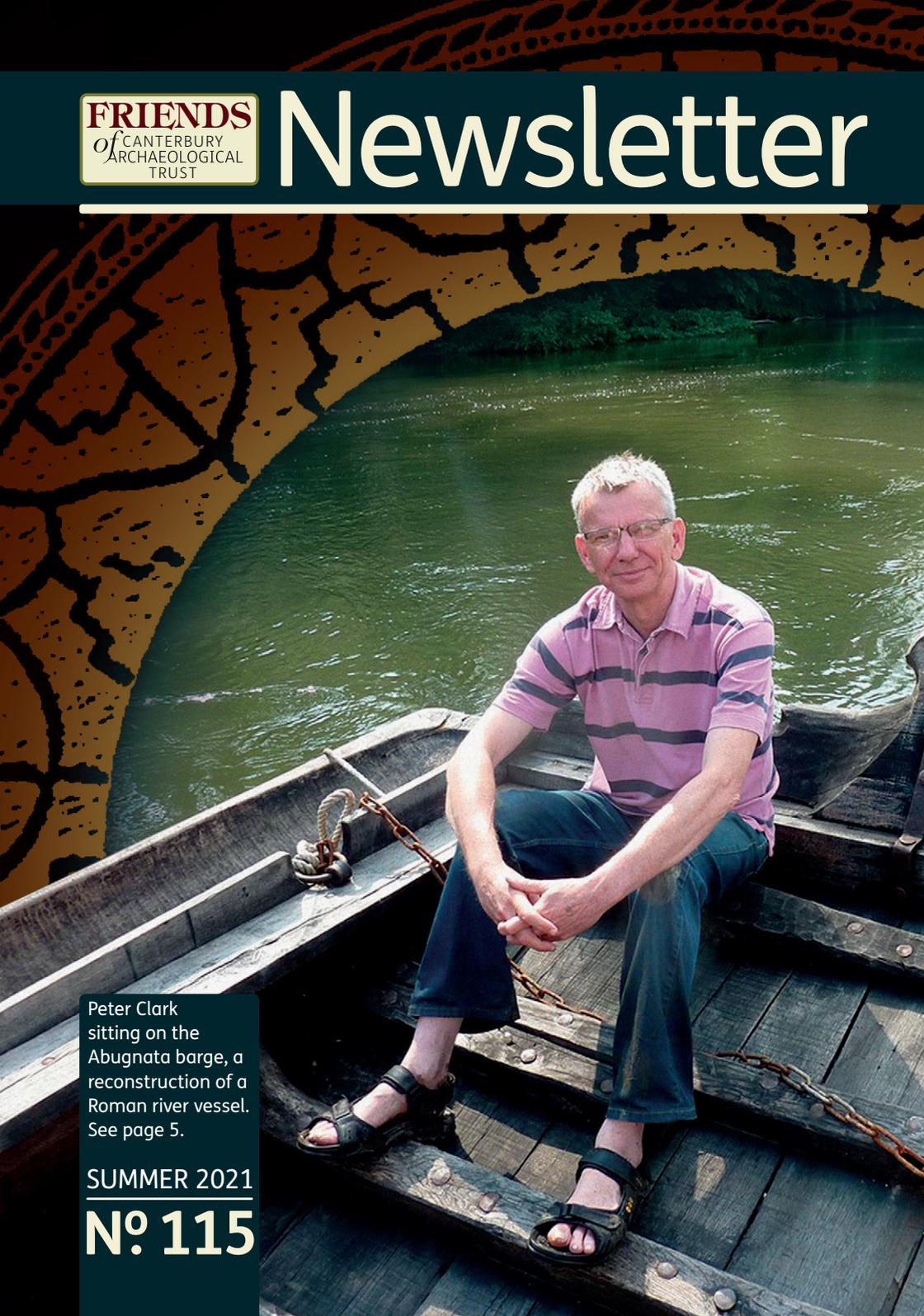


FRIENDS
of CANTERBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST

Newsletter

A photograph of Peter Clark, a man with short grey hair and glasses, wearing a pink and blue striped polo shirt and dark trousers. He is sitting on a wooden barge, which is a reconstruction of a Roman river vessel. The barge is on a river with green water. In the background, there is a large, circular, brown and black patterned structure, possibly a tunnel or a large well. The overall scene is outdoors and brightly lit.

Peter Clark
sitting on the
Abugnata barge, a
reconstruction of a
Roman river vessel.
See page 5.

SUMMER 2021

Nº 115

FCAT Committee

- Chairman: *Dr John Williams*
chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk
- Vice-Chairman: *Prof Chris Bounds*
- Treasurer: *Mrs Marion Gurr*
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- Membership Secretary: *Mrs Sheila Broomfield*
memsecFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk
- Minutes Secretary: *Prof Christopher Bounds*
- Publicity: *Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh*
- Newsletter distribution: *Vacant*
- Festival Walks: *Dr Doreen Rosman*
Mrs Sue Chambers, Mr Martin Pratt, Dr David Shaw,
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.

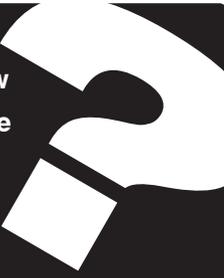
The next Newsletter will appear in November. Please send contributions to: chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk by the beginning of October.

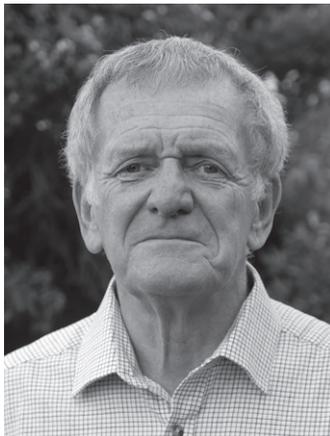
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Please note
 Donation suggested in support of the Trust for all talks:
 FCAT members £2; non-members £3; registered students and
 C-A-T staff very welcome without charge.

Have you moved house or changed your bank?
Don't forget to let our Membership Secretary know
(via memsecFCAT@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,

Hopefully, with the vaccine roll-out we are beginning to see a gradual return to some form of normality in our daily lives and indeed to the life of C-A-T. But, while seeking to manage the challenges of Covid, C-A-T has been greatly hit by the untimely death of its Deputy Director, Pete Clark, who had been with the Trust some thirty years and has played such a crucial role in seeing C-A-T's work through to publication. It is a sad time for the Trust, and Pete's family and friends. His contribution to the Trust is celebrated elsewhere in this newsletter and he will be greatly missed.

Andrew Richardson provides us with a fascinating piece on two Iron Age or Roman iron neck collars found in the excavations at Thanet Parkway and asks what their significance is. By the time that you receive this Newsletter Andrew will have left C-A-T to work full-time on the Lossenham project (see an update on that project elsewhere in this Newsletter). C-A-T will miss his extensive knowledge of finds and also the major contribution he has made to outreach, but C-A-T will continue to be involved in the Lossenham project and I am sure that Andrew will continue to support C-A-T. On behalf of FCAT I would certainly want to extend our warmest thanks to him for organizing FCAT trips, giving talks to FCAT and in looking after Zoom for us as we have gone on-line. We wish him well in his new venture and look forward to Friends participating in the project, visiting it and being kept up to date with its progress.

As Friends will be well aware Rupert Austin has been undertaking impressive historic building recording in Canterbury, including at the cathedral, and across Kent. In this issue he writes about his recent survey of a real gem, the medieval monastic grange at Salmestone – what a wonderful survival, and what a wonderful wedding venue, for indeed that is what its future use will be.

It is good to see the return this year of the Festival Walks and once again considerable thanks are owed to Doreen Rosman for putting the programme together – a challenging task, as she has sought to assemble an interesting programme but one that respects the socially distanced world that in some way we may still be living within.

While we are gradually getting back to some form of normality I think that it is highly likely that our autumn talks will again be delivered on Zoom and as you can see in the Events section we have three very interesting talks arranged. I have noted previously that the talks are being provided free of charge and consequently there continues to be an absence of donations that those attending in person used to make. Again we have circulated this newsletter to everyone by post rather than utilizing our band of volunteer

'postmen' in some areas close to Canterbury, and this has resulted in additional postage charges. So the Treasurer will indeed be very happy to receive any donations to FCAT. And if you know of anyone who may possibly enjoy becoming a Friend please encourage them to join FCAT!

At the start of this letter I expressed the hope that we might be returning to a more normal world, but there are certainly challenges ahead for archaeology and heritage. A number of university archaeological departments are threatened with closure and there are concerns that proposals to the planning system may make protection and investigation of the archaeological heritage in the face of development proposals more difficult. C·A·T itself, having lost some key personnel, will continue to need to respond to the challenges of the moment. Please continue to support C·A·T, and archaeology more generally, in any way you can.

John Williams, Chair FCAT

Dear Friends

As I am sure most of the Friends already know, the Trust's sad news since the latest newsletter is the sudden and tragic passing of our Deputy Director, Pete Clark in early May. Friends will have known Pete from his work at the Trust, his work with the Dover Bronze Age Boat Trust, from C·A·T courses and from lectures that he gave on a number of occasions over the years. All at the Trust send their deepest condolences to Pete's wife, Caroline, and his son, Jamie. An article about Pete appears later in this newsletter.

A sizeable fieldwork team continues to work at Thanet Parkway, near the town of Cliffsend on the Isle of Thanet. The team, led by Tania Wilson, battled the elements throughout the winter but they are finally enjoying some better weather to undertake the final few weeks of excavation. To date, the remains indicate the presence of a settlement dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, with refuse pits and a complex of ditches which are likely to be field boundaries. Completed parcels of the excavation area have been handed over to the contractors, with final works due to be finished by the end of June. Regular posts on the Trust's Facebook page keep members of the public up-to-date with the latest discoveries.

A further team, run by Andrew Macintosh, is conducting strip, map and excavate fieldwork at Hamstreet. Two areas have been stripped, one containing a hollow-way, possibly a precursor to Ashford Road, together with associated field systems. The other area has a continuation of the field system, at least part of which is medieval in date. Settlement activity survives in one area of the site, possibly of Anglo-Saxon date. Other fieldwork is occurring at Chilmington Green, Ashford and in Rainham.

The C·A·T Outreach team is gearing up for another season of work at Lossenham, where work began last summer. The project is investigating the archaeology, history and landscape of Lossenham with a variety of investigative techniques, including geophysical work and small-scale archaeological excavation. The first of a series of community excavations throughout the summer is due to start on 21 June, the last being completed in early October. It is hoped that investigations will, amongst other objectives, discover the site of the Carmelite Priory, founded c 1242. There is more on Lossenham elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Alison Hicks, Director



It is still hard to believe that Pete is no longer with us, that he will not be putting his head around the door every morning with a cheerful hello. Pete was an avid reader of journals and academic articles, of all periods and subjects, and I also miss the variety of discussions we often had, just as likely to be about Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates, the prehistory of the Transmanche Zone, or what he'd been up to with his family at the weekend. For those Friends who perhaps did not know much about the professional life of Pete, below is a short summary of his work.

Pete had been Deputy Director of Canterbury Archaeological Trust since January 1991. Having graduated in archaeology from Durham University in 1980, he first worked at the DUA in London, then for the Ayr Rescue Archaeological Project, before taking up the post of Post-Excavation Manager for the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust in 1986. At SUAT, Pete managed the analysis and reporting on urban excavations and other archaeological interventions, and also collaborated on the production of the *Integrated Archaeological Database* (IADB), a database which is still used by C·A·T today as an

analytical tool in post-excavation work. The IADB was 'Highly Commended' at the British Archaeological Awards in 2010.

Pete's responsibilities for C-A-T continued his earlier work for SUAT, largely comprising the management and coordination of the Trust's post-excavation and publication work. Pete's role was to assist, advise and co-ordinate those engaged in post-excavation work, as well as undertake academic editing of published material. Recently, he also took over the management of the Finds Department at the Trust.

In addition to his post-excavation responsibilities, Pete undertook research projects on behalf of the Trust. Chief amongst these was that associated with the Dover Bronze Age Boat. Pete managed the multi-disciplinary team that studied the boat, and also the re-assembly of the boat as part of the creation of the Dover Bronze Age Boat Gallery in Dover Museum. He organised three international conferences in Dover on the subject of cross-Channel connections in prehistory in 2002, 2006 and 2013, and edited and published the proceedings of the first two conferences, the first in 2004 (runner-up for the Keith Muckelroy Memorial Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 2006) and the second in 2009.

Between 2012 and 2014, Pete acted as joint director of the international project 'Boat 1550 BC', an Interreg-funded project with a budget of nearly 2 million Euros involving



The replica boat, out for a paddle.

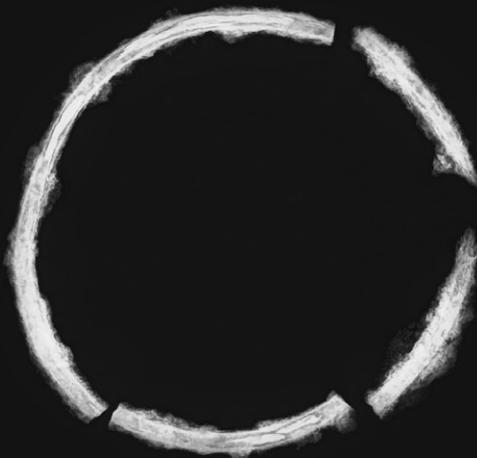


seven partner institutions from three countries (Belgium, France and the UK). Its focus was the presentation of knowledge about cross-Channel connections during the 2nd millennium BC through an exhibition and accompanying catalogue (which was presented in each of the three participating countries), the creation of a half-scale working replica of the Dover Bronze Age Boat, and an extensive and innovative programme of educational and outreach activities. The replica boat today resides in Dover Harbour and has been taken out on the water for regular paddles. Pete was an enthusiastic participant in the boat activities, and twice took part in the Great River Race on the Thames.

Pete was also an advocate for archaeology and archaeological knowledge and practice further afield, acting as a Trustee of the Dover Bronze Age Boat Trust and a Member of Council of The Prehistoric Society and sitting on the CIfA International Practice Special Interest Group.

Those of us at the Trust who knew Pete over the decades were appreciative of his passion for archaeology, and also for his cheerful demeanour, his warmth and his friendship. He will be sadly missed, not only by the Trust but also by those in the wider archaeological community in which he played a major part.

Alison Hicks, Director



Slave collars or fashion choice?

The iron neck rings at Thanet Parkway

The Trust's major excavation ahead of the construction of the new Thanet Parkway railway station near Cliffsend has produced a rich assemblage of finds. Some of the most interesting, yet enigmatic, are iron rings or collars found around the necks of two skeletons of probable Iron Age or Roman date. The first individual appears to be a male, who had been rather unceremoniously rolled into a ditch. He lay on his left side, with legs flexed, and one hand resting in front of his face. The second individual had been buried more formally, lying supine in a grave.

The 'collars' are very unusual finds. One suggestion is that they may be slave collars, in which case they would represent very rare direct evidence of enslaved individuals in Late Iron Age or Roman Britain. The slave chains that have been recovered in Kent, such as those from the hillfort at Bigbury, are hinged whereas the Thanet Parkway finds, in contrast, appear to be penannular, with sharply pointed terminals (see X-ray, above). It is still possible that these are a form of slave collar, perhaps more a marker of



Inhumations with iron 'collar'.



Close up showing iron collar *in situ*.



enslaved status than a form of restraint. But other explanations are possible, including a hitherto unknown form of decorative iron dress accessory. Further study and analysis will be needed to try and reach a conclusion either way. This will include looking in more detail at the iron collars themselves, once they have been cleaned and excavated. Osteological analysis of the skeletons of those who were buried wearing these items may also allow us to determine the most probable scenario; evidence of malnutrition, or structural violence, in the bones of these individuals might be taken to indicate that these people had had the great misfortune to be enslaved, with all the detrimental effects on their health and wellbeing that such a status brings. Only time will tell.

Andrew Richardson

Lossenham Project

Launched last summer, this community project has come a long way, considering that it has had a constant backdrop of COVID pandemic restrictions. Andrew Richardson is the project director, ably assisted by Annie Partridge who is the editor of the project's monthly newsletter and the point of contact for those involved. As its name suggests, the central focus is the Carmelite friary of Lossenham Priory which was founded in the thirteenth century at Newenham close to the Kent/Sussex border on the low-lying land south of the Weald. The friary is best considered within the context of the wider landscape of the Rother Levels and the team of archaeologists, geographers, landscape specialists and documentary historians, working with volunteers from the local community and from other parts of Kent, Sussex and further afield, is currently thinking about the research strategy that will be the most productive way forward.

As well as exploring how this fascinating in many ways man-made landscape developed over the centuries, the project has an important cultural and creative aspect, as exemplified by the project's logo of an oak tree. Additionally, the project team includes Richard Copsey, a Carmelite friar and expert on the history of the order, and the friars at Aylesford are very excited about the possibility of finding any remains of the friary complex. Having this aspect to the project brings in the potential for a more spiritual dimension, which similarly fits with notions of landscape, sustainability, health and wellbeing.

Among the research activities that have taken place so far are those by the Lossenham wills sub-group, who have met several times online and have started working on the Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills held at The National Archives. This mixed group of experienced documentary researchers and those new to palaeography (the third series of beginners' workshops has just started), has designed tailor-made spreadsheets for

inputting the data from the wills to provide material for their own research questions and hopefully those of other researchers.

Some non-invasive archaeological work has also taken place such as geophysical survey and metal detecting, and an exciting development this summer will be the planned excavations that will start by looking for traces of the friary. The maintaining of government restrictions for several weeks may hamper the fieldwork in the short term, but preliminary results are looking promising. Annie is happy to hear from anyone who would like to become involved with this or other aspects of the project and the team will be back on site from June until October. Moreover, there is room and also the necessary buildings to work on the finds expected to appear over the next few months in this first excavation campaign. The archive will be securely stored at Lossenham, providing a great resource for the project over the longer term.

Consequently, this has the potential to be a brilliant flagship community archaeology project following on from earlier ventures involving C-A-T at Folkestone of firstly 'A Town Unearthed' and then 'Finding Eanswythe'.

Sheila Sweetinburgh

A guided walk at Lossenham, May 2021.



Salmestone Grange, Margate

One of the more interesting buildings examined recently by the Trust is Salmestone Grange, a Grade II* listed property located on the south-west edge of Margate, along Nash Road. The Grange is a remarkable and celebrated survival, comprising a unique and exceptionally well-preserved group of medieval buildings, once belonging to St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury. It is one of the best preserved and most interesting examples of small-scale thirteenth- and fourteenth-century 'manorial' architecture in England. The property, used until recently as a dwelling and wedding venue, has recently been sold to new owners, who intend to refurbish and adapt its buildings and continue with the wedding business.

Salmestone first occurs in name in 1194 (there is no mention of it in the Domesday Book) but probably the site remained undeveloped until the thirteenth century, when the abbey monks erected the first buildings. Monastic estates were usually run by a resident monk(s) and by the fourteenth century this was the arrangement at Salmestone, its income derived from farming its largely arable estate and rents and tithes from the wider area.



Salmestone Grange, looking south-west, showing the cross-wing (left) and Thomas Ickham's hall (right).

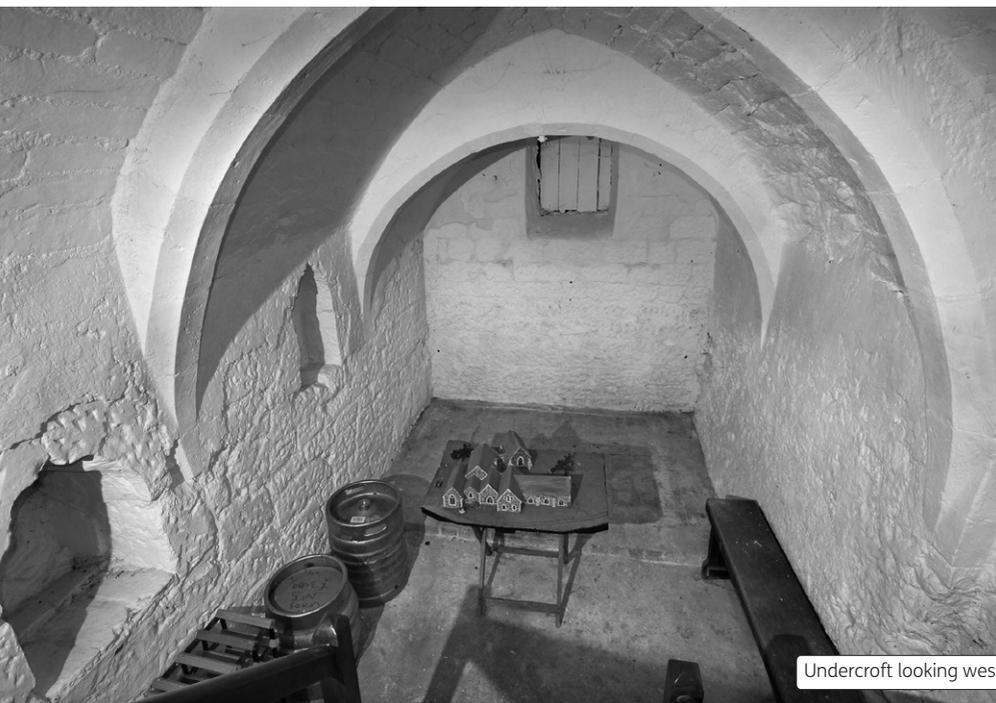


Salmestone Grange, looking south, showing rear elevations, cloister and chapel.

The status of Salmestone increased significantly towards the end of the thirteenth century, the number of buildings growing rapidly and beyond that demanded by an ordinary grange. It has been suggested the site now took on the additional role of a 'retreat', a place where the abbot and or his monks could convalesce away from the more rigorous routines of the abbey. The importance of the grange probably diminished during the fifteenth century and in 1538, following the Dissolution and the closure of St Augustine's, the site passed to the Crown, then the Dean and Chapter, and in the late nineteenth-century into private hands.

Five major periods of work have been identified within the present group of buildings. The earliest dates perhaps to the mid-thirteenth century and appears to have been a timber-framed structure. This probably formed part of the monks' first dwelling here, which must have been a relatively modest structure, and was perhaps a cross-wing associated with a now lost open hall. In the late thirteenth century its exterior walls were rebuilt in masonry and a stone undercroft formed within it, but some of its internal framing and parts of its unusual king-strut roof survive.

Around the turn of the fourteenth century a great new chamber range was built, behind the original dwelling. This two-storey masonry structure is well preserved and contains many interesting features. The large single upper room was perhaps the monks' dormitory. Numerous large, glazed windows pierce its walls, that in the west wall



Undercroft looking west.

having trefoil Y-tracery. Stone window-seats were formed within the window reveals. The chamber was heated by a substantial fireplace, with a projecting canopy supported on corbels, in its north wall. The ground floor was low, poorly lit and unheated and was probably used as an undercroft for stowage. Remnants of the original collar-rafter roof, with soulace braces, survive over the range. A small, now ruinous wing projects from the south-east corner of the chamber range and was perhaps a coeval garderobe or latrine.

In 1326 a handsome chapel, with crypt and crown-post roof, was built to the north of the main dwelling, probably to replace an earlier one on the site. A short covered walkway or pentice linked the new chapel to the rest of the complex.

In the late fourteenth century a large new stone hall was built against the north side of the original dwelling, probably by Thomas Ickham, sacristan of St Augustine's Abbey, at a cost of £66 13s 6d. His hall has since been floored over, and a chimney inserted, but numerous original features remain, including remnants of its original tall mullioned and transomed windows, cross-passage doors and large crown-post roof. Probably there were once service rooms attached to the north end of the hall, but these have been lost.

The hall was probably the last major addition to the grange. The importance of the site must have diminished after the Dissolution from high status monastic grange and possible retreat for the abbot and his monks to a more conventional farmstead.

Alterations and improvements continued to be made, however, the flooring over of Ickham's hall and the insertion of a large central chimney in the sixteenth century being one of the more significant.

Evidently the former grange, now leased by the Dean and Chapter, continued to be profitable through the seventeenth century. Probably no dramatic changes were made to its buildings at this time, but Ickham's hall, now used as a farmhouse, continued to be improved, with new windows, a central staircase and other features. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the condition of many of the grange buildings appears to have deteriorated. Some were adapted or rebuilt for agricultural use and were now housing animals or providing stowage.

The farmstead continued to be profitable, however, and by the time the 1840 tithe map was drawn, numerous new farm buildings populated the site, mostly to the east of the original dwelling and arranged loosely around yards. Within a few decades, though, the farm appears to have been in decline, the *Ordnance Survey* map of c 1870 depicting a much depleted farmstead. Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century photographs show the farmhouse in a reasonable state of repair, but the surviving medieval structures to the south in poor condition, their masonry decayed, their windows mostly unglazed and partly blocked, their features generally ragged and decayed. The floor of the great chamber had been lost, the range now gutted, its interior open and barn-like.

Thankfully the situation would change in 1936 when, after four hundred years of alienation, its then owner, Major H S Hatfield, generously returned the former grange to



Interior of Great Chamber looking west.

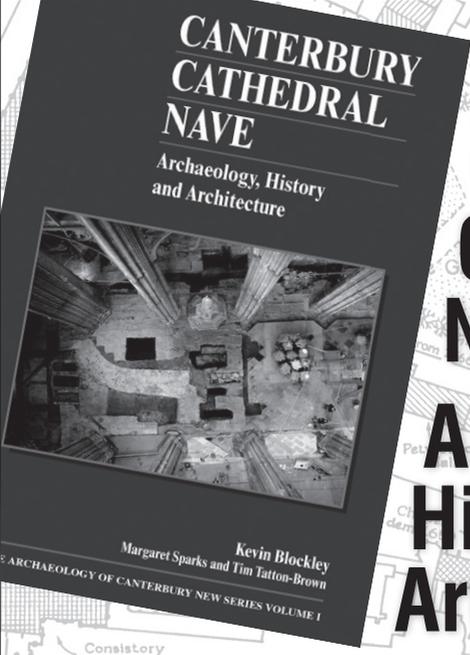


Soot blackened crown-post over Thomas Ickham's new hall.

the modern abbot and Benedictine monks of St Augustine at Ramsgate, with the sole condition that its buildings should be restored to religious use. The monks, under the care of Father Aelred Waterhouse, skilfully restored the buildings back to their former medieval splendour and on St Benedict's day 1938 the chapel was reconciled by the ruling abbot. In 1950 the property was taken over by the Canonesses of St Augustine who, in 1984 sold it back into private ownership.

Rupert Austin

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Kevin Blockley

ARCHAEOLOGY OF CANTERBURY NEW SERIES VOLUME I

Canterbury Cathedral Nave

Archaeology History and Architecture

Canterbury Cathedral Enterprises, in order to reduce its stock, is making a special offer of *Canterbury Cathedral Nave: Archaeology History and Architecture*, which deals with the excavations by C·A·T in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral. It is a substantial and important volume and was originally priced at £25, with Friends of C·A·T getting a 20% discount. Copies of the volume, while stocks last, can be obtained from the Cathedral Shop in Burgate for £5, or online (where p&p will have to be paid) – see the following link:

<https://www.cathedral-enterprises.co.uk/Shop/Books/Books-on-Kent-Canterbury-and-the-Cathedral/Canterbury-Cathedral-Nave>



Canterbury Festival Walks

16-30 October 2021

This year FCAT is offering more walks than ever before in the programme for the Canterbury Festival. Since it is impossible to know what social-distancing rules may be in force in October, we have decided to operate with smaller groups than in the past but to run a number of our walks twice. I am extremely grateful to friends who have so readily agreed to prepare and lead walks to raise funds for the Trust – and in a number of cases to repeat them. Smaller groups make it all the more important that you book for walks well in advance. This year the Festival will only allow advanced booking (so you will not be able to turn up on the day hoping to get a ticket). Full details of the walks and how to book can be found in the Festival programme, which will be published in July, but to whet your appetites here is a list of what we are offering.

Doreen Rosman

Saturday 16 October: 10 a.m. Women of Canterbury **Doreen Rosman**

From Queen Bertha to Catherine Williamson, Canterbury's first female mayor: find out about some famous, infamous, and forgotten local women.

Repeated Thursday 28 October 10 a.m.

Saturday 16 October: 2 p.m. The Village of Bridge **Pauline Pritchard**

Roman soldiers, Canterbury pilgrims, race-course visitors, stage-coach travellers – the ancient Watling Street brought them all through Bridge.

Repeated Sunday 17 October 2 p.m.

Monday 18 October: 10 a.m. Canterbury and the Theatre **Cressida Williams**

The cathedral archivist leads a city-centre walk, considering significant places, people, and events in the world of theatre from Canterbury's past.

Repeated Friday 22 October 2 p.m.

Monday 18 October: 2 p.m. Folkestone History and Art **Liz Minter**

Explore an ancient port. See artworks from 'Creative Folkestone Triennial'. Participants are encouraged to download the free VoxConnect app and bring earphones.

Repeated Tuesday 19 October 2 p.m.

Tuesday 19 October: 10 a.m. Religious Houses of Medieval Canterbury **Alison Hicks**

The new Director of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust leads a walk around Canterbury, focusing on some of the city's medieval religious establishments.

Repeated Friday 29 October 10 a.m.

Wednesday 20 October: 10 a.m. Canterbury Facades and Chimney Pots **Hubert Pragnell**

What's above eye level – or down back alleys? Look at things we often miss, especially Canterbury's magnificent skyline of towers, gables, and crooked chimney stacks.

Repeated 2 p.m.

Thursday 21 October: 10 a.m. Archaeology and water **Nathalie Cohen**

Join the cathedral archaeologist on a walk to and within the precincts, exploring different aspects of water in medieval times: its management, meaning, and movement.

Repeated 2 p.m.

Friday 22 October: 10 a.m. Everyday Life in Late Medieval Canterbury **Sheila Sweetinburgh**

Late medieval Canterbury was a vibrant city. This walk explores what is known about its inhabitants by looking at streets and marketplaces, houses and churches.

Repeated Friday 29 October 2 p.m.

👉 Saturday 23 October: 10 a.m. 'Strangers' in Canterbury**Doreen Rosman**

Walloons, Flemings, and Huguenots sought sanctuary in Tudor and Stuart Canterbury. Find out about them, their descendants, and their new home.

Repeated Saturday 30 October 2 p.m.

👉 Saturday 23 October: 2 p.m. The Geology of Herne Bay**Geoff Downer**

A look at the geology of the cliffs between Herne Bay and Reculver.

👉 Sunday 24 October: 10 a.m. A Geologist in the Cemetery**Geoff Downer**

Find out about the different rocks used as memorial stones, including what they are and where they are from.

👉 Sunday 24 October: 2 p.m. Exploring King's School**Peter Henderson**

Find out about the history and buildings of the King's School on a walk around the cathedral precincts.

👉 Monday 25 October: 10 a.m. Explore St Dunstons!**Peter Berg**

The final steps of the Pilgrim Way, an ancient church, site of the world's first passenger railway – and much more.

👉 Monday 25 October: 2 p.m. Romano-British Canterbury**Jake Weekes**

What do we know about Canterbury's early history? What survives from that time? An opportunity to find out in the company of an experienced archaeologist.

Repeated Thursday 28 October 2 p.m.

👉 Tuesday 26 October: 10 a.m. A Walk around Jewish Canterbury**Kerstin Müller**

Explore the lives of Canterbury's medieval Jews. See where their 18th and 19th century successors worked, worshipped, and were buried.

Repeated 2 p.m.

👉 Wednesday 27 October: 10 a.m. Introductory Tour of the Dover**Western Heights****Keith Parfitt**

Explore some of the most interesting parts of Dover's Western fortifications, including a short low passage, with an experienced archaeologist. Moderately strenuous.

👉 Wednesday 27 October: 2 p.m. A Literary Tour of the King's School**Peter Henderson**

An opportunity to see the Maugham Library and Hugh Walpole's outstanding collection of English literary manuscripts.

Repeated 4 p.m.

👉 Saturday 30 October: 10 a.m. A Walk in and about St Augustine's**College****Peter Henderson**

A tour of the buildings of the former St Augustine's College, now part of the King's School.



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EVENTS 2021

FCAT and CKHH lectures

It is presently anticipated that the autumn talks will be by Zoom. If it is possible to hold any live talks we will email Friends and also post on the Friends part of the C·A·T website (fcat.uk).

Thursday 30 September 2021, 7pm, online using Zoom

Assembling the dead in the lands of the living: the 'Medway megaliths' in context.

The unique group of megalithic monuments in the Medway valley in Kent includes some of the earliest built structures with surviving architectural features in the British Isles (41st–35th century BCE). It's now clear, especially as a result of the *Medway Valley Prehistoric Landscapes Project* and High Speed 1 fieldwork, that previous interpretations of these sites are no longer tenable. The megalithic structures are far more diverse and complex than once assumed, and their purposes and meanings for local and wider communities varied and changed over time. This talk will review the evidence, contextualise the Medway 'tombs' in their cultural landscape settings, and explore their significance in relation to current interpretations of the first farming societies in Britain and beyond.

Paul Garwood is Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Birmingham, specialising in European Neolithic and Bronze Age studies with particular interests in funerary ritual monuments and landscape. His career spans both the commercial and academic sectors, including 20 years as a field archaeologist and consultant working for organisations such as the Museum of London, English Heritage, and Oxford Archaeology. He was Lecturer in Archaeology & Anthropology at Keble College, Oxford for five years and held a one-year Lectureship in Archaeology at the University of Oxford, before appointment as Lecturer in Prehistory at Birmingham in 1999. His recent projects include surveys of the prehistory of the West Midlands, High Speed 1, and South-East England, and he is director of several large-scale field projects, including *Medway Valley Prehistoric Landscapes*, *Trent Valley Neolithic Enclosures*, and *Stonehenge Landscapes EMI*.

Thursday 4 November 2021, 7pm, online using Zoom

Hunting for a port, churches, and the wider historic landscape: community archaeology for the 'Fifth Continent Project'.

The talk will reflect on the range of community archaeology activities undertaken as part of the Fifth Continent Project on Romney Marsh. Work began in mid-2018 and after a successful year and a half of engagement, 2020 saw us rise to the challenges of running activities through a pandemic. There were three strands to the heritage projects: the Hunt for Romney Port, the Sentinels on the Marsh and a landscape and geomorphology project. This talk will highlight some of the work undertaken and examine what the results tell us about the ever-changing Marsh landscape.

Andrew Mayfield works as a community archaeologist for both Kent County Council, with projects running out of Shorne Woods Country Park and on Sevenoaks Commons, and for the Royal Parks at Greenwich Park, in a new role for the Greenwich Park Revealed project.

Thursday 2 December 2021, 7pm, online using Zoom

Anglo-Saxon sculpture – What does it mean, and what next?

Iconic individual monuments, such as the Bewcastle and Gosforth crosses, the Hedda Stone at Peterborough or, here in Kent, the Reculver shaft, have long been studied as outstanding artefacts of the early Christian era in England. In 1980 Rosemary Cramp initiated a project to identify, catalogue and publish all pre-Norman Conquest stone sculpture in England in a series of multi-authored county and regional volumes - *The British Academy's Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture for England*. This long-running cooperative research endeavour is now nearing its completion, with thirteen volumes having been published and a final three all in active preparation. How has it progressed? How has it changed over a lifetime of scholarly efforts? Is the result an end or only a beginning?

Paul Everson is an archaeologist with particular expertise in field survey, landscape history and its meaning and significance. He has published on a diverse range of subjects from settlement morphology and its evolution to gardens and gunpowder production. He retired in 2006 after a career in the former Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and English Heritage and continues to research and write on topics that interest him. His long-standing collaboration with David Stocker has produced three volumes in the *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture* series: *Lincolnshire* (1999), *Nottinghamshire* (2015), and *Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire*, which is currently in the press; plus a string of related publications.



Salmestone Grange: detail of chamber door, showing figure head label stop. See page 12.

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