



Issue 35 Spring 2011

South East Newsletter

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

The Stiances Archaeological Project

Pupils from the village primary school in Newick, East Sussex have recently enjoyed an 'Archaeology Week' as part of a project organised by University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA). The venture allowed 230 children aged between 4 and 11 years old to become involved in archaeology, usually for the first time.

The archaeological potential of the site, which survives as a series of earthworks in a pasture field called *Little Stiances*, was first identified in the 1970s. However the site has never been archaeologically investigated. Recent documentary and cartographic research has shown that there had been a cottage within the field from at least the mid-18th century until its demolition in the early 20th century.

An initial geophysical survey by a team from UCLCAA confirmed the presence of buried masonry associated with the cottage and adjacent garden. Other features picked up in the survey included possible earlier enclosures.



Then came the school's *Archaeology Week*. Members of staff from UCLCAA were able to show the children various archaeological methods including site reconnaissance, map work and finds recognition. The pupils also helped one of UCLCAA's surveyors with a topographical survey. And last but not least the children embarked on the closely

supervised archaeological excavation of a number of hand-dug test-pits.

Finds from the test-pits included a range of pottery dating from the 15th to the 19th centuries, large quantities of brick and tile, and an assortment of other artefacts, such as clay pipes and a scatter of Mesolithic flintwork. Finds of particular interest to the children included a half penny of George III (dated 1770-5), a Victorian clay marble and a heavily corroded padlock, although all finds were greeted with an infectious enthusiasm (especially pottery *'with patterns AND writing on it'* to quote one pupil!).



In terms of academic significance the recovery of Mesolithic flintwork was of particular importance, and fits a pattern of hunter / gatherer activity in the region based on the system of river valleys.

The presence of 15th century pot confirms the longevity of more permanent habitation.

A public Open Day was organised to allow visitors to look around the site and see what had been uncovered. Despite poor weather, there were nearly 200 visitors, mostly family groups consisting of an old site hand, siblings and mum and dad who came along to be shown which hole *'I dug'* and what *'I found'*.

There are a huge number of people to thank for their help. Firstly an enormous debt of gratitude is owed to John and Catherine Sclater for allowing access to the land and for their continued support throughout the project. Thanks are also due to local historian, Tony Turk for sharing his extensive knowledge, to Luke Barber of the Sussex Archaeological Society for examining the finds, and to Mrs Thomas, the Headteacher and all the staff, parents, relatives, and pupils from the school for all their hard work.

The project was funded by a number of organisations and private individuals, and benefited from a generous grant from CBASE.

Simon Stevens *Senior Archaeologist, UCLCAA*

DOVER – forty years of non-stop rescue!

In July 2010 the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit celebrated its 40th year of non-stop rescue archaeology in the ancient town and port of Dover. It was way back in July 1970 that Brian Philp cancelled his

major excavation at Reculver, then in its 12th year, to take the whole CIB team to Dover. That was to be just an eight weeks operation of rapid rescue on the York Street by-pass cutting through the west side of the ancient town. Several sites were selected along the line of the proposed road which was planned to be cut four metres deep into the hillside to offset the slope.



Past and Present members of the Kent Unit celebrate the 40 year operation

Within two days of starting the team located the long lost Roman shore fort of DUBRIS, predicted by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in 1929, but later deleted from the record by others. As a result of this discovery Sir Mortimer rushed to the site and remained a firm supporter and friend thereafter. Beneath and totally unpredicted was a substantially complete fort of the *Classis Britannica*, the Roman fleet in British waters and its headquarters on this side of the Channel. Soon ten barracks, two granaries, a latrine block, three of the outer defensive walls, a major gatehouse and many internal roads lined with chalk block gutters and drains were revealed. Built in AD 130, the fort underwent two major rebuilds before being abandoned in AD208 when the fleet sailed north and never returned to Dover. More than 1000 stamped tiles marked CLBR were found within the fort. With some

walls still standing three metres high the spectacular survival demanded decisive action. So began the 'Battle of the By-pass' which after 140 days of non-stop operations resulted in total victory and the lifting of the road (actually the A20) by nearly two metres and all was saved.

Predictably, fresh threats emerged as demolition alongside the road took place and as more years passed more excavations resulted in further dramatic discoveries. The famous Painted House was soon discovered and saved from being a multi-storey carpark, a large military bath-house, two more *Classis Britannica* gatehouses and dozens of other Roman structures. Then much of the Saxon town of wooden buildings, including the 7th century church of St Martin's, replaced by St Martin le Grand in the 11th century on almost the same site. Later, substantial evidence of the medieval town.

More years rolled by, with the team constructing the cover building over the Painted House and then managing it unpaid for the next 33 years. With over 600,000 visitors from 140 countries and including the Queen Mother, the project is still a major Kent tourist attraction which has won four national awards. During this same period the Unit produced three major volumes on the Dover excavations, one on the *Classis Britannica*, another on the Painted House and a third on the Saxon town.

Edna Mynott, secretary of KARU from the start said 'We now realise that the Kent Unit was the first county Unit to be created in the UK, or indeed in Western Europe. Although we have had to deal with over 700 sites in Kent and South-East London in the 40 years, the greatest effort has been in Dover. This huge effort has transformed knowledge of Dover from Neolithic times onward'.

Brian Philp, founder and still director of the Unit, who continues to live 75 miles from Dover, added 'Had I known that the project would over-run by 39 years and 44 weeks, I might have bought a house in Dover to save over 300,000 miles in weekly travel. But it has been a great pleasure to lead the team in this long voyage of discovery'.

In order to celebrate the 40 years of non-stop work, the Unit held a special open week-end in July 2010,. Many of the original team attended, plus many members of Kent groups and societies and over 200 people enjoyed special guided tours. The Mayor of Dover joined

the celebrations and presented the Trust with a special town badge. Gerald Clewley, who started with the team in 1967 and who still works with the Unit said 'The Unit's record in Kent and Dover, with its huge voluntary input, is the perfect example of the Big Society now being advocated by the new coalition Government'.

Contacts: West Kent 020 8460 1442 East Kent 01304 203279

A Crypt at Holy Trinity Church Guildford?

The article by Prof. David Uzzell in issue 28, Autumn 2006 about a GPR survey at Holy Trinity church, Guildford, raised several interesting points. I knew about the survey, as Curator of Archaeology at Guildford Museum and as churchwarden of Holy Trinity's sister church, St.Mary's. I had seen the survey report but have to confess that it did not make a lot of sense to me. It was not until I read David Uzzell's article that all became clear: the GPR survey had found the medieval church below the 18th century one, not a crypt, Georgian or otherwise.

The GPR survey suggested that 'it appears that there is a crypt, and that it stretched almost across the width of the present nave and comprised three "aisles" each with a convex roof'. However, this is a precise description of the medieval church, not a crypt.



The church was demolished in 1740 after the collapse of the tower (following attempts to modernise the church). The only illustration we have of the medieval church is a vignette, one of several at the sides of a 'Prospect' of the town, made not long before the demolition. It looks very similar to the surviving

St.Mary's church, and has north and south aisles the same size as the nave, and chapels with apsidal ends on either side of the square-ended chancel. The ground plan of the church is therefore rectangular, apart from the east end.

It is highly likely that the GPR has found the nave and aisles of the medieval church, and that the 18th century church was built over it. The

'weak evidence of a planar horizon suggesting a previous floor level at a depth of 1m' is more puzzling but may be a levelling layer for building the 18th century church. There are no measured plans of the medieval church, but it would make sense to use the medieval walls for the foundations of the new brick church, giving the new church the same 'footprint' as the old. St.Mary's walls are of flint, and it is likely that the medieval walls of Holy Trinity were the same, probably with some of the local chalk used as ashlar in places.

References to undercrofts in the High Street are probably misleading, as they are domestic and business premises, and we need look no further than St.Mary's church for a parallel for the 'aisles' and 'convex roof' of the suggested crypt. It would be unusual to find a crypt in a parish church, and if there were one it would be under the chancel rather than the nave and would cover a much smaller area than the church itself. It is not impossible that the 18th century church was built with a crypt. The same architect built a similar church in London, where there was far more need for a crypt for burials, and could have repeated the design in Guildford. (The London church has been demolished so is not available for comparison.)

The suggestion that the new church was built over the remains of the medieval church may be strengthened by the height of the church above the street. The ground slopes naturally, and fairly steeply, up from the High Street to the south, behind the church, and the church is reached from the High Street by a series of steps and sloping paths. The 18th century engraving also shows steps, but they are fewer than today. It is difficult to compare the height of the two churches above the street but the modern one does seem higher, and it may well have been raised up by building on the rubble and remaining walls of the old church, rather than by the gradual accumulation of earth in a churchyard. All the other buildings on the High Street are at pavement level, and are terraced into the hillside.

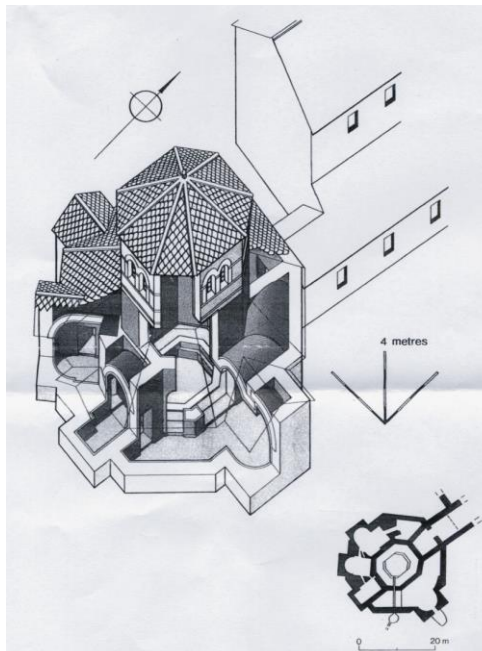
St.Mary's is in a rather different situation, in Quarry Street, but certainly lacks such an accumulation of earth as at Holy Trinity, even though it is an older church. It is lower than Quarry Street which runs past its east end, in sharp contrast to the way that Holy Trinity looms over the High Street.

There is clearly a lot more to find out about Holy Trinity, and it is very exciting to think that much of the medieval church may remain beneath it. We are very grateful that CBA SE gave the grant which enabled the GPR survey to be carried out.

Mary Alexander

Roman bath-house discovered at Bax Farm, Kent

An unknown major Roman site in the parish of Tonge, just east of Sittingbourne in Kent, was discovered in 1986. The discovery followed reports from farmer Garth Doubleday that fragments of ancient tile had been ploughed up on his land. In August 1986, 35 staff and volunteers from Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit carried out an intensive excavation across the site under the direction of the writer.



Five major trenches and two minor trenches soon revealed about half of a large octagonal Roman bath-house of unusual form. This consisted of a central chamber, flanked by small rooms on all sides. Seven of the eight sides were revealed though some had been substantially robbed. The rooms were divided from each other by radial walls. At least three of these chambers were found to have the remnants of pillared hypocausts proving that some of the rooms had been heated. In one of the rooms two late-Roman ovens had been built over the demolition rubble of the main building. A large tile-lined drain was found running from the central chamber.

Axonometric elevation of the baths at Holcombe by Luigi Thompson, the plan of which is strikingly similar to that at Bax Farm

The building was 14m in diameter, the side rooms were about 2.90m in width and the walls 70cm wide.

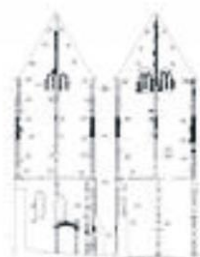
About 200 large red *tesserae* were found, but no small coloured ones. The large fragments of wall-plaster were mostly plain painted red or white, with minimal decoration. None was painted blue.

Bryn Walters, director of the Association for Roman Archaeology, has kindly provided three further parallels for this type of unusual bath-house which he has identified in north Wiltshire. The first lies roughly two miles south-east of the Roman town of *Durocornovium* outside Swindon, the second three miles south of the same town and the third lies east of the fortified town of *Cunetio*, near Marlborough. All three are on north-facing slopes. The Wiltshire examples also bear a striking resemblance to the ornate baths at Lufton in Somerset and also Holcombe in Devon. All five sites are composed of an elaborate polygonal suite of rooms attached to a solitary corridor building.

A more recent training excavation on the Bax Farm site (not by the Kent Unit) has confirmed the plan discovered in 1986. The claim in 2009 that the site was discovered in 2000 by Dr P Wilkinson, is clearly incorrect, for the work clearly involved the re-excavation of the well-defined KARU trenches. A lead seal, claimed to be a Jewish type, is reported to have been found during this recent work.

Brian Philp

Holleyman Archaeology Lecture 2011 New Light on Anglo-Saxon Churches by Dr David Parsons *Emeritus Reader in Church Archaeology, University of Leicester*



It is nearly 200 years since Thomas Rickman identified a distinct Anglo-Saxon style of church architecture. Many notable scholars have added to a more refined understanding of the style, but the methods of study changed little until the 1970s, when the launch of the 'new' discipline of Church Archaeology coincided with the growth of scientific techniques of investigation.



US University of Sussex

The lecture will illustrate the way in which traditional and modern methods are used in combination to gain new insights into the church

buildings of the pre-Conquest period, their painted and sculpted decoration, and the way in which they were used both for liturgical and secular purposes. Wherever possible examples will be drawn from Sussex, a county rich in AS churches, many of national importance.

Presented by Centre for Community Engagement and the Sussex Archaeological Society on Wednesday 9 March 2011, 6.30pm at the X90197Chichester Lecture Theatre University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, Event code: X90197

The lecture will be followed by a reception from 7.30-8.30pm

Entrance is by ticket (price: £7) only available in advance from: Joe Francis, CCE, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RF T 01273 872718 E J.francis@sussex.ac.uk

Sussex Archaeology Symposium 2011

The Centre for Community Engagement at the University of Sussex, in conjunction with the Sussex Archaeological Society, will be holding the annual Sussex Archaeology Symposium on Saturday 9 April 2011, 10am to 5pm. The venue will be the Chichester Lecture Theatre at the University. The talks and speakers this year will comprise:

The archaeology of a chalk downland site c. 4000 BC to AD 100 at Peacehaven (Diccon Hart)

Bronze Age cohesion in Coldean, Brighton (Lisa Fisher)

Bignor Roman Villa 1811-2011 (David Rudling)

Southwick villa and its gold glass tesserae (Jeffery Leigh)

The stone mosaic materials at Fishbourne Palace: a geo-archaeological approach (Pari White)

Roman Sussex revealed: the results of some recent geophysical surveys (David Staveley)

The evolution of a medieval village: Eartham to AD 1550 (David Butcher)

Revealing the Cuckmere's medieval past (Peter Bidmead)

There will also be a number of stalls selling new and second-hand archaeology books, plus suppliers of archaeological tools and equipment.

Fees: Full £30; SxAS and USAS members £28; Concessions £20; 18 or under £8; lunch vouchers £5 each.

For enrolment or further details please contact the CCE Conference Coordinator, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RF , T 01273 872718/678300, E cce@sussex.ac.uk
www.sussex.ac.uk/cce

SERIAC 2011 Programme

Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton. 16th April 2011

09.15 – 10.00 **Registration.** Coffee and tea will be available.

10.00 – 10.15 **Welcome.** *Sir Frederick Sowrey, President of SIAS*

10.15 – 11.00 Magnus Volk and his Amazing Railway, *Ian Gledhill, Volks Electric Railway Association.*

11.00 – 11.45 London's Airports – The Inter War Years, *John King, Croydon Airport Society*

11.45 – 12.30 The Mills Archive as a Research Resource for the SE, *Ron Cookson, Chairman, Mills Archive Trust*

1.45 – 2.30 The Victorian Working Horse (SERIAC Bursary Award 2010), *Peter Darley, Camden Railway Heritage Trust*

2.30 – 3.15 The Kent Coalfields. *Nick Kelly, Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society*

3.45 – 4.30 Ice Wells fit for a Metropolis, *Malcolm Tucker, Greater London Industrial Arch. Soc.*

4.30 **Closing Remarks**

5.00 **Possible post-conference visit.** At the close of the conference there may be the opportunity to visit ***The Engineerium*** in Hove – a Victorian Water Pumping station with coal-fired beam engine. This is currently undergoing renovation so confirmation of this visit will only be possible on the day.

Details and booking form from www.sussexias.co.uk/seriac/default.htm or 01273 413790

Sussex Archaeological Society Conference

Saturday 14 May 2011 Early Medieval Churches: Sussex in the national context

Barbara Yorke (Professor of Medieval History at the University of Winchester) on *Christianisation and the Conversion Period*

David Parsons (former Reader in Church Archaeology at the University of Leicester and is Chairman of the Friends of the Sussex Historic Churches Trust) on *Early Sussex Churches and their Parishes*

Helen Gittos (Lecturer in Medieval History at the University of Kent) on *Some aspects of the design of Sussex churches*

Eric Fernie (formerly of the University of East Anglia and the Courtauld in London) on *The Saxo-Norman Overlap and its aftermath*

Robin Milner-Gulland (Emeritus Professor, University of Sussex) on *Early Sussex Wall paintings*.

Time: 1.30pm – 5.30pm (registration at 1.15pm) Cost: £Meet: St Thomas a Becket Church Hall, Cliffe High Street, Lewes, BN7 2AW
Maximum no: 70 – booking essential

Courses and visits run by Kent Archaeological Field School

March 19th & 20th, Field Walking and Map Analysis on the North Downs at Hollingbourne

Easter, April 22nd to May 2nd. Excavation of Roman burials and military ditches at Syndale in Kent

May 20th, 21st, 22nd, Field trip to the Roman Frontier of Wales with Tony Wilmott

May Bank Holiday May 28th, 29th, 30th, An Introduction to Archaeology

June 18th & 19th, Landscape Archaeology

July 9th, 10th, Surveying for Archaeologists

1st August to 19th August, Excavation of Roman Town Houses and Cemetery near Syndale, part of the site of the Roman Town of Durolevum

August 8th to August 12th, Training Week for Students

September 3rd & 4th, Bones and Burials

September 5th to 11th, Investigation of Prehistoric mound burials and associated Anglo-Saxon graves.

September 10th, Roman Cookery

September 17th & 18th, How to Identify Roman Pottery

More details can be obtained from the KAFS website: www.kafs.co.uk or from Dr Paul Wilkinson on 01795 542548 or info@kafs.co.uk

CBA-SE Autumn Conference

The CBA-SE conference and AGM will be held at the Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, on Saturday November 12th under the working title 'Policing the past'. More details in the next Newsletter.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX - Courses & Events Spring 2011

Weekend Day Schools

27 February (a Sunday) [at Fishbourne]: **Human Remains** (Sarah Green)

5 March: **An Introduction to Flintwork** (Chris Butler)

12 March: **Buildings of Ancient Egypt: Pyramids, Temples and Tombs** (Rob Wallace)

13 March (a Sunday) [at Fishbourne]: **An Introduction to Maritime Archaeology** (Dudley Moore and Sarah Green)

9 April: **Sussex Archaeology Symposium 2011** (various speakers)

7 May: **Drawing Archaeological Artefacts-Pottery** (Jane Russell)

4 June: **Drawing Archaeological Artefacts-Flint and Stonework** (Jane Russell)

18 June: **Drawing Archaeological Artefacts: Metalwork** (Jane Russell)

16 July [at Barcombe]: **An Introduction to On-site Conservation** (Adrian Tribe)

30 July & 13 August [at Amberley]: **The Art of Flint Knapping** (Robert Turner)

www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/prospectivestudents/shortcourses

Short Courses

Archaeology of Prehistoric Landscapes (Course X9542); 10 Thursdays, 7-9pm starting 17 March; tutor: Judie English).

Wild Food and Ancient Plant Use (X9367); 4 Saturdays 23 April; 14, 21 & 28 May), 10am-4pm; Ian Dunford and Anna Richardson.

The Archaeology of Ceramics (X9544); 10 Tuesdays, 7-9pm starting 3 May; Lisa Fisher.

Drawing Archaeological Artefacts (X9548); 4 Saturdays starting 7 May, 10am-4pm; Jane Russell.

The Archaeological Investigation of a Church (X9360); 4 alternate Saturdays at Pulborough starting 21 May, 11am-5pm; tutor: David (Bob) Hutchinson. This course is recognised by The Institute of Historic Building Conservation for CPD purposes.

Ancient Crafts and Technologies (X9006); Monday-Friday, 11-15 July, 10am-5pm, at Michelham Prior (near Hailsham); tutors: Ian Dunford et al.

www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/prospectivestudents/cpd

Applications for F/T or P/T **MPhil or DPhil archaeology research degrees** are welcome. **Contact:** Centre for Community Engagement, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RF; **T** 01273 678300; **E** cce@sussex.ac.uk; **W** www.sussex.ac.uk/cce

CRETE ARCHAEOLOGY STUDY TOUR

Tuesday 07-14 June 2011 – 7 Nights organised by Baxter Hoare Travel Management in association with the Centre for Community Engagement, University of Sussex - Tour Leader: David Rudling, Senior Lecturer in Archaeology.

An opportunity to study a Mediterranean island with an outstanding archaeological heritage. Although best known for its important Minoan archaeological sites, Crete also boasts Hellenic, Roman, Venetian and Turkish sites. During the Study Tour visits are planned to Knossos, Malia, Phaestos, Agia Triada, Zagros, Gournia, Vasiliki, Lato, Gortyn, Rethymnon, Kritsa, the Arkadi Monastery, the Toplou Monastery, the island of Spinalonga and the Heraklion Museum.

Double/Twin room: £994.00 per person sharing; Single room supplement: £119.00

FURTHER INFORMATION/BOOKING DETAILS:

Please contact The Centre for Community Engagement, **T** 01273 678300, **E** cce@sussex.ac.uk, www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/crete

Excavation at Barcombe, East Sussex

From 11.6.2011 – 7.8.2011 a fourth season of research and training excavations will take place under the joint direction of Chris Butler and David Rudling at the site of a Roman bath house. This year a range of courses will take place at Barcombe:

An Introduction to Field Archaeology (4 alternate Saturdays starting 11 June)

Excavation Training Courses (five 5-day courses starting each Monday from 4 July)

An Introduction to Archaeological Surveying (4-8 July)

Geoarchaeology in Action (10-11 July)

An Introduction to On-site Conservation (16 July)

Planning and Section Drawing (30-31 July)

Site Photography (6-7 August).

Tuition fees (full) range from £50 to £220 (concessions £25 to £155).

Volunteer opportunities are also available. Details of local accommodation (B&B, camping, etc) are available via the website. Contact details: Centre for Community Engagement, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9RF; T 01273 678300; E cce@sussex.ac.uk; W www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/barcombe



Barcombe bath house 2010

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Woking Palace Archaeological Project - 2011

Following the very successful seasons of excavation at Woking Palace in 2009 and 2010 (see the archaeology pages on www.woking-palace.org) the Surrey Archaeological Society will be participating once again in the Project's third season of excavations in 2011. Setting up will take place on Monday 11th and Tuesday 12th July, with the main excavations starting on Wednesday 13th and continuing to Friday 29th July, with the Public Open Day to be held on Sunday 31st July.



Inlaid and blue and white Valencian tiles from Woking Palace

Volunteers may apply for places on two schemes. The first is for those who have at least 5 days experience of digging, who may apply for any number of days from one to the full three weeks; in order to provide continuity on site a number of places will be reserved for those who can dig for at least a week but spaces will also be available for those who can only dig at weekends or for a small number of days. No charge will be made for members of the SyAS who

will also receive preference in allocation of places (for membership see www.surreyarchaeology.org) but others can apply to dig for a daily fee. Members of the public or the Society who do not have five days experience of digging may apply for a free place on the Community Archaeology programme which will offer an opportunity to dig for up to a day.

If you are interested please contact Richard Savage by one of the following means so that further information may be sent to you as it become available: **E** - richard.savage@btinternet.com; **T** - 01483 768875; **P** - c/o Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, GU1 3SX

Excavation at Abinger Roman villa, Surrey

After the successful excavations in June 2010 a further season is planned at Cock's Farm Roman Villa at Abinger. The villa and its hinterland are currently the subject of a research project being carried out by the Roman Studies Group. The dates for 2011 are June 6th-10th and 13th-17th. If you might be interested in taking part please contact Nikki Cowlard – nikki.cowlard@btinternet.com or 01372 745432.

CBA South East Grants

The CBA South East has been giving grants for archaeological ventures since 1998. The grants have been given to numerous ventures including funding for excavations, support for student projects, museum presentations, specialist reports and help with publication. The CBA South East prefers to support ventures and projects that encouraged public participation in archaeological events. The variation and scope of subjects where grants were awarded was considerable with each application carefully examined and supported by referees.

The funding for the grants came from small surpluses from early CBA South East conferences and where on a number of occasions the newsletter was unable to be published and distributed, thus creating a saving on printing and postage. The committee considered such a large sum lying dormant in the group account unacceptable and formulated the policy of giving grants to supportive projects. It was anticipated that the funds would gradually diminish and this has now happened. Despite the numerous projects supported it has still taken over a decade before the funds have been exhausted.

CBA South East considers grant giving as part of its remit, and is planning to create a grant fund which would be separate from the main account. It is currently examining methods of fund raising to ensure that the grants policy continues. The hope is that future conferences will be better supported, and

that this will create those much needed surpluses to be used for this purpose. It is possible that there are entrepreneurial benefactors out there who maybe supportive of archaeological endeavours and the committee would hope that they would make themselves known. The CBA South East would like to continue supporting archaeological projects, particularly ones that allow the public to have active involvement in excavations and other field activities. By booking a place and coming along to the conferences will ensure that this happens.

John Funnell (Hon, Treasurer CBA South East)

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 2011

Chairman: Andrew Richardson, Kent

Vice-Chairman: Jake Weekes, Kent

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: Joe Flatman, Surrey

Other members:

Peter Youngs and Phil Stanley – Surrey

Maurice Worsley – Kent

Dick Tapper – Sussex

Enquiries and Membership: Debbie Wood, 81 Birch Grove, Hempstead, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3RE, 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 editor: Judie English, 2, Rowland Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8SW, judie.english@btopenworld.com . Please 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, photographs should be of as high resolution as possible.

CBA-SE website: www.cbase.org.uk

Printed by NCC Print Services, Unit 14, Dunsfold Park, Stovolds Hill, Cranleigh, GU6 8TB