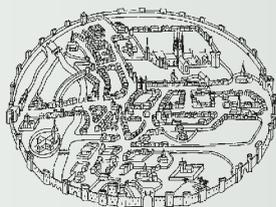


40 years: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Canterbury's Archaeology 1976-2016





**CANTERBURY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST LTD**

A REGISTERED CHARITY

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The Canterbury Archaeological Trust is an independent charity formed in 1975 to undertake rescue excavation, research, publication and presentation of the results of its work for the benefit of the public.



Further copies of *Canterbury's Archaeology* can be obtained from 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU

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Carpenter's rule from Longport House, Newington. See page 34.



40years: Canterbury Archaeological Trust



Beginnings

The story of the Trust can be said to start over 70 years ago during the Second World War, when large areas of the city's historic fabric were laid waste by German bombers. The early years of the war saw relatively little damage by 'hit and run' raids; in September 1940 a number of buildings were damaged by bombs in the cathedral precincts and in October of the same year a medieval timber-framed building in Burgate was badly damaged. Otherwise Canterbury got off relatively lightly compared to other British cities in the opening years of the conflict. This was to change, however. On 30th May 1942 'Operation Millennium' – the first 'thousand bomber raid' – was launched by the RAF against Cologne, completely destroying 85 per cent of the city. The very next night, a comparatively small force of

perhaps 50 German bombers attacked Canterbury, part of the so-called 'Baedeker Raids'. Other raids occurred a few days later, on the 2nd and 6th of June. These raids succeeding in devastating about one fifth of the historic city, leaving swathes of flattened buildings and rubble-choked streets. The destruction of so many important historic buildings was recognised as a great loss nationally, but the devastation of so much of the city was also seen as an opportunity to explore the buried archaeology that had hitherto been inaccessible due to the overlying structures. Even before the end of the war, a small team of largely amateur excavators, initially led by Audrey Williams and later by Professor Sheppard Frere began to excavate in the cellars of the destroyed buildings, revealing important new information about the Iron Age origins of the city, the Roman defences

The bombing raids of the Second World War left large areas of Canterbury flattened.

and theatre and post-Roman occupation. However this small group – working largely in the school holidays – were unable to respond appropriately to the threat to the buried archaeology of Canterbury when post-war redevelopment started in earnest.

Immediately after the war there was little building; pre-fabricated housing was set up on the outskirts of the city and temporary shops on the site of the Longmarket. In clearing the bomb damage, some ancient buildings that could have been saved were unnecessarily destroyed, notably the Guildhall in the High Street, which contained elements dating back to the twelfth century, and which was demolished in 1951.

However ambitious plans for a new ring-road encircling the city were put in place in 1945, which would require the demolition of many historic buildings undamaged by the bombing. It was planned in three stages; the first, Reims Way, opened in 1963 after the destruction of Wincheap Green for a new roundabout close by Canterbury Castle. The second stage, running along the southern stretch of the city wall from Wincheap Green to Broad Street, covered over the then still extant city moat and necessitated the demolition of even more historic buildings, such as the Georgian public house at the end of Burgate, pulled down in 1969.

In the mid-1950s the programme of slum clearance recommenced (it had been halted in 1938 because of

the threat of war). Many of the sites cleared of such properties were not immediately redeveloped but remained open ground for many years.

In the war-damaged areas of the city, redevelopment also started in earnest in the mid-1950s, with new building programmes at the Longmarket, Lady Wootton's Green, St George's and Whitefriars, with the huge Ricemans store completed in 1962 and the controversial multi-storey car park in 1969.

Thus throughout the late 1950s and 1960s, redevelopment of bomb damage, the construction of the ring-road and slum clearance did great damage to the buried archaeology and standing fabric of the historic city, coupled with seemingly unnecessary demolition of surviving medieval buildings like those at 32-33 High Street in 1969. By the early 1970s it was estimated that around 25 per cent of Canterbury's historic core had been destroyed without record.

The growing realisation that post-war developments were presenting an unprecedented threat to buried history in the urban environment was not restricted to Canterbury, however. In 1972 the Council for British Archaeology's Urban Research Committee published 'The Erosion of History', which dramatically set out the speed of destruction of Britain's historic urban heritage. Full-time archaeological units were set up in a number of English cities in the same year such as the York

Longmarket: 1990

One of the areas devastated in the bombing of 1942 was the Longmarket. The earliest archaeological excavations in wartime Britain took place along Butchery Lane on its western side. Between 1944 and 1948, the Canterbury Excavations Committee exposed part of a Roman town-house with tessellated floors. These were later displayed as the 'Roman Pavement' beneath 1950s shops.

In 1990 the area was cleared for redevelopment and the mosaics protected in preparation for display in a new museum. Excavation discovered late Iron Age occupation and early Roman timber buildings beneath a courtyard and bath-suite associated with the 'Roman Pavement' town-house. Parts of heated rooms linked to a stoke-house were recorded. A second property (perhaps a shop) lay to the north and beyond this a street flanked by drains, aligned parallel with Burgate.

Three early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings and two later Anglo-Saxon cellared structures cut through the Roman levels. Above these was uncovered a fascinating sequence of property boundaries, foundations, wells and hundreds of rubbish pits, dating from the early twelfth century onwards. In the period up to 1200 the greater part of the block was owned by the monks of Christ Church.

Their rentals provide evidence of wealthy and influential tenants, including Theoric the Goldsmith, who leased two properties and a stone house. Land between his house and one against Butchery Lane (then Sunwine's Lane) contained evidence of metalworking: ovens, furnace lining and crucible fragments. Through successive centuries excavated remains indicated mixed residential, retail and workshop use and though buildings along the road frontages were regularly rebuilt, property boundaries reflected those recorded in the priory rentals for centuries.

Paul Bennett



Archaeologist Wendy Murphy recording the Roman Pavement.

St George's Church, Canterbury: 1991

The development of a medieval church, known today primarily by its surviving clock tower, was revealed through excavation prior to redevelopment of the site for new shops and offices. Ten phases of the church of St George the Martyr were identified north and east of the clock tower, the earliest probably dating to the second half of the eleventh century and comprising a simple two-cell structure with a nave and apsidal-ended chancel. This modest structure was rapidly enlarged, first with the addition of a north aisle and subsequently, in the twelfth century, by more elaborate works which included the construction of a new chancel, possibly with a triconch apse. The church was progressively enlarged through the centuries and remained in use until it was gutted by fire during an air-raid on 1st June 1942. When it was demolished during post-war clearance, only the late fourteenth-/early fifteenth-century tower, originally positioned at the western end of the nave, was left standing as a landmark in the city.

Not only medieval remains were revealed at the site, however. Beneath these a Roman street was uncovered, together with a metallised courtyard and a rectangular masonry building of mid third-century date measuring

c 10m by 8m in plan. The exterior of the structure was exceptionally well preserved, standing to a height of up to a metre and formed of flint with double-brick string courses. Unfortunately the function of the building is unknown since its interior had been largely cut away by medieval activity, but the structure may have formed part of a prestigious town-house, perhaps associated with an apsidal-ended Roman building to the south-west which was uncovered by the Canterbury Excavation Committee in the late 1940s.

Alison Hicks



Roman clay figurine.

Archaeological Trust and the Lincoln Archaeological Trust, with substantial support from central government. Canterbury was falling behind. 1974 saw a major local government reorganisation and the creation of a conservation department at Canterbury City Council. In 1975, the third stage of the planned ring-road was cancelled, incidentally sparing the Trust's eventual home at 92a Broad Street from demolition.

It was in this context, and with another important development planned of a major bombed-out site around the Marlowe Theatre in St Margaret's Street, that Canterbury City Council and the Canterbury Archaeological Society organised a public meeting at Christ Church College in June 1975 to discuss the possibility of forming a professional archaeological unit in Canterbury. Many eminent archaeologists, historians and politicians argued passionately and eloquently about the need for such a unit, and thus an 'Archaeological Committee for Canterbury' was established, supported financially by the Department of Environment, with a brief to appoint the first director of the new organisation, to be called the 'Canterbury Archaeological Trust'.

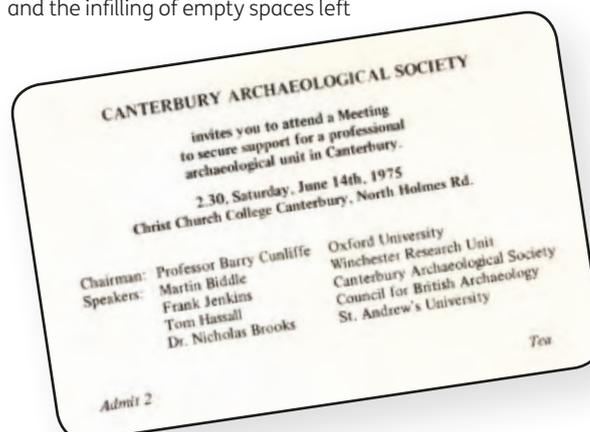
Thus in October 1975 Tim Tatton-Brown, famous for his excavations at Customs House in London in 1973, took up the challenge as director, though it was not until April 1976 that the Trust formally came into existence.

In the city, the first year of the Trust's existence was relatively quiet; the large scale development of the

Marlowe Car Park was not scheduled to take place until 1978. Instead work focussed on the excavation of a late Bronze Age and early Iron Age site at Highstead, a few miles outside of the city.

The late 1970s saw a focus on sites in the heart of the ancient city, first on the site of the Roman temple precinct and theatre in Castle Street and the extensive excavations on the Marlowe Car Park. The early years of the Trust were characterised by huge optimism and the immense passion, enthusiasm and dedication of the staff, who often worked in the evenings or at weekends for no pay, whether that be at the Roman bath-house revealed in St Margaret's Street or monitoring the construction of Canterbury's by-pass.

The pace of the post-war redevelopment of Canterbury was accelerating, with new infrastructure and the infilling of empty spaces left





Excavation of the fourth-century Roman bath suite, at the Marlowe excavations in 1980.

in the fabric of the city by the depredations of war and slum clearance. The Trust was intimately involved in this redevelopment, doing what it could to record the buried history of the city before its destruction.

Education and community involvement were priorities for the Trust from its inception and wherever possible excavation sites were opened to the public – the gift of a small caravan by Tate & Lyle allowed an exhibition of finds to be made available to visitors at the Marlowe excavations and elsewhere.

The work of the Trust was widely appreciated by the general public and was featured on the Radio 4 programme 'Origins' and the BBC television series 'Chronicle'. In 1979 the Prince of Wales visited the Trust's excavations and a major exhibition of the Trust's work was mounted at the Royal Museum; in the same year the Trust was awarded the 'Silver Trowel Award' at the British Archaeological Awards ceremony held at the British Museum. Also in 1979 Parliament passed the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act in which the Trust was identified as the statutory investigating authority for the city.

Thus the early years of the Trust were marked by spectacular new discoveries, both in the city itself and elsewhere in the district as at Highstead, Sandwich and Bekesbourne; widespread recognition by the general public, the media, the professional and

academic archaeological world and by both local and central government; diversification of its activities into education and historic building recording; the leasing of offices at 92a Broad Street and accommodation for its excavation teams in Lower Chantry Lane and its very own vehicle (a bright yellow Bedford Dormobile donated by the Canterbury Archaeological Society).

However, notwithstanding these successes, funding remained very tight. Despite an annual grant from Canterbury City Council towards establishment costs, developer grants towards excavation costs were not always forthcoming and in any event were not intended for post-excavation study and publication. In the changing political climate of the late 1970s, central government funding for such work began to dry up. By 1981, many members of the Trust staff had to be made redundant, though excavation continued thanks to funding from the Manpower Services Commission and unpaid volunteer work.

The early 1980s were dominated by financial difficulties, with the Trust making a loss in successive years. Notwithstanding this, important achievements continued to be made: the publication of the first two volumes of the 'Archaeology of Canterbury' monograph series; a major exhibition of the Trust's historic building recording work at the Royal Museum; and another royal visit, this time by the Queen of Denmark.

Marlowe: 1978–1982

Five large open-area excavations investigated prior to the construction of the Marlowe Arcade, uncovered an immense wealth of archaeological remains spanning two millennia. These were published in 1995 together with the post-war excavation in the area by Sheppard Frere and the Canterbury Excavations Committee. The earliest phase of occupation, perhaps belonging to the very first Canterbury, comprised part of an enclosure defined by three ditches with staggered entrances. Within this were at least two circular huts dating from the late first century BC. The site was cleared c AD 80 for Roman timber buildings, followed in the early second century by intersecting streets forming part of the town grid, flanked by the massive masonry foundations of the public baths and a number of town-houses and shops. By the mid fourth century, whilst some buildings were abandoned, others were extended and new buildings were added to the grid. Occupation continued elsewhere, culminating with remarkable evidence for early fifth-century retail occupation found within and outside the late *portico* of the baths, by then long in disuse.

After a brief period of abandonment, occupation was resumed from c AD 450. Over thirty Anglo-Saxon timber structures were excavated, all sited away from decaying Roman buildings.

Continuous occupation was attested from c AD 700, with the development of a new pattern of streets and lanes. In the late Saxon period a timber church was built. Re-built in timber on the same site in the post-conquest period, St Mary Bredin Church moved to a new site against Rose Lane and was rebuilt in masonry in c 1200. Whilst a number of medieval road frontage buildings were investigated, the excavations fell mainly in back garden areas where large numbers of rubbish pits defined property boundaries dating back over 900 years.

Paul Bennett



Site directors Kevin and Marion Blockley lifting the Roman horse harness (1979).

With the completion of the excavations at the Cakebread Robey and Marlowe sites in 1982 the pace of development slowed in Canterbury. New developments were postponed and only small scale work was available. It seemed likely that the Trust would have to close down and the city would be without archaeological coverage, a return to the situation in the 1950s and 1960s when so much was lost without record.

This parlous state of affairs inspired a campaign of action to help support the Trust. Questions were asked in the House of Lords, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, offered to write a letter to *The Times*, supported by members of the city council and the Vice-chancellor of the University. In addition, a new body was created, the 'Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust', which attracted over 300 members in its first month and remains an important part of the Trust to this day.

It was in this context that Tim Tatton-Brown, the first Director of the Trust resigned his position in October 1985, frustrated in particular by the lack of support from central government. Paul Bennett agreed to step into the breach and took up the reins of an organisation that still had a very uncertain future...

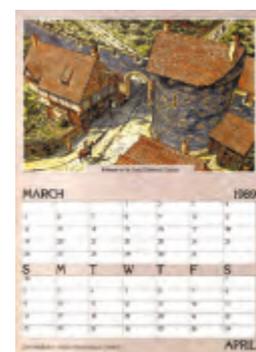
1986-1996

However, by the late 1980s the tide turned once again, with Canterbury facing an 'unprecedented building boom'. Large scale excavations were once again a feature of the urban cityscape, this time at St Gregory's Priory in Northgate and the Longmarket, where the unloved shops and offices built in 1955 were demolished for redevelopment. It was a sign of a new vibrancy in town planning, moving forward from simply 'filling the gaps' of wartime bomb damage and post-war slum clearance. The Trust was intimately bound up in this new wave of development; there was a changing perception



Detail of the Roman pavement.

of the city as a 'retirement town' with an emphasis on tourism and retail shopping. As well as redevelopment of areas like Longmarket, new residential units were being built or planned in many parts of the city, with domestic and rental properties all over town being upgraded, renovated, repaired, re-roofed and re-fronted. The city council was a major partner in helping ensure an appropriate response to the concomitant threat to the city's historic environment, pro-actively assisting in incorporating the opportunity (and funding) for archaeological work in the planning process (though it was still thought that the developer's responsibility for funding only extended to the fieldwork itself; money for post-excavation work and publication had to be sought elsewhere). The Trust was not only active in excavating and recording the buried archaeology in advance of destruction and surveying historic buildings before alteration, but continued and expanded its work in education and presentation of the city's long history to the general public. Thousands of people visited the



The month of March from the 1989 calendar.



Anglo-Saxon foundations at the west end of the cathedral nave.

excavations in Canterbury. At Longmarket, a specially built public viewing platform was set up, along with a small exhibition and on-site shop, whilst guided tours of the excavation were given by volunteer guides from the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. A permanent exhibition of Canterbury's history was established on the 'Morelli bridge' linking the old Whitefriars shopping centre and the multi-storey car park and in 1989 a popular calendar was produced featuring the remarkable series of reconstruction drawings by John Bowen of the city at various points in time.

But it was not just Canterbury that was changing; new infrastructure projects were planned elsewhere in Kent, most notably the works associated with the

construction of the Channel Tunnel on the south coast. By the late 1980s the Trust was a nationally respected archaeological organisation with over a decade's experience of both rural and urban archaeology of all periods, and its involvement in the Channel Tunnel development – at the time the largest ever privately funded civil engineering venture in Europe – marked a new chapter in the organisation's fortunes. The organisation and financial basis of archaeology in Britain was about to change fundamentally, and the Trust was well positioned to meet the new challenges that this would bring about.

In 1989 developers in London uncovered the foundations of Shakespeare's Rose Theatre whilst building a new office block at Bankside on the River

Channel Tunnel: 1987–1992

In 1987 the Trust embarked on its first major project outside Canterbury as a series of evaluations, excavations and building recording projects began, all in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel.

The main focus was at the Cheriton terminal site which covered a swathe of land from Dolland's Moor in the west to Holywell Coombe and Sugarloaf Hill in the east. The work, undertaken in the wettest winter in living memory and the aftermath of a hurricane, revealed twenty significant sites. Investigations at Holywell Coombe, published in 1995, revealed evidence for the first plants, insects, snails and animals to recolonise this part of Britain after the last glaciation 13,000–10,000 years ago. From this and other sites came evidence for farming settlements dating back over 5,000 years. A group of three Bronze Age burial

mounds and an Iron Age settlement were found nearby on the lower slopes of Sugarloaf Hill.

One of the most extensive and long-lived settlements investigated was at Dolland's Moor. Here, occupation, including a complex field system, continued from the middle Iron Age into the mid Roman period. Other prehistoric and Roman sites were revealed across the terminal. Two rare early Anglo-Saxon buildings were found at Dolland's Moor and a mid Anglo-Saxon structure at Cherry Garden Hill. In addition to numerous medieval and modern field boundaries, a number of historic buildings were recorded and three, Mill House, Stone Farm and Longport House were dismantled for reconstruction elsewhere.

Paul Bennett



The Channel Tunnel terminal area viewed from Castle Hill.

The Dover Bronze Age boat: 1992

In 1992, the Trust discovered one of the most important prehistoric finds of post-war Europe; the Dover Bronze Age boat. Dated to 1,550 BC, a 9m length of the oak vessel was recovered, its perfectly preserved timbers testifying to the remarkable technological prowess of our Bronze Age ancestors in woodworking and boatbuilding. The study and publication of the discovery brought about a renaissance of archaeological research into prehistoric maritime connections and a coming together of terrestrial and marine archaeological traditions, along with a hugely more nuanced appreciation of the skills of prehistoric peoples. The Trust was also intimately involved in the conservation and presentation of the boat in its award-winning gallery at Dover Museum, where it can be seen today. The boat – one of the earliest sea-going boats in the world – remains at the heart of continuing research projects at an international level.

Peter Clark



The Dover Bronze Age boat *in situ*.

Thames. There was no legal protection for such discoveries, and no archaeological provision had been made as part of the planning process. The planned construction would destroy these historic remains without record. There was a public outcry, and leading theatrical figures joined street protests outside the site, leading to heated parliamentary debate. It was clear that the threat to Britain's buried historic environment by development was uncontrolled, despite the local successes built on goodwill and co-operation that the Trust had established in Canterbury. Thus in November 1990 the Government published its 'Planning Policy Guidance Note 16' or, as it became known, 'PPG16'. This required local councils to incorporate archaeological considerations into the planning process; if a development was to impact upon the buried historic environment, then important remains should be preserved if at all possible. In other cases, development could proceed after excavation and recording. Importantly, the costs of such work were the responsibility of the developer, including the costs of post-excavation and publication.

When it first appeared, PPG 16 was warmly welcomed by the British archaeological community as a positive outcome after many years of lobbying and discussion. Archaeology could now be factored in as part of a development's cost through the imposition of planning conditions, diminishing the lottery of relying on the goodwill of individual developers for assistance and lessening the dependence of professional archaeologists on central government funding for post-excavation work. In Kent a County Archaeologist was appointed by Kent County Council, whilst in Canterbury the new guidelines

were rapidly adopted into a planning procedure that already recognised the value of archaeology.

This, however, occurred as Britain entered a major economic recession and the outlook for the Trust looked bleak; the previous recession at the start of the 1980s had almost led to the disbandment of archaeological provision for the district and there was disquiet that even with the introduction of PPG 16, a professional archaeological unit in Canterbury was only possible within a healthy development environment. Happily, the pessimism felt by many at the beginning of the 1990s proved unfounded, and the Trust entered a period of major excavations and new discoveries of national and international importance.

Further work associated with the Channel Tunnel, this time building a new road from the port of Dover to the new facilities in Folkestone involved a whole series of

Finds from Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery.



Monkton – Mount Pleasant: 1994

Plans to widen the A253 road between the Monkton and Mount-Pleasant roundabouts on the Isle of Thanet led to the excavation of a linear strip of land 3km long and roughly 30m broad, the first time archaeological work on such a scale had preceded a Kent road scheme. Archaeological features dating from the prehistoric to early medieval period were recorded along the entire route.

Most conspicuous was the remains of a braided trackway, adjacent to the line of the modern road. The trackway, probably originating in prehistory, appears to have influenced the layout and position of later, particularly Roman, settlements. Other prehistoric features included Neolithic inhumations and pits, an extensive pit alignment, six isolated graves and ten ring-ditches representing burial mounds of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

During the early Roman period an extensive and very unusual settlement was established by the trackway, characterised by a large number of sunken-floored buildings, ancillary structures, pits and a well 40m deep. Immediately adjacent to the trackway on the fringes of the

settlement, a small rectangular structure represented a roadside shrine.

A small Anglo-Saxon cemetery of eighteen inhumations was investigated at the eastern end of the scheme, while to the west, parts of a medieval farmstead with at least five timber buildings were revealed, dated to around 1100–1250.

Jon Rady



A ring-ditch is exposed as the road-line is cleared.

excavations and other interventions along the line of the route. A host of new discoveries were made during these operations, uncovering the lost medieval town wall of Dover, part of the Roman harbour works and culminating in the discovery of the Dover Bronze Age boat, a find of truly global importance. This was not the only infrastructure development in Kent however. Amongst many projects undertaken in the early 1990s, the re-routing of the A249 at Maidstone required the excavation of a Roman villa, work at the Eurotunnel terminal at Folkestone revealed three Bronze Age barrows and the construction of the Medway Tunnel at Gillingham a late Iron Age round-house. Dualling of the A253 in 1994 between Monkton and Mount Pleasant on the Isle of Thanet uncovered an extensive early prehistoric landscape and (at the time) a unique early Roman settlement of sunken-floored structures. Development also continued apace in Canterbury itself. A major excavation took place on the site of St George-the-Martyr, destroyed in the 1942 bombing raid, whilst the installation of a new heating system at Canterbury Cathedral in 1993 revealed the remains of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral lying just below the nave floor of the present structure. There was also extensive retail and residential development planned throughout the city, with a whole series of open spaces – car parks – being earmarked for new construction projects, continuing the post-war renaissance that was to change the face of Canterbury. Housebuilding was also taking place elsewhere in the county; a major excavation in 1994 in advance of a new housing estate at Buckland in

Dover recorded over 240 Anglo-Saxon graves. Around two-thirds of them were accompanied by rich and spectacular grave goods, one of the most important post-Roman cemeteries to be excavated anywhere in southern Britain.

1996–2006

By the time of its twentieth anniversary in 1996, the Trust was well established within the county as well as the city, dealing with the archaeological aspects of all kinds of development projects through the planning process according to the guidelines set out in PPG16. Moreover, the recognition that the post-excavation study and publication of the results of fieldwork should be included in project budgets meant that such work could be put on a firmer footing. A stable team of around 60 experienced staff with wide-ranging skills and expertise had been assembled, many of whom were able to offer their skills to expeditions and research excavations outside the UK. Trust staff participated on projects in Bahrain, Italy, Lebanon and Libya. Education remained a key element of the Trust's activities, with in-service training being offered to teachers from across the south-east and the publication of a children's book about Roman Canterbury in 1994. Historic building recording was being carried out across the county, and for the first time palaeoenvironmental analyses could be carried out in-house.

However, by the mid-1990s some misgivings were being expressed about the impact of PPG 16. On one hand, it was undeniable that the incorporation of

archaeology into the planning process had resulted in an explosion in new data about the historic environment and the financial resources to realise its potential. On the other hand the emphasis on ‘preservation by record’ and the default response of mitigation rather than excavation meant that a large proportion of new fieldwork consisted of small-scale evaluation trenching of limited interpretive potential. Much of the work the Trust carried out in the closing years of the twentieth century involved such small-scale work, and the delayed effects of the recession in the early 1990s meant that new developments were postponed and evaluation work rarely led to larger scale excavations. Another perceived negative about PPG 16 was the introduction of commercial competition in archaeology. Whilst the archaeological profession had welcomed the provisions of the planning guidance in 1991, few realised that the greatly increased amounts of funding for archaeological work would attract a new breed of business-orientated operators into the sector, for whom profit was of much greater importance than the academic and educational

aspects of the work. The skills and experience the Trust had built up over 20 years was of little account when competing with contractors from outside the county on the basis of price alone. Moreover this commercial approach had little place for the involvement of amateur archaeologists and volunteers, making the Trust’s commitment to community archaeology and education more difficult to realise.

Nevertheless, the late 1990s saw some spectacular achievements. Whilst development in general remained moribund, some major projects did take place, such as that in advance of development at Canterbury Christ Church University in 1996, which revealed nationally important evidence of Anglo-Saxon metalworking and new evidence of extra-mural settlement was recovered at Market Way on the northern side of the city where new housing was to be built. The Trust was also involved with the renovation of the Dane John Gardens in Canterbury, where survey of the mound itself clearly identified the extent of the original Norman motte and the additions made by Alderman Simmons in the 1790s.

Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery: 1994

Extensive excavations on Long Hill, Buckland, just outside Dover, unexpectedly revealed another large portion of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery known from excavations carried out further uphill between 1951 and 1953.

Over 240 graves were discovered. Fifteen contained more than one body. Surviving remains of 233 individuals, comprising men, women and children were examined and many were accompanied by grave offerings. The distribution of graves across the site was uneven and various discrete groupings could be discerned, perhaps representing different households.

Most bodies had been interred fully clothed and many contained objects which, it was believed, the deceased would need in the ‘after-life’. Seven male graves contained a sword, which suggests that these were men of high status. Other men were provided with a spear and sometimes a shield. Women’s graves included an impressive array of brooches and beads, together with a variety of other fittings and personal equipment. Poorer burials often contained just a small iron knife and a considerable number of people were seemingly interred without anything. All the 1994 graves fall within the period c AD 450–650.

Long Hill, Buckland remains one of the most important Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries to be excavated anywhere in southern Britain. The associated settlement probably lay in the valley below the site but no evidence of this has yet been found.

Keith Parfitt



Osteologist Trevor Anderson records one of the burials.

Chalk Hill, Ramsgate: 1997

The Neolithic ‘causewayed enclosure’ excavated at Chalk Hill, Ramsgate was not a settlement or funerary monument, but a place where early farming communities could come together at certain times for social, economic and religious reasons. The archaeologists found three concentric arcs of complex clusters of intercutting pits, full of flint artefacts and knapping debris, animal bone and pottery, much of it carefully placed in the pits and some hinting at great feasts taking place at the site. It seems that each time people gathered at Chalk Hill they dug pits and deliberately buried this material in the ground. Why they did this remains speculative: a propitiation to the Gods, or some kind of reinforcement of the link between these first farmers and the land they farmed? The site was in use for about a hundred years, between c 3,700 cal BC and 3,600 cal BC, the earliest ‘causewayed enclosure’ yet found in Britain. After the site stopped being used there was no trace of any significant human activity for the next 1,500 years, the hillside seemingly abandoned. But it seems that prehistoric peoples remembered the place as a ‘special place’, for the archaeologists found evidence of an early Bronze Age burial mound just to the south, perhaps dating to 2,000 cal BC. From around 1,000 cal BC the site lost its special significance and the land was given over to agriculture.

Peter Clark



Cattle skull in one of the intercutting pits.

Outside of the city, new rail and road infrastructure projects required archaeological work. Excavation at Chalk Hill, Ramsgate prior to the construction of a new harbour approach road revealed an early Neolithic ‘causewayed enclosure’, the first to be excavated in Kent and the earliest example of such a ritual monument in the country. Elsewhere, a major excavation on the line of the new Channel Tunnel Rail Link at Saltwood

uncovered a richly-furnished Anglo-Saxon cemetery. In Dover, investigations in advance of a new petrol filling station on Townwall Street recovered important new evidence for the early medieval town, whilst in Dover Museum a small team from the Trust re-assembled the Dover Bronze Age boat in time for the launch of the new Bronze Age gallery in 1999. These projects were important in maintaining continuity of work for the team in a relatively quiet period, which nevertheless saw the launch of two new publication series; the Occasional Paper series (the first volume of which, concerning the twelfth-century pottery kiln at Pound Lane, was published in 1997) and the Archaeology of Canterbury New Series, which saw the publication of the Cathedral Nave excavations in the same year.

The new millennium saw the beginnings of a marked upturn in development across the county, and with it an increased demand for archaeological work. Of particular importance was the beginnings of work on the site of the Whitefriars development in Canterbury, a huge project that was to transform the face of the city, sweeping aside some of the ugliest of the immediate post-war developments and creating the extensive new shopping centre that stands to this day. It was to involve the Trust in a major campaign of urban excavation for

Medieval buildings being excavated at Townwall Street, Dover.



the next 4 years, representing one of the largest such projects anywhere in the country. The excavations were accompanied by the largest campaign of education and public outreach ever undertaken by the Trust. With financial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund, a huge 'Titan' portakabin housed an exhibition and shop which led to an elevated walkway allowing the public an unprecedented view of the excavations as they unfolded. Dozens of volunteer guides explained the archaeology to the tens of thousands of visitors to the Big Dig, as it was known, as well as organising special events such as ancient craft demonstrations, public lectures and historical re-enactments. The TV archaeology series 'Time Team' produced a documentary about the excavations and the community participation which was broadcast in April 2002. The Whitefriars shopping centre opened in 2004 but once again the Trust's close involvement in researching and explaining the city's past was to find concrete expression in the physical fabric of the changing cityscape; etched into the paving slabs of the main pedestrian concourse of the new development are the archaeologist's plans of the ancient features that once existed there.

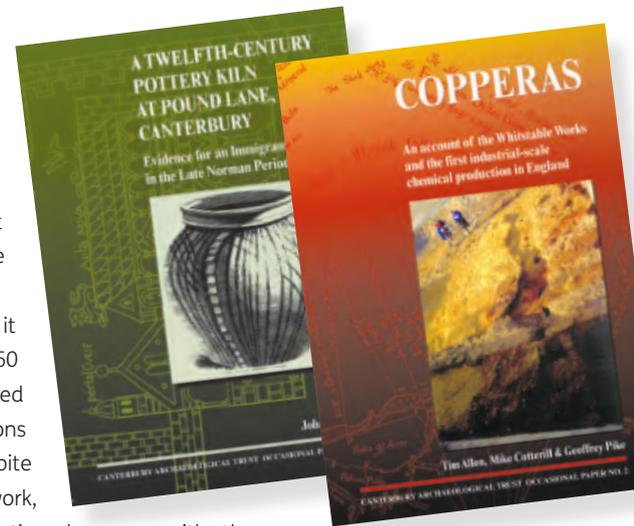
Though the Whitefriars excavations dominated the Trust's affairs throughout the early 2000s, there was still plenty else going on. Many of the developments planned elsewhere in the city and county that had been postponed after the recession of the early 1990s finally came on stream, requiring a whole series of excavations. New housing developments were preceded by excavations at Cobden Place, St Dunstan's Terrace, Market Way and Wincheap in Canterbury, and outside the city at Eddington, Bredgar, Hersden, Shelford Quarry, and Minster-in-Thanel. Not all the work came about through the planning process. The Trust was involved in the research excavation in partnership with the British Museum between 2002 and 2006 at Ringlemere, the findspot of the famous Bronze Age gold cup unearthed

in 2001, whilst a number of small-scale excavations were carried out at various locations around the city (Tyler Hill, Greyfriars Gardens and Stour Street) as part of the 'Time Team Live Weekend' in August 2000.

The Trust was bigger than it had ever been, with up to 60 archaeologists being employed on the Whitefriars excavations alone. Nevertheless, despite such a busy period of fieldwork, post-excavation studies continued apace, with the publication of St Gregory's Priory in 2001 and reports on the copperas industry at Whitstable and the technical monograph on the Dover Bronze Age boat in 2004.

Education and outreach activities were not restricted to the Big Dig at Whitefriars. In 2001 a companion volume to the popular children's book *Roman Canterbury* was published, this time looking at the history and archaeology of the city in the Middle Ages, *A journey to medieval Canterbury*. Three years later, with financial help from the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Trust launched its CAT KITS, an innovative teaching resource that brought real archaeological objects into the classroom. They proved an immediate hit with teachers in schools from all over Kent and which are still in use today. The Trust's education officer also starred in a TV documentary about Roman Canterbury made by the BBC for use in primary schools.

The Trust was also busy in many other areas. A major international conference on Bronze Age cross-channel connections was organised in 2002 with the Dover Bronze Age Boat Trust in Dover to mark the tenth anniversary of the boat's discovery, the proceedings of which appeared in print in 2004. In Canterbury itself,



The first two publications in the Occasional Paper series.

Nave of the friary church, Whitefriars, under excavation.





The Roman wall tower, Whitefriars excavations.

the Trust again made its mark on the modern city in 2002, working with Canterbury City Council to establish a 'City Wall Trail', a colourful information booklet that led the visitor on a walk around the city walls, explaining their importance at different times in history and complementing a series of seventeen information boards sited at strategic points around the circuit. This work was part of the 'Historic Fortifications Network', a collaboration between seventeen historic towns in Kent, Nord-Pas-de-Calais and western Flanders, and the first time the Trust had been involved in Interreg funding from the European Union.

A bird's eye view of the Augustine House excavation.



Two years later the Trust was again involved in contributing to the changing face of Canterbury. The Whitefriars excavations had revealed a remarkably preserved Roman tower set against the inner face of the city wall, close by the new bus station. Together with the developers, English Heritage, the city council and others, the tower was preserved *in situ* in a specialised building accompanied by an interpretive display that today forms a permanent heritage attraction for local people and visitors alike.

2006–2016

In terms of fieldwork, the years after the end of the Whitefriars excavations continued to be busy. New landmarks were to appear in the city with the remodelling of the Marlowe Theatre in The Friars; the construction of the new library complex for Canterbury Christ Church University at Augustine House; the refurbishment of the Beane Institute and the redevelopment of St Lawrence Cricket Ground. All were preceded by important archaeological excavations. Outside the city important new discoveries were made at Ellington, Hersden, Holborough Quarry, Minster-in-Thamet and Sittingbourne. However, the competitive environment brought about by PPG 16 coupled with a new economic recession in 2008 – the third in the Trust's history – meant that in some instances it was increasingly difficult to secure adequate funding for the

The Beaney, Canterbury: 2009–2010

The archaeological investigations conducted to the rear of The Beaney took place in an area of high archaeological potential due to the proximity of one of the main thoroughfares of the Roman town and the Roman forum and basilica. In the event, the excavation revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence measuring in excess of 2.5m deep, representing activity in the area from before the Roman conquest up to the present day.

Of all the fascinating discoveries made at this site, it is perhaps the evidence from the Roman period that provides the most tangible vision of life in this area. Here, early Roman timber structures were replaced around the end of the first century by a substantial masonry building. At present, it is uncertain whether this property was a private dwelling or a municipal building.

Around the end of the second century, this building was demolished and a range of timber structures was constructed. Evocative finds, such as a gemstone intaglio found in association with metalworking waste, conjure up images of a workshop where jewellery was perhaps being

broken up and recycled. Nearby, the remains of an oven were discovered suggesting a kitchen or bake-house.

Activities within what must have been a bustling industrious area at the heart of the Roman town came to an abrupt end when a fire broke out and these buildings were razed to the ground. Found in the ashes, perhaps lost as people fled the scene, was a fine gold bracelet.

Tania Wilson



A spread of animal bones surrounding one of the ovens.

necessary archaeological work. This was particularly true for post-excavation studies and publication; in some instances developers simply refused to pay for any work once the archaeologists were off-site, making a nonsense of the planning conditions imposed on the development. The Trust worked with variable success with curators at district and county level to help the respective planning departments enforce planning conditions and disseminate new understanding of the county's historic past that had been destroyed by development. In some cases the Trust sought alternative and innovative approaches to secure resources to help realise the research potential of their discoveries and to share that knowledge with the community at large. One such innovation was 'CSI: Sittingbourne' which was launched in 2009.

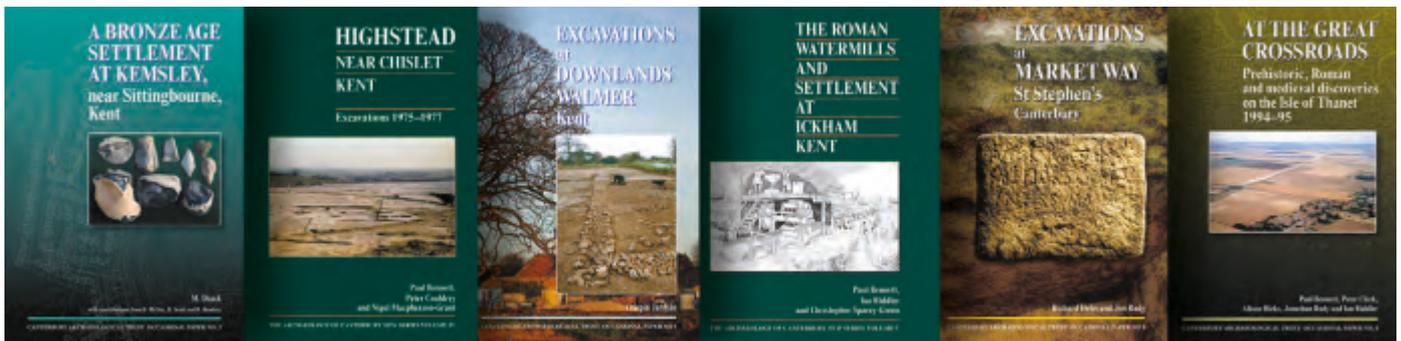
The excavation of a rich Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Sittingbourne the year before had uncovered some 227 inhumation burials dating from the mid-sixth century AD to the late seventh century AD which produced over 2,500 finds, many of great importance but in dire need of cleaning, conservation and stabilisation after their long burial. The costs of undertaking such work on this nationally important, and unexpected, discovery were clearly beyond the resources available through the arrangements put in place through the planning process. To tackle this problem, the Trust joined with specialist conservator Dana Goodburn-Brown and a number of local organisations to set up 'CSI: Sittingbourne' in an empty shop at the Forum Shopping Centre in Sittingbourne itself. There, specialist conservation experts supervised

and trained a team of volunteers drawn from the local community in cleaning and stabilising these precious objects, greatly reducing the funding need to do the work. An apparently intractable problem was thus transformed into a triumph of community involvement in the preservation and appreciation of their own history. This was recognised in 2012 when the project was joint winner of the International Institute for Conservation Keck Award along with the Acropolis Museum in Athens.

Other post-excavation projects were not neglected. A whole series of major excavation reports saw the light



CSI: Sittingbourne.



Publications 2006–2010.

of day, including Kemsley Fields, Highstead (the Trust's first excavation back in 1975), Downlands in Walmer, Ickham, Market Way, Monkton-Mount Pleasant, Townwall Street in Dover, Wainscott and Ringlemere. The Trust organised a second international conference in Dover about Bronze Age Transmanche connections which was published in 2009.

It was during this period that the Trust embarked on another huge excavation project, this time on the Isle of Thanet between 2007 and 2008. The construction of one of the country's largest glasshouses was to involve the development of 90 hectares of Thanet farmland (about 120 Wembley football pitches); the Trust fielded a team of around 40 archaeologists, working closely with the developers on site to record the archaeology before destruction. Complementing the results of the nearby site at Monkton excavated in 1994, the team uncovered a huge swathe of the historic landscape of the Isle of

Thanet, revealing nationally important discoveries dating from the fourth millennium BC through to the fourteenth century AD and beyond.

By 2010, however, the effects of the 2008 economic recession began to make themselves felt. Construction projects and new developments across the county were cancelled or indefinitely postponed. This, of course, meant that the archaeological work associated with such development was not required, and the next few years were to prove a very difficult time for the Trust. As in the early 1980s, many Trust staff had to be made redundant or moved to a short working week. The effects of the recession affected the archaeological profession across the country, so what little work that existed was fiercely competed for, creating a downward spiral of cost-cutting and increased pressure on the Trust to abandon its traditions of high archaeological standards.

Thanet Earth: 2007–2008

The development of the country's biggest glasshouse complex between Birchington and Monkton on the Isle of Thanet was carried out in tandem with one of the largest open area excavations ever conducted in Kent. The excavations provided highly significant information on both the development of a particular landscape through time and the wider habitation of Kent and the south-east.

The earliest evidence consisted of scattered clusters of pits dating from about 6,000 years ago (early Neolithic: c 4,000 to 3,700 BC). These rare features provided important evidence for the earliest agriculturalists, including an unusual type of continental wheat never before recognised in Britain. Subsequent prehistoric activity was also transient, represented initially by six later Neolithic/early Bronze Age ring-ditches representing burial mounds, ceremonial enclosures and at least seven isolated graves. It is only later in the prehistoric period, by the middle Bronze Age (1,500 BC) that settlement appears more continuous. The entire area was organised into an agricultural system of ditch-and-hedge defined fields and trackways, perhaps the largest such landscape revealed in Kent to date. This agricultural use of the area has been virtually continuous until the present day, with many

landscape features influenced by the position of the burial mounds and surviving over two millennia into the medieval period.

Various small settlements were found in this landscape, including an important, rare Iron Age 'village' with associated burial grounds, but it was not until the medieval period that more intense occupation and farming occurred, with a wide scatter of farmsteads and small agricultural buildings or bakeries. About 80 structures were found, most of an unusual sunken-floored design not seen before in such numbers.

Jon Radley



Two of the six later Neolithic/Bronze Age ring-ditches under excavation.

Turing College: 2013

Excavations in advance of the construction of Turing College at the University of Kent revealed an extensive settlement dated to the early Iron Age. Located along the south facing ridge of St Thomas's Hill, the site covered over 4 hectares and comprised hundreds of post-holes and pits subdivided by ditches that related to habitation and industrial activity, the nature and extent of which has not previously been seen within Kent or nationally.

Analysis is ongoing but early results indicate that the settlement may have begun in the late Bronze Age (1,000 BC) and continued through to the middle Iron Age (600 BC).

The topography of the land chosen for this settlement appears challenging. The site lay on a 3° slope and due to the underlying geology of clay with flint, was dominated by a perched water table and natural springs. But these conditions may have been an attraction. Close proximity to water and clay was desirable for the manufacture of pottery, while the natural slope of the land acted as a funnel to feed charcoal clamps, pottery kilns and potential

early forms of metalworking furnaces with fast flowing air. Although the ground would have been boggy during winter and no good for the cultivation of crops, it lent itself to rich grass pasture for livestock. Within the settlement fenced enclosures would have corralled and managed animals, while springs and the numerous two-posted structures would have been utilised for the manufacture of textiles.

Ross Lane



The excavation, looking south across the Stour valley.

Despite this gloomy state of affairs, the Trust did manage to secure a number of small to medium scale projects both in the city and elsewhere in Kent that produced significant results. Of particular importance was the large scale excavations in advance of the construction of Turing College at the University of Kent in 2013 where a relatively large team of archaeologists revealed extensive and critically important new discoveries relating to the Iron Age origins of the city.

Whilst work on post-excavation projects complemented this fieldwork, and the demand for historic building surveys remained strong, the archaeologists at the Trust responded to this challenge by expanding and diversifying their involvement in projects outside of the planning process.

In the first instance, and as a natural expansion of the Trust's extensive work in outreach and education throughout the county over the preceding 35 years, new community archaeology projects were devised and implemented, drawing on alternative sources of funding not associated with the construction industry.

Perhaps most notable amongst these was 'A Town Unearthed' in which the Trust joined with the local people of Folkestone, Canterbury Christ Church University and other organisations in Kent to explore Folkestone's early history and archaeology – focussed on the excavation of the Roman villa eroding into the sea at East Wear Bay – and to engage the local community in an enhanced appreciation of the past and its relevance to the present. In the event, the project ran for 3 years between 2010 and 2013, actively involving over 600 people and touching many thousands more through its outreach

and educational programme, not least through the publication of a highly popular book 'Folkestone to 1500: A Town Unearthed' at the end of the project.

The great success of this project encouraged Trust archaeologists to pursue similar projects and today community archaeology, always a key element of the Trust's activities, has become an important complement to development-led fieldwork and research. In addition to these community partnerships – most recently exemplified by the 'Up on the Downs' initiative and the community work at Westgate Parks in Canterbury – in 2013 the Trust launched a series of training courses covering a wide range of archaeological topics aimed at the general public which proved so popular they have

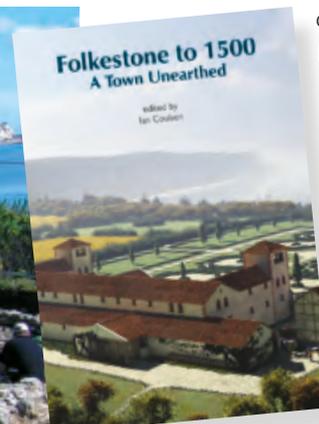
Back to work at Thanet Earth.





Volunteers excavating the north-east wing of the villa at East Wear Bay, Folkestone in 2010.

become an annual fixture. In recent years the Trust has also sought funding for pure research projects, again in partnership with other institutions, such as the 'Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project' and the 'Assessment of Terrestrial Minerals and the Archaeological Record' amongst others, thereby both pursuing the Trust's



charitable aims of furthering knowledge of the county's archaeology and disseminating that knowledge as well as diversifying its potential revenue streams.

Between 2011 and 2014 the Trust instigated and was a leading partner in the European project 'Boat 1550 BC', part funded by the European Union's Interreg programme.

This involved working closely with six other institutions from three different countries (Belgium, France and the UK) in creating a major exhibition presenting the latest Bronze Age discoveries from both sides of the Channel, an exciting and innovative international programme of education and outreach, and the construction of a half scale replica of one of the Trust's most famous discoveries, the Dover Bronze Age Boat. The international contacts and friendships engendered by the project continue to this day, adding an important academic cross-border dimension to the Trust's interpretation and dissemination of knowledge of the past. Although the project finished in 2014, the boat replica is still in use, forming a popular and evocative attraction at nautical events both in the UK

The Meads, Sittingbourne: 2008–2013

Three phases of archaeological excavation were conducted at The Meads, the last in 2013. Aerial photography, showing cropmarks of two probable ring-ditches within the development area and two others to the south, had highlighted the potential for prehistoric archaeology on the site.

The excavation confirmed that these cropmarks were indeed prehistoric in date and that they formed part of a significant late Neolithic/early Bronze Age monumental landscape. This was a discovery of particular importance for the Swale region, where human activity at this time remains relatively poorly understood.

In fact, discoveries of flint artefacts at the site suggest evidence for low-level activity at The Meads during the Mesolithic period, but it was during the Neolithic period that human interest in the site developed. To the north-east, the largest of the cropmarks was found to comprise the post-settings for two concentric timber circles which were encompassed by a large circular enclosure ditch. Analysis is ongoing, but initial findings suggest that it was constructed during the later Neolithic period. Artefactual evidence recovered during the excavation, including important plant remains, suggests a ceremonial use for the monument.

During the early Bronze Age two burials were interred within the monument and, to the south-west four Beaker period burials were discovered. The second cropmark was revealed to be a ring-ditch (almost certainly the remains of a round barrow) dating to the Bronze Age. By the middle to late Bronze Age, evidence suggests that cultural changes brought about a shift from ceremonial use of the area, to one of settlement and agriculture.

Tania Wilson



A bird's eye view of the excavation showing the henge.

St James's, Dover: 2015–2016

Redevelopment of the St James's area below Castle Hill in Dover has provided a rare opportunity to investigate an extensive part of the old town. This region has always been a suburb, located beyond the main settlement, but is significantly placed just inland of the seashore, between the historic town centre and the medieval castle.

During Roman times the whole area was under water and in the estuary of the River Dour. As the estuary gradually silted-up, habitation became possible. This seems to have begun during Norman times and continued until by the nineteenth century the entire region was densely packed with streets, houses, shops pubs and the grand Burlington Hotel. However, this part of Dover was extensively damaged by enemy action during the Second World War and in post-war rebuilding virtually all the historic streets and buildings were swept away, to be replaced by a new town layout little influenced by its predecessors.

The Trust's extensive investigations mean that for the first time since the 1950s it is possible to visualize something

of the former density of buildings across this part of old Dover. The lines of now lost St James's Street, Russell Place, Arthur's Place and Golden Cross Passage, together with their associated buildings have been relocated. Traces of much older roads and buildings, dating from as early as the thirteenth century, have been discovered below.

Keith Parfitt



Excavating the complex medieval and post-medieval sequences in the heart of historic Dover.

and on the Continent each year, an ideal centrepiece for promoting the Trust and its activities.

Thus in its 40th year the Canterbury Archaeological Trust can look back on four decades of remarkable achievement, with over 1,100 published reports, nearly 3,000 unpublished technical reports and countless historic building surveys, educational events, television and radio documentaries, exhibitions, public lectures, guided tours, national and international conferences, and innumerable public information leaflets and flyers. The Trust is embedded in the community it serves, with a close working relationship with schools, universities, colleges, museums, local government, fellow archaeological organisations and local societies, local and national media and above all the general public who have over the years flocked in their thousands to the many open days, lectures, courses, exhibitions and other events to engage with and learn more about our shared historic heritage. The quality of the Trust's work is professionally respected both nationally and internationally, whilst its commitment to high ethical and professional standards in the bitter competitive world of commercial business has won it friends in all walks of life. Its passionate and dedicated team of professional archaeologists offer a wellspring of expertise about the county's archaeology that is second to none, and their loyalty and willingness to go 'the extra mile' when need be has contributed enormously to enhancing our understanding of the historic environment for the good of all. The Trust remains part of the fabric of both city and county, not just as a long-serving player in the social and educational life of the local community, but also in

the material fabric of the city itself, balancing the new and changing cityscape with an appreciation of the city's long history, expressed in new exhibitions, museums and installations that add depth and awareness of that history to both modern-day residents and visitors. The story of the Trust is not over yet; its core values of good professional archaeology, pro-active engagement in educational activities and community involvement remain as important as ever as the changing face of Kent and Canterbury continues to place our heritage under threat at the same time as offering new opportunities to learn more about our shared history. What new stories will we be able to tell 40 years from now?

Peter Clark

The replica Dover Bronze Age boat on one of its sea voyages.





Caring House, Leeds: seventeenth-century wall painting, view of the exterior and detail of late seventeenth-century fireplace.



Cheker of the Hope (left) and former 'Boots', Canterbury.

St Margaret's Street/Parade, Canterbury: Georgian facade to 1377-78 timber-framed building.



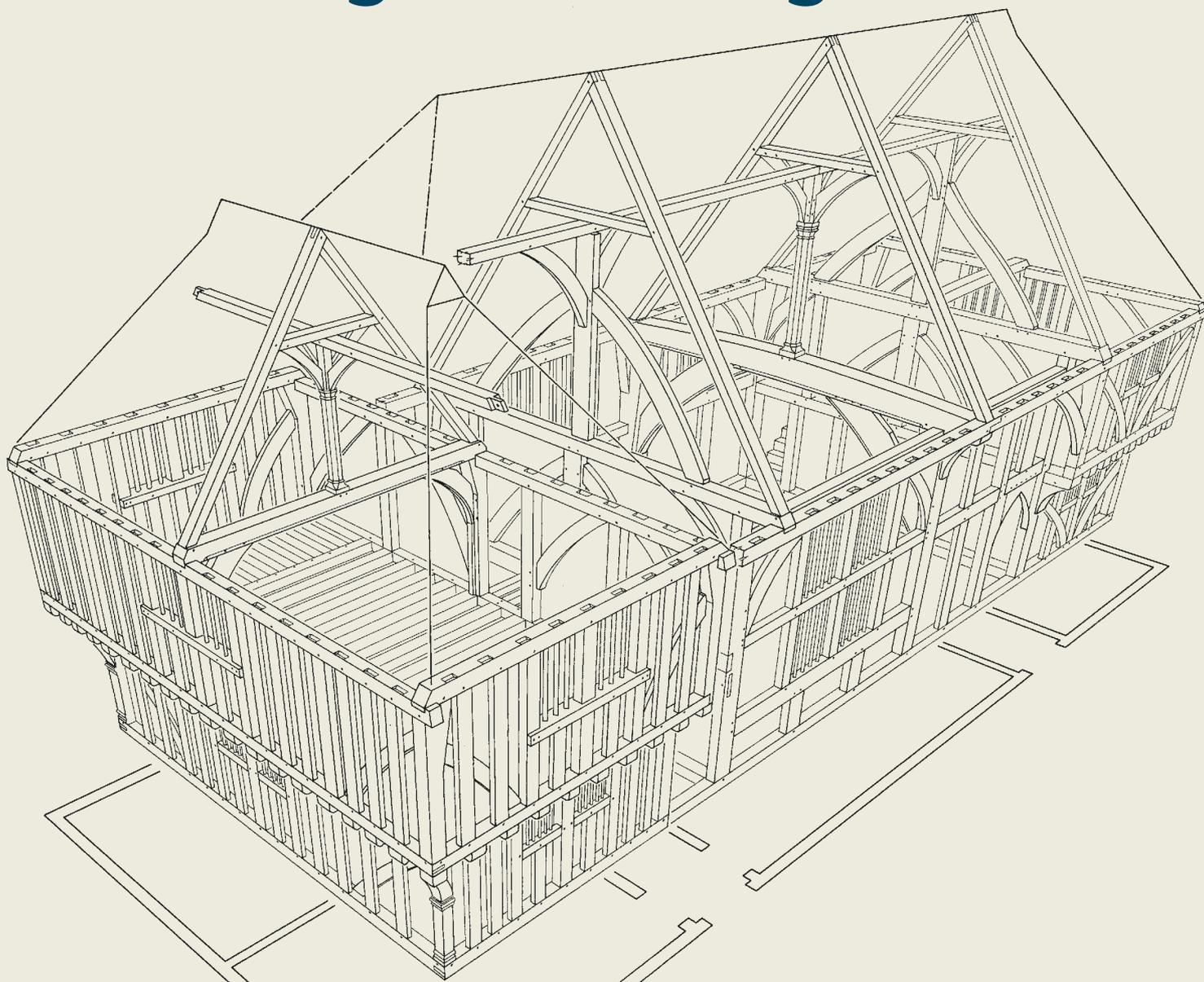
Ruffin's Hill Farm, Aldington: interior of granary.

Parsonage Farm, Burham: view of the exterior and north wing crown-post.



Pett's Farm, Burham: derelict house before and during dismantling.

40 years Building recording



The analysis and recording of standing buildings is an essential component of our work. The variety of projects undertaken over the past 40 years is impressive and encompasses a wide range of different building types of many periods, from important and imposing landmark buildings, to religious, retail, industrial, military and domestic structures. A survey can comprise a rapid appraisal, or a more thorough record with scale drawings and detailed photographs.

Analysis of the fabric is always required. Historic buildings have invariably evolved and developed over their lifetimes, resulting in the complex structures we see today: interpreting them can be challenging. Fabric is added and removed, often to the point where only fragments of the original structure remain surrounded by later work. Documentary material often provides another source of evidence and frequently information

that simply cannot be determined from the fabric, such as who built the house, when and why. In the case of timber buildings, dendrochronological analysis (tree-ring dating) can be employed to determine a precise date. A date of c 1377–78 was thus obtained for the large

Romden Hall House,
Smarden, perspective
reconstruction.



St James' Church, Bicknor.



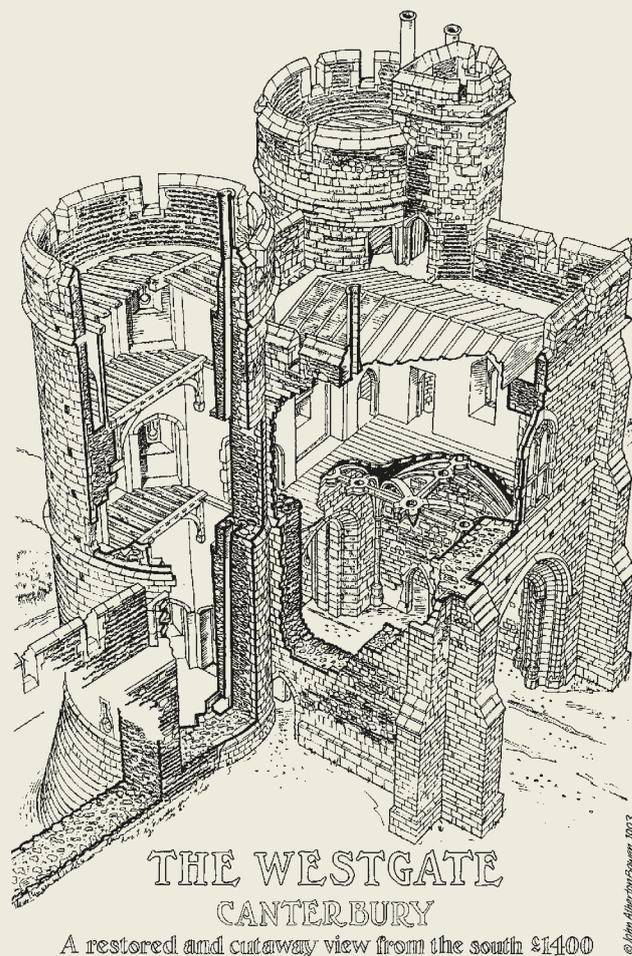
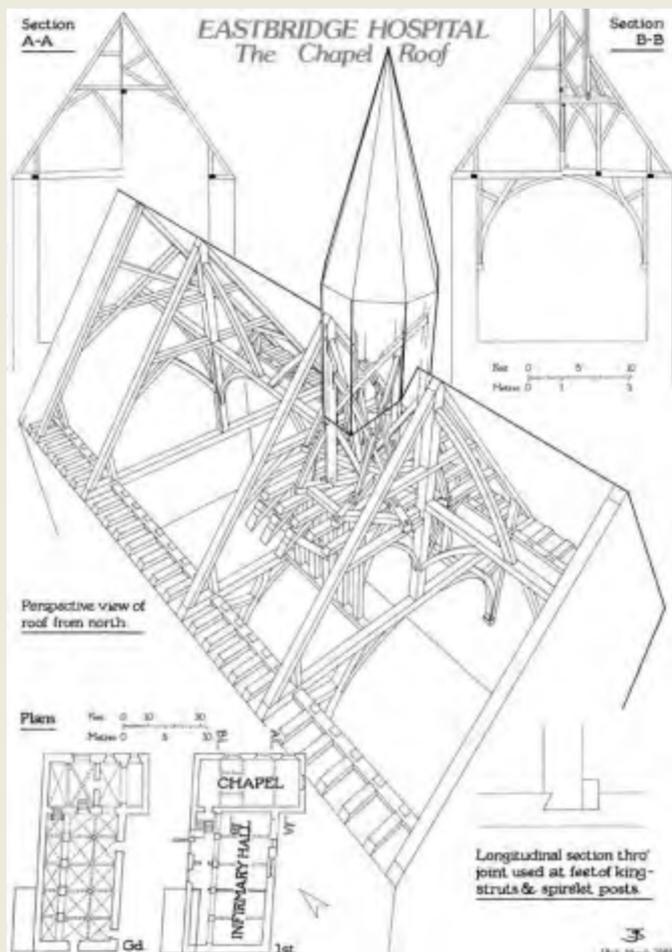
Eastgate House, Rochester: Elizabethan ceiling detail, arms of Sir Peter Buck and Mary Cresswell; fifteenth-century oak overmantel, detail; exterior view.



St Anselm's Tower and (right) detail, Oxenden window, Canterbury Cathedral.



St Mary's Church, Reculver: west elevation, south elevation and south tower window.



property constructed at the junction of St Margaret's Street and the Parade in Canterbury. Sometimes a thorough understanding and record, particularly of larger buildings, and especially those divided into a number of smaller premises, is only achieved through repeated visits, over many years.

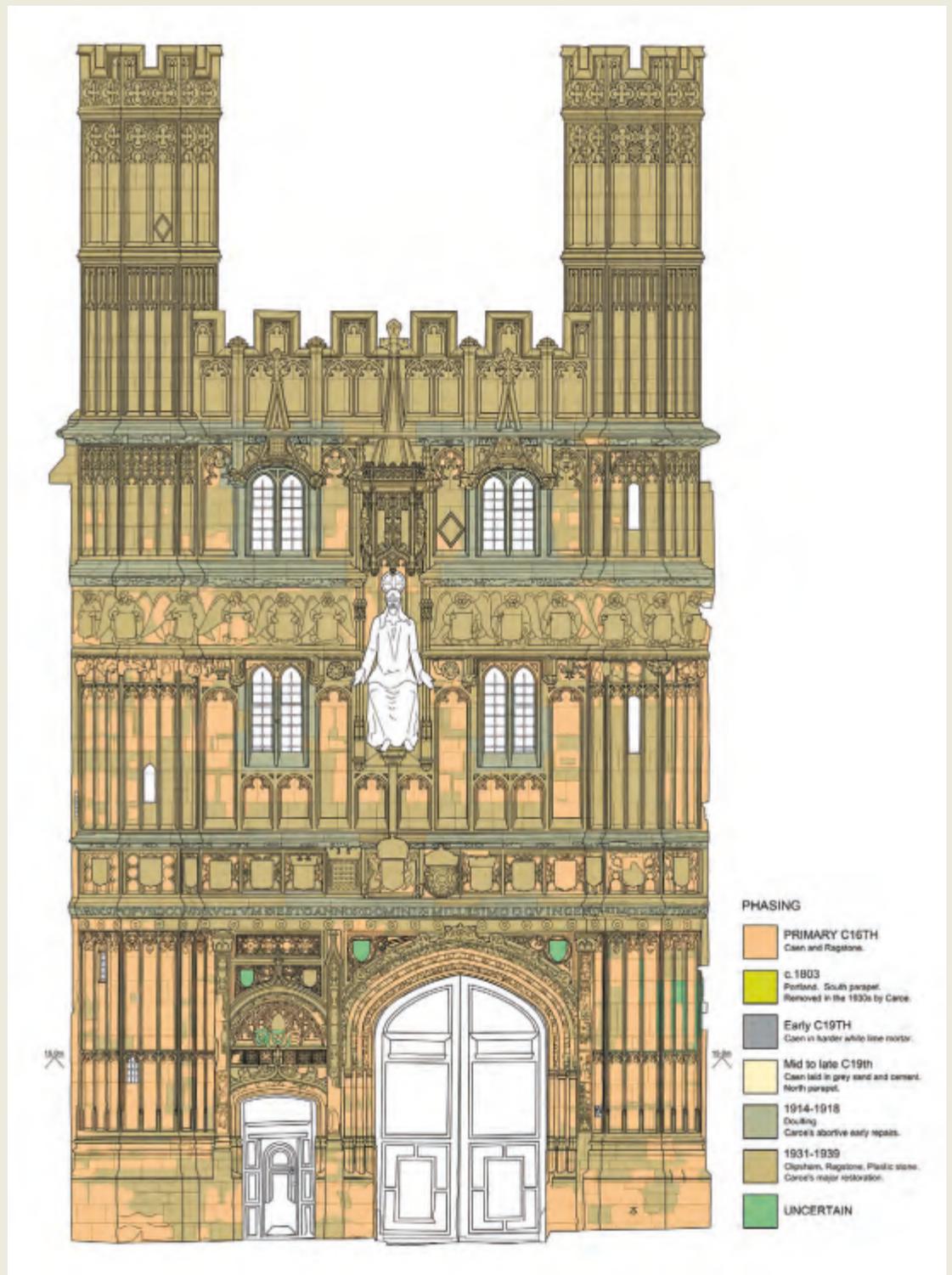
Methods have changed since the 1970s. Buildings were once surveyed by hand, with tape measures, drawings produced with pen and paper, and photographs taken with black and white film. Now digital cameras are used, drawings are produced on computers, and sophisticated electronic survey equipment is available, including laser scanners.

Buildings are studied for various reasons, usually in partnership with local conservation officers, architects and owners, to inform repair and refurbishment, or change of use. It is vital to understand historic fabric that is to be worked on – which parts are interesting and significant and which are not – before holes are knocked in walls or timbers cut. Such appraisals have taken place at many properties from fine buildings such as the Wealden Parsonage Farmhouse, East Sutton (2013) and the seventeenth-century Caring House, Leeds (2015), to more rustic structures such as the farmyard buildings at Ruffin's Hill Farm, Aldington (2005), surveyed before conversion to residential use. At St James' Church, Bicknor (2004) we produced detailed stone for stone drawings to help architects address structural problems at the church.

Occasionally surveys are undertaken following fire, storm damage, or other disasters. Several fire damaged Canterbury buildings have been recorded, including 26 St Peters Street (1986), 8 High Street (1992), and 7 Butchery Lane (The City Arms) (2002), all early and significant timber-framed buildings. Further afield notable surveys include Kent's largest medieval barn, the fifteenth-century Manor Barn, Frindsbury (2003), recorded following an arson attack, and Hilden Manor, Hildenborough (2005), a public house with a late fourteenth-century open-hall house at its core, also damaged by fire. Burstead Manor, Pett Bottom (1998) was recorded following a lightning strike. Romden Hall House, Smarden, a fifteenth-century Wealden hall house, converted to agricultural use in the seventeenth century, was surveyed following destruction by the 1987 'hurricane'. Church Farm Barn, Offham (1990), a six-bay



All Saints Court, All Saints Lane, Canterbury (left), and Manor Barn, Frindsbury.



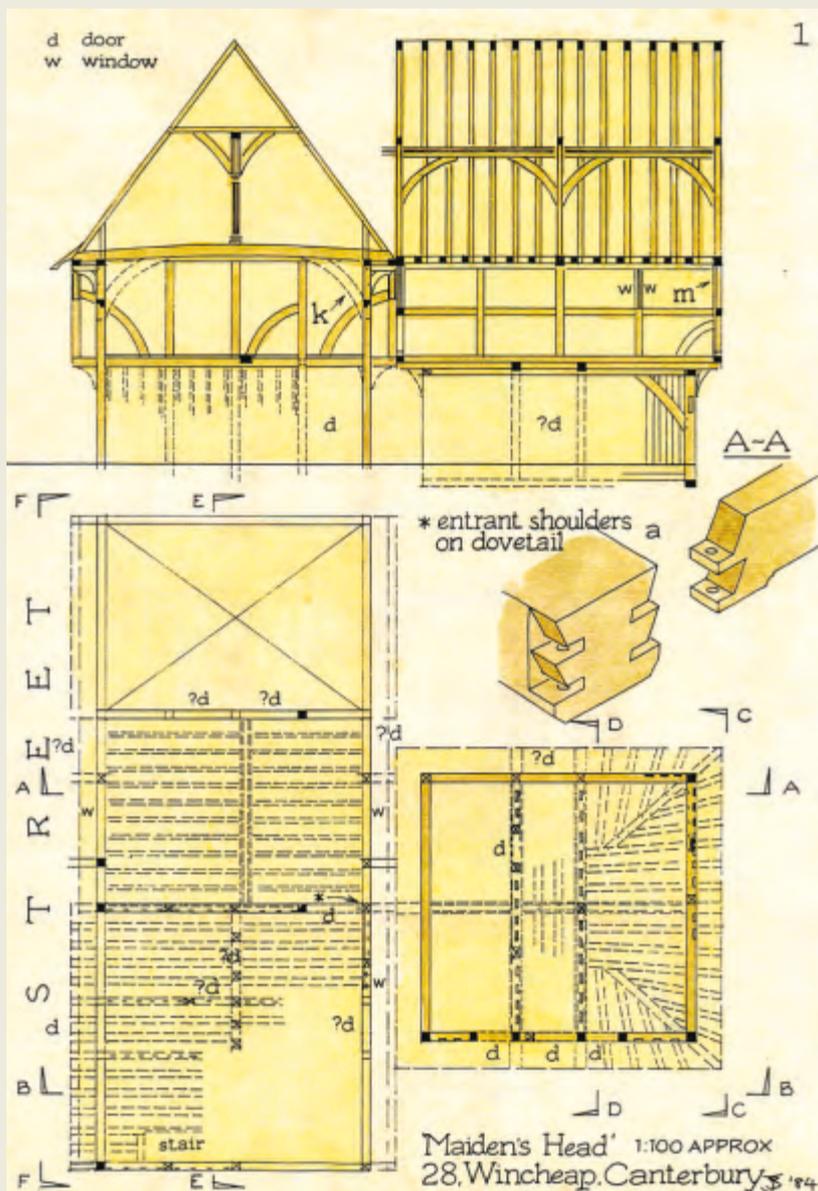
Christ Church Gate: elevation and details of the angel frieze and shield frieze.



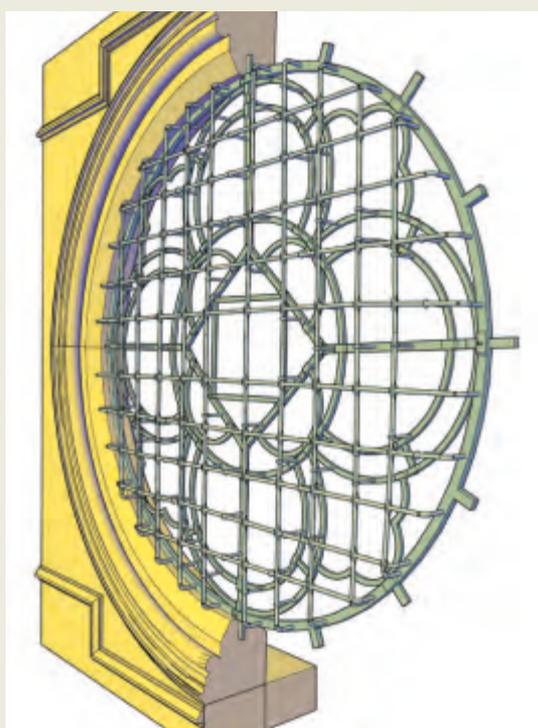


seventeenth-century barn, was recorded after another storm caused it to collapse.

The most challenging surveys are those undertaken when buildings are recorded for dismantling and re-erection on new sites. These occasions, when every last timber, stone and brick that forms a building has to be taken apart and accurately reassembled elsewhere, demand the most detailed surveys. Stone Farm, Newington, was relocated from the Channel Tunnel terminal site in 1987–88, and rebuilt as a private dwelling. Seventeenth-century Old and Water Street Cottage, Lenham, eighteenth-century Pett’s Farm, Burham, and other buildings were moved and re-erected as exhibits at the Museum of Rural Life, Maidstone,



Above left: Queen Elizabeth Guest House, Canterbury.



Perspective drawing showing construction of late twelfth-century oculus window, south-east transept, Canterbury Cathedral.

during the 1990s. Most memorable, however, was Longport House, Newington, recorded and moved from the Channel Tunnel terminal site to the Weald and Downland museum in 1993.

Buildings are also studied and recorded for research reasons, or to establish conservation plans to ensure their preservation. Within Canterbury, these include landmark structures such as the Castle (1982) and the Westgate (1980–81), and also its two World Heritage Sites, the Cathedral Precincts and St Augustine’s Abbey. Other memorable projects include surveys of the impressive thirteenth-century, king-strut roof over the chapel of Eastbridge Hospital (1984), and further afield, all 172 feet of Littlebourne’s seven-bay, fourteenth-century barn (1995).

Surveys have been undertaken all over Kent and beyond, but understandably many are located in Canterbury, a constantly developing city, whose buildings are continually repaired and altered. A spectacular range of medieval and later buildings exist, many of the most ancient hidden behind modern facades. Over 150 surveys have so far been completed, collectively providing

Canterbury Cathedral: 1993

The excavations, undertaken prior to refurbishment of the nave paving and heating system, proved to be inspiring and spectacular, both for the quality of the material remains and for their significance.

The earliest discoveries were parts of a Roman street and buildings, capped by 'dark earth'. Cutting these levels were the foundations of the first Anglo-Saxon cathedral, built by St Augustine soon after AD 597. Constructed of re-used Roman materials, the footings comprised a nave with *narthex* and a *porticus* to north and south. A chancel lay to the east, outside the excavation. Massive foundations for a second, much larger cathedral were recorded, these perhaps built in the early ninth century by Archbishop Wulfred. That building adopted the centre-line of the first but included a new nave, flanking aisles, a western annex and a central tower. An extensive rebuilding in the mid-tenth century by Archbishop Oda was indicated by a thick construction horizon and a final campaign of work, comprising a western apse with flanking hexagonal stair turrets, was probably the work of Archbishop Aethelnoth in the 1020s.

The Anglo-Saxon cathedral was destroyed by fire in 1067. Lanfranc, the first Norman archbishop, had the building taken down in stages and replaced between 1070 and 1077. A near complete plan of the Norman nave, including

foundations, paving and cruciform-shaped piers was recorded from scars in the original bedding mortar. The present nave and western transepts were raised off Norman foundations between 1377 and 1475 with paving largely re-used and the north-west tower left standing (demolished and replaced in 1830). In 1787 the nave was cleared of paving, ledgers and memorials. Most of the burials in the nave and aisles were removed and the entire nave was re-paved in Portland stone. Many fittings associated with the late nave were recorded, including the mid-Victorian piped supply for gas lamps and an underfloor heating system.

Paul Bennett



Anglo-Saxon foundations, west end of cathedral nave.

A rare survival of at least seven medieval, single-bay, open-hall dwellings was recorded within 5-8 Turnagain Lane (1983-6). Similar rows have been surveyed at 70 Castle Street (1997) and 12-15a Burgate (2013).

Canterbury is also lucky to possess good examples of early brick structures. Most remarkable perhaps is the sixteenth-century Roper Gate (1989), surveyed ahead of conservation. Located along the north side of St Dunstan's Street, this led to a great, but now demolished house belonging to the Roper family. The broadly contemporary 1545 Mint Yard Gate (1993), along the east side of Northgate, was recorded for similar reasons. Now blocked, it originally led to a yard in the precincts, where money was coined for the crown between 1540 and 1550.

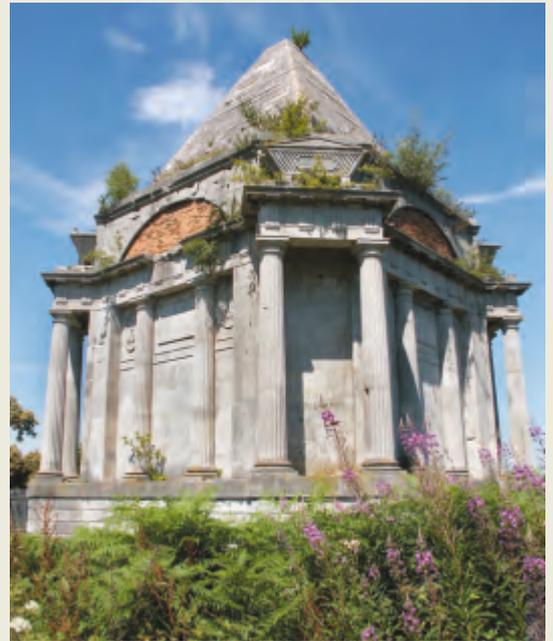
Many remarkable buildings survive in the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral. A number of the surviving conventual buildings have been studied and recorded, including the *Aula Nova* and Norman staircase, the Infirmary, Great Dorter, Table hall, and parts of the Archbishop's Palace. Perhaps the most prominent, however, is the elaborately decorated, sixteenth-century Christ Church Gate, the main entrance into the precincts, and the subject of our most detailed survey.

Within the cathedral, the surviving parts of Lanfranc's late eleventh-century nave were recorded alongside

the 1993 excavations. Most recording, however, has concerned its exterior, where several major restoration projects, to repair weathered and decayed fabric, have occurred in recent years. Recording has taken place in advance of and alongside these restorations, working closely with the craftsmen and women of the cathedral.

Projects include the entirety of the late twelfth-century Corona, at the extreme east end of the cathedral, and St Anselm's tower, the south apsidal chapel of his early twelfth-century choir. The south-east transept has also been wholly recorded, including the ironwork of its remarkable late twelfth-century oculus window, and the thirteenth-century spirelet atop its stair tower (the cathedral's oldest roof). The great south window, part of the south-west transept, was studied to help understand its structural problems, and the numerous attempts made since the eighteenth-century to repair it. Recently parts of the north-west transept have been recorded, including the elaborate spirelet at its north-west corner, and its fifteenth-century scissor-braced roof, the only surviving medieval high roof.

Assessments of other parts of the cathedral have also been undertaken, to inform potential repairs or changes. The north triforia, for example, were studied when the formation of a new organ loft was being considered here.



Mote Park, Maidstone and, right, Darnley Mausoleum.

Numerous surveys have also been undertaken throughout Kent, in its towns, cities and countryside. Highlights include Eastgate House (2004), one of Rochester's finest town houses, and the capital mansion of Sir Peter Buck, city alderman, mayor and Clerk of the Cheque, the Royal dockyard Chatham. This remarkable building is full of fine sixteenth- and seventeenth-century features, including handsome staircases, fireplaces, panelling and plaster ceilings. St Mary's Church, Reculver (2010), a scheduled ancient monument, established in Anglo-Saxon times, and much enlarged during the medieval period, provided a dramatic coastal setting in which to record its two imposing, late twelfth- or early thirteenth-century western towers. Their spires,

like those of many churches, were unfortunately blown off in a storm. Luckily that surmounting the tower of St Mary's Church, Wingham (1990) still survives. Its timber-framed, 19.2 metre (63 feet) medieval spire was recorded whilst repairs were made and its copper cladding renewed.

Early modern and later buildings are also frequently recorded, some in great detail. Notable highlights include Mote Park, Maidstone (2010), a late eighteenth-century stately home converted into flats, and the twentieth-century Haine Isolation Hospital (2003), on the site of Westwood Cross shopping centre, Thanet. A survey of the Theatre Royal, Margate (1993), with its sumptuous balconied interior, provided the Trust with some more unusual architectural features to study, including a *proscenium* arch, flight tower, and grid floor, for raising and lowering theatrical scenery. Another unusual study was of the architecture of entombment at the neo-classical Darnley Mausoleum (2007), in the park of Cobham Hall. This was built to a design by James Wyatt from 1783 to house the remains of the Third Earl of Darnley and his successors. An assessment of the abandoned Cliftonville Lido, Margate (2007), formerly the Clifton Baths, led to a dark decaying world of subterranean tunnels and chambers. The early nineteenth-century sea-bathing establishment was built beneath the town's cliffs by Margate solicitor John Boys. Sea bathing machines and hot sea water baths were amongst the many pleasures offered. Another such establishment The Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate (2005), was studied in advance of its conversion to residential use.

West door to Temple Church, London.



Increasingly the Trust has worked beyond Kent. Unexpected discoveries were made at the curfew tower, Windsor Castle (2007), when the timber-framed belfry contained within its walls was recorded ahead of repairs. Erected as a temporary measure, c 1478-9, the belfry became a permanent feature of the castle when



St Alban's Abbey: belfry, west front and graffiti in south porch.

the adjacent chapel of St George failed to acquire its anticipated crossing tower. Evidence was found for the bell chamber's elaborate traceried windows and a lost spire. Work within another belfry, at St Alban's Abbey (2003), was undertaken ahead of repairs to its bells and bell frame. More recently the abbey's three western porches, which contain finely decorated, Early English masonry, were studied (2015).

The most recently completed survey concerns the late twelfth-century west door to Temple Church, London (2016). Located within the heart of the city, close to Fleet Street, this was the main church of the English Knights Templar; its richly decorated door is one of London's most celebrated medieval survivals.

Rupert Austin and Paul Bennett



40years Environmental archaeology

River water crowfoot, River Stour, Canterbury.
Photo: Enid Allison.

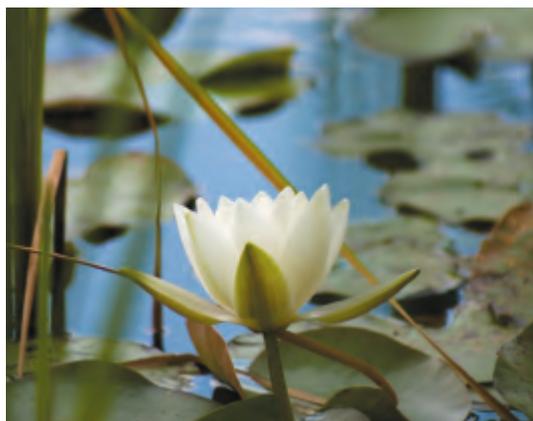
In the Trust's earliest years, work on bioarchaeological material was mainly confined to studies of animal bone. Sieving was only carried out occasionally and assemblages were therefore heavily biased towards domestic mammal remains. A rare find from the Mint Yard, Christ Church Priory (excavated 1979–1980) was a guinea pig skeleton dating to c 1575–1625. Similarly dated remains have since been found at a manor house in Essex. Guinea pigs were a novel pet at the time having recently been introduced from South America; one is

said to have been kept by Elizabeth I. Also notable was a small, very elderly, deaf, arthritic dog buried in a late Roman/early Saxon pit on the final Cakebread-Robey site with two adults and two children that are plausibly interpreted as a family (1980–1981).

During the late 1980s sampling and sieving became standard on all our major excavations resulting in the recovery of a much wider range of bioarchaeological remains. Their analysis has produced many insights into people's lives, foodstuffs, living conditions, and the availability and use of resources. In some cases particular remains have proved invaluable in determining both the type of settlement and the status of its inhabitants, in other cases information on local landscapes and environments has been produced.

An opportunity for wide-ranging environmental work came with the discovery of the Bronze Age boat at Dover (1992). Anoxic conditions produced by waterlogging that had protected the boat's timbers from decay had also preserved plant and animal remains that were used to reconstruct the landscape at the time the boat was abandoned. Water beetles, ostracods and water snails all indicated that the boat lay in a shallow, fast-flowing,

Water lily flower, Lake Wood, Uckfield.
Photo: Dominic Alves,
[flickr.com/people/dominicspics/](https://www.flickr.com/people/dominicspics/)

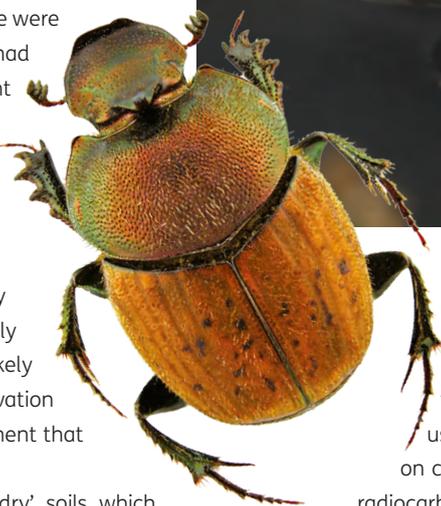


gravelly-bottomed river channel, probably one of many small interconnecting channels. There would have been slower water or pools at the water margins and areas of waterside mud, while parts of the riverbanks may have been gravelly and rather bare. Plants growing on marshy ground and along the water's edge included water crowfoots, buttercups, rushes and waterlilies. Some diatoms (tiny algae with siliceous coats) suggested marine incursions into the lower reaches of the river during particularly high tides. There were indications that the surrounding land had been modified by human activity; plant remains and pollen suggested that there was disturbed rush marsh and grassland with scattered hazel bushes and occasional oak, birch and alder trees; dung beetles were common indicating that animals grazed the valley floor, and arable cultivation was probably taking place further upstream. It is likely that soil erosion resulting from cultivation had caused the rapid build-up of sediment that buried and preserved the boat.

The majority of our sites are on 'dry' soils which generally limits the range of organic material preserved, but one category of remains that is often common is charred (carbonised) plant material. Carbonisation occurs when plant material is burnt, deliberately or accidentally, in an atmosphere containing insufficient



Water lily.
Photo: Kalahari,
pixabay.com/en/users/Kalahari-29676/



oxygen resulting in its conversion to elemental carbon. Such remains tend to be crop-based, relating to agricultural or domestic use. Gradually, ongoing work on charred plants, combined with radiocarbon dating, is allowing us to

build up a picture of crop growing and agriculture in Kent from the Neolithic period onwards. A recent find of a type of free-threshing tetraploid wheat in early Neolithic pits at Thanet Earth (2007–2008) is currently unique in the British Isles. The crop appears to have

One of the dung beetles (*onthophagus coenobita*) recorded from the Dover Boat.
Photo: Dr Cosmin-Ovidiu Manci, <http://insects.nature4stock.com/>

Cakebread-Robey: 1976–1981

These excavations (named after the business formerly at 77–79 Castle Street), took place on land between Castle Street and Stour Street. They took in the area of the Roman Temple Precinct, the monumental complex at the civic centre of the town, but provided multi-period evidence. This began in the late Iron Age, with huts, paved paths, expanses of metallurgy, ceramic and metal finds, suggesting perhaps a pre-Roman religious focus, sealed beneath the Roman Precinct, laid out in c AD 110–120. The rectangular enclosure, surrounded by a stone-paved portico with internal courtyard of gravel, contained a small shrine in the south-west corner and an ornamental fountain located mid-way along the eastern side. A major temple has yet to be found, but is thought to have been centrally positioned, perhaps under Beer Cart Lane. The portico and internal buildings were demolished in the mid-fourth century, indicating a change-of-use, perhaps to a market, with a much-reduced religious focus.

The 'family' burial found in a pit close to the south *temenos*, indicated a break-down of civic discipline in the late fourth century, perhaps in consequence of an outbreak of plague. A period of abandonment followed in the fifth century, but

continuity of use of the enclosure into the early, middle and later Anglo-Saxon periods was in evidence, with buildings, wells and significant ceramic, metal and bone finds. A sequence of timber-framed domestic buildings dating from the later eleventh century onwards capped robber trenches for temple precinct walls and commenced the development of a fine sequence of domestic and industrial buildings examined against Stour Street, Beer Cart Lane and Castle Street.

Paul Bennett



Excavating the 'family' burial.



Harrowing a ploughed field in medieval times. From the Luttrell Psalter manuscript.

© The British Library Board.

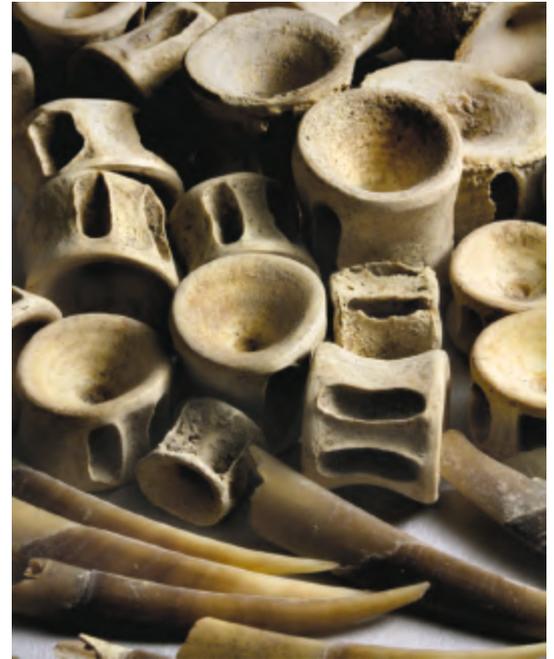
been grown in the coastal areas of Kent long before the introduction of other free-threshing wheats such as bread wheat.¹ Pulses appear to have been important crops in comparison to other parts of southern Britain from the Bronze Age onwards, while orchard fruits are abundant on many medieval sites.

Bioarchaeological assemblages from ecclesiastical institutions are of particular interest because of the dietary restrictions that were in place, and because some foods reflect status. In Canterbury, food waste has been examined from various interventions associated with St Augustine's Abbey (1983–2007), from Whitefriars (1999–2004) and St Gregory's Priory (1988–1991), and in less detail from the cathedral precincts (1970s and 80s). The diet was invariably heavily fish-based in common with ecclesiastical institutions throughout Europe. During the Anglo-Saxon period copious fish consumption would only be likely on ecclesiastical and elite sites. Based on a striking abundance of fish bone,

Vertebrae and fin spines of spur dogs (a small shark) from a medieval dump deposit at Dover.

Photo: Andrew Savage.

and despite a lack of direct evidence of occupation, waste in mid eighth- to mid ninth-century refuse pits on Canterbury Christ Church University campus (1996) was identified as having come from the nearby monastery of SS Peter and Paul that later became St Augustine's. Amounts of food waste associated with medieval St Augustine's have been more limited, but a small site in Tradescant Lane (2014) produced a remarkably diverse assemblage of fish among refuse dating to the



St Gregory's Priory: 1988–1991

Before archaeological excavation began the site of St Gregory's Priory in Northgate was covered by a Post Office sorting office and nothing of the medieval priory was visible amongst the complex of concrete structures. Following their demolition, and the removal of four centuries of overburden, the ecclesiastical history of the site was revealed: an original church, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084 as a sister establishment to the hospital of St John lying on the opposite side of the Northgate road, and its successor after a disastrous fire of 1145 comprising a priory dedicated to St Gregory.

Some remarkable elements of the priory had been preserved. Particularly stunning were remains of the chapter house, so called because it was here that a chapter from the order's rule book was read aloud every day. This impressive structure, lying next to the east end of the church, contained raised benching around the internal walls, in places standing to a height of almost a metre and retaining the scar of the prior's seat and wall plaster painted with depictions of hanging drapery. In the centre of the chapter house were burials of the priors, interred in wooden coffins.

The priory was dissolved in 1537 and large parts of the complex were demolished. Much of the unwanted debris remained for archaeologists to discover, including window glass, wall plaster, floor tiles and some wonderful pieces of architectural stonework, one piece a sculptured head in Caen stone dated to c 1200 and another a capital carved with the head of a bearded man.

Alison Hicks



A bird's eye view of the excavation.

Canterbury Christ Church University: 1983–2016

Archaeological work in the North Holmes Road campus of Canterbury Christ Church University has spanned 33 years since the first investigations took place in 1983. The Trust has undertaken around thirty-five campaigns associated with development and redevelopment of the university buildings, from small watching briefs to large open-area excavations, which have revealed fascinating remains relating to three millennia of settlement. The works at the campus have provided archaeologists with a fairly exceptional opportunity – the chance to return to a settlement site multiple times, on each new occasion armed with a set of research questions posed by previous works which we believe the site has the potential to answer.

The earliest occupation in the campus dates to the Bronze Age, when a settlement appears to have existed on the southern slopes of the Stour valley, though the site is best known for its association with the monastery of SS Peter and Paul, founded AD 598, and the complex subsequently known as St Augustine's Abbey, the principal buildings of which lie immediately to the south. The excavation work has uncovered hundreds of Anglo-Saxon pits, ditches and

collections of post- and stake-holes, some containing concentrations of ironworking debris which suggest that craft production was occurring on an industrial scale, producing items for use both in the monastery and probably for trade. During the medieval period, the outer grounds saw the erection of service buildings providing for the monks of the great Benedictine abbey. They included a cellarer's range and a brewhouse-bakehouse, the latter containing areas for the production and storage of bread, ale and, perhaps later, beer made with hops.

Alison Hicks



Gable end, brewhouse/bakehouse at St Augustine's Abbey.

twelfth and thirteenth centuries that was clearly from the abbey's kitchens. Remains of large sturgeon were recovered from several contexts indicating that some of the refuse was from meals prepared for the abbot and his guests. The ordinary monks would have eaten a more limited range of species. Both Whitefriars and St Gregory's would have been of lower status than the abbey which is reflected in the foods consumed. At St Gregory's fish and bird assemblages from the kitchen and refectory floors were clearly different in composition reflecting food preparation in the one and consumption in the other. There was also evidence that small birds such as larks, buntings and finches were eaten.

The dwellings of the medieval poor rarely survive in British towns but at Townwall Street in Dover (1996) a remarkable sequence of twelfth- and thirteenth-century domestic buildings had been preserved by continual raising of the ground level. The inhabitants were unquestionably associated with fishing; huge numbers of fish bones were recovered from the floors of buildings and associated tenement plots together with artefacts such as hooks and net weights. Herring was predominant, but fish of one sort or another would have been exploited throughout the year around the south-east coast and in the southern North Sea. The diet was not entirely fish-based and other foods included sea birds such as cormorants, gulls and guillemots. Grain was malted for brewing on at least one of the tenement

plots. The area is currently being revisited by the Trust during a major redevelopment programme in Dover and ongoing sampling and analysis of biological remains will further contribute to our knowledge of people's lives in a lost part of the medieval and post-medieval town.

Enid Allison

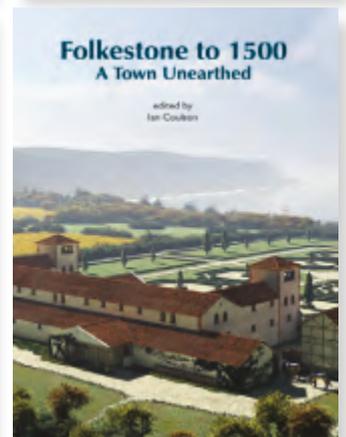
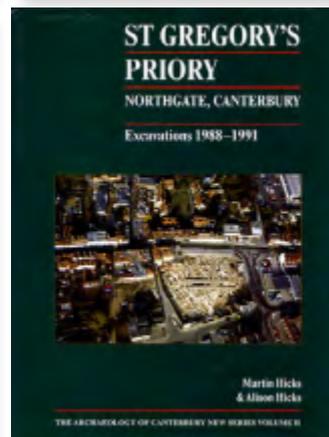
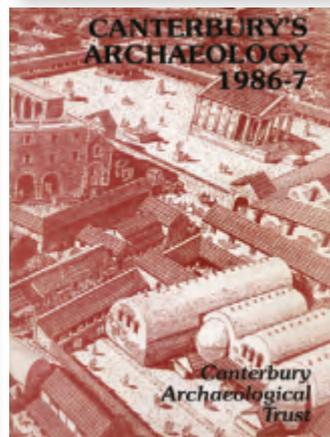
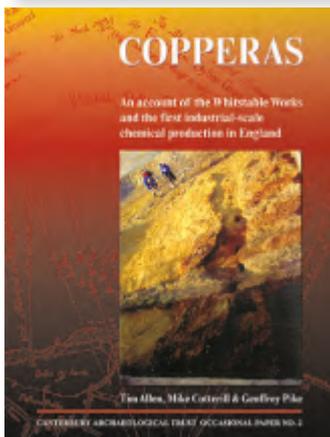
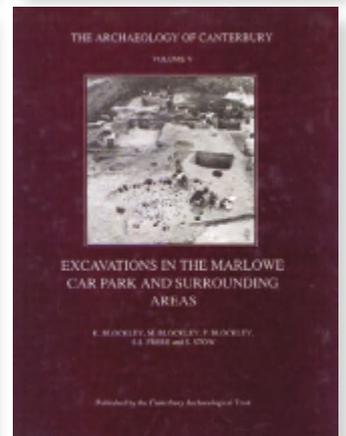
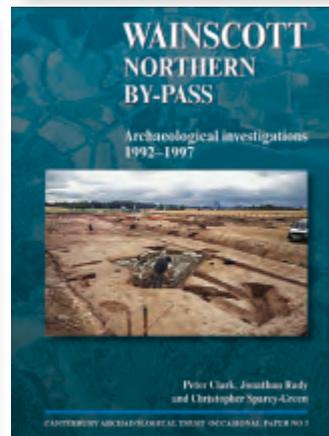
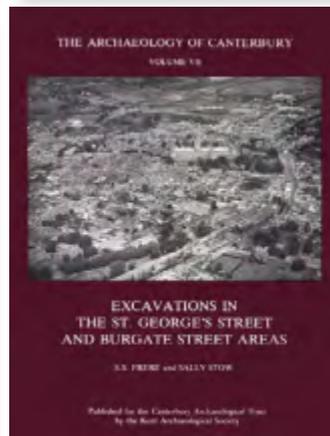
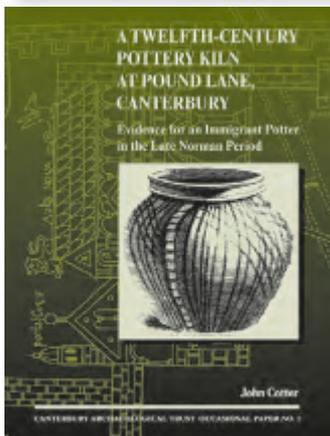
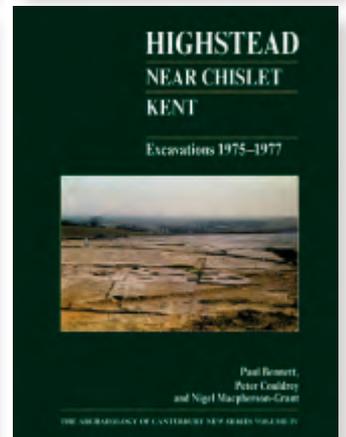
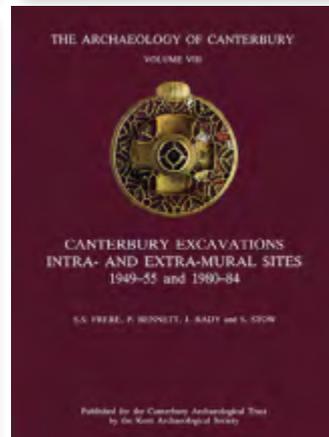
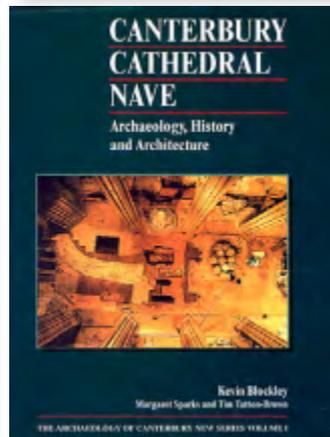
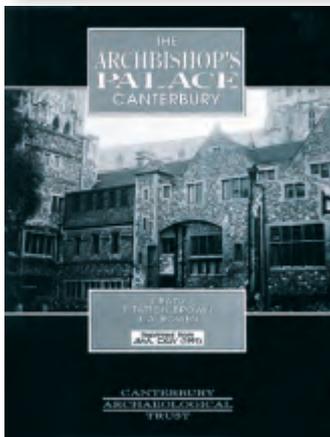
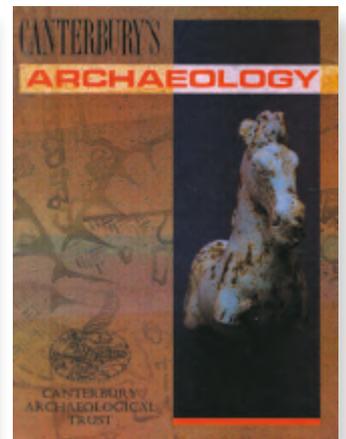
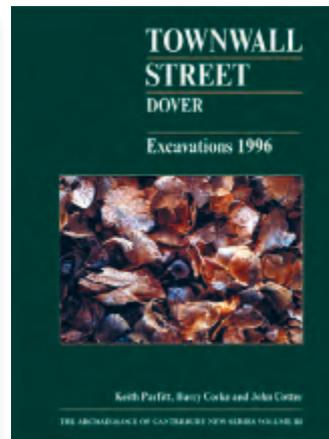
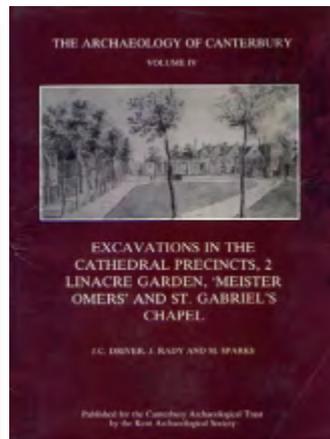
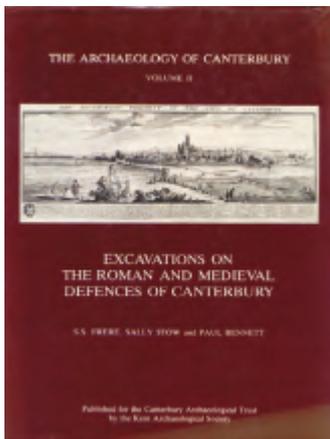
1 W Carruthers, 'The plant remains' in J Rady *et al*, 'Beneath the seamark: 6,000 years of an island's history. Archaeological investigations at 'Thanet Earth', Kent, 2007–2012', forthcoming.

Duck skull from a Dover cess pit.

Photo: Andrew Savage.

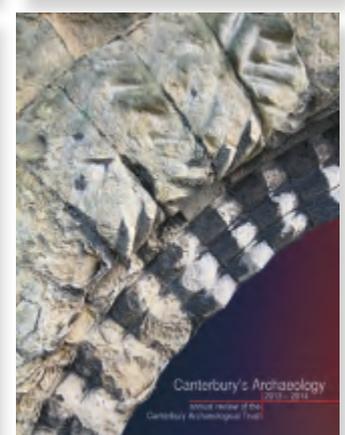
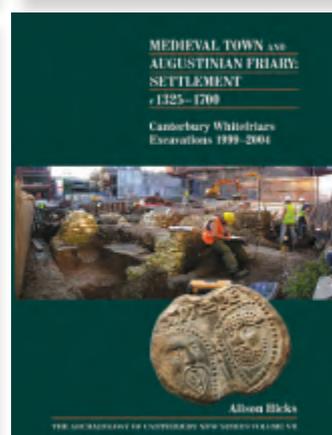
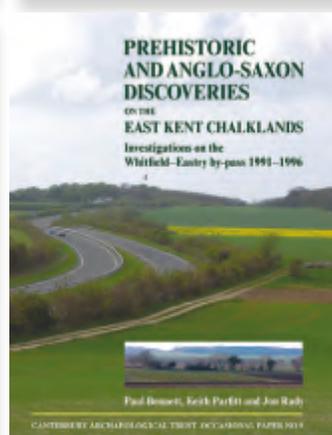
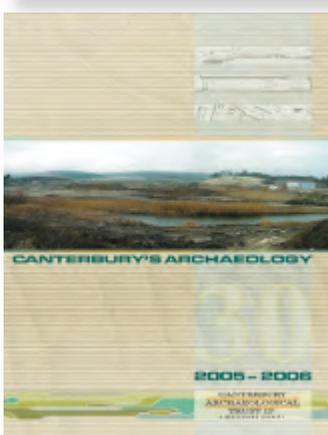
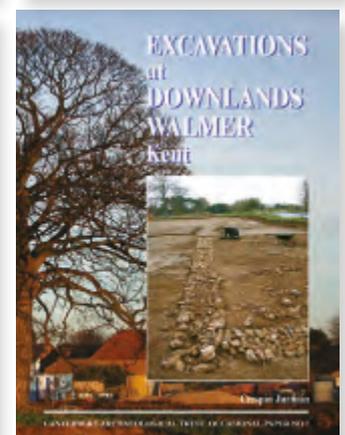
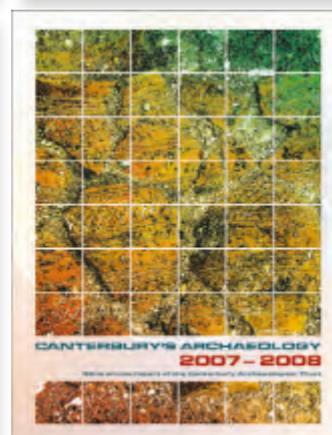
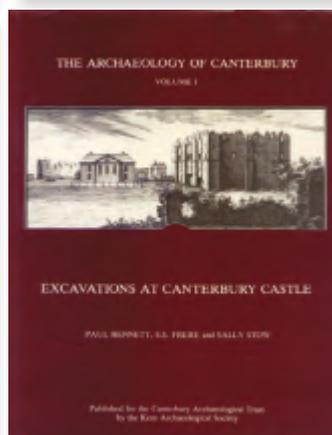
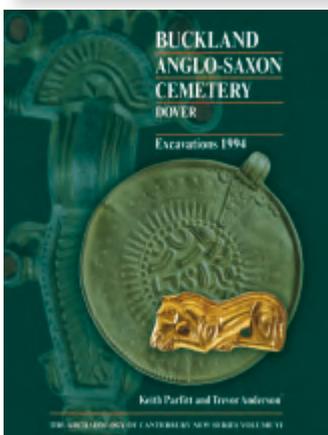
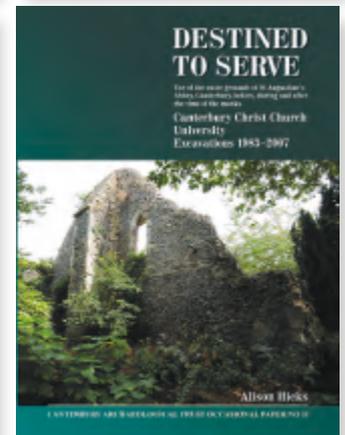
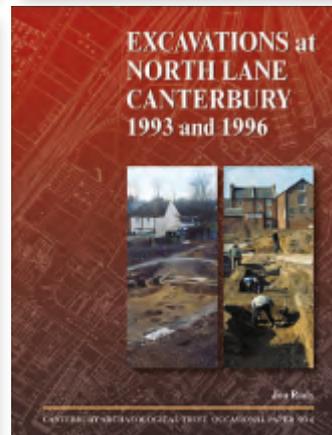
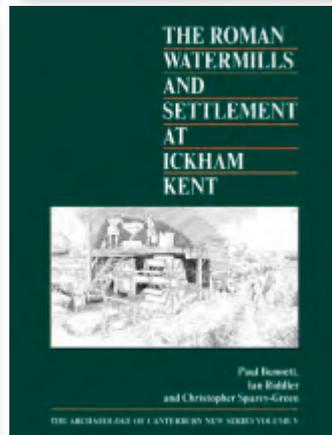
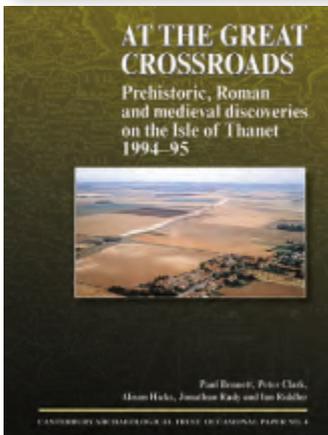
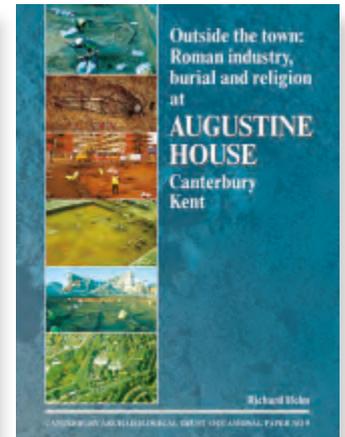
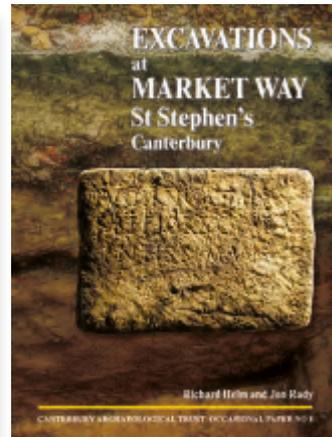
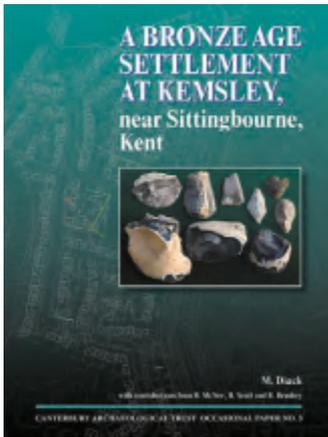


40years Publications



Available from all good booksellers, to personal callers at 92a Broad Street, Canterbury and from Oxbow Books (www.oxbowbooks.com).

For more information on individual publications see www.canterburytrust.co.uk/publications/



Since 1976 the Trust has recovered hundreds of thousands of archaeological finds from its many excavations and other fieldwork. Some of the objects below formed part of *40years: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, an exhibition held at The Beaney in Canterbury throughout April 2016.*

1976. Anglo-Scandinavian knife: 77–79 Castle Street. An iron knife with a bone handle finely decorated with Anglo-Scandinavian ornament, dating it to the tenth century AD. Probably a craftworker’s knife used to work leather, wood or bone. The style of the artwork suggests an origin in northern England, perhaps the Viking kingdom of *Jórvik* (York).



1978. Roman carpenter’s square: 16 Watling Street. This copper alloy mitre-square was found in the construction levels of a building dating to the late fourth century AD. It would have been used by a joiner or furniture-maker and is inscribed G CV VALENO, probably the name of the craftsman who used it.



1979–2001. Roman figurines. These were all recovered from sites in Canterbury. The bearded ceramic figure was found at St Gabriel’s Chapel (1979) whilst the bronze of Dioscurus comes from St John’s Lane (1986). The pipe-clay figurine of a horse was excavated at St George’s Church (1991) and

the pipe-clay Venus was found at St Dunstan’s Terrace (2001). Such figures would probably have been venerated in household shrines.



1982. Garnet-inlaid gold pendant: Westgate Court Farm, St Dunstan’s. One of the most exquisite objects found in Canterbury, this gold garnet-inlaid pendant was recovered from a grave in London Road, St Dunstan’s. A masterpiece of Kentish Anglo-Saxon craftsmanship, it was probably made at Faversham during the early seventh century AD. For over 30 years its image has been part of the identity of Canterbury Archaeological Trust. It is now on permanent display in The Beaney House of Art and Knowledge, Canterbury.



1985. Maiolica bowl: 41 St George’s Street. A fine bowl found amongst a group of pottery deposited in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. This vessel, however, is an excellent example of early Dutch Maiolica ware, made in North Holland between the years 1580 and 1620. It was probably a highly-prized heirloom and was between 60 and 140 years old when buried.

1988. Medieval chess piece: 23 St George’s Street. This piece is made of jet and dates to the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. The two protrusions identify it as a bishop. In earlier Indian and Islamic chess sets,

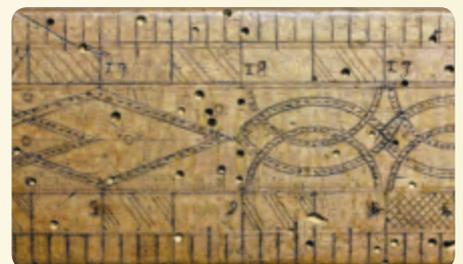
such a piece represented an elephant, the protrusions being tusks. In Europe such pieces only seem to have been specifically identified as bishops after AD 1100. Prior to this they represented a count or counsellor to the king.



1991. Medieval touchstone: Starr Place, St Dunstan’s. This goldsmith’s touchstone is made of fine black chert or silicified tuff, with a copper alloy suspension loop. It would have been used for testing the purity of gold and still shows traces of strikes of gold.



1992. Carpenter’s rule: Longport House, Newington. A wooden two-foot rule found in a roof space at Longport House during the building’s dismantling for reassembly at the Weald and Downland Museum. Rules such as this would have been the standard measuring tool of early modern craftsmen. This example is incised with decorative patterns on one side and tables to assist with a carpenter’s calculations on the other. It bears the date 1635.





2001. Silver coin: Shelford Quarry. A commemorative coin of the emperor Constantine I, minted in Sirmium, in the Balkans around AD 317–20. The coin commemorates the award of the title of Caesar to two of Constantine’s sons, Crispus and Constantine II. Crispus, the senior of the two and his father’s heir, would subsequently be accused of treason by his stepmother and executed. Constantine II would be defeated and killed by his brother Constans during the civil war between Constantine’s sons.



2001. Carved stone figures: 41 St George’s Street. A group of twelfth- and thirteenth-century carved stones found in St George’s Street, may have originally come from St Augustine’s Abbey. They depict a male head, the torso of an abbot, bishop or archbishop, and a seated female. The latter has been described as one of the most important recent discoveries of Romanesque figure sculpture in Canterbury. It possibly represents one of the three daughters of Queen Eormenburga, either Mildburga, Mildgith or Mildrith.



2001. Medieval painted window glass: Whitefriars. These fragments of painted window glass were found in the southern precinct of Whitefriars. They represent just a tiny remnant of what must have been extensive painted windows in the friary. The S-shaped panel depicts Christ or a priest either feeding a poor man or administering the host.

2001. Medieval inscribed stonework: Whitefriars. Several architectural blocks of Caen stone were recovered from demolition rubble in the later dormitory range at Whitefriars. Some bear graffiti inscriptions, including references to a number of individual monks, probably made whilst the stones were *in situ* in the walls of the dormitory.



2005. Worked flint tools: Ellington School, Ramsgate. A selection of Neolithic flint tools including parts of two polished flint axe-heads, a leaf-shaped arrowhead, a knife and four scrapers. Many of the Neolithic finds from this site had been redeposited in Iron Age features, more than 2,000 years after they were manufactured.



2005. *Quadrans novus*: House of Agnes, St Dunstan’s Street. The *quadrans novus* is a rare medieval scientific instrument, a multi-function device that could serve as a measuring instrument, timekeeper or calculator. This one is made of copper alloy and very probably dates to AD 1388. Only seven have been recorded and Canterbury’s example is now in the British Museum.



2008. Burial assemblage: Thanet Earth. A copper dagger, stone wrist-guard and beaker pot from the burial of a high-status man. The grave was enclosed by a pair of impressive



ring-ditches and would originally have been covered by a large mound. The burial dates to between 2,193 and 1,981 BC, although the dagger was probably old when buried. It is one of the earliest metal objects from Britain, pre-dating the introduction of copper alloying to produce bronze.

2010–2015. Iron Age coins: East Wear Bay, Folkestone. These gold and silver coins (as well as several copper alloy examples, not illustrated) were excavated during several seasons of work on the cliff-top site overlooking East Wear Bay. The coins date from the late second century BC through to just before the Roman conquest in AD 43. They include examples minted locally in Kent, but also imports from other regions of southern Britain and from across Gaul.

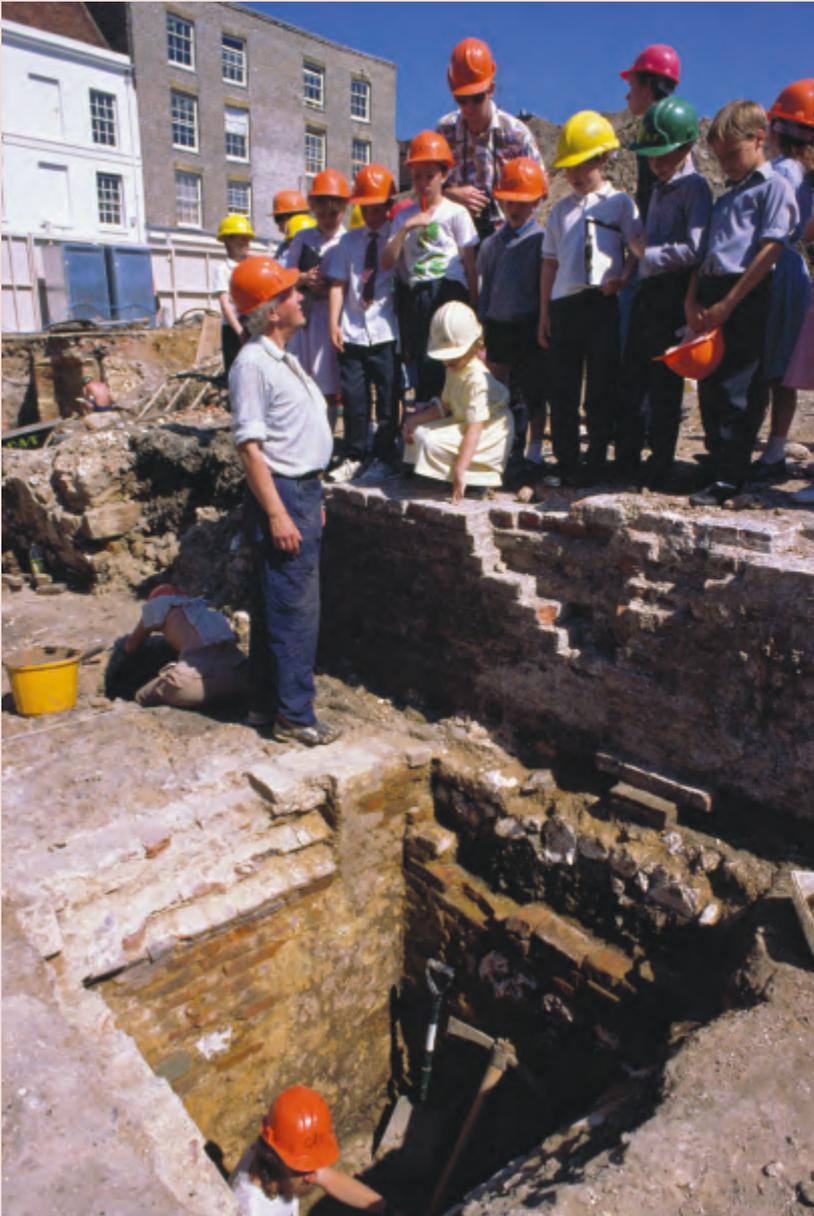


2015. Werra-ware plate: Woolcomber Street, Dover. A fine Werra-ware dish depicting a well-dressed man holding a Venetian glass beaker and dated 1614. It would have been produced in one of several kilns that operated along the Werra river, in northern Germany, during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.



The Trust's primary charitable aim is to 'promote the advancement of public education in the subject of Archaeology'. One way it achieves this today is through its Archaeology in Education Service established in 1990, but the Trust worked hard to fulfil its educational remit from the start.

40years Education



School visit to the Longmarket excavation in 1990.

The beginnings: 1970s–1980s

With her enthusiasm for Canterbury's history, Marjorie Lyle, former Geoffrey Chaucer and Barton Court schoolteacher and ardent 'friend' of the Trust, laid on slide talks and site tours for the earliest Canterbury digs, engaging adults and children alike. Back then, when there was more empty space at our Broad Street offices, behind-the-scenes visits were possible. A class of WEA students came and a 'group of mums' from a Christ

Church College environmental studies course. On one occasion the entire first year of Geoffrey Chaucer School descended, though not all at once as the floor couldn't take it. Finds from the Canterbury Cakebread Robey and Marlowe digs (1976–1982) created a handling collection and soon a junior branch of the Canterbury Archaeological Society was set up with twenty-seven paying members. Marjorie was showing another skill and passion – bringing in the cash!

In 1989, the National Curriculum History Working Group, reported: *'Archaeology also offers valuable assistance to school history. The work of archaeologists past and present not only yields important evidence to historians, but archaeological methods are closely related to those of historians particularly their respect for and interpretation of evidence. School history has already established fruitful connections with archaeology and these should be strengthened'* Department of Education and Science, 1989.

In the coming decade, English schools were about to encounter a significant change in curriculum teaching, which we took as an opportunity to develop our educational activities.

A dedicated Education Service, new resources and partners: 1990s

It was clear from the new National Curriculum History Order that Archaeology had a valuable and arguably, essential role to play. Primary school teachers suddenly had to be specialists. They needed help and we could give it.

At this time, three things shaped the future of our work with Kent teachers and children: a member of staff became a dedicated Education Officer (1990); Ian Coulson KCC Lead Consultant for History, recognised the Trust's potential and became an invaluable mentor and supporter; and Alec Detsicas of the Kent Archaeological Society secured funding to develop our schools work. This was the initiation of a firm bond with the KAS and the Society has supported our educational activities in the county with substantial grants to this day.

Activities at this time were to form a core of the Archaeology in Education Service and included specially designed site visits, targeted classroom sessions (on

'Romans', 'Underground', 'Soils', 'Meet an Archaeologist', etc), supporting school events (Church Schools Day, Enrichment Week,) and personal studies (GCSE, A Level) and writing resources ('Discovering Archaeology in the National Curriculum', 'Roman and Anglo-Saxon Canterbury Reconstructed').

Other resource providers were targeting their efforts in the light of the National Curriculum and an informal network was set up between ourselves, the Cathedral, Canterbury Museums, Canterbury Tales, Christ Church College (later Canterbury Christ Church University) and Canterbury Urban Studies Centre. Out of this came teacher development days. Liaison with English Heritage led to our first involvement in a European schools project – 'Adopt a Monument'.

Christ Church Education Department invited the Archaeology in Education service to give a series of workshops to undergraduate teachers and a partnership with Andy Harmsworth, local History teacher, led to the publication of our first book for schoolchildren, *Roman Canterbury* (1994).

During these years, we also began a very successful relationship with the School of History at the University of Kent. We jointly developed week-long 'Medieval Monasticism' internships, whereby students attended a range of archaeological workshops with some 'hands-on' activities thrown in. Some worked on environmental material, others on pottery and human bone.

Growth and consolidation: 2000s

In April 2000 we launched our first website (www.canterburytrust.co.uk) with guidance from the Kent Advisory Service, KCC Education Department and funding from Kent National Grid for Learning. Our discoveries were to become accessible not only to those in teaching, but to any interested individual in a vast global audience. The British Library, partner in the UK Web Archiving Consortium, selected the website to represent aspects of UK documentary heritage and join a pilot project to determine the long-term feasibility of archiving websites.

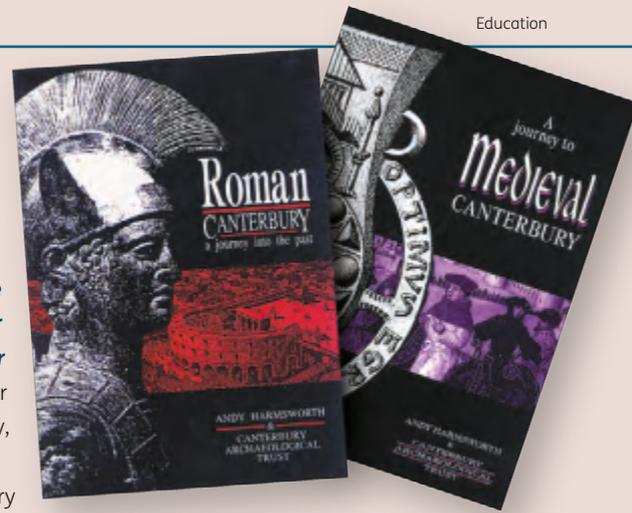
'This [schools section] is aimed specifically at those who want to teach the basics of Archaeology to a young audience without making them either dribble from the corner of their mouths or fall off their chairs comatose!' Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Keeper of Archaeology.

We joined with Canterbury Museums and the BioSciences Department at the University of Kent for 'Science and Technology Week' and interactive events. 'Smelly Bits and Skeleton Pits' (2000) was the first of many that took place over several years.

The Big Dig (1999–2004) was the public face of the ambitious Canterbury Whitefriars project. Each new phase of digging provided a programme of activities enjoyed by thousands of children and adults, supported by a band of enthusiastic volunteers. English Heritage took this opportunity to create a new Citizenship project for Canterbury schools looking at the role that Archaeology played in caring for the historic environment at the turn of the century. The *Medieval Canterbury* book was launched at the Big Dig Visitor Centre although it almost didn't happen when a gas leak on site meant we had to sit in the Dane John Gardens with our wine and peanuts until the 'all clear'.

In the early 2000s, a mutually productive partnership was firmly established between the Trust and Primary Education colleagues at what was to become Canterbury Christ Church University.

The CAT KIT (2006) and CAT BOX (2007) loans for schools and interest groups added a new and valuable dimension to the Education Service. The CAT KITs introduce the nature and value of archaeological evidence with original finds and other resources. Their influence has spread as far afield as Lancashire, Dundee and the USA. The extensive collection of quality models and replicas inherited from KCC, re-branded as the CAT BOX collection, form a unique resource for formal and informal educational activities.



Schoolchildren at the Big Dig exhibition and a peek inside one of the 160 CAT KITs produced between 2006 and 2008.





Having fun with the Little Dig.

The 'Little Dig', a family activity born out of the Big Dig had two trips abroad, first to the Netherlands and then to Washington DC (2007) spending two steamy summer weeks at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival as part of the 'Roots of Virginia' programme.

Around this time, Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys asked for a series of Extended Learning workshops for the whole of Year 7 and these have become a regular fixture in the diary.

Having started the decade creating the website, we ended on another IT note with DigIT (2009), an innovative project led by KCC History and ICT advisers and partnered by the Trust and English Heritage. With activities at English Heritage sites across the county supported by specialist input and a whole range of new IT tools, children were motivated to develop and learn skills in Literacy, History and ICT.

'They say it is the best thing they have done and learned this year!' KS 2 teacher.

A unique learning opportunity was created at The Forum, Sittingbourne where conservator, Dana

Goodburn-Brown, established 'CSI: Sittingbourne' a conservation laboratory for the finds from the Anglo-Saxon site at the nearby Meads. Children heard from an archaeologist about the excavation of over 200 graves, recreated a very special one and saw volunteers carefully cleaning the artefacts.

And now...

In recent years there has been a growth of projects which actively involve local communities, both at home and abroad. 'Boat 1550 BC' (2011-2013) has been the most ambitious international 'community' project to date. Working with education partners in three countries – England (Canterbury Christ Church University), France (Université Lille 3) and Belgium (Universiteit Gent and Provinciaal Archeologisch Museum Velzeke) was often challenging, but was ultimately productive. Part of the project's legacy are sets of BOAT KITS for France, Belgium and England – especially timely for us as Prehistory appeared in the revised primary school curriculum (2014).

'We created (Bronze Age) tunics so we could look at how the clothes pin could have been used'

'I must admit I knew very little about the Bronze Age before. I am very interested in the subject area now'

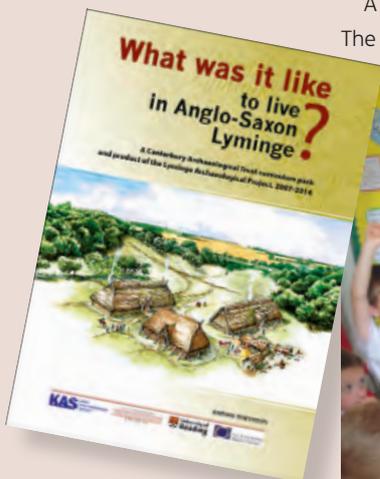
Closer to home, Folkestone residents were already aware of a Roman villa buried at East Cliff when another community project, *A Town Unearthed* (2010-2012), was launched. Local schools and volunteers were therefore keen to get involved in the excavations, research, website creation and special events that took place over three years. They say being around children and dogs keeps you young and there were plenty of both at Folkestone. Archaeological Resource Kits (ARKs), handling kits, prepared initially for use in Folkestone schools, are an enduring legacy of the project.

Another collaboration, this time with Reading University and the highly productive Lyminge Archaeological Project, led to the creation of an Anglo-Saxon classroom workshop and a new on-line teaching resource pack (2015).

Forty years on, a community project at Westgate Parks is taking us back to where the Trust's education work all began, in Canterbury and while the world wide web has undoubtedly enabled easy, global access to our educational resources, there is still nothing like experiencing the 'real thing' and hands-on activities.

Finally, many and varied organisations and individuals have supported the Trust's educational work with funding and time. To all these we extend our thanks, but a particular note of appreciation must be made for the Kent Archaeological Society for its continuous financial support since the initiation of the Trust's Archaeology in Education Service and for the late Ian Coulson, an inspirational guide and friend.

Marion Green



Andrew Macintosh answers some tricky questions at Lyminge School and the teacher pack.



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A field school at the site of Folkestone Roman Villa, Kent

SEASON 2: 11 JULY TO 6 AUGUST 2016

Join an intensive four week archaeological training programme led by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Learn from our experienced team of professional archaeologists whilst helping to excavate an internationally significant Iron Age settlement and Roman villa at East Wear Bay, Folkestone. The site occupies a spectacular cliff-top location looking across the Straits of Dover to the French coast.

Find more information on the community pages of our website: www.canterburytrust.co.uk



40years Community archaeology

The term 'community archaeology' only came into widespread use in recent years. There is no universally agreed definition of what constitutes 'community' or 'public' archaeology, nor even whether community and public archaeology are one and the same thing. But the Canterbury Archaeological Trust has always been firmly rooted in the local community, from whence it was created. And, as an educational charity, the Trust has always sought to involve as many people as possible in its work, whether directly as volunteers or through public access to digs, lectures, exhibitions or, latterly, via the web and social media. The Trust therefore has always been doing 'community archaeology', long before the term became fashionable. Here we present an overview of our work in this field over the last 40 years.

From the beginning the Trust enjoyed the support of volunteers. Since 1984 many of these have been members of the 'Friends' organisation (see pp 47–45). They come from a wide range of backgrounds: local residents, schoolchildren and students (many of the latter from overseas), retired people and part-time or unemployed workers. All have given their free time to helping in a variety of roles, from maintaining the Trust's library, helping with finds and environmental processing, working on site, to serving as Trustees, as Patrons or as members of the Friends committee.

The Trust has also always been public-facing, its principal purpose being 'to promote the advancement of public education in the field of archaeology'. Whenever possible, efforts are made to allow the public to view excavations and interact with site staff. A notable example of this was the public walkway and on-site exhibition established to accompany the excavation of the Longmarket in 1990, at that time the largest such project undertaken by the Trust. Partly as a result of the huge public interest in this dig, our profile was considerably raised, helped also at that time by our work at major projects outside Canterbury District, such



Schoolchildren at the Longmarket excavation in 1990.

as the Channel Tunnel. In the 1990s spectacular but complex discoveries such as the Dover Bronze Age boat (1992) and Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery (1994), led to co-operation with a range of organisations and volunteer groups. As well as delivering internationally important results these projects further raised the Trust's public profile. At the same time they helped to cement its reputation as an organisation that could work effectively with a wide spectrum of partners. This was highlighted particularly by the project to conserve, analyse and put on public display the Dover Bronze Age boat, culminating in the opening of its award-winning gallery in Dover Museum towards the end of 1999.

The turn of the millennium saw the Trust engaged in the most extensive urban archaeological project of its history, at Whitefriars (1999–2004). The various elements that came together under the brand 'Big Dig' are also mentioned elsewhere (pp 11, 37–38); it remains the largest single campaign of education and public outreach yet undertaken by the Trust.





ATU volunteers in 2011.



The global recession that hit late in 2008 took a heavy toll on British archaeology; the construction industry entered a significant slowdown, with job losses across the archaeological profession as development-led work dried up. The Trust was not immune, but fortunately several major grant-funded projects became active during this period. These included 'A Town Unearthed: Folkestone to 1500', in partnership with Canterbury Christ Church University and the Folkestone People's

History Centre and 'Boat 1550 BC', an EU-funded Anglo-Belgian-French project. Both included innovative community and educational aspects, and further developed the Trust's experience and reputation as an effective project partner.

In the same vein, in 2009 we worked with conservator Dana Goodburn-Brown to establish 'CSI: Sittingbourne', a community conservation project working on grave goods from the sixth- to seventh-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery at the Meads. Today the Trust is an active partner in numerous grant-funded partnership projects, including the 'Up on the Downs Landscape Partnership Scheme', the 'Folkestone Townscape Heritage Initiative', 'Woodland Wildlife, Hidden History', the Westgate Parks and Kearsney Abbey 'Parks for People' projects and the 'Lyminge Archaeological Project'.

Over the years Trust staff have delivered hundreds of lectures and helped mount numerous exhibitions and displays that collectively have reached tens of thousands of people, both in the UK and abroad. In recent years new audiences have been engaged via the Trust's own website, an active facebook page and

Whitefriars: 1999–2004

One of the largest series of archaeological excavations conducted within the city of Canterbury was associated with the Whitefriars project, a rolling programme of development associated with the building of a new shopping centre. The works occurred on a remarkable scale, covering c 30,000 square metres and comprising eighteen open-area excavations, together with ninety-eight watching briefs. The project involved a field team of up to sixty full-time professional archaeologists, as well as finds and environmental specialists, support staff and a cohort of volunteers.

As well as Roman streets and town-houses, Anglo-Saxon huts and a granary, the work revealed the development history of a medieval suburb stretching south from St George's Street, which from the middle of the eleventh century saw the laying out of roads and tenement blocks and the construction of a number of timber-framed buildings. Into this medieval landscape came the Augustinian friars, who managed to establish a foothold in the early years of the fourteenth century and subsequently expanded to cover an area of 2.5 acres. Around one half of the entire friary complex was exposed, including the church, cloister, east range, south range, infirmary and kitchen. The most impressive remains were formed by the south range, which included a partly subterranean warming room surviving to sufficient height to preserve the remains of fireplaces, doorways and windows, and a wonderful vaulted stone-built cess tank set into the ground to a

depth of 5m filled with the waste of the friars, fascinating material for an archaeologist, containing a wealth of information on diet and economy.

Alison Hicks



The fifteenth-century subterranean cess tank.



a Twitter feed, all of which now attract large followings. In 2013 this growing online presence helped raised over £6,600 to support work on the Dover Bronze Age boat replica via the online crowdfunding site Kickstarter. The Trust has also developed a strong training role, hosting work experience students, interns and a CBA Community Archaeology trainee, as well as helping to train groups of Libyan archaeologists and working with injured soldiers as part of the Army's 'Operation Nightingale'. Trust staff also regularly give up their own time to support other organisations with their professional experience; in particular several staff members play an active role in the Kent Archaeological Society, as well as local groups such as the Dover Archaeological Group, or act as Police Support Volunteers assisting in the investigation of heritage-related crime.

Recently the Trust has sought to further expand and secure its community and training roles, with the appointment of a dedicated Outreach Manager, the establishment of a programme of taught courses and a field school at East Wear Bay, Folkestone. This long-term commitment to its founding charitable purpose ensures



CSI: Sittinbourne, Dana Goodburn-Brown at the opening of the exhibition and volunteers in the laboratory.

that the Trust's community work in Kent is genuinely sustainable, in a way that many other organisations, especially those based outside of the region, simply cannot emulate.

As a result of all these activities, Canterbury Archaeological Trust is today very highly regarded for its educational and community work, as recent reviews by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) have acknowledged. Indeed, the Trust is considered to have one of the most active archaeological outreach programmes in the country, punching well above its weight in this regard. One of its strengths has always been that the people who work within the Trust, whether as staff, as volunteers or as Trustees, are for the most part firmly rooted within the communities amongst whom they work. This has been a key factor in enabling the delivery over four decades of innovative and diverse community activities. The intention is that this legacy will continue to be built upon as Canterbury Archaeological Trust enters its fifth decade.

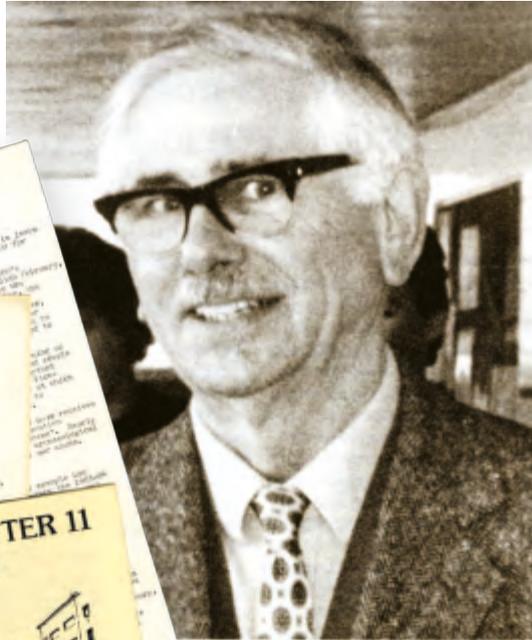
Andrew Richardson

Left to right: Annie Partridge, our CBA trainee, at a Boat 1550 BC open day; archaeology in the park, Westgate, Canterbury and Payers, Folkestone.



Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Founder, Donald Baron (1918–1988) and some of the early Newsletters produced and distributed by the Friends.



The Friends were founded in 1984 as a result of the financial crisis which nearly sank the small, struggling unit. The Archbishop, the Lord Mayor and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kent wrote a letter to *The Times* and Donald Baron launched the Friends of which he became Chairman and Hon Treasurer. A month later, 300 Friends had been signed up: numbers have hovered just below 400 for most of our history.

During its first two years the Friends gave £19,000 to save the Trust, involving fundraising activities and social events; the Dean hosted two sherry parties, Peggy Hayes organised a buffet lunch and auction of antiques donated by members. Marjorie Lyle ran Heritage weekends for three years in association with the Chaucer Hotel. Donald was tireless in running the Friends and helping the Trust. He resigned in 1986 and I took over the Chairmanship. When he died soon afterwards, Donald Baron Bursaries were set up to which, among others, his widow Desirée has contributed generously ever since. The fund has enabled many staff members to attend courses and conferences at some of which they have delivered important papers.

Norman Smith became Chairman in 2004 and four years later Dr David Shaw took over, later adding Chairman of the Management Committee to his responsibilities. In 2015 he was succeeded by Dr Anthony Ward. For many years the Friends' finances

were in the safe hands of Roger Sharp. John Parsons, a loyal Friend, bequeathed his library and house to the Trust. The sale of the latter enabled central heating to be installed in 92a Broad Street.

Canterbury Festival walks, run for fifteen years by Meriel Connor and now by Doreen Rosman, have generated increasing revenue, now running at about £1,900 a year.

Short breaks in historic places from Exeter to the Orkneys were organised by Laurence Fisher and then Anne Vine and Meriel Connor. Day excursions to London museums and major exhibitions were run originally at £4 a head; coach hire is now almost prohibitive. However, local visits to important excavations (such as Sittingbourne, Thanet Earth, Ringlemere and Folkestone) continue. We have followed the many stages of the Dover Bronze Age Boat project from its discovery to the launch of its replica with increasing admiration.

From the first a Newsletter every four months has kept Friends in touch with the Trust. With advancing technology these have developed from a cyclo-styled sheet to full-colour booklets. The next issue will be No 100. Local Friends save postage by delivering Newsletters and Annual Reports.

Practical help at digs, such as pot-washing, sales and publicity started at the Marlowe site and continued at Northgate and the Longmarket where a viewing platform



The Trust's first computer was purchased by the Friends.

was built. At the Whitefriars Big Dig the Friends staffed the shop, exhibition and walkway for three years, seven days a week from 10 am to 4 pm, enabling visitors and school parties to receive up-to-date information. After briefing us the archaeologists could work uninterrupted.

Apart from help pot-washing, assisting in the environmental department and with other practical tasks, Friends have bought equipment ranging from a paper guillotine to GPS equipment costing £12,000. We have bought cameras and equipment for a dark room, several early computers and ancillary kit and a second-hand Land Rover. Support was given towards the re-

roofing of the Finds Department, the installation of safety equipment and fire alarms. Several publications were subsidised and books and journals bought for the Library.

Our grants have helped the flourishing Education Department.

The Friends are proud of their share in saving the Trust in the 1980s, impressed by its major digs and publication record and pleased to give it financial and moral support as it faces difficult years ahead.

Lawrence Lyle, Chairman 1986–2004

The Shop

My motivation in looking for a charity shop was the answer I received late in 1983 from Dame Jennifer Jenkins, Chairman of the National Trust. At my request she had consulted Lord Montague, head of English Heritage: they concluded that the Trust should urgently find alternative funding for the current crisis and to plug future gaps in state provision, likely to diminish. Three people were crucial to the shop project. Mrs Blades, manager of the Hospice Shop in Canterbury advised me to buy a freehold, corner property near the centre. Then, the manager of the National Westminster Bank, dubious about the Trust's survival, agreed to lend me £30,000 until the next election if I found £10,000 elsewhere and proved that I could repay it at least £1,000 a month minimum. Cllr Jim Nock, then leader of the City Council, offered an interest-free City loan of £10,000

No 72 Northgate, a florist's corner shop, with living accommodation above, was for sale at £38,000 odd and this the Management Committee allowed me to purchase on these terms. Amazingly, the Trust workforce, my family and the Friends of the Trust set to work so that we were able to open the shop in April 1984 with four students in converted rooms above. The Friends supplied every single item of furniture, bedding, pots and pans right down to everything except the light bulbs. For example, the wife of the retiring Governor of Dover Castle obtained sufficient ex-WD carpeting for the whole upstairs while Peggy Hayes acquired a cash register and carried through the streets a naked female mannequin for the shop window which she dressed every week for eight years. The Friends filled the rota for staffing the shop, turning up loyally in all weathers until 1992. I always had some misgivings about competing with charity shops for the homeless, needy and dying and so devised 'Roundabout', a children's commission shop. Good quality children's clothes and equipment gave the donors one-third of the price when sold to our needier customers. In addition, we stocked Trust books, mugs and diaries. Our 'catchment area' eventually extended from

Thanet to Faversham. At this stage I was able to pay a small wage to two disabled helpers.

In 21 months we repaid £35,000 from sales and rents at more than our monthly pledge; the city council's loan a year later. Thereafter we were able to supply between £12,000 and £15,000 towards the running costs of the Trust. But, by 1992, vandalism, graffiti, shop-lifting and drunken visitors and the ageing of our wonderful volunteers provoked a change. The shop was sub-let, I continued to run the student flats for two more years when our listed building required a new roof and it was time to sell. A few weeks later Frank Panton, Chairman of the Management Committee, wrote to me that the Shop had eventually raised over a quarter of a million pounds for the Trust.

Marjorie Lyle



40years International connections



Team photo at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi, Libya, 2003.

The sea-girt peninsula of Kent is the closest part of Britain to the continental landmass and lies at the crossroads of two of the great water routes of western Europe. Facing each other across the southern North Sea, the estuaries of the rivers Rhine and Thames offer navigable routes deep into Britain in the west and into central Europe to the east and south. This route intersects with the maritime route running along the western European coast, which has linked peoples and cultures from Iberia in the south to Scandinavia in the north for millennia. To study and understand the long history of Kent it is imperative to also understand its contacts not only with British communities but also the histories and influence of our continental neighbours and Kent's geographical position.

Left: Euesperides, Benghazi, Libya, 2004.
Right: trainees from Libya visit 92a Broad Street, 2015.

nodal crossing of maritime and fluvial communication networks gave it an important place in the long-distance exchange systems on either side of the Channel during the Bronze Age, whilst its geographical proximity to Europe meant that Kent was closely involved with the Iron Age communities across the water and the burgeoning power of Rome long before the legions finally set foot on Kentish soil.

It was into south-eastern Britain that the Anglo-Saxon settlers first arrived, here that William the Conqueror first made his mark, and in later history 'Fortress Kent' was the primary bastion of defence against continental invaders.

As Kent's foremost archaeological unit, the importance of understanding the international context of the county's history and archaeology has always been of primary importance. As early as 1979 the Trust mounted an exhibition of the Trust's work in the French





Shanidar Cave, Iraqi Kurdistan, 2014.

town of Reims, following which a team of eleven young French archaeologists joined the excavation team at the Mint Yard in Canterbury. Work associated with the construction of the Channel Tunnel in both Kent and Pas-de-Calais brought together archaeologists from the Trust and the French National Archaeological Service, fostering close professional working relationships that continue to this day.

Professional collaboration

But it was not just the practicalities of collaborative archaeological research that brought about an international dimension to the Trust's work. The professional skills of the archaeological team have always been in great demand by research projects, excavations and surveys throughout Europe and beyond. In the early 1990s the ground breaking work of Trevor Anderson in human osteology attracted the attention of Dr Don Ortner of the Natural History Department at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC, directly leading to funding being made available by the Bioanthropology Foundation in Switzerland for work on the human skeletal remains from the cemetery at St Gregory's Priory. Other members of the Trust's archaeological team worked on projects in Italy, Malta, Portugal, France, Turkey, Sweden, Libya, Beirut, Belize, Kurdistan, St Lucia and Bahrain. This international collaboration has always been mutual, with many archaeologists from overseas working alongside Trust staff on excavations and surveys throughout Kent from the earliest days of the Trust's existence.

Academic collaboration

On a more formal academic footing, Dr Andrew Richardson is a member of the *'Internationales Sachsensymposium Arbeitsgemeinschaft zur Archäologie der Sachsen und ihrer Nachbarvölker in Nordwesteuropa'*, an international research network for the archaeological



study of the Saxons and their neighbouring peoples in north-western Europe. On the tenth anniversary of the Dover Bronze Age boat (2002) Peter Clark organised an international conference in Dover with the theme 'The Dover Bronze Age boat in context'. Seventeen experts from six different European countries addressed the conference, which further reinforced the Trust's position on the international stage. A second Dover conference in 2006 on 'Bronze Age Connections' also attracted an international audience and confirmed the importance of understanding the Trust's archaeological work in Kent in terms of cross-border research in the Transmanche zone.

Boat 1550 BC

The international conferences at Dover indirectly led to the largest international project the Trust has yet undertaken. After six years of consultation and negotiation, the Trust brought together a partnership of archaeological institutions to propose a project to



The replica boat on display in Ennemy, Belgium, 2012.

Boat 1550 BC boat kit and, right, replica Beakers produced for the kits.



study the Bronze Age archaeology of the Transmanche zone. In 2011 the project proposal was accepted and funding made available by the Interreg programme of the European Union. 'Boat 1550 BC' has been an outstanding example of European liaison involving archaeologists and educationalists in France (Université Lille 3, INRAP, Boulogne-sur-Mer and the conseil général du Pas-de-Calais), England (ourselves and Canterbury Christ Church University) and Belgium (Universiteit Gent and the Provinciaal Erfgoedcentrum, Velzeke). The project involved many Trust staff working closely with colleagues from France and Belgium in designing and producing an ambitious international exhibition 'Beyond the Horizon', which was opened to the public at three different venues in France, Belgium and the UK. This was complemented by an equally ambitious and innovative programme of education and outreach and the construction of a half-scale replica of the Dover Bronze Age boat, christened the 'Ole Crumlin-Pedersen' after the famous Danish nautical archaeologist who had worked closely with Trust staff on the boat's design.

Though the Boat 1550 BC project finished in 2014, the replica boat continues to take part in nautical regattas, races and other events around the UK. In 2015 the boat was taken to the 'Fête de la Mer' in Boulogne-sur-Mer, where archaeologists from the Trust and the French Archaeology Service presented the boat and its story to thousands of visitors. Future trips abroad include visits to

Ostend in Belgium and the Maritime Museum at Tatihou in Normandy.

Education in Europe and beyond

Increasingly the Trust has been consulted about our archaeological activities in both formal and informal education. The 'Little Dig' travelled to Lisse in the Netherlands and later to the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in Washington DC. The cross-border educational initiatives relating to the Boat 1550 BC project included sets of Boat Kits, part of the project's legacy and the Trust has welcomed a teacher from Estonia and archaeologists from Osaka and Tokyo researching pupil and community engagement in Archaeology.

Developing partnerships with other local 'heritage' bodies has led to workshops in the new Beane Learning Lab for school groups from France, the Netherlands and Angeln, northern Germany plus an event for over 200 Pas de Calais school teachers keen to develop their Kent visits programme.

The Director's long established involvement with Libya's archaeology enabled a delegation including representatives of UNESCO and the new government's Tourism and Antiquities Committee to spend an intensive week in England learning about heritage protection and promotion.



Future collaborations

The Trust is the leading archaeological unit in Kent, the closest part of Britain to mainland Europe, and it would be impossible to understand the archaeology of the county without good knowledge of that of our neighbours. The close working relationship and friendships that Trust staff have built up with their overseas colleagues over four decades has proved invaluable in enhancing the quality of our work, whilst the technical expertise of the team is in demand by archaeological teams even further afield, from Italy to Kurdistan, from Libya to Lebanon. The Canterbury Archaeological Trust is a respected member of the international archaeological community and a host of new projects and initiatives in the planning stage will help ensure this continues into the future.

Pete Clark and Marion Green





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