

NEWSLETTER $C \cdot A \cdot T$

Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd Welcome to the Trust Newsletter. Keeping you updated with the latest news on site and in the office.

Innovation Park Medway

Burleigh Farm excavation Intestinal parasites at the Peugeot Garage site **Canterbury Cathedral Precincts:** Post-excavation Analysis

Reorganisation of the C·A·T Finds Archive Innovation Park Medway – outreach update Maison Dieu, Dover: Community Excavation



Burleigh Farm excavation

C-A-T Commercial



range of features dominated by shallow pits and ditches. While finds are scarce, the features seem to range in date from the late Neolithic/very early Bronze Age to the postmedieval period with sherds of decorated late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered together with worked flints. Evidence for potential metalworking in the vicinity of the site is formed by lumps of slag in a number of pits and post-holes where they

were utilised as post packing. A large intercutting pit complex may reveal more evidence for this industrial activity. Many of the features contain large quantities of charcoal, though their function presently remains unclear. Two animal burials have

Intestinal worm infections are infrequent in present-day

Britain but this was clearly not the case in the past. There is

abundant evidence for the prevalence of past infections from

eggs of various species that are preserved on archaeological

sites, notably in association with cess deposits and inhumation

burials. Identification of the parasites involved can provide valuable insights into the health, hygiene, sanitation, and

dietary practices of populations in the past. Examination of

parasite eggs from inhumation burials is particularly useful

since it provides data on prevalence rates of individual species

in specific groups of people. Communal cess deposits, although

often rich in parasite eggs, by their nature do not provide

Parasite samples taken from the pelvic region of Roman

inhumations at the Peugeot Garage site in 2015 were included

details on individual infections.





Left: Fish tapeworm

php?curid=87602830.

(Diphyllobothrium latum) egg Image: Stefan Walkowski https://

commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.

consumption or raw, undercooked, or under-cured freshwater fish, and tapeworm (Taenia) with the consumption of raw,

Canterbury Cathedral Precincts: Post-excavation Analysis

Over the last five years, multiple phases of excavation have taken place across the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral, as part of the Heritage lottery funded landscaping works. The initial phase of post-excavation work is now coming to an end. One part of the excavation, concentrated opposite the west door of the Christ Church, revealed parts of the medieval Archbishops' palace southernmost range; the main body of the palace lay farther north, with the Great Hall having been previously excavated by the Trust in 1982. Despite the scope of the excavation being limited to the necessary depth to allow for resurfacing, and in some areas not exceeding the post-medieval horizon, the excavations revealed, not far beneath the current ground level, the remains of three distinct

undercooked, or under-cured red meat. There were no records of whipworm (Trichuris), but it is possible that the generally poor preservation of organic material on the site may have discriminated against these. Many thanks to all those who took the parasite samples at the Peugeot Garage. Enid Alison, Environmental Manager * Ryan, H., Flammer, P G., Nicholson, R., Loe, L., Reeves, B., Allison E., Guy, C., Lopez Doriga, I., Waldron, T., Walker, D., Kirchelle, C., Larson, G., and Smith, A L. (2022) Reconstructing the history of helminth prevalence in the UK, *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, April 2022 https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0010291

(around 30–50 millilitres – a small minigrip bag rather than a sample bucket), of which about 5g is usually used for

extraction of eggs. Thirty-one out of 80 samples examined

from the Peugeot Garage site produced identifiable eggs.

The most common species, recorded from 27 individuals

was the roundworm (Ascaris), which when mature can reach

lengths of up to 35cm. Roundworms are transmitted by the

faecal-oral route and are still prevalent in parts of the world

where sanitation is poor. Other eggs identified from only

a small number of inhumations were of species that have

implications on diet and culinary practices of particular

individuals: Diphyllobothrium latum is associated with the

alignments of largely Caen stone-built walls.

The perimeter and initial construction of the medieval Archbishops'

palace, along with the current footprint of the Cathedral, was initiated in 1070 with the arrival of Lanfranc. The Archbishops' Palace saw

multiple phases of extensions, alteration and repair before it fell into

Although the construction cuts surrounding the walls were only visible in a few small segments, initial dating analysis suggests that

the earliest phases of construction, formed by the westernmost,

L-shaped wall, may date to between the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, as there is a density of datable activity relating to this period,

but no dating evidence was retrieved from below the construction cut. It may be roughly contemporary with either the construction of

the Great Hall and several of its adjacent buildings (1200-1285) or

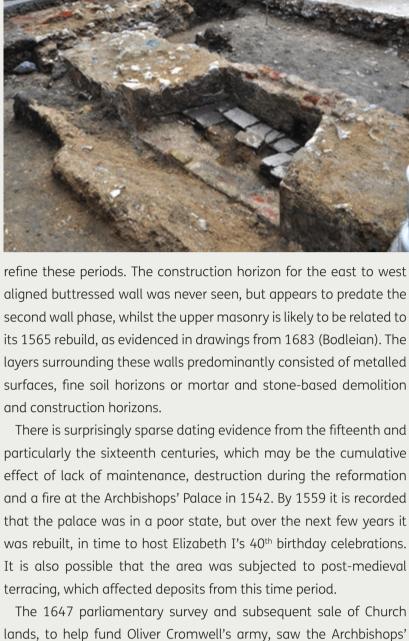
the early stages of the rebuilding of much of the Cathedral, except for

the north-west tower, (1337-1449). The second, eastern L-shaped

wall, appears to abut and post-dates this, and may be fourteenth

to fifteenth century in date. Hopefully, further specialist dating will

disuse and was eventually almost fully demolished.



Innovation Park Medway

We have recently completed a four-month strip, map and

Palace largely demolished and the land sold off to be used as tenements. Much of the red brick work alterations seen inserted into the medieval walls, including fireplaces, fragmented areas of brick floor as well as steps through window reveals, are likely to relate to this period, which appears to have maintain similar usage until 1812-32, when all the buildings opposite the west door were finally demolished. These included a small old stone tower, presumably constructed near to the south end of the easternmost wall, seen during the excavation, and possibly who's construction is attributed, by Leland, to Prior Goldstone I (1497-1517) The red brick structures either side of this tower are likely to be the barber's shop, as recorded by both Hasted and Rev. Gostling, which had been built up against and over the top of the stone tower and were considered by the early nineteenth century to be an eyesore. For the last two hundred years the area has largely remained an open space. Further excavation is expected to take place around the north-

west tower, once the scaffolding in this area has been removed.

Laura Mcardle, Project Officer

precision engineering, manufacturing and highly skilled support services. The park (split across two sites: northern and southern, providing over 60,000m² of commercial space) has just seen infrastructure work completed on the southern site, including the delivery of drainage, power and utilities. Infrastructure work has just started on the northern site, with work expected to be completed in spring 2023. The development area occupies one of the grass airstrips at the airport and covers an area of approximately 13 hectares. The airport was established in 1933 and the Short Brothers took over the airfield in 1934-5. The Short Stirling, a four-

engine heavy bomber, was manufactured at the site. On 15 August 1940 the airfield was bombed by the Luftwaffe; the

Such was the potential for unexploded ordnance (UXO) at

the site, that the first phase of archaeological works comprised

a watching brief during investigations carried out by SafeLane

Global Limited, UXO specialists. A number of bomb craters

were identified, in addition to the remains of decommissioned

Archaeological features, largely representing boundary ditches, pits and post-holes, were identified across much of the site. Analysis of the results is yet to take place, but we

pipe-bombs. Fortunately, no live bombs were encountered!

factory, the runway and other buildings were hit.



The in-situ base of a pottery vessel

containing flints. The vessel has

A pit containing large fragments

of early Iron Age pottery dated c 800-600 BC.

been dated *c* 800–400 BC

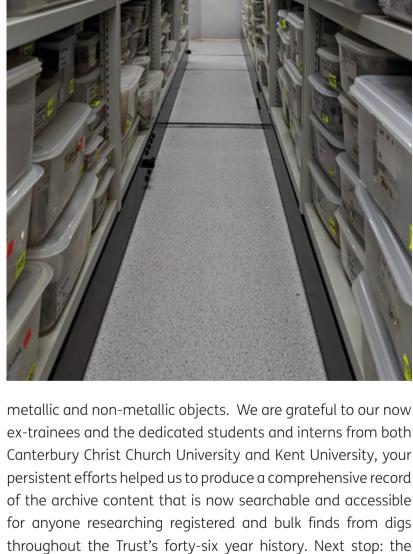
(early to middle Iron Age).

Scale 0.1m.

think that the earliest activity may date to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age period, with activity continuing into the early Roman period. Recent discoveries, made a short distance to the south-east of the development area, identified a settlement of similar date and the features recorded on the present site may represent associated agricultural activity. Post-medieval ditches, including one that once marked the parish boundary, were also investigated. We hope that post-excavation analysis will shed more light on these discoveries and contribute to a wider understanding of prehistoric and Roman land-use in this area. Well done to the C·A·T team for coping with difficult conditions through the winter months on this exposed site. Grateful thanks are extended to FM Conway, the Principal Contractor at the site, who provided plant and welfare facilities.

Tania Wilson, Project Manager





Adelina Teoaca, Finds and Archive Manager Rosalind Mocroft, Finds and Archive Assistant

Paper Archive!

Innovation Park Medway – outreach update elsewhere in this newsletter) and to talk about all aspects of archaeology. Artefacts from the site, and the Rochester area, will be on display. There will be opportunities to design an Iron Age coin, as well as a drawing workshop with our Artist-in-Residence, Bryan Hawkins. The one-day event will take place on Thursday, 28 July at the Guildhall Museum and is aimed at a family audience. A great excuse to visit this lovely museum. Also coming up . . . We are excited to announce an art exhibition to be held at Rochester Art Gallery from October 2022 to January 2023. Entitled The Ghosts of Other Things. Art, Archaeology and The Rochester Airport Archaeological Dig 2021, Bryan Hawkins writes "The site of Canterbury Archaeological Trust's dig, the starting point for this exhibition, spans thousands of years of human activity. The exhibition's use of Art, Archaeology and Archive material evokes histories, mysteries, stories and ghosts". Artwork inspired by this theme and created by local residents will form part of the exhibition. We hope you will be able to pay it a visit. Tania Wilson, Project Manager



This Anglo-Scandinavian knife

the latest find to be added to the

unlockingourpast.co.uk)

online showcase.

Coming up in July . . . We will be taking part in a joint event with the Guildhall Museum in Rochester. Archaeologists will be on hand to talk about our discoveries at Innovation Park Medway (some of these are discussed Maison Dieu, Dover: Community Excavation

Volunteer archaeologists working alongside C·A·T's Keith

Parfitt and Andy Macintosh discovered a host of exciting

finds during Dover District Council's recent History Diggers community excavation at the town's Maison Dieu. The dig,

organised by Martin Crowther of Dover Museum, took place

outside a blocked-up doorway to the historic medieval stone

C-A-T Outreach

As mentioned in the last newsletter, Andy Macintosh and

Frances Morgan visited Temple Mill Primary School and St.

Andrew's school in Rochester recently. The visits linked in

with the Key Stage 2 curriculum subject of Prehistory, and the

children had the opportunity to handle real finds and replicas

of objects from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. These

school visits form part of a programme of outreach funded

by Medway Council and linked to our fieldwork at the site of

the new, Innovation Park Medway, located next to Rochester

Airport. The site will provide over 60,000m² of commercial

space and create 3000 jobs in the area. Find out more about

The outreach programme also includes a series of blogs

which we hope to feature on our News page shortly. These

will present a more personal view of the archaeologist's

the development here: innovationparkmedway.com

experiences of the site.

in July and September, please visit maisondieudover.org.uk. Martin Crowther (Engagement Officer, Maison Dieu)

the Heritage Lottery funded Reawakening the Maison Dieu project to conserve and transform this Grade 1 listed building.

For further information about this exciting project and its

action-packed activity programme, including two further digs



Mini dig finds included a pig jawbone, repro Roman statue and Victorian toothbrush.



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Medieval glass including flower design top left, and fragment of

green glass, right.

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Constructionline

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hall. Artefacts were recovered that offered a fascinating glimpsed of the early history of the building, including carved fragments of window tracery, glazed Tudor floor tiles, sherds of pottery and numerous animal bones. The dig was part of