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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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'STRUTTING LIKE A PEACOCK' (page 19)

Introduction

A third season of exploratory archaeological work has been completed on the National Trust land at Hatch Furlong, Ewell. The site lies on the Upper Chalk of the North Downs and overlooks the springs around which the Roman and later settlement of Ewell developed.

Although bad weather hampered the programme throughout, five trenches were evaluated between 18th April and 8th May 2008 by students from Birkbeck Faculty of Lifelong Learning, community archaeology volunteers working with Surrey County Archaeology Unit (SCAU), and weekend volunteers drawn from Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society (EEHAS) and Surrey Archaeological Society (SyAS).

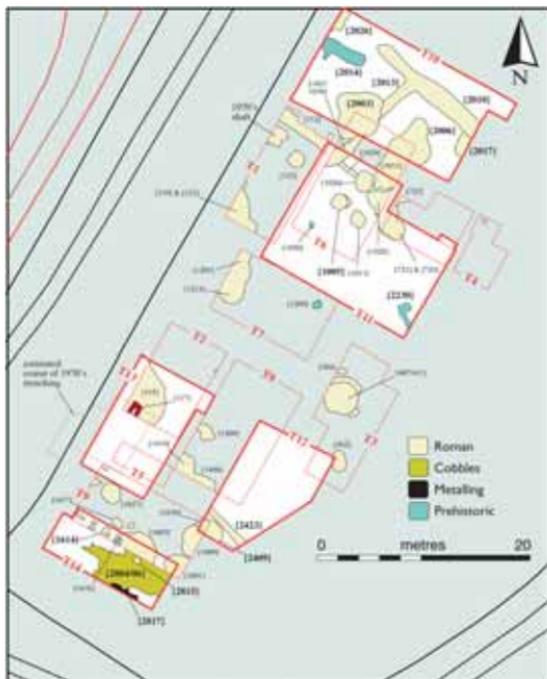
Pupils from a number of local schools were conducted around the site, in addition to over three hundred visitors on a busy Bank Holiday Monday. As has become customary, this year's investigations were filmed by members of the Epsom Cine and Video Society.

The aim of the third season was to investigate areas adjacent to those previously examined at the southern end of the site. Furthermore the intention was to define more clearly the areas dug in the 1970s and glimpsed in Trenches 2 and 5 in 2006; to explore the post holes revealed in Trench 9 in 2007; and to complete the examination of the deeper of the two chalk-cut shafts (context [1005]) in Trench 6. Accordingly five new trenches, numbered 10-14, were opened by machine.

Trench 10

This was the most northerly of the trenches, and was positioned to explore the potential continuation of features previously revealed in Trenches 1, 4 and 6. These included ditch [112/1023/1030], and the shallow scoops/quarries [1033] and [1013].

Aside from a possible prehistoric linear feature [2014] at the western end of the trench, all features proved to be of later Roman date. The earliest comprised a large pit [2017] running into the eastern section. Its dark loamy fill was extremely rich in finds datable to the mid to late third century, including Roman ironwork, ceramic building materials, a wide range of animal bones and a medley of marine shells comprising oyster, cockle, mussel, whelk and winkle; many of the animal bones, which included sheep/



HATCH FURLONG: Plan of all trenches.

goat, cattle, pig, horse, deer, bird, fish and dog, show signs of having been butchered, gnawed and charred. The accompanying pottery is, according to Phil Jones, 'the single-most important assemblage' from the site, and incorporates a range of storage, mixing and serving vessels. Many are of high quality, including Rhenish motto beakers and a marbled flange-rimmed bowl of *ceramique à l'éponge*.



Shaft 1005.

Pit [2017] was cut by a wide shallow ditch [2010] which ran SE-NW along the northern edge of the trench. This appears to have been contemporary with the narrower, more shallow, ditch [2013]; from its alignment this latter feature presumably represents a northward continuation of ditch [1023/1030]. It was clearly cut by one of two large shallow scoops/quarries [2003], which can be equated with quarry [1013] in Trench 6. The upper backfill of [2003] contained part of the iron sheath belonging to a wooden spade.

The second quarry [2006] appears to represent a continuation of [1033] and had two phases of exploitation separated by a lense of compacted chalk backfill [2005]. The latter sealed a placed deposit comprising a complete cattle skull (minus horncores) which had been propped up on a platform of fist-sized flint nodules. A further possible quarry [2026] was identified in the NW corner of the trench.



'Cairn' at base of Shaft 1005.

Trench 11

This trench was positioned to re-expose the two pits/shafts [1005] and [1011] discovered in the southern half of Trench 6 in 2007. The intention was to: complete the examination of shaft [1005]; see if the alignment of pits/shafts continued to the east; and to define the extent of the quarries [1028]/[723]/[724].

It quickly became clear that there were no further deep shafts to the east. Indeed, the only features in the eastern part of the trench appeared to be an amorphous shallow

scoop [2230] containing struck flint and several scraps of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery which had been cut by another undated, but presumably later prehistoric, linear feature. It would seem from this that the line of four pits/shafts (including the 1970s shaft and [125] in Trench 1) is perhaps better regarded as two separate pairs. The examination of shaft [1005], begun in 2007, was completed with the removal of just under a metre of basal fills. Overall, therefore, the shaft had been cut some 2m deep into the chalk. Traces of possible tool (spade/pick) marks were noted on its lower walls and slightly dished floor. The primary fill comprised a small cairn of flint, chalk and hard conglomerate rubble [2238] which had been placed directly in the centre of the floor. The fills above comprised a sequence of soft friable soils [2208], [2234] and [2213] containing small bones and a few scraps of pottery, none of which need be later than mid-second century. Fill [2204] above contained a localised deposit of puppy and piglet bones. By comparison the fills against the walls of the shaft, [2228] and [2225], were noticeably more compact, but contained fewer finds. All contexts were 100% wet sieved, and the residues are currently (November/December 2008) being sorted. Early indications are that they contain molluscs and the bones of birds, small mammals, amphibians and fish, as well as a number of fruit pips and stones.

Trench 12

This trench was sited to tie together the results from Trenches 3, 8 and 9 examined in previous years, and to expand into areas not previously explored. In the event, the size of the trench was limited by the presence of a live water main to the south east.

Two Roman features were revealed at the southern end of the trench. The first of these comprised a shallow circular pit [2409] part of which had been found in the NW corner of Trench 9 and there designated [1636]. This contained a number of marine shells, part of a rotary quern and third to fourth century pottery. Chalky upcast from the digging of this pit sealed the fill of a shallow ditch [2423] that ran NW-SE across the width of the trench immediately to the north. Pottery from the ditch fill suggested a second century date, and included a possible placed deposit in the form of the greater part of a necked shouldered greyware jar.

Trench 13

This trench was investigated by community archaeology volunteers and focussed on the area thought to have been explored in the 1970s. The intention was to define the extent of this digging; to recover a cache of pottery reportedly reburied at its cessation; and to explore and record the southern portion of the stone-lined flue located in Trench 2 in 2006.

Excavation refined the extent of the areas dug in the 1970s, and it is now possible to correlate this with the surviving sketch plan. The cache of pottery was relocated, and found to comprise large sherds of one or more Dressel 20 amphorae together with fragments of a substantial storage jar of later Roman Alice Holt/Farnham type. A further length of the stone-lined flue was also found, together with large amounts of mostly *ex situ* pink sandy daub containing large chalk inclusions. Many pieces showed smoothed surfaces and interwoven wattle impressions. The original function of this daub is unclear, although it may have formed part of the superstructure belonging to the stone-flued oven or drier.

Trench 14

This trench was positioned to expand Trench 9, excavated in 2007, with the specific aim of examining the area south of several substantial rubble-packed post holes.

Machining revealed a spread of patchy, ill-compacted flint cobbled surface [2804/2806] across much of the eastern section of the trench. There was

considerable variation in clast size within the cobbling, which ranged from 0.02–0.20m, and fragments of pottery, animal bone and tiles lay both on and within it. Other finds included a copper alloy stud and a large iron latch-lifter, the latter over 440mm in length.

In the time available it was only possible to explore limited areas, but this exercise quickly demonstrated that a number of features await further examination. Those uncovered this year included a pair of post holes, [1614] and [2815], spaced some 4m apart, representing the remains of substantial posts set in large sub-square pits backfilled with chalk rubble. Both post holes had been noted in 2007, but not fully understood. Whether these formed part of a building or possibly a substantial gate structure requires further work; but either way they appear to have been set back some 3m from a compacted and apparently cambered metalled surface [2817] that ran along the whole of the southern edge of the trench. This was composed of large flint nodules rammed into a chalk foundation and was bounded to the north by various shallow ditches.

Conclusion

Three seasons of work on the site have resolved a number of questions, even as they have raised others. The 2008 work in particular has allowed us to make more sense of the Roman site in terms of its overall plan. It would seem from this that various activities were accommodated within areas defined by shallow ditches laid out across the chalk spur on a NW-SE orientation. Moreover, it is possible that these ditched areas were accessed from a cambered metalled surface that seemingly ran parallel to the line of the medieval and modern Cheam Road. Topographically this alignment is the most direct route off the Downs to the springs that give rise to the Hogsmill stream, and is likely to have been of considerable antiquity.

The four chalk-cut shafts, three of whose fills can be dated to the second century, are now perhaps best seen as two separate pairs. While each would have produced



HATCH FURLONG: Work in the Community Trench.

quantities of chalk rubble suitable for building or other purposes, the process of backfilling seems to have involved repetitive acts entailing the manipulation of whole and incomplete carcasses of various animals such as young dogs, piglets, deer, horse and cattle. The excavation of the basal fills of shaft [1005] in particular has recovered a wealth of environmental data that is going to take time to sort. However, it is already clear that the remains of many small animals were present in the lower parts of the shaft, together with fruit pips and stones. Similar material also appears to have been recovered from the fill of at least one of the shafts excavated in the mid-nineteenth century: for Hugh Diamond's original 1847 account in *Archaeologia* (vol 32, 451) records the presence of 'a fine rich mould ... [that] contained ... apple-pips and cherry-stones ... the bones of a cock, and of a rabbit or hare'.

The activities carried out on the site in the later Roman period appear to have encompassed low-level exploitation of the North Downs chalk through the digging of a number of shallow scoops or quarries. The purposes to which the resulting soft crumbly chalk was put remain unclear, however. For the most part the quarries seem to have been backfilled with domestic refuse and without undue ceremony. However, the careful placement of a cattle skull on a heap of flint nodules at the base of [2206] was clearly a deliberate act, and harks back perhaps to the deposits contained within the earlier shafts.

A further season of exploratory work is contemplated in 2009. This is likely to focus on the northern and southern extremities of the site. Firstly, to confirm whether or not the ditch located in Trench 10 does indeed represent the original northern boundary of the site. Secondly, to resolve the function of the large post holes in trench 14 and thirdly, to confirm the existence of a metalled road or track along the site's modern southern boundary.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the following for their continued help and support: the National Trust (Caroline Thackray and David Kennington) and their lessees PGSD Ltd (Martin Wright and Ryan Devenish); Birkbeck, Faculty of Lifelong Learning (Diane Calliste and especially Robin Densem who organised the site logistics); SCAU (Rob Poulton); Heritage Conservation, Surrey County Council (Joe Flatman); EEHAS; Bourne Hall Museum (David Brooks and Jeremy Harte); Surrey Archaeological Society and the Surrey Roman Studies Group (RSG); Museum of London; Epsom Cine & Video Society (Norman Bull and Jeff Mundell); Kingston Upon Thames Archaeological Society.

Site supervision and tuition was provided by Mick Miles (Birkbeck) and Abby Guinness (SCAU Community Archaeology Officer) while David Calow, Richard Savage and Phil Stanley (Surrey Roman Studies Group) supervised the trenches excavated by volunteers. Finds supervision and spot-dating was provided by Phil Jones (SCAU), assisted on site by Frank Pemberton (EEHAS/RSG); environmental supervision was provided by Geraldine Missig, assisted by other members of the Birkbeck Environmental Archaeology Group who also contributed to the on site teaching.

Finally, thanks are also due to the many students and volunteers who worked long and hard, and to Peggy Bedwell, Margaret Nobbs, Chris & Gay Harris, Jen Newell and Rose Hooker for providing much-needed refreshment in the often inclement weather.

GENERAL PITT RIVERS, THE UPLANDS ESTATE AND GUILDFORD

Helen Chapman Davies

A Victorian house called 'Uplands', in the middle of a Government department site between Merrow Downs and the Epsom Road just outside Guildford town, kindled

interest among local residents when the site was sold for development in 2008. Linden Homes South West plan to build some two hundred homes on the site and to refurbish 'Uplands' to provide quality apartments. The house is currently in a state of dire dilapidation. The house kindled my interest too, because of its association with General Pitt Rivers, then Lane Fox.



'Uplands', Merrow, Guildford. (Photo: Helen Davies, 2008.)

'Uplands' (see figure) was built in 1862 by William Willmer Pocock, and at the time was set in an estate of twenty-one acres (outlined on Figure 2). By 1874 the Pocock family had moved back to London, renting out the house for about three years before selling the estate. The house was standing empty at the outbreak of war in 1939 and was requisitioned by the Government under emergency powers. Much of the Ministry of Food was moved to the site between 1948 and 1950 from its war-time headquarters at Colwyn Bay. The estate was purchased by the Ministry of Works in 1951, the house was converted to office use and became surrounded by extremely ugly standard-type single storey brick office blocks. The site became the administrative and divisional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (now the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, or DEFRA) where some 600 people worked.

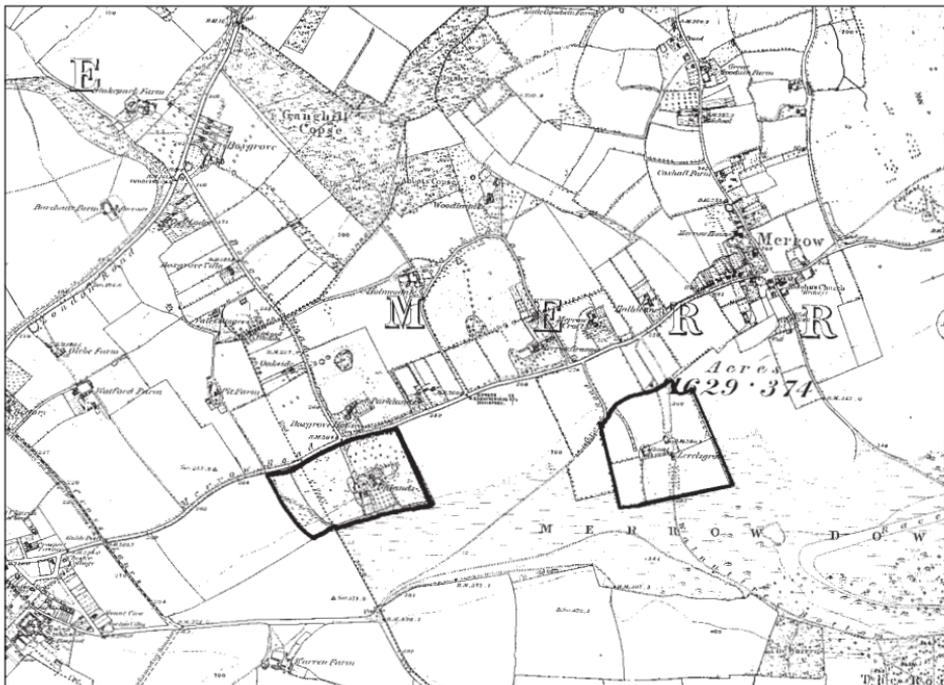
General Pitt Rivers was born Augustus Henry Lane Fox on 14th April 1827. In 1880 he inherited the Cranborne Chase Estate, which extended from Dorset into Wiltshire, from his great uncle George Pitt, 2nd Baron Rivers, and under the terms of the will was obliged to take the additional surname of Pitt Rivers, thus becoming A.H.L.F. Pitt Rivers. His children had to take the additional name of Pitt, becoming Fox Pitt. From 1841 he served in the Army, first as a regular officer and from 1852 as a musketry instructor at Hythe, Kent. He retired from military service due to ill health in 1877 whilst on military duty in Guildford. In retirement he determined to devote the remainder of his life *'chiefly to an examination of the antiquities of my own property'* (Cranborne Chase), and was to publish four volumes of the fieldwork there. Pitt

Rivers died on 4th May 1900 at Rushmore Lodge on Cranborne Chase, choosing to be cremated at Woking.

Pitt Rivers had always been interested in history and antiquities, building up huge collections of weaponry and items of archaeological interest. Throughout his military career he took time to excavate and add to his collections wherever he was posted. The association of Pitt Rivers with Guildford began in 1873 when he took up command of the West Surrey Brigade Depot at Guildford. From 1874 to 1877 the Pitt Rivers family rented 'Uplands' with its fine views over Merrow Downs, moving in 1878 to 30 Sussex Place, Onslow Gardens, Guildford when 'Uplands' was sold. The move prompted Pitt Rivers to put his vast collection on public display, arranging with the South Kensington Museum to exhibit some 10,000 objects at the Bethnal Green Museum. This was to lead to the foundation of the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford in 1884.

Whilst on military duty in Guildford, Pitt Rivers continued to excavate and collect artefacts. In 1975 a collection of his papers was deposited in Salisbury Museum, which contained eight leaves of manuscript entitled '*On Tumuli near Guildford*' and a roll of drawings marked '*Merrow Downs. Whitmoor Common*'. These are numbered P.40 and R.7a-h respectively. The tumuli described were two Bronze Age and six Saxon barrows.

The Pitt Rivers documentation in Salisbury Museum was studied by Saunders, who wrote a paper in 1980 discussing the six Saxon barrows, excavated by Pitt Rivers in 1876, which the manuscript clearly states were on Merrow Downs. Four of these barrows were recorded as being '*in a cluster on the top of the hill just south of Level's Dean*' (actually shown as 'Levelsgrove' on map of 1873, outlined on map) later known



OS map of 1873 showing the Uplands Estate (outlined) overlooking Merrow Downs, and Levelsgrove (outlined), subsequently called Levylsdene. (Reproduced courtesy of Surrey Archaeological Society, ref. M7/24.)

as Levylsdene, with the two other barrows nearby. The actual location was almost certainly levelled when the Golf course was constructed. The Saxon barrows were previously believed to be on Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon. Perhaps the confusion arose from Pitt Rivers' description *on Merrow Down* (the six Saxon barrows) *3 miles to the south of this former locality*' (the two Bronze Age barrows on Whitmoor Common).

Fragments of burnt bone were found in Barrows 1-3, but nothing was identified in Barrows 4-6. An iron knife was excavated from Barrow 3, described as *'6 inches long ... and ¾ in greatest breadth'* which was deposited in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford. Saunders notes that *'The knife is in fact mid-late Saxon in date'*. He also notes that in 1957 a Saxon spearhead and human remains were found at the rear of a house in Levylsdene, Merrow, while in 1973 a child's skeleton was found in a chalk-cut grave in the garden of a house in The Fairway, Merrow. All of these discoveries serve, he states, to emphasise the significance of Merrow Downs in the Saxon period.

The very brief report on two Bronze Age barrows excavated by Pitt Rivers on 16 and 17 May 1877 on Whitmoor Common, near Worplesdon, Guildford, was published by Gardner in 1924. It was recorded that three 'British' cinerary urns containing burnt bone were found in Barrow 1. In Barrow 2 two cinerary urns and *'... a layer of black coal probably the result of a fire'* were found. The urns were deposited in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford.

A Bronze Age barrow was excavated on Merrow Downs by Pitt Rivers in 1877, which was briefly recorded and believed to have been to the south-east of Levylsdene and nearby Keeper's Cottage in Walnut Tree Bottom. This barrow *'contained a British urn'* and may have been a short distance down the slope from what is now the second green on Guildford Golf Course (see figure).



Presumed site of Bronze Age barrow excavated by Pitt Rivers on Merrow Downs (now Guildford Golf Course), to right of 2nd green in the distance and just behind second clump of trees to right. (Photo: Helen Davies, 2008.)

The Surrey collection in the Pitt Rivers Museum also contains artefacts from Chinthurst Hill, St Martha's Hill, Newbarn on Merrow Downs, Peasmarsh, the garden of 'Uplands' house, Wanborough, Warren Farm on One Tree Hill and White Lane Farm, Guildford, Whitmoor Common, and a substantial collection recorded

as 'Postford Farm', probably in the neighbourhood of Postford Pond near Guildford.

Acknowledgements

With grateful thanks to Matthew Woods, Land Manager of Linden Homes South East for generously giving his time to allow access to the former DEFRA site and to 'Uplands', Epsom Road, Guildford; the staff of the Surrey Archaeological Society at Castle Arch, Guildford.

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GUILDFORD AND STOKE: TWO PARKS OR ONE?

Derek Renn

In *Bulletin 413* (page 15) Dennis Turner challenged my presumption (Poulton *et al* 2005, 5) linking the *parco Regis* mentioned in Domesday Book under *Stochae* with that mentioned in the 1166-67 Pipe Roll. He proposed instead 'that the mid-12th century Guildford Park was '... a new enclosure, or at the very least, a drastic enlargement of an 11th century Stoke Park.' I still prefer to follow H E Malden (1902, 296) and John Blair (1991, 9) and (despite the statements in Poulton *et al* 2005, 119, 147) doubt whether a new enclosure was made in Henry II's reign.

Dennis' alternative of 'drastic enlargement' may be an exaggeration. Although we know the size and shape of Guildford Park (at least in 1607: Crocker 1999, Davis 1991, Richardson 2007) we do not know the size of the Domesday park, or even where it was. The abbreviations and punctuation of Domesday Book can often be construed in more than one way (eg Morris 1975. notes 1.2, 1.3). Was the 'wood.40.pigs.' the total extent of the royal park? As untaxable (or unprofitable?) royal demesne, most of the park may have been omitted from the record. To quote Dennis: 'Stoke was a royal manor from which the land for the town of Guildford seems to have been carved out a long time before the [Norman] conquest'. Dr Mary Alexander (2004, 1, 43; 2006, 6) has suggested that Stoke once surrounded Guildford. Underwood (2002, 210) stated that parts of Guildford Park on either bank of the Wey lay in Stoke parish. The 11th century park might have been very large, and included an (older?) settlement.

The letter close of 1225 (*sic*) mentioned by Dennis (Hardy 1844, II, 56b) must be read in context. It records a perambulation report, made after the confirmation of the 1217 Forest Charter (*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1216-1225 1*, 575), to determine what lands were then to be freed from forest law because they had been 'afforested' either by king Henry II or his sons (Carpenter 1990, 384-88). The long history of the royal forest problem in Surrey was set out in detail by Owen Manning (1802, iv-vii, xiii, 166-9). Since the creation of a park amounted to afforestation, I prefer to read the letter as claiming that the park was created *before* 1154 (when Henry II came to the throne) so that king Henry III seventy years later, having just spent £50 on 'enclosing' (*claidend*) it, (Hardy 1833 I, 548b, 556, 574, 582b, 597b, 628b, 654), did not have to surrender it, just as work had begun on the new royal palace. Both this £50, and the £40 spent in 1166-67, were large sums, but they could each have been for major overdue repairs to the park pale, rather than for new enclosure.

The term 'deer-park' can be misleading. As well as deer (and other animals including rabbits) for sport *and food*, the park at Guildford contained fishponds and a stud farm. It provided wood for building or fuel as well as a cash income from fodder, grazing and pannage (Underwood, 2002). There may have been two parks near the town: one a status symbol in the landscape and for lordly sport, the other a mundane economic asset. Both might have existed as compartments within a single park pale, with new earthworks and fences added from time to time.

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COUNCIL NEWS

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There is a flyer enclosed with this *Bulletin* which includes a return form for you to use. If you decide not to renew your subscription, would you please let me know. Thank you.

Institutional members will have already been invoiced separately, so can disregard this notice.

NEW MEMBERS

Susan Janaway

A special welcome to the following new members. I have again included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. I hope this will be useful for the Society's Local Secretaries and Committee Chairmen.

Name	Address	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Blatchford, Mrs J	5 East Avenue Farnham GU9 0RA	Prehistory, particularly the Lithics Working Group
Charlotteville Jubilee Trust	c/o Mrs K M Handford 7 Orchard Road Burpham Guildford GU4 7JH	
Davison, Mr F J	178 Purley Downs South Croydon CR2 0RF	Local History in Surrey
Dawson, Miss S	The Rays Gasden Lane Witley GU8 5QB	
Derwent, Mr P	15 Willow View Crane Mead Ware Herts SG12 9FJ	Prehistory, excavation
Gristwood, Mrs H	43 Brewery Road Horsell Woking GU21 4LL	Local History
Morgan, Ms N	57a High Street Addlestone KT15 1UA	General
Robinson, Mr C	157 East 74 Street # 9A New York 10021 USA	Reigate area
Rogers, J	289 Welbeck Road Carshalton SM5 1LN	Survey – outreach
Scott, Mr R	Yendor, 8 Oak Hill Burpham Guildford GU4 7JF	
Trafford, Miss N	4 Stratton Court Worplesdon Road Guildford GU2 9SE	Prehistory, Roman and Early Medieval
Williams, Mr K J	Lynchmere The Great Quarry Guildford GU1 3XN	Local History
Yarrow, Mr P	Meadowview Sutherland Avenue Jacobswell Guildford GU4 7Q	

NEWS FROM THE TOOLS

Geoff Stonehouse

On 26th January, ably assisted by volunteers (thanks again to them) and a hired two-men-and-a-van (highly recommended), we moved the tools from our rented garage at Four Acres to a new one at Finches Rise.

All our tools are now kept in two garages, nos 5 and 7, a few metres apart in the same group at Finches Rise, except for the most valuable which I have stored more securely elsewhere.

From an audit recently I have a first draft of our Tools Inventory/Location, which will soon be finalised. Copies will be available from me, Pauline Hulse and Castle Arch.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

ANOTHER APPEAL

The Hon Secretary will be standing down from the Committee in May, and we are therefore looking for a volunteer to join the Committee and to act as Hon Secretary. Meetings take place on Wednesdays at 10am in February, May, August and November, at various venues.

Anyone who would like to volunteer could either attend the next meeting as an observer on Wednesday 20th May at 10am at the Surrey History Centre in Woking, or join the Committee with effect from Wednesday 19th August at 10am in Cranleigh.

If you would be interested in finding out more about the work of the Committee and the role of the Hon Secretary, please contact the Hon Chairman, Janet Balchin, at Hullbrook Cottage, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst, Surrey GU6 7RN, telephone 01483 277342.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

SYMPOSIUM 2009

The ARC Symposium has regularly offered the opportunity to hear about recent fieldwork and topics of interest, and this year was no exception. Richard Savage, leader of the Medieval Forum of the Society, chaired the meeting which began with a talk by Jon Cotton on the Hatch Furlong excavations.

Jon Cotton (Museum of London) apologised for the lack of a video this year due to technical problems with the sound. He then discussed the landscape setting of the site noting that Ewell sits in a bowl at the foot of the North Downs and concentrating on the springs. The Hatch Furlong site is to the south east of the main thrust of settlements in the area. A programme of work at Hatch Furlong had been designed to reinvestigate the work undertaken during the 1970s. The second and third seasons had built a better picture of the plan of the site, and during 2008 some prehistoric features had been found. There had also been extensive environmental collection and sieving from shaft deposits which had produced small bones and botanical evidence in abundance. Two large postholes found in 2008 might be evidence of a gate structure, and in 2009 excavations will check for more postholes. The metallurgy found in the same area suggests an ancient trackway which may be heading to the cluster of early activities on the Downs. Jon Cotton commented that there seem to be similarities at this site to the ritual complex at Springhead.

Peter Harp (Plateau) stood in for Matthew Pope at short notice to present the talk *On the Neanderthal's Trail in SE England*. We were first guided through the evolution of hominids and their passage into Britain. What slight evidence there is suggests a repopulation of the British area by Neanderthals at about 60,000 BC, with different lithic techniques indicative of the arrival of Homo Sapiens Sapiens appearing at about 40,000 BC. The importance of the site at Beedings, near Pulborough in Sussex, is that it appears to be an overlap site. Recent reassessment of sites in the Weald has reduced the known number of Middle Palaeolithic sites, and the low instances of Late Middle Palaeolithic sites could be interpreted either as evidence for a low population or that research is looking in the wrong place. The geology at Beedings is of Greensand over Atherfield Clay which results in the slow formation of fissures in which Palaeolithic can be found. Similar geology is found in Surrey and Leith Hill would appear to be an ideal area for discovering fissures after landslips.

David McOmish (English Heritage) presented an interesting talk on *North and South: A Tale of Two Downs* in which he discussed the similarities and contrasts between the North and South Downs. There are similar geologies and soil types, but local complexities can result in different archaeologies. The South Downs have many prehistoric monuments while the Surrey Hills have a lower known monument density, though there has been no detailed survey of the area. He questioned whether the Greensand hillforts of Surrey are in an empty landscape since they represent enclosure over a long period. On the South Downs a detailed picture is being built, and a better site chronology develops better understanding. Chalk soils are very resilient so the preservation is good, therefore studies of the North Downs area need to use as many techniques as possible since the differences between the Downs may be influenced by the constraints of visibility for discovery.

Tony Howe (Surrey County Council) then discussed the *Training Excavation at Downside Mill, Cobham*. This project had been organised to stimulate the membership of the Society after several years without training excavations and the site had been carefully chosen to provide building features for trainees to work with. There has been a history of milling on the site from the 1330s and for a few years from 1770 it had been used to mill copper and iron. The aims of the project had been to investigate this former mill site and the possibility of earlier remains while providing training. Although the well preserved lower levels of the southern mill race wall were found, and also the northern mill race and blocking dam, it was not possible in the time available to achieve the aims of searching for medieval activity. Naturally, much more work could be done on this site.

Phil Jones (Surrey County Archaeological Unit) then spoke about the *Neolithic Ring Ditch at Staines Road Farm, Staines*. This is now the subject of a monograph which is the first of a series produced jointly by SCAU and Archaeology SE. He dealt with three key aspects of this site which is part of the growing ritual landscape of the London gravels: the white ring and its resurrection; the woman and the wolf; and remembrance and ritual. The ring ditch was apparently created, reburied and recut very quickly in an important location within a bend of the Thames. There were two inhumation burials in the ditch, one of which is the oldest in south-east Britain and may have been associated with the burial of a possible dog/wolf hybrid. Several monuments were found nearby, including a pit row avenue, a burnt mound and a boiling pit. There was also a deep Bronze Age waterhole in which was placed a wooden ard (plough), the earliest found in south-east Britain. People may have returned to the site for over a 1000 years according to the accumulated evidence. It is recommended that interested members should buy the monograph for full details of this important site.

After lunch **Frank Pemberton (Roman Studies Group and Epsom & Ewell Historical & Archaeological Group)** delivered an account of his *Reappraisal of Iron Age and Roman settlement at Purberry Shot, Ewell*. This site was excavated 70 years ago and shows evidence of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age phase with flint/sand tempered pottery, followed by Later Iron Age/Early Romano-British cobbled floors, ditches and an iron-working furnace (c300BC–AD40/50s, with continuity until the late 1st century AD with a well and pits. A 2nd century AD road built across the site with settlement debris covered earlier contexts and there is a 3rd century AD end date after the mid 2nd century road went out of use. This is a fine example of the unravelling of earlier excavation evidence to produce a reassessment and a narrative of the history of the site.

David Bird (Roman Studies Group) then discussed *The Ashted Roman Villa Project: an update on progress*. This project is planned to continue for several years. Work on gathering and recording all known finds from the site is continuing and good progress has been made with the study of the ceramic building material. A second season of magnetometry has highlighted possible features of interest for the tileworks area. Professor Martyn Waller of Kingston University has produced interesting results from testing undertaken some years ago in the clay pits, confirming the Roman period date of the main pit and providing interesting information about the local vegetation through time. Background research continues to provide interesting information and parallels for the site. The excavations in 2008 concentrated on earlier work, but produced new evidence which means that in general it may now be suggested that the level of the villa was substantially raised in the later period, presumably in an attempt to deal with wet ground conditions. The wall junction found by John Hampton and others in the 1960s was relocated and studied in more detail, however it remains unclear if this was simply an enclosure wall or part of a building; further work is planned. Significant finds included a bronze cockerel, probably part of a set with a figure of Mercury and other relevant animals; a large piece of shaped lead, probably some sort of fitting from a bath-related structure; another samian stamp and more usefully stratified pottery.

This was followed by **David Calow (Roman Studies Group)** on the search for *The London to Winchester Roman Road* where he discussed the possibilities and the pitfalls of looking for Roman roads. The discovery of the London to Winchester route would considerably aid the understanding of Roman Surrey, and the only way to forward this research after going through maps and documents is by trial excavations. After much expenditure of labour it would seem that the route from Winchester to Neatham had been proven and that the identification of Neatham as the Roman *Vindonis* is secure. Unfortunately, the route through Surrey is proving difficult to elucidate and much more work will be needed before this project can be completed.

The **Margary Award** was presented after tea, with the second prize being awarded to AARG, and the first prize was received by the Surrey Heath Archaeology and Heritage Trust.

There was then a joint presentation on the forthcoming volume of the Village Studies series on *Gomshall, Peaslake and Ewhurst*. **Ann Noyes** discussed the history and geology of the two parishes, and noted that the pegs for the study had been drawn from the Tithe Award, the 1841 census, the 1665 Hearth Tax, the 1380 Poll Tax and the 1086 Domesday survey. It was of interest that early family names can be traced in modern place names. **Janet Balchin** revealed that they had studied the parish of Gomeshall, now split into two, rather than the village alone, and this meant that the

pattern of dispersed settlement had been studied. **David Hicks** then outlined the use of maps from various sources and their adaptation in order to create a scheme suitable for the project.

The contribution of **Surrey Industrial History Group** was made by **Alan Crocker** who related the history of *Recognising the Conservation of Surrey's Industrial Heritage*, taking the audience through 25 years of SIHG awards. In 1983 the Surrey Industrial History Group decided to award a plaque each year to an individual or group to recognise a contribution to the conservation of Surrey's industrial heritage. The project has been a great success and the 25th plaque was awarded in 2007. To mark this anniversary SIHG has published an illustrated book describing the widely-ranging projects selected. These were discussed in five categories with fine illustrations: mills, transport, manufacturing, museums and buildings and included sites such as the Lovelace Bridges, Outwood Mill and the Rodboro building in Guildford. The scheme is continuing and recommendations of projects for future awards are welcomed.

Finally, **David Williams** listed his *Recent Finds* from the Portable Antiquities Scheme with examples mostly from Surrey with some highlights from other counties he had visited. He added that code of conduct had been developed for rally organisers and that a report on nighthawking had recently been published. However, the main interest lay in the discovery of a variety of Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval coins (many from West Clendon) and including a Byzantine coin of c1060. There was also a fine bridle fitting of the royal court of Charles II found at Durdens.

The Chairman of the Archaeological Research Committee would like to thank all the speakers, and particularly would like to thank members of ARC, especially Alison Gaitonde and Pauline Hulse, who were involved in bringing together an interesting programme and making the day a success.

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

RELIGION IN SOCIETY AND THE LANDSCAPE

Autumn Conference

10th October 2009

Dixon Hall, Leatherhead Institute, Leatherhead

9.45am	Registration
10	Barney Sloane, Head of Historic Environment Commissions, English Heritage (Conference Chairman): Opening remarks
10.05	Votive deposits into rivers, etc (title to be notified) Jon Cotton
10.35	Roman-period Religion in Society and the Landscape in Surrey' David Bird
11.05	Coffee break
11.30	Monastic Houses in the South East (title to be notified) Judith Roebuck, English Heritage – Keynote Panel Discussion
12.30	Lunch
1.30	Barney Sloane – Introduction to afternoon
1.35	The Granges of Waverley (title to be notified) Mark Service
2.05	The smaller religious houses (title to be notified) Dennis Turner
2.45	Tea break

3	Monastic water mills (title to be notified) Alan Crocker (SIHG)
3.30	The influence of Winchester Diocesan carpenters on Surrey's domestic buildings Rod Wild (DBRG)
4	Panel Discussion & Closing Remarks
4.30	Disperse

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

ROMAN GLASS

Edward Walker

A highlight of the winter programme was the fascinating talk on Roman glass given on March 3rd by Denise Allen, Assistant Director of Andante Travel, who is well known to and much admired by a number of Society members who have accompanied her on classical tours. She studied archaeology at Cardiff University and completed her PhD that looked at evidence for glass and glass making in Roman Britain. Since then she has written scores of specialist reports for sites such as Silchester and the Roman Baths at Caerleon, as well as the Shire book on Roman Glass in Britain (1998.)

Denise spoke with great clarity and authority together with an infectious enthusiasm for the subject, giving members a thorough overview of the nature of glass, the raw materials used and how it was eventually manufactured throughout much of the Roman Empire. She talked about the different styles of glassware and their applications, pointing out the ways in which glassware was often inspired by craftsmen working in other materials. The sophistication of Roman glass was well illustrated by the examples that Denise displayed of many styles of glass produced at the Roman glassmaker's workshop run by Mark Taylor and David Hill at Quarley near Andover – a visit to their website is highly recommended (www.romanglassmakers.co.uk)

The relative paucity of Roman glass finds is attributed to a large extent to the Roman practice of recycling broken or imperfect glass objects or fragments – little has changed in the world! It was also interesting to hear that so far no glass manufacturing site has been identified in Britain, despite the likely high level of glass use. Were there really no locations famed for their glass manufacturing in Roman Britain? Or was it a case of glass being produced by itinerant craftsmen?

Denise's talk was warmly received by a surprisingly large audience considering the foul weather that evening. After her talk she spent another hour answering questions and discussing examples of Roman glasswork with members.

TRAINING EXCAVATION

WOKING PALACE 2009

Plans are now advancing well for this year's training excavation to take place at Woking Palace, subject to receipt of definitive Scheduled Monument Consent from English Heritage. The manor of Woking has a long history, being held by the Crown from at least the time of Edward the Confessor through to 1189. By 1327 the manor house was already surrounded by a double moat which enclosed eight acres of buildings, fishponds and gardens. Lady Margaret Beaufort started major building works on the site around 1485 which led to the creation of the Palace of Woking, with further major improvements by Henry VII, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. The Palace was demolished in about 1620 and remained as farmland until the

site was bought by Woking Borough Council in 1988.

The proposed programme of archaeological investigations is likely to commence with topographical and geophysical surveys in May and June, with excavations being undertaken in late July and early August (provisionally between 20 July and 9 August). The project is currently being set up as a joint venture between the Society, the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU), the University of Reading and South-East Archaeology. Members of the Society are invited to apply either as experienced volunteers (to act as 'mentors' to trainees within the trenches) or as applicants for one of the places for trainees. Further information can be obtained from Richard Savage, Chairman of the Medieval Studies Forum who is acting as the Logistics Manager for this project. Richard can be contacted at Burford House, Hockering Road, Woking GU22 7HJ, telephone number 01483 768875 or by e-mail at medforum@hotmail.co.uk.

In addition to the training excavation, work will be taking place at Woking Palace on the weekends of 16/17 May and 23/24 May to improve the presentation of the area of the "King's Hall", provisionally dated to Henry VII's building programme of 1508. This work, funded by a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, will involve minor archaeological works to prepare the area within the standing Tudor walls for new surfacing, together with some more substantial work to lay a gravel covering. All those with an interest in helping with this work to improve the presentation of the Tudor remains are asked to contact Richard Savage as above.

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

EASTER HOLIDAY FAMILY ACTIVITIES

Surrey History Centre

6th to 18th April during normal opening hours

Come in and learn about Henry VIII, his six wives, his Woking home and what he did for fun; and get creative with some things to make and take home.

FREE; and no need to book.

Parents/Guardians are responsible for supervising their children.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DOWN'S SYNDROME: Surrey's Unique Contribution to Mental Health History

Surrey History Centre

21 May 2009, 7.30pm

An evening talk by Professor David Wright, McMaster University, Canada. His talk will explore the achievement of Dr John Langdon Down at Earlswood Hospital, Redhill, 1858-1865, who pioneered the use of photography to study the connection between physical characteristics and mental disorder. David Wright is the author of *Mental Disability in Victorian England: The Earlswood Asylum, 1847-1901* (Oxford, 2001).

Tickets £3. There are a limited number of places.

To book Tel: 01483 518737

Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey, GU21 6ND.

Tel: 01483 518737 Email: shs@surreycc.gov.uk

Surrey History Centre is open Tues, Wed, Fri 9.30-5; Thurs 9.30-7.30; Sat 9.30-4pm.

STRICTLY TUDOR DANCING

On Saturday 28th February 2009, over 120 people put on their dancing shoes to join Surrey Heritage and Nonsuch History and Dance Company for Strictly Tudor Dancing, a celebration of court entertainment enjoyed by Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, as well as country style dances for less courtly people!

Five professional dancers from Nonsuch History and Dance Company led three workshops in full Tudor costume. Workshop 1 covered the dances of the Royal Court, including 'Strutting like a Peacock; a *pavane* or processional dance. Workshop 2 covered the Elizabethan Jig including 'Cutting a Caper', *galliard/sinkapace* dances. The day finished with Country Matters in Workshop 3, covering circles, squares and longways line dancing.



Once the dancing was over, there was further fun to be had in the foyer of the Surrey History Centre. A Court Jester entertained with juggling displays and lessons, using homemade balls constructed on the day from rice and balloons! Surrey Arts Wardrobe was on hand with hundreds of Tudor costumes and accessories, for people to wear during their workshops. There was also a display of artefacts from Otlands Palace, a Tudor handling collection and archive documents.

This event is part of Surrey Heritage's year of celebrating 'Royalty & Revolution: Surrey in the 16th & 17th centuries'.

BE AN ARCHAEOLOGIST FOR THE DAY

Find out what it is really like on a dig by taking part in the Community Archaeology Trench on the Hatch Furlong Training Excavation in Ewell.

Monday 20th April to Friday 24th April

Monday 27th April to Friday 1st May

You can do as little or as much as you like – sign up for an hour or a day. It's free but spaces are limited. Contact Abby Guinness, Community Archaeologist, Tel: 01483 518772 or email abby.guinness@surreycc.gov.uk

IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDING OF FINDS

2nd Saturday of each month, 11am to 1pm
Guildford Museum; Tel: 01483 444750.

As part of the Portable Antiquity Scheme, come along and see David Williams, Surrey Finds Liaison Officer. For metal detectorists and other finders of objects of archaeological interest

REIGATE CAVE DAYS

Guided tours of the Barons' Cave at Reigate Castle, and the Tunnel Road (east and west) silver-sand mines on the following Saturdays through the summer of 2009:

May 9th, June 13th, July 11th and September 12th (10am to 4pm).

A charge is made for the tours, except for Barons' Cave on Heritage Open Day September 12th, when it is free. Group visits can also be arranged at other times.

Further information from the Wealden Cave and Mine Society; Tel: 01737 243912 or 07974 748403 or email andy.belcher@wcms.org.uk. See our website at <http://www.wcms.org.uk>

LIBRARY NEWS

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Excavations and evaluations carried out by units working within the County, which are reported periodically elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, are omitted here. Each entry includes the author, title, publisher and date of publication, followed by the five-digit accession number, and classification number indicating the shelf location of the book.

SURREY – LOCAL

Bott, Alan *The Parish Churches of Peper Harow and Shackleford*. Author. 2007. 10104 P31 PEP

Cole, Jean *A childhood on Hungry Hill: a personal reminiscence*. Farnham & District Museum Society. 2007. 10071 P31 FRN

Corporation of Guildford *Picturesque Guildford, a residential centre: the official guide of the Corporation of Guildford*. Woodbridge Press. c1929. 10023 P31 GFD

Davies, Helen Chapman *The Foxenden Quarry deep shelter: Guildford's purpose-built World War Two public air raid shelter*. H C Davies. 2007. 10054 P31 GFD

Ellis, Isabel & English, Judie *Earthworks at Albury Bottom, Chobham Common, Chobham, Surrey: an archaeological survey*. SyAS. 2007. 10086 F31 CHB

English, Judie *Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon, Surrey: Survey of a proposed area of Special Historic Landscape Value*. SyAS. 2003. 10012 F31 WOR

Heather, Pat *Five Farnham houses: the story of their land, buildings and people*. Farnham & District Museum Society. 2007. 10070 P31 FRN

Little, R.I. *Excavation of a Romano-British settlement in Kings Wood, Sanderstead*. 1959. 9996 F31SAN

May, Peter *The full turn of the wheel: the story of May's Motors of Elstead 1920-1997*. Roads & Transport Association Ltd. 2007. 10055 P31EL

Moir, A.K. *Dendrochronological analysis of oak timbers from properties listed below*. Published by Tree-Ring Services.

- Edmonds Farm, Gomshall, Surrey 2005. 9994 F1SHE
 Vintage Cottage, Ripley, Surrey. 2006. 9995 F31RIP
 Tanyard House, Farnham, Surrey. 2007. 10013 F31FR
 Snowhill Cottage, Abinger, Surrey. 2006. 10014 F31AB
 Turnpike Cottage, Milford, Surrey. 2005. 10024 F31WIT
 Upper Highfield Farmhouse and barn. Thursley, Surrey. 2005. 10025 F31 THU
 Reffolds, Newdigate, Surrey, England. 2005. 10026 F31NWD
 Greenaway, Chiddingfold, Surrey. 2005. 10034 F31 CHI
 Manor Cottage, Betchworth, Surrey. 2005. 10035 F31 BET
 Brook Farm, Westcott, Surrey. 2005. 10036 P31 BET
 Tollsworth Manor House, Chaldon, Surrey. 2005. 10041 F31 CHD
 Chimneys, Milford, Surrey. 2005. 10042 F31 WIT
 Fry's Yard, Godalming, Surrey. 2006. 10043 F31 GOD
 Rye Cottage, Chiddingfold, Surrey. 2006. 10044 F31 CHI
 Amberley Cottage and Ambergarth, Milford, Surrey. 2005. 10045 F31 WIT
 Church House, West Horsley, Surrey. 2004. 10046 F31 HRS.W
 Great Oak Door, St Peter's Church, Old Woking, Surrey. 2007. 10047 F31
 WOK
 Old Vicarage, Farnham, Surrey. 2006. 10048 F31 FRN
 Bishop's Camera roof, Farnham, Surrey. 2006. 10049 F31 FRN
 Old Cottage, West Horsley, Surrey. 2005. 10057 F31 HRS.W
 St John the Baptist, Capel, Surrey. 2003. 10058 F31 CAP
 Ashlea and Church Gate Cottage, Ockham, Surrey. 2007. 10059 F31 OCK
 Old Manor, Warnham, West Sussex. 2006. 10061 F33 DEN
 Ivy House Barn, Newdigate, Surrey. 2003. 10062 F31 NWD
 Rowhurst, Leatherhead, Surrey. 2005. 10087 F31 LEA
 Combe Court Farm, Chiddingfold, Surrey. 2005. 10088 F31 CHI
 The Old House, Milford, Surrey. 2005. 10089 F31 MIL
 Littlebrook Farm, Witley, Surrey. 2005. 10090 F31 WIT
 Smallfield Place, Smallfield, Surrey. 2006. 10091 F31 BUR
 Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey. 2006. 10092 F31 GFD
 80-81 West Street, Farnham, Surrey. 2007. 10093 F31 FRN
 11 Bridge Square, Farnham, Surrey. 2007. 10094 F31 FRN
 Christmas Cottage, Farnham, Surrey. 2007. 10095 F31 FRN
 Burstow Manor, Rookery Hill, Burstow, Surrey. 2007. 10096 F31 BUR
 Creedhole Farm, Thursley, Surrey. 2006. 10097 F31 THU
 Ridgeway Farm, Thursley, Surrey. 2006. 10098 F31 THU
 Lamp Cottage, East Clandon, Surrey. 2004. 10015 F31 Cl.E (oak and elm timbers
 from)
 Montague, Eric *Colliers Wood or 'Merton Singlegate'*. Merton Historical Society.
 2007. 10052 P31MIT
 Probyn, Oliver *St Mary's Church, Bletchingly. A report*. Author. 1995. 10084 P31 BLE
 Reigate & Banstead Borough Council - Environmental Services Department, *Reigate
 and Banstead Borough Local Plan 1994' The list of historic parks and gardens:
 supplementary planning guidance adopted November 2001*. Reigate & Banstead
 BC. 2001. 10079 X36
 Robson, Pamela *St John the Evangelist Church, Wotton, Surrey*. 2007. 10020
 P31WOT
 Send & Ripley History Society *Ripley and Send: an historical pub crawl in words and
 pictures*. Send & Ripley HS. 1998. 9985 P31RIP
 Stevens, P.J. *Surrey Heath in the 18th century: a local history*. Surrey Heath Local
 History Club. 2007. 10078 P31
 Taylor, David C. *An estate for all seasons: a history of Cobham Park, Surrey and its
 owners and occupiers*. Phillimore. 2006. 10056 P31 COB

PUBLICATIONS

“The Lost Villages: a history of the Holmwoods” by Kathy Atherton. ISBN 978-0-9560766-0-1. 112pp, many photos, maps and drawings in colour.

Holmwood Common: a place of ‘thieves, vagabonds and idlers’ or ‘a very paradise’? From Stone Age hunter, medieval farmer, smuggler, horse-thief, rioting labourer and Victorian bar-fighter to modern porn queen: the Lost Villages tells the story of the villages and villagers of the Holmwood. Meet the victims of runaway wagons and out-of-control horse-buses, the mystery skeleton and the Great Train Robbers. Encounter the coach-driving millionaire, the Prince Regent’s divorce lawyer and Queen Victoria’s favourite sculptor. And discover the ‘Holmwood Campaign’ of 1912 when Holmwood hit the headlines and businesses feared for their windows on an invasion of suffragettes.

Available for £8 from Dorking Museum (when it re-opens) or from the author at Brook Meadow, Mid Holwood Lane, Mid Holmwood, Surrey RH5 4HE; Tel: 01306 743752 or 0780 3009749; or email Kathy.atherton@btinternet.com; www.holmwoodhistory.com

LECTURE MEETINGS

6th April

“A Century of Dennis” by Gordon Knowles to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th April

“Discovering Sicily” by Audrey Monk. Group Meeting of Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Classroom at Guildford Museum at 7.30 pm. New members always welcome. Annual Subscription £5.

9th April

“Coins, Medals and Tokens” by Norman Clarkson to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Mayo Hall. United Reformed Church at the corner of Union street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

14th April

“Excavations at a Greenwich Tide Mill” by Simon Davis/Andy Daykin to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

14th April

Lecture to be arranged. Richmond Local History Society at the Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

17th April

AGM, followed by ‘Air Travel in the 1930s’ by John Wetttern to the Leatherhead & District LHS at the Leatherhead Institute, High St. Leatherhead at 8pm preceded by coffee from 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

19th April

“Logistics – The Sinews of the Somme” by Andy Robertshaw to the Surrey Branch of the Western Front Association at The Day Centre, Lushington Drive, Cobham (behind Waitrose) at 7.45 p.m. Visitors very welcome by donation.

20th April

AGM followed by “Air Travel in the 1930s” by John Wetttern to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for

8 pm. Members £1; visitors £2.

20th April

"The Role of the Selwyn Family in the history of Richmond" by Nick Selwyn to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond, Surrey. Doors open at 7.30 pm, lecture at 8pm. Visitors welcome, £1.00

21st April

"The Homewood, Esher, a Property of the National Trust" by Andrew King to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £1.

24th April

"The Brewer, the Princess and Richmond Park: the story of a local 18th century campaigner" by Mark Lankester to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street, opposite Wandsworth Town Hall at 8 pm.

25th April

"Merton Park 100 Years Ago" by David Roe to Merton Historical Society at Merton Park Primary School at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th May

"Dorking and the Mole Valley: Past and Present" by Ian Williams to the Dorking Local History Group at the Friends' Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking at 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

6th May

"Timber Framed Buildings in Surrey" by Martin Higgins to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

6th May

"Nottingham Castle: "A Noble Pallace of the Duke of New Castle" by Trevor Foulds and Paul Drury to the British Archaeological Association in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, at 4.30 pm. Visitors welcome but are asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and to sign the Visitors' Book.

8th May

"London before London: reconstructing a palaeolithic landscape" by Caroline Juby to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

11th May

"Update on landscape surveys in Surrey" by Judie English to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Jubilee Room. United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

12th May

"The Elephant Entertains" by Richard Norman to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

12th May

"Entertainment in South London – Its History and Architecture" by Brian Bloice to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

12th May

AGM followed by lecture to Richmond Local History Society at the Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

12th May

"Surrey Trade Tokens" by Mary Alexander to Westcott Local History Group in the

Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

14th May

"The Gunpowder Industry in Surrey" by Alan Crocker to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Mayo Hall. United Reformed Church at the corner of Union street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

15th May

"A Butcher's Tale of Woe" by Keith Rawlings to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall of Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8 pm. Members £1; visitors £2.

19th May

"Old Films of Sunbury and Shepperton" by Nick Pollard to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8pm. Visitors £1.

20th May

"Lutyns and the Western Front" by Tim Skelton to the Surrey Branch of the Western Front Association at The Day Centre, Lushington Drive, Cobham (behind Waitrose) at 7.45 p.m. Visitors very welcome by donation.

22nd May

"Carshalton Lavender" by Lorna Maye to Friends of Carshalton Water Tower at the Water Tower, West Street, Carshalton. Tickets £3.50 from the Heritage Department.

29th May

Archaeological talk (to be arranged) to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street, opposite Wandsworth Town Hall at 8 pm.

1st June

"Guildford Guy Riots" by Gavin Morgan to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Woking at 7.45 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

2nd June

"The Dorking Emigration Scheme 1831-2" by Judy Hill to the Dorking Local History Group at the Friends' Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking at 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

3rd June

"Iron Age and Roman farmstead at Purberry Shot, Ewell. Recent research." by Frank Pemberton to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

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Next Issue: Copy required by 8th May for the June issue.

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