

**SURREY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD  
BULLETIN**

Number 142

November/December 1977

Edited by Nancy Cox, "Karm", 108 Westfield Road,  
Mayford, Woking GU22 9QP

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**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Notice is hereby given that the postponed Annual General Meeting of the incorporated Surrey Archaeological Society will now be held on Saturday, 28th January, 1978 at 2.45 in the Central Lecture Theatre Block at the University of Surrey, Guildford. There is an adjacent car park (No 1 East).  
(G. P. Moss, Honorary Secretary)

The Agenda for the Annual General Meeting was published in *Bulletin* No 141, October 1977. As well as the names listed there, three additional candidates have been nominated for election to Council: Mr G. B. Greenwood, Mrs K. Percy, Mrs E. A. Stazicker and Mr D. M. Sturley. Any further nominations for election under items 4-8 of the Agenda should be sent to the Secretary not less than seven days before the meeting.

**Symposium on the Work of Surrey Archaeological Society**

Following last year's experiment the Council hopes to involve more members in the AGM by expanding it to include reports on the various activities carried out under the aegis of the Society. There will be an exhibition, publications on sale, and illustrated talks on some of the Society's work. Admission is free and it is recommended that members should bring packed lunches. However, it will be possible to organise a limited number of hot meals through the University. Members requiring such a meal should inform Dr Crocker at the Symposium by 11 a.m.

**Programme**

- 10.45 Introduction
- 11.00 Administrative County of Surrey—D. G. Bird, M. G. O'Connell and R. J. Poulton
- 12.00 SW London Team—J. S. McCracken
- 1.00 Lunch (see note above)
- 2.00 Industrial Archaeology Committee—A. G. Crocker
- 2.45 Annual General Meeting
- 3.30 Conservation Committee—J. N. Hampton

**NOTES AND QUERIES**

**Honorary Local Secretaries**

Mrs S. Janaway, 58 Coopers Rise, Godalming, GU7 2NJ has taken over from T. C. Maile as Honorary Local Secretary for Godalming, Binscombe and Farncombe.

Mr R. T. Scott, 22 Fairdene Road, Coulsdon, CR3 1RA has taken over from Dr R. C. W. Cox as Honorary Local Secretary for Coulsdon, Purley, Sanderstead and Farleigh.

(Honorary Secretary)

### Publications

Offprints from Volume LXXI of the Surrey Archaeological Collections are available from Castle Arch at the following prices, plus 10p in each case for postage and packing:

Environmental sampling. T. P. O'Connor .....	20p
Mesolithic site at Wonham. R. L. Ellaby .....	20p
Romano-British site at Binscombe, Godalming. Clare Smith .....	50p
Roads, bridges and the origins of Roman London. G. J. Dawson ...	30p
Moated site near Moat Farm, Hookwood, Charlwood. D. J. Turner	55p
Moated sites in Surrey: a provisional list. D. J. Turner .....	20p
Merton Priory: 12th century extension. L. Green .....	20p
Excavations at the church of St John the Evangelist, Coulsdon. Lesley L. Ketteringham .....	20p
The Deepdene, Dorking: rise and decline through six centuries. Doris Mercer .....	60p
The topography of medieval Ewell and Cuddington. P. Shearman	20p
The Charterhouse of Sheen. J. Cloake .....	90p
Cobham incumbents and curates. T. E. C. Walker .....	50p
Letter from Edmund Tilney to Sir William More. W. L. Streitberger	20p
Education in Weybridge and Walton-on-Thames 1732-1944. Margaret Le Fevre .....	40p
Obituaries of buildings .....	30p

Local societies, museums and libraries may purchase from 10 to 25 copies of any offprint at 25% discount for re-sale at the prices given above. Orders should be sent to the Society at Castle Arch. A charge will be made for postage and packing. Lists of earlier offprints are available.

The Society would like to increase its sales of publications and the Hon Editor would welcome suggestions from members of possible selling outlets.

### Collections, Vol LXXI—a correction

Miss Joan Harding has pointed out that a mistake has crept into the account of Clews, Hersham (p. 255). The DBRG report on this house describes the roof as "half-hipped with gablet", not a "gambrel" roof, which is the equivalent of a mansard roof and was a later development (see Brunskill, R. W., *Illustrated handbook of vernacular architecture*, 1971, p. 73).

(Honorary Editor)

### New Members from 1.9.77

Miss M. J. Boardman, 4 Cornfields, Farncombe, Godalming GU7 3PH  
Mrs M. L. Jones, c/o Bramley Manor, Bramley, Guildford GU5 0HS  
J. E. T. Mercer, 151 High Road, Byfleet KT14 7RJ  
N. D. Clübb, BA, 3 Ash Cottages, Common Road, Claygate KT10 0HW  
J. Warbrick, Laglands Farm, 65 Raglan Road, Reigate RH3 0HN

Mr and Mrs D. B. Greenway, Royston, Stoneleigh Road, Limsfield Chart  
RH8 0TR  
Mrs J. P. Huxley, 9 Glenfield Road, Brockham, Betchworth RH3 7HR  
Miss V. Branum, 4 Beauchamp Road, East Molesey KT8 0PA  
The Librarian, University of Chicago Library, Serials Department, Chicago,  
Illinois 60637, USA  
Mrs S. M. Elsdon, 12 Compton Way, Moor Park, Farnham GU10 1QZ  
T. L. McN. Hawes, 8 Keswick Road, Cringleford, Norwich, Norfolk NR4  
6UG  
Dr W. C. Cole, MVO, Packways, Highcombe Edge, Hindhead GU26 6SJ  
Miss P. M. Fallowfield, 5 Hitherwood, Cranleigh GU6 8BN  
L. J. Oliver, 27 Millmead Terrace, Guildford GU2 5AU

### **Metal Detectors**

It has been drawn to my attention by the Excavations Committee that members of this Society have been seen using metal detectors. All members should be aware that responsible archaeologists frown on this activity. The metal detector user does not, and does not aim to, increase understanding of the past; his aim is no more than the collection of metal objects. At best he is achieving very little, at worst he may well be destroying genuine archaeological information by his unskilled recovery methods (methods which were last used by genuine archaeologists in the nineteenth century). The interpretation of a site in the absence of the coin which was its best dated material is clearly illogical, but may be necessary after the activity of these treasure hunters. Their aims are not, and cannot be, in keeping with the aims of this Society, and members who take part in these activities will bring the Society's name into disrepute. Indeed, Society members should be active in trying to prevent this growing danger to our archaeological heritage, especially from those (fortunately few) people who deliberately seek out archaeological sites.

Information about the activities of metal detector users, especially those seen working over known archaeological sites, will be gratefully received by the County Archaeological Officer or the Excavations Committee, who will also be glad to explain in detail the archaeological problems raised by the use of metal detectors to anyone who does not understand them.

(Honorary Secretary)

Recent accessions to the Society's Library (previous list in Bulletin 136, April 1977)

#### **(a) GENERAL**

- Addyman, P. and Morris, R. Archaeological study of churches. (CBA Research report 13). 1976.  
Apted, M. R. ed. Ancient monuments and their interpretation. 1977. (A. J. Taylor.)  
Barker, P. Techniques of archaeological excavation. 1977.  
Bond, M. F. Guide to the records of Parliament. 1971.  
British archaeological reports:  
30. Studies in the archaeology and history of Cirencester. 1976.  
31. Rowlands, M. J. The production and distribution of metalwork in the middle bronze age in Southern Britain. 1976.  
32. Gentry, A. P. Roman military stone-built granaries in Britain. 1976.

33. Settlement and economy in the third and second millennia BC. 1976.
34. Ehrenberg, M. R. Bronze age spearheads from Berks, Bucks and Oxon. 1977.
37. Studies in Celtic survival. 1977.
38. Toller, H. Roman lead coffins and ossuaria in Britain. 1977.
- Suppl. series 11. Oppida: the beginnings of urbanisation in Barbarian Europe. 1976.
- Bordes, F. C. A tale of two caves. 1972. (Mrs A. Watson.)
- Brodrick, A. H. Man and his ancestors. 1971. (Mrs A. Watson.)
- Brunskill, R. W. Systematic procedure for recording vernacular architecture. 1976.
- Chevallier, R. Roman roads. 1976.
- Collis, J. ed. The Iron Age in Britain: a review. 1977.
- Council for British Archaeology. Archaeology for schools. (Folder.) 1977.
- Newsletter and calendar. January 1977.
- Signposts to archaeological publication. 1977.
- British archaeology: an introductory booklist. 1976.
- Current research in archaeology. 1- 1977-
- Davey, N. Building stones of England and Wales. 1976.
- Day, M. H. Fossil man. 1972. (Mrs A. Watson.)
- Dimbleby, G. V. Ecology and archaeology. 1976.
- Duncan, P. H. Chemical and physical analyses of local pottery clay. 1977. (Essay awarded the Society's annual prize at the University of Surrey.)
- Dymond, D. Writing a church guide. 1977.
- Fleming, S. Dating in archaeology. 1977.
- Hogg, A. H. A. Hill forts of Britain. 1975.
- Hunnisett, R. F. Editing records for publication. 1977.
- Johnson, S. Roman forts of the Saxon shore. 1976.
- Johnston, B. E. The Saxon shore. (CBA Research report 18.) 1977.
- Klein, R. C. Ice age hunters of the Ukraine. 1973. (Mrs A. Watson.)
- Leaky, L. S. B. and Goodall. Unveiling man's beginnings. 1970. (Mrs A. Watson.)
- Le Gros Clark, W. History of the primates. 1970. (Mrs A. Watson.)
- Lommel, A. Prehistoric and primitive man. 1976. (Mrs A. Watson.)
- National Committee for EAHY 75 [Ireland]. Irish architecture . . . a future for our heritage. 1975. (Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.)
- National Trust. The National Trust and gardens. 1975.
- The National Trust and archaeology. 1975.
- Newsletter for archaeologists. 1- 1977-
- Newton, K. C. Mediaeval local records. 1971.
- Pearman, H. Caves and tunnels in South East England. Pt 1. 1977.
- Pfiffer, J. E. The emergence of man. 1973. (Mrs A. Watson.)
- Piggott, S. Ruins in a landscape. 1976. (G. H. Underwood.)
- Platt, C. The monastic grange in medieval England. 1969.
- Powicke, Sir F. M. and Fryde, E. B. Handbook of British chronology, ed 2. 1961.
- Rackham, O. Trees and woodland in the British landscape. 1976.
- Ralkes, R. Water, weather and prehistory. 1967.
- Renfrew, C. The explanation of culture change. 1973.
- Rodwell, W. Historic churches: a wasting asset. (CBA Research report 19.) 1967.
- Ronan, A. Introducing prehistory. 1975. (Mrs A. Watson.)

Royal Commission for Historic Monuments. Monuments threatened or destroyed, 1963-1975. 1976.

Sawyer, P. H. ed. Medieval settlement. 1976.

Turner, J. J. H. The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. Vol 1. 1977.

Watkins, T. ed. Radiocarbon: calibration and prehistory. 1975.

#### (b) LOCAL, EXCLUDING SURREY

Aldsworth, F. and Freke, D. Historic towns in Sussex. 1976.

Atkinson, D. Sussex clay tobacco pipes and pipemakers. 1977.

Birley, R. Vindolanda. 1977.

Breeze, D. J. and Dobson, B. Hadrian's Wall. 1977.

Cotton, G. M. A. and Gathercole, P. W. Excavations at Clausentum. 1958.

Cunliffe, B. Excavations at Porchester. Vol 3. 1977.

Eggar, M. The church and village of Bentley St Mary. 1974.

Gates, T. The Middle Thames Valley: archaeological survey. 1975.

Mills, A. D. The place-names of Dorset. Vol 1- 1977-

#### (c) SURREY, GENERAL

Engle, A. History through glass: glass and the Elizabethan period. 1977.

Keeble, R. Surrey pubs. 1965.

Kelly's Directory of Surrey. 1928.

Payne, G. A. Surrey industrial archaeology. 1977.

Smith, A. C. Windmills in Surrey and Greater London. 1976.

Surrey County Council. Major roads ahead. 1976.

— The rate for the job. 1976.

— Rates up again. 1977.

— Surrey structure plan: written statement. 1977.

— Trees in the Surrey landscape. 1975.

— Your plan now. 1977.

— Your views first. 1975.

Surrey county handbook. 1960.

Surrey County Library. Current bibliography of Surrey, 1976- . 1977-

Surrey Record Office. Accessions to records, 1975- . 1976-

— Original parish registers in Guildford Muniment Room. 1977.

South-east England Tourist Board. County mini-guide No 3. Surrey. 1977.

University of Surrey. Physics with archaeometry at Surrey (Prospectus.) 1976.

Watkin, B. Surrey. (Shell guide.) 1977.

Winnett, A. R. Attempt great things: the diocese of Guildford, 1927-1977. 1977.

#### (d) SURREY, LOCAL

Elmbridge

Baker, R. G. M. East and West Molesey dictionary of local history. Ed 2. 1975. (G. B. Greenwood.)

Esher and District Local History Society. Monograph 1- . 1976-

Hanworth R. and Tomalin, D. Brooklands. (SAS Research Vol 4.) 1977.

Guildford

Gillman, R. B. S. St Saviour's Church, Guildford. 1949. (G. H. Underwood.)

Hamilton, N. History of Burpham. 1977. (Author.)

Rowntree and Stewart. Early Quakerism in Guildford. 1952.

- London—Croydon  
 Percy, F. M. G. History of Whitgift School. 1976.
- London—Kingston  
 Kingston Borough Archives. Kingston children (teaching unit 2). 1975.  
 — Kingston market place (teaching unit 3). 1977.
- London—Merton  
 Plastow, N. Wimbledon windmill. 1977. (Author.)
- London—Richmond  
 Richmond Society. Richmond, Surrey, as it was. 1976.
- London—Southwark  
 Union Place Community Research Centre. Nine days 1926: the General Strike in Southwark. 1976.
- Mole Valley  
 Gollin, G. J. The dame, the prison and the pewterer. 1977. (Author.)
- Reigate and Banstead  
 Dulake, L. The doctor's tale, 1662-1975: Reigate and Redhill. 1976. (Author.)
- Leaning, F. E. Tadworth Court. 1928.
- Runnymede  
 Longley, D. Excavations at Runnymede Bridge, Egham. 1976.
- Surrey Heath  
 Eedle, M. History of Bagshot and Windlesham. 1977.
- Tandridge  
 Bourne Society. Jubilee history of Caterham and Warlingham. 1977. (The Society.)
- Godstone Rural District Council. Building bye-laws. 1924.
- Sowan, P. W. Firestone and hearthstone mines at Godstone. 1976. (Author.)
- Nutfield through the ages. 1977. (D. Bird.)
- Waverley  
 Colverson, W. Cranleigh: story of the church and parish of St Nicholas. 1977. (Mrs English.)
- Godalming Trust. A Godalming walk. 1976. (The Trust.)
- Humphreys, G. Godly heritage [On King Edward's School]. 1953.  
 — Witley heritage. 1967. (G. H. Underwood.)
- Ware, G. The white monks of Waverley. 1976.
- Waverley District Council. Conservation guidelines for shopfronts and advertisements. 1976.

### Missing Books

The following two volumes have been missing from the library for some time:

Brandon, P. The Sussex landscape. 1975.

Plenderleith, M. J. and Werner, A. E. A. The conservation of antiquities and works of art. Ed 2. 1971.

We should be grateful if the members who inadvertently borrowed them without entering them in the register would return them as soon as possible. Neither had been in the library for long at the time of its disappearance, and with the general increase in the price of books we are unable to replace items lost after so little use.

(Honorary Librarian)

## Surrey History No 5

The fifth issue of *Surrey History*, published by Phillimore on behalf of the Surrey Local History Council, is now available, and can be purchased through member societies.

(R. O. Chalkley)

### Agrarian History

The Executive Committee of the BAHS have asked me to compile a new list of Work in Progress in the field of agrarian history. This will be printed in Part II of Volume 26 of the *Review*. The list has been found to be of great service in preventing duplication of research, and disseminating information about research actually being undertaken. If you are engaged in research on any topic of agrarian history, will you be so kind as to let me know, at The University of Sheffield, Department of Extramural Studies, 85 Wilkinson Street, Sheffield, S10 2GT? A brief description of the topic (or topics) in two or three lines is all that is required.

(David Hey)

### Hascombe (TQ 004386)

After a break in 1976 a second and final season of excavation took place at Hascombe in 1977, lasting from 2nd to 30th July inclusive.

In 1975, the defences were examined along the level north-eastern side of the hill-fort, and a start made on the excavation of the entrance on the same side which established that the two out-turns flanking the entrance were revetted with stone on both faces. Internally, a number of magnetic anomalies had been investigated and in certain cases defined as rock-cut pits and hearths. One pit, in particular, kidney-shaped in plan, had proved productive of pottery, broken querns, sling-stones, and, at the base, carbonised grain; its excavation was not fully completed. In the spring of 1977, Mr A. J. Clark discovered two further anomalies in close proximity to each other. It was therefore decided to excavate and recover the complete plan of the entrance and, within the defences, carry out an area excavation round the pit containing the grain, in order to determine whether any traces of associated structures survived, and to investigate such other anomalies as had not yet been tested. Finally, as part of Mr Clark's sediment dating programme, it was planned to cut a ditch section on the steep south-east sector of the defences, where the formation of the primary silt would presumably have been a rapid process.

### The Entrance

The northern face of the south out-turn was completely exposed from its outer terminal on the east to the rear of the rampart on the west; the structural features noted on this side of the entrance were checked by means of small trenches on the north out-turn combined with two small trenches in the centre of the track.

The revetted faces of the out-turns formed a passage 49 ft. (15 m.) long and 18 ft. (5.4 m.) wide. At a distance of 14 ft. (3.3 m.) from the outer (east) end, the stone face was recessed 2 ft. (0.6 m.) to accommodate the posts of a front gate, 20 ft. (6 m.) wide, with a central post-hole for the gate-stop. A rear gate of similar width was indicated by post-holes where the revetment returned at the tail of the rampart, a central post-hole again, and finally two post-holes, each 6 ft. (1.8 m.) from those at the return of the revetment. The whole system consisted of five post-holes set in a straight

... across the rear of the entrance for a distance of 31 ft. (9.5 m.); the outermost post-holes conceivably held posts which perhaps served to tie back the main posts of the gate itself. Beyond these main post-holes the stone revetment continued as a simple kerb on either side for a distance of 6-7 ft. (1.8-2 m.).

A notable feature of the stone revetments was that they rarely survived to more than two courses in height, and for most of their lengths they had collapsed or been pushed on to the central track to form a pronounced rubble spill.

### Internal Features

Here the first objective was to complete the excavation of the 1975 pit found to contain carbonised grain and to examine the area in its immediate vicinity for any indications of structural survivals. A 20 ft. (6 m.) square was stripped to the surface of the underlying sandstone. The pit itself proved to be 13 ft. (3.9 m.) long by 4 ft. (1.2 m.) wide, and cut 2½ ft. (0.76 m.) into the rock; kidney-shaped in plan, it gave no hint of its original function, except that the vertical walls had been carefully cut into the rock. As living-quarters it would have provided adequate though somewhat cramped conditions, and no other explanation easily offers itself, other than the slight possibility of a cistern for water-storage. Few finds were made: a little more pottery and the remainder of the carbonised grain layer from the floor of the pit. As noted in 1975, the burning grain and wood had scorched the base and one wall of the pit, and samples of the reddened sand and rock were taken by Mr A. J. Clark for palaeomagnetic dating.

Within the rest of the trench there appeared a neat circular hearth 4 ft. (1.2 m.) in diameter, cut to a depth of 14 in. (35 cm.) into the rock. The dark charcoaly fill was devoid of finds, with the exception of two baked clay sling-shots in fresh condition and one sling-stone. No reddening of the rock floor was present, and it seems possible that this was a slow-burning clamp for the firing of clay sling-shot, as part of general defensive preparations. There were also a number of irregular depressions, of which the most significant was a pit in the south-west corner, again taken through the bed of sandstone to the underlying sand. The filling was clean and sterile, being largely sand with an admixture of heavy rubble. It was concluded that this was a refilled quarry-pit for the mining of sandstone blocks for the revetment of the entrance and rampart, and it was interesting to note that fissures, natural or man-made, ran from the edge of this pit and could have served for the blocking-out of this quarry material.

The other objective was to examine the remainder of the anomalies recorded by Mr Clark in 1975 and the two additional ones found in 1977. The latter were close both to each other and to the pit just described, so it seemed appropriate to excavate another 20 ft. (6 m.) square to the surface of the natural sandstone. The two anomalies were found to be small oval pits or hearths cut into the rock with a space of only 2 ft. (0.6 m.) between their ends. The northern one contained pottery of late Iron Age date, a broken quern, a whetstone and charcoal. The southern had an upper charcoal layer separated by a sand and rubble layer from more charcoal on the floor of the pit, containing a few scraps of late Iron Age pottery and, unexpectedly, three Class I potin coins in a very corroded condition. The identification has been confirmed by Dr John Kent and the coins are the closest chronological evidence so far obtained from these Surrey hill-forts.



being referable to the first half of the first century BC. East and west of the two pits further evidence was found of disturbance in the natural rock in the shape of irregular pits with clean sand and rubble filling. Again, the most likely interpretation seems to be that these were small quarry pits for the winning of sandstone blocks for use in the stone revetments.

Anomalies 6, 7 and 8 at the opposite, south-western end of the hill-fort from the others were now investigated for the sake of completeness. Anomaly 6 proved to be a sub-rectangular rock-cut pit which yielded a little late Iron Age pottery, a spindle-whorl, and considerable quantities of carbonised grain. Anomaly 7 was another rock-cut pit; the filling was largely heavy rubble, including a fair number of quern fragments, sealing a layer of sand and charcoal which also contained late Iron Age pottery. The adjacent anomaly 8, a weak reading, showed a rather indefinite occupation layer with sherds of late Iron Age pottery from 12 in. (30 cm.) to 18 in. (45 cm.) below the surface, and, below this, natural sand was still continuing at 3½ ft. (1.05 m.) below the surface, suggesting the presence of a hollow at this point.

### The Defences

The ditch on the steep south-east side of the hill-fort, 60 ft. (18 m.) west of the eastern angle of the defence was sectioned to obtain good samples of rapidly formed primary silt for Mr Clark's programme of sediment dating, but the opportunity was taken to examine the ditch archaeologically. It proved to be irregular in profile because of the successive harder and softer layers of rock and sand through which it was cut, but it was basically steep-sided with a slightly rounded bottom, 7½ ft. (2.25 m.) below present surface. The primary silt was a finely divided grey clayey sand and Messrs A. J. Clark and Andrew David obtained a good selection of samples. The ditch fill was relatively uncomplicated: above the primary silt a layer of secondary silt, brown sand, on the surface of which was found the rim and neck of a decorated late Iron Age vessel; above this a layer of rubbly sand, and finally a 4 ft. (1.2 m.) thick layer of massive rubble, interpreted as the collapsed revetment from the rampart on the crest above.

### Scientific Work

Mention has already been made of the geophysical investigations undertaken by Mr Clark: the detection of magnetic anomalies for the location of man-made features, and magnetic dating of burnt surfaces and ditch sediments. In addition, radio-carbon dates for selected samples have kindly been provided by Birmingham, Harwell, and the British Museum. It is only fair to say that there is at the moment some variability in dating, particularly in the grain samples from the pit in 1975 Trench 5 (= 1977 Trench 2), extending from the late third to the late first century BC. A short-lived material of this kind might be thought suitable for radiocarbon dating, but in fact there is a suspicion that it may be subject to considerable annual fluctuations, as also with antler specimens. Mr Richard Burleigh of the British Museum Research Laboratory is currently investigating this problem, and samples of grain from the pit found in Trench 12 in 1977 will make a useful comparison, as will also longer-lived charcoal specimens found in association.

## Conclusions

There seems little reason to change radically the conclusions advanced in the 1975 report on Hascombe itself or, more broadly, on the three hill-forts investigated over the period 1972-7. It is true that Hascombe has yielded more in the way of identifiable hearths and pits, and finds from these, than Anstiebury or Holmbury, but even so the evidence for occupation of any duration is not strong. A fragment of a triangular loom-weight from Trench 8 in 1975 and one spindle-whorl from Trench 12 in 1977 scarcely suggest any degree of settled domestic life, while the numerous fragments of broken querns may simply represent the equipment of a work-force encamped on the hill-top during a period of construction; similarly, the grain from the two pits may be interpreted as their food-supply over the same period.

In general, the hypothesis of a line of strongholds hurriedly thrown up in time of emergency and never occupied on a long-term basis still seems tenable; within the group there is some variation, for instance from the carefully planned and constructed entrance at Hascombe to the uncompleted entrance at Anstiebury. The abandonment of the sites, marked by demolished (slighted?) defences and filled-in pits containing numerous broken querns, is another interesting feature. In ceramic terms, the three sites are clearly linked with each other, both culturally and chronologically; while the coin find from Hascombe now narrows the range of date, possibly radiocarbon dates will confirm this *terminus post quem*.

It would be possible, then, to interpret these three sites as a consistent reaction by small tribal groups to the threat posed by Caesar's initial landing in 55 BC and his subsequent thrust to the north of the Thames in the following year. They should be seen in conjunction with other sites extending into the Kentish Weald, such as Dry Hill Camp, Squerryes, and Oldbury, and south into Sussex to a site such as Hammer Wood, Iping. It is perhaps risky to impose an overall historical context on to a group of sites, and archaeology can never perhaps bring precision to speculation of this kind. But there seems no reason why the abandonment of these Wealden sites should not be related to the breaking up of Cassivellaunus' kingdom into its separate constituent parts north and south of the Thames, as a result of Caesar's successful foray.

(F. H. Thompson)

## LECTURES

### BOURNE SOCIETY

At Taunton Manor School, Old Coulsdon  
on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m. commencing on 10th January, 1978  
Fee for course—£4

### "ENGLAND EXPLORED"

#### January

- 10th The structure of the land. Paul Sowan.
- 17th Through the eyes of an Archaeologist. Mary Saaler.
- 24th Thanks to the Romans. Mary Saaler.
- 31st Christianity and the community. John Raven.

## February

- 7th Small local industries. Ronald Huitson.
- 14th Industrial history—a general survey. Peter Saaler.
- 21st An Englishman's home is. . . . Dorothy Tutt.
- 28th The work of the National Trust. Kay Percy.

## March

- 7th A further look at house and home. Dorothy Tutt.
- 14th England explored. Dorothy Tutt.

At Gresham School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead  
on Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m. commencing 11th January, 1978  
Course fee £4

## SURREY EXPLORED

### January

- 11th Caterham. James Batley.
- 18th Chipstead. Charles Pringle.
- 25th Warlingham. Dorothy Tutt.

### February

- 1st Croydon. John Gent.
- 8th Coulsdon. Una Broadbent.
- 15th Oxted. Kay Percy.
- 22nd Blechingley. Kay Percy.

### March

- 1st Lingfield. Peter Gray.
- 8th Limpsfield. Kay Percy.
- 15th Sanderstead. Dorothy Tutt.

## MEETINGS

### JANUARY 1978

Wednesday 4th, 8 p.m.

DEALING WITH POTTERY FROM CITY EXCAVATIONS. Talk by Clive Orton to Nonsuch AS in St Mary's Hall, Ewell.

Thursday 5th, 7.45 p.m.

LONDON ON THE MOVE—changes in public transport from mid seventeenth to mid twentieth century. Talk by Ron and Muriel Huitson to Croydon NH&SS at East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon.

Tuesday 10th, 7 p.m.

DRUMS, DRAMA AND DRINK. (Entertainments in Southwark & Lambeth.) By John Stanton. Southwark & Lambeth AS at Harvard Library, Borough High Street.

Thursday 12th, 8 p.m.

THE HISTORICAL ROOTS OF SCOTS NATIONALISM. Talk by Dr F. H. A. Micklewright to Oxted & District HS in the Lecture Room, Oxted Library, Gresham Road, Oxted.

**Friday 13th, 7.30 p.m.**

**SIR ROBERT CLAYTON (1629-1707), LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AND SURREY LANDOWNER.** Talk by E. A. Kernthaler to The Historical Association (South West London Branch) at Wimbledon Community Centre, 28 St George's Road, Wimbledon.

**Wednesday 18th, 7.45 p.m.**

**THE ROYAL SHIP BURIAL AT SUTTON HOO.** Talk by Kenneth P. Whitehorn (British Museum Guide Lecturer) to Croydon NH&SS at East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon.

**Thursday 19th, 8 p.m.**

**SMALLER HOUSES UNDER THE TUDORS—A PERIOD OF CHANGE.** Talk by Kenneth Gravett to Send HS in the Church Room, Send Road, Send.

**Thursday 26th, 7.45 p.m.**

**OLD TIME BEEKEEPING.** Talk by Joan Harding to Croydon NH&SS at East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon.

**Friday 27th, 7.45 p.m.**

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY.** Talk by Dr J. S. W. Penn to The Richmond Society at Richmond Adult College, Kew Road, Richmond.

**Friday 27th, 7.30 p.m.**

**KINGSHIP IN ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND: BEDE AND BEOWULF.** Talk by Prof H. R. Loyn to the Historical Association (South-West London Branch) at Wimbledon Community Centre, 28 St George's Road, Wimbledon.

**Next Bulletin—January 1978.** Copy for the following issue is required by the 5th January