

An archaeological excavation site showing a large, rectangular stone foundation. Two workers in high-visibility orange and yellow clothing and white hard hats are kneeling on the ground, examining the site. One worker is holding a red and white measuring rod. In the background, there are green plastic barriers and a purple bag. The site is surrounded by dirt and some debris.

The first detailed archaeological excavations within Dover Market Square. See page 4.

SPRING 2022

**Nº 117**

## FCAT Committee

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- Vice-Chairman: ..... *Prof Chris Bounds*
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*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](mailto:chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk). We would love to hear from you.

The next Newsletter will appear in July 2022. Please send contributions to: [chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk) by the beginning of June.

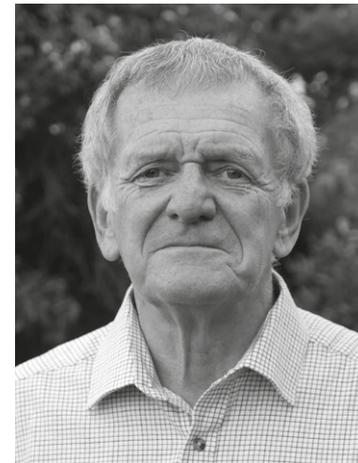
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**Please note**  
 Donation suggested in support of the Trust for all talks:  
 FCAT members £2; non-members £3; registered students and  
 C-A-T staff very welcome without charge.

**Have you moved house or changed your bank?  
 Don't forget to let our Membership Secretary know  
 (via [memsecFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto: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,

By the time you read this newsletter we will hopefully have had our first live talk for two years, the Frank Jenkins Annual Lecture on the work of C-A-T, given by C-A-T's Director, Alison Hicks, although some Friends will have continued to view online, this time utilizing Teams. It has been excellent that since the onset of Covid we have been able to keep in touch and extend the profile of C-A-T through the use of Zoom – indeed we have had some really good attendances for some of our online talks and we have been able to link up with Friends from beyond the immediate

locality of Canterbury. Can I encourage you all, when you are happy to do so, to come to our live talks and support the work of C-A-T?

With our talks being online we have, however, suffered a little financially, having to pay for a Zoom licence and not receiving any donations at our talks, and certainly the aim of FCAT is to support the work of C-A-T financially and by doing whatever we can to help. So, we are always looking for ways to bring in just that extra little bit of income to the Trust. At the present time a large number of Friends continue to receive the Newsletter and the Annual Review in hard copy rather than on-line and that certainly reduces income to C-A-T on account of printing costs and, where we cannot deliver by hand, the costs of postage. Can I encourage you all to think whether you would be happy to receive the Newsletter and/or the Annual Review digitally? It would be a great help to FCAT. If you presently receive either or both of these publications in hard copy and are willing to receive either or both of them digitally can you please email [friends@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:friends@canterburytrust.co.uk) ? Thank you in advance. More generally, if anyone feels that they would like to employ just that little bit of energy in supporting the work of C-A-T we are always looking for people like you to join the FCAT committee. Please contact me if you would like to discuss further.

Two years ago we were on the point of organizing a tour of C-A-T's new premises in Wincheap and then the world stopped. We are hoping, providing that there are no new 'setbacks', to provide a tour of the premises for Friends in the spring or early summer. We will be in touch by email, and keep your eyes on the website. And that leads on to another request – if you have email and you have not provided FCAT with your email address, please consider doing so. It does enable us to

communicate with you so much more easily. We do not wish to intrude and only send out information about C:A-T and FCAT and their activities together with some material relating to the archaeology and history of Canterbury and the surrounding area that we feel will be of real interest to Friends.

I seem to have devoted all this letter to what might be called administrative matters, but ones that I would like to think are looking forward. The world continues to be a troubled place, not only from Covid; let us sincerely hope that better days lie ahead for C:A-T, FCAT, archaeology and us all.

*John Williams, Chair FCAT*



## Dear Friends

The Trust had a busy period of fieldwork in the late autumn/early winter, seeing the completion of the excavation at Thanington, whilst work at Rochester ended in late January. Since then, fieldwork has been quiet, but the opportunity has been taken not only to push ahead with a significant amount of post-excavation work, but also to undertake a range of archiving and 'housekeeping' tasks which otherwise never get done. For example, a team has helped organise the material

that the Trust stores in the Titan cabin at Wincheap, including the C:A-T loan boxes and elements of the paper archive, whilst another team has been sorting out the downstairs 'archive' room at Broad Street where reside periodicals, part of the Trust's slide collection and various accumulations from 40 years of work.

Some fieldwork has been occurring, including a watching brief in Dover Market Square, undertaken following a period of excavation work during the summer. The watching brief revealed some surprising finds, including a stone-built medieval tomb cutting a series of earlier burials. Antiquarian tradition suggests that the area of the Market Square originally lay within the graveyard of the Norman church of St Martin-le-Grand and these finds add weight to the theory. Fortunately, the work in the square did not go deep enough to impact on the burials, so we left them safely in the ground, the tomb with its unknown occupant intact.

January saw the cutting of test pits in Dane John Gardens as part of investigative works for a proposed new play area. Dane John Mound is a Scheduled Monument

and therefore 14 test pits were cut by hand to determine whether archaeological remains would be disturbed by the proposed works. Most of the pits contained post-medieval and modern material, including concrete foundations which were perhaps the remnants of World War II air-raid shelters. A small number of features, probably post-medieval pits, were found cutting the natural ground.

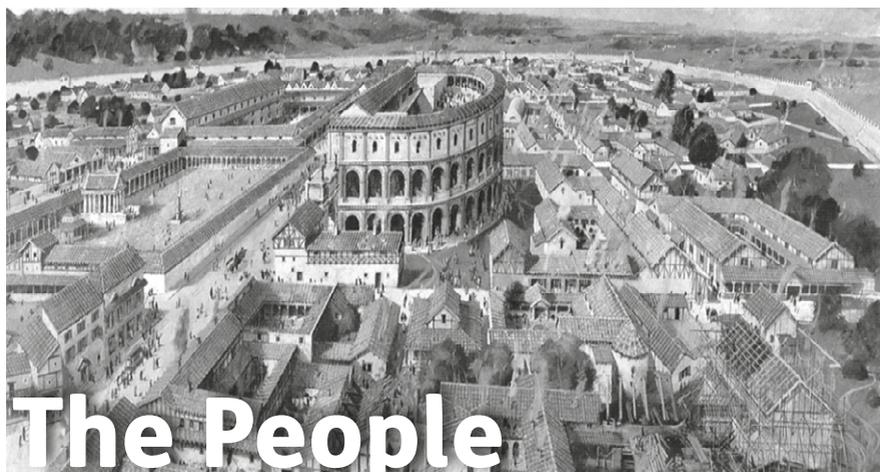
Building recording work has continued at a number of properties, including Canterbury Cathedral Christ Church Gate and Chilham water mill, reported on elsewhere in this newsletter. Rupert has also undertaken an unusual project in Ulcombe, raking through the remains of a building destroyed by fire in order that reconstruction drawings could be prepared for a rebuild project. Most of the timber-framing had been consumed by fire, but sufficient remained to understand the property. The investigation work revealed the structure to have been a late medieval open-hall house, perhaps built during the first few decades of the sixteenth century.

Since the last FCAT newsletter, the Trust has appointed a new Project Manager, Caroline Russell. Caroline undertook an undergraduate degree at Queen's University, Belfast, after which she began her fieldwork career excavating in County Louth. Following a return to Queen's University and the completion of a PhD in 2006, Caroline moved to the south of England to work first for Archaeology South-East, then Wessex and finally Chris Butler Archaeological Services, based in Eastbourne. We welcome Caroline to the Trust to join the project management team, and I am sure the Friends will become familiar with her work once we start on the next round of talks and newsletter articles!

Also since the last newsletter, the latest group of fieldwork trainees have completed their CIfA-approved training. We now have 6 archaeologists employed at the Trust who have successfully come through the training scheme and have remained as part of the team. Congratulations to them all!

And finally, Canterbury Archaeological Trust now has an Artist in Residence, Bryan Hawkins. Bryan is a former lecturer at Canterbury Christ Church University and will be working with the Trust to support our outreach and community work, helping us to develop new audiences both for the Trust and the archaeology of Kent. You can see some of Bryan's work on the Trust website, at [canterburytrust.co.uk/post/bryan-hawkins](http://canterburytrust.co.uk/post/bryan-hawkins)

*Alison Hicks, Director*



# The People of Roman Canterbury

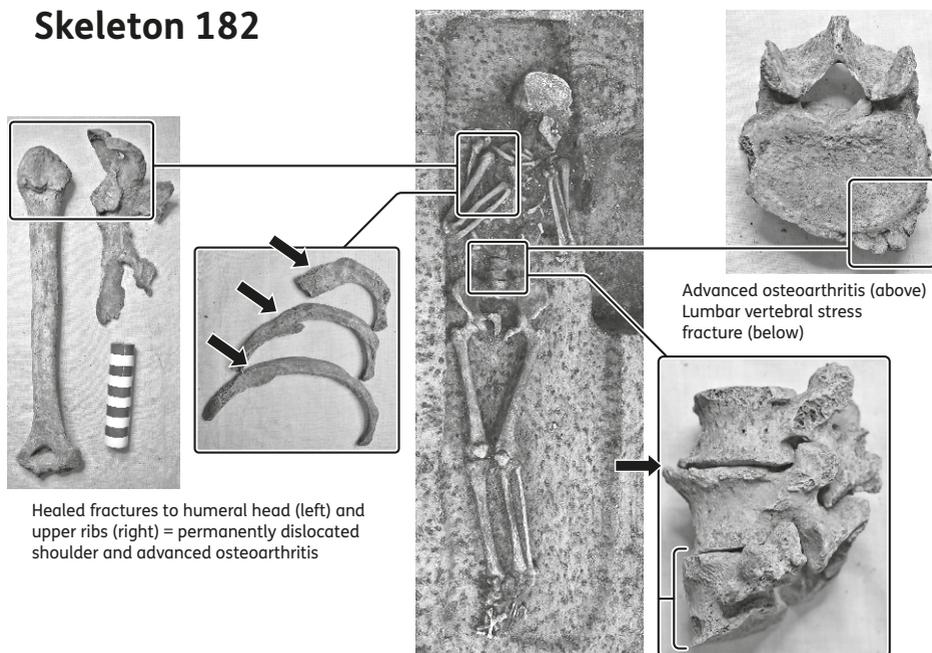
What was it like to live in Roman Canterbury over 1,500 years ago? And who were *the people* of Roman Canterbury? These are guiding questions for my current PhD research and the topic of a talk I recently gave with Dr Jakes Weekes of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (C·A·T) as part of a series organised by the Centre for Kent History and Heritage for the 2020 Canterbury Festival. Dr Weekes' extensive research has among many things advanced our understanding of the evolving layout and function of *Durovernum Cantiacorum* during the Roman period, but here I will solely focus on my contribution to the topic: the bioarchaeological analysis of human skeletal remains from Late Roman cemeteries in Canterbury.

As a bioarchaeologist, my interest in human skeletal remains is not from a purely scientific or medical perspective but lies in what they can tell us about ancient human lives and how we can use that information to understand better the past as well as the present. Our bones are a living system that is constantly changing over the course of our lives. They are shaped by biological processes such as our biological sex, ageing, disease, injury, diet, migration and daily activity and also by more indirect, sociocultural and environmental processes that are reflected in violent trauma, access to adequate resources, frailty, medical care, bodily adornment and treatment in death/burial. Consequently, the human skeleton and its associated burial context is a repository of information that helps us piece together a narrative not just of individual lives but of the wider communities and environments they were embedded in.

The Roman Canterbury that is familiar is much like the one in the recreated image above: a walled city with Roman-style public buildings, private townhouses, industrial workshops and marketplaces full of both local and imported goods and pottery. We know this from the historical and archaeological record but there are still parts of Roman Canterbury that are somewhat unknown to us - in particular, those vague, faceless blobs that fill the streets. Although we can perhaps imagine who some of them are, for instance the two Roman cavalry soldiers who met a suspicious end (now curated at Canterbury's Roman museum), history does not tell us much about the ordinary, everyday people that comprised the large majority of the population in Romano-British towns. An opportunity has recently arisen to become acquainted with such people thanks to the 200+ Late Roman inhumation burials uncovered during development-driven excavations by C·A·T between 2009-2015. The skeletal material in these burials, excavated and documented to a rigorous, modern standard, is the subject of my PhD study and likely represent a good snapshot of the population, namely those historically invisible people. While a full discussion of the 180 individual skeletons I have studied in detail is beyond the scope of this article, I will briefly present two individuals who demonstrate the valuable bioarchaeological information that is available from these sites and whose bodies exemplify shared patterns of life experience in the wider population.

An individual whom we can only identify as Skeleton 182 from Hallet's Garage cemetery site (located in St Dunstan's near Canterbury West station) belonged to a male, aged somewhere between 36-45 years at the time of death. The position of the certain elements of the body *in situ* (i.e., the feet) indicate he was probably interred in some sort of shroud and placed in a rather narrow grave. Stable isotope analysis reveals he likely spent his childhood somewhere else in Western Britain, possibly as far away as Anglesey or somewhere closer like Dorset, and thus he was not originally from Canterbury. The results also reveal a childhood diet that was higher in land animal protein compared to those who grew up in Canterbury. Sometime in adulthood and well before his death, he sustained acute trauma to his right shoulder area that dislodged it from its joint, fracturing the humeral head and three adjacent ribs. While it is unknown what exactly caused this injury, modern clinical research shows this type of fracture commonly results from a high impact fall with an outstretched arm or a strong blow. Although these injuries healed fully, they resulted in a permanently dislocated shoulder. Advanced osteoarthritis around the injury site indicates continuous and strenuous use after the incident, albeit with severely limited mobility to the right arm/shoulder. Another sign of trauma is visible in the lower spine, but, in contrast to the injury in the upper extremity, it

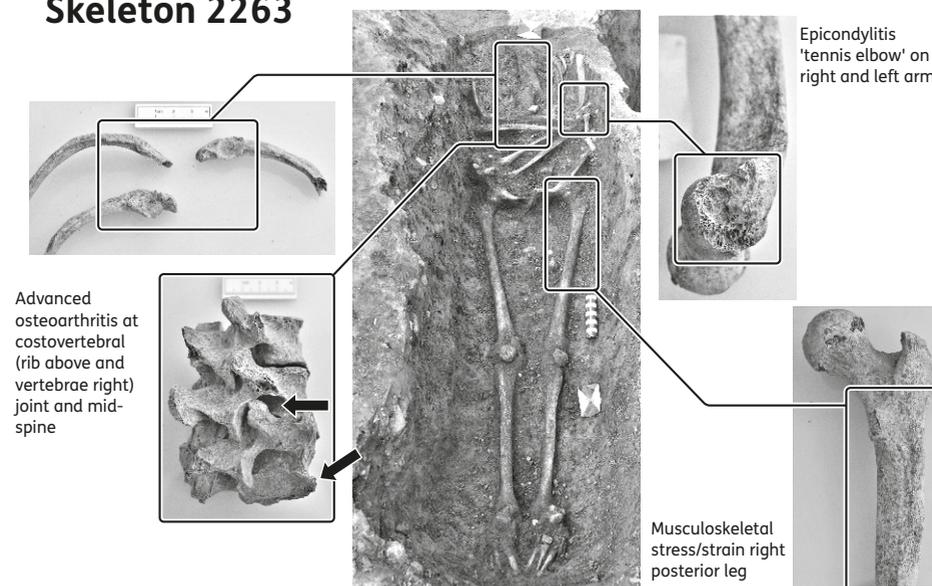
## Skeleton 182



appears to have resulted from repeated stress that eventually caused the spinous process to separate from the main vertebral body. The affect would have similarly resulted in limited mobility that was paradoxically caused by habitually strenuous activity, yet likely severely limited it.

Skeleton 2263 is also from Hallet's Garage cemetery but is a female who died between the age of 26 and 35. Again, her *in situ* placement suggests interment with a shroud and archaeological evidence also suggests the presence of a coffin. Her skeleton exhibits signs of advanced degeneration and musculoskeletal stress which is interesting considering her relatively young age. The costovertebral joints, where the ribs attach to the vertebrae in the back, and the thoracic vertebrae in general show severe osteoarthritis that can occur in instances of overly or habitually rotating the torso. Both her right and left elbows suffered from epicondylitis, colloquially called 'tennis elbow', suggesting she was engaged in a daily task involving repetitive movement of her arms. Musculoskeletal stress to the right leg is visible indicating a strain or tear to the quadriceps muscle involved in knee extension and movements such as squatting. Together, these injuries are indicative of daily activity that predisposed these areas to excess stress and loading.

## Skeleton 2263



These two individuals, although discussed very briefly, paint a picture of what some aspects of everyday life might have involved for men and women as they represent trends seen in other individuals of the same sex group. Both individuals suffered from degenerative stress, and they are likely to have lived part of their adult life in constant chronic pain, with stiffness and inflammation; however, it affected different areas of their bodies and is a proxy for daily movement patterns. One individual had a childhood that was possibly very different from the other but moved to Canterbury to embody a life similarly structured by duties that were highly physical in nature. While we do not know what their occupations were, we can infer connections with archaeological evidence that has demonstrated a range of occupations including baking, jewellery and pottery making, building and quarrying. Interestingly, they were treated very similarly in death to each other, and to others in the cemetery for that matter, and the contrasts between shared and divergent events in life and death give us further information about their individual versus collective identities. These are but snapshots of events in an individual life, but when we look at lives in aggregate, we can start to see what shaped their trajectory from birth to death and begin to tell narratives that were lost to history.

Lisa Duffy, PhD Candidate at Canterbury Christ Church University

# Radiography at C·A·T



Faxitron x-ray unit.

Some of you may be aware that C·A·T has its own x-ray machine – the Faxitron, hidden upstairs in the Wincheap building. This machine, although dating from the 1990's, serves as a valuable tool for the identification of metal finds and assessment of preservation. It uses good old-fashioned chemical film processing, with the obligatory dark room for developing each image separately. The quality of the images is excellent and allows the investigators to see the internal structure of items and facilitate conservation efforts. At present the Faxitron has associated costs for materials and time, with each x-ray taking around an hour from exposure to developed film. In addition to this, the machine is restricted by the size of the object needing imaging. To put it bluntly, if it can't fit in the box, it will not be x-rayed.

Rather ominously chemical film supplies are also dwindling (or increasing in cost) as the world transitions from chemical to digital systems.



James Elliott.



Adelina Teoaca positioning bone.

This is where I step in. My name is James Elliott and I'm a lecturer in diagnostic radiography at Canterbury Christ Church University. I'm also an archaeologist, although I went into healthcare promptly after qualifying. Despite my career change into clinical imaging, I have kept a strong interest in archaeology, with several small projects throughout the years. When I joined the university in 2017, I immediately contacted the archaeology department to develop research links and explore how radiography can be used. We are very fortunate to have our own dedicated x-ray room for teaching students, complete with a digital detector. Our x-ray room is identical to those found in local hospitals, with an imaging table and enough space to accommodate a patient trolley. In comparison to the Faxitron, the university equipment can image larger objects and generate an image within a couple of seconds! Suffice to say, when I was eventually introduced to the staff at C·A·T there was substantial interest.

The university and C·A·T have an informal symbiotic relationship, with imaging being exchanged for research and teaching opportunities. The staff at C·A·T have embraced the opportunity to investigate items of interest, such as soil blocks containing Roman hobnail boots, unusual skeletal pathologies or the contents of urns. On occasion, the outcome of the imaging has led to much larger research outputs or discoveries. Adelina Teoaca, C·A·T Finds Manager, orchestrated a large-scale radiographic survey of long bones for the medieval and post-medieval skeletons from Monk's Graveyard (St Albans). Over the course of five days we



Mummified head from Canterbury Museums and Galleries.

imaged 426 long bones from 92 individuals to assess for biological stress (Harris lines) and learn from the imaging process. Adelina used the data within her Master's thesis for Kent University, which was subsequently awarded a distinction. Together we reflected upon the imaging process and presented our findings at a conference (British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology) and published recommendations for future investigators (see link below). Other imaging efforts have included the ancient Egyptian mummified head from Canterbury Museums and Galleries and investigating the remains of St Eanswythe of Folkestone.

The relationship between C·A·T and the university is set to continue, with more projects and research opportunities on the horizon. Furthermore, a new x-ray room is due to be installed in the Verena Holmes building, which will provide essential equipment upgrades and streamlined experience for teaching and imaging at the university. The utility of the Faxitron at C·A·T should not be dismissed though, with similar upgrades available such as computed radiography cassettes. These cassettes create digital x-rays, are reusable and avoid the necessity for film supplies and the dark room. An upgraded system would also avoid the challenge of logistics, with the machine being able to image items on site instead of transporting to the university. A potential shortfall is the lack of printed film; hospitals rarely print x-rays nowadays and there would need to be a similar shift in archaeological practice towards x-rays as a digital medium. Regardless of this, there is considerable scope for radiography at C·A·T for education, research and commercial activities.

*James Elliott, Canterbury Christ Church University*

Links:

[www.paleoimaging.com](http://www.paleoimaging.com)

Radiography of human dry bones: A reflective account with recommendations for practice:

[https://www.radiographyonline.com/article/S1078-8174\(21\)00171-1/fulltext](https://www.radiographyonline.com/article/S1078-8174(21)00171-1/fulltext)



## Chilham Water Mill

Chilham Water Mill, a grade II listed building, is located approximately 1km to the south-east of Chilham village in a picturesque setting along the north bank of the Great Stour. The property was owned by South East Water, who used the site for water extraction, until 2011, when it was sold to a private buyer, who took over Chilham Mill Fisheries (a private fishing syndicate) which now occupies the site where the mill is located. Planning permission for a residential conversion of a small part of the mill (the south wing) and one of its modern outbuildings was recently granted by Ashford Borough Council. The Trust was commissioned to undertake a photographic survey and record of those parts of the mill to be affected by the works.

The mill was built between 1830 and 1850 on the site of an earlier structure. It last operated in 1934 and is one of the best preserved in Kent. It is large for a rural mill, rising to an impressive four storeys, with a large loft under a slate roof. The ground floor is of red brick and the upper floors have a robust timber-frame, formed with

oak and clad with white weatherboards externally. The miller's house, an attractive two-storey brick dwelling, is attached to the north side of the building.

Mills traditionally used a horse and cart (wagon) to transport their goods, and that here was provided with a large cart shed, located close to the south side of the mill, and a stable, located a short distance to the east, to facilitate this side of the operation – the shed has been replaced by a modern building, but the stable still survives, albeit ruinous and overgrown with vegetation.

The interior of the mill is remarkably complete, containing much of its original equipment, including its undershot water wheel, six pairs of mill stones (five pairs of French burrs and one pair of Derby Peaks), grain bins and other processing machinery. A belt-driven hoist enabled sacks of raw grain to be raised up from ground level into the loft, either through the interior of the building or via the distinctive lucomb that projects from the front gable. From the loft floor the grain could be poured, through various traps and chutes, into one of the numerous large bins that occupied the second and third floors of the structure.

The south wing, that part to be converted, contains the cast-iron water wheel. Understandably a relatively large wheel (14ft 6in in diameter and 7ft 10in wide) was needed to generate the considerable power needed by the mill to turn its stones and run its machinery. This survives but is in poor condition, its buckets now



Remains of the undershot water wheel.



The smutter for cleaning grain.



Interior of the south wing.

almost completely rusted away. Water was diverted from the river to the wheel via a head race, that approached the building from the west – the race has since been replaced by a buried concrete pipe. A penstock or control gate, that could be raised and lowered via a handwheel and rack and pinion mechanism, admitted the water to the wheel, which re-joined the river a few hundred metres downstream at the end of a long tail race. Two items of milling equipment - a smutter (a device to clean the raw grain before processing) and a jog scry (an oscillating sieve) - survive within the wing.

The wing also contained a steam engine at one time, this supplementing or perhaps superseding water as the main source of power for the mill and allowing the operation to compete, at least for a while, with more modern steam-powered mills in our industrial cities. The proximity of the South Eastern Railway and Chilham station to the mill undoubtedly allowed coal to be brought to the site economically. Sadly, the engine has been removed but the drive shafts and pulleys that transmitted its power into the mill remain. The engine was served by a tall and distinctive external chimney. This has been demolished but appears in early photographs. Later the mill would be powered by a gas- or oil-powered engine.

*Rupert Austin*

**UNLOCKING OUR PAST**  
Showcasing Kent's diverse heritage

**WELCOME TO UNLOCKING OUR PAST**

Unlocking Our Past showcases Kent's diverse heritage in two principal ways: by presenting a collection of outstanding and revealing finds recovered by Canterbury Archaeological Trust archaeologists over decades of investigation; and by exploring the way that Kent has connected Britain to the wider world over the course of millennia. The work has been possible thanks to a grant received by Canterbury Archaeological Trust from Historic England through its Covid-19 Emergency Response Fund, a fund set up to support heritage organisations manage the impact of coronavirus.

**Finds Showcase**

The Finds Showcase presents items discovered by Canterbury Archaeological Trust which have the power to connect us to the past. Amongst this collection of iconic and interesting finds from Kent we can see wealth and influence, the functional and the personal. All of the items revealing something about their owners or the past. Spanning thousands of years, the items are an eclectic mixture of finds, each special in its own way and together demonstrating the broad range of material which is discovered when exploring the past.

**Kent's Diverse Past**

Kent's Diverse Past highlights the range of objects and materials, discovered by archaeologists in Kent, that have travelled great distances to reach our British shores. It explores not only the objects themselves, and the places they were found, but their places of origin and the journeys they would have made to arrive here. It celebrates the diverse connections that Kent and the south-east of England has had with the European continent and the world, providing insights into trade routes and the people who passed along them.

**Unlocking Our Past**

Opening access to C·A·T's fascinating finds collection and exploring links between Kent and sometimes surprisingly faraway places . . . by means of a new website

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C·A·T Commercial  
C·A·T Outreach

Historic England  
Canterbury Area Kent  
Site Insp: Heidi  
Site Insp: Sammie

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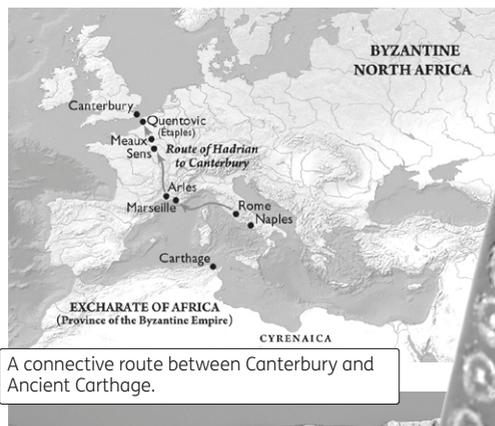
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In response to the Covid-19 pandemic resulting in the temporary closure of museums and restrictions for voluntary archaeology groups and other similar societies, Historic England set up a fund to enable heritage organisations to help manage the impact of coronavirus.

The Trust was selected by Historic England and was given a grant to produce a website that could provide an insight into C·A·T's varied finds archive and demonstrate Kent's diverse heritage by utilising the wealth of archaeological data gathered since the formal inception of C·A·T in 1976. Work on the website was initiated by Andrew Richardson and Annie Partridge, and then carried on by myself, Alf and Adelina.

The Unlocking Our Past website covers two themes: the Finds Showcase presents a collection of some of the exceptional and eclectic finds recovered by C·A·T archaeologists, whilst Kent's Diverse Past explores the links between Kent and the wider world through artefacts, people and ideologies.

We aim to add new content to the website on a regular basis in order to keep it as fresh and engaging as possible for visitors. There is certainly no struggle in finding more artefacts to showcase; after over 45 years of archaeological investigations



A medieval jet chess piece from Canterbury.



The replica Dover Bronze Age boat in action!

in Kent, C·A·T has amassed an impressive and wide-ranging finds archive. In fact, it has proven harder to short-list artefacts for future website content as there is so much to choose from!

Suggestions for website content from staff, FCAT members and the general public are greatly encouraged and welcomed. There is a plethora of choice, so please give us your suggestions! There is no particular theme for content, but we want to try to aim for a broad range of archaeological and historical periods. Even if you don't have a specific artefact or subject in mind, if you have an interest in a particular period in time, or perhaps a group of objects that you would like to see highlighted, then do send us your suggestions.

The new website was formally launched on the 20 December 2021 and accompanied by a teaser video ([canterburytrust.co.uk/post/unlocking-our-past](http://canterburytrust.co.uk/post/unlocking-our-past)). We encourage all website visitors to leave comments and complete a feedback form. We will also do our best to answer any questions regarding website content. Please follow the link on the website to give us your feedback and thoughts: [unlockingourpast.co.uk](http://unlockingourpast.co.uk). Thank you.

Laura O'Shea-Walker

## Looking for Durovernum in Westgate Gardens

In September 2021, the Friends of Westgate Parks and student volunteers, led by Jake Weekes and Andy Macintosh of C·A·T, excavated a 2m by 2m test pit in Westgate Gardens. We were looking for further evidence of Romano-British roadside activity next to Watling Street, which runs through the park.

Blake Galloway, of Canterbury Christ Church University, writes:

*As a student volunteer, I was not expecting to have too much to do over the weekend; however, I was very pleasantly surprised.*

*We spent a lot of time mattocking down the trench, layer by layer, as well as shovelling the loose out of the trench. This is how I got taught the famous 'shoveler's flick'... I still don't think I have it mastered just yet. I was also trusted with trowelling back the surfaces and cleaning the trench edges, something we spent a lot of time*



Blake, in the trench on the left, learning the shoveler's flick...

doing. I remember when another volunteer dug their mattock into the ground and, when they pulled it out, they revealed a flash of orangey pink. I yelled to stop just as the mattock was going back down onto it and pulled out a beautiful piece of Roman Samian Ware, which still had a little bit of decoration visible. It was a very encouraging find for all of us, giving us hope to find more! One thing I particularly enjoyed, however, was engaging with the public. The great people at the Friends of Westgate Parks had set up a marquee just outside the site, encouraging passers-by to come and look. I would explain to them what we were doing, and why, and show them some of our most interesting finds, as well as explaining what we believed was the story of this location. The public were incredibly interested in the Samian Ware, as they held it in their hands, and I explained how old it was. They actually gasped!

*It was an incredible experience, being able to work on my skills, as well as learn new ones, whilst also engaging with the public, exposing them to parts of Canterbury's rich history they might not know about. Also, being able to work on a site that was shaping Canterbury's history as a whole, piece by piece, and helping play a small part in the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's 'Twenty Centuries at Canterbury' project, is something I am very thankful for...*

The findings of the dig were significant, even though no Romano-British buildings were found!

The base of the trench revealed typical river-lain deposits of silty clay as seen in previous excavations nearby. A sherd of late Iron Age imported fineware was retrieved from this material, which is in keeping with the current understanding of the late prehistoric occupation of the floodplain. The earliest cut feature was a late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch, on the same alignment as many of the field boundaries that underpin the topography of early *Durovernum*. This ditch had been mostly cut away by a larger, much later feature: another ditch on the same alignment, but of post-medieval date. It was this later ditch that contained a lot of residual Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, and ceramic building materials; it also directly links the ancient topography to post-medieval and latter-day Whitehall Road. The road in the landscape today is not only aligned with the late Iron Age and Romano-British ditch system but could originally have been a Roman road in itself, approaching a junction with Watling Street! The investigation continues...

*Blake Galloway and Jake Weekes*

# EVENTS

## FCAT lectures with the Centre for Kent History and Heritage

Thursday 12 May, 2022, 7pm, Powell Lecture Theatre PG09, CCCU

It is intended that this is a live talk but please check on the FCAT web pages from about 10 days in advance of the talk that there are no new Covid or other restrictions that affect having a live talk; an email will be sent out to those Friends for whom FCAT has an email address. It may be possible to stream this talk by 'Teams' but, bearing in mind the content of this talk, a live presence is recommended.

### Towards a Beginning: An introduction to a residency

Bryan Hawkins is Artist in Residency at C·A·T. This illustrated talk will briefly introduce Bryan's work as artist, curator and academic and will consider his recent and developing work at C·A·T. The talk will emphasise the significances - visual literary and experiential - which have informed his work and generated a love of art and a fascination with archaeology and its processes. In addition this event will seek to open a conversation with the Friends of C·A·T on the potential of the visual arts and Bryan's residency at C·A·T.



## Other Events

### Medieval Canterbury Weekend 2022

Friday 29 April – Sunday 1 May

### Powell Lecture Theatre & St Gregory's Centre, CCCU

The Medieval Canterbury Weekend, organized by the Centre for Kent History & Heritage at Canterbury Christ Church University, returns for 2022 with a programme of 18 talks and its hallmark guided visits. Among the speakers

coming to Canterbury for the May Day weekend are Dr Tracy Borman, Dr Marc Morris, Professor Caroline Barron and Professor Mark Bailey. Audiences will be able to hear from experts about a wide range of topics including who took part in the Peasants' Revolt, what houses were like in medieval towns, why medieval monsters are exciting and what we know about the iconic Gough map.

As before, the organisers' intention is to raise money for the Ian Coulson Memorial Postgraduate Award fund which continues to support postgraduates studying Kent history and archaeology projects. Tickets can be purchased for individual talks and at discount for bulk purchases. For those unable to attend in person, tickets are available to buy for the livestreamed talks, but again we will NOT be recording lectures. The popular school/sixth-form college ticket is available for MCW 2022.

Details are on the CCCU Centre for Kent History and Heritage web pages and can be reached using: [www.canterbury.ac.uk/medieval-canterbury](http://www.canterbury.ac.uk/medieval-canterbury) and for assistance please email: [artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk](mailto:artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk) or phone during office hours Monday to Thursday 01227 923690.



## FCAT visit to St Edmund's Chapel and the Maison Dieu, Dover

Thursday 2 June 2022, meeting at 2pm St Edmund's Chapel,  
CT16 1BB

A guided tour of St Edmund's Chapel led by Paul Smythe-Rumsby, Chairman of the St Edmund of Abingdon Memorial Trust, will be followed by a guided tour of the neighbouring Maison Dieu led by Martin Crowther, the Maison Dieu Engagement Officer. These are iconic medieval buildings with later additions linked to Dover's place in the Becket pilgrimage story as well as to the town's maritime history.

The visit is limited to 30 people and to book a place please email Sheila Sweetinburgh at [sheila.sweetinburgh@canterbury.ac.uk](mailto:sheila.sweetinburgh@canterbury.ac.uk) marking your email 'Maison Dieu visit'. Please make your own way to Dover and we will meet up outside the chapel, there is an open space off the street frontage at 2pm. It is envisaged that the visits will last no more than 2 hours in total.



St Edmund's Chapel, Dover.

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The latest addition to the Finds Showcase is the painted window glass found during the Whitefriars excavation. See page 17. [unlockingourpast.co.uk](http://unlockingourpast.co.uk)

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