



Excavating the
Triton statue at
Teynham
(see page 6).

WINTER 2023

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

The next Newsletter will appear in March 2024. Please send contributions to: chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk by the beginning of February.

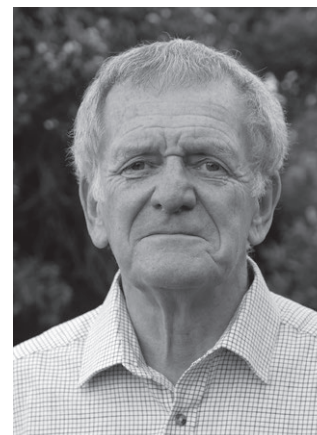
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Please note

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
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Dear Friends,

It has been an interesting autumn, not least in terms of the weather, and I am writing this letter a few days after we have been forced to postpone Dr Cat Cooper's talk to FCAT on account of Storm Ciarán. I cannot recall us having to take such an action before, although attendances have sometimes been negatively affected by inclement weather. I am sorry the talk could not take place but it is being rearranged for early May, and indeed our next two talks, in December and January, will be given on Zoom – so please put those dates in your diary if you have not already done so. You will not have to venture out beyond your computer screen.

Looking back, it has not been the easiest of months for me personally, indeed prompting me to think about the challenges and lack of present-day comforts for those living in the past (about which archaeology can, of course, tell us much). I could also reflect on the present hardships being faced in those parts of the world that continue to be torn apart by natural disasters and human conflict.

My own somewhat insignificant story begins in the middle of October when my central heating gas boiler started to indicate that it was a little unhappy. I thought that it was just playing up a little, telling me that its annual service was due in advance of winter; but no, some condensation in the flue had managed to introduce water into the electrics and a boiler just over seven years old was in fact written off as beyond economic repair. I consoled myself with the thought that I was covered by insurance for a new boiler, and so I was, but not, it seems, for its installation and associated work. Small print and changes in regulations had triumphed yet again. So, three weeks later, off I go to the Normandy coast to spend a week's holiday with my family, having fixed a date for installation of a new boiler immediately on my return. We arrive at a very pleasant gite but, although we had hot water, the central heating was not working and the owner was in Sri Lanka. On her return early the following week her husband attempted to sort things out, but without success. A public holiday then intervened, followed by Storm Ciarán. The heating engineer arrived the following day only to find that the electricity supply was down and so he could do nothing. Indeed we had no electricity for the best part of 24 hours (and virtually no light in the living room for most of that day because we had to keep the shutters closed against the high wind). We were also without water for the best part of two days. C'est la vie.

In between times it was good, among other things, to revisit the ever so impressive Bayeux tapestry (the real thing, not just pictures) and get to see the World Heritage fortifications of Vauban on the island of Tatihou, our various wanderings being interspersed with the occasional Romanesque church and, in the evenings, stories of Winnie the Pooh and tales

of the Adventuremice and the little mermouse who could only say Meep! Memorials and indeed the physical remains of triumph in war that had been accompanied by an immense sacrifice of human lives 80 years ago were, however, never far away. I have been a little inconvenienced and rather colder than I would have liked for just a month but by the time you read this I will hopefully once more have a warm and comfortable house. We often forget that everything could have been so different if we had lived in the past, or indeed still could be if our home today was in one of those far too many parts of the world that are being torn apart by seemingly never ceasing conflict and strife. Whether or not we are students of history and archaeology surely we all have lessons to learn? I am sorry to have begun in a somewhat sombre mood this time but it is all too easy to ignore what is not directly affecting oneself at a given moment in time.

On a more positive note, however, and at a more local level you will find in this newsletter reports on some fascinating and exciting work recently undertaken by FCAT. I was very fortunate to be able to visit both the East Wear Bay excavations and also to see work in progress on the temple/mausoleum complex at Teynham (although to date I have only seen photographs of Triton rather than come face to face with the god himself). The site, if not the sculpture, has some interesting parallels in north Kent and I look forward to the next exciting instalments as post-excavation work proceeds: we all have an opportunity to hear from Richard Helm on Zoom in January (see Events). And once more Doreen Rosman has been wonderfully successful in raising a substantial sum for CAT through Festival Walks – again in spite of some rather challenging weather. Thank you, Doreen and all your walks' leaders.

May I wish you all a happy Christmas season and hope that 2024 passes rather more peacefully than 2023.

John Williams, Chair FCAT



Dear Friends

Since the last newsletter in June, the Trust has had a busy summer. In the field, the site attracting the most attention has been that at Teynham, where archaeological excavation occurred in advance of a new housing development. Here, a spectacular statue of the Roman sea-god Triton was uncovered, along with a Roman-period temple-mausoleum and enclosure. A piece about this site, and its incredible discoveries, appears later in this newsletter. Elsewhere, field teams have been busy

on a variety of sites across Kent, including on the Isle of Thanet and the Isle of Grain. The desk-based assessment department has also been exceptionally busy over the last

few months, largely producing reports in advance of development; we are training two additional members of staff to cope with this influx of work.

In August, we received the wonderful news that our National Heritage Lottery Fund application for a programme of excavation, outreach and engagement at East Wear Bay had been successful, not least thanks to a generous offer of funding from the Friends of CAT for a period of 4 years. With funding in place, excavation began in late August, and for seven weeks teams of volunteers, including members of the Folkestone Research and Archaeology Group and the Dover Archaeological Group, students from the University of Kent and numerous individuals, worked at this amazing site. I hope some of you were able to visit the work whilst it was ongoing this year but for those who did not – and for those who want to know more – see the article later in this newsletter. And, of course, there will be the opportunity to visit the site when work resumes next year!

Outreach and engagement have always been central to the work of the Trust and I am pleased to say that we have now appointed an Engagement Officer, Lindsay Banfield, to continue building upon our excellent tradition. Lindsay will be cementing links with current partners, as well as exploring innovative ways to engage, inspire and inform. We aim to increase our links with community groups, partnering, for example, with an arts organisation working with people living with or affected by dementia and a refugee agency supporting young people separated from their families through migration.

We have been showcasing our heritage work at the Kent Construction Expo, the largest gathering of construction industry professionals, contractors and suppliers in the South-East, with a striking presentation of the services we offer. It provided an opportunity for us to meet clients in person (many of whom we only know from email addresses!) and inform new professionals of all the things we can do to assist with their schemes. This of course includes promoting our outreach and engagement services, as well as our commitment to sustainable development, which can provide 'added value' for many projects.

Sustainable heritage issues form the basis for a series of podcasts produced by the Trust, with our Senior Operations Manager, Mark Williams, in conversation with industry specialists. The third of the series is now available – a wide ranging discussion with Jay Ingate, Senior Lecturer at Canterbury Christ Church University, examining how perceptions of water in the Roman period can help us better understand the resource today. This, and two promoted earlier in the year, are well worth a listen and can be found on the CAT website at <https://www.canterburytrust.co.uk/podcast>.

Our first *Archaeology and Archaeologists* presentation evening at St Paul's Church, Canterbury, provided an opportunity for staff, Friends and guests to hear about some of the work, interests and research that goes on in the background at the Trust. Five short pieces featured, with discussions about Shanidar in Iraq; development of Canterbury heritage maps; what it's like to be a field archaeologist; sustainable heritage; and CAT's Artist-in-Residence. It was great to see such a good turnout and hear some different

perspectives on archaeology and heritage. We are hoping to make similar events a regular feature throughout the year and extend a warm welcome to these evenings to the Friends. Details of CAT events are posted on our website, in the News section – <https://www.canterburytrust.co.uk/cat-news> – which also has details of recent happenings.

Alison Hicks, Director

A digital reconstruction of the Triton statue as it might have looked with head attached.



Triton at Teynham

A Romano-British statue depicting Triton generated wide media interest following its discovery during our recent excavations at Teynham. The excavations, located on the frontage of the A2 London Road, revealed part of the northern bounding ditch of Roman Watling Street and an adjoining enclosed temple-mausoleum complex.

Exposing the foundation slab of the temple-mausoleum building.



Carved from a high-quality Hassock stone sourced from the banks of the Medway near Maidstone, the Triton, a classical sea deity, was represented as a naked male youth with fish-tailed lower limbs and finned shoulders seated on a sea serpent, measuring 75cm tall, by 70cm wide, by 20cm thick, and weighing over 65kg.

Recovered in pristine condition with no signs of weathering, the Triton was likely a dedicatory figure originally housed in the temple-mausoleum building but it had been removed and 'buried' within a rectangular tank, situated outside and immediately south-east of the temple-mausoleum complex.

The tank, lined with alluvial clay and faced with oak planks held in place by corner posts, is likely to have been an integral part of the temple-mausoleum infrastructure, perhaps a place for washing and cleansing before entry into its outer enclosure. The tank was connected to a contemporary ditch running parallel to the outer enclosure of the temple-mausoleum by a short channel extending from its north-west corner, presumably enabling drainage of the tank. A well shaft located immediately to its south provided an easy supply of fresh water.

When found, the statue was seen to have been placed front down on to the still hot embers of a pyre, built over the former tank and set alight, before immediately being sealed with a clean redeposited brickearth fill. The head of the Triton had been removed

Aerial image of the walled enclosure and central temple-mausoleum building.



and placed on its side separately within the pyre debris. It would seem that the Triton was ritually 'decapitated', and then 'cleansed' in fire, before being 'buried'. Of probable significance, the right hand of the sculpture, which may have held a conch shell which the Triton would sound to control the seas, had also been broken off, but had not been buried with the body and head, and was not found.

The temple-mausoleum building was represented by a foundation slab formed of compacted crushed chalk, measuring 7.8m long by 7.5m wide and 0.5m thick. The building superstructure would have comprised a well-built masonry structure and would have been a prominent monument overlooking Watling Street.

Investigation of the stone rubble associated with the demolition of the superstructure identified a range of stone types including large quantities of iron-rich red sandstone (Folkestone beds) from the Medway and Sevenoaks areas, Thanet sandstone from the north Kent coast, and tufa ashlar fragments from local spring water deposits, in addition to large quantities of hard dolomitic chalk from the Seine estuary, Marquise oolitic limestone from northern France, and possible Ketton stone from Rutland. Recovered architectural elements included cornicing, ashlar, step moulds and a column shaft fragment. Within the rubble a second sculptural fragment was also recovered, a draped carving in Marquise oolite. Marquise oolite is of particular interest as it is closely linked with the *Classis Britannica*, the Roman fleet, with bases at Richborough, Dover and Boulogne. The assemblage of French dolomitic chalk is, we are told, the largest assemblage of this stone type so far identified in Roman Britain.

Although no elements of the mausoleum superstructure survived demolition, the outer wall was represented by a potential robber trench excavated above the inner edge of the foundation slab, while post-pits and surface indentations cut into the floor of the chalk foundation perhaps indicated positions of possible internal partitions and even the footprints of sarcophagus or coffin locations. The foundation slab was laid at least 0.4m below the surrounding Roman ground level, indicating that the building may have been part subterranean. A mixed chalk and clay bedding deposit on the west side potentially represented the remnants of a bottom step that led into the structure.

Fragments of mortar, *opus signinum* (crushed tile and mortar) and a tufa-based concrete recovered from the demolition debris are likely to represent remnants of interior surfacing, though none survived *in situ*. Fragments of lead sheeting, possibly representing a broken-up coffin, along with a coin of Constantine I dated to AD 333, were recovered from the demolition debris.

A ground penetrating radar survey conducted across the footprint of the temple-mausoleum foundation slab did not identify any underlying burial chambers.

The mausoleum structure was situated within the centre of a 30m square walled enclosure. The enclosure wall was constructed on a foundation formed of crushed chalk,



laid on flint nodules. Interestingly, the enclosure's south wall, facing the Roman road, also appeared to include the same building materials as observed for the mausoleum, presumably presenting a visible display of wealth and status conferred by the quality of the materials. Opposing entrances into the walled enclosure were located centrally through both the south and north walls. The walled enclosure was set within a wider outer precinct, approximately 65m by 70m, defined by an enclosing ditch, extending southwards to flank the Roman road, alongside which the earlier roadside ditch was also exposed; parallel ditches perpendicular to the road either side of the outer precinct, potentially represented land boundaries.

Several Roman and later burials were identified during the excavation. These included urned cremation burials with accompanying vessels and grave goods situated within the walled enclosure and outer precinct boundary; they are likely to be related to the active use of the mausoleum by its founding family. There were also groups of later inhumation burials that post-date the burial of the Triton statue and the demolition of the mausoleum complex, including two contained within a segmented ring ditch; they are most likely to be Anglo-Saxon.

The mausoleum complex, burials and other features, and the related finds and environmental data are all yet to be investigated in more detail as part of a programme of post-excavation work. By happy coincidence the mausoleum and part of the inner walled enclosure lie within the footprint of a new roundabout providing access to the proposed residential development and as a result will be preserved *in situ*. We are now working with RPS and Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group and the developers Chartway Partnerships Group and Moat Homes to ensure provision of a long-term preservation management plan as well as encouraging appropriate strategies for future heritage interpretation and outreach opportunities for the benefit of local and wider communities.

Richard Helm



Folkestone Roman Villa, East Wear Bay – Season 2

As readers will be aware, archaeological investigations resumed at Folkestone Roman Villa last year. Then, after a hiatus of five years, a team led by Keith Parfitt undertook work to examine the current condition of the mosaic floor located in one of the rooms of the villa. This work formed preliminary investigations as part of a planned programme of excavation over subsequent years. This summer, season 2, the focus shifted to the north of the villa building to an area adjacent to the site of investigations carried out during 2015–17.

Evidence for activity pre-dating the villa was recorded during these previous excavations, with the discovery of a possible waterhole dated late Bronze Age / early Iron Age representing one of the earliest features. Of particular significance, however, was the Iron Age activity that followed. During the mid-late Iron Age period, a large boundary ditch, roughly aligned north to south, was established across the area. The ditch had become infilled by the end of the first century BC, and more intensive occupation of the area followed during the later Iron Age / early Roman period. This activity was represented by post-built structures including a round-house, and a four-post structure of the type considered by many to represent a granary store. In addition to the discovery of these settlement-related buildings, the excavations also revealed evidence for quern stone



The large pit-like feature.

production at this very spot. This discovery represents one of very few known quern manufacture sites of this date across Britain and, when considered alongside pottery evidence for pre-Conquest trade with the Continent, the site can be classed as highly significant. More work is required to understand the impact of the Roman Conquest on this area, but by the time of the establishment of the first villa it seems that this settlement and the quern manufacture had ceased. During the early Roman period, a series of rectilinear field enclosures with boundary ditches was established across the area, perhaps forming part of the first villa estate (see back cover).

With this in mind, the 2023 investigations were keenly anticipated. The team

of volunteers and students, led by Andy Macintosh, quickly set about uncovering the archaeology in the new area and the results did not disappoint. The earliest feature recorded was a continuation of the large north to south aligned mid-late Iron Age ditch. The fills of this ditch were cut by a curvilinear feature thought to represent an eaves-gully and nearby associated post-holes support an interpretation for a further round-house in this area. Any evidence for *in situ* quern stone production did not continue into this area. However, numerous part-finished roughouts along with quantities of waste material were recovered from a range of features. These finds included one near-finished example which must have frustratingly broken during the final stages of production.

A continuation of the early Roman field system was also recorded, including the addition of further east-west aligned boundary ditches. Both ditches were interrupted by entrances which would have provided access between field plots. Of particular interest, however, was a group of features situated in the south-west corner of the excavation. Here, a hitherto unknown ditch aligned north-west to south-east was recorded, for which an Iron Age date is tentatively suggested. Cutting the ditch, a large pit-like feature was also identified, this contained several fragments of stone and unfinished querns within the backfill. Of particular note were some very large stone slabs. The feature was not fully exposed in the excavation, as it continued beyond the site limit, and the function is currently not fully understood. Perhaps this was a large quarry pit backfilled with waste material, or perhaps the stone slabs represent the collapsed remains of an

in situ structure? For now, these finds have been left in place and we hope to revisit this feature again next year in order to understand this area better.

The work this summer would not have been such a success without the hard work and enthusiasm of all the volunteers who took part. The team comprised members of the Dover Archaeological Group including a certain Keith Parfitt (retired), members of the Folkestone Research and Archaeological Group, local volunteers keen to get involved, students from the University of Kent, and, not least, members of FCAT.



Group of partly worked querns.

You will have heard that the bid to the National Heritage Lottery Fund was successful. Part of this grant is intended to contribute towards further fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Next year, we plan a bigger event to celebrate the centenary of S E Winbolt's work at the villa during 1923/4. We hope to continue excavation adjacent to where we left off this year, but also to reopen some of the villa rooms.

It is important to be mindful that these investigations are in effect the 'rescue' of an archaeological landscape that is very much at risk from active coastal erosion. The support provided by sponsors, in particular FCAT, forms a vital contribution towards this crucial work.

If you are interested in volunteering next year, there will be a range of activities on offer in which you can take part, including fieldwork, finds processing and guiding. Watch this space for calls for volunteers or contact our Engagement Officer Lindsay Banfield at Lindsay.Banfield@canterburytrust.co.uk.

Tania Wilson

Learning about new approaches to bioarchaeology and forensic anthropology

Between 11 and 17 September 2024 I attended the 24th British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteology (BABAO) conference in London hosted by University College London, Institute of Archaeology. For three days I had the pleasure of listening to national and international experts from prestigious institutions talking about current issues regarding archaeological collections in museums, new perspectives and methods in bioarchaeology and forensic anthropology, the latest biomolecular approaches to bioarchaeological queries, social bioarchaeology of the twenty-first century and a special session on new horizons in paleopathology in honour of Professor Tony Waldron. Day 1 sessions were particularly of interest to me as the discussion was not only focused on archaeological collections both from this country and from Germany, Belgium and Scotland, but also on the unexplored potential of old osteological archives. Dr Katie White-Iribhogbe, an independent researcher, had conducted a study funded by a BABAO commercial small grant on a large quantity of disarticulated human remains from the sites of Koppenplatz and Friedenstraße, Berlin; there was evidence for medico-legal procedures and surgical training in techniques such as trephination¹, craniotomy², sawing and the cutting of long bones as well as bone elements with drill holes for articulation. They were identified during a re-boxing and cataloguing project in the collections of the Museum für Vor-und Frühgeschichte in Berlin. The bones were excavated from a previous pauper cemetery, a cholera burial ground in use between 1810 and 1845 which was associated with an onsite autopsy house that performed procedures on corpses brought from the Charité poor hospital that was built next to the cemetery in c. 1800. Recently in my studies I noticed the rarity of anatomised human remains³ in archaeological contexts that can be used for reference. The identification of these remains enable the examination of how medico-legal procedures⁴ and surgical training developed over the nineteenth century, whether the techniques outlined in

- 1 trephination is a surgical procedure in which a burr hole is created in the skull to treat intracranial diseases or release pressured blood buildup from an injury.
- 2 craniotomy involves the surgical removal of part of the skull to expose the brain.
- 3 anatomised human remains show clear manipulation of the body associated with nineteenth century medical practices such as dissection, display and disposal.
- 4 medico-legal procedures are the application of medical methods as evidence in a legal case.

contemporary medical texts were represented in practice and, if so, who was subjected to such procedures. The research demonstrated the potential of data recovery from older collections that are often disregarded on account of the poor associated documentation. These examples shone light on the possibility of independent research on our old collections and ways to secure funding. Various presentations covered the use of disarticulated remains for understanding minority mortuary treatment in Roman Britain; the life and death of the people from the Roman Eastern cemetery of Gloucester; the use of CT scanning for sex estimation; sex estimations of early medieval sub-adult skeletons from Sedgeford, Norfolk using tooth measurements; the archaeometabolomic identification⁵ of tobacco users. A paper reconstructing early-medieval life through multi-proxy biomolecular and isotopic analyses⁶ at Lochhead Quarry underlined new techniques for assessing the potential of interpreting a burial to create a better, more informed narrative. Overall, the conference offered me the opportunity to increase my osteological understanding and practice, as well as to catch up with old friends in the field but also make exciting new connections. For these reasons, I am grateful to the FCAT for their supporting my continuing training.

Adelina Teoaca

5 archaeometabolomic identification is a scientific approach able to identify molecular changes in bones.

6 multi-proxy biomolecular and isotopic analyses identify the ratios of different isotopes in bones and teeth; using scientific knowledge about how they occur in nature to trace them back to the source that they come from, an archaeologist can use it to reconstruct ancient diet and population movements.

The *Inventorium sepulchrale* in Canterbury Cathedral Library

The Cathedral Library has an interesting collection of archaeological works published in the nineteenth century. Many of them were given by or associated with Charles Roach Smith (1806–1890), a founder member and first secretary of the British Archaeological Association and a frequent contributor to *Archaeologia Cantiana* in his later years. Roach Smith was a leading figure in organising the BAA's first annual conference, held in Canterbury in 1844. A highlight of the conference was a visit to Heppington to see the archaeological collections which had been made by Bryan Faussett from his excavations in East Kent in the previous century, but which had remained virtually

unknown until rediscovered by Roach Smith in 1841. Faussett thought that many of the finds were Roman but Roach Smith showed that they were in fact a significant collection of Anglo-Saxon items, including the famous Kingston brooch.

Roach Smith was closely involved in the subsequent history of the collections after the death of Bryan Faussett's great-grandson. The Society of Antiquaries and the Trustees of the British Museum refused to purchase the collections for the nation. Roach Smith collaborated with the Liverpool businessman Joseph Mayer who bought the entire collection with the intention of making the collection available to the public in his own museum, eventually giving it to the new National Museum in Liverpool (now the World Museum).

Joseph Mayer then asked Roach Smith to publish Bryan Faussett's excavation notes. The *Inventorium sepulchrale* appeared in 1856. It was published by subscription in an ordinary paper and a large paper issue. The list of subscribers to the volume includes the Chapter Library of Canterbury and the Mayor and Town Council of Canterbury. The Cathedral Library has two copies: shelfmark W2/Q-20-14 is presumably the Cathedral's subscription copy on ordinary paper. A large paper copy (shelfmark H/Z-1-8) was given in 1929 by the Rev P J Boyer, the rector of Barfreestone, who presumably acquired a copy because it includes many barrow sites excavated by Bryan Faussett in his parish.

Subscriptions for the volume came from many members of the aristocracy, county and local archaeological societies and libraries, as well as many private individuals. The Kent Archaeological Society is not one of those listed: it was not founded until the year after the book was published.

The Cathedral Library also has a copy of an article presented by its author Charles Roach Smith (shelfmark Pamph.108/15) which describes the visit to the Faussett collections at Heppington during the Canterbury congress of the British Archaeological Association in 1844. He goes on to describe the campaign to save the collections after the death of Faussett's great-grandson and the refusal of national bodies to buy the collections. After a sustained attack on the competence of the British Museum Trustees, Roach Smith concludes with praise for Joseph Mayer for saving the entire collection.

The *Inventorium sepulchrale* has been digitised on the Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/inventoriumsepul00faus>.

The Kingston Brooch can be viewed at <https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/artifact/kingston-brooch>.

David Wright has documented Faussett's life in *Bryan Faussett: Antiquary Extraordinary* Oxford, Archaeopress, 2015.

David Shaw, Cathedral Library volunteer



Festival walks 2023

Any account of this year's Festival Walks has to start with the weather! I cannot remember having to cancel any walks in the past but an amber weather-warning for Thursday 2 November meant that this year we had reluctantly to tell ticket-holders that we could not go ahead with Kerstin Müller's Jewish walks which had been planned for that day. Kerstin backstopped the first of Pauline Pritchard's walks round Bridge at the start of the festival and they both got soaked to the skin. Thankfully Pauline had better weather for her second walk, as did some other leaders, but many of our walks this year were conducted in heavy rain or at best drizzle.

Geoff Downer draws attention to different types of stone in the cathedral precincts.



A Moorish symbol associated with Somerset Maugham, included in all his later books, seen on the Literary Tour of King's School.

It was a great joy to welcome Paul Bennett back to lead a walk exploring Worthgate ward, one of four new offerings in 2023. The ever versatile Geoff Downer aims to produce a new walk each year as well as repeating one from the past. This time he told us about lost churches and chapels of south Canterbury, while also giving people another opportunity to learn about the building stones of Canterbury Cathedral.

Cathedral archivist Cressida Williams always has a good eye for anniversaries and this year she offered a walk on Elizabethan Canterbury, commemorating the queen's visit to the city to celebrate her 40th birthday in 1573. In view of the recent accession of King Charles, I produced a new walk on Canterbury in the reign of the first King Charles, as well

The outline of the 1525 gate at the junction of Burgate and Lower Bridge Street.



as repeating two 'golden oldies' on Victorian Canterbury and Strangers in Canterbury. I was delighted to be able to point out that, following recent road works, the outline of the 1525 Burgate is now much more clearly marked than it was in the past.

The continuing demand for our walks is reflected in the fact that, although most have been run before (and some are offered twice), all but five of the twenty-eight sold out. People who had been unable to buy tickets in previous years had the chance to learn about Dover with Keith Parfitt and about Folkestone with Liz Minter. Others seized the opportunity to see things in Canterbury they may have missed before, looking up at the skyline and building facades with Hubert Pragnell, or at cathedral graffiti and other 'fragments of the Past' with Nathalie Cohen. Some walks enabled participants to visit places which are normally inaccessible to the general public, notably Peter Henderson's exploration of the main King's School site, and of the old St Augustine's College. People who booked for his literary tour of the King's School were privileged to see manuscripts by writers as wide-ranging as the Brontës, Yeats, and Virginia Woolf.

The focus of many of our walks is the history of Canterbury – covering a wide-range of periods from the Romano-British city with Jake Weekes, to everyday life in late medieval times with Sheila Sweetinburgh, and a controversial politician of the 1900s with Ian Osterloh. In the past a highlight of Alison Hicks' walk, looking at the Trust's work on the city's religious houses, has been a visit to the Franciscan Friary, but we heard at the last minute that this would be closed to visitors. Nevertheless, Alison's redesigned version



Alison Hicks telling her group about the Trust's work on city friaries.

was described by one participant as a 'great walk', and similar comments were made about many other walks.

Festival walks are the Friends' major fund-raising event, normally raising over £2,000. Notwithstanding the cancellation of two of our walks (which we hope to reschedule), I anticipate that the sum raised this year will exceed £3,000. This is primarily due to the Festival's decision to increase the price of walks from £10.50 in 2022 to £13.50 in 2023! Alongside this, we increased the quota for some of our walks with the result that we sold around 500 tickets, almost the highest number ever. None of this would be possible without the commitment of a dedicated team of walk-leaders who give time and energy to devise and, where necessary, to amend their walks, and who, along with their stalwart backstops, turn out to lead them year after year, come fair weather or foul! Thank you all very much!

Doreen Rosman

EVENTS 2024

FCAT lectures with the Centre for Kent History and Heritage

January 25 at 7pm

Online using Zoom: details by email and on CAT website nearer the time

Excavations at Teynham, Kent

The excavation of a rare temple-mausoleum complex at Teynham in Kent during summer 2023 culminated with the recovery of an exceptional Romano-British sculpture depicting a Triton figure. This talk will provide the context to this exciting find and give a preliminary discussion of the archaeology recorded at this important site.

Richard Helm is a Senior Project Manager at the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

February 29 at 7pm

CCCU lecture theatre to be agreed; an email will be sent out nearer the date of the event and details will also be placed on the FCAT website, fcata.uk

The archaeology of the early printed book

The talk will look at the printed book as a physical object which holds traces of evidence about the circumstances of its creation and subsequent history. This will

include the early history of the invention of printing, the structure of the book trade in early modern England, and evidence of ownership of printed books in Canterbury. Some of his examples will draw on items from Canterbury Cathedral Library.

Dr David Shaw, vice-chair of CAT, is a specialist in the history of the book. He was Senior Lecturer in French at the University of Kent where his research focussed on the printed book in sixteenth-century France. He then became Secretary of the Consortium of European Research Libraries. He currently acts as a volunteer at the British Library, working on English printing up to 1800. He is also a volunteer at Canterbury Cathedral Archives and Library where he directed a project to catalogue the Cathedral Library's c. 13,000 books printed before 1801. He was Editor-in-Chief of a project at the Bibliographical Society to produce a catalogue of the books printed before 1701 in all the Anglican cathedrals of England and Wales (1985, 1998, now available online).

Saturday March 23 at 6pm

CCCU lecture theatre to be agreed; an email will be sent out nearer the date of the event and details will also be placed on the FCAT website, fcats.uk

The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture

Alison Hicks, Director of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, reviews the work of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust over the previous year. Joint event with the Canterbury History and Archaeology Society.

Thursday May 16 at 7pm

CCCU lecture theatre to be agreed; an email will be sent out nearer the date of the event and details will also be placed on the FCAT website, fcats.uk

Beyond the visual: digital sensory pasts

Digital approaches have opened up routes into exploring sensory pasts in new and exciting ways. This talk will discuss two approaches to opening up our understanding of sensorial experience of the past: auralisation and 3D printing, using case studies from Kent and further afield.

Dr Cat Cooper is a Senior Lecturer in Digital Humanities at Canterbury Christ Church University. Her research interests lie in digital approaches to studying the past, multisensory experiences and heritage studies. She delivers teaching across the humanities disciplines including GIS for archaeologists, digital literacy, heritage studies and incorporating digital methodologies into the humanities.

This is Dr Cooper's talk postponed from November 2023 on account of inclement weather.

Other Events

Medieval Canterbury Weekend 2024 Friday 26 April – Sunday 28 April

Old Sessions House lecture theatres

The Medieval Canterbury Weekend, organized by the Centre for Kent History & Heritage at Canterbury Christ Church University, returns for 2024 with a programme of 19 talks and its hallmark guided visits. Among the speakers coming to Canterbury are Dr Marc Morris, Dr Janina Ramirez, Professor Chris Woolgar, Professor Louise Wilkinson and Professor Mark Bailey. Audiences will be able to hear from experts about a wide range of topics including what we know about the rebels who followed Jack Cade, what it was like to live in a medieval urban house, why foliate heads ('Green Man' images) proliferate c.1400 and what was the relationship between the Italian Renaissance and England.

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. Once tickets go on sale, they can be purchased for individual talks and at discount for bulk purchases. There will be a special student discount for some lectures. Details should be on the CCCU Centre for Kent History and Heritage web pages by early December, including full details of the programme and booking details. Alternatively, once booking opens, if you want assistance please email: artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk or phone during office hours Monday to Thursday 01227 923690.

DONATIONS TO THE FRIENDS

Donations to the Friends of C-A-T are always welcome, whether in appreciation of on-line Zoom talks or more generally through a wish to support CAT. This can be done by bank transfer using the following details:

Account name: The Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Account number: 95413383 **Sort code:** 60-04-27

(Please use the reference "FCAT Donation" on the transaction)

OR

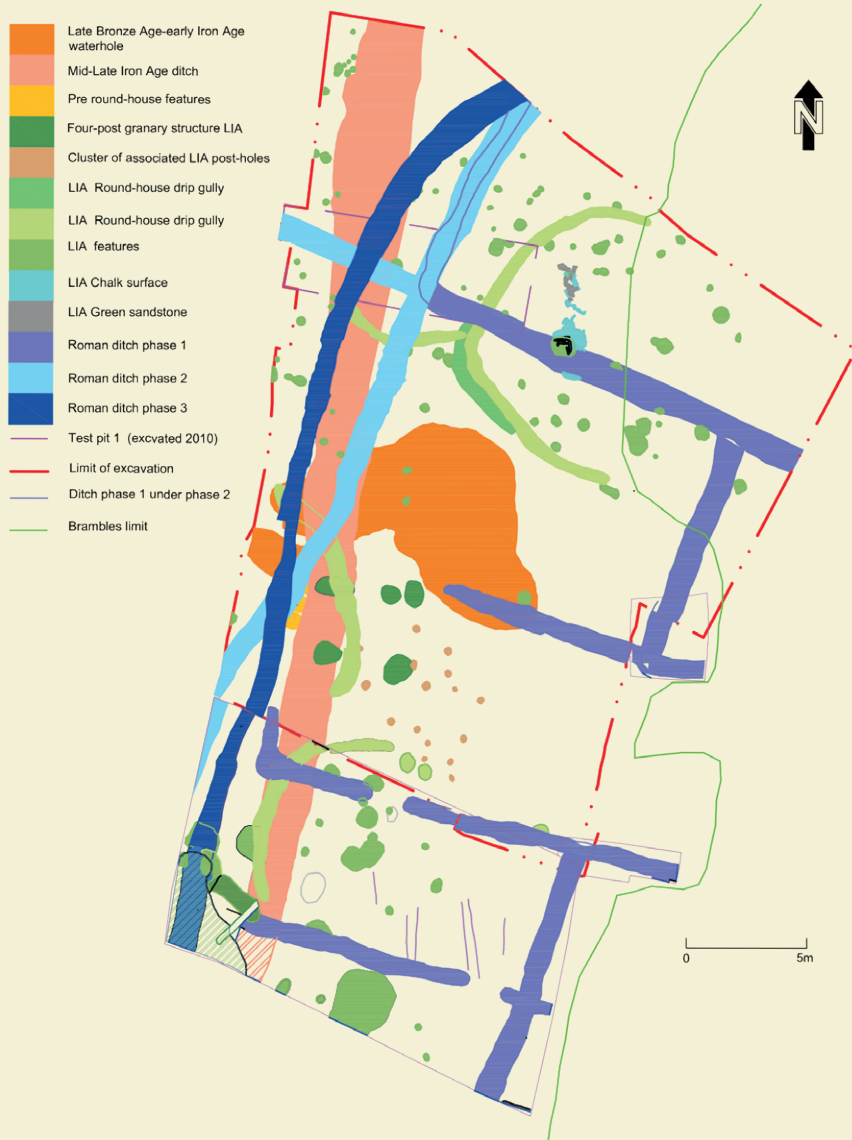
by sending a cheque made out to The Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Please send to:

FCAT Treasurer

c/o Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury

CT1 2LU

Thank you for any support you can give



East Wear Bay Project Season 2 2023 (see page 12).

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