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LIME KILN 1 ON THE A3 HINDHEAD ROAD

Excavation and archaeomagnetic dating (photo: WA)

INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS ALONG THE A3 HINDHEAD ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Andy Manning

Wessex Archaeology Project Manager

A major five-year programme of road improvements and tunnel construction is currently taking place along a 6.7km stretch of the A3 at Hindhead and Thursley, Surrey. The work has given archaeologists from Wessex Archaeology an invaluable chance to investigate this relatively poorly recorded part of Surrey. The archaeological fieldwork, which started in early 2007, is now coming to an end and has produced some very surprising results, which are briefly outlined below.

Over 74 hectares of former farmland and woodland were due to be affected by the initial road and tunnel construction works and a wide-ranging programme of archaeological survey, evaluation and excavations was carried out in advance of the works in each area. A desk-based assessment of the new route had suggested a low potential for new archaeological remains, especially given the small number of recorded sites along the route, largely negative results from previous fieldwork and the likely poor survival of buried archaeological remains within the woodland (Wessex Archaeology 2004).

In Boundless Copse, 3km south of Thursley, environmental sampling and radiocarbon dating has shown that previously located peat deposits date to the Early to Middle Saxon period (AD 410-850). Very few pollen sequences of Saxon date have been recovered in the south of England, and further pollen analysis on the samples may help in understanding past changes in land-use.

In addition, two further and very different discoveries have been made in Boundless Copse and on farmland 1km south of Thursley. The first was of residual Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material, together with the remains of a small Middle/Late Bronze Age (1500-700 BC) settlement. Together with a small number of other scattered late prehistoric features and finds found in the Boundless Valley and Thursley area, these remains form rare settlement evidence in this part of Surrey and make an important addition to previously investigated contemporary sites in the area, such as on Thursley Common (Graham *et al.* 1999; Graham *et al.* 2004).

The second discovery was of four new post-medieval lime kilns along the edge of Boundless Lane and the A3 Hindhead Road. The initial desk-based assessment of the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record, together with historic mapping and local placenames, noted the high occurrence of fieldnames in the Boundless Copse/Thursley area which contain references to kilns, loom-pits, clay pits and coppiced woodland. At least one brick kiln is recorded in Boundless Copse on the Thursley Tithe map of 1846-9, and previous work in the same area noted the extant remains of a possible lime kiln (Dyer 1994), which subsequent work identified as two 'scoop and mound' lime kilns, an associated loading area and a trackway. Although these types of kiln are not unusual (77 lime and brick kilns are recorded on the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record), it is a very rare occurrence that these features can be excavated and, of particular significance, archaeomagnetically dated to give a last firing date.

The lime kilns fall into two broad groups: well-built, durable sandstone brick-lined kilns, approximately 3.5m in diameter (Kilns 1 and 4) with a last firing for Kiln 1 (see Plate 1) within the early 18th century, and the cruder sandstone kilns (Kilns 2 and 3) between 2.5 to 3m in diameter with a last firing in the early to mid 17th century.

As part of the overall post-excavation work, further historical research will be undertaken to investigate these kilns and their role in the post-medieval industrial and agricultural activity around Thursley. It is anticipated that the final results of the project will be published in the Surrey Archaeological Collections in due course.

Acknowledgements

The work was funded by the Highways Agency and carried out as part of Balfour Beatty's work as the main contractor. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the following staff: Paul Hoyland (Project Director), Alan Wilkinson (Commercial Manager), Nigel Bates (Highways Construction Manager), Dianne Jarvis (Environmental Manager) and Giles Hewson of RPS (Environmental Co-ordinator), as well as Richard Sanderson, Jenefer Alam of Balfour Beatty, Matt Fasham and Danial Winchester of RPS for their assistance during the course of the work.

The archaeological work was directed by Steve Thompson and supervised by Becky Fitzpatrick and Dave Parry with the assistance of Laura Catlin, Rudy Domzalski, Cheralynne Hyde, Mathew Law, Lucy Maynard, Sian Reynolds, Megan Stoakley and Dan Tarrant. All environmental fieldwork was undertaken by David Norcott. Geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys and Stratascan Ltd and archaeomagnetic dating was undertaken by GeoQuest Associates and the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS).

The works were monitored by Tony Howe of Surrey County Council, Stephen Appleby of Hampshire County Council, Andrea Bradley and Andrew Holmes of Atkins, Richard Massey and Dominique de Moulin of English Heritage and Caroline Thackray of the National Trust. Their help, advice and assistance are gratefully acknowledged.

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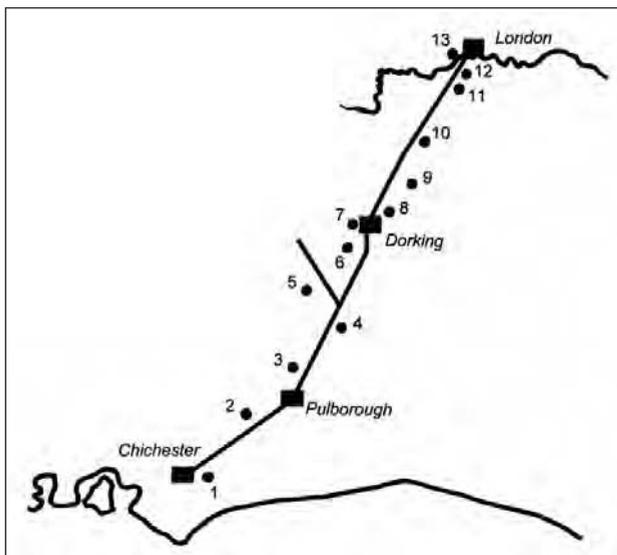
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SURREY UNDER THREAT: SAXON LOOK-OUTS ALONG STANE STREET

Graham Gower

Some may say Stane Street is one of the finest Roman Roads in Britain, a road notable for its superb alignment across the countryside of Surrey and Sussex. The 96km road, which reflects the skills of the Roman surveyor and engineer, negotiates a varied topography and secures the shortest route between the Roman towns of *Noviomagus* (Chichester) and *Londinium*. Moreover, the directness of the road to London ensured Stane Street as a major thoroughfare throughout the Roman period and over the subsequent centuries, as confirmed by the use of long stretches of the route in the modern road system. However, with Stane Street running directly inland from a coastal area dotted with inlets and safe harbourage, Stane Street offered a convenient entry route into Sussex, Surrey and the hinterland of London to any would be aggressor, particularly during the Roman period and after.

By its nature the road held a strategic value, which becomes apparent in troubled times, notably during the latter years of Roman Britain and in the centuries that moulded Saxon England. We can appreciate this in AD 296 when Julius Asclepiodotus landed with his army in the Chichester area to re-establish direct Roman rule in Britain following the usurpations of Carausius and Allectus. No doubt the existence Stane Street played a part in the forward planning of Asclepiodotus military campaign. As we can appreciate, in an emergency Stane Street would have facilitated the rapid movement of troops between the south coast and the London



- 1 Aldingbourne
- 2 Glating Beacon
- 3 Pulborough
- 4 Slinfold
- 5 Rowhook
- 6 Anstiebury
- 7 Dorking gap
- 8 Headley
- 9 Tumble Beacon
- 10 Morden Park
- 11 Totterdown
- 12 Brixton Hill
- 13 Westminster

area, the hub of the Roman road network. Also it was an entry route into Sussex and Surrey, open to Saxon raiders who harried the population during the declining years of Roman authority.

The military importance of Stane Street would have been appreciated in later centuries, when similar circumstances confronted the Saxon authorities and military. Their concerns would have stemmed from the threats of coastal raids and incursions by Viking armies. Such concerns would have heightened in the 9th century with Viking attacks upon Wessex and during the late 10th century when they began their lighting attacks on Southern England from their base on the Isle of Wight. In response the Saxons would have initiated defensive measures with Stane Street being central to their defending of Sussex, Surrey and the approach to the London area.

Situated between Chichester and London and alongside Stane Street is a sequence of six place-names which contain the Old English word element 'tot', generally meaning 'look-out place'. In most cases this place-name is associated with Saxon watching points, which are usually located on areas of high ground with commanding views over the surrounding countryside. Whether the sequence of these sites is coincidental or implies some significance is uncertain, but nevertheless, the location of these sites overlooking the route of Stane Street, merits some attention.

The association of these 'tot' sites with Stane Street suggests that some form of observation or signaling system may have been established by the Saxon military between Chichester and London. Such a system would have monitored Viking movements inland and towards Surrey and the Thames Valley region; and furthermore given early warning of impending attacks upon the trading center of *Lundenwic* and the embryonic settlement of *Lundenburgh* within the City walls.

The use of prominent hills and earthworks for look-out posts or fire beacons has been part of our national defence system for centuries. Unfortunately, knowledge of their use during the Saxon period is limited and primarily reliant on place-name and charter evidence. However, the Saxons are recorded as having army beacons (*here beacna*) and in the *Rectitudines Singularum Personarum*, a text of Late Saxon origin, reference is made to the lighting of fire beacons on hills as part of the 'sea-watch'.

The first 'tot' site associated with the road is located at Aldingbourne, 6km east of Chichester. Here, on the flats of the coastal plain, a *'totehul'* was recorded during the 12th century. Considered to be an artificial feature, this extant 'look-out' position would equally have served as a 'sea-watch' point for Chichester as well as for the initial stretch of Stane Street. From Aldingbourne the following 'tot' position is 21km to the north at Pulborough, which lies north of the South Downs. To pass a signal to this position would require an intermediary post on the Downs. A likely place for this would have been Bignor Hill, a commanding position 7km north of Aldingbourne and over which Stane Street makes its route before descending down to Pulborough. On its progress over the hill the road passes close to a number of earthworks, notably *'Glating Beacon'*, a feature which may well be recording the tradition of an earlier 'look-out' place.

From Bignor Hill the next 'tot' site can be discerned with little difficulty 6km to the north and just beyond Pulborough. Lying 1km west of Stane Street is a small but prominent hill where *'Toat Farm'* is located. From this high vantage point a view over the River Arun and valley is also obtained and of the following look-out site located 6km away at Slinfold, Surrey. Here, set back some 2 km west of the road is an area of high ground, again offering clear open views to the north and south along Stane Street and where *'Toat Hill'* and *'Toot Farm'* are old locality names.

The following position is near to a spur road of Stane Street which branches north-west at Rowhook and towards the known Roman temple at Farley Heath. The look-out here is south of Cranleigh and is remembered in the name of *'Tothill wood'*. This elevated ground sits 6km to the east of Stane Street and gives a satisfactory sighting line towards the North Downs and the Dorking gap, through which Stane Street makes its route. From here the next 'tot' site is at Headley, 27 km to the north and beyond the Dorking gap. To pass a signal over this distance and through the gap to Headley would require further look-out posts. Although there are no recorded 'tot' sites along this section of the road there are a number of possible positions. One likely place would be on the Greensand heights, a dominant feature lying to the immediate south-west of Dorking. Here is *Anstiebury*, an Iron Age hill-fort occupying a commanding position and noted for its superb views over the Surrey Weald and downs and ideally suited to be included in this postulated look-out system.

As the North Downs prevent a direct sighting line from Anstiebury to Headley a second post would be expected above the gap. A suggested position would be the high ground of the Ashcombe Wood, an area giving a view through the gap and over Stane Street as it progresses towards Headley. On leaving the Dorking Gap the road makes an alignment towards Ewell, taking it past the village of Headley lying 2.5 km to the east. Just to the edge of this village is *'Tot Hill'*, a pronounced feature in the landscape and ideally suited for its named purpose.

From Headley there is a substantial distance to the next 'tot' location at Tooting in South London. However, before this site is reached, Stane Street passes below the well known *'Tumble Beacon'*, a large earthwork much flattened and of uncertain origin, lying on the edge of the chalk downs at Banstead, 6 km north of Headley. The location of this beacon gives an unchallenged view over the landscape of south-west London and its dominant position and nearness to Stane Street suggests possible inclusion into the system. Although a clear view is obtained from this point towards Tooting it is likely that a further look-out position was needed to satisfactorily bridge the viewing distance. This could be in the locality of Cheam village or Cannon Hill, Morden, both areas where the contour level rises in an otherwise flat landscape through which Stane Street passes towards Tooting. However, there is one interesting possibility. Standing in Morden Park and close to alignment of Stane Street stands a large mound of uncertain age and origin and offering a view over the surrounding countryside. Whether this is a lost garden feature, or the result

of some ancient activity, which is commonly believed, has yet to be determined.

Of the six 'tot' sites associated with Stane Street the one located at Tooting is of most interest. The place-name here is '*Totterdown*'; a compound name comprising in addition of 'tot', the elements '*earn*', meaning house and '*dun*' hill. The existence of this place-name is usually associated with hill-forts, as for example in Berkshire where a number of associations are known. The look-out position at Tooting was possibly sited on the high ground overlooking the road and where '*Totterdown Fields*' is a local name. This area overlooks the pass through which Stane Street makes a direct course towards Kennington Oval and finally to Southwark.

However, there is one interesting aspect to this look-out position. Just below Totterdown Fields to the south stood the old parish church of St. Nicholas, Tooting. Before its demolition in 1834 the small Saxon church was famed for its round tower and notable by the inclusion of Roman tiles in its fabric. Contemporary prints show the tower sloping outwards at the base, with the church building seemingly looking as an appendage of later date. The church stood a short distance back from Stane Street and was further noted by the moat which surrounded it. The suggestion has been made that the structure originated as a Saxon look-out tower and possibly the origin for the name of Totterdown.

From Tooting the next 'tot' location, which may be a 'linking' position for a system covering the western approaches to London, is found at Westminster, where a '*tot-hyl*' is recorded, an artificial mound which stood on the edge of Tothill Field and Horseferry Road. However, if there was a link in the signaling system to '*tot-hyl*', the sighting line from Tooting to Westminster would be blocked by the Clapham Heights. To overcome this a signal could have been directed to Brixton Hill lying 3kms to the north; a dominant feature in the South London landscape overlooking the Thames floodplain from Battersea to Deptford.

Interestingly, the summit of Brixton Hill was the location of the meeting place of the Brixton Hundred and excavations close to the summit at Upper Tulse Hill have found Saxon settlement activity, as well as signs of prehistoric and Roman activity. This encourages the possibility that the summit may have also served as a look-out position, as any signal received from Tooting could be passed directly to Westminster, or more importantly across to London.

Although there is an absence of historical or archaeological evidence to support a Saxon look-out system along Stane Street, the creation of one is not improbable, considering the particular need to protect Saxon settlement at London from Viking attacks. A warning system set up between Chichester and London would have been a prudent measure when trouble threatened, as would be the probably designation of Stane Street as a '*here path*' (army road) by the Saxon military.

The importance of the road during the Viking assaults upon Wessex is suggested by two battles fought at places, considered but not proven, to be along the road. In 851 the West Saxon King Aethelwulf intercepted and defeated a Viking force at a place called *Aclea*. Tradition has this battle located at Ockley, a village which flanks Stane Street south of Dorking. Twenty years later Ethelred and Alfred fought the Viking Great Army at *Meretun*, a locality not yet satisfactorily identified but thought to be Merton in Southwest London, through which Stane Street passes on route towards Tooting. Although these are debatable locations, lack of certainty does not mitigate the importance of the road to an army wishing to control Surrey or Sussex and the environs of South London.

Other evidence indicates an active Viking presence in South London during this period. In 1862 a Viking coin and silver hoard was found approximately 1km east of the London-Brighton Roman Road at Thornton Heath. The hoard has been given a burial date of 871/872, a time when the Viking Great Army was wintering in London.

Other similar coin hoards have been found at Waterloo Bridge (c1884) and at Westminster Bridge (c1895) and are also attributed to this period. Further evidence of local Viking activity is recorded with the complaint by the Bishop of Winchester, to Alfred successor King Edward, that his estate of Beddington near Croydon had been '*stripped bare by the heathen men*'. Apparently Viking war bands were roaming around the hinterland of London and no doubt causing more fear and disruption than history tells. Perhaps this continuing threat was an element that brought the scattered farmsteads together to form the embryonic villages that we are so familiar with in our local areas.

The mobility of Viking armies was facilitated by the old Roman Road system which centered on London. To the south the system focused upon Southwark and the approach to London Bridge. The importance of this area in the defence of London is recorded in the Burghal Hidage, where there is reference to '*Suthringa geweorche*' (the work of the men of Surrey), and taken to be an early reference to Southwark. Furthermore, such defensive measures may have been undertaken around Lambeth (*Lambeythe* – landing place of the lambs), where a crossing point of the Thames existed to the north bank and the large settlement area of Lundenwic. Such activity could be seen in relation to the general defence of this settlement, around which a defensive ditch appears to have been constructed during the mid 9th century; a response it appears to Viking attacks. With an early warning system directed at Lundenwic, time would have been given for the defences to be made ready and for non-combatants to move into the old walled city.

The string of 'tot' names along Stane Street appear to be more than just coincidence, and may represent the remnants of a complex Anglo-Saxon communication system based on the old Roman road system. Evidently, it is easy to draw the desired interpretation from these 'tot' sites and to be speculative about their context, but it suffices to say that their existence engenders curiosity, interest and debate.

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WOKING PALACE: EXCAVATIONS IN 2009

Rob Poulton

A community archaeological excavation of Woking Palace was organised by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (part of Surrey County Council) and Surrey Archaeological Society, with the support of Woking Borough Council, and took place between 22nd July and 7th August.

The exceptionally large (over three hectares) moated site at Woking Palace was the manor house of Woking from at least 1272. During the next two hundred years it was often occupied by those close to the throne, most notably Lady Margaret Beaufort (the mother of Henry VII) who lived there with her third husband. In 1503 its status was further enhanced when Henry VII decided to develop the property as a Palace, and this work continued under the later Tudors. The Palace fell into disrepair after 1620 and was mostly demolished. Nevertheless its remains are exceptionally interesting and include well-preserved moats, ruined and standing structures, and fishponds.



Woking Palace 2009. The walls of the medieval building were constructed with facing stones of ferricrete, a type of stone not found in walls of later date.



Woking Palace 2009. The porch of the great hall, with the surviving stone and brick buildings of the palace in the background.

Finds of coins from the 2009 excavations show that the site was already occupied in the early 13th century, well before the first written record of buildings. Massive foundations belonging to the medieval manor were also uncovered. The work of Henry VII and his mother was well represented, especially where the foundations of the porch of the great hall were revealed. Also of late 15th century date are the most interesting finds from the site, elegantly patterned blue and white tiles imported from Valencia, in Spain, an extremely rare discovery in England.

A number of brick walls belonging to the 16th century were found, together with a brick hearth and remains of a glazed tile floor. Part of the moat, recorded as being infilled under Elizabeth I in 1580, was uncovered, and found to be almost 10m wide and 3.5m deep. The fill included masses of debris from the demolition of old, and the construction of new, buildings. The dig also located an area where kitchen refuse was being dumped, and this promises to tell us a lot about the lifestyle of the royal occupants. First impressions are that oysters, whelks and a variety of birds, and much else, were being eaten.

The excavations were a great success. Almost 200 people participated in a variety of roles on the dig, and an almost overwhelming 500 visited on the open day. Making this important part of their heritage better known to the residents of Woking was a key aim of the dig, and the results have shown what a wealth of history lies beneath the ground. It is intended that work in future years will reveal a much more complete picture of how Henry VII transformed the manorial site into a favourite residence, and its subsequent development.

In the meanwhile, a full report on the work is being prepared, and the findings from the dig will also be revealed in a lecture at the Surrey History Centre on 28th November. The lecture is part of the Royals and Revolution series.

The excavation was only possible as a result of the efforts of a large number of organizations (especially Woking Borough Council, Surrey County Council, Surrey Archaeological Society, and the Friends of Woking Palace) and individuals, who laboured hard and skillfully through the cold, wet, wind and occasionally heat of a typical summer. They all deserve enormous thanks.

COUNCIL NEWS

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
Buchanan, N.	3 Claremont Lane Esher Surrey KT10 9DP	Roman, Saxon/ Dark Ages
Duncan, Elizabeth	Squirrels 14 Broadwater Rise Guildford GU1 2LA	General
Ellis, Rosalind	3 Ladygate Close Dorking Surrey RH5 4AX	Greek and Roman history
Jahans, Mrs H.	Stubdale Littlewick Road Knaphill Woking GU21 2JU	up to and including Roman

Kershaw, Alexander	The Cottage Upwood Gorse Tupwood Lane Caterham CR3 6DQ	Alexander is studying archaeology and anthropology at Lampeter University
Ladd, Mrs J.	Mulberry Cottage Grosvenor Road Godalming GU7 1NZ	General
Mercer, Charlotte	Chestnut Tree Cottage Silkmore Lane West Horsley KT24 6JB	Currently studying classical civilisation
Meyer, Alice	2A White Rose Lane Lower Bourne Farnham GU10 3NG	Medieval
Mitchell, A.	5 Rastell Avenue Streatham London SW2 4XP	All periods Local interest: Streatham, Balham, Tooting and Ewell
Pittman, Ms C.	4 Handford Cottage Robinson Road London SW17 9DW	General
Roberts, Arabella	Oranmore Horseshoe Lane Cranleigh GU6 8Q	General
Rowe, Alexandra	11 Terrapins Lovelace Road Surbiton Surrey KT6 6NB	General
Tyson, Louise	24 Hillside Road Cheam Sutton Surrey SM2 6ET	Greco-Roman, Middle Ages
Wakeford, Denise	St Georges Cottage Church Street Old Woking GU22 9UE	Ancient and medieval history, ruined castles and burial sites
Weller, W.	138 Send Road Send Woking Surrey GU23 7HN	Roman Woking Palace
West Surrey Family History Society	c/o Secretary 21 Sheppard Road Basingstoke Hants RG21 3HT	Family History
Williams, Natalie	14 Beech Close Walton-on-Thames Surrey KT12 5RG	General

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM 2010

Saturday 27th February 2010

Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted, KT21 2BE

The Research Committee's programme as usual reports recent work, mainly in Surrey. Professor Martin Bell from Reading University will talk on his experimental archaeological studies on earthworks, buildings and activity areas, some of which have been carried out at Butser. Abby Guinness, Community Archaeologist, will

describe her work involving estate communities in East Surrey. There will be reports on the Brockham Power Mill, the Woking project, this year's finds, and an update on Hatch Furlong; also reports from SCAU, the Roman Studies group and the Surrey Heath Archaeology group.

Exhibitions for the Margary Award are welcomed – for forms please contact Alison Gaitonde 01737 812646 or 7gaitonde@googlemail.com.

Tickets will be £8 in advance from Castle Arch and £10 at the door.

PREHISTORIC GROUP

REIGATE HEATH SURVEY

The Prehistoric Group will be undertaking a survey of Reigate Heath, with particular reference to the barrow cemetery, this autumn. The barrows are not in a good state of preservation and the many interest groups for the area are keen to see that the archaeology receives as much attention as the natural environment. The survey will be led by Judie English and Rose Hooker and due to the need to wait for the vegetation to be low will commence on Sunday 8th November.

If any member is interested in joining the survey team, please contact Rose Hooker via Castle Arch or at rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

FRILFORD AND DORCHESTER ON THAMES

David Bird

On 19th July the Roman Studies Group visited two important excavation sites south of Oxford: the religious complex at Frilford/Marcham and the Roman town at Dorchester. The first site has received attention on several occasions and is now the target of a long-term programme of work. It had a Romano-Celtic temple with a nearby circular structure reminiscent of the first temple at Wanborough, a walled temenos, several nearby buildings likely to have served as accommodation and workshops, a strange late building that might even be an early church and a partly truncated ('semi-') amphitheatre possibly associated with a running water feature. There was also good evidence for Iron Age and earlier activity in the area. Although next to a Roman road, the site seems to be isolated from major settlements and is presumably most likely to have been a major healing centre.

The excavation at Dorchester was much less spectacular but may well prove to be more important in the long run. We had the great benefit of a talk from the director, Paul Booth of Oxford Archaeology, and therefore gained much useful background information. Dorchester has huge potential to answer questions about the transitions at the beginning and end of the Roman period. The nearby Dyke Hills earthwork is probably Late Iron Age and early (?Boudican) Roman military activity is attested under the later Roman town. A late Roman building can be dated to after AD 395 and the immediate area has evidence for early 'Saxon' burials and probably sub-Roman ones too. The importance of the centre at this period may be seen in the establishment of the seat of the first bishop of Wessex here in the first half of the 7th century. Afterwards the town declined with the result that there is huge potential for studying the period from say AD 400-600. Painstaking excavations in the allotments site at the southern end of the town are beginning to illuminate this period. We were lucky enough to be present on the day when the effect of rain on careful trowelling had revealed the clear outline of a late building.

Even though it rained from time to time, we had a very good day out, with an excellent

introduction to two important sites. It was also good to get a feel for the area and to consider why things might be similar or different in Surrey. Many thanks are due to Charles van der Lande for making the arrangements.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD IN SOUTHERN ROMAN BRITAIN

Saturday May 8th 2010

The Chertsey Hall, Chertsey

The conference will bring together the results of recent research into the characteristics of agriculture and diet in the southern part of the province and the rural landscape as it developed during the Roman occupation.

The Conference will be chaired by Dr David Bird and speakers will include:

Professor Mike Fulford (University of Reading) *Introduction – The Dynamics of Change*

Paul Booth (Oxford Archaeology) *Small Towns and Rural Settlements in Roman Kent*

David Rudling (University of Sussex) *Rural Settlement in Roman Sussex*
Dr Petra Dark (University of Reading) *The Environment of Southern Roman Britain*

Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology & Univ. of Bournemouth) *Field Systems and Technology*

Gill Campbell (English Heritage) *Market Forces – A discussion of Crop Husbandry, Horticulture; and Trade in Plant Resources in Southern England*
Mark Maltby (University of Bournemouth) *The Meat Supply of Roman Towns in Southern England*

The Conference will be held in the Chertsey Hall, Chertsey (readily accessible from Junction 11 on the M25 or by train – full directions will be provided), and run from 9.30am until 4.45.

Tickets: £16 (£14 for members of Surrey Roman Studies Group) to include morning coffee and afternoon tea. A reasonably priced hot lunch will be available at the Hall. Booking forms will be available later. Meanwhile, if you would like to register your interest in the Conference please email Edward Walker at: edwardwalker2@googlemail.com

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

MORE MEDIEVAL TOWNS IN SURREY

14th November 2009

Banstead Methodist Church Hall

CROYDON Dr Oliver Harris: Author of “*The Archbishops’ Town: the Making of Medieval Croydon*” (Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, 2005)

KINGSTON Dr David Robinson: Former Archivist of Surrey County Council

LINGFIELD Janet Bateson: Chairman, Hayward Memorial Local History Centre

HASLEMERE Peter Balmer: Committee Member of the Medieval Studies Forum

The AGM of the Medieval Studies Forum will also be held at this meeting and there will be a Discussion session introduced and led by Peter Balmer.

Full details will be sent direct to members of the Medieval Studies Forum. All members of the Society are welcome and can obtain a copy of the programme and

application form from Richard & Pamela Savage at medforum@hotmail.co.uk or by telephone on 01483 768875.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

EARLY BUILDINGS AND DOMESTIC LIFE IN SURREY 1100-1700

SLHC Annual Local History Symposium

Chertsey Hall

Saturday 24th October 2009

Evidence from the Buildings for the Changing Domestic Arrangements in Surrey's Vernacular Houses up to 1700 *Martin Higgins*

Tree-ring Dating Surrey's Buildings, from the 13th to the 18th Century *Rod Wild*

Elizabethan Domestic Life from Probate Inventories *Brigid Fice*

Pots for every purpose – a Survey of Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware in the domestic context *Jacqui Pearce*

Feeding the Tudor and Stuart Household *Sara Pennell*

There will also be the opportunity to view the displays put on by participating local history societies and the Gravett Award will be presented for the Best Local History Display.

Tickets: £10 (£9 for block bookings of five or more, £11 on the door) are available from Janet Balchin, SLHC, c/o Hullbrook Cottage, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst Surrey GU6 7RN.

Please see the flier enclosed with this Bulletin for more details and application for tickets.

SUMMER MEETING AT ADDLESTONE

Alan Crocker

On Saturday 18th July the Committee held its Summer Meeting, which was hosted by the Addlestone Historical Society. In the morning we were met by David Barker who acted as our guide on a walk along the Wey Navigation between Weybridge Town Lock and New Haw Lock. We had frequent stops to hear about the history of this part of the navigation and especially about the industrial sites formerly located along its banks. The principal one of these was Coxes Lock Mill, which was founded as an iron mill in 1777 by Alexander Raby, who was also at Downside Mill, Cobham, where the Society carried out an excavation in 2008. By 1835 it had become corn and silk mills and corn milling continued until 1983. However, it was expanded enormously in the early 20th century, one of the massive buildings having seven storeys. Grain was delivered by barge and the railway passed very close. The buildings have now been redeveloped as a dramatic residential complex. We also saw large numbers of narrow boats moored, moving or passing through locks, lots of ducks and geese and a few herons.

After lunch in the garden of the Pelican pub adjacent to the navigation, we transferred to the Addlestone Community Centre, near Runnymede District Council's headquarters at the centre of the town, which in 2001 had 16,700 residents. There we viewed displays prepared by the Historical Society and had three talks from members. First David Barker gave a general introduction on the history of Addlestone, including its growth after the railway arrived in 1848. Then Pam Brush spoke about the town's ancient Crouch Oak tree. A branch of this has been dated by dendrochronology to 1670 but the hollow trunk is clearly several centuries older. Finally we had a detailed account by Jim Knight of the opening of Addlestone's



Members and their hosts from the Addlestone Historical Society gathered in front of the Crouch Oak during the Local History Committee's Summer Visit.

'Victory Park' after the First World War, the gates serving as a War Memorial. We then had refreshments including the local speciality of blueberry muffins. Blueberries were introduced to this country by John Cree, a local horticulturist, in the late 19th century.

Finally we had a walk around Addlestone and in particular visited the magnificent Crouch Oak, which is cared for by Surrey County Council, and the adjacent Victory Park. This has lawns, flower beds and several sporting facilities, including football, cricket, tennis and bowls. It has also been the site of excavations by the local Historical Society because much Surrey Border Ware has been discovered on the site but as yet no kilns. We even found some sherds around tree roots on our visit.

It was an excellent day and those attending enjoyed and benefited from it enormously. We are very grateful to the Addlestone Historical Society for all their enthusiastic hard work, which made it all possible. Unfortunately however, several other events took place on the same day and the attendance was not as good as for previous summer meetings.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Surrey County Council's Heritage Lottery funded Community Archaeology post is coming to the end of its second year, and here is a brief update on project progress:

PRESTON HAWE Community Archaeology Project

Weekly meetings began in earnest in October 2008, and since then the small but

enthusiastic group of local volunteers has made significant progress. The finds from Brian Hope Taylor's excavations were transferred to the Surrey History Centre in Woking, so that each week several boxes could be taken to Preston to be worked on by the group.

The first phase involved bagging, labelling and creating a catalogue of all the finds from each box, of which there were 53 boxes. Following this, the group returned to Box 1, and divided each box by find type – pottery, tile, iron, stone, bone, and miscellaneous! Each find type was then divided into site areas, such as A1, MX1a, Cottage, and Guard Mound. This phase was completed in early August, and the group has now begun Phase Two: tackling the paper archive.

So far the group is labelling up each copy of the digital archive by site area – we are about two thirds of the way through around 800 records. Following this the group will split the sheets into site areas, creating a working file. At this stage we can then start to cross-reference with the finds, filling in gaps, and hopefully making some sense of the records and the site.

MERSTHAM Community Archaeology Project

Following a successful WEA and Family Learning session in Merstham in summer 2008, Raven Housing Trust granted funds to create an interpretation boards for the site of Albury Manor, a scheduled monument found behind the library. The Community Archaeologist has been working with various groups to find out more about the site, the house, the families who lived there, and about medieval life in Merstham. The aim is for each group to design an exhibition panel on a topic, and from this the overall interpretation board for the site will be drafted.



So far the project has involved the following groups: Merstham WEA have designed a panel on the origins of Albury Manor, which involved archive trips to Canterbury Cathedral, the National Archives and the British Library; Merstham Guides looked at medieval food, and designed their panel on top of the moated site; Furze field Primary School are looking at medieval art; and Merstham Youth Forum had a Medieval Feast night, and dressed up in costume for the occasion!



It is hoped that the exhibition panels and interpretation board will be ready for display by the end of the autumn.

Discover HIGH ASHURST Project

Work has continued to explore the footprint of the demolished stately home at High Ashurst. Since September 2008, groups from Surrey Youth Justice have been involved as part of their Community Reparation work, and intensive supervision programmes. The group has now uncovered a near complete Victorian entrance hall mosaic, two tiled fire-places, and some of the original floor-panels. Several rooms have also been identified: The library, the music room, the gallery, the entrance hall, and the dining room – Cluedo anyone! Work is planned to continue weekly on site until Easter 2010, when the results of the dig will be collated together, with the aim of producing interpretation boards for the site. This is so that Surrey Outdoor Learning Centre can integrate the history of the site into activities for schools on site.

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

TIME OUT OF MIND

Friday 16th October 10am-4pm

Surrey History Centre

This conference will be of interest to curators, archivists, specialist librarians, records managers, archaeologists, historians, mental health professionals, artists and other users of the heritage of mental health. email: kate.stuart@surreycc.gov.uk for further information.

HISTORY FAIR & OPEN DAY

The Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking, GU22 9BA

31st October 10am-4.30pm

Organised by West Surrey Family History Society. Catch up with Surrey Heritage at the family history fair which includes a wide range of stalls from family history

societies, book stalls, family tree printing and much more.

Free entry and parking.

THE LADY AND THE POET: John Donne and Anne More at Loseley Park

Saturday 7th November 2009 2.30pm

Surrey History Centre

A talk and book signing by Maeve Haran.

The Lady and the Poet is the love story of the poet John Donne and his sweetheart Ann More. Theirs was a love that flourished against all the odds, as they faced vehement opposition from his patrons and from her family. The result was a marriage of minds and of "true plain hearts".

Tickets: £3. Tel: 01483 518737 to book.

AND PRAY SIR, WHO IS BACH?

Thursday 19th November 7.30pm

Surrey History Centre

An evening of piano duet music and readings from the time of Dr Johnson performed by Penelope Cave and Helena Brown, with a Broadwood square piano of 1795.

Tickets: £10 to include a glass of wine.

To book Tel: 01483 518737.

WOKING PALACE SURREY HERITAGE ANNUAL LECTURE

28th November

Surrey History Centre

Two afternoon talks:

Woking Palace and the Birth of the Tudor Dynasty by Michael K Jones

The 2009 Excavations by Rob Poulton

For further details on any of the above contact the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey, GU21 6ND. Tel: 01483 518737 Email: shs@surreycc.gov.uk

The Centre is open Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 9.30-5pm; Thursday 9.30-7.30; Saturday 9.30-4pm

MISCELLANY

THE COTTON COLLECTION

Rose Hooker & Jen Newell

The Lithics Working Group (composed from members of the Prehistoric Group of the Society) has started to work on the reassessment of old lithics collections held by Guildford Museum. This activity is a response to the proposals in the Surrey Research Framework, and will gradually provide training opportunities for interested members.

One of the first complete collections to be dealt with was assembled by Mrs Enid Cotton, who joined the Society in 1946 while living in Walton-on-the-Hill. However, within a few years Mrs Cotton had moved to Taresmocks, Anstie Grange, near Dorking and most of the collection seems to be from this area. It was donated to Guildford Museum in August 1972, and given the reference RB2490 but not catalogued.

This collection has now been assessed and catalogued by the Lithics Working Group and there are 44 separately itemised groups. These lithics are mostly undatable and with limited provenance. Where recognisable provenance is given it is clear that in those cases Mrs Cotton collected almost exclusively within an area defined by Anstie Grange (NGR TQ 163443), Anstiebury Farm (NGR TQ 157443), Leith Hill (NGR TQ140432) and Redlands Wood (NGR TQ 163454). The greater proportion of the collection is composed of waste flakes, blades and blade waste. Some scrapers and cores have also been identified. This is not an assemblage distinguished by outstanding tool forms but does exemplify more typical lithic scatters unbiased by selective collection. All have been itemised on a spreadsheet available from the Prehistoric Group (see contacts below) or Guildford Museum.

This work would not have been possible without the contributions of our current members: Jan Blatchford, Roger Ellaby, Judie English, Peter Harp, Stella Hill, Richard Jewell, Robin Tanner, Chris Taylor, Ken Waters and Keith Winsor. Although space is limited we welcome enquiries from anyone who might wish to participate as the opportunity arises.

rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk
janewell@talktalk.net

PUBLICATIONS

“Guide to St Mary’s Church, Guildford” by Mary Alexander

Available from St Mary’s Church, Guildford Museum and Guildford Tourist Information Centre.

This small book proclaims itself as a ‘Guided Tour’ to this distinguished ancient church. As such it succeeds well. The ring back and stout pages will endure much usage. The presentation is clear with eight helpful plans to illustrate each part visited. At the back, there is a useful ground plan and three drawings illustrating the ‘construction timeline’. However, two different drawings, each labelled ‘c.1180’, are a little confusing. The late Anglo-Saxon credentials for the fabric of St Mary’s are well rehearsed and concur with the analysis by H M and J Taylor in *Anglo-Saxon Architecture* (Cambridge University Press, 1965). The author’s analysis (p.51) of the political development of Guildford in the 10th century reinforces the possibility that the tower dates from the 10th rather than the 11th century.

The illustrations, though well chosen, are often poorly reproduced. The elegant and limpid beauty of John and Edward Hassell’s watercolours of 1824-8 is quite lost in their ‘muddy’ reproduction here. They are further desecrated with captions overprinted on some of them. It is a pity, too, that on the cover their lovely picture of the church has been chopped by the ring-binding. I also found the serpentine lines (presumably inspired by the 13th century wall paintings), impinging on several of the illustrations, a distraction. What a tragedy so little of the 13th century paintings survive!

The Church History (chapter 3) is interestingly chronicled. On a recent visit to the church, I also noted, from a typical gutter hopper dated 1883 at the east end (another is re-used for donations inside!), that the ubiquitous Henry Woodyer was employed here.

The author claims to have consulted ‘original sources’. It would have been good if room had been found for some references or a select bibliography. There is no index. However, this is a work of devoted *pietas*, written by a committed churchwarden. This is an easily comprehensible guide that deserves to be popular.

Alan Bott

“Great houses, moats and mills on the south bank of the Thames: medieval and Tudor Southwark and Rotherhithe” by Simon Blatherwick and Richard Bluer
MOLA Monograph Series 47 2009. ISBN 978-1-901992-83-0. Hb 246 pp. 191 bl/wh and col ill. Price: £22.95

Regeneration in the 1980s-90s on the south bank of the Thames resulted in archaeological and historical investigations at Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, and next to London Bridge, in Southwark. The first was the site of a house acquired by 1349 by Edward III and rebuilt by him in 1353–61; the second contained tidal mills on the waterfront and three notable residences during the medieval period – the 14th-century Dunley’s moated house and Edward II’s Rosary, and the 15th-century Fastolf Place. Both sites were subsequently built over with small properties. Moat infills produced exceptionally rich assemblages of domestic artefacts and ceramics; the waterside location preserved a wide variety of plants, timber structures and woodworking evidence.

If you would like a copy of this title contact the Museum of London. Tel: 020 7410 2208 or email museumoflondon.org.uk

CONFERENCE

DEATH AND REMEMBRANCE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL VIEWPOINT CBA (South-East) ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2009

Methodist Centre, Gloucester Road, Redhill, Surrey

Saturday 31st October, 10am to 5pm

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 9.30am | Registration and coffee |
| 10 | Introduction by Andrew Richardson, Chairman of CBA South-East |
| 10.05 | Roman Period Burials in Sussex David Rudling (University of Sussex) |
| 10.40 | The Archaeological Evidence for the Emergence of Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms in South East England Dr Martin Welch (UCL) |
| 11.15 | Coffee/Tea |
| 11.35 | The Black Death of 1348-50 in Southern England Prof Tom James (University of Winchester) |
| 12.10pm | Pets, Pods and Patriots: 21st Century Trends in Death and Disposal on the South Downs Maire McQueeney (Author) |
| 12.45 | Questions |
| 1 | Lunch |
| 2 | AGM |
| 2.30 | In their flowing cups: Memories, Myths and Person kinds in Beaker Funerary Ritua Dr Paul Garwood (University of Birmingham) |
| 3.05 | Tea/Coffee |
| 3.25 | Two 1st century AD Warrior Burials from Ashford in Kent Casper Johnson & Jim Stevenson (East Sussex CC and ASE) |
| 4 | What do Funerals Mean? Dr Jake Weekes (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) |
| 4.35 | Questions |
| 4.45 | Close |

Tickets: £20 CBA SE Members; £25 Non-members.

Available from Steve and Eva Corbett, 4 Ditchling Close, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN23 8LS.

e-mail: cbase@scorbett.co.uk Tel: 01273 90500.

COURSES

ARCHAEOLOGY – PRACTICAL

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX Centre for Continuing Education

This programme is ideal for anyone wishing to begin in field archaeology, or who already has some experience as a volunteer but wants to develop practical skills and knowledge about how to record and reconstruct the past from archaeological data'. Hands-on fieldwork and workshop exercises combine with more traditional classroom teaching to develop a working knowledge of practical archaeology and its methods within the context of modern research and rescue archaeology in Britain.

Credits: 20

Length: 2 years.

Venue: University of Sussex, Falmer, and Barcombe Roman site

FORENSIC ASPECTS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Saturday 31st October 2009 11 am-5 pm

University of London, Connaught Hall, Tavistock Square, London

Advances in forensic sciences can be used to increase our knowledge of people from ancient times. This study day will give an insight into the people of ancient Egypt by showing how to:

Identify the age and death of a mummy or skeleton

Identify whether the body is male or female

What diseases people had

Facial reconstruction

Other scientific techniques

There will also be an opportunity to test your skills in a hands-on practical session.

Cost: £30 to include afternoon refreshments. Places limited so booking by 17th October essential.

Further details from Richard Barritt Tel: 07973 695168 or email: rikki_promo@yahoo.co.uk

LECTURE MEETINGS

12th October

“Turner and ‘the matchless vale of Thames’” by Catherine Parry-Wingfield to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome. Further information from Liz Velluet 020 8891 3825; rich.hist@yahoo.co.uk; www.richmondhistory.org.uk

12th October

“Newark Priory” by Jeanette Hicks. Group meeting of Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Classroom at Guildford Museum, Quarry Street at 7.30 pm. New members always welcome; annual subscription £5.

13th October

“Recent Excavations at Merton Priory” by Dave Saxby, Senior Archaeologist, Museum of London Archaeology, to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeology Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut. The hall is almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre, a few minutes walking distance from Waterloo Station.

13th October

"Kodak and Photography" by Tony Earle to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

17th October

"Sir Francis Carew's Garden at Beddington" by John Phillips. The Evelyn Jowett Memorial Lecture to the Merton Historical Society at South Wimbledon Community Association, Haydons Road at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

16th October

"Iron Age and Roman Settlements around Leatherhead" by Frank Pemberton to Leatherhead Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. Members £1, visitors £2.

17th October

"Borderware: the Addlestone Connection" by David Barker to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries to 01932 848638.

21st October

"The Devis Family of Painters" by John Burnett to the Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall at 8 pm. Visitors welcome.

21st October

"Secret Surrey" by Brian Thorne to Ripley & Send History Society at Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8 pm.

21st October

AGM and President's lecture "Garden BirdWatch" to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

21st October

"Godalming Museum: its history and its treasures" by Alan Bott to Godalming Museum and Godalming Trust in the Octagon, Godalming Parish Church at 7.30 for 8 pm. Tickets £5 from the Museum.

22nd October

"Farnham: the Town, Castle and Park." The Coverdale Lecture by David Graham to Farnham & District Museum Society in The Great Hall at Farnham Castle. Members £4, non-members £5.

27th October

"The Flying Boats of Southampton — Ships of the Sky" by Colin van Geffen to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

29th October

"Surrey on Film 1914-1953" by Di Stiff to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

30th October

"Recent Roman Discoveries in London" by Alison Telfer to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 8 pm.

3rd November

"The Francis Frith Archive and the Invention of the Picture Postcard" by David Edney to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 8 pm.

2nd November

“St Paul’s Church, Maybury” by Marion Field to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2. Enquiries to 01483 772556.

3rd November

“The Diaries of Sarah Hurst 1759-1762 (the world of a young woman from 18th century Horsham)” by Susan Djabri to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends’ Meeting House, Butter Hill, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

5th November

“The 2nd World War activities of the 5th (TA) BN, The Queen’s Royal West Surrey Regiment based in Farnham” by Ian Chatfield to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

7th November

“Life in Victorian villages” by Eileen Bowlt to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

7th November

AGM followed by “A History of Du Cane Court: Land, Architecture, People and Politics” by Gregory Vincent to Merton Historical Society at Raynes Park Library Hall at 2.30 pm.

9th November

“Living Buildings” by Donald Insall. The Richmond Local History Society lecture for the Richmond Book Now! Festival: tickets required. £10 (£8.50 concessions), Local History Society members’ special rate tickets. Doors open at 7 for 7.30 pm. Further information from Liz Velluet 020 8891 3825; rich.hist@yahoo.co.uk; www.richmondhistory.org.uk

9th November

“The Mores of Loseley: vital cogs in the Tudor machine?” by Catherine Ferguson to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room, United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford (parking behind the church) at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

10th November

“Pewter” by Roger Barnes to Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

10th November

“The Birbeck University of London training Excavation at Syon House. Work on the Bridgettine Monastery and formal garden of the Great house” by Harvey Sheldon to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeology Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut. The hall is almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre, a few minutes walking distance from Waterloo Station.

10th November

“The Power and the Glory of Waterwheels” by Jeff Hawksley to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

12th November

“The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record” by Stuart Cakebread to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Mayo Hall, ground floor, United Reformed Church, Eden Street, Kingston. Visitors welcome £1.50. email: kutasarchaeology@googlemail.com

13th November

“Digital Outreach in Archaeology” by Lorna Richardson to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

14th November

“On the Fourth Day: The Story of the Calendar” by Bryan Ellis to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries to 01932 848638.

18th November

“Owen Manning and William Bray and the writing of Surrey’s County History 1760-1832” by Julian Pooley to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

18th November

“The Pewley Down Project” by Professor Richard Notley to the Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall at 8 pm. Visitors welcome.

18th November

“Surrey Domesday” with reference to Send by Patrick Molyneux to Send & Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8 pm. Further details from 01483 224876.

19th November

“Life Below Stairs” by Peter Gillman to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

19th November

“Charterhouse Old and New” by Clive Carter to Godalming Museum and Godalming Trust in the RVW Centre, Charterhouse at 7.30 for 8 pm. Tickets £5 from the Museum.

20th November

“Sir George Edwards: From Bouncing Bombs to Concorde” by Robert Gardner to Leatherhead Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. Members £1, visitors £2.

24th November

“Industries of Farnham” by Chris Shephard to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

26th November

“Illustrated Tales of Old Ottershaw” by Hannah Lane to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

27th November

Members’ Evening. Presentations of own research by members of Wandsworth Historical Society in the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 8 pm.

1st December

Social Evening of Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 8 pm.

1st December

“Thomas Cubitt – Master Builder” by Mike Hallett to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends’ Meeting House, Butter Hill, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

3rd December

Supper Quiz of Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

5th December

"The History of the Golden Age of the Postcard" by Paul Langton to Walton and Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

5th December

"The Cinema Buildings of Merton Past and Present" by Richards Norman to Merton Historical Society at Snuff Mill Environmental Centre, Morden Hall Park at 2.30 pm.

7th December

AGM of Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2. Enquiries to 01483 772556.

8th December

Members Evening. Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 34th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 302389.

8th December

"From Minster to Morley. Music, Musicians and Music Making in Southwark and Lambeth" by Len Reilly, Archive Manager, Lambeth Council. AGM and presidential lecture, to the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeology Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut. The hall is almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre, a few minutes walking distance from Waterloo Station.

10th December

"Egham Past Concluded" by Richard Williams plus Christmas Social with Quiz to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in Main Hall, Literary Society, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

11th December

"Discoveries at Drapers Gardens, London" by James Gerrard to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

14th December

"Fun food facts of the monarchy" by Rosie Greaves to Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome. Enquiries to Liz Velluet 020 8891 3825; email rich.history@yahoo.co.uk; www.richmondhistory.org.uk

14th December

Recent work and visits reported by members of Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Classroom at Guildford Museum at 7.30 pm. New members always welcome; annual subscription £5.

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next Issue: Copy required by 6th November for the December issue.

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