

Council for British Archaeology South East

Newsletter

Issue: 51
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Paper copies of CBA-SE Newsletter

Printing and posting paper copies of this Newsletter costs us money which we think would be better spent on grants supporting archaeological research in the south-east. If you have received this issue by post and wish to continue to do so please contact our membership secretary Shiela Broomfield, 8 Woodview Crescent, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 9HD, tel: 01732 838698, s.broomfield@clementi.demon.co.uk. If you are willing to convert to digital please make sure that Shiela has your address. Anyone who does not either opt in to be sent a paper copy, or provide an email address, will not continue to receive copies of this Newsletter.

CBA-SE tour of Reigate Caves and Reigate Heath barrow cemetery

Sunday 28th April 2019.

Meet next to Café Rouge, Reigate at 10.30 for a tour of about 2 hours long. £5 per person and numbers are limited so booking is essential. We will be guided through both the Baron's Cave and the Tunnel Road West complex. Baron's Cave is one of the oldest show caves in Britain, but access is unsuitable for the disabled and a torch will be needed. Tunnel Road West started as a sand mine and was reused during both World Wars. It now houses the Reigate Roman Tile Kiln rescued by excavation and rebuilt in this complex. For more information about the caves: www.reigatecaves.com



After lunch – Reigate has many places to eat, or you could picnic in the castle grounds – Dr Judie English will lead a walk around Reigate Heath and will discuss the Bronze Age barrow cemetery in particular.

CBA-SE tour of the Roman villa being excavated at Otford, Kent and the Bishop's Palace

Sunday 9th June 2019 (10:30-15:30)

In the morning, we will start with a tour of the DROP (Discovering Roman Otford Project) excavation at the Roman villa at Otford, a site which was at least twice the size of the villa at nearby Lullingstone.



After lunch (not provided) in the picturesque village, the tour will continue with a special guided visit of the nationally important 16th century Archbishop's Palace, which at its height rivalled Hampton Court and is currently being restored by the Palace Conservation Trust.



For more details, joining instructions or to book either of these days out please contact: events@cbasouth-east.org.uk

CBA-SE Conference Report

Structured Deposits: Definitions, developments and debates - Chertsey November 10th 2018

The CBA South East conference proved to be a fascinating collection of papers focused on aspects and studies from possible structured deposits recorded over time. The presentation covered the periods from the Neolithic through to the late medieval. The presentations covered a varied number of subjects and included new and interesting research into a subject that is intriguing and still causing much debate.

Jon Cotton commenced the programme focusing on the Neolithic. Jon told us that there are only a few structured deposits from the early Neolithic, but things changed during the later period. There were examples of pits filled with scrapers, pottery and human remains that appear to show deliberate structured deposits. One burial from recent DNA analysis came from outside what could be considered the local group, did this illustrate a style of burial contrary to local tradition? cursus monuments tend to lack finds from the associated ditches, was this a deliberate 'cleaning' of an area depicting a landscape where clear visual aspects were prominent? He gave numerous examples of other strange collections of buried finds.

Catriona Gibson covered unusual aspects of Bronze Age burials. A study of burials around the UK shows a diversity of burial practices, but all featured around similar interments. During the Bronze Age burials were in variable orientations, with differences between male and female. An important facet was that in different parts of the country while appearing to maintain the same tradition, there was some variation in traditional burial styles. Catriona also mentioned the deliberate placements of flints and pots in mouths, perhaps replacing the tongue? Was it important to have a tongue in the afterlife? Evidence from a number of graves showed the possibility of mortuary chambers, with the partial removal of bones, and additions of bones to other graves to burials suggesting an open lid scenario.



Rachel Wilkinson covered the Iron Age with deposits suggesting a continuation of finds from various periods, often found in single pits. Stone objects have been found, along with contemporary Iron Age material, in numerous locations. This practice continued into the Roman period with possible heirloom collections. It appears that ancient stone objects, such as Neolithic axes, were appreciated long after they had gone out of fashion or manufacture. Rachel also mentioned pottery burned in fire pits, and the appearance of miniatures of axes, bronze boars and other strange objects. Some of these miniatures were buried in assemblies, while others have been recovered alone? Were they talismans?



Alex Davies continued the Bronze Age to Iron Age transition speaking about numerous animal burials, and that hill-forts tend to be the focus of numerous 'deliberate' deposits of artefacts. Iron Age pits contain many unusual collections, with intriguing mixtures of animal bones, pottery, exotic objects, and even quern stones. Some Iron Age pits have contained

pottery that has been purposely burned and crushed? One can only speculate about what that was about. Animal skulls frequently feature in some locations and there does appear to be an Iron Age tradition with regards structured deposits.

Sam Moorhead's presentation was about coin hoards and how a careful examination of coin collections can suggest how and why they were created. Saving hoards often have the earliest coins located at the bottom of the pot, with a stratigraphy showing a continuing addition of money through time. Other collections hint at troubled times, with hoards of Carausius being very prominent in the south of England. Does this suggest that being found with coins of the wrong emperor cause possible grief to the owner? Some coin hoards show a mixed stratigraphy of coins. This could suggest coins being transferred into a larger vessel from other various locations? It is known from Roman texts that collections were often made at Roman games, could these hoards be from such a deposit? Sam also mentioned coins collections from sacred wells, Baths, as at the Bath temple site, and votive deposits from around other temple sites.



Eleanor Standley's paper detailed finds from the late medieval period. In the north of England a number of coin hoards may have been hidden from the invading Scots. Religious centres often had soldiers billeted in their environments, a possible reason for hiding their money.

The walls and cemeteries of churches have been the finds pots of many collections of valuables, while medieval ships had coins nailed to spaces in ships timbers. Was this an ancient tradition to ward off evil, and the possibility of shipwreck? The reign of Henry VIII, and Thomas Cromwell's antics, ensured that many religious objects and coins were hidden away, some possibly retrieved with Mary's reign, only to be lost again during Elizabeth's. While intrinsically valued objects were often hidden away for their value, other religious objects including alabaster statuettes, icons and wooden or painted artifacts were also secreted away.

The reverence of these objects themselves was of importance. It is thought that such sacred objects hidden in walls would still be part of the fabric of ceremony.

Cliff Sofield provided some interesting suggestions with regards Anglo-Saxon deposits. Grubenhausen structures, deemed to be workshops rather than domestic dwellings, are frequently found with burials of loom weights. Are these deliberately left as a closing deposit? Anglo-Saxon domestic locations tend to have a paucity of finds, with grubenhausen producing the most interesting collection of objects. Animal burials during the Anglo-Saxon period are frequently found in boundary locations, with cattle and horse being the most common find. Some domestic locations can, however, have a number of obscure burials of cattle, horse, and even human burials found in doorway locations. The later Anglo-Saxon period has some peculiar finds of pots being buried in walls, and horse skulls nailed under floorboards. It has been suggested that this was to enhance the acoustics of buildings?

Sadly the conference was missing one paper from Mike Fulford, who was unfortunately too unwell to attend. The day was a feast of archaeology with so many interesting topics. The presentations were both fascinating, educational, and thought provoking. The subject of structured deposits is always the subject of debate, are they something really different or just part of a normal ancient life style. The subject will no doubt continue to cause debate.

John Funnell

Festival of Archaeology 2019

Following a year off in 2018, the 2019 Festival of Archaeology will be back bigger and better, and will form part of the 75th anniversary of the Council for British Archaeology. The dates will be 13th – 28th July and the CBA will be launching the new website in January 2019 and will be sharing more details of the 2019 Festival of Archaeology over the coming weeks.

CBA-SE do not intend to organise any events themselves but many local groups and county societies will be so look out for these!



Henry Cleere 1926 - 2018

Henry Cleere is probably best known in the south-east for his book, co-authored with David Crossley, on the Wealden Iron Industry but his influence within the archaeological world was huge and varied. His early career lay within the iron and coal industry but archaeology caught his imagination and he did a PhD on the iron industry of Roman Britain at UCL. Henry was an archaeologist of international repute: he was Director of the Council for British Archaeology (1974-1991) and World Heritage Co-ordinator for the International Council on Monuments and Sites (1992-2002) as well as being a founder member and first Secretary General of the European Association of Archaeologists. From 2002 onwards he was World Heritage Advisor to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of the People's Republic of China and Senior Advisor to the Global Heritage Fund.

Henry received many honours in recognition of his integral contribution to the field, being awarded the European Heritage Award (2002), Conservation and Management Award of the Archaeological Institute of America (2010) and the International Yellow River Friendship Prize for outstanding contribution to the safeguarding of Chinese Cultural Heritage (2012). In 2015, he was awarded ICOMOS' highest honour, the Gazzola Prize, at their General Assembly in Florence. He did some teaching for the University of Sussex Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) and was President of the Sussex Archaeological Society from 1987-92.

Pre-publication information

Adventure in Iron by Brian G. Awty - to be published by the Wealden Iron Research Group as two volumes in 2019 at about £60

The blast furnace and its spread from Namur to northern France, England and North America, 1450-1640; a political, technological, and genealogical investigation. This remarkable piece of scholarship, traces the spread of iron-making through the families of the personnel who operated the furnaces and forges from late-medieval Belgium via northern France and Britain to colonial America.

For a full list of the families described, together with further information about the book, go to

www.wealdeniron.org.uk/publications/adventure-in-iron/

Books of local interest

Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon discoveries near Thorpe and Virginia Water

Rebecca Lambert, Andrew Margetts and Jane Robertson

Spoilheap Occasional Paper 3

189 pages, 96 illustrations ISBN 978-0-9576509-1-6

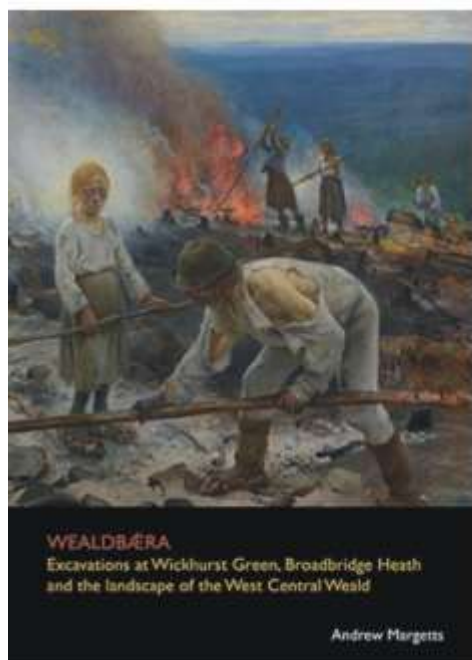
£20.00 + £3.50 p&p

A wealth of archaeological information has been revealed by excavations in two areas, at St Ann's Heath School, Virginia Water and at Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe, both near to the Redbourne as it approaches the Thames. Both areas produced important evidence for Mesolithic activity, including purposefully dug pits. Similar Neolithic features were also identified, and at Coldharbour Lane the nature of the flintwork recovered suggested ritual activity of this period that preceded an Early Bronze Age ring ditch in the same location. The latter included two crouched inhumations in the ditch. There was plentiful evidence of Middle Bronze Age activity in the same general area, while at the school site a cremation burial of this period was also uncovered.

The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was represented by a field system or enclosure at St Ann's Heath; the former presence of such a field system at Coldharbour, removed by truncation of the ditches, is suggested by the discovery of waterholes of this date. The Iron Age evidence at St Ann's Heath School is of particular significance with a settlement including rare evidence of iron smelting, as well as ditches, pits, four- and six-post structures, a curvilinear enclosure and a roundhouse ring gully. Significant later activity was only identified at Coldharbour Lane. A Roman field system was revealed, together



with a corn drier. A number of pits also point to Saxon occupation, probably after the Early Saxon period, although its character is uncertain.



WEALDBAERA: Excavations at Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath & The Landscape of The West Central Weald

Andrew Margetts (2018)

Spoilheap Monograph £35.00

The investigations at Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath, provided the first real opportunity to archaeologically explore the Weald on a landscape scale. Carried out between 2007 and 2015, these extensive excavations uncovered important remains dating from the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. The site was home to hunter-gatherers, Iron Age pastoralists, funerary monuments, Roman agriculture and industry. Historic remains included early medieval and later manors, mills and a deer park.

Though the central concern of this volume is to present these findings, further effort has been made to produce an updated review of the archaeology of this under-researched area. The work aims to set the results of this developer-funded site within its broader landscape context.

By utilising historic landscape analysis and landscape regression Wickhurst Green provides a case study in utilising the results of archaeological excavation to contribute to our knowledge of past landscapes. As well as providing a deep history of the Western Weald, this volume offers an extended realization of the technique of landscape regression.

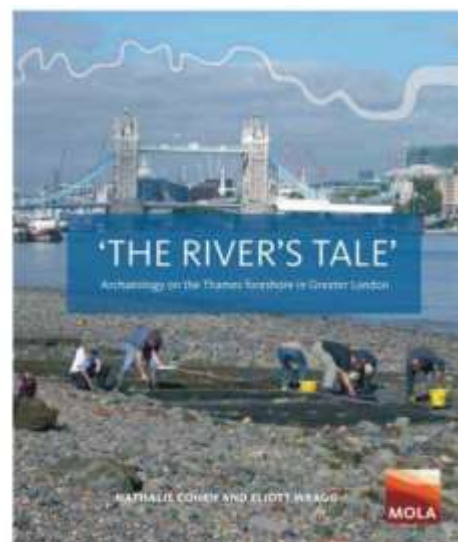
Spoilheap publications are available from the UCL shop at <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east/publications/> (Editor's Indulgence! This is an excellent report on an excavation which should act as a warning for anyone thinking the Low Weald was under utilised in particularly during late prehistory, and also sets that site within its wider context – JE).

'The river's tale': archaeology on the Thames foreshore in Greater London by Nathalie Cohen and Eliot Wragg with Jon Cotton and Gustav Milne; published 2017 at £15.00

The River Thames foreshore – London's longest open-air archaeological site – provides evidence for past environments and structures from prehistory to the present, from fish traps to ferry points, barges to bridges. An army of dedicated volunteers working across Greater London with MOLA's flagship community archaeology project, the ThamesDiscovery Programme, and its predecessor, the Thames Archaeological Survey, record the fast-changing archaeology of the capital's beaches, before it is washed away forever. Their work is presented here in a book which celebrates the history of the Thames.

MOLA 2017 ISBN 978-1-907586-45-3 Pb 116pp col ill's throughout

MOLA books are available to buy online; please contact us at booksales@mola.org.uk if you have any questions. Selected titles are also available from the [Museum of London shop](#).



South East Region Industrial Archaeology Conference

On Saturday April 13th Kent Archaeological Society will be hosting the South East Region Industrial Archaeology Conference 2019 at Dartford Grammar School, West Hill, Dartford, Kent, DA1 2HW.

Topics to be covered include: Ragstone industry from Roman Times, Aircraft manufacture by Short Brothers at Rochester, Sound Mirror Experiments in the 1920s and 1930s, The excavation and recording of the Castle Hill brick and tile works alongside the A21 near Tonbridge, The history and investigation of a Linseed Oil Mill on the Medway, Rochester Bridge mechanism and construction and the Crossness Engines restoration

Cost for pre-booked delegates will be £12. Cost on the day will be £15. A buffet lunch may be prebooked at a cost of £10 Further information and Booking Form available from Mike Clinch 02083048359, e-mail mike@mikeclinch.co.uk.

There is ample parking at the school and there are good public transport links to Dartford or Crayford Rail stations with Bus links to the school.

Plumpton Roman Villa 2014-2018.

During the summer of 2018 the Sussex School of Archaeology continued its programme of research and Training excavations at Plumpton Roman Villa. The first task was to finish the excavation and recording of the main villa building (a winged-corridor house) and then progress westwards to reveal the upper most *in-situ* remains of the associated bath-house. In addition, the area to the south of the western end of the house and the baths was investigated and recorded, and some further work carried out in an area comprising a large concentration of flints to the east of the house.



Plumpton Roman Villa 2018: Bath house and the western end of the winged-corridor building.
Scales: 2m. (Photo: Mark Dobson)

The excavations undertaken between 2014 and 2017 had established the core of the farmhouse comprised a rectangular structure approximately 25m long and 8m wide with three rooms separated by two passages which had each been subdivided into two parts, all in an east-west orientated line. The wall foundations of these rooms consisted of an initial deposit of chalk above which were courses of mortared flints. The north-west and probably the south-west corners of this initial phase of the villa had 'Sussex Marble' (*Paludina* limestone) quoins, as may the corresponding corners to the east. The easternmost room contained traces of a chalk and flint built channelled hypocaust (underfloor heating) which was serviced by a stokehole adjacent to the exterior face of the building's north wall. The middle room yielded a few small mosaic cubes which may indicate the nature of part of the furnishings /flooring of this room. The third room, at the western end of the house, produced little of Roman date, but

did reveal a large pit containing later prehistoric pottery which had been cut into the natural clay.

Subsequently a corridor or veranda with stone and chalk foundations was added on the south side of the central living room and the pair of adjoining passageways. This may have replaced an earlier such structure made of timber. At its eastern end was a large wing-room with an internally apsidal wall on its south side, the external corners of which were also constructed using Sussex marble. This room also yielded several small mosaic tesserae. It is possible that at some stage this wing-room may have been combined with the adjacent hypocaust room in order to create a large and heated reception room. At the other end of the corridor was a less regular wing-room with walls at angles to the other walls described above. Normally one might have expected to find at this location the end of the corridor. Instead, the corridor continues to the south-west. Although its purpose is as yet unknown, this stretch of corridor may have connected the winged-corridor house to another, perhaps timber building to the south-west.

In 2017 part of the remains of a second large masonry building, a bath house, were found just to the west of the winged-corridor house, and connected to it by a continuation westwards of the wall forming the rear of the winged-house. In 2018 excavations fully revealed the footprint of the bath house. Without sampling the exposed remains and deposits, the surfaces of these were recorded by photography and detailed planning. It was decided to leave the remains intact as they will hopefully now be protected from further plough damage and remain as an untouched resource to be more fully explored in the future.

The north-south orientated bath suite, which was approximately 10.4 m long and 4.5 m wide internally, may have been multi-phased. It comprised a probable entrance room at its south-east corner. To the west of the suggested entrance room was the cold room which had a very solid mortared floor and along its west wall a semi-circular apsidal area partly paved with thin slabs of 'Horsham' sandstone. These slabs and some areas with various pieces of re-used tile found lying flat may have formed the base of an apsidal plunge bath, or the support for such. This bath was emptied to the west by means of a 'U' shaped lead pipe contained in a tile lined drain. It appears to have emptied into a lowered area marked at the exposed level by a wide 'halo' of flint rubble

which surrounds the north, west and southern sides of the baths. This rubble has the appearance of the infilling of a lowered area generally around the baths. To the north of the cold room was a much more disturbed area (with some box-flue and other tiles on edge). Judging from previous geophysical soil resistivity survey results, this area may be the infilled remains of two rooms – one warm, the northern most being hot. Surface finds include a complete pila tile from a hypocaust system. Along the northern wall are the remains of a tile flue-arch, and beyond this an external stokehole lined with pieces of Sussex Marble. This service area to the north of the baths proper contains traces of walls connected to the baths which may represent things such as a fuel store. Provisional dating of the tile finds suggests that the baths probably belong to the third or fourth century (ie similar to the site generally).

To the south of the baths were discovered (and sampled) two very truncated north-south and one east-west orientated ditches/gullies. Other discoveries to the east of these features included flint-packed postholes and some pits containing much charcoal. There were also the remains of a 'bread oven', the infill of which included pieces of tile and some pottery.

The final area investigated in 2018 was the flint rubble spread to the east of the winged-house. This year two trial trenches started the previous summer were completed. Of particular interest were two features (one in each trench) cut into the natural below the flint spread. One of these features appears to have been a north-south wall trench. Finds included more carbonised seeds and pottery (as found in 2017), including the complete profile of a large jar. Associated coin finds (fourth century) suggested that the provisional dating of some of the pottery found in 2017 as 'early' is wrong, and thus as yet nothing associated with the villa has been positively identified as dating to before the end of the second century.



Plumpton Roman Villa 2018: The base of the apsidal plunge bath. Scale: 1m. (Photo: David Rudling)



The Lithic Studies Society

Promoting research into flint and stone tools

Alan Saville Grant 2019

Alan Saville, who sadly passed away in 2016, was a renowned prehistorian who contributed substantially to lithic studies and Holocene prehistory. His many contributions included landmark work at Grimes Graves and his role in the recognition of the Upper Palaeolithic of Scotland. He was known for his meticulous nature, with works characterised by immaculate illustrations and photographs, a commitment to scientific rigour, and wariness to never stray too far from the data in making interpretations.

He was a founding member of the Lithic Studies Society, contributed to the service of various other organisations, and ultimately became the President of the Society of Antiquities of Scotland. In his will, he kindly bequeathed a substantial sum of money to the Lithic Studies Society, and from which the society has been able to establish the Alan Saville Grant.

The Alan Saville Grant is intended to encourage engagement with a wider audience by supporting lithics research undertaken by individuals or community groups. Projects may involve the study of collections,

fieldwalking, excavations, or other activities (e.g. conference and workshop organisation) if a case is made. Please note that the Society particularly welcomes applications from amateurs, community groups, independent researchers, or those working alongside these groups, and collaborative and joint applications are encouraged. It is expected that applicants are members of the LSS, though no minimum membership period is required. The grant can be used to support activities in the UK or abroad.

This year, the Society will fund one or more applicants up to a total of £500. To apply for the grant please complete the application form on our website: <http://www.lithics.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/SavilleGrantApplicationForm.docx> and email it to Dr Rob Davis at r.davies@qmul.ac.uk. The deadline for applications is Friday 1st March. Successful applicants will be required to provide a breakdown of costs and a brief report on the activity support by the grant. The latter will be published in the Society's annual journal, *Lithics*

**Surrey Archaeological
Sustainable Impact**

**Funding raised by
The National Lottery**
and awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund



The Surrey Archaeological Society's HLF Sustainable Impact project has a number of research and training exercises planned for 2019. Opportunities to train on the Society's Bartington Grad601 magnetometer and new RM Frobisher resistivity meter will take place in March and April, with geophysical surveys planned in the Farnham, Chiddingfold, Hindhead and Leatherhead areas in particular. Fieldwalking is also currently planned for March 2019.

Archaeology in the Archives course. Led by Jane Lewis (Surrey Heritage) and Nowal Shaikhley (SCAU), this one-day course will take place on two separate occasions (Tuesday 5 February and Saturday 16 February) from 10:30-15:30 at the Surrey History Centre (130 Goldsworth Rd, Woking GU21 6ND).

This is an introductory course in how to access archives and resources at Surrey History Centre, followed by a hands-on map workshop. Historical maps can be a very useful source of information when looking for archaeological features, as it is often possible to trace the development of a landscape over hundreds of years or more, and features recorded on early maps, which often disappear on later ones, can be identified. Desk based archaeological assessments use a number of maps including Rocque's Map of 1768, the Tithe Maps c1840-1843 and the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map series 1878-1933 to chart the development of a specific site and assess the impact on potential buried archaeological feature. The course will use a series of practical exercises to develop your skills in using historic maps.

As this is part of the HLF training programme, the course will be provided at no charge. However, booking is essential and spaces are limited, so we do ask that you commit to attending, once signed up. Please email outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk to book and for any queries.

The community test-pitting days in **Old Woking** have been set to run over the Easter school holidays from Saturday 13 April through to Monday 15 April. For most of the days members of the public will need to apply for a time-slot to excavate, with sieving and finds-processing also taking place. If interested please get in touch with Anne Sassin (outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk). On Monday 15 April, there will be an open day at where the public may simply turn up and take part in the various events. This will involve children's activities, including Anglo-Saxon living history demonstrations.

Leatherhead

Although dates are not yet finalized, test-pitting is planned for the first three weekends of May at Rowhurst and Teazle Wood near Leatherhead, with a prospective open day on the Bank Holiday Monday. It is anticipated that at least one day will also be planned for finds processing. More information will come when plans are finalized, but for those who are interested in the meantime, please contact outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Other locations

Test pitting is also planned for **Bletchingley** in August/September and in September at various properties in **Epsom and Ewell**, but an open day is currently in the diary to take place at Bourne Hall Museum for Saturday 25 May. Please get in touch if you can volunteer with this event.

Potential volunteers should contact (outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk). Be sure to also keep up-to-date on progress and future activities or courses via the website (www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk) and social media (@surreyarch).

Tudors and Stuarts 2019 History Weekend

Supported by Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Canterbury Cathedral Archives & Library

On Saturday 13 and Sunday 14 April 2019 this study weekend will mostly be held at Old Sessions House, CCCU, CT1 1PL. For details of all the events and to book: www.canterbury.ac.uk/tudors-stuarts or phone 01227 782994 or email artsandculture@canterbury.ac.uk

This educational Weekend comprises 22 'events'. The lectures and guided visits showcase recent research on the Early Modern period, making it readily accessible to a wide audience. Among the internationally known scholars and well-known, more popular historians are Alexandra Walsham, David Starkey and Miranda Kaufmann, who will cover topics from the Tudor Counter-Reformation to Black Tudors.

Lectures and guided tours are classified under four themes: Kings and Queens; War and Politics; the Church, and Social History to allow audiences to gain access to new interpretations, ideas and knowledge in a range of early modern topics. Those attending book their chosen events using a pick-and-mix approach, using the descriptions provided on the Centre's webpages.

Courses at the Kent Archaeological Field School for 2019

Field Walking and Map Analysis Saturday 13th April Field work at its most basic involves walking across the landscape recording features seen on the ground. On this weekend course we are concerned with recognising and recording artefacts found within the plough soil. These include flint tools, Roman building material, pottery, glass and metal artefacts. 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. The course will cover: strategies and procedures, standard and non-standard line walking, grid walking, pottery distribution, identifying pottery and building ceramics. We will be in the field in the afternoons so suitable clothing will be necessary. Cost £10 if membership is taken out at the time of booking. For non-members the cost will be £25.

Wye Roman Villa and Water mill: Good Friday 19th April to Sunday 28th April Archaeological excavation on the site of a recently discovered Roman Villa and water mill at Wye in Kent. On this ten day course we shall look at the ways in which archaeological sites are discovered and excavated and how different types of finds are studied to reveal the lives of former peoples. Subjects discussed will include aerial photography, regressive map analysis, HER data, and artefact identification. This course will be especially useful for those new to archaeology, as well as those considering studying the subject further. After tea break we will participate in an archaeological investigation on a Roman building under expert tuition. Expert diggers are not required to participate in the tool box talks. Cost for members is £50 for the week or £10 a day if membership is taken out at the time of booking. For non-members the cost will be £75 for the week or £15 a day.

The final investigation of a substantial Roman Aisled Building at Faversham in Kent: Saturday 4th May to Sunday 12th May 2019. Nine days investigating the final area of a substantial Roman building to find out its form and function. This is an important Roman building and part of a larger Roman villa complex which may have its own harbour. One of the research questions we will be tackling is the buildings marine association with the nearby tidal waterway. Cost for members is £50 for the week or £10 a day if membership is taken out at the time of booking. For non-members the cost will be £75 for the week or £15 a day.

Training Week for Students on a Roman Villa at Faversham in Kent May 6th to May 12th It is essential that anyone thinking of digging on an archaeological site is trained in the procedures used in professional archaeology. Dr Paul Wilkinson, author of the best selling "Archaeology" book and Director of the dig, will spend five days explaining to participants the

methods used in modern archaeology. A typical training day will be classroom theory in the morning (at the Field School) followed by excavation at the Abbey Fields Roman villa near Faversham. Topics taught are: Why dig? Excavation Techniques. Site Survey; Archaeological Recording and Small Finds Management. A free PDF copy of "Archaeology" 3rd Edition will be given to participants. Cost for the course is £100 if membership is taken out at the time of booking plus a Certificate of Attendance. The day starts at 10am and finishes at 4.00pm. For directions to the Field School see 'Where' on the [KAFS website](#).

Archaeological Survey for Students: Saturday 6th July, Sunday 7th July 2019 An opportunity to participate in excavating and recording Roman features in the landscape. Cost for members is £10 a day if membership is taken out at the time of booking. For non-members the cost will be £15 a day.

Excavation of a Roman villa at Teston near Maidstone: Saturday 3rd August to Sunday 11th August 2019. Last year a geophysical survey took place down slope from the CAT discoveries and possible masonry walls identified. Subsequently the Kent Archaeological Field School were invited by the owner to investigate the site and a field walking weekend in March identified an area of disturbed Roman masonry below that of the CAT discovery and above that of the geophysical survey. Hand digging of test pits identified a substantial deposit of Roman building material and on opening up the trench the south wall stretching for 39m was exposed and running east-west, At each end substantial towers or pavilions were also exposed. Rooms with hypocaust heating were exposed to the north and stretching into the adjoining field and towards CATs investigations in 1991. Work in 2018 included searching for the masonry bath-house and two geophysical surveys which has identified a major building to the rear of the main villa and this will be the focus of our investigations in August 2019. Cost for members is £50 for the week or £10 a day if membership is taken out at the time of booking. For non-members the cost will be £75 for the week or £15 a day.

For more details contact: The Kent Archaeological Field School, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP. Tel: 01795 532548 Email: info@kafs.co.uk Director Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA

Dates for your diary

Saturday May 4th 2019 – Sussex Archaeological Symposium.

No details are as yet available but watch their website - <https://sussexpast.co.uk/>

CBA-SE AGM and Conference will take place at the University of Kent at Canterbury probably in November. Details will be in the next issue of this Newsletter

LiDAR and remote sensing

CBASE SE member Simon Ritchie has created some discussion forums on Lidar and remote sensing. Equipment prices have fallen over the last few years and are predicted to fall dramatically in the near future due to developments in other fields such as driverless cars.

For those living or working in London and interested in remote sensing (Lidar, Ground-Penetrating Radar and other fun stuff) the meetup group London Remote Sensing plans to meet monthly on a weekday evening, at a venue in central London to be announced. The group welcomes anybody interested in the subject. To join, you will need to open a (free) account on the [meetup.com](https://www.meetup.com/London-Remote-Sensing-Meetup) website. Visit <https://www.meetup.com/London-Remote-Sensing-Meetup> to join.

The Google group Lidar Mapping is an online discussion forum about Lidar and its use in cartography and archaeology: <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/lidar-mapping>. Topics include the basic ideas behind the technology and its practical uses. People at all levels of knowledge are welcome. The group already includes a number of technical Lidar specialists who can answer questions.

For those not familiar with Google groups, the discussions are distributed by email and a record of past discussions is made available on the web. Anybody can read the existing postings online using the link above, but to contribute you need to have a (free) Google account and join the group.

Wealden Buildings Study Group

Sunday 17th February, 11.00am-2.30pm



Peter Varlow - "In an Old House". A well-illustrated talk by Peter based on his and Sally's research into the structure of their medieval hall house in Chailey and the life and times of its occupants.

Dr Janet Pennington - "Witches, Warlocks and Wellingtons - the ritual protection of the home".

We all know about lucky horseshoes and many people have a special stone, often with a hole through it, that they feel is a useful item to keep on the kitchen window sill. Our ancestors used many of these and other objects to protect themselves and their animals from harm, or to bring good luck to their homes and families. Witches were to be feared in earlier times and anyone, male or female, convicted of witchcraft in England would have been

hanged. This talk examines some of the ways people in the past protected themselves and their homes from evil.

Sunday 17th March, AGM 11:00am - 11:45. Talk 12:30-2:00pm

David Martin - "We the Better Sort: Houses of the emerging parish middle class in the landscape 1350-1550."

This talk follows the WBSG AGM which starts at 11am and can only be attended by the Members of WBSG.

The AGM is followed by this talk in the afternoon, which the Public are welcome to attend.

The Winter Talks are free for members, the optional refreshments are £2. They are also open to the Public, at a cost of £5 which includes coffee, tea and biscuits. Please bring a packed lunch. All talks are held at

Wivelsfield Church Hall, Wivelsfield RH17 7RD. More information about the group can be found on their

website: <http://www.wealdenbuildings.org.uk/events/meetings-and-workshop>

Surrey Archaeological Society Symposium

Saturday, February 23, 2019 - 10:00 to 17:00 at Ashted Peace Memorial Hall, Woodfield Lane, Ashted, KT21 2BE.

10.00 Chair Nikki Cowlard (SyAS)

10.10 Catherine Ferguson (SyAS) Patterns of poverty and the treatment of the poor in post-Restoration Surrey

10.40 Tea

11.00 P Guest (Cardiff University) Roman coinage in Britain - an overview for archaeologists

11.40 S Maslin (FLO) Finds from Surrey

12.10 E Corke (SyAS) Cocks Farm, Abinger 2016-18 – an excavation update

12.40 Lunch

14.00 Margary Award

14.10 S Nelson (SyAS) Review of the evidence for domestic Saxon pottery in the county

14.25 J Mansi (SyAS) Old Woking test pitting

14.40 A Sassin (SyAS) HLF project - Sustainable Impact

15.00 R Poulton (SCAU) Hunting in the Surrey Hills: Excavations at North Park Farm

15.30 Tea

15.50 C Falys (TVAS) The Saxon Period Burials from Guildown Avenue

16.20 D Bird (SyAS) Guildown Reconsidered

Online booking available at <https://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/node/4742/register> or by post to Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 3SX Tickets cost £15.00 per head.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 2019

Saturday 4th May 2019, 10am-5pm at The Kings Church, Brooks Road, Lewes, BN7 2BY

The Sussex Archaeology Symposium is an annual event held by the Sussex School of Archaeology which showcases recent archaeological research in Sussex and beyond. Confirmed speakers: George Analey, Jon Baczkowski, David Calow, Kevin and Lynn Cornwell, Jack Cranfield, Jaime Kaminski, Paolo Ponce, Mark Roberts, David Rudling and Jo Seaman. We will be exploring thousands of years of the human past in South-East England. Fee: £35 per delegate to include a buffet lunch. For further information please email info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk or visit www.sussexarchaeology.org;

Council for British Archaeology – South-eastern Branch

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 2017/18

Chairman: David Rudling, Vice-Chairman: Anne Sassin Allen, Grants: John Funnell, Treasurer: Steve Cleverly; Secretary: Rose Hooker; Membership Secretary: Shiela Broomfield; Newsletter Editor: Judie English; Webmaster: Phil Stanley; Advocacy / Museums: Rebecca Reynolds; Conservation: Bill Hawkes; Alex Egginton and Elizabeth Blanning

Enquiries and Membership: Shiela Broomfield, 8 Woodview Crescent, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 9HD, tel: 01732 838698, s.broomfield@clementi.demon.co.uk

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.

**SEE US ON FACEBOOK – ADDRESS: CBA South East
and on Twitter at: <https://twitter.com/CBASouthEast>
CBA-SE website: <http://www.cbasouth-east.org>**

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