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Cocks Farm Abinger 2018

Emma Corke

Two trenches were excavated, T23 (497 sqm) and T24 (104sqm). The L-shaped T23 wrapped around the north and east sides of T21, while T24 overlapped with T22 on 24's northern edge and T6/11 on 24's eastern edge. T23 also overlapped with a previously unfinished part of T6/11 (on 23's western side) and T19 (23's northern side), this not being re-excavated.

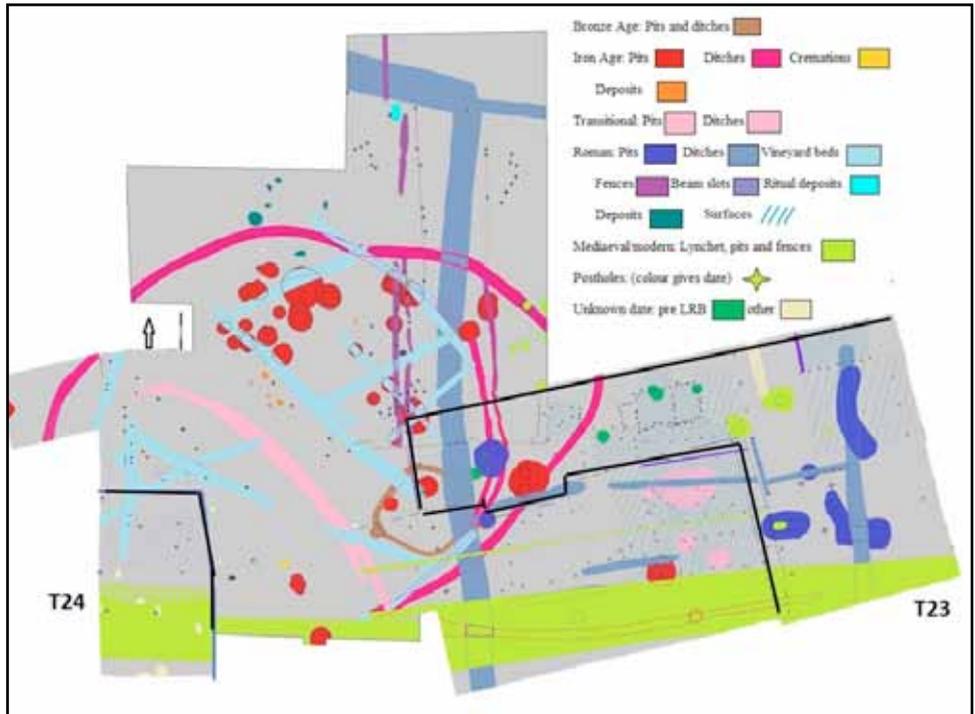


Fig 1: Plan of trenches

The difficult excavating conditions caused by the very hot and dry weather, which hardened the soil and bleached out colour changes, meant that work was slow and somewhat curtailed, but in both trenches a series of parallel slots was able to find and identify the features. The excavation of the western end of T23, known to contain the possible Bronze Age barrow, was delayed by three weeks until it had rained.

The southern half of T24 was occupied by the Mediaeval/Post-Mediaeval lynchet seen in Ts6/11 and 21. Features seen both in and below the lynchet included postholes, a ditch and irregular pits that were interpreted as tree-throws and animal burrows. North of the lynchet was a stony area with postholes (previously seen in Ts6/11 and 22). This is thought to be a small structure such as a field shelter with a made floor or hardstanding. It was crossed by three ditches, overlying each other, that are believed to be Roman vineyard bedding trenches. As found previously, they contained postholes and placed deposits, while a ditch terminal contained eight hobnails. The deposits included late RB pottery and a coin dated 321-323.

While the eastern part of T23 was mainly investigated by digging regularly-spaced east-west slots across it, the northern part (7x32m) was area-excavated. The western-most

15m of this northern area contained the northern part of the probable BA barrow's ring-ditch, three phases of Iron Age enclosure ditch and three (one very large) IA storage pits. These were overlain by north-south Romano-British boundaries (including the large ditch 1915) known from Ts19 & 21, a vineyard trench and a large shallow RB pit. There was also a curious (and isolated) modern posthole which had utilised a broken stove-plug as packing.

Only the turbated sand below the barrow's ditch was found, all the actual ditch having been lost to later activity and no doubt erosion, but it was possible to establish its line, which was not as anticipated, the barrow being smaller than previously thought. It was about 8m in diameter, and more of a rounded square than circular. Its west 'corner' roughly coincided with the probable inhumation pit found in 2017, but no north or south pits were found.

On the eastern side about 1/3 of the circumference had been removed by the large RB ditch 1915.

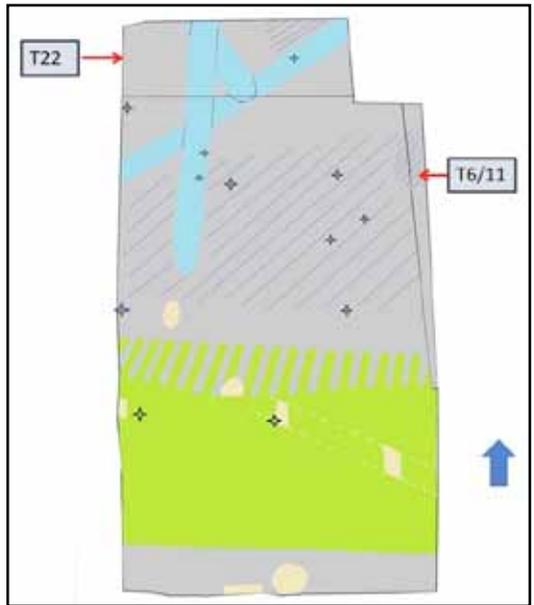


Fig 2: T24 plan

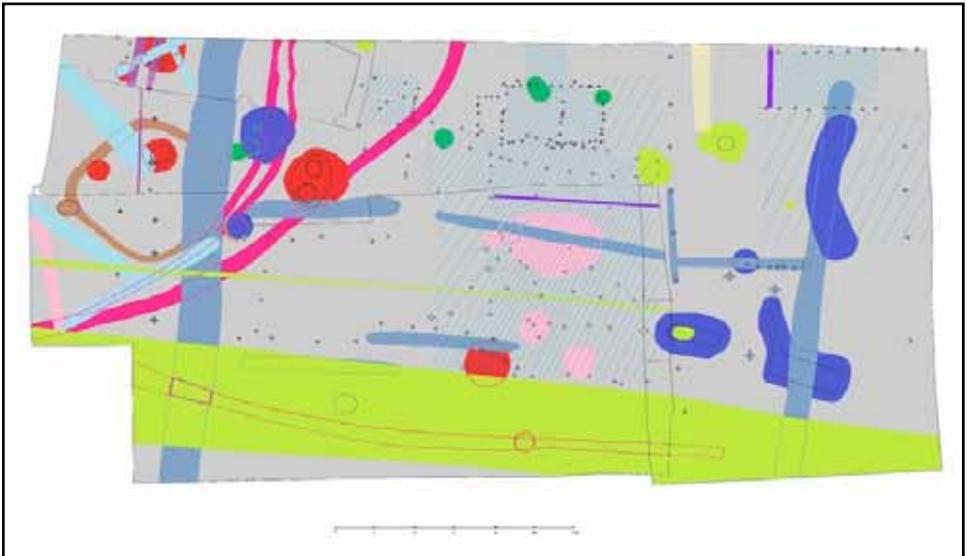


Fig 3: plan of Ts21& 23

Two pits were within the barrow; one was a standard IA storage pit, but the other has no parallel. Its fill contained no finds, but it was capped with a 20cm thick layer of what is either crushed chalk or (more probably?) lime. A similar cap was found on a nearby RB posthole, and this pit may be RB, though its size and shape strongly resembles many of the IA pits. Also uniquely, its lower fill contained tiny fresh-water snails. The chalk cap

does not reach the pit's sides, and it may be that the cap is an RB addition to an IA pit.

The western section of the IA enclosures, thought to be phase 1, had been found in T19 to contain regularly-spaced closing deposits of pottery in slightly widened parts. Most of the ditch lying within T23 had been removed by a large RB pit, but on the north of the pit there was a wider section containing a deposit of darker soil and some pottery, while to the south of the pit a similar section contained a piece of chert probably used as a whetstone. The second phase, slightly to the east, contained a neat cube of white chert placed under a small ledge of in situ ironpan, but (as in T19) no other deposits. The third phase of enclosure, considerably to the east, presumably overlay the large IA pit, though the extensive slumping of the edge of the pit, and damage done by the eavesdrip gully of RB building B, means that the exact line of the enclosure is only conjecture, and that the pit may have been entirely within the enclosure.

This pit (or rather nest of pits – there were at least three intercutting pits) was too deep to bottom, but it was about 3.4m by auger, and generally less than 2m in diameter, though, like so many others, it broadened at the top having presumably slumped and collapsed. The top fill contained RB finds, the rest only IA. A piece of charcoal in one of the lower fills (2390) was dated 213-88BC (71.2% probability). A very interesting find was the Cu-alloy core of a piece of 'ring-money', which must have pre-dated the pit by nearly 1000 years. Did the pit-diggers possibly find it in the nearby BA barrow?

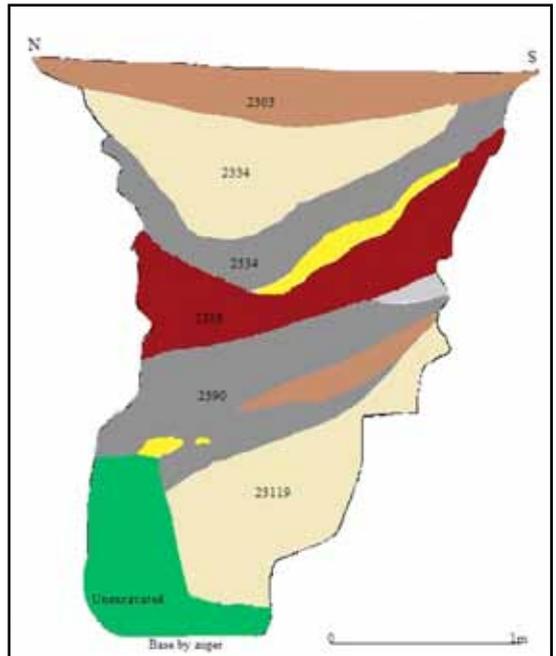


Fig 4: Section of pit

To the east of the pit two RB buildings were found. One, building B, had been seen in T21, when it was thought that a northern aisle must lie in T23. This was the case, but it was more complicated than expected, there being two lines of postholes, giving B a total area of about 11.5x11m. As before, there was a floor or sub-floor made of ironpan and other objects such as pottery. This flooring largely overlay an area of natural ironpan, and also a pit containing red coarse sand and white struck flints. The purpose and date of this pit could not be determined.

The northern line of postholes of building B intersected the southern line of postholes of a newly-discovered building, building E. This was a small (2.8x5m excluding the 'porch') two-roomed building with a small extension to the west, possibly a porch. The interiors were again floored, with the exception of the 'porch'. The walls were made of small closely-spaced posts or stakes, with extra posts at the corners: it was probably constructed of wattle-and-daub. A second phase had added two larger posts on the northern side, and a laid track between these suggests that the building may have had a second use as a cart shed or similar function. The floor level of building E was below that of building B, which suggests that building B was later, but this is not certain.

Close to the north west corner of building B (and outside E) was an area of laid surface and postholes. Two of these were shown to have had the original posts replaced by smaller posts within the original postholes. This was probably a small shed or another field shelter.

Another building (D) was found in the north-east corner of the trench. As seen (more of it may lie outside the trench) it was 5.6x3.2m. The long walls were made of posts, while the western was a beam. The slot for this was very carefully made, with a neat cut into ironpan in the northern part and a layer of flat ironpan plates laid to build up the southern. The nature of the eastern wall is not known, this area being damaged. This building was also floored, with a similar collection of ironpan, late RB pottery and some small finds including window glass to that of building B. It is thought that the window glass and other objects possibly came from the building demolished in order to build the fourth century wing of the villa.

To the south of building D was an area of more stones, forming a roughly square courtyard. This overlay an irregular curving linear ditch cut into the natural ironpan,



Fig 5: Overhead photo of building E

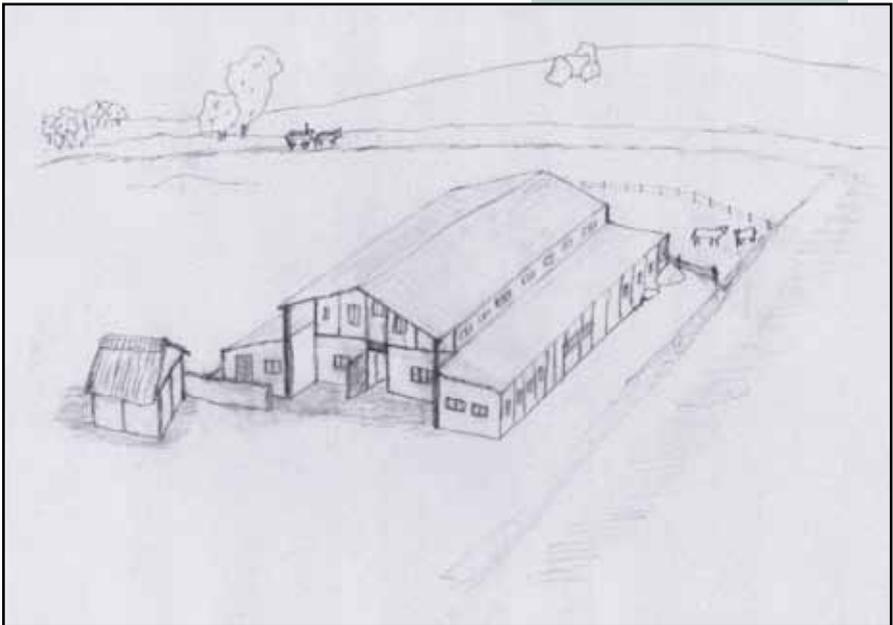


Fig 6: Possible reconstructions of building B

which may have been dug to quarry ironpan for the various floors. This in turn overlay a north-south ditch (which terminated under building D) which contained some late pottery, including some sherds of large vessels of a recently identified fabric also seen at Flexford (OXSU, identified by Louise Rayner).



Fig 7: OXSU pottery from ditch

Further south, this ditch overlay a large (only partially excavated) pit (5x1.5m, 0.65m deep). A channel ran into its northeast corner, and its base and sides were pitted, while its fill was very homogenous. It was interpreted as an (often-scoured) slurry-pit.

A similar but smaller pit (2.8x0.85, 0.95m deep), on roughly the same alignment but very neatly cut was found further to the west. It lay just east of the wall of building B, and had been partially excavated in T21. Again its fill was homogenous and this also is interpreted as a slurry pit. In the upper fill of its western half, and also extending outside the pit, the skeleton of a Dexter-cattle like animal was found. The skeleton had been cut into two near to the pelvis, and the two halves buried articulated. A piece of charcoal found just below the pelvis was C14 dated to 1436-1522 (76.4% probability). It is not thought that the pit had been dug to receive the animal, but that its position largely within the pit is a coincidence.

Running parallel with the walls of buildings D & E in the eastern part of T32 were two north/south fencelines formed of postholes about 2m apart. They were not seen in the lynchet that ran along the southern edge of T23, and are thought to be RB boundaries. Between the western one of these and building D was an area of soft sand. It contained almost no stones or RB finds (the only part of the trench of which this is true), but did contain a number of Mediaeval and post-Mediaeval finds, such as pins and fittings. There were also areas of charcoal, one of which was certainly a tree-throw where a considerable quantity of timber had been burnt. This area was C14 dated 1470-1640 (95.4% probability), while another which overlay the northeast corner of building B was dated 1450-1530/1540-1635 (both 47.7% probability).

Running along the southern edge of the courtyard in front of building D and below this area of soft sand was another fenceline. It appeared to be cut by the north/south ditch, and so RB. The fenceline overlay a small pit, and underlay an irregular area of stones. Within these stones were found at least one piece of early/mid Saxon pottery. Nearby were four very large widely spaced postholes, one of which had been well-shored against the edge of the channel leading into the eastern slurry-pit. A piece of charcoal from near the top of this posthole was dated 1460-1490 (94% probability). The nature of all this post-Roman activity is not understood.



Fig 8: Bos skeleton and pit



A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead from Wrecclesham

David Graham

Yew Tree Cottage (SU 825 449) lies on the north side of The Street (Rob Briggs please note!) roughly in the centre of Wrecclesham itself. The house dates to 1551 and has recently been restored by the Farnham (Building Preservation) Trust. During the course of that work a small box full of flints was found in the house. These, in the main, consisted of flint debitage but included a core and evidence for the production of microliths, but no tools as such. The bulk of the material seems to be Mesolithic in date and perhaps the remains of a single episode of tool production. The only exception to this was a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead in cherty stone (see photo) approximately 53mm x 21mm but with part of the butt end missing. This can have nothing directly to do with the earlier flintwork except that all the finds are supposed, without any certainty, to come from the garden. That would not be surprising as Wrecclesham and the surrounding area are well known for finds of flintwork.

An eighteenth-century find of a late medieval coin hoard from Hook, Kingston upon Thames

Murray Andrews

18th and 19th century newspapers are an important source of information relating to early archaeological discoveries, many of which were never formally published and have therefore bypassed scholarly attention. This note discusses one such 'forgotten find': a late medieval coin hoard found in the parish of Kingston upon Thames during the summer of 1789, that was recorded in contemporary newspapers but has hitherto eluded archaeological and numismatic scholarship.

The earliest record of this hoard known to the author appears in the *Bath Chronicle* (2 July 1789, 3), but is lacking in detail; the fullest account seems to be that published in the Dublin-based journal *Saunders's News-Letter and Daily Advertiser* (7 July 1789, 1), which reads as follows:

'A few days ago, as farmer Drake, of Hook, in the parish of Kingston upon Thames, was ploughing rather deeper than usual in one of his fields, the plough-share struck against an earthen pot, which was full of the coins of Edward III. Those coins are many in number, are of different sizes, and were struck at different places, as is evident from the different inscriptions on the reverse, Civitas London. Civitas Eboraci, Civitas Cantor, &c. The gentleman who sends this paragraph procured a few of the former as specimens, and a part of the pot which contained them; but the remainder, weighing near forty ounces (excepting a few otherwise disposed of) were purchased by Mr. Penfold and Mr. Knight, of Kingston.'

Circumstantial aspects of this account are unclear. The finder, one 'farmer Drake', can presumably be identified as either Henry Drake (d. 1799) or Thomas Drake (d. 1813), both of whom are named as farmers of Hook in their wills (The National Archives (TNA) PROB 11/1328/80; TNA PROB 11/1550/236), and are recorded as the occupants of land in the hamlet in the 1789 land tax assessment (Surrey History Centre, Microfiche QS6/7/132). Quite where their holdings were located, however, is uncertain; both had died some years before the production of Kingston's 1839 tithe map, and no likely descendants can be identified among the names listed on the corresponding apportionment. As such, the precise findspot of the hoard within the hamlet cannot be determined. The author of the note is anonymous, and the identities of the men who acquired most of the coins from the hoard, Messrs Penfold and Knight, are uncertain; likely candidates include John Wornham Penfold (d. 1820), a wealthy Kingston maltster (TNA PROB 11/1624/380), and Henry Knight, a draper and early partner of the Kingston Bank (Anon 1956, 5-6). Quite what happened to those coins obtained by Penfold and Knight, however, is entirely unknown, and in lieu of any evidence to the contrary we might suspect that they, like so many coins from other early finds, have since been dispersed, lost, or destroyed.

Despite its brevity, key archaeological and numismatic information can be extracted from the newspaper account. The hoard evidently consisted of a ceramic vessel filled with silver pence of Edward I-III (1272-1377); the precise attribution to Edward III (1327-1377) is unreliable, having been made more than a century before numismatists successfully disentangled the Edwardian silver coinages (cf. North 1989, 4). These coins had been struck at Canterbury, London, York, and an unspecified number of additional mints. The reference to 'coins...of different sizes' is ambiguous, and might imply the presence of other silver denominations within the hoard, but could alternatively describe flan size variation within a mono-denominational penny hoard. The precise magnitude of the hoard is uncertain, but the description of a full pot containing c.40 oz of coins suggests something in the order of c.800 individual pennies; its medieval face value would therefore have been upwards of £3

Os. *Od.*, a substantial sum of money when measured against the wages of contemporary agricultural labourers (Clark 2007, 99-100). This may suggest that the hoard represents an accumulation of household or personal savings concealed for temporary safekeeping.

In lieu of any surviving coins, the dating of the Hook hoard can only be a matter of informed conjecture. Since all coins struck by Edward I (1272-1327) prior to 1279 bear the name of his predecessor, Henry III (1216-1272), the presence of coins in the name of a King Edward provides a secure *terminus post quem* of 1279. The apparent absence of coins struck in the name of a King Henry or Richard, meanwhile, gives a *terminus ante quem* of c.1380, before the entry of substantial numbers of new coins in the name of Richard II (1377-1399) into domestic circulation. Mint evidence might narrow this window yet further. That the author of the notice in *Saunders's News-Letter* makes explicit reference to coins struck at Canterbury, but not to coins struck at Durham, may be significant in view of the relative contributions of these two mints to English currency in the decades either side of c.1350. Until its closure in 1343 Canterbury was the second most productive mint in England, and its coins are accordingly abundant in hoards buried before 1351 but trail off in the decades thereafter (e.g. Allen and Dunning 1935; cf. Archibald 1973 and Cook 1996). Conversely, the 1350s constituted the high-water mark for minting at Durham, and its coins are consequently extremely common in hoards buried in the period 1351-c.1380 (e.g. Thompson 1956, 13, no. 38; Archibald 1973; Cook 1996). Though suggestive, observations of this kind are hardly conclusive; it is quite possible that a number of Durham coins were simply masked behind the equivocal '&c'. Indeed, if the allusion to '*coins...of different sizes*' reflects the presence of a variety of different silver denominations within the hoard, these could well have included groats or halfgroats – neither of which entered production until 1351. Until new information – including, perhaps, a small parcel of coins – comes to light, the most prudent dating is a broad one, located in the years between 1279 and c.1380.

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Cultural continuity on the ground

Gavin Smith

Rob Briggs' pieces on 'street' and the putative Roman London-Winchester road in *Bull.* 472 and 473, written in response to my own various pieces on these subjects in *Bull.* 269, 270 and 271, contain much of interest. They lack however, anthropological, economic and engineering perspective, and omit information already published.

Anthropologically, Rob maintains the English assumption that ‘we’ are ‘Anglo-Saxons’ rather than largely Britons. He has tradition on his side, since this particular perspective has roots traceable to Bede of the 730s and King Alfred of the 890s. A proper discussion would involve an analysis of historical genetics (embracing the cumulative genetic impact of social and economic male elites); and socio-linguistics (especially the history of Frankish as a post-Roman *lingua franca*). These are debates for another day. More immediately, note two things. Firstly, London and Winchester are Romano-British cities retaining their own names (as similarly York and Exeter, Cardiff and Caernarfon, Nijmegen and Utrecht, Köln and Mainz). Secondly, Roman Latin *strata* ‘engineered right-of-way’ survives as linguistic substrate in all relevant cultures (*stræt* in Old English, *stryd* in Welsh, *straat* in Dutch, *strasse* in German): not because it was ‘borrowed’ into these languages, but probably because it remained in continuous usage amongst local populations – initially for the specific physical infrastructure to which it referred. This doubtless is heresy to English-, Flemish- or German-identifying (though not Welsh) toponymists, but so be it. Given the above, early place-names like Streatham and Stratton on the A22, Stratford on the A3, and Stratford again on the A12, probably represent two millennia of cultural continuity, since these (probable) Roman roads are still in use.

Regarding economics, it helps to be an economic or historical geographer. Let me recap my earlier pieces. Total economic collapse and a cessation of all local trading during the ‘Dark Ages’ was unlikely, since the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* itself records the contemporary existence of Romano-British London for 457 AD, and Cirencester, Bath and Gloucester for 577. The A3/A31 (or minor realignments of same) probably continued in business as the infrastructure linking the on-going regional economic and political centres London and Winchester; and more locally, interlinking the Roman ‘small towns’/medieval ‘market towns’ of *Waleport* (resited as Kingston upon Thames) and *Burpham* (resited as Guildford). In medieval Guildford it was still known as ‘the London to Exeter road’, and appears on both the medieval Gough and the pre-turnpike Ogilby map. That Ditton and *Fullingadic* (both *dīc*) in the 7th century referred overtly to this infrastructure is made the more likely by the Chertsey Abbey charter’s phrasing: *antiqua fossa id est Fullingadic*, if ‘the antique causeway we know as *Fullingadic*.’¹ For Old English *dīc* as ‘(Roman) *agger*/causeway/highway’, see the Roman Ackling Dyke in Cranbourne Chase. For Ekwall’s² recognition that *Fullingadic* relates to Fulham, note that in road network terms a contemporary north bank alternative (via the Kings Road Chelsea/Putney) to the Southwark-Kingston A3 on the south bank of the Thames, is probable. The equivalent road-name ‘Ermine Street’ (*Earninga stræt*, 955)³ for the A10/A14, interpretable as ‘the *stræt* (maintained) by the community at Arrington’, signals the causeway across the Fens – this being the principal engineering feat on that route. Comparable structures requiring upkeep on the London-Winchester route would have been the causeway across the Middlesex flats to a river-crossing (probably ferry) at Fulham/Putney, and that crossing the marsh separating Thames and Long Ditton. In the 7th century maintenance may well have devolved to monastic institutions (Arrington estate belonged to Ely Abbey).

And so to engineering. Latin *strata* actually means ‘stratified’ (ie. layered) roadbase construction. This is a Roman thing, new to Germanic culture (equivalents being *castra* and *ecclesia*, giving post-Roman substrate *ceaster* and *eclēs*, both soon linguistically defunct). A *strata* clearly differs from a good old muddy winding prehistoric trackway, for the latter there being perfectly good Germanic words including *weg* (‘way’) and *pæþ* (‘path’). For the socio-linguist the intriguing issue then becomes whether this famous technical reference retained its sense in superstrate Old, Middle and Modern English: so that perhaps a ‘High (market) Street’ within a medieval town, laid out by manorial decree, or indeed later Georgian residential ‘streets’, were distinguished by decent Roman-style paved construction. But how to test whether obscure hamlets called ‘street’ lie astride Roman structures? Each of Rob’s O.S. 6 inch First Edition map extracts, of Wheelerstreet, Woodstreet, Wor-

sted Green, Ryestreet and Highstreet Green, visibly display a remarkably straight alignment, most un-common-like: more like straight wayleaves or rights-of-way, than Rob's tentative 'defined areas of commonland significantly longer than they are wide'. It would not be illogical to hypothesise that these hide engineered Roman branch roads.

Woodstreet though, conceivably reveals the original Roman link between Burpham and Farnham on the Winchester road, superseded in medieval times by realignment via royal Guildford and the ancient Hogs Back ridgeway. Were I an archaeologist I'd be tempted to spend an afternoon down there doing transects with a magnetometer or resistivity meter. Might I lurk too about the banks of the Wey by Burpham, looking for remnants of a Roman river crossing (albeit in full anticipation it would long have been eroded away by river meanders)? Though what I might not do is be digging a hole in the A3 to see if a Roman sub-layer has survived its successive rebuilds (which may explain why no-one else has either).

References

¹ Sawyer, S69

² Ekwall, S. (1960), *The Concise English Dictionary of English Place-Names*, 4th edn., OUP, under Fulham

³ Ekwall (1960), under Arrington

Research Committee Annual Symposium 2019

Mary Korndorffer

It was good to see so many members and visitors to the Annual Symposium at Ashtead on Saturday 23 February, welcomed by the President, Nicky Cowlard.

Catherine Ferguson opened proceedings with a survey of **poverty and the treatment of the poor in post-restoration Surrey**. Piecemeal Tudor legislation initiating the English welfare state, codified c.1600 as the 'Great Elizabethan Poor Law', placed administration of relief in the hands of parish Overseers of the Poor and Churchwardens. Until the 1660s, however, this was randomly and erratically applied across England. The 1662 introduction of the strictly-enforced Hearth Tax, charged those same parish officials with responsibility for identifying and certificating those too poor to pay the tax. This acted as a catalyst for the better application and documentation of poor relief in Surrey.

We were pleased to welcome as visiting speaker, Peter Guest from Cardiff University, who had enlightened the Roman Studies group in May¹. He explained the **coinage and currency in Roman Britain**. The Roman Empire operated Europe's first 'single currency', and the monetised economy is one of the defining characteristics of the Roman period in Britain. The higher values, which bore images of state and war, were often used as propaganda; the silver denarius was the standard pay for the army; smaller value coins were minted locally. We can trace the route of the army through Wales by the occurrence of coins, hitherto not used by the tribes; however the army had withdrawn by AD192 although coins remained in use. During the 3rd century, the currency became seriously debased, until the reforms of Diocletian in AD284. He established mints across the empire: in Egypt, Antioch and London. In AD326 Constantine came to power and we find the first Christogram used as a symbol on a coin of 350-353. Coinage found in Britain, frequently by detectorists, often occurs as hoards, with a concentration in the South East. Although originally thought to be deposited for safety, it is now suggested that they may have votive functions, as in the collection of coins found near the sacred spring at Aquae Sulis (Bath).

Recently appointed Finds Liaison Officer, Simon Maslin, summarised the work of the **Portable Antiquities Scheme** in Surrey, and surveyed the finds reported. Highlights of the

year included: a Palaeolithic hand-axe from Godalming; a Roman coin of 305 commemorating the retirement of Diocletian (see above); an Anglo-Saxon spearhead, found near Newark Priory, probably indicating pre-Christian activity by deposition in a river channel. More recent items were a medallion (prematurely) commemorating Napoleon's exile to Elba in 1814; and a 1914 "Willing" badge, which was issued by John St Loe Strachey, High Sheriff of Surrey to exonerate men who had not been accepted for service during the Great War.

Excavations carried out at **Cocks Farm, Abinger** from 2016-18 were described by Emma Corke. 1727 sqm were dug, exposing multiple Romano-British boundaries, five ancillary buildings including a 11x12 sqm aisled building, probable vineyard bedding trenches, pits and a possible small shrine. Iron Age features included phases of enclosure ditch, and grain storage pits (bringing the total to 30). A probable Bronze Age feature may be a barrow, almost totally removed by later activity. A Mediaeval/Post-Mediaeval lynchet and other features were also found. Finds include over 2000 Neo- and Mesolithic struck flints, as well as a wide range of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and very varied objects placed as votive offerings.

After lunch the judges of the **Margary Award** for the best display commended the Surrey Industrial History Group for their water lifter model, and drew attention to the display of drawings by David Williams, which represented his love of both the artefacts and the people associated with them. The runner-up award was received by Lyn Spencer for the display by the Artefacts and Archives Research Group, of the entire process of handling finds; Spelthorne Museum, were awarded the main prize for an informative and aesthetically pleasing display celebrating their 50th anniversary; it was received by Nick Pollard.



Peter Guest awarding the Margary Award to Spelthorne Museum

Steve Nelson reviewed the evidence for **domestic Saxon pottery in Surrey**, and posed the question: *What characterises the pottery of C5 - C9, Early - Mid Saxon period in terms of the Surrey type series and that of the London region?* He relies on Phil Jones' pottery series, although the classification does not always fit the finds. Fabrics tend to be coarse, with quartz, iron or grass inclusions, and surface decoration. The evidence come mostly from the North of the county, in the Thames Valley. He suggested further lines of research into stratified materials, grog-tempered, and sandstone-tempered types.

Old Woking, on the River Wey was the centre of Woking Hundred and the site of a Saxon minster church founded around 690AD. It is located 1km to the west of the site of the Woking Medieval manor, and royal palace from 1486-1620. Joanna Mansi summarised recent archaeological work by SyAS in Old Woking, continuing the Old Woking Project led by Richard and Pamela Savage from 2009-2016. The objectives had been to investigate if there was a Romano-British settlement, seek the location and boundary of the principal Saxon settlement, and consider if Old Woking was a planned settlement. In October 2018 further test-pits were excavated with the aim of finding evidence for Saxon settlement and to investigate the presence or absence of the minster boundary ditch hypothesized by the late Dennis Turner. The excavation method was primarily by 1x1 m test pits and followed the CORS (Currently Occupied Rural Settlement) methodology. Test pits 1 and 2 in the South-East corner of the settlement revealed mediaeval and 12th century pottery; pits in the field showed alluvial soil and Saxo-Norman pottery. More fieldwork is planned for 2019, including an HLF funded Community Archaeology day in Old Woking on 13th April.

This forms part of the developments reported by Anne Sassin, who is directing The Sustainable Impact project (funded by the re-named National Lottery Heritage fund). It aims to strengthen the outreach of SyAS, and to raise the skill levels of members, by a series of projects and courses, in particular, test-pitting projects in various locations across Surrey; training in the use of surveying equipment; monument assessment, and desk-based archive research. Regular reports appear in this Bulletin and online²⁻⁴.

Rob Poulton of SCAU reported on the excavations at North Park quarry between 1997 and 2014 which have produced a wealth of information for occupation, starting with its role as 'a persistent place' for Mesolithic hunter-gatherers and ending with its incorporation in the North (deer) Park by around 1200. He was able to demonstrate a highly organized early medieval (around AD 1000-1200) landscape, including a co-axial field system with trackways and farm buildings, interlinked with industrial and occupation sites, including iron-working. By looking at the surrounding known buildings and routes, he proposed that this area was in use as part of a transhumance economy, linking the North Downs and the Weald, from the Bronze Age onwards (with such links perhaps even extending as far back as the Mesolithic).

During December 2016, TVAS (Thames Valley Archaeological Services) undertook excavations of land to the rear of 12 Guildown Avenue, Guildford, in advance of the construction of a new home. Given the close proximity to the notable Guildown Saxon burial site, which is located in the garden immediately to the east, it was hoped to provide new information regarding the western limits of the known cemetery. Six graves were discovered, comprising two phases of burial, and were investigated by Ceri Falys (TVAS). These included three furnished "pagan" inhumations (c. mid 6th century), and three later graves, that produced radiocarbon dates spanning the 8th and 11th centuries. The later graves were atypical for the time, with regards to both form (S-N aligned, large grave cuts) and contents (all men, each of whom was buried in unusual body positions; two of the graves had multiple skeletons, and the unusual re-burial of one man). Initial hypotheses suggested the deviant graves represented victims of judicial execution, however, osteological analysis could not identify any evidence of the men being subjected to skeletal trauma close to, or after, the time of their deaths. Subsequent isotopic analyses produced interesting and unexpected results, which have resulted in a mystery as to who these men were and what brought them to be buried so far from home. While deviant burials in archaeology commonly signal that those interred individuals were viewed as "different" or "outsiders" by their communities, it may be possible that although atypical for the Saxon period in Surrey, these men were purposefully buried in this manner, with care and respect by members of their small subsection of the Guildford community.

Appropriately David Bird (SyAS) followed with a consideration of the significance of the Saxon burial site on Guildown. The pagan cemetery at the end of the Hogs Back to the west of Guildford was discovered in 1929, excavated by Colonel O H North and A W G Lowther, and published by the latter in 1931. Lowther recognised that the pagan Saxon cemetery was followed by a Saxo-Norman execution cemetery. Unfortunately he also drew attention to a possible association of the site with Ælfred the Ætheling, brother of Edward 'the Confessor' and son of Æthelred II and Emma of Normandy, sister of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. Alfred was thus a threat to the ambitions of Earl Godwin and his family and he was captured and his followers supposedly 'massacred' in 1036 on their way to Winchester. The mythologised story of the so-called Guildown Massacre has subsequently completely overshadowed a proper understanding of the site. The recent discoveries made by TVAS (above) have added important new information but there is still a great deal that could be learnt by reassessment of the earlier excavation. Following analysis of the existing records, it is intended to develop a programme of modern work on the finds with appropriate scientific tests, together with further survey using geophysical methods, to ascertain the development of the execution cemetery; its link, if any, to a probable

'Guildford incident' in 1036, and its later history.

Thanks are due to Rose Hooker for arranging the programme and to Pam Taylor and her team for refreshments. This proved to be yet another year of amazing finds and intriguing developments in the study of the history and archaeology of Surrey.

¹ Bird, D. 'Shining a light on the 5th century AD in Surrey and the South-East: how did Roman Britain become Saxon England?' *SyAS Bulletin*, 470(2018), 17-18

² HLF Grant awarded for training and outreach project *SyAS Bulletin*, 470(2018), 26-27

³ HLF Sustainable Impact project update *SyAS Bulletin*, 472(2019), 27-28

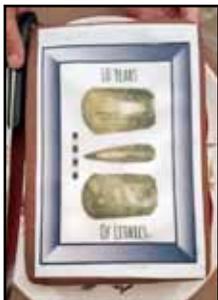
⁴ outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Experimental Industrial Archaeology – a model of a donkey powered water lifter

Jan Spencer

Surrey Industrial History Group Margary Award commended display

A faded photograph of a Moroccan Sakia provided the inspiration for the working model on display. The traditional sakia, as employed around the southern Mediterranean or in India, is powered by a water buffalo or other animal walking in a circle to rotate a lantern gear on a vertical axle. This engages with a crown gear with a drum on which is hung a pot-garland. Extra pots can be added to reach farther down the well in the dry season. One of the well-engineered pair of wooden gears has an extra tooth, called a hunting tooth, so that the teeth are worn evenly. In the model each wooden dolls-house flower pot had to be weighted with a ring of lead solder to make it sink. Scale effects show up here as the water tends to just dribble out. For this display, a few questions challenge the participant to think about the traditional sakia and how well a model can represent it. (It is perhaps fitting that the model's battery went flat by the end of the lunch break, as a daily four-hour shift is appropriate for a donkey!)



Lithics news

Rose Hooker

A milestone was reached on 25th February by the Prehistoric Group. The fortnightly meetings hosted by Jenny Newell to record lithics collections celebrated its 10th anniversary. The usual protagonists celebrated with a customised cake before continuing their work, currently Abinger 2018.

Anyone wishing to have a collection examined please contact Rose at rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk.

Medieval Guildford

Mary Alexander

The Medieval Studies Forum held a very successful day on 'Medieval Guildford' on 6 April.

I gave the first talk on the medieval town, which concentrated on the physical form of the town and the major buildings within it: the castle, the three churches of Holy Trinity, St Mary's and St Nicholas', what remains of Holy Trinity's rectory, the Dominican Friary, St Thomas' leper hospital and a brief look at markets, fairs and trading. Although the plan of the town looks straightforward from maps, even while preparing the talk I began to question some of what I have said before about it. Guildford was never dominated by a resident lord and has no obvious signs of decline or growth apart from the suburbs along Upper High Street and Chertsey Street, but I am now wondering whether St Nicholas church, over the river from the main town, was a later suburb and not of the Saxon planned town.

There was little time to mention the people of the town, the criminals who sought sanctuary in the town's churches, or those who escaped the gaol in the castle. Late 15th century wills help to show the profusion of altars and images in Holy Trinity, and royal records of justice give us some of the names of tradespeople in the town, such as the rather surprising nine vintners who were accused of malpractice in 1235. Were there even more who were law-abiding? This may have been a major trade in Guildford, along with the wool.

The next talk was by Peter Balmer on *Guildford: county town and ecclesiastical centre*. Peter usefully compared Surrey's Domesday entry with those for midland towns whose counties have different histories from the south-east. He showed what sort of evidence might indicate a county town, such as where the assizes and the county courts were held and whether the activities of the bishop and archdeacons helped to show the status of a town. He concluded that whatever defines a county town – and this is not straightforward – Guildford was the most important town in medieval Surrey.

Rob Briggs' talk on the leper hospital used the handful of medieval references which survive and an illustration of one of the buildings in 1791. The hospital was first mentioned before 1180, and clearly had some importance as an institution and a unit of land, and the owner of at least one piece of land elsewhere, in Artington. The king was paying the salary of the chaplain of the hospital, along with those of his two chaplains at the castle, which may suggest a royal foundation. Rob has carefully examined the 1791 drawing and suggested how the building shown might have developed, from various clues such as a probable small window and an apparently blocked up round-headed arch at the east end.

Brigid Fice finished the morning session by talking about the range of buildings in Trinity Churchyard which was once the rectory of Holy Trinity. These were dendro-dated in the summer, giving a date of 1417 for the extension. Brigid gave a very clear description of the development of the building and the changes to it, from a rectangular house to one with two wings. She mentioned the ecclesiastical context for providing parsonages, and compared this rectory with the church house at Farnham, built in 1418 in a different style, influenced by Hampshire, and explained the nature of church houses: built by the parish for the parish. It has been suggested that the Royal Oak section of Holy Trinity's rectory might have been a church house, but this seems less likely now.

A self-guided tour of medieval Guildford was provided at lunchtime for those who wanted more action.

After lunch, Prof. Keith Lilley of Queen's University Belfast, and chair of the Historic Towns Trust talked about the work of the Trust and its production of atlases and maps of historic towns. This is a Europe-wide initiative, which makes a strong intellectual contribution to

understanding the origins of towns. I am hoping that Guildford may one day be one of the towns featured, and Keith's talk was the launch of the idea of this. It will need the support of local organisations such as the Society. Keith gave us an idea of the work involved, the costs and the number of people required. There seemed to be a lot of interest in the idea, and I really hope that we can make it work.

Catherine Ferguson finished the day with a talk about the Brocas family and Guildford, featuring the tomb of Arnold Brocas in St Nicholas church. He died in 1395 and has a fine medieval stone tomb, the only one in Guildford, which is linked with the tomb of his relative Bernard Brocas, who also died in 1395, in Westminster Abbey. They are linked partly by the very rare use of brocade pressed into damp putty on the effigy to make a relief and then painted. This detail has only been discovered recently during the conservation of Arnold's tomb: work initiated by Catherine. It informed the conservation work on Bernard's tomb, prompting the conservators to look for, and find, the same detail. Arnold was a major royal officer under Edward III and Richard II, and was rector of St Nicholas, where he chose to be buried.

Preliminary report on the test-pitting in Old Woking April 2019

Pamela and Richard Savage

Seven 1m by 1m test-pits were excavated over the course of the long weekend as part of the Society's Community Outreach programme. All seven were located in the area of the paddock attached to Rosemead in Old Woking, which lies immediately east of St Peter's church. The church has a door dating to the early part of the 12th century and is assumed to stand on the site of the earlier Minster Church dating from the late 7th/early 8th centuries. Evidence of Saxon, Norman and later occupation had been discovered north, south and west of the church in earlier test-pitting in Old Woking¹.

It was thought that the medieval and Tudor deerpark pale passed through the paddock in a broadly north/south direction² and four of the test-pits were sited to examine this hypothesis. Two other test-pits were located to examine the area where surface finds of iron slag had been recorded immediately north of the medieval brick clamps investigated in 2010³. The final test-pit was located closer to the church to try to find further evidence to explain the presence of earlier finds of Roman CBM in this area⁴.

Preliminary analysis has confirmed that the paddock is outside the area of the nucleated settlement of the Norman period. Comparison of the first four test-pits strongly suggests that the medieval and Tudor deerpark pale does indeed run north/south through the paddock with the implication that the medieval brick clamps lay just inside the park. Further geophysics is planned to try to establish the precise line of the park pale.

It is interesting to note that Mesolithic flints were recovered from most of the test-pits and that sherds of prehistoric pottery (still to be analysed) were found in a number of them.

References

¹ SyAS Bulletin 458 (Oct 2016) pp 4-10

² 'The development of the Manor, Palace and Park' in 'The moated medieval manor and Tudor royal residence at Woking Palace', Rob Poulton, SpoilHeap Publications 2017, pp 25-27

³ SyAS Bulletin 421 (Jun 2010) pp 2-4

⁴ SyAS Bulletin 458 (Oct 2016) p 6

Librarian and Archivist

We were sorry to hear from Sheila Jones that, owing to her other commitments, she would have to resign as Librarian and Archivist and would like to thank her for her contribution.

The Society is therefore looking for a member interested in taking on the voluntary position of Honorary Librarian and Archivist. Please let Nikki Cowlard or David Calow know if this could be of interest or if you would like to know more about what is involved.

Temporary closure of Guildford Museum for urgent maintenance

Guildford Museum will close for repairs for about four months from June 2019. All staff will move out, many exhibits will go into specialist storage and there will be no access to items currently on show or in store at Castle Arch until the museum re-opens. This is urgent maintenance and is not linked to possible redevelopment.

The Society has been asked to vacate its office at Castle Arch for the duration of the work and will move to the Research Centre at Abinger Hammer on Wednesday May 22. Our normal open hours for the office will then be:

Monday 10.00-4.00

Tuesday 10.30-2.00

Wednesday 10.00-4.00

First Saturday of each month 10.00-1.30

Our email address does not change but our telephone will be 01306 731275. There will be a recorded message on the Castle Arch number.

Post addressed to Castle Arch will be redirected. The postal address at Abinger is:

Surrey Archaeological Society

Hackhurst Lane

Abinger Hammer RH5 6SE

Surrey

We continue to upgrade the Research Centre. The exterior has been repainted and wood-work repaired. We have installed new shelving and there is new lighting and a new blind in the meeting room. The toilet, washroom and entrance lobby should have been renovated by the end of May.

We continue to buy new books for the library which continues to offer the best range of archaeological and local history books available for loan in Surrey. Members are discovering how pleasant it can be to come to the library to browse and meet friends and go to the nearby excellent café for lunch.

Coming by car

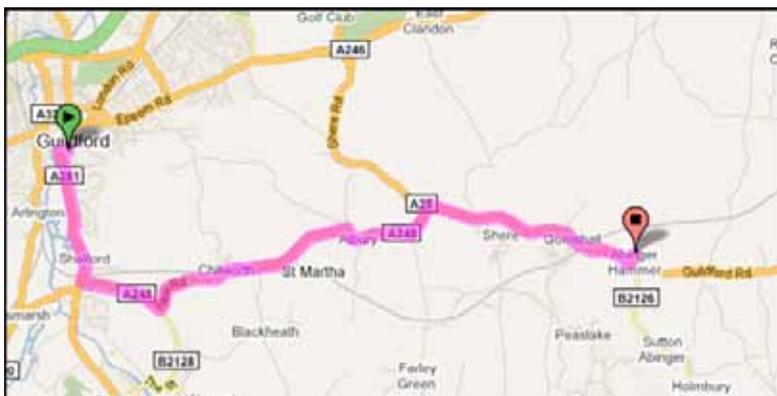
From Guildford either take the A281 towards Shalford or the A246 to Leatherhead and follow signs to Dorking. Follow the A25 through Gomshall to Abinger Hammer. Hackhurst Lane is on your left but you should drive past and turn right into Felday Road, opposite the village shop, to park.

From Dorking, follow the A25 west and, once in Abinger Hammer, opposite the village shop, turn left into Felday Road to park.



Research Centre

Car Parks



Parking

There is a small public car park on Felday Road in front of the entrance to Martin Grant Homes and, if full, there are normally plenty of spaces available in the Village Hall car park. This is up a slope about 100m further on the opposite side of the road. Surrey Archaeological Society members and visitors have permission to park in the Village Hall car park whenever we want.

Do not drive up the lane to the Research Centre. The gateway is narrow, the slope deceptive and turning difficult. It is sometimes possible to park in Hackhurst Lane but you may need to drive to the top of the hill to turn round. **Never turn right out of Hackhurst Lane onto the A25.**

By Train

The nearest railway station is Gomshall, about a 1km walk away. There are regular trains between Guildford and Redhill but check times as not all stop at Gomshall.

By Bus

Bus routes 22 (Dorking-Shere) and 32 (Guildford-Redhill) stop in Abinger Hammer (Clockhouse) which is very near the Research Centre. There is about one bus an hour but check times.



New members

Hannah Jeffery

I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Yvette Bekker	Ockley	Excavation
Jane Clayton	Haslemere	Late Medieval; Paston Letters
Andrew Clayton	Haslemere	Late Medieval
Anthea Hopkins	Caterham	Everything
Stephen Williams	Guildford	Roman

Prehistoric and early medieval landscapes at North Park Farm, Bletchingley, Surrey

Nick Marples and Rob Poulton

SpoilHeap Monograph no 21
 ISBN 978-1-912331-10-9
 210 pages, 114 illustrations
 Price £20 + £3.50 p&p
 Available through: www.surreycc.gov.uk/scau

Excavations at North Park Farm Quarry, Bletchingley between 1997 and 2014 revealed the development of a landscape through ten millennia. An array of Mesolithic tree-throws and purposefully dug pits was identified in the areas surrounding the enormous flint scatter that lay within a valley hollow. It is unclear whether intensive usage ceased with the last of the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers, but much flintwork of Neolithic date, deriving from once intact surface scatters, was recovered, as well as an important feature with placed deposits of Peterborough Ware vessels. Such ritual activity may be continued by Bronze Age cremations and a probable ring-ditch, but the evidence of scattered features and flintwork also points to more regular agricultural activity and settlement at that period. Important and rare evidence of Early Iron Age iron-working was identified but there was little later Iron Age or Roman usage of the locale. There was a greater amount of earlier Saxon occupation, indicated by a well and a number of pits. In the early medieval period trackways and a field system, integrated with discrete areas of industrial and domestic activity, were developed. The eastern side of this regularly divided landscape was marked by a green lane, several roadside ditches of which were identified, and it seems likely that this route had been used from the Bronze Age onwards (perhaps even as far back as the Mesolithic period), as part of a transhumance economy, linking the North Downs and the Weald. The fields and settlements were obliterated with the creation of the North (deer) Park, probably in the later 12th century. The park included evidence for a pillow mound (rabbit warren) and associated vermin trap.



Prehistoric and early medieval landscapes at North Park Farm, Bletchingley, Surrey

Nick Marples and Rob Poulton



Middle and Late Bronze Age pots associated with cremation deposits

Sustainable Impact project update

Anne Sassin

Community Test Pitting

As part of the project initiative to increase the Society's outreach and engage with more local groups across the county, an intense couple months of community test-pitting has taken place in April and May, including at Rosemead, Old Woking; Rowhurst, Leatherhead and Bourne Hall, Ewell. These were very successful events involving a large number of families and volunteers from outside of the Society, as well as of course a dedicated team of Society members who supervised excavations and finds processing.



Updates on the results will be available in the Bulletin in due course, but in the meantime, those who are interested in the remaining summer programme, whether with digging, processing or just lending a hand, please contact outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

6th-7th July (Holt Pound) & 1st-3rd August (Museum of Farnham) – Farnham

As a continuation of the Finding Farnham project, two weekends of fieldwork activity are planned this summer. On the first weekend of July, Society members will be leading a community test pitting programme at the Roman site of Holt Pound, which produced a significant amount of Romano-British metal objects in the 1980s (and a surprisingly large amount of local pottery from small sondages dug recently) – volunteers to lead on test pits and help with the finds processing would be much appreciated. On Saturday 3rd August, the Society will also be running an open day at Farnham Museum, which will include a trench to investigate a probable Tudor out-building first revealed in test pitting back in 2014. Assistance with the excavations and open day, as always, would be welcome.

10th-11th, 17th-18th August – Bletchingley

As part of the Mesolithic Hinterlands of Surrey project, led by Tom Lawrence (Oxford Archaeology), members are needed to help with test pitting which is focused specifically on flint scatters in the Bletchingley region. Suggestions from those who are local to the area on possible locations for future test pitting would also be very welcome.

21st-22nd September – Nonsuch Park, Ewell

Volunteers are invited to book a slot for a weekend of test-pitting at Nonsuch Park in the Old Stables Field over the Heritage Open Weekend as part of a small-scale investigation of the area of the later stables by the Epsom and Ewell History & Archaeological Society.

QGIS application

For those who are looking for a chance to keep their QGIS skills fresh, there is also opportunity to work with the Charlwood excavations and help in the research and site maps. Please contact Rose Hooker (rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk) if interested.

Digitisation Project and Image Request

We are currently working on increasing the online catalogue of images relevant to the archaeology of the county – whether finds, monuments or fieldwork (past and current) – and any images which can be shared would be greatly received. Volunteers who are willing to work with digitising the Society's large collection of slides are also eagerly sought.

KUTAS 50th Anniversary Conference

On 20th July 2019 from 9:45 to 16:45 KUTAS will be celebrating its 50th Anniversary with an all-day Conference, including various speakers with a great range of experience of Kingston's archaeology. The conference will be at Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society's usual venue at Surbiton Library Hall, on Ewell Road, KT6 6AG.

This will be an overview of excavations by the Society and other professionals, from Bronze Age to 'yesterday', using historic and modern methods. Speakers include Sue and John Janaway, Jon Cotton, David Field, Steve Nelson, Duncan Hawkins and Ian West.

Buffet lunch, tea and coffee provided. Cost in advance: £10 members, £12 non-members, £15 on the door. Booking form can be found at <https://www.kingstonarchaeology.com/50th-anniversary-conference>.

SIHG Spring AGM

The Surrey Industrial History Group Annual General Meeting and Conservation Award Ceremony will be held on 27th July at 14:00, Bluebird Room, Brooklands Museum; enter by the Campbell Gate. The AGM will be followed by refreshments and a chance to visit the restored Aircraft Factory. Please contact Bob Bryson, 01483 577809 or meetings@sihg.org.uk, if you wish to attend.

SCAU Summer Workshops at Surrey History Centre Woking

Saturday 27th July

10am-11:30am (Top of the Tudor Pops)

Join SCAU for an interactive introduction to Tudor music. Musicians from Passamezzo (as recently seen on BBC1 *Danny Dyer's Right Royal Family* and Channel 5 *Henry VIII and his Six Wives*) will demonstrate a variety of Tudor instruments and popular music from the time, with the chance to join in with songs and even have a go playing the instruments.

2pm-3.30pm (Strictly Tudor Dancing)

Grab your dancing shoes and immerse yourself in an afternoon of Tudor Dance. Join musicians from Passamezzo as you learn dances from the period accompanied by authentic live music. Have you got what it takes to impress the Tudor Court?

Suitable for all ages, family friendly, children must be accompanied by a responsible adult.

Booking is essential. Tickets: £10 (Discount ticket for both workshops: £18). Please book in person at the Surrey History Centre or any Surrey Library, by phone (01483 518373), or online at www.surreycc.gov.uk/heritageevents.



Summer of Craft-aeology

Join SCAU at Surrey History Centre for a summer of archaeology-inspired craft workshops.

Thursday 18th July (10am-3pm) – Cross Stitch a Prehistoric Flint – £35

Thursday 25th July (10am-12pm) – Archaeological Photography – £25

Thursday 1st August (9:30am-12:30pm) – Roman Inspired Mosaics – £50

Thursday 1st August (2pm-3:30pm) – Marvellous Mosaics (age 6-16) – £30 *per child*

Thursday 15th August (9:30am-2:30pm) – Iron Age Inspired Beaded Bracelets – £40

Thursday 29th August (10am-3:30pm) – Crochet a Torc – £40



Booking is essential. Please book in person at Surrey History Centre or any Surrey Library, phone 01483 518373, or online at www.surreycc.gov.uk/heritageevents.

Lecture meetings

3rd June

'Painshill: the restoration' by Cherrill Sands to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'The Big Croydon Birdwatch' by John Birkett to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

'Clondon Park - the fire and the future' by June Davy to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

5th June

'Merton Priory' by John Hawks to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

11th June

'A rector reports' by John Owen Smith to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

13th June

'The Quest for Gold in the North Sea Realm' by Angela Evans to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

'Scottish research' by Ian Macdonald to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

20th June

'Wartime Guildford 1939-1945' by D Rose to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

24th June

'The Great Fire of London' by Andrew Warde to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

25th June

'The history and mystery of maps' by Tony Painter to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Ashley Road, Walton at 19:45.

1st July

'Rob Walker and Dorking's place in motor racing history' by Tom Loftus to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

2nd July

'Richard III, the last of the Plantagenets and the coming of the Tudors' by James Dickinson to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

3rd July

"'Late Antique Surrey': a new way of looking at the Romano-British to Anglo-Saxon transition in the historic county area' by Rob Briggs to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

10th July

'The Magic of the Mind' by Michael Symes to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

25th July

'Georgian & Victorian Slough' by T Pilmer to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be three more issues of the *Bulletin* in 2019. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
475	29th June	1st August
476	14th September	17th October
477	9th November	12th December

Articles and notes on all aspects of fieldwork and research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor beforehand, including on the proper format of submitted material (please do supply digital copy when possible) and possible deadline extensions.

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The Trustees of Surrey Archaeological Society desire it to be known that they are not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next issue: Copy required by 29th June for the August issue

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