KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 10 SOCIETY 11 SOCIETY 12 SOCIETY 13 SOCIETY 14 SOCIETY 15 SOCIETY 16 SOCIETY 17 SOCIETY 17 SOCIETY 18 SOCIETY 18 SOCIETY 18 SOCIETY 19 SOCIETY 19 SOCIETY 19 SOCIETY 10 SOCIETY 10 SOCIETY 10 SOCIETY 11 SOCIETY 11 SOCIETY 11 SOCIETY 12 SOCIETY 13 SOCIETY 14 SOCIETY 15 SOCIETY 16 SOCIETY 17 SOCIETY 17 SOCIETY 17 SOCIETY 18 SOCIETY 1

Issue num ber 55 Winter 2002/3

MINSTER ROMAN VILLA 2002

he KAS continued its annual excavation at the important Roman villa at Minster on the Isle of Thanet. Th is year's programme was designed to consolidate previous work and tidy up various loose ends. The digging team $\,$ w as saddened to learn that the longstanding director, Dave Perkins, would not be well enough to lead the team this year. Instead, the investigations were directed by Keith Parfitt, ably assisted, as usual, by Emma Boast, Tim Allen and Ges Moody, with Dave Perkins keenly following developments from his hospital bed.

A total of thirty separate trenches was excavated. The bulk of these was aim ed at tracing the line of the villa enclosure wall which surrounded the main house and its adjacent bathbuilding (see plan on page 3). Three others were designed to exam ine significant areas located by geophysical survey. In the course of the trenching a new, previously unknown building was located outside the south-western corner of the villa enclosure (Building 6). It seems likely that this m irrors Building 4, previously excavated at the south-east comer. Prelim inary investigation established the presence of at least two main rooms and a corridor here, associated with tesserae, opus signinum and painted wallplaster. It is hoped to return to excavate this im portant new structure in a future season.

Work on the main villa house was confined to the re-exposure of the central part of the main range. This was to allow wall junctions to be re-surveyed more accurately and also to take another look at the problem atical, D-shaped hypocausted room at the back of the range. Re-surveying confirmed that the house was not pre-



Som e of the recovered painted wall plaster.
(Photo: Richard Hoskins)

cisely laid out, with several corners that are not true right-angles.

Evidence for a gateway was located in the middle of the south side of the villa enclosure w all. This w as represented by two very large post-pits, each containing traces of a circular/oval postpipe. A gatew ay about 3 m etres w ide is suggested. A shallow slot running between the post-pits seemed to represent the position of a sill beam /door stop of tim ber. Rough metalling extended north and south of the entrance and m ust provide evidence for a road. The m etalling produced a rare silver coin of Septim us Severus (dated to A.D. 201) and suggests that the road was not laid before the start of the third century.

Im mediately to the north of the north wall of the villa enclosure a large shaft was located. This was oval in shape and m easured $4.70\,\mathrm{m}$. (E-W) by $2.75\,\mathrm{m}$. (N-S). It was excavated to a maximum depth of $2.20\,\mathrm{m}$.but the base was not reached. The filling produced quantities of late first-early second century pottery, including bow is and flagons; also building debris, including painted wall plaster. It is hoped to return and complete the excavation of this shaft next year.

A com plex sequence of other large pits and ditches was located outside the villa boundary wall to the north of the main house. The ditches are likely to relate to a more extensive system of ditched fields and enclosures around the villa. The pits may perhaps originally have been dug as clay quarries. The filling of both the pits and ditches produced significant quantities of pottery, painted plaster and other domestic debris.

Geophysical survey of the field continued, under the supervision of Carole and Brian McNaughton, in an effort to boate significant buried remains without having to dig for them. Localmetal-detectorists were able to join the project this year and spent many hours searching spoil-heaps and areas outside the excavation. This resulted in the recovery of about thirty Roman coins and other artefacts.

A small team was able to make a good start processing on site the great numbers of finds produced by the 2002 excavations. Of particular interest this year was the large amount of finely painted wall plaster recovered from pits located to the north of the main house.

The excavations at M inster will be published in instalments within the pages of Archaeologia Cantiana. Work on the first report is now nearing completion.

Keith Parfitt

Inside

2-3 New Books Library Notes

Lectures, Courses, Conferences & Events

Finds & Loans Bronze Age Boats & Anglo-Saxon Pots

Notice Board

'Ideas & Ideals' The Elizabethan Religious Settlem ent

Church Archaeology Big Dig, Little Dig

Letters to the Editor Big Dig continued Summer Excursion

Keith Parfit



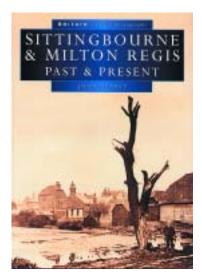
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NEW BOOKS

Sittingbourne & Milton Regis ~ Past & Present – John Clancy.

BOOKS &
LBRARES



£9.99 Sutton Publishing Ltd 0-7509-2297-4

Originally two separate towns, each with its own unique character, this collection of over 200 photographs (part of the series Britain in Old Photographs) charts their varied history. Past scenes are compared with photographs of the present day and inform attive captions coverm uch of the area's heritage.

Historic sketches of Thanet - DrDave Perkins

£3.50

A new edition of this popular book of sketches and notes, charting the history of Thanet. Drawn during lunch breaks whilst excavating, its inspiration w as John Huddlestone's booklet Discovering Thanet in Pictures'; it is hoped that this long overdue reprint will serve as an introduction to the extensive heritage and history of the area and that its unique style and form at still appeals in this age of desktop publishing.

Available from the Treasurer, Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society, Cram pton Tower Yard, High Street, Broadstairs CT10 2AB

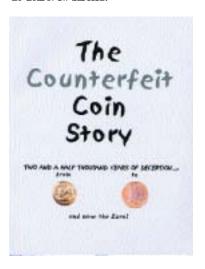


The Counterfeit Coin Story ~ two and a half thousand years of deception...! – Ken Peters.

£25.00 Envoy Publicity 0-9543487-0-2

A fascinating look at counterfeit coinage, evident as early as 50 years after the invention of coinage in the seventh century BC. The author (President of The Counterfeit Coin Club) reveals how the simple coin has led thousands into dark, daring, daft and sometimes even comic endeavours to take nefarious and distinctly dangerous shortcuts to riches. Over 200 pages in large format, packed with information, illustration, references and some very

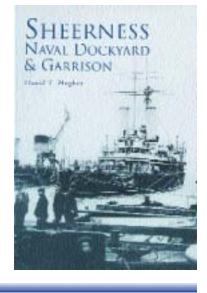
am using anecdotes! An order form flyer for this book is enclosed in this New sletter.



Sheemess N aval Dockyard & Garrison -David T Hughes

£1199 Tem pus Publishing Ltd. 0-7524-2762-8

A pictorial history of Sheemess, from the transform ation of the uninhabited marshland in the mid-seventeenth century through to the new ly constituted HarbourCom pany assuming control in 1960 over an increasingly derelict site. Over 200 images, including impressive pictures of the venerable old hulk Comwallis, a survivor from the time of the Napoleonic wars.



Faversham Oyster Fishery Through Eleven Centuries -Patricia Hyde and Duncan Harrington.

£28.50 + £3.95 p&p Faversham Hundred Records Vol4 0-9530998-2-2

The result of years of research, providing for the first time a detailed history of oyster fishing through the vicissitudes of one company from the medieval period to the present day. Only 425 numbered and signed copies have been printed of this sewn and hard backed book, which includes 24 photographs, maps and illustrations. 25 appendices arranged in chronological order provide transcripts of some of the more impor-

tant docum ents and comprehensive name and place indexes enable individuals to be easily located in these records.

Available from Arden
Enterprises (to whom cheque
payable), Ashton Lodge, Church
Road, Lyminge, Folkestone CT18
8JA email: History Research@btinternet.com





LIBRARY NOTES

NEW KAS WEBSITE

The new KAS website www.kentarchaeology.ac-hosted by nVeracity, is up and running. The site is cross-linked with the existing KAS website, and complem entary to it. The new website will provide three broad services on -line access to the index of the books and pam phlets held in the KAS library; access to the catalogue of over 12,000 visual im ages in the KAS collection; and the publication on the site of articles, reports and comments on aspects of the history and archaeology of Kent. The site will thereby offer a facility for the publication electronically of original work, by KAS mem bers and nonm em bers, capable of being downloaded. The content of this part of the site will be overseen by the Hon. Editor of the KAS, who will ensure that a high academ ic standard is maintained. Further information and forms of application to subm it work for publication are available on the website.

The website is still under development, and it is envisaged that in due course it will be augmented with access to further data bases on the history and archaeology of Kent as they become available.

BOOKS ON LOAN TO CHRISTCHURCH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CANTERBURY

collection of State Papers ${\tt M}$ edieval and H istorical Memorials which had been held in KAS' store, and was seldom or never used, has been, with Council approval, transferred on loan to the History Research Department of Canterbury Department Christchurch. The books are being housed in St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury, and will be kept there together as a reference collection. KAS m em bers are w elcom e to visit the Priory to consult the books as necessary, through Mrs. Debbie Grantham, Resources Officer at Christchurch, Tel 01227 78228, em ail dcg2@ cantacuk. A list of the books transferred is available in the KAS Library.

KENNETH GRAVETT'S LIBRARY

We have purchased about 100 books and pamphlets from the library of the late Kenneth Gravett, a former President of KAS. These will add to the already extensive material held on the history of Kent towns and villages.

Winster Roman villa 2002 A total of thirty separate trenches was excavated. The bulk of these was aimed at tracing the line of the villa enclosure wall which surrounded them ain house and its adjacent bath-building

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE KAS LIBRARY

Wilkinson, Paul. 942K.

The Swale District: an archaeological survey commissioned by Swale Borough Council.Parts1 and 2.Swale and Thames ArchaeologicalSurveyCompany.2002.

Detailed account of archaeological potential in the Swale area. Contains a useful bibliography.

M arsden ,Barry M .571.09 The early barrow diggers.Tem pus, 1999. 07524 14275

Readable, but scholarly, account of pioneering archaeology in England. Well illustrated with good diagrams.

Philo, Brian. 571K

Archaeology in the front line: 50 years of KentRescue, 1952-2002.

Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, for Kent Archaeological Trust, 2002.0 947831 207

A desirable source book for any person, at any level, having an interest in the contribution of Rescue to Kent's rich archaeological heritage. Contains a vast am ount of detailed description of each site covered, with num erous supporting illustrations and diagram s.

Bumham , Patricia. 942K

Wingham; a photographic docum entary of an East Kent Village. Country Aspects, 2002.09542995-0-0

A copy book exam ple of how to undertake and publish a contemporary village survey.

Agricultural History Review.

Journal of the British Agricultural Society. 630 1J 50 volum es; on going.

Thanks to a generous donation, we are able to fill a gap in our coverage, and a subscription is being taken out so that the Society will henceforth receive each new issue as it appears. This journal contains much information that is relevant to the work of our members.

HERITAGE GRANT FOR WYE

The W ye H istorical Society Project has been awarded £24,905 thanks to a Local H eritage Initiative Grant from the Countryside Agency (featured in New sletterno 50). The money will be used to create and publish an up-to-date history of W ye, drawing heavily on strong community participation in the W ye H istory Project'. Local children will produce a leaflet, W alk around W ye', a W ye H eritage W ebsite will be designed and local schools will receive education packs.

Ian Cooling, LH I Project M anager

BOOKS &
LBRARES



Lectures, Conferences, Courses and Events

CONFERENCES

Sheemess H istoric Dockyard ~ a Conference for H istorians of the Built-Environm entamanged by Kent H istoric Buildings Com m ittee at Sheppey College, Bridge Road, Sheemess (an associate college of the University of Kent) on Saturday February 15th 10am - 1pm (doors open 9 30am). Speakers:

Richard Morrice ~ English Heritage

Philip M acDougall ~ dockyard historian and w riter

MichaelBussell~consultanton historic engineering structures

David Hughes ~ Naval Dockyards Society

Tickets £5 (£4 for m em bers of CPRE and KAS) from Hon Sec. M ichael Peters, c/o CPRE Kent, Coldharbour Farm , Amage Road, W ye, Ashford TN 25 5DB

Further inform ation: tel/fax 01795 470450 info@ cprekent.org.uk

Recreating and Presenting our Archaeological Past ~ Council for Kentish Archaeology on Saturday 5th April 2pm - 530pm, Crofton Halls, Orpington (adjacent to the station). Speakers:

Representation - Bringing the Iron Age to life by Christine Toom ey, Joseph Toom ey and Carol Wigley (Cantiaci Iron Age Living History)

Rom an Britain for allages at the British Museum by Sam Moorhead and Katharine Wiltshire (British Museum)

Presenting Roman Kent to the public by Brian Philp (Kent ArchaeologicalRescue Unit).

Tickets £3, free pass for Friends of CKA. Obtainable from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green TN 15 8HP.

Crofton Rom an Villawillbe open from 11am -1230pm exceptionally for conference goers. Entrance 80p, concessions 50p.

Church and M onastery in Anglo-Saxon and M edieval Society — the third history and archaeology conference organised jointly by the KAS and Canterbury Christ Church University College on Saturday 26th April . Lectures for this year are centred around the Church both from an organisational and structural point of view . Please see enclosed flyer for details of speakers, cost and booking form .

LECTURES

Lectures in the Library' in the KAS Library at Maidstone Museum:

Thursday M arch 13th 10am ~ W orking with the W ord W ordprocessor by M iranda Rix and others

Saturday May 3rd 11am ~ Kent Sources 1 , the first in a series of lectures on Kent sources by Dr Jacqueline Bower

Further details and a booking form for these lectures are on a flyer enclosed in this New sletter. The form also enables booking for the New Horizon' lecture series, a flyer for which appeared in the last New sletter; a reminder of details:

Saturday 1st February 230pm - Kentish Place Names by Paul Cullen (Rochester) Saturday 1st M arch 230pm -The Geology and Landscape of Peter Golding Kent by (Canterbury) Saturday 5th April 2.30pm -Thom as Waghom and the Overland R oute by Andrew Ashbee (Rochester) Saturday 7th June 230pm -Problems in Archaeology Alan Ward (Canterbury)

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY

Classics and Archaeological Studies Sem inar Series run by the School of European Culture and Languages

February 3rd Virgil and
Ammianus on Rome's imperi al mission by Robin Seager
(University of Liverpool)
February 24th A sense of the
past in the past: Revisiting the
Neolithic landscape of the
A vebury region by Dr Joshua
Pollard (University of Wales,
New port)

March 10th Archaeology in Pakistan by Dr Ruth Young (University of Leicester)
March 24th Recent develop - ments in the study of ancient medicine by Professor Philip van der Eik (University of New castle)

All sem inars take place from 6-7pm in Cornwallis North West Sem inarRoom 4

For further inform ation please contact Dr Patty Baker 01227 827349PA Baker-3@ ukcacuk BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION M EETINGS

February 5th Women's seal matrices in the Middle Ages: stamps of authority or seals of approval? by James Robinson March 5th Classicism in Roman Art by Dr Jas Elsner (followed by the President's reception)

April 2nd England, Norm andy and Sicily: architectural trans form ations in the Norm an kingdom s by Professor Lisa Reilly May 7th According to function? Decorum in English architecture of the 12th and 13th centuries by Peter Draper

M eetings are held in the room s of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W 1V OHS. Nonmem embers are welcome to attend but are asked to make them selves known to the Hon. Director on arrival and to sign the visitors' book.

COURSES

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

5,2 or 1 day practical archaeology training courses at Barcombe Rom an villa, East Sussex, part of the third season of research and rescue excavations. Excavation techniques, surveying for archaeologists, archaeological planning & section drawing, geophysical prospecting and on-site conservation. Brochure and application available online form www.archaeologyse.co.uk or send SAE (A5) to M iss H Dixey, UCL Field Archaeology Unit, 1 West Street, Ditchling, Hassocks, West Sussex BN 6 8TS tel: 01273 845497 fax: 01273 844187 em ail: fau@ uclacuk

EVENTS

ABBEY FARM EXCAVATION 2003 by the KAS with the Trust for Thanet Archaeology - see details on centre pages.

KAS SUM M ER SOCIAL EVEN ING will take place on M ay 31st at Godinton House, Ashford. Further details will appear in the April new sletter.



CTRL Talk

Archaeologist for the ChannelTunnelRailLink, gave a talk on the archaeology encountered during the undertaking of this m assive construction as part of the University of Kent's free public lecture series. Around 250 people attended the Brabourne Lecture Theatre to hear the highlights of the excavations and finds. Helen guided her audience through in chronological order, from the thousands of worked Mesolithic flints at Sandway, the Neolithic longhouse at W hite Horse Stone, the Rom an remains at Thurnham and Springhead, to the Anglo Saxon cem etery at Saltwood. Finally she described how a listed house at Marsham near Ashford was moved in its entirety on greased rails some few hundred yards to escape the path of the line!

Following the talk the University hosted a dinner in



Darw in College. From left to right are Dr John W illiams (County Archaeologist), Professor Phil Davies (Pro Vice Chancellor of the University), Helen Glass and Dr Anthony W ard (Senior Lecturer in Archaeology and Master of Darw in).

Archaeologia Cantiana on disk from the KAFS

he full article index plus researches, discoveries and book reviews from the first volume in 1858 to Volume 122 in 2002 is now available on floppy disk and CD Rom. The disk com prises:

★ A M icrosoft W ord Version 6 copy of the index (can be opened in any subsequent version of M icrosoft W ord)

★ A text only (.txt) version of the index which can be opened and read with W ordPad.

From the disk it is possible to print a hard copy of the index for your own use but perhaps more usefully it is possible to search the index within Microsoft. This enables people to quickly search for any references to a particular subject or author in any of the volumes produced between 1858 and 2002.

For those w ithout M icrosoft W ord the CD Rom can be ordered w ith the software on condition that m em bership is taken out w ith the Kent Archaeological Field School. The KAFS has an educational licence from M icrosoft that enables the M icrosoft program m e to be used by its m em bers. To order the disk m em bers of KAS need to send £2 50 for production, p&p costs. For the full program m e of software and index the cost of m em bership to the KAFS is £15 a year.

Enquiries to: KAFS, SchoolFarm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham M E138UP

Members' attention is drawn to the fact that there is already a full list of contents pages on the KASwebsite www.Kentarchaeology.org.uk

Sponsorship for Reculver Publication



Brian Philp with his surprise cheque.

o mark 50 years of rescue archaeology in Kent and SE London by Brian Philp of the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, an appeal for sponsorship was made towards the costs of publishing the excavations at the Roman fort at Reculver. The initial sponsorship donations were presented to a surprised Brian by Dr Richard Reece during the conference on the Classis Britannica

held in early October 2002 at the M useum of London. An especial acknowledgement and appreciation for this most generous support is made by KARU to www.classis-britannica.co.uk, Hanson Aggregates, JClubb Ltd and Millbrook Garden Centre Ltd. It is hoped that the Reculver report may be published by late 2003-2004.





M YSTERY CHEST RECOGN ISED

FINDS &
LOANS

es, I recognise this!

The chest pictured on page 13 of New sletter 54 is in St Mary's church, New ington-on-the-Street. Your photograph shows the chest's best side, although loss of timber can be seen on the top. On the other side there is considerable deterioration caused by infestation of death watch and common furniture beetle and conservation is currently being considered. The chest is 6 feet long, 21 inches high, 18 inches wide and is made of oak.

Without documentary evidence, it is not possible to be positive about its date. Its construction is of an early type, in effect a dug-out', a hollowed out tree trunk which provides both a squared off base and sides, and a rounded lid. Chests of this type are generally known as 'trunks', a word which is still with us. These 'trunks' mainly date from before the late thirteenth century when, as Howard and Crossley¹ point out, there was a rise in the joiner's art and plank chests began to replace them .

The New ington chest is bound by eleven vertical and three horizontal bands, with a further three on the lid which is fitted with strap hinges and hasps. It can also be secured by two locks (you



can see the keyholes in the photograph) which may date from the century; Thom as sixteenth Crom well issued an edict in 1538 that every parish should have a chest with two locks and keys. Perhaps the old parish chest was sim ply adapted to com ply. There is a chest with similar iron banding at Layer Mamey in Essex, which has been dated by the will of Lord John M amey who died in 15252 in which he gives instruction for its provision.

Leslie A Sm ith

- 1 Howard, TE & Crossley, FH English Church Woodwork... 1250-1500 (Battsford, London 1917) pp 342-3
- 2 Geddes, J Medieval Decorative Ironwork in England (Society of Antiquaries 1999)

The New ington trunk

...and this!



The mystery house by the river' featured in the Autumn New sletter was recognised by many as being in Loose, near Maidstone. Local resident Mrs FM Robertson writes "When I was a girl before the war, it was 2 or 3 cottages, now it has been renovated into one lovely old house (Mr Tyler lived in one of them). The photo is taken from the rearview, across the brook."

Survey equipment for loan

hilst large professional organizations generally have the latest survey equipment such as total stations and centimetric GPS, the cost of such items can be prohibitive for local societies and independent archaeologists.

A retired chartered land surveyor with some experience in surveying excavation sites has donated his surplus equipment for the use of field archaeologists working in the SE region. The committee of the CBA SE have agreed the following distribution:

Sumey Archaeological Society , held by Steve Dyer tel: 01483 300800

 \bigstar Tachyom eter, Kern DKRT2 com plete w ith tripods, m easuring bars etc..

Suitable for trig/traverse work to an accuracy of 1/10,000. Point location to 1cm at maximum range 60m

★ Level, Kem DKOA with tripod

Self-levelling. Builder's equipm ent. Accuracy 1cm at 100m

* Pen Plotter, M utoh AO pens etc...

Software needed for use

★ Geodim eter, Aga for attachm ent to theodolite to form sem itotal station

Requires theodolite mounting and work by manufacturer

Sussex Archaeological Society , held by Dr Gabor Thomas tel: $01273\ 405736$

★ Theodolite, Kern 10" with tripod

Suitable for trig work to 1/10,000 accuracy. Also point location by stadia reduction 2cm at maximum 60m range

★ Level, Kern tilting w ith horizontal circle, tripod

Excellent for sectional and gradientwork

Any decision on the loan of the equipm ent is for M r Dyer and Dr Thom as respectively. Applicants should be competent to use the equipm ent and prepared to insure it against dam age.



The Bronze Age Dover Boat . . . 10 Years On

o m ark the 10th anniversary of the discovery and excavation of the Dover Boat by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT), a conference was held over two days at the end of October in the Maison Dieu in Dover, sponsored amongst others by the British Academ y, the KAS, Dover Bronze Age Boat Trust, Dover District Council, George Hammond plc, KCC, Dover Harbour Board and P&O Ferries.

Over 130 delegates attended and 16 speakers gave papers relating to nautical aspects in prehistory. The conference had a truly European flavour, as our Scandinavian neighbours boast sim ilar boat discoveries to that of the m agnificent Dover example. Papers given ranged widely between the practical aspects of boat construction. reconstruction and the information to be derived from this (Peter Clark of ${\tt CAT}\ dream\ s\ of\ building\ and\ sailing\ a$ Dover Boat replica across the Channell) to the wider aspects of seafaring in the Bronze Age. Subjects such as deposition and the ritualisation of undertaking voyages, the legacy of the Humber Ferriby boats, the iconography of rock art in relation to sea voyaging, prehistoric harbours in Kentand an environm ental context for the Dover Boat were all covered. Details were given of a proactive search for the remains of Bronze Age boats and related remains underwater in a system atic project underway at the University of 0 slo.

The vexed question of the Dover

Boat's course was approached head on by Peter Marsden pleading for restraint in interpretation and proposing that the evidence better fits a riverine vessel. Perhaps the answer will never be resolved until Peter Clark fulfils his dream, thus proving his stance of the boat as a seagoing vessel...

This was a stimulating conference, which, as is always the case when enthusiastic experts convene, threw up many more questions to be pondered upon in the future.

A half-size replica of the Ferriby Boat (see below) was displayed in the entrance of the Maison Dieu – a beautiful craft put together by Edwin Gifford.

The discovery of the Dover Boat is described by its excavator, Keith

Parfitt, in Back Page People' at the end of this New sletter.

The DoverBoat is now displayed in a special award-winning gallery in Dover Museum. However, the Museum has faced recent cuts as Dover District Council strove to save over £2,000,000. The outcom e is that the Council has committed itself to retaining a fully registered museum on 3 floors, rem aining open 6 days aw eek throughout the year, but that there w ill be 3 job losses from within the curatorial and custodial staff. It is to be hoped that a museum which houses one of our greatest national archaeological treasures subsequently has enough staff to maintain the w onderful heritage of its area.

TheEditor



A delegate exam ines the halfsize replica of the Ferriby boat in the Maison Dieu.

BRONZE AGE BOATS & ANGLO SAXON POTS BRONZE AGE BOATS

Otford Anglo-Saxon Cremation Urn

n Anglo-Saxon cremation um has been unearthed in Ottord following a watching brief ahead of construction of an extension in a private garden. 0 t.ford and D istrict. Archaeological Group (ODAG) suspected that they might encounter remains of this type as a similar but smaller um was found in the 1950's in the same garden, although the exact location was unknown.

Am azingly, the potw as only 8" below the present land surface and was partly under a concrete path. It was upright and crushed but apparently still complete; the um found previously (now in Maidstone Museum) needed to be partly restored. Careful trow elling revealed a pattern of incised decoration and 3 bosses, an unusually

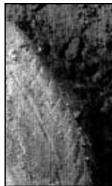
sm all num ber as crem ation urns can have over 20. After excavation it was wrapped in crepe bandages and covered in cling film.

ODAG hope to be able to reconstruct the pot after careful excavation of the interior and to display it in the Heritage Centre in Otford. It has been x-raved, cour-

tesy of the owner of Eland Veterinary Clinic at Dunton Green, and there are indications of bones on the x-ray but no grave goods as yet.

Below left: The crem ation um, and right: a detail showing the pattern of incised decorations.







NOTICE
BOARD
NOTICE

APOLOGY

The article on Riverhead which appeared in the October issue was by Ann R Elton, whose name was om itted in error.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SURVEY

398 (31% of our membership) responded to this survey.

232 of those sending in forms (58%) had an em ail address and only 8 of them did not want the Society to communicate with them by em ail. All but 2 of them had access to the world wide web. A further 24 (6%) intended to obtain access to the internet.

Even before receiving the form s we had quite a lot of em ail addresses; we now have 324 of them ,25% of our totalm em bership.

This last figure is more than I had expected and suggests that it may be worthwhile providing some information by email and/or on the KAS website. However, it will obviously be a long time before we could consider giving up communicating with members by conventionalmeans, if we ever do so.

There may be occasions where in portant information becomes available but it would not be practical to send it by post and publication in the New sletter would be too late; it might be practical to send that by email. There are also sufficient members with access to our website that we know that putting information there makes it accessible to a substantial proportion of members.

I am sure this information will be very useful to the Society in developing its activities and we are grateful to mem bers who responded for the trouble they took.

Andrew Moffat

KAS AGM 2003

The Society's AGM will be held on David Salom on house at Saturday May 17th at Tonbridge. It will Southborough which proved to be followed in the afternoon by a lecture. Full details will be in the next sent voted unanimously for a New sletter. In the meantime, please similar event to be held ensure you have the date in your diary. Christmas 2003!

THE ALLEN GROVE LOCAL HISTORY FUND ...

The late Allen Grove left a legacy to the Kent Archaeological Society to establish this fund to be used for the purposes of research, preservation and enjoyment of local history. The trustees will consider applications for grants for any project with one orm ore of these purposes. Projects may be practical ones such as presentation, publication and education as well as research.

Grants m ay be m ade to societies and groups as well as to individuals and are not restricted to mem bers of the Kent Archaeological Society. They are

usually around £200 to £400 each but the trustees would consider a larger grant for a particularly in aginative or innovative project which might not be able to proceed without the grant. Awards may not be announced until the summer or autumnof 2003.

Applications must be submitted, on the official application form, by the 31st March 2003. Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Hon. General Secretary: MrAIM offat, Three Elms, Woodlands Lane, Shome, Gravesend, DA12 3HH, or email: secretary@kentarchaeology.orguk.

.. AND OTHER GRANTS

The Society has other grant program mes. Fieldwork grants may be obtained from the Fieldwork Com mittee and applications should be sent to its secretary David Bacchus at Telford Lodge, Roebuck Road, Rochester M E1 1UD or by email to d_bacchus@talk21.com.

The Society's Kent Local History Fund makes grants to assist with serious research leading to publication. They are only

FESTIVE FUN

The now established festive Christmas lunch took place at the Hop Farm Country Park. The Cobnar bookstall provided a centre of interest and members displayed their own publications. Entertainment was provided by the Thom as Clarke Quire in period dress, singing music heard in churches in the eighteenth century. A group of m em bers followed this with a visit to the David Salom on house at Southborough which proved to be awe inspiring. Those present voted unanimously for a

m ade to societies affiliated to the KAS or the Kent H istory Federation and members of those societies or the KAS. Professional historians and post graduate students are not eligible to apply. Application form s can be obtained from M iss E. Melling, 81A Bower Mount Road, Maidstone ME168AS.

GRANTS FROM SOUTH EAST REGION

Did you know that the Council for British Archaeology SE can help you with funding for your archaeological project? grant applications are considered from students, am ateurs or professionals as well as from organisations involved in archaeology. To be considered for a grant, just send a sum m ary of the project and why you are seeking financial assistance to the CBA SE treasurer - John Funnell, at 18 Reeves Hill, Coldean, Brighton, Sussex BN1 9AS. Please note that you will need to give the CBA SE plenty of notice of your request as there can be a delay of up to three months before the committee m eets to consider applications.

Shiela Broom field



8

You and Your Society

A GOOD COMMUNICATOR?

The Society would like to find someone willing to take on the developm ent of a display promoting the work of the KAS at various functions, both archaeological and otherwise, around the county. Display boards are already available, together with some visual m aterial. Are you able to create an eye-catching display and talk to the general public? Reasonable expenseswould be covered. Please contact Lyn Palmer on 01892 533661 mob: 07810 340831 em ail: evelyn palm er@ virgin net. This is your opportunity to visit varied venues and m eetm any people!

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Could you generate ideas for the M em bership and Publicity Com m ittee? The Com m ittee seeks m ore m em bers; m eeting 4 tim es a year in M aidstone, they aim to further contact both between KAS m em bers and organisers, and between the Society and the public at large.

Please contact M argaret Law rence, Church Lane, East Peckham, Tonbridge TN 12 5JJ tel: 01622 871945.

CONTACT ADDRESSES

The contact addresses of the Hon Membership Secretary and Hon General Secretary appear elsewhere on this page, the New sletter editor on the back page. Other useful contacts include:

Communications Officer - John Hammond tel: 01795 871199 mob: 07740 196940 em ail: jn hammond@btinternet.com

Hon. Treasurer - Robin Thomas, 1 Abchurch Yard, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BA em ail: treasurer@ kentarchaeology.org.uk

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

By the time you read this those of you who pay by cheque should have received a letter requesting renewal of your subscription. Thank you to all who have already sent your renewal to me and, if you have not already done so, please do so soon to ensure that you continue to receive the excellent New sletter and your copy of Archaeologia Cantiana when it

is published in the sum m er. Of course, paying by banker's orderm akes life easier for both you and m e and saves postage costs for the Society.

M ay I also rem ind you that I have plenty of mem bership forms for distribution to your local societies etc? Please get in touch if you would like me to send you a bundle.

The address for all corre-

spondence relating to m em bership is M rs Shiela Broom field,
KAS M em bership,
8 W codview Crescent,
Hidenborough,
Tonbridge,
TN 11 9HD.
Tel: 01732 838698
em ail: m em bership@ kentarchaeology.org.uk
ors.broom field@ dialpipex.com.

ABBEY FARM EXCAVATION

The KAS in conjunction with the Trust for Thanet Archaeology are to continue with the excavation of the Roman site at Abbey Farm, Minster, near Ram sgate for a seventh season. Work will comence on Sunday 24th August 2003

and continue for two weeks.

The e x cavation is open to people aged 16 years and above. Participants can attend for the two week period or either one of weeks.

Registration fee form em bers of the KAS or the Thanet Archaeological Society is £25 one week (non-members £35) and £40 two weeks (non-members £50).

For enrolm ent or further details please contact:
David Bacchus,
Telford Lodge,
Roebuck Road,
Rochester ME11UD
tel: 01634843495
em aild_bacchus
@ talk21.com

Read all about discoveries here in 2002 on the front page.

You and Your Society

NOTICE
BOARD



w inter 2002/.

'IDEAS and IDEALS'

This is the fifth of a series of articles describing from a tive m ovem ents and ideas in the history of the church. These were the crises of thought and conviction which brought us to where we are.

THE ELIZABETHAN RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT

hen Elizabeth succeeded to the throne she cam e with very different priorities and perceptions from those of herhalf brother and sister. W hereas Edw ard and Mary made changes spurred on by their own religious convictions Elizabeth favoured a pragmatic stance. Her essentially secular approach cam e from an innate understanding that England's religious problems in 1558 could only be dealt with in the framework of a wider political context: one in which the aims and aspirations of the monarchy w ere param ount.

Elizabeth's entry into her capital in 1558 and the rapturous welcome she received is legendary. However, the queen herself realised only too well that she faced myriad problems. Technically atwarwith France, illegit- \mbox{im} ate \mbox{in} the eyes of her $\mbox{Rom}\,\mbox{an}$ Catholic subjects and faced with religious opinions of all shades Elizabeth's position was an unenviable one. The very fact that it is possible to write about "the Elizabethan Religious Settlem ent" is a tribute to her caution, patience and determ ination -m ixed with a not inconsiderable portion of luck. Indeed it is the good fortune of her longevity which enabled her to achieve a settlem ent in which one can discern the basis of the present Church of England.

The previous article in this series dem on strated the breadth of religious diversity between 1533 and 1558. The protestantism of Edward VI and the return to Rom e under M ary presented diam etrically opposed views which needed settlement before Elizabeth could make headway. In addition she was faced not only with the educated and som etim es extrem e views of the returned M arian exiles but with an ordinary population baffled by change. W hat was needed was stability in the form of an organised Church with an accepted ritual and teaching. W hat em erged was an uneasy melding of Elizabeth's own wishes with the consent of a som etim es reluctant

The Elizabethan settlement only makes sense if it is studied in the context of Elizabeth herself and the growth of Parliament. In the absence

of any statem ent of beliefs from the queen we can only sum ise that the circum stances of her birth and upbringing would predispose her to Protestantism. However, sixteenth century England needed a national church and this would require a careful conciliation of both ardent protestant supporters and potentially hostile catholics. This demand was made even more difficult by the necessity for parliam entary co-operation. From Henry VIII onward the changes in the English church had been made by Parliam ent and could thus only be altered by Parliam ent. This was not straightforward: frequent calling of Parliam ent m eant that ordinary M Ps were less in awe of the monarch and m ore likely to have counterdem ands of their own. In addition this was an age when the House of Lords had real power - and the Lords contained the M arian Catholic bishops. It was not going to be easy!

To quell possible unrest Elizabeth decided that nothing should be done im m ediately and so, after her accession in November 1558, she banned all preaching outside the royal court. Hopefully this measure would allow a breathing space to consider the ${\tt m}$ ost pressing problem, that of the Suprem acy. Legally the Pope still had jurisdiction and that was something the majority of Englishmen would find frustrating; even most Catholics preferred the had "Enalish Catholicism " of Henry VIII.

W hen Parliam entm et in January 1559 bills of suprem acy and uniform ity were introduced: both were comprehensively wrecked by the Lords. This is totally opposed to the old view that the trouble came from a strong puritan section. Elizabeth organised a conference in April as a result of which some catholic bishops withdrew from the Lords and two others were arrested. With the assertion of Elizabeth's authority and the peace of Cateau Cam bresis in April things were calm er and a greater spirit of com prom ise existed. Both bills, som ew hat altered, were reintroduced in April. The Act of Suprem acy now called the Queen "Supreme Governor of the Church of England in things ecclesiasticalaswellastem poral". This sounded less strident than Henry's

"Suprem e Head" a title many felt could not be given to a woman. In practice there was little difference. An oath accepting Elizabeth's supremacy was a main provision of the act and acted as a test of orthodoxy. As a result of this by January 1560 all the Marian bishops, bar one, had been deprived of their sees.

The proposed Act of Uniform ity was even more fraught since it had to order use of one Prayer Book. Proponents agreed on the need for it to be in English and thereafter differed. Some wanted the very Protestant Edw ardian version of 1552 while a few M arian exiles dem anded the radical Geneva version of Calvin: the majority seemed to favour the first English book of 1549. The Queen's am endm ents gave waverers the chance to conform since it am ended the "Black Rubric" of 1552 concerning kneeling in $\operatorname{Com} \mathfrak{m}$ union which \mathfrak{m} ight suggest transubstantiation in the Eucharist. Now the priest was instructed to say the words of both prayer books when offering the bread and wine and the meaning was kept deliberately vaque. In addition, since much of the service ritual of 1549 remained, moderates could accept this settlement.

The majority of the population were heartened by this compromise. Clergy were once again allowed to m arry (though Elizabeth herself did not favour this) and the Marian heresy laws were repealed. In their place was a fine of 1/-per Sunday for non attendance at church, though this often seems to have been waived provided the culpritkepta low profile. Royal Injunctions later in the year m ade clear what was expected, and once again there was compromise.All preachers were to be licensed, churches were to have a copy of Erasm us's Paraphrases (and he was certainly no protestant), a Prim er and an English Bible, and clerics were to carry out basic religious instruction. Im ages of idolatry'w ere to be rem oved and the remaining rood to be cut down to the upper level of the vaulting. Vestments were to be as in the second year of Edward VI' (this bland statement would later create major controversy). Religious music, much liked by the Queen, continued.

THE
ELIZABETHAN
RELIGIOUS
SETTLEMENT
THE



How many of these orders were im m ediately obeyed is questionable. There had been som uch change in the previous 12 years that the average Kentish parish maywellhavewaited to see how things were going before involving itself in more expense. Hawkhurst sold its altar stones in 1560 and other Churchwardens accounts show money spent on dismantling catholic furniture. At Smarden the parish received of Thom as Norton, for part of the roodloft, 20s!. Most parishes pulled their roods down completely; the only two remaining vaulted screens in the county were at Shoreham and Lullingstone. There are few entries for the purchase of a new communion table but in Bethersden the accounts for 1560/1 show, to Richard W hattle for the communyn tabylle 3/2d. Changes must, however, have gone ahead for William Harrison in his Description of England in 1577 says, all im ages, shrines and monuments of idolaterie are taken down and defaced, only the stories in glass windows excepted!

In 1563 Convocation published 38 Articles reaffirm ing the Settlem ent though there was no mention of the eucharist. How ever, when parliam ent confirmed these in 1571 this was rem edied and the 39 Articles becam e the basis of the Anglican Church. M uch of the credit for the widespread acceptance of such doctrines must go to Elizabeth herself and her episcopate. There was never any doubt that the Settlem ent was one approved by the Queen herself. In most other protestant countries decisions were taken by a synod; in England the episcopacy was part of a chain of royal com m and . Elizabeth s ability to select the right episcopate was clearly vital since problem swere never far aw ay.

It was clear that the imposed via m edia had its critics. The m ain thrust came from the puritans with their conviction that an individual response of faith to Christ was the way to salvation. At first many of them were returned Marian exiles, full of European ideas and burning with zeal to im plem ent them . Their very enthusiasm was the key to their lack of real success, in that they were never a united, organised entity with comm on aims. Coming home from Geneva, Frankfurt and Strasburg their doctrines and priorities varied. Half a century ago historians saw the puritan challenge as a radical and threatening alternative to the Elizabethan settlem entbut recent local research in several areas has shown a widely disparate group of opinions. 35 M arian exiles returned to Kent between 1558 and 1559 allw ith very different backgrounds and agendas. Some like Edward Boys were county magnates.

some lesser country gentry, while other radical Edwardian clergy, including John Bale, were restored to their livings in the Canterbury diocese.

Even later there was no uniform ity of aim: of 29 clerics reported to hold puritan views in Parker's 1569 visitation 21 had conform ed by 1573. Even m ost of the hon conform ists' had little of the fire brand m entality. M aster Richard Fletcher of Cranbrook was reported for not wearing a surplice and fornotusing com m union w afers! It seems that most puritanism in the county was moderate and could, with som e com m on sense, be absorbed into the settlem ent. How ever, during the early 1570s Archbishop Parker was convinced there was a threat and Edward Dering, Rector of Pluckley, lost his licence to preach having let the Queen know his views on the existing clergy, The present incum bents are often ruffians, haw kers...and carders. They are blind quides.' Five years later John Strow t got into trouble for his preaching at Yalding. Local support petitioned Archbishop Grindal to allow Strow t to resum e preaching. This at least proves the existence of educated puritan laity since eight of the supporters were county magistrates. There is, though, little evidence in Kent of widespread godly protestantism'. Nationally after 1580 divisions am ong the sects increased and some separatists', unable to face a church with an episcopate, fled abroad.

The other opposition wing, of Rom an Catholics, grew gradually. After Elizabeth's excommunication in 1570 Catholics were seen as traitors and subversives. This increased antipathy started in 1568 when Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England and became a figurehead for Catholic plots. By 1574 the first catholic m issionary priests from Douai began arriving in England. Them ost fam ous was Edmund Campion who so im pressed Elizabeth than she offered him a senior post in the Church of England if he would return to it. H is refusal gained him the death penalty and in 1581 fines for recusancy were raised to £20 per month. In Kent most anticatholic opinion involved accusations of witchcraft: more educated support was limited to a few m inorgentry.

Throughout the argument and dissension Elizabeth's supremacy was exercised through her chosen Archbishops of Canterbury, who did not always receive the backing that they felt was their due. The Queen always played events in her interests. When Matthew Parker (on Elizabeth's orders) tried to solve the vestiarian controversy by issuing his Advertisments in 1566, the Queen

refused to endorse his actions. Edm und Grindal, a known reform er, appointed in 1575, refused to clamp down on Puritan preaching and was suspended until his death in 1583 when John Whitgift, determined to resist puritan advance, was consecrated.

Behind Whitgift's organised Church lay the intellectual rigour of Richard Hooker's Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity'. Hooker, incum bent of Bishopsbourne near Canterbury, produced his first volum es in 1593.0 nce seen by historians as a purely anti-puritan text it is now viewed as the seminal statement of Anglicanism. Hooker stressed that historically the Church of England was a body whose origins could be traced back to the early church of the New Testam ent. He gave the church position, tradition and authority. The 'judicious Hooker' described an Anglicanism which could be supported by most of its critics without qualm s. Unfortunately religious zeal often ran counter to com m on sense.

The Royal Suprem acy, the Prayer Book and the 39 Articles together became the foundation of the Anglican Church and, backed by Hooker's tolerance, offered a settled Elizabethan church. Much of what had been achieved had been piecem ealand at the queen 5 behest but by her death there was a recognisable Church of England. The com prom ise, achieved with such difficulty in the sixteenth century, is coming under fresh tension in the twenty first. Does post-Christian world opinion make a royal supremacy interpreted on Parliam ents terms an anachronism?

PatM ortlock

Books you m ay w ish to consult:

Elizabeth I: Religion and Foreign Affairs, John Warren

The Sixteenth Century Reform ation, $Geoffrey\ W$ cookward 2001

Religion and the Decline of Magic, Keith Thomas 1971

Early M odern Kent, ed. M ichael Zell 2000

A Chronicle of Kent 1250-1760, RM.Filmer1971

Som em uch older books eg. England under the Tudors, G. Elton 1955, show interesting changes in the historiography of this period.

ELIZABETHAN
RELIGIOUS
SETTLEMENT
THE



CHURCH ARCHAEOLOGY 1 StMary's Church, Eastwell

CHURCH
ARCHAEOLOGY
CHURCH

his is the first in a hoped for short series of articles - on church archaeology.

The publication of a photograph (taken by the Editor of this magazine) of the ruined church of St Mary's, Eastwell, near Ashford in the last New sletter at last shook the present



w riter into beginning a project that the owners of the land had given pem ission for back in 1999. The Friends of Friendless Churches have looked after this 'rom antic' ruin for many years and with their pem ission and the backing of the Kent Archaeological Society a drawing survey was finally undertaken in Septem ber of this year. My thanks go to the small group of volunteers, nearly all of whom were ex-adult education students of the present writer, for undertaking the survey work.

This short article is merely a

prelim inary note on the project and its main purpose is to publish an interim plan of the church. No doubt changes will be made prior to final publication. Elevation drawings and recording of all the grave markers was also undertaken. Study of secondary documentary sources is still being undertaken.

Unfortunately no church at Eastwell is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) although of course this does not m ean such a structure w as not present. During the project two distinct m edieval structural phases were identified and no doubt if the church had been surveyed prior to its sudden collapse in 1951 more architectural detailwould have been recorded thereby making dating of the earliest visible phase easier. The most convincing reason so far encountered for the collapse of the structure is that the creation of the adjacent post-medieval omamental lake gradually led to the stone, especially the chalk, within the building soaking up water and thereby being weakened. Eventually a failure within the chancel arch led to the collapse of the roof. The tradition that this building was hit by a Second W orld W ar flying bom b has been transferred from the equally fascinating ruined Little Chart Church a few miles to the southwest. Having stated that, it is known

that at least one V1 bom b did land in an adjacent field and arm y m anoeuvres in the area m ay not have helped m atters.

The tower and west wall of the south aisle along with a mortuary chapel (originally a south porch) are the best preserved parts of the structure. The tower and south aisle are usually regarded as being of fifteenth century date. The south aisle is one of those rare occurrences of chalk being used as a building stone not only in the inner face of the walls but also in the outer face. Since (at least) the early part of the twentieth century this wall seems not to have had a mortar render to protect it from frost dam age. The inner wall face, perhaps made from a softer chalk, is beginning to suffer from frost and water damage more than the outer.

Within the fabric of the inner face of the west wall of the nave and a short surviving length of the north wall dark brown sandstone ('ironstone') blocks are very noticeable at the north-west comer. The same type of stone can be seen in the inner south-east comer of the chancel and the external north-east corner at ground level. The surviving portion of the north wall of the nave ism ade from un-knapped field flints separated by wide mortar joints. Some of the flint courses on the

inner wall face are laid at a slant. There is also perhaps just a hint of so called herringbone work within some of the coursing. All of these points taken together are probably enough to give a twelfth century (perhaps mid-twelfth) date to the earliest visible structure. That there is an earlier building than the fifteenth century tower there is certainly no doubt.

Any information about the church or any illustrations would be gratefully received by the present writer (c/o Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU). Full acknowledgement would of course be given in any future article.

ST MARY'S CHURCH, EASTWELL

Extent of 12th century masony not known seasony not know

Alan W ard



BIG DIG little dig BIG DIG little dig BIG DIG little dig

anterbury Archaeological
Trust is currently carrying
out a series of major excavations which together
occupy around 10% of the
historic city. The
Canterbury Whitefriars
project began in 2000 and will finish in 2004.

With completion of the third major phase in August 2002 we now have a year's break and this seems a suitable time to relate how a public hungry for all things archaeological was invited to experience the discovery of Canterbury's heritage - as it happened.

The Trust realised that excavation on this scale was unlikely to occur in the city again and that W hitefriars represented the best opportunity it had ever had to provide good public access to our work. So it was that in the spring of 2001 THE BIG DIG Visitor Centre opened at the first major site at St George's Street and became the public face of the W hitefriars project.

The three consecutive BIG DIG project managers, Helen Evans, Helen Parker, Jo Hall and their assistants are all to be commended for its success, and the venture really would not have been possible without the committed team of 40 volunteers.

Between March 2001 and August 2002 THE BIG DIG centre attracted 1000's of visitors, moving from site to site, tracking the dig-

Medieval parchment with script - a rare survival'

ging. Daily access was supplemented by 'Special Events' program mes which included: Meet the Specialists', re-enactment groups, lectures, craft days with Canterbury Young Archaeologist Club, environmental workshops, Anglo-Saxon weaving, making lanterns from animal hom, National Archaeology week-end, The Little Dig (below) and flint knapping with Time Team's Phil Harding.

Special interest groups

M any different groups took the opportunity to see the live archaeology. Among these were school children. My chief responsibility as Education Officer lies with the county's schools and I becam e personally involved for the summer 2002 phase. A few of THE BIG DIG stewards were ex-school teachers and we arranged briefing sessions for those who had a rapport with young people but were not so fam iliar with the school curriculum . So w ith a little support, their enthusiasm and some common sense the job was done. Very many thanks to all of you who took part and kept cool when it got pretty

'Thank you for a BRAIN-STORMING day!'

This is what one young visitor thought of THE BIG DIG. He also said 'It was different to see lots of women digging' - well noticed Sean.



So what were we able to offer schools?

We saw this project as a stim ulating opportunity to support classroom teaching; in History for example:

- Looking at types of evidence (all Key Stages)
- * Studying the Romans or the Anglo-Saxons (Key Stage 2)
- * A Local Area study (Key Stage 2)
- * Looking at Medieval Society (Key Stage 3)
- * Teaching GCSE (Key Stage 4) or A Level Archaeology

There were other applications, for example in Geography and Citizenship.

A typical visit included:

- * The aerial walkway. Children were fascinated by the different tasks going on. We wanted our young visitors to use this opportunity to look at what was happening (there was so much!) and ask their questions. After some experimentation we found that a simple pictorial 'jobs' record sheet was a useful aid to focus young primary schoolpupils. Large colour photos of the spectacular discoveries brought the site to life!
- * The exhibition. There were finds from the site for children to identify and m ini-digs with finds hidden in gravel. Children could identify the period they came from , using a simple stratigraphy diagram. A range of finds from other excavations were housed in cases. Wall displays illustrated the history of the area and the varied work of the archaeologist and a plasm a screen presentation showed the latest discoveries.
- * A sm all shop. Here there were sm all souven ins for the pupils and resources for the teachers.

THE BIG DIG Resource Pack (available on-line)

Teachers were given a free BIG DIG pack including background material and ways to incorporate a visit into teaching plans. Even without a site available, many elements of the pack provide a valuable classroom resource for History, Geography and Citizenship programmes. Jonathan Bames, William Stowe and Stephen Scoffham of the Faculty of Education at Canterbury Christ Church University College wrote the content and production of the

Continued on page 14

BIG DIG
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LITTLE DIG
BIG DIG
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor

In reply to Revd Stephen Taylor's m ark of a fylfot on the rem ains of the 12C Knights Tem plar's church situated on the Western Heights at Dover.

Yours sincerely Ben Stocker (Hon Chairm an DAG)

DearEditor

query. There is one single mason's Stephen Taylor's query about Fylfot Thomas de Hop (circa 1300) a priest, Crosses in the last New sletter.

I refer to the M anx Note Book, edited by A W Moore, published in 1885 in after such a passage of time. Douglas. The article, commencing on page 14, "A Few W ords on the Fylfot' by Llew ellynn Jew itt, notes that the fylfot Anne Brew, Cranbrock

Iw rite in response to the Reverend can be found "... on the brass of in Kem sing Church." I hope this will be of interest and prove to be correct

Yours sincerely

DO YOU RECOGN ISE TH IS SPOT?

This idyllic scene is one of m any in ages held in the KAS library collection which have no provenance. Do you recognise the church or the houses? If you do know the location of either please contact the editor at 55 Stone Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN 1 2QU



continued from page 13

pack was funded by the Kent Archaeological Society whose mem bers have consistently supported the Trust's education work over a num ber of years.

Who came?

M ost were prim ary schoolgroups. One brought all its children, from 4 to 11 year olds - m ercifully not all at once... We also had secondary schools and som e special schools, for students with learning difficulties.

Where did they come from?

Most came from Kentschools; Ashford, Hersden, Folkstone, Dover, Gillingham, Broadstairs, Sheemess, Monkton, Margate, W hitstable and the Canterbury area. M any of the non-Canterbury teachers had planned the visit to include other local sites and the Dane John public gardens nearby w ere a perfect spot for lunch break in fine weather.

Why did they come?

Teachers are recognising the role that Archaeology plays when investigating the past and reasons for com ing included work on: local history, Rom an lifestyle, Anglo-Saxon lifestyle, the city of Canterbury, Tudor times, medieval towns, Underground, the Ancient Greeks, the Indus Valley and A Level History. For ${\tt m}$ any of them , answering the question How doweknow?'was in the forefront of their thinking - and if the levels we were digging on the day coincided with their area of study, then so ${\tt m}$ uch the better! Our involvem entwith a Citizenship project during the St George's Street phase was an interesting deviation from the norm.

The Citizenship approach

During the 2000/2001 school year, English Heritage Education ran an innovative pilot project designed to help meet the requirements of Citizenship Education in the National Curriculum (Heritage Learning, spring 2002). It was

called Citizenship and the historic environment and 5 Canterbury schools took part for EH South East Region. The Canterbury project focused on the issues surrounding the redevelopment scheme at W hitefriars. This of course includes the archaeology and EH gave us the opportunity to participate. It was a stimulating exercise as children were encouraged to interrogate the whole process of archaeological excavation.

SCHOOL'S OUT FOR SUMMER!

Summer term 2002 and visits continued right up to the end. There were two weeks left until the closure of THE BIG DIG centre and there was a further treat in store.

The Little Dia

The idea of The Little Dig was brought to Canterbury by Jo Hall, THE BIG DIG projectm anager, sum m er 2002. Jo had participated in this family activity at the Museum of London where it originated last sum m er and it had been very popu-

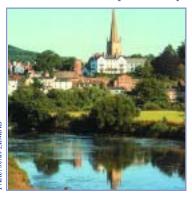


SUMMER EXCURSI

his year the Society will follow the five-day pattern for our Summer Excursion that we tried with great success last year, leaving a valuable sum m erweekend free. Members and friends who have not joined us on previous holidays will be warm ly welcomed on this 5 day tour. As usual, our coach will have 4 pick-up points in Kent and will provide our transport throughout the holiday.

Our base is The Chase Hotel, Ross-on-W ye, a Georgian building set in 11 acres of grounds and landscaped

Rossoverboks a beautiful sweep of the River W ve.





retain in q many of its original Georgian features. A 11 36 rooms have en-suite facilities.

gardens and

The historic market town of Ross overlooks a wide sweep of the River W ye with local walks and a Heritage Trail to explore. The whole area has been described as the blood-soaked seam of England and W ales', close to the border and Offa's Dyke.

Among other sites we hope to visit:

The border castles

GOODRICH and CHEPSTOW.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL, including the fam ous MAPPA MUNDI.

Several Cistercian foundations, including ABBEY DORE and

TINTERN ABBEY, beautifully situated further down the W ye Valley.

KILPECK, unique twelfth century parish church (cf Barfrestone), with exceptionally fine carvings.

BERRINGTON

HALL, a Henry Holland greathouse. Can all this be accomplished in 5 days? W e w ill try!

Total cost £268 per person, half board (including som e entrance fees and gratuities). Modest single room supplem ent.

Please contact Joy Saynor, Secretary, Friars,

Shoreham, Sevenoaks TN 14 7TD or tel: 01959 522713 for furtherdetailsora booking form .

OneofKilpeck's

doorways.

Thebœutiful ruinsofTintem Abbey





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Above: Whitefriars, Gravel Walk site (aerial walkway to left) Below: A nest of medieval jugs'



lar. Four trenches were quickly built, each with a replica set of walls and mosaic floor. Genuine finds, play sand to bury them, a reference collection and equipment for excavating' and recording com pleted the kit. W ith guidance, groups of m iniarchaeologists tackled each trench. identifying and interpreting their discoveries. The Little Dig was a great success and all the more appealing as it took place at the excavation site, set against a backdrop of the realthing. Welldone Jo - a fun

way to end the latest phase of the Canterbury W hitefriars excavations.

> Marion Green Education Officer Canterbury Archaeological Trust

For m ore about THE B ${\tt IG}$ D ${\tt IG}$, the Whitefriars excavations and Citizenship, visit www.canterburytrust.co.uk

Rom an inhum ations, a surprisediscovery





Keith Parfitt

Field Officer, Canterbury Archaeological Trust; KAS Field Work Committee member; (New Director of KAS Minster villa excavation)

en years have passed since the discovery and excavation of the Dover Bronze Age Boat. The conservation process and construction of its award-winning gallery were lengthy – in total contrast to the allowed time-scale of recovery. Keith Parfitt was faced with the monumental task of retrieval; it seems fitting that an archaeologist born and bred in Dover should have done so. He talked to me about the excavation and a career which led to being in the right place at an opportune time.

Keith's interest in the past had crystallized into vocational zealby the time he left. Temple Ewell primary school; he recalls learning about pit dwellings' in the Iron Age ("holes with pointy roofs - how interpretations have changed!") and modelling "our own cave, with people and a fire" for a bave men' project. The numerous archaeology books and clubs for children of today did not exist in the 60's - Keith found it difficult to find contacts to further his interest. How ever, with supportive parents and an A level in Ancient History amongst others, he went on to read Archaeology at Cardiff from 1975-78.

Volunteering during vacations with KARU at the excavations of the Classis Britannica fort and Rom an Painted House in Doverled to full time work with the Unit from 1978 until 1990, when Keith joined Canterbury Archaeological Trust. A Dover sub-office of CAT was subsequently formed as a direct result of the A20 project and Keith, Barry Corke and Barry's wife, Ingrid, now fit snugly into their seafront offices. The team spend roughly half their time out on site, weather dependent, "the blokes upstairs use us as a weather vane - if we're qoing out they know it's going to rain."

No archaeological im plications report had been prepared in advance of the A20 project, so Keith and his team were literally following the contractors around at the eleventh hour as work progressed. They looked at som e 20 sites, from 20th century pillboxes to Ice Age sedim ents. Part of the project required the construction of an underpass at Bench Street off the M arket Square. A deep shaft here, sunk for the installation of a water pumping unit, cut down through sediments infilling the old harbourestuary; DrM artin Bates was keen to collect som e low level sedim ent and was escorted down by Keith during the workm en's lunch break. At a loose end, Keith poked around in the ${\tt m}$ ud - and found som e wood. Whathe had found was D'shaped, which at first sight looked "like a doorhandle" but is now known to be one of the cleats of the Dover Boat. Frantic clearing back over the next3/4 hour led to Keith discovering more wood and a twisted yew



withy rope. He had read about the Bronze Age Ferriby boat being sewn together with twisted fibre when he was at college, "I couldn't visualize it - it sounded doubtful.." but realisation hit as to what he might have found.

The workmen were told, a dash was made to fetch the senior engineer to the site and all gathered to look. The whole A20 project was 19 weeks behind schedule at this point; the town was working around it, Victorian buildings were shifting uneasily and gas mains needed moving. It is to their credit that Keith stresses the cooperation of the contractors - Mott Macdonald and Norwest Holst; he was given the rest of the day to explore the shaft.

By 3.30 pm a copy of the Ferriby Boat report (Proc. Prehist. Soc.) was brought to the site. Keith stood in the hole, unning the pages. As he mentally ticked off, one by one, comparative features, the similarity was obvious – this was definitely a boat, and prehistoric too, since Martin Bates had now confirmed the age of the sediments. All this time Barry had been quietly exposing further remains, "like wet digestive biscuit with the odd crunchy bit."

By midday next the Ministry of Transport had been informed, time had been granted and penalty clauses for tardiness on behalf of the contractors had been squared. "If ever there was a place not to find a Bronze Age boat of international significance, that was it". Many agencies swung into action to help - English Heritage, Dover District Council, Dover Harbour Board and the contractor's PR department. Two days after the discovery the media descended, something of a hindrance to Keith and his team spending 13 hours each day in a cold, wet, 7 metre-deep hole with no time to answer questions. He describes the dig as a series of sharp intakes of breath - exciting, but with many experts hovering.

Keith Parfitt in the Market Square underpass, probabably standing over the boat's northern end.

The boat's m id-section was brought out after 6 days - it took another 8 days to retrieve the southern end, in total 32 pieces. The northern end was never excavated - if existing still, it is under the medieval town wall, with Rom an harbour wall tim bers above it ("after all, the Rom an engineers may have removed it - anyway, any longer and it wouldn't fit in the new display gallery") and probably lies buried beneath the concrete floor of the underpass.

A side from this singular excavation, Keith recalls other m em orable sites, such as the Buckland Anglo-Saxon cem etery of som e 250 graves which he is currently writing up, and the fisherm en's com munity of 1150-1300 at Townwall Street, Dover excavated in 1996. This last he interprets as the sim ple hom es of the M en of the Cinque Ports, ordinary m en w ho provided ships crew s as service to their king - but a law unto them selves. He will continue work at Ringlemere, where the Gold Cup was recently found and where the BBC have offered funding in the hope of further excitem ent; "as long as I get m y hole they can make of it what they like...

H is enthusiasm does not extend, however, to some of the due processes within his subject; "we write endless reports on what we might find - and why we shouldn't dig there to preserve it." Weekends see Keith involved with the voluntary Dover Archaeological Group, "at least we can pick and choose the interesting stuff!"

Som e would say that Keith has had his fair share of 'interesting stuff' – discovering and lifting a 3,500 year-old boat has to rate fairly highly. W hatever com es his way next, I'm sure the wry sense of hum our evident throughout our interview willmake for a witty evaluation!

TheEditor

Copy deadline for the next issue in April isM onday M arch 3rd.

The editor wishes to draw attention to the fact that neither she nor the Council of the KAS are answerable for opinions which contributors may express in their signed articles; each author is alone responsible for the contents and substance of their work.

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BACK PAGE PEOPLE BACK PAGE BACK PAGE PEOPLE

