

FRIENDS

of the

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



Excavation continues in the South Precinct as part of the Canterbury Journey.

Newsletter 107 winter 2018

FCAT Committee

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- Mrs Sue Chambers, Mr Martin Pratt, Dr David Shaw,
 Dr Anthony Ward, Dr Eleanor Williams

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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 2019.

Please send contributions to chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk by the beginning of February 2019.

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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 CAT 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, 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,

And summer suddenly left us and the evenings became darker, but what a summer it was; archaeologically a highlight for me was the wonderful new discoveries on the Slatters site in Canterbury which many of us were fortunate to have the opportunity to view. The careful working through of the site's stratigraphy will inevitably take time, but we thought that in the meantime you might like to see in this newsletter some of the objects that were recovered during the excavations.

This brings me importantly to the news that Paul Bennett describes in his letter to you. Field investigation without analysis and then dissemination of the results is certainly not to be

recommended, something that has always been important to the Trust. With the move of the archaeological store to Wincheap and the fitting out there of the new Canterbury Archaeological Resource Centre (ARC) the Trust enters a new era which should make it so much more easy to care for, study and make accessible the finds from its work. Paul and his team are to be congratulated on making it happen but the story does not stop here for further investment will be needed in the ARC to make the facilities truly fit for purpose; in this respect the provision of a small lift to move boxes of finds from the storage racks to the study areas on the first floor is a priority. The Friends' Committee will be looking to see how we can help: it is a key area where we can financially support the work of the Trust.

While the ARC will, among other benefits, make finds more accessible the completion of the Gazetteer project will make the various field reports of the Trust available online, with researchers able to interrogate this important resource by means of a simple search facility. Jake Weekes has provided an introduction to the Gazetteer.

Computers have aided FCAT in a different way. Jake undertook a mapping exercise feeding the post-codes of the Friends into a GIS programme with the results being plotted out on to maps where we could see clusters of members and enable us to update the various delivery rounds for those Newsletters not sent out in the post. We continue to be supported by a fine network of volunteers who deliver newsletters by hand, but we are still looking for someone in Whitstable to deliver about a dozen newsletters. Please contact me if you can help!

As Friends we are pleased to welcome John Meardon as the new chairman of CAT. He will be well known to many of you as a result of his time as Receiver General at the cathedral. Here he reveals a little about himself and his interest in Canterbury and archaeology.

Some of you will have attended at the end of October an excellent lecture at Canterbury Christ Church University by Michael Wood, well-known from his wide-ranging archaeological presentations on the television, on 'Why the Anglo-Saxons Matter'. This coincided with opening of a major Anglo-Saxon exhibition at the British Library: 'Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms: Art, Word, War'. While written manuscripts perhaps predominate at such a venue, some wonderful archaeological finds are also on display. Not unexpectedly Canterbury, as a major centre of Anglo-Saxon culture and learning, figures prominently in the story. It is an exhibition not to be missed.

And enjoy this newsletter!

John Williams, Chair FCAT

Dear Friends,

At the time of writing, we are close to taking-up occupancy of a new archaeological store at former Newspaper House, Wincheap.

Newspaper House was purchased by the City Council to provide storage space for Canterbury Museums and the Trust. Our existing store at Kingsmead is to be redeveloped by the Council with the rest of the former SERCO site for a mixed development called *Canterbury Riverside*. We have occupied our old store on a lease from the Council for many years and over time made it fit-for-purpose with masses of shelving for objects of all kinds, environmentally controlled spaces for metal finds and archive, separate storage spaces for environmental materials, human bones, architectural stone, educational materials, tools and equipment and so-on.

Friends will remember that some of these spaces were ransacked by thieves at the beginning of the year and many objects, mainly from our educational collections, but also Roman coins and metal small finds from various excavations, were never recovered. We received a great deal of help from Friends and local police at the time and messages of sympathy and support from all over the world, for which we are enormously grateful. We have moved on, but the robberies (there were more than one) have left a psychological scar.

Security at Kingsmead has been increased and our plans to move to the new store have been stepped-up. Kingsmead also provided secure parking space for Trust and staff vehicles and for a large Titan portacabin purchased in the days of the BigDig at Whitefriars. Originally used to house an exhibition, it was subsequently employed at Kingsmead as an office and more recently as a secure store. All these materials and functions need to be accommodated in the new facilities, a feat not unlike putting a quart in a pint bottle.

Peter Atkinson has been the architect of the move, drawing-up many iterations of a masterplan to convert the existing building into a store on the ground floor, with offices on a somewhat smaller second floor. Originally we were to occupy the entire building, but at an early stage the City Council decided that joint occupation with the Museum was preferable and a new scheme was developed. This included repairs to the existing building which had been empty for many years, re-wiring and re-lighting, installing a new heating system, removing old plant, fixtures and fittings, partitioning parts of the ground and first floors for secure museum storage (we now occupy two-thirds of the internal space) and bringing the Titan portacabin and three metal containers to the site to provide additional storage for the Trust and the Museum. In various ingenious ways, Peter succeeded to put two quarts in the bottle!

The conversion of the building is now complete. The Titan and metal containers are in place and storage spaces have been racked-out with metal shelving, including three blocks of roller-racking. By the time you read this, commercial carriers will be intermittently moving materials from the old store to the new.

Ian Anderson and Åsa Pehrson have been through most of the collection, marking up boxes ready for transit and identifying shelving in the new store to receive the boxes. Architectural stones have been placed on pallets, ready to be taken, bins have been provided for the transport of tools and equipment, ceramic and environmental reference collections have been boxed for dispatch, together with a mass of educational materials. So, over the next six weeks our old store at Kingsmead will be emptied, with the collections re-assembled in improved order in our new Wincheap facility, to be called the Canterbury ARC (Archaeological Resource Centre).

The centre will be as far from a 'dead store' as you can wish. Once we are in place, have organised ourselves and obtained funding, we hope that this will be a public facility where the layman, schoolchild, student or researcher will be able to access the city's cultural and material heritage, initially by arrangement, but when we are fully up-and-running, with an open door policy. Access to our archive will be through on-line interrogation of the Urban Archaeological Database. A layman or researcher will be able to drill down into a site archive to call-up a group of objects or a single find to view or study, which will be made available at the ARC. A huge amount of work will have to be undertaken to make the strategy possible, and for this we will need to recruit a large number of volunteers to help us. Our finds and outreach teams will be based at the ARC probably from early next year and it is our ambition to make the new store a major centre for heritage volunteering in the county.

We have yet to secure parts of the new premises with a stout fence and to install a goods lift that will enable staff to transfer heavy boxes from ground floor to first. This is an essential piece of equipment and our finds team cannot operate from the premises

without it. Peter has identified the lift we require and has designed the installation with the help of an engineer. We have very recently obtained building regulations approval for the scheme and we are presently seeking ways of paying for it.

Our move from Kingsmead to Wincheap has been funded by the City Council and our rent to the Council has been subsidised for the first five years of a twenty-year tenancy agreement with a grant. We are enormously grateful to the Members and Officers who have made this possible but the relocation has also cost the Trust a great deal in staff time, professional fees and new equipment, including the installation of broadband and a networked computer system. The move of our archive, finds and outreach teams to Canterbury ARC is enormously exciting — a new adventure for the Trust. However, we will need a great deal of help from Friends and the broad community of Canterbury to make the endeavour successful and self-sustaining.

Paul Bennett, Director



Peter Atkinson inspects the new racking.



Canterbury Young Archaeologists Club (YAC)

Young Archaeologists' Clubs are for 8–16 year olds interested in archaeology, where they can get experience in real archaeology. They are supported by the Council for British Archaeology and Historic England and more locally by the Kent Archaeological Society but rely very much on teams of adult volunteers to keep them running.

As a result of the continuing goodwill of local organisations here in Canterbury we have again been able to offer our usual wide range of opportunities for youngsters to get involved with archaeology and hopefully foster a lifelong interest and understanding of the importance of archaeology.

Last October saw a session on recording and categorising finds, which we were able to build on in November when CAT kindly hosted a session on finds cleaning and environmental archaeology. The members' only complaint was that it was too short and they could happily have spent the rest of the day cleaning finds or peering at soil through a magnifying glass to identify seeds and other environmental evidence.

January saw us thankfully inside, at the Beaney, handling and discussing objects from ordinary Greek life. This also gave us the chance to engage the members in discussions as to why some objects were more likely to survive than others and how that varies depending on the environment. The Trust for Thanet Archaeology hosted a workshop for the members at the revamped educational facility at the Antoinette Centre on pottery through the ages, with examples covering the whole of the last 2000 years. Members could then test their understanding and try and work out for themselves the potential age and type of random pottery shards.

In April we organised an event with the Canterbury Christ Church University archaeology department bringing members of all three YAC branches in the old County of Kent together for the first time. Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh and Dr Ellie Williamson led over 30 youngsters through an exploration of skeletal remains (see Newsletter 106). It is hoped that this will lead to further cooperation and events with the university in the future. All three clubs are currently looking for an event or major project next year where we can bring the members together again.

In May we were able to take up a kind invitation from the CITIZAN team, who drove down to Reculver from the other side of London to run a session on coastal archaeology especially for the club. The tide timetable meant a very early start so as to be on the beach at Reculver by 9am to catch low tide. We started with a walk along the foreshore, introducing members to the effect of the sea and tides on archaeological remains and reasons for coastal erosion. Old photos and maps were used to show how the coast at Reculver has changed over time. The session concluded with a brief look at the Reculver standing remains and an introduction to how to identify locations of old doors and windows and phases of construction. Having since been on a YAC leaders training weekend I am looking to use new YAC materials and worksheets for buildings' archaeology to run a session next year. Any ideas of suitable buildings near Canterbury welcomed.

Thanks to invitations from both Paul Wilkinson and the Historical Research Group of Sittingbourne, we were again able to visit excavations this year, enabling members to experience trowelling and to understand how a dig is run. Thankfully both visits were two of the less hot days this summer. Members greatly appreciated the time taken by the volunteers at both sites to explain how they had chosen to locate the trenches and what they hoped to find, and to answer their questions. Visits to excavations remain the sessions the youngsters most look forward to.

We also managed to fit in a guided tour of the Second World War Ramsgate Tunnels and reconstructed life in an air raid shelter, which extended well beyond the allotted time.

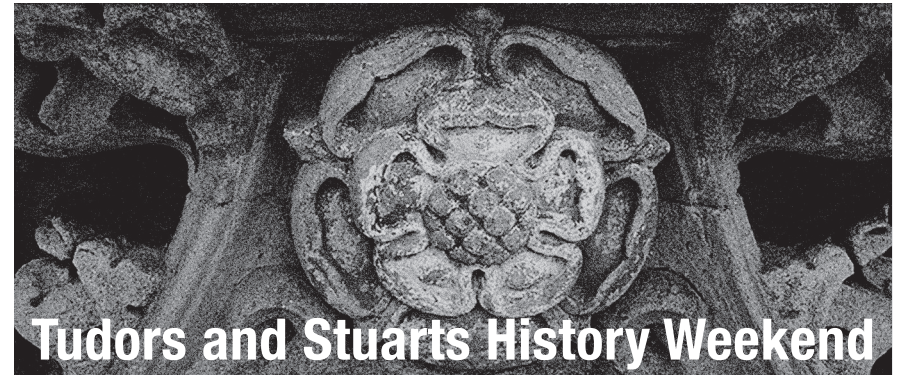
Into the winter we will be visiting Regia's base at 'Wildwood' for a hands on session on Anglo-Saxon life, joining the community 'Finding Eanswythe' dig in Folkestone, before returning indoors and including a visit to the Beaney for another finds handling session.

We are in the early stages of planning the 2019 meetings and as always we are looking for ideas for a session, and for anyone who is willing to host a visit or lead a practical session.

Cry for help! Having lost five assistant leaders due to their moving away this year (four during the summer), I am left with just myself and two other DBS-cleared assistants. To run a meeting, we are required to have two and ideally three DBS-cleared assistants in attendance. I urgently need to recruit, ideally with archaeological experience or knowledge, a couple of people willing to give up no more than one Saturday morning per month to come along and help supervise meetings. There is no expectation that volunteers will be able to help every meeting and the larger the pool I can draw on the better. The club will fund and arrange for the DBS clearance. Anyone interested in possibly helping, do please contact me.

Peter Walker

Canterbury.yac@gmail.com | 07967 975 486



Saturday 13 and Sunday 14 April 2019

Mostly held at Old Sessions House, CCCU, CT1 1PL

For details of all the events and to book: www.canterbury.ac.uk/tudors-stuarts or email artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk or phone 01227 782994

Supported by Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Canterbury Cathedral Archives & Library

This educational Weekend comprises 22 'events'. The lectures and guided visits showcase recent research on the Early Modern period, making it readily accessible to a wide audience. Among the internationally known scholars and well-known, more popular historians are Alexandra Walsham, David Starkey and Miranda Kaufmann, who will cover topics from the Tudor Counter-Reformation to Black Tudors.

Lectures and guided tours are classified under four themes: Kings and Queens; War and Politics; the Church, and Social History to allow audiences to gain access to new interpretations, ideas and knowledge in a range of early modern topics. Those attending book their chosen events using a pick-and-mix approach, using the descriptions provided on the Centre's webpages.

Any surplus from the Weekend goes into the Ian Coulson Memorial Postgraduate Award fund to aid postgraduates at CCCU who are studying Kent history topics.



Our Friends' photo archive needs refreshing. If you have any good photographs taken at Friends events or Festival Walks that you are happy to share and which could be used to promote future events, do send them in. Send your snaps, with details of when and where taken, to jane.elder@canterburytrust.co.uk.

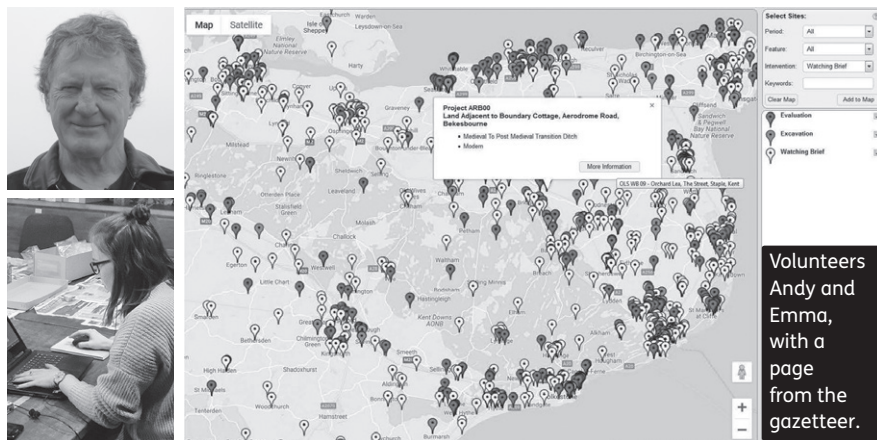
Canterbury Archaeological Trust's Online Project Gazetteer

Our online Project Gazetteer is now up to date and fully operational! It enables you access all the field reports of CAT's archaeological work. Just go to the 'Research and Reports' page on our website (<http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk/research-and-reports/maps/>) and follow the links about the gazetteer. You can search by type of Intervention, like 'evaluation' or 'excavation', and/or by archaeological period or feature type in terms of what was found for each project. If you click on a project, look out for the 'more information' button in new window that opens; there is a summary for each site and you can access the project report or reports (if available) under 'documents'. Happy hunting!

CAT's own John Grigsby has helped with the work, but we would also like to thank two excellent volunteers who have really made this project possible: Andy Ashenhurst, former Lecturer in Medical Anthropology at UKC, and Emma Van der Velden, a postgraduate student.

Andy spent long hours scanning in library copies of reports for years 1990–2008, nearly 1200 reports in all, and Emma uploaded all the reports available from 1990 to 2016 to CAT's Integrated Archaeological Database and filled in metadata for each which allows the web-based database to find them for you. This equates to months of combined work and, in effect, thousands of pounds worth donated: a fantastic contribution to the archaeological heritage of Kent for all.

Jake Weekes



From the New Chair of the Trust

Twenty years ago I arrived in Canterbury to become the cathedral's Receiver General – and I discovered the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. My service in the Royal Marines had given me plenty of opportunity to indulge an interest in archaeology which started in childhood with a fascination for Egyptology. A visit to the British Museum to acquire images for a schoolboy thesis on ancient Egypt hooked me, though it was only 50 years later that I finally visited Egypt and saw at first hand the wonderful archaeological sites I had read so much about.

Courtesy of Her Majesty, my military travels took me all round the Mediterranean, the Middle and Far East and I took every opportunity to see local archaeological sites, even in North Norway. I was a helicopter pilot and passengers often had to endure tactical detours to look at promising sites from the air. Drones are a safer substitute but nowhere near as exciting a way to study the ground. I also added A Level Archaeology to my very modest academic achievements while serving and went on field courses and excavations at Roman sites in the UK.

Working at the cathedral opened a new chapter in historical awareness and it gave me unmatched opportunities to explore at first hand this amazing building and to be involved with the planning and conservation of the fabric, documents and artefacts that abound within the precincts. It was also an opportunity to deal with real live archaeologists at all levels and I have met some fascinating characters, several of whom are still with the Trust. I have been privileged to see the full context of archaeological involvement in a complex site and have witnessed some real light-bulb moments of discovery.

I have always been a strong supporter of CAT and my association with the practical side of the Trust's work has only reinforced my view that the service it provides is second to none, both in the quality of the excavations and the scholarship of the reports and interpretation. I know that many others share this view and they are embodied in the Friends, without whose enthusiastic and generous support the Trust would be much poorer, both physically and intellectually. This is therefore a plea to encourage all Friends to continue to support us through your membership, volunteering for on-site and post-excavation work and by attending the annual lecture programme. If you can recruit more like-minded individuals to join us, all the better.

Brigadier John Meardon DL, Chair CAT



General view of evaluation trench and the sunken building, looking north-east towards the sea.

An Anglo-Saxon building discovered at Kingsdown, near Deal

Although the Anglo-Saxon period in Kent continues to attract considerable archaeological interest, settlement sites remain somewhat elusive. A new discovery came during the summer of 2018 at Kingsdown, near Deal. Routine evaluation trenching

across the site of a new house unexpectedly revealed a classic Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB) or *grubenhaus*. Although these structures are well known in Canterbury city, with a few in historic Dover, they are rarely discovered in rural east Kent. A group of four was found at Church Whitfield during the construction of the Whitfield-Eastray bypass back in 1995 and another was discovered at Ringlemere, cut into the Bronze Age mound in 2003.

The Kingsdown site occupies an interesting cliff-top position on the English Channel coast. It stands on a chalk ridge-top, at an elevation of about 52 metres above Ordnance Datum. The present-day cliff edge lies some 65 metres to the south-east. In ancient times the shoreline must have lain further out, but past erosion rates are difficult to determine.

Full excavation revealed the building's cellar-pit, associated with post-holes and stake-holes. The pit itself was slightly irregular but broadly sub-square in plan, measuring 2.95m (E-W) by 2.75m (N-S). It was cut through an earlier, apparently prehistoric, enclosure ditch.

Dug into a gentle east facing slope, the cellar-pit was between 0.2 and 0.45m deep, with steep sides and a slightly dished base. Eleven post-holes and two stake-holes were cut into the sides and base of the pit. The arrangement of these was somewhat irregular and they probably relate to both structural timbers and supports for internal fixtures and fittings.

Around the edges of the main pit, four post-holes probably held timbers supporting the building's superstructure. *Grubenhäuser* are most frequently characterised by the

presence of a large, centrally placed post at either end of the long axis of the pit. These are taken to have supported ridge-posts for a gabled roof. Such an arrangement appears to have been the case in the present structure.

Probably after the posts had rotted, the main pit became filled with deposits of soil which incorporated a small quantity of pottery and other domestic rubbish. Much of the pottery is fragmentary but at least four different vessels of sixth- to seventh-century date are represented, including one with characteristic *stehende bogen* (standing arch) decoration.

The domestic material from the fill of the SFB was probably not directly connected to the use of the structure but rather rubbish subsequently deposited into the abandoned cellar-pit. The implication must be that there was further Anglo-Saxon habitation or activity in the immediate vicinity, which was not located during the excavation.

Other evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the Kingsdown region is relatively sparse, although a number of burials have been recorded in the area of Ripple Down House at



Anglo-Saxon sherd with *stehende bogen* decoration.

Ringwould, about 2km to the west. A little closer to the site, 1.6km to the north, a single Anglo-Saxon warrior burial was apparently discovered off St Monica's Road during the 1960s. The relatively close proximity of the present site to the seashore (readily accessed via Otty Bottom, which leads directly to Oldstairs Bay) is likely to be significant, and perhaps suggests that the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of the area were involved with both agricultural and maritime activities.

Keith Parfitt and Paul-Samual Armour

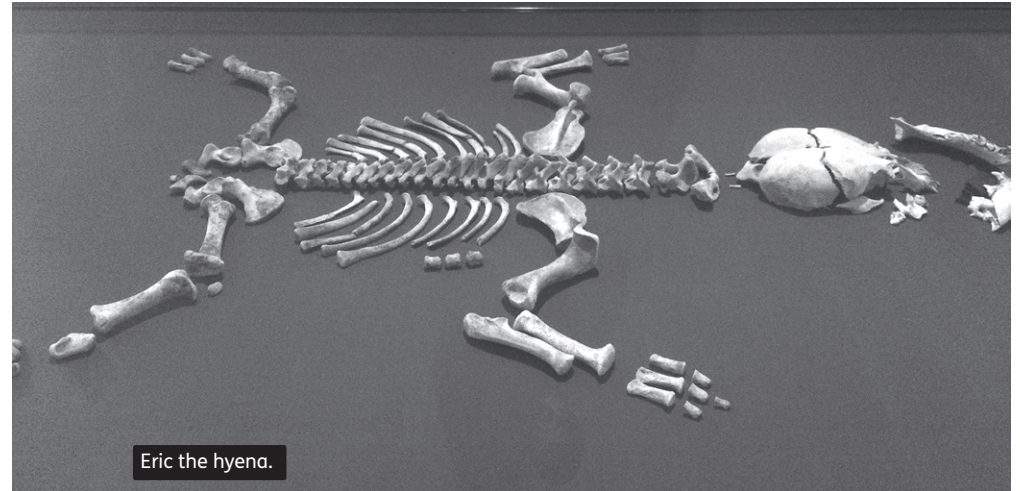
A trip to Britain's past and present fauna

Thanks to the generous support from CAT and the Friends I had the opportunity in July to attend a four-day course on the 'History of British Fauna' at Sheffield University headed by Umberto Albarella and Lenny Salvagno and their colleagues. Having previously studied zooarchaeology in my native Sweden, I felt curious to get to know past and present inhabitants of my new area of work a bit better.

We were a motley crew of archaeology professionals, museum workers, retired librarians etc, who were welcomed by an enthusiastic group of zooarchaeology scholars. Although being used to holding short courses aimed at the public, much as CAT does, this was the first time for this course and they were eager to impart to us all the new aspects of zooarchaeology they had researched for the course.

The first day we focused on the broader time-line: from the cave-bears, woolly rhinos and spotted hyenas of the Ice Age, through the first domestication of sheep, goats, pigs and cattle in the Middle East some ten thousand years ago, their arrival in Britain marking the onset of the Neolithic and the subsequent 'improvements' of these animals up until modern times. The second and third day we took a closer look into different groups of animals, like deer, sea mammals, birds and the smaller 'creepy crawlly' varieties of reptiles, amphibians, rodents and the like. We also got a very interesting update on the current status of British wildlife by a representative from the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. Lectures were mixed with a wide-ranging variety of practical exercises utilizing the university's extensive zooarchaeological reference collection. A number of very knowledgeable and friendly zooarchaeologists were always on hand to answer any of our queries.

Although there was a lot of information to take in, the time seemed to go all too quickly for an animal-bone lover like me. I suffered just a little bit from reference-collection



Eric the hyena.

envy as there were shelves upon shelves of bone material ranging from bats to walrus. It was a great opportunity to spend time with like-minded people and look at and compare bones from species we do not normally stumble upon in Kent – like lions, seals and hyenas!

There was a field trip on the fourth day, to the nearby series of caves at Creswell Crags, home to Europe's northernmost palaeolithic cave-art. We were taken on a guided tour (this is the only way to access the cave-art as the caves are otherwise locked for safety reasons) by one of the guides at the centre who told us that the cave-art was found as late as 2003, as no one had previously thought any existed in Britain and therefore hadn't looked for it. There are drawings of bison as well as birds of unknown species and several depictions of the more private parts of the human female anatomy - times haven't changed much!

Extremely rich faunal deposits were known long before the discovery of the cave-art, and these were enthusiastically excavated by the Victorians, often preferring dynamite to single context archaeology. The finds have now resulted in a small but lovely museum whose *pièce de résistance* is Eric. Eric is a nearly complete two-month old hyena cub, and absolutely adorable to a zooarchaeologist like me.

If you are ever in the vicinity I highly recommend a visit both to Sheffield and to Creswell Crags. In all it was four fantastic and fact-filled days that gave me inspiration and energy to bring back with me to my regular work with the Trust. And, who knows, maybe one day I too will manage to fill my little cupboard at the office with varieties of animals, great and small.

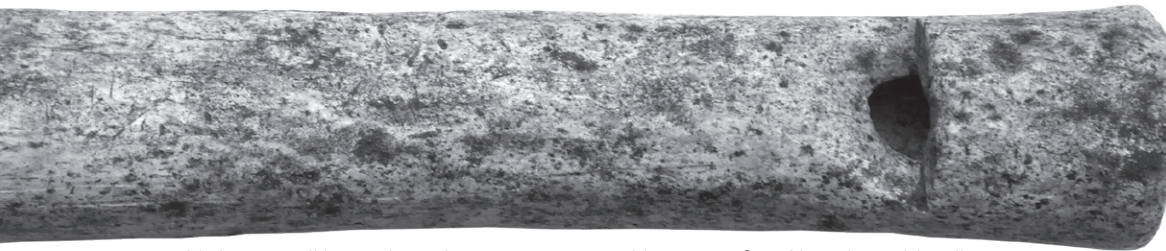
Åsa Pehrson



Objects are not to scale.

Work has begun on processing the vast number of 'small finds' recovered during the excavation at Slatters Hotel. So far, they have all been registered on the IADB (the Trust's huge database which holds the nitty gritty of all the sites we've excavated) and safely packaged for storage. Some are now being x-rayed and then some will go for cleaning and conservation. When this is all complete more will be returned to their former glory, but until then, here are a few finds made from materials which often look much the same coming from the ground as when lost around a thousand years ago – bone and gold!

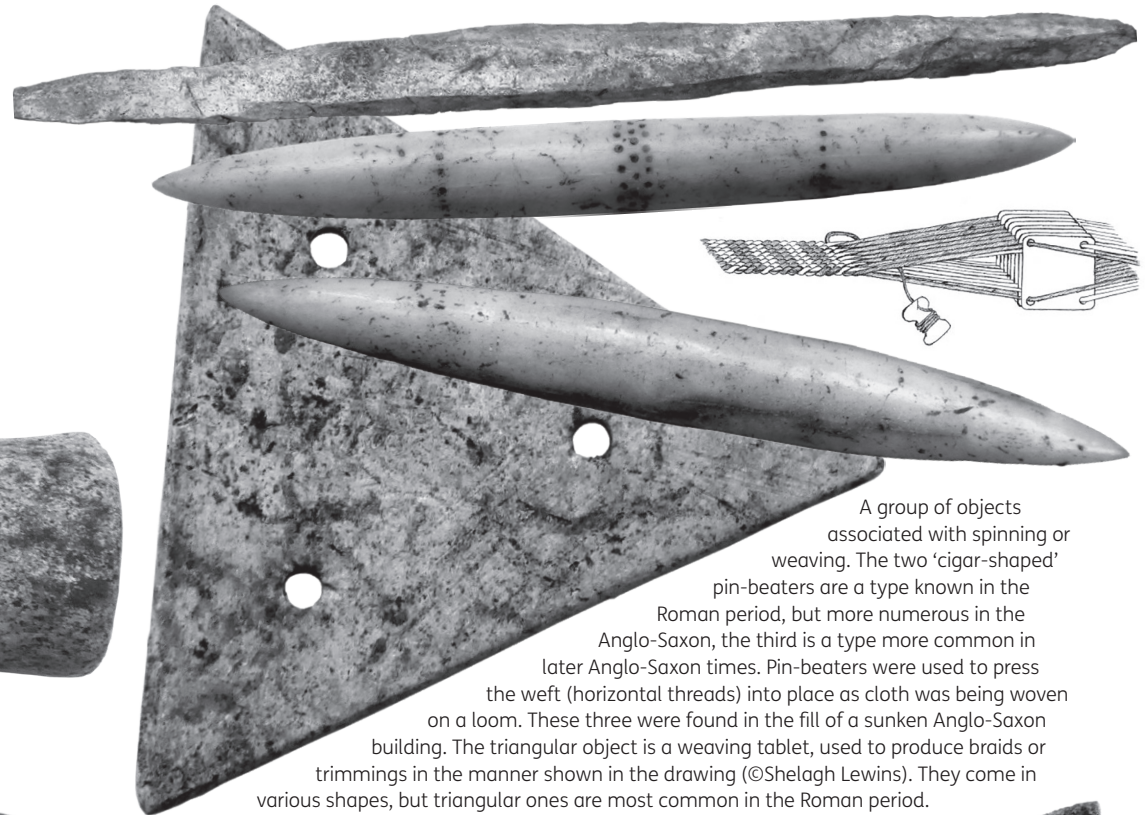
Jane Elder



Bone whistles are well known in Anglo-Saxon contexts – this one was found in a pit provisionally dated to the medieval period. A very similar whistle was found beneath the Marlowe Arcade in the fill of an Anglo-Saxon hut.



These counters are probably Roman and were lathe-turned. The third gaming piece is later, perhaps an early chess piece and therefore possibly no earlier than the ninth century. Dice are found from the early Roman period onwards. This one could be Roman or Anglo-Saxon.



A group of objects associated with spinning or weaving. The two 'cigar-shaped' pin-beaters are a type known in the Roman period, but more numerous in the Anglo-Saxon, the third is a type more common in later Anglo-Saxon times. Pin-beaters were used to press the weft (horizontal threads) into place as cloth was being woven on a loom. These three were found in the fill of a sunken Anglo-Saxon building. The triangular object is a weaving tablet, used to produce braids or trimmings in the manner shown in the drawing (©Shelagh Lewins). They come in various shapes, but triangular ones are most common in the Roman period.



These two pins are both Roman. The shorter one with the shaped head is of a type made in a workshop excavated beneath the Marlowe Arcade in the 1980s, so perhaps it didn't travel far! The 'needle' was also more likely to have been used as a pin but is later in date.

This gold coin is a 'thrymsa', dated to the seventh century and of a type that has been attributed to Kent. Canterbury is known to have had a mint from an early date, so it is just possible that it came from here.

Canterbury Festival Walks 2018

Many of the people who booked to come on our walks this year benefited from unseasonably warm sunny weather. Not so the intrepid ticket-holders who accompanied Peter Berg to learn what was 'Made in Canterbury' or who came with me to find out about Walloon, Fleming and Huguenot immigrants. Both groups were very appreciative but got very wet.

My 'Strangers in Canterbury' walk was one of seven new offerings this year. The most novel was David Birmingham's 'Armchair Tour of Hidden Canterbury', designed to cater for the needs of wheelchair users and others of limited mobility. Some twenty people gathered in the Friends' Meeting House for a powerpoint presentation – and demanded another next year. Liz Minter paid tribute to the centenary of the First World War by



'What are beaches made of?': Geoff Downer discusses the composition of Herne Bay beach.



Freemasons' symbols in St Peter's Street, part of David Birmingham's 'Armchair Tour'.

leading a walk round 'Frontline Folkestone' while, on the other coast of Kent, Geoff Downer introduced local people to 'the geology of Herne Bay'.

Geoff also provided an eagerly-awaited sequel to his 2017 walk on monastic water supplies outside the city walls. This year he took us into the precincts to learn how the Christ Church monks got their water. Other groups benefited from the expertise of Sheila Sweetinburgh who offered not only her usual tour of medieval hospitals but also a new walk on the city's medieval friaries.

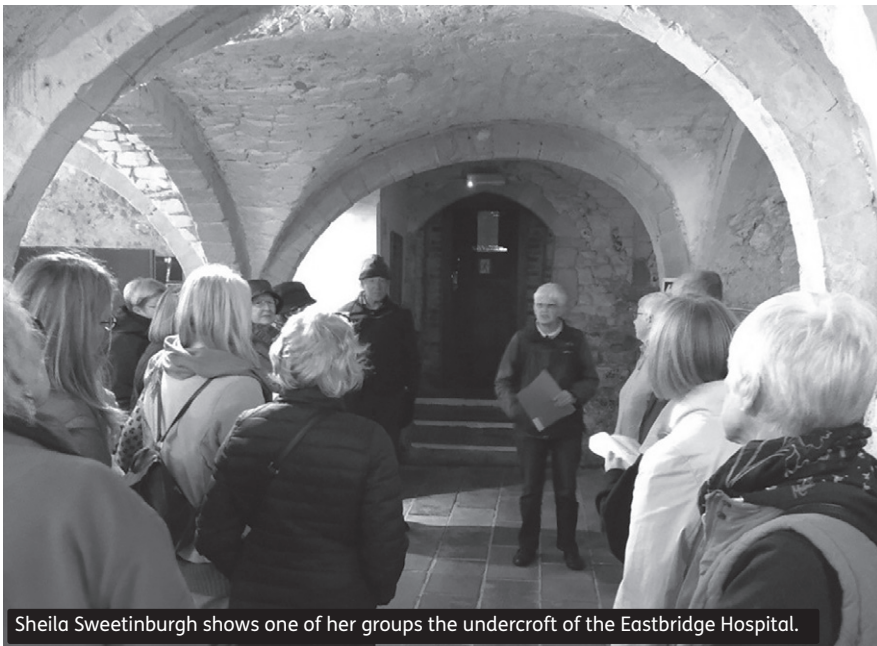
For some years Peter Henderson has introduced people to the site of St Augustine's College, now occupied by the King's School. This year he also provided an opportunity to learn about the history of the school by exploring buildings within the cathedral precincts. A woman who went on Peter's third walk, a 'literary tour' of the Maugham and Walpole libraries, said she had enjoyed it so much on a previous occasion that she had come for a second time. The popularity of other walks was reflected in ticket sales: 13 of our 20 walks were sell-outs. Some people came on several, others on just one. Some took the opportunity to explore places outside Canterbury such as Dover Western



Heights with Keith Parfitt, Bridge with Pauline Pritchard, Faversham with Lis Hamlin, and Charing with Kerstin Müller. Others looked up at the rooflines of Canterbury with Hubert Pragnell, or explored different periods of the city's history with me. A fortunate few obtained tickets for Paul Bennett's ever popular Director's Walk. The person who has undoubtedly led a wider range of festival walks over the years than anyone else is Meriel Connor. Meriel offered one final walk this year, 'Tales of Medieval Travellers'.

As long-standing walk-leaders retire, new ones will be welcome. If you have any ideas for new walks or know of possible leaders, please contact me on 01227 452242. Around half of the money raised by ticket sales goes to the festival, but the other half comes to the Trust. At the time of writing the exact sum is unknown but I am confident that for the third year running festival walks will have raised over £2,000. Our sincere thanks to walk leaders (and their stalwart backstops) who once again have given festival-goers a great deal of pleasure while also providing much-needed funds for the Trust.

Doreen Rosman



Sheila Sweetinburgh shows one of her groups the undercroft of the Eastbridge Hospital.

Conference Report: EAA 2018

The annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists was held this year at the University of Barcelona in Eastern Spain and I am grateful to the Friends for financially assisting my attendance. As ever, it was a highly stimulating and thought-provoking event, offering the opportunity to catch up on the latest archaeological research from across Europe and network amongst the thousands of archaeologists attending the conference. The meeting focussed on a 'scientific programme' of academic presentations organised into 'sessions' of related papers supplemented by various business meetings and keynote speeches by leading archaeologists in the evenings. The first difficult decision was to select which of the sessions to attend, not an easy task as we were spoilt for choice; over four days there were 3003 papers organised into 259 sessions. 2,992 delegates attended the conference.

A session on 'Magic in Prehistory' proved particularly interesting; it is a subject that has often come up when discussing the Trust's discoveries, such as the deposition of the Bronze Age sword moulds at Holborough Quarry or the ritual 'placed deposits' at the causewayed enclosure at Chalk Hill, Ramsgate. After some discussion of the difference between 'magic' and 'ritual' (the consensus seemed to follow Levi-Strauss' perspective of 'magic' being a 'humanisation of the universe' or a 'human continuity with the powers of the world' as opposed to 'ritual', which represents the physical manifestation of that perception), Joanna Brück from Bristol University presented a range of Bronze Age artefacts made of unusual materials: a dagger pommel of sperm-whale ivory from Forteviot in Perthshire, a bone whistle formed from a human femur from Wilsford in Wiltshire, beads of jet, amber and shale, as well as those made from fossil belemnites as at Langton in East Yorkshire. (The latter reminded me of the necklace of globular Cretaceous fossil sponges (*Porosphaera globularis*) found in a Bronze Age grave in Higham Marshes near Rochester in the 1930s). Brück understands such finds as 'magic', an attempt to harness the powers of the natural world, perhaps for those in positions of power or authority, but also perhaps as 'apotropaic' talismans, intended to avert evil spirits. Many of these 'magical' finds were found in the graves of children, such as the two Golden Eagle talons found accompanying the Bronze Age body of a nine-year old child at Skilmafilly in Aberdeenshire. She also made the point that aspects of the source of some materials may have enhanced their perceived power; shale and jet from Kimmeridge Bay in Dorset (a fragment of which was found inside the Dover Bronze Age boat) derive from a place where the oil-rich cliffs regularly ignite spontaneously; how would prehistoric people have understood tales of the 'Burning Cliffs'? Other



speakers introduced us to similar finds from all across Europe, and Thor McVeigh from the National University of Ireland made an unusual yet compelling argument for the interior of Neolithic passage tombs being places where ‘after-death’ communication took place. Drawing on the work of the American psychologist Arthur Hastings on the nature of bereavement, in particular a study of people who had experienced the death of a family member in a ‘restricted sensory environment’ (or *psychomanteum*), he noted that over 60% of participants reported that they had been in contact with the deceased. McVeigh drew parallels between the physical properties of the interior of passage tombs (low light, acoustic phenomena, possible symbolic expressions of ancestor worship) and those of the *psychomanteum*, concluding that amongst many other functions the passage tomb may have been a place where one could talk to the dead. This is difficult to prove, of course, and in all these papers whilst one could recognise that ‘magic’ was an important part of prehistoric life, the details of what was intended in the minds of its practitioners is perhaps forever unknowable.

Another session, ‘Beyond the Stereotype — The Diversity of Beaker Burials’, was a rich and important collection of nineteen challenging papers looking at funerary practices during the Beaker period, the transition between the Neolithic and Bronze Age proper. Though it has been recognised for some years now that Beaker burials were often ‘revisited’, with the original burials being manipulated or other burials inserted, this phenomenon is proving more widespread and more nuanced than previously thought. The work of Neil Carlin from University College Dublin suggested that Beaker grave goods were not personal belongings but instead represented material metaphors, reflecting a shared cosmology, a point emphasised by Karsten Wentink from Leiden University, who speculated on the role of the deceased as a ‘traveller’ both in life and in death. Quentin Farrell (Université Paris 1) and others highlighted the re-use of earlier (Neolithic) collective tombs for Beaker burials; even when passage tombs had been filled with rock, Beaker burials were inserted by going in from the top, through the overlying capstone. At the ‘allée couverte’ passage tomb at Men-ar-Rompert (Brittany), for example, 41 Beakers (mostly complete) had been inserted into the tomb. We should not, it seems, imagine Beaker burials as isolated events, points in time; rather the place of burial was regularly revisited, bodies deliberately manipulated, added to and subtracted from - a continuing performance that could span generations.

As part of the conference, I also organised a session with my colleague Colin Forestall from the Universitat Rovira i Virgili in Tarragona, Spain, on the different approaches, theories and methodologies employed in European commercial field archaeology. This exposed a stark contrast between eastern and western Europe. Jessica Vandeveldel of the Flemish Heritage Agency described the new legislation recently implemented in western Belgium, which would be very familiar to British archaeologists and similar (though with important differences) to the approaches taken in (for example) France, the

Netherlands and Ireland. The situation in the east seems less stable. In Poland, Mariusz Wisniewski described the bewildering history of archaeological legislation whereby the protection of the country's historic environment is governed by statutory law and 'ministerial decree', without, it seems, proper reference to professional archaeological bodies, best practice or research agendas, resulting in uncertainty and inconsistency in heritage protection. Milan Kucharik and Richard Olhava described a scenario in the Czech Republic where unrest reigns and commercial competition is running riot without adequate oversight of archaeological standards or research; this is a cautionary tale for British archaeology as we look to the future.

There were other interesting sessions that space does not allow me to describe, and of course it was physically impossible to attend all of the sessions at this huge conference. However, the organisers did produce a 2-volume 'book of abstracts' running to 1,170 pages, which will prove a valuable resource for our future work.

Peter Clark



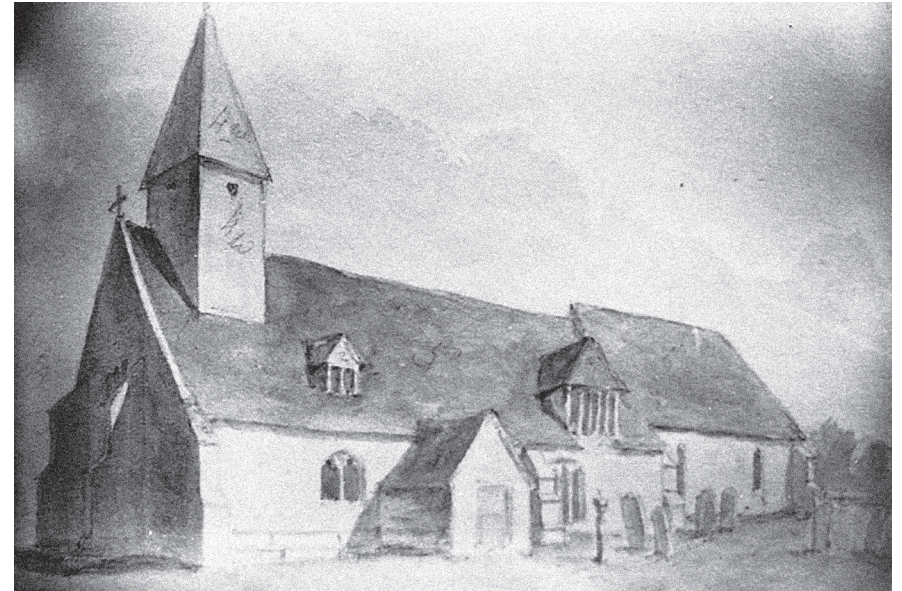
St Alphege Church, Seasalter

Today the modern visitor to Seasalter would find it hard to locate the site of its medieval church amidst the sea of modern housing that has swept across this part of the north Kent coast over the last fifty years.

Now sandwiched between the A299 Thanet Way and the Ramsgate to London railway line, Seasalter was once a trading port of the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period.

Archbishop Alphege, murdered by the Vikings in Greenwich in 1012, was canonised by Pope Gregory VII in 1078 and it is assumed that the later medieval church of St Alphege was the location of a small chapel where the saint's body lay on its way to Canterbury. The Kentish historian Edward Hasted notes, however, that the foundations of a stone building, possibly a church, were exposed on the foreshore less than a mile west of church during a severe storm in 1799.

The rapid growth of adjacent Whitstable, with its protected harbour and railway links with both Canterbury and London, caused the settlement of Seasalter to shrink until its



St Alphege Church in 1808 from a watercolour by Henry Petrie.

medieval church stood virtually alone amongst open fields and reclaimed marshland. Its final demise as a parish church came in 1845. After a long period of neglect, it was almost totally demolished leaving only the chancel, which then became a mortuary chapel for the Hyder family of Court Lees, Hernhill. A new church dedicated to St Alphege was constructed on the High Street in Whitstable in the 1840s, still within the parish of Seasalter, but the churchyard remained in use.

In the mid 1950s, what has become known as the 'old church' at Seasalter was refurbished and used again for worship. It is now undergoing a new scheme of improvements and the Trust was commissioned to undertake a watching brief during these works.

Whilst wall and floor memorials to various illustrious members of the Hyder family still survive, during the recent work the last resting place of one family member, not represented in the memorials, was revealed in the north-west corner of the chapel. Removal of a portion of slate flooring revealed a large lead coffin, which was clearly the uppermost interment in a series of 'stacked', coffined burials in a sub-floor burial chamber. Only the uppermost coffin was exposed and recorded, the remainder being left undisturbed. A simple shield-shaped depositum-plate, on the coffin's upper surface, announced the burial of 'Emeline Elizabeth Lugard, Born 26th Sept 1849, Died 7th June 1887'.

So, where did the occupant of this coffin fit within the Hyder family? Emeline Elizabeth Hyder was the daughter of Captain William Augustine Hyder and his wife Mercy, both of

whom are described as being of Whitstable and Court Lees, Hernhill. She was baptised on 30th October, 1849, in the Church of St Alphege at Seasalter.

Despite being a daughter from a well-off and respected family of the local landed gentry, Emeline's life was not an easy one. Aged just 22, in 1871 she married Edward John Lugard, an Irishman and career soldier from Limerick who was then serving as a lieutenant in the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. Their marriage proved to be tumultuous and the couple separated thirteen years later, divorcing in August 1884 on the grounds of Lugard's cruelty and adultery. Sadly, about the time of her separation Emeline's health began to decline. She is recorded as suffering from aortic valvular heart disease, which caused her premature death at the age of 37, in 1887. Surviving documents relating to the divorce case make uncomfortable reading with various claims and counterclaims for the reason behind the breakup of the relationship.

It is assumed that no formal memorial tablet or ledger was installed at the time of her interment and only in 1929 did her son Cecil erect altar panelling across the east end of the former chancel in her memory. This was dedicated in a special service led by the Archdeacon of Canterbury. According to the *Whitstable Times and Herne Bay Herald*, 'the dedication was so widely attended there was no room in the church to accommodate



St Alphege Church today.

all who came'. The panelling replaced 'a marble tablet to members of the Hyder family, which was at that time removed to the little archway over the old priest's door on the south side of the church'.

It is likely that Emeline's burial was one of the last within the former chancel as by 1917 it was rededicated as a burial chapel serving the surrounding graveyard, which continues in use to this day.

Andrew Linklater and Celia Heritage

EVENTS

FCAT lectures with CKHH

Thursday 31 January, 7pm, Newton NG07, CCCU

Roman Lymgne: context, new research and new questions » Dr Steven Willis

Short lived, fragmented, robbed, descending a now undulating slope and on private land the late Roman shore fort at Lymgne is not easily visited nor are its remains readily comprehensible. Yet this remains an intriguing site. Often named 'Stutfall Castle' it has attracted the attention and research interest of some of the leading figures of their day in archaeology. We now have a clearer idea of the date and purpose of the fort but important questions as to the wider context and the broader chronology of the site remain. New discoveries and study have revealed significant details as to its character and ways of viewing it in the 21st century.

Saturday 23 February, 6pm, Old Sessions House, Michael Berry Lecture Theatre, CCCU

The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture » Professor Paul Bennett

Joint event with Canterbury History and Archaeology Society

Thursday 28 March, 7pm, Newton NG07, CCCU

The Medieval Monastic Death Ritual: The Cluniac Experience » Dr Ellie Williams

At the heart of Cluniac monastic life, was death. The funerary rites documented in their eleventh-century customaries convey the extent to which the monks were to immerse themselves in the world of the dead, and to actively confront the emotional and biological realities surrounding the passing of a brother. Integrating osteoarchaeological and documentary evidence, this talk will explore the Cluniac response to death and burial.

**Wednesday March 20, 6pm, Old Sessions House,
Michael Berry Lecture Theatre, CCCU**

Lambarde Lecture

Artists, archaeology and ancient Egypt: Victorian painters and their engagement with antiquity » Professor Stephanie Moser, University of Southampton

The talk will present the results of Professor Moser's new book *Painting Antiquity*, which is exploring how artists in Victorian Britain depicted ancient Egypt in their paintings, and how they were deeply inspired by collections of antiquities in the British Museum.

Other events



Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society

Wednesday 12 December 2018, Newton Ng03, CCCU

Anglicanism and revolution in 17th century England » Professor Ken Fincham, UKC



Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society

Wednesday 9 January 2019, Newton Ng03, CCCU

Dining together: banquets, breakfasts and corporate solidarity in early Tudor Canterbury » Stuart Palmer, UKC



Saturday 19 January 2019 (repeated 23 March)

First steps in archaeology

One-day course. Fee £45 (£40, FCAT). Tutor: Andrew Richardson

Booking and more details:

www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community_archaeology/archaeology-courses



Saturday 26 January 2019

Archaeological report writing

One-day course. Fee £45 (£40, FCAT). Tutor: Jake Weekes

Booking and more details:

www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community_archaeology/archaeology-courses



Saturday 2 and Sunday 3 February 2019

The archaeology of death

Two-day course. Fee £80 (£75, FCAT). Tutor: Jake Weekes

Booking and more details:

www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community_archaeology/archaeology-courses



Saturday 9 and Sunday 10 February 2019

A basic introduction to animal bone

Two-day course. Fee £80 (£75, FCAT). Tutors: Enid Allison and Åsa Pehrson

Booking and more details:

www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community_archaeology/archaeology-courses



Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society

Wednesday 13 February 2019, Newton Ng03, CCCU

Following the whale's road: perceptions of the sea in prehistory » Peter Clark



Saturday 23 February 2019

Understanding and recording stratigraphy

One-day course. Fee £45 (£40, FCAT). Tutor: Peter Clark

Booking and more details:

www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community_archaeology/archaeology-courses



Friday 1, Saturday 2 and Sunday 3 March 2019

Putting colour in the past: an introduction to environmental archaeology

Three day course. Fee £180 (£175, FCAT). Tutors: Enid Allison, Alex Vokes and Hazel Mosley

Booking and more details:

www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community_archaeology/archaeology-courses



Saturday 9 March 2019

Who do we think we are?

The archaeology of migration, nationality and ethnicity

One-day course. Fee £45 (£40, FCAT). Tutors: Martin Crowther and

Andrew Richardson

Booking and more details:

www.canterburytrust.co.uk/community_archaeology/archaeology-courses



Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society

Wednesday 13 March 2019, Newton Ng03, CCCU

Kent and Turkish piracy » Professor Jackie Eales, CCCU

New book!

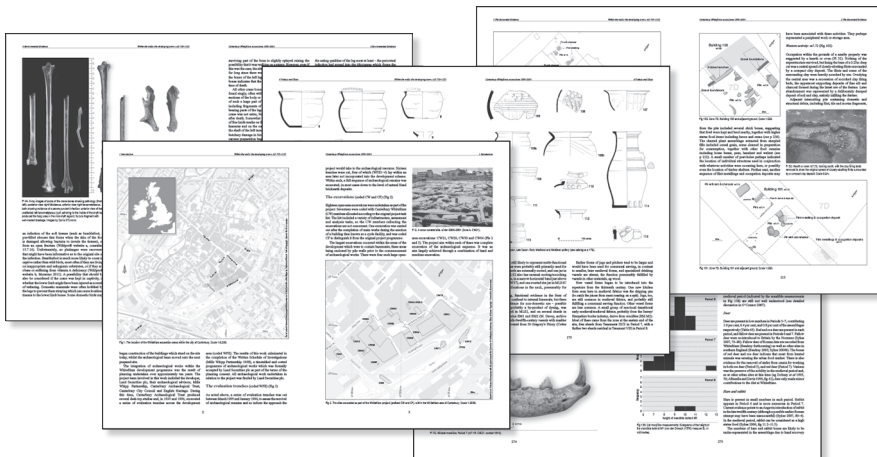
We have just published the second book in the series reporting the excavations at Whitefriars – the BigDig. This is the ‘prequel’ to the story told in ‘Medieval town and Augustinian Friary’ and describes what was happening in this part of the town from c 750 until the arrival of the friars in c 1325.

This might once have been considered a hazy period, but at Whitefriars we have evidence for Canterbury’s first eighth- and ninth-century metalled roads. These served an industrial area which perhaps benefitted from its proximity to Burgate, one of the most important streets of Anglo-Saxon Canterbury. The story continues through the period of the Norman Conquest, when more roads developed, tenements and buildings were established along St George’s Street and, in more open areas, there is tantalising evidence for relict Roman features still influencing occupation, perhaps in one instance providing the shell for a medieval property. Changing patterns of urban development, are traced up to the mid fourteenth century and through a combination of archaeology, documentary sources and analysis of finds and environmental remains an almost 400-year history for this part of Canterbury is pieced together.

For the story of what happened before this, during the Roman and earlier Anglo-Saxon period ... the ‘pre-prequel’ is on its way!

Within the Walls: the developing town c AD 750–1325 by Alison Hicks and Mark Houlston. ISBN 978-1-870545-37-2. Full price £35.00. FCAT £28.00. Available from Oxbow (via www.canterburytrust.co.uk) quoting the code CTFRIENDS, or, call in to 92A Broad Street (where no post or packaging will be charged!).

Jane Elder



WITHIN THE WALLS: THE DEVELOPING TOWN

c AD 750–1325

Canterbury Whitefriars
Excavations 1999–2004



Alison Hicks and Mark Houlston

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CANTERBURY NEW SERIES VOLUME VIII



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