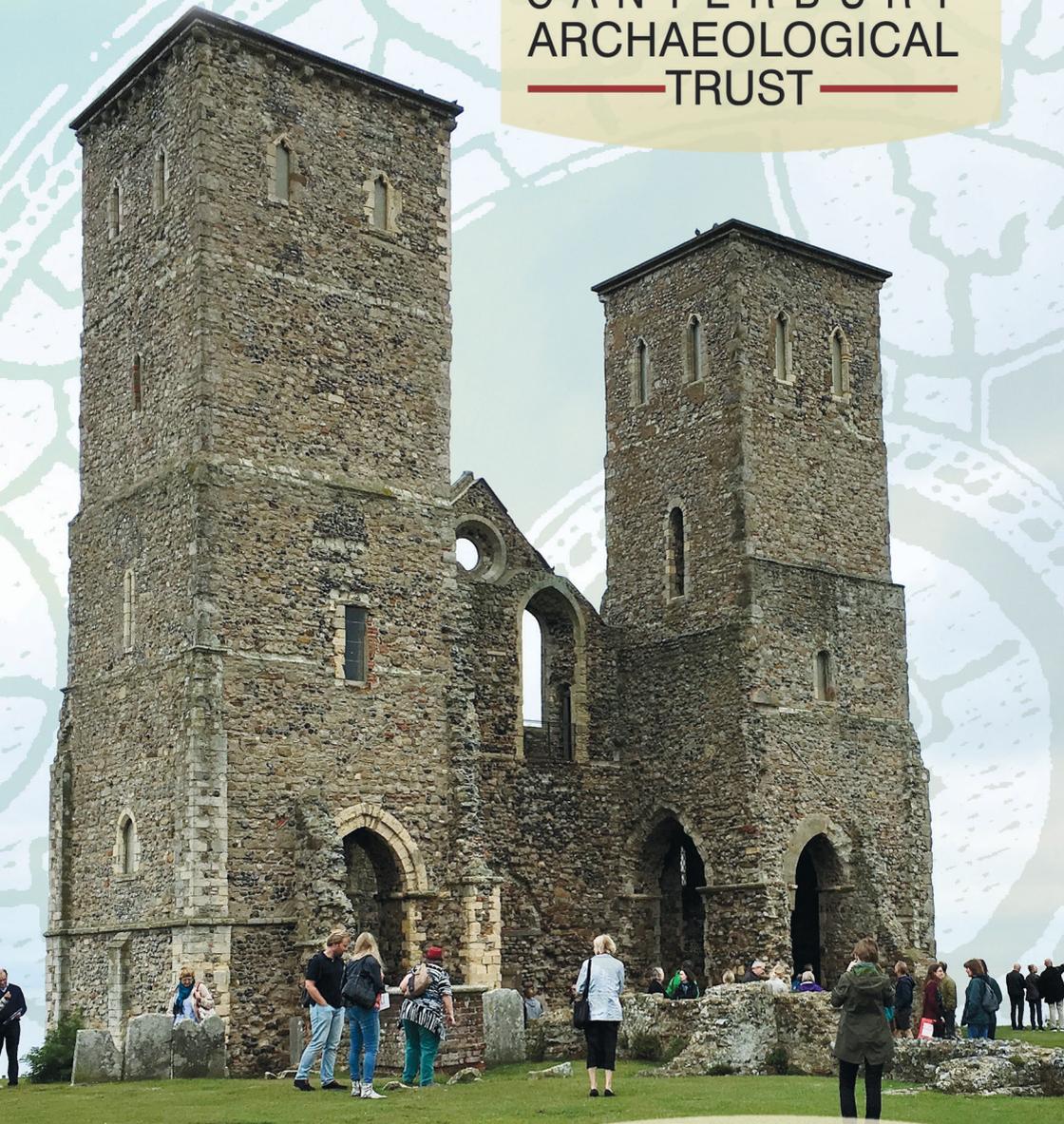


# FRIENDS

*of the*  
CANTERBURY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
TRUST



Sachsensymposion delegates at Reculver (pp 21–23).

**Newsletter 104** winter 2017

## FCAT Committee

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 Dr Anthony Ward, Dr Eleanor Williams

.....  
 If you would like to join the committee or help with Friends' activities, please contact chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk. We would love to hear from you.

The next Newsletter will appear in March 2018.

Please send contributions to

friends@canterburytrust.co.uk by the beginning of February 2018.  
 .....



**Please note**  
 Donation suggested in support of the Trust for all talks:  
 FCAT members £2; non-members £3; registered  
 students and CAT staff very welcome without charge.

**Have you moved house or changed your bank?  
 Don't forget to let our Membership Secretary  
 know (via friends@canterburytrust.co.uk,  
 or leave a message at 92A Broad Street,  
 Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU, tel 01227 462 062)  
 so that our records are up-to-date.**





## Dear Friends,

Another newsletter comes around, but for me it is my first as chair of the Friends. It was pleasing to be asked to take on the role and I hope that I will be able to help the Trust during my tenure. In assuming the position, however, I must first acknowledge all the hard work Dr Anthony Ward put into FCAT while he was chair during the past two years. We owe him a big thank you.

I am a relatively new resident in Canterbury having moved here in 2013, but know the county well having been County Archaeologist for Kent for almost twenty years before my retirement. I am thus very aware of the importance of the Trust to the city and the surrounding area; steeped in its archaeology and history it is able not only to undertake specific investigations effectively but also has that real advantage of being able readily to integrate new evidence into a story that it understands intimately, having been one of its principal authors. And yet we live in a challenging commercial world where work, including archaeological projects, must be competed for and where financial considerations will certainly influence decision-making; to succeed an organisation must continue to be special. I see the Friends as both deeply interested in Canterbury's past and also highly appreciative of the work of the Trust in safeguarding it, investigating it, bringing it to life and making it accessible to all. The Friends have a proud history in supporting CAT financially and in volunteering on site and with post-excavation work. This all helps in developing the Trust's effectiveness and reputation. Hopefully Slatters (see elsewhere in this newsletter) will provide further opportunities for FCAT and its members to assist. More generally, however, CAT and FCAT would be delighted if we could increase the number of Friends. Please recommend us to your friends and more widely, and indeed if any of you would like to take a more active role, perhaps working on our committee, please contact me.

This newsletter provides both a digest of some of the work that the Trust has been undertaking and also lists some of the lectures, courses and opportunities for participating in archaeological work. I hope you find it of interest. I will look forward to meeting more of you in the course of time, at meetings and perhaps at Slatters.

*John Williams, Chair FCAT*

## Dear Friends,

As many of you are aware I have an abiding interest in Libya. In this newsletter I thought that as well as updating you on the Trust's current excavations, I would give you an account of my recent trip to the Haua Fteah cave, located 7km east of Susa in eastern Libya.

### Haua Fteah

In August I joined a team of Libyan archaeologists led by Dr Ahmad Emrage of the University of Benghazi, and Fadl Abdulaziz, Controller of the Department of Antiquities of Cyrene to backfill earlier excavations and protect the site. The original pioneering excavations at Haua Fteah, conducted by Charles McBurney of the University of Cambridge in the 1940s and 50s, had been re-excavated at the invitation of the Libyan Department of Antiquities by a multi-national, inter-disciplinary team of archaeologists, environmental specialists and dating specialists led by Graeme Barker, Disney Professor of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at the University of Cambridge.

The re-excavation, begun in 2004, saw the hand removal of backfill from McBurney's excavation, with vertical sections made safe and secure with shuttering and shoring.



The backfilling team.

As the work proceeded, sections were meticulously recorded and selected columns excavated, allowing new scientific techniques to be deployed to re-interpret the history of the cave. The original excavation was taken down in three stages, with an upper, middle and lower trench, to a total depth of 15.5m below the cave floor. Some 615 cubic metres of deposits were removed during the McBurney excavations, with a further 50 removed during the recent campaign, leaving an open, shuttered and shored 'void' 665 cubic metres in volume.

The final stages of the investigation coincided with the overthrow of the Gaddafi regime and a long period of civil unrest. It was impossible for the original team to return to the cave to complete a final season of work. Following an extended period of inactivity, it was decided to train a small team of Libyan archaeologists in the UK (*Friends Newsletter No 96*) to undertake the final elements of excavation, recording and sampling, together with the sieving and sorting of material from the last full season and the product of their own excavations. The excavation was successfully completed but in extremely difficult and potentially dangerous circumstances during a worrying period of fighting between the Libyan Army and insurgents, on the coast road and in the mountains close to the cave. The Libyan team did a magnificent job with the product of their work delivered to Cambridge for detailed analysis by Dr Ahmad Emrage of the University of Benghazi.

The excavation had by then been open for far longer than originally planned. Our Libyan colleagues reported that cracks, long observed in some sections, had widened considerably and that the shuttering and shoring, put in place to support the excavation, was showing signs of decay. The fencing surrounding the top of the excavation had been vandalised and there were increasing worries that animals occasionally penned in the cave, and visitors to the cave, might fall into the excavation. There were reports of visits by rebel militia and increasing concern that the sides of the excavation might be deliberately collapsed with explosives. At the conclusion of the excavation, and after funding for the work had been exhausted, the security and preservation of the unexcavated deposits surrounding the excavation became an urgent priority. It was at this time that an approach was made to the Prince Claus Trust to obtain funds to infill the excavation and we are immensely grateful to them for supporting the project.

Our intention was to clear the excavation of wooden shuttering and shoring and line the sections with a geotextile, to separate backfill more effectively from intact stratigraphy, should re-excavation be considered desirable in the long term. From the first, we intended to employ a small team of local archaeologist to assist with the backfilling, with the entire operation under the supervision of Dr Emrage.

Four archaeologists from the Department of Antiquities of Cyrene, Susa and Benghazi were recruited to assist with the work, together with three hired workmen and a lorry to remove waste timber from the site. A bulldozer was hired to assist with the first stage of backfilling, and a second mechanical excavator was deployed to smooth and level

the excavated area (without compromising intact archaeological deposits) and to help clear and tidy the cave interior.

Obtaining geotextile to line the sections of the excavation proved to be extremely challenging. None could be found in Libya, and the quantity required, estimated at 400 square metres, was finally located with the help of the Egyptian Antiquities Service. Dr Emrage travelled to Egypt and with the help of Egyptian colleagues, purchased the material and hired a vehicle to convey the two large rolls (each 3m long, 1.75m in diameter and collectively weighing approximately 150 kilos) from Cairo to Susa, where they were temporarily stored.

An essential preliminary to the backfilling process was to ensure that the security services were aware that the works were taking place, particularly the daily use of a hired 'vintage' Landrover, the intermittent use of a lorry and mechanical excavators.

Extendable ladders used during the main excavation were transported to site and fixed in place to give access to the upper, middle and deep soundings. The fencing surrounding the excavation was made secure and the shuttering and shoring inspected to ensure that it was safe to use. As a first step, rubbish and broken timbers were removed from the excavation. It was clear that large stones had been deliberately thrown into the cutting to break the scantling. Although considerable damage had been done, after detailed inspection the shoring was judged safe to use.



Lining the excavation with geotextile.



The Haua Fteah cave: backfilling in process.

The upper and middle sections of the excavation were shuttered with large plywood sheets, wedged into position behind a framework of timber shores. The shuttering was systematically removed by the team, one elevation at a time, with each board transferred to the surface and stacked.

The excavation was shored throughout with stout timber-frames in three lifts. Timber platforms, treading boards, floors, and rails were dismantled sequentially and lifted out of the excavation. Secondary framing was removed next and finally the principal frames, with all timbers lifted from the floor of the upper trench to the surface. Here timbers were de-nailed and stacked for removal and re-use.

For a short period, the sides of the excavation from cave floor to the base of the deep sounding were visible, unencumbered by shuttering and shoring for the first time since the completion of the McBurney excavation in 1954. The opportunity was taken to make a photographic record of each section together with general views of the entire excavation.

The next stage of the backfilling process was to line the excavation with geotextile. To this end two large rolls of geotextile were delivered to site from the museum stores in Susa. The textile was cut to fit each section with modest overlap, and pinned in place with galvanised nails and washers.

With lining complete, a bulldozer was hired to commence backfilling. Soil taken from the spoil heap near the cave entrance was stockpiled on the eastern edge of the excavation and gradually the material was allowed by gravity to infill the deep sounding. As the work progressed and the heap increased in size, so at intervals the material was pushed into the void, always working from the east. The geotextile lining was not displaced or torn during the infilling process. As the infilling process proceeded, so the machine was able to advance into the excavation, thereby consolidating lower fills.

The backfill was left for a week to allow for subsidence to take place prior to a second phase of consolidation and clearance. By this time a hollow had formed and a second smaller machine was hired to infill the depression with material garnered from the original spoil heap.

I am enormously grateful to my wonderful Libyan colleagues for ensuring that by backfilling, we have protected internationally important deposits surrounding the excavation. It is worth noting that most of the team, Dr Ahmed Emrage, now senior lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Benghazi, Fadl Abdulaziz, now Controller of the Department of Antiquities, Cyrene, and Akram Alwarfalli, of the DoA Benghazi, came to Canterbury for training in 2014. I also acknowledge the excellent support of Badr Shamata and Saad Buyadem of the Department of Antiquities, Susa. Job well done!

Having managed to get to Libya after months of planning and having successfully completed the mission, what of the Trust's work generally?

## St Albans Cathedral

Ross Lane and a small team of Trust staff have been working at St Albans Cathedral, excavating on the site of a proposed Visitor Centre. The site, immediately east of the south transept, in an area called the Monks' Cemetery, is flanked to the north by the Presbytery and by the Chapter House to the south. Work is in progress probably until Christmas, but to date, despite disturbances caused by a significant number of service trenches, we have excavated approximately seventy post-medieval burials and exposed the foundations of early buildings, together with floor deposits and courtyard surfaces. Close to the transept the team has uncovered a small apsidal-ended structure that may prove to be one of two small chapels built to the east of the transept by Paul de Caen between 1077 and 1088. A second foundation post-dating the chapel may have been for a vestry, built by Robert de Gorham c 1195–1214. A third footing to the east of the previous two and set parallel to the Presbytery may have been for a later chapel, built with a buttressed south wall and containing the fragmentary traces of internal floors. To the south were traces of a courtyard that had been resurfaced a number of times. Much of this sequence has yet to be fully excavated, together with evidence for burials below the early buildings.

## Canterbury Cathedral

Alison Hicks and Phil Mayne have been leading a team excavating three deep shafts to alleviate potential drainage problems to the south of Canterbury Cathedral and at the time of writing, on an extensive but shallow excavation on the site of the new Visitor Centre. The drainage works have provided evidence of Roman buildings and an extraordinary sequence of burials, spanning over 1,000 years, these capped by working surfaces associated perhaps with a mason's yard located close to the south-west door of the cathedral. The Visitor Centre excavation, presently in progress, has to date revealed a complex sequence of post-medieval buildings, service trenches and brick-lined pits used as common soakaways. The earliest footings uncovered may have been for a row of later medieval shops flanking the south side of the carriageway just inside Christ Church Gate.

## Canterbury Christ Church University

Alison Hicks and Damien Boden have been monitoring construction works for a new building at Canterbury Christ Church University, this following the completion of our excavation earlier this year. Simon Pratt and Adelina Teoca have been monitoring the drilling of deep piles for the new building and Damien, the cutting of two deep soakaways. Whilst the piling has provided some useful information about the geology of the site, the deep pits are providing evidence for an abbey boundary ditch against North Holmes Road and a number of pits containing Anglo-Saxon metalworking debris. One later pit produced a rare millstone, perhaps from a watermill.



Millstone, back. Scale 0.20m.



Millstone, front. Scale 0.20m.

## Westwood Cross

Another team of Trust staff working with Richard Helm is undertaking a large evaluation near Westwood Cross on Thanet. The site with known prehistoric barrows, appears to be rich in Roman and medieval remains. Watch this space!

## Richborough Pylons Scheme

Adrian Gollop has been supervising a team stripping ground for proposed new pylons between Richborough and Canterbury. Of the seven sites investigated to date, three have provided interesting evidence of medieval field systems, together with traces of prehistoric and Roman activity.

## Dover Western Heights

Keith Parfitt and Paul Armour are presently working on a large site above the Grand Shaft of Dover Western Heights. Ten evaluation trenches cut across the site have revealed the foundations of barrack blocks built into the hillside in 1803 and demolished in 1963. The foundations of barracks, officer's mess, stables and serving men's latrines, have been exposed, together with a network of paths, staircases and gun positions. It is an extraordinary site, well worth visiting even when our trenches have been infilled.

These sites, in progress at the time of writing, will feature again in future issues of the Newsletter, the Annual Review or in the Annual Lecture. So, Friends have much to look forward to!

*Paul Bennett*

## ‘Pot Washing’ promoted to ‘Finds Processing’!

Here at the Trust, there is a longstanding tradition of volunteers assisting in the Finds Department to process finds (or artefacts) from current excavations. For years this process has been referred to as ‘pot washing’, but I feel that this term does the task a disservice, as it is so much more than washing pots!

Some of our long-serving volunteers have over the years developed a wide range of skills and abilities which we value highly. After all, the correct processing of material is vital to the long-term stability and safe storage of artefacts, and for the Trust itself it is important for us to adhere to approved processing procedures.

As well as volunteers, we also have a large number of students from UKC and CCCU, and international students on intern placements, who come into the department on



Esther Lunardon cleaning a skull from the Monks' Cemetery at St Albans.

a regular basis, to assist us. Here, they can get extensive ‘hands on’ experience of working with artefacts, and gain insight into the complex operations of a very busy, professional archaeological unit, with all its stresses, strains and sometimes, even excitement.

Therefore, volunteers who work at the Trust are very much an integral and highly valued part of the post-excavation team – our job would be very difficult to complete without their help.

Working at the Trust every day as employees, we can sometimes become preoccupied with keeping to project deadlines, the need to create a fast turnaround of information and keeping work within budget. It is therefore easy to become a little complacent or jaded. However, through our involvement with students and volunteers, we can benefit from a vital component that they bring along with them, which is enthusiasm - it's contagious!

Volunteers can also offer a new perspective and through the skills that are developed, suggest different or alternative solutions to the practical aspects of processing artefacts, or propose improvements to established methods. Whether young or not so young, volunteers often bring a wide and diverse set of life skills with them.

## What we do

Artefacts initially come into the Finds Department directly from our current excavations. These can range from small watching briefs resulting in perhaps only a handful of

finds, to the very large projects, such as our excavation at the Beaney Institute in 2008 and, hopefully, the upcoming site at Slatters Hotel in St Margaret's Street, which may produce many thousands of artefacts.

In the Bulk Finds unit, we deal predominantly with pottery, CBM (ceramic building material), animal bone from domestic waste and slag and metal waste from industrial working. This material is then processed by context mainly by our students and volunteers, which greatly relieves an often-overstretched budget.

This involves simply cleaning away any surface soil using sponges and brushes and warm water. The trays of finds are then placed in the drying room for a minimum of three days. Whilst still in the drying trays the pottery is then spot-dated. The trays, remaining in a mixed material context, are subsequently identified and finds separated by type. Quantity and weight of each material is then recorded onto the IADB (Integrated Archaeological Data Base).

At this stage, the pottery dates are also added to the IADB. This allows the Project Officer to have dating information available for interpretation as soon as possible. Any other salient information is also included at this point. The IADB system is very efficient in that many forms of information can be added by various departments, and subsequently collated into each individual site context.

After this process, all categories of finds are packaged and labelled according to material type requirements, and either sent for further assessment, or stored in sturdy museum grade boxes (currently thousands of them) for future reference or study.

Another area where volunteers may assist us, is in the painstaking, but important, task of marking pottery with site codes and context numbers using ink and mapping pens. This is required before pottery can be sent to specialists.

Also, help is often required with Small or Registered Finds, usually in the packing of finds into protective, custom made, conservation grade foamed bags. This category of finds can include items such as coins, jewellery, metal objects and worked bone and antler. These items will then be stored in airtight plastic boxes with silica gel and humidity indicator strips if required.

Upon completion of processing and recording onto the IADB, certain categories of finds are then sent to the relevant specialists for assessment. The subsequent reports are then issued to the project managers and the information provided can be amalgamated into the various stages of a site's reporting.

We have recently taken over temporary use of the former upstairs 'pot room' which is now predominantly reserved for the processing of a large quantity of human bone. This has come from recent excavations at Canterbury Cathedral, and our current site at St Albans Monks' Graveyard.



Volunteers Elizabeth Brown, Rosalind Mcroft and Emma van der Velden (from back left to front) in the former upstairs 'pot room'.

Initially the bone is laid out in trays to dry and, if from an articulated inhumation, is kept anatomically as excavated on site. This process of drying stabilises the bone and inhibits mould growth. Depending on the instructions of the relevant osteo-archaeologist who will assess it, it is either cleaned, again using sponges and water and then thoroughly dried, or, if unwashed, repackaged and sent off.

## Looking after our volunteers

In the finds department, we try to keep the atmosphere relaxed, friendly and informal. All voluntary work is carried out under professional supervision and within the unit we take great care to ensure that volunteers have a full understanding of the material they are working with, are taught the correct handling and processing techniques, and are encouraged to ask questions and hopefully receive accurate answers. Our volunteers play a vital role, for which we are extremely grateful and indeed rely upon.

Therefore, with all the above in mind, perhaps 'pot washing' may be elevated to the very vital and commendable role, of 'finds processing'.

And yes, the rumours are true, we don't need much excuse in our department to indulge in the odd bit of cake to go with our tea or coffee!

*Jacqui Matthews*

Location of the excavation on Wear Bay road. Drone image courtesy of John Stevens.



## East Wear Bay Archaeological Field School

SEASON  
**3**

Early Autumn saw the completion of another successful and rewarding excavation at the East Wear Bay Archaeological Field School. Over forty fee-paying students from a wide age range and many backgrounds attended this season's dig. Thanks also go to volunteers from the Folkestone Research and Archaeological Group, Dover Archaeological Group, Forces Archaeology and Heritage Association and representatives from local metal detectorist groups.

Whilst post-excitation is at an early stage, some key features have been identified, the earliest of which is a large oval feature suggestive of a waterhole for use by livestock. Excavation of the waterhole commenced last season and current thinking is that this naturally created basin or combination of hollows may have been adapted by man perhaps as early as the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. Two potential entrances were recorded one to the west and the other situated to the south-west. Large ironstones, seemingly deliberately placed, formed a line of stepping stones descending from the south-west entrance to the feature's base. Eventually the waterhole filled up with a sequence of colluvium layers and then fills containing prehistoric pottery sherds. The uppermost fill appeared to be a deliberate consolidation layer (see below).

The next key feature in the sequence was a boundary ditch (a continuation of one encountered in last year's dig) situated along the western edge of the site and aligned north to south. We have now traced approximately 25m of this feature's length and it clearly continues to south. The ditch fills contained residual quantities of early to middle Iron Age pottery, along with sherds dating to the second to first century BC. It is probable that it was dug no later than the second century BC, and had been filled by the end of the first century BC at the latest.

The uppermost layer of consolidation above the infilled waterhole mentioned earlier, comprised greensand stone fragments and sub-angular flints, forming the earliest phase of a late Iron Age/early Roman quern production area, the main focus of which lay just to the east of this year's limit of excavation (the area of the season 1 and 2 dig). Evidence for quern manufacture was encountered represented by quern fragments, deposits of greensand chippings and fine green dust.

Situated immediately east and towards the southern end of the trench an intriguing pattern of ten post-holes forming a roughly circular arrangement covered a diameter of approximately 4.5m and was suggestive of a late Iron Age structure. Revealed just to the south of this structure was a curvilinear feature indicative of an Iron Age round-house eaves-drip gully, a tantalising glimpse of the archaeology yet to be excavated.

Cutting the upper fill of the Iron Age ditch and one of the post-holes in the circular arrangement was a group of four pits, each roughly 1m in diameter and spaced approximately 2m apart, forming a square. These contained near complete and broken quernstones and in the bottom of each was a deliberate placement of a flat base quern. A looser arrangement of quern fragments and greensand chippings seemed to have been used as packing material. Collectively these features strongly suggested a substantial four-post structure of late Iron Age or early Roman construction, perhaps a granary store, utilising the readily available quern fragments as foundations.

At some point after the first century AD and after the demise of the four-post structure, a succession of field boundaries was cut across site. To date, three north to south aligned ditches have been identified, two of which are located on the western boundary of site whilst a third runs along the eastern boundary. These represent a continuation of features picked up in last year's dig and when seen together with two



Overall view of excavation. The large waterhole feature located centre right. Drone image courtesy of John Stevens.



Iron Age ditch (top), Round-house eaves gully (left), granary four-post structure (centre) and ten post-hole structure (left of centre). Drone image courtesy of John Stevens.

newly identified east to west aligned ditches a pattern of field enclosures is emerging, perhaps associated with the two successive Roman villas that lie just to the south.

The main aims of the project are to provide tuition on archaeological skills to the attendant students and to preserve the archaeology by record before eventual erosion and loss to the beach below. Additional to the main goals other achievements have been met, not least the genuine enthusiasm, interest and support from the wider community.

Further information about the project can be found on our facebook page East Wear Bay Archaeological Field School.

*Andrew Macintosh*

## ***Entre terres et eaux: The Silver Anniversary of the Discovery of the Dover Bronze Age Boat***

In a small provincial museum on the southern side of Market Square in Dover, sealed behind the thick glass of an environmentally controlled display case, lies one of the great archaeological discoveries of the twentieth century: the Dover Bronze Age boat. Its compressed and distorted timbers, strangely beautiful and somehow organic in appearance, speak of its long burial six metres below the modern streets of Dover for three and a half millennia before its chance discovery by Keith Parfitt in 1992.

On Thursday 28th September 2017 a reception was held in Dover Museum to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the discovery of the boat. The event brought together many members of the original team who worked so hard to save the boat from destruction, to study and conserve its fragile timbers and to display the boat to the people of Dover and the world. It was an opportunity to reflect not just on the remarkable story of the boat's recovery but also on the huge impact the find had – and continues to have – on the study of ancient boats and archaeological research more generally.

In this sense the boat has two personae. On one hand it is very much a local treasure; from the moment it was found, it excited passionate interest amongst local townsfolk. Groups of Dovorians gathered in the rain to watch the boat being excavated; eventually a closed-circuit television monitor was set up so that members of the public could better see the ancient timbers being uncovered. Later, after the timbers had been conserved at the Mary Rose Trust in Portsmouth, visitors were invited to view the painstaking work of re-assembling the boat in what was to become its new home, the Gallery of Bronze Age Life at Dover Museum. Even today the pride of local people in their remarkable ancient boat is palpable.

On the other hand the boat has an international, if not global constituency. It is hard to overestimate the importance of the Dover boat to our mutual history. As one of the earliest sea-going boats in the world by a considerable margin, it has a key role in our understanding of mankind's relation with the sea. The technological sophistication of its construction has opened a window on the skills and organisation of the woodworkers of the Bronze Age, whilst reflection on the cultural context of the boat has helped inspire a renaissance in the study of maritime connections, mobility, identity and social relations in the Transmanche Zone and beyond, and in other periods apart from the Bronze Age.

This international dimension is reflected in the continuing fascination with the boat and its implications. Four major international conferences have focussed on the issues that the Dover boat has evoked, the proceedings of three of which have thus far been published. The boat was the inspiration for the highly successful project 'BOAT



Display panel showing the Dover Boat at the Maritime Museum, Tatiou, Normandy, France.



Paul Bennett explaining the boat to the locals in Ostend, Belgium.

1550BC' which brought together archaeologists from France, England and Belgium in a remarkable collaborative effort between 2011 and 2014. The 2004 technical monograph on the discovery, along with several boat-related academic papers are available on the internet (<https://independent.academia.edu/PeteClark>), which has attracted (and continues to attract) researchers and scholars from over thirty countries worldwide.

The half-scale replica of the boat, the '*Ole Crumlin-Pedersen*', continues to make appearances at nautical events, engaging the public with the discovery and promoting awareness of the original in Dover Museum. It has been on display in Dover and Faversham in the UK, Boulogne-sur-Mer and Tatihou in France and at Ostend in Belgium, whilst a volunteer crew take it out for regular trips most weekends from Dover harbour during the summer months. Longer trips have included a seven-mile sea voyage from Folkestone to Dover and two appearances at the 'Great River Race', a 22 mile course along the Thames through central London.

After a quarter of a century, there is no sign that interest in the Dover boat has diminished, and it remains pivotal to the latest research in prehistory. A new publicity leaflet and guidebook to the boat gallery have recently appeared, and French translations of both should appear soon. Entry to Dover Museum is now free of charge, which no doubt helps attract even more visitors to this iconic find. Research into the boat and its implications continues, with two new academic papers being recently published by Oxbow books<sup>1</sup>, and also this year the Dover Bronze Age Boat Trust funded a ground-penetrating radar survey in a sadly unsuccessful attempt to locate the 'missing end' of the boat that lies beneath the Bench Street pedestrian underpass in Dover.

The discovery of the Dover boat brought a new focus on the maritime connections of the past, and we can no longer think about the archaeology of Kent 'in splendid isolation' without consideration of our relations with our continental neighbours in antiquity. It was in this spirit that I attended an international conference 'Entre Terres et Eaux' (Between Land and Water) in Agde, France, with the help of bursary kindly provided by the Friends. The conference was an opportunity to catch up on the latest research into prehistoric coastal communities. In the event, the conference divided into two halves, the first concentrating on the spectacular Bronze Age settlements being revealed along the Mediterranean coasts by rising sea levels. Whilst far from our island shores, it was nevertheless fascinating to learn of the finds from these sites that had been imported from the far north and to appreciate the European-wide prehistoric networks that Britain was once part of. The second half of the conference focussed more on northern waters and provided a rich collection of diverse papers directly relevant to our work here in Kent. Highlights included Florence Verdin's excavation of a 5m deep chunk of stratigraphy that had been separated from the shore during winter storms and washed onto the beach, and Caroline Mougne's comprehensive survey of the exploitation of shellfish for food, tools and jewellery during the Bronze

Age all along the Atlantic façade. The later was illustrated with photos of *Les Français* having a barbecue where they were grilling limpets for lunch; not to my taste perhaps...

The 25th anniversary celebration at Dover Museum was a very enjoyable event where old friends met and reflected on our past achievements. But it was also an opportunity to think about the future. There is still much to do. After four years, the replica boat is in dire need of maintenance and refurbishment, for which there is no budget and will have to rely on unpaid volunteer help. If we can do this, then we can start to plan in earnest a crossing of the English Channel. The possible redevelopment of the Bench Street underpass may mean that we will have another chance to excavate the 'missing end' of the boat, and there remains the possibility to build a full-scale replica of the boat. There also remains more research and more writing to be done. In recent years we lost two key members of the boat research team; Ole Crumlin-Pedersen, who died in October 2011, and Richard Darrah, who passed away in February 2017. They were the key people who undertook the re-assessment of the boat timbers in the early stages of the 'BOAT 1550BC' project which formed the basis for the boat replica. Unfortunately both died before they were able to write up their grand experiment, and it is my intention to collate their notes and archive materials to form the basis for a posthumous article on the design, construction and use of the replica Bronze Age boat. So, steady as she goes! The story of the Dover Bronze Age boat is by no means over yet!

Peter Clark



Keith Parfitt at the boat's excavation in 1992.

<sup>1</sup> Clark, P 2017 'Following the Whale's Road: Perceptions of the Sea in Prehistory', in A Lehoërf and M Talon (eds), *Movement, exchange and identity in Europe from the 3rd to 1st millennia BC: beyond frontiers*, Oxford: Oxbow Books and l'Association pour la Promotion des Recherches sur l'Âge du Bronze, 99–118  
Clark, P forthcoming 'The Dover Bronze Age boat as a 'Non-place': Some reflections on maritime mobility in the Bronze Age of the Transmanche', in C Gibson, K Cleary and C Frieman (eds), *Making Journeys: Archaeologies of Mobility*, Oxford: Oxbow Books

## Slatters latest

By the time this newsletter appears, the keenly-awaited city centre excavation on the site of the old Slatters Hotel will have started. Site stripping is due to begin early November, and the subsequent excavation is projected to last until May 2018. Until the site is cleared, it is difficult to be certain what arrangements will be made for visitor access, but the Trust and the client are committed to displaying the archaeological work to members of the public so there will definitely be some. There might be a walkway, a shop and/or a series of Open Days. What we will need is involvement from the Friends, to help with tours, possibly man the shop, etc. If anyone is interested in helping in some capacity, perhaps they could email the Trust's Community Archaeologist, Annie Partridge – [annie.partridge@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:annie.partridge@canterburytrust.co.uk) – who will compile a list of those expressing an interest and then get in touch when arrangements are more advanced.

Alison Hicks



## The 68th International Sachsensymposium, Canterbury, 2nd to 6th September 2017

The '*Internationales Sachsensymposium. Arbeitsgemeinschaft zur Archäologie der Sachsen und ihrer Nachbarvölker in Nordwesteuropa*', to give it its full title, is an association of archaeologists and historians that was founded in 1949 on the initiative of a group of German and Dutch scholars. The aim of the association is the continuous, international, study of the history and ethnic origins of the Germanic Saxons, i.e. the continental Saxons of the Migration Period and early Middle Ages and the Anglo-Saxons of the British Isles, as well as those of the neighbouring peoples. A further aim is to discuss the relevant relationships that existed between all these populations and that can be detected in the countries bordering the North and Baltic Seas, and the Channel.

Today, the Sachsensymposium (<https://www.sachsensymposium.org/en/>) exists as an association constituted under Belgian law. Its membership currently includes nearly 200 elected archaeologists and historians from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the USA and it is one of the leading international academic forums for the study of the archaeology of the early history of north-western Europe.

The Sachsensymposium operates primarily through an annual meeting, hosted in a different location each year. It is more than just a meeting. It typically commences on a Saturday and lasts until Wednesday lunchtime, with many presentations, posters,

an excursion, as well as conference dinner and one or more receptions. Although generally only open to elected members, it is the custom to invite a few post-graduate students to present the results of their research. The proceedings are then published via a German academic journal, *Neue Studien zur Sachsenforschung (NSzS)*.

2017 marked the 68th year of the Sachsensymposium and for the first time in its history it was held in Kent (in Canterbury of course). Given Kent's seminal significance during the early Anglo-Saxon period, when the kingdom of Kent emerged as one of the earliest, wealthiest and most sophisticated states of post-Roman Britain, it was somewhat overdue, but better late than never! The original offer for Canterbury to act as host had been made three years previously, in order to get it into the Sachsensymposium forward programme. The conference was jointly hosted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, the University of Kent and Canterbury Christ Church University. A local organising committee consisting of representatives from all three organisations, plus Canterbury Connected Business Improvement District, oversaw the preparations for the event. As a member of the Sachsensymposium since 2009, it fell to me to act as principal organiser.

The theme chosen for the Canterbury symposium was 'Lands and Seas: Post-Roman transitions and relations across the Channel, North Sea and Baltic worlds.' The conference was launched with a keynote lecture by Professor Barbara Yorke entitled 'The Making of a Kingdom: an introduction to the Archaeology and History of Early Medieval Kent'. This was held at CCCU in an event sponsored by the Centre for Kentish History & Heritage, and in addition to Sachsensymposium members was attended by a great many invited guests from the local heritage community, including many members of the Friends. Thereafter, the papers (over thirty of them) were presented in the main conference venue at the University of Kent. Topics covered a wide range of subjects, some with a particular regional focus (unsurprisingly Kent was well represented) to others that drew attention to the links in material culture and cultural practices across very wide areas in the first millennium AD. I was particularly struck by Helena Hamerow's paper on the circulation of garnets in the North Sea and Baltic zones, and Frans Theuw's paper re-evaluating the origin of the *sceatta* coinage of the late seventh to eighth centuries. Unusually for the Sachsensymposium, a public lecture was put into the main programme. This was delivered by a certain Professor Paul Bennett and was entitled 'Canterbury in Transition', looking at the death and rebirth of the city from the fourth to the seventh century AD. It proved to be a *tour de force* and, despite the fact that it commenced at 7.30pm on a Sunday evening, was delivered to a large audience comprised of the Sachsensymposium members and an equal number of interested locals.

A very important part of any Sachsensymposium is the excursion by coach, traditionally held on the Monday of the conference. I find this is often the most illuminating aspect of the whole association, as it provides a chance to get a much better understanding

of a piece of landscape that hitherto one has probably only experienced as a line drawn distribution map. For our excursion, we had organised a whirlwind tour around East Kent, setting off from Canterbury and visiting Reculver, then passing Sarre, Richborough and Eastry, before visiting Dover (including the museum and Bronze Age Boat gallery) and then having a tour of the sites at Lyminge with Gabor Thomas. My favourite reaction of the day was when I pointed out the runic inscribed grave cover in Dover Museum to Svante Fischer, a leading specialist on runes; his excited exclamation was suitably enthusiastic, but not printable!

The final stop before heading back to Canterbury was at Breach Downs, Barham, one of very few sites left in East Kent where it is possible to see vestiges of Anglo-Saxon burial mounds surviving as above ground features. As well as viewing this site, the stop off was a commemoration of the First Annual Congress of the British Archaeological Association, which had been held in Canterbury in September 1844. As part of that meeting, an excursion was also organised to Breach Downs, although on that occasion eight Anglo-Saxon graves had been partially excavated in advance, and the assembled ladies and gentlemen braved a rain shower to watch the excavations being completed. We didn't feel able to arrange a similar highlight, but the conference translator, Julia (who also has a degree in Theatre Studies) stood upon a barrow and read the description of the BAA excursion for our benefit. The director of the Sachsensymposion, Claus von Carnap-Bornheim, who was on his first visit to the county said to me following the excursion, "Now I get Kent", so I regarded that as a job well done.

A further highlight of the conference was a civic reception, attended by the Lord Mayor in the Explorer's Gallery at the Beaney. This was made possible by a generous grant from Canterbury Connected. The reception was followed by the conference dinner held in Canterbury Cathedral Lodge, which is about the point I started to feel relaxed and relatively confident that the whole thing was going to pass off without any major crises. I only learnt the next day that on one previous occasion the principal organiser didn't survive the evening of the conference dinner; probably just as well I didn't hear that until afterwards.



Hosting the Sachsensymposion was a huge amount of work. I'd expected that, but you don't fully understand how demanding such a thing is going to be until you actually do it. Luckily, I was supported all the way through by my colleagues on the organising committee and a number of Trust staff, as well as my friend Julia Rawcliffe who provided all the English to German translation required throughout free of charge. Was it worth it? Absolutely: first and foremost, it helped bring Canterbury and Kent firmly into focus for over 100 international colleagues, highlighting the seminal importance of our city and county in this formative period of European history. And, as the UK grapples with the uncertainties and risks of Brexit, maintaining and indeed strengthening our links with our European colleagues is more important than ever, especially for those of us seeking to make sense of the archaeology and history of this most south-eastern part of Britain. In that sense, I was particularly delighted that every single member nation in the Sachsensymposion was represented in Canterbury, including Finland's sole member. Now we must work to get the proceedings published, so that the academic results presented at the Canterbury Sachsensymposion can take their rightful place in the annals of this international association, of which I have the privilege to be a member.

*Andrew Richardson*



## Another excellent year for Canterbury Festival Walks

Each year as the Canterbury Festival draws near, I have two recurrent anxieties: will all the walk leaders remain fit and healthy, and will the weather be good? Thankfully two leaders, who had operations pending, recovered in time to lead their walks, and apart from the odd sharp shower the weather remained dry. Another bonus was the addition of some new walk leaders to our team. Pauline Pritchard traced the history of Bridge from the building of the Roman road to sit-ins by late twentieth-century residents desperate for a by-pass. En route, she entertained us with tales of village benefactors such as the Marchioness of Conyngham, sometime mistress of George IV, and Count Louis Zborowski who gave Bridge Fire Brigade what was thought to be the fastest fire engine in the country. In Charing, twenty-five people enjoyed the expertise and enthusiasm of two members of the village historical society, Kerstin Müller and Kevin Moon, who gave them the chance to climb the church tower. Another knowledgeable local, CAT's Andrew Richardson, conducted a 'Woodland and War' walk on his parents' farm near Dover – armed with long-handled shears to cut back undergrowth. Andrew showed us rare, locally-designed, pagoda pill boxes, so-called because of their big overhanging roofs, as well as the official Ministry of Defence versions which superseded them.

Alongside these new walks, five others explored places beyond Canterbury. Andrew's colleague, Keith Parfitt, escorted his group round the huge Napoleonic fortifications on Dover's Western Heights. A few miles away, Liz Minter told people about the history and present redevelopment of Folkestone, and alerted them to some of the artwork displayed for the current and earlier trienniums. Faversham, the subject of Lis Hamlin's tour, is another town that has changed over recent decades: in the mid-twentieth century the now-restored Abbey Street was scheduled for slum clearance. People who opted for a walk in Elham benefited from the detailed local knowledge of Derek Boughton, who was born and bred there, while those who walked round Harbledown with Peter Berg relished the dry humour with which he recounted its history.



Left to right: Andrew Richardson armed with long-handled shears; Geoff Downer at the St Augustine's conduit (King's Park, off St Martin's Road); David Lewis at Don Jon House.

Twelve of our walks focused on Canterbury and, as so often, gave participants the opportunity to learn something new about the city. People who went on walks led by Peter Henderson visited parts of King's School they had never seen before: buildings erected for the Victorian Missionary College at St Augustine's, the Maugham Library, and a room housing Hugh Walpole's fascinating manuscript collection. Sites of two water conduits, one serving Christ Church and the other St Augustine's, were new to many of the people on a walk about monastic water supplies led by Geoff Downer. Others who booked to go on a 'Medieval Hospitals' walk had the rare opportunity of a guided tour round St John's, one of the almshouses to which Sheila Sweetinburgh took them. Meriel Connor's group enjoyed carefully-chosen contemporary extracts about 'Royal Visitors' to the city, while those who accompanied Maureen Ingram were entertained with stories about the 'Writers of Canterbury', such as Richard Harris Barham, who described the castle as 'a well-scooped mouldy Stilton cheese'. By Victoria's reign the castle was used by the Canterbury Gas, Coke and Water Company: I told people who attended my walk on the squalor and splendour of the period that there were 'lots of pigs' in Gas Lane, 'some very dirty', while at least forty-five privies

emptied into the river between St Mildred's and Abbot's Mill. Hubert Pragnell raised the eyes of his group to higher things, drawing their attention to the fascinating rooflines of the city. David Lewis, who can always be guaranteed to point out intriguing objects, is depicted here talking about Don Jon House, which was once a pub: the curious lions' paws resemble those on the crest of the brewing Usher family. People who go on the Director's walk never know what Paul Bennett will show them but his infectious enthusiasm and unparalleled knowledge invariably enables them to see the city through new eyes.

Tickets for festival walks are not cheap, particularly now the booking fee has gone up to £1.25. Sales this year were down on last and not all our walks sold out. The box office sold 428 tickets for twenty walks as against 488 for the same number last year. In 2016 we received over £2,300 from the festival office, our share of the proceeds exceeding £2,000 for the first time. We will not get so much this year but I anticipate that we should again exceed £2,000. The raising of such a substantial sum is entirely due to the commitment and hard work of walk leaders, new and old, and their supportive backstops. Your efforts not only provide much-appreciated funds for the Trust but also give great pleasure to the people who come on our walks.

Thank you all very much.

*Doreen Rosman*

## University of Kent – Department of Classical and Archaeological Studies – current Kent projects

Staff and students at the University of Kent have been busy with various projects recently across the fields of Archaeology, Ancient History, Classics and Heritage. Readers may be particularly interested in those relating to Kent:

Dr Sophia Labadi has been conducting a research project investigating the effects on its local populations of the culture-based regeneration of Folkestone. Most importantly, the project aims to give a voice to local people, seeking their opinions on this regeneration. A questionnaire was co-designed with residents, to assess its social impacts. Thirty interviews were conducted by residents with a cross section of the community. A workshop to gather further views of residents on the impacts of the regeneration and their vision for the future of the town was held on June 6th. The results of the research were shared with the public via an innovative 'gig lecture' entitled 'Fanfare for a seaside town' during Folkestone Triennial, one of the most significant

international events in Kent. The gig lecture was given by Dr Labadi, Marcus Dean (alumni of UoK) and Anna Braithwaite (musician and composer), who composed and produced all the music. The research is exploring topics such as the impact of the Creative Quarter on the wider population of Folkestone, views on how developers have changed the area, and thoughts about how regeneration could benefit people living in the town.



The survey in progress at Challock churchyard.

University of Kent participation in the research and training excavations at Bourne Park, Bishopsbourne, (led by Lacey Wallace of the University of Lincoln), helped to confirm that earlier survey findings had correctly located a Roman villa at the site. The same team of students, together with Kent's Dr Steve Willis, then undertook a churchyard survey using the University's GPS and Totalstation. This was at Challock in the Kingswood benefice, at the suggestion of the vicar who, with his son (a Kent student), had participated in the work at Bourne Park. The churchyard survey precisely mapped the church environs and gravestones, for which the benefice had no extant record. Within a week of our collation of results the vicar had an enquiry from a relative asking the whereabouts of their ancestor's grave, and the vicar, having our survey information to hand, could send an immediate answer and photograph of the headstone. The project consolidated student learning of an activity that is, of course, quite routine in professional archaeology.

Other Kentish activities we have contributed to through direct staff and student involvement have been the excavations and survey at Otford Roman villa and the new Kent Archaeological Society (KAS) led initiative at the Lees Court Estate with its exciting Bronze Age remains: a compelling story is emerging. In the meantime, two students have completed their PhDs on Kent or including Kent topics (Drs Simon Elliott and Emma Jackson), graduating this November, with Andrew Bates just about to complete. Andrew's topic is the Iron Age hillforts of Bigbury and Oldbury and some Friends will doubtless have heard him present results at the AGM of the KAS in May at the Canterbury campus of the University, where he gave the Guest Lecture. Andrew, together with Lloyd Bosworth (our Archaeology Technician), has assisted Christopher Sparey-Green with geophysical survey at Homestall Wood, a project that the University has supported since Christopher (an Honorary Fellow at the University) took the research lead, also strongly supported by CAT. Geophysics has been a feature too of Fred Birkbeck's undergraduate project in the area of the church of St Cosmus and St Damian, Blean.

The University continues to host the major conferences on archaeology and related themes in Kent, with the eighth successive annual joint conference of the Council for Kentish Archaeology and the KAS held in October, on the defences of Kent in WW1, and the KAS Fieldwork Conference in November, with a medieval theme. Plans are already taking shape for the 2018 conferences (*hope to see you there!*).

*Ellen Swift and Steven Willis*



## Medieval Canterbury Weekend

**6–8 April 2018**

The Weekend comprises twenty-five 'events', mainly lectures but also some guided tours of important medieval buildings in Canterbury. Among the highlights of the Weekend are talks by Caroline Barron, Richard Gameson, Janina Ramirez, David Starkey and Helen Castor. The Weekend begins with Leonie Seliger's discussion on conserving the medieval stained glass at Canterbury Cathedral and concludes with Carenza Lewis' ground-breaking work on the impact of the Black Death that swept across most of Europe in the mid fourteenth century.

In aid of the Ian Coulson Memorial Postgraduate Award fund helping postgraduates studying Kent history topics at CCCU.

Participants can select what they wish to attend on a pick and mix basis by consulting the Weekend website and booking their chosen events at: <http://www.canterbury.ac.uk/medieval-canterbury2018>

Tickets: £10 per event. For Canterbury Christ Church students and those purchasing at least 10 tickets in one transaction the price is £8 per event

Full details and booking available:

a) online at: <http://www.canterbury.ac.uk/medieval-canterbury>

b) by phone (office hours): 01227 782994

c) in person (office hours) at the Canterbury Christ Church University, Arts & Culture booking office, Canterbury which is located on the ground floor of Augustine House (next to Canterbury Police Station).

For any enquiries email:

[ruth.duckworth@canterbury.ac.uk](mailto:ruth.duckworth@canterbury.ac.uk) or [sheila.sweetinburgh@canterbury.ac.uk](mailto:sheila.sweetinburgh@canterbury.ac.uk)

## EVENTS Winter – Spring 2018

### FCAT lectures

**Thursday 25 January 2018**, 7pm, Newton Ng07  
St Alban's Cathedral  
Ross Lane

**Saturday 24 February 2018**, 6pm, Old Sessions House, Og46  
The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture  
Professor Paul Bennett  
Joint event with Canterbury History and Archaeology Society

**Thursday 22 March 2018**, 7pm, Newton Ng07  
Excavations on the site of Slatters Hotel, Canterbury  
Alison Hicks

**Thursday 10 May 2018**, 7pm, Newton Ng07  
Finding Eanswythe: a community history and archaeology project on  
Folkestone's Anglo-Saxon royal saint  
Lesley Hardy and Ellie Williams

### Other events

#### Centre for Kent History and Heritage

**Tuesday 12 December 2017**, 7pm, Newton Ng07  
'From Benghazi to Canterbury: an Archaeologist's Tale – Part Two'  
Professor Paul Bennett



#### Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society

CHAS meetings are held in Newton Ng03 at the North Holmes Road campus, Canterbury Christ Church University, starting at 7.00 pm



**Wednesday, 10 January 2018**  
Mayor-making and other medieval ceremonies at the Kentish Cinque Ports.  
Sheila Sweetinburgh

**Wednesday, 14 February 2018**  
Creating a place in history; the abbey of Le Bec in the 11th and 12th centuries  
Leonie Hicks

**Wednesday 14 March 2018**  
Death and Rebirth of a City: late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon Canterbury  
Andrew Richardson

## ARCHAEOLOGY COURSES

The Trust's programme of taught courses continues. These are usually held at the Trust offices at 92a Broad Street. In the event of large numbers booking, courses will be held at Canterbury Christ Church University North Holmes Road campus, in conjunction with the Centre for Kentish History & Heritage [CCCU students free, apply in the usual way]. In that case those attending will be notified in advance of the change of venue. Places on courses can be booked online at: [www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community\\_archaeology/archaeology-courses/](http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community_archaeology/archaeology-courses/)

#### Saturday 6 January 2018, 10am to 4pm

My place in history  
Tutor: Dr Jake Weekes  
FCAT: £40

This one-day course introduces the art of desk-based archaeological study, guiding students in researching into the history of where they live, or another chosen location in the UK. We'll be looking primarily at how to build and understand the historical and archaeological narrative of a place using the large number of web-resources now freely available, but there will also be pointers on how to develop a study by visiting archives, for example. By the end of the course, all in attendance should have the confidence and resources to conduct their own desk-based research into the historic environment, and communicate their findings.

#### Saturday 13 January 2018, 10am to 4pm

First steps in archaeology  
Tutor: Dr Andrew Richardson  
FCAT £40

Whether considering archaeology as a future career, or just wanting to try a new hobby, this is the place to start! Anyone can get involved in archaeology and this day school provides the perfect introduction to the subject. After examining what archaeology is, the course will go on to cover a wide range of topics, including time periods and how we date things, sources and types of evidence, archaeological methods and practices, and the different types of archaeology. Guidance will be provided on how to take your interest further, either through additional training, higher education or as a volunteer. No previous experience or knowledge is required. Students will get the chance to handle a range of artefacts during the day.

#### Saturday 20 January 2018, 10am to 4pm

Archaeological report writing  
Tutor: Dr Jake Weekes  
FCAT £40

This course provides a step-by-step guide to the preparation and writing of archaeological reports, covering the key information that should be included. Students will be introduced

to the different levels of archaeological reports, from reports of negative results, through interim, assessment, analysis and publication reports. The course will also explore the different options for publication and dissemination, including 'grey literature', online, journal articles and monographs. Templates for different types of reports will be provided, along with examples of short reports.

### **Saturday and Sunday 3-4 February 2018, 10am to 4pm**

The archaeology of death

Tutors: Dr Jake Weekes and Isobel Curwen

FCAT £75

This two-day course will provide an introduction to the excavation, recording, analysis and interpretation of funerary remains. Students will be instructed in the handling and care of human skeletal material by an osteologist. The course will also explore the place of cemeteries and monuments in the wider landscape and the study of funerary assemblages as a whole, including graves, grave structures and fittings, grave goods and evidence associated with cremations. Emphasis will be placed on how to view all these elements as the visible remains of funeral ceremonies and on how we can seek to reconstruct those ceremonies as fully as possible.

### **Saturday 17 February 2018, 10am to 4pm**

Medieval and Tudor Canterbury

Tutor: Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh

FCAT £40

Drawing on work previously undertaken by the Trust and documentary sources, this one-day course will provide students with the opportunity to explore Canterbury's development from the Black Death (c 1350) to the Reformation (c 1550). This period witnessed a resurgence of pilgrimage and its dramatic ending, the building of great inns and the introduction of such features as chimneys, and considerable changes to the lives of ordinary townsfolk at work, at play and in their religious worship. Through a combination of lectures and workshops, students will learn about the city, its citizens and their communities of ward and parish, as well as having the opportunity to work with a range of primary sources.

### **Saturday 24 February 2018, 10am to 4pm**

Understanding stratigraphy

Tutor: Peter Clark

FCAT £40

An understanding of stratigraphy and the concept of 'context' is essential to anyone undertaking archaeological excavation. This course will provide clear instruction on both the theory of stratigraphy and practical ways in which it can be effectively recognised, recorded and interpreted. Practical exercises will lead students through such tasks as completing a context sheet, drawing plans and sections, completing stratigraphic matrices and using site records to create sets, groups and phases.

**BOOK  
ONLINE**

**Find details in the community  
section at [canterburytrust.co.uk](http://canterburytrust.co.uk)**

### **Friday-Sunday, 2-4 March 2018, 10am to 4pm**

Putting colour in the past: an introduction to environmental archaeology

Tutor: Dr Enid Allison

FCAT £175

The study of plant and animal remains from archaeological deposits can provide many insights into the lifestyle and diet of past human societies, their use of local land and resources, and ancient environments. The first part of this three-day course will focus on the types of remains that can be preserved on archaeological sites and how they are recovered. Instruction will be given in the taking and processing of environmental samples, followed by a session sorting dried sample residues that will introduce some of the more commonly recovered remains.

The second and third days will provide more detail on the study of bones of fish, bird and mammals, invertebrates and charred plant remains, mainly using examples from CAT sites. This will include hands-on sessions with a variety of remains. The course will conclude with examples of how combining information from various sources can be used to visualise ancient environments.

### **Saturday 10 March 2018, 10am to 4pm**

Who do we think we are? The archaeology of migration, nationality and ethnicity

Tutors: Dr Andrew Richardson and Martin Crowther

FCAT £40

Modern humans first ventured out of Africa around 100,000 years ago, into a world already populated by earlier species such as Neanderthals. Since that time, the human race has divided and defined itself along lines of race, culture, religion, language or nation. Tribalism seems to be deeply embedded in the human psyche. The concept of ethnicity has developed to define distinct groups that share a common culture, religion, language or national identity, whilst the migration of groups, in the past and the present, is often a source of conflict, but also of rapid and dynamic change, for better or for worse.

Migration and identity have often been a focus of interest for archaeologists and historians, not always with positive results. And with the widespread popularity of inexpensive DNA testing, growing numbers of people are now being provided with data that aims to provide a detailed break-down of their own genetic history.

With such topics remaining as contentious as ever, this course explores and discusses these issues from an archaeological perspective, with a focus on what archaeological evidence can contribute to our understanding of human ethnic identity and migration. Topics covered include: the migration of modern humans out of Africa; evidence for migration in the archaeological record; the cultural impact of migration; migration as an explanation for change; evidence from ancient DNA; interpreting modern DNA sampling; ethnicity as an aspect of human identity. Whether you consider yourself a Citizen of the World or a confirmed Brexiteer, come along and join a lively discussion about who you, and we, really are.

### **Saturday 24 March 2018, 10am to 4pm**

First steps in archaeology

(Details as for 13 January)



You can contact the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust at:  
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92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU  
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[www.fcat.uk](http://www.fcat.uk)

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