



SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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FIELDWORK IN OLD WOKING

Test Pit 2 in the foreground with the ARRG processing team
in the background

(Photo: Richard Savage)

Some 35 members of the Society have recently participated in fieldwork at Old Woking, firstly when five test-pits were dug to the east and south of St Peter's church on 14th March (and an area previously surveyed with the magnetometer was also surveyed with the resistivity meter) and then for three evaluation trenches dug in Brick Kiln Field on Tuesday 23rd March (when a further adjacent area was surveyed with the magnetometer). The test-pits were dug with a view to using the CORS (Continuously Occupied Rural Settlement) methodology developed at Cambridge University for the wide-ranging programme of village studies currently being carried out across East Anglia. Until the finds-processing is complete it would be unwise to set down too many conclusions. However a number of things are already clear;

1. There is a widespread albeit thin scatter of Roman building material across the area investigated; it is generally below 40cm and is relatively unabraded. The heavy tile fragments were generally just above the top of the assumed 'natural'.
2. Most medieval and post-medieval pottery was in the top 10 to 30cm; much of this is heavily abraded.
3. One location produced a significant number of large and unabraded sherds of early Norman pottery, at depth and apparently stratified.
4. The same location produced many worked flints.
5. There appears there may be a deep filled-in ditch on the east side of the present churchyard, which may have considerable significance in the search for a boundary ditch for the presumed Saxon Minster church.

We took an ambitious approach to the test-pitting and in future we will probably need to allocate two days rather than one for each test-pit; we were fortunate in having little obvious stratigraphy within the pits, only two showed any 'features', the weather and soil conditions were very kind to us, and we used only experienced volunteers. We learnt we needed at least two sieves per test-pit. We aim to dig some further test-pits in Old Woking in June, before we try to roll out a test-pitting programme in other settlements using inexperienced 'community archaeology' participants under supervision.

Three evaluation trenches were dug on Tuesday 23rd March to investigate the area of interest shown by the magnetometry and resistivity surveys. We found that the strong rectangular magnetic anomalies resulted from the firing of bricks in clamps. I attach a separate note about the firing of bricks in clamps. As to dating of the clamps in Old Woking, we found no direct evidence. However, we know this field was called Brick Kiln Field in 1805 and Brickhill in 1709; on both occasions it was under arable crop. In 1709 a lower lying adjacent field was known as Great and Little Pitts. Our earliest map of the area is dated 1607 and similarly shows just fields. It is therefore likely that the clamps had gone out of use well before 1607.

We know that in 1534 a brickmaker called Edward Ledger contracted to build a new 'kiln' (probably a clamp) at Clandon Common to burn 230,000 bricks for Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn's refurbishment that year of Woking Palace. In 1537 an 'Edward Lydgear of Okinge' – probably the same man – contracted to supply bricks for Henry and Anne's rebuilding of Oatlands Palace at Weybridge (information from Rob Poulton's work on Oatlands). It seems likely that the clamps at Old Woking were probably out of use by 1534.

The earliest known documentary reference to brick in Surrey is in the Woking Manor accounts of 1419/20. The vaulted roof of the surviving building at Woking Manor/ Palace is dated on stylistic grounds to the last half of the 15th century (and may well date to Lady Margaret Beaufort's occupation of the manor with her husband Sir Henry Stafford from 1466 to 1471) and was constructed from the outset with bricks within chalk ribs. It is therefore quite likely that the brick clamps now found in Old

Working date to between 1419 and 1534. The resistivity survey of the area indicates there may be structures lying between the clay pits and the clamps which may be the remains of drying sheds and the like.



Old Woking: The evaluation section cut across one of the rectangular magnetic anomalies showing the thick layer of ash and heat-modified soil beneath a bright orangey-red layer of partially fired brick and brick dust. The edge of the clamp is in the foreground.

MAKING BRICKS IN CLAMPS

Richard Savage

The commonest method of firing bricks until well into the second half of the 19th century was by means of the 'clamp' built on a flat piece of ground, rather than in a purpose-built kiln. Some bricks were still being made commercially in clamps until the mid 1960s. The following text and pictures come from "Bricks to build a house" by John Woodforde (Routledge and Keegan Paul 1976), sponsored by the London Brick Association. Using mid 19th century sources he writes of making bricks in clamps in the North Kent brickfields after the bricks had been dried to be 'leather-hard':

"When quite dry, at the end of three to six weeks, the bricks would be set for burning in vast heaps (or clamps) of 100,000 or more and encased with burnt bricks. Fuel in the form of cinders was skilfully distributed in layers between the courses of brick of bricks, with a few specially thick layers at the bottom. To light the clamp, several flues were left and filled with faggots. These, when lit from the outside, soon set fire to the adjacent cinders. As soon as the clamp was fairly alight, the mouths of the flues were stopped and the clamp was allowed to burn itself out, a process taking from three to six weeks. The bricks at the outside of the clamp were underburnt; they were called burnovers and were laid aside for re-burning in the next clamp. Bricks that were only a little underburnt were called place bricks and sold off cheaply as merely suitable for

inside work. Bricks near the live holes which partially melted were called clinkers and sold by the cartload for rockeries in gardens. There was much sorting out of the bricks when a clamp had been burned. Here are the various London grades as listed by Dobson (*Treatise on the Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles*) in 1850:

Cutters	the softest, used for gauged arches and other rubbed work
Malms	the best building bricks, only used in the best descriptions of brickwork: colour yellow [in London]
Seconds	sorted from the best qualities, much used for the fronts of buildings of a superior class
Paviours	excellent building bricks, being sound, hard, well-shaped and of good colour
Pickings	good bricks but soft and inferior to the best paviours
Rough Paviours	the roughest pickings from the paviours
Washed stocks	the bricks commonly used for ordinary brickwork and the worst description of malms
Grey stocks	good bricks, but not irregular colour and not suited for face work
Rough stocks	very rough as regards shape and colour, not suited for good work although hard and sound
Grizzles	somewhat tender and only fit for inside work
Place bricks	only fit for common purposes, should not be used for permanent erections
Shuffs	unsound and full of shakes
Burrs	only used for making artificial rock work for cascades or gardens"

At this stage in the mid to late 19th century the fuel used – both in North Kent and smaller works within London – was often domestic rubbish from the growing metropolis! By 1850 it is estimated that no fewer than 500 million bricks a year were being made in clamps within a five-mile radius of London Bridge, using shallow deposits of clay just in front of the advancing suburbs.

Illustrations on pages 104 and 106 of Woodforde's book show brick clamps of about 20 ft square, in the course of construction, the one in northern France being about 18ft tall and the one in London about 15ft tall. The latter is shown partially covered with bundles of faggots as it is being built, and it appears that the one in France is to be covered with faggots held in place by a timber frame constructed outside the clamp. Depending on the volume of brick to cinder fuel, I compute that a clamp of this size could fire between 40,000 and 60,000 bricks. The illustration of the one in France apparently shows long drying sheds in the background.



Illustration 51 (p104) Brickmakers in London shown in The Boy's Book of Trades, 1871.

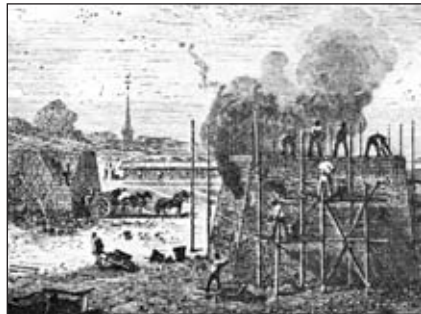


Illustration 53 (p106) Bricks being fired in clamps in northern France.

SIX BELLS ROMAN BUILDINGS, FARNHAM

David Graham

In 1946-7 A W G Lowther and W F Rankine excavated two Roman buildings in advance of a housing development c 1.5km north-east of Farnham town centre (SU 851 478). The buildings were claimed to be connected with the local pottery industry and consisted of a separate bath-house and a second bath-house with an attached heated room. This was suggested to be the home of the pottery manager and a reconstruction drawing showed the area surrounded by kilns, even though none were found during the excavation. The report appeared in vol 54 of the Collections.

The buildings are obviously unusual and it has been suggested several times in the past that the excavators failed to find a villa associated with the bath-houses, either because it had been previously destroyed by the nearby Six Bells gravel pit or because it lay elsewhere, beyond the area of the housing development.

The only open ground left in the vicinity nowadays is an area of allotments that lie immediately to the north of the housing estate, c70m away from the site of the Roman buildings. Paul Woodyer, one of the allotment holders, recently reported collecting a bucketful of abraded Roman coarsewares from the cultivated areas and it was decided to check whether the 'missing' villa might underlie the allotments. Accordingly, a small team from the Society has just opened four test pits across the site. These 1 x 1m trenches revealed varying depths of topsoil resting on undisturbed natural gravel with no sign of any archaeological features or stratigraphy. It therefore seems likely that the recent finds of Roman pottery are the result of manuring, or possibly derive, in part, from the pottery filled ditch, described by the original excavators as an 'aqueduct', that is shown on the 1946-7 plans as running under the north-west corner of the allotments. In any event, there is no indication that further Roman buildings or even kilns existed in this area.

I would like to thank Romana Golicz, Chris Hayward, Anne Lea and Juliet Smith for their help, Paul Woodyer for reporting the finds of pottery and Farnham Town Council for permission to carry out the work.

COUNCIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

Emma Coburn

I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. 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

Name	Address	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Allen, Judith	Apple Tree Cottage May's Green Cobham Surrey KT11 1NJ	Excavations, Artefacts and Local History
Booth, Nick	c/o Guildford Museum Quarry Street Guildford Surrey GU1 3SX	Prehistory; Guildford History

Bowen, Paul	30 Park Road Oxted RH8 0AW	Military Archaeology/General Fieldwork
Forkan, Chris	27 Crossways Sutton Surrey SM2 5LD	British Military History
Diggins, Alice	Warren Garth The Drive S. Cheam Surrey SM2 7DH	Art History
Drewett, Julie	13 Lincoln Road Worcester Park KT4 8AN	Local History/Industrial History
Harker, Rosemary	Normandy Blundel Lane Cobham Surrey KT11 2SP	Roman History
Harker, Simon	Normandy Blundell Lane Cobham Surrey KT11 2SP	Roman and Medieval
Howard, Trevor	52 Bellfield, Titchfield Fareham Hampshire PO14 4HZ	Bisley, Woking, Industrial Archaeology
Jackson, Samuel	53 Rivermead Road Camberley Surrey GU15 2SD	Archaeology and History
Joyner, Laura	Chenies Elmbridge Lane Woking Surrey GU22 9AE	Archaeology, History and Conservation
Lawrence, Eloise	42 Sunnymede Avenue, West Ewell Epsom Surrey KT19 9TJ	Archaeology
Marshall, Anita	The Old Cottage Long Reach Ockham Woking Surrey GU23 6PF	Local History, Buildings/Artefacts etc. Excavations, Talks, Fieldwork and Finds
Mills, Margaret	6 Coleridge Avenue Yateley Hampshire GU46 6BL	Artefact Illustration and Experimental Archaeology
O'Hara, Paul	Long Copse Rowly Drive Cranleigh Surrey GU6 8PL	Military History

Parry, Linda	18 St Philips Avenue Worcester Park Surrey KT4 8JT	All aspects
Potter, Gary	25 The Glade Fetcham Surrey KT22 9TQ	Iron Age/Roman
Potter, Hannah	25 The Glade Fetcham Surrey KT22 9TQ	
Pratt, Margaret	131 Newbury Gardens Epsom Surrey KT19 0PF	
Windebank, Lily	Tamney Wonham Way Peaslake Surrey GU5 9PA	General Historical/Classical Civilisation
Winder, Chris	3 Stephensfield Ridgley Road Chiddingfold Surrey GU8 4QR	Village Studies, Social and Industrial History and Local History

JOHN GOWER

It is with regret that we record the death of Dr John Gower, an Honorary Vice-President and longstanding member of the Society. He and his wife Marion were Joint Honorary Secretaries from 1982-1987 and, among many other achievements, founded the Surrey Roman Villas Group. We extend our condolences to Marion and the family.

A full obituary will appear in the Collections in due course.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

ASHTEAD ROMAN VILLA AND TILEWORKS EXCAVATIONS

25th August to 12th September 2010

The Roman Studies Group is undertaking a fifth season of excavation on Ashtead Common. Working days are grouped as three sets of five days from Wednesday to Sunday each week. The dates are Wednesday to Sunday:

25th to 29th August

1st to 5th September

8th to 12th September

(with the possibility of needing 13th and 14th September for tidying up etc.)

Last year's work consolidated the evidence for several periods of activity on the villa site itself and began to reveal more of the tileworks complex. Under tons of building material we uncovered a structure we believe to be a tile kiln. Further work is needed

here and on the rest of the villa complex. Our enthusiasm has to be moderated by the status of the site as a Scheduled Monument, an area of Special Scientific Interest and a National Nature Reserve but with the considerable assistance of the City of London who own the site there are far more possibilities than we are allowed volunteers.

As time and numbers are limited priority will be given to those able to sign up for one or more complete five day weeks. No charge will be made for Roman Study Group members. Members of the Surrey Archaeological Society who are not members of the Roman Studies Group are asked to pay £5 covering all three weeks. Other volunteers are asked to pay £25 for each five-day week that they attend.

Anyone interested in taking part who has not already been in touch contact Stella Fagg on sf38@tutor.open.ac.uk or Tel: 07850 285245

VISIT TO CROFTON VILLA AND KESTON TOMBS

This was the group's first of three visits this year. Again it took us to Kent, where, for the third year running we were given a fascinating talk and tour by seasoned archaeologist Brian Philp, head of the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit.



Tombs at Keston.

Crofton right next to Orpington station, is the only known villa in Greater London, being ten miles south of Southwark bridge, about an hour's horse ride away in Roman times. It was the centre of an estate perhaps of five hundred acres benefiting from its proximity to the London markets. Partly destroyed in the 19thC when the railway was built, it was not until 1988, when the plan to extend the civic hall and car park threatened to do more damage, that Brian Philp's team carried out further excavation, revealing a sixteen room, high status villa. He persuaded Bromley Council to modify their plans and preserve the remaining ten rooms. The site is now under cover and is used extensively by local schools as part of their curriculum to increase interest and awareness in their Roman past.

Occupied from the first century up to around AD 400 there were tessellated floors, a hypocaust and painted walls, but no bath house, burials or associated farm buildings have been located so far, unlike Keston, under four miles away, our second visit of the day. This huge villa and surrounding area were excavated in 1987 and revealed a bath house together with evidence of pottery production, quarries, a great barn and corn driers, with a piped water supply and clay lined tanks. Alas, now backfilled with nothing visible, except for the mausoleum and other tombs to the north containing inhumation burials.

The mausoleum is a circular structure with six buttresses, estimated to be a height of 16 - 20ft. in height, with the discovery of painted opus signinum indicating that it was coloured bright red externally. The second tomb is rectangular and contained a coffin that was removed to the nearby churchyard where it was blasted by a WW2 bomb. It has been reconstructed and is on display. The third tomb uses two of the buttresses, all three dated to the 3rd century. The circular mausoleum has few parallels in Britain, and, with limited access to the site, we were privileged to see it.

It was interesting to learn how the sites related to the landscape, and the roads, as well as evidence of earlier occupation and hear opinions on who might have been buried in the tombs. Thanks must go to Brian Philp for making a wonderful Spring day so interesting.

Charles van der Lande

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

MEDIEVAL ROADS IN SURREY

*Surrey History Centre
12th June*

Just a reminder that this 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. The meeting will feature an introduction by Professor John Blair – see the attached programme for full details. Those wishing to attend should contact Peter Balmer, Tel: 01428 658213 or surreymedieval@googlemail.com

MEDIEVAL POTTERY STUDY DAY

*LAARC, London
7th August*

The study day will be led by the acknowledged expert Jacqui Pearce. The charge will be £10 and there are still a few places remaining. For further details please contact Richard and Pamela Savage, Tel: 01483 768875 or medforum@hotmail.co.uk

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF SURREY

9th October 2010 – provisional date

The meeting originally arranged for 25th September has had to be postponed and is now likely to take place on Saturday 9th October in Guildford. Please note your diaries.

WOKING PALACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Open Day 1st August

A public Open Day to view this year's excavations on this important medieval and Tudor site has been arranged for Sunday 1st August. The site will open at 11am with the final tour of the excavations departing at 4pm. The nearest public parking is in Old Woking from where visitors can access the site via a way-marked route of about 1 mile. Details of parking will be posted on www.woking-palace.org closer to the time. There is a very limited amount of parking at the site, which is reserved for those with limited mobility. If you wish to make use of this please contact Richard Savage, Tel: 07802 224537.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM 2010

Nikki Cowland

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman, **David Bird** who welcomed members to the first symposium 'under new management' and announced a varied programme of talks for the day. He highlighted the rise of the Society's special interest groups and re-iterated the importance of sharing research and using the Surrey Archaeological Research Framework to target research efforts.

The first speaker of the day was **Jon Cotton** (Museum of London) talking about the final season of excavations at Hatch Furlong, Ewell. The project involved community archaeology and training opportunities, and aimed to reassess the nature of the prehistoric and Roman settlement of Ewell. The 2009 excavation revealed Neolithic pottery in the form of Durrington-style Grooved Ware. A metalled surface with a side ditch, probably a road or trackway, was found at the southern end of the site; a series of large rubble-packed pits found suggest postholes for a large structure such as a gateway or aisled building. Environmental evidence from a 2.5m deep pit included dog and piglet bones, a wide range of bird remains, such as finches, wagtails, rock doves, crows and grey partridge, and numerous fruit pips and stones. After a discussion of archaeological evidence within and around the settlement Jon concluded by suggesting that Ewell evolved around a road junction rather than being just a linear village.

Next **Jan Spencer** (Surrey Industrial History Group) spoke about Buckland Sawmill, the only surviving wind-powered sawmill in the country, dating from 1860 - 1870. He described the how wind power was superseded first by a portable steam engine (Alfred) in 1892 and then a traction machine (Constance) in 1900. Alfred has been traced to a museum in Stuttgart and Constance is currently being restored.

Martin Bell (Reading University) talked about Experimental Archaeology and traced the history of open air museums, from Skansen in Sweden in 1891, through the first archaeological open air museum in Germany in 1922 to the British sites at Butser and West Stow in the 1970s. The Experimental Earthwork Project was set up in 1960 and was taken over by Professor Bell in 1990. The EEP was set up to run over several decades and the linear earthworks at Overton Down and Wareham Heath were last

excavated in 1992 to examine the archaeological changes: the effect of weathering on the bank, sedimentation of the ditch and changes to buried artefacts. An octagonal earthwork was built in 1991 at Butser to record the effect of aspect on vegetation, stabilisation etc. Work has been carried out on remains of reconstructed roundhouses at Butser and elsewhere to look for archaeological evidence of artefact distribution, hearth and floor activity, post decay and faunal activity. He concluded by reinforcing the importance of reconnecting with university research agendas, using experimental archaeology to understand how the archaeological record forms and focusing on more meticulous observation in the field, thinking about the processes that lead to the evidence we find.

Rob Poulton (Surrey County Archaeological Unit) discussed the Woking Place Project which involved funding and participation from several groups including Surrey County Council, Surrey Archaeological Society, Woking Borough Council and the Friends of Woking Palace. Despite being an open site with well preserved earthworks, moat and fishponds, and standing remains it is not well understood. It is situated on a gravel island raising it above the floodplain of the Wey. Rob discussed the known history of the site from the first mention of a building on the site in 1272, through its expansion under Hugh Despenser and in the late 15th century by Lady Margaret Beaufort. Woking Palace has parallels to Oatlands Palace and would have been an ideal palace for Henry VIII with its hunting park. The excavations in the summer of 2009 were led by Richard Savage and involved very popular and successful community participation.

Before the first session of the afternoon the **Margary Award** for the best display at the Research Committee Symposium was awarded to Epsom and Ewell Historical and Archaeological Society (EEHAS). The runner-up was the Prehistoric Group represented by Rose Hooker. Abby Guinness of SCAU, who judged the competition, praised the efforts made for the many displays but was particularly impressed by the clarity of thought in the presentation by EEHAS and by the flint identification leaflet shown by the Prehistoric Group.



David Bird and Abby Guinness with the Margary Award winners.

Abby Guinness (SCAU) talked about community archaeology in Surrey and its role in outreach and education, bringing resources to those who have not previously been involved in archaeology. Two projects were set up in areas of high social deprivation: the Preston Howe Excavation Archive Project and the Merstham Interpretation Board Project. Preston is the site of a nationally important medieval manor which flourished in the 12th to 13th centuries. It was excavated by Brian Hope-Taylor in 1952-1954 but the results were never published. The project started with an open day in March 2008 where 22 people signed up. Work carried out included re-bagging and cataloguing finds, ordering the paper archive, marking the coarse pottery and cross-referencing the finds and archive with the overall plan. Future plans included further phases of work, a local display of the finds, an interpretation board and site outline. The Merstham Community Archaeology Project developed after the Community Development Officer wanted people to use more of the open space on the site of Albury Manor. After a number of Open Days were held Raven Housing Trust gave funding for an interpretation board for the site. After advertising the project and failing to gain any volunteers Abby began working with the local Guides, who looked at medieval food, and the Merstham Youth Forum, who held a medieval feast night. The Merstham WEA researched the origins of Albury Manor, and rubbings were taken of the historic brasses at St. Katherine's Church. Children from Route 4 (Oakley Centre) participated in a 6-week Introduction to Archaeology course.

Next to talk was **Phil Jones** on pottery from Egham. There were known to be potters in Egham from entries in the Chertsey Cartularies: a potter, William le Crackyere moved to a cottage next to the church and by 1342 had enlarged his property with two enclosures. Four years ago a kiln was found in Egham High Street and nearly 10kg of medieval pottery was retrieved from the kiln. The fabric was largely oxidised and tempered with sand and flint, and cooking pots made up the majority of the forms. Characteristic combing was found on many vessels and the square-cut rims suggest a late 12th to early 13th century date. It is likely that there is at least one more kiln on the site as another pit revealed reduced ware wasters.

David Calow (Roman Studies Group) discussed how the Society's recently purchased magnetometer had been used at Flexford to reveal evidence for Romano-British rural activity over at least 6 hectares. There was no earthwork evidence on the ground or from the air but mole hills had thrown up Alice Holt pottery. The site is in a dry area surrounded by wetlands and has never been deep ploughed. Trial trenches revealed ditches with sealed Roman layers, an iron bloomery with three ritually placed pedestal jars and a large amount of other pottery. David placed the site within the context of surrounding finds, settlement sites and Wanborough Temple, and summarised plans for future work relating to the Research Framework.

Emma Corke (Roman Studies Group) followed with the history of Cock's Farm Roman villa at Abinger and its connection with Charles Darwin. Darwin was related to the Farrer family who owned Abinger Hall, and after walls of the villa were uncovered by gardeners in 1876 he visited the site. His observations were used in his treatise on earthworms. Horace Darwin drew a plan of three rooms and Darwin published a drawing of a section. In the bicentennial year of Darwin's birth English Heritage gave permission for SyAS to carry out an excavation to identify the area of Darwin's trench, which wasn't found during the excavations carried out by the Society in the 1990's. Unfortunately the trench did not reveal the expected walls but a series of postholes and Romano-British building rubble in the form of tile, stone and opus signinum. The search continues!

David Williams (Portable Antiquities Scheme) completed the day's proceedings with an overview of the year's finds, mainly reported by metal detectorists. Some more unusual finds reported included a prehistoric human skull found in the Bourne in the 1960's, a Roman gladiator helmet which was likely to have been a film prop and a

medallion commemorating Ethiopian troops, found in Nutfield. Iron Age finds included a number of coins from East Surrey. Romano-British items included a dodecahedron from Compton, a Roman spur from the Wanborough/ Flexford area and a razor handle from Cobham in the shape of a leg. An early Saxon disc brooch was found in Cobham and a late stirrup mount at Bramley.

The Chairman drew the proceedings to a close with thanks to participants and members of the Archaeological Research Committee who had organised such a successful day.

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

EVENTS THIS SUMMER

IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDING OF FINDS

Guildford Museum

Second Saturday of each month 11am to 1pm

As part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, come along and see David Williams, Surrey Finds Liaison Officer. For metal detectorists and other finders of objects of archaeological interest. Tel: 01483 444750

YOUNG ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Walton Library Wednesday 2nd June

Guildford Library Thursday 28th October

Budding young archaeologists are invited to join these events led by Community Archaeologist Abby Guinness. Abby will talk about her work and supervise mini sandpit digs, giving youngsters the opportunity to excavate real finds. Sessions will be from 10 to 11am and 2 to 3pm for children aged 6 to 11 with parents. Sessions are free but admission will be by ticket only.

YE & VJ DAY HALF TERM HOLIDAYS

Surrey History Centre

1st June to 5th June 2010

Drop in family half term activities.

Come along to Surrey History Centre and learn about the end of World War Two and have a go at some art and craft activities. Available during normal opening hours. Parents/Guardians are responsible for supervising their children.

WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU LIVE?

Staines Methodist Church

Saturday 5th June 10am to 4pm

Surrey Heritage will be at this event to help you answer your local history questions. The Surrey History Centre will be taking part in this exciting day of talks and displays celebrating the local history of Staines and the borough of Spelthorne

GERTRUDE JEKYLL AND SOURCES FOR GARDEN HISTORY

Surrey History Centre.

Thursday 10th June 7.30pm

A talk by Julian Pooley, Surrey History Centre Manager.

Gertrude Jekyll (1843-1932) was not just a gardener. She was an artist, photographer, designer and social historian whose work was highly regarded by her contemporaries and whose influence is still felt today. This talk provides a brief overview of her life and achievements, discusses the wide range of materials relating to Gertrude Jekyll that are held by Surrey History Centre and explains how to use them and other archive and local studies materials we hold to uncover the history of gardening in Surrey. Tickets £3. To book Tel: 01483 518737

A TASTE OF GYPSY LIFE

Bourne Hall, Ewell

Saturday 19th June 11am to 5pm

Get a taste of Gypsy life; peak inside a painted caravan and enjoy vibrant gypsy music with a selection of traditional dishes cooked on the camp fire. Try your hand at Romany crafts as well as learning about the heritage and history of gypsies in Surrey.

CORSETS AND CAMERAS: 19th century costume for dating old photographs

Surrey History Centre

Saturday 19 June 2010 2pm

A talk by Jane Lewis

An introduction to the history of late 19th and early 20th century fashion, with particular emphasis on the change in women's costume through the years 1860-1920. This talk gives tips and techniques to use when dating or identifying old photographs or drawings, with hints on how to avoid some of the pitfalls that may be encountered. A useful handout will be provided which includes a list of books and websites to use for further reference. Tickets £3. To book Tel: 01483 518737

HIGH AND LOW ESTATE: Costume and textiles in 18th century Surrey society

Surrey History Centre

Saturday 10th July 2010 2pm

A talk by Jane Lewis

The 18th century was a period where people displayed their wealth in their dress. Whilst the aristocratic and middle classes in Surrey were no exception to this, it could also be argued that this trend affected all social scales. With the aid of many illustrations, this talk will explore a general history of 18th century fashion, and the many sources both at Surrey History Centre and elsewhere that can be used to explore this subject further. Tickets £3. To book Tel: 01483 518737

WOKING PALACE

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY EXCAVATION

14-18th July, 21- 23rd July, 25th July and 27- 29th July 2010

(all dates are inclusive)

Sign up to participate for a half day of digging this summer at Woking Palace – a Tudor palace which was previously a Royal manor.

Surrey Community Archaeologist Abby Guinness will enable those who have not dug before (or who have had less than 5 days experience of practical archaeology) to experience working in an archaeological trench. For more information or to book a place Tel: 01483 518737 or email education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk.

Please note: To permit the greatest possible opportunity to participate July 17th, 18th and 25th have been reserved, in the first instance, for those in full time employment from Monday to Friday, who would not otherwise be able to participate.

MAKE YOUR OWN HISTORY SCRAPBOOK: Summer holiday activities

Surrey History Centre

27th July to 27th August 2010

Drop in family half term activities. Come along and create a summer scrapbook. Look at how people have recorded their memories in the past and start recording your own history.

Available during normal opening hours. Parents/Guardians are responsible for supervising their children.

KINGS AND QUEENS: Family history craft and storytelling session

Surrey History Centre

Wednesday 28th July 2010 10-11.30

Pop along to Surrey History Centre and enjoy a story from history and get messy with some simple arts and crafts. This is a free session for children aged 8 and under.

Places are limited so please come on time. Parents must supervise their children. This is a partnership event between Surrey Heritage and Sythwood Children's Centre

SURREY HERITAGE: BEHIND THE SCENES

Saturday 24th July 2010 10.30am to 3.30pm

Surrey Heritage invites you to explore behind the scenes at the Surrey History Centre, home to the county archive, archaeological unit, and Museum's development team.

This free event gives visitors the opportunity to listen to talks by Surrey Heritage experts, take a tour of the building and get hands on with artefacts and archives.

Programme

A series of talks in the Seminar Room from 10.30am will introduce different aspects of work carried out by Surrey Heritage:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 10.30am & 2pm | From junk shop to archive: discovering the history behind a photograph
Julian Pooley, Centre Manager, Surrey History Centre |
| 10.45am & 2.15pm | An introduction to pottery from Surrey sites
Phil Jones, Senior Archaeologist,
Surrey County Archaeological Unit |
| 11am & 2.30pm | Fabulous finds and the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Surrey
David Williams, Finds Liaison Officer, Surrey Heritage |
| 11.30am & 12.30pm | Excavations at Woking Palace
Rob Poulton, Manager, Heritage Enterprise |

12.45pm & 3pm

The Loseley Manuscripts and the lottery of 1568-9

Mike Page, Team Manager, Surrey Heritage Stewardship & Preservation

1pm & 3.15pm

Get involved in Surrey's Heritage

Abby Guinness, Community Archaeologist,
Heritage Enterprise

In-between, talks and presentations will highlight the work of the archaeological unit, and past heritage events. There will also be the opportunity to see displays produced by Surrey Heritage, and to get hands-on with the Prehistoric, Roman and medieval handling boxes.

Tours of the History Centre by Surrey Heritage staff at 12.30pm to 2pm, and 1pm to 2.30pm, to include the archive repository and conservation room.

Foyer from 10.30am to 3.30pm

- *Who do you think you are? Expert help with family or house history
- *Exploring Surrey's Past (Foyer computers). Find amazing archaeology near you
- *Portable Antiquities Scheme (not at 11am or 2.30pm).
Bring your own finds along to be identified and recorded with the Finds Liaison Officer
- *Surrey Museums. Find out more about your local museum's events and acquisitions
- *Family activities. Get creative and crafty together
- *Refreshments will be available throughout the day

Finds Processing Room from 10.30am to 3.30pm

- *See Environmental Processing of archaeological samples in action
- *Study environmental remains from archaeological sites under the microscope
- *Take part in sorting through an environmental sample
- *Try your hand at excavation with the mini-digs
- *Have a go at pot-washing and pot-marking

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

Email: shs@surreycc.gov.uk

Open Tues, Fri 9.30 to 5pm; Wed, 10.15 to 5pm; Thurs 9.30 to 7.30pm;

Sat 9.30 to 4pm

MISCELLANY

REIGATE CAVE OPEN DAYS

There will be guided tours of the Baron's Cave at Reigate Castle, and the Tunnel Road (east and west) silver-sand mines on the following Saturdays in 2010 (10am to 4pm):

May 8th, June 12th, July 10th, August 14th and September 11th.

A charge is made for admission to the guided tours, but the Baron's Cave is free on 11th September, this being Heritage Open Day. Group visits can also be arranged at other times.

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

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 5

Planning for the Historic Environment and the Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010

Joe Flatman, County Archaeologist

On the 23rd March the long anticipated replacement for Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994) and 16 (Archaeology and Planning, 1990) was published. The single document replacing both of these PPGs is Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. Associated with the Statement is a longer 'Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide' published by English Heritage, designed to inform the basic regulatory processes outlined in the PPS. An 'Impact Assessment' of the PPS is also available.

The publication of PPS 5 effectively brings to an end a long period of debate about the position of both archaeology and historic buildings in the planning system. As members of the Society will be aware, government consultations of various types relating to the place of the overarching historic environment in the eyes of the law have been underway for over a decade now, ever since English Heritage published its review of policies relating to the historic environment, 'Power of Place', back in 2000. A draft Heritage Protection Bill was eventually published in April 2008 following the publication of the White Paper 'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century' (March 2007), only for the Bill to be dropped from the parliamentary schedule in December 2008. This Bill is now indefinitely on hold.

Following on from the draft Heritage Protection Bill, and part of the larger process of heritage protection reform, in July 2009 a draft Planning Policy Statement for the Historic Environment – then known as PPS 15 – was published for public consultation. The Society, alongside the Heritage Conservation Team of the County Council and more than 500 other interest groups across the country, made detailed responses to that draft PPS. After the consultation closed in October 2009 a formal government response was promised to follow swiftly. This response became even more eagerly awaited in December 2009 when questions were asked about the PPS in the House of Lords, and the chairs of the CLG (Communities and Local Government) and CMS (Culture, Media and Sport) Parliamentary Committees wrote to the Minister for Planning asking him to commit to further consultation on the draft PPS. This need for further consultation stemmed from overwhelming stakeholder concern about the PPS expressed in correspondence to the Committees. However, no additional news of the PPS was forthcoming, although rumours of 'closed door' consultations with special DCMS/EH selected stakeholders were rife across January and February 2010. Finally, alongside the publication of this revised and renumbered version of the PPS, the government also published – on the very same day as the PPS – its long-awaited summary of responses to the consultation on the draft PPS 15, while offering no additional opportunity for public consultation on the content and format of the PPS itself.

The 'new' PPS 5 is quite different from the draft PPS 15. There have been some major changes, and also some clarification and tightening of the language of PPS 15. However, the core concepts of the two documents remain the same:

- The use of the generic term 'heritage asset' for all historic features, be these archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, parks, gardens or battlefields.
- A heavy – arguably undue – emphasis (it is the first of the PPS's 12 key policies) on the impact of climate change on heritage assets, and the need to adapt historic buildings in the face of this (HE 1.1-1.3).

- A welcome emphasis on the core role of Historic Environment Records (HERs, formerly Sites and Monuments Records, SMRs) in the planning system, although a lack of detail about what these HERs should comprise (additional guidance from English Heritage is promised to follow shortly) and, crucially, who should pay for the upkeep of these HERs (HE 2.1, also HE 12.2).
- A similarly welcome emphasis that Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks should 'set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their area' (HE 3.1).
- A clear role for local planning authorities in 'seek [ing] to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by... relevant proposal[s] (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset)' (HE 7.1).
- A clear requirement for developers to submit information on heritage assets and seek the approval of local planning authorities both in advance of and during development, 'the effect of an application on the significance of such a heritage asset or its setting [being] a material consideration in determining [an] application' (HE 8.1).
- A presumption in favour of preservation in situ of heritage assets as the first option (HE 9.1), and that 'where [an] application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance local planning authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that: [i] the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; or [ii] (a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and (b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term that will enable its conservation; and (c) conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is not possible; and (d) the harm to or loss of the heritage asset is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use' (HE 9.2).
- An ability for local planning authorities to 'require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate' (HE 12.3).

Overall, PPS 5 broadly maintains the basic principles of PPGs 15 and 16, and on first observation the implementation of this PPS will not materially harm the heritage of the county. PPS 5 broadly maintains the old PPG's guidelines on the different types of development that may take place without local planning authorities being able to stipulate conditions protecting historic sites or requiring investigation, recording and in some cases preservation in situ. PPS 5 also includes requirements in terms of the level of specialist heritage service provision expected in local authorities. However, until the PPS is tested in law – a developer taking a case to planning appeal or similar – it remains unclear just how strong the provisions of the PPS are. It is also extremely unclear how the blending of archaeological and historic buildings management of the PPS – and so the much closer working required between county curatorial/development control teams and local authority planning and conservation officers – will work in practice.

The PPS was arguably an opportunity missed to put in place much stronger regulations as regards developers responsibilities to pay for work on historic assets (including post-excavation and archiving work), which could have improved levels of funding across the sector, especially in terms of museum provision associated to the long-term storage of project archives. The PPS also fails to stipulate minimum standards of work required during the investigation of historic assets, which could have gone a long way to improving professional and so employment standards in the

professional heritage sector, preventing the worst excesses of the competitive tender system common since the introduction of PPG 16. Finally, the PPS also fails to clearly stipulate local planning authorities responsibilities to provide, maintain and appropriately resource historic environment advisory teams and Historic Environment Records. This too could have greatly improved the provision of monitoring and advisory services.

In Surrey at least, preparations for the PPS have been underway for some years now. The county council has been in regular contact with borough and district authorities to discuss ways of closer working and data sharing, and such moves will now continue apace. Meanwhile, at Surrey History Centre, the HER has been re-housed in a larger office allowing much easier access, and the HER's computer databases and map sets have been extensively updated. New team members have also been appointed or are in the process of being appointed. A permanent HER assistant position to support the HER manager was created back in the autumn of 2008, and the new post of Heritage Conservation Assistant Manager is currently in the process of being appointed in order to expand the Conservation Team's capacity. As more developments occur these will be reported in the Bulletin.

At the same time as the release of the PPS, the Government also published its 'Statement on the Historic Environment for England'. This is a largely aspirational document, and its significant sections all come towards the end in the 'challenges' section (page 19) and 'commitment' chapter (pages 21-23). The government's overarching 'vision' for heritage is summed up in the following rather bland statement: 'That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation'.

Heritage is unlikely to be high on the list of priorities for the new administration, and will also, as ever, be seen as a soft target for budget cuts. Difficult times undoubtedly lie ahead in both the application of the new PPS and the wider protection of the historic environment.

PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment can be downloaded from:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5>

PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment - Impact Assessment can be downloaded from:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5impactassessment>

PPS 5 Practice Guide can be downloaded from:

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.21136>

Consultation on a new PPS 15: Planning for the Historic Environment - Summary of Responses can be downloaded from:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps15summaryresponses?view=Standard>

The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment For England can be downloaded from:

http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx

Members who attended the lecture on March 19th (to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society) will have been much impressed by the presentation given by David Calow. Apart from being excellently delivered with a splendid array of supporting pictures, it may well have surprised many of those present in that it ranged over so many aspects of Surrey's history. It was not just about archaeology.

It would seem reasonable to suppose that an 'archaeological society' was intended to cater for archaeologists. Thus, if one were not particularly interested in that subject, there would be little point in joining. I fear that this may be a reason why perhaps few of our members are inclined to consider joining SyAS, but that lecture, which was so enjoyable, showed us a totally different viewpoint. It was about history, with only a passing reference to digs, artefacts and fieldwork. We were given a wealth of information about Surrey's history from many diverse aspects. We were in fact being told about The Surrey History Society, so why not call it that?

I confess to being a member of the society in question, having joined only recently – perhaps because I had lately realised that history was its objective. I find it stimulating and it brings me knowledge of so much to do with the history of our county. Prehistoric, Roman, mediaeval, industrial or documentary – there is something for everyone.

I urge our members to join it. And perhaps one day they will change its name.

The above was forwarded on to the editor by John Wettern, and first appeared in the Newsletter of the L&DLHS. The answer is simple, John. History concerns the written past, whereas for earlier times human life is only explained by the remains left behind. That, of course, also includes the written record, so, rather contentiously, I admit, my personal opinion is that history is but one aspect of archaeology.

COURSES

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Training Courses

May to August 2010

An Introduction to Field Archaeology (four Saturdays)

Excavation Techniques; Planning and Section Drawing; Site Photography

On-site Archaeological Conservation; Geo-archaeology (all at Barcombe)

Ancient Crafts and Technologies ('archaeology by experiment')

The Archaeological Investigation of a Church (four Saturdays).

The Romans in Britain Summer School

11th to 7th July 2010. Tutor: David Rudling.

Continuing Education Programme in Buildings Archaeology

One year (2010/11) part-time programme of study to increase your knowledge of the fabric, form and context of historic buildings in Sussex and teach you how to record and interpret them. Building recording skills are taught to English Heritage Levels 2 and 3.

The Programme comprises three courses:

Understanding Historic Vernacular Buildings (tutor: Mike Standing)

Recording Historic Vernacular Buildings in South-East England (six Saturday sessions; tutor: David Martin)

The Archaeological Investigation of a Church (four Saturday sessions; tutor: Robert Hutchinson)

Two of the courses can be taken as stand-alone/CPD modules. 60 credits at undergraduate level 1 or 2.

Continuing Education Programme in Practical Archaeology

Hands-on fieldwork and workshop exercises combine with more traditional classroom teaching to enable you to develop a working knowledge of modern archaeology and its methods. This two year part-time programme of study comprises:

Archaeological Survey (tutor: David Rudling)

Archaeological Excavation and Post-Excavation (Chris Butler);

Archaeology of Past Societies (Caroline Wells)

Recording and Analysis of Artefacts and Pottery (various tutors)

plus an Option course.

120 credits at undergraduate level 1 or 2. Ideal CPD training for commercial site assistants, amateurs, etc, and this programme will enable participants to gather much of the evidence needed for the National Occupational Standards Level 3 Qualification in Archaeological Practice.

Applications for full or part-time MPhil or DPhil archaeology research degrees are welcome.

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

LIBRARY NEWS

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

(continued from Bulletin 420)

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.

SURREY - LOCAL

Lachelin, Gillian *The Roman villa at Cocks Farm, Abinger, Surrey: how does it compare with other villas in South East England.* 2008 10299 F31 AB

Lancaster, Brian *Victorian Thornton Heath remembered: being Epoch 1 from an unfinished autobiography "The Story of a Varied Life" by Joseph J Elliott, photographer (1835-1903).* Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society 2008 10320 RR

McOmish, David *Ashtead Common, Leatherhead, Surrey: survey and investigation of an earthwork enclosure.* English Heritage 2007 10444 F31 AST

Maidment, Cyril *A Walk around Merton Rush in the early 20th century.* Merton Historical Society 2009 10473 P31 MRT

Moir, A.K *Dendrochronological analysis of timbers from properties listed below. published by Tree-Ring Services East Garden (oak timbers), Haslemere, Surrey.* 2006 10135 F31 HSL

Cogmans (oak timbers), Outwood, Surrey. 2005 10136 F31 BUR
Frosbury farmhouse in Worplesdon, Surrey. 2002 10137 F31 WOR
The Green, Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Surrey. 2002 10138 F31 WOR
Tenchleys Manor (oak timbers), Limpsfield, Surrey. 2006 10139 F31 LMS
Stowe Maries, Westcott, Surrey. 2003 10149 F31 DOR
Frosbury farmhouse porch and scullery, Worplesdon, Surrey. 2007 10141 F31 WOR
The Royal Oak (oak timbers), Wrecclesham, Surrey. 2007 10142 F31 FRN
Skinnners Land farm (oak timbers), Chiddingfold, Surrey. 2007 10143 F31 CHI
Moor Hall, (oak timbers), Wilderwick, Nr East Grinstead, Surrey. 20062006 10144 F31 LNG
49 The Borough (oak timbers), Farnham, Surrey. 2007 10145 F31 FRN
Wyndrums (oak timbers), Ewhurst, Surrey. 2005 10146 F31 EWH
Dunsfold Parish Church pews and tower (oak timbers), Dunsfold, Surrey. 2004 10164 F31 DUN
Old Farmhouse (oak timbers), Elstead, Surrey. 2007 10165 F31 EL
Edmonds Farm Upper Barn (oak timbers), Gomshall, Surrey. 2005 10167 F31 SHE
Viners Mead (oak timbers), Farnham, Surrey. 2008 10278 F31 FRN
Ashlea and Church Gate Cottage (oak timbers), Ockham, Surrey. 2007 10279 F31 OCK
Lion and Lamb Inn (oak timbers), Farnham, Surrey. 2007 10280 31 FRN
Bridgfoot farmhouse and barn (oak timbers), Ockham, Surrey. 2007 10281 F31 OCK
Walnut Tree Cottage (oak timbers), Frensham, Surrey. 2007 10282 F31 FRE
Old Cottage (oak timbers), Frensham, Surrey. 2007 10283 F31 FRE
Barlings (oak timbers), Farnham, Surrey. 2008 10305 F31 FRN
The Gables (oak timbers), Elstead, Surrey. 2008 10306 F31 EL
Barrow Green Court (oak timbers), Oxted, Surrey. 2008 10307 F31 OX
Church Chest, St Michael's (oak timbers), Betchworth, Surrey. 2006 10309 F31 BET
Cranleigh Village Hospital (oak timbers), Cranleigh, Surrey. 2008 10316 F31 CRA
Oliver House (oak timbers), Cranleigh, Surrey. 2008 10317 F31 CRA
White meads (oak timbers), Cranleigh, Surrey. 2008 10318 F31 CRA
Church of St Peter (further analysis of oak timbers), Newdigate, Surrey. 2008 10390 F31 NWD
Frosbury Farmhouse scullery and inserted floors (oak timbers), Worplesdon, Surrey. 2008 10391 F31 WOR
Coldharbour Farmhouse (oak timbers), Cranleigh, Surrey. 2008 10423 F31 CRA
Roppeleghs (oak timbers), Chiddingfold, Surrey. 2008 101424 F31 CHI
Barhatch farmhouse (oak timbers), Cranleigh, Surrey. 2008 10425 F31 CRA
Brewerstreet Farmhouse (oak timbers), Bletchingley, Surrey. 2009 104777 F31 BLE
South Hale Farm (oak timbers), South Nutfield, Surrey. 2009 10678 F31 NUT
40-44 High Street (oak timbers), Nutfield, Surrey. 2009 10478 F31 NUT
Kings Mill House (oak timbers), South Nutfield, Surrey. 2009 10480 F31 NUT
Charman Cottage (oak timbers), Nutfield Marsh, Surrey. 2009 10481 F31 NUT
Leather Bottle Cottage (oak timbers), Nutfield Marsh, Surrey. 2009 10482 F31 NUT
 Monk, Audrey *The Story of Hambledon (Surrey) Almhouses.* Old and new. The Hambledon Heritage Society 2008 10315 P31 HAM
 Montague, Eric N *Ravensbury.* Merton Historical Society 2008 10419 P31 MIT

- Nicholas, Roger *Guildford Institute Library, Local History Collection: indexes of the albums of cuttings, ephemera, prints and photographs relating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century history of Guildford and the surrounding area in Surrey*. Guildford Institute Management 2008 10288 P31 GFD
- Surrey Archaeological Society *South Park medieval moated homestead, Grayswood, nr Haslemere: teaching pack*. SyAS nd 10416 & 10417 P31 WIT
- Surrey County Council *Cobham Proposed Area of Special Historic Landscape Value. Volume 2: Figures, photographs, gazetteer and appendices. Volume 3: Management guidelines. Volume 4: Recommendations*. ACTA 2005 10172, 10173 & 10174 F31 COB
- Surrey History Centre *Beyond the borders: an exhibition on the work of Gertrude Jekyll, artist, craftswoman, at the Surrey History Centre, 10 April 1999 to 10 July 1999*. Surrey History Service 1999 10128 ZA2 JEK
- Ward, O.I. *Ancient churches of the diocese of Guildford: I. St Martin's, East Horsley*. Guildford Diocesan Gazette 1934 10289 P31 HRS,E

LECTURE MEETINGS

7th June

"Temples, Shrines and Offerings: evidence of religion in Roman Surrey" by David Graham to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th July

"Excavations at Woking Palace" illustrated talk by Richard Savage to Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th July

Informal Members' Evening at Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

7th July

"The History of Cheam" by John Phillips to the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

13th July

AGM and Film Show Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

21st July

"Just the same old line (the building of the Reigate-Guildford Railway)" by Andrew Norris to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

3rd August

Informal Members' Evening at Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

4th August

Member' Evening: short talks by members of Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be three further issues of the *Bulletin* this year. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

August issue	422	Copy date: 9th July	publication 7th August
October issue	423	Copy date: 17th September	publication 16th October
December issue	424	Copy date: 12th November	publication 11th December

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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 9th July for the August issue.

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