



Newsletter

Issue 47

Spring 2017

CBA-SE 2017 Workshop

Flint Drawing Day School – Saturday 22nd April from 10am-4pm at the Leatherhead Institute, Leatherhead, Surrey led by Jane Russell.

The day will help those who wish to prepare lithic illustrations for publication and those who just enjoy drawing flint tools. In the class we will draw the tools accurately in pencil in preparation for later inking up by pen, or by computer programmes. By using shadow we will highlight the ripples and ridges of the lithic tools, and produce a 3-D impression, a form of representation which supplies the maximum amount of information about the technology of an artefact in each single drawing. The class is suitable for beginners and those wishing to brush up on their skills.

Fees: Members £20 / Non-Members £25. To book please use [booking form](#), or for more info, contact our Events Officer at events@cbasouth-east.org.

CBA-SE 2017 Tours

Full-day tours to current research excavations and historic sites and towns across the south-east, led by local experts, with sites ranging from Roman villas to Tudor Palaces! **Free to all CBA-SE members, or £5 for non-members** additional entry fees may apply at some sites – see tours marked *)

Limited spaces, thus early booking is recommended. Directions and joining instructions are available upon signing-up.

To book on any tour below or for any queries, please contact our Events Officer, Dr Anne Sassin, at events@cbasouth-east.org. Further details coming soon.

May 20th - 'Medieval Graffiti' , Bodiam Castle*

Tour guide: Nathalie Cohen (National Trust)

June 17th - Fishbourne Roman Palace and Harbour tour, Chichester

Tour guides: Lauren Tidbury (CITiZAN)/Rob Symmons (Fishbourne Curator)*

July 8th - Abinger Roman Villa and Felday Hillfort and WWI PoW Camp, Shere

Tour guides: Emma Corke/Judie English (Surrey Archaeological Society)

early 17th century due to James I's 1615 prohibition on the use of wood as a fuel for glassmaking.

The origins of the project

A total of 48 Wealden Glass sites have been identified (Winbolt 1933; Kenyon 1967; Crossley 1994, plus one more in Clark 2006) in 12 Wealden parishes straddling the Surrey-Sussex border (fig 1), although some of the sites identified by Winbolt and earlier researchers have not been located by recent researchers. The origins of the project reported on here, supported by Historic England, lay in the recognition that, despite the fact that the industry was of national importance and there was a history of field survey and excavation stretching back almost a hundred years, there remained a number of major gaps in our knowledge. The most serious of these are the probability that many sites are unrecorded, the uncertainty surrounding the current condition and even exact location of many of the known sites, and the lack of knowledge of the technological development of the industry and its products through time. The project aims to address these uncertainties, so that well-informed decisions can be made with respect to managing and protecting the archaeological remains from this industry, which are increasingly affected by changes in land use.

Survey

The fieldwork for the project began with a programme of survey, primarily geophysical but also including some topographic survey and field walking. There were some considerable successes. The detection of probable furnace remains at two sites, Hog Wood (no 15) and Lordings Farm (no 41) is of particular interest since both defied discovery by earlier researchers who expended a good deal of effort searching for them. The first, Hog Wood situated in difficult, boggy conditions which caused Winbolt and Kenyon to abandon their search, probably dates from the medieval phase of glassmaking. Lordings Farm is likely to have been worked by immigrants in the 'late' period of manufacture and is the glasshouse about which Kenyon said 'of all the remaining lost sites, this is the one I would like to examine most'. Furnace remains were located at a further seven sites. At Imbhams (no 8) the position of the furnace was particularly well identified, there being a close correlation between high and clearly defined readings from the gradiometer, and surface finds of glass and crucible fragments. Malham Farm (no 28) and Glasshouse Lane (no 14) both produced several thermoremanent anomalies suggesting the possible presence of multiple furnaces. June Hill (no 44) was originally identified by Cooper in the nineteenth century as a possible glassmaking site (Ovenhouse Field or Hovel Copse): this was acknowledged by Winbolt but later dismissed by Kenyon. It is therefore pleasing that a large amount of glass finds came to light during the survey and demonstrates the need to keep 'possible' glasshouse sites under review. Geophysical surveys also revealed a number of features other than furnace structures which suggests that evidence of the wider glass working complex

survives in at least a number of instances and this is of some importance for the future management of these sites.

Excavation

Three small excavations, each of 4m by 4m, were undertaken to try and understand the how the survey results related to what lay below ground. At Glasshouse Lane no *in situ* furnace structure was encountered, but a heat reddened 'halo' of Weald clay, baked hard, indicates its former location and this material proved suitable for archaeomagnetic dating, giving a date of 1555-1650 (95% probability). The furnace was, presumably, made of brick and stone, as blocks of these with adhered glass found in a pit and ditch nearby indicate, and its demolition total. It is possible that much of the superstructure was reused elsewhere in the construction of another furnace as furnaces were only used for short periods of 5 or 6 years.



Figure 2. Imbhams Farm looking north-east. The furnace is sited in the centre, with orange, heat-affected clay extending beyond it and the unaffected natural beyond that

The investigation into the glass furnace at Imbhams Farm (figs 2 and 3), in contrast, revealed substantial structural remains and a potential three phase use, yielding an archaeomagnetic date of 1515-1565 (at 95% confidence level) for its final firing. The furnace, in at least the first and second phases of its use, appears to have been constructed of local stone, utilising the local clay to line its base. It is unclear to which phase a nearby pit may belong, but it was all but certainly a raking pit.

The area exposed by the trench at Lordings Farm did not reveal the furnace itself, despite the very promising signal obtained through the geophysical survey previously, due to a locational error in plotting. The amount of glass working debris generally, and especially within a ditch (whose purpose was unclear but likely to relate to the wider glass working complex) clearly indicate that the furnace lay nearby.

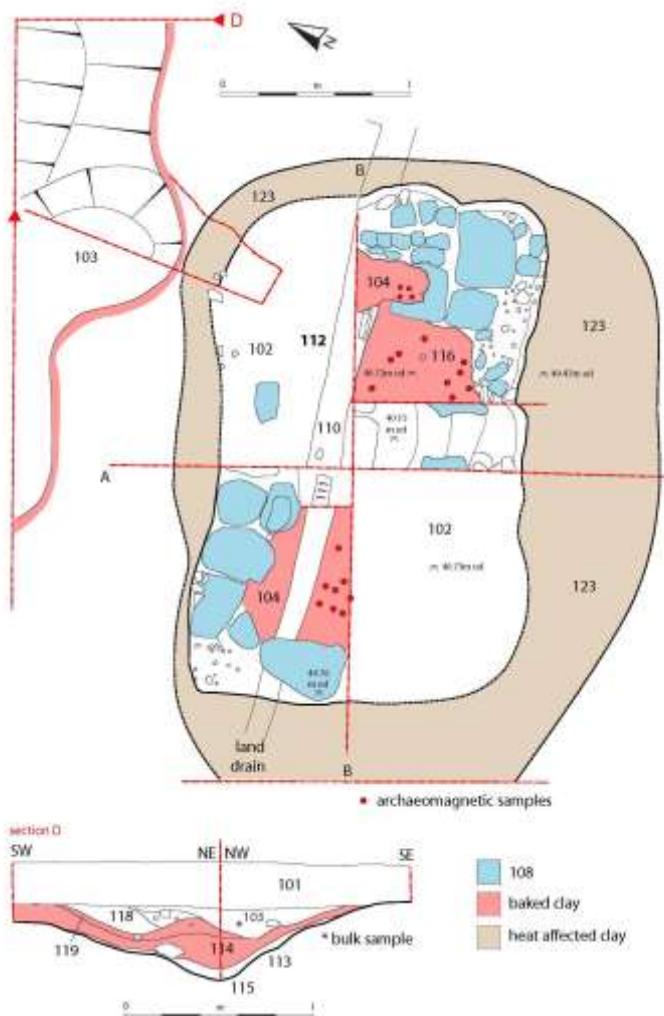


Fig 3 Wealden Glass project. Detail plan and section of Imbhams Farm excavation

Finds

The finds other than those related to glass production are generally of limited importance, although a small collection of flintwork is of some intrinsic interest, especially the clear Mesolithic element, given the relative paucity of such material from Wealden areas (cf Cotton 2004, 24). The glass and related materials that were found are, however, of exceptional importance.

The EDXRF analysis of samples of glass from these sites suggests that Imbhams Farm is Early (ie forest glass of the type manufactured throughout the medieval period)

while Lordings Farm and Glasshouse Lane are Late (ie the glass type brought to England by immigrant glassmakers in the 1560s). The archaeomagnetic dates for the final firing confirm this suggestion that Imbhams Farm is earlier than Glasshouse Lane.



Figure 4 - top left. Window glass from Glasshouse Lane



Figure 5 - top right. Glass waste (threads, runs and droplets) from Glasshouse Lane



Figure 6 - left. Glass waste ('stone' pulled with tongs from molten glass from Glasshouse Lane)

The material identified includes finished glass (fig 4) and diagnostic glass working waste (figs 5 and 6). The glass working waste includes several categories that have previously (eg Dungworth 2003) been identified as reliable indicators of the type of glass manufactured (eg threads, droplets, etc). The finished glass is highly fragmented but it can be divided with some confidence into flat glass (ie window glass) and hollow ware (blown vessels). The small number of rim sherds could derive from a large number of different vessel types, but need to be examined in more detail and compared against contemporary vessel types (Tyson 2000; Willmott 2002). During the assessment a number of pieces of folded glass were noted. These could represent vessels with a folded foot, such as beakers or flasks. The presence of small quantities of glass tubing could indicate the manufacture of alchemical vessels.

Further scientific investigation has considerable potential to provide information on both crucible manufacture (cf Paynter 2012), the nature of glass-crucible reactions (cf Dungworth 2008), furnace manufacture, the fuel used and furnace temperature. The Imbhams Farm assemblage includes material from a stratified

sequence which has potential to determine whether elements of glass manufacture changed over time.

Conclusions

The investigations have provided a substantial body of new information about the Wealden glass industry and further work, especially on the glass and glass working waste, will undoubtedly produce much more, which will be incorporated into the final publication. The work also has important implications for the management and potential designation of this archaeological resource and there will be further consideration of this as part of the project.

Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Rob Poulton (Surrey County Archaeological Unit – SCAU) incorporating contributions by Tom Munnery (excavation director, SCAU), Archaeology South-East (geophysical survey), David Dungworth (glass and glassworking waste, Historic England – HE), Kayt Marter Brown and Nick Marples (other finds, SCAU), Paul Linford (archaeomagnetic dating, HE), and Zoe Edwards (geophysical survey, HE). The project was grant aided by Historic England and run by SCAU. The kind assistance of numerous landowners and farmers is gratefully acknowledged. Field survey, excavation and finds processing were all dependent on the contributions of a number of volunteers, who deserve particular thanks. Especial mention must be made of the assistance given to the project by Colin Clark, whose wise advice and direct involvement in all aspects of the work, freely sharing his immense knowledge of the Wealden glass industry, was fundamental to its success.

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Pots, Palaces and Parks: Archaeology of the South East AD 1000-1700

The CBA South Conference and AGM was held at the Sevenoaks School in Kent in November, a new and delightful setting. It proved to be an excellent day full of archaeology, with large mugs of tea and coffee available during the breaks. It was very well attended and the organisation was superb.

The conference commenced with a paper from CBA South Committee member **Natalie Cohen** about some new research and finds of ancient graffiti. The new study had examined walls at Knole House, Bodiam Castle and cellars at Winchelsea. There were an intriguing collection of inscriptions including fleets of medieval sailing ships, many ancient names and some curious symbols and signs that were not builders or mason marks. There is obviously a lot of future potential for studies in this subject.

Mike Brace talked about St Mary Magdalen medieval hospital. The cemetery contained many remains which signs of the feared disease of leprosy. He also spoke about the study of the pottery found from the excavations. The Winchester location is proving to be an interesting area for new fabrics. Some of the pottery came from a number of very large and deep pits. The site consisted of a series of alms houses, a master house and adjacent and adjoining Chapel. A number of the burials recovered came from below the chapel floor, obviously from an earlier period as the main associated cemetery was next to the building. A fascinating talk about the medieval practices.

Woking Palace already has a fascinating history especially from the late medieval and Tudor periods. The moated site is a complex of buildings with archaeological

investigations providing evidence for the chronology of the structures built. It was quite remarkable to link these structures with historical people. It was all brought vividly to life by the speaker **Richard Savage**.

The recent surveys using Lidar were the focus of a number of the presentations including **Andrew Mayfield** and **Anne Bone**. Anne talked about the new and exciting discoveries found in West Sussex and the South Downs National Park revealing a hidden history of medieval parks and many other features in the landscape. The information now gained from the LIDAR survey is being used in association with old maps to provide and engage young people in further research projects.

Andrew Mayfield's paper considered community archaeology being archaeology by the people for the people and how LIDAR had opened up lots of potential for field walking ground truthing and desk top studies. LIDAR has produced numerous images of features and site within previously difficult terrains lie woods and had stripped away the trees and revealed so many hidden details. His example of Randall manor, which had no previously known record in the landscape had been revealed by this new technology.

LDAR also featured in **Andrew Margetts** talk about medieval farming. It had proved a useful tool in identifying features and buildings associated with husbandry, farming and dairy production in and around the Haywards Heath area. The survey has produced huge amounts of detail showing field systems, droeways and even cow sheds. Again new projects involved the examination of old maps and documents, and the name 'Vachery' hinting at indications of this past rural activity.

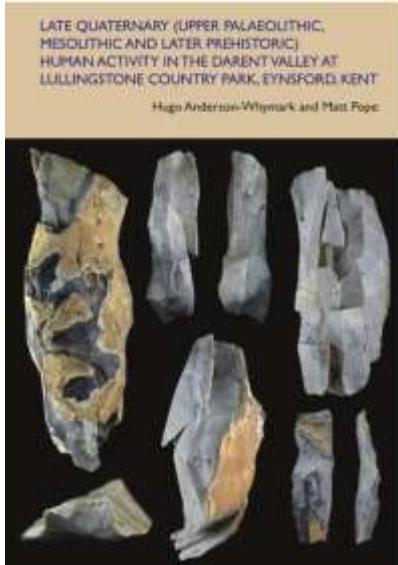
The final speaker was **Dr Amanda Richardson** who spoke about the creation and development of deer parks. How their original use was for containing deer herds for hunting and sport changed over the succeeding centuries. During the Tudor and later 17th century deer parks became a figure of status and even a symbol of national pride. Many continental travellers published that England and Scotland contained more parks than any other country. It was a change of direction in the later periods to an interest in 'landscape' gardening which saw the decline of deer hunting and the hunting aspect change to fox hunting, on more open terrains.

It was a fascinating, educational and thoroughly enjoyable event. Our congratulations to the organisers Vicky Owen and Natalie Cohen.

Spoilheap Publications

Spoilheap Publications is a series of reports on excavations undertaken by either Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) or Archaeology South-East (ASE). Please be aware when ordering that they publish both an Occasional Paper series and a Monograph series, both numbered, so make sure you have the correct one! The monograph series is

fully referenced and includes regional important recent work from developer-funded excavations as well as older projects funded by Historic England. The Occasional Papers provide an outlet for smaller, locally significant investigations. Recent publications for 2015-6 include:



Late Quaternary Human Activity in the Darent Valley at Lullingstone Country Park, Eynsford, Kent

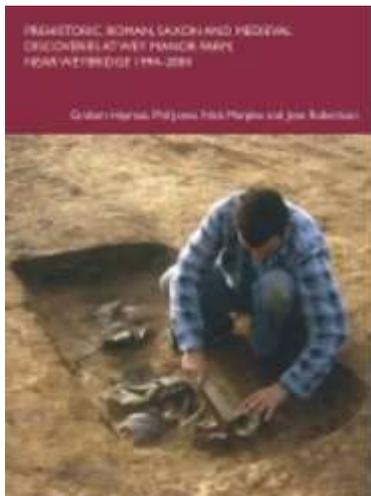
Hugo Anderson-Whymark and Matt Pope
SpoilHeap Occasional Paper 5
2016, Pb 64pp, 41 colour illustrations
ISBN 978-0-9576509-6-1

Between 2009 and 2011, Archaeology South-East carried out a series of excavations and watching briefs in advance of development at the Lullingstone Country Park, nr. Eynsford. The work, commissioned by Kent County Council, revealed a deep sequence of Pleistocene and Holocene slope deposits in the Darent river valley. In the upper part of this sequence high-resolution and apparently *in situ* stone artefacts were recovered which spanned the end of the last glacial period and into the Early Holocene.

Key findings include a rich cluster of refitting Terminal Upper Palaeolithic flint artefacts characteristic of Lateglacial hunter-gatherer 'longblade' cultures and a more diffuse spread of Early Mesolithic flintwork, including microliths, as part of a preserved land surface. In addition later Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork was found within and on the surface of Holocene colluvial deposits.

Deeper geoarchaeological survey revealed these archaeologically-rich surface deposits were only the upper part of a deep sequence of sediments which spanned a period in excess of 100,000 years. At the base of this sequence, at 4m depth, organic deposits likely to date to the last interglacial period were recovered. These were overlain by cold climate solifluction deposits and in turn Holocene deposits which include Bronze Age bank and ditch features.

This volume also includes results of a detailed programme of stone artefact refitting. This was targeted at the Terminal Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material, giving insights into the technology and behaviour of hunter-gatherers occupying southern Britain at the transition between the last ice age and the emerging world of the Holocene.



Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval discoveries at Wey Manor Farm, near Weybridge 1994-2004

Graham Hayman, Phil Jones, Nick Marples and Jane Robertson

SpoilHeap Occasional Paper 6

Occasional Paper 6 brings together a series of archaeological excavations between 1994 and 2004 in the Wey Manor Farm quarry that revealed features and artefacts spanning almost the whole of the Holocene period. A Late Upper Palaeolithic flint scatter forms a major body of new evidence for that period, while the Mesolithic flintwork is an important addition to the known, largely riverine, distribution of sites within the Thames Valley. Neolithic and Early

Bronze Age activity is shown to have remained peripatetic, with several flint scatters and burials, the latter including one or more Collared Urns.

It is probable that a field system developed in the Middle Bronze Age, with associated domestic activity including the rare find of a Bronze Age wooden cup in a waterhole. Funerary activity is more conspicuous, with urned and unurned cremations in several locations, and a ring-ditch surrounding a probable barrow of Deverel-Rimbury date.

An Iron Age ditch was probably associated with a boundary dyke and nearby occupation. Elsewhere, a Middle Iron Age eaves-drip trench for a roundhouse was found within a wider spread of Iron Age occupation indicated by finds, pits and gullies. This was succeeded by a system of enclosures, belonging to a farm of comparatively low status, established around the time of the Roman Conquest and continuing until abandonment about AD 200. The next significant activity was in the Early to Middle Saxon period when the occupation may have been associated with a nearby ritual site. Further settlement occurred from around the 12th century, and was on two sites, one continuing until the end of the medieval period.

The volume includes full details of the excavation results, specialist reports (especially on pottery by the late Phil Jones and an important analysis of the flintwork by Nick Marples), and an overall review setting the work in context.

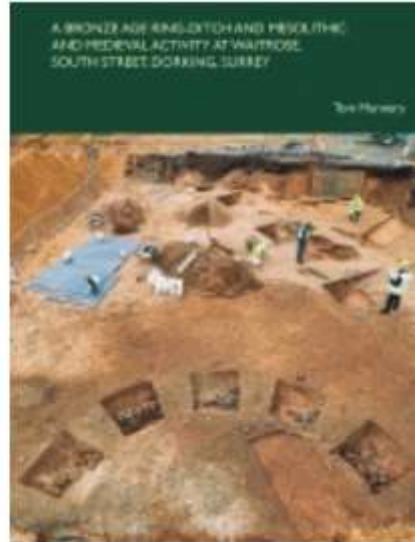
A Bronze Age ring-ditch and Mesolithic and medieval activity at Waitrose, South St, Dorking, Surrey, by Tom Munnery, SpoilHeap Publications, Occ Paper 7

Occasional paper 7 presents the results of archaeological work at the Waitrose, Dorking site between July and November 2013. The earliest evidence, from both features and many flint artefacts, belongs to the Early Mesolithic period, with a radiocarbon date of 8625-8465 cal BC from hazelnut shells. It is evident that hunting parties came to retool

and for other purposes in both the Middle and Late Mesolithic, indicating extensive exploitation of this part of the Surrey Greensand throughout the Mesolithic

A Bronze Age ring ditch probably defined a barrow, and appears to have been deliberately closed during the Middle Bronze Age with the deposition of near complete ceramic vessels, ferruginous sandstone blocks (perhaps originally part of a barrow structure) and scattering of cremation deposits. A cremation, also dated to the Bronze Age, was found just to the west of the barrow. Less certain is the identification of ditches that may be elements of a larger Bronze Age field system, potentially of considerable import as none have previously been discovered on the Surrey greensand.

The main Medieval features were ditches, the earliest of which were probably used to create agricultural divisions and of 11th or 12th century origin. They were superseded by a realignment of boundaries during an expansion of Dorking in the mid-late 13th century, when the excavated area became part of the backlands of properties fronting on to South St and West St. The volume includes full details of the excavation results, specialist reports (especially on flintwork by Nick Marples), and an overall review setting the work in context.



AROUND THE ANCIENT TRACK

Archaeological Excavations for the Brighton and Hove Waste Water Treatment Works and adjacent housing at Peacehaven, East Sussex

Diccon Hart

Around the Ancient Track: archaeological excavations for the Brighton and Hove Waste Water Treatment Works and adjacent housing at Peacehaven, E Sussex.

Diccon Hart, Spoilheap Monograph 10
2015 Pb 312pp, 182 colour illustrations
ISBN 978-0-9576509-4-7

Between 2006 & 2010, Archaeology South-East carried out a series of large scale excavations in advance of development to the north-east of the coastal town of Peacehaven. The excavations, which amount to some 36.2ha, provided a opportunity to examine prehistoric and Roman land use in the South Downs on an unprecedented scale.

Key findings from earlier ages includes one of the largest groups of Neolithic pits in Sussex and an extensive, organised Later Neolithic & Early Bronze Age monumental landscape, including important evidence

for the emergence of land division in Sussex during the earlier second millennium BC.

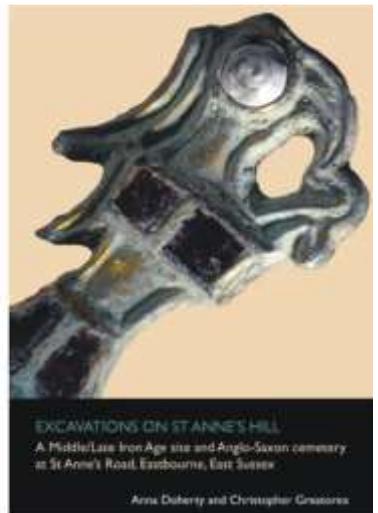
Later Bronze Age evidence includes extensive field systems, a complete Middle Bronze Age settlement and associated cemetery, and a rare Late Bronze Age D-shaped building. An important aspect of the Iron Age evidence comprises an extremely unusual group of Middle Iron Age rectangular buildings which may be related to the seasonal upland pasturing of livestock, following a period of abandonment. These buildings became the core of an extensive network of enclosures and trackways used for the corralling and management of livestock.

Elements of this enclosure system survived into the early Roman period, when a small farmstead was established within one of the enclosures. This volume includes a consideration of the wider palaeogeographic context of the excavations, followed by detailed description of the results by period and discussion of their significance in a local, regional and national context. A recent review has described this book as an “important contribution to the study of the archaeology of the Sussex Downs” and “essential reading for Sussex prehistorians / landscape archaeologists”.

Excavations on St Anne's Hill: a Middle / Late Iron Age site and Anglo-Saxon cemetery at St Anne's Road, Eastbourne.
Anna Doherty and Christopher Greatorex
 SpoilHeap Monograph 11
 2016, Pb 240pp, 117 colour illustrations
 ISBN 978-0-9576509-8-5

Archaeological investigations, undertaken in 1997 and 1998, revealed further evidence of an important multi-period site located on the crest and south-east-facing slope of St Anne's Hill, Eastbourne, East Sussex.

Around 100 Middle / Late Iron Age storage pits were uncovered: many more than any other non-hillfort site in Sussex with evidence that grain processing as well as storage may have been carried out at the site. Almost certainly connected are secondary religious offerings deposited with in the pits, which were probably perceived as influencing the success or failure of the agricultural cycle. Many of the artefacts – including coins, agricultural tools and querns– were apparently deliberately placed, and even domestic waste like broken pottery and animal bone appears to have been subject to a highly structured pattern of deposition.



Soon after the Roman conquest there was a major reorganisation of the landscape with a new field-system and trackway, perhaps as a result of the foundation of villa estates in the area.

In the 5th century an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was established on the hill, with 193 graves and 11 urned cremations recorded during these excavations. These ranged in date from the 5th and 6th centuries to the 7th century and the accompanying grave goods suggest a community mixed in character; whilst there are examples of richly furnished burials, generally these were people without extremes of material wealth.

Publications by Archaeology South-East can be ordered from <http://onlinestore.ucl.ac.uk> or <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse/publications> whilst those by SCAU are available from the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, GU21 6ND and at its online shop (<http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/heritage-culture-and-recreation/archives-and-history/surrey-history-centre/surrey-heritage-shop>)

Note from Rob Poulton, Manager of Surrey County Archaeological Unit

Please have a look and see what is available as it seems that the earlier works are perhaps not as well known in Surrey as they should be. In particular I would like to draw the attention of those interested in prehistoric pottery to the late Phil Jones' report on the Thorpe Lea Nurseries pottery in Hayman, G, Jones, P and Poulton, R 2012 *Settlement Sites and Sacred Offerings: prehistoric and later archaeology in the Thames Valley, near Chertsey*, SpoilHeap Publications, Monograph 4. In the introduction to this Phil set out the type series for all of his studies of prehistoric pottery from Surrey

Annual Symposium of the Surrey Archaeological Society

To be held on February 25th from 09:30 to 17:00 at The Peace Memorial Hall, Woodfield Lane, Ashted KT21 2BE. Tickets £12.00 in advance and the booking form is available at: <http://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/sites/default/files/Symposium%202017%20programme.pdf> or from Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford GU1 4SX

09.30 Registration

10.10 *Peopling the Heath: barrowscapes around the Rother valley at the apex of the Weald:* Stuart Needham

10.55 COFFEE/TEA

11.20 *Prehistoric activity on the Surrey chalk grassland: Excavations at Cherkley Court, Leatherhead* Ian Hogg: ASE

11.50 *The Waitrose site, a multi-period glimpse of Dorking* Tom Munnery: SCAU/ASE

12.20 *Quarrying and selective deposition in Ewell, Surrey* Alexis Haslam: PCA

12.50 Lunch

14.00 Margary Award

14.10 *Clandon Park: From the Ashes* Tom Dommett: NT

14.45 *Recent Finds from Surrey* David Williams: FLO

15.20 Coffee / tea

15.45 *Excavations on the Romano-British site at Flexford* David Calow: SyAS

16.15 *The Real Story of Iron Pear Tree Water* Gerry Moss: SyAS

The Changing Parish Church from Saxon to Victorian c.600-1900

Conference organised by the Sussex Archaeological Society to take place on April 29th 2017 from 10:00 to 17:00 at The King's Church, Brooks Road, Lewes BN7 2BY. Tickets at £45 per head from Lorna Gartside on 01273 405737 members@sussexpast.co.uk, form at: <https://sussexpast.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Churches-leaflet-final.pdf>

- 10:00 Welcome and introduction Professor Brian Short
- 10.05 Churches and the Christianisation of early medieval Britain: a South Saxon case study Professor Barbara Yorke
- 10.45 Lordship, power and status: the late Anglo-Saxon parish church
Dr Michael Shapland, Senior Historic Buildings Archaeologist, ASE / UCL
- 11.25 Tea/coffee
- 11.45 Change in the medieval parish church: form or function? Dr Carol Davidson Cragoe
- 12.25 The painted church: the meaning and making of medieval wall paintings
Roger Rosewell FSA
- 13.05 Lunch
- 14.00 The impact of the Reformation on Sussex parish churches in the sixteenth century
Dr Andrew Foster, University of Kent
- 14.40 The Georgian impact on the parish churches and chapels of Sussex c1680-1830, as shown in watercolours and other media
Dr Sue Berry, independent historian
- 15.20 Tea/coffee
- 15.40 The Victorian and Edwardian church - influences on design and layout in old and new churches
Professor William Whyte, St John's College, Oxford
- 16.20 The future of our rural parish churches Trevor Cooper, Ecclesiological Society

Events organised by Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society

Date & Time	7 p.m., Wednesday 8 th February 2017
Title	Environmental Archaeology
Details	Lecture organised by Canterbury Historical & Archaeological Society, to be given by Enid Allison. Non-members welcome, cost £3.
Location	Newton Lecture Theatre Ng03, Canterbury Christ Church Uni
More information from	Ann Chadwick, 01227 766608

Date & Time	7 p.m. Wednesday 8 th March 2017
Title	Cromwellian Kent, 1654 - 1660
Details	Lecture organised by the Canterbury Historical & Archaeological Society, to be given by Rebecca Warren. Non-members welcome, cost £3.
Location	Newton Lecture Theatre Ng03, Canterbury Christ Church Uni
More information from	Ann Chadwick, 01227 766608

News from Surrey Archaeological Society

Surrey Archaeological Society has now completed its move. The office and telephone stay at Guildford Museum but the Society now has its own premises in Abinger Hammer for the library, finds processing and artefact storage. The library reopened in January and series of Open Days throughout the year is planned. Details of opening times are on the Society's website: www.surreyarchaeology.org. The Society's large collection of documents, drawings and photographs has been placed with Surrey History Centre where access is freely available to the public.

There will, as usual, be an excavation at Abinger Hammer from 20 June to 12 July where the Iron Age antecedents of the Roman villa are being explored. Full details are on the website. Other events advertised on the website include the Annual Symposium on 25 February and the Local History Symposium: *Agriculture in Surrey* on 25 March; also talks organised by the Roman Studies Group and the Industrial History Group in particular.

Grants for archaeological and historic research work pertinent to Surrey are available to all with guidance and an application form downloadable on the website.

CBA-SE is a branch (Charity No 1047378) of the **Council for British Archaeology** which aims to advance the public's knowledge of archaeology and history in their local area and to share information across counties.

Committee members 2016/17

Chairman: Martyn Allen, Vice-Chairman: David Rudling, Grants: John Funnell, Treasurer: Steve Cleverley; Secretary: Rose Hooker; Membership Secretary: Shiela Broomfield, Newsletter Editor: Judie English: Anne Sassin Allen, Andy Seaman, Phil Stanley, Rob Symmons, Vicky Owen, Simon Elliott, Rebecca Reynolds and Bill Hawkes

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Contacting the Newsletter: if you have news that you think might be of interest to people in the South Eastern region please contact the editor: Judie English, judie.english@btopenworld.com 2, Rowland Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8SW, . 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.

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