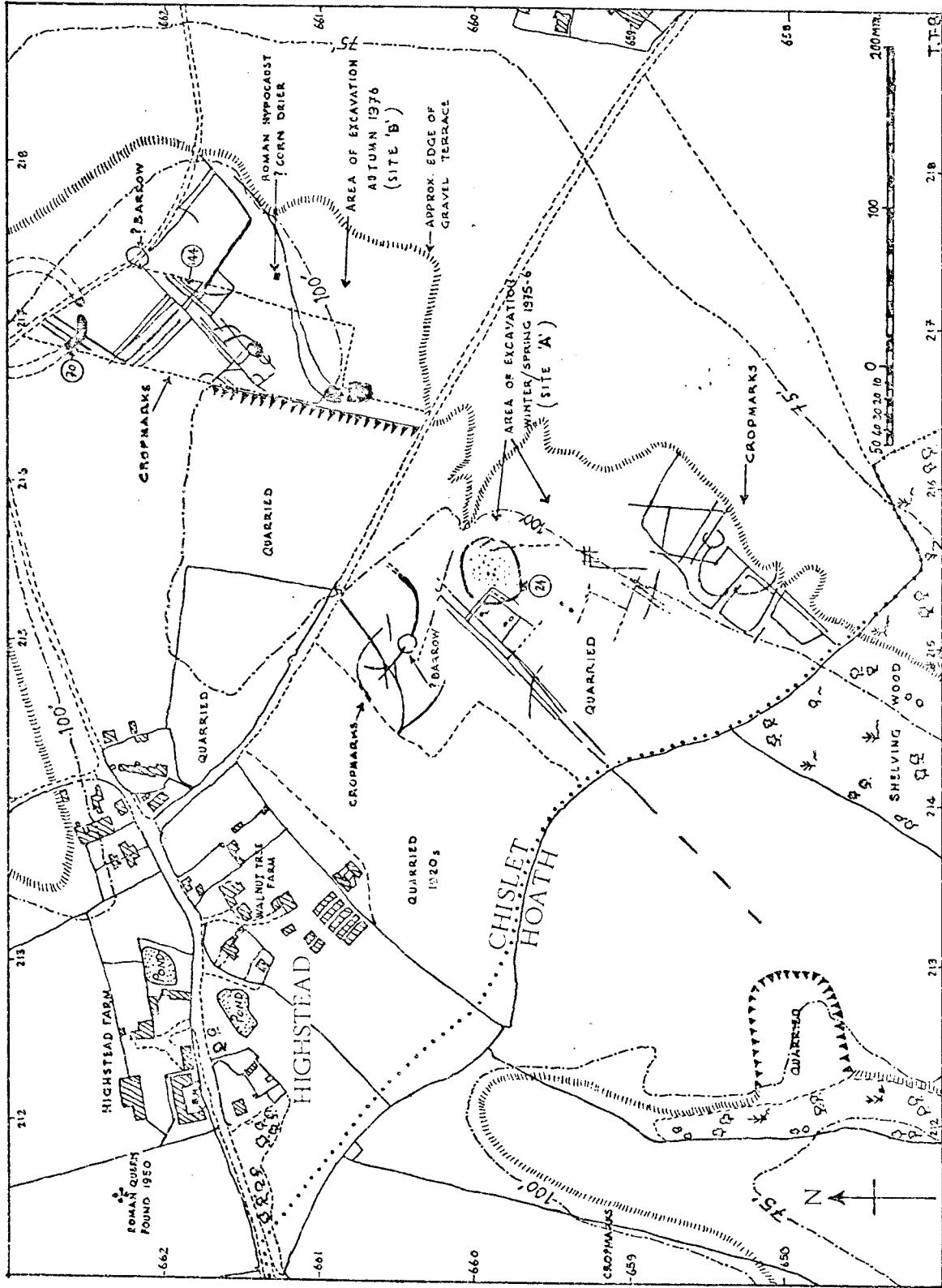
1. Excavations at Highstead. near Chislet (TR 215 660)

From the end of the summer of 1975 excavation and fieldwork have been carried out on a palimpsest of prehistoric and later settlements in advance of destruction by gravel extraction. This was made possible by the goodwill and help of the Robert Brett Group (the quarry owners) and the farmer, Mr. J. Harbour. The excavations were carried out on two large sites, called 'A' and 'B', on either side of the Highstead-Boyden Gate road, and lasted for just over a year until November 1976.

The sites are situated two miles south of Reculver on the 30 metre (or 100 ft) terrace overlooking the former Wantsum Channel and are 8-21 miles north east of Canterbury.

The excavations were financed by small grants from the Department of the Environment and later by the Job Creation programme of the Manpower Services Commission. Despite the very dry summer and very wet autumn, the results were of great importance to archaeology in East Kent and this was an extremely valuable 'low cost' excavation.

Formal occupation of the site appears to date from approximately the eighth century B.C. and finally ends sometime, perhaps in the fifth century A.D. However, flintwork from all the major archaeological periods and some ceramic material indicate that the site was in use, if sporadically, long before formal settlement took place.



HIGHSTEAD NEAR CHISLET, KENT CROPMARK SITES

The Bawes collection of Paleolithic, Mesolithic and later flintwork in the British Museum was collected partially from the Highstead terrace. Two fine early Bronze age Beakers, also in the British Museum, are believed to have been unearthed in the 1920s quarry. Professor J.K.St. Joseph photographed several large areas of cropmarks from the air in the 1960s.

Of major significance is the recognition of an enclosure of 'mini-hillfort' type. Only part of the enclosure lay within the excavation area, but the ditches on either side of an entrance causeway were excavated. These ditches were U-shaped being 2 m. deep and over 3 1/2 m wide. Associated with this enclosure was a bronze metal-working industry. Fragments of some bronze pin moulds were found; these are being studied by Dr. Mansel Spratling of the British Museum.

The subsequent Iron age occupation was primarily enclosed, and three 'Little Woodbury' type enclosures were found, one of which was totally excavated. The following phases of Iron age occupation appear to have been enclosed, a number of hut circle ring ditches were found in a tight group.

The late Iron age is not fully understood but another enclosed farmstead and subsequently a defensive enclosure form the occupation focal points.

The considerable quantities of Iron age pottery are now being studied by Miss Sue Morris at the Institute of Archaeology at Oxford under the guidance of Professor B.W. Cunliffe.

The Belgic period is no less easily understood, particularly with the total lack of structures. However, a multi-phase field system was identified, the alignments of which were later respected by the Romano-British field systems.

A possible Claudio-Neronian defensive enclosure was also partially excavated. The two ditched sections, with dimensions of 2.50 m. wide and 0.70 m. deep, are comparable to military sites elsewhere; a row of postholes, following the line of the ditches, presumably revetted a rampart and provided a palisade being about 80 cms in diameter and 48 cms deep.

The network of another multi-phase field system of all phases of the Romano-British period was traced and sectioned. Associated with this system were an early confined inhumation

cemetery. several timber structures a stone built structure with a hypocaust (excavated by Mr. Frank Jenkins, F.S.A., In 1975) and numerous pits. The Samian ware is currently being studied by Mr. Alee Denies, F.S.A.

Despite the lack of post-Roman pottery four structures have been assigned to this period, one of which was sub-rectangular end 10 m. long by 8 m. wide with a double ring of close-set posts.

The excavation area-which will shortly be totally destroyed, lies within a larger area of cropmarks extending over the terrace. Future gravel extraction should be preceded by excavation.

Nick Erskine-Riall

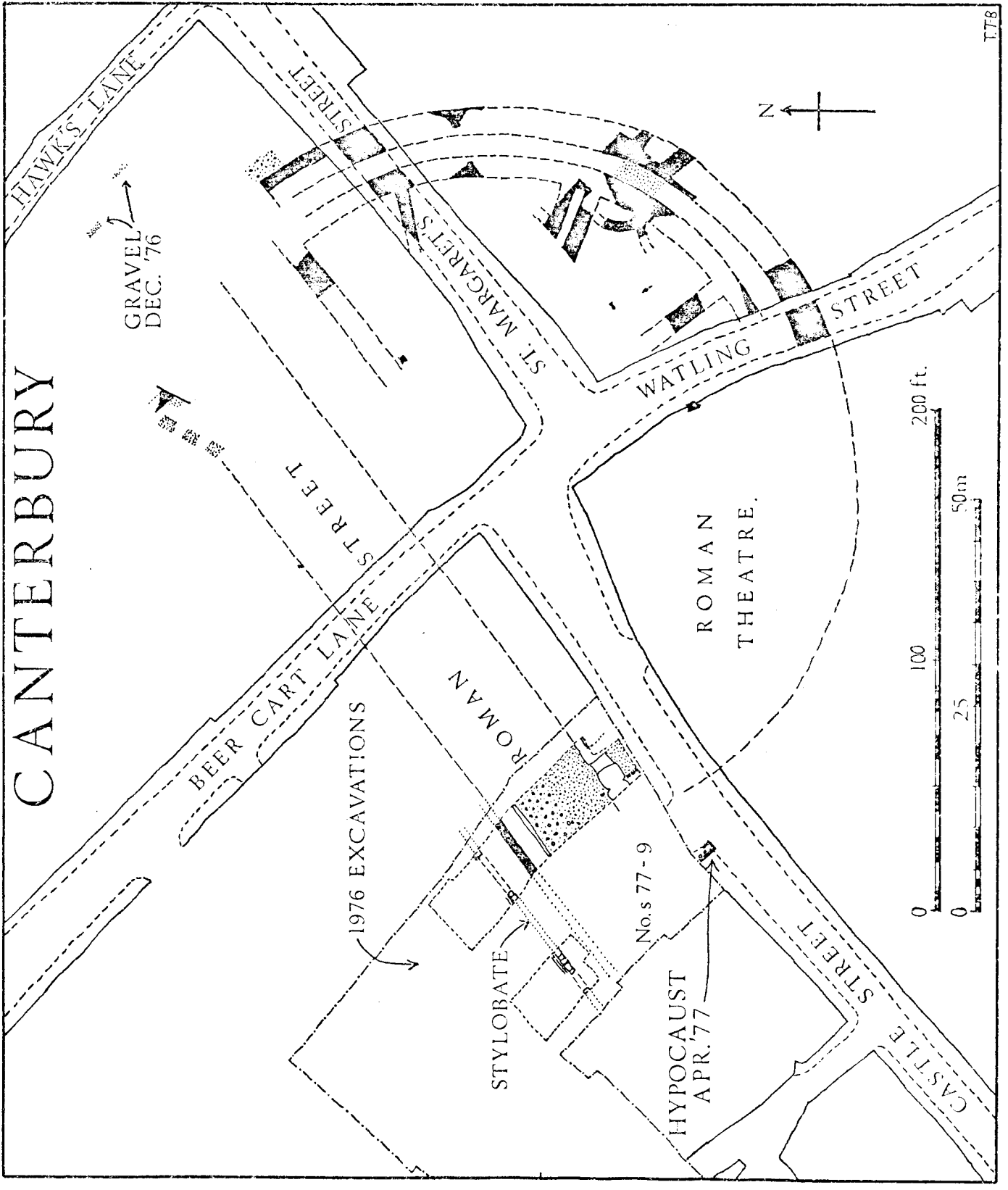
2. Excavations at 77 - 79 Castle Street, Canterbury (TR 1475 57.65)

The end of January 1976 saw the start of the first major excavation by the Trust within the City Walls of Canterbury. The excavation in the area formerly covered by the building of 78-79 Castle Street, was undertaken in advance of imminent development by London and Manchester Securities Ltd. Our objectives were to investigate the Free immediately behind the known Roman theatre and to locate a postulated Roman road aligned N - S, some 30 m. west of the theatre. We hoped to break new ground by investigating medieval end post-medieval structures on the Castle Street frontage and finally discover more evidence for the Belgic occupation of Canterbury. To these ends a trench 30 m. long and 7.5 m. wide was cut. Fortunately the developers' plans for constructing their office block were held up. This allowed the cutting of another smaller trench 14 m. long and 5.5 m. wide to the south of the main trench, (behind the demolished 77 Castle Street).

Clearance of some 200 cu. ms. of building debris end the drilling of concrete foundations was kindly paid for by the developers. In total, well over 1000 cu. ms. of material was excavated. During the course-of the excavation thousands of people visited the site, many donating small sums of money towards the Archaeological Trust Appeal.

In the early stages, from January to June, a small grant of £1000, provided by the Department of the Environment, paid for a small group Of full-time excavators to work on the site. This team was soon supplemented by an active and enthusiastic contingent of

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volunteers. After June, work was carried through to completion - the end of November - by the volunteers and a group of unemployed school-leavers paid by the Manpower Services Commission's Job Creation Scheme. We like to think that the Trust's excavations at, 77-79 Castle Street and at Highstead were some of the most cost-effective in Britain in 1976!

The exceptionally dry summer baked the ground solid, making excavation difficult. With the end of the dry spell and the onset of a year's belated rain, the site became intermittently flooded and equally difficult to work. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the considerable efforts made by the volunteers and paid diggers have given us extremely valuable information for virtually all phases of the two thousand years of Canterbury's history.

The earliest buildings fronting on to 77-79 Castle Street date to the 12th to 14th centuries. These were set up against the road frontage and comprised a small square structure with a cellar and a larger building with a hall parallel to the street. The hall had an extensive series of clay floors with a very worn end well used centrally positioned 'pitched-tile' hearth, and a probable side passage leading from the rear of the house along the northeast side of the property. Both structures were almost certainly timber framed, with their load-bearing beams resting on mortared chalk and flint dwarf walls. The buildings were gradually extended and adapted in the later medieval and post-medieval periods, with outbuildings constructed and clay floors covering areas formerly used for rubbish pits and wells. Documentary evidence currently being examined by Mr. Duncan Harrington indicates that by 1591 the smaller structure with the cellar (later no.79) had become a public house called the 'Globe'. At about the same time, the larger building seems to have been converted into a bakery. Both structures then saw many conversions until eventually they became the Cakebread Robey builders' yard and a surgical suppliers.

Various excavations on the site of the Roman Theatre in Canterbury by Professor S.S. Frere and Mr. Frank Jenkins had established that the structure, reconstructed in the late 2nd or early 3rd century was one of the largest yet known in Roman Britain. Their investigations intimated that our excavations would not locate any of the main structure of the Theatre. The robbed-out corner was, however, located in the excavation area under 79 Castle Street.

Here. two very large oval-shaped robbing holes, over 10 feet deep indicated the presence of a monumental structure possibly an arch or an elaborate entrance to the walkway between the two massive circular retaining wells for the banked seating at the rear of the theatre. Robber trenches for the rear wall and perhaps the internal curving well were also excavated.

The road postulated by Professor Frere 30 m. west of the Castle Street frontage was in fact located directly behind the theatre rear wall. This major road, aligned northeast to south-west, was 10 m. wide, with layer upon layer of metallings to a depth of 1.25 m. The earliest road was probably of Claudian date. the final road, then only 4 Ta. wide, was probably still in use in the 5th century A.D.

An intersection between the main road and a smaller road flanking the south end of the theatre was also identified. This road, aligned roughly NNW-SSE is perhaps that leading. round the curved rear wall of the theatre.

A possible colonnade of large sandstone blocks, and a send foundation to the south of the minor road, opposite the theatre corner, together with the remains of a room containing a hypocaust located nearby in a recently dug sewer-pipe trench, probably relate to another large structure, possibly a town house. immediately south-west of the theatre.

On the opposite side of the major road the remains of another monumental structure were located. This building, part of a large colonnade facing into a courtyard, is possibly the outer part of a temple precinct. The collonade had a large, well constructed outer well running parallel to the street, with parallel to it on the inside another wall of large sandstone blocks set on mortared flint foundations. These blocks, clearly a stylobate, probably held brick-built columns. a number of fragments of which were found during the excavation together with the remains of a large fluted column and large fragments of a corinthian capital all In a jurassic limestone (the best Roman architectural fragments yet found in Canterbury). These large architectural fragments do riot relate to the colonnade (they are too large) and may come from a temple building. Beyond the 'colonnade' was a courtyard surface which probably had a stone gutter running along its south-west side below the. colonnade.

This building seems to have been adapted late in the Roman period into an area of 'squatter' occupation. A late courtyard

surface of building rubble, including fragments of marble veneering, a fragment of a monumental bronze inscription and many late Roman coins overlay the court-yard drain and the sandstone blocks of the stylobate. The remains of two late Roman structures overlay this court-yard surface. One structure, situated at the north-west end of the main trench was associated with masses of late Roman pottery and coins as well as a few fragments of Anglo-Frisian pottery, and indirectly associated with a scattered hoard of 65 late Roman coins (the latest of which dates to the second structure overlying part of the former portico had a tile hearth and was of post-hole construction. The major post-hole was filled with fragments of the corinthian capital which had clearly been used as packing round the post.

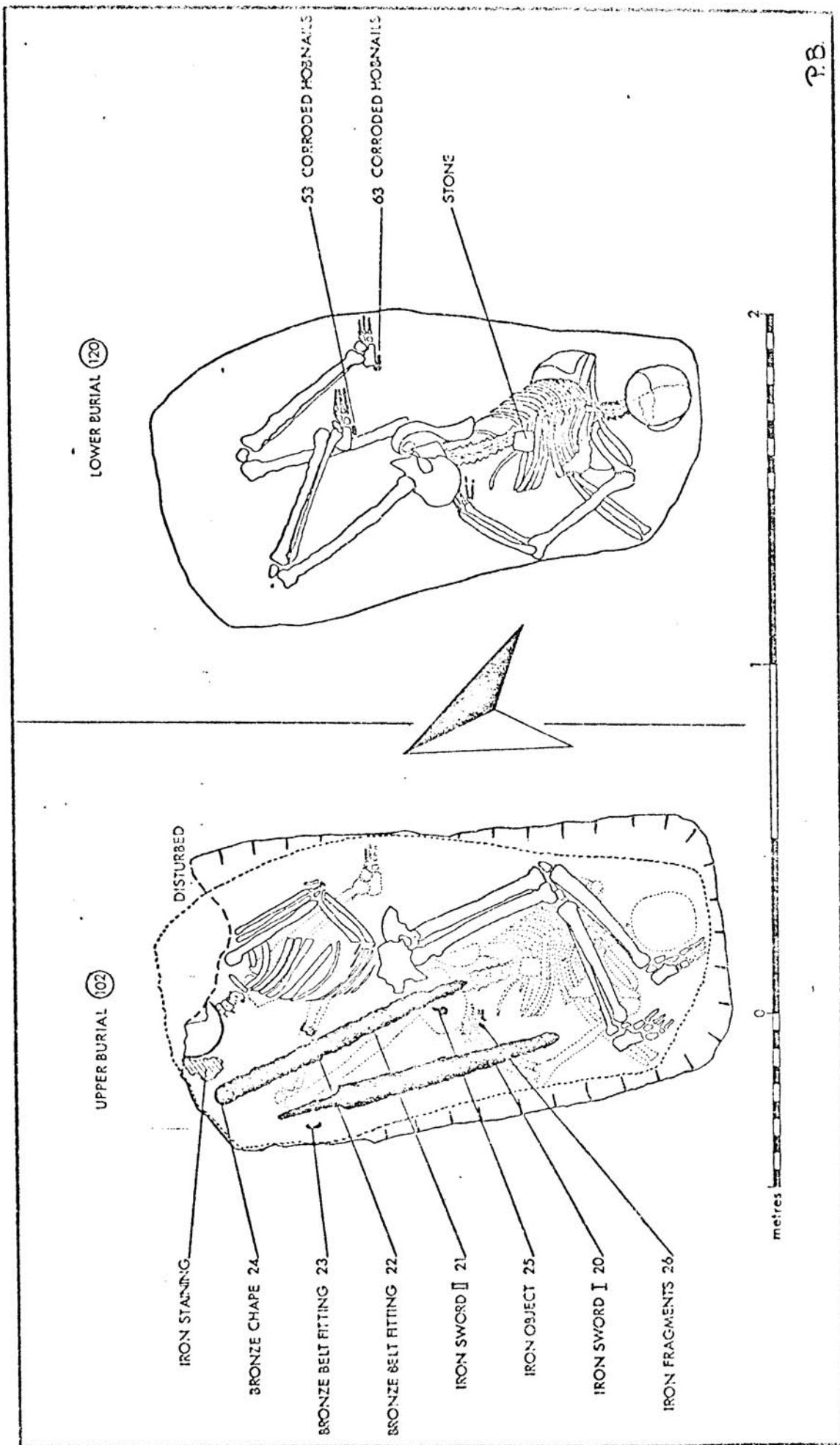
Fragmentary remains of an earlier Roman timber structure dating perhaps to the late Flavian period together with a shallow gully and a slot were sealed by the primary courtyard.

The pre-Roman period proved to be one of the most interesting aspects of the site. Despite severe disturbances, part of at least two huts were discernable. The earliest hut was associated with two 'potin' coins and a unique coin of Cunobelin, suggesting a tentative date of the first few decades of the first-century A.D., for this phase of occupation. The later hut, built in association with the Claudian road, was associated with at least eight potin coins and an interesting ring containing a gem. which has been examined by Dr. Martin Henig. Taken together, the two coin groups represent one of the most important collections of stratified Belgic coins to come from Canterbury.

Paul Bennett

3. Excavations at Rosemary Lane Car Park (Canterbury Castle) (TR 14,555 57750)

The excavation of the Rosemary Lane Car Park was undertaken in advance of proposed redevelopment by Canterbury City Council our purpose being to excavate in several stages as much of the outer bailey of the Norman Castle threatened by the redevelopment as was possible together with the earlier medieval. and Roman levels in this southern part of the City. formerly Canterbury City Gas Works, was not only extensively damaged, but also heavily polluted. In only one small area did we uncover intact stratigraphy, elsewhere up to twelve feet of stratified deposit had been cut away to well below the surface of the natural brick-earth.



The Roman double inhumation burial discovered on the Rosemary Lane car park site, Canterbury, March, 1977.

In the first stage the depth and size of the Gas Works foundations necessitated the use of a Hy-Mac 880 - one of the largest mechanical excavators available in Kent - and a fleet of lorries. Fortunately for the Trust and Canterbury City Council (the latter having paid for the clearance work), the management of Cooper's Tip generously allowed us to dump the resultant five thousand or more cubic metres of rubble free of charge. The weekday labour was obtained under the auspices of the Manpower Services Commission Job Creation Programme; these were in the main school leavers who would otherwise have been unemployed. Although completely new to archaeology they did an extremely competent job and are to be congratulated; the week-end work was done by the Trust's valiant band of volunteers who stuck by us - tar, rain and all.

Despite the absence of stratified deposits, deep features in terms of rubbish pits and ditches remained, cut through the natural brick-earth. The earliest deposits excavated related to a defensive ditch of two phases. No sign of a rampart was found, this naturally having, been lost in Gas Works disturbance. The earliest ditch on the site, estimated to have been 3.5, m. wide and 1.5 m. deep was filled with rampart material very soon after having been cut and very little dating evidence was found save only that placing it within the latter half of the Belgic occupation of Canterbury. This ditch was then recut by another, 6 m. wide and 2 m. deep, the bottom of which also contained some rampart material.

The disarticulated skeleton of an adult male was found under the rampart mass. Possible sword cuts were noted on his cranium above one eye socket and on one humerus. The upper levels of the ditch were then filled in by the successive sumpings of occupation detritus, much of which contained organic material, massive quantities of oyster shell and Belgic pottery, indicating a date somewhere between 50 and 70 A.D. Rubbish pits of the Roman period from the 1st to the 4th centuries A.D., were also excavated, but by far the most interesting aspects of the Roman period were discovered in a small area, in the north-west corner of the elite. This constituted a minor Roman road aligned north-west to southeast (parallel to the major road found on the Cakebread Robey site), a cremation burial- of the Flavien period containing a glass vessel., two samianware bowls and a wine jug as well as a coarse pot which actually contained the cremation. This confirms earlier records claiming the area as a cemetery from the early Roman period to perhaps the middle of the third century. A unique double inhumation was also excavated. This burial. also in the cemetery area, was interesting for a number of reasons. First, the grave

(aligned north-west to south-east) was small and hurriedly dug. One adult male was thrown in on his front and facing south with his legs twisted violently to the east. The second also an adult male, was on his side with his head to the north and his feet over the head of the lower. In the upper part of the grave were two swords which had been thrown in with the corpses as well as two very fine ornate bronze ornaments (probably belt fittings). At least one of the swords still had the remains of a wooden scabbard adhering to the blade and a bronze chape. In addition, remains of iron studs from 'hobnail boots' were found by the feet of the lower skeleton. Burials of the Roman period containing weapons are extremely rare and this find is therefore of exceptional importance. The swords are now being conserved in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Overlying these inhumations were found the remains of a timber structure with clay floors and an associated timber-lined well dating probably to the later Roman period (therefore relating to the period after the Roman City Wall had been constructed and the cemetery had gone out of use). This building had a very long lifespan, probably being abandoned in the 4th century. In the post-Roman period, the area was under the plough and open gardens behind houses until the early 19th century, as is shown by the Roman deposits being buried up to 1.6 m. of plough soil.

Further south, one of the most interesting pit groups excavated was of the late Saxon period. These pits were probably with the houses demolished by the 1080s to make way for the Norman Castle (as recorded in Domesday Book). No trace of Norman occupation was found save for the massive Bailey ditch which was 5 m. deep and 16 m. wide. Evidence for a possible bridge crossing was found, perhaps indicating the presence of a postern gate into the Castle enclosure at this point. The later history of Canterbury Castle is one of vandalism . . . suffice it to say that the bottom of the ditch contained building rubble and decorated fragments from the defacing and partial destruction of the Keep in the early 19th century. The ditch was probably filled in by 1817 when the area became Canterbury Gas Works. The remains of the Keep was later used by them as a coke store!

The second stage of clearance started in early December with a further two thousand cubic metres of rubble being removed to Cooper's Tip. This part, however, was so badly contaminated and disturbed that no further excavation was considered possible in this area.

Paul Bennett

4. Excavations. at the Old Palace, Bekesbourne (TR 1925 5555)

Brief rescue excavations took place on part of the site of one of the great 16th century Archiepiscopal palaces for a month in November, 1976. The excavations, which are due to be resumed and completed in late May 1977, were carried out on part of the Palace foundations which were badly disturbed and cut through by a modern sewer. Thanks to the cooperation of the owner of the site, Mr. John Quine. our brief excavations have produced parts of two wings of this massive, largely brick-built, palace. Running through the centre of the excavations was a large barrel-vaulted drain (with garderobes leading off it) and this had been built at the same time as the main brick walls that we excavated. Much documentary research has been undertaken by -Mr. Andrew Butcher and it seems likely that the main buildings we have found are part of the Palace which was being erected under Archbishops Matthew Parker and John Whitgift during the reign of Elizabeth I. The Palace had a short life because along with the two other Archiepiscopal Palaces in East Kent they were demolished during the Commonwealth period. Some earlier flint and chalk wells were also excavated and these must belong to the buildings of the earlier monastic manor which was on this site. Nothing has ever been published in detail on Bekesbourne Palace and we hope to remedy this in the present year with a joint Archaeological and Documentary report.

Tim Tatton-Brown

5. Miscellaneous sites

Excavations and observations have been carried out at no less than 20 sites (including the major sites) during the past-year and a half. On many of these sites we had only a few minutes (a few hours at most) to record something with plans and photographs before destruction. Apart from detailed observations in urban conditions ('looking down holes'), the Trust watched several large gravel extraction sites in the district as well as keeping a close watch on known sites where work was going on; for example, at a Bekesbourne Anglo-Saxon cemetery site where houses were being built or Bigbury camp where much of the Sweet Chestnut coppices were cut this year.

In Canterbury, brief but important excavations were carried out on the Northern city well and 16 Pound Lane and very

recently at 19 Found Lane also in front of "Radigund's Restaurant". The 16 and 19, Pound Lane sites were remains of late 14th century semi-circular and rectangular towers and provided much useful information about the reconstructing of the City Walls at this time. In front of "Radigund's Restaurant", we are examining the great Medieval ditch in front of the city wall and the Roman rampart and possible late Saxon intermural street behind the wall. This is in advance of a conservation scheme by Canterbury City Council who intend to display the wall in a garden, now that the Inner Ring Road "blight" has been lifted.

During March 1976 and 1977 a very large number of holes were dug in the streets of Canterbury by the City Engineers, G.P.O., Gas Board, etc. This meant that we were constantly running around the city observing them, an extremely worthwhile activity. Among the more important results in 1976 were the finding of a mosaic and a mass of Roman walls in The Parade opposite Butchery Lane and the remains of the Church and graveyard of St. Andrews church, which stood in the middle of the High Street until the early 18th century. In 1977, more Roman walls were found in The Parade as well as parts of the massive Roman bath building under St. Margaret's Street opposite St. Margaret's church. A great thickness of Roman road metalling was observed in both orthgate end Church Street. St. Paul's and one corner of a Roman building containing a hypocaust was planned and photographed in Castle Street. As well as this, a brief weekend was spent in the Roman Pavement Museum, Butchery-Lane, to clean up the site and produce a new plan of the building. Another two day excavation was undertaken in the southwest corner of the Chapel in the Poor Priest's Hospital before the floor was replaced. On top of this, several buildings were observed and recorded briefly before demolition or restoration (e.g. 1a and 2 Hawks Lane and the Poor Priest's Hospital), and we hope in future to encourage and carry out much more work on the recording of the many very important buildings in Canterbury and the surrounding district. We are engaged at the moment in making measured drawings of the two 14th/15th century houses that are now "Radigund's Restaurants".

Tim Tatton-Brown

III PUBLICATIONS

The work of the Publications Sub-Committee this year has chiefly been to establish a programme for the publication of the Director's Survey and the reports of excavations so far carried out. Adopting the guidelines indicated in the Frere Report on the Principles of Publication in Rescue Archaeology the sub-committee has now a clear policy and programme which should achieve tangible results in the coming year. It is anticipated that a report on work done on the Archiepiscopal Palace at Bekesbourne will be submitted to Archaeologia Cantiana in August of this year and that reports on the "Cakebread Robey" site and Highstead, complete with specialist reports, will be respectively presented to Britannia and the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society this autumn. A report on the Castle excavations, to be compiled jointly with Professor Frere, will be ready during the following year. A draft of the Director's Survey has been prepared and circulated for comment and it is hoped that work on this may be completed in the next few months in the light of the present requirements of the Department of the Environment.

Plans for an Exhibition in 1977 have been frustrated by uncertainties over the "Marlowe Car Park" site but the sub-committee now plans to provide information material to be available at the smaller sites in progress and elsewhere in the town.

Andrew Butcher
Chairman of the Publications Sub-Committee

IV THE 200,000 APPEAL

On May 14th, 1976 the Committee of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust decided that the financial appeal should go forward with a target figure of £200,000, I agreed to act as Appeal Chairman, and Mx. Tim Holtom was appointed Campaign Manager in July, 1976, operating from an office in St, Margaret's Street generously provided by the Pilgrim's Bookshop. An attractive though modest illustrated appeal brochure was prepared,

On September 24th the Mayor of Canterbury was host to the official launching of the appeal at a press reception in the Mayor's Parlour in Westgate House, and on November 30th Lord Salmon of Sandwich gave a reception in the Middle Temple designed primarily to bring the appeal to the notice of the City of London, industry, and the charitable trusts. Mr. Tim Tatton-Brown described the work that had been carried out in recent months, especially the "finds" from the dig on the Cakebread Robey site in Castle Street.

Early in 1977 a smaller version of the brochure was produced and circulated by a number of societies interested in the Trust's activities Particular mention-should be made of the valuable co-operation of the Canterbury Society and the Canterbury Archaeological Society. A letter was also sent to the press drawing attention to the Appeal.

Up to the middle of April some 600 individual approaches had been made, mostly through letters signed by the Appeal Chairman. A further 200 individual appeals were at that time in course of preparation.

While donations have come in steadily from a wide variety of sources much more money will be needed to carry out the full programme of work which may well prove to be even more important and rewarding than that carried out in 1976.

John Baker White
Chairman of the Appeal

V EVENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

1. Achievements of staff

The Director has given numerous lectures to local societies on the work of the Trust and has conducted several parties of visitors round the sites. He has run an extra-mural class for the School of Continuing Education of the University of Kent at Canterbury with whom he has collaborated in organising a week-end course on 'Medieval Canterbury: Mr. Bennett has shown innumerable groups round the sites and has given a series of extra-mural lectures.

2. Service on other bodies

The Director has been appointed Honorary Archaeological Advisor to the Dean and Chapter and has been co-opted to the Joint Historic Buildings Committee of the Kent Archaeological Society and the Council for the Preservation of Rural Kent. He advises the City Conservation Officer on various listed buildings and recommends new scheduled ancient monuments to the Department of the Environment Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments.

3. Public Lectures

Three public lectures have been given under the auspices of the Trust. On 27 February, 1976, Mark Hassall, M.A., F.S.A., described 'The Saxon Shore Forts of East Kent', on 24 September Professor Brian Simpson, M.A., D.C.L., J.P., lectured on 'The Laws of King Ethelbert of Kent,' and on 18 February Professor Barri Jones, M.A., F.S.A., Honorary Secretary of Rescue: a Trust for British Archaeology, spoke about 'Rescue Archaeology Today',

4. Conferences attended

The Director has attended the following conferences: the C.B.A. Urban Research Committee at Birmingham, the Standing Conference of Unit Managers, the D. o. E. Archaeological Prospecting course at the University of Surrey and two day-courses at D. o. E. headquarters, on sites and monuments and on aerial photography, He has also addressed the Young Archaeologists' Conference at Reading.

5. The Media

The 'Kentish Gazette' has been regularly informed of archaeological discoveries in the City end the district and has given the Unit generous coverage. The Cakebread Robey site was also featured in the 'Observer' on 7 November and on Southern Television News.

Lawrence Lyle

VI ADMINISTRATION

1. Committees

In the middle of the year under review the committee structure was reorganised. Two Sub-Committees were created to assist the Management Committee which lays down their guidelines; the Management Sub-Committee meets monthly whilst the Publications SubCommittee meets less frequently to handle the publications and publicity side of the Trust's work. As part of these changes Mrs. Caroline Simpson resigned as Hon. Secretary. Without her energy and drive it is doubtful if the Trust would have been successfully launched and we are grateful for her notable contribution in the early months of the Trust's existence.

2. 92a Broad Street

The move to the new headquarters took place in the autumn. We are grateful to the Canterbury Archaeological Society's temporary hospitality in the Sudbury Tower where some of our committee meetings take place.

3. Conservation

Although the Trust cannot at present afford to employ a conservation expert and there are no conservation facilities in Kent the immediate conservation of finds has been carried out at the laboratory of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London. Mrs. Garrard, Miss Sarah Watkins and Miss Elizabeth Sandford (now at the Museum of London) have helped in this field.

4. Transport

The Unit continues to use the Canterbury Archaeological Society's Commer Dormobile, This is a costly vehicle to run and it is hoped to make more economical arrangements shortly.

5. 'Canterbury Archaeology' 75-76

This joint popular report by the C.A.S. and the C.A.T was published in May. It was distributed free to members of the C.A.S, and has sold well on sites and at lectures. The costs of production should be recovered in the near future. The Royal Museum has plenty of copies, price 40 p.

Lawerence Lyle