

Established 1983

East Dorset Antiquarian Society

Charity No: 1171828

www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk

mail@dorset-archaeology.org.uk

 <https://www.facebook.com/dorset.archaeology>

Edited by: Andrew Morgan, email: andrewmorgz@aol.com, tel: 01202 731162

NEWSLETTER – MAY 2017

From the Chair

An unusual treat in this month's newsletter is a charming poem "The church 'as lost its flock", written by Chris Slade, a lament on changing times and inspired by the ruins of Farringdon Church near Dorchester. There is an article on the talk given by Martin Papworth about Lodge Farm and the medieval manor house at Kingston Lacy. We also have a brief article about Jelling, home to the Danish Kings of England. There is information about this year's excavation season at Druce Roman Villa and the impressive Chalke Valley History Festival. We have an article about the CBA initiative to help local groups engage in advocacy in the difficult process of protecting their archaeology and historical heritage. Next year's programme is listed at the back.

May Lecture: Look forward to seeing you at our last meeting of the season on 10th May, when Kris Strutt will explain how modern technology has been used at Old Sarum and how these technical advances are improving our ability to understand the past.

Hot of the press: There is an article about the EDAS Worth Matravers excavation in this month's Current Archaeology magazine

Committee Opportunity: We still have a vacancy on the committee since the resignation of David Hall. Please contact me or one of the committee members if you want more information and would like to become more involved. No special skills required other than being prepared to get stuck in and make a contribution. There are just four committee meetings each year.

EDAS Lecture: The late great medieval manor house of Kingston Lacy, Martin Papworth, National Trust.

The April lecture was by Dr Martin Papworth, regional archaeologist with the National Trust (NT). Martin is an old friend of the society and he took the opportunity to reminisce about his early days as a professional archaeologist and how he became involved with the NT and the medieval manor of Kingston Lacy. In 1986 and recently qualified



Lodge Farm

he was awarded a short contract to work on Lodge Farm, located just across the road from the entrance to Kingston Lacy. It is a Grade II* Listed building of exceptional interest. The walls needed to be underpinned because the foundations had apparently failed and the NT had drawn up plans to undertake extensive repairs and renovation. Martin's responsibilities were to record the building while it was refurbished. It was a luxury as he had the summer from May to September to photograph and draw it and to then excavate where the architect and structural engineer required him to dig. At the time Lodge Farm was disguised with a lime render, so it is understandable that it could be mistaken for an 18th century cottage, but the thick walls and

the gothic window tracery were clues to its early history. Once work started the origins of the house were revealed and it retains many medieval features, dating from the late C14 when it was a first floor hall house, possibly a hunting lodge that was later altered and enlarged in about 1600.

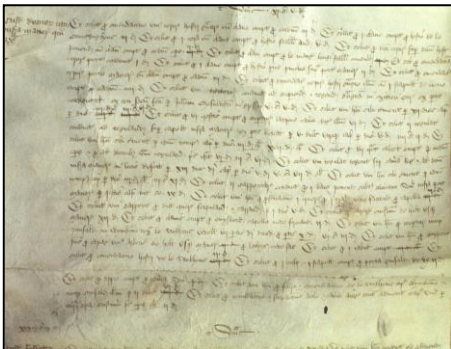
The renovation actually took from 1986-89 and to his delight Martin's contract was continually extended. Excavation trenches, in advance of underpinning, revealed archaeological features below the foundations; including ditches and post-holes containing pottery dating to the Early Iron Age. Two lengths of ditch are interpreted as part of a deer park boundary. The north side ditch had a number of fallow deer antlers, radio-carbon dated to AD 1325-1415. There were also bones of rabbit along with ferrets used by the medieval warreners to flush them from their burrows. The ditches also contained building debris of thirteenth-fifteenth century date, probably from an earlier hunting lodge. A study of documentary sources shows Lodge Farm to be an important building within the hunting land of the medieval manor of Kingston Lacy.



Internal Doorway

On completion of the excavation Martin was determined to find the medieval manor house. On taking ownership of the Kingston Lacy estate the NT this included an extensive archive of all the family records relating to management of the estate and that they included medieval accounts rolls for Kingston Lacy, which were deposited with the Dorset History Centre.

Martin went to Dorchester and met Sarah the archivist. The records are written on parchment, in a hard to read short-hand and in medieval Latin. Luckily Sarah had the requisite skills.

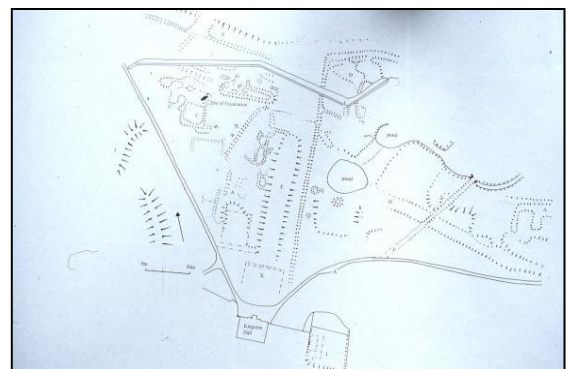


Medieval Accounts Roll

When she unrolled the first yellow document and weighted it down she soon came across an item which amazingly related to the Farm Lodge in the account for the year from Michaelmas 1422-23. It mentioned expenses of the park and warren of Badbury, repairs to the park pale, straw purchased to feed the deer in winter this year and a payment of 6d to William Hellier for two days work roofing the Lodge and the cost of two keys purchased, one for the door of the lodge. This was a wonderful example of when history and archaeology work hand in hand. The documents also confirmed the presence of a medieval manor house when it mentioned expenses for the repair of the manorial buildings of Kingston Lacy.

They also described the medieval buildings that formed the administrative centre of the Kingston Lacy Estate. The manor house, chapel and kitchens were within a walled enclosure called the inner court and in an outer compound were the workshops and store houses of the Estate; the granaries, stables and barns. This was an important manor held by nationally important residents, such as Henry de Lacy, John of Gaunt, Henry IV and Henry V.

Martin was now well and truly hooked and keen to locate these buildings. He was aware of a series of earthworks located in the park north of Kingston Lacy House and became convinced that they must be the remains of the Kingston Lacy manorial buildings. An earthwork survey and a resistivity survey were carried out and indicated that the footings of a series of buildings survived beneath the turf. There were other clues; a tree planted there in the 1980s unearthed flint nodules and lumps of heathstone with fragments of lime mortar adhering to them, a tree which fell over in the park during the storm of January 1990 revealed building debris, Purbeck limestone tiles, clay ridge tiles and pottery dating to the later



Earthwork Survey



medieval period. The area was called Court Close in a document dated to 1774. Eventually this led to limited excavations in May 1997 which uncovered a 1.3m wide Heath stone wall abutted by medieval floor levels which included remains of a glazed clay monochrome tile floor. Some tiles were yellow other fragments were a purple brown colour ash and lime levels had various fragments of fourteenth and fifteenth century pottery associated with them and animal bone including roe and fallow

deer bones as well as hare, rabbit bird and fish bones. The manorial complex had been located.

Martin explained that during the medieval period the manor lay within an extensive Royal estate within the manor of Wimborne. For some reason, possibly due to Margaret Beaufort, these buildings had been abandoned and fell into disrepair during the late fifteenth century. Local opportunists took stone from the site to build houses in Wimborne and the surrounding area. When the later Kingston Lacy House was built in the 1660s it was sited close to the medieval manorial buildings of Kingston Lacy.

The fourteenth century was a time of chivalry, royal banquets and extravagance. England, following military victories against France, had an air of superiority and was ready to celebrate. The manor was held by John of Gaunt; a Plantagenet, the third son of Edward III and brother to Edward, Prince of Wales (the Black Prince). John was Duke of Lancaster and very influential and involved in the Wars of the Roses. In 1371 he had just married and was ready to show off his new Spanish wife, Constance of Castile, enabling John to refer to himself King of Castile. To our delight he decided to hold Christmas at Kingston Lacy. Even more wonderful is that records in the archive give a glimpse of the complex arrangements necessary. It wasn't just a one day event— it was a 12 day indulgence. There would have been a large number of guests and invitations would have been sent to his father King Edward III, his sister-in-law the Princess of Aquitaine, numerous influential barons and their households of knights, esquires, grooms and valets. He ordered his staff out to get presents and bought the King a pair of silver slippers, his senior advisor got a gold brooch, his Spanish knights were given silver caskets. Letters from John have been found that reveal that he insisted all game had to be "...prize beasts and carried to us in good condition. ...that six deer and six dozen rabbits were brought to our manor of Kingston before Christmas Eve, also the following Sunday and the Tuesday after that."

Martin explained that the name Kingston has Saxon origins meaning the land belonged to the King. By the 13th century it belonged to the Earls of Lincoln, the Lacy family. Henry de Lacy was such a powerful baron that he gave his name to the place and it's been known as Kingston Lacy ever since. In 1485, after the Wars of the Roses, it was given to Margaret Beaufort who had been born there, but she didn't want it, so it was abandoned. A new house was built after the English Civil War and the succession of Charles II when the royalist Bankes family were rewarded and able to recover their wealth. The site of the old house was forgotten.

Some local historians have long suggested that the substantial earthworks found within the woods next to Abbots Street in Pamphill represent an earlier Saxon Manor House, but Martin repudiated this and explained that there is absolutely no archaeological evidence supporting this theory. He is firmly of the opinion that the heart of the Saxon settlement was in Wimborne and the obvious site for a royal residence would be adjacent to the Minster and the likely location is Deans Court.

We thanked Martin for his talk about one of the most important medieval sites in the area.

Andrew Morgan

DRUCE ROMAN VILLA – 2017 EXCAVATION SEASON – START DATE 16th MAY

This season on the Druce Roman Villa excavation will be the final year on site. We will be working in the field adjacent to the field where the villa was sited. We are exploring the unusual enclosure ditches which appear to start in this field and areas where anomalies feature on the geophysical survey undertaken by Dave Stewart.

The site trenches are being prepared now and the site will be open from Tuesday 16th May. It is intended that like last year we will work a maximum of three days per week on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. The site will be closed for the week commencing 5th June during the period of the EDAS Field Trip.

If you are interested then please contact our Site Director Lilian Ladle email: lilianladle@hotmail.com or tel: 01929 553144

THE CHURCH 'AS LOST ITS FLOCK

Not much remains of Farringdon now, just one Church wall and undulations in the fields where, presumably, cottages stood. After visiting it last year, Chris was inspired to write this poem in the churchyard of Winterbourne Came in which parish it now sits. He wrote it in the style inspired by William Barnes who was once rector there.

THE CHURCH 'AS LOST ITS FLOCK

Us 'ad a lovely little pleace
Aside the river Winterbourne.
Our Church was tiny but was nice,
But now three of the walls be gorn!

We'd chalky hills to meake cob walls
And lynchetts to grow grain and thatch
To keep warm and dry our modest halls
And, from the stream, small fish we'd catch.

But then the changes came along:
A trade began in weaving wool
So sheep upon our fields did throng.
No more was corn the measter's jewel.

He didn't need no workin' men.
We lost our jobs and got no pay;
'Twas just a shepherd now and then.
The rest of us did go astray.

With nobody within the Church
There was no need to keep it up.
The roof and walls o'er time did lurch.
No one on bread and wine could sup.

The Church walls didn't go to waste:
There's stepping stones 'cross which we'd trip;
The south bank of the stream was feaced
And, for the sheep, they built a dip.

Chris Slade

Sketch from Denmark: Jelling, hygge and the bloody Vikings

Jelling is a small sleepy town in central Jutland, the atmosphere is very calm, the children are well behaved and polite to their elders, robotic lawnmowers keep the grass cut to regulation height. All the local people seem to benefit from hygge, the Danish expression for the small pleasure that can be taken from ordinary things and activities. Initially I couldn't help being reminded of "The Prisoner", a television series from the 1960s. But Jelling was once the capital of the first Danish nation, these were the DANES the fierce Vikings, a place where two Kings of England were forged. It is the site of stunning archaeological features, with an ancient stone outline of a Viking long ship, two large burial mounds, two mighty runic stones and the Jelling Church, an area that has been recognised as an UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1994.



Jelling with two burial mounds and church

Last year I visited Denmark with the South Somerset Archaeological Research Group, on a trip organised by Jim Hart who had worked in the country for a number of years. Jim was particularly keen to share his enthusiasm for the country's past and its present. We travelled extensively around Jutland visiting numerous excellent sites and museums but I'll concentrate on Jelling. The residence of the first Kings of Denmark, a town enclosed by a massive wooden rampart built by Gorm whose family wrought havoc throughout Britain and became Kings of England.

Gorm was born in the late ninth century and is recognised as the first ruler of Denmark, reigning from c. 936. He was the father of three sons, the youngest being Harald Bluetooth who succeeded him as king c. 958. He was married to Thyra who he charmingly referred to as Denmark's adornment. He built one of the great burial mounds and positioned one of the runic stones for her. Thyra is credited with completion of the Danevirke, a defensive wall between Denmark's southern border and its Saxon neighbours. On taking the crown Harold Bluetooth built the second burial mound for his father and raised the larger of the two runestones. He consolidated his reign by building and reinforcing five fortresses at Trelleborg, Borgering, Nonnebakken, Fyrkat and Aggersborg. He also constructed the oldest known bridge in southern Scandinavia, the 5 meters wide and 760 meters long Rønning Bridge. After initial success in Norway he suffered several defeats at the hands of the Swedish King and also the Germans who overran the Danekirke defences. His failures are likely to be the cause of his baptism and allowing the spread of Christianity into his kingdom. The second stone represents the transition from paganism to Christianity and it contains a depiction of Christ on the cross which features inside the Danish passport. The inscription reads *"King Harald bade these memorials to be made after Gorm, his father, and Thyra, his mother. Harald who won the whole of Denmark and Norway and turned the Danes to Christianity."* Near the stones, Harald built a large wooden church between the burial mounds where he re-interred the remains of his father.



Jelling Runestones

In the mid-980s, the ambitious Sweyn Forkbeard revolted against his father and seized the throne. Harald was driven into exile. Sweyn also ruled most of Norway and was involved in a number of raids against Britain between 1002–1012. He was probably less than impressed by the St Brice's Day Massacre of the Danes on 13th November 1002, unleashed by King Æthelred the Unready. He accumulated great wealth from the Danegeld he extorted and in 1013 this financed a brutal full-scale invasion of England. He attacked from the north and the country quickly submitted to him. Æthelred held London for a while before he and his sons fled to Normandy. On Christmas Day 1013 Sweyn was declared King of England. Based in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Sweyn began to organise his new kingdom, but he died there on 3rd February 1014 having ruled England for only five weeks. His younger son Cnut was proclaimed King. Although initially driven out by Æthelred, Cnut returned in late 1015 and launched his conquest of England by taking Wareham in Dorset. He became King of England in 1016, which he and his two sons ruled for 26 years, when the English throne reverted to the House of Wessex and King Edward the Confessor.

Throughout this excellent trip we met a number of great local archaeologists who were keen to share their knowledge and enthusiasm for their heritage. We visited a number of interesting sites and wonderful museums which were full of imaginative displays. The museum at Jelling even included a multi-media display allowing you to take the steps to Valhalla and it was full of excited school children who were really interested in their past.

Andrew Morgan

CBA Event - Advocacy and Supporting Your Heritage

EDAS was represented at a workshop run by South West CBA which focussed on how local groups can engage in advocacy. They explained what networks of support are available, and how this type of work can help in the difficult process of protecting the position of archaeology and heritage in local government's affairs and in local communities. We gave a short presentation about the pilot project run by the East Dorset Planning Group which was set up and run by members of EDAS.

At the event local authority archaeologists discussed their role and challenges and threats facing archaeology and heritage services and members of community groups currently engaged in advocacy described their experiences.

The Local Heritage Engagement Network (LHEN) Project is run by the Council for British Archaeology and is funded by the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation. The aim is to support local advocacy for the archaeology and the historic environment, particularly in response to current threats to archaeology and conservation services in local authorities, local museums, wider heritage services and opportunities for public engagement as a result of budget cuts.

Details of the project and supporting resources can be found at: <http://new.archaeologyuk.org/local-heritage-engagement-network>.

Of particular interest is what they refer to as a toolkit a series of guidelines that are designed to give the public information to confidently *speak up* for their local historic environment. It contains information on what historic environment services do, guidance on how the system works and how it might affect people, and advice on how you might get involved as an advocate for heritage and archaeology.

The toolkit is updated regularly by CBA with new content, advice and from experienced campaigners and experts in the sector, and other groups who have run successful campaigns. It covers:

1. How to advocate for your historic environment
2. Getting your voice heard – working with the media
3. Local historic environment services – treats importance and how to protect them
4. Why heritage matters – key facts and statistics
5. A guide to freedom of information act and accessing public information
6. Writing to your local MP or councillor – what to say and how to say it
7. A guide to heritage in the planning system
8. The power of archaeology campaign – meeting your MP and inviting them to your events.

Find details on: <http://new.archaeologyuk.org/lhen-toolkit>

For further information contact Andrew Morgan

CHALKE VALLEY HISTORY FESTIVAL

26th June – 2nd July 2017

at

Chalke Valley History Festival Site,
Church Farm, Bury Lane,
Broad Chalke,
Near Salisbury,
Wiltshire SP5 5DP



The Chalke Valley History Festival is the largest festival in the country dedicated to history. It offers a fantastic programme of lectures and events given by some of the best known experts in their field. This year it is moving to a new location at Church Bottom in Broad Chalke which offers better access.

Check out the impressive programme on their website: <https://cvhf.org.uk/>

EDAS Site Visit to the Durotriges Big Dig on 5 July 2017

June/July 2017 will be the University's ninth consecutive season of excavation at various locations on the land of North West Farm. Past seasons have uncovered: a Middle/Late Iron Age banjo enclosure containing round houses, work surfaces and storage pits; a Durotrigian cemetery; the footings of a late Romano-British masonry building; possible Bronze Age roundhouses and BA pottery deposits; a late 4th century AD mortuary enclosure; an open Iron Age settlement containing up to 150 roundhouses; and in 2016, a late or post-Roman farming settlement consisting of five buildings and associated kilns and ovens, dating to the period AD 300 – 450. So who knows what this year's trenches will reveal? All we can guarantee is that it will be intriguing and good fun, and they will have found most of it by the time we visit!

We have been asked to arrive at the site by 11am, so can assemble near the farm buildings from 10.30 onwards (parking will be available, but please share cars if possible). There is an uphill walk to the site of around 20 minutes – comparable to that for Druce - transport will be available for those unable to cope with that distance. There are loos on-site, but bring whatever refreshments you may need!

If you wish to come, please email Andrew Morgan andrewmorgz@aol.com Mobile: 7748961941 with your name and a telephone number for any last-minute contact on the day. We will circulate a map and joining instructions nearer the time of the visit, which is being offered free of charge. We should be able to accommodate all who want to go.

Bournemouth University

Centre for Archaeology & Anthropology
Department of Archaeology, Anthropology & Forensic Science,
Faculty of Science & Technology

THE BIG DIG EXHIBITION

Sharing what past cultures created, and inspiring future generations

ATRIUM GALLERY, Talbot Campus

Monday 3rd April to Saturday 27th May



The exhibition is open to the public at Bournemouth University, featuring the story of the site's discovery, geophysics plots, and some of the DBD finds, including a reconstruction of the MIA pit with a ritual dog deposit plus other artefacts that our own Jane Randall excavated in 2013 and examples of jewellery, coins, iron, shale and stone items, plus a lovely reconstructed pot. If visitors park in the pay carpark, and go into the main entrance, they will be directed upstairs nearby to the gallery.

EDAS PROGRAMME 2017-2018

Date	Event	Who	Title
Mon 8 May 2017	Site Visit Fully Booked	Julian Richards	Stonehenge – exploring the stones and landscape
Wed 10 May 2017	Lecture	Kris Strutt, University of Southampton	Atomic magnetism, current & dielectric permittivity: how Physics has the potential to transform Archaeology: new discoveries from geophysics at Old Sarum and other sites
Sat 3-10 June 2017	Field Trip Fully Booked	Mark Corney	Annual Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall led by Mark Corney
Wed 5 July 2017	Site Visit	Miles Russell Bournemouth University	BU excavation at Winterbourne Kingston arranged for EDAS members. (See March Newsletter). Contact Andrew Morgan email: (andrewmorgz@aol.com) or mobile: 07748961941
Wed 13 Sept 2017	Lecture	Michael Heaton	Watermeadows: their history, technology and future
Wed 11 Oct 2017	Lecture	Dan Carter	Potting on the heath: in search of the medieval and post medieval East Dorset pottery
Wed 8 Nov 2017	Lecture	TBA	Due to Luke Winter changing jobs this lecture will have to be re-arranged.
Wed 13 Dec 2017	Lecture	Dr Peter Stanier	Dorset Breweries: malting and brewing
Wed 10 Jan 2018	Site Visit	Roger Hills	The landscape of Wimborne in 10 th & 12 th century
Wed 7 Feb 2018	Lecture	Martin Green	New light on the Knowlton complex
Wed 14 Mar 2018	AGM	AGM & Lilian Ladle	AGM followed by Lilian Ladle talk about the 2017 EDAS Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall
Wed 11 April 2018	Lecture at BU	Tim Schadla-Hall UCL	"The pick and the shovel is the only true discoverer of the past." <i>Our annual lecture hosted by the BU students' Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society</i>
Wed 9 May 2018	Lecture	Dr Robert Bewley	Endangered archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa.

Note: unless otherwise stated all lectures are from 7.30 – 9.30 pm and are held at **St Catherine's Church Hall, Lewens Lane, Wimborne, BH21 1LE.**

<http://www.dorset-archaeology.org.uk/>

To ensure EDAS members are aware of other meetings on archaeological subjects we include a diary for other events held in the area. We cannot be held responsible for the arrangements so please check on the associated web-sites.

DISTRICT DIARY

Date	Event	Group	Who	Title
Tues 9th May 16.00:18.00	Seminar	CAA Rm F111	Marta Portillo Ramirez	In the shadow of the golden ox: shedding light on Neolithic and Early Bronze Age animal exploitation in the northern Caucasus, Russia
Sat 13th May 2.00pm	Lecture	Dorset Humanists	Emeritus Prof Norman Maclean	A walk with our ancestors: human evolution and archaeology
Wed 17 th May 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen	The Portable Antiquities Scheme – Dorset Highlights
Wed 21 st June 7.30pm	Lecture	Wareham	Stuart Morris	‘Storms, shipwrecks and floods around Portland’
Wed 20th Sept 7.30pm	AGM & Lecture	Wareham	Lilian Ladle	The definitive Hadrian’s Wall
Fri 6th Oct 7.30pm	Lecture	DCM	Dr David Parham	Shipwrecks of the Bronze Age
Fri 3 rd Nov 7.30pm	Lecture	DCM	Prof Tim Darvill	Sticks and stones and broken bones – first monuments along northwest Europe Atlantic coastlands
Fri 1 st Dec 7.30pm	Lecture	DCM	Prof Richard Bradley	The land and sea 4000-600BC
Fri 2nd Feb 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	DCM	Kath Walker	Jade Axes
Fri 2 nd Mar 2018 7.30pm	Lecture	DCM	Dr Catriona Gibson	Bronze Age connections between Iberia and British Isles

BNSS: Bournemouth Natural Sciences Society

- Events held at 39 Christchurch Road, Bournemouth BN1 3NS.
- <http://bnss.org.uk/>

BU AHAS: Bournemouth University Archaeology, History and Anthropology Society

- Events held on different days and different times
- Events usually held at Talbot Campus, Bournemouth in Kimmeridge House room KG03 on Talbot Campus.

CAA: Centre for Archaeology and Anthropology: Seminars and Research Centre Meetings

- Events usually held at Talbot Campus, Bournemouth in Kimmeridge House room F111 on Talbot Campus.

Dorset Humanists

- Event held at Moordown Community Centre, Coronation Avenue, BH9 1TW.

DNHAS: Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society

- Events held at Dorset County Museum
- <http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org/events>

Wareham: Wareham and District Archaeology and Local History Society

- Meetings are at 7.30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, unless otherwise indicated.
- The venue is Wareham Town Hall (on the corner of North Street and East Street).
- <http://wareham-archaeology.co.uk/>