



Detail from the new Historical Map of Canterbury to AD1907. See centre pages.

SPRING 2021  
**Nº 114**

## FCAT Committee


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



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

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

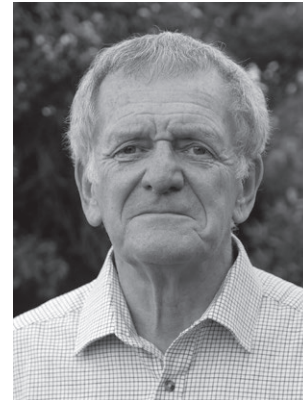




**Please note**  
 Donation suggested in support of the Trust for all talks:  
 FCAT members £2; non-members £3; registered  
 students and C-A-T staff very welcome without charge.

**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,

I trust that you have been keeping well and staying safe during the winter lockdown. Hopefully by the time that this newsletter reaches you the situation will have improved, the vaccine programme will be continuing to roll out and we will have a little more freedom. At least the days will be getting longer and perhaps we will be able to look forward to more time in the countryside and indeed coming face to face with heritage sites beyond our immediate locality, although we may well have to put on hold expeditions to further-flung places for some time.

While C-A-T staff have been continuing on-site during the vicissitudes of the Covid and the winter, they, and others, have been continuing to think about what it all means. This newsletter perhaps underlines that archaeology is about much more than just the collection of data. It is about synthesis and developing understanding of our past. We have fascinating pieces about the unique concentration of medieval sunken-featured buildings in Kent, particularly in the east of the county, and about how garnets found their way into sixth- and seventh-century Kentish jewelry. It is also really good to be able to see years of painstaking investigations expressed in an Urban Archaeological Database for Dover and a new Historical Map for Canterbury. Both places have such rich stories to tell and when we now walk their streets perhaps we can picture more clearly their histories. Do buy your copy of the wonderful new Canterbury map!

While we have missed seeing Friends in person over the winter, it has been good to keep in touch by means of our talks on Zoom and it has been pleasing to see excellent attendances, with us being able to be there from the comfort of our homes rather than having to battle the elements outside. And we have had some really excellent talks. It is important to remember that a prime objective of the Friends is to support the work of the Trust, and while the Trust's staff have been continuing, amid the many challenges of social distancing and furlough, with their fieldwork and report writing (witness Alison Hick's presentation in her Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture), the Friends have been missing income in the absence of donations at live lectures. If you have been attending the Zoom talks (or indeed even if you haven't) and would like to make a donation to the Friends then the preferred way would be to make an online payment to The Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (sort code 60-04-27, account no 95413383, reference 'talks donation'); alternatively please send a cheque to the Treasurer, The Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, CT1 2LU. Such donations really help the Trust in these challenging times.



Beyond C·A·T my archaeological world has also been very much framed, besides books and journals, by online coverage and certainly as we have progressed from one lockdown to another we have seen the rise of the Zoom lecture and I have been able to attend some very interesting meetings and indeed conferences that I would never have been able to get to in person but I do very much miss the face to face interaction of the live presentation. I will look forward to seeing you all in person before too long.

*John Williams, Chair FCAT*

## Dear Friends

After an autumn of slight optimism about where the pandemic was heading, winter saw us returned once again into lockdown and uncertainty. From an archaeological perspective, however, life has continued, albeit in a somewhat strange manner. Mask-wearing and social distancing represent the new norm, but the Trust offices are occupied and teams continue to work on a variety of fieldwork projects.

Many of the fieldwork team are engaged at Thanet Parkway on the Isle of Thanet. A small piece about the excavation appears later in this newsletter, whilst a fuller account will be possible once the excavation is complete in April. Suffice to say here that the team has been incredible, working in the most appalling conditions of pouring rain and mud, only being scuppered by a week of snow and frozen surface water.

The former Barrett's car showroom close to Westgate Towers in Canterbury has been another site of archaeological excavation, prior to the start of development work. Towards the rear of the site, away from St Peter's Street, lie medieval building remains comprising remnants of clay floors and walls. Further afield, a small team undertook a field evaluation in Littlehampton, West Sussex. Eighteen evaluation trenches were cut, at one end of the site revealing a medieval/post-medieval trackway and a small number of pits, and at the other end a pit containing Neolithic flint.

Building recording has been ongoing, including another phase of work at Christ Church Gate, on the southern fringe of the Cathedral precincts, whilst the monument is undergoing renovation and cleaning works. The works have provided an opportunity to record further elements of the standing structure.

The new C·A·T web site is now live and can be found at [www.canterburytrust.co.uk](http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk). It has been designed to be more user friendly and streamlined than the old site, with some striking images of the Trust's work and activities. With three sections – C·A·T Commercial, C·A·T Archives and C·A·T Outreach (which includes the Friends), each with its own distinct but related logo – the design should ensure that it will be easier for people to find what they are looking for, whether they be commercial

clients, researchers, volunteers or someone who just wants to see something of the range of work the Trust undertakes.

Except for Thanet Parkway, which has provided an opportunity to present social media posts of ongoing work in the field, outreach work over the winter has largely been office-based, as it generally would during any normal year. *Unlocking Our Past*, a new web site designed to showcase many of the Trust's outstanding finds in a diverse and accessible way, is nearing completion. The project, funded by Historic England's Covid-19 Emergency Response Fund, has involved staff training and the purchase of new equipment, which has given the Trust the opportunity to create innovative, engaging and accessible on-line content. Once launched, the site will be accessible from the Trust's general website.

*Alison Hicks, Director*



Since November 2020, excavation has been occurring at Thanet Parkway, the site of a new railway station on the Isle of Thanet. Covering an area of 2.7 hectares, the excavation is projected to run through until the spring. The ground is being stripped in two halves, with the busier part being investigated first. As was indicated by the evaluation, the archaeology on the site is so far dominated by late Iron Age and/or Roman ditches, some of which form enclosures.

To date we have identified the continuation of a north-south aligned hollow-way, along with numerous ditches which had been previously recorded immediately north of the site during the construction of the East Kent Access Road. Numerous enclosures and structures and other features flank the hollow-way. The structures comprise irregular, sometimes shallow scoops in the ground accompanied by post-settings. We are only just beginning to excavate these features, but a Roman date and domestic character

Pit containing millstones and large flint nodules.



Filming for outreach - with the pit now full of water.



is suggested by finds, among which are an iron knife, a loom-weight and Roman pottery, including Samian vessels and finewares. To the south of the site is a further hollow-way, this one having an east-west alignment. Other interesting features are a chalk-lined tank and a large pit containing flint nodules and millstones.

Despite being well-drained, the site is struggling to cope with the amount of water we are currently experiencing. The team continue to do a great job in these difficult conditions, and Storms Bella and Christoph have done their best to enhance our Heras fencing skills (extra thanks are extended to those who came to site during the Christmas break to reinstate fencing).

*Tania Wilson*

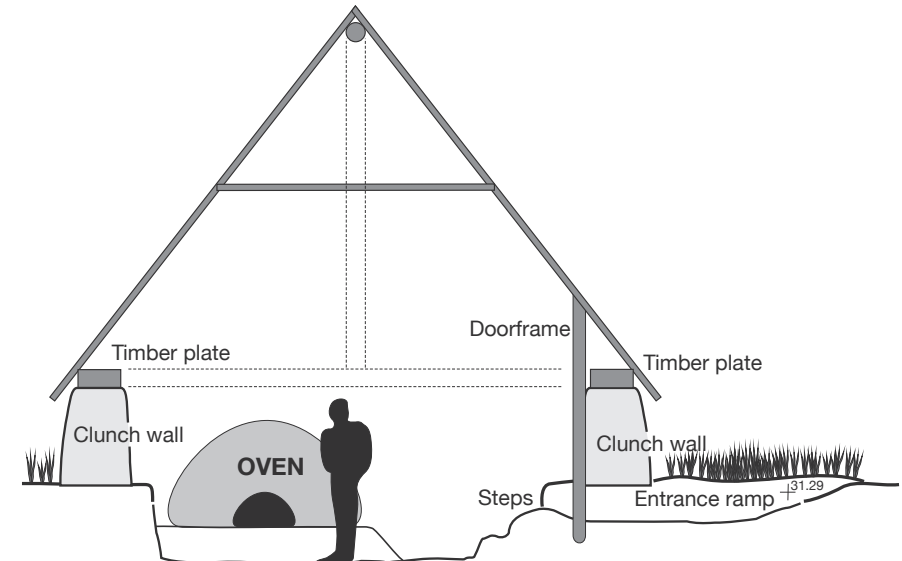


A very wet site.

# The medieval sunken-featured buildings from Thanet Earth

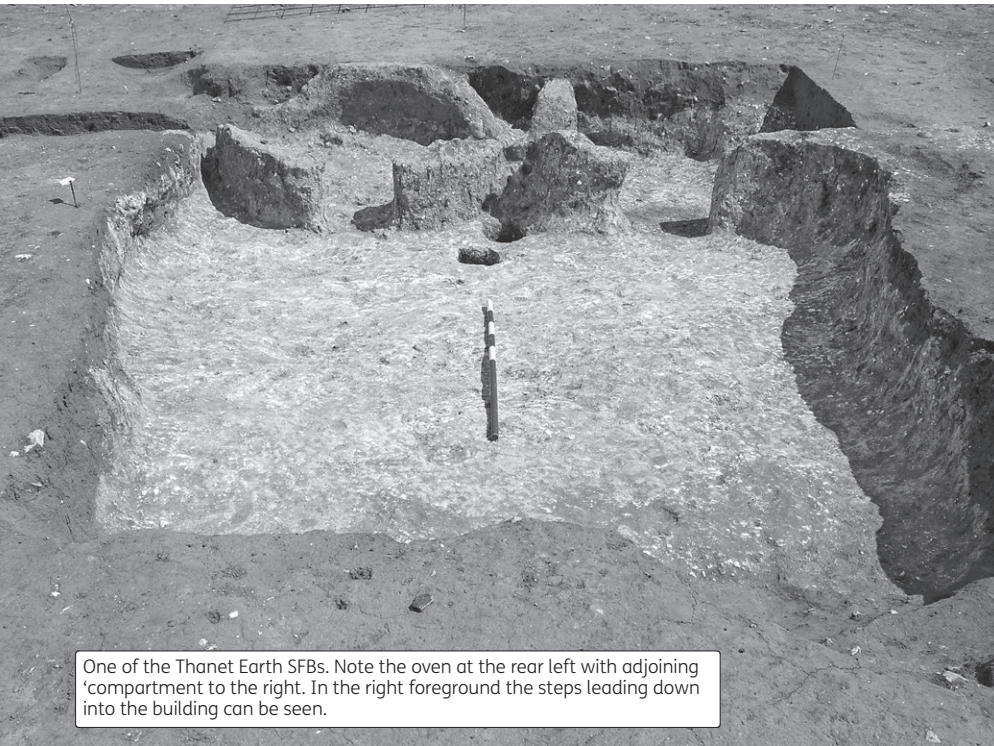
Excavation in advance of the construction of the huge glasshouses at Thanet Earth on the Isle of Thanet was the largest dig yet undertaken by the Trust. The works stretched over five years between 2007 and 2012; the developers shifted around 740,000 m<sup>3</sup> of chalk subsoil to provide a flat base for the new glasshouses and the archaeological team ended up excavating some 47 hectares (around 500,000 m<sup>2</sup>), recording around 13,500 layers and features dating from the Mesolithic through to World War II. Subsequent analysis of the stratigraphic records and the rich assemblage of finds from the dig resulted in the production in 2019 of a report that matched the scale of the excavation; 500,000 words spread over six volumes, with 319 figures, 385 plates and 241 tables. Work on a more summary account will be undertaken in 2021/2022 with the aim of producing something more digestible for the average reader.

Prior to development, this part of Thanet (a little to the north of the village of Monkton) was largely featureless grassland, but archaeology showed that the landscape had changed significantly over the millennia. In the medieval period, for example the land was divided up into a series of enclosures marked out by ditches — around 50 such enclosures were recorded at Thanet Earth. Scattered amongst these enclosures (often



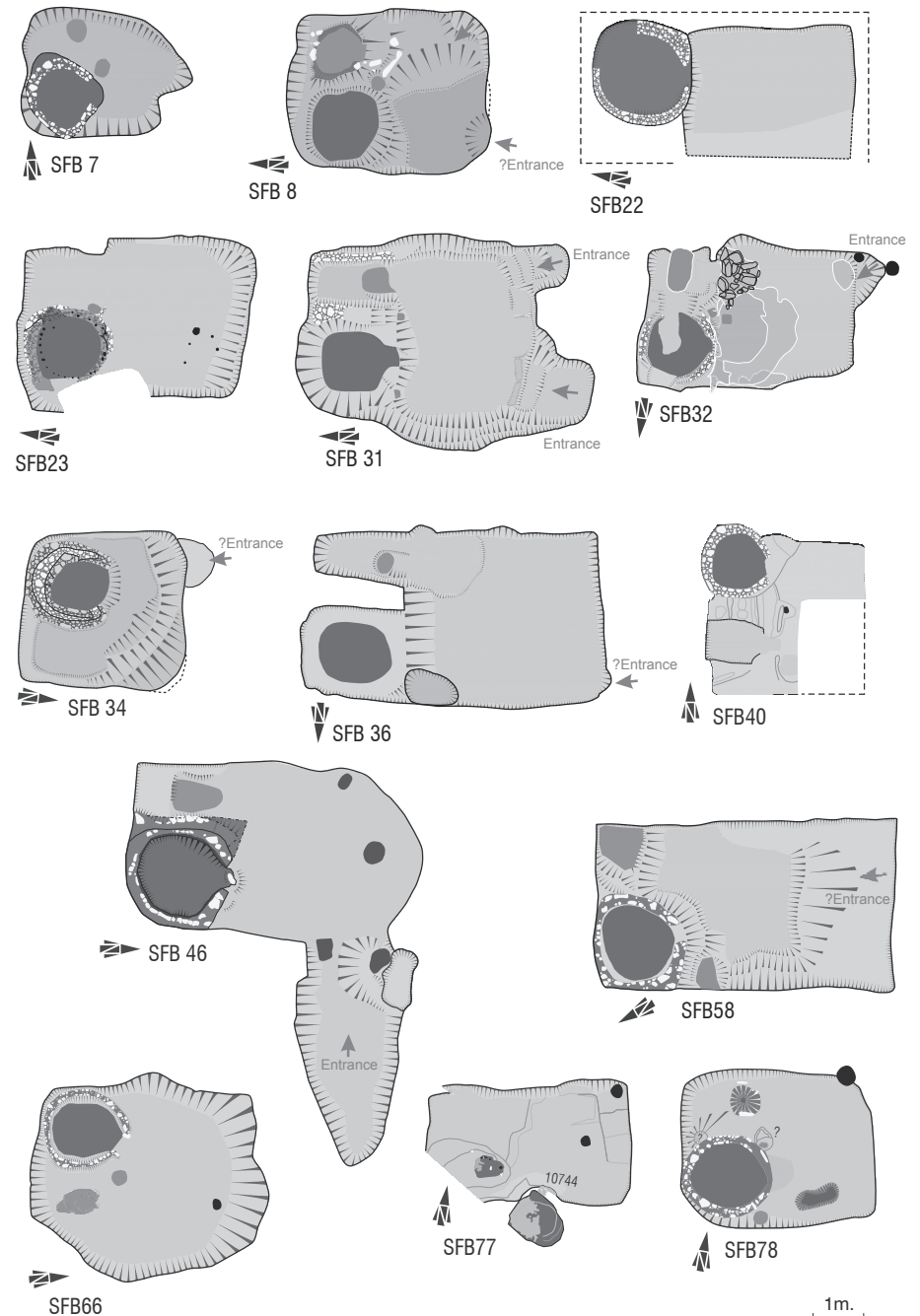
Cross section through a medieval sunken-featured building (based on SFB 41).





One of the Thanet Earth SFBs. Note the oven at the rear left with adjoining 'compartment' to the right. In the right foreground the steps leading down into the building can be seen.

set in the corner) were around 70 'sunken-featured buildings' (SFBs), evidenced by square or rectangular pits around 4–6m long and 3–4.5m wide. It was clear that these features were not simple rubbish pits. They were often fitted out with internal features that made it clear that the flat base of the pit was a working surface. Many possessed a large circular oven around 1.6–2m in diameter set in one corner. These consisted of a raft of flint overlain by a layer of clay, surrounded by a wall of 'clunch' that itself formed the base of a hemispherical dome, much of which survived to the depth of the cut, with a stokehole and presumably a flue or vent at its apex (though this of course did not survive archaeologically). 'Clunch' is a mix of broken up chalk, clay and sometimes straw which forms a stiff paste from which walls and simple bricks can be made. It is similar in many respects to 'cob', which was used for constructing rural buildings until relatively recent times. To the side of the ovens was often a small compartment, also built of clunch, that showed signs of burning. The ovens are normally interpreted as being for baking bread; wood and other combustible materials (such as chaff) were set alight in the main chamber, and when the oven reached a suitable temperature, the ashes were raked out and the bread loaves inserted. Wheat and barley were the most common amongst the charred plant remains recovered from these features, which perhaps supports this interpretation.



Type 1 sunken-featured buildings.





Excavating one of the SFB ovens at Thanet Earth.

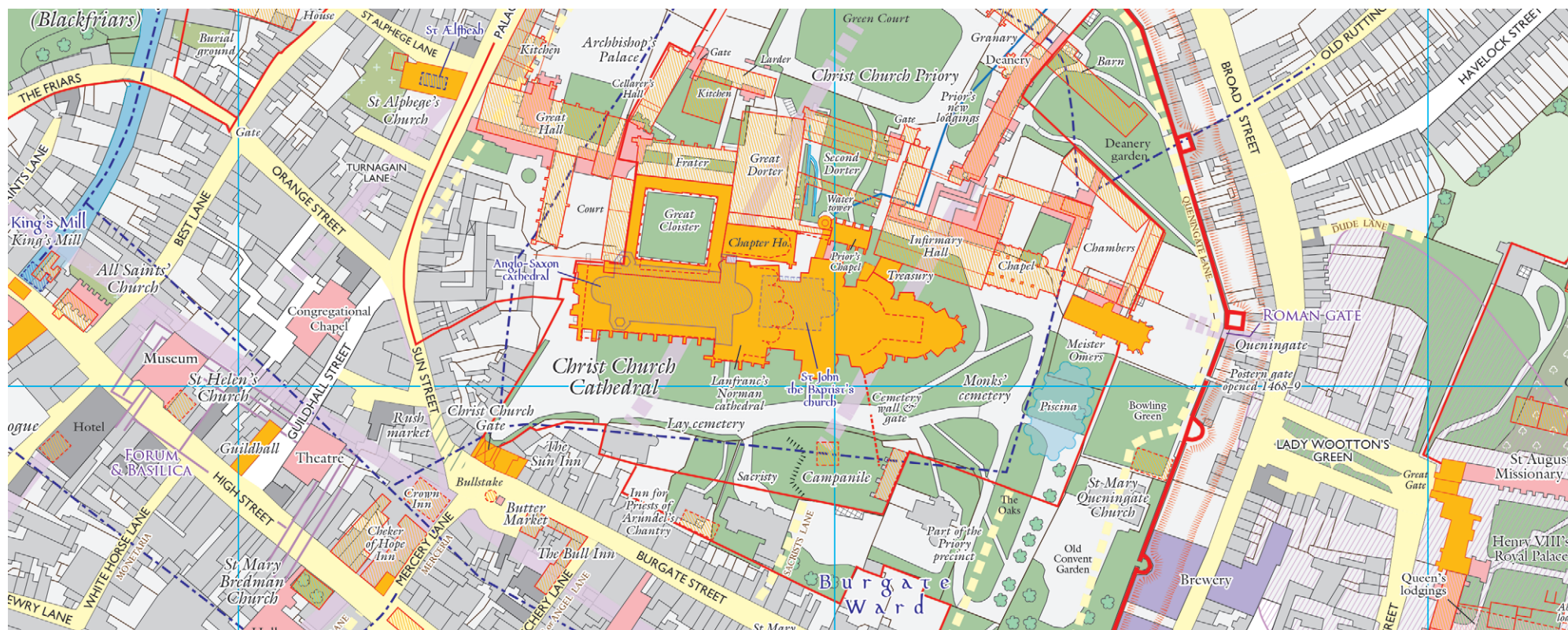
The SFBs varied in depth, depending on the degree of truncation, but it is thought that originally they were between 0.5 and 1m deep, meaning that there must have been some kind of superstructure if people were to work inside them. It seems most likely that the structures were continued upwards by simple clunch walls, topped by a simple timber pitched roof (there were no gable post-holes indicative of a more substantial timber superstructure). The structures were entered via a sloping ramp or a series of steps cut into the natural chalk in one corner; often a pair of postholes flanking the entrance suggested a doorframe of some kind.

Why were these structures built in such a way? Current thinking is that this was a strategy to save on the use of timber, which at that time would have been a relatively expensive resource. The excavation of the pit would itself have provided the chalk and clay required for making the clunch used to create the side walls and internal features, effectively making much of the building 'free'. Although the sunken-featured buildings at Thanet Earth are of a range and variety not yet seen anywhere else in Britain, other examples are known elsewhere in Kent, such as those at Acol and Star Lane (near Manston in Thanet), Ickham and Chilham close to Canterbury, Chestfield near Herne Bay and a group of eight SFBs was found in the A2 works at Gravesend. It is notable, however, that this phenomenon is restricted to Kent, particularly the northern littoral zone. They have not been found elsewhere in Britain, nor on the near continent in France or the Low Countries. It is not yet known why this seemingly practical and economical construction technique has such a limited spatial and chronological distribution, nor what the origins of the technique might be. There are some similarities with the more widespread Anglo-Saxon sunken-features structures (*Grübenhäuser*) and structures at the second-century AD Roman settlement at Monkton-Mount Pleasant (not far from Thanet Earth), but it is hard to imagine that this building technique would lie dormant over centuries, yet knowledge of the idea be somehow handed down from generation to generation. Some scholars have looked to eastern and central Europe, where a very similar building tradition was commonplace in the second half of the first millennium AD in the Ukraine, Slovakia, Bohemia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Others have (less convincingly) pointed to Scandinavian sunken-featured structures at Lindholm

Høje (North Jutland), Oslo, Tonsberg and Trondheim, as well as the 'pit-houses' with stone-built ovens dating to the late ninth to eleventh century in Iceland. Attractive though these potential parallels might be, there is as yet no explanation how such a building tradition could have been transmitted across great stretches of Europe with no examples being found in-between, nor why the tradition did not spread further across Britain. There is much more work to be done before the full story of Kent's medieval sunken-featured buildings can be told.

Peter Clark





## A new Historical Map for Canterbury!

Since the Ordnance Survey, in collaboration with C-A-T and others, published the *Historical Map and Guide to Roman and Medieval Canterbury* in 1990, archaeological and historical research has revealed so much more about the city and its development. As many of you know, a team from C-A-T, including Paul Bennett, the Outreach Team and myself, has been working with Jackie Eales and Alex Kent of Canterbury Christ Church University and Caroline Baron and cartographer Giles Darkes of the Historic Towns Trust, to produce a new historical map of the city. The work has been generously supported by the Friends and individuals among the Friends (you know who you are and we thank you!), as well as the Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society, Canterbury Historical Association, the Aurelius and Oldham Trusts, and others.

Now with the printers, the map is in full colour in the very fine Historic Towns Trust house style (extract above at actual size). On the reverse there is an illustrated gazetteer of significant archaeology, buildings and streets. A wonderful addition is the reproduction of a beautiful, previously unpublished, early seventeenth-century map of the City held in the Canterbury Cathedral Archives. A short essay on the topographical development of

Roman Canterbury takes account of the most recent findings and interpretations, with three accompanying phase maps. There is also an interesting overview of the twenty centuries of Canterbury.

The *Historical Map of Canterbury to AD1907* shows this history superimposed on a background map of Canterbury in the early twentieth century — before the destruction of the Second World War and later redevelopment changed parts of its core. Highlights of the map itself would have to include the relative forms and locations of the Anglo-Saxon and later cathedrals and structures within the cathedral precinct; but there is much, much more to explore; for example how did the Roman street plan and public buildings relate to the later city?

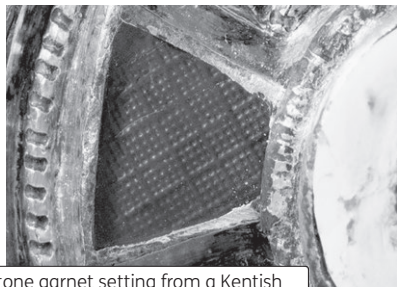
The new *Historical Map of Canterbury to AD1907* (ISBN 978-0-9934698-8-6) should be obtainable from 12th April 2021, at £9.99 (RRP), from your local bookshop or online. Please buy at least one map each – the project continues as we now move on to the development of an Historic Towns Atlas for Canterbury, which will partly be funded from map sales. For more about Historic Towns Atlases see [www.historictownsatlas.org.uk](http://www.historictownsatlas.org.uk)

Jake Weekes



# 'The Land of Gems'

## Sri Lanka, Garnets and Kent's Diverse Past



Keystone garnet setting from a Kentish disc brooch.

I have recently been corresponding about garnets with Dr Wijerathne Bohingamuwa and colleagues, of the Department of History and Archaeology at the University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka. Garnets should be well known to all Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, or to any student of Anglo-Saxon Kent. These distinctive, dark red gems adorned many works of Kentish jewellers made during the sixth and seventh centuries AD.

The gold pendant from Cranmer House that the Trust's logo is based on is inlaid with almost 100 carefully cut garnets, and readers of this newsletter will remember the recent discovery of a garnet-inlaid Kentish disc brooch that featured in Newsletter 110.

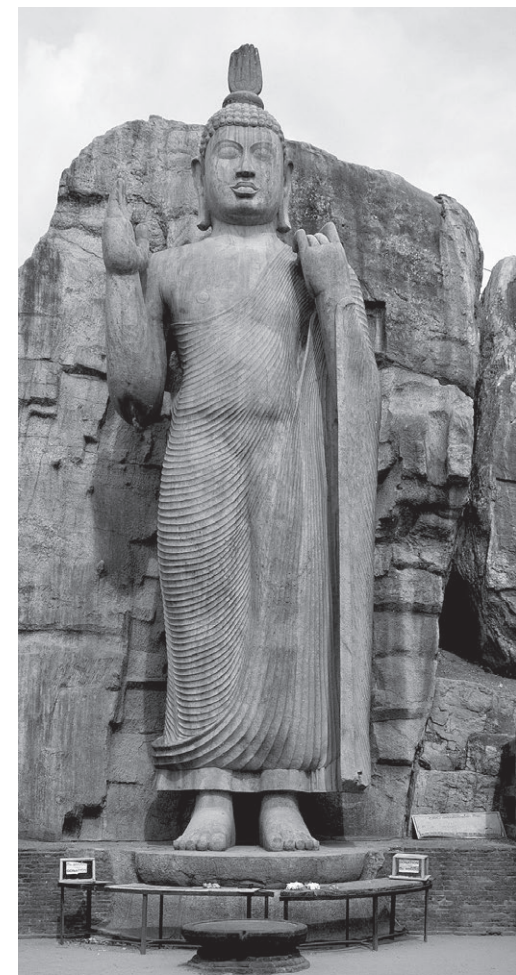
During the fifth to seventh century, garnet-inlaid metalwork was produced around the North Sea coastal zone, including in other early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Some of the most accomplished examples were found in the ship burial at Sutton Hoo Mound 1, which recently featured in the Netflix film 'The Dig'. But it was Kentish crafters who first made widespread use of garnets in England, adopting the practice from their Merovingian counterparts around AD 500. Eventually, Kentish jewellers managed to produce some remarkably sophisticated works of garnet-inlay, often exceeding in execution and complexity equivalent Frankish work. Indeed, much of the garnet-inlaid metalwork found elsewhere in Anglo-Saxon England may well have been produced in Kentish workshops.

But where did the garnets come from? European sources in Bohemia and Scandinavia were exploited during the seventh century. But most, if not all, of the almandine garnets inlaid on Frankish and North Sea coastal zone metalwork of the fifth and sixth centuries appears to have come from India or the island nation of Sri Lanka. The latter is believed to be the primary source. Sri Lanka was well-known in the ancient world as a source of gems, including not only garnets but also more precious stones such as blue sapphires, rubies and amethysts. Nearly 25% of Sri Lanka's terrain is gem-bearing, with garnets widely found there, both inland and in garnet-bearing sands on the southern coast (Bohingamuwa and Gunasena 2018, 105-106). The ancient names of Sri Lanka in several languages (*Ratnadvipa* in Indian, *Jerizat-al-Yequt* in Arabic, and

*Pao-Chu* in Chinese sources) all mean 'the land of gems.' The first historical king of Sri Lanka was Vijaya (ruled circa 543-505 BC), and from his time onwards the island's rulers sent prestigious royal gift packages that included precious and semi-precious stones to foreign royal courts (*ibid*, 104).

It seems that supplies of garnets from Sri Lanka were reaching the Merovingian Franks by the late fifth century AD, with supplies continuing until disruption in the early seventh century (probably caused by the terrible Byzantine-Sasanian War of AD 602-628 which greatly weakened both empires). What was Sri Lanka like in this time? The Middle Anuradhapura period of Sri Lankan history spanned the mid-fifth to late seventh century AD, encompassing the main period when supplies of garnets were reaching north-western Europe. This period was defined by rule by the royal house of Moriya, which was founded by King Dhatusena (r. AD 455-473), who led a resistance against the Tamil Pandyan dynasty. Dhatusena claimed the kingship from 455 and won a final victory over his rivals in 459, when he was crowned as King of Sri Lanka, taking Anuradhapura as his capital. Dhatusena's reign was famous for the construction of eighteen great irrigation tanks, some of which were inter-connected and covered an area of 6,380 acres, as well as an irrigation canal, the Yodha Ela. His reign also saw the erection of the Avukana Buddha statue, a 13-metre-high statue of Gautama Buddha, which still stands to this day. Certainly, late fifth-century Sri Lanka was a wealthy and sophisticated place, at a time when the state that would become the kingdom of Kent was only just beginning to emerge from the ruin of post-Roman Britain.

What was the likely journey that garnets took from Sri Lanka to reach Kent in the fifth and sixth centuries? We can't be sure of the precise route, and indeed it is possible that there was more than one. But the journey must have commenced along the ancient maritime trade routes of the Indian Ocean, sometimes referred to as the Maritime Silk Road and continued from



The Avukana Buddha. Image by Carlos Delgado – Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35416190>.



there, by ship along either the Red Sea to Coptic Egypt (at that time under the control of the Byzantine Empire) or via the Persian Gulf to lands controlled by the Sassanid Empire (it has been suggested that at least some garnets found in Kent may have passed through Sassanid workshops: Jo Ahmet pers. comm.). Either way, the garnets most likely passed into the hands of the Byzantine elite, and from there reached the Merovingian elite, perhaps via riverine travel along the Danube and the Rhine. Kent's close relationship with the Merovingians meant that it was in a favoured position to receive both finished objects bearing garnet-inlays as well as loose garnets (whether raw or worked) with which to adorn locally produced prestige items.

It is generally assumed, probably correctly, that a garnet would pass through several hands on its journey from Sri Lanka to Kent, and therefore that nobody in sixth-century Kent would ever have gazed on the like of the Avukana Buddha statue. Probably. But we should not under-estimate the capacity of individuals to make very long-distance journeys in the past. The inhabitants of early medieval Europe certainly had heard of India (and probably also of Sri Lanka, 'the land of gems'). There was believed to be a Christian community, centred around a shrine dedicated to St Thomas, in southern India, and the Frankish sixth century chronicler, Gregory of Tours, was able to describe the shrine since he knew a monk who claimed to have travelled there. Later, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that in the year AD 833, King Alfred the Great despatched Sigehelm and Æthelstan to carry alms first to Rome, but then to the shrines of St Thomas and St Bartholomew in India, though it is not known whether they succeeded in this journey (see <https://www.caitlingreen.org/2019/04/king-alfred-and-india.html> for a discussion of this embassy). So, we should not completely rule out the possibility that someone may have travelled all the way from sixth-century Kent to Sri Lanka, or *vice versa*. And certainly, the latest (and ongoing) genetic studies have revealed at least one individual with non-European ancestry buried in seventh-century Kent, further demonstrating that long-distance travel was not unknown.

It has in any case been a pleasure to reach out, if only virtually, to colleagues in modern Sri Lanka and find that we have research interests in common, something that we all hope to build upon further in the future. This work has been part of a project by Canterbury Archaeological Trust to create a new online resource, 'Kent's Diverse Past', which should go live in the next month or so. The aim is to allow people to explore the many connections that exist between Kent's archaeology and pre-modern history and the wider world. These connections stretch not only across Europe, but also to Africa and Asia. Understanding this fact enriches Kent's past for all those today who call the county home, whether their roots here are old or new.

*Andrew Richardson*

#### References

Bohingamuwa, W, and Gunasena, K (2018) 'Sri Lankan Garnet and Garnet Beads in the Indian Ocean Maritime Trade.' In *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka* 63, Issue II (2018), 103-134.

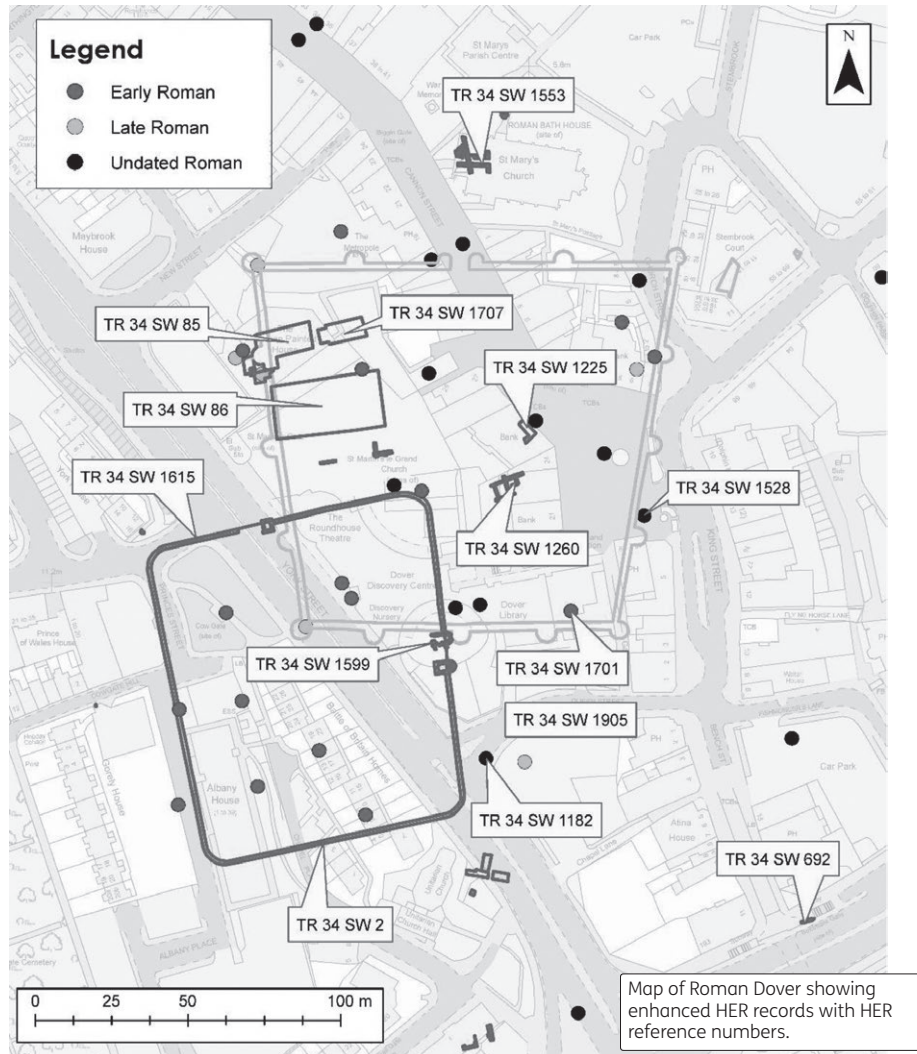
## Dover Urban Archaeological Database and Archaeological Characterisation

Readers of this newsletter will be well aware of the great archaeological importance of Dover. As the closest point to the continent, Dover has been central to the transmission of ideas, goods and people between continental Europe and England, most famously demonstrated by the Dover Bronze Age boat, by the Roman forts and its massive medieval and post medieval fortifications.

Much of Dover's archaeological resource cannot be seen, being buried beneath the ground or sometimes hidden within the structures of buildings. It is only encountered when the ground is disturbed or buildings modified, usually by new development or during utilities' works. At such times it is essential that developers, planners and archaeological curators have access to high quality data about the location of known archaeological deposits so that an assessment can be made of the likelihood of encountering further remains and the best strategy adopted to avoid doing so, or if unavoidable, to minimize the impact of the development.

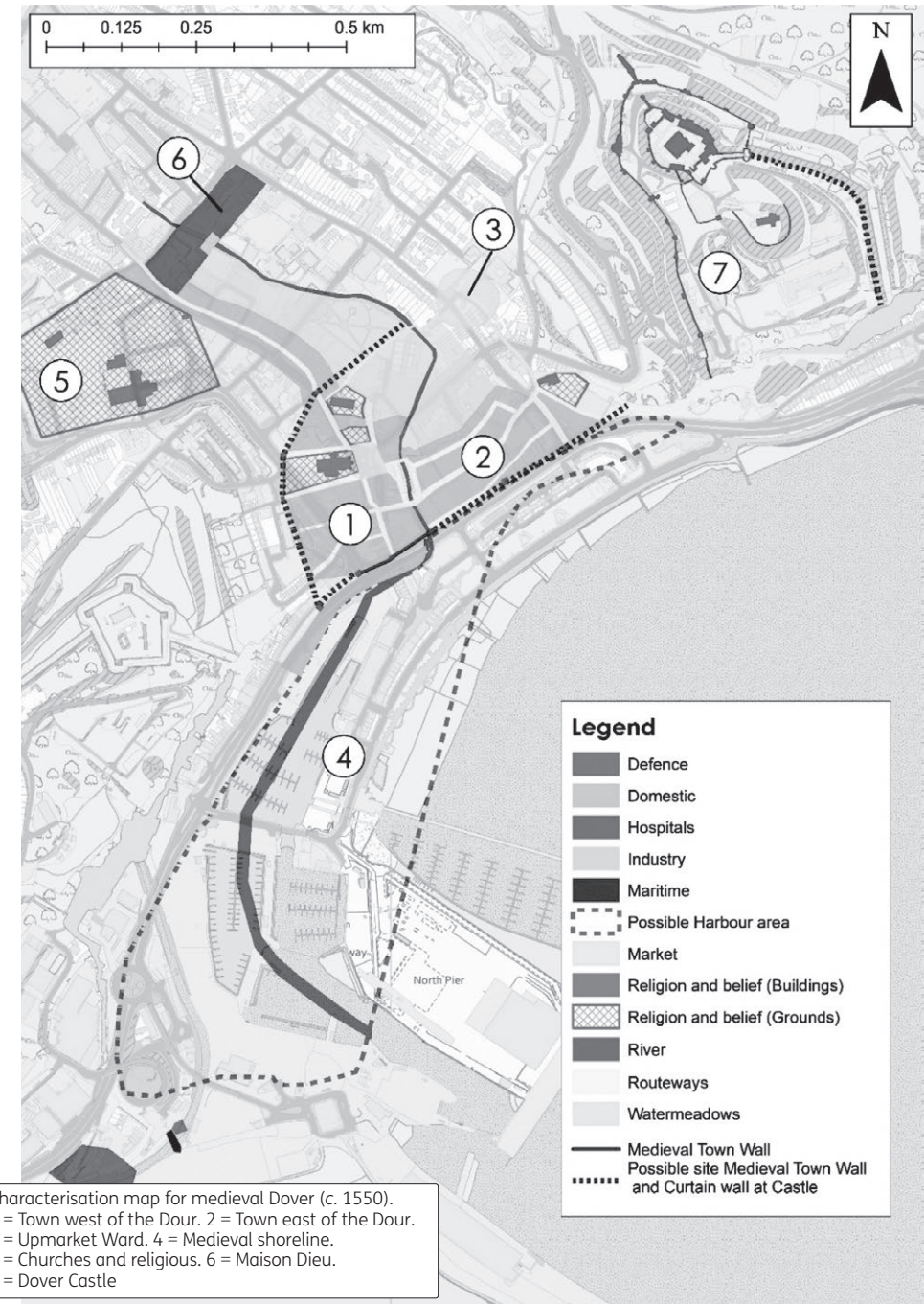
Since 2016, funded by Historic England, Kent County Council has been developing an Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) for Dover with help from a number of individuals and organisations. We are grateful in this respect to Keith Parfitt of C-A-T. A UAD is an enhancement of the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) that provides greater detail and comprehensiveness. For example, prior to this project the Classis Britannica fort in Dover was represented by a single HER 'Monument' record, linked to a single HER GIS point. The work of transforming this into UAD format involved breaking the fort record into multiple new records each of which depicts a feature within the fort such as the walls, a gate, a barrack, a granary etc. Similarly, records of archaeological activities (or 'Event' records) were broken down into records of individual trenches or test-pits. These can be grouped to indicate the relationship between them, but they are recorded separately, thus allowing additional information to be recorded such as the deposit sequences and depths of layers. As a result of the data work carried out between 2016 and 2020, more than 1,400 additional monument records, and 1,300 event records were created. These can be seen in the online HER database ([www.kent.gov.uk/HER](http://www.kent.gov.uk/HER)).

Improving the raw data in the HER does not in itself lead to a greater understanding of Dover's archaeological heritage. What is needed is for the data to be sifted and considered so that the information it contains can be extracted. The means by which this was done was a process called characterisation. Characterisation can be briefly explained as the process of generalising and synthesising the raw data in the UAD to improve understanding. Within urban archaeological contexts it identifies the main



Map of Roman Dover showing enhanced HER records with HER reference numbers.

activities that the data represents, where these activities are taking place and how they inter-relate. Thus, for a particular archaeological period it may help us identify areas of settlement, trade, industry, commerce, religion etc and suggest how these areas may have related to one another and to the wider landscape. The outcome of the Dover characterisation was a series of period texts and maps that summarise what is known about the period, how the different components of the town relate to one another and what research questions remain. A report for the overall project and a copy of the characterisation can be viewed online at the Archaeology Data Service: [https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/doverurban\\_he\\_2021/downloads.cfm](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/doverurban_he_2021/downloads.cfm).



Characterisation map for medieval Dover (c. 1550).  
 1 = Town west of the Dour. 2 = Town east of the Dour.  
 3 = Upmarket Ward. 4 = Medieval shoreline.  
 5 = Churches and religious. 6 = Maison Dieu.  
 7 = Dover Castle



The final stage of the project is to combine all the elements into a single archaeological strategy for the town. Hopefully this will be adopted by Dover District Council to help ensure Dover's outstanding heritage is conserved effectively during development control. We will also find ways to promote the characterisation more widely. Dover's story is so fascinating that it deserves to be brought to a wider audience.

*(note: maps in the UAD and Characterisation are in colour providing much easier differentiation of archaeological features and character areas)*

*Paul Cuming, Historic Environment Record Manager, Kent County Council*

## Historical Association Virtual Conference 2020

In November the Friends were kind enough to support my attendance at the Historical Association Virtual Conference. The conference runs annually as a CPD event for history teachers to discuss the latest in Primary and Secondary level teaching. This year, alongside the usual discussions on lesson planning and Ofsted changes, the focus was on how to include diverse history into lessons.

This was my first virtual conference although I had attended various webinars, meetings, and events online since coming back off furlough in July. There were some benefits to the online format, such as accessing all the pre-recorded sessions, thus removing the dilemma of having to pick which lecture to attend from a conflicting timetable, but the ability to network once the sessions had finished was sorely missed.

I wanted to attend the conference to appreciate better what I can do to improve the Trust's offering to schools and teachers. We successfully loan our CAT Boxes to KS1 classes (ages 5-7) and KS2 classes (ages 7-11), but rarely engage with KS3 (ages 11-14) or EYFS (ages 3-5), and I wished to understand what we could do to connect with those teachers. We have a few regular KS2 teachers who access our loan boxes, but I was keen to find out how we might be able to go further with supporting learning in the classroom.

The EYFS teachers were interested in loan boxes but suggested a box of the recent past with items such as landline phones, cassettes, and early mobile phones. In essence, items we think nothing of but are quite alien to the children of the smart/digital age! For the KS1&2 teachers I would like to restart (when appropriate) the CPD courses that Marion Green ran as part of the C-A-T courses. It was recognised in the sessions that primary teachers are not history specialists so there is scope to run sessions for teachers to support them in content knowledge and classroom delivery. Finally, we have the

problem of KS3 which I'm afraid I do not have the answer to yet, and I am unlikely to do so until the schools have settled back into normality. Rest assured we are keeping in touch with KS3 and KS4 through online careers fairs, so we are retaining those links with them through 2021.

The conference was well worth attending. In the Q&A sessions I attended I had good feedback from the teachers who seemed delighted to have me there to share ideas with. Moving forward with the EYFS boxes I will be putting a call out for objects once the pandemic has abated enough to safely accept the items. I am looking for:

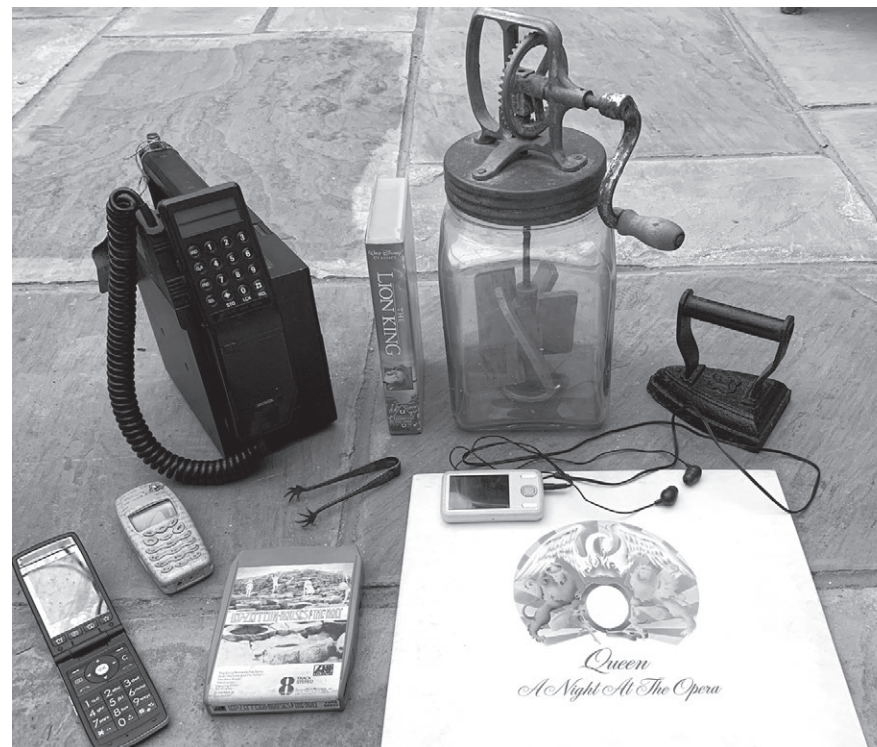
Vinyl, cassettes, 8-tracks etc (please only one or two of each I do not need hundreds!) and any portable players.

Old technology such as landline phones, mobiles, or music players.

Anything that used to be considered normal in everyday life but has now disappeared (e.g. kitchen appliances, toys or games, personal care items, clothes).

Please bear in mind this is for children aged 3+ so no sharp or valuable objects!

*Annie Partridge*



# EVENTS

## FCAT and CKHH lecture

**Thursday 13 May 2021, 7pm, online using Zoom**

Eanswythe Found?

In early 2020 a team of researchers, including staff from Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Canterbury Christ Church University, gathered in the parish church of St Mary and St Eanswythe, Folkestone to investigate human bones that had been discovered near the altar during alterations in 1885. It had long been suggested that these might be the lost relics of St Eanswythe, daughter of King Eadbald of Kent (r. AD 616/18–640). The team set out to establish whether this could be the case. Their findings, shared with the world in March, only days before the first national lockdown, surprised many. In this talk, Andrew Richardson, who was a leading member of the team, will provide a full account of the evidence along with his view as to whether Eanswythe really has been found.

**Andrew Richardson** is the Outreach and Archives Manager for Canterbury Archaeological Trust and has worked for the Trust since 2008. With a specialist interest in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Kent, on which he undertook his doctoral research, Andrew played a key role in the conception and delivery of the Finding Eanswythe project, which was led by Canterbury Christ Church University and which ran from 2017–20.

## Other Events

**Saturday 27 and Sunday 28 March 2021**

Online Tudors and Stuarts History Weekend, online using Teams Live Events

Going online for 2021, the Centre for Kent History and Heritage's *Tudors and Stuarts 2021* offers a fascinating choice of 'live' talks under the themes of 'Royalty and Conflict', 'Minorities', 'Manuscripts and Religion', and 'Social History'. A programme of eleven lectures offers an exciting range of expert speakers, including Alec Ryrie, Lena Orlin and Onyeka Nubia. We are delighted to welcome back Glenn Richardson, Amy Blakeway and Keith McLay; as well as new lecturers, including Andy Wood, Pamela King and Matthew Johnson. There will be two films (see programme), bookending the Weekend, and a ticket for each will be freely available to those who purchase at least one lecture ticket. Lectures will not be recorded so as to provide audiences with an experience as close as possible to our previous History Weekends.

Tickets for each talk cost £7.50 per person (device), and for those seeking a ticket for each of the eleven lectures, a Weekend Ticket, the budget price is £60. As before, the aim of the organisers of the History Weekend is to raise money for the Ian Coulson Memorial Postgraduate Award fund to help those at CCCU wishing to research Kent history topics.

For the full programme and booking details: <https://www.canterbury.ac.uk/tudors-stuarts> or email [artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk](mailto:artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk) or phone 01227 923690 (office hours only)

**Wednesday 28 – Friday 30 April 2021**

**Thomas Becket: Life, Death and Legacy**

The year 2020 marks the 850th anniversary of Becket's martyrdom and the 800th anniversary of the translation of his body into the Trinity Chapel of Canterbury Cathedral. To commemorate his extraordinary life and legacy at Canterbury, scholars at Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury Christ Church University, and the University of Kent will co-host an academic conference, to be held online via the Zoom Video Conferencing website.

Join us for three days of exciting papers, from 28–30th April 2021, examining the history, visual and material culture, archaeology, architecture, literature, liturgy, musicology, and reception of Becket's cult at Canterbury, across Europe and beyond, with keynote papers by Rachel Koopmans, Paul Webster, and Alec Ryrie. Be guided by experts on a series of virtual tours, taking you right into the heart of Canterbury Cathedral and the surrounding area, allowing you to get up close with some of the stunning architecture and artefacts from Becket's long and storied history.

The conference will cost £25 per day, £10 per day for students.

Please see: <https://becket2020.com/>

and if you have any questions please email: [canterburybecket2020@gmail.com](mailto:canterburybecket2020@gmail.com)

**amazon**smile

**We are now on AmazonSmile!**

You can support our Outreach and Education activities every time you shop on Amazon. How?

Simply sign in to [smile.amazon.co.uk](https://smile.amazon.co.uk), go to Your Account at the top of any page and then select the option to Change your Charity by switching your account to AmazonSmile and choosing 'Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited'.

You shop. Amazon gives.

**Spread the word!**





Thanet Parkway in the snow.

Contact the Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust at:  
FCAT, Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd  
92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU  
t: 01227 462062 | e: friends@canterburytrust.co.uk  
[www.fcat.uk](http://www.fcat.uk)

Printed in the UK  
by  
**PARKERS**  
Design and Print  
Canterbury



© Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2021