

Letter from the Editor

Welcome to our 2021 newsletter, the first that I take on as both editor and the new chair of CBA-SE, having taken over from David Rudling (our previous chair) and Judie English (former editor). Both are big shoes to fill, but many thanks are owed to David and Judie for all of their hard work – fortunately, they will stay on the committee for the moment as trustees and continue with their important advisory roles in the group.

I would like to thank Dr Matt Pope who gave us a very informative special lecture on Boxgrove for our AGM in October. This took place online via Zoom and drew in over 150 attendees on the night. As thanks for providing this talk, we made a donation to the Sussex Archaeological Society ‘Celebrating 175 years’ appeal, to which I would encourage others to donate. We hope we can offer further online lectures in due course, though are pleased that we can carry out our annual conference in April on Archaeology and Climate Change (see next page), which Matt’s talk tied in with perfectly.

At the AGM (again thank you to our members who stayed on to attend), a few other changes were made to the committee structure. We welcome Elizabeth Blanning as the new secretary (and again thank Rose Hooker for her many years in the role). We are also very pleased to have Andrew Ward of East Sussex County Council step into the position of Social Media Officer. John Funnell came to the end of his term of office but has agreed to be co-opted to continue his important role as Grants Officer.

A final note is to bring to your attention proposed funding cuts to the 43 UK universities who deliver archaeology degrees, to which CBA’s Executive Director, Neil Redfern, wrote a response and published in The Times on 6 February. CBA will be working with university colleagues to ensure archaeology is considered in the consultation process, and we encourage our members to get involved in this support. We will update on this and other key advocacy issues as soon as we can.

In the meantime, we wish our membership and all those in the heritage sector all the best, and hope everyone stays safe and well in the coming months.

Anne Sassin

2020 AGM and Lecture

Sadly due to the Coronavirus pandemic, the CBA-SE conference on Archaeology and Climate Change had to be postponed until 2021. The CBA-SE AGM still had to be convened however, and Dr Matt Pope was asked to talk about the Boxgrove site and the recent publication on the horse butchery site as part of the event.

Palaeolithic sites in Europe are exceedingly rare, so the discovery of Boxgrove and the subsequent excavations were a unique opportunity to find, record and study such a tantalising glimpse into the very distant past. As far back as 1859 there was an awareness of ancient raised beaches, along with collections of Palaeolithic flint finds in areas around Portslade, near Brighton, and Slindon near Worthing. At Boxgrove, just north of Chichester, permission had been given to Amey to quarry for gravel. It was during this process that the County Archaeologist for East Sussex, Andrew Woodcock, and Stephen Thorn became aware of deep buried deposits, with in-situ flintwork and some animal bone.

From 1982 to 1986 Mark Roberts from the Institute of Field Archaeology at University College London conducted a number of test trenches within the confines of the quarry. As finds appeared, these trenches were extended and a buried land surface was revealed dating back 500,000 years. The vertical sides of the quarry revealed an incredible stratigraphy of marine sand deposits at the lower levels, and huge tracts of gravels in the upper layers, the result of post glacial deposits. The many layers were clear indicators of climate change over long periods. Among the finds were bi-faces in layers that pre-dated the last ice age. There is some uncertainty still as to what species actually created these tools.

The horse butchery site comprised an incident spanning a few hours in a single day, nearly 1/2 million years ago. Over 1700 flint artefacts were found around a carcass where a single horse had been carved up and bones smashed for marrow. While a number of hammerstones were found at this site, there were no hand axes. It is suggested between 25 to 40 individuals were involved in the butchery process, consisting almost certainly of men, women and children. One of the questions asked was about whether the horse had been hunted? The evidence is that animal-gnawing marks appear only after the bones had been damaged by cutting, so it was almost certainly hunted down, but not by animals.



A second site called the waterhole site was far more complex and, along with hand axes and antler hammers, also produced a hominid fossilised shin bone and tooth. In this area hand axes had obviously been discarded, and one fascinating collection of flint flakes was evidence for an ancient flint knapper at work with the waste flakes collecting between their knees.

The subsequent years of post excavation and study have continued, looking at a number of areas of interest including the cut marks on the bones, the wear patterns on the bi-faces and seeking evidence for projectile marks suggesting the use of arrows. Another study has been to map the edge of the raised beach that runs from Brighton in Sussex to Hampshire. The numerous cores produced confirm evidence for the complexity of the stratigraphy. The Worthing Archaeological Society assisted with some test pitting along this edge at Slindon and revealed in-situ flints and hand axes.

The ancient Boxgrove landscape was of an inland lake located between the South Downs anti-clines at Portsmouth and Highdown Hill in Sussex. There are interglacial deposits of marine sand and later glacial deposits of gravel scoured during cold and wet periods. The sea is currently 7 kilometres south of the old cliff face.

Dr Pope also discussed how the shapes of bi-faces vary from location to location, suggesting possible cultural differences, and this variation in axe style can be traced across Europe. He also mentioned that bi-faces were being found in layers that were separated by thick layers of sands, indicating huge time differences. The talk included discussion on the Swanscombe skull and the Clacton wooden spear, and seeking evidence for early traces of fire in hearth like environments. It appears that during the mid Palaeolithic, about 200,000 years ago, there were many changes with evidence for 'home' bases, flint and bone collections and possible evidence of the use of fire, but no evidence, at present, for robust species.

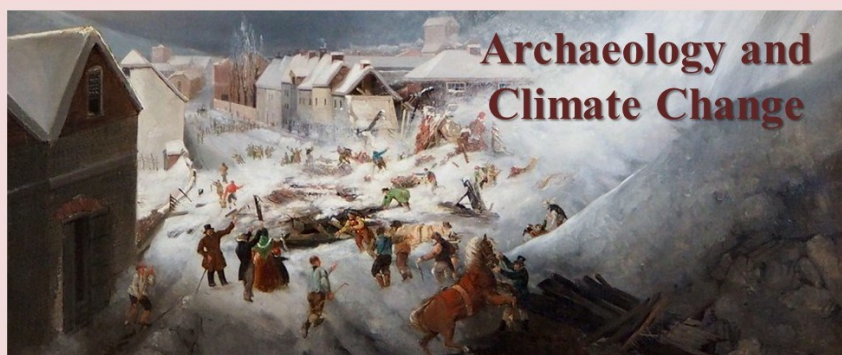
The Boxgrove Horse Butchery site talk was simply a brilliant presentation by an expert in his subject. Dr Pope packed so much information and detail in what was quite a short period of time. The investigations about Boxgrove continue, so future talks about this incredibly, fascinating, ancient site are eagerly anticipated.

There is an excellent article about Boxgrove in one of the latest editions of British Archaeology, and of course you can still buy the book *The Horse Butchery Site*, which pieces together the activities and movements of a group of early humans as they made tools and extensively butchered a large horse 480,000 years ago. A brand new reconstruction by illustrator Lauren Gibson captures what archaeologists think the site could have looked like. The book can be ordered from the UCL online store for £25 (including P&P) at <https://onlinestore.ucl.ac.uk/>.

John Funnell

Archaeology and Climate Change 2021 Conference

During 2019 East and West Sussex County Councils respectively ‘declared’ and ‘noted’ the Climate Emergency which has also been declared by Sussex University. A past perspective is important in understanding the climate changes we now face, how they may impact on society and the strategies that may be developed to cope. Studies of the end of the last ice age have shown that once critical thresholds are crossed, affecting, for instance, patterns of oceanic circulation, climate change can be exceedingly rapid. Global warming and related increases in the incidence of extreme weather events increases coastal erosion, creating a need for sea defence upgrading and managed realignment, all of which have implications for coastal heritage. Global warming will also affect habitats of nature conservation importance and the archaeological sites they contain. Increased storm incidence may lead to greater soil erosion and flooding in some areas impacting heritage. The way historic properties are conserved and managed are also likely to be affected.



Online Zoom Conference

Council for
British Archaeology
South East

Saturday 17th April 2021
(9:30-16:15)



#ArchClimate21

sussexpast.co.uk/event/archaeology-and-climate-change-conference

Many organisations and interests have a part to play in ongoing debates which will identify more sustainable ways of managing the environment and heritage for the future. Sustainability as a concept cannot be conceived, or measured, in the short-term; it needs a long-term perspective and to this Archaeology and History can make important contributions.

This will be the theme of this year's online Zoom conference, run jointly with Sussex Archaeological Society, on **Saturday 17 April**.

Programme (may be subject to change; please note all scheduled question and discussion time not listed)

9:15 Zoom Conference room open

09:30-09:45 Introduction and welcome – Dr Matt Pope (UCL IoA, and Vice-Chair SAS)

9:45-10:15 Quaternary climate change – Professor Martin Bell (University of Reading, and President SAS)

10:25-11:00 KEYNOTE LECTURE: Climate Change Archaeology: building resilience from research into coastal wetlands – Professor Robert Van de Noort (Vice Chancellor, University of Reading)

11:00-11:20 Questions, discussion and coffee break

11:20-11:50 (Fish) Weir and wonderful: CITiZAN, citizen science and climate change in South East England – Lara Band (CITiZAN/MOLA)

12:00-12:30 Climate change, soil erosion and sustainability – Professor John Boardman (University of Oxford)

12:40-13:30 Lunch break

13:30-14:00 The impact of climate change on Heritage Management – Hannah Fluck (Head of Environmental Strategy, Historic England)

14:10-14:40 Heritage and Environment Matters – taking effective action in uncertain times – Tor Lawrence (CEO Sussex Wildlife Trust).

14:50-15:20 Learning from the Past: historic buildings and climate change – Dr Robyn Pender (Senior Architectural Conservator, Historic England)

15:30-16:00 Climate change and Heritage: preservation by record not abandonment – Professor Marcy Rockman (ICOMOS and University of Maryland)

16:00-16:15 Concluding questions, discussion, and thanks

Price £10 for students, SxAS and CBA-SE members; £20 for others.

Participants must register in advance for this Zoom meeting, which they can do once they have purchased their tickets online. To book please visit our conference page on the website (<http://www.cbasouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/>) or on [Sussex Past](#)'s webpage, where you can find the link directly to the [Eventbrite](#) booking page.

Kent

As with probably all other County Societies, activities in Kent and with KAS have been somewhat challenged because of the present Covid-19 situation. All face to face meetings had to be cancelled including the AGM. It is hoped that this will now be held virtually to make sure that all necessary matters are dealt with according to the requirements of the Charity Commission. Meanwhile, Trustees and committee members are becoming adept at meetings via Microsoft Teams instead of in person. A new category of student membership has been introduced via the website with great success, with nearly 50 signing up so far. This is 'free' for 2021 and students receive all publications etc electronically. It is now possible for new members to join via the website with quite a few taking advantage of this. A series of online events has just started. The first was on 9 February and consisted of a presentation by Richard Taylor with questions posed by Kerry Brown, President-Elect, on the possible site of Caesar's invasion. This proved so popular that it was oversubscribed, but the event was recorded and can be viewed on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iVjimfIBdFo>.

Two issues of the newsletters were sent to the members during 2020 and the newsletter has now been rebranded as the Magazine. The website is in the course of being revised with many changes.

It is hoped that the situation will allow for a return to some normality in a few months' time.

Shiela Broomfield

Surrey

Over the last few months Surrey Archaeological Society, in common with many others, has had to work out ways of continuing some activities for the membership while dealing with Covid 19 restrictions. The library and Research Centre remain closed for the foreseeable future but a loan and return system for the library is in operation and remote assistance with research is available. Contact info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk for details.

A successful Covid-compliant summer excavation at Abinger was held in the summer and work on the new finds and features is ongoing. There was a further Covid-compliant excavation in Farnham in August-September. Both events strictly limited the volunteer numbers and arranged for trenches in which they could work 2m apart.



Our outreach programme continues to expand, with events and training programmes adapting to online formats. A five week online Adult Education course was held in October for the Guildford Institute, being a general introduction to archaeology, and will be followed by a five-part 'Archaeology of Surrey' course to begin on 25 February. Other items of interest is the work on transcribing the Puttenham Terrier now being completed by volunteers, a small project to bring to completion the medieval graffiti survey of the county, and a county-wide citizen science LiDAR Portal, which will shortly be launched in the next couple months. Since January, our communication with the membership has also become more regular, with an e-newsletter sent out to all members and those who sign-up to the mailing list. For this and other project and outreach opportunities, get in touch with outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Committee meetings now take place online, as did the AGM on 21 November when Nikki Cowlard was re-elected as President for 2020-21. Lectures are also being arranged online by the groups of the Society for their members. The Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework conference was held online on 27 November on the theme of community archaeology and was well received. In 2021 the Annual Symposium will be held online over two mornings on the 27 February and 13 March and can be booked through the Society website (www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk). It has also been decided that the Roman Studies conference scheduled for 8 May will be held online, 'Shining a light on the 1st century AD in SE England', which is now available to book from the website.

Finally, the Roman Pottery Guide for Surrey was published in November and joins the popular Medieval Pottery handbook; further information about these publications is available on the website and both can be ordered from the Research Centre (info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk).

Rose Hooker

Sussex

As everywhere, 2020 was a very unusual year for the various archaeological groups in Sussex.

With regards to the county archaeological society (Sussex Archaeological Society), the year pre-pandemic started with an AGM at Fishbourne to get Members' approval for the sale of three properties/part-properties, the need for such sales being cash-flow issues and declining financial reserves. Next followed the leaving of long-term CEO Tristan Bareham and his replacement by an Interim CEO. This person in turn soon left and was replaced by another short-term CEO. In September the current CEO, Simon Dowe, took up the reins on a 6-month contract. Thus 2020 was for SAS the 'Year of the Four CEOs'! (N.B. SAS are currently advertising for a long-term CEO). By March 2020, the lock-down measures resulted in the first closures (to be repeated later in the year) of

SAS's properties and the furloughing of most of its staff. At the end of July long-serving Research Officer (and Editor of the Society's *Collections*), Luke Barber took voluntary redundancy and has not been replaced. In September the Sussex Finds Liaison Officer, Carolina Lima, who was hosted by SAS, left but has now been replaced by Jane Clark. A further change was at the AGM in September when Amanda Jones took over from Chris Medlock as Chair of Council. Whilst from a members' point of view SAS has been rather 'dormant' during the last 12 months (with no traditional December *Sussex Past & Present* newsletter, nor as yet publication of the *Collections*), the Society has revitalised its main Facebook site and started a free-for-members series of online zoom talks. It is also looking forward to co-organising with CBA-SE the 'Archaeology and Climate Change' conference in April, and then in June celebrating its 175th anniversary.

Elsewhere in Sussex the various local archaeological societies have also been hampered by Covid restrictions, with face-to-face lectures and meetings cancelled, and often now replaced by online versions. Fieldwork has however been hit hardest, although some work was undertaken by amateur archaeologists in Sussex in 2020. I give a few



examples. The Worthing Archaeological Society (WAS) were involved in the EPIC (Enhancing Places, Inspiring Communities) project based in Sompting, and, socially distanced, excavated some individual test-pits in an area known for its flintwork. To the west, the Chichester District Archaeology Society (CDAS), in conjunction with the CITiZAN project, recorded two timber fish weir structures within the mouth of Chichester Harbour. CDAS members also undertook some geophysical survey work in a field NW of Chichester. The results revealed a winged-corridor villa with a courtyard in front of it, defined by further masonry buildings. A small trench was excavated to clarify the form and condition of a section of wall. Another CDAS geophysical survey project involved investigations to study the medieval and early modern pottery industry

of the Graffham area. To the east the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society completed their 2019 excavation finds processing and made good progress with other post-excavation work for sites at Rocky Clump (Stanmer) and at Ovingdean.

The annual 2021 Sussex Archaeology Symposium, organised by the Sussex School of Archaeology, originally planned for March, is rescheduled for Saturday 9 October.

David Rudling

Canterbury Archaeological Trust: outreach during the pandemic

It goes without saying that 2020, and the beginning of 2021, have been extraordinarily challenging for anyone involved in community archaeology and outreach.



CAT
Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd

Despite this, at Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) for the most part we have been very busy over the year, with a great deal achieved and lots of ongoing work as we approach the Spring and what we all hope will be easier times.

Somewhat ironically, 2020 began on a real high note, with the announcement in early March that the purported relics of St Eanswythe in Folkestone church almost certainly were those of the seventh-century Kentish royal saint (see *British Archaeology* no.172, 16-19). A week of national and international press coverage, and celebratory events in Folkestone Museum, was followed almost immediately by the first national lockdown, and an abrupt halt to all outreach work. Indeed, most Trust staff were furloughed in late March, and some would remain so for many months, including our Community Archaeologist and Education Officer Annie Partridge.



Investigation of St Eanswythe relics in Jan 2020 (image Matt Row)

The relics of St Eanswythe (image Matt Row)



By late April, things were looking pretty bleak, but then I was recalled from furlough to submit an application to Historic England's Covid-19 Emergency Response Fund. This was for a project, entitled 'Unlocking Canterbury's Archaeology' which aimed to greatly enhance the Trust's online engagement, with the purchase of new equipment, staff

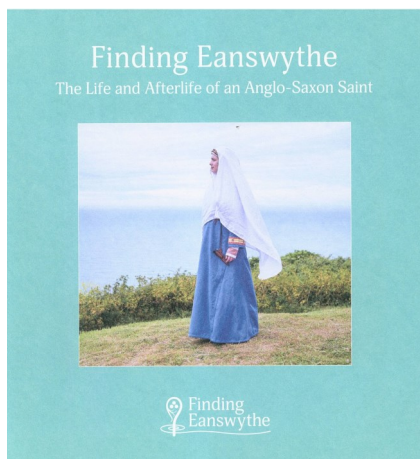
training, and the creation of new online resources. Thankfully, this bid resulted in an award of just under £45,000 from the fund. Work is still ongoing on this project as I write. A range of new online resources, including a virtual 'Finds Showcase', as well as an exploration of Kent's archaeological and historical links to places across Europe, Africa and Asia, will soon be available to enjoy and explore.



We also applied successfully to the National Lottery Heritage Fund's 'Heritage Emergency Fund', securing just under £10,000 to produce a Conservation Management Plan for the prehistoric and Roman site at East Wear Bay, Folkestone. As well as highlighting the significance of the archaeology at this site, and the threat posed to it by ongoing processes of erosion, the document presents the most comprehensive summary yet of the site. Though still far short of the full publication that we hope to one day achieve, it will be of interest to anyone interested in this site, or the transition from Late Iron Age to Roman Britain in general. The East Wear Bay CMP was completed in January 2021, and is freely available to download at: www.eastwearbay.co.uk/reports

By the Summer, we had also helped successfully wrap up the Finding Eanswythe project, which was also funded by the NLHF, and led by Canterbury Christ Church University. This culminated in the publication of a small popular book on St Eanswythe. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy can contact me for advice on how to get one.

The increasingly busy year also saw us launch a new community archaeology project based at Lossenham, in the parish of Newenden, on the Kent-Sussex border. The Lossenham Project is a holistic landscape project, focussed on the river system of the Rother and its tributaries, that will run over several years. Though archaeology and history will be central to it, its scope is much wider, encompassing artistic, cultural and spiritual connections between people and landscape. Despite the disruptions of the pandemic, a good start has been made, with a cohort of volunteers recruited, and early investigations of the levels along the Hexden Channel (a tributary of the Rother) revealed thick deposits of prehistoric peat little more than a metre below the modern ground surface.





*Hexden Channel, Lossenham
(image Russell Burden)*

Another community outreach project has also commenced alongside a major excavation by the Trust in advance of the construction of a new railway station at Thanet Parkway, near Cliffsend, Thanet. This excavation is currently ongoing in very difficult weather conditions and is scheduled to continue into late April. A prehistoric and Roman landscape is being revealed, and as work progresses, we will be sharing our findings through a variety of mediums, including social media posts, video and Q&A sessions via Zoom. Watch our social media for updates.

The past year has been a historic one in many ways, and for the Trust a major milestone was the retirement as Director of Professor Paul Bennett. Paul had been Director since 1986, and before that had served as Deputy Director since the Trust first began operations a decade earlier. Alison Hicks has taken over as Director. One of the Trust's most experienced members of staff, she ran the Whitefriars excavation in 2000-2001, the largest project undertaken by CAT to-date. Paul has not gone far though, remaining as a volunteer and working on writing up a series of past projects, based at our finds and outreach facility in Wincheap.

In the past month, the Trust has launched a new website, at www.canterburytrust.co.uk, as well as adopting new branding for the organisation. We will continue to add to and refine our online presence in the coming months, including with the new resources being created under the Unlocking project funded by Historic England. The past year has been, in fact, extraordinarily busy and productive for the Outreach team at Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Looking forward to the Spring and beyond, we have much work to do and many exciting new projects and opportunities to explore. And as always, we wait to see what unexpected discoveries await us. We'll be sure to share them with you in the happier times to come!

Andrew Richardson

Outreach and Archives Manager

andrew.richardson@canterburytrust.co.uk

Oxford Archaeology South

Margate, Shottendane Road (TR 34746 69386)

Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief and evaluation to the north and south of Shottendane Road, Margate, Kent, between November 2019 and January 2020. A preceding geophysical survey undertaken in September 2019 detected a small number of anomalies which suggested a possible ring ditch, enclosure, agricultural activity and clay extraction. The evaluation comprised 48 trenches, and 25 of these contained archaeological features. No archaeological features were recorded during the watching brief of the nine geotechnical test-pits, although one late prehistoric flint core was recovered from the topsoil in the one of the test-pits.

The evaluation found a small number of early/middle Neolithic pits in the north of the site, and one in the south of the site. Two ring ditches were recorded in the south-western part of the site and these may have been the ploughed remains of two early Bronze Age barrows. An inhumation burial was recorded within one of the ring ditches, and this may relate to the later reuse of one of the possible barrows.

A number of perpendicular ditches were recorded in the north-east and southern part of the site. Within these ditches over 200 sherds of pottery were recorded, and the diagnostic sherds were dated to the early Iron Age (although a late Bronze Age date could not be discounted). The remains of animal bone (particularly cattle, sheep/goat and horse) and charred plant remains (notably wheat and oat) recovered on this site provides further evidence of agricultural activity and domestic occupation waste. This suggests there was a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement on this site which comprised several enclosures and field systems.

Furrows and later ditches indicate the site was used mainly for agricultural purposes in the medieval and post-medieval period. Evidence of clay extraction and possible brick clamps were also recorded in the northern part of the site. This activity probably relates to the 19th century brickworks known to have existed on the northern part of the site, as depicted on historic mapping.

Charlotte Howsam

Eastbourne, Cross Levels Way (TQ 60442 01653)

In August 2019, Oxford Archaeology undertook an 18-trench evaluation at Cross Levels Way, Eastbourne. The evaluation revealed a late prehistoric landscape of field systems, enclosures, pits, postholes and a possible trackway. The features were found associated with a rich flint and pottery assemblage of middle-late Bronze Age date. Flints and pottery of probable Neolithic date were also present as was a limited concentration of Mesolithic lithic material. The evaluation featured very dense disturbed lithic scatters in

the subsoil but did not reveal any *in situ* material. Based on the results of the evaluation the site was the focus of middle-late Bronze Age activity possibly related to a farmstead along the edges of the former tidal inlet of the Willingdon Levels. This settlement may have been contemporary with the Bronze Age platform and trackway at Shinewater (Historic England scheduled site: 1400780), located 1.5km north-east of this site.

Mike Donnelly and Carl Champness

Burgess Hill, Northern Arc-Eastern Bridge and Link Road (TQ 311 2095)

In September 2019, Oxford Archaeology undertook a 22-trench evaluation north of Burgess Hill as part of the proposed construction of the Northern Arc-Eastern Bridge and Link Road. The evaluation revealed a number of undated features including several fire pits and postholes and one or more field systems. Over 30 stuck flints were recorded from the northern and eastern part of the site, and some of these were associated with a palaeochannel and a putative wetland area to the east of the site. The flints suggest further potential for finding *in situ* floors dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic in this part of the site. The flint assemblage also included a post-medieval gunflint. Pottery sherds were limited to a few medieval fragments from a colluvial horizon while other ceramic finds dated to the post-medieval period.

Mike Donnelly

Surrey County Archaeological Unit audio walks

Using the latest research and excavation results, SCAU have launched two new audio guided walks around archaeological sites. The aim of these walks is to help local people explore their heritage, with each walk offering an introduction to the sites using a variety of sounds and images to engage all ages.

Launched in October, the first of these circular walks is around the site of Witley Camp and was created with help from Godalming Museum and the National Trust to celebrate The Festival of Archaeology. The second guide takes visitors to site of Woking Palace, beginning at Manor Way car park in Old Woking.

To get the Witley Camp and Woking Palace audio guide for free, download the izi.TRAVEL app on to your phone and search for 'Surrey County Archaeological Unit'. You are of course responsible for your own safety throughout the walk, and please remember to follow the latest Government COVID advice for your area.

Please send any feedback or comments for these walks to Hannah Potter (SCAU Community Archaeologist) via email: education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk.



North Downs YACs keep calm and carry on!



Our North Downs Young Archaeologists Club members love outdoor meetings, particularly excavations! We had just run our first dig of 2020, on the site of an old clay-works at Shorne Woods Country Park, when the lockdown began in March. Undaunted, our three strong leadership team began looking at remote sessions, that could still engage our YACs in practical activities. We filmed a series of short videos that showed [how to set up, dig and record a test pit](#) at home and launched our inaugural YAC [remote test pit dig session](#) in April. Seven of our YACs had a go, some digging more than one hole!

We followed this in May with a [finds processing session](#), with further films offering guidance to our YACs on [how they could wash their finds](#) at home and a series of finds ID guides. We had phone-calls and videocalls with the children and their parents to identify their finds. In June we ran a remote house investigation session, *Know Your Home*, inspired by all the time we have spent at home last year! We sent out guidance on recognising fixtures and fittings and were able to link the YACs with online map resources (thanks to the online Kent HER: www.kent.gov.uk/her), so they could see how the area they lived in had changed over time. Our final session before the summer break was on *time capsules*. We held a zoom call with the YACs and discussed what sort of things we could include in a time capsule. They had some amazing ideas of their own!

In September and October, we held our first face to face meetings of the year, having put extensive risk assessments and site protocols in place. At both sessions we returned to the old clayworks site at the Park and worked on the narrow-gauge railway network and the base of one of the buildings, a canteen. We had ten YACs at each meet (two bubbles of five). The second lockdown scuppered November plans, so we organised a week-long archaeology themed *scavenger hunt*, with stiff competition amongst six of the children.

Highlights of last year included seeing how carefully our YACs followed instructions to brilliantly excavate their own test pits and then being able to get them out on site again in the Autumn. It has been great to see the individual personalities of our YACs shine through in the ways they have carried out the remote tasks. We have also been encouraged that we can run remote activities that engage our club members. Looking forwards, we are keeping our fingers crossed for a return to practical activities later in 2021, but in the meantime are continuing with online sessions (with some inspiring ideas from the YACs). Do contact us for more information at northdownsyacs@gmail.com and follow ArchaeologyKent on Twitter and ArchaeologyinKent on facebook for the latest on our adventures.

Andrew Mayfield and Sophia Adams

Ernest Black (1951-2021): a Roman archaeology scholar in the South East

On Friday 12th February 2021, South-East England lost a major Roman archaeology scholar with the death of Ernest Black of Colchester. Ernest died in hospital of Covid and underlying illnesses, just two days after his 70th birthday. He had grown up in Thames Ditton in Surrey and went to Kingston Grammar School before studying Classics at Wadham College, Oxford and then studying for a Masters degree at Keele University. A professional career in teaching classics followed, starting in Durham, then moving to Brentford, before ending at Colchester in 2011.

Although Ernest lived outside the CBA-SE area during and after his teaching life, and was not a member of our group, he belonged at various times to all three of our County Archaeological Societies and published widely on various aspects of Roman archaeology in our area. Some of the major examples of Ernest's publications on the SE include: 'The Roman Villa at Bignor in the Fourth Century' (1983); 'Romano-British burial customs and religious beliefs in South-East England' (1986); *The Roman Villas of South-East England* (1987); and 'Pagan religion in rural South-East Britain: contexts, deities and belief' (2008). His most recent SE publication was printed last year: 'A Roman tile kiln and a small hoard of sesterii at Bircholt Farm, Brabourne, Kent'. He was also involved in 2020 with the analysis and recording of the large assemblage of tiles recovered from the Folkestone Roman villa.



Ernest had a sharp mind and looked at the archaeological evidence very logically. In addition to his own major achievements, he was always very generous with his knowledge, help and encouragement. He will be much missed.

David Rudling

The Wandering Herd: the medieval cattle economy of South-East England c.450-1450

The British countryside is on the brink of change. With the withdrawal of EU subsidies, threats of US-style factory farming and the promotion of 'rewilding' initiatives, never before has so much uncertainty and opportunity surrounded our landscape. How we shape our prospective environment can be informed by bygone practice, as well as through engagement with livestock and landscapes long since vanished. This study examines aspects of pastoralism that occurred in part of medieval England. It suggests how we learn from forgotten management regimes to inform, shape and develop our future countryside.

This book focuses on a region of southern England the pastoral identity of which has long been synonymous with the economy of sheep pasture and the medieval right of swine pannage. These aspects of medieval pastoralism, made famous by iconic images of the South Downs and the evidence presented by Domesday, mask a pastoral heritage in which a significant part was played by cattle. This aspect of medieval pastoralism is traceable in the region's historic landscape, documentary evidence and excavated archaeological remains. Past scholars of the South-East have been so concerned with the importance of medieval sheep, and to a slightly lesser extent pigs, that no systematic examination of the cattle economy has ever been undertaken. This book therefore represents a deep, multi-disciplinary study of the cattle economy over the *longue durée* of the Middle Ages, especially its importance within the evolution of medieval society, settlement and landscape. Nationally, medieval cattle have been one of the most important and neglected aspects of the agriculture of the medieval period. This book shows us how, as part of both a mixed and specialised farming economy, they have helped shape the countryside we know today.

ISBN: 9781911188797, published by Windgather Press 2021, 312p, B/w and colour

Currently available for £27.99 from [Oxbow Books](#)



Andrew Margetts

Glassmaking in the Weald. Survey, excavation and scientific analysis 2010-2018

This volume provides the first comprehensive review of this important industry to be published for over 50 years. The starting point was a rapid investigation of nineteen of the 46 known sites, which identified furnaces and other evidence for glassworking. Three of the sites were selected for small-scale excavation.

At Glasshouse Lane the furnace survived as a heat reddened Weald clay, with a last firing of 1555-1650, while at Imbhams Farm more substantial structural remains were dated to 1515-1565. Lordings Farm revealed much glassworking debris and a ditch that enclosed the glassworks complex.

Imbhams Farm was producing potassium-rich forest glass in quartz-rich crucibles while at Glasshouse Lane and Lordings Farm glassworkers produced HLLA (high lime low alkali) glass in grogged crucibles made from pipe clay. The transition occurred with the arrival of glassmakers from Continental Europe around the 1560s.

Other glassworking sites have been broadly assigned to either an Early (potentially ~13th century to ~1560s) or Later (~1560s to ~1620s) period on this basis. Most Early sites were in the north, whereas Later sites occur over a wider area, spreading to the south, with more continuous and intensive production, until it was brought to a rapid end by James I's 1615 prohibition on the use of wood as a fuel for glassmaking.

SpoilHeap Monograph no 24, ISBN 978-1-912331-16-1, 129 pages, 106 illustrations

Price £25 + £3.50 p&p, available through
www.surreycc.gov.uk/scau

David Dungworth, Colin Clark, Paul Linford, Tom Munnery, Sarah Paynter and Rob Poulton



Geophysical survey at Lower Roundhurst Farm, near Lurgashall



GLASSMAKING IN THE WEALD
SURVEY, EXCAVATION AND SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS 2010-2018

David Dungworth, Colin Clark, Paul Linford, Tom Munnery, Sarah Paynter and Rob Poulton

The medieval and later development of Reigate. Excavations in Bell St and High St, 1979-90

Archaeological work between 1988 and 1990 examined a range of frontage and backlands locations to the south of High St and west of Bell St, the two streets that formed the core of historic Reigate, and provides an unusually comprehensive picture of the development of a small town. The town emerged on a virgin site, and the similarity of the earliest pottery deposited in all locations argues rapid development. This included kilns and other industrial features and a range of buildings with stone foundations, and clear evidence of planning from the definition of burgage plots by ditches. The foundation of the town by Earl Hamelin de Warenne, below the Norman castle, can be shown by place-name and documentary evidence to belong to the period 1164-c1170. This firm dating makes the substantial pottery assemblages of regional importance.

The town continued to develop through the 13th and 14th centuries, with expansion along the south side of the High St, and considerable rebuilding in Bell St. The town expanded a little further to the west in the 15th century, with a new marketplace, and from the 16th century the area north of the High St began to be built up. Widespread rebuilding in the 16th and 17th centuries, accompanied by new uses of the backlands, removed or obscured much of the evidence for 15th and 16th century development.

Substantial collections of finds, environmental (notably animal bone and seeds) and artefactual (notably pottery, vessel glass and clay pipe), provide important insights into changing patterns of supply and consumption between the 12th and 17th centuries.

SpoilHeap Monograph no 25, ISBN 978-1-912331-17-8, 180 pages, 133 illustrations

Price £20 + £3.50 p&p, available through www.surreycc.gov.uk/scau

*David Williams
and Rob Poulton*

*Reconstructed plan
showing the area of
Reigate in about 1350*



Shining a light on the transition from Late Iron Age to Early Roman SE England

The Roman Studies Group of the Surrey Archaeological Society will be hosting this conference originally planned for May 2020, and now re-scheduled to **Saturday 8 May** and run as an on-line event, using Zoom. Tickets are £5 and are now available to book from the Society's [website](#).

The event will be chaired by Paul Booth (Research Associate, University of Oxford), and speakers and titles are expected to be as follows (titles are subject to revision):

Thomas Matthews Boehmer (Doctoral Student, University of Cambridge): Tracking identity change and societal shift in the Late Iron Age and early Roman period

Dr Tom Brindle (Cotswold Archaeology): Coins and material culture

Louise Rayner (with input from Anna Doherty) (Archaeology South-East, UCL): Location, location, location: exploring variability in LIA-Roman pottery assemblages through case studies from SE England

Prof Tony King (Professor of Roman Archaeology University of Winchester): Celtic to Romano-Celtic? The archaeology of religious sites in SE Britain, 1st century BC to 2nd century AD.

Dr Martyn Allen (Oxford Archaeology): The countryside in the South-East, from Iron Age to early Roman

Dr David Rudling (Honorary Research Fellow University of Roehampton): 'Becoming Roman?' The Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition in Sussex

Prof Mike Fulford (Professor of Archaeology University of Reading): Silchester: from Iron Age oppidum to Roman City



Barcombe Roundhouse and Proto-villa: Becoming Roman (Illustration by Andy Gammon)

Council for British Archaeology South-East

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.

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Contributions for the Newsletter and E-letter

If you have news that you think might be of interest to people in the South Eastern region, please contact the editor (asassinallen@gmail.com). Articles and notes on all aspects of fieldwork and research on the history and archaeology of the region are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor beforehand, including on the proper format of submitted material (please do supply digital copy when possible) and possible deadline extensions. The newsletter is issued twice a year, with the next one intended for early Autumn 2021.

Events, including lectures, workshops, conferences and fieldwork opportunities, should be sent to Rose Hooker (rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk), our e-letter editor. The e-letter is emailed to all of our members and partnership organisations, and is circulated six times a year.

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