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BRONZE AGE INGOTS AT BETCHWORTH

The hoard being carefully excavated

A HOARD OF LATE BRONZE AGE INGOTS

David Williams

A remarkable group of ingot fragments contained within a pottery vessel was found in January by local computer company owner and metal detector user Nick Green while detecting near Betchworth in Surrey. Nick recognised the significance of his find immediately. He left the find undisturbed in the ground and checked the site using his hand-held GPS so that the findspot could be easily relocated. Nick then rang me, as the Portable Antiquities Scheme's Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey, and I arranged a small excavation a few days later. The group of eight 'bun' ingot fragments was contained within a pot which had a pair of lug handles. The pot is of a type which dates the find to about 800BC. The upper part of the pot together with one of the handles is missing due to ploughing. The breaking of ingots and their placing in hoards in the landscape is especially common during the 'Ewart Park' metal phase of the Late Bronze Age (c1000-800 BC).



The Betchworth Ingots: the pot containing the hoard before lifting

Although there are a few English antiquarian records of ingots being found within a pottery container this is the first to be recovered in modern times and certainly the first from Surrey. The pot and its contents were recovered intact and the contents were later investigated at the British Museum. It is hoped that the find will be lodged at Guildford Museum.

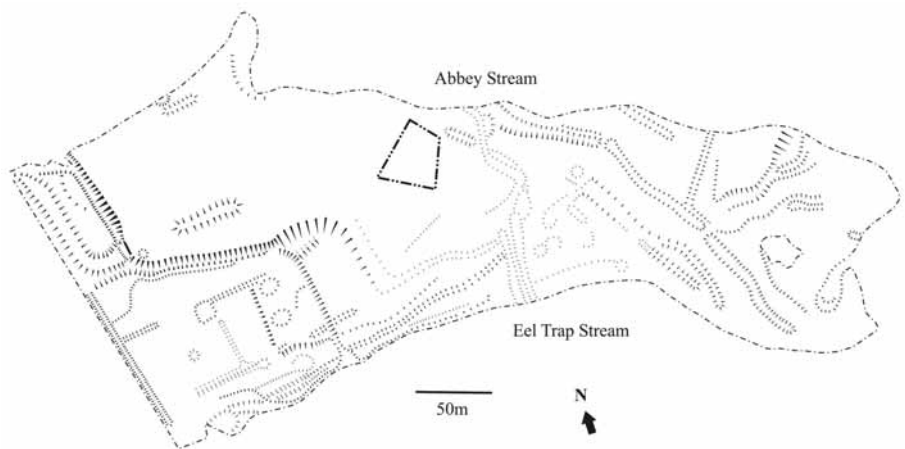
The findspot lies on a narrow belt of sand and a number of excavations in the Betchworth area have taken place in advance of sand quarrying. These excavations have shown strong evidence for activity of a ritual or religious nature extending from at least from c2000BC to the Roman period. It is possible that this latest find relates to this activity rather than simply being a cache of metalworking ingots intended for later recovery.

ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF LAND SURROUNDING NEWARK PRIORY, RIPLEY

Jeanette Hicks and Judie English

The main claustral buildings of Newark Priory, of which only fragmentary ruins of the church remain above ground, are situated on a small area of river gravels (1st terrace) set within the extensive, alluvial flood plain of the River Wey. Close to the confluence of two natural rivers, the Wey and the Bourne, the area under survey is bounded by two Wey-fed watercourses which may have been artificially created, the Abbey Stream and the Eel Trap Stream.

Newark Priory appears to have been founded, or possibly refounded, as the result of a grant of land by Ruald de Calne in 1191/2 and it has been suggested (Blair 1991, 95) that this provided a direct continuity of provision of care from a minster perhaps situated at Woking and founded before 708 as a daughter house of the Mercian monastery of *Medeshamstede* (Peterborough) (Blair 1991, 95). A relatively high proportion of Augustinian monastic sites were founded at locations which had previously been in ecclesiastical ownership – some 43.5% of foundations between 1104 and 1135, 27.3% between 1136 and 1200 and 45.6% after 1200 (Robinson 1980, 35). With its Cartulary reputedly lost, little contemporary documentation survives from the period during which Newark Priory was in use. Valued at £294 18s 4½d in 1535, the priory was dissolved in 1538 and six years later granted to Sir Anthony Brown (Manning & Bray, vol 3, 112). There is no evidence of any



further occupation of the site and the buildings appear to have been used as a quarry. These depredations were apparently stopped by the then land owner, Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, who died in 1768 (Pearce 1932). The land under study here reverted to agricultural use and, although alterations to the surrounding water courses continued, this appears to have remained the situation since.

The survey, which was undertaken during the winters of 2005/2006 and 2006/2007, resulted from a Research Agenda developed in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a BSc degree in Archaeology and Landscape Studies successfully completed by JH (Hicks 2003). The survey is concerned only with earthworks within part of the assumed area of the precinct and the fenced area around the standing buildings was not surveyed. In addition, only the edges of water-filled features were surveyed.

The majority of the features visible relate to water management, either its direct

utilisation as a resource, or the drainage necessary to render this low lying area usable. The various watercourses bounding the site and extending over the wider area have been subjected to canalisation over an uncertain but probably prolonged period. The degree to which the present course of these streams is artificial, and the date at which canalisation took place is unclear, but they may have formed the limit of the precinct of the priory, surrounding the area with a symbolically cleansing boundary. To the east of the claustral building there are a number of leats and ponds which probably represent fishponds, stock ponds or *vivaria*, stews and the leats necessary for their maintenance. In addition the large pond and the surrounding streams would have provided a suitable environment for water fowl. The causeways between them would have provided dry access in this generally wet area. At the point of land between the two streams there is a small inlet, with a narrow entrance from the main flow, and cut into relatively firm ground. It is considered possible (Hicks 2003, 11) that this was a mooring bay for small boats – a log boat dated by dendrochronology to the late 12th century was found in the Wey at Wisley and two more reputedly in the lower reaches. The Wey would certainly have been navigable to small craft of shallow draught prior to its post-medieval canalisation.

Two areas of activity have been identified in what appears to have been the outer precinct. To the south-west of the buildings an area of small enclosures may have been orchards, vineyards and productive vegetable plots. Also close to this area are the eel trap and Newark Mill, both of which date to the post-Dissolution period in their present form but which may be on the sites of earlier versions. Immediately inside and to the north of the gatehouse bloomery slag has been noted eroding out of the bank to the 'moat'.

Although the land was in arable use for a brief period in the 1960s and may have been so used during WWII for the great majority of the time since the Dissolution it has been used for grazing and this encourages the belief that some at least of these features date to the monastic period and provide a setting for the surviving ruins.

It is intended that some conservation work will take place to control vegetation growth around the remains of the gatehouse and a magnetometer survey of the inner precinct may also be undertaken if permission is forthcoming.

All fieldwork work was undertaken with the kind permission and continuing interest of the landowner, Mrs Rubin and was facilitated by the Farm Manager, Mr Tim Glazzard. Those involved in the survey included Mike Brace, Margaret Broomfield, Isabel Ellis, Alan Hall, Pauline Hulse, Gillian Lachelin, Angela Mason, Pat McKenna, Geoff Stonehouse and Sue Walker – these results are a testament to their skills.

Copies of a full survey report have been lodged with English Heritage and Surrey County Council and at Castle Arch (Hicks & English 2007).

References

- Blair, J 1991 *Early medieval Surrey – landholding, church and settlement before 1300*, Guildford: Alan Sutton and Surrey Archaeological Society
- Hicks, J 2003 *Newark Priory*, unpublished BSc dissertation, University of Surrey
- Hicks, J & English, J 2007 *Earthworks at Newark priory, Ripley, Surrey: an archaeological survey*, Surrey Archaeological Society, limited circulation
- Manning, O & Bray, W 1804-14 *The history and antiquities of the county of Surrey*, 3 volumes, London, (printed in facsimile edition, Wakefield, 1974)
- Pearce, CMH 1932 An account of the buildings of Newark Priory, *Surrey Archaeological Collections* **40**, 1-39
- Robinson, DM 1980 Geography of Augustinian settlement in Medieval England and Wales, *BAR Brit Ser* **80**

DIGITIZATION OF THE COLLECTIONS

David Graham

In order to make back volumes of *Surrey Archaeological Collections* easily searchable and freely available, we intend to digitise volumes 1-90. The resulting information will be placed on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website accessible via the internet or available on CDs or DVDs. Material in this form continues to be protected by copyright. The ADS has the following copyright statement:

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THE SOCIETY'S PRESTIGE LECTURE 2008

The second of the Society's prestige lectures at Yehudi Menuhin Hall, Stoke D'Abernon, was given by Dr Simon Thurley, Chief Executive of English Heritage on Friday evening, 20th June 2008. His talk '***Goodbye Surrey, Does Anyone Care About our Heritage***' was attended by over 180 people including our Patron, Mrs Sarah Goad, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and Mrs Angela Fraser, the Chairman of Surrey County Council.

Dr Thurley is a leading architectural historian. He is a regular broadcaster on Channel 4 and BBC2 with programmes such as *Flying Through Time* and *Lost Buildings of Britain*. He is Honorary Fellow and Visiting Professor of London Medieval History at Royal Holloway College, London, an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, President of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Chairman of the Society for Court Studies and he serves on the council of St Paul's Cathedral. At English Heritage Dr Thurley has set out to improve the way conservation is perceived and practised, calling for 'constructive conservation' – to protect our heritage for future generations.

We were therefore delighted that he could speak to us and help put Surrey into the context of the threats to our national heritage. His presentation was clear and revealing as he described the growing number and range of buildings now at risk. Starting with nineteenth century municipal police stations, fire stations, swimming pools and town halls he went on to remind us of the many familiar public houses as well as churches and chapels, commercial and industrial sites which are under threat as our lives change around them. Handsome as these buildings may be they are not safe unless they are used and maintained. Even the famous leafy suburbs of Surrey may prove to be a passing phenomenon as the houses age and their gardens are re-developed.



Annual Lecture 2008: from left to right, Simon Thurley, David Graham, Audrey Monk and Angela Fraser

English Heritage is an important part of the solution. By selecting the very best of all types of buildings and using the system of scheduled monuments and listed buildings English Heritage can set standards and argue the case for protection and funding. However, Dr Thurley emphasized, local authorities, societies and individuals can do much more by identifying and protecting other buildings which may not be of national significance but which are known and loved and form part of the heritage that gives places their identity.

Question time was lively. Why is VAT charged on renovation not new building? Dr Thurley said VAT is decided in Europe and he had chaired the European Committee of national equivalents to English Heritage. They lobbied hard for zero VAT for renovation but were blocked by a German view that this could only be accepted if Europe agreed VAT should be charged on children's clothes. How does Heritage relate to climate change? English Heritage scientists have been comparing CO2 emissions and, Dr Thurley said, have shown there are fewer emissions if buildings are renovated than if they are demolished and the site redeveloped.

The event was a showcase for the Society. The Yehudi Menuhin Hall is a very attractive venue, and the wine and food was appreciated. John Price arranged a remarkable range of displays of the Society's activities and Richard and Marjorie Williams manned the bookstall. David Graham and Audrey Monk introduced Dr Thurley and our guests to as many people as they could. John Boulton and the Events Committee can be proud of what they achieved for the Society.

NEW MEMBERS

Susan Janaway

A special welcome to the following new members. I have again included principal

interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. I hope this will be useful for the Society's Local Secretaries and Committee Chairmen.

Name	Address	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Ashcroft, Mrs S K	23 Malthouse Close Church Crookham Hampshire GU52 6TB	
Bogga, Ms S	3 Sycamore Way Teddington TW11 9QQ	Prehistoric, Landscape
Bromley, A J	2 Birch Cottages Horsell Birch Horsell	Mesolithic to Roman
Burke, Mr A & Mrs V	Woking GU21 4XB Oak House 109 Hogshill Lane Cobham KT11 2AH	
Copping, Mrs M	8 Wannock House 2 Wannock Lane Lower Willingdon Eastbourne BN20 9SA	Industrial Archaeology A24 buildings between Dorking and Horsham
Currie, Mr J	Crooked Lea House Guildford Road Cranleigh GU6 8PP	Castles Roman
Duckworth, Dr R	Ashfield Lodge Farm Bailes Lane Normandy Guildford GU3 2BA	Romans in Surrey Techniques for detecting
Friedler, Miss A	23 Brookly Gardens Fleet GU51 3LL	Ancient History
Grieves, Mr K	61 The Garstons Bookham Leatherhead KT23 3DT	Surrey/S E England in the First World War, especially woodland/agriculture, open spaces and war memorials
Griffiths, Mr M, QC	Great Down Lodge Hog's Back Seale GU10 1HD	
Haymes, Mr P and Mrs C	Barnacre Lower Peryers East Horsley Leatherhead KT24 6SD	Local archaeology to Horsley and Guildford
Heckford, Mr R	78 Greenhayes Avenue Banstead SM7 2JQ	Archaeology, including Industrial
Jillings, Mr G	18 Castle Road Weybridge KT13 9QN	Digging
Johnson, Miss E	House 31 Ground O Guildford Court University of Surrey Guildford GU2 7JL	
Kirkman, Mr R	Hope House 38 Upper Hale Road Farnham GU9 0NS	Classical
Lake, Debra	'The Spinney' 14 Viscount Gardens Weybridge KT14 6HE	Ancient History
La Rose, Miss S	Flat 16 Turner's Court 168 Cornwall Road London N15 5AH	
Little, Mr A	Chinthurst House Chinthurst Lane Shalford GU4 8JR	Prehistoric, Roman and Local History

Lyman, Mrs P	Lynford Holmesdale Road South Nutfield RH1 4JE	Ancient History, Roman and Medieval
Molineux, Mr P	The End House 28A Linersh Wood Close Bramley Guildford GU5 0EG	Surrey Domesday, 11th century
Norton, Ms E	17 Effingham Lodge Surbiton Crescent Kingston-upon-Thames KT1 2LN	Anglo-Saxon and later Medieval
Parkinson, Mr P	18 Hadleigh Close London SW20 9AW	Roman History First & Second World War Industrial Archaeology
Phillips, Mr A	10 Walpole Gardens Strawberry Hill Twickenham Middx TW2 5SJ	Roman Medieval
Prendiville, Miss N	65C Sydenham Road Guildford GU1 3RY	Roman & Prehistoric Archaeology Medieval archaeology
Shotter, Miss L	Treharrock Lewes Road Ashurst Wood West Sussex RH19 3TD	Local History
Smith, Mr J	6 Parsons Close Haslemere GU27 1EF	Digging Museum work experience
Swift, Mrs S	2 Cobham Park Gardens Downside Road Cobham KT11 3LU	
Triffit, Dr J	Woldingham School Marden Park Woldingham CR3 7YA	
Wettern Mr J	15 The Green Fetcham KT22 9XE	Leatherhead Local History
Wright, Mrs M	32 Pewley Way Guildford GU1 3QA	History of Holy Trinity Church, Guildford 18th century history of Guildford

LEVELLING: A NEW INSTRUMENT

Geoff Stonehouse

The simple level that we have had for a long time called a 'Dumpy' is, thanks to advice from Andrew Norris, an even simpler instrument, ie a 'quick set' level. It has at least two disadvantages: it shows the scale upside down and, with its low magnification, has a limited range. The fact that it can be levelled in the direction it's pointing in and must be re-levelled whenever it is turned to each new direction has not, I think, been widely recognised and must have caused confusion and error in the past. It has been withdrawn from service.

We have now purchased a new levelling outfit comprising a true Dumpy Level with its tripod and staff. The new level, once properly levelled, remains level as it is turned to new directions. The image seen is upright and with its increased magnification (x32), its range is greater than that of the "quick set", eg at about 80 metres I could read the staff easily to the nearest 5mm.

It is now available for loan from the tools store complete with user instructions, and can be demonstrated by me by arrangement. On-site directors must ensure that it is handled carefully, however, and used only by those competent to do so.

NB: The theodolite and its tripod and staff remain available.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

VISIT TO THE BROOKING COLLECTION

The Historic Buildings Committee has organised a visit to the Brooking Home Study Collection of Architectural Detail at Cranleigh on Saturday 1st November at 10.30am. Charles Brooking has devoted a lifetime to collecting artefacts rescued from demolition sites. As a child in the 1950s he was fascinated by house numbers and door furniture and as his collection grew it moved from his bedroom to various garden sheds and now numbers many thousands of artefacts. These include unique items ranging from window and door furniture, architraves and mouldings to complete examples. The bulk of the collection has, until recently, been housed at the University of Greenwich, but is currently not open to the public. However, Charles maintains a Home Study Collection at his home in Cranleigh and it is this that we shall be visiting. The visit will be limited to 25 people and will last about 1½-2 hours, cost £5 (pay on the day). Meet at St Martin's Lodge, 44 The Drive, Cranleigh (parking in residential road - please share lifts if possible).

If you would like to come please contact Janet Balchin Hullbrook Cottage, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey GU6 7RN. Tel: 01483 277342 or e-mail Janet.balchin@btinternet.com

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

SURREY'S MEDIEVAL TOWNS MEETING: CHANGE OF VENUE

Please note that, owing to the number of people wishing to attend, the venue for the meeting on 'Surrey's Medieval Towns' on Saturday 15th November 2008 has been changed to the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead (from Holmesdale History Club in Reigate).

SURREY'S MEDIEVAL CHURCHES

Phil Stevens

On the 14th June we were welcomed to St Mary's Church, Guildford by Mary Alexander, a Church Warden better known as Guildford Museum's Curator of Archaeology, for a series of talks on Surrey's churches.

Alan Bott, who has great experience in writing histories of west Surrey churches, set out a template for anyone wishing to research and write up the story of their local church. Documentation, much of which is (and should be) held at Surrey History Centre, survives in poor books, church accounts, and faculties originally filed in parish chests. Churches often still have their own records. Other centres of information range widely from the Hampshire Record Office to the British, Minet and Bodleian Libraries. Illustrations, often crucially made by artists such as Hassell at significant moments, are found variously but should always be sought in the 30+ grangerised volumes of Manning & Bray at the British Library. Architects and builders of more recent times can be sought in the RIBA. Experts can be consulted on church silver, bells, sundials and heraldry – and dendrochronology. Alan concluded by emphasising the importance of indexes, glossaries and the identification of sources. His current project, a history of Godalming Parish Church, is due out and will no doubt demonstrate exactly how it should be done.

Sabrina Harcourt-Smith examined Romanesque sculpture in Britain and its survival in castles and churches in Surrey where, partly due to the effectiveness of Henry

VIII's Reformation, there are some marvellous details but no great examples. Monasteries such as Chertsey have disappeared completely and are only resurrected in Rob Poulton's report of the excavation. Farnborough Castle has patterns that can be precisely dated and there are nice examples of Norman masonry at St Nicholas' in Compton. Varied decoration in small, hidden parish churches tests one's ability to spot early work by local craftsmen. Local examples can be found on the Romanesque Database website and among styles and features listed by Pevsner. Sabrina also provided an attractive display of her own collected illustrations.

Rob Briggs put forward his theories about the origins, forms and functions of church towers. Romanesque towers, encompassing both Saxon and Early Norman styles, persisted in Surrey until about 1140. They were, of course, built for bells, but also for prestige – most often that of secular lordly patrons. There are late Saxon towers at St Mary's, Guildford, Compton and the hint of one at Betchworth. A generation after the Conquest tower building took on a very varied complexion involving towers in different positions within churches and of different shapes and sizes. This may have been due to a new liturgical inspiration at churches owned by the Archbishop at East Horsley or by the Cathedral Priory of Canterbury at Charlwood. The former central tower at Wotton was the first of a series built by the wealthy Clare family from the 1090s onward, identical in ground-plan to East Horsley, but with a more complex internal arrangement. Other towers owe a debt to Kent. The lost round tower at Gatton (one of 2 in the county) can be compared to one at Ospringe, while Bletchingley (another Clare church) and St Martha's (with a vaulted interior) follow the pattern of Brook, built by the Cathedral priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. Time and again the evidence suggests the influence of Canterbury and Kent, not Surrey's own diocese of Winchester with its Hampshire heartlands where there are remarkably few early towers. These Norman towers can be seen to belong to an earlier tradition, with Surrey lying at the edge of a tower-building culture bordering the North Sea. An original and continuing use of towers was, of course, as watching/warning points.

Mary Alexander walked us round St Mary's to show its features and discuss its pre-conquest origins. The pilaster strips on the tower mark it as Late Saxon, but the town was laid out in 10th century and the High Street was in place by 920, so was there a timber church on the same alignment? A cruciform plan of West Tower with transepts and nave existed from early on. By the mid 13th century this was made rectangular by extending the nave. Fascinating details were identified and the high point for some of us was getting among the rafters of the Tower which we hope can be dendro-dated.

Peter Balmer rounded off the session by examining parish incomes and parish relationships with religious houses in Surrey in the later Middle Ages. Using the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291 and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 he showed that, although monasteries continued to appropriate income from parish churches throughout the period, the vicars of these churches became less financially disadvantaged by the sixteenth century. Was this the result of a deliberate change in abbots' policies or due to the increase in the value of the temporalities? A noticeable change in the geographical distribution of the value of parish incomes was the dramatic increase in those of the Southwark parishes and was derived from the tithe on property rents there. It will be interesting to discover how the vicars fared at the Reformation.

The session was well attended and full of interest. Our thanks go to Mary Alexander for its organisation, especially the use of such an atmospheric setting, not currently open except for church services.

PREHISTORIC GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM of the Prehistoric Group will take place on Tuesday 28th October 2008 at 7.30pm in the Upper Lounge, Dorking Christian Centre.

Following the meeting Jon Cotton of the Museum of London will give the Annual Lecture of the Group at 8.15pm, entitled “**Towards a New Stone Age – the Neolithic in Surrey**”. The talk is open to all members of Surrey Archaeological Society and their guests, for the small fee of £3. Do join us.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

Alan Crocker

LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETIES WORKSHOP

The workshop, held at the Surrey History Centre on the afternoon of Saturday 5th July, was attended by about 25 representatives of local history societies. The aim was to provide a forum to discuss topics of concern, including finding good speakers for meetings, preserving and storing local archives and recruiting younger members and organisers. David Calow chaired the meeting, Julian Pooley welcomed those attending, Gerry Moss, who did most of the planning for the meeting, talked about the work of the Committee and about the results of a questionnaire he had sent to local history societies (40 returns out of 72 circulated) and then Roger Packham spoke about The Bourne Society, England's largest local history society. After tea different topics were discussed in three groups and finally these reported back. It was concluded that the meeting was very worthwhile and the Committee was asked to arrange future events of this type.

SEND & RIPLEY SUMMER MEETING 2008

This year the Committee's summer meeting was hosted, on Sunday 20th July, by the



The Manor House at Send Marsh Green: visited during the summer meeting of the Surrey Local History Committee

Send & Ripley History Society. We started at the Manor House, Send Marsh Green, where, over coffee, Les Bowerman told us about the history of the house and its occupants. It was a fascinating account. Les then showed us some of his historic bicycles, the exterior of the Manor House and other houses around the Green. We had picnic or pub lunches at Ripley, visited the Society's museum, and looked around an antiques fair in the village hall. We were then joined by one of Les's colleagues, John Slatford, and divided into two groups for a tour of Ripley. The development of Ripley was dominated by its location on the London to Portsmouth Road and this greatly influenced the buildings, in particular the number of inns. It was appropriate therefore that the tour ended with tea at 'The Anchor', which in the late 19th century was a meeting place for hundreds of cyclists from London and elsewhere, including many famous people. The meeting was attended by 23 people, fewer than last year at Haslemere but convenient for coffee in Les's house and the tours.

SURREY AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Local History Symposium, 2008

Chertsey Hall, Saturday 25th October, 10am-5.30pm

Six talks on 'Women in Wartime', 'Aircraft Production in Surrey in World War 1', 'The Frith Hill Prisoner of War Camp', 'The Royal British Legion Poppy Factory' and 'Like Regiments Fallen in Battle: The Mobilisation of Woodlands in Surrey in the First World War'. Displays by local history societies and other bodies.

Further details are provided on a flyer being circulated with this *Bulletin*.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MENTAL HOSPITALS IN SURREY

Spring Meeting, 2009

Saturday 7th March at Surrey History Centre, Woking, 2-5pm

MEDIEVAL & POST-MEDIEVAL HOUSES IN SURREY

Local History Symposium, 2009

Chertsey Hall, Saturday 24th October 2009, 10am-5.30pm

WORLD WAR 2 EVACUEES AND EVACUATION

Spring Meeting 2010: To be held at Ewhurst

ARTEFACTS AND ARCHIVES RESEARCH GROUP

OCKHAM VILLAGE FETE

*Margaret Broomfield
AARG Co-ordinator*

On Sunday 6th July 2008 the Artefacts & Archives Research Group (AARG) mounted a display about the group and the Society at Ockham Village Fete.

Despite the inclement weather and the Wimbledon men's singles final, the display generated a lot of interest. Margaret Broomfield, Jeanette Hicks, Isabel Ellis, Gillian Lachelin and Ann Watson spent time talking to visitors about the artefacts that were on display, the work of the Society and answered questions. The display included flints (loaned by Judie English), building materials, pottery and replica implements and Iron Age pottery (loaned by Steve Dyer).

Display boards were used to advertise the work of the Society and its individual groups and there were plenty of information leaflets and membership forms for visitors to take away.



AARG at the Ockham Fete: Gillian Lachelin, Isabel Ellis and Jeanette Hicks.

I would especially like to thank Richard and Maureen Green of Ockham who very kindly allowed us to use their marquee.

EVENTS COMMITTEE

AIR PHOTOGRAPHS AND ARCHAEOLOGY WORKSHOP

Edward Walker

In mid-May, staff of the Aerial Survey and Investigation Team of English Heritage arranged and ran a day workshop for a small group of SyAS members at their headquarters in Swindon. The aim of the workshop was to provide those attending with the confidence to use aerial photographs in research.

It was a very practical day with lots of hand-on work and plenty of examples drawn from air photographs of Surrey – but by no means exclusively. Subjects covered in presentations and exercises included:

A brief history of aerial archaeology.

The work of English Heritage's Aerial Survey team.

How archaeology can show on air photos (including exercises on interpreting cropmarks and earthmarks).

Potentially confusing features.

Manual transcription of air photographs (including an exercise).

Airborne remote sensing techniques.

Understanding archaeological landscapes (including an exercise on Chilworth Gunpowder Mills).

The group were given a tour of the impressive public search rooms and a thorough explanation of what can be found in the NMR Collections, as well as how to access the available material. Over lunch and during the mid-morning and afternoon breaks there was ample opportunity to raise additional questions with the three excellent

English Heritage staff who were the tutors for the day.

The Society is most grateful to English Heritage and the three tutors for the enormous amount of work that they had put into designing and presenting the course. It was a most successful and enjoyable day. Participants left Swindon feeling much more confident in using air photographs in their research and with a much greater understanding of the NMR resources and research services for archaeology.

It is planned to repeat the course during the next twelve months and full details will be published in the Bulletin in due course.

MISCELLANY

THE SWEET CHESTNUTS ON TELEGRAPH HILL

Jo Richards

During the recent SyAS landscape survey of Telegraph Hill, Hinchley Wood (director's report forthcoming) it was noticed that the ancient woodland area on the northern escarpment contained an unusually large number of closely-planted mature sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa* timber trees. Whilst tapes were out an additional record was made of the position and condition of the trees to see if this could help understanding of the wood's history.

Although the wood now appears dominated by oak and sycamore the majority of older trees are sweet chestnut. Thirty six chestnuts, dead and alive, were recorded on the hill, of which 31 related to the ancient woodland area of about 7 acres, though only in the western two-thirds of the enclosure. To gauge their age circumference was measured at 1.5m height, where possible, giving 5 trees over 4 metres; 11 trees at 3 to 4 metres; 14 trees at 2 to 3 metres and one below 2 metres. This indicates an age range of between 126 and 332 years using the rough guide of 1 inch = 2 years in certain woodland-grown tree species. Unfortunately this method is only rule of thumb since trees grow at different rates at different times of their lives and are affected by many environmental conditions. However, comparison can be made with chestnuts of a known planting date (by John Evelyn in Whittings Wood at Wooton in 1694)¹ which are 312 years old and measure between 3.7 and 4.3 metres.

The wood contains no coppice stools, which would be expected in ancient semi-natural woodland. It is defined on three sides by a bank averaging 1m high by 2m across with outside ditch. On the north, at the base of the hill, is a ditch only. The wood outline is gently sinuous with an overall rectangular shape following the escarpment but to the west are straight edges and sharp corners where a field seems to cut in. There are mature trees on the boundary banks facing west (chestnuts) and south (oak and sycamore) but no coppicing or evidence of hedge-laying.

Late 18th and 19th century maps² show tracks crossing the hill which can still be seen where they become holloways. One passes just west of the wood forming a route from Telegraph Lane to Littleworth Common; the second further northward drops down through the wood on its way from Telegraph Lane to Ditton Marsh. Oliver Rackham suggests an ancient wood may have access tracks but not usually through routes unless they separate compartments³. Their existence indicates more movement between Claygate and the open fields and commons north of the Hill than previously recognised.

Taking account also of the place name record in which the word 'wood' first appears relating to the hill in 1823 (Bryant's map of Surrey), it could be argued that the wood as a plantation is probably no older than 300 years. The enclosure however could predate this planting. A question remains, why chestnuts? The soil (Claygate Beds) and aspect were ideal but chestnut timber has never been suitable for building. One

possibility may be the tanning industry for which it was much used⁴ and a tannery was close by in Ditton Marsh around 1750⁵.

References

- 1 Dorking Advertiser 1906 reporting events to mark the bi-centenary of John Evelyn's death mention the fine old Spanish chestnut trees in Whiting Wood which ... were planted in 1694 by John Evelyn
- 2 Roque 1768, Lindley and Crossley 1793, Surrey Hundreds 1801, OS 25inch 1896,1913
- 3 Rackham, Oliver, 2006 *Woodlands*, Collins
- 4 Howkins, Chris, 2003 *Sweet Chestnut* Chris Howkins
- 5 SHC item ref: G119.8 Lease dated 1763

THE SURVIVAL OF OUR ARCHIVES

Roy Stephenson

While I welcome initiatives such as the Ashted Artefact Photography project (*Bulletin 408*), as 'the core of archaeology lies in the long-term preservation of the past for present and future benefit' (Perrin 2002 in Evans 2006), at the same time we are entrusting more data to a form that is 'notoriously fragile and tends to quickly deteriorate and become obsolete' (Lavoie 2003 in Evans 2006).

I would welcome reassurance from the authors that some thought has gone into the long term preservation of their hard work. Are they 'capturing, high quality, stable master images from which deliverable surrogates are derived'? (Richards 2000 in Evans 2006). Is this digital archive going to be curated and migrated by an institution who has committed to its long term preservation? I speak from experience of the dilemmas of rescuing data from deteriorated 5¼ inch discs written using obsolete word processing packages that can only be read by a limited number of machines. These discs were produced by archaeologists in the late 1980s and early 1990s using new technology that was then readily available.

The authors state 'the longevity of present-day storage is an unknown quantity'. The longevity is very short if all the images are on a laptop nicked from the back of your car! Please note, according to Surrey police 2823 laptops were stolen in Surrey between 2002 and 2006 in circumstance outside of the home, 67% of them from vehicles. Yes, photographic prints do deteriorate, but there are plenty around that are more than a 100 years old. I would urge the authors to preserve their work in versions that includes a high quality master image, from which can be derived dissemination and research copies. Then, possibly give some thought to expanding their back-up protocols. Also doing more of what they have been doing already: documenting their activities in paper based printed media so archaeologists of the future will understand what to do with their research archive.

Evans E 2006 Archiving London's digital archaeological data: problems, pragmatism ... and progress? *London Archaeologist* Vol. 11 no 6 p 163-167

THE OCKHAM/WISLEY 'LINEAR FEATURE'

Nikki Cowlard

Staff of the Aerial Survey and Investigation team in Swindon have recently 'de-bunked' David Longley's linear feature at Ockham/Wisley as being a photographic processing error running across a number of the negatives/pictures. His references to rectangular enclosures on the same set of pictures are however still valid. In his study Longley designates the site as C.77.

The aerial photographs concerned are referenced at the NMR as TQ 05581: NMR 309: frames 368 to 373 taken on 17 July 1971.

Longley D.W.(1976) The implications of gravel extraction in North-West Surrey SyAS Research Volume no 3

PREHISTORIC POTTERY HANDLING SESSION

An enthusiastic group of a dozen SyAS members met with Phil Jones of the Surrey County Archaeology Unit at their headquarters in the Surrey History Centre on the 17th July to learn more about recognising and classifying prehistoric pottery. Phil mostly used examples from recent excavations at Hengrove Farm, Staines, but also some from St. Ann's Heath School, Virginia Water. Hengrove Farm is an area of mineral extraction that showed evidence of activity from the late Neolithic into the early Romano-British period. St. Ann's saw occupation from the Early to Middle Iron Age.

Phil took the group through the basics of pottery classification, stressing the need for a stratigraphical context. Pottery found in each context is counted and weighed, then



sorted into fabric groups using a microscope. Early to Mid-Iron Age variations of pottery can run into each other which can make definite dating difficult. The main fabric group in Surrey appears to be calcined (burnt) flint-gritted pottery. Once fabric sorted, the pottery is then sketched and the diameter measured if a rim or base. At present the pottery for St. Ann's Heath is divided into over 100 pottery types, which will need further reducing.

We then moved on to tempering media, looking at calcined flint, quartz sand, ironstone minerals, grog, shell, organic inclusions and tufa/fluviial shell, and in which period they were more commonly used. Many of us took the chance to look down a microscope to see first-hand the inclusions not visible to the naked eye. Looking at

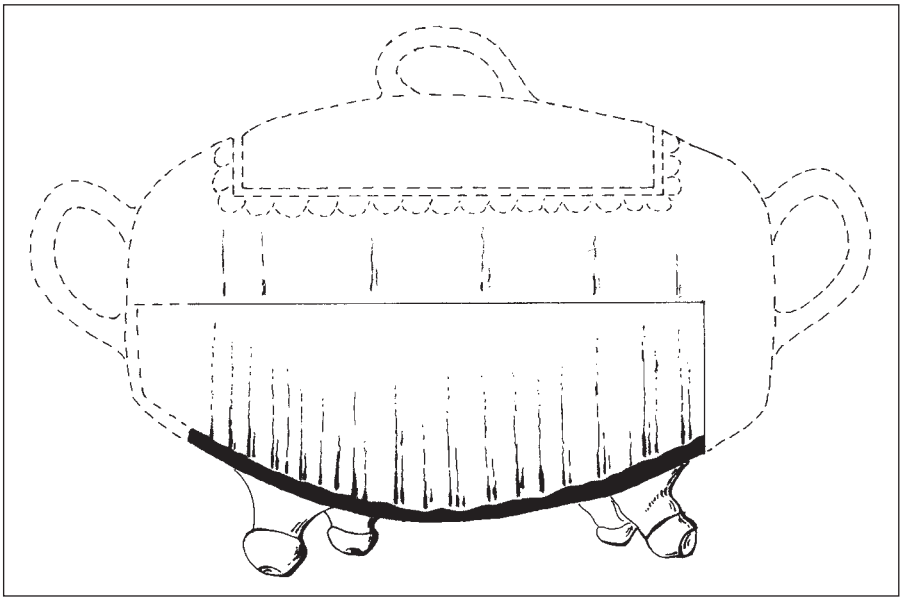
forms, examples were seen of Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware with its maggot cord and whipped cord impressions; Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury style (which at Hengrove seemed to be mainly domestic but with some vessels deliberately buried in ditch terminals) and included Bucket, Barrel and Globular Urns, as well as cups. The Middle Iron Age group at Hengrove consists of plain forms without finger impressions and often burnished, including examples in glauconitic ware, and bowls showing possible evidence for lids. Bead-rimmed jars come in during the Late Iron Age as do grog-tempered fabrics and cordon-necked jars.

The success of the afternoon was due to Phil's knowledge and enthusiasm on the subject and to the array of material that we were able to observe and handle. Many thanks to Phil and to Rose Hooker who organized the event.

A PIG POT FROM EPSOM

Steve Nelson

During excavation of the site at 106/110 High Street, Epsom by the Nonsuch



Antiquarian Society way back in 1980 an unusual pottery vessel was recovered from an area of chalk foundation.

Although only the lower part of the vessel remained it was recognised as some type of casserole shape, though its actual form was uncertain. It was noted that in the article on archaeological work in Epsom published by the *London Archaeologist* (Volume 4, no 10), it was suggested that it was of Border Ware type fabric. However at the time it was thought that no examples of this distinctive form were known from the Surrey/Hampshire production area. Eventually the vessel was identified as a type known in Germany as a *Schweinetopf*, or pig pot from its vague resemblance to a pig, and the Epsom find was assumed to be an import from the Rhineland. However, more recently the re-evaluation of the waster material from the Farnborough Hill excavations of 1968/72 by MoLAS and just published, has identified a few fragments of this form (Pearce, J 'Pots and potters in Tudor Hampshire' 2007, 198): so the wheel has turned and it seems likely that the pot from Epsom is a product of the Surrey/Hampshire Border Ware industry.

This type of cooking pot is however, extremely rare in England. There were only three sherds from Farnborough Hill and six examples so far recognised from London sites, although intriguingly there is a complete example, with its lid, in the Museum of London and another less complete one in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.

The examples from Farnborough Hill are dated to the later 16th century and stratified finds from London to the late 16th and early 17th century. In the Rhineland this type of cooking pot is dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. The Epsom find was not securely dated, but was found in a small scoop cut into a rammed chalk floor that underlay the early 17th century building at 106 High Street, and may have been put there by the mid 17th century. Interestingly, the pot seems never to have been used.

The occurrence of this most unusual vessel in Epsom can be seen as further evidence of the significance of the town in the spa period. This form of cooking pot never really caught on in cookery terms in England, against the ubiquitous pipkins of the 16/17th centuries, and as such is a rather exotic item for any household to own.

But then we know that Epsom was quite an innovative and well-connected place in the 17th century.

FULLINGAGEEKS GROUP

FROM FULLINGADIC TO FREORICBURNA: ASPECTS OF MERCIAN AND WEST SAXON OVERLORDSHIP IN ANGLO-SAXON SURREY

Rob Briggs

As a first-time contributor I was delighted to prompt such a flurry of interest to my initial article (**Bull 407**). The following is not intended purely as a response to earlier comments, rather an appraisal of whether equating Frithuwold's *vill* with Kingston, and Kingston with *Freoricburna*, is justified. I believe the reality was far more complex, and casts much light upon the episodic switches of overlordship of Surrey between Mercia and Wessex between the late 7th and early 9th century.

FULLINGADIC

Despite the extensive arguments for the *Fullingadic* to have been a river, I still prefer to see as a non-hydrological artificial ditched feature. It is important to recognize the charter glosses the Latin *fossatam* with the Old English *dic*, not *foss*, and uses the term "river" no less than five times. Cox's comprehensive survey of pre-731 place-names reveals that there were a number of specific terms that could have been used, from *burna* to *rith* (Cox 1976). Furthermore, *Fullingadic* exhibits an *-inga-* conjunction in a reliably early form, satisfactory evidence that its root is Old English *ingas*, not *ing* as Ellaby posits (cf. Gelling 1988, 178). Of course none of this constitutes the necessary proof that *Fullingadic* was a Roman road. If it was the London-Winchester road, it could not have been the 'old *dic*' in the Esher charter-bounds (of 1005, not ninth century), for it ran between Arbrook (Common) and Spa Bottom and was hence bisected by the proposed line of the road (Gover *et al* 1934, 92-93). The use of *dic* to describe a road perhaps implies it was no longer in regular use, possibly even to the point where its original function was uncertain. While the name may 'intuitively' imply an alignment taking it past Fulham (Smith 2008, 7), strictly speaking they are associated by no more than a shared male personal-name element (for which compare Sunbury and *Sunninges*, similarly on opposite sides of the Thames: Bailey 1989, 114). If this debate is to be taken further, a Roman specialist's perspective on the likely course of a road heading from here towards London would prove particularly useful.

THE SECOND CHARTER

It is necessary to point out that scholarly opinion generally considers the second charter of 'Frithwald' (S 1181) cited by Ian Davidson to be a much later fake for several reasons; its purported date of 727, for example, is too late for Frithuwold or Eorcenwald to realistically appear in it (Gelling 1979, 151-52). However, there remains disagreement concerning the extent to which this and other charters preserve the memory of lost pre-Viking landholdings. Readers are pointed to both a 1985 article by Robin Fleming (favouring Chertsey's claims to purported pre-Viking lands) and David Dumville's later (and to my mind more persuasive) argument to the contrary (Dumville 1992). If the tradition preserved in the Chertsey cartulary is accepted, then 90 monks perished when the monastery was destroyed by Vikings in 871, doubtless causing a serious break in the continuity of the house and its traditions, exacerbated further by the possibly forcible replacement of the re-established secular community by thirteen monks from Abingdon in 964 (Blair 1989b, 234-36). The appending of the later charter bounds to Frithuwold's genuine charter

in the Chertsey cartulary could well show that the true extent of his short-lived estate had been entirely forgotten.

The omissions of Weybridge and Walton-on-Thames noted by Davidson and Ellaby are readily explicable. *Hunewaldesham* like its successor Oatlands lay in the relatively small parish of Weybridge; its named appearance in Domesday Book surely implies the existence of a settlement as well as a bridge at the river-crossing here before 1066. More importantly, the discovery of eighth-century occupation material in the far south of the parish (Blair 1991, 16) suggests settlement within this area was dispersed and/or mobile during the Anglo-Saxon period. Each site may thus have had its own name, but in the 670s that of *Hunewaldesham* was pre-eminent. Walton, meanwhile, is a name that recurs in models of multiple estates (e.g. Reynolds 1999, 81), and is of a type generally agreed to post-date the period in which the charter was written (Cox 1976; Briggs forthcoming). Given Stoke d'Abernon south of Eaton/Cobham shares a "subordinate" derivation (*stoc*, "secondary/outlying settlement") it may be inferred that a multiple estate centred on *Getinges*, comprising at least the later parishes of Cobham, Stoke d'Abernon and Walton, existed here in the 670s, and was divided by Frithuwold's endowment only to be reunified shortly after (cf. Briggs 2008, 4).

CAEDWALLA

If it may be assumed that Frithuwold's endowment was delivered to Chertsey as detailed in the charter, then reasons must be sought for why it should have been rescinded within a matter of years, in spite of the threat of severe repercussions (namely excommunication) for anyone who contravened it. One potential explanation duly emerges from the meagre evidence. If Woking and Bermondsey had been carved out of Frithuwold's lands in the late seventh century (and I accept that the evidence for this occurring at the latter is in doubt – could the new minster have held land here?) as daughter houses of *Medeshamstede* (Peterborough), then – contrary to what I said in my first article – they may bear comparison with Hoo in Kent, which Caedwalla of Wessex gave to the same monastery in 686 (Briggs 2008, 4; Swanton 2000, 39). This then places them in a wider context of documented monastic patronage by Caedwalla in Surrey; the Farnham foundation charter (dated to 687 by Gelling 1979, 150), and a charter of 693 indicates he donated a large estate at Battersea to Eorcenwald, who then gave it to Barking, the bishop's own sister's foundation (Gelling 1979, 151).

Caedwalla was not baptised at the time, so strictly speaking was not a member of the 'Christian society' the Chertsey charter text threatens severance from. Bede dedicates a chapter (V.7) to describing Caedwalla's abdication 'for the sake of our Lord and his eternal kingdom' (echoing the deprivation of 'participation in the celestial kingdom' with which any contravener of the Chertsey charter was threatened) and journey to Rome in order to be baptised. The pivotal figure in all of this is Eorcenwald. A religious man of likely royal birth, he possessed considerable political skills that allowed him to exert an influence far beyond the bounds of his own East Saxon see (Yorke 1990, 56). Evidently he was satisfied that the losses to his own foundation at Chertsey were more than offset by the gains the new minster foundations and estates represented to his diocese, as well as by Caedwalla's newly-found Christian conviction.

DITTON: THE SITE OF FRITHUWOLD'S VILL?

The name Ditton (Thames and Long Ditton were not differentiated by name until the thirteenth century: Mills 1996, 106) first appears as *æt Dittune* in a charter of king Æthelred of 983, in which he gave nine hides here to Æthelmær, his 'minister' (Gelling 1979, 162). The same king subsequently gave this land to Eynsham Abbey

upon its foundation in 1005, evidenced by a charter in which Ditton is named, depending upon variant transcriptions, as *Dictun* (Gover *et al* 1934, 90) or *Bictun* (Gelling 1979, 162-63). It is clear from these and later forms that the name means “ditch/dike *tun*”. The postulated line of the Roman road runs between the two historic village centres; indeed an association with the *Fullingadic* has already been posited in the *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework* (Bird 2006, 42), although this simply acknowledges the possible influence of the earthwork upon the place-name. Sawyer (1983, 282-83) suggests the Old English element *tun* was sometimes used for a royal vill, and in Surrey there are indications this holds true when it was combined with a topographical term (Briggs forthcoming). Æthelred was clearly able to grant land at Ditton, suggesting it was royal demesne into the eleventh century (a *Kynegeswude* appears there in a fabricated writ probably based upon Old English source material of c1060: Gelling 1979, 166).

Æthelred’s charters have boundary clauses which identify them as pertaining to Thames Ditton, the larger of the two parishes (Gover *et al* 1934, 90), yet neither set of bounds mention any feature for which the word *dic* or a synonymous term is used. The proximity of The Rythe, the Rivers Mole and Ember to the west, and the Hogsmill to the east, nevertheless indicates the practical value of an extended raised section of road, perhaps with flanking ditch or ditches, through this area. We know that *tun* was not in vogue as a place-naming term until the mid eighth century (Cox 1976, 65), which would imply *Dic-tun* was a replacement name – for *Fullingas* perhaps? A royal vill here may have been a precursor to the well-attested later Saxon royal centre at Kingston-upon-Thames. It is not only the first Surrey *tun* name on reliable record, but nationally is also the earliest known instance of the *cyninges-tun* place-name formation, setting it apart from almost every other name of this type (Bourne 1988, 23). One explanation for its importance may rest in the appearance of the name in the reign of Ecgberht of Wessex, whose victory over the men of Surrey in 825 could have precipitated its relocation and bold new name.

FREORICBURNA

A fact somewhat overlooked in all previous discussions of *Freoricburna* is the potential meaning of the place-name. If the accuracy of its transcription as such can be accepted – Lavelle (2007, 52 Table 3.2) has recently rendered it as *Fraericburna* – then it may be permissible to apply an etymology proposed for the Hampshire place-name Frobury by Richard Coates (developing an earlier suggestion made for Frowlesworth in Leicestershire by Ekwall 1970, 189). He posits this place-name is derived from *Fr(e)olla’s *burh*, a short-form of the male personal name Freothulaf or Frithulaf (1989, 81), which would point to *Freoric-* being a short-form of the recorded personal name Freothoric. Its similarity to Frithuwold – and more to the point to Frithuric, the first named witness to the Chertsey endowment charter – is striking, but the online *Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England* (hereafter *PASE*) treats the two names as separate (although an intermediate form ‘Friothuric’ occurs in S 92, a Mercian charter dated 749: *PASE* 2008, ‘Frithuric 2’).

One can go too far in seeking “dynastic” connections through common name elements, but the potential kinship of Frithuwold and Frithuric has been noted by the likes of Blair (1989a, 105-106) and Yorke (1990, 47). Recently *PASE* has gone further by equating Frithuric with Frithuwold’s recorded but unnamed only son (*PASE* 2008, ‘Anonymous 321’). It has generally been assumed that Frithuric was ‘Friduricus’, the *princeps* who appears in Mercian Middle Anglia in the period 675-91 founding a monastery with 20 *manentes* (hides) at *Bredun* (Breedon-on-the-Hill), coincidentally as a gift to *Medeshamstede* (Dornier 1977, 157). It is reasonably certain that he is the ‘St Frethoric’ who was later recorded as being enshrined at Breedon (Dornier 1977, 157), resembling Frithuwold’s own veneration at Chertsey

(Blair 1989b). That his gifts were more modest than his possible father's massive endowment of Chertsey may imply his circumstances were less favourable than Frithuwold's. His son's future had clearly been in his hands in the mid 670s, but he may have fled or been exiled following the Caedwalla's invasion of *circa* 686, to continue (or commence) exercising power appropriate to his position elsewhere in Mercia. If Frithuwold was indeed the 'king Fredeswald' recorded in the *vita* of St Osgyth as the father of this saintly princess born at Quarrendon near Aylesbury (Blair 1989a, 106), then it would imply a degree of mobility in his sub-regal duties on behalf of the house of Mercia that Frithuric may have reprised in the more adverse conditions of the late 680s. Regrettably there seems little prospect of obtaining the necessary confirmation for the above conjecture.

WHERE WAS *FREORICBURNA*?

Although Kingston displays a royal importance unparalleled in Surrey for much of the Anglo-Saxon period, I wish to argue that neither it nor Ditton was *Freoricburna*. Firstly it must be stressed that even if Frithuric was Frithuwold's son, for his name to be attached to a royal *vill* would be highly exceptional. The suffix *-burna* ("stream"), by contrast, clearly indicates that the royal *vill* was near a watercourse. The Wandle, *hlida burnan* in 693 and Ledeborne *circa* 1230, was known by at least four other names at various points in history according to the village or parish adjacent to the river at that point (Gover *et al* 1934, 7). This localized pattern of naming could allow for a stretch of the river to be associated with an individual (in the way many fords tended to be). At its source is Carshalton, in Domesday Book *Aultone*, "river-source *tun*". The meaning of the first element is the same as that of Ewell, a royal manor in 1066 and after, but whereas this represents the Kentish form *ewell*, Carshalton, despite being much closer to the eastern county boundary, is descended from the West Saxon form *æwiell/æwyll* (Gelling 1984, 12). Could Carshalton have been *Freoricburna*?

A caveat to this supposition is that it is believed *burna* was used to identify streams not springs, for which *well/wella/welle* was the appropriate Old English term (Gelling 1984, 30). However, at Holybourne in Hampshire – *halig-burna*, "holy stream" – the eponymous stream rises beside (if not beneath) the parish church, before flowing a short distance south to meet the Wey, suggesting the uppermost portions of a stream could be those with the most important associations. Although Carshalton has no unequivocal testimony of royal status, an *Aweltune* appears in King Alfred's will of the 880s, seemingly in a position between Leatherhead and Kent (Keynes & Lapidge 1983, 175). Sawyer (1983, 282) thought this was Ewell, but no recorded form of its place-name has it combined with *tun* (Watts 2006, 220-21), and the previously-cited linguistic evidence would favour Carshalton (Keynes & Lapidge 1983, 319 n. 33). Its appearance as *ÆEueltone* in the fake Chertsey charter of 727 must surely post-date Alfred's reign (Gelling 1979, 151-52), and there may be some significance in two of the three men on record named Freothoric occurring in a single ninth-century charter from Kent (S 1439). The name *Freoricburna* clearly persisted (in a fashion) at least as late as 861, long after Surrey had otherwise become 'decisively part of Wessex' (Blair 1991, 8), but would itself lapse for good shortly after. King Alfred's patronage of historiography has perhaps led to his influence and achievements at times being overstated, but it is possible his will records the last of a series of changes wrought by West Saxon monarchs erasing reminders of earlier Mercian (and Kentish) rule.

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LIBRARY NEWS

SALE OF JOURNALS

Rosemary Hughesdon

Council has agreed the disposal of the last tranche of material selected for withdrawal early last year. Most of the material is in the form of part runs of journals. Anyone who is interested can obtain a list from the Assistant Librarian.

CONFERENCES

MOVEMENT AND TRADE OF ARTEFACTS IN THE SOUTH EAST c4000BC – AD 1700

CBA SOUTH EAST CONFERENCE

Saturday 8th November 2008

Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton

9.20am Registration. Start 10am. Finish 4.45pm

Confirmed speakers and provisional titles:

Flint Mines and the Neolithic Axe Trade in the South-East *David Field*

Cross-Channel Trade Links in the Early Bronze Age *Stuart Needham*

Aspects of the Romano-British Pottery Industry in the South-East *Malcolm Lyne*

The Social and Economic Status of Romano-British Villas in Hampshire and

Sussex: the Pottery Evidence. *Jonathan Dicks*

What can Standing Timber Frames tell us? A Case Study from Parham House

Joseph Thompson

Glassware in the Weald and the south of England *John Shepherd*

Anglo-Saxon Trade and Material Culture in the south of England during the

5th-7th centuries *Andrew Richardson*

The Wealden Glass Industry Revisited *Colin Clark*

CBA and CBA SE Members and Students £20

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Contact Steve Corbett, 4 Ditchling Close, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN23 8LS

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ROMAN DISCOVERIES IN KENT AND LONDON

COUNCIL FOR KENTISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Saturday 25th October 2008

The Powell Lecture Theatre. Canterbury Christ Church University

North Holmes Road, Canterbury

The Early Roman Cemetery at Tollgate near Gravesend *Tim Allen, Oxford*

Archaeology

The Hoard of Roman Metal Vessels found in a well at Drapers Gardens *Neil*

Hawkins, Pre-construct Archaeology

Roman Canterbury *Paul Bennett, Canterbury Archaeological Trust*

Tickets: £4, available in advance from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, Kent

TN15 8HP. SAE please. www.the-cka.fsnet.co.uk

LECTURE MEETINGS

6th October

“Painshill: a Secret Garden Revealed” by Barry Hylton Davies to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

7th October

“Dowsing for History” by Keith Harmon to Addestone Historical Society at Addestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

9th October

“Excavations at Hatch Furlong” by Jon Cotton to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Mayo Hall, United Reformed Church at corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

13th October

“The Problems of Interpreting Medieval Town Plans of Surrey and Surrounding Area” by Peter Balmer. A Group Meeting of the Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Classroom at Guildford Museum at 7.30 pm.

13th October

“The Boatmen of Richmond” by David Blomfield to the Richmond Local History

Society at Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8pm; visitors £1.

14th October

"The Archaeology of Standing Buildings" by Andrew Westman to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1

14th October

"The Thames at Walton" by Bryan Ellis to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm; visitors £1.

15th October

"Shalford" by Margaret Dierden to the Send and Ripley History Society in the Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8 pm.

17th October

"Excavations at the Ashted Roman Villa and Tileworks 2008" by David Bird to Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Letherhead Institute (top of the High Street) at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

18th October

"Surrey Domesday" by Patrick Molineux to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall (provisional venue) at 3 pm.

30th October

"Made in Farnham" Coverdale Lecture by Chris Shephard to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

30th October

"The Saga of Staines Bridge" by Joan Gardam to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the main hall of the Literary Institute at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

31st October

"Drapers' Gardens – a major Roman site in the City" by Neil Hawkins to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 8 pm.

3rd November

"Revd William Hamilton and St Mary of Bethany Church" by Richard Langtree to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th November

"More Stories of Old Ottershaw" by Hannah Lane to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

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Next Issue: Copy required by 3rd October for the November issue.

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