



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

Bulletin

Number 296

October 1995

COUNCIL NEWS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Surrey Archaeological Society will be held at 3 pm on Sunday, 3rd December, 1995 in the Bluebird Room at Brooklands Museum, Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey (see directions and sketch map below). Members will eligible for free admission to the Museum on that day (please bring either your library card or this Bulletin with you, as proof of membership).

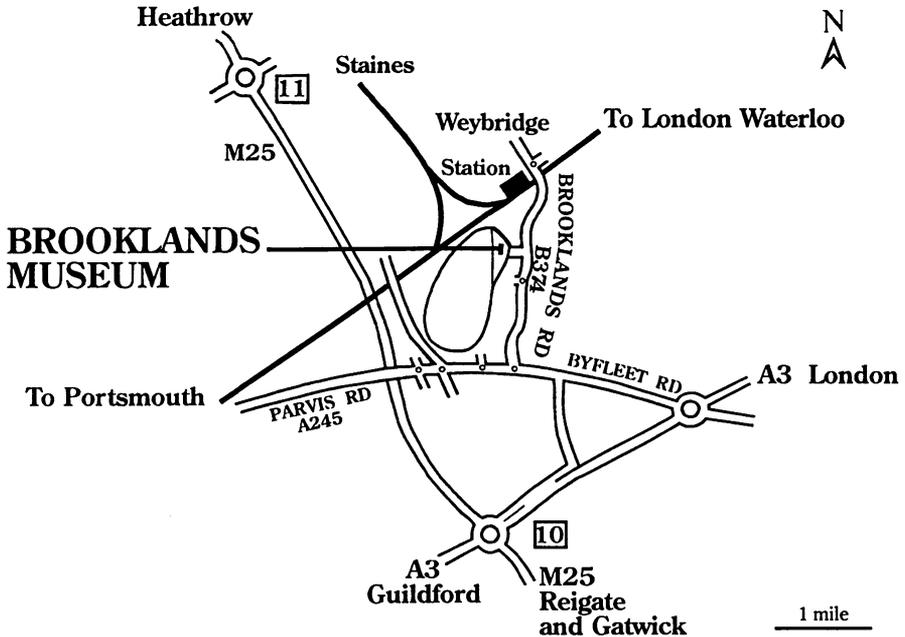
Agenda for Annual General Meeting

1. Apologies for absence.
2. To consider and, if appropriate, to sign as correct, the minutes of the Annual General Meeting of 27th November 1994.
3. To receive and consider the Annual Report, the Statement of Accounts, and the Auditor's Report for the year to 31st March 1995, and if approved, to accept them.
4. To elect the President for 1995-1996.
5. To elect Honorary Vice-Presidents for 1995-1996.
6. To elect Vice-Presidents for 1995-1996.
7. To elect Honorary Officers for 1995-1996.
8. To elect six Ordinary Members of Council to retire in 1999 under Article 21a. (Nominations for election under items 4-8 should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries not less than seven days before the meeting. All nominations require a proposer and seconder, who must be members of the Incorporated Society, and nominations must be accompanied by a signed statement by the nominee of his or her willingness to stand for election. Institutional members are not eligible for election.)
9. To appoint the Auditors for 1995-1996.
10. Any other business.

The Annual General Meeting will be followed by a talk about the history of Brooklands and the Museum. Members will be able to purchase tea at the Sunbeam Tearoom, if wished.

Brooklands Museum

The motor racing circuit at Brooklands was constructed by a wealthy landowner, Hugh Locke King, in 1907. Brooklands was not only the birthplace of British motor sport but also of British aviation. Throughout the following 80 years it was to remain a world-renowned centre of technological and engineering excellence. The outbreak of war in 1939 saw the end of racing on the circuit but aircraft production at the British Aerospace factory continued until 1987.



Brooklands Museum opened in 1981 on 30 acres of the original motor racing circuit. The Museum features the most historic and steepest section of the old banked track and the 1-in-4 Test Hill. Many of the original buildings have been restored including the Clubhouse, the Shell and BP Petrol Pagodas and the Malcolm Campbell Sheds in the Motoring Village. Visitors can see the original Brooklands racing cars, motorcycles and bicycles. The Museum also tells the story of 85 years of aircraft production at Brooklands, from A.V. Roe's first flight there in a British-built aeroplane in 1908; a replica of Roe's biplane is on display. A unique collection of Vickers and Hawker aircraft includes the Wellington bomber 'R for Robert' rescued from Loch Ness in 1985.

Directions: The Museum is located 10 minutes from the M25 (junctions 10 and 11). The Museum entrance is off Brooklands Road (B374). The nearest British Rail station is Weybridge.

Grants and Loans

The Society has recently revised its system for dealing with grant applications and issued a new form and accompanying guidance notes. Grants are given to support archaeological work and research projects relating to the historic or administrative County of Surrey, though projects involving Surrey as part of a wider region will also be considered.

Grants are available to any individual, whether or not a member of the Surrey Archaeological Society, as well as to local historical or archaeological societies and may be awarded for the following purposes: the collection of data by means of fieldwork, excavation and/or documentary research; the processing of results, including evaluation and analysis of data and the preparation of reports in typescript

form; the preparation of camera-ready material for publication. The total sum awarded for any one project in any one year will usually not exceed £600 though, in exceptional cases, a larger sum may be considered. Grant applications are considered at regular intervals during the year. Forms can be obtained from the Society's office at Castle Arch and should be returned to that address when completed.

The Publication Committee continues to administer a separate scheme to provide interest-free loans of up to £500 to help local societies with the costs of publishing booklets, etc. Details from: Dr G P Moss, 10 Hurstleigh Drive, Redhill RH1 2AA.

Portable Antiquities Bill

A debate on the subject of Treasure Trove was held in the House of Lords on the 7th June. The Bill has been revised to take account of some points made by the National Council for Metal Detecting. The Government will seek to re-introduce the Bill in the next session.

The CBA recently set up the Standing Conference on Portable Antiquities, with representatives from all the major museum and archaeological organisations, including the Surrey Archaeological Society. This body issued a statement calling on the Government to proceed urgently with the passage of the 'Treasure Bill' as a first step in providing better protection for portable antiquities.

Training Excavation

Steve Dyer

This year's training and research excavation was carried out at Cocks Farm near Abinger. The site had previously been examined in the 1970s when "part of a Roman villa" had been revealed, Charles Darwin then carrying out experiments with the movement of soil through the actions of earthworms on a tessellated floor that had been identified.

Random fieldwalking over a number of years in the vicinity of the building has produced a large collection of pottery and building materials of Romano-British date, together with material of all other periods from the Mesolithic to Post-medieval.

On the second day of excavation the tops of walls dating to the Romano-British period were uncovered, giving a partial plan of a large building. A total of five rooms were revealed, two of which were excavated to the top of the latest deposits. One of these showed the final floor to have been of compacted chalk mixed with crushed tile. The second of these rooms produced a damaged mosaic floor, stylistically dated to the 4th century. Two of the rooms showed evidence of a considerable burning episode, where charcoal and ash were contained in the same deposit as large quantities of roofing tile, thus appearing to mark the destruction of the roof of the building.

The deposits within the rooms excavated had a remarkable absence of datable material, perhaps indicating that the building had been cleared out and deliberately abandoned sometime prior to its destruction.

From the limited work carried out it can be seen that the site is clearly of some importance and probably of a quality that would result in it being scheduled as an ancient monument. Discussions are planned with English Heritage and the County Archaeologist to consider the scope of future work.

The excavation provided the opportunity to involve not only Society members and students, but also members of the Young Archaeologists' Club, many of whom were experiencing excavation for the first time.

Thanks are due to all those who participated, especially since, with the hot, dry weather, conditions were at times far from ideal.

Further work is planned in the form of fieldwalking and a resistivity survey over the winter. Further details can be obtained from either me or Judie English.

A more complete report will be produced in the Bulletin in the near future.

Young Archaeologists' Club

The VE Day Commemorations which took place on July 1st in Castle Cliffe Gardens attracted about 800 people. At 11.00 am a service of commemoration took place, led by the Rev Dr Kenneth Stevenson.

In the afternoon celebrations began. The YACS had organised a street party and refreshments stall which proved popular. Each participant was given a bag of party food which included sandwiches and cakes made to wartime recipes, and a chocolate bar in 1945 style wrapper. There were also paper Spitfires to cut and colour for the younger participants. The South West Surrey Youth Jazz Band provided the music in a very professional manner, and memories of the time were revived by a former ENSA pianist.

Other events included Roz Crowe's living history session on evacuees, in which YACS took part, exhibitions by the WRVS on their work past and present, rifle drill using dummy rifles, and the cutting of the Victory Cake, which was then offered to all over 50s.

An exhibition complementing the events outside was on display in Salters, Castle Street, which ran until 15th July.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE Judie English

We hope to be working on various practical projects each Sunday between September and Christmas and would welcome help. This work will include processing finds from our excavation at Abinger, fieldwalking and surveying around the site once the crop has been harvested and the wasps and nettles have reduced in ferocity.

We will also be starting a new landscape survey looking at Sidney Wood, Alfold and its surrounding area. Much of the woodland is recent regeneration over previous arable fields, some of which were attached to the deserted farmstead of Tickners als Sedgehurst. A medieval glassworks has been excavated in Glasshouse Copse and the Way and Arun Junction Canal passed over the summit level.

Anyone interested in joining us should phone me on 01483-276724.

SCAU POTTERY WORKSHOPS

Now that the Surrey County Archaeological Unit has moved to larger premises in Dorking, it will be possible to conduct workshops where artefacts can be laid out and examined and discussed. This may be one of the best ways forward for mutual co-operation between active members of the Society and the Unit. I would like to know who would be interested in attending workshops on pottery and whether weekends or evening sessions are preferred. Material that had been excavated in digs undertaken by Society members and which still await processing and publication could be examined, but there is a large collection of pottery of all periods recently excavated by the Unit that would also be available for general instruction purposes. If interested, please reply with some details of what would suit your purposes, to Phil Jones of SCAU, now at the Old Library Headquarters, West Street, Dorking, RH4 1DE.

NOTES

An Interim Report on the Excavation of an Upper Palaeolithic Site at Staines, Surrey (TQ 027 721) Phil Jones Senior Archaeologist, SCAU

In 1990 a Late Bronze Age enclosure was excavated by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit in a low-lying meadow north-west of Staines, after its discovery in a trial trench evaluation that was undertaken ahead of gravel extraction. Since then, Church Lammas meadow has largely been worked-out, but each new phase of operations has been monitored by staff of the Unit to ensure that unexpected archaeological finds and the courses of buried stream channels were recorded. Early in the latest phase of sub-soil stripping in late 1994, flint blades of unusual length began to be found by the site observer, Nick Marples. He identified their source within, and just below, a thin band of dark grey clay that survived in, what then appeared to be, only a few surviving fragments of intact stratigraphy. By March of this year, however, it had become apparent that rather more of the dark grey layer remained undisturbed than was previously thought. The importance of the site had also become more fully recognised. The growing collection of tools and debitage was clearly that of an Upper Palaeolithic assemblage, and this was confirmed by Jon Cotton of the Museum of London and John Lewis of the Museum of London Archaeological

Service. The association of animal bone with the flints in the dark layer was another indication of the archaeological importance of the site, which seemed most directly comparable to the Late Glacial scatter 'A' of the Three Ways Wharf site in Uxbridge (Lewis 1991). That site lies 12km upstream and to the north of Church Lammas on the River Colne.

It became imperative that every attempt should be made to excavate whatever was left of the newly discovered site. It had unfortunately, but not surprisingly, eluded detection during the prior evaluation of the meadow by trial-trenching in 1990, and the quarry operators, Greenhams Ltd, who had generously funded the excavation of the BA enclosure, and who remained committed to the funding of its post-excavation work and the on-going monitoring of their operations, understandably felt unable to contribute more. English Heritage were approached and agreed in these circumstances that the site was of sufficient importance to qualify for their financial support, both for an excavation and the assistance of environmental scientists from the Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

The site was investigated over four weeks in March and April under the direction of the author. To the north and west the stratigraphy was already destroyed, and the priority was to discover how far the spread of flints and bone extended south and east. Contractors spoil heaps were cleared and layers of soil and alluvium were removed by machine to just above the dark clay layer over an area of c 700m². Ditches of two successive field systems of Medieval or Roman and later Prehistoric date were revealed, but of more concern was the southern arm of an early post-medieval rectilinear stock enclosure. This ditch had cut a 3.5m wide swathe through all earlier deposits very close to the previous discoveries of *in situ* finds of Upper Palaeolithic material, and it began to be suspected that much of the southern part of the scatter might also have been destroyed when it was dug. Nevertheless, all of the cleared area was gridded and several metre squares were excavated by hand to discover the extent of the scatter, or scatters. The concentration previously discovered in the west of the site and immediately north of the post-medieval ditch, however, proved to be the only one present.

Where the concentration of flints was greatest, all metre squares were excavated. Most struck flints came from the dark grey clay layer, but many others were retrieved from the uppermost ten cm of the underlying deposit of buff to pale grey clayey silts, and a few more had been worked up into the partially iron-panned grey/brown clay above. Two irregular hollows interrupted the sequence of these deposits, and had formed at a later date than the deposition of the dark grey clay. Both were roughly oval, and had several peripheral and sinuous hollows that undercut adjacent deposits. They were filled with dark grey clay that contained a high proportion of biogenetic iron mineral grains that increased in quantity with depth. These may have been the base plate hollows of trees that established themselves after the human usage of the site.

The contractors clearance of the 'overburden' north and west of the cleared area had not been so deep as to totally destroy the peaty clay fill of a hollow which seemed to belong to the same stratigraphic horizon as the dark clay layer found further south. A few Upper Palaeolithic-type flints and some animal bone fragments had been retrieved from this deposit by N Marples, and the opportunity for controlled excavation and environmental sampling was now taken. Few further finds were made in this area, however. It was discovered that the hollow had been one of several that had lain along a NW/SE axis through the eastern part of the stripped area, approximately 18m from the main concentration of finds. They probably represent the basal parts of a watercourse that had become choked with organic muds when it migrated across the floodplain. The peaty clays of the hollow were demonstrated to have been contiguous with the dark grey clay layer found further south-west, which must represent an

on-shore deposit along the fringe of the watercourse. Whether this had simply been a turf line or else had been darkened by human agency is not yet established.

326 struck flints were recovered from the spread of finds, which is about half that of Scatter A at Uxbridge. An important difference is that, whereas c1% of the Uxbridge assemblage is of tools (*ibid*, 252), a much higher proportion is present in the collection from Church Lammas. A provisional analysis has identified seven obliquely blunted points prepared on the distal ends of blades, three microliths with similar retouch, and another indeterminate microlith. There are also forty-three other retouched flakes, blades and long blades, another thirty that were utilised, and seven that are prepared for use as burins. These represent 28% of the entire collection. Most of the rest is knapping debris, with the possible exception of some unmodified flints that may have been purposefully prepared. These include over fifty snapped blade segments, many of which seem to have been broken into regular lengths. Not all of the finely made long blades (eighteen examples over 120mm long) or the crested blades (nine examples) had been retouched or utilised before being lost or discarded. There are fourteen cores and two core/hammerstones. Nine of these were made on river pebbles that could only have produced a few rough flakes, but the others are of good quality flint, by which is meant unfractured nodules capable of producing long blades. Nodule reduction flakes (eighteen) and core rejuvenation flakes have also been identified. Although the most striking aspect of the assemblage is the long blades and crested blades, there are approximately equal numbers of flakes and blades, and the dimensions of most blades, both entire and segmented, are similar to those of typical Mesolithic assemblages.

Very little animal bone was found in association with the concentration of flints, and most fragments are in poor condition. Some larger pieces were recovered from the sunken area of peaty clay to the north-west, but none has yet been identified.

At least twenty-four of the flint flakes, more than ten of the blades, and a few fragments of animal bone are burnt, which may indicate that, as well as being a flint-knapping and animal dismemberment site, a fire might have been set for the further preparation of food.

After proper assessments of the finds and deposit samples, a post-excavation programme of analysis will be agreed with English Heritage. Dr Richard Macphail will proceed with work on the sediments and soils. Pat Wiltshire on the pollen, Mark Robinson on the larger plant remains, molluscs and insects and Dale Serjeantson on the bones. Their advice will also be sought on the suitability of bone and other samples for RC dating.

Lewis J 1991 A Late Glacial and early Postglacial site at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge, England: Interim Report.
In N Barton, A J Roberts and D A Rowe (eds)
The Late Glacial in north-west Europe, 246-55.
Council for British Archaeology Research Report 77.

Thomas and Paul Sandby, Artists in the Royal Park Dorothy Davis

The Sandby brothers are best known in this area for their delightful views of the lake at Virginia Water in various stages of its development in the 18th century.

Thomas (1721/3 – 1798) was a loyal servant to the Crown for most of his life. He started as a draughtsman in the Ordnance Office at the Tower of London. He then, in the same capacity, joined William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, on his campaign in Scotland to put down the Jacobite Rebellion. After the defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, the duke returned to Windsor as Ranger of the Great

Park. Thomas remained in his household depicting with his creative pencil and pen the improvements taking place in the park instead of, as previously, battlefield scenes and perspectives.

Meanwhile Thomas' younger brother, Paul (1730 – 1809) was following a similar career. In the late 1740s he was surveying the West Coast and Highlands of Scotland for the Crown. Back in London in the 1750s he often visited his brother at Windsor and they worked together in closest harmony in the painting of local scenes.

They were the court “photographers” of their day. Both, as skilled draughtsmen, were masters of perspective; their attention to detail records the scene in total accuracy. Artistic licence was not required and yet their talents were generously acknowledged by their contemporaries. Gainsborough wrote of Paul that he was “the only Man of Genius ...(for) *real Views from Nature*”.

Paul became Chief Drawing Master at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and with Thomas was one of the founder members of the Royal Academy in 1768. Thomas also spent some years in London in the 1760s and became first Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy of Arts.

William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, died in 1765, to be succeeded in title and Rangership of the Great Park by his nephew, Henry. Thomas Sandby returned to Windsor as Steward to the new duke. In this position he was acting as Deputy Ranger and his salary and status rose accordingly. He was given as his residence a house in the Great Park near Cumberland Lodge. It was later rebuilt by George IV and became known as Royal Lodge. Today it is the Windsor home of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Thomas Sandby was well known in Egham circles. He was a close friend of Richard Wyatt, a generous patron of artists. Wyatt's home at Milton Park was the centre of the local gentry's social life. Thomas also belonged to the gentleman's dining club in Egham that met at the Red Lion. He was a member of the Hounslow to Basing Stone Turnpike Trust, that looked after the Great Western Road, the present A30. This organisation also met at the local hostelry.

By 1790, as well as his residence in the Park, Thomas had acquired the lease of a house at Englefield Green. His brother, Paul, depicted the house, with family members, friends and servants bustling about the garden — a colourful sunny scene. Research is still underway by members of the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society to identify that house.

If you would like a glimpse of the talents of the Sandby brothers in portraying scenes of Windsor Castle and Park, turn to a recently published book, *written by the Hon. Mrs Jane Roberts, Curator of the Print Room and the Royal Library, Windsor Castle. As well as a brief illustrated history of Windsor Castle and the lives of the Sandbys, Mrs Roberts catalogues 47 of the views of Windsor in the Royal collection. A double page is devoted to each: a full colour reproduction of the original, with a detailed description of the scene, the techniques used and the provenance of the picture. To enhance the appreciation there are, variously, similar versions of the same view, close-ups of a detail from the main picture, the artists' preliminary sketches or a comparable modern photograph.

The book is a pleasure to hold and to read, to give or to receive. The accurate architectural detail is invaluable to the topographical student. This local historian was delighted to see the comings and goings of ordinary people about the castle and park in the 18th century. One expected to find soldiers, sentries, maids of honour, gentry on horseback or in carriages, even gardeners. In fact all the world, his wife and children seemed at liberty to loiter in the royal precincts. Depicted, amongst others, were a beggar, a prisoner, a knife grinder, wheelwrights, stonemasons and builders, a

brewer's labourer, a pieman, a cleric, a baby with a rattle and, inevitably, playful dogs with laughing children. Out in the park are the green expanses, the delicately delineated tress, the deer and the cattle.

* Views of Windsor, Water Colours by Thomas and Paul Sandby, from the Collection of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, by Jane Roberts, published by Merrell Holberton, London 1995 Price £25.

(Reprinted, with thanks, from Egham-By-Runnymede Newsletter no. 310)

MISCELLANY

The Airfields of Surrey

Sir Peter Masfield in his interesting booklet entitled "Surrey Aeronautics and Aviation, 1785-1985" published in 1993 by Phillimore for Surrey Local History Council includes a map on page 40 which shows airfields to have been at a number of sites not renowned for their link with aviation history. These are, for example, at Churt, Cranleigh, Sendmarsh and Clandon. However, no further information is given about them. Do you know anything further about the aviation history of any of these places? The sort of information required might include the National Grid references of their locations, when they were chosen for aerial activity and for how long did they exist and why?

I will gather together any information that you can send me with a view to publishing it here in the near future. My address is: Francis Haveron, 8 Mary Vale, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1SW. Reprinted from SIHG Newsletter No. 86, July 1995.

"**In Touch with the Past**". An exploration of the life of early people and prehistoric technology. The exhibition, which allows visitors to handle prehistoric tools at all stages of production, has been designed by Glasgow Museums to suit particularly the needs of visually impaired. Text panels in large print, braille and minolta raised images complement the material displayed. At Chertsey Museum until the 24th October on Fridays 12.30-4.30 and Saturdays 11.00-4.00. Admission free. Tel: 01382 565764 for further information.

"**Boost from the Heritage Lottery Fund**". Congratulations to Kingston Museum, whose *Town of Kings* gallery project was one of 19 projects across the UK sharing in the Heritage Lottery Fund announced on the 25th July. The grant of just over £100,000 will be used for the construction of a permanent exhibition on the history of the Royal Borough.

PUBLICATIONS

"**Excavations at 15-23 Southwark Street** (formerly known as Calvert Buildings). The excavation report of a possible mansio for the *cursus publicus* has now been published by the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society in LAMAS Transactions. Vol 43 (pages 3-191). The volume is available from the Museum of London price £12.50.

"**A Window on Walton on Thames**" by JL & DM Barker, 1994. The book contains a large number of old photographs of Walton on Thames with captions which provide a lot of detailed information, together with extracts of the 6in OS maps dated 1919 and 1938 which help to explain the growth of the area, including industries. Copies are

available in local book shops and museums or direct from the authors at 47 Sayes Court, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 1NA. 64pp Paperback Price £5.95 ISBN 0 95 18658.

“Esher — A pictorial History” by Anthony Mitchell. The three manors of Esher Episcopi, Esher Waterville and Sandon have moulded the community’s history and character since Anglo-Saxon times. The railway brought wealthy Londoners, making work for the working man, and the pattern of present day Esher was established. Early photographs have been skilfully used and carefully captioned in this account of Esher’s past. Published by Phillimore & Co Ltd and on sale at all good bookshops. Quarto, 128pp, 191 illustrations. Price £12.95 ISBN 0 85033 961 8.

“The Thorpe Picture Book” by Mrs Jill Williams. The photographs are typically 1900 to the present, showing the whole of the Thorpe area. Published by Egham by Runnymede Historical Society. A4 landscape, soft cover 54pp, inc 140 b & w photographs. Price £5,95 from local bookshops, or £6,75 from Egham Museum’s Literary Institute, High Street, Egham, Surrey.

DAYSCHOOLS

The following are organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex in conjunction with the Sussex Archaeological Society. Further details may be obtained from CCE, University of Sussex, Brighton. Telephone 01273 678527.

21st October. “Community Archaeology”. Tutors: Chris Jones, Gwen Butler and Peter Liddle. What is Community Archaeology and how do you get involved? Peter Liddle will outline the techniques and successes of a scheme in Leicestershire and consideration will be given to similar local community based fieldwork. To be held at the University of Sussex. Fee £15.

28th October. “Tracing the history of a house”. Tutor: Christopher Whittick. A practical course illustrating the use of documentary sources to trace the history of a building. To be held at the East Sussex Record Office. Fee £15.

COURSES

Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex

The next intake for the one year part-time *Certificate in Practical Archaeology* will be in October 1995. This year the two core courses will be run at Brighton College of Technology, Chichester College of Arts, Science and Technology and Hastings College of Art and Technology. The various optional courses, of which one must be undertaken, will be held at various venues in Sussex. There are no admission requirements.

Landscape Diploma Courses

An interdisciplinary programme providing a framework for understanding and interpreting the landscape, past, present and future.

Autumn Term — The Physical Landscape

Spring Term — Living Landscape

Summer Term — Human Landscape

To be held at Three Bridges Crawley College on Wednesday mornings.

Courses in Year 2 of the programme are also being held in Brighton on Tuesday evenings.

Further details from Yvonne Barnes, Centre for Continuing Education, EDB, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RG. Tel. 01273 678537.

MEETINGS

29th September

“Edwardian Brixton”. A lecture by Bill Linsky to the Wandsworth Historical Society in the Friends Meeting House, High Street, Wandsworth at 8.00 pm.

4th October

“Alchemists and Assayers”. A lecture by Frank Greenaway to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall at 8.00 pm.

5th October

An illustrated talk with slides of Old Staines and Ashford given by Barry Dix to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group at Staines Methodist Church, Thames Street at 8.00 pm.

10th October

University of Surrey Industrial Archaeology Lecture Course. First lecture by Dr Martin Gregory of Winchester College, “The History of the Sewing Machine”. Lecture Theatre L at the University at 9.30 pm.

14th October

“The History of Byfleet”. A lecture by Mr Howard Cook to the Walton & Weybridge LHS in the Elmbridge Meeting Room, Walton at 3.00 pm.

14th October

SAS Visits Committee visit to Hartfield (see Bulletin 295 for details).

14th October

A walk organised by the Barnes and Mortlake History Society through the Alleyways of Westfields to the Cedars.

17th October

“William Hogarth: the artist as patriot”. A lecture by John Cooper of the National Portrait Gallery to the West Surrey Branch of the Historical Association at the Friends Meeting House, Ward Street, Guildford at 7.30 pm.

20th October

“The Work of the Surrey Record Office”. A lecture by Julian Pooley to the Merton Historical Society at the Snuff Mill Environmental Centre, Morden Hall Park, Morden at 8.00 pm.

20th October

“Surrey in Postcards”. The Annual Dallaway Lecture to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society will be given by John Gent in the Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute at 7.30 pm for 8.00 pm; Admission 50p members; £1 non-members, including coffee before the meeting.

21st October

Surrey Local History Council Symposium. “The Houses we Live in” at Chertsey Hall, Chertsey.

21st October

"Westminster Hall Roof – 600th Anniversary". The Great Roof of Westminster Hall was pre-fabricated in Farnham and taken up to London in 1395. To celebrate this Event the Minister of Heritage, Mrs Bottomley, will unveil a plaque in the Hart, to be followed at 3.15 pm by tea and three talks in the nearby Surrey Institute of Art and DDesign. Tel: 01252 711141 or 721455 for further information.

22nd October

A walk in Wimbledon Park conducted by Bernard Rondeau for the Wimbledon Society. Meet at Wimbledon Park's Home Park Road entrance at 2.00 pm for 2.15 pm.

27th October

"London's Bronze Age Trackways". A lecture by Frank Meddens of Newham Museum Services to the Wandsworth Historical Society in the Friends Meeting House, High Street, Wandsworth at 8.00 pm.

28th October

CBA South East Autumn Conference "Maritime Archaeology" (see Bulletin 295 for details).

2nd November

"The History of the Kitchen". A lecture by Tricia Dawson to the Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group at Staines Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines at 8.00 pm.

11th November

Council for Kentish Archaeology Conference "Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Kent" (see Bulletin 295 for details).

FUTURE EVENTS**25th November 1995**

DBRG Annual Lecture. See Bulletin 295 for details.

3rd December 1995

SAS Annual General Meeting at Brooklands Museum.

24th February 1996

ARC Symposium. Dorking Christian Centre.

23rd March 1996

The 16th West London Local History Conference. Theme: One hundred years of Cinema. To be held at Montague Hall, Hounslow. Details to follow.

23rd March 1996

The 33rd Annual Conference of London Archaeologists to be held at the Museum of London. Details to follow.