

Council for British Archaeology South East

Newsletter

Issue: 53
Spring 2020

CBA-SE Grant Reports

The Stiances Archaeological Project - Season 4

With the help of another generous grant from CBASE, Archaeology South-East was able to organise a fourth season of archaeological investigation at Little Stiances, Newick, East Sussex. The work was carried out in June 2019 and involved pupils and staff from the local primary school, offering some 230 children aged between 4 and 11 years a unique opportunity to experience archaeological fieldwork in their own community.



Given clear cartographic evidence and the results of the previous seasons of work, the presence of a large assemblage of 'domestic' post-medieval material near the site of a demolished cottage was expected, but enthusiastically recovered by the children. Again, a varied collection including pottery, clay pipes, metalwork and building materials was retrieved from hand dug test-pits, offering an insight into life in a rural cottage in the post-medieval period in the Weald.

However, as in previous years, remains of other periods were recovered, including a sizeable group of medieval pottery uncovered from ground overlooking a sunken lane, and a scatter of prehistoric flintwork from right across the site, representing hunter/gatherer activity stretching the site's chronology back into prehistory.

Analysis of this season's finds is ongoing and a full report will be produced in due course.

Simon Stevens, Senior Archaeologist Archaeology South-East

Provenancing lava querns: petrographic and geochemical analysis of three early Roman querns from Kent.

Ruth Shaffrey and Tatjana Gluhak

As part of a wider project reviewing the querns and millstones of later Iron Age and Roman Kent, the CBA SE generously agreed to fund the X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis of three rotary querns thought to be of lava from the Eifel in the Mayen region of Germany. Mayen lava is a fine-grained rock with small vesicles (cavities), which often contains small phenocrysts (crystals that are larger than those in the groundmass) of other minerals such as clinopyroxene and sanidine. Using microscopic analysis, David Peacock found that

Romano-British querns tend to be from the Bellerberg volcano in Mayen in Germany (1980). Volvic lava from the Auvergne region of France was also used but probably in small quantities (Williams Thorpe and Thorpe 1988; Williams and Peacock 2011, 117). In addition, it is also possible that some lava querns in the UK were manufactured elsewhere, perhaps from rocks at Orvieto in Italy (Gluhak and Hoffmeister 2011, 1616) or in Austria, where younger volcanic rocks were used for Roman mills (Williams and Peacock 2011, 119) but no querns from these sources have yet been identified on Roman sites in Britain.

Microscopic analysis can be used to distinguish between French and German lava, and this, combined with advances in geochemical analyses such as XRF mean that it is now also possible to determine the precise lava flows in Mayen where querns were made (Gluhak and Hoffmeister 2011, 1617). Using these techniques, three samples of Roman querns from Kent were studied by Tatjana Gluhak and a sample from Gloucestershire was analysed at the same time to provide a comparison. Full details of the analytical methods and results will be published in due course, but a summary of the results is presented here.

Samples were obtained from three querns in Kent: one each from the A2, the East Kent Access Road and Westhawk Farm, all Oxford Archaeology projects. All three querns were recovered from early Roman ditch fills: that from the A2 was found on Site L (12785) and that from the East Kent Access Road in Zone 10 (Shaffrey 2015; Roe 2008; Shaffrey 2012). The quern samples from the A2 and Westhawk Farm were examined microscopically and all three samples were subjected to geochemical analysis. The results of these analyses shows that all three querns are made of lava from the Bellerberg volcano in the Eifel region of Germany.

During the Roman period, three lava flows from the Bellerberg volcano were exploited for the production of querns and millstones: the Mayener Grubenfeld, the Ettringer Lay and the Kottenheimer Winfeld. That from the East Kent Access Road proved to be too degraded to be sure of the quarry source but cluster analysis of the geochemical results of the querns from the A2 and Westhawk Farm affiliates the querns to quarries of the Kottenheimer Winfeld with 100% probability (Figure 1: IDs 4597 and 8720). This is in contrast to a sample from Whaddon in Gloucestershire, which was found to be from the Mayener Grubenfeld with 100% probability (Figure: IDs 2371).

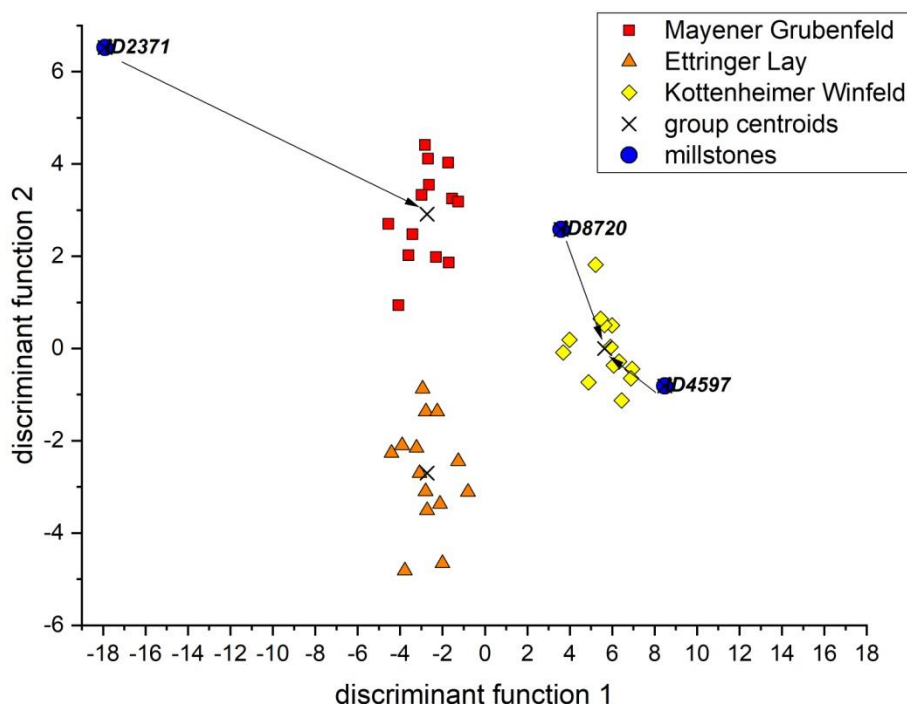


Figure: Allocation of the millstones within the three lava flows of the Bellerberg volcano by discriminant analysis. Values for Mayener Grubenfeld, Ettringer Lay und Kottenheimer Winfeld in Gluhak (2010), Gluhak & Hofmeister (2009). The arrow indicates the distance of the millstones to the group centroid of the single Bellerberg quarries.

Little more can be said at this stage, since these are the first British querns to be analysed using this method. However, initial analysis on querns from the continent suggests that most of those provenanced are from the Mayener Grubenfeld, with fewer querns from Kottenheimer Winfeld and far fewer from Ettringer Lay (Gluhak and Hofmeister 2011; Reniere 2018, 225). The analysis of the querns from Kent indicates that querns from the Kottenheimer Winfeld area of the Bellerberg volcano lava flow were certainly being exported to eastern Roman Britain following the conquest so that the known distribution area for these querns can now be extended across the channel into Roman Britain. Further geochemical analysis of Romano-British lava querns will no doubt add to this picture of lava quern manufacture and distribution.

References

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CBA-SE Conference 'Archaeological Perspectives on Links Between the South East and the Continent' – Held at Rutherford College, University of Kent at Canterbury on Saturday 2nd November 2019.

The conference was organised around a theme that is very much in the current political debate. Is the United Kingdom that different from the other side of the La Manche? and was it culturally insular in ancient times? The conference discussed these questions from a number of viewpoints.

The opening paper was presented by **Dr Sophie Adams** and focused on the deposition of Bronze Age hoards. Metal detecting has significantly increased the number of hoards being found, and as a result there is 'an ever evolving database'. Hoards contain collections of metal works, mostly socketted axes, some blades and in one rare deposit a complete sword. Other rare finds have included horse equipment.

Many of the hoards appear to have finds that are both ancient, even in the Bronze Age, and often includes items that have not been used at all. Among other finds have been crucibles and moulds associated with metal working. A number of ingot hoards are generally associated with settlements. What the paper confirmed was that hoards found on the continent tend to be very similar to those found in the UK.



Dr Michael Walsh spoke about his work on the Pudding Pan pottery, a huge collection of plain samian ware vessels found in the Thames estuary.

There have been numerous finds of pots recovered by fishermen and oyster dredgers, but after intense surveying there is still no sign of any Roman wreck? Most of the vessels are complete. Dr Walsh raised the possibility of them perhaps being part of a jettisoned cargo possibly during a stormy weather. The pottery find does tend to indicate a busy trade link with the continent.

Saucer brooches and Frankish patterns in the south east of England tend to be different to those found on the continent. The Kent Finds Liaison Officer **Walter Ahmet** talked about the fluidity of borders during the early middle ages. The patterns of brooches tend to suggest cultural differences either side of the English Channel. He also spoke about the garnet trade with items coming from as far away as Sri Lanka and Bohemia. It appears that glass vessels during this period went out of fashion in the UK. Despite an insular culture depicted on saucer brooches other finds with Scandinavian and Roman influences suggest quite a complex trading environment during the dark ages.

Norman landscapes were discussed by **Dr Leonie Hicks**. The Norman invasion of England created a dynamic building programme post conquest. In England there was a tendency to build big churches and castles, while in France very few buildings reached the scale of those in the UK. She believes that it was a power statement with William emphasising just who was in charge. It was not until the reign of Henry I that large scale building began in France. Dr Hicks also described how archaeology could identify divisions in culture in Southampton, where the pottery types and finds can identify the differing cultures through the method of cooking. The methods of cooking did differ from both countries. Pottery finds can indicate whether French or English were living in a particular areas, as they do appear to be in separate enclaves.

Coins were the subject of **Dr Murray Andrews** presentation. Despite the differing coinage systems across the channel, money still appears to have flowed freely, and was used openly in both locations. Spanish coins from the Armada wrecks was certainly being used in Britain. It was only in the later medieval period that restrictions were made banning foreign coin usage, notably Venetian in the 15th century. There was a mass movement of coins flowing between the continent and Britain during the 14th and 15th centuries, and a mint has been found in Calais which was producing English coins. Foreign money was often useful if there was a lack of small change in the home country. Much of the coining is associated with trade and the wool industry



Gustav Milne is notable for his work among the Thames foreshore and the ancient harbours and wrecks found there. In this talk he spoke about the Gresham ship, it was so called because a cannon was found from the ship with the Gresham insignia. The ship was an armed merchantman with guns of varying sizes. Naval guns at this time were all of the same bore. Gustav also spoke about the first hard hat diving techniques developed in 1846. This particular wreck had a cargo of lead and iron ingots. The ship must have been outgoing, possibly to Africa where it could have traded the ingots for slaves, or it may have been going to America. It was from documentary evidence in a court case that details about this ship came together, and all the evidence suggested that the ship was established as being The Cherabim, or a similar name.

The final presentation was by **Dr Steve Willis**. His observations on cross channel elements emphasised similarities in culture. Neolithic monument on both sides of the divide are similar, with flint tools in both locations have a striking similarity. During the Iron Age there does appear to be differing cultures with some features being insular. However, some finds such as rare fire dogs, and Iron Age storage pit burials are found in both locations. During the Roman period there was a proliferation of cross channel trade, and during the Middle Ages both Caen stone, French marble and wine were being traded. Fragments of ancient English coal have been found in France. Both Britain and the continent have been interacting for millennia.

The conference was a fascinating overview of how trade and enterprise has been around from the Neolithic through to modern times, and that Britain and Europe will remain intrinsically linked, whatever the outcome of the current political situation. Praise must be directed towards Shiela Broomfield and Elizabeth Blanning for organising such an educational and entertaining day at Canterbury.

Progress update – Horton Neolithic building project, Butser Ancient Farm



The Horton Neolithic build has been progressing quite rapidly over winter. We took a break over the Christmas-new year period, having erected all five main frame members by later December. Since then most of the side purlins have been hoisted into position and the ridge pole and roof rafters attached. Aside from the doorway, we have a house frame!

As with the main frame elements, all structural timbers are Scots pine (a colonising species which must have been readily available in Neolithic Britain). We have used simple, axe-notched joints, pegged and lashed, for the purlins, which will carry the loads from the rafters. The rafters themselves are simply lashed to the purlins as they will not, individually, be carrying substantial loads. We are now tying horizontal hazel battens to the rafters to allow us to secure the thatch. The lashing has been done with commercially-available fibre twine, but we have

produced a suitable cordage by hand as a proof of concept – the commercial product, of course, speeds the build process significantly. The structure as it currently stands is illustrated below.

The 'porch' for the doorway is on the south-eastern side of the house and construction has just begun. The doorway appears to have had two separate 1m wide entrances, either side of what appears to be a 1.8m wide timber divider in the middle. We are constructing a large, covered

entrance to represent the substantial archaeological footprint of the feature. We also expect to begin thatching, perhaps by the last week of January.



It is very satisfying to be able to report that, so far, the ideas that we had during the planning phases – about the structure and how to erect it with simple, non-mechanised equipment – have translated really effectively into the construction phase. Equally exciting have been the challenges and questions which have arisen as part of the process. Our most recent ‘revelation’ has come about as a result of putting the final ridge pole in position at the top of the eastern end of the building.



The archaeology clearly shows that this end was significantly narrower than the middle of the building. To achieve a constant roof pitch for thatching, this meant lowering the overall height of the eastern end main frame of the building. The result is that the building not only tapers in plan, but the ridge pole bends down from the centre to the eastern end. In profile, as well as in plan, that gives the building a shape comparable to many much later northern European 'Hogback Ridge' houses – in evidence, for example, in late Iron Age - medieval Scandinavia. It is a design that achieves a significantly stronger build than a completely regular, rectangular box-shaped frame when using simple tools and structural design. This leads us to speculate on whether this was intentional – perhaps an early example of a long-lived building technique?

Of course, that's highly speculative(!) but it does, perhaps, suggest the potential for field research to investigate the evolution of building shapes in British prehistoric archaeology. For those of us lucky enough to be involved in the project, it not only makes the process even more exciting, it also redoubles our appreciation of the importance of experimental archaeology.

Sources of funding

The Sally Christian Fund - Grants are available to individuals starting out in archaeology as either amateurs or students (which would include sixth formers or undergraduates) to assist with the costs of various types of training, both practical and academic, and to enable such individuals to gain experience in archaeological fieldwork and other forms of research in East and West Sussex. Further details regarding applications are available from the Research Officer, Luke Barber, of the Sussex Archaeological Society (research@sussexpast.co.uk), to whom all applications should be submitted at least six weeks before a proposed funded course or project takes place.

Allen Grove Local History Fund grant The Kent Archaeological Society administers the Allen Grove Local History Fund. Its objects are to promote research, preservation and enjoyment of local history. These objects are consistent with those of the Society. Application forms are available on the KAS website <https://kentarchaeology.org.uk/about-us/grants>

CBA-SE have a small amount of money available for grants towards archaeological work in Kent, Surrey and Sussex. Application forms are available on the website at <http://www.cbасouth-east.org/grants-and-funding/> and should be made to the grant secretary John Funnell at john.funnell@brightonarch.org.uk.

A free way to raise money for CBA South-East when shopping online!

Fund raising on behalf of the Council for British Archaeology South-East, supporting annual Grants to be awarded for scholarly archaeological research in the region, can be as simple as using this fundraising platform - <https://www.giveasyoulive.com/> - and costs nothing more than the advertised purchase price of your online goods.

1. This link takes you to their sign-up screen - <https://www.giveasyoulive.com/signup/choose-charity>
2. Enter 'Council for British Archaeology South-East' when asked to select a cause. Then select this cause (as below) when requested.
3. You will be asked then to create an account – as below.
4. Logon to your 'Give as You Live account' when subsequently shopping online, and then search either for an item, supplier or store for your goods – there is a selection of over 4100 stores to choose from.
5. Shopping for archaeology books, for example with Amazon, your purchase will be recognised, and Amazon will then offer (in their case) up to 1.5% of the purchase price to your given charity.
6. Please note, our example of shopping with Amazon, means you are still required to login to your Amazon account.

CBA-SE Conference and AGM 2020

A date for your diary! The CBA-SE Day Conference and AGM will be held at the King's Church, Lewes, East Sussex on Saturday October 10th with the title 'Archaeology and Climate Change'.

Local Books

Beyond the Wantsum: archaeological investigations in South Thanet, Kent. £20.00 Spoilheap Monograph by Giles Dawkes, Diccon Hart, Kathryn Grant and Dan Swift

Between 2005 and 2013, Archaeology South-East undertook four excavations on the southern part of the Isle of Thanet, Kent. The sites fall broadly into two divisions, along geographic and thematic lines: the Bradstow School and Hereson School sites in Broadstairs were located on prehistoric round barrows and their associated features; and the Manston Road and St Lawrence College sites in Ramsgate largely had evidence of prehistoric to medieval rural land use, burial and settlement.

At Bradstow School the most significant discoveries were the ring-ditch of a substantial round barrow and a smaller companion barrow, which contained three adult inhumations. A further inhumation burial, uncovered at nearby Hereson School, was radiocarbon dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age. Both of these sites also revealed evidence for later Bronze Age field systems and associated pits and postholes.



Middle and Late Bronze Age remains were also the focus at Manston Road with evidence for cremations, ditches and pits and a droveway. Here activity continues into the Early Iron Age with an extensive field system and evidence for the remnants of a feast, consisting of at the very least 3000 shellfish. A small Roman cremation cemetery indicates a renewed funerary function for the site.

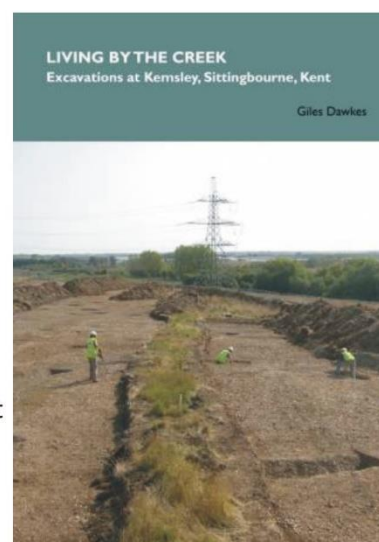
At Bradstow School, a single east–west grave, robbed in antiquity, is considered to have formed part of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery lying to the north and east of the excavation area and a short-lived Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement containing several sunken-featured buildings was identified at Manston Road. At both St Lawrence College and Manston Road, medieval sunken-floored buildings were also recovered, a distinct type of structure increasingly recognised in the region.

Living by the creek: excavations at Kemsley, Sittingbourne, Kent.
ASE Occasional Paper by Giles Dawkes. £10.00

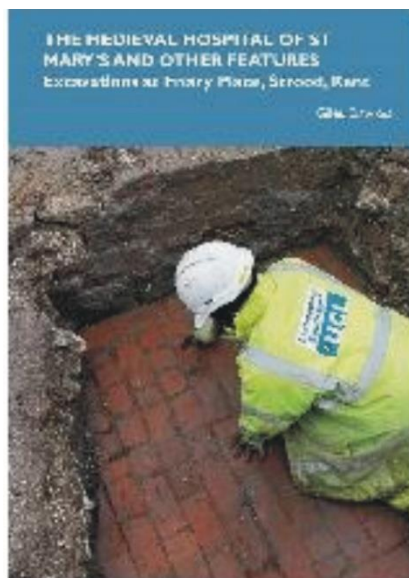
A series of archaeological investigations carried out along the route of the Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road identified a multi-period site dating from the earlier prehistoric to the Roman periods.

A small assemblage of residual Palaeolithic and Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint represented the oldest activity, but the earliest features were Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits, waterlogged alluvial deposits and an occupation horizon. A Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch with central cremation burial was found on Kemsley Down and was probably contemporary with the Bronze Age settlement previously identified at the nearby Kemsley Fields site. The Late Bronze Age period was poorly represented although recovery of pyramidal loom-weights suggest that there was probably a domestic building in the near vicinity.

In the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period a field system and possible enclosed settlement were established on Kemsley Down and the majority of finds and features are dated to this period. The settlement was ideally located on the higher and drier land overlooking Milton Creek with the opportunity of exploiting the



resources of both the marsh and the surrounding fields. By the 2nd century AD, the settlement was abandoned and the area by the ring-ditch used as a small cremation cemetery. In addition, a salt-evaporation hearth or saltern was identified on the edge of the marsh. Considering the importance of the Roman salt-production industry in the Thames estuary, surprisingly few sites have been subject to modern archaeological excavation techniques, and this saltern is a rare find in the region. In a wider context, the possibility that exploitation of the natural resources of the foreshore was controlled by the local villa estates is explored.



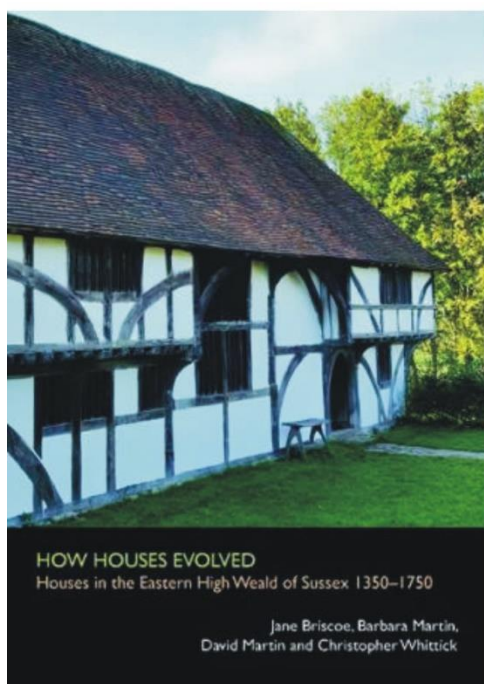
The medieval hospital of St Mary's and other features: excavations at Friary Place, Strood, Kent by Giles Dawkes

ASE Occasional Paper 11 ISBN: 978-1-912331-13-0. Online: £10.00

The site is located to the east of the centre of Strood and to the north of the High Street, which was the focus of medieval settlement. Remains of the medieval hospital of St Mary, which also lay to the immediate north of the High Street, were predominantly identified during archaeological excavation in 1966, and these lay within and to the immediate south of the ASE investigations.

Four main periods of archaeological activity from the Late Bronze Age to the 19th century were identified. The Bronze Age and Roman archaeology was fairly limited and comprised mainly of land division features such as ditches and enclosures, but with some possible indications of salt working. The salt working may have been associated with Roman and early medieval palaeochannel and salt marsh deposits, although no *in situ* salt-working features were identified.

The excavation also uncovered further remains of the medieval hospital of St Mary and 17th century and later post-medieval buildings. The keyhole nature of these investigations has limited interpretation of the masonry remains but did succeed in revealed numerous walls, floors and a masonry drain built on the same orientation as the hospital chapel. An articulated adult skeleton found laid out in the base of a medieval ditch represents a highly unusual burial for this period. Of the later 17th century buildings, little is known of their complete form, but one was used as a timber workshop and survived until the 18th or 19th century.



How Houses Evolved: Houses of the Eastern High Weald of Sussex 1350-1750. Spoilheap Monograph by Jane Briscoe, Barbara Martin, David Martin and Christopher Whittick; £30.00

A synthetic analysis of the plan-form and design features of the houses of eastern Sussex. Based on 50 years of study, comparing and contrasting them through time, across different settlement types, and throughout the entire social spectrum, with the aim of understanding the evolution of the house as a home in this region.

This volume presents the results of the Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey project, which since 1967 has been systematically studying the historic houses of eastern Sussex (now known as the East Sussex Historic Buildings Record). The Rape of Hastings is a 250-square-mile ancient administrative region in East Sussex lying within the High Weald and includes the port towns of Hastings, Winchelsea and Rye. Apart from Winchelsea, the region was stable but not superlatively wealthy during the medieval period but from around the middle of the 15th century to the closing years of the 16th century, saw a gradual upward trend in the fortunes of the region, in terms of both economy and population. The exceptions to this were the towns of Winchelsea and Battle. Winchelsea was all but abandoned after its

estuarine harbour silted up and Battle suffered from the loss of the abbey as part of the Dissolution.

As of 2017, the record included just under 1800 architectural surveys of surviving buildings both domestic and agricultural. A programme of documentary analysis placed the buildings in their social and economic contexts. This volume offers a synthetic analysis of the plan-form and design features of the houses of eastern Sussex, comparing and contrasting them through time, across different settlement types and throughout the entire social spectrum, with the aim of understanding the evolution of the house as a home in this region.

Enquiries and orders of all these publications should be directed to louise.rayner@ucl.ac.uk

Reports from the Kent Archaeological Field School

The following reports can now be downloaded as pdfs from the KAFS website:

Preliminary Notes on Two Seasons of Research at Oplontis B (2014-2015)

Excavation of Octagonal Roman bath-house (at Bax Farm, Teynham)

The Roman Religious Sanctuary at Blacklands (at Graveney Road, Faversham)

The Historical Development of the Port of Faversham, Kent (1580-1780)

Bax Farm Reports

Hog Brook Reports - An archaeological investigation of the Roman aisled stone building at Hog Brook, Deerton Street, Faversham, Kent (2004-05)

Stone Chapel Reports: Introduction, Excavation & Field Walk - The interim results of an archaeological investigation at Stone Chapel Field, Syndale, Faversham, Kent.

Bridge Reports. The archaeological investigation of a hexagonal feature at Star Hill, Bridge, near Canterbury, Kent (2003-06)

Roman Villa Reports. Interim Report on the Roman Villa at Deeton Street, Teynham in Kent - August 1997

Swale Reports. The Swale District - An Archaeological Survey (March 2000) - Foreword by Professor Alan Everitt

Courses at Kent Archaeological Field School

EXCAVATING AT OPLONTIS NEXT TO POMPEII, ITALY - MAY/JUNE 2020. We will be back in Oplontis (left) in the first three weeks in May/June 2020 for another season of excavation but be quick as last year we were fully booked. And if you are booked the only criteria is that you are a member of the Kent Archaeological Field School and that you have some experience or enthusiasm for Roman archaeology, Italian food and Italian sunshine! See also the website for the project at www.oplontisproject.org. Please note food, accommodation, insurance, and travel are not provided. Please note food, accommodation, insurance, and travel are not provided.

Field Walking and Map Analysis May Bank Holiday Friday May 8th and Saturday May 9th 2020

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.

Wye Roman Villa and Water mill: Friday 10th April to Sunday 19th April 2020

Archaeological excavation on the site of a recently discovered Roman Villa and water mill at Wye in Kent.

Excavating at 'Villa B' at Oplontis next to Pompeii in Italy: 25th May to 19th June 2020

We will be spending four weeks in association with the University of Texas investigating the Roman Emporium (Villa B) at Oplontis adjacent to Villa A (left) next to Pompeii. The site offers a unique opportunity to dig on iconic World Heritage Site in Italy and is a wonderful once in a lifetime opportunity.

September 5th to 13th 2020. Investigation of Prehistoric features at Hollingbourne in Kent

First find of Roman armour in Kent

Fragments roman armour and military fittings are never the most common of finds. This is true in Kent even with the important roman military presence typified by the roman forts at Reculver and Richborough. Even

when such object fragments are recovered, they are not always recognised for what they are, as was the case for this object.



Subject to PAS Copyright. Reproduced by kind permission of Edwin Wood

Recovered from a finder's 'scrap' box, after the Kent FLO recognised it thanks to recent discussions on Roman Military Fittings with Edwin Wood, this tiny object is in fact the first piece of Roman armour reported to the PAS in Kent. Formed from two copper-alloy plates, riveted through an iron armour plate. It would have been paired with a similarly arranged fitting and form the hinge on the shoulder of Corbridge type lorica segmentata armour dating to the first or second centuries AD. Lorica segmentata "laminated" type body armour was adopted by the Roman Legions in the early part of the First Century AD and was in use until the early third Century AD, when it fell out of favour. The type is well known if rare, with a handful on the PAS database and in the literature.

The object was recovered from an area lacking the usual 'background noise' of roman finds common on sites of this date across Kent. mostly typified by roman coin scatters with occasional other finds. Indeed, the closest clear roman activity is a hoard of Roman radiate coins of the latter 3rd century deposited in a bronze vessel more than two kilometres away and, oddly the finger from a larger than life roman bronze statue. It is possible future research and investigation of the area may reveal more but as yet we do not have a clear indication how this object fits in the local archaeological landscape.

Walter (Jo) Ahmet (Kent FLO)

Surrey Archaeological Symposium

To be held on Saturday February 29th from 1000 – 1700 at Ashted Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted KT21 2BE

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|-------|--------------------------|---|
| 10.10 | Pam Taylor: SIHG | <i>History of the Conservation Award</i> |
| 10.40 | Dr S Maslin (Surrey FLO) | <i>The PAS in Surrey 2019</i> |
| 11.10 | Tea | |
| 11.40 | Michael Russell: HE | <i>Weston Wood, Albury: further thoughts on the Neolithic and LBA pottery</i> |
| 12.10 | Dr Helen Chittock: AOC | <i>Prehistory in Context: Excavations at Chertsey and Nutfield by AOC Archaeology Group</i> |
| 12.50 | Lunch | |
| 14.10 | Dr A Sassin: SyAS | <i>Sustainable Impact project update including fieldwork at Old Park,</i> |

Farnham

- 14.25 Nigel Bond, Richard Savage
& Nikki Cowland: SyAS *Test pitting results*
- 14.45 Dr C Ferguson: SyAS *Palaeography in Abinger: What does it say? What does it mean?*
- 15.15 Tea
- 15.45 Rob Poulton: SCAU *A new Norman castle at Alfold*
- 16.15 Rebecca Haslam: PCA *Ewell pits and quarries*
- 16.45 Q&A

Booking form is available at <https://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/content/annual-symposium-book-online-now> - tickets £15.00 per head

Sussex Archaeological Symposium 2020

To be held on **Saturday 28 March, 10am-5pm** at Kings Church, Brooks Road, Lewes, BN7 2BY. The Sussex Archaeology Symposium is an annual event, organised by the Sussex School of Archaeology, which showcases recent archaeological research in Sussex.

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|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1000 – 1030 | Richard Toms | Reflections on Herbert S Toms: archaeologist and curator |
| 1030 – 1100 | David Rudling | Ivan Donald Margary (1896-1976): an officer, gentleman, scholar and philanthropist |
| 1130 – 1200 | Joe Seaman & Steve Patton | From Neolithic monument to a loaded picnic: the evolving story of Butts Brow, Eastbourne |
| 1200 – 1230 | Tess Machling & Roland Williamson | Going loopy: replicating Bronze Age Sussex loops |
| 1230 – 1300 | Thomas Hayes | Recent Saxon and medieval discoveries at Seaford and a small Late Iron Age settlement at Hellingly Green |
| 1400 – 1430 | David Martin | Time travellers in Sussex: a window into the past |
| 1430 – 1500 | Simon Stevens | Minepits, mud and mayhem: evidence of the Wealden Iron industry at Horem |
| 1500 – 1530 | Lyn Cornwell | Hastings Country Park Hidden Landscapes Project |
| 1600 – 1630 | Stewart Angell | The rise and fall of airships in Sussex during the Great War |
| 1630 – 1650 | Carolima Lima | Portable Antiquities Scheme: an update on finds |
| 1650 – 1705 | Daryl Holter | Community policing: defending our heritage |

Various stands and bookstalls. The Symposium fee (to include refreshments and lunch) is £35. For further details and to make bookings contact/see: info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk; www.sussexarchaeology.org

SERIAC 2020

To be held in the Prof. Stuart Hall Lecture Theatre, Goldsmiths College on Saturday May 2nd

Provisional Programme:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 0915-1010 | Registration & coffee; Welcome & announcements |
| 1010-1050 | Baron Marks of Woolwich: Forgotten Engineer and his Cliff Railways Jo Livingston
Jo Livingston(née Marks) |
| 1050-1130 | 200 years of industry on the Regent's Canal by Carolyn Clark, Canal Historian & Author |
| 1130-1210 | Greenwich and other Time balls: from inception to today by Doug Bateman
(Farnborough IA group and Horologist) |
| 1210-1240 | Films etc. –Recordings made by GLIAS over 50 years |
| 1350-1430 | Bazalgette's Victoria Embankment @150 by Prof David Perrett (Chair -GLIAS) |
| 1430 -1510 | SE London: Birthplace of the global telecoms industry by Alan Burkitt-Gray, Editor
Capacity Media and journalist specialising in the business of technology |
| 1545-1625 | Brunel's Tunnel and its future direction Confirmed: Speaker from Brunel Project |
| 1630 | Announcements, Awards & Closing Remarks followed by a final short film |

Further information and booking form from: 36 Gallows Hill Lane, Abbots Langley, WD5 0DA or on <https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-01/SERIAC%202020.pdf>

Courses at Butser Ancient Farm

Name: Evening talk: Archaeo-astronomy with Dave Woods from HantsAstro. Thursday 21st May 7pm – 8pm Cost: £5 (must be booked in advance).

Join astronomer Dave Woods as he explores the connection our ancestors had to the night sky. Without modern light pollution, the stars and planets above would have been intimately familiar to ancient communities. Archaeological evidence points to a sophisticated understanding of the movements of the stars and planets above, and Dave, founder of HantsAstro, will explore this relationship in this fascinating talk. <https://www.butserancientfarm.co.uk/whats-on>

Introduction to Flint knapping workshop . Sunday 31 May, Tutor: Bob Turner. £75

Discover how our ancestors made tools out of stones in the ground with flint knapper and author Bob Turner. Learn to understand flint as a material and how to knap and work it to make ancient tools. Discover the talents and skills of our ancestors and go home with a flint tool you have made yourself! This course also contains demos on how to percussion knap and pressure flaking and direct instruction on a one-to-one basis. <https://www.butserancientfarm.co.uk/workshop-calendar>

Bespoke Bronze Casting Workshops. Choose a date to suit you! Tutor James Clift. Introduction to Bronze Casting £175 per person. Bronze Sword Workshop £200 per person. Choose a date that suits you to learn the art of bronze casting and make your own axe, knife, sword or torc. You can choose to make a replica of a middle Bronze Age Palstave axe head, found nearby in the Meon valley, a replica of an antenna knife from the late Bronze Age, a Celtic Torc, or a superb Bronze Age sword. The axe/knife/torc workshops cost £175 per person, the swords are £200.

These workshops are limited to two participants, so you have lots of help and attention from James as you work. At the end of the workshop you will have a sand-cast knife or axe head. The piece is rough cast, ready for finishing, polishing and edging according to your own preference. James will advise you on how to complete this aspect of your work at home. (Please note: no haft is supplied with the axe head, but James can give you advice on making your own as another great project).

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; Lynn Cornwell, Ed Dickinson, 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>