



C1588 - BRAUN & HOGENBERG
The earliest map of Canterbury

Annual Report 1977 - 78

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

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(actual length 87 cm.)



(actual length 92 cm.)



The two Roman swords found in 1977

I. INTRODUCTION

This, the second year of the Trust's activities, has seen the development of the support that we hoped our excavation work would justify.

Section II of this report describes the programme that has been continued with good results and preparations for publication are well advanced. One highlight during the year was the discovery of the two Roman swords which, after conservation in the laboratory of the Department of the Environment, were handed back to the City at a very pleasant ceremony at Tower House which was kindly arranged by the Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Margaret Scott-Knight.

The attempt to fund the Trust through the Appeal having had only limited success a policy has been developed based on the thesis that it is not unreasonable to expect that the direct cost of an archaeological investigation should be a charge against the development costs of a site when that site is located in an area of particular historical interest and the development will forever destroy the below ground evidence. This principle has been accepted by the City in connection with the major development of the Marlowe Car Park site and has also been accepted by King's School for their proposed developments in the Priory precincts and by London and Manchester Securities Limited for the extension of their building in Castle Street. Discussions are in progress with those concerned regarding the Proposed extension to the County Hotel and another project in Stour Street. The popularity of Canterbury as a tourist centre relies much on its past history and further elucidation can benefit all those who base their activities in the City.

Besides these major investigations there is continuous work to be done keeping watch on little holes which get dug in cellars, roads and backyards, many of which give important information, and on modifications to buildings which often expose unknown early structures. Early warning of such changes can be invaluable and with suitable co-operation such studies need not delay the project in hand. It is to cope with the cost of these minor investigations and to meet overheads that the Trust seeks income from social functions and by other means.

We are grateful to all those who have helped us both as organisations and as private individuals and would particularly mention the Department of the Environment and the City Council and its officers. The Trust is now established as part of the Canterbury scene but this could not have happened without the untiring effort of the Director, Tim Tatton-Brown, and his staff.

James Hobbs
Chairman of the Management Committee.

II. EXCAVATIONS

Introduction: During the year two major excavations have been undertaken by the Trust in Canterbury and work continued at the Old Palace, Bekesbourne for short periods so that we could examine some of the most interesting pre-Palace levels. As usual the Trust is greatly indebted to all the people who have either financed or worked on the excavations. For finance we must of course acknowledge the Department of the Environment, Canterbury City Council, and once again, the Job Creation Programme of the Manpower Services Commission, but as well as these regular contributors we must thank particularly the King's School who have financed the excavation on their site in advance of new building work. We hope over the next few years that many more site owners will put money into the costs of the excavation carried out in advance of their redevelopment. Certainly at least two of the 1976 excavations will be financed entirely by the developers.

Of the many diggers who have worked on the sites we must particularly thank our splendid unpaid weekday and weekend volunteers. As usual work carried on seven days a week on the sites and there was hardly a day when a mixed group of young and old, male and female, volunteers, J.C.P diggers and other paid excavators were not hard at it. The final credit, however, must go to the supervisors, who both ran the excavations totally (keeping all the diggers happy!) and were responsible for the high academic standard of the work. Our principal supervisor this year was Sarah Campbell who ran the 'Norman staircase' site very efficiently and could be seen on the site in virtually all weathers from mid-summer to midwinter. Other supervisors were Simon Pratt, Stuart Shaddock and of course Paul Bennett. As usual all the excavations were greatly facilitated by having Paul's expert advice and help, and it was Paul who did most of the emergency recording on all the minor sites that turned up during the year, despite the fact that he was supposed to be desk bound writing up his excavations!

1. St. Radigunds Street - Church Lane: After a brief two-day excavation on one of the rectangular towers on the northern city wall (19 Pound Lane), a large scale excavation was carried out between April and July 1977 on a site straddling the city wall just west of Northgate. This site was chosen for two reasons: first, it was the only site available between Northgate and Westgate which would allow us to examine an area of the rampart inside the city wall, and secondly the site, which had been bought by the City Council for a new ring road scheme, was due to be cleaned up and made into a new garden. Our excavations aimed to look at all three aspects of the City's defences on the Northern side - the ditch, the wall and the internal bank and street.

We started by sectioning the ditch and found that as expected the large late 14th century recutting of the ditch had removed the earlier ditch, though we were not able to prove this conclusively as we could not completely excavate the ditch. On the outside of the ditch were found the remains of the 18th and early 19th century "common sewer." This is marked on 18th century plans and turned out to be a timber sided open leat which had been completely renewed several times. Between the inner edge of the ditch and the city wall was the remains of a large late Roman berm of rammed flints.

The whole of the visible remains of the city wall were cleaned and all later 19th century brick walls, concrete cellar floors, etc. that covered it were removed. This showed clearly that most of the remaining city wall is Roman though in places completely refaced in the late 11th century and in two places completely rebuilt in the late 14th century. The Medieval wall was built of chalk and flint with a roughly knapped coursed flint face and a series of large "headers" of Kentish Rag set in it at intervals to tie in the face. The Roman wall on the other hand was entirely made of coursed natural flints set in a hard yellow pebble mortar, and as has long been known, with no string courses of Roman bricks.

Just to the east of the excavations we were also able to clean the face of the city wall that is also still the north wall of St. Mary Northgate Church. This was an extremely rewarding exercise as we found that not only was the Roman face still intact to at least 20 feet above ground level (and made of large sandstone boulders and flints) but that also at about 20 - 21 feet above Roman ground level was the remains of a buried parapet. The wall had been heightened in the early to mid-12th century when it was also used as the north wall of the nave of the church and so we can say with certainty that the parapet is pre-12th century. This means that it is either Roman, Anglo-Saxon or Early Norman; perhaps the last mentioned period is the most likely.

Behind the city wall we were able to examine quite a large area and a most interesting sequence was uncovered. The earliest levels underlying the late Roman bank were very insubstantial, though the lower part of a well preserved plank-lined Roman well was found - the timbers are now being examined dendrochronologically at Sheffield University. Above this was the great Roman rampart, which as Professor Frere found on the east side of the City, is contemporary with the city wall. We were not able to get any closer dating than Professor Frere and would not quarrel with his date in the A.D.270's (i.e. at the same time as the great Saxon Shore Fort at Richborough was being built) The bank itself had been constructed in two stages and is made of a great mixture of Roman occupation materials scraped together for the purpose. The earliest features to cut into the back of the bank were a series of three deep pits within which were some Middle-Saxon bun-shaped loom weights. Overlying these pits and the back of the rampart were a series of heavily metallated street surfaces which must be Late Saxon and later Medieval in date and is clearly part of the intramural street that still exists today as Church Lane, St. Radigunds Street and Pound Lane. Later this street was moved southwards (probably because of the extension to

St. Mary Northgate Church) and at least four graves were cut through the road surfaces. Finally with the rebuilding of the City Wall in the late 14th century, a builders working level was laid down and on top of this were built a series of houses which lasted until 1830. Possibly the timber framed buildings on the south side of Church Lane (now "Radigunds' Restaurant") were also built at this time.

2. The Old Palace Bekesbourne: Excavations continued on this site (by kind permission of Mr. John Quine) and the levels below the 16th century brick palace were examined in more detail. As was noted in last years report, the site was cut through by a modern sewer trench and badly disturbed along this line, and our excavations have been largely undertaken to clear up the mess. The Archiepiscopal Palace was built between 1540 (when Cranmer acquired the site) and about 1600, and by the latter date a very substantial palace indeed must have been built. However only half a century later it was demolished (except for the gatehouse wing) and the bricks and other materials were sold off, and since then most of the foundations of the great brick buildings have remained below the grass largely unknown. However with the help of the Lambeth Palace documentary material and a Resistivity survey carried out for us by Basil Turton we hope to be able to reconstruct at least in part the main plan of the palace.

Below the Palace levels, we uncovered the remains of the foundations of an L-shaped late Medieval building, which was probably part of the manor house (of the manor of Livingsbourne) owned by a group of London merchants. The building we excavated had thin chalk and flint walls and was perhaps in part timber-framed. One section of the building however had a partly sunken undercroft (with plastered walls) and the main part had a large tile-on-edge foundation for a fireplace which was on one side of the building and clearly had a proper chimney above. Unfortunately the floor levels of this building only survived in the undercroft Below the Medieval building which was perhaps 14th - 15th century in date, were the remains of a lot of Roman occupation including coins, pottery, bricks and daub and cut into the natural river silt levels was a large sub-rectangular pit, which may just possibly have been part of a building.

3. The "Norman Staircase" site: In the King's School area of the Precincts of Canterbury Cathedral it is proposed to erect several new buildings, and in advance of this work the King's School have commissioned the Trust to undertake Rescue excavations at their expense.

The first of these excavations was undertaken just north of the famous "Norman Staircase" i.e. the staircase to the great mid-12th century first floor hall known on a contemporary plan as the "Aula Nova." This site, scheduled for a new classroom and dormitory, was known to contain the remains of large 12th century structures on it, including part of the "Aula Nova" which was demolished in 1730 and the still working great monastic drain.

The excavations, which were extremely successful, showed that on the site were about nine feet of archaeological levels from the Roman period to the 19th century and as expected the 12th century structural remains were found. Of particular importance as a stratigraphical horizon was the mid 12th century building level which completely sealed Late Saxon and Early Norman levels, including a large late 11th century dumping layer. Within this layer was a fine collection of pottery as well as a coin of William Rufus and a unique lead object, possibly a mint weight, of William the Conqueror.

Below the Late Saxon levels, as appears often in Canterbury, was a complete gap until the Roman period and even here the Roman levels were very insubstantial, though we are within the walled area of the City.

In the later Medieval period (after the 12th century the site was within the area of Christ Church, i.e. the Cathedral Priory) the "Aula Nova" continued in use as a great Court Hall and Almonry Hall with open ground in front. Only in the post dissolution period did the area get built up with small houses on plots leased out by the Canons to supplement their income. A fine lead pipe system was also uncovered which presumably connected with the 17th century conduit house in the Green Court. In the 16th century the piers of the "Aula Nova" had to be supported by great buttresses and in the foundations for these were discovered some fine 12th century architectural fragments which have been examined by Professor George Zarnecki. The Great 12th century drain was also examined in detail and part of it was found to have been recovered with a brick barrel vault in the 18th century. Alongside the drain on its east side was the remains of a large 12th century flint wall. This is perhaps part of the Priory Wall built by Prior Wibert, the builder of the "Aula Nova" and the great drain.

4. The "Marlowe Site": On 2nd April 1978, our newest excavation began in the back garden of 16 Watling Street. This is the first stage of 18 months continuous digging which is to take place on this extremely important central site before it is redeveloped as a new shopping arcade and centre and it is very gratifying to record that most of the costs of this major excavation are to be borne by Canterbury City Council, the developer. This site should tell us a great deal about Canterbury's past and among other things, we expect to excavate a Roman Public bath building and a medieval church and graveyard during the year.

5. Miscellaneous sites: As usual during the year a large number of miscellaneous sites were excavated.

In May 1977 several of the great brick walls of the Roman theatre were exposed in a service trench in Castle Street. We were able to make hasty records.

Then in January, 1978, a small cramped and very brief excavation was undertaken in the cellar of Pickfords in St. Margarets' Street. This was in advance of the lowering the floor of the cellar and we did most of the work of removing the earth for them. Some very interesting Roman levels were examined here including a fine clay walled building with white plaster on the faces.

Another brief excavation in advance of a cellar floor lowering was undertaken in a house in New Street, St. Dunstan's, where three Late Roman confined inhumations (one with a colour coated whole pot at its feet) were discovered. This cellar also produced part of the profile of a very deep ditch, which had been filled in the Roman period and ran approximately N.N.W. to S.S.E.

Brief work in January 1978 was also undertaken on a building site in St. John's Lane where deep foundations were being dug. Here some interesting Belgic pits were examined.

Early in February 1978, the Trust observed and recorded the whole of the front section of the Sandown Gate at Sandwich which had been exposed in a large hole dug by Kent County Council when they were repairing the Sandown Bridge. This fine brick gate, which was built in 1455 and demolished in 1781-2, had a single opening with a D-shaped drumtower on either side. This discovery which was made by chance by the Director of the Trust one Friday afternoon, shows medieval towns in Kent need watching constantly, both on their building sites and in the many service trenches that are dug in the streets.

Finally, and most recently, the Trust has been working on a building site in North Lane where a whole mass of material has been discovered during the digging of foundations. Among other things a rough inhumation cemetery was found, with at least eight burials in it, and several medieval pits containing some whole jugs and a whole mass of broken chimney pots. As well as this, parts of the foundations of medieval buildings have been recorded and a Roman kiln and stoking pit.

III. BUILDING RECORDING

Introduction: During the year the Director has given much academic help and advice to the Conservation Officer and his staff in the planning department of Canterbury City Council. He has often produced a short written description of a building for "spot-listing" purposes and on several occasions measured drawings have been made by the Trust. This has been done both for academic interest and to provide "evidence" to justify the "spot-listing." We have found that a great deal more measured drawing of buildings in advance of restoration (demolitions are rare nowadays, fortunately) is needed, and, it seems to us that the urban archaeological units are the professional bodies who ought to be undertaking this work. What is essential now is for archaeologists to be trained in the "excavation into" and the recording of upstanding buildings so that in cities like Canterbury (where the R.C.H.M. have never done any detailed work) a corpus of work on the structure and fabric of historic buildings can be built up for a future academic publication. In the past, only Mr. E.W. Parkin has made drawings of buildings and published them in *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

1. 8 High Street, Canterbury: This was by far the most important building to be "discovered" during the year, and as usual its discovery was only made during restoration to the rear of the building. The building itself, which was unlisted (it has now been "spot-listed") has a dull 19th century facade and a low-pitched slate roof and it was known that many of the buildings on this side of the High Street were destroyed in a great fire on August 18th, 1865. However, examination of contemporary photographs has shown that this building survived and only the roof, which was badly burned, had to be replaced. A thorough examination of the building was undertaken and it was found that most of the timber frame survived buried inside. Only on the street frontage and on the south-east side (where the 19th century chimneys were) had it been destroyed. In the roof, three of the original tie-beams had survived and it was therefore possible to reconstruct its share from the evidence of the mortice holes and the 1865 photographs.

We therefore made a measured drawing of all that was visible and found that we had a very large late medieval timber-framed, double-jettied building set "end-on" to the street. The building was of three bays (five in the 2nd storey) and had a side passage on the north-west side at ground floor level running from front to back. The central bay may be a very tall open hall, but not enough evidence was visible to prove this. It also seems very likely that the building had a double jetty on its High Street frontage as well, though this had disappeared by the 18th century at the latest. Unfortunately much of the timber frame is still covered up so apart from in the roof (still very dirty and blackened by the 1865 fire) where a plan drawing could be made, only small sections of the frame were visible. Of particular interest were the set of four scarf joints, three of which were splayed and tabled scarfs with under-squinted butts (to use Cecil Hewett's descriptive terminology). These seem to suggest an earlier date than the late 15th century which the frame itself would indicate. At the rear of the building, the whole of the 1st floor outer wall was exposed by the building work and this showed many points of interest: first, and by far the most important, the small late medieval buff brick infill to the frame (almost certainly the original infill) had survived in several places. As well as this it was also possible to see the position of the two original medieval windows (though large 18th century sash windows were later inserted). These windows were centrally placed and had grooves inside for the sliding shutters as well as holes for the horizontal and vertical window bars. Spandrel pieces must also have existed at the top of the windows - indicated by a groove. Below the window were two very low curving braces which are similar to those on several other buildings in Canterbury and at the Maison Dieu at Ospringe. Stuart Rigold suggests a very late 15th century or early 16th century date for these.

2. "Falstaff" Hotel, St. Dunstan's Street, Canterbury:

Measured drawings were also made of parts of this very fine late 15th century building (or pair of buildings) when restoration work was being carried out. Of particular interest here was the discovery of another fine moulded-beam ceiling similar to the two already known in the building. We hope, at a future date, to make a more detailed survey of the whole of the building.

3. Other buildings: Several other buildings in and around Canterbury were also observed and recorded during restoration work including 43 St. Peter's Street, Canterbury, where part of a medieval and 17th century timber frame was exposed, and one or two small buildings in the district. Another unlisted building to be examined was the last surviving 16th century building of the Dane John Manor. This fine brick building with Caenstone quoins is close to Canterbury East Railway Station and all the other buildings were destroyed by the building of the Railway in 1859. Inside this building are the well preserved remains of the oak floor joists, tie-beams and roof.

Measured drawings of two other medieval timber framed buildings, 26 and 27 St. Peters Street, were also made during the year by Henk Strik.

4. Canterbury Cathedral: Work has also been taking place on the Fabric of the Cathedral and we hope that ultimately the Dean and Chapter will be able to support financially a complete survey (measured drawings etc.) of the Cathedral. Already, however, Henk Strik has made some very fine drawings of the great central Bell Tower and also the north-west transept area and several new "discoveries" within the fabric have been made.

IV. RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND SPECIALIST HELP

1. Research: During the year much detailed research has been undertaken into the topography of Canterbury and a series of maps of Canterbury at different dates (400, 1050, 1200, 1500 and 1700) has been produced. These have been drawn up by a Kent County Council draughtsman, Peter Bennett and will be used both by the Trust and K.C.C. for their Canterbury Conservation Study which is due to appear soon. The archaeological section of this study, written by Tony Turner, has used much information provided by the Trust and we hope that future joint projects will be as fruitful as this one. At the moment the Trust is producing two detailed maps of the parts of the Great Stour Valley on either side of Canterbury. These maps show all known archaeological sites as well as all gravel workings (past, present and proposed future extractions) and on them have also been marked areas of archaeological importance which will be used on future 'planning constraints' maps. The maps should also be used in the Conservation Study now being undertaken by KCC and the District Councils for the whole of the Stour Valley, an area greatly threatened by gravel extraction.

The Trust has also been involved in furthering documentary and topographical research in East Kent as well as in the old City of Canterbury and detailed topographical work has been carried out in the Chislet area. This is an area of very great importance (the very large manor was acquired by St. Augustine's Abbey in the 7th century) where modern agriculture is rapidly destroying the surviving medieval landscape. Early sea walls, 'salt mounds' drainage channels (some dug in the 1480's under the direction of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury) and droeways are now being 'ploughed out' in an area which was only ploughed for the first time in the post-war period.

2. Drawing: Over the past twelve months most of the plans, sections, etc. of the previous two years of excavation have been drawn up. This work has been largely done by the supervisors of these excavations (Paul Bennett, Sarah Campbell and Nick Riall), but the Trust has also been lucky in having as draughtsmen John Bowen and Jonathan Joy who have done a great deal of excellent work, both general maps, and plans of the City and East Kent area, and site plans and sections. They have also helped in making drawings of threatened medieval buildings in the City. As well as this, Hendrick Strik (a Dutch architectural student working this year for the Surveyor to the Fabric of Canterbury Cathedral) has greatly assisted Sarah Campbell by making detailed drawings of the surviving parts of the "Aula Nova" which will appear with the excavation report.

3. Conservation: Pan Garrard has done most of our basic conservation work during the year and we are greatly indebted to her for putting in so much time and effort for us. It is a pleasure to record that she is now a full-time member of our staff. We have also been fortunate in having the assistance of conservation students at the Institute of Archaeology in London (under the direction of Elizabeth Pye) who have conserved various objects for us during the year.

We were also visited during the year by John Musty who is in charge of the DOE's laboratory in Fortress House, and were very pleased to hear that we have been chosen as one of two units in England to be involved in a 'pilot conservation scheme' with the DOE/DES and Area Museums Service. Consequently material is now being conserved for us officially at the DOE in London and at the Passmore Edwards Museum. The DOE laboratory has also done a splendid job for us conserving the two very fine Roman swords (in their scabbards and with their bronze and iron decorated fittings). This difficult work was undertaken in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory and was largely carried out by John Price and Jackie Watson and we were very pleased that the DOE was well represented at a small ceremony in February at the Mayor's Parlour in Tower House when the swords were returned to the City after conservation. These swords, which are now on permanent display in the Royal Museum, Canterbury, were also shown at the February ballot meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House and we await Graham Webster's specialist report on them.

4. Finds Processing: Work is now well in hand on the processing of all the finds (particularly the ceramic finds) from the last two years of excavations. Much of the credit for organizing this work must go to Pan Garrard who, as an unpaid volunteer, organized all this over two years for us. She was later joined by Nigel Macpherson-Grant who is now in charge of the pottery sorting and who is also drawing the material. Very recently two J.C.P. draughtsman have been taken on to assist him. We were also helped greatly at an early stage in this work by Marion Wilson, Professor Sheppard Frere's research assistant.

Many people all over the country have helped us by doing specialist reports on the excavated material. Among these are:- Dr. P. Garrard (Human bones), A.C. King (Animal bones), Sue Morris (Iron Age pottery), Dr. R. Reece (Roman coins), M. Archibald (Medieval coins), Dr. M. Henig (small finds), Dr. Daphne Nash and Colin Haselgrove (Iron Age coins), Joanna Bird and A.P. Detsikas (samian pottery), Prof. Brian Hartley and Brenda Dickenson (samian stamps), Dr. Chris Young and Dr. K. Greene (Roman fine wares), Mark Redknap and Dick Pollard (Roman pottery), Marion Wilson (Belgic pottery), Mark Horton (Medieval tiles), Dr. D. Roe (Flints), Mrs. K. Hartley (Mortaria) Valerie Rigby (Gallo-Belgic wares), Tom Blagg (Roman architectural fragments), Basil Turton (Resistivity survey), Andrew Butcher and Jim Hobbs (Documentary). Richard Hodges (University of Sheffield) received a "Science Research Council" award for one of his students (Ailsa Mainman) to make a scientific study of our Anglo-Saxon pottery at Sheffield. This is particularly useful and we hope that much new knowledge will come from her study of the important Canterbury material.

We are also particularly grateful to Messrs. Fisk-Moore of Canterbury for enormous help with photographic work. They have made innumerable slides for us at a nominal price as well as doing much site photography and studio work.

5. Visits: During the year we have been visited by various representatives of national bodies and it is a pleasure to acknowledge their support and advice.

First and foremost we must thank the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the DOE. Christopher Young has visited us frequently, and his support and advice has been invaluable. We have also been visited by Andrew Saunders (Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments) and Stuart Rigold (Principal Inspector for England). The latter has often provided specialist information.

The DOE have also undertaken an increased programme of "scheduling" of Ancient Monuments in the District and Tony Musty of the Department has worked closely with the Trust on this. We have also jointly been submitting material to the City Council for the "Local Plan" which is now being formulated.

The British Museum made a donation of £500 to archaeology in Canterbury following a visit by the Director, Dr. David Wilson and two members of the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, John Cherry and Leslie Webster.

R.W. McDowell, the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments for England, also visited us to discuss the detailed recording of buildings in Canterbury, both in the City and the Cathedral precincts.

Visits were also made by the Director of the Council for British Archaeology Henry Cleere and by the C.B.A. Churches Committee Secretary, Richard Morris.

We were also very pleased to welcome to Canterbury members of the Council of the Kent Archaeological Society who came to see the excavation work of the Trust during the summer.

V. PUBLICATION AND PUBLICITY

1. Publication: An interim report on the Trust's work appeared during the year in *Archaeologia Cantiana* as did a brief report on the excavations at 16 Pound Lane.

The text and drawings for the reports on Highstead and Canterbury Castle are now complete and are in process of being edited for publication. We also still await some of the finds reports. The Castle excavation report is to include all Professor Frere's excavations in the Castle area and will be edited by Professor Frere.

The main part of the 77-79 Castle Street report has been completed by Paul Bennett but we will await the completion of further excavations or this site (to take place in June-July 1978) before finishing this report.

The report on the excavations at the "Old. Palace" Bekesbourne is now complete and should shortly be sent to *Post Medieval Archaeology* for publication.

Sarah Campbell is now working on the final report and drawings for the Kings School ("Norman Staircase") site, and we hope this also will be complete fairly soon.

Finally we hope to do the report on the St. Radigunds' Street excavation together with a reassessment of the Northern City Wall during this coming year.

We are fortunate in having Andrew Butcher as both the Chairman of the Publications Committee and an Editor of Archaeological reports and he and the Director are producing a popular book on Archaeology in Canterbury for sale to visitors.

2. Publicity: Frequent news reports of the Trusts' work have appeared in the local papers and on local radio and television, as well as in the national papers where the Roman swords were reported fairly fully. Reports have also appeared in "Current Archaeology" and on BBC Radio 4's monthly programme "*Origins*".

VI. LECTURES EXHIBITIONS, EVENTS, ETC.

1. Lectures: During the year the Director has given around fifty lectures and Paul Bennett has given more than thirty. Sarah Campbell has also given several. Most of these lectures have been about aspects of Archaeology in Canterbury but the Director and Paul Bennett have done a series of archaeology evening classes for the School of Continuing Education of the University of Kent and the Trust has organized (in conjunction with the University) two weekend courses at Wye College on "Moated sites in Kent" and "Medieval Archaeology in the Kent Landscape." Both were very well attended and we welcome the news that the School of Continuing Education is to appoint a full time lecturer in archaeology from the autumn. The Trust also arranged a day course on Flints which was run in conjunction with the Friends of the Royal Museum at the Museum. We were very grateful to Dr. Derek Roe and Dr. Mark Newcomer for doing the lectures and demonstrations.

Three public lectures were also held by the Trust and we are very grateful to the three lecturers for participating: Dr. David Hill, "Aspects of Anglo Saxon towns in Kent," Kenneth Gravett, "How the Bishops brought red brick to South East England," and Andrew Butcher, "Building in Kent before the Black Death. "

The Director also attended conferences organized by the DOE on "Air Photo interpretation" and "Dating techniques" and a C.B.A. Urban churches conference. He also lectured to a conference at Southampton University on "Urban Archaeology in Southern England" and attended the British Archaeological Association's Spring Conference at Wells.

2. Exhibitions: Various temporary exhibitions and displays were held, including several in the Royal Museum (we are grateful to the Curator, Kenneth Reddie for helping). A travelling exhibition, which visited several museums in Kent, was arranged by Louise Millard, the County Museums Officer and Sarah Campbell organized an exhibition for the King's School about her excavations entitled "Underneath the Arches". An exhibition in the undercroft of the Eastbridge Hospital was also held as part of the Urban Studies summer exhibition, and the Alliance Building Society in the High Street kindly gave us shop window space for a small exhibition of recent finds.

3. Events: Various special "on-site" lectures were held as well as the three public lectures mentioned above. The Trust also participated in Granada Television's' one day "dig-in" and many people came to watch or to take part in the excavations.

The Canterbury Archaeological Society organized a "wine and cheese" party on our behalf and John Baker White (Chairman of our appeal) very kindly opened his magnificent garden to the public one spring Saturday afternoon in aid of our appeal.

VII. ADMINISTRATION

1. Committees: During the year the Management Committee of the Trust and the two sub-committees met regularly and this system of committees, which was instituted last year, seems to work well. We are particularly grateful to James Hobbs, the Chairman of the Management Committee and SubCommittee for all the hard work he has put in and sound advice he has given.

On taking up his new job in the United States of America, Martin Biddle resigned from the Trust Council and the new Dean of Canterbury and John Wachter from Leicester University have become members of the council. Andrew Butcher has replaced Professor Collinson as the University of Kent's official representative and Cllr. Paul Oldham is now Kent County Council's representative. We are very grateful to all members of the Trust council for their continued support during the year.

The Director has served on various other committees during the year, including the Planning Sub-Committee of the Canterbury Society, the Canterbury Archaeological Society, the council of the Kent Archaeological Society (and their Excavation Sub-Committee and Historic Buildings Committee) and the organizing committee of the University of Kent's International Graduate Summer School. He is also the Hon. Sec. of the C.B.A.'s Historic Buildings Committee and the Kent Moated and Manorial sites group. The Director has also attended the DOE's Meeting of Unit Directors and the Standing Conference of Unit Managers and continues to serve as the archaeological advisor to the Dean and Chapter.

The Trust was also represented (by James Hobbs or the Director) at the Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Kent, and at a seminar organized by the C.B.A. and the Dean and Chapter on "The Cathedral and Tourism." Frank Jenkins attended the Conservation Advisory Committee on our behalf.

2. Premises: The lease for 92A Broad Street was finally tied up and signed in the autumn of 1977 and expires in September, 1979. We hope, however, to be able to renew it when the time comes.

In April 1978, the Trust were extremely lucky in being allowed to use part of the old Inland Revenue huts in Chantry Lane as a temporary hostel. We are most grateful to the Wachter family (the owners of the site) and to Mr. Philip Wachter in particular for letting us use the building rent free until the site is redeveloped.

3. Finance and "Job Creation" Programmes: This year the Trust is in a much more healthy financial position, and our policy of finding other bodies than the DOE (if possible) to finance excavations is beginning to bear fruit. We are particularly pleased that the King's School have already paid for one excavation on their premises and during the coming year will be paying for a second in advance of another new building.

Once again we have been lucky in having available Job Creation Programme funds to enable us to engage extra people to assist in various aspects of the Trusts' work. We hope that in return we are giving many people, particularly unemployed school leavers, a rewarding job. Several of our JCP employees have shown themselves to be extremely useful members of our team. At the end of March, 1978, we started our last JCP project (which continues till 31st December, 1978) and we understand that after this the government 'Will be introducing new schemes.

4. Legal: We have been very fortunate in receiving the advice and assistance of Col. V.H.B. Alexander, Senior Partner in Furley, Page, Fielding and Pembroke, as the Trusts' Hon. Legal Adviser, Col. Alexander and his partner, Nigel Jones, have helped the Trust particularly in two ways in recent weeks.

First, the Trust is actively pursuing the possibility of becoming a Limited Company and we hope this will be achieved within the next few months.

Secondly, a detailed agreement (or Licence) has been drawn up between the Trust and the City in relation to the Trusts' excavation of City Council land in advance of redevelopment. This will, we hope, be of use in the future not only to the Trust but to other archaeological bodies in Britain.

5. Voluntary Help: As with many other archaeological units in Britain, the Trust relies a great deal on voluntary help in all aspects of its work. First and foremost we must thank the Canterbury Archaeological Society with its large membership for helping us in many ways. Mrs. Margaret Wilson has very kindly helped organize the C.A.S.'s many volunteers and we have a regular body of weekday and weekend "diggers," "pot-washers," etc. She also organized a group of people who have assisted the Trust by acting as site guides in the summer as well as organizing (with Mr. Tony Macfarlane) many of the social functions in aid of the Trust.

The last word however must go to acknowledging the work of Lawrence Lyle, our Hon. Secretary. Without his untiring work, it is no exaggeration to say that the Trust would cease to function. Not only does he attend all the Trusts' committees and sub-committees and write all the minutes, but he also makes arrangements for all our meetings and sends out all the agendas, notes, etc. As well as being a busy schoolmaster, Lawrence Lyle is also the Hon. Secretary of the Canterbury Archaeological Society and Hon. Treasurer of the Kent Archaeological Society. Archaeology in Kent has much to be grateful to him for.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF THE CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Revised May 1977

1. NAME OF TRUST

There shall be a Trust called the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

2. MEMBERSHIP OF TRUST COUNCIL

The membership of the Trust Council, which shall be by invitation, shall consist of at least fifteen members which may be increased as the Trust Council shall think fit.

3. OBJECTS

The main object of the Trust shall be:-

To promote the advancement of public education in the subject of archaeology.

In furtherance of this object only, the Trust shall have the following powers:-

- (i) to initiate and carry out and publish a comprehensive and systematic programme of archaeological investigations in the new City of Canterbury.
- (ii) pursuant to the aims set out in sub-paragraph above, to establish an Archaeological Unit, the chief executive of which will be the Director;
- (iii) to establish close liaison with the national and local authorities;
- (iv) to promote a consistent professional standard of fieldwork, excavation and publication;
- (v) to maintain an archive of archaeological records;
- (vi) to receive all excavated and rescued finds resulting from the Trust's activities and which their owners may wish to present to public institutions, and to allocate such finds to Museums;
- (vii) to encourage the participation of part-time archaeologists and of archaeological societies;
- (viii) to arrange exhibitions illustrative of its work;
- (ix) to raise and expend such funds as may be necessary to enable the objectives of the Trust to be achieved;
- (x) to have power to invest any moneys in its hands not required for immediate application.

4. FINANCE

The Trust may by public appeal, direct approach to donors, and by such other means as may be appropriate, obtain funds to enable the objects as set out in paragraph 3 to be achieved. The Trust shall not undertake any trading of a permanent nature.

5. QUORUM

The quorum for a meeting of the Trust Council or of the Management Committee shall be not less than one third of its members respectively.

6. MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS

The Trust Council shall:-

- (i) following its inaugural meeting, meet at least three times in each year. The Annual General Meeting shall be on the third or fourth Friday in September. The other dates to be fixed by the Management Committee with one meeting in January or February. Seven days notice in writing shall be given of each such meeting to each member of the Trust Council specifying the business to be conducted;
- (ii) at the inaugural meeting, and subsequently at the meeting in September in every third year thereafter, the Trust Council shall appoint a chairman, vice-chairman, an honorary secretary, and an honorary treasurer and such other honorary officers as the Trust Council shall think fit, to serve for a term of three years unless the Trust Council shall otherwise decide. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be members of the Trust Council; other honorary officers need not be members of the Trust Council but shall not be full-time staff of the Unit;
- (iii) have charge of the affairs and objectives of the Unit as set out above;
- (iv) receive estimates of expenditure for the ensuing year from the honorary treasurer;
- (v) receive such other reports, and conduct such other business, as may be necessary;
- (vi) meet at such other times as may be required on the request of the chairman or vice-chairman. Seven days' written notice of any such meeting shall be given to each member of the Trust Council, specifying the business to be transacted. A special meeting may be called by notice in writing signed by three members of the Trust Council addressed to the Honorary Secretary specifying the business to be transacted, and on receipt of such notice the Honorary Secretary shall call a special meeting, by giving fourteen days notice in writing thereof to each member of the Trust Council specifying the business to be transacted as set out in the requisition;

- (vii) do all acts and decide all questions by a majority of members present and voting thereon at a meeting of the Trust Council, the person presiding having a second or casting vote;
- (viii) have power to make and amend from time to time such rules as the Trust Council think fit to govern its procedure, provided that no such rules shall be made which would cause the Trust to cease to be a Charity at law;
- (ix) have power to appoint from Trust Council members a Management Committee of the Archaeological Unit with such terms of reference as the Trust Council shall decide;
- (x) have power to appoint from Trust Council members such Advisory Committees as the Trust Council shall consider necessary with such terms of reference as the Trust Council shall decide. Such Advisory Committees shall have power to co-opt additional members, provided that the number of such co-opted members shall not exceed one half of the whole number of members of such an Advisory Committee.

7. OFFICERS

All Honorary Officers shall be entitled to be present at all meetings of the Trust and to speak thereat but not to vote unless they are also members of the Trust Council. The Director shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Trust and speak thereat, unless the Trust Council otherwise direct, but shall in no circumstances have power to vote.

8. APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

The Trust Council shall appoint such staff as they think fit, on such terms and conditions as they think fit, and shall provide such office and other accommodation for their staff as they think fit.

9. AMENDMENTS

Amendments may be made to the provision of this Constitution by a resolution passed by a majority of no fewer than three quarters of the members of the Trust Council present and voting at the Annual General Meeting or at a special meeting. No amendment may be adopted which would affect the main object set out in paragraph 3 hereof, nor which would cause the Trust to cease to be a Charity at law.

10. DURATION AND DISSOLUTION OF TRUST

- (i) The Trust shall continue in being until the majority of the whole number of members of the Trust Council decide at a meeting convened for the purpose to bring the Trust's work to an end.
- (ii) In the event of the dissolution of the Trust, any property shall be sold and other assets realized and the proceeds given to such other charitable body or bodies including museums, as may then be dealing with matters of archaeological importance in the new City of Canterbury.

APPENDIX B

TRUST COUNCIL - MEMBERS 1977-78

Patron	Lard Astor of Hever
Vice President	Councillor E-J. Alexander
Chairman	+The Mayor of Canterbury
	Councillor Mrs. M.M. Scott-Knight
+Vice Chairman	Frank Jenkins M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A. Diocesan Consultant Archaeologist)
+Canterbury Museums Curator	K.C.H. Reedie, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot), A.M}l.
+County Museums Officer	Miss Louise Millard B.A.

Professor S.S. Frere, M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Professor B.W. Cunliffe M.A., Ph.D. F.S.A.
W.G. Urry, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.
N.P. Brooks, M.A., D.PHIL., F.R.Hist.s F.S.A. (Scot).
Bruce Webster, M.A. F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
+Mrs. Caroline Simpson, B.A.
The Dean of Canterbury, The Very Rev. Victor de Waal
John Wachter B.Sc. F.S.A.

One person appointed by each of the following bodies:

+Department of the Environmet	Christopher Young, B.A.D.
The Dean and Chapter of	
Canterbury Cathedral	Peter Marsh, A.R.I.B.A.
The Council for British Archaeology	Tom Hassall, M.A. F.S.A.
Rescue - A Trust for British Archaeology	Robert Kiln
+The University of Kent at Canterbury	Andrew Butcher, M.A.
+The Canterbury Archaeological Society	James Hobbs, B.Sc., M.A.
+Christ Church College	John Hayes, B.Sc.
Kent County Council	Councillor Paul Oldham
The Royal Archaeological Institute	H.G. Slade, T.D., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot)
Three members of the Canterbury City	Councillor Arthur Porter
Council	Councillor Tom Castle
	Councillor Maurice Steptoe
+Honoray Secretary	Lawrence Lyle, M.A.
+Honorary Treasurer	S.W. Capon, IP.F.A., F.C.A., F.R.V.A. (City Treasurer)
	represented by Roger Bishop

+ = Members of the Management Committee

Non-voting members

Christopher Gay, LL.B.
+Percy Jackson R.I.B.A., F.R.T.P.I.
B.E. Hardy, M.I.C.E., C.Eng., F.I. Mun.E.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Management

James Hobbs (Chairmen)
Frank Jenkins
Cilr. Mrs. Margaret Scott-Knight
the Director
the Hon. Treasurer's Representative
the Hon. Secretary

Publications

Andrew Butcher (Chairman)
James Hobbs
Ken Reddie
the Director
the Hon. Secretary

APPENDIX C

I STAFF

Director:	Tim Tatton-Brown
Field Officer:	Paul Bennett
Site Supervisor:	Sarah Campbell
Finds Supervisors:	Pan Garrard Nigel MacPherson-Grant
JCP Administrative Assistant:	Marion Green (till September 1977)
Administrative Assistant/ Draughtsman:	Jonathan Joy
Draughtsman:	John Bowen

APPENDIX D

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTFor the Period 1.4.77 to 31.3.76

	£		£
Director & Staff Salaries & Insurance	8,242.09	DOE Grants	19,370.11
Excavation Costs	3,741.55	Canterbury City Council Grants	1,000.00
Post Excavation	740.61	King's School Fee	3,000.00
Draughtsman	190.00	Donations, etc.	860.09
Conservation Materials	12.63	Lecture Profits	20.35
92A Broad Street	529.95	Job Creation Grant	9,344.53
Transport	294.15		
Sundries	203.68		
Job Creation Schemes surplus	12,131.21 7,509.21		
	<u>£ 33,595.08</u>		<u>£ 33,595.08</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1978

Accumulated Fund	3,822.57	Cash - Inv. A/c	10,000.00
<u>Plus surplus</u>	<u>7,509.21</u>	Deposit A/c	965.17
	11,331.78	Cur. A/c	161.99
		Petty Cash	25.00
		<u>Debtors -</u>	<u>11,152.16</u>
		Inland Rev.	30.55
		C.C.C.	149.07
			179.62
	<u>£ 11,331.78</u>		<u>£ 11,331.78</u>

Honorary Auditor: H. Nuttall Esq., I.P.F.A.
 Honorary Treasurer: S.W. Capon, Esq., I.P.F.A., F.C.A., F.R.V.A.

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