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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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MAKING GLASS THE ROMAN WAY

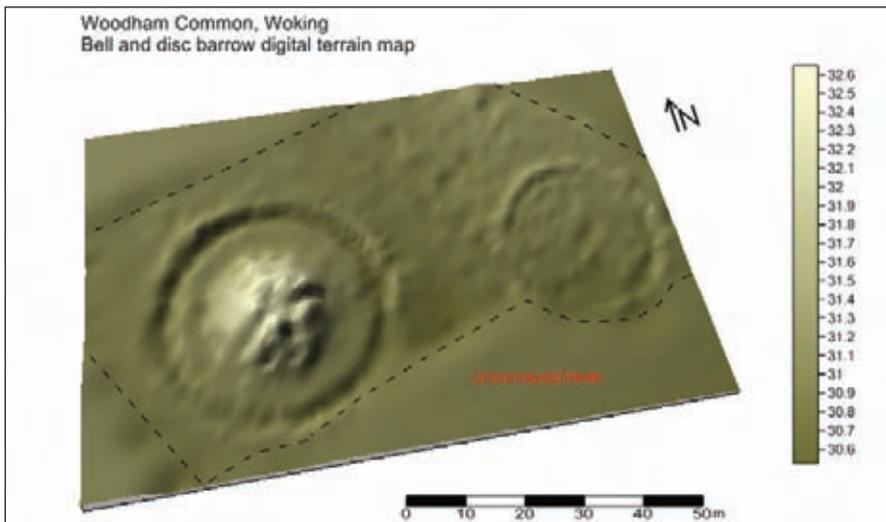
Irene Goring showing off her first go at blowing glass

WOODHAM COMMON, WOKING

David Graham

Woodham Common (TQ 01413 59806) forms a southern extension of Horsell Common - a 'green finger' of public open space pointing in towards the centre of Woking from the north-east. From an archaeological point of view, it is distinctive in being the location of Surrey's only known disc barrow and that of two bell barrows. Disc and bell barrows are rare nationally - out of about the 60,000 barrows recorded in England and Wales there are only 250 examples of disc and about similar numbers of bell barrows. By far and away the commonest are bowl barrows and this is certainly the commonest type in Surrey. Quite why there should be three such unusual barrows on Woodham Common is probably unknowable, but intriguingly while one bell is an outlier to the east, the other two, the disc and second bell, form a pair, being only about 15m apart.

Recently the covering of pine trees was carefully cleared over and around the pair, in the hope of encouraging greater use of the Common - intended to be part of what is now known as a SANGS (Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space). This designation is designed to circumvent an EU Habitat Directive restricting development within close proximity to the Thames Basin heathlands. Following the tree clearance it was decided to block a footpath that ran across both barrows and to replace it with a new path running between them, in an attempt to limit further erosion to the monuments. English Heritage (EH), as part of the consent for this work, suggested that both barrows be surveyed, that a geophysical survey be carried out over the area to be crossed by the proposed new path and that test trenches be opened to examine any anomalies. The surveys and excavation were carried out recently under the auspices of the Society and, in the case of the trenches, with the help of volunteers from the Horsell Common Preservation Society.



Both barrows have been badly damaged in the past - the disc barrow to the extent that part of the external bank and internal ditch have virtually disappeared and no doubt most members of the public are not even aware that they are walking over Surrey's most unusual Bronze Age barrow. The bell is more obvious, but again, has suffered damage, and, apart from animal burrows and one military foxhole, there is evidence in the form of the dished top and a wide groove up the southern flank of at least two episodes of antiquarian disturbance. The existing footpath has also cut a

groove across the central mound of the bell and the top of the barrow currently appears to be a favourite spot for bonfires and night-time revelry - judging from the ash and numerous beer cans that regularly appear on the summit.

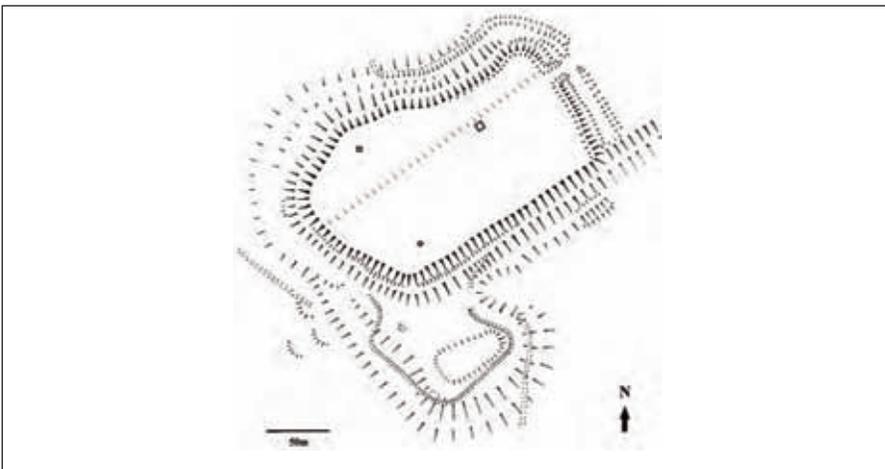
The topographical survey was carried out over a period of two days and the results will be sent to EH and the County HER (Historic Environment Record) - the digital terrain plot accompanies this note. The magnetometer survey covered the area between the two barrows and produced a scattered pattern of anomalies, one of which was subsequently tested by trenching and proved to be a spread of relatively modern ash and charcoal overlying three shallow parallel trenches. These were undatable, but again probably of relatively recent origin. No sign of Bronze Age activity was noted in this or the second trench that was opened, so the construction of the new path, which will be very shallow, can proceed albeit under the watchful gaze of Pam and Richard Savage who have kindly agreed to keep an eye on the work as it progresses.

My thanks to all the local volunteers who helped with the trenches, to Paul Rimmer of the Preservation Society and Tasha Feddery of the Surrey Wildlife Trust who, among other things, provided a barbecue lunch for everyone and to David Calow for help with the geophysics. It is possible that we may be back next summer, as it has been suggested that we should obtain environmental samples from the buried Bronze Age soil, which may survive under the mound of the bell barrow. This would form part of a wider study into the vegetation cover at the time the barrows were built about 4000 years ago.

PREHISTORIC, ROMAN AND SAXON POTTERY FROM NEWARK PRIORY

Jeanette Hicks and Judie English

As part of ongoing maintenance of the claustral buildings and gatehouse at Newark Priory, Ripley and Send, and in response to problems highlighted during recent analytical, geophysical and standing building survey of their surroundings (Hicks & English 2008a; 2008b) the necessity of developing a mitigation strategy against damage by animal burrowing was recognised. Considerable volumes of upthrow from the warrens were available and were to be used to infill the burrows; these provided an opportunity to gauge both the presence of surviving below ground remains in areas previously unexcavated and the degree to which burrowing had caused damage. At the request of English Heritage it was therefore decided that the upthrow should be examined prior to its replacement.



Despite sieving over 1000 buckets of sandy soil, finds of medieval pottery were sparse in the extreme, surprising in view of the proximity to standing buildings known to have been in use from the late 12th to the mid-16th centuries. Investigation of the extent of rabbit burrowing, using a ferret with a radio-locator on her collar, showed that most of the warrens were over 2m in depth and may be below any surviving archaeology. More bloomery slag from medieval iron production, not necessarily *in situ*, was recovered from close to the gatehouse.

However, finds from the highest point of the terrace indicate earlier occupation. Of considerable interest is the finding of a single sherd of grass-tempered pottery – although this cannot be closely dated it must come from within the Saxon period. The same area produced eight sherds of Iron Age pottery. Of these five conjoining sherds came from a large vessel and their unabraded state indicates the probability that they originated from the immediate vicinity. Again, close dating is difficult but the striation marks on the surface are likely to indicate a date in the earlier portion of the Iron Age (Phil Jones pers comm.). None of the worked flint recovered was particularly diagnostic but the relatively small flakes might suggest a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

Before man's intervention the wide floodplain of the River Wey north of its passage through the North Downs at Guildford would have presented a picture of abraded streams meandering through alluvial marshes with the occasional patches of gravel forming areas of dry land, a resource rich landscape likely to attract human activity. Some evidence of possible prehistoric activity has been noted from aerial photographic evidence (Longley 1976). In the fields to the north of the Abbey Stream are two sites giving evidence of ring ditches and linear ditches (*ibid* fig 9 nos 76 and 78) and to the south of the Eel Trap Stream and the Wey Navigation are three further areas with ring ditches and rectilinear ditched enclosures (*ibid* fig 9 nos 77, 79 and 80). These sites could repay further study.

This work was undertaken to a strategy initially approved by Ann Clark (English Heritage) and was facilitated by the landowner, Mrs Rubin, the farm manager, Tim Glazzard, and Alan Hawkins of A & S Pest Control. The fieldwork was carried out by Geoff Stonehouse, Pauline Hulse, Alan Hall, Isabel Ellis, Gillian Lachelin, Nick Moore and Tony Jones, and we are most grateful for their time and skills. A full report on this has been prepared and deposited with the relevant authorities.

References

- Hicks, J & English, J 2008a Earthworks at Newark Priory, Ripley, Surrey: An archaeological survey, privately circulated report
 Hicks, J & English, J 2008b Further fieldwork at Newark Priory, Ripley, Surrey: Standing Building Survey of the 'gatehouse' area and Magnetometry Survey of the suggested inner precinct
 Longley, D 1976 The archaeological implications of gravel extraction in north-west Surrey *Surrey Archaeol Soc Res Vol 3*, 1-37

TURNER COLLECTION

Rose Hooker

This is a small collection donated by C.Bateman and said to be from the Dorking area. Unfortunately, Guildford Museum has no further information about either Turner or Bateman, and none of the lithics in the collection have a certain provenance.

The Lithics Working Group of the Prehistoric Group studied this collection and the information is collated on a spreadsheet available from the Prehistoric Group (contacts below) or in Guildford Museum. Most of the lithics examined were blades, flakes and waste, probably Mesolithic in date, though this is not certain in many cases.

However there were a few stone artefacts which did not appear to be of local origin including an arrowhead which may be North American. There was also a perforated granite macehead and two notched ground axes.

Consultation with a number of people in Surrey and also from English Heritage as well as a visit to the Pitt Rivers Museum did not allow a firm conclusion as to the origin of the macehead and axes, but some suggestions can be made.



The macehead has been formed from a distinctive red granite which resembles that found at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire (see photo). It was suggested that the axes may possibly be from SE Asia, and a search of the ethnographic collections at the Pitt Rivers Museum found that the closest parallels in form and fabric (though no notched items were found) came from New Guinea (specifically the region of the River Watute). The notches on the axeheads may not be contemporary with their manufacture, and they remain something of a mystery.

If anyone could help us further with the identification of Turner, Bateman or the stone artefacts we would be pleased to hear from them. (Contacts below)

This work would not have been possible without the assistance of our current members: Jan Blatchford, Roger Ellaby, Judie English, Peter Harp, Stella Hill, Robin Tanner, Chris Taylor, Ken Waters and Keith Winser.

Although space is limited we welcome enquiries from anyone who might wish to participate as the opportunity arises. Contact Rose Hooker and Jen Newell, c/o Castle Arch, or:

rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk

janewell@talktalk.net

COUNCIL NEWS

RECEIPTS AND INVOICES

Alf Sargent

Please may I remind all members, especially officers of committees and sub-groups of the Society, of the agreed established procedure for dealing with cheques which are to be paid into the Society's bank accounts. Please send all cheques **direct** to Castle Arch, marked for the attention of Alf Sargent or Sue Janaway.

Invoices sent direct to members which need to be paid by the Society, and all correspondence relating to them, should also go straight to Castle Arch, so that they can be processed before being passed to Alf Sargent for payment.

Where possible, all such requests should be accompanied by a stamped envelope, addressed to the payee.



NEW MEMBERS

Emma Coburn

I would like to introduce myself, my name is Emma and I have now been working here at Castle Arch since November. I would like to thank everyone for making me feel so welcome. I would like to extend a special welcome to the following new members. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form.

If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk and Friday each week.

Name	Address	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Sandford, Helen	11 Ditton Grange Close Long Ditton Surbiton Surrey KT6 5HQ	Classical Civilisations
Sargent, Tim	69 Hare Lane Claygate Esher Surrey KT10 0QX	Elmbridge Area (any period) Industrial Archaeology
Sargent, Guenevere	69 Hare Lane Claygate Esher Surrey KT10 0QX	Elmbridge Area (any period) Industrial Archaeology

PORTABLE P.A. SYSTEM

Richard Williams

Two field surveys have recently been arranged by Surrey Archaeological Society with Surrey heritage societies to look for furnace and kiln sites in areas for which archaeological or documentary evidence suggests such features might be found. The surveys were made using the Society's magnetometer which is sensitive to features which have been exposed to prolonged and intense heat.

The Surrey Industrial History Group have deposited at Castle Arch a portable PA system which can be used in a medium-size hall far more conveniently than our rather clumsy and heavy system already stored there. Although it has only a single combined amplifier and loudspeaker, I believe it would be suitable as a standby at the Leatherhead Institute's Dixon Hall, having a power of 36W max/20W RMS, in the event of a failure in their fitted system such as we recently experienced at the SRF Conference, and may be borrowed for use at halls not having a fitted system.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted

Saturday 27th February

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.

There is still time to buy tickets from Castle Arch at £8 in advance of the Annual Symposium on Saturday 27th February (£10 at the door). Copies of the programme and booking form are on the Society's website.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Surrey Archaeological Society's Local History Symposium 2009 was held at Chertsey Halls on Saturday 24th October. The theme of '**Early buildings and domestic life in Surrey, 1100-1700**' proved a popular one and attendance was high with very few empty seats. Chaired by Janet Balchin, sessions began with Martin Higgins (Surrey's Historic Buildings Officer) who discussed the evidence of domestic arrangements provided by Surrey's vernacular houses. The structural theme was continued by Rod Wild from the Domestic Buildings Research Group who explained the construction and arrangement of early housing with particular reference to dating. Following a break for lunch, which provided the opportunity to browse a diverse array of displays on the day's theme by Surrey's local history groups, the afternoon sessions explored the day to day realities of domestic life within early buildings. Brigid Fice (again of the DBRG) explained the light that Elizabethan probate inventories, read in conjunction with an understanding of domestic architecture, can throw on living arrangements, while Jacqui Pearce of the Museum of London Archaeology examined the place of pottery in the household, a topic which lead naturally to Sara Pennell's highly entertaining discussion of life in the Tudor and Stuart kitchen.

The topic provided a well structured day, with each speaker adding something to the overall picture that had relevance to all geographical areas. A common theme emerged showing that as houses were improved by such things as better smoke control and window glass, domestic life became more comfortable and this in turn led to a desire for more privacy. The result was a more stratified society as the communal life of the medieval open hall gave way to families living quite separately from their servants and becoming more aware of their place in society as expressed through their homes.

A great wealth of display material was produced by local groups. Perhaps unsurprisingly the winner of the Gravett award for the best display was won by the Domestic Buildings Research Group. The photograph shows Sally Jenkinson from Surrey History Centre presenting the award to Brigid Fice for the DBRG, with runners up Michael Miller from Cranleigh History Society (left), and David Barker from Addlestone History Society.

EVACUATION SLHC SPRING MEETING

Saturday 6th March
Sayers Croft Ewhurst

The Surrey Local History Committee has arranged a half day meeting on the subject of Evacuation during the Second World War. Sayers Croft is now a residential Field Centre owned by Westminster City Council, but it was originally built as a result of the Camps Act of 1939 and was used to house evacuees during the war. We will have a short talk from one of the evacuees and a tour of the site, followed by a talk by Janet Bateson on **Evacuation in Lingfield** (and also another speaker to be arranged)

The fee will be £5 payable on the day, but to help us keep track of numbers if you would like to come please contact Janet Balchin at Hullbrook Cottage, Cranleigh Road, Ewhurst Surrey, GU6 7RN, Tel 01483 277342, or e-mail janet.balchin@btinternet.com

SURREY RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The 2009 Conference, supported by SCC Heritage Conservation Team, was held on 10th October 2009 at The Letherhead Institute and was well attended. Chaired by Barney Sloane, Head of Historic Environment Commissions at English Heritage, it focussed on the medieval period with an overall theme of *Religion in Society and the Landscape*.

Jon Cotton (Museum of London) spoke on *Liquid assets? Watery Deposition in Surrey and Beyond*. Prehistorians can identify patterns of behaviour from the deposition of fine objects in streams, rivers, lakes or bogs. The practice could have had a spiritual basis, if the objects were votive depositions; alternatively they could be the debris from a battle, or casual losses, or from settlements or burials that a river has eroded. Folklore explanations owe more to the imagination than to history.

The intentional deposition of Neolithic axes and Bronze Age metalwork provides evidence for prehistoric behaviour or settlement activity as may be seen with finds from the Thames and its Surrey tributaries. The interpretation of finds can be difficult because of the great variety of objects from all periods that dredging or foreshore discoveries produce; modern Hindu customs exemplify an old pattern of behaviour revisited. The community-based Thames Discovery Programme of foreshore recording will hopefully produce fresh data and offer new perspectives.

David Bird (Surrey Archaeological Society, Roman Studies Group) took as his subject *Roman Period Religion in Society and the Landscape in Surrey*. Information about religion in the Roman period from recent work at a number of sites may be biased by the special nature of these sites; consequently a description of what people actually believed is necessarily somewhat speculative. Formal religious practices permeated downwards from the Emperor through the military and civil hierarchies but there is little evidence to show what form private religion took in ordinary households. Possibly there was a simple corner shrine or some structure on which incense was offered; further up the social scale this might be akin to a small temple. Individually most people probably carried some kind of amulet for protection.

Personal offerings, or vows seeking the aid of a god, might be presented at major temples; at some temples bone remains suggest there were regular, possibly social, events where official announcements might also be made. 'Healing shrines' must have operated differently; the pilgrims could not wait for an annual ceremony! There is a question mark over the functions of some sites such as Chiddingfold, Hatch

Furlong or Frensham. A temple should not necessarily be identified with a single god; 'in essence, people needed an all-purpose local deity'.

In the countryside there may have been small wayside shrines. Contrary to the usual assumption that temples were in prominent positions, those in Surrey typically avoided the highest available position. Alternatively a temple might be on a boundary, at the entrance of a town or related to the line of a road. Irrespective of its location, the temple with its tower and bright colours would have been prominent in the landscape. But we still need to know more about religion in Roman Britain – too much is taken for granted.

Judith Roebuck (English_Heritage) gave a presentation on *Monastic Houses in the South East* identifying a total of 28 known sites in Kent, 25 in Sussex with only eight in Surrey; the Kent and Sussex figures include a number of nunneries on shared sites but no nunnery is recorded for Surrey. There were Benedictine, Augustinian and Cistercian houses in all three counties; Surrey was different in having, uniquely in the South East, a Carthusian foundation but no Cluniac or Premonstratensian houses or alien priories such as occur in Kent or Sussex. This gave rise to questions as to the extent to which cultural identities were expressed in monastic burial customs– was the South East typical?

Mark Service (Birkbeck MA graduate) had as his subject *The Granges and Smaller Properties of Waverley Abbey*. Waverley, founded in 1128 in a remote location, was the first Cistercian Abbey in England but had a relatively low value at the Dissolution. The lecture excluded the Abbey's 'home' properties; consideration of the outlying estates was restricted by the lack of a cartulary although other documents existed which enabled some 50 properties to be identified. Any that were free of tithes might be considered early possessions. The first grange to be bought in Surrey was Wanborough in 1130; the most distant of the known early granges was at Oxshott. The location of others, such as *Bargate* (possibly at Bramley), was uncertain.

In Hampshire Waverley possessed Neatham, which had its own oratory. Another site had mills and one was noteworthy because of its arable land. There were small properties in Berkshire, Sussex, Wiltshire and as far away as Norfolk. Of the granges which had been identified some were up to 1000 acres in area and clearly had split or merged as circumstances demanded.

Jeannette Hicks and Judy English (Surrey Archaeological Society) reported on their *Recent Work at Newark Priory* reviewing, respectively, its history and its environment. An Augustinian foundation occupied by friars, possibly originally recruited from Southwark, the canons were not contemplative monks but priests dedicated to providing a pastoral service for the local population. Blair had suggested that the original foundation was at Old Woking before it moved to the vicinity of Ripley; a recorded date of 1191 apparently refers to a refounding of the Priory rather than its original foundation.

The Priory complex was built on a gravel terrace above the floodplain of the River Wey; a section of causeway leading towards Old Woking may, or may not, be significant. The remaining standing structures are variously built of flint, Reigate stone, clunch, brick and Sussex marble. There is evidence for an early Lady Chapel. Current work on the site has identified the base of what may be the Gatehouse though that had been questioned [see below]. After the Dissolution the Priory passed through various hands before coming into the possession of Speaker Onslow who was responsible for the preservation of the site. A local metal detectorist working legitimately on the site has found many objects dating back to the medieval period which he has donated to Guildford Museum.

Environmental surveys have identified earthworks which are thought to mark the location of Priory buildings. A magnetometry investigation in the area of the putative

Gatehouse produced evidence of iron-working; this, together with a culvert, suggested industrial activity incompatible with a Gatehouse. However, in the subsequent discussion an example from Staffordshire was quoted of ironworking near a known gatehouse. Given the local availability of suitable clay it is likely that tiles and bricks were made on site but no kilns have been discovered – yet.

Particular attention has been given to the system of water courses and a possible penstock controlling the water level in the moat has been identified. It is not always clear which are natural and which artificial water courses, or which were monastic and which later – even the original course of the River Wey is not certain. Eel Trap Stream may have developed into a series of discrete fish ponds and may also have functioned as a leat for a mill; Speed's map of 1611/12 shows four bridges across the Stream. There is no evidence for precinct walls enclosing the Priory suggesting that the water courses were considered an adequate boundary. Water, as a dominant feature enclosing the site, might also have served a ritual or symbolic function, possibly placing the Priory under the protection of the Virgin. It was stressed that research at Newark Priory is still 'work in progress'.

Alan Crocker (Surrey Archaeological Society and SIHG) presented a paper on *Monastic Mills*. The earliest mills dated from the 12th century and corn mills, including horse mills as well as water mills, have been identified in monastic precincts. A monastic tide mill was built on the Thames, and one is known at Nendrum Monastery in Northern Ireland. Windmills in Britain appear from the late 12th century; the earliest in Surrey, though not in a monastic context, was at Warlingham dated to 1198. Prior to c1125 querns were commonly used but later, when monastic mills derived significant income from tolls, domestic querns were confiscated and monasteries defended their monopoly vigorously.

In the mid-15th century there were two undershot mills at Chertsey Abbey. At Waverley Abbey there was a corn mill on the River Wey but the purpose of the 'Long Pond' is unknown. There was a monastic mill at Merton Priory in the late 12th/early 13th centuries. At Newark Priory it was agreed that the Eel Trap Stream probably served also as a leat; a mill at Send, recorded in Domesday, is known to have been granted to the Priory. Two mills existed in 1608 at Sheen Priory but their location is unknown. The presence of mills on monastic estates has also been considered; Westminster Abbey owned mills at Battersea and Morden whilst Battle Abbey had one at Limpsfield. Many ecclesiastical mills were at some time let or sold.

There is a need for more research; future monastic studies should take account of mills, identifying, for example, any with horizontal wheels, or unusual constructions such as tide mills, or mills that were animal-powered. Further study is required into monastic involvement in early industries generally.

Rod Wild (Surrey Dendrochronology Project) gave the final lecture, on *The Influence of Winchester Diocesan Carpenters on Surrey's Domestic Buildings*. The Project, funded by the Society, DBRG and the Heritage Lottery Fund, has dated 164 buildings demonstrating, *inter alia*, the influence of neighbouring counties on the construction of Surrey buildings. Examples attributable to Winchester's influence (with dendrochronological dates) include the Bishop's Camera at Farnham Castle (1381) and, in Kent, Boxley Abbey (1383), which have an identical structure suggesting that they may have employed the same carpenter from Winchester. Winchester College's Great Barn at Harmondsworth (1426)* has, for the first time in the South East, crown struts and side purlins. Hammond's Barn, West Horsley (?1450) is 'pure Hampshire design' and a number of other buildings were identified with features, possibly attributable to Winchester, that are significantly earlier than would normally be expected: Hardwick Court Barn, Chertsey (1445); Old Rectory Barn, Albury (1461); Lingfield Guest House, although Wealden, is in the Hampshire, possibly Winchester,

style; Witley Old Parsonage (1411); and Farnham Old Vicarage (1418).

Three general conclusions were drawn: Winchester was a pioneer in the invention and use of techniques for constructing buildings; there was a fringe area in which local carpenters ignored Winchester-inspired developments in church construction; changes spread only slowly and in three Surrey areas building techniques were a generation behind Winchester. The Weald was relatively impervious to outside influences. All this changed after the Dissolution when there was much greater conformity across the County.

Richard Savage commented in the subsequent discussion that recent excavations at Woking Palace had revealed massive piles from the Great Hall that might be suitable for dendrochronological dating.

Reviewing the day's proceedings Barney Sloane encouraged use of the Archaeological Data Service as a means of accessing 'grey literature'. The Conference had identified various gaps in our knowledge; one new area for research was the symbolism of landscapes. Issues raised included (not an exhaustive list): the need to consider the probability of alternative explanations for archaeological discoveries (Jon Cotton); the need to identify local Romano-British shrines, and for multidisciplinary research on continuity v change (David Bird); the extent to which cultural identities were expressed in monastic burial customs - was the South East typical? (Judith Roebuck); our knowledge of Waverley Abbey's granges and the smaller properties was limited by the paucity of documentary sources (Mark Service); the significance of the unexplored earthworks and of industrial activity at Newark Abbey had to be established (Jeannette Hicks and Judy English); more work was required on the economic importance of monastic mills and of monastic industries generally (Alan Crocker). The Surrey Dendrochronological Project had shown the extent to which developments in Surrey building techniques in the medieval period had been influenced by Hampshire, particularly Winchester, and their timing (Rod Wild). Barney Sloane said he was impressed by the way the Project had identified 'hidden currents' of technical developments; this was of national significance and he proposed that English Heritage might contribute to the cost of publishing the report.

*Since the Conference it has been reported that English Heritage has taken legal action against Harmondsworth Great Barn's owners in order to preserve it.

BUILDING MATERIALS SRF CONFERENCE 2010

*Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead
20th November*

Advance Notice

Programme details will be made available in due course.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

THE ROAD NETWORK IN SURREY

*Surrey History Centre
12th June 2010*

The next full meeting of the Forum will focus on the development of the road network in Surrey in the medieval period, including the important topic of river crossings. External speakers are expected to include Professor John Blair who will be speaking about early causeways and Dr David Harrison, author of "*The Bridges of Medieval England. Transport and Society 400-1800*" who will give an overview of the development of the King's Highways.

The format will be more of a workshop or seminar than a series of lectures, and contributions from members of the Society are warmly welcomed. Details will be sent to all members of the Forum nearer the time but please note your diaries now. Offers of contributions should be made to Peter Balmer on 01428 658213 or surreymedieval@googlemail.com

WOKING PALACE EXCAVATIONS 2010

Planning is now well advanced for a second season of excavations at Woking Palace, subject to confirmation of grant funding expected later in the spring. The provisional dates are Tuesday 13th July through to Saturday 31st July, with a Public Open Day on Sunday 1st August. As last year the project will include a significant Community Archaeology trench led by Abby Guinness for members of the general public.

The excavations this year will focus on areas around the standing remains and the inner moat, as these areas are likely to provide the best evidence for sequencing and dating the long occupation of this nationally important site. Members of the Society who would like to volunteer to dig at Woking Palace (for just a couple of days up to the full period of 15 days) are invited to register their interest with Richard Savage at 01483 768875 or richard.savage@btinternet.com

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

VISIT TO ROMAN GLASSWORKS

Margaret Broomfield

On 12th November 2009 eight members of the Roman Studies Group attended a student glass blowing day at the workshop of Mark Taylor and David Hill at Quarley near Andover. The day started with a very welcome cup of coffee and biscuits and an opportunity to watch a video of the experimental firings of Roman glass furnaces undertaken by Mark and David in 2005 and 2006.

Also on show were the waste products of glass making, something that we would now recognise if we found them on site. We were also able to see some of the mistakes that can occur, for instance having the annealing oven too hot so the glass continues to melt and sag.



We then went out into the paddock to have a closer look at the kilns, particularly to see how they were constructed.

Once back in the workshop we were shown the equipment we were going to use, including the furnace which holds the molten glass, the annealing oven

where the blown glass is placed to cool and the blowing pipes, collecting irons and a variety of odd implements for shaping the glass. A very important piece of equipment is comprised of two pieces of wood tied to the upper part of each leg by leather thongs. These allow the glass worker to continuously roll the blowing iron on their lap whilst shaping the glass.

Mark then gave us a marvellous demonstration on how glass behaves when molten and then how to blow a vessel. He explained that we would be using raw glass from Sweden as the true Roman recipe glass would be much too difficult for us beginners



to work with. He made it look so easy – when we started to make our own we realised just how hard it is. You have to keep the glass constantly moving or else it sags, you need to keep it at a suitable temperature for working and you need to use the relevant tools – all at the same time!

We then broke for lunch – jacket potatoes baked in the annealing oven – the best baked potatoes we had ever tasted!

Following lunch it was our turn to have go

We had a wonderful day with lots of laughter and encouragement. We now have our pieces back and they will be on show at the Symposium in 2010 and at the open days at the Ashted Roman Villa excavation.

I would like thank Mark and David for making our day so special and for teaching us so much about Roman glass. Our grateful thanks also to Edward Walker for arranging the visits.



If you are interested in 'having a go' then contact them at: Roman Glassmakers, Unit 11, Project Workshops, Lains Farm, Quarley, Andover SP11 8PX; Tel: 01264 889688 and www.romanglassmakers.co.uk

Following our student day a larger party from the Roman Studies Group attended a glassblowing demonstration on 26th November 2009, combined with a visit to the Museum of the Iron Age in Andover.



Right Gay Harris gathering molten glass from the furnace.

Left: Gillian Lachelin blowing glass.

Below right: Margaret Broomfield forming a vessel.



VISITS 2010*Charles van der Lande***CROFTON ROMAN VILLA AND KESTON ROMAN TOMBS*****Saturday 24th April***

Those who enjoyed Brian Philp's part-conducted tours will be pleased to hear that he has invited us to visit Crofton Roman Villa near Bromley. Apparently it is the only one in Greater London, being quite substantial with twenty rooms and opus signinum and tessellated floors plus remaining walls up to two feet high. It was occupied from circa AD140 to 400. This will be combined with a visit to the Keston Roman tombs, some three miles away plus one to a nearby Iron Age hill fort situated on private land over which Brian has negotiated access for small groups.

CHEDWORTH ROMAN VILLA***Saturday 22nd May***

Occupied from circa AD140 to the 4th century, this is one of the most important Roman houses in the country with over thirty rooms, a mile of walls, two bath houses, hypocausts, water shrine and latrines. It is owned by the National Trust who has agreed to provide a knowledgeable guide for a maximum number of thirty. They will charge £50 for the tour plus the usual entry fee for non-NT members. The Cirencester museum is close by and there is a possibility that we may have a conducted tour there in the afternoon. As numbers are restricted, it will be on a first come, first served basis. One or two members have intimated that they will make a weekend of it as it is quite a long distance to travel.

SILCHESTER***Saturday 24th July***

The third visit is to Silchester where Professor Mike Fulford has kindly agreed to show us around the current excavations and the site as a whole in the morning. More details nearer the time, but, as always, please let me know at some stage whether you intend to come, as apart from anything else, it may be necessary to contact you if something goes wrong, as with Portchester earlier last year.

Forthcoming meetings:

- 2nd March: Annual round-up the Group's work, including a focus on the excellent results of magnetometer surveys at several sites.
27th April: The Study of Rural Settlement.

LIBRARY NEWS

RECENT ACCESSIONS

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 four-digit accession number, and classification number indicating the shelf location of the book.

PLACES OTHER THAN SURREY

- Brookes, Stuart *Economics and social change in Anglo-Saxon Kent AD 400-900. Landscapes, communities and exchange.* Archaeopress 2007 10150 L32
Chatwin, Diana *The development of timber-framed buildings in the Sussex Weald; the architectural heritage of the parish of Rudgwick.* Rudgwick Preservation Society 1996 10312 P33

- Clark, John *Londinium and beyond: essays on Roman London and its hinterland for Harvey Sheldon*. CBA 2008 10437 K1
- Cowie, Robert *Early and Middle Saxon rural settlement in the London region*. Museum of London Archaeology Service 2008 10290 L34
- Cox, Barrie *The place-names of Leicestershire. Part Four: Gartree Hundred*. English Place-Name Society 2009 10472 Q2
- Crummy, Philip *Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum*. Society for the promotion of Roman Studies 2007 10170 F6
- Cunliffe, Barry *The Danebury environs Roman programme: a Wessex landscape during the Roman era* Oxford University School of Archaeology 2008
- Vol. 1. Overview*. 2008 10321
- Vol. 2 part 1. Houghton Hown, Longstock, Hants, 1997* 10322
- Vol. 2 part 2. Grateley South, Grateley, Hants, 1998 and 1999* 10323
- Vol. 2 part 3. Fullerton, Hants, 2000 and 2001* 10324
- Vol. 2 part 4. Thruxton, Hants, 2002* 10325
- Vol. 2 part 5. Rowbury Farm, Wherwell, Hants, 2003* 10326
- Vol. 2 part 6. Flint Farm, Goodworth Clatford, Hants, 2004* 10327
- Vol. 2 part 7. Dunkirt Barn, Abbots Ann, Hants 2005 and 2006* 10328
- Devoldere, Luc *Arts and Society in Flanders and the Netherlands: Love and lust and low adventures*. Flemish-Netherlands Association 2008 10178 W3
- Devoldere, Luc *Arts and Society in Flanders and the Netherlands Comfortable discontent. A sense of well-being*. Flemish-Netherlands Association 2009 10475 W3
- Field, David *Use of land in Central Southern England during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age*. Archaeopress 2008 10440 F2
- Forsyth, Hazel *Toys, trifles and trinkets. Base-metal miniatures from London 1200 to 1800*. Unicorn Press 2005 10177 W3
- Gerrard, Christopher *The Shapwick Project, Somerset: a rural landscape explored*. Society for Medieval Archaeology 2007 10439 F43
- Harding, Jan *The Raunds Area Project: Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape in Northamptonshire*. English Heritage 2007 10426 F5
- Holbrook, Neil *Iron Age and Romano-British Agriculture in the North Gloucestershire Severn Valley*. Cotswold Archaeological Trust 2008 10471 I5
- Lamdin-Whymark, Hugo *The residue of ritualised action: Neolithic deposition practices in the Middle Thames Valley*. Archaeopress 2008 104441 F3
- Lavelle, Tyan *Royal estates in Anglo-Saxon Wessex: land, politics and family strategies*. Archaeopress 2007 10271 L42
- Lawson, Andrew *Chalkland: an archaeology of Stonehenge and its region*. Hobnob Press 10156 F3
- Luke, Mike *Life in the Loop: investigation of a prehistoric and Romano-British landscape at Biddenham Loop, Bedfordshire*. Albion Archaeology 2008 10392 F6
- Magilton, John *Lepers outside the gate: excavations at the cemetery of the Hospital of St James and St Mary Magdalene, Chichester, 1986-7 and 1993*. CBA 2008 10442 F33
- Manley, John *The Archaeology of Fishbourne and Chichester; a framework for its future*. Sussex Archaeological Society 2008 10310 F33
- Moir, A.K. *Dendrochronological analysis of timbers from properties listed below*. Published by Tree-Ring Services
- Monteagle House, Yateley, Hampshire*. 2003 10163 F35
- Averys, Horsham Road, Rusper, West Sussex*. 2003 10166 F33
- Slocombe, Pamela *A guide to the industrial archaeology of Wiltshire*. Association for Industrial Archaeology 2008 10333 R42
- Swain, Hedley *Glasgow, the Antonine Wall and Argyle: report and proceedings of*

the 153rd summer meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 2007. Royal Archaeological Institute 10335 F8

Turner, Sam *Ancient Country: the historic character of rural Devon. A report on the Devon historic landscape characterisation project.* Devon Archaeological Society 2007 10302 P43

Watts, Martin *Prehistoric and medieval occupation at Moreton-in-Marsh and Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire.* Cotswold Archaeological Trust 2007 10175 I5

Whittle, Alasdair *Going over the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in North-West Europe.* OUP 2007 10273 G1

MISCELLANY

DO YOU RECOGNISE YOURSELF?

Susan Janaway

During a clear out at Castle Arch, we came upon this photo of a Society dig. The spoil heaps appear to be pure chalk, which leads me to think it may have been taken during a season of the Guildford Castle and Royal Palace Excavation. Does anyone recognise them self? Or can you shed any light on this? If you have any ideas, could you let Emma or Hannah know please? They can be reached on info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk or by phone 01483 532454.



THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS PROJECT

This is a 3 year project focussed around the Weald Forest Ridge. The Project is a partner of the Weald Forest Ridge Landscape Partnership Scheme. The Ridge spans parts of West Sussex, East Sussex and Kent. Ancient woodland covers 40% of the Forest Ridge. The HEA Project will work with community groups and others to explore the archaeology of the Ridge, in particular the wooded landscapes. A LiDAR survey will map the landscape of the Ridge. Project progress and information can be found on the archaeology pages at www.eastsussex.gov.uk www.eastsussex.gov.uk Contact the Project Officer, Lyn Palmer, on lyn.palmer@eastsussex.gov.uk for more information or to get involved.

COINS FROM SOUTH WALES

The Cosmeston Archaeological Project is a community archaeology initiative launched by Cardiff University in 2005, with the aim of retrieving and publishing the

mothballed archives from excavations at the medieval village of Cosmeston (Vale of Glamorgan) in the 1980s at the same time as developing a community archaeology group in this historically rich area. Besides being close to the Roman and Norman military stronghold in Cardiff, Cosmeston lies on an ideal route from Lavernock Point on the Bristol Channel to the famous early-medieval citadel and monastery of Dinas Powys and Llandough respectively where it crosses the Sully Brook. Amongst the most tantalizing, unstratified, previous finds at Cosmeston is an early 7th-century Byzantine bronze coin of the Emperor Heraclius struck in Carthage.

What has this to do with Surrey archaeology? It is recorded that a tiny hoard of four bronze coins- three Roman and one Byzantine- was found under the chancel of St Lawrence's church at Lavernock in 1862. They were put in an envelope, which was rediscovered in Cranleigh in 1960, apparently in the Rectory there (though this detail is ambiguous). At that point Mr H. R. Tadgell identified the coins and provided a short but detailed report to the then Rector of Lavernock.

We should dearly like to track down these coins or at least find out anything more we can about them. There is no information about their whereabouts after 1960; the present Rector of Cranleigh knows nothing of them. Mr and Mrs Tadgell are recorded as both having been members of the Society, having lived at "Collingdon", Grove Road, Cranleigh. If anyone can shed any light on where these coins might now be, the project director would be immensely grateful to hear from them.

Please contact Professor John Hines, School of History and Archaeology, Cardiff University, Humanities Building, Colum Drive, Cardiff CF10 3EU; e-mail hines@cardiff.ac.uk

Many thanks!

DIGITISATION OF TITHE MAPS

Alan Hall

Surrey History Centre is coordinating a cooperative project to digitise Surrey's tithe records. This will protect the originals and make their content more readily available. Volunteers are needed to transcribe tithe apportionments for each parish onto spreadsheets.

Tithe maps and apportionment schedules produced under the Tithe Act of 1836 are a unique national resource, possibly only surpassed in value by the Domesday Book. They provide accurate data on the geography, ownership, occupation, use and economic productivity of the land. Researchers of local and regional history, archaeology, economic history and genealogy will all find them invaluable.

Very high resolution, coloured digital images of the tithe maps have recently been created, funded by the Surrey Wildlife Trust, the Surrey Archaeological Society, the Surrey History Trust and Surrey Heritage. Now, the second phase of the project, to transcribe the apportionments, is getting under way. The apportionments record the ownership and occupation of each parcel of land, what it was used for and the tithe rent-charge due.

If you would like to volunteer to help transcribe the apportionments please contact Sally Jenkinson of Surrey History Centre (sally.jenkinson@surreycc.gov.uk or 01483 518760). You will be able to work at home using digital images of the apportionments; and at the end of the project you will receive a CD containing the tithe map and apportionment of the parish you transcribe. Sally would also be very interested to hear from you if you have already transcribed the tithe apportionments for your parish.

If you would like to know more about the project, please contact either Sally Jenkinson at Surrey History Centre or David Young of Surrey Archaeological Society (david.young@skylark.me.uk or 020 8940 7360).

PUBLICATIONS

“THE GLASS WORKERS OF ROMAN LONDON”

by **John Shepherd and Angela Wardle**

Museum of London Archaeology ISBN 978-1-901992-84-7. Pb 65pp. Price £6.95.

Excavations on a development site in Basinghall Street between 2002 and 2005 revealed over 70kg of broken vessel glass as well as production waste in a number of 2nd century pits. Glass was regularly recycled to make new vessels during the Roman period, but unique among London assemblages the waste on the Basinghall Street site comes from all stages of the glass working process. Although no evidence was found for any associated structure or furnace, MOLA suggest that the material seems to be debris from a failed furnace tank, perhaps the rubbish thrown out when a workshop was abandoned. The most important area for glass working in 2nd century London was the Upper Walbrook valley where there are no less than nine sites, including the Basinghall Street site just to the north of the Roman amphitheatre.

Building on evidence from the Basinghall Street site as well as other sites in the city, MOLA has produced a very readable, informative and beautifully illustrated book which combines a handy introduction to Roman glass with a fascinating account of Roman glassworking in London. Their account reads like a detective story as thousands of fragments of glass are yielding the evidence on which the authors have built up a picture of the types of vessel that were being made on the site, the scale of the operation, its duration and date and even the possible status of the glass workers themselves. But the story is not yet complete as the main phase of recording and analysis of the glass- working waste is only just beginning. Further revelations are expected as the fragments are examined in exhaustive detail.

Meanwhile, this most attractive, short book is a “must have” for anybody interested in the still emerging story of glass making in Roman Britain and a fascinating period of London’s industrial past. It is pleasing to see that full acknowledgement is given to the pioneering work of Mark Taylor and David Hill at their experimental Roman glass furnace project in Quarley, as well as to Stanhope plc, the developers of the Basinghall Street site who sponsored both the research and the current book.

Edward Walker

SPECIAL LECTURE

COUNTRY LIFE IN ROMAN WESSEX

Holleyman Archaeology Lecture 2010

Wednesday 17th February, 6.30pm

Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton

A lecture by **Barry Cunliffe** of Oxford University

A programme of excavation and fieldwork on the chalkland of eastern Hampshire has shown just how complex and varied was life in the Roman countryside. The villas and settlements evolved gradually over time within an agricultural landscape first laid out in the Bronze Age, each with its own character and distinctive history of development. The project has shed much new light on agricultural technology and raises fascinating questions about regionality especially in vernacular architecture.

The lecture will be followed by a reception from 7.30 to 8.30.

Entry is by free ticket only available in advance from Joe Francis, CCE, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RF; Tel: 01273 872718, j.francis@sussex.ac.uk

CONFERENCES

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD IN SOUTHERN ROMAN BRITAIN

Roman Studies Group 2010 Conference

The Chertsey Hall, Chertsey

Saturday May 8th, 9.30-4.45pm

The aims of this year's conference are to 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 David Bird

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

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

Rural Settlement in Roman Sussex *David Rudling* (University of Sussex)

The Environment of Southern Roman Britain *Petra Dark* (University of Reading)

Field Systems and Technology *Mike Allen* (Allen Environmental Archaeology and University of Bournemouth)

Market Forces-A discussion of Crop Husbandry, Horticulture; and Trade in Plant Resources in Southern England *Gill Campbell* (English Heritage)

The Meat Supply of Roman Towns in Southern England *Mark Maltby* (University of Bournemouth)

Chertsey is readily accessible from Junction 11 on the M25 or by train – full directions will be provided).

Tickets: £16 (£14 for members of RSG) and will include morning coffee and afternoon tea. A hot lunch will be available at the Hall for approximately £7 for two courses.

To reserve a place at the Conference please complete and return a Booking Form-forms are now available on the Society's website www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk or contact Castle Arch. Please indicate on the form if you would like to book a lunch to be paid for on the day.

LONDON & MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

47th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Weston Theatre, Museum of London

Saturday 13th March

Morning session: Recent Work

11am Chairman's Opening Remarks and Presentation of the 2009 Ralph Merrifield Award Harvey Sheldon, Chair, LAMAS Archaeology Committee

11.10 **Early Neolithic and Geo-Archaeological Findings from Belmarsh**

Diccon Hart & Martin Bates, Archaeology South East

11.30 **The Thames Discovery Programme; Finds, Floods and Fabulous FROGS**

Natalie Cohen, Thames Discovery Programme

11.50 **Settlement Activity Along the Harefield-Southall Pipeline**

Dan Hounsell, Network Archaeology Ltd

12.10pm **Roman Cemetery at Trinity Street, Southwark**

Doug Killock, Pre-Construct Archaeology

12.30 **Marshall Street: Pesthouse, Workhouse and an Urban Cemetery**

Sarah Ritchie & Mike Henderson, Museum of London Archaeology

1 LUNCH

Afternoon session: Saxon and Medieval London – Forty Years On

2 **Medieval London's Material Culture – Forty Years On**

- Geoff Egan, Museum of London Archaeology
- 2.30 **Lundenwic: Discovery and Outcome**
Martin Biddle, Hertford College, Oxford
- 3 **Tales from the Riverbank: the Archaeology of our Medieval Port**
Gustav Milne, Thames Discovery Programme
- 3.30 TEA
- 4.30 **Health in Medieval London**
Jelena Bekvalac & Rebecca Redfern, Centre for Human Bioarchaeology
- 5 **Changing Perspectives of London's Monastic Archaeology**
Chris Thomas, Museum of London Archaeology
- 5.30 CLOSE

There will be displays of work and publications

Tickets (inclusive of afternoon tea): LAMAS members £8, non-members £10

Applications and general enquiries to Jon Cotton, Early Department, Museum of London, 150 London Wall, EC2Y 5HN (jcotton@museumoflondon.org.uk)

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 2010

University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton

Chichester Lecture Theatre

Saturday 20th March 2010

Run in conjunction with the Sussex Archaeological Society, this event provides illustrated accounts of recent fieldwork and research into different archaeological periods in Sussex.

- 9.15am registration; tea and coffee available for purchase
- 10 Welcome by Chairman John Manley (Sussex Archaeological Society)
- 10.10 **Archaeological Investigations at the Falmer Stadium and Moulscombe Keep Sites**
Matthew Pope and Nick Garland (Archaeology South-East)
- 11.00 coffee
- 11.30 **Recent Fieldwork by the Worthing Archaeological Society**
Keith Bolton (Worthing Archaeological Society)
- 12.10pm **Roman Barcombe: Baths, Roads and Industry**
Rob Wallace (University of Sussex)
- 12.40 questions
- 1 lunch
- 2 **The Weald Forest Ridge Laid Bare: LiDAR and the Historic Environment Awareness Project**
Lyn Palmer (The Weald Forest Ridge Landscape Partnership Scheme)
- 2.30 **An Archaeological approach to the study of Wealden iron fireback**
Jeremy Hodgkinson (Wealden Iron Research Group)
- 3.15 tea
- 3.45 **Plumpton: the characterisation of a rural parish**
David Millum (University of Sussex)
- 4.15 **Catt's, dogs and horses: recent work at Tidemills**
Luke Barber (Sussex Archaeological Society)
- 4.45 questions
- 5 close

This year we have arranged for the Coffee Shop on the ground of the Bramber Building to be open to Symposium delegates during lunch time. Drinks and both hot and cold snacks will be available. No need this year to pre-book, but please use this facility - or we will lose it in future years. Thank you.

Fees: Full £28; SAS members £26; Concessions £20; 18 or under £10.

Contact: Conference Coordinator, Centre for Community Engagement, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RF.

Tel: 01273 872718 / 678300 or cce@sussex.ac.uk or www.sussex.ac.uk/cce

WINGS, WHEELS AND WATER

South-East Regional Industrial Archaeology Conference

Chertsey Hall, Heriot Road, Chertsey

Saturday 24th April

Annual one-day conference organised by a group of societies in the south-east of England who have an interest in industrial history and archaeology. This year the event is hosted by the Surrey Industrial History Group.

9.30am registration

10 welcome

10.10 **Brooklands and the World Land Speed Record**

Gordon Knowles

10.55 coffee

11.15 **Life on the Thames: A Look at how People Earned a Living from the River Over The Last 100 Years**

Steve Capel-Davies

12 **Railways of the Devil's Dyke**

Trevor Povet

12.45 lunch

2pm **St Pancras International; From Cathedral of Steam to High Speed Rail**

Roderick Shelton

2.45 **A Triplane for the 21st Century** *Peter Teagle*

3.30 tea

3.50 **The Croydon Canal 1809-1836; A View From Croydon**

Paul Sowen

4.35 closing remarks

5 dispersal

Tickets: £12.50 to include coffee and tea, entry at door: £15. A hot meal is available at £6. Apply to Bob Bryson, 6 Wychem Rise, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 3TH. Bookings should be made by 17th April.

COURSES

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Spring Saturday Day Schools

Animal Bones (6th March)

Human Remains (24th April)

The Anglo-Saxon Way of Death (24th April)

The Vikings (15th May)

Applications for F/T or P/T MPhil or DPhil research degrees are welcome.

Contact the Centre for Community Engagement, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RF; Tel: 01273 678300; cce@sussex.ac.uk; www.sussex.ac.uk/cce

LECTURE MEETINGS

8th February

"Kew at War" by Christopher May to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Church, Richmond, 7.30 pm for 8p. Visitors £1.

9th February

"Atkinson's High Efficiency Engines" by Ed Marshall 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.

9th February

"The Elephant Entertains" by Richard Norman to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

11th February

Samuel Cody: "Pioneer Aviator" by Peter Reese to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

13th February

"A Victorian Bobby's Notebook" by Christine Weightman to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

13th February

"The History of Tooting" by Rex Osborn to Merton Historical Society at Christchurch Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

17th February

AGM followed by talks by members of Send and Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8 pm.

17th February

"Royal Earlswood Museum: past, present and future" by Freda Knight to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

19th February

"Francis Frith, the Photographer" by David Edney to Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street at 8 pm preceded by coffee and biscuits from 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

23rd February

"Leather Manufacture at Gomshall" by Colin Woolmington 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.

25th February

"Royalty in Egham" by Richard Williams to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in Main Hall, Literary Society, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

1st March

"Waynelete's Tower" by Penny Rainbow to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

2nd March

"Our Grandmothers' War" by Christine Kendell to Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

2nd March

“The Dukes of Norfolk, the Manor of Dorking and Arundel Castle archives” by Heather Warne to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends’ Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

3rd March

AGM followed by a talk by Jon Cotton to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

3rd March

“The Dukes of Norfolk, the Manor of Dorking and Arundel Castle archives” by Heather Warne to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends’ Meeting House, Butter Hill, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

8th March

“Mortlake and Barnes in 1830 - a view from the Thames” by Maisie Brown, author of “Barnes and Mortlake Past” to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Church, Richmond, 7.30 pm for 8p. Visitors £1.

8th March

“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 church) at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

9th March

Recent Local Archaeological and Historical Work by various speakers to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

9th March

“Bridges for Britain” 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.

11th March

“Camberley and Yorktown between the Wars” by Mary Bennett to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

12th March

“The Art of Stained Glass” by Rachel Mulliganto the Friends of Godalming Museum at St Hilary’s School at 7.30 for 8 pm. Tickets available fro Godalming Museum.

13th March

“Timber-framed Buildings in Surrey” by Martin Higgins to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

13th March

“The St Helier Estate, a Home in the Country” by Margaret Thomas to Merton Historical Society in St Theresa’s Church Hall, Bishopsford Road, Morden at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

17th March

“Scientists through Coelacanth eyes“ by Peter Forey to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

17th March

AGM and talk by David Rose of the Surrey Advertiser “Guildford during the Second World War” to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, The Street, Albury, at 8.30 pm. Visitors welcome.

19th March

“The Work of the Surrey Archaeological Society” to Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street at 8 pm preceded by coffee and biscuits from 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

25th March

“Royal Marriages” by Ellsie Russell to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

6th April

AGM followed by “Lucy, her worms, Charles Darwin and Russel Wallace” by Richard Selley to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends’ Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking at 7.45 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

6th April

“The History of West End Village - My Village” by Richard Devonshire to Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

7th April

“Archaeological Survey of Minoan and Roman remains in Crete” by Frank Pamberton to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

10th April

“Imber Court House” by Chris Forester to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

12th April

“The Basingstoke Canal, Past, Present and Future” to Woking History Society in The Lightbox, Woking at 8.15 pm.

12th April

“19th century Perambulation of part of the Braboeuf Manor” by Peter Youngs to the Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group following the AGM in the Classroom in Guildford Museum, Quarry Street at 7.30 pm.

13th April

“Recent Discoveries by the Museum of London Archaeology Service” by Sophie Jackson to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £1.

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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 5th March for the April issue.

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