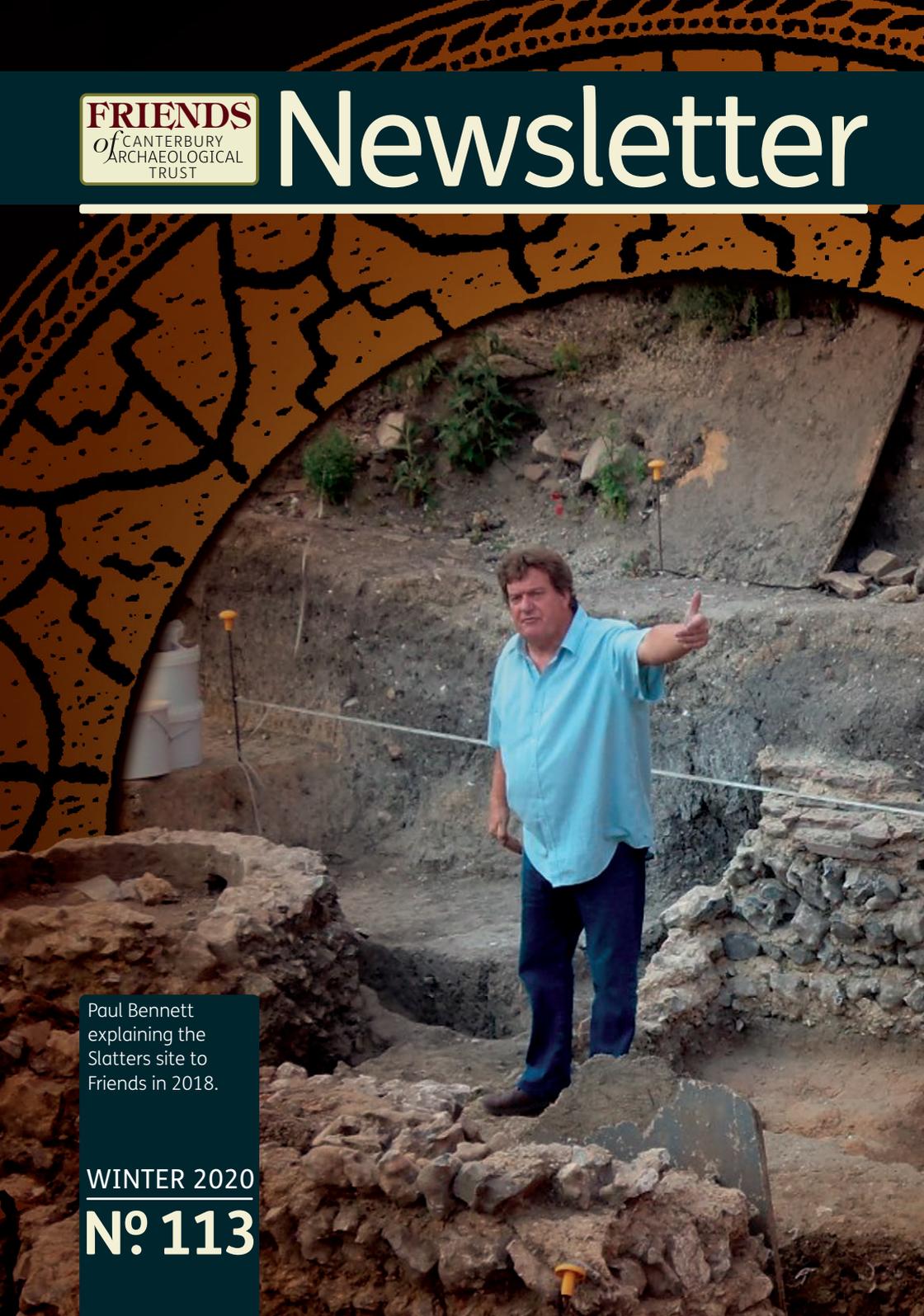


**FRIENDS**  
of CANTERBURY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
TRUST

# Newsletter

A photograph of Paul Bennett, a man in a light blue shirt and dark trousers, standing in an archaeological excavation. He is pointing towards the right. The site features a large, semi-circular stone structure, possibly a well or a vaulted passage, with a rough, stepped interior. The ground is uneven and shows signs of excavation, with some vegetation growing in the background. A white bucket and a yellow marker are visible on the left side of the site.

Paul Bennett  
explaining the  
Slatters site to  
Friends in 2018.

WINTER 2020

**Nº 113**

## 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.

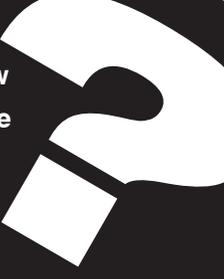
The next Newsletter will appear in March 2021. Please send contributions to: [chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:chairFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk) by the beginning of February 2021.

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

**Have you moved house or changed your bank? Don't forget to let our Membership Secretary know (via [memsecFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:memsecFCAT@canterburytrust.co.uk), or leave a message at 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU, tel 01227 462 062) so that our records are up-to-date.**





# Dear Friends,

In this newsletter we both celebrate past achievement and service and welcome in the future, but in a world somewhat sombre and muted by the impact of the pandemic, perhaps the greatest challenge to the health of the world in the modern era. Since the last newsletter (and it is good to be able to return this time to a full newsletter, in contrast to the home-produced issue 112), as most of you know, on September 30 Paul Bennett retired after 45 years working with C-A-T, for ten years as Assistant Director and subsequently as Director of the Trust. Alison Hicks has taken over as the new

Director. It was very sad that after such long service to the Trust Paul's retirement could only be marked by a distanced ceremony attended by John Meardon, chairman of the Trust and a few of the Trusts's staff at the Trusts's Broad Street offices, although others of us were able 'to be present' via Zoom. Hopefully we will all, in person together, be able to celebrate fittingly at some time in the future.

John Meardon commenced proceedings by inviting Paul symbolically to hand over the directorship of the Trust to Alison by passing on to her the Director's silver trowel, specially polished for the event. John noted that during Paul's tenure so much had been learned about Canterbury's archaeology and history. It was then time to give Paul his leaving presents – a personal GPS and specially made cufflinks from the trustees and staff and a framed 1599 map of Canterbury from the Friends (see separate contribution in this newsletter). John Meardon then called for a toast and those present in the room and on Zoom joined in raising a glass to Paul, wishing him a long and happy retirement. Paul noted that in coming to Canterbury he had promised Becky that it would be for five years, but.... He had not regretted staying at the Trust and during his time there he had been supported by marvellous staff, brilliant trustees and a dedicated body of Friends. He was keen to stress that the Trusts's achievements were the consequence of a collective team effort by many people over the decades, and the going had not always been easy. Now it was time for a new chapter in his life and he would certainly be working on his backlog. To finish, Paul asked everyone to join him in a toast to the Trust's new life under Alison and to its next 45 years.

As an archaeologist I have known Paul now for half a century and during that time the archaeological world has changed beyond recognition. Fifty years ago there were few professional archaeologists. Now the Chartered Institute for Archaeology has over 3000 accredited individuals. Fifty years ago was very much the beginning of the explosion of rescue archaeology in the face of major development pressure but it was only in 1990 that PPG16 was introduced, putting the onus on developers to

fund necessary archaeological investigations occasioned by development, although developer contributions by negotiation had been coming in during the immediately preceding period. Paul has lived and worked through the challenges of this constantly evolving world and contributed greatly to the application of professional standards in archaeology during this time. But it has never been a 9 till 5 operation for him; Paul has been driven by a relentless commitment not to let any significant archaeological evidence escape unrecorded and he has applied this dedication also in his passion for the archaeology of Libya, now sadly somewhat on hold on account of the political situation there. Paul, the Friends thank you for your service to the archaeology and history of Canterbury (and beyond) and wish you all the best for the future.

In wishing Paul well can we also as Friends welcome Alison Hicks as the new Director of C·A·T. We are lucky indeed to be having such an experienced archaeologist to follow Paul.

John Williams, *Chair FCAT*

**Some more:** I did not want to intrude on my message above with more operational matters but... We are delighted to have been able to continue with our series of talks now utilising Zoom (see Events below). These talks are being provided free of charge and there is no longer the income from donations that those attending in person used to make. Again during the pandemic we have not been utilising our band of volunteer 'postmen' to deliver the newsletter and this has resulted in additional postage charges. Moreover the application of distancing and other anti-Covid measures result in increased costs for C·A·T. The Treasurer will be happy to receive any donations to FCAT.

## A message from the Chairman of C·A·T,

It seems that this year is going to be a memorable one: the Covid 19 pandemic continues to impact on all of us and has brought so much uncertainty and disruption into everyday life in a way that was unimaginable at the beginning of the year. It will be interesting to see, with the benefit of hindsight, how this crisis compares with the national (and indeed international) experiences of other great pandemics of our history.

In a slightly more ordered fashion, the year has brought another very significant change to the Trust with the retirement on 30 September, after 34 years in the post, of Paul Bennett as the Director. As only the second holder of the appointment, following Tim

Tatton Brown, Paul's long tenure has become synonymous with C·A·T's very existence and, with his youthful good looks, amazing head of hair and an only slightly expanded waistband, one can still see and hear the enthusiastic young archaeologist of 40 years ago.

After such long and distinguished service we had hoped to mark Paul's retirement with a significant send-off, including many whose past association with C·A·T marked the triumphs and trials of the last three decades and more. In the event, we had to settle for a very restrained ceremony attended in person by a very few staff and trustee representatives and watched by others on a Zoom link. We were pleased, however, that in this simple way we were able to hand over to Paul some gifts in appreciation of and honouring Paul's contribution to the Trust over so many years (see below for details of the gifts).

When life returns to normal and we can all gather together again, we will hold a suitable occasion to properly thank Paul for his outstanding contribution to archaeology by recounting the successes of the last 40 years or so discovering the past of Canterbury and further afield.

The guard has changed and Alison is now in charge. I know that everyone will wish her all the best as she takes on Paul's mantle and leads the Trust forward in these challenging times, ably supported by the skills and expertise of the C·A·T staff.

John Meardon, *Chairman of Trustees*

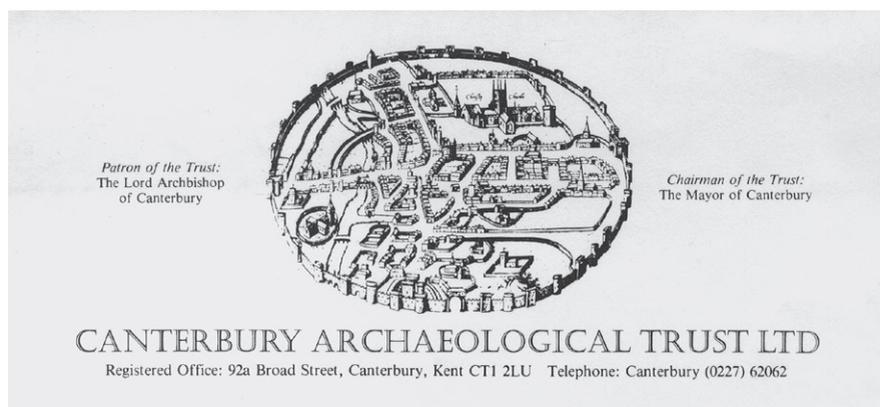
## The past in the presents

Two of the retirement presents for Paul are, appropriately, firmly bedded in the history of Canterbury and indeed of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, being very much linked to the successive logos of the Trust.

The original logo of the Trust derives from the central portion of the Braun and Hogenberg map of Canterbury, the earliest cartographical representation of the city. The framed print given to Paul is from a 1599 copy of *Civitates Orbis Terrarum. Liber Quartus Urbium Praecipuarum Totius Mundi* ('Civitates' of the Lands of the World. Book Four of the Principal Cities of the Whole World), published in Cologne by Bertram Buchholz. The rest of this paragraph follows the paper 'The "Civitates" of Braun and Hogenberg' by J Keuning in *Imago Mundi* 17 (1963), 41-44. Buckholz notes that the earliest so-called city views are woodcuts that are in no way real geographical representations.



The oldest genuine topographical city views seem to date from latter part of the 15th century. In the second half of the 16th century, when copper engravings took over from woodcuts some fine city representations appear. The first real atlas was the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Theatre of the Lands of the World) of Abraham Ortelius, which was produced in Antwerp in 1570. The maps were produced by Frans Hogenberg, who came from a line of artists from Mechlin in Flanders. The success of the Ortelius atlas may



The original letterhead.

have induced Hogenberg to work on an atlas of the principal cities as a supplement to the atlas of the world's countries. In Cologne he met George Bruin or Braun (1541–1622) and also the Mechlin-born draughtsman and engraver Simon van den Neuvel (Novellaunus); they collaborated in compiling a city-atlas. It would seem that the various maps were initially sold loose. In the preface Braun complimented his partners Hogenburg and Novellaunus: 'whose artistic hands applied all ingenuity and accuracy in the reproduction of the cities and of the buildings and have pictured them with all the architectural details with such correctness, that it is as if one does not see the pictures of the cities, but the cities themselves'. The city-atlas was a great success and was reprinted many times and indeed enlarged.

The Latin text in the cartouche on the right hand side of the map can be translated 'Canterbury, famous city in the most fertile country of England, notable as an archiepiscopal see'.

In the Latin commentary by Braun on the back of the map we learn: 'This is the seat of an archbishopric and an administrative capital and is superior to many English cities in age, in life and even in worthiness. For the Archbishop of Canterbury is the most distinguished in the whole of England. [...] The territory of Cantium has kept its old name and has many herds of cattle, cornfields and learned men. Its capital is Canterbury, famous because of its distinguished archbishopric and the tomb of St Thomas the Martyr; it lies twelve miles away from the sea near the little town of Dover, formerly called *Dubris* [...] But many say that Canterbury once surpassed the great splendid city of London, not only in respect of its size and magnificence of its buildings but also the number of its inhabitants.'

The cufflinks given to Paul very much reflect the current logo of the Trust. They are based on the Anglo-Saxon gold pendant discovered in the winter of 1982 during the construction of Cranmer House, on the corner of London Road and Prince's Way in the St Dunstan's area of Canterbury, about half a kilometre north-west of Westgate. This was the site of a large Roman cremation cemetery, but a few features of early Anglo-Saxon date were encountered.

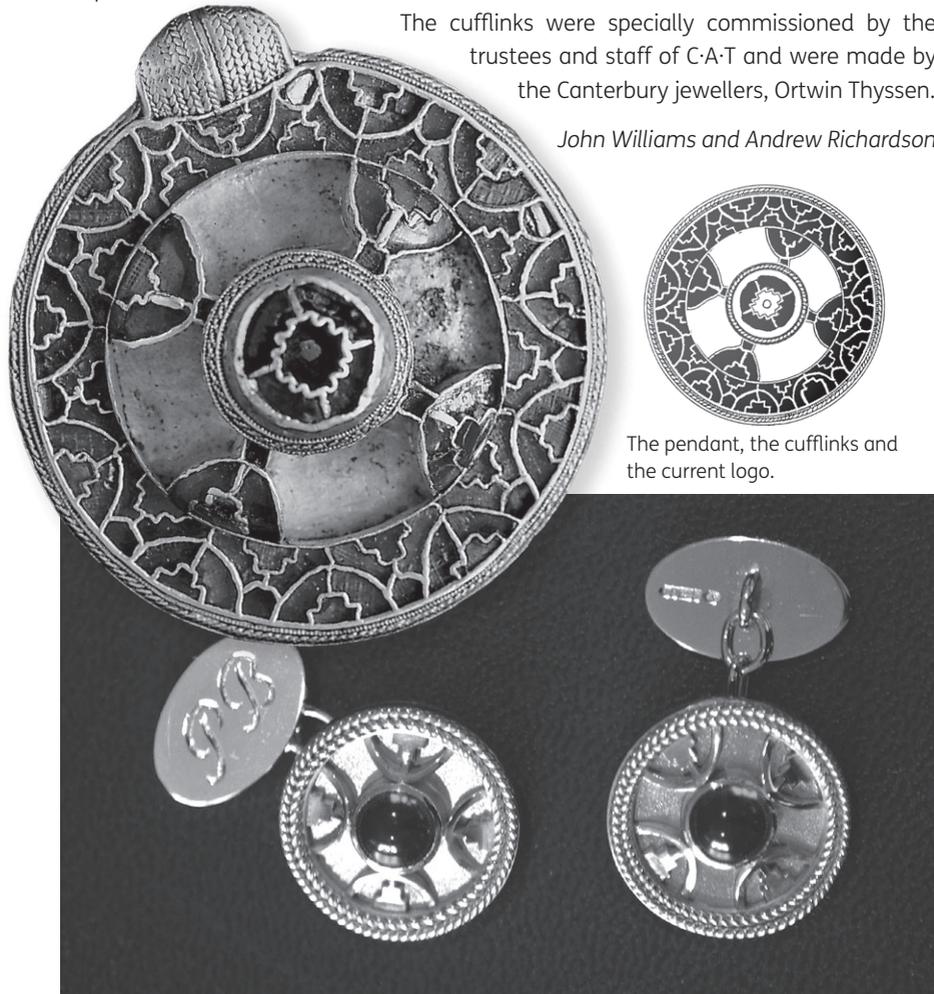
The pendant is now part of the collections of Canterbury Museums and is displayed in the Beaney House of Art and Knowledge. It dates to c AD 620–630 and is a masterpiece of Kentish craftsmanship. The primary material is gold, probably imported Frankish coinage that had been melted down. The framework of beaded and twisted gold wire would have been soldered to the back plate and the large, now empty cells that form a cruciform arrangement would have been filled with a white calcite material, probably shell, contrasting with dark red garnets carefully cut in stepped or curved shapes and set in the surrounding filigree. The garnets probably came from the distant island of Sri Lanka. The design of the pendant closely relates it to the series of composite disc brooches produced in east Kent during the first half of the seventh century. It

could possibly have been made at Faversham, where there is some evidence for a concentration of high-status craftworking. For the contrast of red garnets and white calcite see the picture on the cover of *FCAT Newsletter 110* of the disc brooch found in 2019 on the site of CCCU's Canterbury campus.

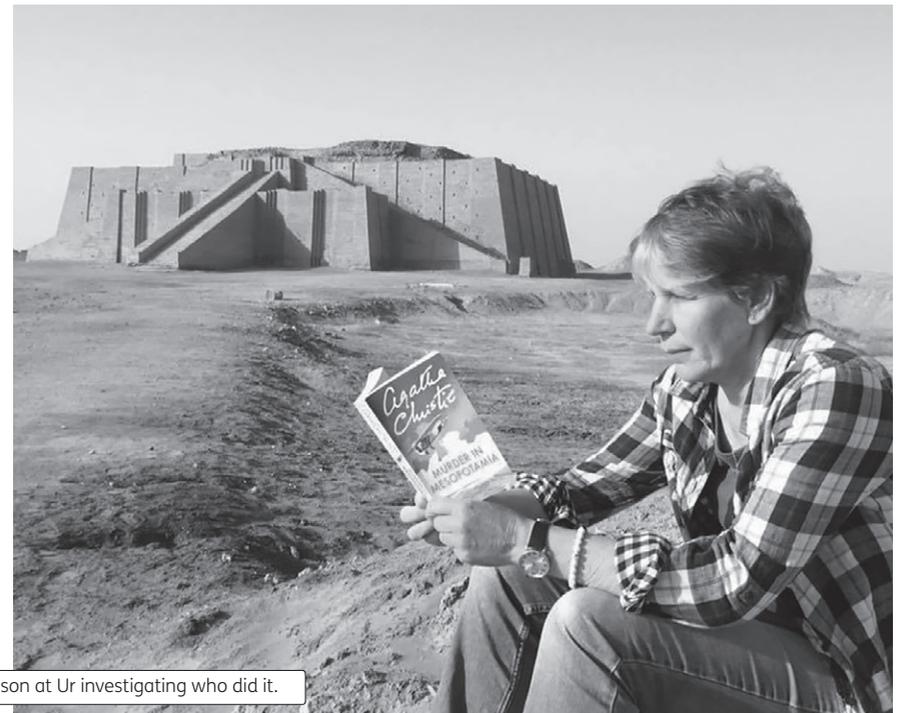
The pendant would have formed the centrepiece of an elaborate necklace which would have been worn by a woman of very high status. The cruciform design was probably intended as a Christian motif, which would have reflected the strengthening hold of the Christian faith in Kent from the 620s onwards, at least among the Kentish elite. It was a period that saw a shift in high status female dress away from brooches to elaborate necklaces, and reflects the influence of contemporary elite costume in the Byzantine empire.

The cufflinks were specially commissioned by the trustees and staff of C·A·T and were made by the Canterbury jewellers, Ortwin Thyssen.

*John Williams and Andrew Richardson*



The pendant, the cufflinks and the current logo.



Alison at Ur investigating who did it.

## Introducing Alison Hicks, C·A·T's new Director

Alison first came to Canterbury in 1980, for a 6-month placement at the Trust undertaken as part of her sandwich-degree course from Bradford University. It was in Canterbury that she met her husband, Martin, and after leaving university they travelled extensively, excavating at various sites in the UK, Italy and Turkey. For a period of 3 years, she worked as a Research Assistant at the British School at Rome, engaged in a mixture of post-excavation and fieldwork projects, the latter including work on the Presidential estate at Castelporziano, to the south-west of Rome, exploring a series of Roman villa sites nestled in woods populated with deer and wild boar. In Turkey, her work involved three seasons of excavation of a tell site resting on the banks of the Euphrates in the south-east of the country.

Alison returned to Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1988 to participate in the St Gregory's Priory excavations in Northgate. She has worked for the Trust ever since, managing a variety of fieldwork projects both inside the city and in the Canterbury district. The most extensive were the Whitefriars series of excavations, co-directed with Mark Houlston, which continued almost uninterrupted for a period of 5

years and uncovering, amongst many other remains, large parts of a medieval Augustinian friary.

Alison's work at the Trust has been interspersed by escapes to sunnier climes, spending time back in Italy and then three months of late winter and spring excavating in Bahrain between 1991 and 1999. The first season in Bahrain was undertaken during the Gulf War, when the nation joined a coalition of forces to oust the Iraqi army from Kuwait and as such became a target for Saddam's scud missiles. Bahrain was followed by a winter in Qatar and, most recently, two seasons in Iraq, the latter involving excavations in the south, close to the city of Nasiriyah. Her first season saw her excavating at a c1,500 BC tell site and based at a dig house at the incredible site of Ur, famous from Leonard Wooley's 1920s excavations of the settlement, its royal tombs and its amazing ziggurat, all of which can still be explored today. Alison's second season of work in Iraq was at the ancient city of Charax Spasinou, also known as Alexandria-on-the-Tigris, located in Basrah province and founded in 324 BC by Alexander the Great. The site contains not only acres and acres of archaeology, extensively mapped by geophysics and partly explored by excavation, but also spent munitions and earthworks from the Iraq-Iran war.

Back in Canterbury, Alison was appointed Director of Commercial Services at the Trust in 2018 and Vice-director in 2019. She has a particular interest in medieval monastic houses, continuing to have an involvement with Trust projects at Canterbury Cathedral – the latest work associated with landscaping of the South Precincts – and in the Canterbury Christ Church University campus, sitting within the outer grounds of St Augustine's Abbey.

## Dear Friends

As everyone must surely know, Paul retired as Director of the Trust at the end of September, a post which he had held for 35 years. Details of Paul's retirement 'do' at Broad Street, and a tribute to Paul's work at the Trust, appear elsewhere in this newsletter. Suffice to say from my perspective, I am honoured to be able to take over the role and look forward to the challenges and excitement of the times ahead.

The Trust welcomes the appointment of Mark Houlston as Director of Commercial Services. Many will know Mark from his previous time at the Trust, when he directed fieldwork at Whitefriars, St George's Clocktower and Canterbury Christ Church University, to name just a few sites. Mark left a few years ago and set up

Archaeology Wales, but has now returned to Canterbury for another challenge. Mark's extensive archaeological business experience will help the Trust succeed in the highly competitive archaeological world in which we find ourselves.

Alf has been busy providing the Trust with a new website, which has been updated with a cleaner, more targeted approach to the diverse audiences it is intended for. The website will showcase the Trust's work in all its forms – commercial, outreach and archive – and hopefully make it easier for people to navigate their way through to the information they are interested in. The new website has been in construction for a while now (a minor casualty of the pandemic, when staff were furloughed) but is now nearing completion and will hopefully be up and running very soon.

The Trust has had a busy late summer and early autumn in the field. An excavation at Manston Green in Thanet, undertaken by Keith Parfitt and his team, and final fieldwork at the King's School Mint Yard site, led by Ross Lane, are detailed elsewhere in this newsletter. In addition, at the St Mary Bredin site, a team of archaeologists continues to reduce the levels, at the time of writing working into the earliest Anglo-Saxon remains. By the time this newsletter appears, we hope to have largely completed the St Mary Bredin work and many of the team will have moved over to Thanet to excavate a large rural site in advance of a new infrastructure scheme. Smaller scale excavations, evaluations and watching briefs have also continued, including what it is presumed will be one of the last pieces of fieldwork associated with the Slatters Hotel site, when new service trenches were cut in ground leading towards Rose Lane.

The Outreach team are currently engaged in multiple projects, including *Unlocking Canterbury's Archaeology*, funded by a grant from the Historic England Covid-19 Emergency Response fund. The project aims to enhance the Trust's on-line outreach and educational output, so helping to engage with a wider and more diverse audience than it currently does. The team are also engaged in a multi-phase research and fieldwork project in west Kent, and have obtained a commission for further outreach work in partnership with Wessex Archaeology.

Unfortunately, the Tenterden Community excavation, which was supposed to begin in September, has had to be delayed due to the coronavirus situation. In many ways we have been lucky, being able to continue much of our work in a way that many other businesses have been unable. Credit goes to our staff, who have been working with enhanced health and safety regimes both on sites and in the offices to ensure that this has been possible. The future is uncertain, both in terms of the pandemic and also with talk of a consequential recession, but I am optimistic that the character of the Trust is such that it will continue to thrive.

*Alison Hicks, Director*

# The changing of the guard



## From Paul Bennett as retiring director of C·A·T

Dear Friends,

I write to thank you for your presents and indeed your unstinting support over many decades. I am so very grateful to you all for your generous gifts and comments celebrating my time as Director of the Trust. The Braun and Hogenberg 1599 edition of Canterbury is most appropriate and is now on my office wall. The map was the Trust's first logo and reminds me of my arrival in Canterbury in 1975 and of my time working alongside Tim Tatton-Brown, Lawrence, Marjorie and so many others. The specially-commissioned and crafted cuff links given by Trustees and staff are equally memorable and will be treasured. The accompanying satnav is a thoughtful and welcome present.

I made the decision to retire a while ago, conscious of an impending birthday launching me into a seventh decade. During my time at the Trust, a number of projects, some of them my own, have remained unpublished for one reason or another. The projects are significant in that they have the potential to change our view of the city and district in certain periods and to bring to light objects that deserve the limelight. All archaeological

interventions should be published, to justify the destruction of deposits that by nature are non-renewable. Every excavation is a unique and unrepeatable exercise and until a detailed report has been produced the project must be considered unfinished.

So, in retiring I want to address a backlog of unfinished projects and bring them to publication. To that end and with the help of the Trust, I have set up a post-excavation office in our new Wincheap store where I can be found most mornings of the week. The most difficult aspect of each and every project will be raising sufficient funding to pay for specialist reports, illustrations, editorial and the publication. Retirement will not change my working habits but I do now spend more time working on boats and I am able now to do more to support Libya in these exceptionally challenging times.

Friends have been a keystone supporting the work of the Trust since 1984 and for my period as Director. I am so very grateful to you all for your support over the years. I wish my successor Alison all the very best for the future in the firm knowledge that she will enjoy the support of you wonderful Friends as I have, for many years to come.

*Paul Bennett*



0 5 cms

Worked Levalloisian flint probably of Middle Palaeolithic date.

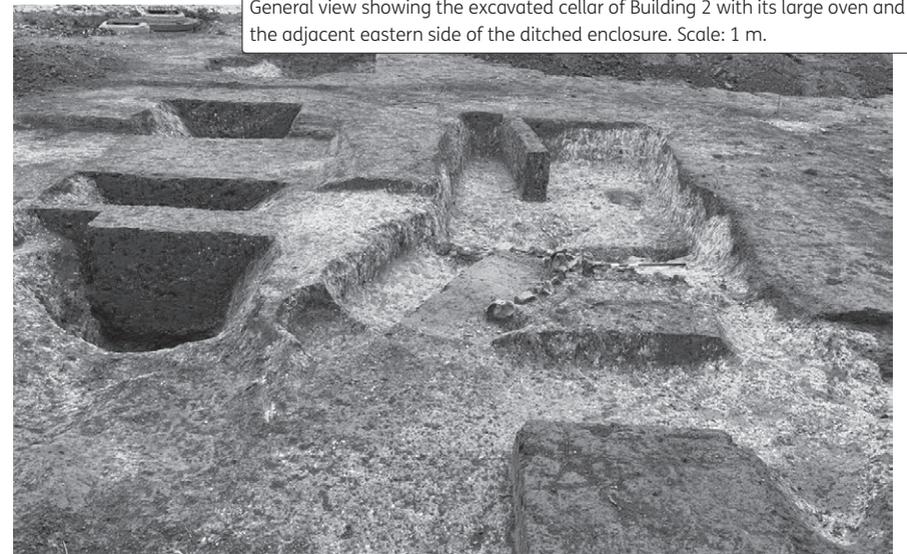
## Excavations at Manston Green, Thanet

The staff of C·A·T's Dover office spent much of the summer digging at Manston Green on Thanet. Following on from previous evaluation trenching undertaken there in 2018, a strip, map and sample excavation was conducted between June and August, on behalf of Guildcrest Homes. The fieldwork was mostly carried out under conditions of extreme summer heat on a difficult clay and chalk subsoil, making it very hard going for the three-man team of Keith, Paul and George. Nevertheless, the results were of interest.

As suggested by the previous evaluation trenching, the earliest evidence for human activity on the site was provided by a light scatter of prehistoric struck flints with occasional calcined flints. This flint material was mostly contained within the topsoil and underlying colluvium or sometimes as residual objects in later cut features. Most of the flints are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date but a large worked flake found in the top of post-medieval colluvial clay would seem to be much earlier. This has the overall appearance of being a Levalloisian piece of Middle Palaeolithic date.

The main excavation was concerned with a complex of medieval remains. An evaluation trench had located a large oven structure and further investigation showed that this was connected with more extensive medieval remains. In addition to the oven, recorded features included a rectangular ditched enclosure, several large pits and traces of three buildings, two provided with cellars.

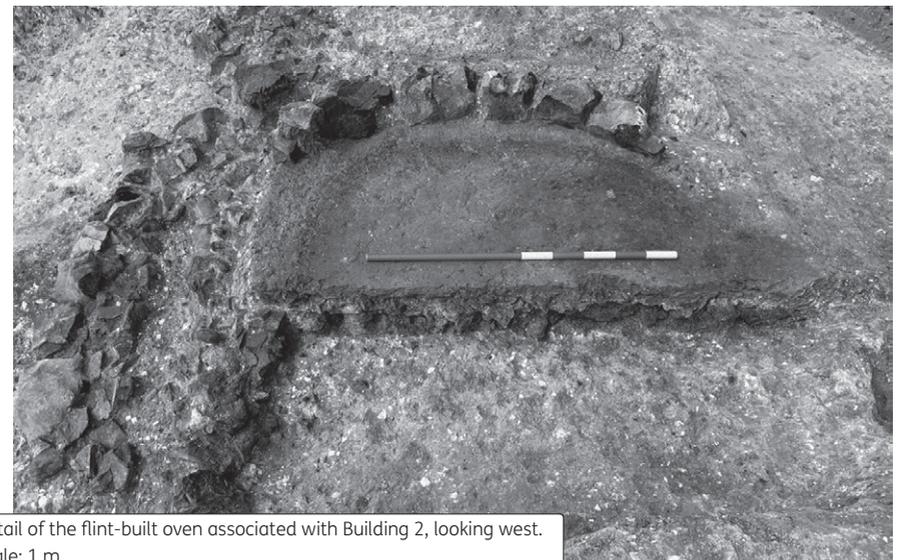
Just outside the south-western corner of the ditched enclosure, where the natural chalk outcropped directly below the topsoil, a group of post-holes was disentangled (with some difficulty) from the mass of small natural solution hollows that occurred in the chalk surface. Collectively, these post-holes formed a reasonably good rectangle,



General view showing the excavated cellar of Building 2 with its large oven and the adjacent eastern side of the ditched enclosure. Scale: 1 m.

leaving little doubt that they represent a timber building supported by earth-fast posts (Building 1).

Buildings 2 and 3 were located inside the ditched enclosure and were largely represented by rectangular cellar pits. Both were apparently orientated north-south, and were arranged end to end, about 1m apart, although the full extent of the Building 3 cellar was not revealed. The large oven previously located was found to be connected with



Detail of the flint-built oven associated with Building 2, looking west. Scale: 1 m.

Building 2, placed in the north-eastern corner of its cellar but projecting some distance beyond. It was of substantial construction, built on a bow-fronted platform about 0.25m high, with two to three layers of large flints set in a chalky silt. From the recorded evidence it would seem that Building 2 is later than Building 3.

Such medieval buildings represented by a cellar and provided with a large oven are becoming increasingly familiar on medieval sites across the Isle of Thanet and beyond. A number of examples were discovered during the Trust's work at Thanet Earth and it seems apparent that these structures once formed a regular component of the rural landscape of medieval Thanet.

Keith Parfitt and Paul-Samual Armour



Pelta brooch.

## The Mint Yard, Canterbury

In mid-September excavations at the Mint Yard, Canterbury, beneath the former Mitchinson's House, King's School, came to a triumphant close. It is no exaggeration to say that no stone was left unturned in this reappraisal of a site first excavated in 1979. The investigation comprised

the complete excavation of a 3m deep stratigraphic sequence formed of soil layers, pits, ditches and street surfaces. Buildings, flood events and periods of abandonment running from the Pleistocene to the medieval period were identified.

At the forefront of the work was an intense programme of environmental sampling that saw 6000 litres of soil taken for analysis in order to recover remains such as seeds, charcoal, shells and insects. This data will enable the reconstruction of diet, climate and the environment during the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. Excavations reached and, in some cases, went below the water table. This resulted in an unusually high proportion of waterlogged deposits where organic material such as wood and uncharred seeds were well preserved. The analysis of this data is ongoing, and updates will be provided on the Trust's website.

The previous update on the excavations (Newsletter 112, page 2) reported on post-Roman deposits, including 10th to mid-12th century rubbish pits, and an early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building. A major Roman street extending SE to NW across the site had been revealed. It formed part of the northern *cardo* within the walls of the Roman city and appears to have been laid out around AD 80. The full thickness of the



The Roman street with its considerable thickness and the flood deposit over the primary surface.

road can now be seen to have been approximately 1.2m thick; there were at least 10 attempts to re-surface the road with compacted flint gravel. A major problem for the Roman engineers was subsidence, with much of the road in this area being constructed above a silt-filled palaeochannel. The earliest attempt at construction involved a robust clay and flint *agger* (foundation) up to 0.2m thick to level the ground followed by a line of driven timber stakes that formed the southern edge of the road. The upper fills of the road's side-ditch contained a significant number of human bones, perhaps from two individuals (see Newsletter 112).

Prior to the construction of the Roman street there had been a concerted attempt to drain the boggy alluvial ground during the late Iron Age. A ladder system of ditches employed for this purpose was abandoned at some point in the late first century BC, perhaps on account of flooding. Significantly this abandonment appears to have been deliberate, with the deposition of a range of domestic refuse, particularly pottery that included imported fine wares such as terra rubra, terra nigra and Arretine-type ware, all perhaps from Gaul, as well as fragments of amphorae. There were also personal metal ornaments, including two brooches (an Aucissa type brooch and a pelta brooch), a clasp, part of a necklace and various metal fittings.

The upper fills of the ditches had been penetrated by several small trees or shrubs, the twisted root bowls of which were still present. The remnants of the trees indicate that the boundaries delineated by the ditches continued to exist following their abandonment.



Cleaning the agger for the Roman street.

At the base of the archaeological sequence lay a large north-east to south-west paleochannel, the presence of which had previously been indicated by deep soundings cut with difficulty in 1979, several recent bore-hole surveys and the evident problems associated with slumping across the Roman street. The channel is assumed to have been formed during the late glacial interstadial (LGI) c14,670 to c12,890 BP by fast moving meltwater during widespread thawing of the surrounding permafrost within a tundra environment. The channel was up to 2m deep and 5m wide with steeply sloping sides. With the assistance of Dr Martin Bates, a sedimentary sequence was sampled that had built up within the channel over a period of perhaps two thousand years. The

stratified sequence comprised silt, clay and organic peat and was sealed by a thick deposit of near-sterile alluvium. This latter deposit was potentially deposited during a severe decline in temperatures during the Younger Dryas from c12,890 to c11,650 BP.

In view of the good preservation of these deposits in waterlogged conditions it is hoped that significant quantities of pollen, uncharred seeds, leaves, chironomids and beetles (all climate indicators) will have been preserved. The analysis of this material is ongoing alongside a robust programme of OSL and C14 dating to place the data from the paleochannel within regional and global climatic models. Updates will be provided on the Trust's website.

Ross Lane



Investigating the paleo-channel.

# EVENTS

## FCAT and CKHH lectures

**Thursday 21 January 2021, 7pm, online using Zoom**

**Religion and ritual on the River Thames**

People have been depositing all sorts of items in the waters of the Thames for thousands of years and communities have also buried their dead on the foreshore and performed ceremonies by the river's edge. This talk will discuss aspects of religious and ritual activity along the River Thames from the medieval period through to the present day, drawing on the results of archaeological survey and investigation, and discoveries made by mudlarkers searching for artefacts in the inter-tidal zone.

**Nathalie Cohen** is the National Trust's Regional Archaeologist for Kent and East Sussex and is the Cathedral Archaeologist for Canterbury Cathedral. After training on sites in Sussex, Wiltshire and London, she worked on a number of different archaeological projects in this country including the Monuments at Risk Survey in the East Midlands, the Grimes London Archive Project and the Thames Archaeological Survey at the Museum of London, and overseas at sites in Israel, the Czech Republic and Romania. From 1998 until 2006, she was employed by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (now MOLA), as the archivist for the unit, as a field archaeologist on excavations, and as a foreshore and built heritage specialist, on sites across Greater London, Kent, Buckinghamshire, Somerset, Devon and Surrey. She completed an MA in Maritime Archaeology in 2007 at UCL, led the Thames Discovery Programme from 2008–2018 and was the Head of Community Archaeology at MOLA. She was the Cathedral Archaeologist at Southwark Cathedral for eight years.

**Saturday 27 February 2021, 6pm, online using Zoom**

**The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture**

**Alison Hicks**, Director of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, reviews the work of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust over the previous year.

Joint event with Canterbury History and Archaeology Society

**Thursday 25 March 2021, 7pm, online using Zoom**

**Boulogne, the Channel and Kent across the Ages**

Boulogne and Kent have shared a long and common history, from the time when the ancient port of Boulogne-sur-Mer was headquarters of the Roman *Classis Britannica* and where Emperors embarked for *Britannia* up to the present day. This talk, based on

historical and archaeological evidence, is a journey into the shared history of Kent and the Boulonnais: from the commercial and cultural exchanges of the Roman period, to the Hundred Years War (1337–1453), the capture of Boulogne by the troops of King Henry VIII in 1544, the failure of Napoleon I to invade England at the beginning of the 19th century, the birth of a tourist resort and an English community later in that century, to the ferry of the 1980s ... 'Pas-de-Calais' could then have been named 'Pas-de-Boulogne'.

**Angélique Demolon** is the Heritage Curator and Director of the *Service Archéologie* of Boulogne-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais). For several years, she has been leading a collective research project, called the 'Archaeological Atlas of Ancient Boulogne', in which eight institutions are involved, including C-A-T, which provides the British perspective on the *Classis Britannica*. The project recently gave birth to the publication of the book 'Boulogne antique entre terre et mer' with a contribution by Andrew Richardson of C-A-T. For almost 15 years Angélique has also been leading a study of the city's medieval and modern fortifications. This project highlights the transformations of the fortifications in the 16th century to face the menace of the troops of King Henry VIII.

Zoom joining instructions will be sent by email to Friends in the week of each lecture.



## Other Events

### 2020 Becket Lecture

**Wednesday 16 December, 7pm, online using Microsoft Teams**

**Canterbury during the Time of Thomas Becket**

The 2020 Becket Lecture will be given by Professor Paul Bennett, Visiting Professor in Archaeology in the Centre for Kent History & Heritage, who will explore Angevin Canterbury. Drawing on his vast knowledge gained as Director of Canterbury Archaeological Trust over many decades, he will paint a picture of Thomas Becket's vibrant city using archaeological and documentary sources.

As the recently retired Director of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, **Professor Bennett** is uniquely placed to give a detailed assessment of what it would have been like in Canterbury during the decades around 1170. Using William Urry's magisterial study of Angevin Canterbury and results from many archaeological excavations that have taken place in the city, including those at Longmarket, Whitefriars and the Marlowe Arcade, Paul will offer insights into the lives of those who resided and worked in Canterbury during this dynamic period in the city's fortunes.

Free, but booking required through CCCU, Arts & Culture: web details tbc; artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk

## Canterbury History and Archaeology Society Lectures

Friends of C-A-T will be welcome to the following talks, all to be given online on Zoom. Details of how to access the talks will be sent out a few days in advance of the talks.

### Wednesday January 13 2021, 7pm

Rebecca Warren: Experience in dissent in 17th century Kent

### Wednesday February 10, 2021, 7pm

Claire Bartram: title to be announced

### March 10, 2021, 7 pm

Alison Ray: Piety and preservation: the workings of the medieval library

## CHAS Centenary 'Canterbury in History' half-day conference

(jointly organised by CHAS and CKHH)

### Saturday 13 February 2021, online using Microsoft Teams

10.10-11.25 Medieval & Tudor

Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh (CCCU): Famine and Feast: changing fortunes in 1320 and 1420

Dr Stuart Palmer (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge): 1520 Canterbury: Turbulence, Transition and Tents

11.35-12.50 Stuart & Modern

Dr Lorraine Flisher (CCCU): Robert Cushman and The Mayflower 1620: Saints or Sinners? A Revisionist Interpretation of the Mayflower legacy

Dr David Budgen (CCCU): Good-bye to all that?: Canterbury in 1920

Free, but booking required through CCCU, Arts & Culture: web details tbc; artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk

## Tudors and Stuarts History Weekend

### Saturday 27 & Sunday 28 March 2021, online using Microsoft Teams

Programme to be finalised shortly and confirmed speakers include:

Professor Alec Ryrie: The Tudors, the Church of England and 'Anglicanism'

Professor Lena Orlin: Looking for Anne Hathaway

Dr Onyekia Nubia: England's Other Countrymen

Dr Amy Blakeway: Mary, Queen of Scots and Elizabeth of England

Professor Matthew Johnson: Decline and Fall? The Afterlife of Castles in the Tudor and Stuart Periods

Booking through CCCU, Arts & Culture: web details tbc; artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk

## Guidance for the FCAT Zoom Talks

- When you join you will be muted with your camera set to off so that everyone can focus on the speaker(s).
- Zoom controls may vary, depending on your device (PC, Mac, iPad or other tablet, mobile phone). On a PC, tool bars and menu options generally appear when you hover your mouse at the bottom of the screen.
- We recommend that you set your view to 'Speaker View', rather than 'Gallery View' as this should enhance your enjoyment of the lecture. The option to switch between these is at the top of your screen.
- Once set to 'Speaker View', the presentation should be the main picture, the speaker appearing as a thumbnail image to one side. Depending on your settings you may see several participants as thumbnails. On a PC a small tool bar at the top of these images should show:



Click on the single rectangle ('Show small active speaker video') to show only the active speaker. iPad and phones may have alternative commands.

- Questions can be typed to the host via the chat facility. They will be answered at the end of the talk. On a PC you will find 'Chat' by hovering the mouse over the Zoom tool bar at the bottom of your screen. It will be set so that you can only message the host. Click on 'Chat' and a chat screen should appear. Type your question and press 'return' to send. It may be slightly different on other devices, but should be equally simple.

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A distanced Mint Yard excavation team.

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