

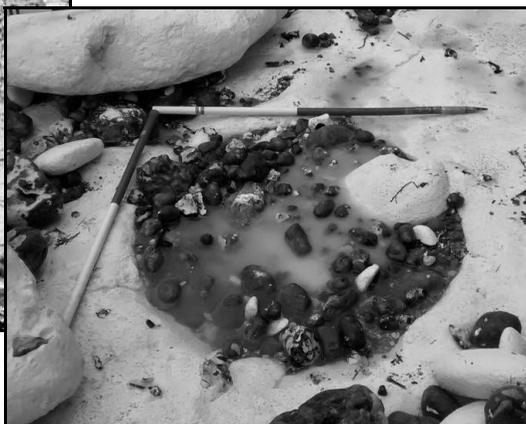
THE EASTBOURNE NATURAL HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded 1867

WINTER NEWSLETTER

No 89

December 2016



The Birling Gap shaft, hear more about recent discoveries at our Christmas meeting.

**EASTBOURNE NATURAL HISTORY &
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

Founded 1867

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Other committee members: Corinne Betts, Rob Davis, Sheila Love, Alison Selmes, Lawrence and Patricia Stevens,

A Message from the Editor

Dear Members,

We hope that you will enjoy our Christmas meeting, which takes a slightly different format this year as we have three talks, with one talk having two speakers! There will also be refreshments and a raffle. See the programme opposite.

Also included in this Newsletter are reports on our three autumn meetings and August walk near Alfriston.

I am always looking for articles for the Newsletter, please send by Email to johnthepot_helen@lineone.net - copy date for the next Newsletter is 3 March.

Best wishes, for Christmas and the New Year,
Helen Warren
Hon. Secretary and Newsletter Editor

Our New County Archaeologist!

Congratulations to our Chairman Greg Chuter who is now appointed as the new East Sussex County Archaeologist.

Greg's interest in archaeology was sparked at a young age by Cecil Curwen's book "Prehistoric Sussex", which contained a plan of Combe Hill causewayed camp on the hill above his parent's house. So book in hand he went off to explore it and very quickly wanted to find out more about the mounds and earthworks he found on the hill. At the age of 12, Greg was introduced to archaeological excavations by Peter Drewett and Lawrence Stevens, who both let him dig on their sites, there was no looking back, he wanted to be an archaeologist! Greg then went on to study archaeology at 6th Form College and University culminating in obtaining an MA in Field Archaeology. After working for a number of archaeological units, and also jobs such as a plumber, he eventually set up his own company called "Archaeology Matters". In 2002 he was offered a position with the East Sussex County Council Archaeology Team as HER officer and then in 2004 became Assistant County Archaeologist, a job that gives him the opportunity to instigate lots of archaeological excavations and surveys. Greg has directed lots of excavations, both commercial and volunteer projects, getting great satisfaction seeing people learning about and enjoying archaeology. His most gruesome excavation was near Lewes which he will be telling us all about at January's lecture!

Programme for the Christmas Meeting

Friday 9th December

A trio of short talks

A Year in the Life of a Volunteer - Corinne Betts and Rob Davies

This Year's Commercial Excavations in the Eastbourne Area - Greg Chuter

Interval with raffle + coffee/tea and mince pies

A Short History of Eastbourne Schools - Helen Warren

Plumpton Roman Villa

From Lewes Archaeological Group's November

The excavations of the villa site at Plumpton over the summer proved to be extremely successful. The exposure of the winged-corridor building (see drone photograph taken by Mark Dobson) was completed.

It is now known that the original masonry structure comprised a rectangular building approximately 25m long and 8.5m wide. The wall foundations were made of mortared flints above a deposit of chalk (ie similar to the walls at Barcombe). The north-west corner, and possibly also the south-west corner, were marked by large blocks of Sussex marble. Room divisions consisted of three large rooms separated by passages which had been later subdivided into two areas. The larger northern space in both cases may have accommodated stairs to a first floor.

Subsequently a corridor or veranda was added on the south side of the central living room and the pair of passageways. At its eastern end was a large reception wing-room with an internally apsidal wall on its south side. Any window in this wall would have enjoyed a really fine view of the South Downs.

At the other end of the corridor we discovered three walls at angles to the other walls described above. Normally one might have expected to find a corresponding wing-room at this location and the end of the southern corridor. Instead, the corridor continues to the south-east, its eastern wall continuing under the edge of the trench. Traces of other masonry were found along the western side of the winged-corridor house, including a continuation westwards of the wall forming the rear of the original structure. These areas are hoped to explore further in 2017.

Traces of other features within the area of the winged-corridor building included several tree-hollows of unknown date, the investigation of which led to the discovery within the western living room of a large slab-built Bronze Age ceramic vessel. As yet there has not been either a specialist report on the Bronze Age sherds, or a report on soil samples taken from the vicinity of the vessel. It is possible that traces of a later Bronze Age burial have been found, but to date conclusive evidence, such as cremated bone fragments, are lacking. It is interesting to note however that the Barcombe villa was located next to the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow.

To the east of the Romano-British winged-corridor house, excavations continued regarding a big concentration of large flints and other finds. Further coin finds are again of the period late third-early fourth century. More work will resume in this area in 2017.

Prehistory of the South Downs by Tim Allen

For our September meeting Tim started by outlining simplified Age descriptions to cover the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age, and that the Bronze Age saw the use of copper ore from the Alps, tin from Cornwall and lead from Wales showing the evidence of trade, but that stone tools carried on well into later periods. Tim said the 'Hunter Gatherer' as a limited term that applied to early local inhabitants, and that these inhabitants were unlikely to be 'invaders'. The question that arises is: Why Farm? Hunter gathering was an easier and healthier lifestyle, but the increase of population, people keeping together allowed for several problems associated with the 'big biomass'.

Once farming had begun it became increasingly difficult to break away from it. Land clearance and ploughing was a huge investment and the desire to retain the land induces the state in which the technology becoming the master instead of the slave. When land has been retained then territoriality ensues and with it warfare; violent deaths seem to arrive with Neolithic farming. Tim cited the 'Trondheim Death Pit' in which were found 34 Neolithic men, women and children with their skulls caved in, possibly a case of mass murder.

Immediately farming began with land clearance and ploughing, then so too did the soil erosion permitted by these activities. Gravity always wins in the form of colluvial creep, eventually up just as surely goes down! Agriculture took on the nature of a drug leading to greater population and the ensuing need to further intensify to feed them. 64% of farming involved bos, cattle, cows probably dairy as well as for meat, the core of a Neolithic revolution. Cereals; triticum dicoccum, emmer wheat the tetraploid triticum dicoccum and triticum monococcum or einkorn wheat together with barley (particularly successful on the downs) were all grown.

By 3000 B.C. the impact of the early farmers on the Prehistoric British landscape was impressive. Pollen studies make it clear that there had been substantial inroads into the forest. Neolithic farmers have been evidenced at Jevington, Offham, Bury Hill and Hunter's Burgh. The Neolithic population growth was significant, from Rudimentary farming C3500 B.C. when it began, through to it being well established and a significant presence by C3000 B.C.

A further significant growth took place in the Bronze Age and the modern technique of Lidar has revealed a number of Middle Bronze Age field systems. Pottery that is found is frequently classified as 'Middle Bronze Age' and dated C1550 – 1350 B.C. Trade begins to play an important part in the Bronze Age lifestyle, the metal ores already mentioned being a part of this.

Crane Down was excavated in 1963 by Holding of the Sussex Archaeological Society, finding 8 Anglo-Saxon 7th /8th Century burials. The methodology was to strip to chalk or colluvium and then inspect. The colluvium in the first field implied a Neolithic flat field at the start of the area investigated.

Tim described the appearance of many earlier versions of the South Downs Way marked out by successive holloways and visible on his illustration. He described the lower colluvium consisting of all chalk which had washed off the denuded hillside. Findings included pottery and bronze in the upper layers over the top of buried prehistoric soil forming an extremely thin dark layer over the chalk, and completely buried by a thick layer of colluvium, which he illustrated with a very effective slide showing the huge depth involved. Test pits were used to reveal the progressively deeper colluvium, each spit dug being analysed and the pottery revealing an ideal profile over time. The greatest movement of soil was dated to the Mid-Bronze period of intensive agriculture. In later times the possibility of the land being put to pasture rather than the plough reduced the associated colluvial depth. It is a possibility that Crane Down is a Hill-Fort type village with outer earthworks. Later excavation revealed a further 15 burials and amazingly positioned in just the right place (and illustrated by a slide) the entrance of a Bronze Age enclosure. All of the burials were inside the enclosure. As time went on the bank refilled the ditch and lots of Middle Bronze Age pottery was found. The site also appears to have carried on into the Iron Age. We were shown a number of views of the winter excavation in which the layout of burials was clearly illustrated.

There were a number of finds with the burials whose gender was not always easy to determine and the finds were not gender specific. Many were of knives and associated horn, leather and even fabric elements. It is believed that the knife may have been an indicator of a 'free' person, i.e. not a slave. There were some significant variations in the preservation of the skeletal remains. Bronze pins, knives and a slide were found. Tim concluded with the proposal that 82% of the genetic material present in these people can still be found in us today.

There followed a session with a number of follow-up questions and comments, and finally Tim was thanked in the usual manner.

Thank you Steve Sims for writing this report.

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Look for the Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeology page on Facebook! Most other societies and groups have their own page too.



Hog Croft, Ovingdean a talk by John Skelton

John described the benefits of a society having a long term project, in this case the investigation of Hog Croft field in Ovingdean, just North of St Wolframs church, run by the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society. John admitted having no experience when he started to dig as a volunteer 8 years ago, but his description and obvious knowledge of the site and techniques used showed how much he had learnt.

Interest was shown in the site following the discovery of the shadow of a bank crossing the field on a 1940s aerial photograph, and the first step was to find out as much as possible about the site from documentary evidence. John Davies undertook the research. Ovingdean seems to be an Anglo Saxon name, "the valley of Offa's, or Ova's people", and St Wolfram is a Saxon saint. The surrounding country has a Roman burial to the North, a Saxon cemetery to the West, Saxon remains to the East, and Roman and Saxon coins to the South.

At the time of the conquest the land was given to William de Warrenne, but post conquest there is no record until Domesday Book, when it is recorded that in the immediate surroundings only Ovingdean had a church. This was a two cell church at the time, the tower and chapel being later additions. The Eastern third of the parish was granted to Lewes priory, and following the dissolution in 1537 was sold off and divided into smaller and smaller parcels of land, that now have much modern housing development; the Western two-thirds have remained as large parcels of land, and is still largely agricultural.

There is no record of a manor house prior to the 16th century, when Ovingdean Grange was built, later being given a Georgian façade. Brighton Militia used to use the grounds for its rather large scale annual manoeuvres, which included cavalry, artillery and infantry. In the 20th century Ovingdean started to really develop, with a water main run to the village, and by 1935 it had virtually filled the gap between Rottingdean and Woodingdean.

BHAS asked, "Where was the early settlement?", and looked at Hog Croft Field, because it was quite lumpy and bumpy, and next to the church. In 1999 they started geo-physics, and noted high resistance next to the church wall. Permission to investigate was given, but the long, thin trenches allowed gave inconclusive results. In 2003 a bigger trench revealed good quality flint walling, with a plan possibly similar to the derelict manor-house at Portslade, but again the area exposed was not really large enough to be certain. The 2006 season revealed what could have been beam slots, or robbed out walls, but also lots of pottery, post holes, cobbled floor surfaces, pits and ditches. The dots were beginning to join up.

In 2009 a bigger trench was opened, opposite the blocked-off door in the North wall of the church. This revealed quality building with a substantial cellar, and an associated pit full of fifteen animal skeletons, opposite a garderobe pit. There was also a secondary building, agricultural in nature. If it was a manor, there should have been a barn, subsidiary buildings, wells etc. Dating evidence indicated a 12th century build date, with most pots dating between 1225 and 1350, the main occupation period, with a demolition date of late 14th century. The tower and chapel had been added to the church in the 13th century. It is impossible to



**Excavations at Hog Croft,
Ovingdean**

determine whether the site was abandoned because of the Black Death, French raids, or climate change.

In 2014 the diagonal bank across the field was targeted, which proved to be the chalk spoil from a possible quarry, with a buried land surface beneath. Out of the buried soil beneath the chalk bank came Saxon pottery with multi coloured flint-grit and grog, and a pit 1 metre wide and deep, containing a sheep's cranium and other bones which were radio carbon dated. This proved to be 99.7% between 550 and 736 AD, and 68% between 612 and 674 AD. The pots and bones were probably associated with the original Saxon settlement, right in the mid-Saxon period. Two parallel lines of post holes were revealed, which may be for two buildings, or a single asymmetric barn. Some of the post holes were large, with an indication of the size of the timbers within. There was also a big flint wall, rather crudely built, pits, ditches, and smaller stake holes.

Geo physics were improving, and David Stavelly made a field survey with ground penetrating radar, which revealed an open-sided structure, a circular foundation (possibly a dovecote?), and boundary ditches. In 2015/16 a 5 metre wide trench was opened, which revealed lots of post and stake holes, and a wide bed of flints laid as a raft, in 3 layers, with soil packed in between, and where possible, layers interlocked. Obviously a foundation for what may have been a substantial wooden building. Beneath the soil were parallel grooves in the chalk, evidence of ploughing? A pit with a thick bed of charcoal, that could be a charcoal burning pit, and a well with a wooden lining. As there may be voids further down, a harness restraint had to be worn. Finds included lots of pot shards, a chimney-pot top, carved bone and gaming pieces, the spine of a ray, half a dozen arrow heads, buckles, perforated copper, a lead figurine, a mending patch for a copper pot, a scabbard chape, a pilgrim's phial, possibly to bless the field, and a lead token. An amazingly rich sequence of finds.

John concluded by suggesting that the project will continue next year, anyone interested in joining them should contact the Brighton Society. After questions, John was thanked for his fascinating talk, and treated to enthusiastic applause from the audience.

Report by John Warren

Culver and Bridge Farms, a major Roman settlement - a report on the November meeting

In the chair's absence, Treasurer John Warren introduced joint Culver Project directors, Rob Wallace and David Millum, who told the meeting about their investigations at Culver and Bridge Farms, near Barcombe. The site comprises of agricultural land situated in the bend of the River Ouse in the fields forming Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Lewes, and is close to the villa complex at Culver Farm, Barcombe, which has been the subject of an earlier talk to this society.

The talk began by reminding the meeting of the overarching importance of Ivan Margary in discovering the outline of the Roman road system of Sussex. This year is the 40th anniversary of his death, and all interested in Roman archaeology owed him a great debt of gratitude. He may have made some misinterpretations, or assumptions, but considering the relatively primitive nature of the equipment available at the time, his contribution was enormous.

In 2005 at Bridge Farm, just to the South of Barcombe villa and the East West road identified by Margary, the farmer discovered what was identified by a small trench as another Roman road running NE/SW across his corn field. This prompted a geo-physics survey over the surrounding area, and the brilliant results of that survey prompted surveys and evaluation trenches in 2008/9, and larger trenches in 2010/11. The survey has unexpectedly revealed the familiar playing card shape of a double ditched Legionary marching camp, but also a mass of detail laid out in a grid around and over the camp, with an 's' shaped line of a major Roman road crossing its NE corner, and a complex of roads and tracks all around. An aerial photo from 1976, but not re-discovered until 2012/3, confirmed the finds as crop-marks. The mass of detail comprised a previously unknown Roman settlement to the South-West of Barcombe villa, an exciting find.

Investigation showed that the 's' bend crossed a paleo-channel of the river that would have been boggy in the Roman period, and the road kinked to cross the patch at right angles. The road itself was made up of 4-500 mm of compacted flints and gravels, with a ditch along each side, it crosses Culver & Bridge Farms, and links to Margary's East-West road along the greensand way to the North. Margary's conjectured road Southwards to Lewes is now thought to be just a track, with the main road south from London terminating at Barcombe where it joins the E/W road. There is no evidence of a Roman presence at Lewes, which is a Saxon burgh creation. The double ditches enclosure was an early, defended settlement of 2 ½ hectares, which could house a manseo, or official stopping point like a motel. Metal detectorists worked the site and discovered coins covering the whole length of Roman influence and occupation of Britain, from Titius in 88 BC, through Galba 68 AD, Trajan 115 AD, Severus 200 AD, Magentius 350 AD, and Gratian 375 AD. Other finds included lots of pottery, one of which was Iron Age, fibulae, steelyard weights, a stylus, lead figurines and a fine enamel hare. All were plotted and recorded.

In 2013 the site received a Heritage Lottery grant for a community project, and alongside the dig they received lots of visitors, and hosted workshops for local schoolchildren. Trenches were cut across the defensive enclosure ditches to date them, and a 2 metre diameter tile kiln was discovered and excavated.

In 2014 they concentrated on the Western edge of the site following a magnetometry survey, and excavated an 18m long by 6m wide building constructed around 13 massive posts. Due to the waterlogged nature of the ground all post-holes still had 4-500 mm lengths of post still in them, many with recycled pieces of worked timber beneath them as packing. No brick or tile was discovered at all, indicating that it was all timber construction. It was built during the early 3rd c, and lasted through to the late 4th c, making the timbers about 200 years old at demolition. There was a hearth, and what could have been an oven, but there was a lot of slag, so definitely metal-working on site. Some of the best post remains, plus all the reused worked timbers have been preserved for future study. It is hoped to get a dendrochronology date if enough rings can be identified.

In 2015/6, (which will be continued through to 2017), a 40m square trench was opened to look at Margary's road where it crosses the double ditches to ascertain what was going on. The road surface is 250-400 mm deep, with layers of flints packed with slag and pebbles, and the double ditches were found to be from early in the Roman occupation and quite short lived, backfilled in 180 AD, when the new road was constructed across them. A small 1 ½ m burnt circle was discovered, and a flint lined circular feature, 2 metres deep, from which a 100 ad glass bead was taken, and a very large pit. The pit was discovered in the last days of an extra week's work, and was very finds rich. It cuts the enclosure ditches, and became a 1 ¾ m deep well head, lined with large sandstone blocks, and filled with tap-slag and lots of finds. This will be fully explored in 2017.



Margary's 1933 map overlaid on 2011 geophysics

Altogether 20,000 shards were taken from the 40 metre square trench, to add to the 20,000 taken from earlier work on the site. All have been cleaned, bagged, analysed and marked. There was plenty of Samian, some with identified maker's marks from 1st cent Lyon in Gaul, and lots of indented beakers, very rustic, and probably made very locally. Many whole pots were taken out, to be emptied and cleaned up off site to help speed the process. There was a fine red jasper intaglio, possibly of Apollo, of 2nd cent Antonine period, in mid-3rd cent context, harness rings for horse, mule or oxen, a late 2nd cent denarius of Hadrian, and an Oldbury bead dated to Honorius (395-423). Shoes survive mainly as patterns of hobnails, with any surviving leather quickly disintegrating when exposed to atmosphere. Environmental samples were taken, washed and sieved through flotation chambers to analyse the contemporary environment.

In conclusion, the pair summed up that the double ditched enclosure was founded very early in the Roman occupation, 50-80 ad, and was not a roadside village, but a planned, nucleated settlement that served two roads and the river. The early road to the site goes out of use in 180 ad, and a new NE to SW road was constructed across the site running down to the river, it is thought possible that the large 13x6 metre building may have been a warehouse. The settlement is about 15-20 km from other, similarly sited settlements at Hassocks and Arlington, and were probably staging post for East/West trade waggon traffic, 15-20 km being a standard day's travel. If so it would have been an official hub for the locality, overseeing trade near and far, and would have also possibly had other administrative functions. The location of the villa, with its detached over large bath house would reinforce this. The short extension South to the river indicates that local produce may well have come to the settlement for onward dispatch by river to the coast, and on to coastal trading ship. We were told that a ship could carry 60 tons, and a barge 10 tons, but that a waggon could barely be expected to carry a ton. Water traffic was much more efficient, and would have been used wherever possible. Shepard Frere had described a very similar settlement in Hampshire, and there must have been many placed along the comprehensive road system.

After a Q&A session the meeting was very generous in its appreciation of the most interesting and detailed talk.

Report by John Warren

Do you receive emails from the ENHAS gmail account? If not, we might not have your correct Email address so let me know at E: enhas.info@gmail.com thanks,

Helen Warren

An August Walk, Alfriston to the Long Man and Lullington Church

Matt Fenton of the National Trust gave a guided a circular walk looking at the prehistory and history nearby . A group of eighteen assembled.

Matt started by pointing out the busy scene of the Tye, all set up for Alfriston's celebratory weekend, and gave his belief that such events were a consequence of people who had been there before, arranging similar events. He was not archaeologically, or historically trained, but it was the *people* in the past who are most interesting, and he tried to put himself in the mind of our forebears as he visits and walks through places with signs of man's earlier activity in the landscape. We could try to bear that in mind, for instance, as we walk up the Roman road.

From the Tye, the group walked past the church to the white wooden footbridge over the Cuckmere, and turned left to walk along parallel to the river, as far as the long bridge. This was an ancient crossing site, most probably pre-dating the Roman road known as Peachey's Lane, that we were about to climb, and would have been important for prehistoric peoples. Matt indicated the location of the Winton Street Roman Villa, who would have used both the road, and the river, for transport links.

Moving away from the river, we crossed the field and road to enter Peachey's Lane. Matt told of The Royal Oak. that used to stand here, all sign has now vanished. Peachey's Lane is a rising track, quite rough underfoot where the wet weather has eroded the surface, formed almost as a tunnel through overhanging trees, and was quite a stiff climb. At the top, Matt paused again to point out some features in the landscape.



Actor Dirk Bogarde's drawing of Lullington Church

Matt first pointed to the silhouette of the top of the Downs, and observed that it was covered with monuments from the Neolithic period to the present, virtually all lumps and bumps representing human activity. In the lee of the Downs lay a white house. This is the Sanctuary, where in 1913 an important Saxon cemetery was excavated, which had been dated to 400-600 ad, a very early date. It contained 120 skeletons, from which a viable community, or 'kinship group' of 40 individuals could apparently be extrapolated. The land between the Ouse and the Cuckmere had been given to the earliest Saxons to settle in Britain, and many of the settlements reflect the original owner's names, eg Lulla's tun for Lullingstone, Alfric for Alfriston, Wigga for Winston Street. The villages could be a picture in the landscape of the local social structure. Berwick church had been built on a Bronze Age barrow, and The Rookery, was a moated site crowned by trees, that could have been the site of a medieval chapel, whilst near Milton Street was the site of Burlow Castle, probably built as a guard tower for the valley by the Cuckmere.

We moved on to the ridge above Deep Dene, behind the Long Man, where Matt mentioned Ley Lines, that many regard as being of significance, but which he thought referred to lines of sight. He then pointed out the top of Windover Hill which has a Roman Encampment near a Neolithic long barrow. It is higher even than Ditchling Beacon, and would have had unrivalled views all around. We also had pointed out the site of an Iron Age settlement in Deep Dene, as well as ploughing lynchets, tracks and an enigmatic squared rectangular enclosure. Moving round to view the Long Man, a discussion ensued to determine its date of origin. Quoting an article by Matt Pope and Chris Butler, John Warren described that it was not thought to be ancient, but dated between 1540, the fixed date of the bricks used to make the first outline, and 1710, when it was first mentioned in written sources.

Retracing our steps to Peachey's Lane, we descended the hill a bit, then struck off across the Great Meadow, described in Dirk Bogard's autobiography of his childhood, to visit Lullington church. As we crossed the field we went over the site of the lost village of Lullington, which from land transfer documents etc we know to have consisted of 25 households. It was particularly hard hit by The Black Death, and vanished after 1350.

The church, reputed to be the smallest in England, is really just the chancel of the original church, with the nave delineated by the remains of flint-built walls. It was founded about 1270, and still holds five services a year, plus weddings. It is now dedicated to The Good Shepard, but it was originally to St Sitta, and had links to a wool trading church in the City of London. St Sitta is a female saint from Lucca in Italy, who was patron of river crossings and lost keys. The site is thought to have pre Christian Druidic connections and modern druid groups still perform solstice rituals in a nearby grove.

The group viewed the nearby Old Rectory, Dirk Bogard's holiday home and returned to Alfriston past the Great Meadow Barn. It had been a most enjoyable and instructive walk. Matt passed round an envelope for donations to the upkeep of The Clergy House, and the group dispersed at about one o'clock.

Report by John Warren

Other Societies—Dates for your Diary 2017

Fri 6 Jan LAG – Dr William Harcourt Smith – The Curious Case of Homo Naledi. 7.30pm Lewes Town Hall. £4/3/2/free.

Mon 9 Jan LHG Paul Quinn – the Lewes Matayrs. Kings Church, Lewes. 7.30pm. £3/2.

Tues 10 Jan Worthing AS Jane Russell – Neolithic Rock Art in Britain and Ireland. 7pm. Worthing Library, Richmond Road.

Fri 13 Jan BHAS John Manley – the Archaeology of the South Downs National Park. Unitarian Church, Brighton. 7.30pm. £3/free.

Thurs 19 Jan USAS Judie English – Metal work as an indicator of social change in early and mid Saxon period. Lecture Theatre A, Fulton Building, Uni Sussex. 7pm £3/2.

Sat 21 Jan Steve Patton – The Paleolithic – out of Africa and into Britain. Three two hour linked lectures (other dates 4th and 18th February). Rottingdean Whiteway Centre. Cost £10 per session. Contact veronica.carter@btinternet.com.

Sat 28 Jan BHAS – Cherry Gillingham – Paintings of the Brighton and Hove Seafronts from 19th and 20th Century. Central United Reform Church, Hove. 2.15pm. Free/£3.

Fri 10 Feb BHAS Sean Wallis – Monuments, Massacre and Medieval Expansion in Oxford. Unitarian Church, Brighton. 7.30pm. £3/free.

Mon 13 Feb LHG John Blackwell – John Evelyn's Phoenix Ironworks. Kings Church, Lewes. 7.30pm. £3/2.

Fri 17 Feb LAG Jim Leary and Elaine Jamieson – Lewes Mount, Mountfield Road and the Round Mounds Project. Lewes Town Hall. 7.30pm. £4/3/2/free.

Thurs 23 Feb USAS Edwin Wood – Finds from the River Thames and a History of Mudlarking. Lecture Theatre A, Fulton Building, Uni Sussex. 7pm £3/2.

Sat 25 Feb BHAS Richard Howell – A Talk on the Chalk and Lime Industry of the Arun Valley. Central United Reform Church, Hove. 2.15pm. Free/£3.

Sat 25 Feb WEA - Robert Carrington – Paul Nash. 2-5pm. St Thomas Church Hall, Lewes. For info T:01273 477447. Cost £15.

Fri 10 March BHAS Paola Ponce – The Human Remains at the Brighton Museum a summary of their assessment and potential for study. Unitarian Church, Brighton. 7.30pm. £3/free.

Mon 13 March LHG. Frances Stenlake – Rehabilitating Kate Fowler-Tutt. Kings Church, Lewes. 7.30pm. £3/2.

Fri 17 March LAG John Bleach – The Medieval Churches and Chapels in and around Lewes. Lewes Town Hall. 7.30pm. £4/3/2/free. **And AGM**

Sat 25 March SAS Sussex Archaeological Symposium. All day.

Thurs 30 March USAS Geoffrey Leigh – Aztec and Maya Archaeology: visiting some key sites in Mexico. Lecture Theatre A, Fulton Building, Uni Sussex. 7pm £3/2.

Sat 1 April BHAS Judie English –Space and Status – how the medieval house was used. Central United Reform Church, Hove. 2.15. Free/£3.

Mon 10 April LHG No details of talk available. Kings Church, Lewes. 7.30pm. £3/2.

Fri 21 April LAG Rob Wallace – Bridge Farm, near Barcombe. Lewes Town Hall. 7.30pm. £4/3/2/free.

Sat 29 April SAS The Changing Parish Church (details see above).

The Sussex School of Archaeology also runs practical day schools on all aspects of field archaeology including illustration, geo physics, finds preservation and field walking as well as holding other events. To find details of these courses visit - <http://www.sussexarchaeology.org>

Societies with talks and events on page 14

BHAS Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society
FOAC Friends of Anne of Cleves House
LHG Lewes History Group
LAG Lewes Archaeological Group
SAS Sussex Archaeological Society
SSA Sussex School of Archaeology
USAS University of Sussex Archaeological Society

ENHAS PUBLICATIONS

JESUS HOUSE AND VICARAGE SITE - An Interim Report	£1.50
THREE LIME BURNING PITS, CHURCH STREET, EASTBOURNE	£1.50
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE STAR BREWERY SITE	£1.50
AN INTERIM ACCOUNT OF THE BOURNE VALLEY EXCAVATIONS	£3.50
RESCUE EXCAVATION AT POCOCKS FIELD 1991	£3.80
AN EXCAVATION AT POCOCKS FIELD 2005	
STENCHAOLL FIELD, EASTBOURNE -An Interim Report	£1.95
SHINewater, EASTBOURNE'S BRONZE AGE GEM	£1.95
A NATURAL HISTORY Of EASTBOURNE	£3.50
A FLORA OF THE STAR BREWERY SITE	£1.50
A PEEP AT VICTORIAN EASTBOURNE	£1.50
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Robin Reffell T: 01323 648226 Email:
cliffecorner@supanet.com

Friday 9 December - Christmas Meeting - A trio of talks
+ raffle + light refreshments - See page 3 for more details

2017 Programme

Friday Jan 13th - Greg Chuter : The Archaeology of Malling Down, Lewes, including an update on the Saxon execution cemetery

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Friday Feb 10th- Tom Dommett : Recent National Trust Archaeological Projects in our area

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Friday March 10th Matt Pope : The Prehistoric Archaeology of Jersey and its Environs, Matt is the leading prehistoric archaeologist in the U.K. specialising in the Palaeolithic. Since 2010 he has helped to co-ordinate a multi-disciplinary team in the renewed investigation of La Cotte de St Brelade and the wider Quaternary archaeology of the Island of Jersey. He will give us an insight into his research and findings.

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Friday April 28th AGM
Talk to be arranged

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Meetings are on the second Friday of the month at:
St Saviour's Church Hall, Spencer Rd, Eastbourne BN21 4PA
Talk starts at 7.30 pm, doors open 7.15 pm
Members free, visitors £2.50

E: enhas.info@gmail.com or T: 01323 731792

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