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The cover picture shows the Arras gold medallion of Constantius I Caesar

This great gold medallion found with the spectacular gold hoard from Beaurains near Arras shows the *tutela* of London kneeling to welcome Constantius at the gates.

The coin commemorates the end of Carausius' Romano-British empire in AD 296 and the re-establishment of Roman rule with the invasion of Britain by Asclepiodotus, Constantius' praetorian prefect, who landed somewhere near Southampton Water. Constantius, who landed in Kent, is seen on the medallion advancing up Watling Street with his fleet keeping pace beside him having sailed along the Wantsum, Swale and Thames estuaries.

Was this invasion plan a repeat of the Claudian invasion of AD 43? The debate about the Claudian invasion begins in this issue and continues in the next.

The Kent Archaeological Field School will be excavating the Claudian ditches and buildings at Syndale in July.

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FIRST WORDS

From humble beginnings, only four years ago, the Kent Archaeological Field School has grown to the point where hundreds of people interested in



archaeology attended the many courses and excavations we offered in 2001. We had over two hundred new members last year alone, all of whom subscribe to the magazine 'Practical Archaeology', which

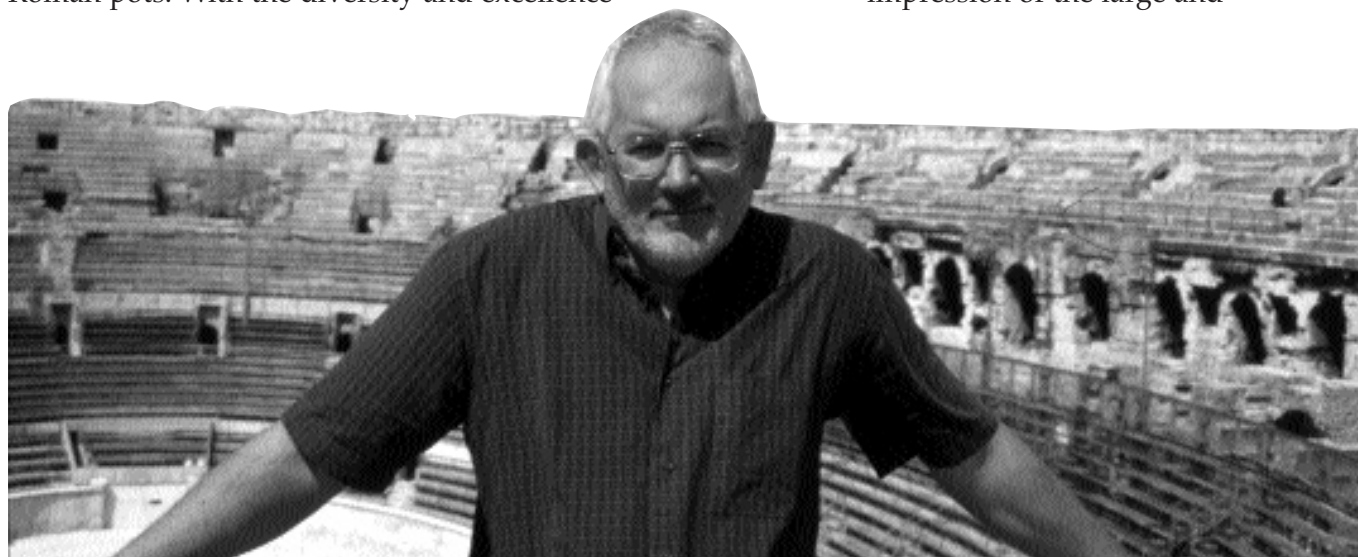
itself has a print run of over a thousand copies. Why the success? Talking to people who attend our courses the same message is heard time and time again. They are excited by what they have seen on television; it either awakens a latent interest or motivates them to participate for the first time. Television is the prime mover for people to seek out courses, but the traditional evening classes offered by most educational establishments are difficult for many people to fit into their busy schedules and the courses often lack a practical archaeological element.

Weekend courses at the Kent Archaeological Field School are practical and sociable events. For instance, during an archaeological survey course the morning is spent in lectures and the afternoon in practical sessions. A Roman pottery course may have an introductory lecture followed by a visit to a local museum, where we will see and touch Roman pots. With the diversity and excellence

of courses on offer we get a tremendous number of repeat visits, making the school something of a social club for regulars. In this relaxed atmosphere, newcomers are made to feel welcome, as no previous knowledge is needed for courses.

The Field School is extremely lucky in being surrounded by archaeology. To the north there is a vast Roman site, beyond that a field of medieval kilns. To the east a Roman road lies buried in the hedgerow, to the south a medieval farm house founded in the Saxon period sits on top of Roman buildings, further south Roman temples and a settlement straddles Watling Street. To the east are another Roman building, medieval abbey complex, and a medieval harbour and all around us, in extraordinarily large amounts, are buckets-full of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint flakes. And they are just finds on the surface!

With the large numbers of students coming on our courses we have been able to tackle a number of interesting archaeological issues. For example, we have been working on identifying the Roman field systems around the recently discovered Roman villas along the north Kent coast. We have surveyed the Roman roads leading to these villas and started to 'geophizz' the extent of the ancillary Roman buildings. One of these sites, the villa complex at Deerton Street, has been the subject of three seasons' work. This continuity means that we have built up a good impression of the large and



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prestigious site. Last year we concentrated on the bath-house in the complex and this year we will continue our excavations. As with all our excavations, the work at Deerton Street focused on training people in excavation techniques. This taught introduction to excavation attracted the



attention of BBC *History Magazine*, who brought a group of their readers to the site for a weekend last summer. Our link with the magazine will continue this year, but the backbone of the KAFS remains the work we do with our members week after week, as you will see from this year's full programme (pp. 28–31). Bookings for this year are already coming in and the field trip to Roman Provence is almost full, so do book soon.

Courses in 2002 will build on our work in previous years. The lost Roman town of Durolevum has been located and parts excavated. Work here, and at Deerton Street and the Archbishop's Palace at Teynham, will continue. Our lecturers will include experts who have worked with us in the past, and we will introduce new speakers and subjects, such as landscape analysis by Mark Bowden of RCHME. Those who have passed through our doors have been taught to the highest standards by the finest practitioners in the archaeological community.

Long may it continue.

Dr Paul Wilkinson, Head of School

This issue includes two articles on the much argued about subject of the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43. The next issue will have two further articles, one by Nigel Nicholson, the other by Dr David Bird. Whilst there is much argument over the interpretation of the documentary evidence, archaeology is of little help because of its inability to date events or sites exactly enough. Maybe it is time to cast the documentary net a little wider. For instance, Claudius Ptolemy (AD 90-168) in his book on geography mentions, in voyaging around Britain, the Cantium (Kent) promontory, the New Harbour, mouth of the Trisantonis river and then the Great Harbour. These two harbours are located in Kent but ignored by historians as the possible invasion points. For the Sussex pundits it is worth mentioning that the *Tysilio Chronicle* (1st century AD), long ignored by historians, pinpoints the invasion as taking place at Caer Peris (Portchester) in Hampshire.



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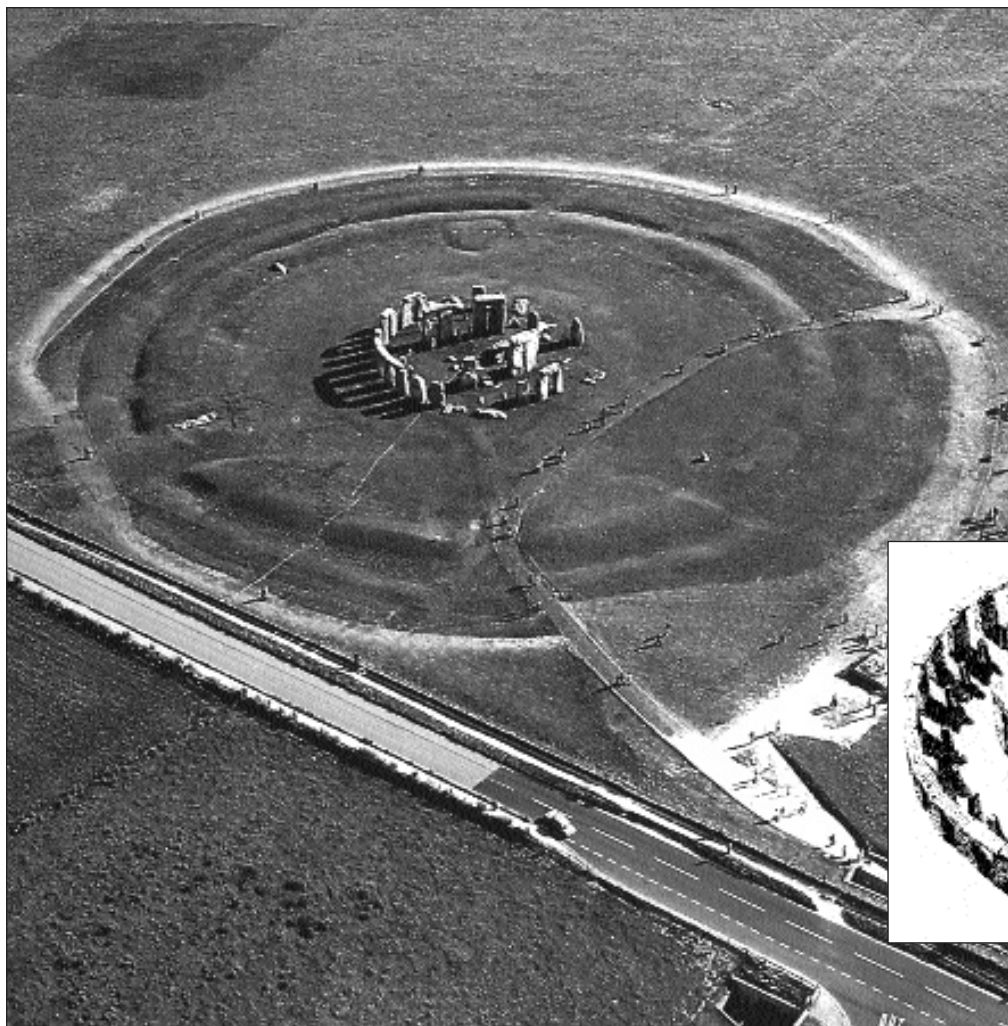


Stonehenge

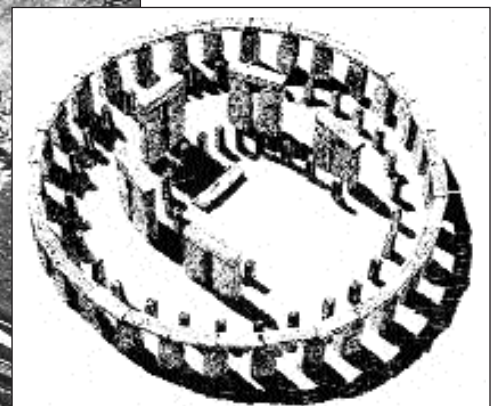
When Thomas Hardy set the climax of his tragedy *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* at Stonehenge, he conjured up a wild and ancient place, but would he have recognised the tourist trap of today? The rumble of traffic would have ruined the drama of Tess's last hours. But the government hopes to restore some tranquillity

including a possible reconstruction of Stonehenge. The replica monument could show how Stonehenge might once have been used, with actors re-enacting sacred ceremonies.

Execution of the plans may cost about £155 million and it is hoped that the Heritage Lottery Fund will contribute £25 million towards the work. While the aim is to protect the site from traffic, opponents claim that a tunnel will damage the archaeological evidence and replicas will detract from the historical integrity of the site. The



An aerial photograph (left) shows Stonehenge with the motorway almost abutting the site. The A303 is the main route from the south-east to the south-west of Britain and traffic on the road has increased dramatically over recent years. The engraving, below, shows the stones in detail. The stones have recently become a focus for 'new age' pagan rites, increasing interest in Stonehenge and demand for access to the site.



to the site by burying the nearby A303 under the ground in a tunnel.

As traffic on the A303 has increased, so the debate about what should be done about the road has continued for almost a decade. Now the government seems determined to follow a plan to build a road tunnel and construct a visitor centre,

recent resurgence of interest in pagan religion has meant that more people now wish to gain access to Stonehenge. The resulting conflicts between the authorities and 'new age' travellers have meant that much of the site has been inaccessible. Maybe the solution will please more people than it will alienate. Do write in to us with your thoughts.

NEWS

Agatha Christie

'An archaeologist is the best husband any woman can have: The older she gets, the more interested he is in her'. This quote, attributed to Agatha Christie (1890–1976), refers to her second husband, the famous archaeologist Sir Max Mallowan (1904–1978). Agatha Christie was herself interested in archaeology and an exhibition currently on at the British Museum reflects this connection.

One of the best known of all crime writers, Agatha Christie lived and wrote at a time when some of the most exciting discoveries in archaeology were being made. Her book *Death on the Nile* reflects the incredible interest in ancient Egypt inspired by the opening of Tutankhamun's tomb. It is set among a group of tourists, some of the many who flocked to see the pyramids, colossal statues and other sites of the ancient world. Elsewhere in the Middle East, equally important discoveries were being made. Sir Leonard Woolley was excavating the great Mesopotamian city of Ur, when Agatha Christie visited his site on a trip to Baghdad. Visitors were not usually welcome at sites, but Leonard's wife, Katherine, was reading one of Agatha Christie's books when the author arrived and Leonard himself showed Agatha the excavations. Some of the great treasures in the Royal Graves included the Standard of Ur, and the delicate gold and lapis lazuli statue known as the Ram in the Thicket. Agatha returned the following year and met Max Mallowan, an archaeologist 15 years younger than her, whom she married in 1930.

After their marriage, Agatha accompanied her husband on excavations at Ninevah, where she helped to wash pottery. She also learnt to repair

objects and carefully catalogued finds, earning the respect of Max's colleagues. Whilst on the excavations, she also found time to write. *Murder in Mesopotamia* is set among a group of archaeologists, and it has been suggested that the character of the excavation director's wife was modelled on Woolley's wife, Katherine. Another mystery, *Appointment with Death*, was actually set

in ancient Egypt, predating the now popular genre of historical crime fiction. In a factual book,

Come, Tell me how you Live, she recounted the experiences of practical archaeology on the digs in Syria and Iraq.

In 1949, Max Mallowan was appointed Professor of Western Asiatic Archaeology at London University's Institute of Archaeology. Every year, for the next decade, Agatha Christie accompanied her husband on the annual season of excavation at the ancient Sumerian capital of Nimrud. She photographed the finds and cleaned the beautiful ivories they found with face cream and orange sticks. Mallowan's work did not attract the same

popular attention as the sites in Egypt, at Ur, or Knossos and Mallowan never became as well known as such archaeologists as Sir Mortimer Wheeler. Television appearances made Wheeler a household name and Agatha Christie based a character in *They Came to Baghdad* on him. However, Mallowan did receive recognition for his work, which he wrote about in *Nimrud and its Remains*. Mallowan was knighted in 1967 and his wife became Lady Mallowan, but also she received honours in her own right and became Dame Agatha Christie.

The exhibition, Agatha Christie and Archaeology: Mystery in Mesopotamia, is on at the British Museum until 24 March 2002.



NEWS

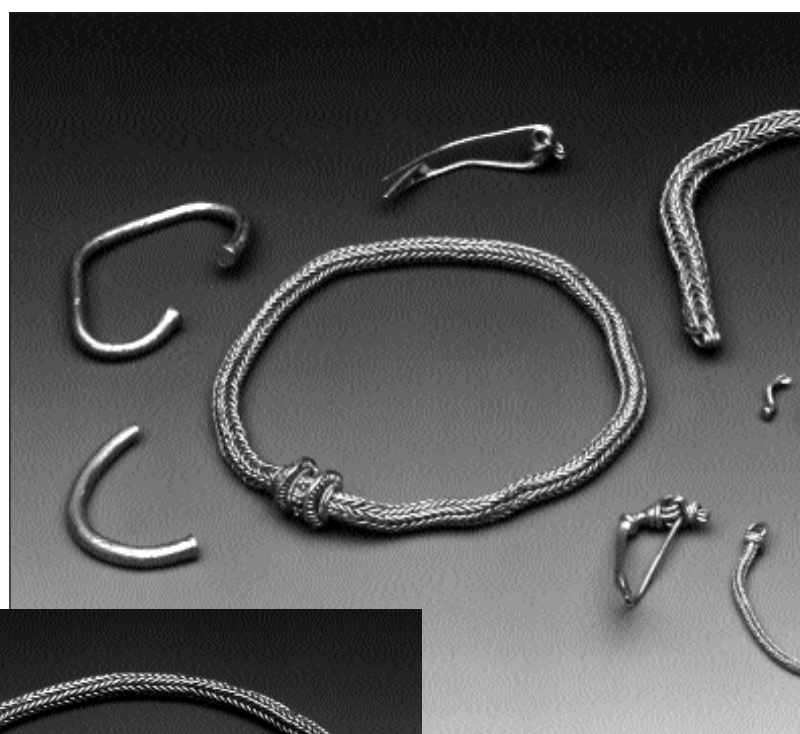
The Winchester Hoard

One of the most important discoveries of Iron Age gold in Britain for 50 years has just gone on display in the British Museum. Known as the Winchester hoard, this spectacular collection of gold jewellery was found by a metal detectorist near Winchester. Mr Kevan Halls was detecting in a field for just a few minutes when he found two brooches and a chain in September 2000. He saw they were gold and thought they were Roman, so he informed Sally Worrell, the liaison officer for the Portable Antiquities scheme in Hampshire. She sent them to Dr J D Hill of the Department of Prehistory and Early Europe in the British Museum, who discovered they were Iron-Age items.

Enthused by the news, Mr Halls continued searching the site where he had found the jewellery, and made even more exciting discoveries within a month. One of the items was a flexible torc made from interlocking gold rings. The technique used to make this came from the Classical world and this torc is a unique example of the technique in Iron-Age Europe. When he first saw the torc Dr J D Hill's immediate reaction was surprise: 'The torc was unique; I wondered if it was genuine. The chain technology had never been seen in the massive thickness of an Iron Age torc before...But we knew it had to be real; the detectorist who found the items had recorded his finds so precisely that we could follow them up with a survey'. Most British Iron-Age torcs had been found in Suffolk or Norfolk, Dr Hill said; 'If we did not have the provenance we would have thought the torc was from continental Europe, because of the technique used to make it'.

Realising the importance of the items, Dr Hill knew that a thorough investigation of the finds' site was essential. The British Museum, aided by the Winchester Museums Service, conducted a survey of the field and excavated some small trenches. Mr Halls was able to pinpoint the find spots, but nothing was found in the excavations. Even the survey showed no archaeological

features at the site, and there were no signs of buildings or burials. But on 22 October, while the work by the British Museum was being carried out, Mr Halls found another torc lower down the field from his previous finds; it was almost identical to the other torc, but slightly smaller. It lay on the surface of the field, Dr Hill said: 'It could have been dragged there by a plough or harrow and fell off when it turned round at the end of the field.' Then in December, after the British Museum's work had finished, Mr Halls



found even more jewellery. Dr Hill said he was pleased that Mr Halls had made the finds. 'It seemed

like justice that he found the rest. We (the British Museum team) were hampered by bad weather last autumn, we were working in heavy rain and this may have affected the survey equipment'.

The Winchester Hoard now comprised two sets of jewellery, of different sizes, each made up of a flexible torc, a chain with two brooches and a bracelet; all that was missing was one of the

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chains. The chain and brooches were used to hold together a cloak, and this style of dress was only in fashion between 75 and 25 BC. The style of brooches changed rapidly between 100 BC and AD 43, and without the brooches the chain might have been designated as Roman.

While it is known how the jewellery was worn, there is much about the finds that makes the Winchester Hoard unique. First, it was all made of very pure gold (practical items such as the chain and brooches were usually made of bronze



or iron) and only one other gold brooch of this style has ever been found in Britain. This points to a high-status origin for the jewellery. Second, the finds were made in a part of Hampshire where there are no known Iron-Age settlements or hill forts and there were no archaeological features at the site, such as homes or a temple. The jewellery was probably buried as a votive offering in a shallow pit that had been ploughed out; there were signs of plough

damage on the brooches. Dr Hill states: 'New research suggests that the Winchester Hoard was a religious offering. I suspect that this was a lavish gift to the gods by two important Britons, perhaps even a king and a queen.' Recent investigation at the British Museum has shown that while the torcs had been worn, and may pre-date the other jewellery by 100 years, the brooches had been little worn. Finally, the unique techniques of manufacture show that the craftsman who made the Winchester Hoard must have known about the styles and methods of jewellery production in the Roman Empire.

Now the Winchester Hoard is on display for everyone to see in the British Museum. The fact

that it has such a worthy home is in large part due to the finder Mr Halls and the new regulations governing finds. In 1997, the Portable Antiquities Scheme was set up as a pilot project to support government legislation in the Treasure Act of the same year. The Act had made it illegal for finders of treasure not to declare their finds, and the Scheme set up a system of liaison officers, in eleven areas, to act between the finders and the officials. The Scheme has vastly improved relationships between archaeologists and metal detectorists and has encouraged detectorists to report finds. Twenty-four items of treasure were declared in 1997, but 223 items were declared in 1998-9. The British Archaeological Awards recognised this achievement by presenting the Silver Trowel Award to the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2000. The Scheme also won the Virgin Holidays Award for the best presented archaeological project. This success has meant that there are plans to continue the Scheme and expand its coverage, to make it nationwide in England.

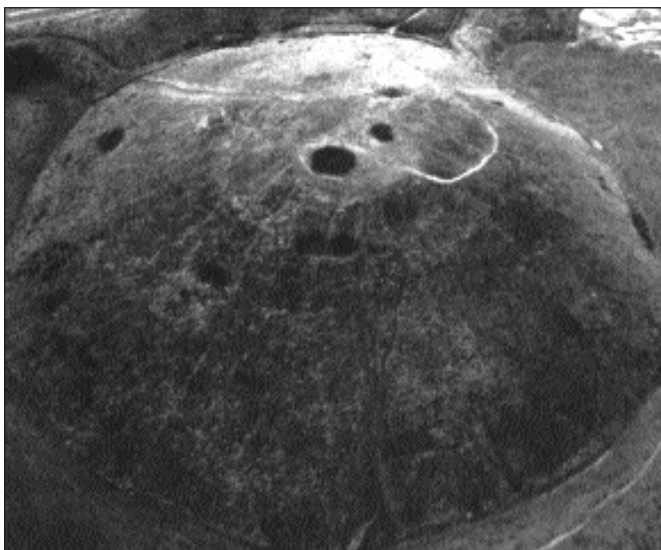
Recognition of the value of all finds encourages the declaration of finds. Mr Halls was rewarded for his hard work by a provision in the Treasure Act that meant the worth of the jewellery was assessed and the British Museum had to raise the funds to buy it. The Friends of the British Museum pledged £50,000 to start the fundraising, which soon reached the target figure of £350,000. Dr Hill said, 'It was fairly easy to raise the money for the Winchester Hoard; once people saw the jewellery and explained why it was unique, they could see it was a very important find. The problem comes in raising money for less spectacular objects...there are no specific government funds for new acquisitions.' Dr Hill described the process of discovery, reporting and acquisition of the Winchester Hoard 'as a prime example of how it should work'. In particular it was the trust built up between Sally Worrell, the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer, and Mr Kevan Halls, which has led to the preservation of the Winchester Hoard for the nation and the proper recording of the finds for future study.

See course 12/13 October, page 31. Photographs reproduced with the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

NEWS

Is Silbury Hill on the Verge of Collapse? Roman Mosaics Discovered

On 29 May 2000, a large hole was seen by a tourist in the huge Neolithic mound called Silbury Hill (below), situated in the Avebury World Heritage Site. Chris Gingell, Avebury Property Manager for the National Trust, inspected the site and said 'the hole is extremely dangerous and our first concern must be the safety of the public'. Over the next year about 40 people from a variety of organisations were involved in attempting to unravel the cause of the disaster. But by May 2001 little seemed to have happened and MPs and local historians were criticising the lack of progress.



Meanwhile, attempts to protect the site failed, as French tourists removed sarsen stones from the exposed shaft and showed pieces to interested parties at the Red Lion pub in Avebury. Stranger still was a film shot without permission inside the shaft by 'Mark' and 'Dave' who said they had attached ropes to the scaffolding and abseiled down to discover a tunnel leading out horizontally from the main vertical shaft. Indeed signs of more abseiling into the shaft in December may have caused further collapse.

Incidents continued into 2001, but in July English Heritage commissioned a seismic study to try to understand the collapse. Results are due soon, and should explain what happened to the hill. But the debate about the handling of the affair will continue for a long time to come.

During the construction of a driveway to serve a small car park near Mill House, Lopen, near Ilminster, the Osborne family discovered the well-preserved remains of a large Roman mosaic. The finders reported the discovery to the Architectural and Historic Heritage team in the Environment and Property Department, and an archaeological rescue project was set up in conjunction with English Heritage. After only one day's work it became clear that this was a special find and the



work on the site was halted to allow for recording and planning of the mosaic and its associated building. The County Council archaeological team, with Terrain Archaeology, supervised the dig. Leading mosaic experts, David Neal and Steve Cosh, dated the mosaic to c.AD 360. It has a geometric pattern with a series of images within the main pattern of wine cups, a small fish and an impressive dolphin. Discoveries of large mosaics are unusual; the last large-scale discovery was over 50 years ago at Low Ham. Negotiations between the owners of the site and English Heritage are in progress to secure its long-term protection. There was much interest in the find and over 5000 people visited the site while work was under way. Bob Croft, the County Field Archaeologist, said: 'This find demonstrates the need to be aware of the unexpected discovery of archaeological remains on sites and the incredible public support and interest in the archaeological heritage of the county.'

A lecture and leaflet are planned for March 2002.

NEWS

Celts Rule OK!

A recent DNA analysis study has been conducted by geneticists at University College, London on more than 2000 people. It suggests that history was wrong in saying that the Romano-British population in Britain was forced out or massacred by the invading Anglo-Saxons in the 5th and 6th centuries. The study shows that as many as three quarters of the men tested in the south of England have the same Y-chromosome as the early Britons and Celts and not that of the invading Anglo-Saxons. The scientists found that between 50% and 75% of men tested in southern England were directly descended from early Britons, whilst in Scotland the study showed the same percentage. It was only on the islands of Scotland and Ireland that the trend was reversed and the majority of the

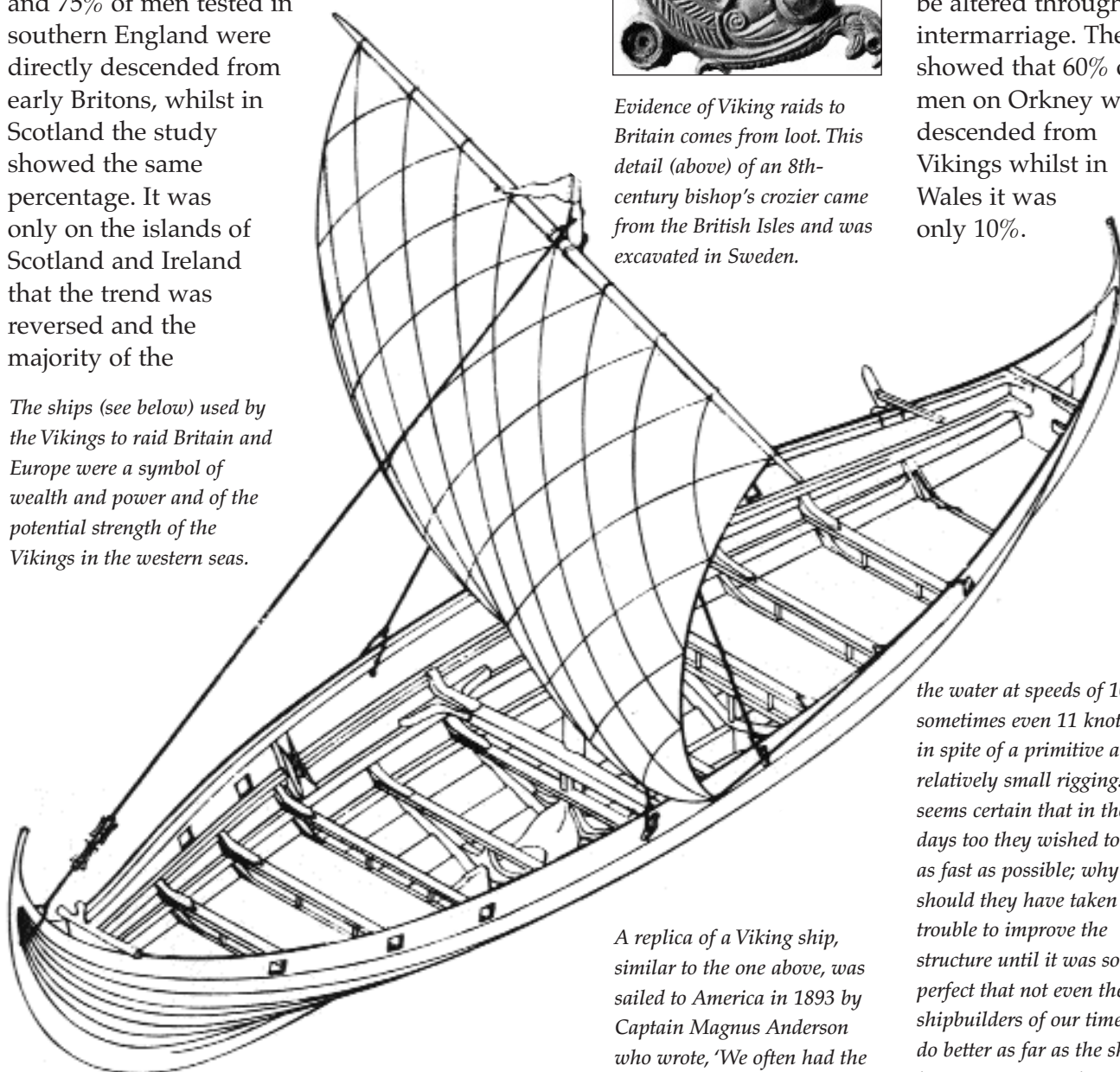
The ships (see below) used by the Vikings to raid Britain and Europe were a symbol of wealth and power and of the potential strength of the Vikings in the western seas.

present-day population was descended from the Scandinavians. The programme of research was commissioned by BBC2 to complement its series called 'Blood of the Vikings'. Researchers took DNA swabs from over 2000 men in 30 different locations around Britain and over 400 swabs from



Evidence of Viking raids to Britain comes from loot. This detail (above) of an 8th-century bishop's crozier came from the British Isles and was excavated in Sweden.

men in Norway and Denmark. It was essential to test men as the Y-chromosome will only pass unchanged down the male line of the family and cannot be altered through intermarriage. The tests showed that 60% of men on Orkney were descended from Vikings whilst in Wales it was only 10%.



A replica of a Viking ship, similar to the one above, was sailed to America in 1893 by Captain Magnus Anderson who wrote, 'We often had the pleasure of darting through

the water at speeds of 10, and sometimes even 11 knots. This in spite of a primitive and relatively small rigging! It seems certain that in those days too they wished to travel as fast as possible; why else should they have taken the trouble to improve the structure until it was so perfect that not even the shipbuilders of our time can do better as far as the ships' lines are concerned?'

FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

Roman Site found at Wingham

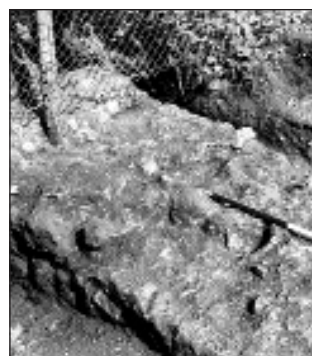
Students attending the Discovering Roman Roads course in 2001 were excited to find large amounts of Roman roofing materials, Roman pottery and other artefacts in a field to the south of Wenderton Farm. The site is on top of a low hill and the Roman material was located around a running spring. To the west, at Britton Farm, further Roman material was found by field-walking. The pottery has been processed by a specialist and it dates from the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The site is not on the Sites and Monuments Register and must be considered as a previously unknown Roman site.

Students were following up the possibility that the route of the Roman road did not turn south through Wingham village as suggested by Ivan Margery, the Roman road expert, but continued west in a straight alignment to meet up with the known Roman road surviving in Pine Wood at Littlebourne. Field-work to the north-east of Pine Wood showed that a spur of the Roman road continued across Court Hill and joined up to Grove Road at Quaives Farm. To the west of Wickham Court Lane, field-walking retrieved substantial quantities of late Iron-Age pottery sherds. Grove Road is laid out on straight alignments changing direction at high points such as Grove Hill. This is a result of classic Roman survey methods. Grove Road seems to end abruptly at Red Bridge on the River Stour, which, even now, is used as a harbour for large boats which are able to cross the North Sea. It may be that the Roman military watermills at Ickham, less than two kilometres to the south, utilised this harbour to ship material to Reculver, Richborough and beyond. However, recent work on aerial photographs shows this Roman road not ending at but crossing the River Stour and joining the Roman road running from Canterbury to Upstreet (Margary RR.II). Aerial photographs of Supperton and Newnham, just outside Wickhambreaux, kindly provided by Veronica Reilly, a student at the KAFS, show in amazing detail a series of cropmarks of a large complex of rectangular buildings which may be a Roman site.

A full report will appear in the next issue.

Pottery Reports from Teynham

John Cotter from Canterbury Archaeological Trust has recently commented on the medieval pottery retrieved from the Easter excavations at Teynham. A large fresh piece of cooking pot rim, with signs of external sooting, was found in the builder's trench of the stone building adjacent to the church. It can be dated to c. 1000-1150, but is possibly pre-Conquest (1066). It is in a previously



The excavated foundation wall adjacent to Teynham church. It is some 5 feet (1.52 m) thick and dated to the 11th century.

Some of the medieval roof tiles from Teynham appear to be kiln-wasters and as such are important evidence of local tile production, possibly at Teynham itself. There are severe shrinkage flaws in the underside and extensive glaze runs at points over the broken edges. These are all classic indications of kiln-wasters. The exterior of the tile appears to have been crudely decorated with oblique incised lines and is covered with a green glaze.

FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

unknown fabric, henceforth called Late Saxon Flint, shell and quartz gritted ware (Fabric LS22). A similar Late Saxon ware is known from the site of Eccles Roman Villa near Aylesford. The everted rim and marked internal rim and neck of the example from Teynham is matched by Late Saxon cooking pot forms from Canterbury (in sandy ware c. 875-1050) and also from south coast sites, such as Southampton and Chichester, where flint-tempered wares were common during this period.

True flint-tempered wares are mainly a south coast phenomenon in Sussex and Kent. It is unusual to find examples in north Kent, as at Teynham, and particularly unusual to find an apparently Late Saxon example. The pegtile fragments recovered are of an exceptional size and thickness and quite unlike the standard medieval Kentish pegtiles, such as those made at Tyler Hill near Canterbury.



The medieval floor tiles from the Teynham Palace site can be dated to the early 14th century. Identifiable designs include simple chevron, daisy, and fleur-de-lys tiles. One of the fleur-de-lys tiles has been cut diametrically to form two triangular tiles. This is a common feature of Tyler Hill tiles, the tiles being snapped along a cut made prior to firing. Triangular tiles were used as fillers in larger decorative tile schemes.

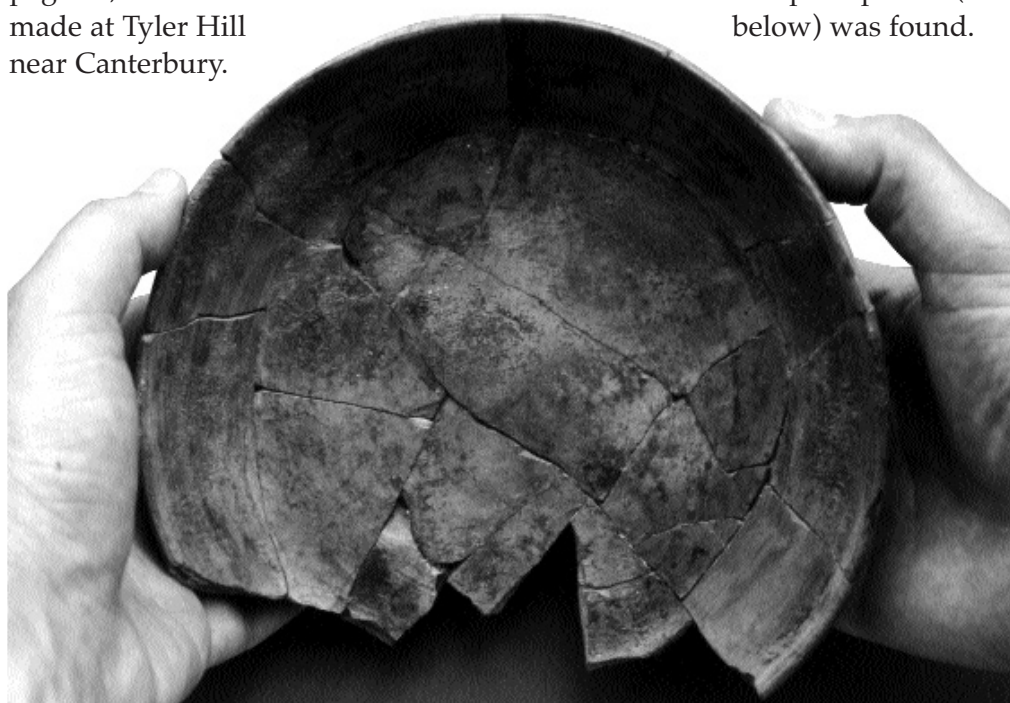
Excavation at Syndale

The lost Roman town of Durolevum has been discovered by the Kent Archaeological Field School during the summer 'dig' at Syndale, just to the west of Faversham in Kent. The excavation, which took place in August 2001, was carried out by about 70 students from around the world. It focused on excavating a section across the Roman road, now called Watling Street, when exploratory work to the north of the Roman road revealed Roman stone foundations and large areas of cobbled internal flooring.

Dating Watling Street

A trench was cut through Watling Street, with exciting results. The metalled section was some 48 feet (14.60 metres) wide and about eight feet (2.43 metres) thick. The road had been rebuilt at least seven times and the distinct building layers comprised a base of large flint cobbles overlaid by a mixture of marine gravel and sand. A small amount of lime had set the mixture like concrete.

In the stratified mixes, excavation retrieved some 137 artefact, mostly pottery, which will enable specialists to date the various rebuilds of the Roman road. In a stratified layer of charcoal, under the northern lowest edge of the road, an almost complete platter (see below) was found.



FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

It is a local, possibly Upchurch, copy of a Terra Nigra shape dating to the Claudian period. Above this layer of charcoal there was the unmistakable profile of an early Roman military road which was about 12 feet (3.6 metres) wide.

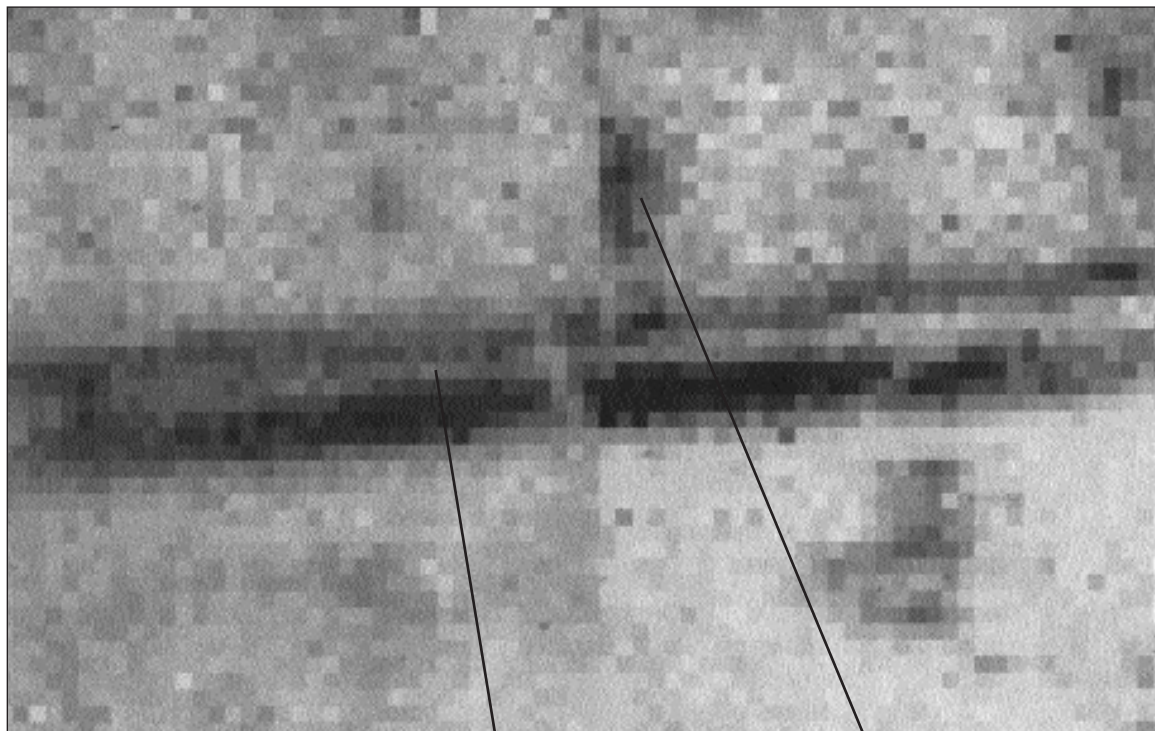


Over forty Roman coins have been retrieved in stratified contexts at Syndale. The coins have been identified by Dr Richard Abdy of the British Museum. The coin, above, shows Magnentius (AD 350-3), the coin, top, is an imitation of a silver-bronzed radiate of Tetricus 1 (AD 270-4).

A Roman coin of Tiberius was found in the make-up of this road. It seems that a smaller military Roman

Lost Roman Town

On the north side of Watling Street stretched a range of Roman buildings with their frontages abutting the road, and on the south side there was a 12-foot (3.6 metres) track of soft sand which could have been used by Roman horse traffic. A few metres further south, Iron-Age pottery fragments and rubbish pits suggest earlier settlement activity.



road was rapidly built after the invasion of AD 43, followed, some years later, by a Roman road that was four times wider, but following the route of the earlier Roman road.

By chance, a team from the British Geological Survey were collecting samples in the vicinity of the excavation and were on hand to give some valuable opinions. They thought that the sand and gravel layers had been mixed with lime, which would have set the mixture like concrete. The sand and gravel are of marine extraction. Also, the British Geological Survey team noted a Brickearth mound on which the road sat. Investigation showed that this mound, some four feet (1.20 metres) thick, was artificial and had been redeposited, making the entire thickness of the road about 12 feet (3.6 metres).

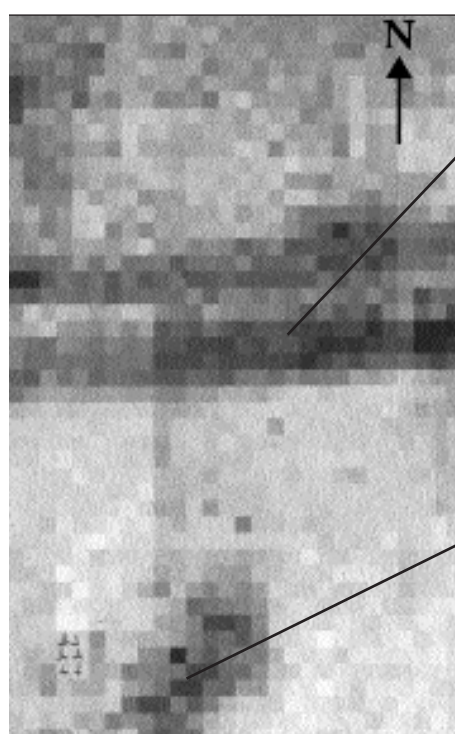
The print out, above, illustrates the results of a geophysical survey, by Malcolm Davies. It shows, in amazing detail, the route of the Roman road crossing the park of Syndale House. The Roman road runs parallel to the modern A2,

which is to the north (top) of the picture. The leader line (above) shows where the Kent Archaeological Field School excavated a Roman building and a section across the Roman road during the summer of 2001.

The name Durolevum is, according to Professor Rivet, derived from the Belgic language and most probably refers to an early fort, either Belgic or Roman. Durolevum, may mean 'the fort on the smooth-flowing river'. Perhaps this is a reference to the Swale, but it is more likely to be to the Fishbourne. This waterway still flows under Water Lane in Ospringe, itself a village on the lower slopes of the Syndale hill.

FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

Recent excavation by the Field School suggests the Roman town of Durolevum extends to the north of Watling Street beyond and under the A2. Field-walking has produced evidence that Roman buildings continue at least 20 metres to the north of the A2 and possibly further.



Watling Street, arguably the most important Roman road in Britain, ran from Richborough to London, St Albans, and beyond. At Faversham, on the site of Durolevum, the road is about 48 feet (14.6 metres) wide and eight feet (2.4 metres) thick. Excavation showed the road had been abandoned in the late Roman period with Roman boots and broken pots and coins littering the surface. It was, as one excavator said, 'just like a war zone'. Over 40 Roman coins were retrieved from the excavation, but there were no medieval artefacts.

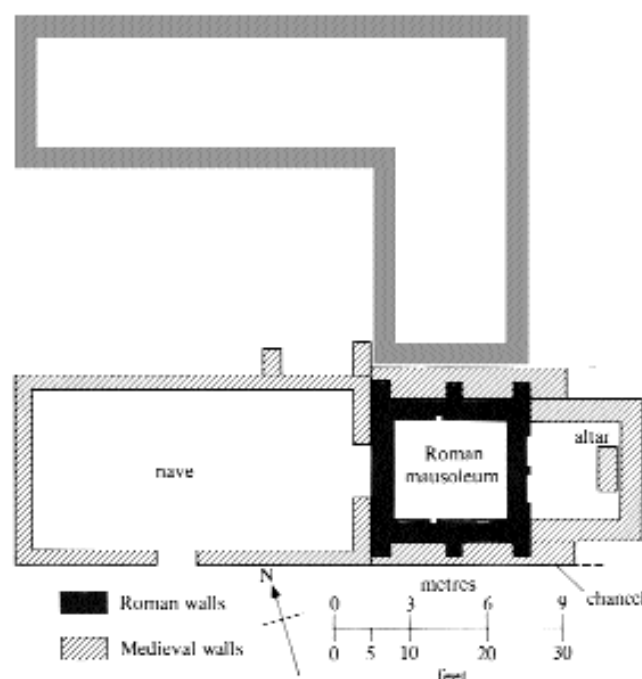
The Roman road is fronted by numerous Roman buildings. Excavation in 2002 will concentrate on revealing the entire ground plan of one of the large buildings south of the buried Roman road. A small sample trench has been dug which revealed a substantial stone floor of a building about 58 feet (15 metres) square.

Geophizz Surprise at Syndale

A geophysical survey conducted by KAFS members David Pendleton, Karen Roberts and Robin Grimes at Stone Chapel has revealed further possible buildings in the vicinity of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon church at Syndale. The site, just to the north of Watling Street and to the west of the newly discovered site of Durolevum, is considered by English Heritage to be a unique amalgam of a pagan Roman mausoleum and an early Anglo-Saxon Christian church. The Roman building was not thought to be Roman until the structure was excavated by the Kent Archaeological Society in 1966/7. The excavation revealed the remains of an *opus signinum* floor and internal painted plaster. Alongside the Roman east wall, a free-standing altar or podium

was found. It had vertical faces of plaster painted the same colour red as the rest of the interior of the Roman building.

Most of the early Roman Christian churches have the main doorway on the west facade with the altar abutting the east wall. This evidence suggests the Roman building at Syndale could be an unrecognised early Roman Christian church. If the buried buildings located by geophysical survey turn out to be Roman, they may open up the exciting possibility that the surviving Roman structure is a Roman Christian house church that



The Roman mausoleum (in black) is made distinctive within the medieval structure by its tile courses. It was used by the medieval builders to

form part of the chancel of the church. The possible building recently discovered by geophizz (in grey) lies to the north of the existing buildings.

is part of a larger Roman complex. This hypothesis is reinforced by the knowledge that, after extensive investigation by archaeologists in the past, no other Roman burials have been found in the field of Stone Chapel. However, it has been suggested that archaeological work done in the 1970s found late Roman timber-framed buildings to the south of Stone Chapel running along the north side of Watling Street. Unfortunately none of this work has been published in any detail and re-excavation may be necessary.

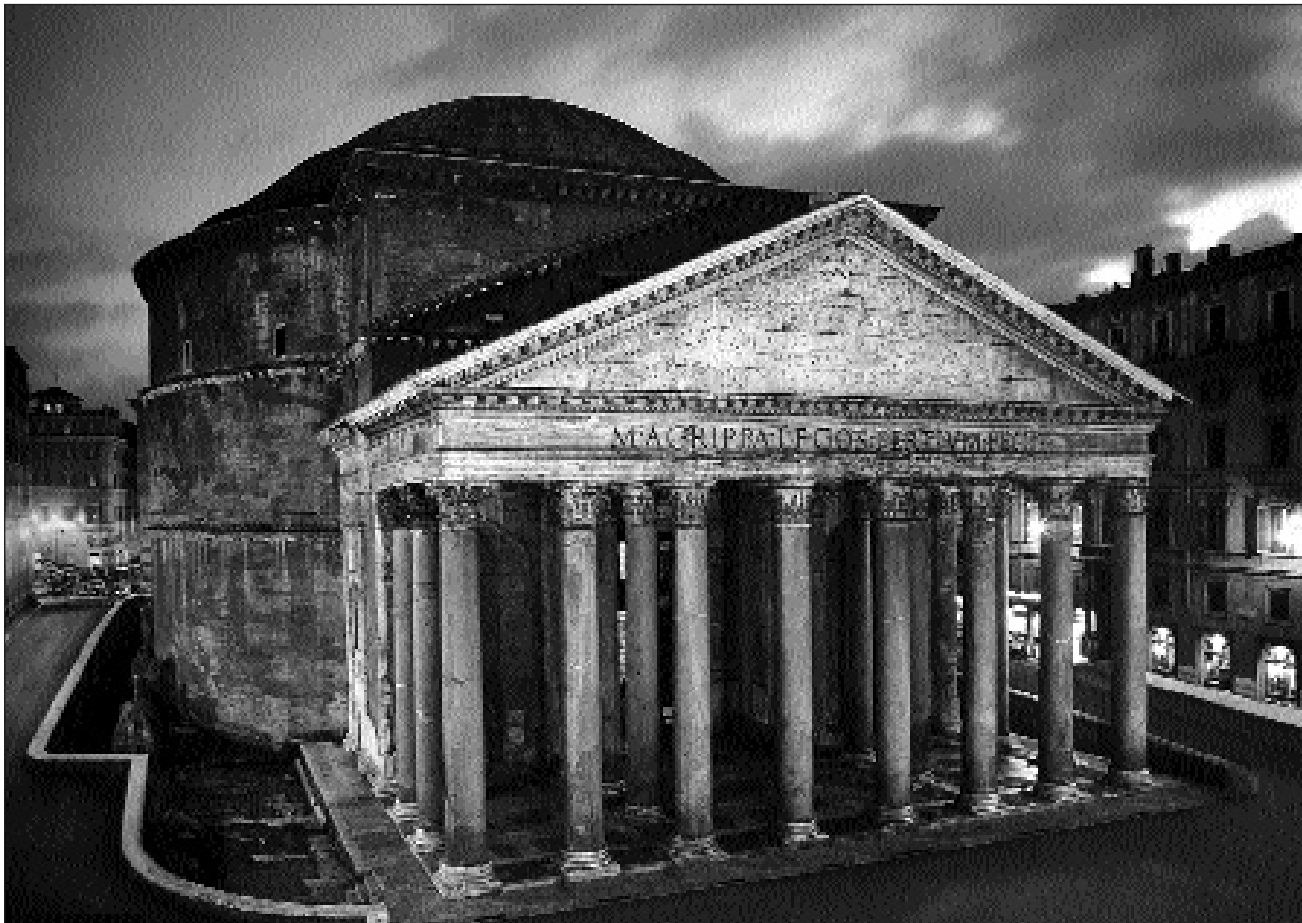
FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

Field School Trip to Imperial Rome

Members from the Kent Archaeological Field School spent four days in Rome last year visiting the many wonderful sites of this ancient city. The trip, organised in association with the British School in Rome, was a huge success. The KAFS is offering a similar opportunity this year, the trip will be run jointly with the *BBC History Magazine* and will last for seven days.

During the four days in September 2001, members saw so many sites that we were all close to cultural overload! Our first evening was spent

The next day started early at the Colosseum, the largest Roman amphitheatre in the world; we then moved on to visit Nero's Golden House, and admired the octagonal dining court where, it is said, the ivory vaulted ceiling revolved and showered the guests with rose petals and small gifts. The wall and ceiling paintings are exquisite and had inspired Raphael and other Renaissance painters to decorate the Papal Palaces with similar frescoes. After a light lunch in a small, family-run restaurant overlooking the Gladiatorial Schools, we spent the rest of the day, overwhelmed by history, as we walked along the Sacred Way



visiting behind the scenes of the Roman Pantheon (above). While the crowds of tourists milled around the circular main building, we were given a private tour of the empty and echoing Roman rooms of what is now the sacristy. After drinks in the beautiful Piazza Navona, site of the Stadium of Domitian, we saw the Trevi Fountain and Trajan's Column by moonlight.

through the Roman Forums. The day ended at Trajan's Column, recently cleaned and awe inspiring, as the details of Trajan's Dacian campaign were picked out in the glowing late afternoon light.

The next day was spent walking along the Tiber, visiting the mausoleums of Augustus and Hadrian, crossing the river on the oldest bridge in

FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

Rome and climbing Michaelangelo's steps to the Capitoline Hill museums. The Capitoline Hill, the very epicentre of the Roman Empire, gave us the name that all nations use to label their most important city — the Capitol. We descended on the other side of the hill, enjoying magnificent views of the Roman Forums. A visit to the



The column of Trajan, built of Italian white marble and erected in honour of Trajan in AD 113, depicts the story of the two Dacian wars (AD 102-3;105-6). It is a continuous sequence of 155 battle scenes, containing over 2600 soldiers.

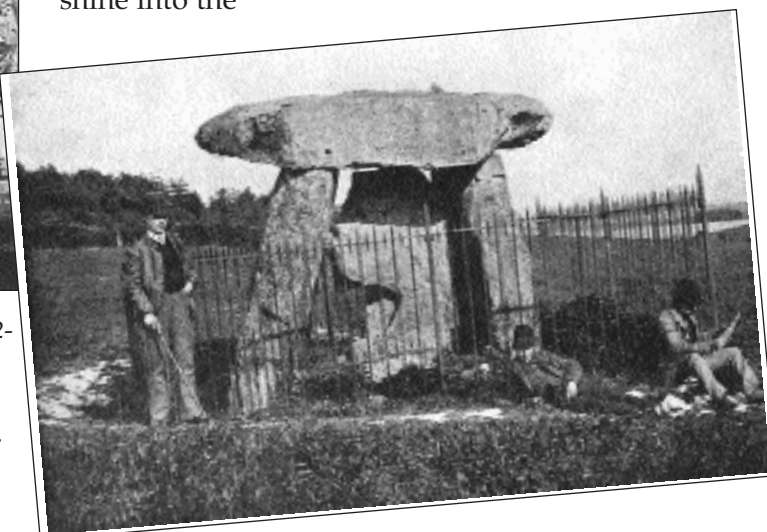
Mamertine Prison revealed the grim side of Roman society; we saw the horrific conditions where prisoners of the state, including St Peter and St Paul, spent their last days. The atmosphere inside was invasive and we were all glad to leave and join the Sunday afternoon throngs walking down the Imperial Way towards the Colosseum.

Our last day was spent visiting the Palatine Hill where the Emperors had built their palaces. The tour ended with a wonderful vantage point view from the emperor's box overlooking the Circus Maximus. All Imperial Rome had thronged to fill the quarter of a million seats during the games and cheer their favourite chariot teams to victory. Now tourists flock to the city to enjoy the glory of Imperial Rome.

For details of the trip 8th - 14th September 2002, see the April issue of BBC History Magazine or our website: www.kafs.co.uk.

Prehistoric Kent

Our last weekend course of the season was supposed to be our first — way back in April, but it was postponed to November because of the Foot and Mouth outbreak. We enjoyed wonderful autumn sunshine on both days of the course, as we visited some of the stone Megalithic tombs on the banks of the Medway and Stour rivers. It was obvious that the tombs sit in a still-surviving prehistoric landscape. Lynchets (prehistoric field boundaries) could be seen in a number of the fields surrounding the monuments. All the long barrows are aligned east-west with the stone chambered tomb entrance facing east. Individual tombs were aligned so that the rising sun would shine into the



The prehistoric monument at Kit's Coty near Bluebell Hill is the most perfect of its kind in Kent. The material used in these structures is sarsen stone, or greyweathers, a type of tough sandstone. It occurs naturally and is scattered about the surface of certain parts of the North Downs.

entrance of the tomb. It was sad to see that damage was been done to the long barrows by deep ploughing. We are planning to survey a number of these long barrows next year to compute their correct alignment. Also a programme of geophysical survey by students of the KAFS is to be planned in association with English Heritage. The brief is to locate all the buried sarsan stones and plan them in using modern survey methods.

THE ROMAN INVASION OF AD 43

Ernest Black discusses the possible landing sites for the Claudian invasion of Britain in AD 43. While there are good accounts of the other two Roman invasions, controversy still surrounds Claudius' reasons for invading Britain and his military plans.

TWO Roman invasion fleets left the coast of Gaul. One, sailing from Boulogne, headed for the Thames; the other, starting from the Seine, headed for the Solent. The double invasion, commanded by the Caesar Constantius Chlorus (right) and his praetorian prefect Asclepiodotus, was successful. The year was AD 296. This was the last Roman invasion of Britain; it came following a rebellion, about ten years earlier, and the seizure of power from Rome by Carausius. The defeated defenders of Britain were the troops and mercenaries of Allectus, the rebel ruler in Britain, who had probably killed Carausius, before seizing power from him. Allectus lost his life in a battle with Asclepiodotus' forces, perhaps somewhere in Hampshire. That it had taken so long for Rome to reassert its authority in Britain was in part due to the difficulty of the Channel crossing, especially when the invaders were faced with a rebel Romano-British army on the other side.

Three hundred and fifty years earlier, Julius Caesar had invaded Britain in two successive summers, landing on the coast of Kent somewhere between Sandwich and Deal. In 55 BC he sailed with two legions from an unnamed port in the territory of the Morini tribe and his cavalry sailed from another unnamed harbour eight Roman miles distant where there were transports that had been unable to reach the designated port because of a contrary wind. It is possible that the main port of departure was Boulogne or Wissant. In 54 BC the port, perhaps the same as that used in the previous year, was Portus Itius which gave a crossing of about 30 Roman miles to Britain. Would that we had so much information about the Claudian invasion in AD 43 which led to the



permanent annexation of Britain as a Roman province!

Landing-Places and Commanders

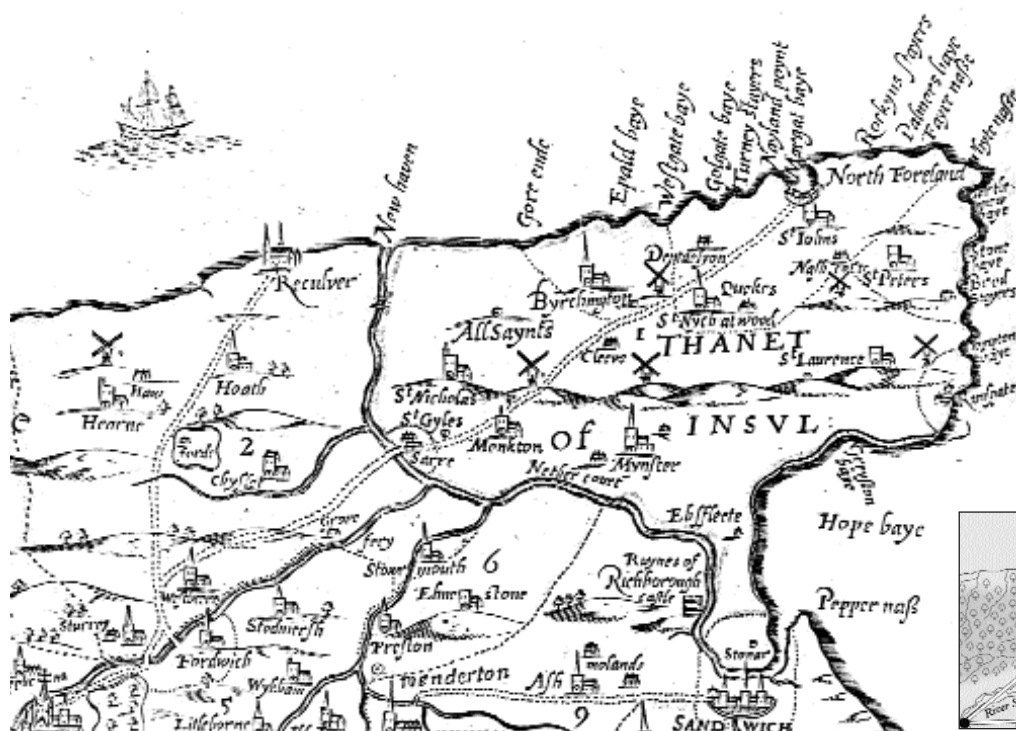
No extant literary source tells us where the invasion army sailed from or where it landed in Britain in AD 43. When the emperor joined his army before the advance on Camulodunum (Colchester), Suetonius tells us that Claudius sailed from Gesoriacum, Boulogne; again, we don't know where he landed. Cassius Dio states that the invasion force was divided into three 'so as not to cross as a single force and be hindered in landing somewhere'. This has sometimes been taken to indicate three landings in three separate locations but Dio's statement is highly suspicious. The validity of the reason given for the alleged division of the army is not self-evident. Dio was writing (in Greek) in the early 3rd century AD and is not noted for taking a critical approach to his sources. One 1st-century historian he used as a source was Cluvius Rufus. Although nothing survives of this man's work, its character has been plausibly reconstructed by the efforts of ancient historians like G B Townend and T P Wiseman. Cluvius Rufus was more interested in rhetoric than in the practicalities of military operations. Dio seems to have used him in his account of the Boudican Rebellion, in which Dio states that the governor Suetonius Paulinus split his army into three separate divisions before the decisive battle with Boudica's forces. This division was a Cluvian fiction and is absent from Tacitus' account of the same event. It was designed to give the general the chance to deliver three separate speeches to the three parts of his army — all duly reproduced by Dio! There is a strong possibility that Dio was

also using Cluvius Rufus as a source for the invasion of AD 43. If so, the division of the invasion army into three may simply have been invented by Cluvius Rufus to provide the opportunity for another triad of speeches put into the mouth of Aulus Plautius, commander of Claudius' invasion force. Perhaps fortunately, Dio did not include these speeches in his account. At any rate, the possibility that the division of Plautius' army was no more than a literary device makes it inadmissible to use it as an authentic historical fact without good supporting evidence from elsewhere.

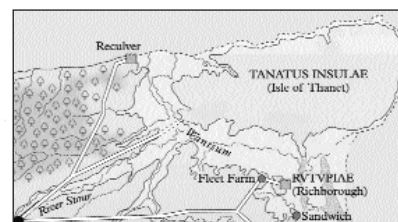
Writing in the early 2nd century AD, Suetonius tells us that Claudius sailed from Ostia to

follow that this was the only Roman landing-place in Britain.

One very late (4th century) Roman writer, Eutropius, tells us that there were two commanders of the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43, Aulus Plautius and Sentius Saturninus. Sentius was a key figure in the manoeuvring that surrounded the coup that brought Claudius to power after the assassination of Caligula in AD 41 and it is not implausible that he held a command in Britain in AD 43. The absence of any mention of him in Dio's account, where a single army seems to be operating under the command of Plautius, seems to rule this out, however. But can we rely on Dio? Unfortunately, as we have seen, we can't.



The harbour at Richborough, as depicted on this 17th-century map (left), is the traditional landing place of the Roman invasion armies of AD 43. But did Claudius land here with his elephants and face a difficult and slow trek overland, or continue up the Thames past the possible Claudian fort at Reculver (below), to land on the Essex side of the Thames within a couple of miles of Colchester?



Marseilles and was nearly wrecked on the way; he then travelled across Gaul to Boulogne and from there sailed to Britain. Dio tells us that the emperor brought reinforcements including elephants. The emperor's unfortunate voyage to Marseilles and the accompanying elephants explain why Claudius opted for a short sea-crossing to Britain from Boulogne, probably landing on the coast of Kent. It is clear that it was planned from the beginning that Claudius would come to Britain to gain a personal share in the glory. This makes it likely that earlier in the season at least part of the Roman invasion force had also landed in Kent and established some sort of coastal base that Claudius and his reinforcements could use. It does not necessarily

If Dio followed a source who concentrated on Plautius' role in the campaign he may not even have been aware that Sentius took part. That Sentius was present in some capacity is known because he received an award of triumphal insignia for the British campaign — a wax tablet from Pompeii records a contract made in Rome in the Forum of Augustus in front of the triumphal statue of Sentius Saturninus. In his account of the Boudican Rebellion Dio has not a mention of Petilius Cerealis and the IXth Legion, ambushed and defeated by the British rebels. Was Sentius omitted from his account of the events of AD 43 in the same way?

An answer to the question can only be supplied by archaeological evidence and *a priori* arguments

about the most plausible strategy for the invasion. There is archaeological evidence for early Roman military activity at the coastal sites of Richborough in Kent and Fishbourne/Chichester in West Sussex. While the former has traditionally been seen as the landing-place of Aulus Plautius in AD 43, the latter has been associated with the campaign of Vespasian and the IInd Legion into Dorset, probably in AD 44. However, there is no way, short of dendrochronology, of distinguishing archaeologically between features dating to AD 43 and 44. It would have been feasible for a single Roman invasion force to land in Kent and march to the Thames and then wait for Claudius' arrival before continuing under his leadership to Camulodunum. It might have made better sense strategically for two forces, landing in Sussex and Kent, to have established control throughout the whole area of Catuvellaunian control south of the Thames, before converging at the river to await Claudius. The two early military roads, Watling Street starting from Richborough, and Stane Street starting from a point in Chichester Harbour south of Dell Quay, converged south of the Thames. These were obviously not built during the campaign of AD 43 but they may indicate the starting-points and meeting-point of two Roman armies taking part in that campaign.

The halt at the Thames is the key element in the Roman strategy. This is where it was planned that Claudius would join his army to lead it against Camulodunum and so establish his claim to military *virtus*, something he exploited in his propaganda throughout his reign.

By AD 43 the Catuvellaunian hegemony south of the Thames included not only the tribes of Kent but the areas later assigned to the Regni, Atrebates and Belgae, and even, as Dio tells us, the Dobunni. This all had to be sufficiently secure to ensure Claudius' unimpeded passage through Kent and the triumphal advance north of the

Thames. If the tribes outside Kent were not neutralised, this, the pre-eminent objective of the invasion, was put at risk. A landing on the south coast as well as one in Kent would have been a logical move to achieve this.

Timescale

Both Suetonius and Dio reflect an earlier writer who was hostile to Claudius and tried to minimise his role in the invasion, most clearly in the disparaging item that he was only in Britain for 16 days. Yet there may have been a very compelling reason for the brevity of Claudius' stay. In 54 BC Caesar seems to have intended to take his army to Britain just before mid-June, though his departure was delayed for 25 days by a contrary wind. It seems likely that the invasion of AD 43 was also scheduled for around mid-June. But that didn't happen. There was a mutiny by the

legionaries prior to the embarkation. The mutiny was eventually quelled and the invasion went ahead, but only after an unknown delay. If the Roman forces did not sail until late July or early August then Claudius himself may not have reached the rendezvous at the Thames before early September. He then had to establish his military reputation and leave before the autumn equinox brought on the deterioration of sailing conditions and Claudius risked being stranded in Britain.

Such a scenario would convincingly explain the 16 day limit to Claudius' stay here, but there is one contradictory piece of evidence. This is a coin minted in Alexandria in Claudius' third regnal year, that is by 28 August AD 43 at the very latest. It gives Claudius (in Greek) the title *Britannicus* and Dio tells us that the Senate in Rome awarded him this title, along with the right to celebrate a triumph, when it had received news of his victories in Britain. At face value, then, for news of the victories to have reached the Senate and for news of the award of *Britannicus* to have reached



Britannia seated: This symbol of a subdued Britannia was a favourite device on Roman coins.

the mint officials in Alexandria before 28 August Claudius must have been in Britain much earlier, according to Anthony Barrett no later than the beginning of July, and that's assuming that the coin was minted on the final day of his third regnal year. Unfortunately only a single example of this coin is known at present and it may represent a local mint anticipating the emperor's victory. Could it have been issued on receipt of the news that the emperor had left Rome on his British expedition? A successful outcome might have seemed like an inevitable consequence to a mint official in Alexandria.

The Campaign

Dio tells us that Plautius first defeated Caratacus, then Togodumnus; he received the surrender of part of the Bodounnoi and left a garrison there; then he fought the Britons at an unnamed river in a two-day battle. The Britons were then defeated in a second river-battle, at the Thames.

Shortly after this Togodumnus perished but the Britons'

resistance intensified and so Plautius sent for Claudius and consolidated what he had won south of the Thames. The first river battle has traditionally been located at the Medway, and at the River Arun by J G F Hind, who believes that Plautius landed in Sussex. In the battle at this unnamed river, Dio says that the Keltoi, serving with the Romans, swam across the river and troops under Vespasian and his brother Sabinus got across somehow. On the following day, Hosidius Geta played a decisive part in defeating the Britons after narrowly avoiding capture. At the Thames, specifically at a point where it empties into the Ocean and at flood-tide forms a lake, the Keltoi swam across and other troops crossed by a bridge a little way upstream. In their pursuit of the defeated Britons a number of Roman soldiers were lost in swamps. The first battle is weak on topographical detail and concentrates on named personalities; the second, by contrast, gives a lot of topographical detail but singles out no individuals for mention. Both share an attack by Keltoi swimming across a river and



A Roman denarius coin depicting a barbarian war chariot of the type faced by Caesar and the Roman troops of Claudius.

the rest of the army crossing separately at a different location. I have argued that these two battles represent two accounts of the same battle taken from two different sources. One of these, who contributed the battle at the unnamed river, was probably Cluvius Rufus. He provides the grossly inflated figures for the sizes of armies found in Dio's account of the reigns of Caligula, Claudius and Nero and there is a strong possibility that the two-day battle at the

unnamed river is a similar exaggeration. If I am right about this, it would be unwise to accept any of the detail provided about this battle as authentic.

Dio's account concentrates on the advance of Aulus Plautius' army. We have seen that one landing-place in AD 43 was almost certainly at Richborough in Kent, though this need not mean that this was the only landing-place or that

Plautius' army was the only Roman army taking part in the invasion. Is there any

way of deciding whether or not Plautius advanced through Kent? Dio says that after his initial victories over Caratacus and Togodumnus, Plautius received the surrender of part of the Bodounnoi and left a garrison there before continuing his advance, if I am right, to fight the Britons in only one more battle, at the Thames. It has long been accepted that the name Bodounnoi was a mistake for the Dobunni, a tribe centred in Gloucestershire. Almost certainly, as J G F Hind saw, Plautius' force must have landed on the coast of Sussex, since access to the Dobunni from here would be possible whereas it would not be for an army advancing through Kent. The Kent invasion may have been led by Sentius Saturninus whose main task will have been to prepare for the arrival of Claudius.

The above is a synthesis of my views which have appeared with detailed arguments and references in the following papers: 'How many rivers to cross?' in Britannia 29 (1998); 'Sentius Saturninus and the Roman invasion of Britain' in Britannia 31 (2000); 'The first century historians of Roman Britain' in Oxford Journal of Archaeology 20.4 (Nov. 2001).

CONQUEST AND CONTEXT

Professor Mark Hassall discusses the reasons for the Roman invasions of Britain by Caesar and Claudius, the settlement of the province of Britannia under Claudius' first governor, Aulus Plautius, where the legions were based, the question of the frontier and the creation of the three client kingdoms.

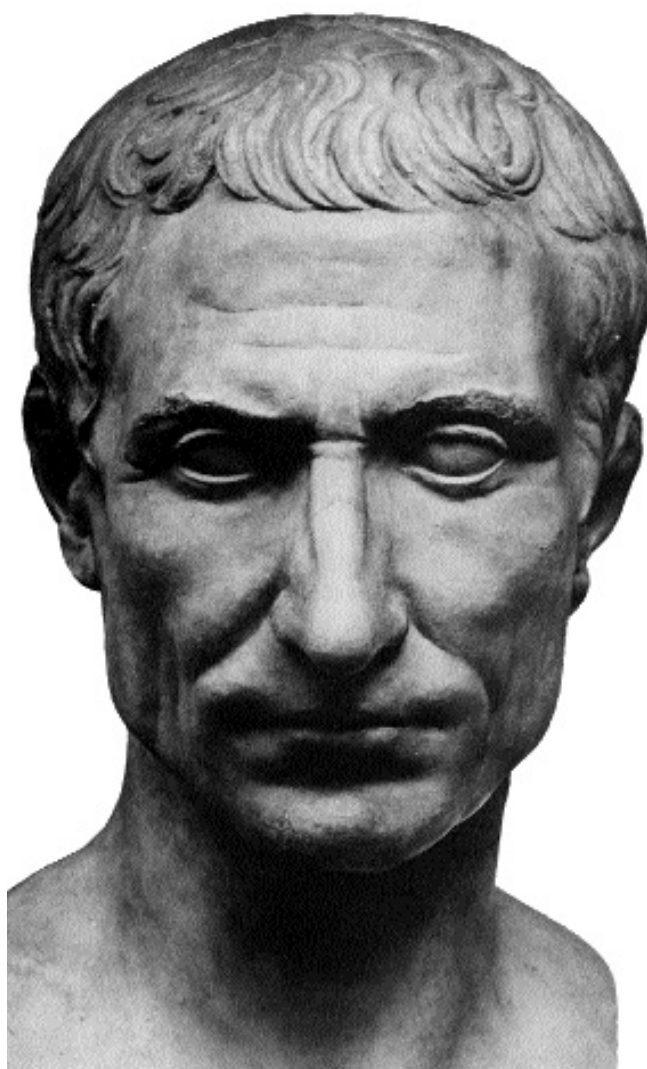


Coin depicting Caesar as the Perpetual Dictator.

The purpose of the original version of this paper was to put the Conquest of 43 — wherever the Romans landed — in its context, and this remains the aim of the present contribution. In 'Prelude' I shall take the story back almost a century before the time of Claudius, to Caesar. I shall first discuss the reasons for Caesar's invasion and examine Rome's subsequent relations with Britain down to the eve of the Claudian invasion. I shall then look at the period between the invasions from a British perspective, before turning to the reasons for the invasion of Claudius in AD 43. In 'Aftermath' I shall look at the first settlement of the province of Britannia under Claudius' first governor, Aulus Plautius, where the legions were based, the question of the frontier, and the creation of the three 'client kingdoms'.

Prelude: The Roman Perspective

Before Britain came Gaul. Caesar's campaigns in Gaul had met with remarkable success, but why did he invade 'Long Haired' or 'Trowsered' Gaul in the first place? He says himself that it was because the proposed migration westwards of the Helvetii threatened the security of Gallia Narbonensis. Rubbish. He invaded Gaul because he had a burning ambition and already had his eyes set on greater things. Caesar wanted to train



Between 58 and 50 BC Julius Caesar, with his Roman Legions, conquered almost the whole of modern France,

Belgium and Switzerland, with parts of Holland and Germany, and had also invaded Britain twice.

an army that would be loyal to him through thick and thin, and to amass a fortune in slaves and gold to finance his political ambition. He was successful — almost too successful. By 56 BC it looked as if all Gaul was thoroughly conquered. His enemies and rivals, while congratulating him,

were in danger of demanding the return to Rome of some of his precious legions. A new theatre for operations was necessary and the nearest available was Britain. It may be, as Caesar claimed, that Gallic dissidents fled to Britain and that the Britons sent help to their cousins in Gaul, but I believe that the 'military explanation' is not the right one. The invasions were carried out partly for political reasons — to forestall his enemies from asking for the surrender of his legions (this was the C E Stevens explanation) and, quite simply, to get more loot. The invasion in 55 BC was small in scale: legally Caesar should not have been operating outside his (extended) province, and he had to test the political waters at Rome. In the event there was no problem; the expedition 'beyond the Ocean' turned out to be an unexpected propaganda coup, and he was free to return to the island the next year. But there was no gold, as Quintus Tullius ruefully wrote back to his brother, the orator Marcus Tullius Cicero. And the next year the great Gallic revolt broke out and a return was impossible. As a footnote, it should be pointed out that Quintus was not entirely accurate: there was gold, some gold anyway, and the magnificent gold torcs found at Snettisham may have been buried at the time of Caesar's invasions.

A lot had happened between the second invasion of Caesar in 54 BC and the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. There had been three civil wars: Caesar *v* Pompey, the Caesarians *v* the Pompeians and one Caesarian faction under Antony against the other under Caesar's great nephew and adopted son, Octavian. Octavian won and became the first emperor of Rome. There were at least three occasions, 34, 27 and 26 BC, when contemporaries thought that Augustus would take up the Caesarian legacy in Britain. He didn't. Why? Augustus and his generals, which included

his son-in-law, Agrippa, and his two step-sons, Tiberius and Drusus, were too busy in other areas consolidating the territory that Rome held, in Spain, in the Alps unconquered despite the incorporation of Gaul into the empire, and in the Balkans. In Germany, the Romans advanced the frontier beyond the Rhine as far as the Elbe, which seemed like a suitable stopping place — a temporary frontier before undertaking further expansion. The occupation of Germany came to a disastrous end in AD 9 with destruction of the Roman general Varus and his three legions at the hands of Arminius in the Teutoburg forest. From AD 9 to about AD 40, despite the creation of two new legions, XV and XXII Primigenia, under the

mad emperor Gaius Caligula, there was no question of invading Britain, or anywhere else; there simply weren't sufficient troops.

Meanwhile, there was a lucrative trade between Britain and the continent. The Roman Empire was in effect a huge common market, and though there were some duties payable on goods crossing internal frontiers, they were insignificant. There were however much heavier duties levied on goods crossing beyond the Imperial boundaries. And the

Romans cashed in on traffic

between Britain and Gaul — as Strabo, the Augustan geographer, makes amply clear. The goods traded were luxury items from the Roman side and raw materials from the British, and some of them are listed by Strabo. Britain exported grain along with cattle, gold, silver and iron, hides, slaves, and hunting dogs. Britain imported, from the rest of the Roman Empire, trinkets, and luxury goods, including wine, not mentioned by Strabo, but archaeologically the best attested by finds of amphorae in the graves of British



Trade to Britain would have been transported by river and sea, as shown in a Roman carving, above. The coin of the British King Cunobelin, right, depicts the type of vessel probably involved in cross-Channel trade.



chieftains. The trade would have been carried by substantial merchant ships with leather sails, like the one shown on a rare coin issue of Cunobelin (see page 21).

Prelude: The British Perspective

What about Britain? The period of almost a century between the second invasion of Caesar in 54 BC and the invasion of Claudius in AD 43 can be categorised as 'proto-historic'. We have not only the evidence of archaeology, but there are the stray references of classical authors and even indigenous evidence in the form of the inscribed coinage of the tribes of southern Britain. One tribal ruler who struck coins was

Commios. This man was a chieftain of the Gallic Atrebatas (whose name survives in that of the French town of Arras). He had been a friend of Caesar, as Caesar himself tells us, and even acted as a go-between between him and the tribes in Britain in 55 and 54 BC. But at the time of the great Gallic revolt under Vercingetorix his patriotism had outweighed the bonds of friendship, and he had become one of the rebel leaders. After the surrender of Vercingetorix, Commios had continued to lead resistance to Rome until he had finally decided to flee to Britain where part of the Atrebatas were settled. The distribution of findspots of hoards of coins struck by Commios and his three sons, Tincomarus, Epillus and Verica, shows the area where their 'writ ran', basically from the Thames through Hampshire and Sussex. It stands in contrast to the distribution of the finds of hoards of coins of Cunobelin and his brother Epaticcus. These men were the rulers of the Catuvellauni and tribes subject to them and their coins are found basically north of the Thames with a scattering of finds south of the river. Tincomarus is not only known from the inscribed British coinage, he appears as a suppliant in Rome on the so-called

Res Gestae ('The Achievements') of the deified Augustus as preserved on the great inscription at Ankara. Why? He had probably been ousted by his brother Epillus; at any rate he was succeeded by him. The same fate befell Verica — if, as seems

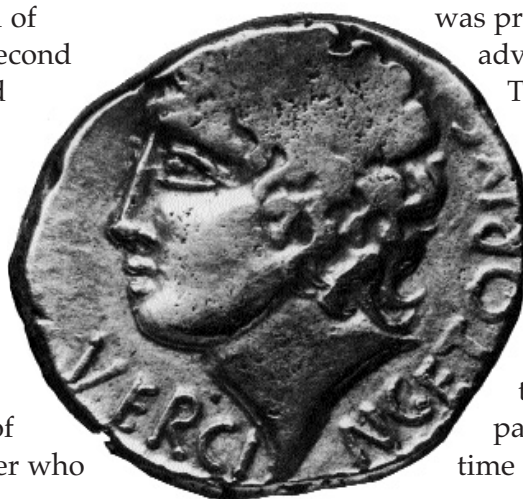
likely, he is Dio's Berikos — but this time it was probably the Catuvellauni advancing from the north across the Thames who were responsible for his exile.

Who were the Catuvellauni and who were their leaders? An obscure people with a similar name is attested around Chalons in north-eastern Gaul, and, like the Atrebatas, it is likely that part of the tribe migrated at some time from the Belgic area of Gaul to south-eastern Britain.

Here their first certain leader was Tasciovanus (who may or may not be the son of Caesar's old opponent

Cassivellaunus). He minted at Verulamium (St Albans), but his son, Cunobelinus, took over the neighbouring tribal state of the Trinovantes and minted coins at Colchester, the Celtic Camulodunum, the Fort of Camulos, the Celtic war god. Tasciovanus' brother Epaticcus and son Caratacus took over the Atrebatas capital at Calleva

(Silchester) — at least they minted coins there. Verica, the third of Commios' sons (unless he was a daughter, as some historians claim!), would appear to have fallen back to Chichester (whose name, Noviomagus, means the New Market). It was protected to the north by the Chichester dykes, but his defenses were breached and Verica was driven into exile. Dio records how Berikos/Verica fled, a suppliant, to Claudius. Before coming on to Verica, however, I should mention the other two sons of Cunobelin, Togodumnus and Adminius. Togodumnus along with Caratacus led the resistance to Claudius in AD 43. Adminius almost certainly is the man who fled to Claudius' predecessor, Gaius Caligula, in AD 41.



Vercingetorix (above), leader of the Arverni, whose nation, centred on the Auvergne, was one of the greatest in Gaul.

Verica (below) was one of the sons of Commios who fled to Britain after the surrender of Vercingetorix to Caesar.



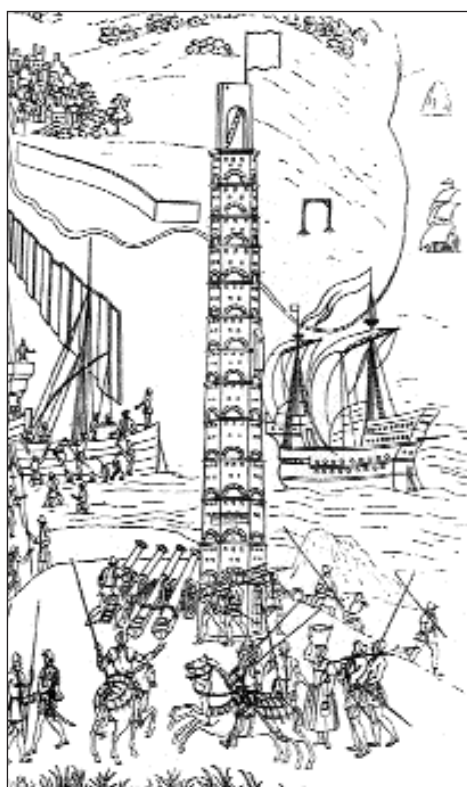
The Ostensible Reasons for the Invasion of Britain by Claudius

Our ancient sources give two reasons for the invasion. First, Dio says that Claudius wanted to reinstall Berikos (= Verica). Secondly, Suetonius, the Imperial biographer, says that Claudius, the most unmilitary of men, wanted Glory. The two reasons are not incompatible. If Claudius did want Glory, then the reinstallation of Verica would provide a reasonable *casus belli*.

And it is quite certain that Claudius played the 'Crossing the Ocean' card for all that it was worth: did not the Senate vote him two triumphal arches, one in Rome and one at Boulogne since it was from here that he had crossed over to England? Both have long since disappeared but *aurei* of Claudius show a stylised representation of the Rome arch and part of the inscription from it survives. On this the emperor is described as the first to subdue the tribes beyond the Ocean to the power of the Roman people, a claim that by implication dismisses Caesar's expeditions as mere military adventures without permanent results. Dio records the name of one of these tribes — the Bodunni. This must be a mistake for the Dobunni of the Gloucestershire area. One of their rulers was called Boduocus we know from their inscribed coinage, so perhaps Dio got confused in his note

taking! A relief from the Sebasteion at Aphrodisias, shows Claudius in a state of heroic nudity about to despatch a female figure, the personification of Britannia. Another find, a cameo in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, shows Claudius armed with a thunderbolt and a bearded barbarian prisoner at his feet. It finds its perfect counterpart in a poem celebrating Claudius' conquest of Britain in the *Latin Anthology*, 'thy thunderbolt, great Caesar, now strikes down/the land where Roman triumphs were unknown'. Then there were the games that

were celebrated, not to mention the *durba* when Caratacus was paraded in Rome before the emperor and his consort ten years later. Finally, one might mention Claudius' speech on admitting Gauls to the Roman Senate (its text preserved on the bronze tablet from Lyon) where the emperor gratuitously drags in a reference to this recent expedition to Britain. Claudius — this was your finest hour!



The Roman pharos at Boulogne (from a painting of 1544) may be the lighthouse referred to by Suetonius as the tower erected by Caligula in AD 40 to commemorate his advance upon Britain and his victory over the Ocean. He had erected 'a very high tower from which, as from a pharos, a beacon might shine forth to regulate the course of ships'.

The Possible Main Reason

But there was surely at least one other reason, though it isn't mentioned in any of the sources. Gaius Caligula had raised two new legions for a projected invasion of Germany. That had fallen through because, if we can believe Suetonius, the emperor's attention got diverted to Britain by the arrival of the exiled Adminius. This too ended in farce when the emperor ordered his soldiers to pick up sea shells, 'the spoils of the ocean', and the one concrete result of the episode was the erection of a lighthouse overlooking the Roman naval base at Boulogne. There were now two new legions on the Rhine. Already under Tiberius there was a huge imbalance in the distribution of the legions — eight legions out of a total of 25. The reason for this was either fear in the aftermath of the Varus debacle or a statement of (aggressive)

intent in Rome's dealings with Germany, or a mixture of both. With the creation of Gaius' two new legions, XV and XXII Primigenia, the imbalance obviously increased out of all proportion. Something would have to be done.

However, there was more to it than just shuffling round a few legions to get a more even spread around the frontiers. Claudius had been raised to the purple by the praetorians in Rome. Quite apart from the service rivalry between the two branches of the army — praetorians and legionaries — there were many who hankered for

the good old days of the Republic. When Claudius came to Britain he was attended by a number of high ranking senators as *comites* ('companions'). Some, like Plautius Aelianus, who was related to the commander Aulus Plautius, may have been friends, but in the case of many others it was because Claudius simply dared not leave them behind...

Claudius' position was desperate in the extreme. All that was needed was an ambitious legate of one of the Rhine legions to raise the standard of revolt with the claim that he was restoring the Republic and Claudius was a dead man. It probably wouldn't have been necessary to take the Rhine legions into Italy for the coup to have succeeded, and it nearly happened. The story of the mutiny on the eve of the invasion sounds like farce but it was more deadly than that. The fate of the Empire hung on a knife edge. At a parade Plautius, the senatorial legate, stepped aside to let Narcissus, ex-slave and Imperial emissary, address the troops. The legions were affronted and it was only the *Io Saturnalia* joke of some wag of a *caligatus* (private soldier) that defused a tense situation and saved for Claudius his throne.

But what was Claudius actually trying to achieve in Britain? What did he achieve? To throw light on these questions we must look at the immediate post-conquest period.

Aftermath

A glance at a map of Roman Britain shows that remarkable road the Fosse Way stretching from Exeter in the south-west to Lincoln in the north-east. This is Collingwood's famous 'Fosse Frontier'. Along the line, finds of military

tombstones show that there were garrisons at places like Bath, where an *ala* of Vettones was stationed, and Cirencester where we know of two successive units, the *ala* Indiana (from Gaul) and an *ala* of Thracians (from Bulgaria). At Cirencester

we also know something of the plan of the fort. There were in addition garrison posts in front of the line, at least at Kingsholm, outside Gloucester, on which the road from Cirencester is aligned. This site, at the lowest point on the Severn that could be crossed by a bridge, was of great strategic significance and was later occupied by the first Gloucester legionary fortress. In the early Claudian period there were more Thracians stationed here. We can never hope to have anything like a full picture of the auxiliary dispositions, let alone place particular units in particular forts (there should have been about 50 auxiliary units in total). Even ignoring the question of unit identity, so many fort sites or probable fort sites are known that not all can have been occupied at the same time. There is hope, however, that it may be possible to locate the winter quarters of the four legions which landed in AD 43.

This begs a question: were there four bases?

Under Tiberius half the legions were located in double legionary fortresses like Vetera (Xanten), on the Rhine, and in the past scholars have wondered whether in this period some of the legions may have been housed in double legionary fortresses. Sheppard Frere on the other hand has suggested the opposite: that some of the legions, if not a majority, were split up and accommodated in 'half' legionary fortresses. The type site of such a 'vexillation' fortress is Longthorpe, near Lincoln



The gravestone of M. Favonius Facilis, a centurion of the XXth Legion is one of the earliest sculptures known from Britain. It can be dated between AD 43 and 49 on the grounds that Facilis is described as a centurion and not a veteran.

discovered first from the air and subsequently excavated by Frere. This has produced fragments of *lorica segmentata* (cuirass), thought at one time to have been used exclusively by legionaries (something which, thanks to Val Maxfield, we now know not to have been the case. Even if it were, there may have been just a few legionaries present, as there were in the auxiliary fort at Vindolanda). If Frere were right and Plautius divided his legions into halves and accommodated them in half legionary fortresses then he would be acting in a contrary way to contemporary practice elsewhere in the Empire. But if half legions are out, how do we explain the vexillation fortresses? In my opinion these were the winter quarters of concentrations of auxiliaries — there is epigraphic and literary evidence for army groups of auxiliaries perhaps (loosely) attached to individual legions. Another problem of Frere's interpretation is that there are just too many vexillation fortresses if these were occupied by half legions.

A simpler solution is to assume that the legions were not split up and were housed in full sized fortresses (even in double legionary fortresses?). To the present writer the following scheme on present evidence seems to be the most likely: a fortress for Legion XX at Colchester (where there is both epigraphic and archaeological evidence); a possible double fortress at Leicester for Legions IX and XIV, linked to Colchester by a direct cross-country road; and a fortress for Legion II Augusta at Silchester. Only, it has to be admitted, is the evidence certain at Colchester, where we have not only the fine tombstone of Marcus Favonius Facilis, a centurion in Legion XX, but also another splendid one of the Thracian Longinus. Longinus could have been in the fort known to have existed at Gosbecks, but his unit could also have been based in the legionary fortress itself alongside Legion XX; as at Neuss in Germany, where auxiliaries are known to have been accommodated alongside the legion, there is enough room at Colchester. Leicester remains an enigma: there are military ditches there and its siting on the Fosse Way, and with a direct link with Colchester, would indicate that at the very least there must have been an important auxiliary fort there, but there is no evidence for a legionary fortress, let alone a double legionary fortress! If it were not, then two more legionary fortresses remain to be found, for this the first phase of the Claudian occupation. (Towcester and Alchester?

The latter site is currently interpreted by its excavator as a vexillation fortress).

As for Silchester, there is suggestive evidence from below the basilica, where a timber predecessor of the stone structure could have been a timber *principia* of the hypothetical legionary fortress. Mike Fulford's excavations at Silchester may produce more evidence for the earliest Roman phases. If not Silchester, then Chichester is a possibility and has indeed been suggested by Graham Webster. If Silchester were the first base of Legion II in Britain, when this was evacuated (under Ostorius Scapula?) then the site could have been returned to the Atrebatres when Ostorius Scapula, Aulus Plautius' successor, moved troops to the west, and, as Tacitus tells us, created or enlarged the kingdom of Cogidubnus/Togidubnus by 'the gift of certain civitates'.

To summarise what I believe to have been the situation on the departure of Aulus Plautius: the Fosse Way was of great strategic significance, but was not a frontier as such, certainly not a political frontier. This, the western border of the new province, was formed by the western borders of tribes like the Dobunni and Corieltauvi which, despite having their *chef lieu* placed on the Fosse (at Cirencester and Leicester), were actually incorporated into the province. The sites of the legionary fortresses we have already discussed. This leaves only the client kingdoms. Two, the Icenii and the Regnum of Verica and his/her successor Togidubnus/Cogidubnus, lay physically within the area occupied, but actually *extra regulam provinciae*, to use a technical expression, while the third, Brigantia, the kingdom of Cartimandua, lay beyond the frontier of the fledgling province.

Was this the sort of settlement that Claudius intended when he decided, or was pushed, into invading in 43? Perhaps. Or was it simply the pragmatic short-term solution arrived at by his first governor, Plautius, whose acts (along with those of Claudius under whose auspices he was acting) were ratified in advance by the Senate (Dio). If so was total conquest the long-term aim? At all events the settlement was not to last, and Plautius' immediate successor, Ostorius Scapula, was to find a full-scale war on his hands when he entered his province. Caratacus had made his way to the west after his defeat in 43 and was now the focus of resistance. All was not quiet on the western front.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SITE GRIDS

A site grid is an essential starting point for all archaeological sites. Site grids are used in many activities from plotting the finds in field-walking, to long-term complex, urban excavation and in post-excavation work.

All archaeological sites which are about to be worked on should have a site grid. If anything is to be removed from the surface of the field, in either a field-walking exercise, or a metal detector walk-over, or any form of excavation trench, it will need to be recorded on a site plan. Of course the plan relies for positional accuracy on a site grid, which needs to be surveyed into the national Ordnance Survey grid.

Setting Out the Base line

Before setting out a grid you need to establish a base line. This should remain on the site for as long as possible. If further archaeological work may be necessary in future years, it would be better to establish the end posts of the base line with permanent markers — steel posts set in concrete will suffice. Careful consideration should be given to the siting of the base line. Usually, it is aligned east to west and the site grid orientated to the north or south of the base line. It is best to keep in mind that all excavation should be kept clear of the base line, if only to preserve the integrity of the measurements along it.

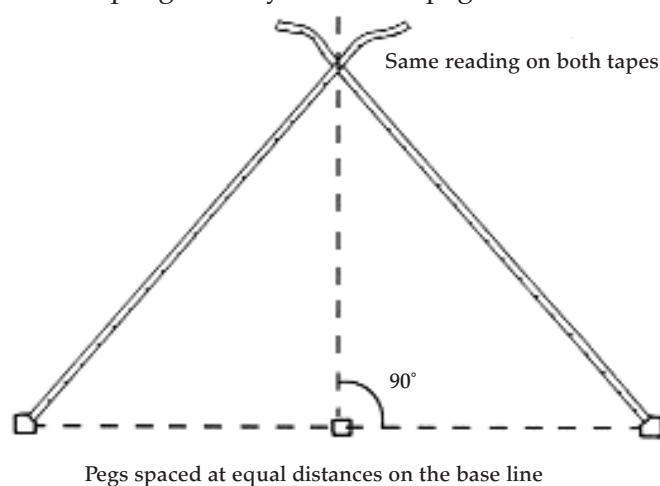
Survey text books describe all sorts of methods for setting out a base line. Techniques include ranging poles in a straight line and using a theodolite to sight-in the line. One of the simplest methods is to purchase a 50-metre length of dayglo washing line and loop one end (it often comes with ready-made loops) over a nail driven into the ground. Then pull the rope taut from the other end. You now have a straight line! It is usual to set out a 10-metre grid, and to start this you will need to lay out a measuring tape along the base line and drive in posts at 10-metre intervals. If the ground is uneven, don't drop the tape to the ground, use a plumb bob to locate your grid points. To start laying out the grid, attach a second measuring tape to the first of the 10-metre posts

along the base line and stretch it out at right angles to the base line and beyond the extent of the proposed archaeological work. You will need to check that this second line is at right angles to your first line which is the base line.

Setting out a Right Angle

There are three ways to set out a right angle. If you are working with a theodolite, set it up on the base line with the theodolite scale set on 0 and 360 degrees. All you have to do is turn the eyepiece to the 90 or 180 degrees mark on the scale. The crosshairs in the theodolite eyepiece will now be set at a right angle to the base line. Position and fix a post after lining it up through the eyepiece. Don't forget to check the 10-metre distance with a tape, because the theodolite is only being used to measure the right angle. It is also possible to check the diagonals on a 10-metre length by aligning the grid posts at 45 degrees. Measure the diagonal on the 10-metre square; it should be 14.14 metres.

Another procedure to obtain a right angle is to use simple geometry. Place one peg on the base

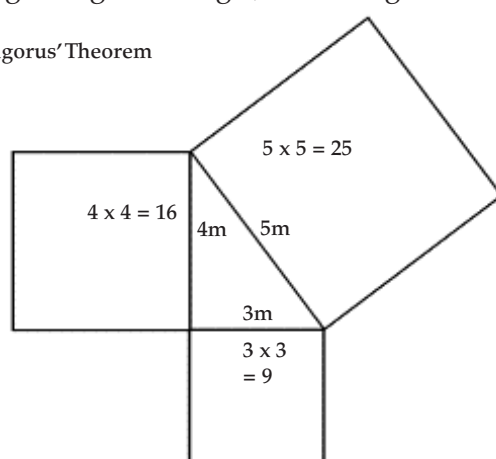


line and then set two grid pegs, one each side, at equal distances from the central peg on the base line. Take two measuring tapes and loop the ends over the nails on these two pegs. Pull the two

measuring tapes taut and move about until the two tapes intersect at the same measurement reading, but at a point well away from the main base line. This point, where the two tapes intersect, is on a line which is at right angles to your base line and which passes through the central peg. Fix a grid peg at the point where the tapes meet and lay out another line from it which will be at right angles to the base line. You can mark off and fix grid pegs at 10-metre intervals from these measured points.

Another way to measure right angles is to use the ancient Pythagorus' Theorem which holds that in a right-angled triangle, if the lengths of the two

Pythagorus' Theorem

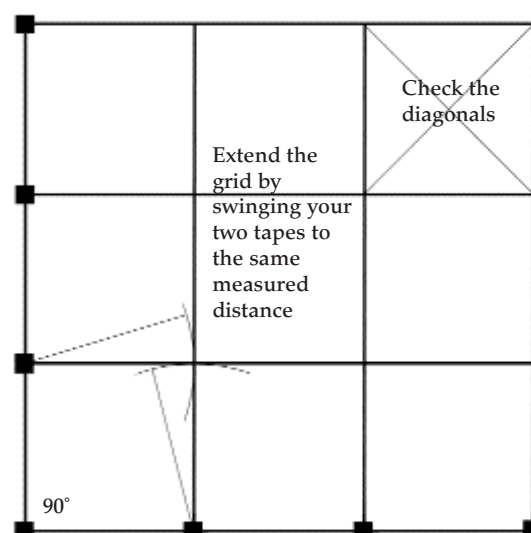


shortest sides are squared and then added together, the resulting figure will be the same as that of the square set on the long side of the triangle, the hypotenuse. So, if you measure 3 metres along the base line and 4 metres away from it, the diagonal must be 5 metres, because $3 \times 3 = 9$, $4 \times 4 = 16$, $9 + 16 = 25$, and 5 is the square root of 25. If you make sure the lengths are precisely measured, you will have a right angle where the shortest sides meet.

Setting out the Site Grid

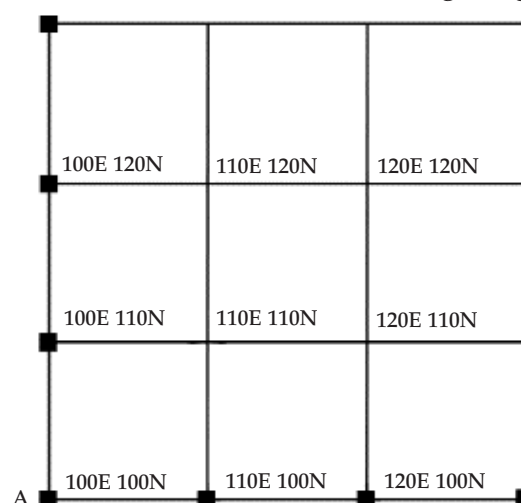
Using one of these methods described, it is now possible to lay out all the 10-metre grid posts which mark the grid intersections. If this process is repeated in a methodical manner all the required site grid posts will soon be fixed. To check for accuracy, measure the diagonals; they should all be the same length. For a 5-metre square grid, the diagonal is 7.07 metres and for a 10-metre square the diagonal is 14.14 metres.

No site is completely flat and in practice you are likely to come up against slopes, bumps, and hollows. To overcome these obstacles, keep your measuring tape taut and horizontal and use a plumb bob to position the grid posts.



Easting and Northing

Site grids work on a system of 'Easting', measured from west to east, and 'Northing', measured from south to north. Start your measurements (just like the Ordnance Survey) at the south-west corner, which will be your point of origin. Start your grid labels at 100E 100N, which will allow you to label squares to the south or west of the original grid if



it is necessary to work in those sectors. Location co-ordinates are written with the easting measurement first (as with Ordnance Survey notation). From your point of origin, (A) 100E 100N, label your site posts from west to east for your eastings: the next post to the east on a 10-metre grid will be 110E, 100N, the next 120E, 100N and so on.

It is best to label your grid points with black waterproof permanent markers, although some professional units prefer them unmarked. To orientate people in the early days on a site, or on a training dig with a large turnover of people, it may help to identify each 10-metre square as areas A, B, C, and so on.

THE KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL COURSES

A full listing of archaeological courses for 2002

The fee is £35 a day unless otherwise stated, and if you become a member there is a 10% discount on full prices, or special member's fees. To join, fill in the form on the last page of the magazine, and to book a course fill in the form on page 31. For further details of courses, access our web site at www.kafs.co.uk

Easter, March 29th to April 3rd, Excavation of a Medieval Gatehouse at Teynham

Our third season of fieldwork and excavation by the Field School at Teynham will concentrate on the possible gatehouse to this large medieval complex. Member's special fee £25 per day.

April 6th, 7th, Field-walking

This field-walking course will show how artefact on the ploughed surface of fields help us to identify previously unknown archaeological sites. Member's special fee £25 per day.

April 13th, 14th, Identifying Field Systems

We can help trace the history of agriculture by studying the development of field boundaries and systems. We will visit Iron-Age, Roman and Medieval fields and use replica Roman survey equipment to survey fields near a Roman villa.

April 20th, 21st, Prehistoric Flints

A practical weekend course on the identification of Palaeolithic worked flint and stone with Terry Hardaker. On Saturday we will visit a Palaeolithic site and on the Sunday John Lord will introduce the class to the art of flint knapping.

April 27th, 28th, The Past from the Air

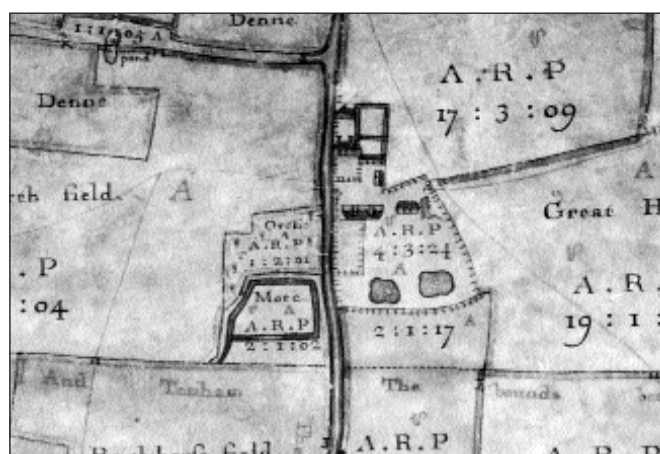
Prehistoric ditches, Roman roads and buildings, are all hidden in the landscape but can clearly be seen from the air. On Saturday specialists from English Heritage will show the class various types of aerial photographs and the skills needed to interpret them. On Sunday they will explain the photography skills and equipment needed.

May 4th, 5th, 6th, Discovering Archaeological Sites

We shall look at the ways in which archaeological sites are discovered and excavated, and study the techniques used to pinpoint sites. During the three days of the bank holiday we will locate, survey and excavate, with test trenching, a previously unknown Roman archaeological site in the very best traditions of 'Time-Team'.

May 11th, 12th, Geophysical Survey

A course on the theory and practice of archaeological and geophysical survey utilising laser technology and optical site levels. In the afternoons we will set up a geophysical survey on an archaeological site. Finally, a small excavation will demonstrate the validity of 'geophizz'.



This estate map of Frogenhall, dated 1720, is a good example of the archaeological information which can be gleaned from such documents.

The site of a moated manor house is revealed on the map. Occupation of the house has now been dated, by pottery, to the 13th century.

May 18th, 19th, Castles of Kent

Archaeological excavation and investigation have enabled there to be a more rigorous study of the origins of the castle, and have expanded our knowledge of castles considerably. During the weekend, we will visit some castles in Kent, including Dover, Deal, Rochester and Upnor Castles with archaeological specialists.

May 25th, 26th, Bones and Burials

Osteo-archaeology is the study of human remains. The course will be led by Trevor Anderson, consultant to Canterbury Archaeological Trust, who has appeared on 'Meet the Ancestors'. The course will cover the on-site recording of human remains. Excavated skeletons will be available for study and analysis in practical sessions.

June 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, The Study of Roman Roads

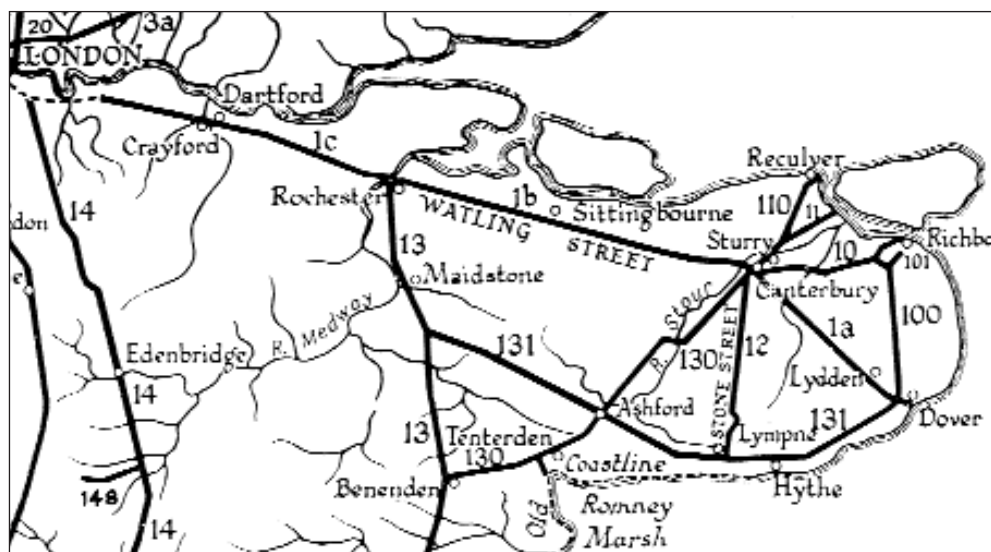
Last year we successfully located, excavated and recorded a section of Watling Street at Syndale (shown on Meridian Television) and a section of Roman road just outside the gates of the Saxon Shore Fort of Richborough. Over this bank holiday we will survey and excavate another important section of Watling Street.

June 15th, 16th, Place-Names in the Landscape

Place-names are as much a part of English cultural heritage as the language from which they spring. Almost every place-name has an old original meaning behind its modern form. Dr Margaret Gelling, the foremost expert in this field, will lead this course with Dr Paul Cullen, a specialist on place-names in Kent. We will visit sites and villages in east and west Kent to discover the meanings behind the names.

June 22nd to 30th June, Field Trip to Provence

The Member's Club trip abroad this year is to Provence, where we will visit some of the wonderful Roman remains in the region. We will travel by TGV and stay at a historic hotel in the centre of Arles, with evening meals in local restaurants. Guided tours by coach, led by Dr Wilkinson, will include the Roman remains of Arles, Pont du Gard, Nimes, Glanum, Orange, and Vaison-la-Romaine. Club price is £985 per person with a single supplement of £219. Places are limited and early booking advisable.



The most important road in Roman Britain, Watling Street, has a modern name. Its original name is most likely 'The Street of the Caesars' or 'Caesars Street'. This road was known in Saxon times as Casingc, or Key Street, still the name of a village near Sittingbourne. The name Casingc is derived from Caesar. The street is the first recorded in the British section of the Antonine Itinerary, which is a 3rd-century route map for Roman government travellers, giving place-names and staging-points.

June 8th and 9th, BBC History Magazine Family Event: Discovering Archaeology

Two, one-day courses for young people (11 – 17 years old) and families in association with BBC History Magazine. We will be joined by experts such as Julian Richards from *Meet the Ancestors*, Trevor Anderson who will discuss bones and burials and John Lord, demonstrating how to make a stone axe. Fee £50 including lunch, to book see the April issue of BBC History Magazine.

July 6th to 14th, Excavation at Roman Durolevum

Recent geophysical survey and excavation (see pp. 11-13) has identified Roman stone buildings alongside Watling Street at Syndale, just west of Faversham. These buildings are part of the lost Roman town of Durolevum, located last year by students of the Kent Archaeological Field School. We will spend nine days excavating and recording a high-status Roman building in a genuine course of discovery. Member's special fee of £25 per day.

*July 20th to 26th, July 29th to August 2nd,
Excavation of a Roman Villa*

There will be two sessions spent in the field excavating a Roman villa, with a bath-house complex, at Deerton Street. Archaeological techniques taught on site will include the following topics: archaeological survey, recording contexts, section drawing, excavation techniques, first-aid for finds, archaeological survey and drawings, site photography. This course is ideal for beginners or people wishing to sharpen their excavation skills.

Member's special fee £25 per day.



*Readers of BBC
History Magazine
excavating the
Roman villa. Above,
a coin found on site.*

*July 27th, 28th and August 3rd, 4th
Take Part in a dig at a Roman Villa with
BBC History Magazine*

The Kent Archaeological Field School offers two weekends of excavation and intensive training exclusively for BBC *History Magazine* readers. The dig will be at the high-status Roman villa complex in Deerton Street. Previous archaeological knowledge or experience is not necessary as full training will be given and tools provided. Techniques that will be taught on site include archaeological survey; Roman artefact identification; recording contexts; section drawing; excavation techniques; first aid for finds; and site photography. Fee per weekend, £100 including lunch, see the July issue of BBC *History Magazine*.

*August 17th, 18th, Landscape Analysis at
Syndale*

The analysis of landscape by means of survey is a particularly valuable contribution to archaeology. The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England has been responsible for the recording and analysis of historical sites in England since 1908. Course tutor, Mark Bowden, is Head of the RCHME Field Team at Swindon.

August 24th, 25th, Roman Building Materials

An intensive course on Roman building materials to be found in early Christian churches. In the afternoons we will visit a number of churches.

*September 8th to 14th, An Exclusive Trip to
Imperial Rome with BBC History Magazine*

Rome, built on seven hills, was the centre of one of the greatest empires in the ancient world. Dr Paul Wilkinson will lead a trip to Imperial Rome in association with BBC *History Magazine*. Staying at a 4-star hotel in the centre of Rome, with evening meal provided, we will visit the Colosseum, the Golden House, the Roman Forums, the Palatine Hill, the Pantheon, the Capitoline Museums, and lots, lots more. Special excursions by coach are to the Roman port of Ostia, Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, the Catacombs and the Baths of Caracalla. Inclusive fee £1220, single supplement £150. For full details of this exclusive trip see details in the April issue of BBC *History Magazine* or visit our website: www.kafs.co.uk.

September 21st, 22nd, Trip to Hadrian's Wall

An exciting trip to the very edge of the Roman Empire. We will visit Housesteads, Corbridge, Chesters, Birdoswald, Vindolanda and walk along the Roman wall at Steel Rigg. Our guide is Professor David Breeze, the expert and author on Hadrian's Wall. Members only, £85 for the weekend course, including entrance fees. Details on our website.

September 28th, 29th, Prehistoric Kent

An introduction to the archaeology of ancient Kent. The mornings will be spent in lectures, whilst in the afternoons we will visit many of the very special prehistoric sites and monuments in the county, including Kit's Coty, the Coldrum Stones, and Julliberries Grave.

October 5th, 6th, An Introduction to Archaeology

We shall look at the ways in which archaeological sites are discovered and excavated and how the different types of finds are studied to reveal the lives of former peoples. This course is especially useful for those new to archaeology, those considering studying the subject further or pursuing a career in archaeology.

October 12th, 13th, Metal-detecting and Field-walking

Field-walking and metal-detecting are some of the best methods for retrieving artefacts. But careful recording and methodology are essential for the archaeological record. On both days practical exercises will take place in the field. The course will be attended by Michael Lewis, Finds Liaison Officer for Kent County Council.

October 19th, 20th, Anglo-Saxon Woodworking

The utilisation of timber from the forest in Anglo-Saxon houses, boats and other artefact will be examined during this practical, 'hands-on' course. Damian Goodburn, of 'Time-Team' fame, will demonstrate Anglo-Saxon woodworking skills.

October 26th, 27th, Roman Pottery

An introduction to the theory and practice of identifying Roman pottery from field-walking and excavation. The course will be led by Robin Symonds, the Roman pottery specialist at MoLSS. There will be practical sessions of handling and identifying Roman pottery.

November 2nd, 3rd, Trip to Roman Bath

We will spend the weekend visiting the Roman bath complex at Bath and the Roman remains at Cirencester. The course will be led by Stephen Clews, curator of the Roman Baths Museum. Members only, £85 for the weekend course, including entrance fees. For details, and suggested accommodation, see our website: www.kafs.co.uk.

November 9th, 10th, Archaeological Drawing

A weekend course on how to illustrate pottery, bone, metal and other artefact found in archaeological excavations. Course led by Jane Russell, senior illustrator of the UCL Field Archaeology Unit.

November 16th, 17th, Roman Mosaics at Fishbourne Roman Palace with BBC History Magazine

An exclusive opportunity to participate in a weekend of mosaic-making under the helpful eyes of Fishbourne's specialist staff. The weekend will include a tour of the site by the Director, David Rudkin. There will be specialist talks on Roman mosaics and the afternoons will be spent producing mosaics which can be taken home. Fee £110 including materials and lunch, to book see the October issue of BBC *History Magazine*.

November 23rd, 24th, The Romans in Kent

An introduction to Roman Kent for all those with an interest in Roman archaeology. Mornings will be spent exploring themes from Roman life using archaeological evidence from Kent. In the afternoons we will visit the Roman sites of Canterbury, Richborough, and Dover.

November 30th, December 1st, Prehistoric Flints

A practical course on identifying and recording Mesolithic and Neolithic flints. We will walk various prehistoric sites to familiarise ourselves with flint artefact. On Sunday we will be introduced to the art of flint-knapping by Will Lord. Course led by Chris Butler, Chairman of the Mid-Sussex Field Archaeology Team.

BOOKING FORM

Name of Course.....
.....
Date of Course.....
Your Name.....
Address.....
.....
.....
Postcode..... Tel No.....

I enclose a cheque (payable to KAFS) for.....

Return this form to:-

The Kent Archaeological Field School,
School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham,
Kent ME13 8UP.

Tel: 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112 (mobile).

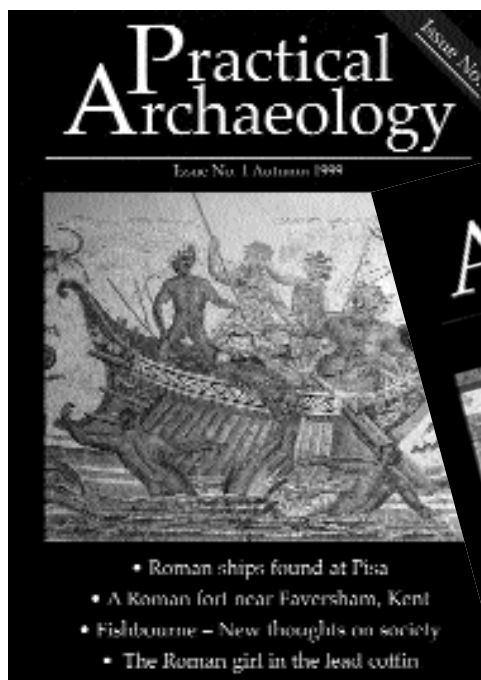
Website: www.kafs.co.uk e-mail info@kafs.co.uk

Please note that courses are bookable in advance only and money is non-refundable. Member's 10% discount does not apply to special fees and trips, or to BBC History Magazine events. Children under 16 years old are welcome on courses, but must be accompanied by an adult; under-16s are not allowed on excavations.

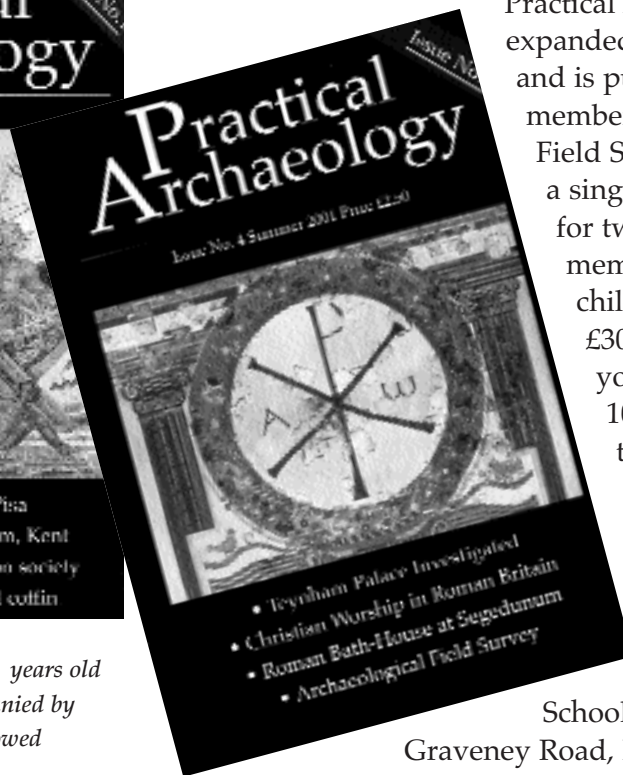
MEMBERS ONLY



Practical Archaeology



**Please note that children under 16 years old are welcome on courses, if accompanied by an adult, but under-16s are not allowed on excavations.*



'Practical Archaeology' has now been expanded to twice its previous length and is published quarterly for members of the Kent Archaeological Field School Club. Membership for a single person is £15. Membership for two adults is £25, and family membership (two adults and two children under 16 years old*) is £30. Membership will entitle you to priority booking with a 10% discount on courses at the Kent Archaeological Field School, except where special member's fees apply, and special 'members only' field trips.

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