



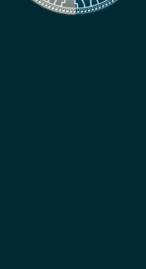
NEWSLETTER

C-A-T

Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd

Welcome to the Trust Newsletter. Keeping you updated with the latest news on site and in the office.

18 JUNE



Burleigh Farm excavation

Intestinal parasites at the Peugeot Garage site

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Post-excavation Analysis

Innovation Park Medway

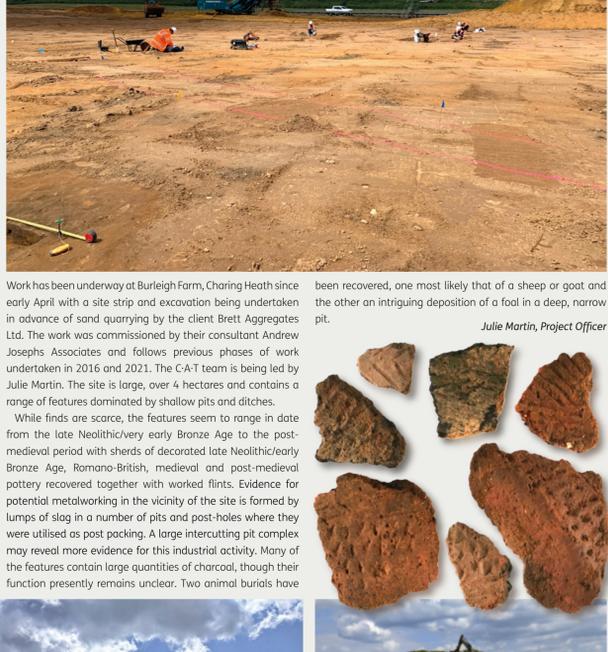
Reorganisation of the C-A-T Finds Archive

Innovation Park Medway – outreach update

Maison Dieu, Dover: Community Excavation

C-A-T Commercial

Burleigh Farm excavation



Work has been underway at Burleigh Farm, Charing Heath since early April with a site strip and excavation being undertaken in advance of sand quarrying by the client Brett Aggregates Ltd. The work was commissioned by their consultant Andrew Josephs Associates and follows previous phases of work undertaken in 2016 and 2021. The C-A-T team is being led by Julie Martin. The site is large, over 4 hectares and contains a range of features dominated by shallow pits and ditches.

While finds are scarce, the features seem to range in date from the late Neolithic/very early Bronze Age to the post-medieval period with sherds of decorated late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered together with worked flints. Evidence for potential metalworking in the vicinity of the site is formed by lumps of slag in a number of pits and post-holes where they were utilised as post packing. A large intercutting pit complex may reveal more evidence for this industrial activity. Many of the features contain large quantities of charcoal, though their function presently remains unclear. Two animal burials have

been recovered, one most likely that of a sheep or goat and the other an intriguing deposition of a foal in a deep, narrow pit.

Julie Martin, Project Officer



Intestinal parasites at the Peugeot Garage site

Intestinal worm infections are infrequent in present-day Britain but this was clearly not the case in the past. There is abundant evidence for the prevalence of past infections from eggs of various species that are preserved on archaeological sites, notably in association with cess deposits and inhumation burials. Identification of the parasites involved can provide valuable insights into the health, hygiene, sanitation, and dietary practices of populations in the past. Examination of parasite eggs from inhumation burials is particularly useful since it provides data on prevalence rates of individual species in specific groups of people. Communal cess deposits, although often rich in parasite eggs, by their nature do not provide details on individual infections.

Parasite samples taken from the pelvic region of Roman inhumations at the Peugeot Garage site in 2015 were included

in a wider study examining the history of parasitic worm prevalence in the UK from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods, the results of which have just been published.

Only a small amount of soil is needed for each sample (around 30-50 millilitres – a small minigrip bag rather than a sample bucket), of which about 5g is usually used for extraction of eggs. Thirty-one out of 80 samples examined from the Peugeot Garage site produced identifiable eggs. The most common species, recorded from 27 individuals was the roundworm (*Ascaris*), which when mature can reach lengths of up to 35cm. Roundworms in parts of the world where sanitation is poor. Other eggs identified from only a small number of inhumations were of species that have implications on diet and culinary practices of particular individuals: *Diphyllobothrium latum* is associated with the consumption of raw, undercooked, or under-cured freshwater fish, and tapeworm (*Taenia*) with the consumption of raw, undercooked, or under-cured red meat. There were no records of whipworm (*Trichuris*), but it is possible that the generally poor preservation of organic material on the site may have discriminated against these.

Many thanks to all those who took the parasite samples at the Peugeot Garage.

Enid Alison, Environmental Manager

Canterbury Cathedral Precincts: Post-excavation Analysis

Over the last five years, multiple phases of excavation have taken place across the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral, as part of the Heritage Lottery funded landscaping works. The initial phase of post-excavation work is now coming to an end.

One part of the excavation, concentrated opposite the west door of the Christ Church, revealed parts of the medieval Archbishop's palace southernmost range; the main body of the palace lay farther north, with the Great Hall having been previously excavated by the Trust in 1982. Despite the scope of the excavation being limited to the necessary depth to allow for resurfacing, and in some areas not exceeding the post-medieval horizon, the excavations revealed, not far beneath the current ground level, the remains of three distinct alignments of largely Coen stone-built walls.

The perimeter and initial construction of the medieval Archbishop's palace, along with the current footprint of the Cathedral, was initiated in 1070 with the arrival of Lanfranc. The Archbishop's Palace saw multiple phases of extensions, alteration and repair before it fell into disuse and was eventually almost fully demolished.

Although the construction cuts surrounding the walls were only visible in a few small segments, initial dating analysis suggests that the earliest phases of construction, formed by the westernmost, L-shaped wall, may date to between the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, as there is a density of datable activity relating to this period, but no dating evidence was retrieved from below the construction cut. It may be roughly contemporary with either the construction of the Great Hall and several of its adjacent buildings; (1200-1285) or the early stages of the rebuilding of much of the Cathedral, except for the north-west tower, (1337-1449). The second, eastern L-shaped wall, appears to abut and post-date this, and may be fourteenth to fifteenth century in date. Hopefully, further specialist dating will

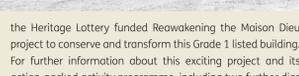
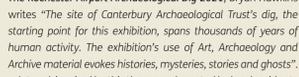
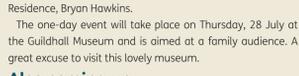
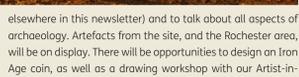
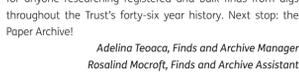
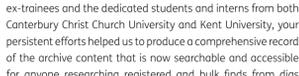
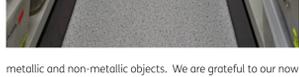
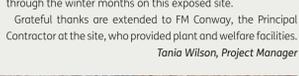
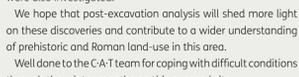
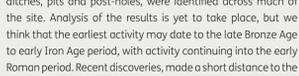
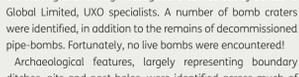
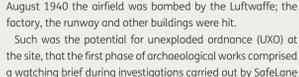
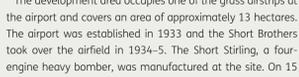
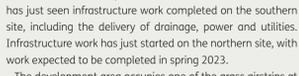
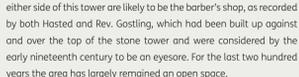
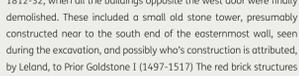
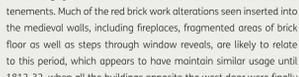
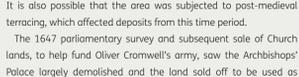
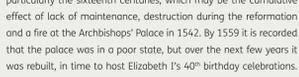
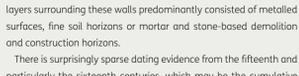
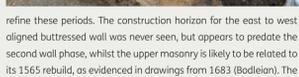
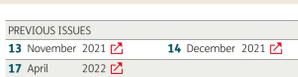
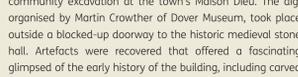
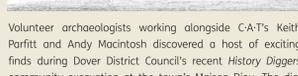
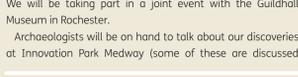
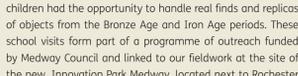
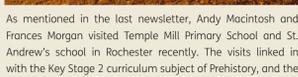
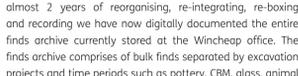
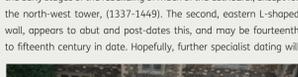
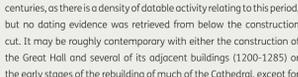
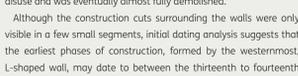
refine these periods. The construction horizon for the east to west aligned buttressed wall was never seen, but appears to predate the second wall phase, whilst the upper masonry is likely to be related to its 1565 rebuild, as evidenced in drawings from 1683 (Bodleyan). The layers surrounding these walls predominantly consisted of metalliferous surfaces, fine soil horizons or mortar and stone-based demolition and construction horizons.

There is surprisingly sparse dating evidence from the fifteenth and particularly the sixteenth centuries, which may be the cumulative effect of lack of maintenance, destruction during the reformation and the fire at the Archbishop's Palace in 1542. By 1559 it is recorded that the palace was in a poor state, but over the next few years it was rebuilt, in time to host Elizabeth I's 40th birthday celebrations. It is also possible that the area was subjected to post-medieval terracing, which affected deposits from this time period.

The 1647 parliamentary survey and subsequent sale of Church lands, to help fund Oliver Cromwell's army, saw the Archbishop's Palace largely demolished and the land sold off to be used as tenements. Much of the red brick work alterations seen inserted into the medieval walls, including fireplaces, fragmented areas of brick floor as well as steps through window reveals, are likely to relate to this period, which appears to have maintained similar usage until 1812-32, when all the buildings opposite the west door were finally demolished. These included a small old stone tower, presumably constructed near to the south end of the easternmost wall, seen during the excavation, and possibly who's construction is attributed, by Leland, to Prior Goldstone I (1497-1517). The red brick structures either side of this tower are likely to be the barber's shop, as recorded by both Hasted and Rev. Gostling, which had been built up against and over the top of the stone tower and were considered by the early nineteenth century to be an eyesore. For the last two hundred years the area has largely remained an open space.

Further excavation is expected to take place around the north-west tower, once the scaffolding in this area has been removed.

Laura McCarrie, Project Officer



C-A-T Archives

Reorganisation of the C-A-T Finds Archive

The Finds department is pleased to announce that after almost 2 years of reorganising, re-integrating, re-boxing and recording we have now digitally documented the entire finds archive currently stored at the Wincheap office. The finds archive comprises of bulk finds separated by excavation projects and time periods such as prehistory, CBM, glass, animal bone, human bone and other materials as well as items recorded as registered finds which includes numerous special

metallic and non-metallic objects. We are grateful to our now ex-trainees and the dedicated students and interns from both Canterbury Christ Church University and Kent University, your persistent efforts helped us to produce a comprehensive record of the archive which is to now be searchable and accessible for anyone researching registered and bulk finds from digs throughout the Trust's forty-six year history. Next stop: the Paper Archive!

Adelina Teocsa, Finds and Archive Manager

Rosalind Macroft, Finds and Archive Assistant

