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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX
Guildford 32454

Bulletin

Number 286

September 1994

COUNCIL NEWS

Guildford Castle Excavations

The fifth season of excavation will take place in the Castle Cliffe Gardens (entrance from Castle Hill, opposite the side entrance to Guildford Museum) from 22nd August – 11th September inclusive (except Monday 30th August and Monday 5th September). There will be a special guided tour for members of the Society on Saturday 3rd September, starting at 2.30 pm at the excavation site. Members may like to note that the visit this year has been arranged to coincide with the Library 'Open Day' (see below).

The YAC and National Archaeology Day

This year, on September 10th, the YAC, with Guildford Museum, will be celebrating National Archaeology Day with a 'Discover Archaeology' exhibition in Salter's and complementary activities in Castle Cliffe Gardens from 12 noon – 4 pm.

Visitors will be able to enjoy a guided tour of the Castle Dig, watch YACs demonstrate their skill at wattle and daub making, and then go on to the exhibition which will focus on finds processing.

The under 5s can try out the 'Archaeology Sand Pit' where they will unearth hidden objects and match them to examples on a large board, with small rewards for correct identification.

We hope that many newcomers will be attracted to the event, and that all age-groups will find something to attract their interest.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

3rd September A Reminder Library 'Open Day' 10.30 am — 3.30 pm.

VISITS COMMITTEE

Visit to Lingfield, Sunday October 2 1994

Peter Gray will lead a walk round Lingfield looking at the ancient buildings and village layout, lasting about one and a half hours. Meet at the Library, near the Church and signposted from the High Street at 2.30 pm. Further details can be obtained from Mr Gray, tel 0342 870631.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

Industrious Surrey — Historic Images of the County at Work

Following the interest shown in our earlier book "Surrey at Work in Old Photographs" Surrey Industrial History Group has produced a second volume of photographs showing people working throughout the county over the past years.

As with the earlier volume the book was compiled by Chris Shepheard from images collected by Group members. The agricultural scenes range from lavender production to hop growing whilst a wide range of extractive industries and transport subjects are represented. Other featured industries include tanning, linoleum production and film making as well as a chimney sweep and midwife (the same person!).

The book costs £7.99 and copies are available in shops, libraries and museums or may be obtained, post free, from: Peter Tarplee, Donard, East Street, Bookham, Leatherhead, KT23 4QX. Tel: 0372 452301. Please make cheques payable to "SIHG".

SURREY COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Brief details of work undertaken or planned by the Unit.

List of archaeological fieldwork carried out in June 1994.

Site Name	Parish	District	NGR	Type of Work	Periods	Dates
Barnwood School	Guildford	Guildford 19	SU 969 510	Evaluation Excavation	RO	1-10, 28,30
M25 Junction 10-11	Runnymede 39/43, Woking 71, Guildford 20		Various	Evaluation Excavation	-	1-2
A3 Hindhead	Various	Waverley 68/70	Various	Evaluation Excavation	-	9
Whitehill Farm	Merstham	Reigate & Banstead 37	TQ 281 535	Watching Brief	LA	1,14
Chobham Common	Chobham	Surrey Heath 53	Various	Landscape Survey	Various	Various
Tesco	Leatherhead	Mole Valley 29	TQ 161 583	Watching Brief	-	27
Moormede Defences	Staines	Spelthorne 48	Various	Watching Brief	-	Various
West Street	Reigate	Reigate & Banstead 35	TQ 250 503	Watching Brief	LM	Various
Albury Lake	Albury	Guildford 22	TQ 503 479	Evaluation Excavation	?Pr	24

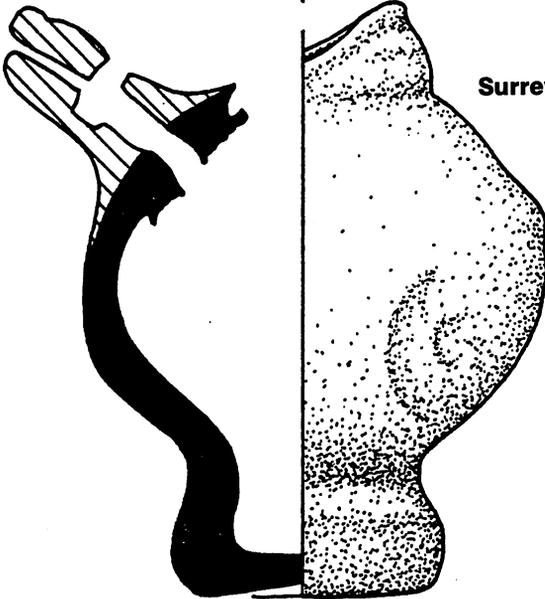
List of archaeological fieldwork planned for July 1994.

Site Name	Parish	District	NGR	Type of Work	Periods	Dates
Chobham Common	Chobham	Surrey Heath 53	Various	Landscape Survey	?	Various
SCC Estates	Various	Various	Various	Landscape Survey	?	Various
Godalming Wharf	Godalming	Waverley 67	Various	Landscape Survey	?	Various
Wey Navigation	Various	Various	Various	Landscape Survey	?	Various
Brabant	Farnham	Waverley 63	SU 851 473	Watching Brief	?	1
Guildford Museum	Guildford	Guildford 18	SU 997 493	Evaluation Excavation	EM ?	11-15
46-50 High St	Ewell	Epsom & Ewell 18	TQ 220 625	Evaluation Excavation	Ro ?	11-15

Explanatory notes are given in Bulletin 285. SCAU welcomes assistance from volunteers and those interested should contact Rob Poulton on 081-541-9457.

NOTES

**A Post-Medieval (Bird) Whistle
from Walton**
Suzanne Huson
Surrey County Archaeological Unit



A post-medieval (Bird) whistle.

Scale 1:1 Drawn by Andrea Selley

The vessel illustrated (fig 1) was brought to Guildford Museum for identification by Mr M Head, it having been found during dredging of the river Thames near Brownlow Island, Walton-on-Thames (approximately TQ 09/65).

It is a wheel-made vessel in pale cream, sandy fabric, with moderate quartz sand inclusions of c0.1-0.2mm and iron minerals of c0.2mm, of the type of Surrey white ware produced at Cheam (pers comm Phil Jones). The surface is rather worn and pitted and it is possible that it originally had an external glaze which may have been worn away during its deposition in the water.

It has a rather deep, narrow base, with faint wire-cut marks on the underneath, a globular body and is broken at the base of the neck. There are no visible remains of a handle but the neck is thickened in front at the point opposite the spout. The spout has been crudely attached to the body flattening it slightly in the process. It was pierced after attachment with a circular skewer — the impression of the tip of the implement can be seen on the inside of the wall opposite the spout. The spout was then squeezed, possibly accidentally, to give an elongated hole, measuring 5mm x 2mm. There is a second hole on the top of the spout, pierced by the same instrument, of 4mm diameter. Although there is some slight damage on the top of the spout it can be seen that the perforation was deliberate; again the skewer impression can be seen on the opposite wall.

It was at first thought that this vessel resembled the Roman form of tetina, a small feeding cup with a spout, but the occurrence of the second hole on the top of the spout is very unusual on such vessels and along with the fabric disqualifies this example from being such a form. There are two similar examples to the Walton vessel in the collections of the Museum of London, both in Surrey Border ware with external green glazes (Pearce 1992, 40 nos 428 & 429) and identified as plain whistles of 16th

century date. However the thickening at the base of the neck suggests there may have been a moulded form on top, possibly a bird. Bird whistles were made in the Netherlands and Germany in the late medieval and post-medieval periods and imported into Britain, although they are quite rare. They do vary in form but are essentially small pots with perforated spouts moulded to represent a variety of different birds (Hurst *et al* 1986, 142-143). The whistle from Walton may have been a locally produced example of similar design to these but without the top portion it is impossible to confirm this.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr Head for making the vessel available for study, Sue Roggero of Guildford Museum and Joanna Bird, Phil Jones and Clive Orton for their helpful comments. The vessel was drawn by Andrea Selley.

Bibliography

- Pearce, J, 1992. *Border wares: Post-medieval pottery in London, 1500-1700*
- Hurst, J G, Neal, D S, & van Beuningen, H J E, 1986. *Pottery produced and traded in north-west Europe 1350-1650*, Rotterdam Papers 6

An Archaeological Survey of some of Surrey's Woods

Dr Nicola R Bannister AIFA

In the early Spring of 1992, the Environment Division of the Planning Department, Surrey County Council, commissioned a three month survey of some of the woodlands in the county.

Surrey is one of the most wooded counties in England, containing approximately 28,682 ha (Forestry Commission 1979-82) or over 17% of the county area. This included woodland of 2 ha or over. Approximately 9,700 ha (5.7%) of this is thought to be ancient semi-natural (Nature Conservancy Council 1988). These are areas of woodland which do not originate from planting and have had continuous woodland cover from at least 1600 AD. Any clearance has been for underwood or timber and not for agrarian use.

When recording archaeological sites, many counties make extensive use of aerial photographs and surface finds from field walking of arable. This is only possible in a limited area of Surrey because of the extensive woodland coverage and the high concentration of urban areas.

The aim of the Surrey Woods Project was to investigate the type and extent of archaeological features to be found in woodland. The objectives were:

- i) to establish the main types of woodland based on archaeological, historical and ecological information, using existing survey work, new field work and documentary evidence;
- ii) to develop a method for the identification of these woodland types for future survey work;
- iii) to provide recommendations for the management of archaeological features.

The woods used in the survey were chosen using a systematic sampling method. Five northing grid lines were selected as transects across the County, covering as wide a range of geology and landscape types as possible. Areas of woodland in public or charitable trust ownership were selected from 2 km swathes along the grid-lines. The woodlands recorded covered all the main geological types.

Each wood was visited in the Spring of 1992. All man-made features were recorded on to annotated OS 2,500 base maps. A recording form based on Rackham (1980) was used to collate information on floristic diversity, wood structure and evidence of past management.

Ecological information on the ancient woodland sites was obtained from English Nature. Archive material was consulted at the Surrey Record Office and the Surrey Archaeological Society Library.

Three main types of woodland were identified.

- i) Ancient semi-natural sites which have been continuously managed as woodland sites before 1600 AD.
- ii) Recent semi-natural woodland — post 1600 AD.
- iii) Commercial coniferous plantations.

The survey revealed that many woods comprised a mosaic of different woodland types, containing both ancient semi-natural and secondary woodland depending on past management. As a consequence the archaeological remains reflected this pattern.

The Types of Archaeological Features to be found in Surrey's Woodlands.

Two main types of archaeological remains were identified. Those which were the remains of activities related to the management of woodland and those which originated from other land management activities.

Woodland related features consist of a range of earthworks as well as the ecological structure of the wood itself, for example old coppice stools and pollard boles. Many woods are bounded by banks and ditches which, with a living hedge on top, protected the young coppice shoots from browsing herbivores. These boundaries are characterised by the ditch being on the non-woodland side of the bank. The latter has an asymmetrical profile with a long back slope on the woodland side. (Field boundaries tend to have a symmetrical profile.) Not so easily recognised are saw pits and charcoal hearths. The former are shallow, lozenge-shaped depressions with a corresponding mound on the down-slope side, found near old track-ways. The pits were dug in order to process timber into planks on-site before removal from the wood. Charcoal hearths appear as circular levelled areas up to 6-7 m across, on which the clamps of coppice wood were constructed. Again they are sited near old track-ways and to a source of water. Beneath the leaf-litter, a layer of charcoal may be found.

Woodland in the Weald may often contain intricate networks of drainage channels or grips constructed to aid water flow through the wood and prevent water-logging. The grips were dug to form a 'herring-bone' pattern which fed into natural water courses.

Details of the past management of a wood can be identified by looking at the actual structure of the timber and species composition of the wood. Large coppice stools, i.e. over 1 m in diameter, indicate a long tradition of coppice management. The old hornbeam stools in Glover's Wood near Charlwood coincide with the areas of ancient woodland, which were separated by small fields of arable and pasture. The whole site is now woodland, but the fields can be traced on the ground by their banks.

Old pollards scattered through a wood may indicate a previous wood pasture system, such as at Ashted Forest.

Archaeological features originating from non-woodland activities are frequently found in woodland, especially secondary woodland. These sites can be well preserved as a result of the minimal disturbance by man. These non-woodland features can be divided into those of agrarian origin, those of industrial and those of military.

Old field systems such as medieval ridge and furrow and lynchets have been found in

woodland in Norbury Park. As mentioned above, evidence of arable fields has been found in Glover's Wood. Industrial sites such as kilns for making bricks, pottery and for burning lime are often found in or adjacent to coppice woods which provided an accessible supply of fuel. Mineral extraction can survive as quarries such as chalk pits on the Downs or as irregular, shallow depressions from the digging of iron ore. Edolph's Wood, also near Charlwood, contains evidence of iron diggings, in the form of shallow, irregular ponds and mounds. There is a tradition of iron-digging in this part of Surrey.

Secondary woodland may contain sites of previous habitation. These may be identified by the remains of gardens, walls and levelled areas called 'platforms' which were the sites of buildings. An old farmstead can be seen at Highcomb Copse, where the building foundations are still visible on the ground.

As one would expect in this part of England, some woods contain the remains of military occupation. After the Second World War, many structures were dismantled, but others were left. Track-ways and a water-tank can be found in Staffhurst Wood as well as a number of unidentifiable linear features which may also be of military origin.

The Surrey Woods Project looked at over 16 different areas of woodland and all, except an C18 plantation woodland on the scarp face of the Downs, contained archaeological features. Many of these remains were previously unrecorded, in particular those which originated from woodland management.

As part of the on-going study of the history of Surrey's Woodlands, a second phase of survey work has commenced. The objectives of this part of the project are:

- i) to survey in more detail, using the methods developed in the pilot survey, a number of complexes of woodland which form a management unit (both in the present and from a historical perspective);
- ii) to use the findings of this detailed survey to develop detailed management guide-lines for the conservation of archaeological remains in woodland.

The findings of this survey will be included in the Surrey County Woodland Strategy Document III. Those woodlands which form a part of the County Council's holdings will form the basis of this second phase. The survey is being undertaken jointly by the author and Surrey County Council.

For further information contact Steve Dyer 081-541 8091

References:

- Forestry Commission (1979-82) County of Surrey: census of woodland and trees. Edinburgh.
- Nature Conservancy Council (1988) A Survey of Historic or 'Ancient' Surrey Woodlands. NCC Peterborough.
- Rackham, O. (1980) Ancient Woodland: its history, vegetation and uses in England. Edward Arnold.

(Reprinted from Surrey Historic Landscape Studies Newsletter No: 5)

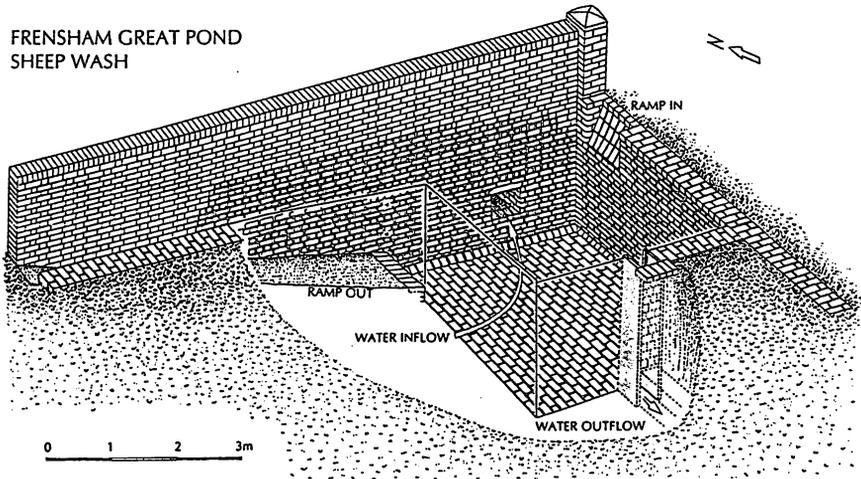
A Nineteenth Century Sheep Wash at Frensham Great Pond Audrey and David Graham

Location (SU 8409 4006)

The brick sheep wash, set into the dam at the outflow of Frensham Great Pond, south of Farnham, is probably one of the lesser known and more often overlooked relics of

Surrey's past. It lies behind a modern brick parapet immediately adjacent to the small road that skirts the western corner of the pond by the hotel.

FRENSHAM GREAT POND
SHEEP WASH



The wash — quite distinct from a sheep dip — was intended to clean grease from the wool before shearing time. This was especially helpful in the days of hand shearing and since the advent of mechanical shearing the practice has virtually died out. Usually, flocks were herded through dammed up streams, but in the case of Frensham Great Pond the wash was rather more elaborate.

The wash itself is set into the centre of the dam and consists of a brick built structure some 3.15m square and similarly deep. It has a brick floor and a small chute to the south where the sheep were forced into the water. To the north an inclined ramp leads out of the wash and presumably into further holding pens. Iron hinges still remain in place at the deep end of the ramp, acting as hangers for a gate to control the exit of sheep. The water enters the structure through a pipe in the east wall and flows out through a long brick built square drain, dug into the back end of the dam to the west. There is no apparent way of blocking the flow of water into the wash, but the outflow passes through a stone lined slotted recess and can be dammed by the insertion of wooden boards to raise the water level to the required height. At some stage in the recent past a modern brick parapet has been constructed on top of the western wall of the wash to act as a safety barrier along the side of the road.

The exact date of the wash is unknown, but it is likely to have been constructed in the mid 19th century, perhaps shortly after the commons were enclosed in 1851. At that time the traditional commoners lost their grazing rights and the land became the property of a few large owners, principally a Mr George Cubitt. Certainly the bricks used in the construction would fit this date. Equally the date the wash went out of use is unknown, but perhaps it ceased to be used at some time during the inter war period.

Sections of the wall are currently in a state of partial collapse because of pressure from tree roots and Waverley Borough Council engineering department is considering how to deal with the problem.

Visitors to the Frensham Country Park are surrounded by a considerable amount of history. Both the Great and Little Ponds were constructed by the medieval Bishops of Winchester and used to supply fish to their various palaces — Farnham Castle being the nearest. Considerably older are the row of Bronze Age burial mounds that line the

crest of the King's Ridge between the ponds. A number of flint tools dating from the Stone Age were found when the Common was ploughed during the War and there is evidence that the fields, just to the north of the Great Pond, were farmed during the Roman period. While the sheep wash is much more recent and no-one could claim it is an exciting monument, it nonetheless in its quiet way, also represents a phase of the history of the Commons that has now gone forever.

MISCELLANY

"The Maltings Dorking". Following Vivien Ettlinger's note in Bulletin 285, Mrs Pam Bowley, a member of DBRG and Horsley Countryside Preservation Society, wrote of a similar experience.

"When the railway came to Horsley in 1889, the station and goods yard were sited on the edge of the old lower common, which in the early history of the village had been known as 'the thorn less'. After the station was built, Lord Lovelace, who was renowned for changing everything, replanted the remaining common with trees and called it 'The Forest', and the old name became forgotten.

In recent years the old goods yard came up for sale for development. A number of houses were erected, some on the actual 'Station Approach', others in a circle forming a close. The builders wanted to call the close 'Ambleside' after the design of one of the houses. This is a completely foreign name in this area, so I contacted East Horsley Parish Council and suggested that the original name of the area might be more suitable. To my delight the close has now been renamed 'Thornless Close'.

I do think that all developers should find out if there are any local historians in the area who can guide them when they wish to name their housing developments". (*Or maybe local historians should contact developers at an early stage. Editor*)

PUBLICATIONS

A Short Guide to Old St Paul's Cathedral by James A Franey. The dome of the present Cathedral so dominates the City that it is sometimes forgotten that Wren's masterpiece itself replaced a glorious medieval Cathedral. By a mixture of contemporary drawings and modern reconstructions, Old St Paul's, the splendour of the building, which commenced in the 12th century, is revealed. 32 pages, including 33 black and white plates. Privately published by the author. Price £2.50 from the Museum of London or direct from Mr Franey at 60 Dorking Road, Chilworth, Surrey GU4 8JT.

EXHIBITION

5th October — Sunday 6th November — Honeywood: Investigation and Restoration

Honeywood, the London Borough of Southwark's Heritage Centre in Carshalton is housed in a building which dates from the 17th century. The exhibition covers the history of the house and the finds made during its restoration. The Heritage Centre is in Honeywood Walk, Carshalton and is open 10.00 am – 5.00 pm Wednesday to Friday and 10.00 am – 5.30 pm Saturday and Sunday.

COURSES

GUILDFORD BRANCH of WEA

Latin for Local Historians. Tutor Isabel Sullivan BA, DipArchAdmin. An introductory course for those interested in using records, written in Latin, for local history. Some previous knowledge of the language will be needed, as the course will concentrate on practical work: palaeography and translation, with examples from local collections at Guildford Muniment Room. 10 meetings 7.00 – 9.00 pm, Guildford County School, Farnham Road, Guildford, starting 26th September.

Surrey Village Studies. Tutor Jackie Malyon. We will study the Roman period of the villages of Surrey. There are about 25 Roman villas and evidence for the existence of four Roman roads traversing the county, linking places of settlement. Chiddingfold has the site of a Roman villa which will be the venue for the first visit on 11th October, all day. There will be a second, half day, visit later. All the lectures will be accompanied by slides. 10 meetings 2.00 – 4.00 pm. United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford, starting 27th September.

The Industrial Archaeology of Wind and Water Mills

This is a course of five lectures to be held fortnightly on Tuesday evenings in the Autumn Term of 1994 at the University of Surrey. It has been organised by Alan Crocker for the Surrey Industrial History Group with the help of members of the Wind and Watermill Section (known as the "Section") of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and will be administered by the Department of Educational Studies of the University.

Place: University of Surrey, Lecture Theatre G. Time: 7.30 – 9.30 pm.

Dates: Oct 11, Oct 25, Nov 8, Nov 22, Dec 6.

Speakers and Subjects:

11 Oct: Paul Jarvis, Chairman of Kent Mills Group and Vice-Chairman of Section "Wind and Watermills of South East England"

25 Oct: Martin Watts: Millwright and Past-Chairman of Section "The Millwright's Craft"

8 Nov: Mildred Cookson: Miller of Mapledurham Mill near Reading and co-ordinator of National Mills Day "Running a Watermill"

22 Nov: Gavin Bowie, Curator of Burseldon windmill near Southampton and Endsleigh Museum

"The Importance of being Earnest about Windmills: Running a Windmill"

6 Dec: Alan Stoyel, Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and Past-Chairman of Section

"The Recording and Protection of Mills"

The fee for the course will be £19.50 but this will be reduced to £15.00 for members of the Surrey Industrial History Group and the Surrey Archaeological Society.

Please note that a similar course on **Extractive Industries** has been arranged for the Spring Term 1995. The fees will be the same but there is a reduction of 10% for those attending both courses.

First Europeans: from Boxgrove Man to the Iceman

Lecturer: Margaret Beasley, MA. The course, which is part of the Liberal Adult Education Programme of the University of Surrey, will run for 2 terms, starting on 3rd October 1994. It can be followed as a module of the Certificate in Continuing Studies. It is suitable for beginners as well as those who have attended archaeology classes before.

Aim and Outcome. To develop an understanding of the Stone Age of Europe based on the evidence from archaeological digs and subsequent analysis of the finds. At the end of the course students should have a broad understanding of the sequence of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in Europe (including Britain). They should appreciate the nature of the evidence and its limitations, the sorts of problems that we can reasonably hope to solve and those which may have to remain enigmatic.

Content. The archaeological record for Europe begins about half a million years ago and will be studied in relation to its climatic and geographical setting.

First Term: Part I: The Earlier Palaeolithic 1. Lower Palaeolithic sites, including Boxgrove. 2. Middle Palaeolithic sites and Neanderthals. Part II: The Later (Upper) Palaeolithic, including the art. Week 10 will be a museum visit.

Second Term: Part I: The Mesolithic and the implications of climatic change. Part II: The Neolithic.

Teaching Methodology. Lectures outlining the various topics will be accompanied by slides. There will be time for questions and discussion. Detailed reading lists, including references for papers published in periodicals, will be provided and students will be encouraged to extend their knowledge by relevant reading.

Further information should soon be available from Mrs Maureen Russell-Pope at the Guildford Institute of the University of Surrey, Ward Street, Guildford, GU1 4LH (0483 62142).

CCE University of Sussex are offering part-time Diploma & Certificate Courses:

Certificate in Practical Archaeology commencing October at Brighton College of Technology.

Certificate in Local History commencing October at Chichester.

Diploma in Landscape Studies commencing at the University of Sussex.
Contact: Brenda Martin at CCE, University of Sussex (Tel. 0273 678040).

EXCAVATIONS

5th September – 9th September. Training Excavation at Park Barn Farm, Ditchling. The excavation will continue and volunteers are welcome from the 10th – 18th September 1994. Details from Field Archaeology Unit, Turner Dumbrell Workshops, North End, Ditchling, Hassocks, Sussex BN6 8TG.

DAY/WEEKEND SCHOOLS

3rd-4th September. Archaeological Illustration: Drawing Pottery. Tutor Jane Russell. To be held at Fishbourne Roman Palace.

10th-11th September. Prehistoric Woodworking Weekend. Tutors Tristan Bareham Mick Freeman and Adrian Wilkins. To be held at the Iron Age Activity Centre, Michelham Priory.

14th September. "Wild Plant Resources available to Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers in Sussex". Tutors Gordon Hillman/Jonathan Hather. To be held at Michelham Priory.

17th-18th September. Prehistoric Pottery Weekend. Tutors Tristan Bareham and Christabel Shelley. To be held at the Iron Age Activity Centre, Michelham Priory.

21st September. "The Cantiaci". Tutor Alec Detsicas. To be held at the Education Development Building, University of Sussex.

24th September. "An Introduction to Timber-framed Buildings in Sussex". Tutor David Martin. To be held at the Education Development Building, University of Sussex.

The above courses are organised by CCE University of Sussex in association with Sussex Archaeological Society. For details: contact CCE University of Sussex Tel. 0273 678527.

CONFERENCES

Archaeology in Sussex. 1st October 10.00 am – 5.00 pm. to be held at Chichester College of Arts, Science and Technology.

In 1994 the Field Archaeology Unit of the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, will celebrate its 20th anniversary. The Unit was established in 1974 as the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and during the past two decades has undertaken a large number of research and rescue projects throughout East and West Sussex. The conference will highlight some of the results of the Unit's work in Sussex, and will also consider priorities for the future.

Programme

- 10.00 Opening remarks by Chairman, **Mark Taylor**
- 10.10 Threats to our archaeological heritage in Sussex. The Archaeological Response. **David Rudling**
- 11.00 Coffee
- 11.30 The Boxgrove Palaeolithic Project. **Mark Roberts**
- 12.10 Prehistoric Enclosures in Sussex. **Chris Place**
- 1.00 Lunch
- 2.00 Roman rural settlement in Sussex. **David Rudling**
- 2.45 Medieval rural settlement in Sussex. **Mark Gardiner**
- 3.30 Tea
- 3.50 Timber-framed buildings in Eastern Sussex. **Luke Barber**
- 4.50 Chairman's closing remarks. **Mark Taylor**

Tickets £8.00 available from the Field Archaeology Unit, Turner Dumbrell Workshops, North End, Ditchling, Sussex BN6 8TG. Tel. 0273 845497. Cheques payable to University College London.

8th October

CBA South East Conference "Dark Ages in the South East" to be held at Maidstone. Details enclosed.

22nd October

SCOLA Conference. Details enclosed.

MEETINGS

7th September

“Public Houses in Epsom and Ewell”. A lecture by Jeremy Harte to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

15th September

“The Byfeld Hall and the Barnes Theatre”. A lecture by Mr Graeme Cruikshank to the Barnes and Mortlake History Society in the Main Hall, Sheen Lane Centre at 8.00 pm.

18th September

SAS/SIHG Visit to Amberley (see Bulletin 285 for details).

20th September

“Georgian Surrey”. A lecture by Matthew Alexander for the AGM of the West Surrey Branch of the Historical Association to be held at ‘Salters’ (the Museum outpost) in Castle Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome.

20th September

“Victorian Guildford”. An illustrated lecture by Eric Hunter to the Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall at 8.00 pm.

29th September

“Tramways of Kingston”. The local branch of the Engineering Council is holding a meeting at the Studio, Bourne Hall at 7.30 pm.

30th September

“Surrey Murders”. A lecture by John Janaway to Leatherhead & District LHS as part of the Mole Valley Festival. Events in the Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8.00 pm.

4th October

“The Extractive Industries of Surrey”. A lecture by Gordon Knowles to the KuTAS at the Lower Hall, Friends Meeting House, Kingston upon Thames at 8.00 pm.

4th October

“Road to the Workhouse — Respect and disrespect for the Working Class”. A lecture by Dorothy Davis to the Addlestone Historical Society at the Addlestone Community Centre at 8.00 pm.

5th October

“The lost farms of Ewell”. A lecture by Charles Abdy to Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8.00 pm.

11th October

“Restoring and Exploring: The recent history of Honeywood”. John Phillips and Doug Cluett will give an illustrated talk on the rebirth of Honeywood as the Borough’s Heritage Centre but also explaining the light shed on the history of the house in the course of its restoration and the results of subsequent investigations into the still mysterious 17th century building. 7.30 pm at the Heritage Centre, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton. Tickets £2.

FUTURE EVENT

12th November

(PLEASE note correct date) Major archaeological discoveries in SE England. Conference organised by Council for Kentish Archaeology.

Editor: Audrey Monk, Bryony Bank. Beech Hill, Hambledon, Nr Godalming GU8 4HL.

Next Issue: Copy required by 27th August for October issue.