

## *South East*

# Newsletter

Covering Kent, Sussex, Surrey and London south of the Thames

### *Excavation report – a Romano-British building at Hog Brook, Kent* *Paul Wilkinson, Kent Archaeological Field School*

The 2004-5 summer excavations at Hog Brook by students of the KAFS revealed an exceptionally well-preserved early Roman stone-built aisled building which continued in use into the Saxon period. Full details of the excavation will be published in the Post-excavation Assessment Report due to be finished in early 2009.



**Location of the RB buildings at Hog Brook**

Hog Brook is close to Deerton Street and just to the south of Watling Street (the A2). From a geophysical survey, conducted on a KAFS course, it is clear that the structure was not isolated, but associated with other buildings in the vicinity, including the large Roman villa to the west of the spring. The Roman villa estate at Deerton Street is one of a number found in recent years along the line of Watling Street by Paul Wilkinson. All the estates are located around a spring, set back from Watling Street and with east access to the sea. The area usually farmed was about 2000 acres per villa. At Deerton Street, some of the modern field boundaries still form field divisions of 20 actus square, the classical field size from the Roman period.

Excavation of the Roman basilical building revealed twenty substantial rectangular stone piers still surviving to the first course with the late Roman sand floor intact (below). Buried under the demolition rubble and laying on the sand floor were the remains of one of the fallen Roman rectangular columns (Pier A), built of mortared Kentish ragstone and Tufa blocks with a double line of Roman tiles spaced horizontally about every metre. About five metres of the fallen pier survived. Under the fallen pier debris there were the remains of an articulated skeleton of a small cow and sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery subsequently dated to the mid 6th century.

Stamped Samian pottery from the Roman builders trench date the construction of this massive stone basilical building from 80 to 110AD whilst Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds and a copper alloy Anglo-Saxon brooch found laying on the late Roman sandy floor under the collapsed tiled roof show the building continued in use until at least the early 7th century. The building is thought to have been destroyed by fire as fragments of the burnt roof timbers still survived under the fallen tiled roof. With so much surviving from the structure of the building it is possible to state that the design was of an arcaded stone building with clerestory lighting, a separate nave with two aisles, all roofed in tile, and of a type recognised by Collingwood, and Richmond.



The aisled building under excavation with students indicating positions of the piers

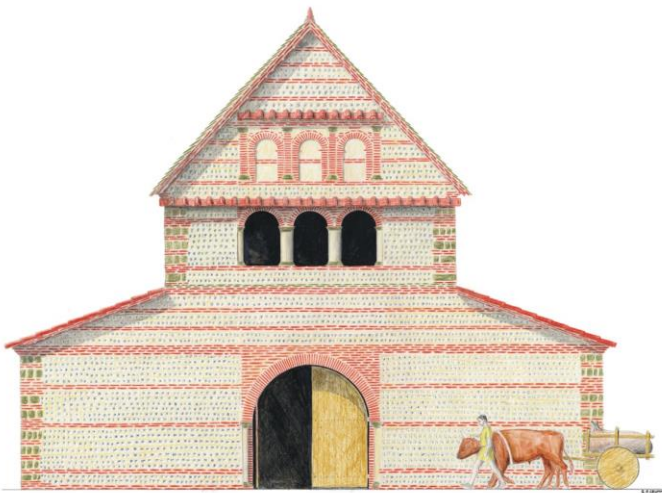
The building shows that for this Roman villa estate at least, a basilical prototype was drawn upon for the aisled building, and that in form it had much more in common with a basilica in a Roman forum or military camp than with the normal timber work-hall as defined by John T. Smith. Why such an architectural sophisticated stone building should have been built so early in the Kentish countryside can probably be answered by two words - agricultural produce. The Roman administration needed huge amounts of grain to feed the armies of Britain and the Rhine and this building, established in the 1st century in one of the many villa estates built in the most fertile area of Kent, with its large side entrances and a artificial deepwater channel that would have allowed barges to load and unload alongside this huge barn or work-hall with ease.

The sophisticated style of building, and its early date, suggest that the Roman administration were involved in developing the agricultural resources of the recently conquered territories of the Cantiaci. In 1978 John Hadman, in discussing the use and construction of Roman aisled buildings in Roman Britain, was emphatic that there was no magic in their method of construction. The use of two rows of roof-supports to provide greater stability and width is a logical step and one which could, and probably did, occur independently. On the continent convincing close parallels are few....and this type of building may be, like corn dryers, largely a Romano-British phenomenon (Hadman 1978, 188). Of course the material of construction was presumed to be timber, and Hadman suggested that aisled buildings naturally occurred in greater numbers where timber for their construction was readily at hand (Hadman 1978, 189). Over 120 examples of this type of timber aisled Roman building have been found in Britain (1997) with only a few identified in Europe. J T Smith has outlined the function and social implications of such buildings and suggested its use as a work-hall probably with a dual use, that of living accommodation and agricultural activity (Smith 1963, 1-30). Smith, a vernacular architect had suggested that these aisled buildings were more akin to medieval and post-medieval aisled barns but the alternative form of construction, a structure with a clerestory, separate nave and aisle roof, was a more classical solution, and had been suggested earlier by Collingwood and Richmond.

The spring at Deerton Street is called Hog Brook. To the west is a large and substantial Roman villa found by the Field School and excavated over four summer campaigns. The villa is about 49m (160ft) long and includes a substantial apsed bath suite decorated with fine painted plaster and a tessellated floor. Field-walking to the east of the spring identified the site of another substantial stone building. On investigation this turned out to be a huge aisled stone barn built in the first century and surviving as a structure well into the Saxon period. Roman coins show late activity in the third and fourth centuries. The plots of land set into the corner of Actus 27 are just to the south of the Roman villa at Deerton Street. Each plot is measured in the North German foot of 12 thumbs or 36 barleycorns laid end to end. The configuration of the plots survived through the medieval period until modern times when the medieval dwellings were demolished and replaced with council houses. KAFS students, using Ground Penetrating Radar, plotted the path of a two-metre deep water channel abutting the remains of a Roman cobbled surface adjacent to the warehouse. This

would have enabled Roman barges to come alongside and load and unload cargoes with ease. Under the demolished Roman building archaeologists from KAFS found the late Roman sandy floor surface was littered with animal bones, fallen roof tiles and Anglo-Saxon pottery.

The reconstruction of the roof, resting on stone corbals, is based on the size of Roman nails found in the excavation and the two basilica roofs postulated for the Roman forts of Birdoswald on Hadrians Wall and Saalburg in Germany (below). The basilican barn found at Hog Brook is usually associated with a type of Roman villa found in Britain but not unknown on the continent. There is dispute over whether the basilican building had a roofed nave or an open central courtyard. At Hogbrook the evidence of the fallen tiled roof confirms that the central nave was indeed roofed. Stone bases have been found by excavators at sites such as Clanville, near Andover and at Carisbooke (Isle of Wight) and it was thought that the vertical piers were of wood. However, at Hog Brook one of the fallen stone piers was exposed by KAFS archaeologists and shows the building was constructed of stone with a timber and tiled roof. Hog Brook is one of the largest rural basilican buildings found in Britain, at 35m (117ft) longer than Ickleton (78ft) and Spoonley Wood (60ft). The main villa at Hog Brook is less than 150 metres away and it is likely that the basilican building housed villa estate personnel and agricultural produce but with no window glass or painted plaster to embellish the interior.



Reconstruction of the facade at Meonstoke (left) and the interior of the basilican building at Saalburg (right)

It is possible to reconstruct the basilican building at Hog Brook because of the discovery at Meonstoke of the fallen facade (above) which shows the norm for these Roman buildings was a clerestory with separate nave and aisle roofs as suggested by Collingwood, Richmond and others. J T Smith has in recent years postulated a single span roof which, until the discovery at Meonstoke, was the prevailing orthodoxy. It may be the case for simpler buildings but for Meonstoke and Hog Brook the evidence indicates a link with larger basilical buildings with a Mediterranean heritage. Field-walking located the demolition halo of a large Roman stone building which on investigation in 2004-2005 proved to be 35.70m (117ft 2") long and 15.40m (50ft 7") wide (above). The building was built to Roman measurements, the width at 15.40m is about 52pM (Roman feet, the pes Monetalis of 296mm length) and the length at 35.70m is about one actus (of 35.50m). The roof was tiled (above top).

### *Report on the CBA-SE Conference 2008*

David Field from English Heritage opened the Conference with a paper entitled 'Journeys, stone axes and flint mines'. Using Neolithic axes from New Zealand, the United States and Brittany, he showed us how such precious objects were more than tools but carried with them the history and hopes of the tribes which owned them. The raw materials were gathered by brave tribe's people from territories far away from home and there were rituals attached to these gatherings since the



stone was held to be the bones of the earth. The focus grew tighter as David discussed the early Holocene landscape under the North Sea. Dutch trawler men regularly find pre-historic material in their nets, and on the Dogger Bank axes have been found made from stone found in Cornwall. The suggestion is that they could have been deposited as a ritual of some sort. Finally we came home to the paleovalleys of the river Arun and a discussion about the flint mines of Grimes' Graves, Harrow Hill and Cissbury. At the bottom of one mine was a deposit of antlers, a Cornish Greenstone axe and the skull of a seabird called a phalarope – a ritual deposit if ever there was one!

David was followed by Stuart Needham, now an independent archaeologist but formerly of the British Museum, who addressed the development of Early Bronze Age maritime connections and the emergence of maritories. With the help of maps and diagrams Stuart introduced the concept of a 'cultural zone' describing the attitudes of early humans to their surroundings – above all, their attitude to the sea. In the South East of Britain the zones moved from an inward, land-based mindset before the Metal Age, to a mental attitude which had embraced the sea by the time of the Middle Bronze Age. He illustrated the differences through 5 phases, starting in 2450-2300 BC, each one characterised by particular artefacts most of which came from overseas territories. His talk ended with reference to the Dover boat as evidence for a maritime and trading outlook – though as he pointed out, the wooden boats did not represent a functional advance over boats made of skin but were perhaps rather status boats for trade in status objects.

After coffee the audience was brought into perhaps more familiar territory, first with Jonathan Dicks who is currently working towards a Ph.D in the relationship between villa sites and the quality of the pottery found in them. His thesis is that since successful villa owners had more disposable income this would be reflected in higher quality pottery. He systematically took us through his methodology and criteria for determining what makes a villa, and then introduced the notion of EVEs – Estimated Vessel Equivalents. He divided the pottery into 'kitchen ware' and 'fine ware' producing tables to show the proportions in the various sites which in West Sussex and East Hampshire have been called villas. Perhaps it was to be expected that most sites had more kitchen ware than fine ware, though both Chilgrove Villas had a high proportion (around 17%) of fineware.

Finally, before lunch Malcolm Lyne gave a bravura display of his knowledge as he discussed the changing patterns of Roman pottery. He roamed all over the south east from the time just before the invasion to the period in the 5<sup>th</sup> century after most of the Romans had left. We had a strategic overview packed with detail with an impression of itinerant potters and merchants, not only from Sussex, but from Hampshire, Kent and even Rome itself.

The afternoon session of the conference focused more on the post Roman periods. Joe Thompson began with a fascinating talk about what lies hidden beneath the rafters of Parham House. Joe is the carpentry expert based at Singleton Open Air Museum. He discussed the various timbers required for the roof construction, their dimensions and the types of wood. He mentioned that the variety of wood found in the beams and trusses indicated a great degree of woodland management, but some trees were also gathered from pasture and hedgerow environments. The second part of his talk dealt with historical carpentry. He produced images from various ancient publications which showed the array of tools used during past ages, including axes, knives, gouges, augers and saws. The talk looked at carpenters' marks, and how they attributed to the construction of buildings. They were often made away from houses, with templates a common factor, and then re-assembled on site using the carpenter's marks as guide lines. One particular set of marks appeared to be doodles, but it is believed they were created to ward off evil spirits.

John Shepherd was the first of two speakers talking about glass. The main focus of his talk was about glass working rather than glass blowing. He discussed a number of sites that had been excavated around the London area, and emphasised how limited the archaeological record was due to glass being a recyclable material. He discussed the methods of manufacture and some methods of working the material, and the clues to show where glass working processes are evident in the archaeological record. Glass can be found in droplets, moils, which are snapped off ends of vessels removed during the manufacturing process, and cullets which are collections of waste

glass ready for re-processing. A number of sites around the Moorgate part of London were used as examples, and a clear indication of the chronological changes and movement of workshops and furnace areas around the vicinity of Roman London. John described the types of glass furnaces and how small they were in size, but how the glass industry produced both drinking vessels and window glass from these furnaces. He mentioned how glass making disappeared after the Roman period only to emerge much later in medieval times.

Colin Clark continued with the theme of glass, but his talk focused on the major glass making industry that flourished in the Sussex and Surrey Weald. He described the research and investigation of a number of sites in the counties and how a number of parishes appeared to be devoid of glass making. The suggestion was that they probably were involved the industry but that research and field work is needed to confirm this. Colin mentioned a number of historical sources and some well documented archaeological locations including Blunden's Wood. The Wealden glass industry flourished in the 16<sup>th</sup> century despite the product being an inferior glass. Colin mentioned that there were over 40 possible sites in Sussex and Surrey but not all have been confirmed, and they are frequently found with information gathered from tithe maps. Wealden glass does not preserve well due to the low quality of the sand, although there is good quality sand in some locations including West Chiltington. The industry produced a large quantity of cullet or waste debris and at times this product was actually being exported to France. He went into some detail about the manufacturing process, the high temperatures involved and the use of crucibles. The industry was created by immigrants invited into the country and continued, due to the Wealden forest being a major source of fuel for burning in the furnaces. The industry flourished in Sussex and Surrey until coal became a more important fuel for the glass industry. Coal effectively closed the glass industry in Sussex and moved it to the north around Newcastle.

The final presentation was made by Andrew Richardson, the newly elected chairman of CBA South East. Andrew is a past Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) and was very involved with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) in Kent. His particular interest is in 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century Saxon brooches. Andrew discussed the movement of artefacts and whether it was trade, movement of people or a complex mixture of both (abstract follows).

I (JF) would like to thank David Rudling, Richard Carter and the staff of Sussex University for staging the event and organising the ticket facilities. I would like to thank John Mills for organising the speakers and being an excellent chairman on the day. I would finally like to thank all the members of the CBA Committee, Steve and Eva Corbett, Rose Hooker and Judie English for being readily available on the day for registration duties and setting up of displays, and of course to our new chairman Andrew Richardson for being such a splendid speaker. I am sure that we are all looking forward to next year's conference.

Maria Gardiner (morning session)

John Funnell (afternoon session)

### *Conference Abstract*

#### **Traders or Settlers? Interpreting the movement of material culture in the south of England during the 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD**

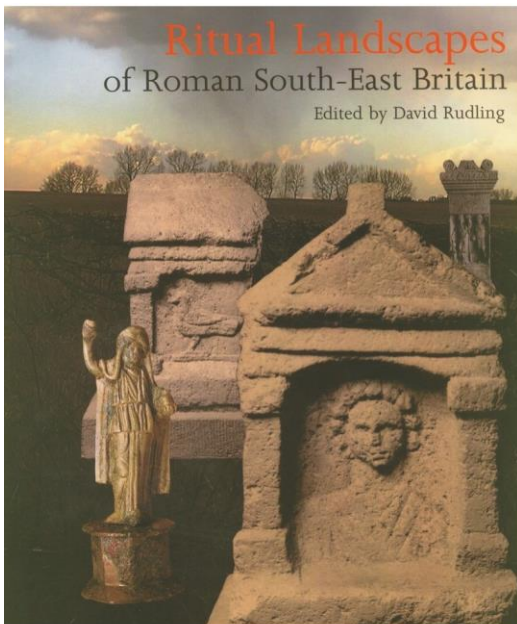
**Andrew Richardson**

This paper focussed on approaches to the interpretation of early Anglo-Saxon material culture in southern England. This material culture includes objects imported from outside the region (both from overseas and from other areas of Britain) and objects produced within it (using both imported and native raw materials). Production took place at a number of levels, ranging from production within the family or settlement (e.g. textiles, pottery) up to highly specialised craft-working under the control of elites utilising exotic raw materials (e.g. silver or gold, garnet-inlaid, jewellery).

It was argued that the movement of materials and objects into and within the region would have been the result of complex human social interactions. Migration would have been an element in

this, as would have elite strategies for the control and dissemination of wealth through gift-giving. But it was argued that the term 'trade', with its connotations of commercial exchange, was not a sufficient explanation for the movement of material culture in this period; neither was it acceptable to use the term as a simplistic alternative to 'migration' to account for the presence of imported objects within southern England. Approaches to the study of objects and art styles during this period also needed to move beyond narrow typology; it was necessary to examine and present the relationships between different classes of material culture and to try to interpret them in terms of the craft-working traditions that they represented.

### *New Book*



An understanding of religious beliefs and practices is often essential when trying to understand different societies, both those in the past and also those in the present. In the case of Roman Britain we are faced with various situations: the traditions of the indigenous Celts; the beliefs and practices of the pagan Romans; various religions which originated much further to the east than Rome and which were brought to Britain by soldiers, administrators and traders; the dynamics of cultural contact between the different social groups (especially the fusion of Roman and native cults); and changes over time. The role of religion in Roman times was very important and affected many aspects of everyday life and involved a duality of both public and domestic religious rituals. Religious practices were therefore undertaken in various 'landscapes' including: urban, rural, temple complexes, shrines, cemeteries and households.

This volume provided up to date reviews of the evidence for different religious beliefs, practices and types of site

within south-east Britain in general, but for London, Surrey, Sussex and Kent in particular.

This book will be of interest and use to a wide range of people: professional and amateur archaeologists, classicists, students and the general public who have an interest in the Roman period.

*Ritual Landscapes of Roman South-East Britain* is based on those papers presented at the CBA South-East autumn conference 2002, with updates and three additional papers  
Published jointly by Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd and Oxbow Books (2008), RRP £24.95

### *Local Group*

#### **THE WEALDEN IRON RESEARCH GROUP**

The Wealden Iron Research Group (WIRG) was established 40 years ago this autumn. Its declared aims were to promote investigation and gather information about the Wealden iron industry and, in so doing, to publish and to work with other similar organisations. It has done all those things and continues to do so. It has a regular programme of fieldwork in the winter months, it conducts experiments in primitive ironmaking, and it publishes an annual Bulletin of research, and a biannual Newsletter with accounts of fieldwork, reviews and other ephemera. Its membership, which numbers about 170, used to come from the central Wealden area but now is countrywide and includes some from overseas. The group even features on the television from time to time.





Romano-British bloomery at Little Furnace Wood, Mayfield

possibly by as much as more than 500 years. At present that date has not been corroborated by any other dating method.

Back in the 1970s WIRG undertook the survey of a large area of the central Weald, plotting the number of ironworking sites. The results set the benchmark for the region, with nearly 250 sites found in an area of 182 km<sup>2</sup>. From that survey was extrapolated the possible intensity of iron making during the different historical periods, with activity during the Roman period showing most strongly. Although the statistics have undergone revision over the succeeding years and have been extended to cover the whole Weald, the thrust of that early data was not far wide of the mark. During the last few years (and this sort of work does take years) the original study area has been extended. As well as fieldwalking, the group carries out brief trial excavations to establish a broad date range for the sites it discovers. We are not always successful, but with new sites being discovered at the rate of about half a dozen a year, the group's online database now lists approaching 650 bloomery sites (nearly 150 of which have been dated) and nearly 180 post-medieval blast furnaces and forges.

Many questions about the iron industry remain unanswered. Recent excavations in Crawley have suggested that Wealden towns may have been the source of considerable quantities of iron produced in the Middle Ages, but High Weald planning policies make significant discoveries unlikely. Saxon ironworking sites continue to elude fieldwalkers; and water-powered bloomeries from the late-medieval period continue to be tantalisingly difficult to identify. So there's plenty still to do.

**Jeremy Hodgkinson**

For details of membership visit [www.wealdeniron.org.uk](http://www.wealdeniron.org.uk) or contact [wirghonsec@hotmail.com](mailto:wirghonsec@hotmail.com)

Readers may be interested to know that Jeremy has just published an introduction to this subject, "The Wealden Iron Industry" by Jeremy Hodgkinson is published by Tempus Publishing / The History Press (2008), at £11.99.

### *Monument at Risk*

#### **Whitehawk Hill: Archaeological Vision or Illusion**

Brighton is an exciting and vibrant city, boasting two universities and a centre of culture as diverse and intoxicating as many other of the larger cities in Britain. The city is busy, bustling and full of dynamic energy, and a rich mixture of both young and old people. Overlooking this centre of intense activity stands Whitehawk Hill, located east of the thriving metropolis, this majestic edifice is the location of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure. Whitehawk Hill is a mixture of ancient and

modern. The ancient earthworks, ephemeral in nature, have been blighted by a modern road cutting through the centre section and a race course and stand constructed over the northern ramparts. A race course 'run off' infringes into the central hallowed focus of the ancient Neolithic centre. To the south stands a television mast, and a series of carefully managed allotments, while to the west a local nature reserve allows scrub and wild grass and flowers to grow rampant. The earthworks have been used as a coach car park, fair ground and motocross rallying point.

**Whitehawk Hill is an ancient monument of national importance, one of only a few causewayed enclosures with standing earthworks found within the British Isles.**

In the spring of 2008 groups of travellers invaded the monument site and settled for several weeks. Once the illegal caravans had been forced to leave the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) it was found to have been the subject of illegal digging for the creation of 'contemporary' cesspits.

A meeting was held in October at the causewayed enclosure with members of the Brighton and Hove City Council planning department, English Heritage, Dr Matt Pope and the President and Archaeological Co-ordinator of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society. Another educational visit planned for councillors of the city council drew only a solitary local member of the council. The object of the meeting was to voice concerns about the condition, conservation and protection of the monument.

A document was produced by the BHAS suggesting methods of protection and how to raise the profile and interest in such a neglected national treasure. Brighton and Hove City Council have 'temporarily' barricaded Whitehawk Hill with huge concrete bunds, hopefully blocking the access to the site, thereby preventing new violations of the earthworks. Investigations are being conducted into various methods of protective steel bollarding that would blend in with the ancient topography. Other plans include the production of a pamphlet that would encourage walkers to visit the site and enjoy the magnificent views. Educational display boards are would indicate what lies beneath the subtle mounds. Dumps of contemporary bunds associated with nearby allotments are to be removed and a regular regime of grass cutting has already been instigated with stunning results.



Earthworks (left) and 'temporary' bunding (right) at Whitehawk, Brighton

The ancient Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure is located on one of the highest hills in this part of Sussex. To the west is viewed Worthing, and on a good day even the Isle of Wight. The views to the east include the archaeological sites of Belle Tout, Seaford Head and the outskirts of Eastbourne. All around is a grand vista measuring numerous miles, it is possibly why the ancients chose this location for their activities. The hill can be beautiful and can be saved for prosperity. Whitehawk Hill could become a place for the enjoyment, pleasure and education of the local populace.

In recent months part of the hill has illegally inhabited by a group occupying some of the allotments to the south of the monument.



The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society and friends from the archaeological environment are supporting Brighton City Council planning officers in their endeavours to protect, preserve and enhance, through educational processes, the profile of this very unique and ancient monument and its surrounding landscape. The future for Whitehawk Hill is beginning to look more positive, but requires favourable support for funding. A once neglected national treasure could become an archaeological gem as a park with magnificent views around a large part of the south coast. Despite the pledged support progress is exceedingly slow, and the unfortunate thought is will the preservation and enhancement become an archaeological illusion rather than the alternative an archaeological vision. Our ancient culture, and its preservation, appears to be very low priority on the political agenda at least in this part of the country.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

### *Star Finds*

#### **A palaeolithic handaxe from Sussex**

My name is Sam Pope I'm 10 years old and I live in West Sussex. My Dad is a archaeologist and so last summer when stopping for a rest on a long cycle he showed us a field where stone left by the River Adur a long time were in the soil. He said there might be stone tools in the soil and thought if we had a look we might find something. I had a look for only a few minutes and then picked up a rock which I thought looked different to the rest. I thought it might be a tool and showed it to my Dad who said it was a handaxe. It is only the third to be found in the valley and my dad thought it might be as much as a quarter of a million years old and may have been made by a Neanderthal.



I felt very happy to have found something so old. Luckily we had a GPS with us so we could mark where we found it. The next week we took it to the local museum at Steyning where Mr Todd who runs the museum filled out a form for the handaxe which I had to sign. It will be great to go and see the tool when it is on display. I think the handaxe could have been used to cut up deer or even a mammoth. Mr Todd told me that a mammoth was found when they built our local petrol station and that isn't far from where I found the hand axe.

### Three objects from Surrey

These three objects are selected from the many hundreds recorded annually from Surrey by the Portable Antiquities Scheme ([www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)). The only common links they share is that each was found using a metal detector in 2008 and each was voluntarily submitted for recording. Oh, and these are personal favourites of mine!



*Swivel fitting from West Clandon (SUR-6AF9D7) (above left)*

This large openwork swivel fitting which dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century was found by Mark Stonard. It consists of a spherical openwork component and two rotating rectangular fittings each of which is pierced to receive a wire loop perhaps from a chain. The two fittings are each decorated with two opposing crosses; the sphere itself is decorated with strips of large pellets. Similar pelleted strips occur on contemporary sculptures. The function of this swivel is uncertain although similar, albeit later, swivels are interpreted as being from the leashes of hunting dogs. Romanesque finds are generally fairly rare.

*Child's toy from Buckland (SUR-2DC8B1) (above right)*

This flat lead alloy female figurine with her long dress was found by Daniel Whiteman and belongs to a class of child's toy few of which were known before the widespread use of metal detectors. The toy dates to about 1600AD. Examples from London, published by Geoff Egan, are modelled in the round. This Buckland example may be a more downmarket version intended for a more local sale.

*Gilded Roman plate brooch from Artington (SUR-4C66E4) (opposite)*

Although not unusual this circular brooch, which was found by Richard Burnip, is notable because so much of the gilding survives on its front as well as most of a white metal coating (probably tin) on the back. Most similar brooches are much more worn which suggests that this example has not been in ploughsoil for very long. It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

*David Williams, Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey*



### Recent finds from Sussex

The Portable Antiquity Scheme in Sussex has now recorded c.11,000 finds, including 266 of Iron Age date. The recent discovery of a rich Iron Age burial near Bognor Regis (xx) illustrates, once again, the links between Sussex and the continent in this period.

Coinage in particular provides strong evidence of these links which influenced the development of local and 'Southern' area coinages one feature of which is their range of varied silver units produced apparently in small numbers over restricted areas; for example the 'duck' or 'seahorse' type (e.g. [SUSS-92DEC6](#)). New types continue to be discovered, recognised and recorded and this year we recorded the first example of a new type from near Chichester ([SUSS-AF0596](#)) with stylistic affinities to continental types but probably of local manufacture and circulation – although this suggested origin can only be 'proved' by future discoveries of more examples with known findspots.



Iron Age brooch from Firlie (left; SUSS-F573B1) and coin from near Chichester (right; SUSS-AF0596)



It is one of frustrations of being a Finds Liaison Officer that it is not always possible to do the further research into finds that they merit as the focus has to be on 'preserving through record' as much as possible before items 'disappear' or their findspot is forgotten. I offer this second recent find of interest in the hope of inspiring suggestions for parallels or further research. It is an Iron Age La Tene I brooch found this summer during a metal detecting rally at Firle ([SUSS-F573B1](#)), is a variant of an Early Iron Age La Tene IBb type and dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. Thirteen La Tene I brooches have been recorded by the PAS in Sussex but this is unusual not only for its good state of preservation but in its form. While the openwork trefoil foot can be paralleled by other British examples (e.g. Hattatt, R. (1989) *Ancient Brooches and other Artefacts* Oxford: Oxbow, No.1446 p13-15) the wide oval bow formed into a flat plate with openwork circles around the edge and in the centre appears, from preliminary searches, to be unique in Britain and suggests the brooch is, like many other unusual Sussex Iron Age finds, of Continental origin.

## **Hoard of IA and RB coins from Petworth**

The recent find of a hoard of Iron Age and Roman silver coins from Keyfox Farm, near Petworth, provides evidence of activity in an area with few other finds from those periods. The date range for the coins is from the 3<sup>rd</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the reign of Hadrian (132-148AD), and the finding of pottery sherds with the coins suggests burial in a ceramic vessel. It is hoped that, after valuation, the hoard will be acquired by Chichester Museum. (Editor)

### *Courses and Meetings*

#### *Surrey Archaeological Symposium 2009*

**Saturday February 28<sup>th</sup> 2009 at Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted, 10:00-17:00**

Hatch Furlong – further work	Jon Cotton
On the Neanderthal's trail in SE England	Matt Pope
North and South – the tale of two Downs	Dave McOmish
Training excavation at Downside Mill, Cobham	Tony Howe
Recent work of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit	
Reappraisal of the Iron Age and Roman settlement at Purberry Shot	Frank Pemberton
The Ashted Roman Villa Project: an update	David Bird
The London to Winchester Roman road	David Calow
Gomshall, Peaslake and Ewhurst	Village Studies Gp
Recognising the conservation of Surrey's Industrial Heritage	Alan Crocker
Recent Finds	David Williams (FLO)

Further details from [www.surreyarchaeology.org](http://www.surreyarchaeology.org) or 01483 532454

#### *Short course run by University of Kent*

**Beowulf and the Germanic World:** exploring England's oldest legend, a 5 week course starting Monday March 2<sup>nd</sup> from 13:30 – 1600 at Broadstairs AEC, Hilderstone College, tutor John Grigsby. More details from [cfl@kent.ac.uk](mailto:cfl@kent.ac.uk), [www.kent.ac.uk/cfl](http://www.kent.ac.uk/cfl) or 01227 827647

#### *Holleyman Archaeological Lecture 2009 – Made for King Alfred the Great? The Alfred Jewel and recent discoveries by David A Hinton*

**Wednesday March 4<sup>th</sup> 2009, 18:30 in the Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex**

Since it was found in Somerset in 1693, the Alfred Jewel has been the most famous archaeological object in England. Made of gold, enamel and rock crystal, its name comes from the Old English inscription around it, which translates as 'Alfred ordered me to be made'. The Alfred Jewel is now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, where David Hinton was for some time responsible for the medieval collections and in 2008 he wrote a new Ashmolean Handbook on *The Alfred Jewel*.

Entrance by free ticket available only in advance from the Lecture Co-ordinator, Sussex Institute, University of Surrey, Brighton BN1 9QQ. Lecture will be followed by a reception from 19:30-20:30.

### *Southern History Society Conference*

**Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> March, Captain Swing reconsidered: 40 years of rural history from below.** An important episode in 19<sup>th</sup> C Kent, Surrey and Sussex, at Reading University, more details from [steve.poole@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:steve.poole@uwe.ac.uk)

### *Industrial Archaeology Study Day*

**Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> March 2009 10:00-17:00 at Birkbeck College, University of London**

This study day will enable students to explore Britain's Industrial Heritage by looking at a number of topics including materials, energy, transport and industrial architecture.

More details of this and other courses on: 020 7631 6627, email [archaeology@fce.bbk.ac.uk](mailto:archaeology@fce.bbk.ac.uk) or [www.bbk.ac.uk/all\\_courses/archaeology.html](http://www.bbk.ac.uk/all_courses/archaeology.html)

### *Sussex Archaeology Symposium 2009*

**Saturday March 28<sup>th</sup> 2009, Registration 09:15 in the Chichester Lecture Theatre, UniSx**

New Research into the Mesolithic era on the High Weald of Sussex	Richard Carter
Pattern and progress – a perspective on Bronze Age field systems	Judie English
Recent research on experimental archaeology inc Fishbourne & Butser	Martin Bell
A Late Iron Age warrior burial at North Bersted, West Sussex	Andy Taylor
Selhurst Park Farm and other volunteer sites in Chichester District	George Anelay
Results of the 1 <sup>st</sup> 5 years of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Sussex	Laura Burnett
Archaeological surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren	Chris Butler

Further details from CCE Conference Coordinator Sussex Institute, University of Surrey, Brighton BN1 9QQ, 01273 877888, [www.sussex.ac.uk/cce](http://www.sussex.ac.uk/cce)

### *SxAS | Prehistoric Society Joint Lecture*

**Saturday 25<sup>th</sup> April 2009, Living at the Limit: a Sussex perspective on the Palaeolithic of Northern Europe**, lecture by Matthew Pope starting at 14:30 at St Thomas a Becket church hall, Cliffe High St, Lewes. Cost: £3. Book at [members@sussexpast.co.uk](mailto:members@sussexpast.co.uk) or 01273 405737

### *Study Tours by Sussex University*

**12<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2009, Crete**

**June 2009, Jersey**

Further information from David Rudling, [D.R.Rudling@sussex.ac.uk](mailto:D.R.Rudling@sussex.ac.uk) or at CCE (address above)

### *SxAS Half Day Conference*

**Saturday June 13<sup>th</sup> 2009, The Country House and its Landscape in Sussex.** 13:45 – 17:30 at St Thomas a Becket church hall, Cliffe High St, Lewes. Cost: members £15, students £12. Book at [members@sussexpast.co.uk](mailto:members@sussexpast.co.uk) or 01273 405737

### *Courses provided by Sussex University*

**University of Sussex Campus, Falmer, Brighton, 01273 678527 (accredited courses)**

Ancient crafts and technologies X9006	Week course	13 <sup>th</sup> July 2009
Archaeological investigation of a church X9360	Four days	May 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2009
Exploring medieval England X9372	Four days	May 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2009
Wild food and ancient plant use X9367	Four days	April 25 <sup>th</sup> 2009

**Sussex Downs College, Lewes, 01273 402222 / 483188**

Photography for archaeologists X9114	Two days	May 16 <sup>th</sup> 2009
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### *Kent Archaeological Field School*

Further details from [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk) or Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

**March 7th & 8th, Field Walking and Map Analysis.** Walking across the landscape and recording features seen on the ground, is fundamental to most archaeology. This weekend course explains

how to set out a field walking programme in the field and recognise and record artefacts found within the plough soil. One of the uses of field walking is to build up a database for large-scale regional archaeological surveys. We will consider the importance of regressive map analysis as part of this procedure. Cost for the weekend is £40 for non-members and KAFS member's free.

**April 18th & 19th, Bones and Burials.** The course will be led by Dr Patrick Mahony from the Dept of Anthropology, University of Kent and will cover the on-site recording of human remains and how they can reveal information about the person's age, sex and state of health. Cost for the weekend is £70 for non-members and KAFS member's special fee of £60.

**May 2nd to May 4th, Introduction to Archaeology.** A practical three-day on the newly discovered important Roman settlement at Blacklands near Faversham. We will survey the extent of the settlement, its access roads, field systems, and sample, through excavation and field-walking the extent and quality of survival of the Roman infrastructure. Cost £50 if membership is taken out at the time of booking the course.

**May 16th & 17th, The Practical Study of Stone Tools.** Terry Hardaker will give a worldwide overview of the Palaeolithic period introducing the evolutionary framework and describing the central importance of stone tools. We trace the use of stone tools in Britain from newly discovered sites in East Anglia, and study Britain's most important Palaeolithic site at Boxgrove followed by a practical session of tool recognition. Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts will be studied as a prelude to an afternoon of fieldwalking when we will find examples of stone tools in the field. On Sunday there will be a practical exercise on field walking for lithic artefacts and flint knapping with John Lord, one of the country's leading practitioners, everyone will have the chance to make a flint tool with John's expert guidance. Cost for the weekend is £70 for non-members and KAFS member's special fee of £60.

**July 11th & 12th, Landscape Archaeology.** A course spread over two weekends. The first will be devoted to the six main categories of information: field archaeology, aerial photography, maps, local history and place-names. Dr Paul Wilkinson will guide us through the countryside in the afternoon to show how to apply archaeological theory to interpret and understand the landscape of England. During the next weekend (July 18th & 19th) we will trace, section by excavation and record a new significant bank and ditch boundary in the very best traditions of Time-Team. This is a recently identified enigmatic field and parish boundary at Radfield that runs for 22km dividing Kent in half. Each weekend costs £70 for non-members and KAFS member's special fee of £60

**August 7th, 8th, 9th, The Saxon Shore Forts: the Roman forts in Kent, and Sussex.** The Saxon Shore forts present a number of archaeological and historical problems. This is largely because they appear as a unified system in the late Roman document, the Notitia Dignitatum, but archaeology and structural analysis have shown that they were not built at the same time. We will visit by coach Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Lympne, Pevensey, and Portchester with a leading expert on Roman Saxon Shore forts. Based at Canterbury the cost for the three days is £99 which includes coach and all entrance fees but does not include accommodation or meals.

**September 12th & 13th, An introduction to Anglo-Saxon pottery.** The course, led by Paul Blinkhorn, will introduce students to the practical problems of identifying Anglo-Saxon pottery. The types of pottery from each period will be explained and will be available for examination. Cost for the weekend is £70 for non-members and £60 for KAFS.

**September 19th, 20th, 21st. Field Trip to Diocletian's Palace at Split, Croatia.** The palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Split in Croatia is today the heart of the inner city of Split. Join archaeologist, Dr Paul Wilkinson, on a long weekend trip that brings the glory of this Imperial residence to life. This CEno frills<sup>1</sup> holiday costs £150, does not include flights or hotel but does include all entrance fees, a local guide and ferry to the offshore islands and coach or bus to the nearby Roman town of Salona and Trogir. For further information on hotels and flights email Paul Wilkinson at [info@kafs.co.uk](mailto:info@kafs.co.uk)



## *CBA Conference 2009*

**October 31<sup>st</sup> at Methodist Church Hall, Redhill. *Death and Remembrance.*** This is a preliminary announcement, full details will be available closer to the date from [www.cbase.org/uk](http://www.cbase.org/uk) and in the next issue of this Newsletter.

### *Excavations and other fieldwork*

**April 10<sup>th</sup> to April 17<sup>th</sup> 2009, Excavation of Roman buildings at Blacklands, Faversham, our** third season of field work and excavation at Blacklands. In 2008 a theatre complex was revealed and for this year an investigation into two associated temple enclosures and further work on the orchestra or cockpit of the theatre. KAFS member's special fee £20 per day with Friends free, non-members £30 per day. Contact Paul Wilkinson at [kentarch@btinternet.com](mailto:kentarch@btinternet.com)

#### **Hatch Furlong, Ewell, Surrey**

The fourth season of excavation at this site, which has already produced a shaft, possible used for special deposits, among other Romano-British features, will take place under the direction of Jon Cotton of the Museum of London and the aegis of Birkbeck College and the Surrey Archaeological Society. Dates are April 18<sup>th</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> May with an open day on 4<sup>th</sup> May and further information can be obtained from Jon on [jcotton@museumoflondon.org.uk](mailto:jcotton@museumoflondon.org.uk)

#### **Excavation of a Roman palace at Oplontis, close to Pompeii**

24<sup>th</sup> May to 19<sup>th</sup> June. Research excavation by KAFS with the University of Texas; a few spaces available and two site supervisors required. Contact Paul Wilkinson at [kentarch@btinternet.com](mailto:kentarch@btinternet.com) or see the KAFS website and address (above).

#### **Barcombe Roman Villa, East Sussex**

Training Weeks (accredited courses).

An introduction to Field Archaeology X9003	Four days	June 13 <sup>th</sup> 2009
Excavation Training X9164	Five days	July 13 <sup>th</sup> 2009
X9165	Five days	July 20 <sup>th</sup> 2009
X9166	Five days	July 27 <sup>th</sup> 2009
X9167	Five days	August 3 <sup>rd</sup> 2009
Planning and drawing for archaeologists X9223	Two days	August 8 <sup>th</sup> & 9 <sup>th</sup> 2009

Further information from 01272 678527 or [www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/archaeology](http://www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/archaeology)

#### **Excavation of a Roman octagonal bath house at Bax Farm, Teynham, Kent**

1<sup>st</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> September see the second season of excavation at this unusual building. Contact Paul Wilkinson at [kentarch@btinternet.com](mailto:kentarch@btinternet.com) or see the KAFS website and address (above). From 7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> September a week of training will be available at this site.

**Kent Archaeological Society** is planning a fieldwork and landscape project for which volunteers will be required. Details will be announced in a future issue of the CBA-SE Newsletter. Meanwhile anyone who would like to be informed when the plans have been finalised should contact Andrew Richardson of the KAS's Fieldwork Committee at [andrew.richardson@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:andrew.richardson@canterburytrust.co.uk) "

### *The CBA South East*

#### *A note from the Chair*

It's quite an honour to find myself writing my first note for the Newsletter as the new Chair of the committee for CBA South East and I'm conscious that I have a very hard act to follow in the shape of John Mills, who did a great job in the role. Like John, indeed like all members of the committee, I have a lot of other things on my plate, which means finding the time that the region and its members warrant can be a real challenge. We have plenty of ideas of things we *could* do, but, as volunteers, often find that there is insufficient time and money to put them into practice.

Nonetheless, the feedback we are getting from our members is that they would like to see some more CBA-led activities in the region. Something that we as a committee feel we should be able to deliver, given our collective network of contacts, is some outings for members, be they guided walks or 'behind-the-scenes' visits connected with the archaeology and landscape of our region. This is something we are going to try to develop during the course of the next year or two, so watch this space...

Our primary effort will remain the delivery of an annual, day-long, conference (its Surrey's turn this year), the production of a Newsletter twice a year, support for the YAC's, and, of course, lobbying for archaeology. With the current economic gloom I think we all need to be extra vigilant; I fear we may see instances where our heritage is threatened by the argument that in a time of recession it is luxury we can no longer afford. As CBA members, we should be united in taking a much longer-term view; we know that historic buildings, landscapes and the archaeological record, once destroyed, are gone forever. They should not be sacrificed lightly, and a recession that lasts a couple of years is not a sufficient reason to dispense with years of progress in heritage protection.

Andrew Richardson

The CBA is a charity which aims to advance the public's knowledge of archaeology and history in their local area and to share information across counties.

### Committee members 2009

Chairman	Andrew Richardson	Kent
Vice-Chairman (Acting)	Steve Corbett	Sussex
Treasurer / Grants	John Funnell	Sussex
Secretary	Rose Hooker	Surrey
Webmaster / Membership	Stuart Edwards	Kent
Newsletter Editor	Judie English	Surrey
Education Liaison Officer	Lyn Palmer	Kent
CBA Trustee	David Stocker	
Other Members	Peter Youngs	Surrey
	Phil Stanley	Surrey
	Eva Corbett	Sussex
	Maurice Worsley	Kent
	Peter Hinton	Surrey

**Enquiries and Membership:** Debbie Wood, 81 Birch Grove, Hempstead, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3RE, email: [Debbie\\_wood@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:Debbie_wood@blueyonder.co.uk)

**Contacting the Newsletter:** if you have news, an article, a conference report, book review or letter that you think might be of interest to people in the South Eastern region please contact the Newsletter editor: Judie English, 2, Rowland Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8SW, [judie.english@btopenworld.com](mailto:judie.english@btopenworld.com). You may send documents as email attachments or send discs or hard copy to the above address. Please note that items may be edited due to space restrictions. If sending photographs please send the highest resolution possible.

**Details of how to apply for a CBA SE grant,** the type of work that might qualify, and an application form can be found at [www.cba.org.uk/grants.html](http://www.cba.org.uk/grants.html) or can be obtained from John Funnell, 18 Lewes Hill, Coldean, Brighton BN1 9AS, email: [john.funnell@brightonarch.org.uk](mailto:john.funnell@brightonarch.org.uk)

**Contacting the Education Liaison Officer:** Mrs Lyn Palmer, 55, Stone St., Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2QU, [evelyn.palmer@virgin.net](mailto:evelyn.palmer@virgin.net)

**CBA-SE website: [www.cbase.org.uk](http://www.cbase.org.uk)**

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