

FRIENDS

of the
CANTERBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST

NEWSLETTER



WINTER 2016 | No. 101



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 Mrs Sue Chambers, Mr Lawrence Lyle, Mr Martin Pratt, Dr David Shaw

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

The next Newsletter will appear in March 2017. Please send contributions to friends@canterburytrust.co.uk by the beginning of February 2017.

Please note
 Donation suggested in support of the Trust for all talks:
 FCAT members £2; non-member £3; registered students 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.

EAST WEAR BAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

SEASON 3

JULY TO AUGUST

2017



Dear Friends,

I am sure all Friends will join in congratulating the Trust on gaining in its 40th year the Canterbury Christ Church University *John and Peggy Hayes Canterbury Award* for 2016, and Paul Bennett on being appointed a Visiting Professor, also at that University. More information on this is provided elsewhere in the *Newsletter*.

Recent lectures have attracted very pleasingly sized audiences who have enjoyed both Keith Parfitt's magisterial review of the impact of many months' excavations in the St James district of Dover on our understanding of the early history of the town, and Peter Clark's stimulating discussion of the significance of Bronze Age metalworking evidence discovered at Holborough, Snodland. No doubt Tim Tatton-Brown's end of November talk on the early years of the Trust will also be popular. Details on the January to March lectures are contained in the *Newsletter*. Email reminders about all lectures and other events likely to be of interest are sent to Friends who have provided their email addresses – if you have not yet informed us of your email address and would like to receive reminders, please let us know at friends@canterburytrust.co.uk

The walks organised by Doreen Rosman on behalf of the Friends as a part of the 2016 Canterbury Festival have been hugely successful, attracting record participation - again details elsewhere in the *Newsletter*. Many thanks indeed to Doreen for undertaking this venture with such enthusiasm and efficiency. The funding raised through the walks is a major contribution to the resources of the Friends which help us support the Trust in many aspects of its work.

And thanks too to Jane Blackham who recently has relinquished her role as distribution coordinator of the *Newsletter*. Jane performed this task with admirable effectiveness for five years and we are very grateful for her endeavours. Of course we do need to find a replacement for Jane – please see my appeal on page 10, below.

With Good Wishes for the Festive Season and New Year.

Anthony Ward
 Chair, Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Dear Friends,

We are still in our 40th year and following-on from the really successful Beaney exhibition, much of the material is now on tour. Many of the display boards can presently to be seen in Dover Museum and early next year the entire display will be exhibited in Maidstone Museum for a number of months. Related talks on our fortieth have been given county wide and beyond, with others planned to take place in coming weeks and months. Eventually, selected boards from the exhibition will be displayed in



16 St Radigund's Street, excavation in progress.

Late fourth- to early fifth-century pottery vessel laying amongst other debris at base of a collapsed oven, at Barton Court.

the Roman Tower by the bus station, with the remainder used to decorate the office at 92A Broad Street and our new Archaeological Store on the Wincheap Industrial Estate, which we plan to open in the middle of next year.

The field team have been kept busy on a number of sites in the town, mostly undertaking evaluation work in advance of proposed developments. Within the cathedral precincts Alison Hicks has been managing the evaluation of a new visitor's centre (part of 'The Canterbury Journey') near Christ Church Gate and works to improve drainage in the South Close. Phil Mayne has led the small team cutting a series of very tidy pits to expose uppermost archaeological levels. Amongst discoveries have been burials in the Lay Cemetery, yard surfaces and traces of service buildings to the rear of the Sun Inn (c 1437–8) and parts of a tessellated Roman pavement, once located close to the cathedral gate.

At 16 St Radigund's Street, for the King's School, Ross Lane and a team have uncovered part of a hospice established on the outskirts of the city near Northgate by the monks of St Radigund's Abbey in 1268. Remains included a section of standing wall, perhaps part of the original hospice (guest house – used as a bath-house in the late eighteenth century), a foundation for a precinct wall, a metallated courtyard and the walls and floors of an associated service building.

Evaluation trenching, and pitting in the Mint Yard of the King's School, revealed traces of the foundations of an Almonry Chapel (c 1318) and a complex sequence of layers, commencing with a Roman street but including deposits associated with the first King's School established in the Chapel in 1575. The building was demolished in 1865.

A small excavation at Barton Court School led by Damien Boden provided evidence of later Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement associated with St Augustine's Abbey Farm.

Outside Canterbury, excavations at the former Herne Bay golf course, led by Adrian Gollop and Andrew Macintosh, have exposed a small part of a late Bronze Age settlement located next to an ancient stream, the predecessor of Plenty Brook. To date three cremation burials have been located together with a circular building, compacted surfaces sealed by burnt deposits and two possible water holes containing remnants of a collapsed timber lining.

Ross Lane and a team have been working in Meopham and a short report by appears in these pages.

Our work in Dover continues with Keith Parfitt and Paul Armour maintaining watching briefs during service trenching. We have also managed to drill a number of deep cores that will help us to reconstruct the topography of the first haven and reconstruct a history of its infilling.

The Dover boat replica was taken by road and water to the Isle of Tatihou in Normandy this summer at the invitation of the local Maritime Museum. During our stay we circumnavigated the island twice, gave a number of museum staff and visitors to the island an opportunity to paddle the boat and took part in a flotilla of yachts from the island to the marina and harbour of St Vaast La Hougue.

Back at base, the most exciting thing to have happened since publication of the last newsletter is the rebuilding and fitting-out the downstairs post-excavation office at 92A Broad Street. With funding voted for the work by Trustees, Peter Atkinson has designed, master-minded and hand-crafted the most beautiful facilities for some



The Dover Boat replica at Tatihou.



Excavations at the former Herne Bay golf course.

of our senior staff. A large ground floor room adjoining the city wall was completely cleared, repaired, re-wired, decorated, carpeted and equipped with sophisticated lighting, work ports, shelving and much more besides. Although we have employed a builder, carpet fitters and electricians, most of the furniture has been designed, built, painted and fitted by Peter and the whole scheme from concept to completion has been managed by him. He is a marvel and we are so very lucky to have such consummate professional on our team. Other members of staff are now hoping that we can continue the process of upgrading our offices, so that they too can enjoy an excellent working environment.

At the same time as work on the office has been going on we have been negotiating with the Canterbury City Council to take over former Newspaper House off Cow Lane on the Wincheap Industrial Estate as a new archaeological store to replace our existing finds store at Kingsmead which is to be redeveloped. We hope to share the new building with Canterbury Museums, so that all of Canterbury's archaeological archive will be stored under one roof. Peter has been of enormous help with concept planning for the new facility and I am so grateful to have his professional expertise to rely on. Once we have moved in we hope to organise an open day for Friends to view the new store and our greatly improved premises.

Paul Bennett, Director



Downstairs back room at 92a, ready for staff to move in.

University 'Double First' for Trust!



The past couple of months have seen two announcements from Canterbury Christ Church University of particular significance to the Trust. Firstly, Trust Director, Paul Bennett, has been appointed Visiting Professor in the University's Centre for Kent History and Heritage. Secondly, in recognition of the Trust's engagement with the local community over four decades, the Trust has been awarded the University's

2016 John and Peggy Hayes Canterbury Award. Paul received the award from Lord Mayor George Metcalfe at the Sidney Cooper Gallery on 19th October.

Dr David Shaw, Chair of the Trust's Board of Trustees comments

"At the meeting of the Management Committee of Canterbury Archaeological Trust in September, the Trustees recorded in the minutes of the meeting their congratulations to their Director Paul Bennett on his appointment to a visiting professorship at Canterbury Christ Church University. It is especially appropriate that Paul should receive this recognition of his academic standing in the field of archaeology in the Trust's fortieth anniversary year.

The anniversary year was also marked by the Hayes Canterbury Award for 2016 to the Trust. John Hayes, after whom the award is named, died in 1980 not so long after the foundation of the Trust in 1976. He was a strong supporter of the Trust in its early days and his wife Peggy set up the Hayes Award to mark each year a significant piece of work on Canterbury history. Although the award has technically been made to the Trust and although the Trustees were delighted to be invited to attend the ceremony, it was entirely fitting that it was Paul who received the certificate on behalf of the Trust, as it has been his work over the past forty years as Deputy Director and then Director which made the contribution to Canterbury archaeology which the award has recognised."

Professor Jackie Eales writes about Paul's role in the Centre for Kent History and Heritage

"Professors Jackie Eales and Louise Wilkinson are the Directors of the Centre for Kent History and Heritage, at Canterbury Christ Church University (CCCU). The Centre hosts public lectures, study days and workshops focussing primarily on the History and Archaeology of Kent. This year the Centre is delighted to welcome Paul Bennett, Director of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, as Visiting Professor. Paul will give a series of talks to the public and to students about his work and research and he will also advise the Centre on future research plans and collaborations.

Paul marked his appointment on December 6th by giving an inaugural lecture on his career as an archaeologist 'From Canterbury to Benghazi: An Archaeologist's Tale'. Later in the academic year Paul will join us to talk at a study day commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Baedeker Raids on Canterbury. Paul will also lead some of his very popular tours of historical Canterbury buildings during the Centre's Tudor and Stuart History weekend, which runs from Friday 31 March – Sunday 2 April 2017 at CCCU."

For more information about the Centre and its events see:

<https://goo.gl/uJ94hi>

<https://blogs.canterbury.ac.uk/kenthistory/>

<http://www.canterbury.ac.uk/arts-and-humanities/school-of-humanities/research/research-kent-history-and-archaeology/centre-for-research-in-kent-history-and-archaeology.aspx>

Happy to be back

Hello everyone! I am thrilled to be re-joining Canterbury Archaeological Trust as a Community Archaeologist. In 2012–2013 I was the Council for British Archaeology Community Archaeology Training Placement at The Trust and I was involved in all sorts of exciting projects, namely the Dover Boat and A Town Unearthed. I remember being in conversations about projects, exhibitions, and field schools which I am delighted to say have since come into fruition with remarkable success.



Operation Nightingale Heritage, Folkestone.

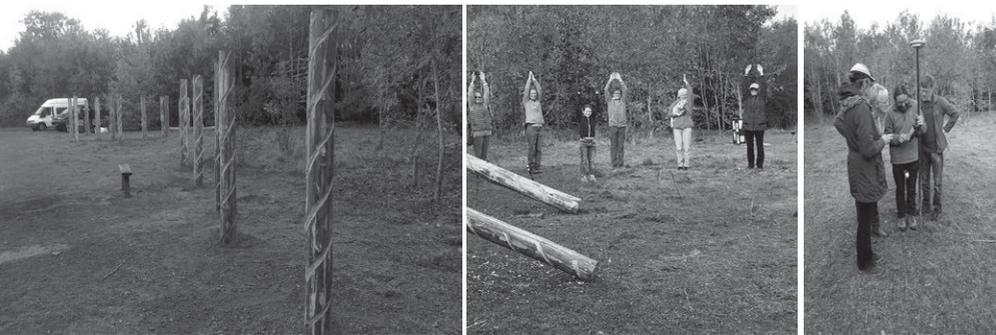


Operation Nightingale Heritage at Hampton Brook, with visitors from one of our 'First steps in archaeology' courses.

I have returned to find the Trust is engaged in a wide range of community projects with plans to expand further into this area. For starters the field school at East Wear Bay is continuing into next year with enquiries already coming in for the dates and prices of the 2017 season. During this season we are opening up a new area, creeping ever closer back towards the Villa site excavated in 2010–2011.

We have worked with Operation Nightingale Heritage on two sites in Hampton, Brook, and in Folkestone. The investigation in Hampton was to explore the remains of a medieval moated manor site, and although we didn't have much success in finding it we managed to get the volunteers doing some archaeological recording. In Folkestone we were excavating on The Bayle, trying to establish the size of the moat which would have surrounded the bailey lying underneath what is now The Battery. We were more successful on this one and managed to glimpse the top of the deposits, but unfortunately time constraints meant we couldn't fully determine its size or depth.

Something a bit different for us at the end of October was working with Woodland Wildlife Hidden History to reconstruct a wooden henge in The Meads Community Woodland, Sittingbourne. Many of you will remember the excavation which happened there in 2012 where a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery was uncovered next to a Neolithic henge monument. Whilst the Anglo-Saxon artefacts gave rise to the CSI: Sittingbourne project in The Forum, the henge has remained largely forgotten about. Using the footprint surveyed by CAT in 2012, we were able to relocate the henge over the road on the exact same alignment. We then spent two days getting as many of the posts up as possible, encountering some pretty solid ground in the process, and successfully



Reconstructing a wooden henge and surveying in The Meads Community Woodland, Sittingbourne.

managed 16 out of the 25 posts! The community at Sittingbourne really embraced this project and we had over 60 volunteers lending a hand over the two days.

Moving forward we have plenty of projects in the pipeline for the rest of this year and next. If you would like to be involved with any of our projects then please send an email to annie.partridge@canterburytrust.co.uk and I will add you to the list.

Annie Partridge



Newsletter distribution Coordinator

The FCAT committee is looking for a volunteer from amongst the Friends to coordinate the distribution of the Friends Newsletter following the resignation of Jane Blackham.

Jane assures us that she wishes to continue helping with the distribution and will willingly brief and support a new coordinator. She has a very clear set of notes outlining the straightforward process.

The Newsletter is distributed three times a year by a team of helpers including members of the FCAT committee and volunteers who deliver by hand, thereby saving a considerable amount in postage costs, money which can better be used to support the work of the Trust. Those which are not hand delivered are posted. The coordinator will help the team ensure that distribution occurs in a timely and expeditious manner.

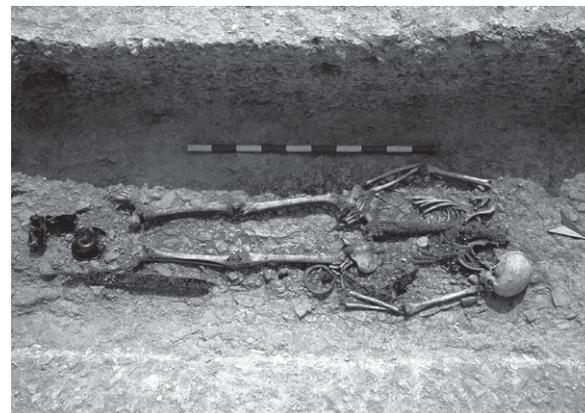
Friends who would like to consider undertaking this important role are invited to contact Anthony Ward at chairfcac@canterburytrust.co.uk

Anthony Ward

Chair, Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Early Medieval Kent conference

Among the 150 plus people who gathered in Old Sessions House, Canterbury Christ Church, to hear eight talks on various aspects of 'Early Medieval Kent' were over 30 FCAT members, who had taken advantage of the discount ticket price for this joint FCAT and Centre for Kent History and Heritage event. The conference celebrated the publication of the final book in the Kent History Project ten-volume series that covers the history of the county from its pre-history to the twentieth century. This series was funded primarily by Kent County Council and the Rochester Bridge Wardens Trust. Copies of this final volume, *Early Medieval Kent, 800–1220* were on sale at the bookstall and these had all gone by the end of the lunch break. The Kent History & Library Centre had a stall at the conference, as did CAT which meant people could see examples of the work of the Trust and talk to Trust staff members.



Left: Grave 250 from the cemetery at Buckland, Dover, the burial of a wealthy woman, aged between 25 and 30, dating to the mid sixth century. *Right:* Canterbury as a centre of power: Garnet-inlaid gold pendant, found in the St Dunstan's area of the city in 1982, one of the indicators of elite presence at Canterbury during the early seventh century.

As a way of providing a context for the period under consideration, 800 to 1220, Andrew Richardson provided the audience with a brief history of the Kingdom of Kent, highlighting the craftsmanship and other skills of the invaders from over the North Sea, who had developed a sophisticated society in the centuries before 800. Richard Eales continued the theme of 'invaders and settlers' in his overview of the historiography of the Norman Conquest, touching on the implications of this new wave of migrants for the development of English society.

The sessions either side of lunch looked at various topics linked to landscape and the Church. Gillian Draper explored the way the physical environment had influenced both rural and urban settlement patterns. Taking her case studies from west Kent, she examined the development of Tonbridge, in particular, to show how aristocratic

landholding had further affected the town's history. Hilary Powell's investigation of the cult of saints also drew on her chapter in *Early Medieval Kent* as she contrasted the ways saints' cults and pilgrimage had changed over this 400-year period.

Parish and monastic churches were the themes considered after lunch. Using Mary Berg's chapter on Norman church patronage and material from the book's introduction, Sheila Sweetinburgh gave a brief overview of the establishment of the parish structure from its minster or mother church beginnings to its completion by the time of the Angevin kings. Focusing on a particular late twelfth-century monk and his writings, Diane Heath examined how the Canterbury Cathedral community sought to maintain their religious life when confronted by hostile outsiders, both kings and prelates.

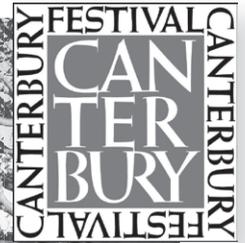
The final session was provided by Trust staff. Paul Bennett gave his delighted audience a breath-taking history of Canterbury during the eleventh century with its two raiding/invading forces of Norsemen in 1011 and 1066. This narrative of resistance, betrayal, martyrdom and conquest was punctuated by Paul's assessment of the state of the city at various times during the century. This set the scene for Jake Weekes who looked at the inter-relationship of archaeology and documentary research for the period William Urry had described in his *Canterbury under the Angevin Kings*. Jake also highlighted the value of GIS mapping and how this is the way forward to make the best use of all the material gathered by the Trust and others over the last 40 years. This glimpse of the future was an excellent way to end a fascinating day's exploration of Kent's history during a crucial period in its development.

Sheila Sweetinburgh



Anglo-Scandinavian knife from excavations at Nos 77–79 Castle Street, Canterbury found in 1976.

Canterbury Festival Walks 2016



On one of the colder days of the festival, David Birmingham explained how copperas from Tankerton beach was used to produce a fixative.

This year Canterbury Festival events were spread over three weeks, not just two as in the past. I was apprehensive about this change, fearing that people would not want to come on walks in the cold dark days of November. How wrong I was! We offered twenty walks this year, two more than in 2015, and nearly all of them sold out, including those in November. It was quite cold towards the end of the festival but, unlike some years, the weather remained dry throughout. Indeed many of our walks took place in sunny, balmy conditions.

We were able to range further afield this year, thanks to the contributions of two new walk leaders. Liz Minter introduced us to 'Folkestone: then and now', supplementing an account of the town's past with information about its proposed regeneration. In Faversham Lis Hamlin drew our attention to things most of us had never noticed before, such as over-sized eighteenth-century bricks: tax was levied per thousand produced so it paid manufacturers to make big bricks rather than lots of small ones. Like Keith Parfitt, who once again guided hardy walkers round the Dover Western Heights, our two new guides had childhood links with their respective towns: 'it's so nice to be shown round by someone who really knows the place', one walker said to me.

The expertise of other walk leaders was also much appreciated. Meriel Connor brought the past alive with stories of 'Royal Visitors' to Canterbury, as well as offering an ever-popular walk round Sandwich. No less versatile, David Birmingham ranged from



Doreen Rosman drew attention to the narrow St Margaret Street office of city surveyor, John Green Hall, who with his pupils designed many of the surviving buildings of Victorian Canterbury.

Canterbury's inns and taverns, to its river, and out to Tankerton, whose copperas industry was one of the biggest industrial complexes in Tudor England. Geoff Downer offered two geologically-themed walks, drawing our attention to fossil remains in the cloister floor and, to the admiration of his hearers, identifying precisely where in England some Canterbury paving stones were quarried. While Geoff encouraged us to look down at 'Canterbury Underfoot', Hubert Pragnell urged us to look up at 'The Roof-lines of Canterbury'. My own new walk, 'Victorian Canterbury: splendour and squalor', also invited people to look up – at the confident Victorian edifices (now Natwest, Lloyds and Santander) whose simultaneous erection in the 1880s transformed the appearance of the late nineteenth-century city. Some groups were privileged to go into places rarely open to the public, such as the buildings of the former St Augustine's College, or the King's School classrooms, where school archivist, Peter Henderson, displayed treasures of the Maugham and Walpole

collections. Sheila Sweetinburgh took her group into city almshouses, to the delight of one lady who told me that she had never had the chance to visit them before. Other people relished the opportunity to learn about more familiar places, exploring the cathedral precincts with Maureen Ingram or St Dunstan's with Peter Berg. As always, David Lewis kept his group well entertained by drawing attention to overlooked objects such as weather vanes, waterwork signs, and drainpipes. Meanwhile people who booked early enough to get one of the prized tickets for the 'Director's Walk' had the privilege of seeing the city through the eyes of the Trust's inimitable Paul Bennett. Thanks to all these leaders and to their stalwart backstops, some 470 participants



David Lewis pointed out the tiny portraits on downpipes of Westgate House, now sadly painted white in place of the earlier blue.

enjoyed and benefited from our walks, were made aware of the Trust's work, and by purchasing tickets contributed to its funds. Last year we received nearly £1,800 from the festival office. We have not yet received this year's invoice but I am confident that the sum raised will be the highest yet, maybe even exceeding £2,000.

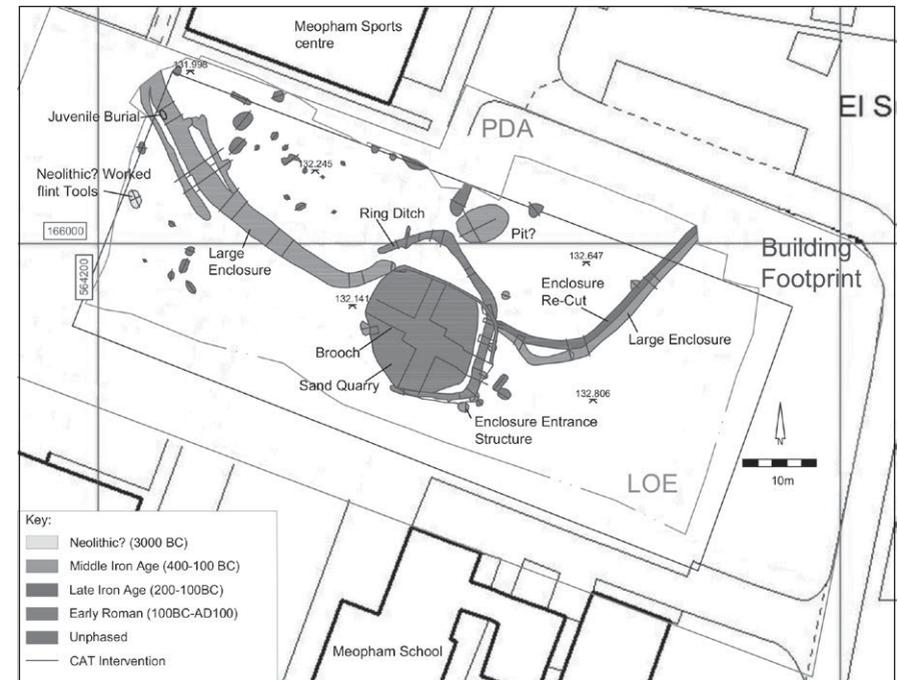
Doreen Rosman



Meopham School

A six-week excavation during August and September at Meopham School revealed that the site had been the focus for settlement activity for over 3,000 years.

The school is situated on a ridgeway, just west of the A227 which itself follows an earlier Roman road, and in an area of known archaeological importance. Directly to the north of the school excavations undertaken in the 1970s during the construction of bungalows and a sports centre had revealed features associated with late Iron Age settlement that included structures and refuse pits.



Plan showing all features.

Neolithic (3000–1500 BC)

The earliest feature identified consisted of a large pit containing many worked flints, six of which were tools which included thumb scrapers and blades dated to the Neolithic period. The majority of the flints were waste flakes associated with tool manufacturing. The isolated pit may have originally been part of a wider landscape of activity across the Meopham ridge. Environmental samples taken from the fill of the pit will give us a rare opportunity to study the flora, fauna and climatic conditions of the Neolithic period.

Middle Iron Age (400–100 BC)

The next phase of activity at the site dated to the middle to late Iron Age. This consisted of a very large curving ditch 2m wide and 1.1m deep with steeply sloped sides and a narrow V-shaped base. Curving from the northern corner of the excavated area, this ditch bisected the centre of the site where it was interrupted by a 15m wide entrance before continuing to curve to the north-east beyond the limit of the excavation. Five large post-holes up to 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep extended out from the entrance to the south-west and may represent the remains of a large posted entrance structure.



Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch. Scale 1m.

The exceptionally large enclosure ditch encompassed occupation features such as pits and posted structures both on this site and those excavated during construction of the sports centre to the north-east. Excavation of the ditch and associated features recovered abundant pottery sherds that were predominantly shell-tempered. Further occupational material included burnt flint and charcoal deposits.

Together the features represent a defended settlement located strategically on the ridge line, perhaps along a route-way which predated the Roman road.

Late Iron Age to early Roman (100 BC–AD 100)

At some point during the occupation of the settlement the enclosure ditch became neglected and possibly redundant. It appeared to have been infilled by natural erosion of the internal bank mixed with occasional occupational refuse. Then, during the late Iron Age (c 100 BC), the line of the enclosure was re-cut by a narrower and intermittent ditch line. Rather than defensive this may have been to re-mark the boundary of the settlement.

The start of the Roman period appears to have seen a complete abandonment of the settlement. During this process a small inhumation burial was cut into the upper fill of the ditch line. This contained the badly preserved remains of a child of no more than four years of age.

In addition, a large roughly subcircular pit was dug which directly blocked the south-western entrance to the settlement. This was approximately 15m in diameter and between 1.5m and 2m deep and was encompassed on three sides by a narrow ring-ditch. The pit was likely a sand quarry and was backfilled with silty clay amongst which was a Roman tile and a copper alloy brooch. The brooch is currently undergoing conservation.

What happens next?

The results of the post-excavation assessment and analysis of the archaeological data, pottery and other finds from Meopham School will add to our current understanding of the development of later prehistoric occupation throughout the Gravesend, Thames and Medway area. The identification of a large defended settlement indicates the importance of this ridgeway during the later prehistoric period, perhaps as a crucial communication highway between north and south Kent. In addition, the apparent abandonment of the settlement around the start of the Roman period adds to evidence for a wider trend of socio economic control that came with the new regime.

The excavations were commissioned by Kier Construction on behalf of the Education Funding Agency in advance of the construction of a new school campus.

Ross Lane

Medieval town and Augustinian friary: settlement c 1325–1700.

Canterbury Whitefriars Excavations 1999–2004

The first of the Whitefriars volumes came out this year, reversing normal policy by publishing the volume on the latest finds first! This work, published in the Archaeology of Canterbury New Series and beautifully put together by Jane Elder and Mark Duncan, primarily focusses on an Augustinian friary founded in the early decades of the fourteenth century, together with the secular settlement which surrounded it.

For those unaware, the Whitefriars excavations were undertaken between 1999 and 2004, in the south-eastern part of the city. The sites covered some 30,000 square metres in total, comprising around 6% of the ground within the city walls and extending from St George's Street to Watling Street, and from the city wall to Rose Lane. They were undertaken as part of a rolling programme of works, excavation work progressing around the development site, sandwiched between demolition and site preparation and subsequent building works. Dozens of field archaeologists were involved, together with finds and support staff and, not least, an army of volunteers, many of them Friends of the Trust, who washed finds, sorted samples and acted as guides from the viewing platforms.



Left: one of the windows in the warming room of the friary. *Right:* demolition debris in the warming room.

As might be expected, the years of fieldwork generated a mass of archaeological data, in the form of site records, plans, photographs, environmental samples and boxes and boxes of finds. So many finds, in fact, that during site work they were stored in an array of wheelie bins, which Jacqui and her finds team fought valiantly to empty and finally reduce in number. And after initial processing and an ordering of the archive, the next phase of work began – on turning this data into a coherent narrative,



Whitefriars: masonry cess tank, external and internal views.

telling us something about the lives of those who once lived in the area now known as Whitefriars.

And what a story it has told. The Augustinian friars established themselves within a medieval townscape, their complex expanding to cover an area of 2.5 acres from an initial foothold in the St George's area of the town. Around one half of the entire friary complex was exposed by excavation, including the church, cloister, east range, south range, infirmary and kitchen. The most impressive remains were formed by the south range, which included a partly subterranean warming room surviving to sufficient height to preserve the remains of fireplaces, doorways and windows, and a wonderful vaulted stone-built cess tank set into the ground to a depth of 5m filled with the waste of the friars – fascinating material for an archaeologist, containing a wealth of information on diet and economy.

In the land surrounding the friary there was evidence of buildings, roads and open land, the geographical extent of the project being such that we were able to examine land spanning from a prime roadside location along St George's Street to more peripheral areas near Watling Street and the city wall. Combined analysis of the various sources of data – excavated remains, finds, environmental and documentary records – has enabled us to add enormously to our previous understanding of medieval settlement patterns within Canterbury, and has told us much about the way the friars interacted with their neighbours.

Two further volumes are planned for Whitefriars, one looking at occupation between the late Anglo-Saxon period and the early medieval (c AD 750–1325), and the other covering c 0– AD 750. They, too, will tell a fascinating story of this part of the city.

Alison Hicks

The Osteoarchaeological Project: a weekend workshop

Thanks to a grant from the FCAT I was able to attend an osteology course run by Dr David Klinge of The Osteoarchaeological Project, North Hertfordshire Museum, Hitchin, over the weekend of 22nd–23rd October.

The course started with a general introduction to human osteology with presentations given regarding the diagnostic techniques used to analyse human remains, such as ascribing the sex, age and any pathologies present. The human remains used in this course were all from nearby Baldock, a small Roman town containing, as well as a myriad of associated Roman features, at least twenty-three cemeteries. These have produced a large amount of burials in relatively good stages of preservation.

Once the presentations had been completed we were able to start our analyses of these Roman individuals to determine their age, sex and any pathologies or congenital conditions. As well as adult individuals, the cemeteries at Baldock contained a small number of child and infant burials and we undertook some analysis of these as well as adults. Of particular interest were some rather unusual pathologies, including a large tumour on the mandible of one individual and a dislocated shoulder in another. Some skeletons also had various congenital traits and research is currently being undertaken to assess whether these individuals were related.

The culmination of the two-day course was a discussion of the ethics of excavating and analysing human remains, as well as their treatment in commercial archaeology.

I greatly enjoyed the course, and as well as refreshing my knowledge, it was great to talk to the other participants as we came from a variety of backgrounds including the medical profession, academics and archaeologists. To have such a variety of knowledge provided differing insights and interpretations and added to the value of the course. I absolutely loved being a part of the team excavating the Roman cemetery at the Peugeot Garage site last winter and I am looking forward to utilising this knowledge in the field on the next excavation. I would like to thank the FCAT for funding a most enjoyable and informative weekend!

Isobel Curwen

Reminders by email: We send out reminders of meetings to all members of the Friends for whom we have email addresses. If you do not receive these reminders and would like to do so, please send a message to: friends@canterburytrust.co.uk. You will receive updates and reminders of events of local archaeological and historical interest.

Archaeological and geoarchaeological deposit modelling

Between 2001 and 2016 we conducted watching briefs (WB) on geotechnical engineers' site investigations (SI) and purposive archaeological augering (PA) as elements in the development mitigation strategy of St Mildred's Tannery, Canterbury.

This work concentrated on the Roman and later levels for which, incorporating WB and limited excavation data, some surprisingly detailed models could be developed.



Fig A. A 'Terrier-type' rig taking windowless samples at the Tannery.



Fig B. Splitting and logging a windowless core at the Tannery..

task of adding interpretative background colours, annotation and suitably re-scaled trench sections (Fig C). Amongst other things, the system then exports data for other software to produce contour plans or 3D models (Fig D) of the top, bottom, thickness or depth to selected groups or phases.

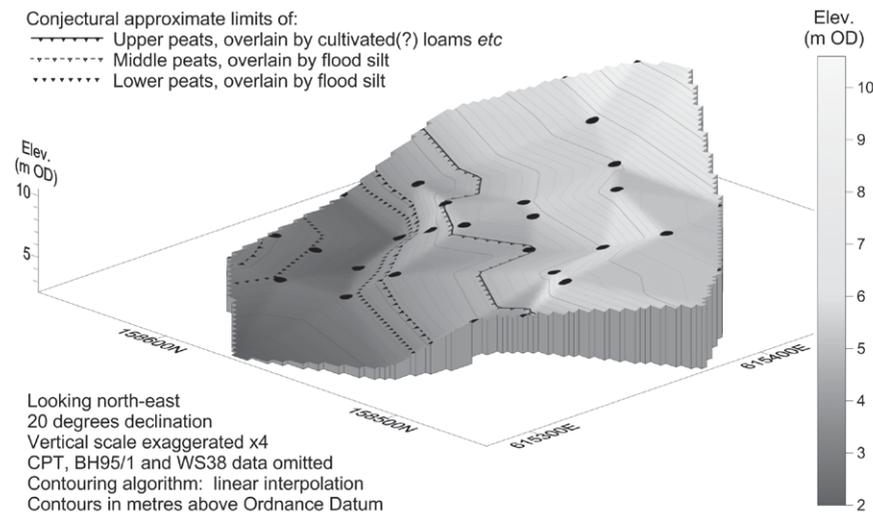


Fig D. 3D model of a paleochannel at Kingsmead, gradually filled by peats which, interrupted by clean flood silts, eventually spread farther across the flood plain.

Since 2004 we have adopted a similar approach, sometimes in collaboration with geoarchaeologists, for other sites in Canterbury and elsewhere. At the Marlowe Theatre (off The Friars), for example, augering suggested a partially excavated, hypocausted Roman building was set on an island of slightly higher ground within marshland. Augering and trenching on an adjoining site showed the island had been extended artificially and guided mitigation measures on another site. Hitherto, our investigations generally stopped at the top of 'natural' but augering and deep test pits allow us to investigate earlier deposits, of geoarchaeological interest, in reasonable detail, identifying small to medium scale features that are entirely missing from the British Geological Survey's overall mapping of superficial deposits.

Other archaeological units are increasingly undertaking similar work and Historic England is currently preparing guidelines on deposit modelling, to which the writer has contributed a case-study. Using SI and PA data early in a project enables us to plan better-targeted (and better costed) evaluations, suggesting beforehand where external specialists, such as geoarchaeologists, can best be deployed, and allows the examination of archaeological and geoarchaeological deposits beyond and below our usual limits of excavation.

Simon Pratt

22nd Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, Vilnius, Lithuania 2016: Conference Report



The head of a ritual staff with the head of a female elk, excavated at the Neolithic settlement of Šventoji in Western Lithuania in 1972 by Rima Rimantienė. Dated to around 2900–2500 BC, the staff was adopted as the symbol of the 22nd meeting of the EAA.

This year's EAA conference was held in Vilnius, Lithuania and attracted some 1,500 archaeologists from 49 countries to a very full programme of around 1,400 academic papers and posters organised into 98 sessions over four days. The venue was the University of Vilnius, a 16th century foundation in the heart of the old city, itself a most beautiful mix of monumental Baroque architecture, wide open spaces and twisting streets following the irregular medieval street plan. With so many papers on offer one has to be selective, and in the first

instance I was drawn to a session on 'Cremated remains in archaeology: new methods, findings and interpretations'. The Trust regularly encounters cremation burials during its excavations in Kent, such as the Bronze Age cremations at Holborough Quarry and the Roman cremation graves at Peugeot Garage in Canterbury. In recent years the study of cremation burials has been revolutionised by the development of more accurate radiocarbon dating techniques and a better understanding of the relationship of the cremation process itself (the funeral pyre) and the act of deposition (the burial; often only a small part of the cremated body, a kind of *pars pro toto*, where a fraction of an individual represents the whole). New research focuses on the strontium isotopes present in human bone. Strontium isotopes are good indicators of diet and of the geographical areas that people lived, and hence the mobility of ancient people. Experimental archaeology by Christophe Snoeck of the Free University of Brussels showed that the effect of burning on the strontium in a bone is minimal; furthermore, the crystalline nature of the strontium in burnt bone make it less likely to take up contaminating strontium from the soil during burial, making it a better source for strontium isotope analysis than either unburnt bone or even tooth enamel.

This theme was pursued by several other papers in this session, notably by Jo Appleby from Leicester University, who concentrated on the analysis of *otic capsules* found in the petrous portion of the temporal bone in the skull. These capsules show very little absorption of strontium from the soil during burial ('diagenesis') and indeed all strontium take-up in this bone stops at around 2 years of age, making this a good marker for where an individual grew up in early life. Study of some early Bronze Age cremation burials from a barrow cemetery in the Cambridgeshire Fens showed that

these people grew up very close to the place where they were buried, rather surprising for a period characterised by long-distance exchange networks and mobility.

Given our current research into the possibly ritually deposited late Bronze Age sword moulds at Holborough Quarry, a day-long session of thirty papers on 'The selective deposition of metalwork in the Bronze Age: a Pan-European phenomenon?', chaired by David Fontijn from the University of Leiden and Agne Čivilyte of the Lithuanian Institute for History was a must. It proved to be a hugely useful session, full of new research and insights directly pertinent to the Trust's own work. Highlights included the paper by Merete Henriksen from Trondheim University who looked at 'votive' deposition in the Bronze Age of central Norway which included not just metal objects but also a remarkable assemblage comprising a Bronze Age carved wooden stool along with wooden platters and cups from Høystad outside Trondheim, probably used in a ritual meal, and the burial of a large number of flint daggers along with the waste flakes produced during their manufacture. This is interesting in terms of the Holborough sword moulds in that the waste products of a process were treated in the same (ritual) way as the objects created themselves. Another paper directly relevant to Holborough Quarry was that of Marieke Visser from Leiden University who put forward a closely-argued challenge to the current paradigm of swords belonging to a 'warrior elite', a paradigm that is difficult to square with the evidence from Holborough...

The conference organisers also arranged a special session on 'Brexit' and the impact of the UK leaving the EU on European Archaeology. The session was mobbed, with people crammed into the lecture theatre for a prolonged and passionate debate, reflecting the uncertainty felt by British archaeologists and other Europeans working in the UK for their employment and the opportunities for research funding. As a committee member of the International Practice Group of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists I had a particular interest in this, and was asked to take the minutes of the meeting and latterly to join the EAA working party on improving collaboration with the Council of Europe in the future.

Lastly, an unexpected paper in the session 'Life Biographies of Artefacts and Ritual Practice' made the whole trip worthwhile by itself. Recently we have received permission from KCC to finalise and publish the report on the Neolithic 'causewayed enclosure' at Chalk Hill, Ramsgate, which the Trust excavated in the late 1990s. In this report we put forward a rather radical reinterpretation of the Neolithic features, placing them in the context of Neolithic ritual pit deposition whereby material (pottery, flints, animal bone, etc.) are stored for many years before being placed in the ground in specially dug pits. I was delighted to hear the paper by Peter Bye Jensen of Southampton University who had undertaken wear analysis of the flint assemblages from a number of other British causewayed enclosures and had arrived at the same conclusion; that they had been stored in middens for years before their ultimate deposition in the ditches of the causewayed enclosures. It was very gratifying to have independent verification from a

completely separate programme of research, and so timely – we can now refer to this research in the final report!

So, an extremely useful, pertinent and enjoyable event; many thanks to the Friends for helping me to attend.

Peter Clark

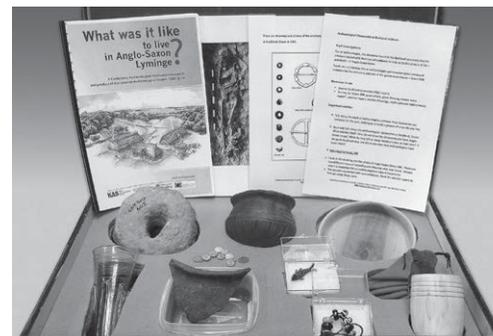
New Life in the Loans Service

I recently did a quick review of the support the Friends have given the Education Service in recent years and was reminded of a number of items we've recently been able to add to the loans boxes, thanks to Friends' funding ☺.

We've added a replica Anglo-Saxon shield and wonderful sword and scabbard, replica glass beakers (as found in an Anglo-Saxon grave at The Meads, Sittingbourne) and some 'How to be a Tudor' books. Most recently we've had new lovely authentic hafts crafted for six of the Bronze Age axes in the Boat Kits (axe heads bound with flax and sealed with beeswax ... not to be left on radiators) and we've been able to build three completely new Anglo-Saxon 'daily life' boxes, containing replica jewellery, pots, dishes, coins etc, all funded by the Friends.

Coincidentally, I have just had a visit from an archaeologist who ran a museums loan service in Brisbane, Australia. She is doing some research into loans resource providers and users in the UK and our service had been recommended to her.

Two of the new Anglo-Saxon boxes have just been out to schools this autumn (Hornbeam Primary, near Deal and Aycliffe Primary, near Dover). The Dover teacher was very excited, especially as the boxes include replicas and written resources focusing on the Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Hornbeam children also had a



Anglo-Saxon CAT Box.



Axe-head replica.

'How do we know about the Anglo-Saxons?' classroom visit and rounded off the term with a 'museum' of activities for their parents (featuring a new loan box) and to show off their term's work - which I officially opened with red ribbon, scissors and everything!

Marion Green

EVENTS IN SPRING 2017

FCAT lectures:

Thursday 19 January in CCCU, Newton Ng07 at 7pm

Dr Andrew Richardson

'Operation Nightingale: archaeology as therapy for military veterans'

An insight into CAT's fieldwork projects supporting veterans

Saturday 25 February in CCCU, Old Sessions House Oq46 at 6pm

Joint FCAT, CHAS in association with the Centre for Kent History and Heritage

The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture:

the Annual Review of the work of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Paul Bennett, Visiting Professor in the Centre for Kent History and Heritage, CCCU

Thursday 16 March in CCCU, Old Sessions House Oq32 at 6.30pm

Joint FCAT and the Centre for Kent History and Heritage

'Normans in the Landscape' symposium

Dr Paul Dalton and Dr Leonie Hicks, with Richard Eales

Donation suggested in support of the Trust for all talks:

FCAT members £2; non-member £3; registered students welcome without charge

Other events:

CHAS lecture on **Wednesday 11 January**, CCCU, Newton Ng03 at 7pm

'Charlemagne'

Imogen Corrigan, Researcher and Lecturer

CHAS lecture on **Wednesday 8 February**, CCCU, Newton Ng03 at 7pm

'Environmental Archaeology'

Enid Allison, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, will talk about lifestyle and environment in a lost part of Dover.

CHAS lecture on **Wednesday 8 March**, CCCU, Newton Ng03 at 7pm

'Cromwellian Kent, 1654-1660'

Rebecca Warren, University of Kent

Visitors and Friends are most welcome, cost £3.00 per lecture, payable at the door.

Further information: Anne Chadwick, 01227 766608

Centre for Kent History and Heritage 31st March – 2nd April Old Sessions House, Canterbury Christ Church University Tudors and Stuarts History Weekend

A weekend of events celebrating Tudor and Stuart history in Canterbury

Speakers include:

Anna Keay, Janina Ramirez, Glenn Richardson, David Starkey & Alison Weir

The momentous changes that took place in Western Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are to a large extent mirrored in the history of the British Isles under the Tudors and Stuart monarchs. To reflect the excitement of the 'Tudors and Stuarts', the four themes selected to cover the diverse range of talks on offer are: Kings and Queens; War and Politics; The Church; and Social History. Please see details and events can be booked as 'a pick-and-mix'.

In aid of the Ian Coulson Memorial Postgraduate Prize

For details and booking: www.canterbury.ac.uk/tudors-stuarts

Box Office: artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk or 01227 782994

(Monday-Thursday)

ARCHAEOLOGY COURSES

 Saturday 14 January 2017, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, 10am – 4 pm

First steps in archaeology

Whether you are 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.

Tutor: Annie Partridge.

Repeated on Saturday 25th March, Course tutor: Andrew Richardson

Friday 27th January 2017, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, 10am – 4 pm

Archaeological report writing

This course will provide 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.

Tutor: Jake Weekes

Saturday 4th February 2017, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, 10am – 4 pm

The archaeology of death

This 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.

Tutors: Sarah Gearey and Jake Weekes

Friday 24th February 2017, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, 10am – 4 pm

Understanding and recording stratigraphy

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.

Tutor: Peter Clark

Saturday 4th and Sunday 5th March 2017, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, 10am – 4 pm

Putting colour in the past: an introduction to environmental archaeology

This two-day course provides a hands-on introduction to environmental archaeology. The first day will focus on the insights into ancient human societies, agricultural practices and environments, that can be obtained from the study of plant and animal remains recovered from archaeological sites. Practical instruction will be given in the taking and processing of environmental samples to recover biological material, followed by a session sorting dried sample residues that will introduce participants to some of the more commonly recovered remains.

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

Tutors: Enid Allison and Alex Vokes

NEW COURSE

Saturday 11th March 2017, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, 10am – 4 pm

My place in history

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.

Tutor: Jake Weekes

NEW COURSE

Tuesday 21st March 2017: Friends Meeting House, 6 The Friars, Canterbury, 10am – 4 pm

Supporting history in the primary school

If you are an EYFS, KS 1 or KS 2 teacher, History Co-ordinator, home schooler, or History/ Archaeology club leader, there should be something of interest for you on this interactive day course.

We will be looking at:

- How Archaeology and artefacts (or more correctly 'finds') can support History and cross-curricular teaching and learning in your classroom
- Our extensive range of handling collections for loan county-wide plus digital materials
- Recent resources to support Local Studies or elements of British History featuring the Dover Bronze Age Boat, Folkestone's Vanishing Roman villa and Anglo-Saxon Lyminge
- Using toys and stories to develop History skills in very young children and help meet Early Learning Goals

Tutor: Marion Green

All day courses are £40 for Friends (£75 for Enid's two-day course). Booking: on-line at www.canterburytrust.co.uk; or pick up a leaflet from 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, CT1 2LU. Phone Andrew Richardson (01227 825276) with any enquiries.

You can contact the Friends of the
Canterbury Archaeological Trust at:

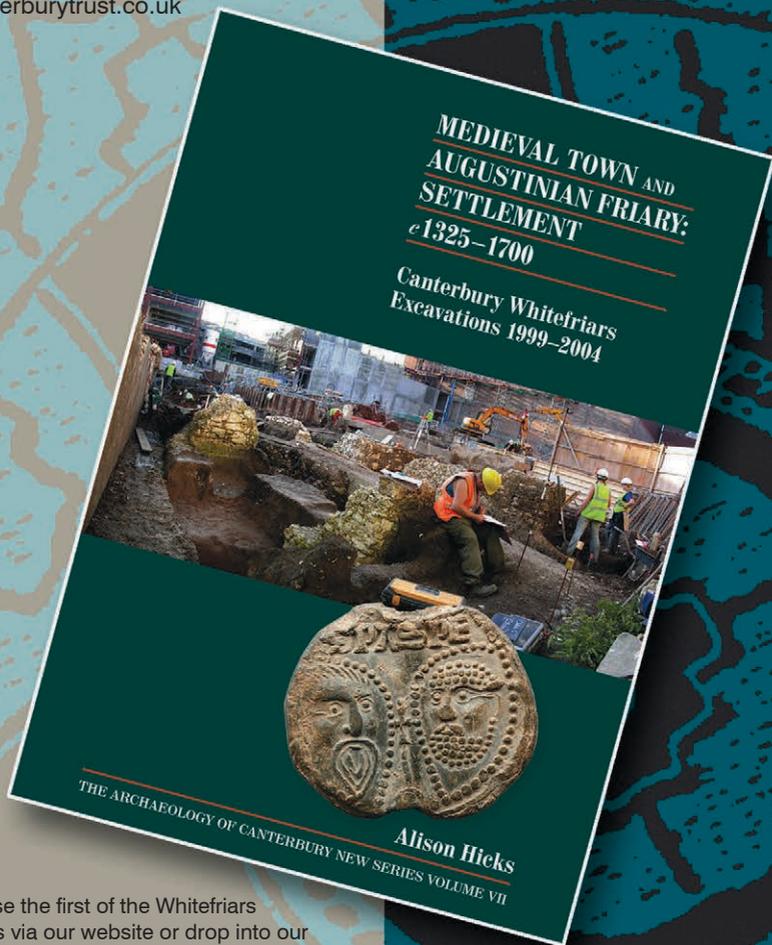
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