

Letter from the Editor and Chair

Welcome to our autumn newsletter, which features various updates on fieldwork, research and events around the south-east, including the full programme for our annual November conference. To be kept up-to-date on other events in Surrey, Sussex and Kent, please be sure to sign-up to our bi-monthly e-letter by emailing our Membership Secretary (s.b.broomfield@outlook.com).

Those of you who have received the e-letters know of the worrying trends in the past few months regarding closure announcements of several top-ranking archaeology departments and programmes, including Worcester and Sheffield, for which there are still active petitions of support. Please get involved and follow these and other matters by supporting the Dig for Archaeology campaign <https://www.dig4arch.co.uk/>.

Following last year's successful format, the 2021 AGM and conference will be held as two separate online events this autumn.



The AGM will take place online via Zoom on **Thursday 14 October** at 20:00. This will follow a special lecture at 19:00 – open to members and non-members alike – by Matthew Champion on ‘Historical Church Graffiti in context’, which will look at several case studies from the southeast and set the scene for a couple of the talks at the November conference.

The lecture and AGM are both free, but registration is required to receive the meeting link info. Please go to the [registration link](#), which is available on our social media pages and website for this event.

Anne Sassin

2021 Conference

This year's annual conference – '**Archaeology of the Church: perspectives from recent work in the South-East**' – will be run jointly with Surrey Archaeological Society and held as an online event on **Saturday 27 November**.

Tickets are priced at £5 each household for CBA-SE and SyAS members (£7 others) and are bookable online via the SyAS website (www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/events) with card payment using PayPal. Please note only online bookings are possible for this event. Once paid, attendees will receive an email containing a link to the Zoom registration page.

Any queries, please contact info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Programme

9.30 Meeting link will open

10.00 Chair: Anne Sassin

10.05 Gabor Thomas (University of Reading): In the Shadow of Saints: a reconsideration of the church archaeology of Lyminge as a formative centre of English Christianity

10.40 Alistair Douglas (Pre-Construct Archaeology): The Story of Bermondsey Abbey from Saxon Minster to the Dissolution

11.15 Coffee/Tea

11.30 Natalie Cohen (National Trust): Archaeology at Canterbury Cathedral

12.05 Michael Shapland (Archaeology South-East): Chichester Cathedral: A Deep-Time Perspective

12.40 Lunch

13.40 Chair: Natalie Cohen

13.40 Andrew Richardson (Isle Heritage CIC), Ellie Williams and Lesley Hardy (Canterbury Christ Church University): Eanswythe Found

14.15 Jo Seaman (Heritage Eastbourne): Recent work at St Mary's, Eastbourne

14.50 Coffee/Tea

15.05 Rob Briggs (Surrey County Council): The tomb monument of Sir Thomas Cawarden in St Mary the Virgin's church, Bletchingley

15.45 Closing comments and Q&A

16.00 Close

2021 Conference Report

The spring conference, jointly held with the Sussex Archaeological Society (SxAS), was an excellent alternative to meeting in person, thanks to the skilful handling of Zoom by Dr Matthew Pope (University College London and Vice-Chair SxAS). As archaeologists, we recognise past climatic changes and seek to understand the social strategies enacted to deal with their effects. If we acknowledge that we are in, or are heading into, a climate emergency, and appreciate the threats this poses, these past experiences may serve as a lesson for us today and into the future. **‘Archaeology and Climate Change’** was thus the theme, backed up by a strong line-up of speakers.

Our first speaker was Professor Martin Bell (University of Reading and President of SxAS). His paper ‘Quaternary Climate Change’ reviewed the climate changes since the last glaciation, and he reminded us how the slightest breach of climate thresholds can have the most dramatic effects on societies. Martin gave a range of examples in support, including dendrochronology, formation of peat bogs, coastal settlement consequence, even down to clothing ‘choices’ made in Greenland during the Little Ice Age.

Next came Professor Robert Van de Noort (Vice-Chancellor University of Reading) who gave our keynote lecture, ‘Climate Change Archaeology: building resilience from research into coastal wetlands’. Robert argued that the growth of archaeologists studying the subject increased around the year 2008 (around the time of Al Gore’s ‘An Inconvenient Truth’ and UN IPCC reports on Climate Change). Robert suggests that climate change archaeologists having a better understanding of past climate models can become an important source as to the impacts of the future. He highlighted how some past communities adapted to living alongside environmental areas of impact in three coastal regions: the North Sea, Sundrabans and Florida.

Lara Band (Lead Archaeologist on Museum of London’s CITiZAN project) then took to our screens and presented ‘Weir and wonderful: CITiZAN, citizen science and climate change in South East England’. Reviewing the work of CITiZAN and the volunteer archaeologists since 2018 at Sandwich Bay, Kent, whilst hunting for wrecks, a number of Fish Traps were discovered (not yet dated). Various sources suggest they were established in a highly mobile foreshore subject to climatic changes and that the coppiced stakes may have been subject to environmental change.



Before lunch the talk was on ‘Climate Change, Soil Erosion and Sustainability’, given by Professor John Boardman (Environmental Change Unit, University Oxford). This topic brought us inland, and covered the sources of soil erosion, over 90% of which is via water in routine or extreme weather conditions. Choices of crop types and land management practices are also influencers. John has studied a number of prehistory sites in Sussex to see if he can recognise how much soil was lost then. Working today in the Rother Valley, West Sussex, alongside Water and Environment agencies, he hopes to persuade landowners to improve for the better their current practices.



We returned after lunch to a recorded talk given by Dr Hannah Fluck (Head of Environmental Strategy at Historic England) – ‘The Impact of Climate Change on Heritage Management’. She took us through the challenges of climate projections, and what that may mean for the future and challenges to the heritage sector. The emphasis on developing ‘protection mechanisms’ and heritage management in a climate crisis was stressed. The work Hannah has led within HE has fed into the UK’s Climate Change Risk Assessment, suggesting ways to make our own practices more relevant and environmentally sustainable, and that we have a responsibility to share our local knowledge globally.

Following a respectful 1-minute silence for the passing of the late Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, we returned with ‘Heritage and Environment Matters, taking effective action in uncertain times’, a talk given by Tor Lawrence (CEO of the Sussex Wildlife Trust). Tor reminds us that whilst the Trust has a responsibility for heritage within its area of responsibility, we (and it) are not the only species impacted. Precious wildlife havens are also at risk. Reasons shared were the imbalance of climate on seasonal growth, risks of drier summers and wildfires, and of flooding through increased rainfall. Tor however presented where the Trust are ‘putting nature into recovery’, and how working with local archaeological societies benefits the heritage at the same time.

Dr Robyn Pender (Senior Architectural Conservator, Historic England) then treated us to her paper ‘Learning from the Past: Historic Buildings and Climate Change’. In our super energy world, she argues when we became fossil fuel slaves and suggests that the history of buildings is equal to our history of energy use. Her presentation led us on a path of how low energy materials were replaced by high energy sources. From tiny church apertures to large glazed windows, the introduction of building services such as fireplaces and chimneys, heat loss radiating into surrounding surfaces, damp problems leading to sash windows, Robyn was able to weave a narrative of development leading to an increased reliance on fossil fuels. “Alexa, tell me how to save carbon”.

Finally joining us live from the USA, Professor Marcy Rockman (ICOMOS and University of Maryland USA) gave us much to think on with her lecture ‘Questions we ask of Climate and Ourselves’. As with all our presenters, Marcy suggests that we need to learn from our past and from past social adaptations to climate changes through asking ourselves ‘those difficult questions’. She reasons that attitudes have to change. A personal example in disposing of rubbish suggests individuals know that there is a problem, but are not necessarily ready to deal with it. Marcy cited attitudes when colonists were sent to Jamestown, Virginia where the perceived expectations were that they would be able to exploit the local environment in line with their then, English social practices (this despite the differences in latitude between Jamestown and London and therefore marked environmental differences). Her presentation reminds us that the exploitation of the environment as a commodity can also be linked to the exploitation of individuals in the form of slavery.

Sweden’s Greta Thunberg made appearances in several of the presenters’ slides. Given that the young will bear much of the cost and impact climate changes, the organisers were keen to offer a number of students free tickets. Thirty-eight places were taken as a result, some from universities as far afield as India.



Both Hannah’s recorded talk and Marcy’s presence from another continent remind us of the benefits of products such as Zoom in reducing our carbon footprint for such occasions, as well as the diversity of speakers and subjects we could gather consequently.

Many thanks go to the main conference organisers for all of their hard work, especially Matt Pope and Martin Bell.

Steve Cleverley

Surrey

Over the last few months the 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. Some normality is now resuming, although the benefits of online meetings have been realised.

The Society AGM will take place via Zoom on 20 November, followed by the Society's annual SHERF (Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework) conference, which will be co-hosted with CBA-SE on 27 November via Zoom. The conference theme is 'Archaeology of the Church: Perspectives from Recent Work in the South East', and booking is now available on the Society website (www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk). The Surrey Archaeological Society Annual Symposium has been booked for 9 April 2022 when it is hoped that it will be an 'in person' meeting, enabling the membership to meet in a more social atmosphere.

The library and Research Centre has reopened to members offering resources and assistance for research on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10.00 to 16.30 (the library will no longer be open for two hours on Saturday mornings). Bookings would be appreciated. The remote library service, developed during the restrictions, is still available for those who are unwilling or unable to visit the library. Contact info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk for details.

A successful excavation at Cocks Farm Abinger was held in the summer and work on the new finds and features is ongoing. After two previous digs with a maximum of six people on site and social distancing in the trench, it was a great joy to have a full team on site again. Work was carried out in two trenches, with features investigated including an ironstone courtyard which surrounded a post-built building and numerous post-holes which belonged to structures found in previous trenches (including a roundhouse). Finds were not very numerous, but included Roman pottery and building material, as well as pre-historic pottery which preliminary examination suggests dates from the Early Neolithic to the Bronze Age, and a considerable amount of struck flint.

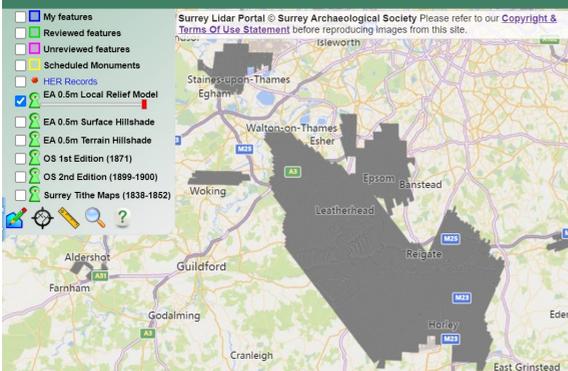




There was also a second summer excavation at the site of an early Roman farmstead at Old Park Farnham which was finished in mid-September. The 2021 dig focused its trenches on anomalies and potential features identified in geophysics, as well as various slots across the main enclosure ditch. Finds were numerous

and included a large amount of Roman building material and pottery, as well as a small amount of Iron Age date. A tile-lined drain was also uncovered whose function is (as of yet) uncertain, but likely industrial, though further investigation is needed. Although both events had to be aware of volunteer numbers, all those interested were able to be accommodated, and it is hoped that Covid-related limits can be fully removed in 2022.

Following the success of the [Kent LiDAR Portal](https://kentlidar.org.uk) in 2020, a new interactive citizen science tool for Surrey (surreylidar.org.uk) has recently been launched by the Society which will act as a long-term outreach tool which makes available imagery from various LiDAR datasets in the county. The Portal is an online mapping tool in which the public



assists in the detection and record creation of LiDAR features of potential archaeological interest. Using visualisations of the LiDAR which are the most favoured for archaeological prospection, i.e. Local Relief Modelling, it uses different basemaps and layers to aid in interpretation, including the Tithe maps, First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps, and HER records. Currently, the

Portal incorporates the 0.5m EA data for the county, approximately 635km² coverage, alongside a small area of 0.25m bespoke data in the east.

Groups are now back to arranging activities, with some events occasionally taking place ‘in person’, enabling a gradual return to normality. These and other external events can be found in the SyAS monthly e-newsletter. To be added to the mailing list (you don’t need to be a member), email info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Rose Hooker

(with contributions from Anne Sassin)

Sussex

Starting with the County Society, this summer the Sussex Archaeological Society (SAS, or otherwise known as Sussex Past) appointed yet another CEO, this time hopefully a longer-term replacement for Tristan Bareham who left in January 2020. The new CEO is Andrew Edwards who was previously employed in leadership roles in a range of organisations including Canterbury Cathedral, St Paul's Cathedral, The National Churches Trust, English National Opera, the South Bank Centre, Wales Millennium Centre and the Royal Shakespeare Company. As a student Andrew studied Comparative Religion and Philosophy at King's College, London. Another important appointment at SAS is a new Editor for the Sussex Archaeological Collections: Dr Jaime Kaminski. Jaime had previously been a member of the SAC Editorial Board. It is very sad to report the recent death of David Rudkin who was the Director of Fishbourne Roman Palace from 1979-2008 (please see a separate obituary in this newsletter). David was a very popular employee of the Society, and after his retirement in 2008 he continued to work at Fishbourne for many years in a volunteer capacity. He will be much missed.

It is pleasing to report that most of the Sussex Archaeological Society's historic properties are now open again to visitors following the ending of Covid lockdown restrictions, the only exception being Anne of Cleves House at Lewes. As reported in the last newsletter, SAS is currently celebrating its 175th Anniversary. As part of the anniversary celebrations, a small exhibition, 'The Sussex Archaeological Society: 175 years of Collecting' is on display at Barbican House Museum, Lewes. This exhibition is due to end on 28th February 2022. The SAS AGM will be held on 23 October (further details tba). Following the death earlier this year of the Roman scholar Ernest Black (please see the last newsletter), an almost complete run of the Journal for Roman Archaeology has been given to the library at Fishbourne Roman Palace.

Elsewhere in Sussex the various local archaeological societies have also been gradually returning to 'normal' following the ending of COVID restrictions, with fieldwork being started again at various locations. I provide brief details of a few examples of such investigations.

The Worthing Archaeological Society (WAS) were able to continue their excavations at Sompting Paddocks this summer. This year's work centred around a newly discovered sketch map dated to 1758. The map showed a group of buildings and a large building in Malthouse Barn Field. In a later formal survey of the area (the estate map of 1792), the buildings have disappeared. Since much of the pottery from previous excavations appears to be 13th/14th century, the research question was "was this the medieval barn?" Things did not go to plan and no building was located where the sketch implied it would be found. However, looking 10m to the east, building remains started to appear, and it seems that the building may not be in quite the location expected. Pottery evidence may support the date of the disappearance of the building.

To the west, members of the Chichester District Archaeology Society (CDAS) undertook a two-week geophysical survey in a field NE of Chichester. This was across a site, suspected through aerial imagery and pottery surface collections as being the location of a late-prehistoric to early Roman settlement. Amongst the survey's findings were ditched enclosures, sub-enclosures, ring ditches and likely trackways.

To the east the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) conducted in June a small excavation of eight test pits in and around the medieval manor house at Portslade where excavations have never been undertaken before. The results of the excavations indicate that the house cellar and its surroundings have been used as a rubbish dump for the local area. There were numerous finds of animal bones, clay pipes and oyster shells, but also a few sherds of medieval pottery and even a single sherd of Roman pottery. BHAS are planning to return to excavate further. The excavation was undertaken in association with the local Portslade history group.



Portslade Manor House 2021 test-pitting (BHAS)

Later in June BHAS returned to resume excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer. The site dates from the Late Iron Age through to the early 4th century in the Roman period. It is a small farmstead settlement with evidence of animal enclosures, granary structures within an enclosure, and grain storage pits. There have been several neonatal human burials found in ditches. What the site is lacking is evidence for habitation. This season circular anomalies revealed by a geophysical survey are being investigated, as they may indicate the location of timber roundhouses. At the time of writing the excavations have revealed



a complex of features with finds of pottery, bone and flintwork. Volunteer opportunities are open to anyone willing to join the Society. In addition, both the Brighton and the Weald Young Archaeologist Clubs (YACs) have visited and worked on the site. The excavations will continue until the end of October.

Rocky Clump, Stanmer 2021. Excavations in progress. (BHAS)

Further to the east, at the Roman-period roadside settlement at Bridge Farm, near Barcombe Mill, excavations by the Culver Archaeology Project (CAP) resumed after an absence of a year due to Covid restrictions. This absence of a season of excavations had caused a lack of a required training course in 2020 for students from Canterbury Christ Church University, and as a result two cohorts (years) of students had to be provided with training in 2021 during an 8-week period. With the constantly changing restrictions we extended the season by another 3 weeks to allow volunteers to participate before back-filling half the trench and extending it ready for 2022.



Bridge Farm 2021 with double 'kiln' feature in the foreground (CAP)

This year at Bridge Farm has seen the discovery of another industrial feature appearing to be two inter-cutting circular pits both showing signs of burning and one containing tile tesserae in its upper fill. The adjacent central feature found in 2019 appears to be a large rectangular pit with an adjoining circular pit once more showing intense heat. These all need further excavation in 2022 but with the many other pits around also showing burning, the centre of the settlement is turning out to be far more industrialised than expected. This begs the question as to whether this industrial activity was the reason for the double ditched enclosure? The finds team were once more very busy with thousands of pottery sherds plus a selection of coins, brooches and bone hair pins amongst other small finds which were processed in a newly acquired building at Bridge Farm which doubles up as a lecture hall.



2021 Bridge Farm finds: the head of a bone pin and samian cup (CAP)

Even further to the east, in partnership with The Friends of Motcombe Gardens, the Heritage Eastbourne team of Eastbourne District Council returned to Motcombe Gardens to investigate the Dovecote and also the mysterious remains of a masonry structure in the south-east corner of the small park. The aims of the excavation were to look inside the Dovecote for any earlier floor surfaces and dating evidence for the foundations of the

building (the external foundations having been completely reordered in the mid-18th century and later) and also externally at a buttress that was the only part of the exterior not to be excavated in previous years. The excavators were also hoping to understand more about the enigmatic greensand and brick lump in the corner of the gardens that was briefly looked at before Covid-19 shut down the project in March 2020.

The excavations were a great success with the internal trench revealing an earth floor containing evidence of the central, revolving post or ‘potence’ that would have enabled the nest boxes to be raided for the squabs (pre-fledged pigeons) that were so prized for food, and for the first time, the original foundation cut where mortar samples were taken for possible dating. The results of this trench point to confirming that the Dovecote was indeed first constructed in the medieval period. The external buttress trench showed the expected repairs of the late 18th-19th centuries, but unexpectedly another large wall, built onto by the buttress running south-east away from the building. This may have been the end of a long barn range running west that appears in maps of the early 19th century.



Motcombe Gardens glass onion bottle dated to circa. 1690 (Heritage Eastbourne)

The final part of the excavation, re-opening a trial trench from 2020 around the remains of an undated structure, intrigued and frustrated in equal measure. Although extensively repaired in the 1970s (when local archaeologist Lawrence Stevens managed to save it from demolition), the new excavations were able to identify the severely robbed out foundations and wall lines of a structure that was being demolished by the late 17th century (based on excellent dating evidence including an almost complete glass onion bottle of c1690 date) and was built on or even into the much larger pond. Interpretation of this structure is still debated but it must have had a close association with access to water or the use of it.

The Motcombe Gardens project was only possible due to generous funding from the NLHF, the John Jackson Trust, the Old Town Devolved Ward Budget and CBA South-East.

David Rudling

(with thanks to Connie Shirley of WAS, Steve Cleverley of CDAS, Jon Funnell of BHAS, David Millum of CAP and Jo Seaman of Heritage Eastbourne)

Kent

The Kent Archaeological Society is undergoing many exciting changes at the moment, for which the website is the best source for the up-to-date situation. Various projects are in the offing with the hope that members can participate in learning about planning, surveying and other skills. The latest copy of *Archaeologia Cantiana* was published in June with many interesting articles covering both history and archaeology of all periods. The series of Teams lectures is also continuing with recordings on the website (www.kentarchaeology.org.uk).

The Canterbury Archaeological Trust is very sad to announce the sudden death of Peter Clarke, their Deputy Director in early May. He had been a very active member for approximately 30 years and involved with so many projects including the Dover Boat. The Trust has been keeping occupied during the pandemic, especially at Parkway.

Two local societies have recently published interesting books: *Medieval Tonbridge Revealed* by Deborah Cole with the Medieval Group of Tonbridge Historical Society and *Hildenborough – Our Village*, written by Howard and Joy Dolling plus other local residents. Both books have been extensively researched and are illustrated in colour.

Fieldwork also continued around the county, with a few sites summarised below.

The National Trust property Smallhythe Place, which belonged to the famous actress Ellen Terry, was the subject of a Time Team investigation looking for evidence of the medieval ship building industry. Between July 2019-January 2020 HAARG (Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group) undertook magnetometer and limited resistivity surveys of the gardens and paddocks which surround the property, plus Elfwick Field which is on the opposite side of the road. Romano-British CBM and a few sherds of pottery were recovered from mole hills and in the gateway of Elfwick Field.

Led by Nathalie Cohen, National Trust Archaeologist for London and the South East, further excavations took place in August 2021. Two trenches in the garden and paddock of the house recovered artefacts relating to Terry's ownership of the house plus areas of flint cobbling. A number of iron roves used in ship building were among the finds.

Five trenches on Elfwick Field were excavated, one to look at the original shoreline and another to re-assess the brick kiln identified in the original Time Team investigation. A further three trenches to look at features identified by the magnetometer survey were dug by HAARG members. One trench was located within one of two 'lost house' plots. Medieval and post Medieval artefacts were recovered. The other two trenches targeted a ditch feature and a possible building. Both yielded Romano-British artefacts. From the larger of these two trenches, RB pottery, CBM, nails and RB glass were among the finds along with nine partial stamps on CBM of the *Classis Britannica*, eight from a sealed context.

Subject to funding, Nathalie is hoping to undertake further work at Smallhythe Place.

The Lossingham Project in Newenden, Kent is a new community project which is centred on the site of Lossingham Priory at present, though there are plans to extend out and along the River Rother valley/estuary as part of a long-term project. The Project Director is Dr Andrew Richardson. Geophysical surveys are ongoing (undertaken by HAARG), however the priory has been located and there are a number of digging opportunities this autumn. All abilities are welcome to register and participate. To get involved, please contact Annie Partridge, Community Outreach Officer (annie@lossingham.org.uk). For research questions, contact Project Director Andrew Richardson (andrew@lossingham.org.uk).

Another small-scale dig took place in July in the field above Lullingstone Roman Villa, investigating the wider villa landscape, as part of the Darent Valley Landscape Partnership Scheme and directed by Anne Sassin. Although excavations were limited by the area available this season, another section of the early enclosure ditch revealed in geophysics in 2020 was uncovered. Although both features and dateable finds were much more sparse than the previous year, volunteers were able to concentrate on skills training, including recording, and an enjoyable day was had by the North Downs YAC on site. It is hoped that investigations at the villa will continue in 2022.



As the lockdown eased in the Spring of 2021, SWAG (the Shorne Woods Archaeology Group), who support Kent Council's community archaeologist, have been very busy. At Shorne Woods Country Park they have continued to investigate the well-preserved remains of the 20th century clayworks. Discoveries this year have included sections of the narrow-gauge railway system and a complex revetted embankment that acted as a loading bay for lorries collecting clay from the works. During the Festival of Archaeology, they ran the Archaeology at the Park weekend, to showcase many of their discoveries. A post-ex team are working hard to catalogue the Randall Manor site archive. Volunteers from SWAG have also taken on responsibility for the sensory garden at Shorne, which includes displays of some of the more durable finds from the site. Away from the Park they have assisted the Kent Finds Liaison Officer on a rescue project and recorded newly re-discovered elements of Hartlip Roman Villa.

The community archaeologist has also been running heritage activities for the Sevenoaks Greensand Commons project, on behalf of the Kent Wildlife Trust. Both Sevenoaks and Bitchet Common have been traversed in the hunt for features seen on the Darent Valley Landscape Partnership LiDAR results. Several of these on Bitchet Common were then evaluated by a team of volunteers. Three slit trenches were examined, with two slots dug across a disused hollow way. One unexpected find was a World War One medal, that volunteers are trying to trace back to any surviving family members. Survey work will continue over the winter.



Report writing has dominated time spent on the Kent Wildlife Trust’s Fifth Continent project as the scheme draws to a close. Two excavations were run at Brenzett and on the Warren, near New Romney. Both sites provided plenty of head-scratching moments trying to fathom the results of geophysics surveys. Site reports for all the Marsh projects will be available soon.

Finally, a geophysical survey weekend has recently taken place at Mote Park, in collaboration with Maidstone Borough Council and Wessex Archaeology, to look for the remains of the old Mote House. The early results are looking interesting, with more to follow on this project in due course.

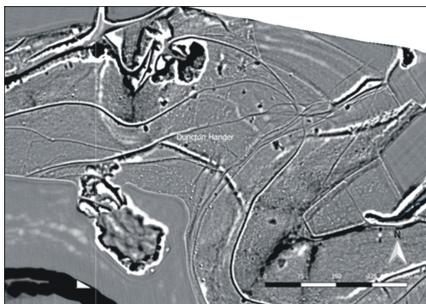
Shiela Broomfield

*(with contributions from Lynn Cornwell,
Andrew Mayfield and Anne Sassin)*

The South Downs Cross Ridge Dykes Project

Cross ridge dykes are an under-researched monument type found on the South Downs and other areas including Salisbury Plain, the Berkshire Downs, the Yorkshire Wolds and the moors of the south-west. They most usually consist of a single bank and ditch, but can be more complex, and vary greatly in length.

This project originated in work by Sue Hamilton and Mike Seager Thomas but we took it over at an early stage. Using a range of techniques – aerial photography, LiDAR, HER data and previous published and unpublished work, but, above all, fieldwork – we have increased the possible number of examples from 98 to about 192. In each case we measured the earthworks and assessed their position within their local landscape and their relationship with both earlier monuments and natural resources. Working along the downs from Eastbourne to Winchester, a three-year project was eventually completed in seven years, just before lockdown.



Surprisingly this substantial cross dyke on Duncton Hanger had not been recognised until it was spotted on LiDAR from the High Woods Project

As a class they remain very poorly dated but are generally assumed to belong to the Late Bronze / Early Iron Ages. Such dating frequently relies on the finding of a very small amount of, usually, LBA pottery, but this is far from surprising since the dykes often cut through pre-existing field systems. In terms of relative dating, where the relationship can be determined, cross dykes invariably post-date coaxial field systems, and in the single example of Harting Beacon one cross dyke may be overlain by the rampart of the LBA hillfort. The best dating comes from re-assessment by Mike Seager Thomas of pottery found by Curwen at Glatting Down (Curwen & Curwen 1918), as the substantial remains of a Sussex Deverel Rimbury globular bowl dated to c.1500-1150BCE and very possibly a deliberate deposit.

It is by no means certain that all the dykes date to the same period, or that they were all constructed for the same purpose – or indeed, that a single purpose pertained throughout their lifetime in use. In very general terms they can be assigned a role as way markers controlling movement of people and stock. There is a notable concentration on the scarp

running from Folkington to Eastbourne which would have been highly visible either from the low-lying ground around Shinewater or from the Channel. Otherwise they occur mainly on the northern ridge of the downs and the spurs protruding from it, although some may have been lost to coastal erosion in East Sussex. They do not appear to ‘surround’ areas of land except certain high points, and do not occur at regular intervals along the main ridge of the downs, suggesting that they are not socio-economic boundaries. Their number on that ridge, and on approaches from the river valleys, also indicates either that the present South Downs Way was not in use as a prehistoric route when they were constructed, or that a pre-existing route was being blocked.

A number of dykes can be seen to define north / south routes through the downs and we suggest that these may enable groups from the coastal plain to move stock through downs-dwellers land to transhumance pastures in the Low Weald. Others surround areas of high ground like Butser and Bow Hills – it has been suggested (Bradley 1971) that they acted as proto-hillforts but, although they set dominant positions aside, they cannot in any way be considered defensive.



Sussex Deverel Rimbury globular bowl from Glatting Down - reconstruction and photograph by Mike Seager Thomas

Socio-economic change around the LBA / EIA transition has recently been examined (Davies 2018) and, in general, the LBA is looked on as a period when there was an increasing emphasis on stock farming. At the same time the number of settlements on the West Sussex coastal plain also appears to have increased and these changes may well have combined to produce a shortage of land for grazing. The Low Weald, and also the coastal plain west of Chichester with relatively few settlements known on the low-lying and increasingly marshy land on Hayling and Thorney Islands, must have looked inviting. The suggested purpose of the dykes as visible guides intended to encourage travellers to keep to ‘permitted’ routes would have militated against social friction between groups resident on the downs and those moving through. In earlier prehistory routes would have been understood as a series of natural markers and unfolding vistas, reinforced through oral tradition and with experience. Now, apparently for the first time, earthworks were constructed other than as enclosures or for burial. The need to formalise rights of way indicates an increasing attachment to land and, perhaps, a hardening of attitude to ‘others’ even if they were your neighbours.

Reports on this work are available on academia.edu and in the process of being published.

Bradley, R 1971 Stock raising and the origins of the hillfort on the South Downs, *Antiq J* 51, 8-29

Curwen, E & Curwen, E C, 1918 Covered Ways on the Sussex Downs *SxAC* 59, 48-65

Davies, A. 2018. *Creating Society and Constructing the Past: social change in the Thames Valley from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age*. Oxford: British Archaeological Report British Series 637

Lea, D, English, J & Tapper, D. 2018a Cross Dykes Project interim report I: the Cuckmere to Eastbourne *SxAC* 156, 1-14

Lea, D, English, J & Tapper, D 2020 The Cross Dykes Project. Interim report II/III: the River Adur to the River Cuckmere, *SxAC* 158, 1-20

Lea, D, English, J & Tapper, D in press Smart ways through the downs: cross-ridge dykes as markers of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age transhumance routes across the South Downs, Sussex, UK, in: Bowden, M & Herring, P (eds) *Transhumance: papers given at the LAC 2018 Conference in Newcastle*

Lea, D, English, J & Tapper, D submitted to SxAC Cross Dykes Project interim report IV: the Arun to the Adur

Lea, D, English, J & Tapper, D submitted to SxAC Cross Dykes Project interim report V: The Lavant / A286 gap to the Arun

Lea, D, English, J & Tapper, D submitted to Proc Hants Field Club South Downs Cross Ridge Dyke Project Part 6: Winchester to the Lavant

David Lea, Judie English & Dick Tapper

The Upchurch Lamp

Kent is one of those counties where exciting new finds come thick and fast. It seems like we can barely go a year without some new Anglo-Saxon cemetery being discovered or a new section of Roman road being identified. The is true with the mountains of stray finds discovered by metal detectorists, mudlarks and other members of the public. One such recent find was a Roman ceramic lamp from the Upchurch area of the Medway estuary.

The lamp (recorded on the PAS as [PUBLIC-DBF03D](#)) is of iconic Roman form, with a circular body, tapering at each end, one end for the pinched handle and one end for the opening for the wick. The lower body is bowl-shaped and the upper body is slightly dished and decorated. The decoration consists of a moulded erotic scene within a double



circular border.

All in all, an exciting object. Roman lamps are not the most common stray find with only 21 having been reported to the PAS over the past 25 or so years. Most, as one would expect, come from riverine or coastal areas near known Roman settlements; London being the only place where more than a handful have been discovered. This example comes from the middle of the Upchurch ceramic-producing area and not far from known Roman villas. The number of cremations among the Medway islets also implies a Roman mortuary landscape, at least to some extent.

The lamp is thus in a place one should perhaps not be surprised to find one. After examining the lamp, however, it became clear that things were not all they seem. Several features, which would help date and provenance the lamp, did not seem to make sense. Experts on Roman lamps from MOLA and the University of Reading were consulted to try to get to the bottom of these anachronisms. Of note: the handle looks to be from that of a late antique style lamp while the body and motifs appear to be of an early picture lamp. The decorative motif is also rather crudely executed.

This all pointed to the lamp being a replica, copy or fake. How it came to be on the Medway marshes therefore becomes a concern. Any contamination of the archaeological record is a concern, whether intentional fraud, practical joke or simply trying to make your fellow finders' day more exciting. All these reasons are possibilities those working with stray finds have to consider when dealing with anachronistic finds.

In this case however, long-standing finders out on their own discovered the object so most of these points seem unlikely. Exploring the known market of fraudulent lamps available on the art market also didn't directly find parallels in form or motifs. Of note are the New York Series and those probably produced in Bulgaria since the 1980s known as the Bulgarian series, which are closest but still not closely matched to the Upchurch examples. It seems likely therefore that this example is an older copy, perhaps even as early as the 19th century when such erotic lamps were highly prized.

There is however another possibility we have not yet considered. With the archaeological interest in the area during the 19th and early 20th century we cannot discount the lamp was not deposited then as part of joke or spoof ritual. A noted example of such is the deposition of a crocodile in the backfill of trenches at Maiden Castle in the 1930s, which caused rather a stir on its rediscovery in the 1980s.

We cannot say for certain how this lamp came to be here, nor why. It remains however a good example of some caution needing to be taken with exciting stray finds and the potential risks the archaeological record has from contamination.

Jo Ahmet

Boggy Sussex – Fourth Century Cart Axle and Coin Hoard

During the excavation of a pond in a boggy wooded area of private land near Edburton, Sussex, a number of Victorian drainage walls were uncovered in 2018. The landowner thought these to be structural and possibly Roman in date so called in local archaeologist James Sainsbury (curator at Worthing Museum & Art Gallery). It was quickly discerned that despite these chalk walls being placed into the peat relatively recently, there were significant Roman-era remains that the Victorian labourers had cut into.

Unfortunately the majority of the soil from the pond area had already been removed before any stratigraphy had been recorded. A wide range of pot sherds and CBM (including pristine box-flue tile) have been uncovered, but most were found in the giant spoil heaps piled around the newly formed water feature.

Areas where stratigraphy remained showed at least four separate contexts which were clearly defined in most areas. Context 1 consisted of humus and modern intrusions like shotgun cartridges. Context 2 consisted of up to a metre of peat – relatively rare in Sussex and key to preserving the Roman archaeology beneath. Context 3 was a black sandy wet soil, containing the vast majority of the in situ finds, though these items had clearly been dumped or fallen into a waterlogged context. Finally Context 4 was natural geology – greensand or gault clay depending on the exact spot within the pond area.

There have been significant problems with excavating this site due to numerous fast-flowing springs appearing at the bottom of trenches and in the bulk whenever there were attempts to carefully scrape down mechanically. It was impossible to excavate with a trowel for the same reason, even when using large pumps. The springs emerge at this site due to the meeting of gault, sandstone and greensand geology. It is also worth mentioning that the pond area is the terminal point of an ancient arm of the river Adur.

Despite these practical difficulties Mr Sainsbury and Mr Paine (a local metal detectorist) spent long days in 2018, 2019 and 2020 sifting through spoil heaps and carefully excavating in the small pockets where in situ stratigraphy remained. A total of 272 4th century coins have been recovered to date, constituting a not-insignificant hoard, which is of particular interest due to the superb preservation of some of these coins. Most are nummus of the House of Constantine though there are a number of minims. The Sussex Finds Liaison Officer will shortly be taking this hoard in for recording before it travels up to the British Museum for cleaning and further analysis. In addition there were small fragments of jewellery, including a deliberately broken gold bracelet, which seem to have been deposited near to the largest spring. We still do not know whether these were acts of “ritual” or casual losses, though the proximity of the spring to the findspot of these personal items is certainly of interest. Few of these metal artefacts would have been recovered without the help, hard work and perseverance of Mr Paine who does



*Gold bangle or bracelet, bent and snapped.
Found adjacent to the spring, 2020.*

great credit to metal detecting as a hobby.

Late in 2020 a ditch feature emerged at the western side of the pond, consisting of Context 3 soil type cut between two natural banks of clay. This feature stood proud of the lower springs so could be excavated without the threat of inundation. At 30cm depth a fragmented but clearly worked piece of timber was uncovered which straddled the ditch end to end. This object was carefully removed, the fragments individually numbered, bagged and then submerged in water over winter.

CBA-SE generously funded Dr Damian Goodburn to visit and analyse this fragmented carved timber in spring 2021. Dr Goodburn quickly deduced that the timber wasn't a whole piece – oak stakes formed the ends, whilst the main body was carved from ash. After careful cleaning and some ruminating about where certain fragments should sit it was concluded that this was actually a cart or wagon axle, repurposed as part of a foot-bridge over the ditch in the mid-late 4th century. Dating evidence was in the form of two stratified 4th century coins above and one 4th century coin below the timber, along with late Romano-British pot rims and body sherds. This makes it a find of national importance, being the only known Roman-era cart axle in Britain (unless the readers have other examples they are aware of?)

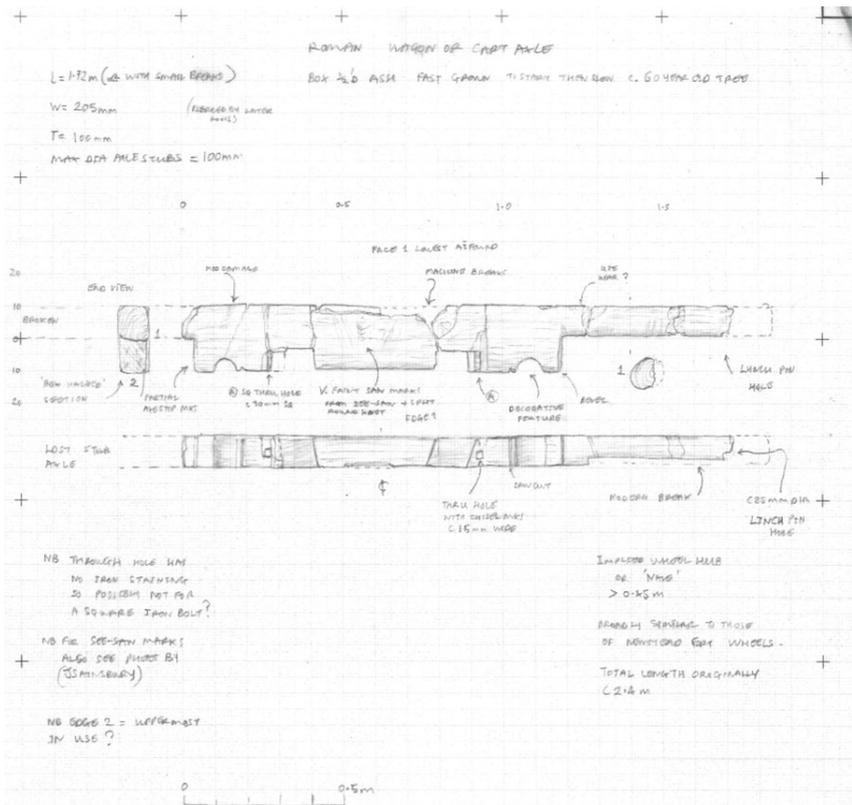
There is still more work to be done on this interesting site, not least locating the building/s that these finds relate to. It could be that we have a significant villa complex, with associated bath house nearby, making use of the numerous springs but also the easy access to the river Adur for the movement of goods. In the same vein there is likely to be a settlement in the immediate vicinity that was part of this villa estate. Comparable villa sites exist to the east (Plumpton) and west (Ashington) that sit on the same geology and have access to the Greensand Way, which runs less than a mile to the north of Edburton.

It may also be worth mentioning the significant amount of Mesolithic flint knapping evidence that has been uncovered during this work. Again this has mainly been retrieved from spoil heaps but it was noted that a core and some blades were found above the in situ Roman archaeology in one area. This adds to the theory that this particular area of land has been drained, though unsuccessfully, more than once, with Mesolithic archaeology thrown into the bog from the sandy higher ground nearby.

James Sainsbury



Dr Goodburn ponders the fragmented worked timbers, spring 2021



Greenwich Park Revealed

Hello all! Over the next three years there will be opportunities to get involved with a wide range of archaeological activities at Greenwich Park, as part of the National Lottery Heritage Fund and National Lottery Community Fund supported Greenwich Park Revealed scheme. The first project is already underway, which will see us remove a modern tarmac path from the middle of the Park's Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery. This is also a



unique chance to learn more about this site, dug extensively in the 18th century by antiquarians and damaged in the 19th century by reservoir builders from the Admiralty (who were chased off in an early example of a public archaeology campaign). We are using drones, LiDAR and geophysics to look for some of the lost and flattened mounds and will be adding new interpretation to the site, to showcase our results.

After this we will be organising a test pit survey in the deer park area, ahead of biodiversity improvements to this hidden corner of the site. The southern edge of the park formed part of the later 17th century designed landscape and was planted with grids of trees. We hope the test pits will tell us more about the area cleared for this planting.

Going underground! Water has been sourced from Blackheath and piped under the park for over a thousand years, with a series of grand conduit houses built in the post medieval period (of which two survive above ground). We are planning a series of laser scan surveys of the interior of the conduit system, later in the scheme.

Thanks to Graham Keevil, our projects will take place on the back of ten years of successful community archaeology excavations in the park that examined the Old Keeper's cottage and in 2019 one of the buried air raid shelters on the lawn in front of the Queen's House. This lawn formed part of the parterre, a grand landscape scheme instigated by Charles II at Greenwich. Viewed from the Queen's House, a formal garden with fountains and 'grand ascent' to the Observatory Hill were planned. We are restoring some of the steps to this ascent, up to what is now the Wolfe statue.

Opportunities to get involved include fieldwork, research and history projects. We are planning our own on-site archive and store of archaeological material from the park. We also hope to collect oral history testimonies from park users, so there are many ways to be part of the exciting projects planned.

The Greenwich Park Revealed project will invest £8 million into Greenwich Park, to reveal, restore, protect and share its unique heritage – now, and for future generations. It will restore the 590-year-old park’s historic landscape, provide new visitor facilities, enhance biodiversity, and develop learning, leisure and volunteering opportunities for a growing and diverse local community. See <https://www.royalparks.org.uk/parks/greenwich-park-revealed> for further details and do contact Andrew at amayfield@royalparks.org.uk to get involved!

Andrew Mayfield

Revealing Cissbury Ring

Cissbury Ring is an iconic Sussex landmark owned and managed by the National Trust dominating the surrounding landscape, with views south across the coastal plain to Worthing and as far as Brighton and north across the Weald. As well as its well-documented historical importance, human activity has also made this site a special place for nature. Centuries of continuous grazing mixed with disturbed ground and sheltered spots have produced a wonderfully varied habitat for butterflies, birds and flowers. The site has drawn an increasing number of walkers and visitors over the last year, but that is just the latest chapter in the special site’s long and diverse story.



At a glance Cissbury Ring is dominated by the large Iron Age univallate hillfort, but closer inspection reveals earthworks associated with industry, farming, memorial and defence from over 6000 years all locked within the landscape. It is this very visible multi-layering of human activity over such a timespan at Cissbury Ring that helps make the site nationally significant. The pock-marked landscape in the western corner is the result of some 270 Neolithic flint mine shafts sunk into the hilltop from around 4000BC onwards, Cissbury is one of 10 recognised early industrial sites known across the country. The Iron Age hill fort was built around 400BC with gleaming white chalk ramparts visible from the sea. Interestingly, the flint mines inside the hill fort were not filled in meaning about a quarter of the interior was unusable space for housing or defence, suggesting the importance of the old flint mines was still recognised in the Iron

Age and might have even drawn the hill fort builders here in the first place? The site was in use for around 300 years before activity shifted from defence & community to productive farm well before the arrival of the Romans. A number of relatively well-preserved field systems survive across the site, rare examples of upstanding earthworks compared to many neighbouring downland sites. From Tudor times Cissbury Ring began to rediscover its strategic location in line with global politics with the site seeing phases of activity for beacons, infantry camps up to considerable earth moving as part of WWII defensive activity. This new phase of chalk earth movement shows up clearly on black and white aerial photography reminding us how visible the Neolithic flint mines, and Iron Age hill fort would have been when first excavated some 4000-2000 years earlier. Together these remains help illustrate the changing function of one hilltop over more than two millennia and reveal a story of shifting human need, ingenuity, and endeavour in relation to changing environments, wider community and networks.

However, it is not just the ‘lumps and bumps’; Cissbury Ring is hugely significant in the development of modern archaeological techniques in Britain due to the fascination the site captured in characters such as Lane Fox and John Pull. In 1870 Lane Fox recognised and recorded the chronological relationship between the Neolithic flint mine shafts and the Iron Age hill fort defences; a key development of the principles of archaeological stratigraphy. Earthwork surveys carried out by Toms from 1920s was an important early contribution to landscape archaeology, particularly the relative chronological relationship between landscape features such as earthworks. John Pull, a local self-taught archaeologist excavating on the site in the 1950s, encouraged ex-servicemen to join his excavations (an early form of therapy for PTSD which groups like Operation Nightingale employ today), as well as local families some of whom retain lasting memories from the opportunity.

The huge challenge for many years has been how to share all of these fascinating and hugely important stories with local residents and visitors in a way that doesn’t damage the buried heritage or distract from the character and appearance of the site. Now, thanks to funding from the South Downs National Park, the National Trust has worked in collaboration with Worthing Museum and local filmmakers to create a new digital interpretation trail that will help new and returning visitors to connect with the multi-layered history of the site. A series of 10 subtle plaques can be found around the site; their content can be accessed using personal handheld devices including Smartphones using either QR (as used for NHS Test & Trace) or NFC (as used for tap to donate) capability. The choice to use digital interpretation has been made in response to changing attitudes to technology over the last year, to start telling the sites stories in a more engaging and informative way, and to bring together more varied content in an accessible form on location to help build a more tangible link with the past.

Ultimately the aim of this pilot project is to ensure that visitors to the site leave with a better understanding and appreciation of it; Cissbury’s history, its symbolism within the

landscape and its continued relevance and connection to our sense of identity today. By fostering a deeper understanding of the site the project team hopes to lead to greater public advocacy and care for this internationally important place. The Trail is now live and we would welcome your feedback if you find an opportunity to go and visit the site. If you can't visit, you can still find all the videos on the London and South East YouTube channel.

James Brown



Footprints—stories of Hindhead’s past

As part of a Festival of Archaeology event at the National Trust site of the Devil’s Punch Bowl, Hindhead, three podcasts were created to immerse listeners in the incredible Hindhead landscape. Commissioned by Surrey Hills Arts, storyteller Jon Mason (<https://jonthestoryteller.com/>) draws on the area’s myth and folklore to reflect on how human activity has shaped and continues to shape the landscape. These podcasts delve into geology, archaeology, mythology and more, and are available as downloadable links (either accessed from the website or QR codes on site). A self-guided walk is also available. To find out more, visit the website (<https://www.surreyhillsarts.org/footprints-stories-of-hindheads-past/>).



Brighton Young Archaeologists Club

Brighton YAC was created by Felicity and Odile, two professional archaeologists who have worked for many years in commercial archaeology and on different projects across the country. The branch is based at Brighton Museum (at the amazing Elaine Evans gallery, dedicated to local archaeology) although most sessions take place outdoors. Some indoors sessions are also planned for the winter months, involving re-enactors, cave-painting, pottery making and the studying of small finds.

This year, Brighton YAC has been very busy on site! Our members had the opportunity to visit a TVAS (Thames Valley Archaeological Services) operated site in the spring, exploring the Iron Age and Roman archaeology of Sussex. We then joined renowned archaeologist Mark Roberts as he welcomed us on his site at Downley where we learnt about Tudor archaeology and the Earls of Arundel! And finally, we went digging at Rocky Clump with the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society, where Pete Tolhurst and John Funnell gave us another chance to excavate some remains dating back to the Iron Age and Roman periods!

Brighton YAC and its members have been so lucky to be involved in those projects, and special thanks go to CBA-SE for helping us getting started and offering their support.

We're now looking forward to the next few months, with some more digging planned during the Tide Mills Festival at the end of September, where we will join Luke Barber and Phil Rose from LYT productions.

Brighton YAC will be celebrating its first year anniversary at the end of October and it has to be said, every session so far has been a great success! It has been wonderful to meet so many great people and to receive so much encouragement during these difficult

times and we are looking forward to many more sessions with our enthusiastic young members!



Visit to the BHAS dig at Rocky Clump in July

David Rudkin (1943-2021)

David Rudkin was my colleague for more than ten years working for the Sussex Archaeological Society. He was the Director of Fishbourne Roman Palace (Chichester) for 29 years from 1979-2008 (when he retired). He had left school at 16 and became a draughtsman at Aveling Barford. David became interested in archaeology and took part in several local excavations in Leicestershire. Later he developed his interest in archaeology by attending an evening class at Lincoln Museum, where the tutor encouraged him to apply for an Archaeology and Ancient History degree course at Sheffield University. Subsequently David studied for a Diploma in Museum Studies at Leicester University and in 1972 he started a seven year period as Keeper of Archaeology for Portsmouth City Museums, before taking up the Directorship at Fishbourne. In 2006 David was awarded an Honorary MA by the University of Chichester.

To say that David lived and breathed (and probably dreamt about) Fishbourne Roman Palace would be no exaggeration. The Palace was his life and he was the King in residence. He was incredibly knowledgeable about Fishbourne, having worked for most of his career at the site. He seemed to know something interesting about every artefact found there, about every excavation that had ever taken place there, about every mosaic. He was a walking encyclopedia.



David Rudkin making a pen-and-ink drawing of the "Fortress" mosaic at Fishbourne Roman Palace in West Sussex

David worked with me on obtaining a large Lottery grant to upgrade some of the facilities at Fishbourne. In particular, he was determined to provide a new store for the considerable quantity of artefacts from the site. His arguments were both passionate and persuasive, and in the end he got his way – the Collections Discovery Centre was built. That will stand as one of his great legacies at Fishbourne.

As a person David was self-effacing, and always generous with his time, always wanting to help. He was loved by all his staff. If he fought very hard to provide a safe place for thousands of Roman artefacts, he fought with equal determination to provide the best working conditions for Fishbourne's employees. When he retired, Fishbourne didn't feel the same. And even in retirement, he returned as a volunteer to lead visitors around the

mosaics, enriching their visits with bits of information that never appeared in the guide-books.

David Rudkin was irreplaceable.

John Manley

David Lea (1953-2021)

Many of his friends in Sussex already know of the sad death on July 17th of David Lea MA. David was born and brought up in Bournemouth but moved to Sussex when his flying career based him at Gatwick. In fulfilling his childhood ambition to be a pilot he showed the quiet determination which later characterised his archaeological work. Before retiring as a Captain with BA he studied at the CCE at Sussex University, beginning with a Certificate in Practical Archaeology, BA in Archaeology and Landscape, and MA in Field Archaeology.

He excavated on many sites including Bridge Farm, Gobblestubs Copse and Barcombe villa. His meticulous fieldwork underpinned Dick Tapper's doctorate work at Black Patch and mine on Bronze Age field systems in Wiltshire and Sussex. With the closure of CCE he decided not to undertake a doctorate himself, but took the lead role in the South Downs Cross Dykes Project when preliminary work was handed over by Sue

Hamilton and Mike Seager Thomas. He wrote the interim reports available online, and papers derived from them are in the process of publication. In addition, David was involved in various analytical surveys in Sussex and Surrey.

He was a delight to work with and a good friend. His kindness, his sense of humour, his ability to deal calmly with whatever was thrown at him, his generosity towards beginners and his never-ending support will be greatly missed.

Judie English

*David up to his knees
in mud in a well
sump at Bridge Farm*



Southeast England Regional Conference – Conserving the Heritage of Southeast England

This annual event will be held on **27 November 2021** at Kings Church Centre, Lewes.

Programme

8.40-9.40 Registration and Welcome

9.40-10.20 Thomas Hose (Bristol University) ‘GeoConservation and the RIGS of Southeast England’

10.20-11.00 Ellinor Michel and Charlotte Wightwick (NHM) ‘Conserving the Victorian Vision of Dinosaurs, at Crystal Palace’

11.00-11.30 Coffee and Biscuits

11.30-12.15 Matt Pope (Institute of Archaeology at UCL) ‘New Discoveries from the Archaeological Record of Palaeolithic People in Southeast England’

12.15-13.00 Geoffrey Mead ‘Southeast England in the early 18th century: Defoe’s Tour of 1722’

13.00-14.00 Buffet Lunch

14.00-14.45 Matthew Slocombe (Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings) ‘The Work of SPAB in Southeast England, and its ‘Old House’ Project’

14.45-15.30 Kathryn Ferry ‘Seafront Structures of Southeast Seaside Resorts’

15.30-16.00 Tea and Biscuits

16.00-16.45 Chris Hare ‘Hilaire Belloc and the South Country: landscape, people and myth’

16.45-17.30 James Trollope ‘The Sussex Landscapes of Eric Slater and Frank Short’

Conference fee for the day is £30, which includes coffee/tea, buffet lunch and conference publication. Conference fee for full-time students is only £25.

Please make your cheque payable to Anthony Brook and forward, along with registration form, to Anthony Brook, 15, Cambourne Court, Shelley Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN11 4BQ.

For more info and to book, please email the conference organiser (anthony.brook27@btinternet.com).

Sussex Archaeology Symposium

The Sussex School of Archaeology will be holding their annual Sussex Archaeology Symposium in 2021 which will include a varied line-up of speakers talking about the latest news in Sussex Archaeology, as well as some reflections on Sussex Archaeologists of the Past.

This will take place on **Saturday 9 October** at Kings Church Hall, Brooks Road, Lewes, BN7 2BY.

Tickets cost £35 each and include breaktime refreshments and a pre-ordered lunch.

To book visit <https://www.sussexarchaeology.org/>.

Speaker lineup

Richard Toms, speaking about his grandfather's archaeological career, 'Reflections on Herbert S. Toms: Archaeologist and Curator'

David Rudling, speaking about the archaeologist best known for his study of Roman roads in Britain, 'Ivan Donald Margary (1896-1976): An Officer, Gentleman, Scholar and Philanthropist'

Mark Roberts, speaking about his recent excavations in West Sussex, 'Excavation and research in the Goodwood Area, from the Lower Palaeolithic to Post-Medieval: an update'

Jo Seaman and Steve Patton, speaking about their recent excavations at a Neolithic monument in Eastbourne, 'From Neolithic Monument to a Loaded Picnic – the Evolving Story of Butts Brow, Eastbourne'

Tess Machling and Roland Williamson, speaking about their research and experiments with Bronze Age bracelets, 'Going Loopy: Replicating Bronze Age Sussex Loops'

Teresa Vieira, speaking about the recent discovery of the Walberton Iron Age Warrior, 'A Late Iron Age 'Warrior' burial at Walberton, West Sussex'

Simon Stevens, speaking about his recent excavations at an Iron Age industrial site in Horam, 'Minepits, Mud and Mayhem – Evidence of the Wealden Iron Industry at Horam'

Lynn Cornwell, speaking about her recent geophysical investigations at a historic site in Hastings, 'Hastings Country Park Hidden Landscape Project'

Stewart Angell, speaking about his research into the Sussex archaeology of the First World War, 'The Rise and Fall of Airships in Sussex during the Great War'

Sussex School of Archaeology courses and talks

The School has also been developing new online offerings and expanded its remit to cover aspects of history, partially led by the widespread appreciation of online technology and regional gaps for the provision of local courses.

Offerings in Autumn 2021 will include online courses of weekly 2 hour classes, online Saturday study days, and 1 hour 'Meet the Experts' lectures followed by Q&A. See <https://www.sussexarchaeology.org/> for more info.

Courses will include:

'Romans in Sussex' by David Rudling (Mondays 10.00-1200 from **20 September**, 10 weeks, £90)

'The Vikings' by Judie English (Tuesdays 19.00-21.00 from **21 September**, 5 weeks, £45)

'The Victorian World' by Sarah Tobias (Wednesdays 19.00-21.00 from **22 September**, 10 weeks, £90)

'An introduction to the Aegean Bronze Age' by Sarah Green (Thursdays 19.00-21.00) from **30 September**, 8 weeks, £72)

'Food and Feasting' by Judie English (Tuesdays 19.00-21.00 from **2 November**, 5 weeks, £45)

'Landscapes of Sussex' by Geoffrey Mead (1-day online course **Saturday 20 November**, £22.50)

Meet the expert online Zoom talks (£4.50 each, beginning at 19.00):

'Primitive coinage and the origin of money' by David Rudling (**Friday 17 September**)

'Downland rambles: a 5000 year affair with the Eastbourne Downs' by Jonathan Seaman (**Monday 4 October**)

'The wreck of the Amsterdam, 1749' by Peter Marsden (**Friday 15 October**)

'A shoe up the chimney—or a symbol at your door?' by Janet Pennington (**Monday 1 November**)

'Prayer, protection and personality' by Jonathan Seaman (**Monday 8 November**)

'Dealing with poverty in 19th century eastern Sussex' by Mary Rudling (**Monday 15 November**)

'The Egyptian influence on art deco' by Sarah Tobias (**Friday 26 November**)

'Maritime archaeology and the law' by Peter Marsden (**Friday 3 December**)

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.

Committee members 2020/21

Chairman: Anne Sassin; Vice-Chairman: Steve Cleverly; Grants: John Funnell; Treasurer: Steve Cleverly; Secretary: Elizabeth Blanning; Membership Secretary: Shiela Broomfield; Newsletter Editor: Anne Sassin; Webmaster: Phil Stanley; Social Media Officer: Andy Ward; E-letter: Rose Hooker; Other trustees: David Rudling, Judie English, Lynn Cornwell, Ed Dickinson and Alex Egginton

Enquiries and Membership: Shiela Broomfield, 8 Woodview Crescent, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 9HD, tel: 01732 838698, s.b.broomfield@outlook.com

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 Winter 2022.

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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To keep up-to-date with news, also follow us on Facebook  [@CBASouthEast](https://www.facebook.com/CBASouthEast) and Twitter  [@CBASouthEast](https://twitter.com/CBASouthEast).

<http://www.cbасouth-east.org>