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WHITEBEECH, CHIDDINGFOLD

Nikki Cowlard, Emma Corke and Juliet Smith lifting a pot from the upper fill of the Iron Age enclosure ditch

HATCH FURLONG 2009: The Final Season

Jonathan Cotton & Harvey Sheldon

The final season of fieldwork at Hatch Furlong on the south-eastern edge of Ewell was completed with the examination of Trenches 13-17 in April and May 2009. These were positioned to address various questions at the northern and southern limits of the site. So, what did we learn? There are four main conclusions.



HATCH FURLONG overall site plan with 2009 trenches outlined in red (drawing: Giles Pattison).

A new Roman road?

Firstly, we uncovered evidence in Trenches 14 and 15 for a narrow metallated road or track 4-5m in width [3210] aligned SE/NW and bounded on its north by a shallow ditch [3227]/[3431]. This discovery had been widely anticipated from the work carried out during previous seasons, and it supports the idea of an early routeway running off the Downs to the springs at the foot of the chalk dip-slope. The SE/NW alignment of this route appears to have been locally influential, as it was adopted by virtually all of the Roman linear ditches located at Hatch Furlong.

The south-western extension to Trench 14 showed that the metallated surface had been laid down over a scraped-up cambered foundation of chalk and orange clay-loam. The surface, which contained Roman finds pressed into it, was only a pebble thick and appeared to have been virtually un-used. Its date is difficult to pin down although its juxtaposition to what amounts to a

‘hollow way’ now occupied by the modern Cheam Road immediately to the south, suggests that it represents part of a late (?Roman) replacement of an earlier route or routes.

Moreover, evidence from the south end of Trench 15 suggests that this route swung away south east and onto the alignment of the modern bridle-path that still runs up onto the Downs behind NESCOL. The presence of an early route here may also help to explain the high numbers of Roman coins reported from the southern end of Hatch Furlong during the 1970s (and indeed perhaps the late Roman burials recorded on Priest Hill in the 1940s).



HATCH FURLONG Cambered metallated road or track surface in the extension to Trench 14. The modern Cheam Road lies in a cutting beyond the fence.

Further surfaces and roadside activity

Secondly, a complex sequence of other metallated surfaces lay immediately to the north of the cambered surface in the main body of Trench 14. Whether these formed parts of earlier, more substantial, road surfaces or roadside hard-standings is open to debate, but they appear to have been encroached upon, and bounded, by a range of features including pits, post holes and parallel linear ditches running SE/NW across the site.

Although the post holes presumably held posts supporting timber structures no building plans were discernible, and the two large post holes examined in previous years ([1614] and [3207]) remain unexplained. While it is conceivable that these belonged to a large aisled building fronting onto the SE/NW routeway no further comparable features were located, although the positions of several unexcavated anomalies (such as circular feature [3224]) were suggestive.

Coins, a blue glass bead, and a small triple-disc enamelled plate brooch were amongst the finds recovered from the various metallated surfaces, while pit [3444] in Trench 15 produced an interesting range of possibly deliberately placed finds including a dog skull and a nearly complete greyware beaker of 2nd century date. Moreover, a dump of pottery in ditch [3042] in Trench 13 incorporated a substantial portion of a late 1st to early 2nd century lead-glazed cup.

Chalk quarrying

Thirdly, work further north in Trench 16 concentrated on the large pit [3607] initially examined in 2008. Its depth and profile suggest that it may have been a deep chalk quarry of the type found elsewhere on the site. Virtually half of the fill was excavated and wet-sieved, and this exercise has produced a tremendous amount of environmental information in the form of marine molluscs, animal and bird bones and burnt seeds. Other finds included bone hairpins, small jet and glass beads together with a large blue glass melon bead. The sieving exercise also recovered further sherds of pottery from Rhenish motto-beakers bearing slip-trailed capitals including a well-formed letter 'E'. This can be added to the letters 'O' and 'T' discovered in 2008, and may belong to a motto reading 'AMO TE' ('I love you').

Finally, quarry [3607] was bounded to the north by a series of shallow SE/NW ditches of various widths, of which ditch [3612] in Trench 16 and its continuation [3808] in Trench 17 was the most northerly.



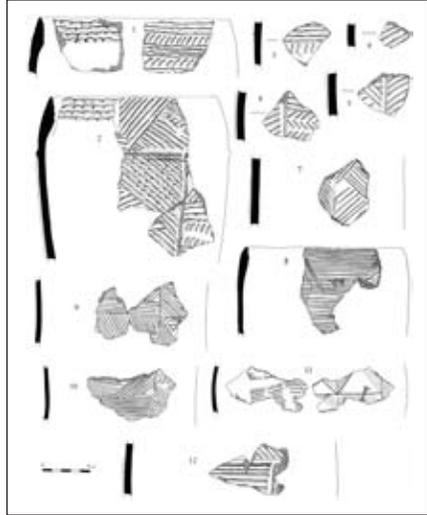
HATCH FURLONG 'Mick's big pit' (3607) with Mick. The best Roman feature assemblage of the site (ed).

The Grooved Ware pit

Lastly, an unexpected but none the less very welcome discovery in Trench 13 was a small scoop [3039] containing large joining sherds of late Neolithic Grooved Ware sandwiched in the metre-wide baulk between two trenches excavated previously – a miracle of survival and discovery. Grooved Ware is often associated with religious sites such as the big Wessex henges, though single pits are the more usual depositional signal in the middle and lower Thames valley. The recovery of this assemblage of fragments from at least 00 vessels at Hatch Furlong is a notable first for Ewell and is quite a turn-up for Surrey as a whole as, apart from a group of sherds from three pits at Betchworth, little of this distinctive pottery has been found elsewhere within the county hitherto.



HATCH FURLONG The Grooved Ware pit under excavation.



HATCH FURLONG The Grooved Ware. Note the internally decorated sherd no 11 (drawing: Phil Jones).

Conclusion

Four seasons of evaluation at Hatch Furlong have addressed many of the questions raised at the outset of the project. These revolved principally around the need to contextualise a series of Roman finds made in the mid 19th century and in the 1970s – finds that included chalk-cut shafts, masonry foundations, coins and pottery. The new work has added considerable corroborative explanatory detail and made clear that in the late Roman period in particular activity was focused on a SE/NW route of considerable antiquity, and on a system of ditched enclosures beyond. Activities taking place within these bounded spaces included the digging and backfilling of further deep shafts and shallower pits or quarries that referenced a range of utilitarian and non-utilitarian behaviour.

Furthermore, the work allows this Roman activity to be placed within a wider chronological and topographic framework encompassing a series of prehistoric and post-Roman interventions on the chalk spur occupied by Hatch Furlong. And it is this multi-period approach, as well as the considerable Roman environmental data recovered during the work, that will help inform the story told in the final report.

Where from here?

The fieldwork may have finished, but work on the post excavation assessment is now under way. Some of the early results from the finds and environmental work in particular were presented at a well-attended public open day at Bourne Hall on Saturday May 1st 2010. (A number of local schools had an opportunity to view these finds the day before.) It is intended that the final report on the site will appear in the Surrey Archaeological Society's *Collections* in due course, and we hope that some of the many finds from the site will eventually be displayed at Bourne Hall.

Acknowledgements

It remains to thank the small army of people who helped with the work over the four seasons of excavation: the National Trust and their lessees, together with the project partners and sponsors, Birkbeck, EEHAS, SCAU, SCC and SAS, the trench supervisors, finds and environmental specialists, finds markers and sorters, students and local volunteers.

Thanks are also due to those involved in making the recent open day such a success: Jeremy Harte and David Brooks at Bourne Hall; Abby Guinness, Becky Lambert and Phil Jones (SCAU); Geraldine Missig (Birkbeck Environmental Archaeology Group); Richard Savage, David Hartley and Frank Pemberton (Surrey Roman Studies Group); Norman Bull (Epsom Cine & Video Society); and Bill Meads and John Cole (Metal Detectorists) – to say nothing of welcome guest appearances from Roman soldier Roland Thomas and Roman housewife Sue Quadling.

This is an amended version of an article that first appeared in the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeological Society's Newsletter in June 2009.

WHITEBEECH, CHIDDINGFOLD

David and Audrey Graham

First discovered in 1880 and subsequently excavated over a number of years by the Rev T S Cooper, High Riddings Field in Whitebeech, about a mile east of Chiddingfold, is the site of the largest Roman building known in Surrey. While Cooper failed to publish a report, he did make notes and plans and these were the basis for Marian and John Gower's report on the site which was published in Volume 75 of the *Collections* nearly 100 years after the actual excavation (Cooper *et al*/1984).

The report showed that the hilltop field contained a complex and unusual Roman building about 100m long and 25m wide. While this has been described as a 'villa' in the past, no mosaics or bath-house were found, but there were a number of strange stone tanks and other external features and, taken together, these might hint at a religious purpose for the site (Bird 2002). Be that as it may, a review of the site several years ago, as part of the Monuments Monitoring Programme, showed that the actual position of the building within the field was uncertain and it was, therefore, not clear that the correct area had been scheduled.

As a result, in 2002 a team from the Society carefully field-walked the hilltop in 10m grids and, among other things, recorded a concentration of Roman roof and floor tile in a north/south band across the centre of the field, which coincided with a slight terrace cut into the slope of the hill (Graham & Howe 2002). This seemed to indicate the position of the building and certainly fitted with such few locational details as are shown on Cooper's plan. Following a resistivity survey, which failed to show any features, English Heritage gave consent for a limited trial excavation just down slope from the terracing and this produced evidence for a very large posthole and associated floor - almost certainly part of a substantial timber building of Roman date (Graham & Graham 2005).

The acquisition of a magnetometer by the Society allowed a further geophysical survey to be carried out, which showed that the site of the building was more or less

surrounded by a 'D' shaped enclosure with a curving approach track from the west and associated paddocks (Graham & Graham 2008). While Cooper had in fact found part of this feature, he had not realised that it was a ditch, nor that it encircled most of the site.

In order to confirm the position and condition of the Roman building and to date the surrounding enclosure ditch and paddocks, English Heritage kindly gave consent for a number of trenches to be opened across the site. This work has just been completed by a team from the Society and, as usual with these things, under the most appalling weather conditions with icy temperatures and strong winds for much of the time.



WHITEBEECH, CHIDDINGFOLD Sue Janaway giving a final cleaning to the Iron Age ditch.

The results can be summarised as both good and bad. The good news is that the enclosure is Late Iron Age in date, as might be expected. The section showed a 'V' shaped ditch about 2m wide and 1m deep that contained a number of wheel-thrown potsherds, including a large part of a globular beaker and a grey ware bowl, which had been deposited in the secondary fill (see frontispiece). To the west of this enclosure the geophysics had also shown three sides of a rectangular enclosure and this produced Roman pottery from the ditch fill, which has now been dated to the 2nd century AD. This would mean that this enclosure was

created after the Iron Age enclosure had fallen out of use, but before the main buildings were constructed in the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Less good however is the fact that, despite trial trenching across the site, little or no trace could be found of Cooper's Roman building. The estimated position of the hypocaust reported by Cooper and hinted at by the magnetometer results, indeed proved to consist of a large deep rectangular pit, cut into the underlying natural gravel (Head), the fill of which contained Romano-British pot and tile, but also the occasional piece of clay pipe stem. This is consistent with Cooper's report that the farmer at the time had robbed much of the stone from this part of the site. Elsewhere two parallel trenches were recorded, which in all probability mark the line of the robbed-out footings of the Roman building. These were very shallow and it seems likely that only very slight footings were needed for the building, given the firm nature of the underlying gravel. The fact that the whole site has also been deep ploughed has, therefore, probably removed any other faint traces that might have survived the, apparently extensive, 19th century robbing of the walls. Unfortunately, while some of Cooper's outlying features may still survive further down the slope, the main building appears now only to exist as a scatter of tile, stone fragments and pot in the plough soil.

This was not the result that we had hoped for and is a sad end to the story of Surrey's largest and most enigmatic Roman building. It was little compensation to the diggers, who had endured cold and windy conditions for most of the fortnight, to know that they had the distinction of having removed such an important site from the record of surviving archaeology in the County. On the other hand the project has produced evidence for human occupation of the hilltop since the Mesolithic and, in particular, in the Late Iron Age and has also hinted at a possible timber precursor to Cooper's stone building.

Our thanks are due to Mr N Cherriman, the landowner, who kindly gave permission for the work, to English Heritage for Scheduled Monument Consent and, very far from least, to those hardy souls who came out digging day after day despite the weather. A full report will appear in the *Collections* in due course.

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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
Mr R Alexander	5 East Avenue Farnham Surrey GU9 0RA	Prehistory Group
Mr C Coombe	124 Home Park Road London SW19 7HU	
Mrs M Coombe	124 Home Park Road London SW19 7HU	Medieval History (1050-1250)
Mr Douglas Hainline	Pentire Snowdenham Lane Bramley GU5 0AT	History
Miss Tina Hoyle	211 Wooldridge Close Feltham Middlesex TW14 8BJ	Currently studying BA Archaeology part time
Mr Andrew Jackson	Cedar Cottage Old Lane Cobham Surrey KT11 1NE	Roman/Anglo-Saxon
Miss Catrin Nichols	Oakwood The Rise Cobham Way East Horsley Surrey KT24 5BJ	Roman History in Surrey

Mr Michael Pengelly	4 Byron Close Fleet Hants GU51 3XD	Mid to Late Iron Age – Particularly hill forts, Roman Period (pottery, coins and brooches)
Mr A Shiels	21 York Road Woking Surrey GU22 7XH	Maritime, Roman and Bronze Age
Dr M Thomas	16 Beech Walk Ewell Epsom Surrey KT17 1PU	Prehistoric to medieval, excavation and research
Mrs A Vallis	Gryphon Dirtham Lane Effingham Leatherhead KT24 5SD	

GIFT AID

Recent changes to tax thresholds may mean some Society members no longer pay income tax. If you have signed a Gift Aid declaration with the Society but no longer pay UK income tax please contact Mrs Emma Coburn at Castle Arch and let her know.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

SITE RECORDING STANDARDS

The Research Committee is keen that our members should follow high standards of excavation recording and therefore wishes to encourage all to follow a standard system which will achieve the desired standards. There are many suites of documents in use but most follow a similar approach which is based on the identification, recording and ordering of the stratigraphic relationship of “contexts”. The Committee has agreed to recommend the use of the system currently used by the Roman Studies Group which has been developed and used over a number of years by Society members who consulted, amongst other sources, the Essex County Council and Museum of London Archaeology Service manuals.

A copy of the standards has been lodged with the library at Castle Arch and will be made available on the Society’s website. It would be of assistance to current and future researchers if these standards were commonly used by all Society members when undertaking excavations in the county.

Comments on the standards are welcome and will be taken into account in any future modifications. Consideration will also be given to the provision of standards for other forms of survey and recording, possibly as separate documents.

David Bird (Chairman, Research Committee)
Alan Hall (Secretary Roman Studies Group)
Rose Hooker (Secretary Research Committee)

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

LONDON'S PLAYGROUND

SLHC Annual symposium

Chertsey Halls

Saturday 30th October 2010

The theme this year will explore how the Surrey countryside has attracted Londoners for leisure and recreation, with particular attention to the period of 1850 – 1950 when the railways opened up travel to ordinary people.

The key note speaker will be Keith Grieves of Kingston University who will speak on **The pleasure-grounds of London: recreational space in the Surrey Countryside 1850-1950**. He will be followed by Handa Bray who will talk about **'Air and exercise' - the story of the Hurtwood Control** and Les Bowerman will speak about **cycling** and Graham Davies will tell us about **The Youth Hostel movement**. The afternoon will conclude with Jeremy Harte on **English Carnival – Derby Day on the Epsom Downs**.

Local History Societies are invited to put on displays and the Gravett Award will be made for the best display.

Tickets: £10 in advance or £12 on the door and are available from Mrs P Bedwell, SLHC, 37 Seymour Avenue, Ewell, KT17 2RS – please see enclosed flier for details.

SUMMER MEETING AT EAST HORSLEY

Peggy Bedwell

The SLHC summer meeting took place on Saturday 3rd July in East Horsley. Our guide was Peter Hattersley of the Horsley Countryside Preservation Society, several of whose members joined the tour. In the morning we set off to follow part of the Lovelace Bridges Trail, a way-marked circular route created on the initiative of the Society. This turned out to be a four-mile walk through bush, through briar and through Forestry Commission woods whose shade was most welcome on a very hot day.

Of the 15 bridges built by Lord Lovelace, said to have been to enable the transport of timber to his sawmills, only ten survive. Some of these we crossed and stood to be informed about; some we walked underneath. We learnt of their dilapidated condition and of the problems of restoration. One can only admire the heroism of those who are undertaking the task. New hand-made bricks and coping stones of elaborate style had to be made. Some of the chalk cladding needed to be supplemented and walls had to be rebuilt and strengthened on the approach roads. The first one to be completed was Stoney Dene (each bridge has been given a name and some of the original plaques survive and had emerged from the hands of temporary custodians). Stoney Dene bridge is over a road but some are over narrow tunnels.

After lunch in the Duke of Wellington pub we were led around part of the village and observed the elaborate brickwork instigated by Lord Lovelace. In 2006 the HCPS published a photographic record of the surviving buildings in his characteristic style, *East Horsley, the Lovelace Village*. Our attention was drawn to a small look-out tower where a man is said to have been positioned on Sunday mornings to observe the emergence of Lord Lovelace's coach and warn the rector. After visiting the depths of the Lovelace Mausoleum we gathered in the Canterbury Room in the church hall where there was a display and we listened to Peter and Andrew Norris describing the recording and restoration projects that are in progress. With a welcome cup of tea the day came to an end.



*Visiting the Lovelace Mausoleum, St Martin's churchyard, East Horsley.
Photo Glenys Crocker.*

To secure further funding, following an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund, the HCPS's work has been extended to include Lovelace properties in other parts of Surrey. The estate included land in Hook, Chessington, Pyrford, Wisley, Clandon, Effingham and Ockham.

It is planned to produce a companion volume to *East Horsley, the Lovelace Village* in 2011. The Surrey History Centre is the depository of all the research records and photographs.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

RSG ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Roman Studies Group AGM will be held on Tuesday 5th October 2010 at soon after 7.30pm at the Dorking Christian Centre. The meeting will receive and consider the Chairman's and Treasurer's reports and elect officers together with up to three committee members. Nominations may be made to the Secretary, Alan Hall, c/o Castle Arch.

The AGM will be followed by a talk, part of the 2010-2011 winter talks programme which has already been completed, as follows:

5th October	Alfoldean mansio and vicus	Richard Symonds
2nd November	Roman armour	Bill Brown
7th December	Roman coins	Sam Moorhead
8th February	Late Roman London	James Gerrard
8th March	Tabard Square, Southwark	Douglas Killoch
5th April	AD410	Andrew Gardner

Further details will be made available on the Society's website.

Talks will be at the Dorking Christian Centre as usual, but in one of the larger downstairs rooms. Doors open at 7.30pm and the talks will start a little later. Please also note that the Group will be holding a half-day meeting probably in the afternoon of Saturday 19th March, to review activities across the period from about April 2010 to March 2011. This is in response to the enthusiastic attendance at the report-back meeting earlier this year when there proved to be too much to fit into one of the usual evening meetings, and recognises that the Group's activities continue to expand

David Bird

FIELDWORK AT COCK'S FARM, ABINGER

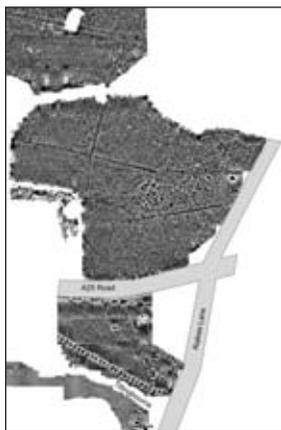
ROMAN VILLA ENVIRONS MAGNETOMETRY PROJECT *Nikki Cowlard*

A project has been set up to investigate the environs of the Romano-British villa at Abinger using the Society's magnetometer (FM256 Fluxgate Gradiometer). The Surrey Archaeological Research Framework (SARF) had highlighted the lack of evidence for Roman-period rural settlement in Surrey and the Roman Studies Group chose Abinger as a test site for wider investigation. It is a known villa site to which we have been afforded access, together with its rural surroundings. It was hoped that

the results would highlight areas of Roman activity around the villa which could be further investigated by test pitting and, if deemed appropriate, by excavation.

A small team of hardy volunteers surveyed the Canterbury field immediately to the north and east of the villa site in 2008-2009 and a number of features were identified. The most exciting were a series of rectangular fields with the east-west ditch running parallel with the spine of the known villa. A rectilinear feature north-east of the villa on a plateau and a kiln-type anomaly to the east of the villa near the eastern edge of the field were identified.

Early in 2010 test-pitting was carried out to relate the magnetometry results with what was physically beneath the soil. Test pits 1-3 were located at the top of the field to explore the rectilinear feature that appeared in both the magnetometry survey and in a resistivity survey carried out by Audrey and David Graham. In all three pits the light grey-brown sandy plough soil went down to a depth of approximately 0.3-0.35m, beneath which the gritty, yellowy-brown subsoil containing varying amounts of ferruginous carstone continued down to about 0.5m before hitting the natural sands (or clay lens as was seen in one pit). No structures were identified and it was concluded that the anomaly was of a geological nature. Test pit 4 was located over the kiln-like anomaly. Below the plough soil the subsoil was seen to extend down to at least 60cms below ground level, at which point an arc of red burnt sand edged with chalk lumps was identified. Having recorded what was found the test pit was filled in with a view to a more detailed excavation in June. Test pit 5 was placed over a section of the east-west ditch anomaly and almost immediately below the plough soil the darker edge of a linear feature was uncovered. Romano-British pottery sherds were found in the ditch fill and the trench was backfilled to allow for more formal investigation. A final test pit was opened just to the south-east of the villa over what appeared to be a curving ditch which was thought to relate to the ditch immediately behind the villa (which was excavated in the 1990s). There appeared to be no sign of the ditch well into the subsoil and torrential rain halted further investigation. As this feature is towards the bottom of the sloping field it is likely that any feature would be some metres under colluvium; it is hoped to investigate this anomaly further at a later stage.



After gaining permission from English Heritage magnetometry was carried out across the scheduled villa site. Results appear to show disturbance in the area of the spine wall of the villa and a possible feature running roughly north-south under the slope between the known villa and the paddock to the south. The paddock was also surveyed but a combination of areas of dense vegetation and a number of rabbit warrens made for poor results.

Two fields (Home Meadow and Long Meadow) to the south of the villa and just to the south of the A25 were next to be surveyed with the hope of finding a continuation of the field system. Home Meadow showed a number of wells and areas of burning which are thought to be the result of post-medieval activity relating to Crossways Farm, as well as two modern pipelines. Long Meadow showed evidence for a track up to an old quarry and a modern pipeline but no evidence for an underlying field system. Currently the team has permission from The National Trust to survey East Lawn, the field immediately north of Canterbury Field. Initial results are promising with evidence for a continuation of the Romano-British field system previously identified. Many thanks to Emma Corke, David Calow, Alan Hall and Gillian Lachelin for their participation and support of this project.

EXCAVATIONS AT COCKS FARM

David Bird

As part of the current programme of work at Abinger co-ordinated by Nikki Cowlard, a two-week excavation was carried out in June by the Society's Roman Studies Group. The aims were to continue the search for Darwin's trench and the Farrer building (see *Bulletin 416*), and to follow up the results of test trenching carried out earlier this year to examine anomalies identified so far by the very informative magnetometer survey (see above). The weather proved to be better than forecast and all aims were met and even exceeded.

Four trenches were opened. Trenches 2 and 5 explored the area thought most likely to include the rooms found in 1877 and there is little doubt that they succeeded. Trench 2 also provided the added bonus that it just clipped a trench dug in the 1995-1997 excavations with the result that this part of the earlier dig can be very accurately related to the current excavations. The upper levels of Trench 2 had been subjected to a great deal of disturbance: there were substantial areas of mostly clean sandy soil fill over pronounced burning below which was disturbed material with Victorian rubbish. Some of this was followed down into a very deep square-cut trench running north-south, which proved to lie alongside the remains of a wall but was cut down well below it into the natural subsoil. The other side of the wall had the remains of what was probably a prepared level for a tessellated floor (the area above it produced many loose tesserae as well as a heavily burnt fragment of an Argonne decorated vessel which can be dated early-mid 4th century but unfortunately cannot be regarded as in a secure archaeological level). It is difficult to see any other interpretation for the deep Victorian trench other than that it is the eastern of the pair dug for Darwin (the one he published: 1888, 182); the floor would be that of the 19th century so-called 'atrium'. The wall between them met an east-west wall marked by a line of yellow mortar at the base of a robber trench containing much loose mortar and small rubble, which in turn had another wall meeting it on the other side at right angles a little to the east of the wall alongside Darwin's trench.



COCK'S FARM Trench 2: Darwin's trench?.

Trench 5 was placed 1.5m east of Trench 2, and matched it in having a great deal of 19th century disturbance topped by burning and a clean sandy soil backfill. The east-west wall from Trench 2 was found to continue, but soon met one at right angles forming a T-junction; both were very clearly marked out by yellow mortar lines, with some surviving courses where these could be seen following removal of later disturbance. This junction is not as shown on the 19th century plans (there should be a dog-leg junction) but the area beyond the north-south wall line was full of stone rubble over which a mortared surface survived and it is possible that the Victorian excavators were confused into creating a wall where none existed. West of the wall and surviving only in the section was a clear floor level formed of a layer of packed stone with a whitish mortar topping; it probably matches one seen in the 1990s.



COCK'S FARM Trench 5: the T-junction of walls and the floor level in section.

If we accept Darwin's information then we must conclude that much of the wall material was later removed, probably for use in a nearby garden wall, and that the robber trench was created in the 19th century. It is known that the remains found in 1877 were left open (with a temporary covering) for at least three years, by which time the 'atrium' floor was in a poor condition and no doubt material had eroded and/or been pushed with other rubbish into the 'Darwin trench' and other deeper cuts. Perhaps after that most of the better stone was removed for reuse in the garden wall, the temporary cover was demolished and burnt in the holes left on the site and the area was levelled up with clean sandy soil brought in from elsewhere. The whole area may have been stabilised by some sort of construction using a line of posts set just to the north of the hedgerow, represented by the post holes noted last year.

The other two trenches were placed in the nearby field and incorporated two of the test pits. The excavation showed how difficult it can be to recognise cut features in sandy soils; even tracing the test pits dug and backfilled only a few months previously proved to be surprisingly difficult.

Trench 3 examined an east-west ditch not far to the north of the villa, part of a field system identified in the magnetometer survey. Large amounts of pottery were found (including pieces of a fine black gloss Moselkeramik beaker), probably dating mostly to the 3rd century (they have not yet been properly examined), and suggesting a date at which the ditch went out of use. A smaller linear feature ran parallel to it on its southern side; no dating material was found but it was stratigraphically earlier than the main ditch fill. It is unlikely to have been a marking out gully as that should have been obliterated by the main ditch. If it was an earlier ditch then the contemporary ground surface must have been seriously lowered by erosion, so it is most likely to have been a palisade or perhaps hedgerow trench. There was a great deal of ironstone in this trench, including some very big



COCK'S FARM Trench 3: the line of the ditch and large blocks of ironstone.

pieces, especially along the eastern side. At first this was thought to be the result of field clearance, but it became evident that the stone was also in the natural sand and it was concluded that in this part of the field there is a natural band of broken-up ironstone running approximately north-south. Some was found in the fill of the main ditch and presumably had fallen in over time, possibly in two separate phases as the central level of the fill seemed to be stone free across the width of the trench. The trench was very valuable as it allows us to date the field system and also suggests a major landscape change in the later Roman period when this ditch must have gone out of use. In this respect it can be paralleled for example at Flexford, and presumably indicates a change in the way the land was being used.

Trench 4 was placed over a large anomaly thought to be a kiln and it proved in due course to be a limekiln. To judge from the part excavated (probably about a third), this was essentially a circular pit cut deep into the natural sand. The sides were marked by a band of sand burnt a deep purplish red, with occasionally small pieces of red burnt clay and some burnt ironstone although this last was possibly just part of the natural. The pit was also lined with small chalk lumps, partially burnt especially lower down. This chalk lining was encompassed within a feature mostly made out of shaped burnt clay, probably placed green and burnt in situ. Either the kiln originally had a thin lining of chalk and the clay feature was constructed around it or a repair is indicated. It was right in the corner of the trench and so could not be fully examined but seems to have been some kind of flue. The trench probably cut in part along the centre line of the kiln and, at what is likely to have been the centre, half of a circular feature could be examined, marked by a roughly circular stone capping which turned out to be over a pit whose rim was lined with small chalk lumps. The capping was roughly at the same height as the clay feature, but the kiln floor proved to be much deeper.



COCK'S FARM Trench 5: the T-junction of walls and the floor level in section.

It seems that the kiln was created by digging out a deep circular bowl-shaped pit about 5m across and packing it with small chalk lumps, possibly starting with just a thin lining. In use it would have been packed with alternating layers of chalk lumps and fuel. The clay feature must be some sort of flue to provide air for the initial firing in the lime-burning process, and the central feature would be the 'eye' of the kiln. More work is needed to understand this kiln, not least to give it a date. There was very little associated datable material and none of it can be regarded as certainly dating the feature. The ploughsoil produced a few sherds probably all post-medieval. The fill produced three very small undiagnostic pieces of pottery (but unlikely to be post-medieval), a probably Roman tile fragment from deep in the fill and a flint-tempered sherd from below the stone capping of the eye. A medieval or Roman date is thought most likely for the kiln but further research is needed.

As usual, the excavation owed a great deal to many people. It was carried out by an experienced team from the Roman Studies Group to whom many thanks are due. A larger team was possible this year thanks to a grant from the Society's Research Committee. Nikki Cowlard set up the excavation with Emma Corke who arranged the necessary permissions and provided on-site facilities. Nikki, Emma and Gillian Lachelin were site supervisors and Alan Hall coordinated recording. Bill Meads again provided metal detector expertise and other assistance. Finds were managed by

Margaret Broomfield and members of AARG. Joanna Bird identified some of the finds and David and Audrey Graham provided assistance with the Society's new total station.

Darwin, C, 1888. *The formation of vegetable mould through the action of worms, with observations on their habits*

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD IN SOUTHERN ROMAN BRITAIN ***Report on the May conference of the RSG***

Over time, the Roman occupation led to big changes in British agriculture. As the population grew so did agricultural production; 50 new species of cereals, fruit and vegetables were introduced; farming technology saw the introduction of corn driers, the Roman plough and other implements; and country estates began to appear to meet the growing demand for food from the towns.

How these and other developments impacted agriculture and the rural landscape in the southern part of the province were the focus of a one day conference organised by the Roman Studies Group of Surrey Archaeological Society and enjoyed by delegates from throughout Southern England and beyond.

The Conference was opened by **Mike Fulford** who presented an overview of *The Dynamics of Change*, including changing population levels over the period of occupation, acceleration of the Late Iron Age growth of towns, the impact of the Roman armed forces on demand for food, movement of foodstuffs from the south to the north of the province, growing nucleation of rural settlement, the intensification of agriculture and the development of grain exports to the Rhineland.

The development of rural settlement in the province was covered in two presentations by **Paul Booth** of Oxford Archaeology who spoke about *Small Towns and Rural Settlement in Kent*, and **David Rudling** of the University of Sussex who covered *Rural Settlement in Roman Sussex*. Whilst stressing the need for more research, both speakers provided well-informed and thoroughly up to date views on their chosen counties.

Paul Booth explained that whilst Kent is rich in evidence of Roman rural settlement, the distribution of the evidence is unbalanced quantitatively towards the north and east of the county, whilst excavation evidence is disproportionately focused on villas. Paul used evidence from a number of fieldwork projects to illustrate the physical characteristics of rural settlement and the variety of rural settlement patterns in the county. David Rudling reviewed evidence for rural settlement in various areas of Roman Sussex including the brickearths of the coastal plain, the Chalk Downs, the Greensand ridge and the Weald, explaining the main types of settlement and land use in these areas as well as the evidence for field systems, which is often minimal. *The Environment of Southern Roman Britain* was covered by **Petra Dark** of the University of Reading. Petra explained the importance of analysis of pollen sequences in studying the environment of Roman Britain. She explained that the slight increase in temperature and drier conditions in the period AD43 – 400 was suitable for extension of agriculture in Southern Britain and the introduction of new crops, including vines. There was probably less woodland in Southern Roman Britain than now and cereal production was particularly widespread. Attention was also given to the impact of farming on the environment including the impact of wood clearing and soil changes.

Both the arable and pastoral sides of agriculture were covered in the concluding two sessions: **Gill Campbell** of English Heritage dealt with a range of crop questions in

her stimulating presentation of *Market Forces-A Discussion of Crop Husbandry, Horticulture and Trade in Plant Resources*, whilst **Mark Maltby** of the University of Bournemouth covered *The Meat Supply of Roman Towns in Southern England*.

Gill Campbell discussed the archaeobotanical dataset from Southern England showing how plant remains have been preserved, the recovery techniques used, and the nature of the archaeology excavated have constrained and influenced our understanding of plant utilisation in the Roman period. The three major developments in terms of food resulting from the Roman occupation were the creation of new consumers, the introduction and consumption of new plant foods and the development of horticulture. Gill discussed developments in the popularity of various grains and also gave the audience the benefit of her expert knowledge of corn driers.

Finally, Mark Maltby, using evidence from large assemblages of animal bones uncovered by excavations from major Roman towns in Southern England, gave a fascinating account of meat consumption and butchery practices. It is clear that there were professional butchers in all major towns during the occupation. Most attention was given to beef but Mark also covered the contribution to the meat supply from other domesticated animals as well as wild animals, birds and fish. He finished with some observations on the evidence for ritual deposition of animal bones.

It is hoped to publish the full Proceedings of the Conference in due course.

This was the second major conference to be organised by Surrey Roman Studies Group. The next will be in the Spring of 2012. The Group undertakes a very full programme of excavations, geophysical surveys and field walking as well as holding a monthly series of talks and several visits to Roman sites throughout the Southern Counties during the summer. For further details of the Group's activities see the Society's website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/groups/roman

Edward Walker

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL ECONOMY

Saturday 6th November

St Catherine's Village Hall, Guildford.

Details of this next meeting of the Forum will be sent to members in due course. The meeting will also include the Forum's AGM.

Confirmed speakers so far:

The development of agriculture in the South East from 410AD to c1500

Richard Savage

Medieval agriculture in Surrey Heath

Phil Stevens

Making sense of Agriculture in a poorly documented Surrey parish

Rob Briggs

Early 16th century agriculture of east Surrey based on tithe information

Peter Balmer

Other offers of contributions would be welcome. Please contact Peter Balmer: email surreymedieval@googlemail.com or telephone 01428 658213.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF SURREY

6th November 2010

This meeting has had to be deferred again, and will now take place in Guildford on 6th November. Full details will be sent to all members of the Medieval Studies Forum and will be posted on the Society's website. Details will also be available from Peter Balmer on 01428 658213 or surreymedieval@googlemail.com

VILLAGE STUDY GROUP

The next volume in the Villages Study Group series will be that on **Gomshall, Peaslake and Ewhurst**. Whereas the earlier published studies each focussed on a single settlement, this study is on a broader canvass and features the growth of three adjacent settlements straddling the Greensand ridge. Earlier volumes in this series were provided free to all members of the Society but this and future volumes will be available on a subscription basis. Please see the separate flyer circulated with this edition of the Bulletin for details of the cost of the book and the proposed meeting at which it will be launched.

MISCELLANY

A POTHOUSE IN THAMES DITTON

Michael Redhead

During research into Delftware in London, Mr. Redhead happened upon evidence to suggest that there was a pothouse in Thames Ditton and contacted the Society to let us know, this is his overview:

"It is clear from two chancery cases of 1669 (C5/53/30 and C6/186/42) at the National Archives, and from other documents at the Surrey History Centre, that there was a pothouse at Thames Ditton c. 1635- c.1710. The pleadings in the two cases show that the pothouse was run by Ralph Gonner, whose brother Thomas Gonner owned the Hermitage Pothouse at Wapping, where delftware was manufactured c. 1640-1780. John Philipps, who is mentioned in one of the cases as a colleague of Ralph Gonner, later took a lease of the "Melting House" at Thames Ditton in 1682 from Robert Cheke. He is described as a potter in the lease, and mention is made of a kiln on the property. In a 1703 rental of the Manor of Imber, Lady Hatton owns "the Pothouse". This building was later used by (Sir) James Creed in the eighteenth century for making lead pipes.(Both Ralph Gonner and James Creed also used a 2 acre field called Parish Close). It probably occupied the same site as the statue foundry which was set up in the mid-nineteenth century."

Thank you to Mr. Redhead for contacting Surrey Archaeological Society.

CAESAR'S CAMP, FARNHAM: A PROPOSED PROJECT

J Blatchford and R Alexander

Straddling the Surrey/Hampshire border, amid an area much quarried and disfigured by military works, is the Iron Age multivalate hillfort of Caesar's Camp (SU835500; Scheduled Ancient Monument no 20185).

Not much work has yet been done to characterise it apart from a mention by JP Williams Freeman in his work of 1915, by Hogg (1975) and in an account of an excavation by N Riall of the Hampshire Field Club in 1970. There are also two very brief passing references to the site in J Forde-Johnston's *Hillforts of the Iron Age in England and Wales* (1976).

With extensive views to the south, north and east, it tops an irregular promontory on the Bagshot series of sands and gravels. Jutting out to the north-east from the gravel plateau, at an elevation of about 200m above sea level, the fort covers an area of about eleven hectares. The north and eastern sides of the hillfort are steeply scarped and there is evidence of extensive slumping. A series of banks and ditches exist on the other sides and the site is criss-crossed by roads and tracks. To the west of the fort are seven recorded Bronze Age burial mounds, and three others have been recorded but destroyed by quarrying.



An early plan of Caesar's Camp.

Recent work has taken place to survey the surviving burial mounds and will be reported at a later date.

The proposal is to:

Survey obvious areas of erosion around the hillfort and compare to the 1848 and 1864 survey maps. A damage report has been requested and will be submitted to English Heritage.

Check the accuracy of key features depicted on the above maps and re-survey where appropriate.

Try magnetometry and resistivity to geophysically survey the cleared areas

within the fort, firstly to assess the viability of these techniques in this context and secondly to look for any dating evidence and evidence of occupation.

To identify and ascertain the position of the actual entrance to the fort

Work will start in the New Year when the undergrowth is low.

For further information email: caesarscamp@yahoo.co.uk

FIFTY YEARS OF LOCAL HISTORY

Charles Abdy

In 1959 Nonsuch Park was the scene of the biggest archaeological dig that has ever been carried out in this country in one season. They were uncovering the foundations of Henry VIII's palace of Nonsuch, the building of which started in 1538 and the demolition of which started in 1682 after Charles II had made the palace over to one of his mistresses, Barbara Castlemaine. She needed cash to pay off her gambling debts, so Nonsuch was pulled down and sold off as building materials.

The excavations were led by a few professional archaeologists, but most of the digging was done by teams of volunteers, some 500 altogether over the 12 week period of the work, with an average daily attendance of 80. When the work was completed and the trenches filled in, proposals were made for forming an 'Association of Nonsuch Diggers' and this came into being following a public meeting in 1960, although the name was changed to *The Nonsuch and Ewell Antiquarian Society*, which later became *Nonsuch Antiquarian Society* and eventually *Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society*. So this year the Society is celebrating its Golden Anniversary.

From the beginning the Society has had three areas of activity: archaeology, history and conservation. For the archaeology many excavations were organised, with the Society providing both the leaders and the diggers. One of the most important of these was behind the King William IV public house and was carried out under several directors in the period 1967-77. The work involved digging 26 trenches and revealed many pits and wells and the foundations of several buildings, together with a wide range of artefacts that included pottery, glass, metal and bone. There were some 30

coins plus a hoard of 120 from the third century in a bronze flagon. The nature of the finds indicated Romano-British occupation of the site from about 70 AD to the fourth century, and that there had been pre-Roman use of religious significance. This extensive archaeology plus many smaller excavations at different times have helped to establish that Ewell was a major settlement on the Roman road Stane Street that went from London to Chichester.

The history activities of the Society have several facets, one of the most important being documentary research leading to the publication of a series of papers covering many aspects of the history of Epsom as well as Ewell. The 50th paper is to be published this year, the 50th anniversary. This information gives a fascinating account of life in the area, particularly in Medieval and Victorian times. Of equal importance have been the monthly meetings at which many speakers have given talks on archaeology and various aspects of history, both local and more widespread. These monthly meetings have a strong social element and enable members to get together. Symposia have been organised, including one on Nonsuch Palace, the main speaker being Prof. Martin Biddle who had been in charge of the original excavation as a young archaeologist. Other celebrated speakers have included Dr. Simon Thurley, head of English Heritage. Many visits to places of historic interest have been organised.

There are something like 300 buildings in Epsom and Ewell of sufficient architectural and/or historic value to require protection by 'listing'. The Society keeps a careful watch on planning applications and speaks out when they are likely to have adverse effects on listed buildings. It is always ready to comment on matters affecting the quality of the built environment.

THE GRINLING-COLLINS COLLECTION

Rose Hooker & Keith Winser

The Lithics section of the Prehistoric Group recently reassessed the Grinling-Collins collection of lithic tools held in Guildford Museum.

Little is known about Charles Grinling (1860-1947) who moved to 'Merriedown', Peaslake at the end of WWI, except that he is said to have excavated at Holmbury Hill (pers. Comm.: K Winser), although there does not appear to be any record of this activity. In due course he met and encouraged Patrick Collins in his interest in lithics. Collins (c1921-1991) lived at Weyside, Wonham Way, Peaslake, and joined the Surrey Archaeological Society in 1935, eventually becoming a well known and respected archaeologist in Northern Ireland. He moved from Reading Museum to join the newly established Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland in 1950, and lectured at Queen's University Belfast. Collins was primarily responsible for prehistoric sites and carried out a number of pioneering excavations on megaliths. He was interested in ancient technology and an international authority on the production methods of flint tools. His memory was honoured in 2003 when the public archive facility, Waterman House, in Belfast was opened with the naming of the research room as 'The Pat Collins Reading Room'.

The mutual archaeological interests of Grinling and Collins enabled them to amass a large assemblage of prehistoric material from Peaslake and the surrounding area at a time when such interests were growing. They were a formidable team, taking advantage of any land disturbance caused by farming, building, gardening or forestry clearance, and their collection includes finds by neighbours and friends brought to them for analysis. Their collection was donated to Guildford Museum in 1949 and includes fine examples of tools from all periods, but Collins continued to collect in Surrey and many microliths from Sandy Meadow have since been donated to Guildford Museum through Roger Jacobi.

More recent collections from the same general area by Dr Watson (another Peaslake

resident) and Keith Winser add weight to the evidence of considerable activity through the Mesolithic and, particularly, the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

In the 1980s, Keith Winser and Dave Field met Pat Collins who was visiting his sister in Peaslake, and visited a couple of mutual sites. Pat Collins gave Keith Winser some of his maps marking some of his find locations. These maps have now been deposited at Castle Arch and were invaluable when recording the Grinling-Collins collection on the spreadsheet being created by the Lithics section of the Prehistoric Group. This collection contains many classic items including a number of microliths from Sandy Meadow, Wotton. More recent collections from this well known site continue to demonstrate its importance. A more detailed appraisal of Sandy Meadow is needed and we hope that our work will contribute to this.



Pat Collins with his parents and sister.



Charles Grinling.

The Grinling-Collins collection is now recorded on a spreadsheet available from Guildford Museum or the contacts below. None of this work would be possible without the support of Jen Newell, Judie English, Chris Taylor, Roger Ellaby, Ken Waters and Robin Tanner.

We are grateful to John Snow who has provided the photographs: the picture of Charles Grinling was supplied by Evelyn Pullen; the picture of Pat Collins with his parents and sister was supplied by the late Margaret Edmond.

EXCAVATION ON ST CATHERINE'S HILL, GUILDFORD

David Calow

Members of Surrey Archaeological Society completed a small excavation on St Catherine's Hill, Guildford (SU 99387 48188) on 2nd June 2010 to evaluate resistivity results from 2008. A location was chosen between St Catherine's Chapel and the railway cutting where resistivity had indicated an anomaly with a narrow spit of high resistivity bounded by two larger areas of low resistivity.

The excavation established that the anomaly was caused by underlying geology and in particular by a carstone 'pipe' in the natural sand. There was no evidence for an earlier chapel or other significant feature at this location. However, the trench found a layer of disturbed sand cut by three small pits containing eighteenth century clay pipe stems and pottery, nails, oyster and whelk shells. There were also clay roof or floor tile fragments. The most likely explanation is that the pits related to the annual fair held on the hill. The discovery of three pits in a small trench suggests much of

the site may be covered with pits and debris from the fair. One possible source of the clay tiles could be the ruined chapel nearby and if so they may provide evidence for the roof or floor covering of the chapel.

Ten pieces of worked flint in good condition were found. This supports the report of a Mesolithic site near this location published in Gabel, G 1976 'St Catherine's Hill: a Mesolithic site near Guildford' *Surrey Archaeological Society Research Volume, 3*, 77-101.

Guildford Borough Council kindly gave permission to excavate. The site archive has been deposited with Guildford Museum.

CONFERENCES

BUILDING MATERIALS

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

AUTUMN 2010 CONFERENCE: THE RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

The Dixon Hall, The Institute, Leatherhead, Surrey

Saturday 20th November 2010

- 09.30am Registration
10 Opening Remarks by Nigel Barker, English Heritage, Conference Chairman
10.05 **Historic Glass** David Dungworth, English Heritage
10.40 **Timber and Wood used in Roman to Saxo-Norman Buildings**
Damian Goodburn, Ancient Woodwork and Timber Specialist, Museum of London
11.15 Coffee
11.45 **Timber frames in houses** Martin Higgins, Historic Buildings Officer, SCC
12.20pm Lunch
1.20 Introduction to the Afternoon (Conference Chairman)
1.25 **Lime and its Uses** Bob Bennett, The Lime Centre, Winchester
2 **Wealden Stone** Roger Birch, Geologist and University Tutor
2.35 Tea
3.10 **Bricks and Tiles** Phil Jones, Surrey County Archaeological Unit
3.45 **Decorative Tiles, Encaustic to Tudor** Margaret Broomfield, Surrey Archaeological Society
4.20 Closing Remarks

The Conference will be followed by the Surrey Archaeological Society AGM

UNEARTHING THE PAST: LANGUAGE, OWNERSHIP AND MEANING IN PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Public Archaeology Conference and CBA South East AGM

University Centre Folkestone

Friday 24th to Sunday 26th September 2010

Canterbury Christ Church University and the Council for British Archaeology South East are hosting a three day conference on Public Archaeology at the University's campus in Folkestone. The event will also include the CBA South East Annual General Meeting and will provide an introduction to 'A Town Unearthed: Folkestone before 1500'; the new HLF-funded community archaeology project for Folkestone.

The conference will explore a range of subjects concerning public and community archaeology, and ways in which people imagine, define, value and use the past. Examples of innovative community-based archaeological projects from across the country will be presented and the conference will also feature a range of panels, workshops and stalls.

The conference will include a chance to visit Folkestone Roman villa, being excavated as part of 'A Town Unearthed'. This will be the first chance to see this important, scheduled, site exposed since 1989 and will provide an example of community archaeology in action.

Tickets cost £30 for the weekend (including Friday evening reception and lecture) or £15 per day (Saturday or Sunday only) or £5 for Friday evening only.

For CBA Members tickets are £25 for the weekend (including Friday evening), £12 per day (Saturday or Sunday only) or £5 for Friday evening only.

Students (those in full time education) can purchase tickets at the concessionary rates of £15 for the weekend (including Friday evening), £7.50 per day (Saturday or Sunday only) or £5 for Friday evening only.

For tickets please contact: Stuart Edwards, 81 Birch Grove, Hempstead, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3RE CBASEConference@gmail.com

Cheques should be made out to 'CBA South East'

LECTURE MEETINGS

6th September

"The Pre-Raphaelites in Surrey" by Hilary Underwood to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

7th September

"Bygone times in New Haw - people and places" by Jim Knight to Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

7th September

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

7th September

"What became of the people we used to be? - the descendants of John Tilt of Holmwood d.1811; a family historian's exploration" by Pam Palmer to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends' Meeting House, Butter Hill, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

9th September

"Spelthorne in Old Newsreels" by Nick Pollard to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group in the large (downstairs) hall at Staines Methodist Church at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

10th September

"Clay Tobacco Pipes from London" by Peter Hammond to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1,

13th September

"The Extraordinary life of Lt Colonel Henry Haversham Godwin-Austen" by Catherine Moorehead to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room,

United Reformed Church (side entrance), Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

14th September

“Brookwood Cemetery” by John Clarke to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

15th September

“Romans in the South-east” by Judie English to Send and Ripley History Society in the Annexe of Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

16th September

“Betchworth Castle” by Martin Higgins to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

17th September

“Early motoring in Surrey” by Gordon Knowles to Leatherhead & District Local History Society at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 8 pm. Coffee served from 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

24th September

Local history talk to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall), Wandsworth High Street, SW18 at 8 pm.

28th September

“Watches in England, the First Hundred Years, 1580-1680” by David Thompson to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 35th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 577809.

30th September

“Bailey bridges and others” by Pablo Haworth to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th October

“Holloway Sanatorium” by Joy Whitfield to Woking History Society in The Lightbox, Woking at 8.15 pm.

5th October

“The Bee Garden at Chobham (an archaeological investigation)” by Isabel Ellis to Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th October

“The Deepdene, Dorking” by Yvonne Durell to Dorking Local History Group at the Friends' Meeting House, Butter Hill, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

6th October

“Hatch Furlong 2009” by Richard Savage and Norman Bull on a new film of the 2008 excavations to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

7th October

“Woking Palace Excavations” by Rob Poulton to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group in the large (downstairs) hall at Staines Methodist Church at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

8th October

“Early Roman quarrying and building stone” by Kevin Haywood to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

11th October

“Newark Priory” by Jeanette Hicks to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room, United Reformed Church (side entrance), Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

12th October

“The Cable Ships of Turnchapel” by John Avery to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 35th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 577809.

12th October

“Turner and the matchless Vale of Thames” by Catherine Parry-Wingfield to Richmond Local History in the Baptist Church, Duke Street, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

13th October

“Just fish - recollections of a village fishmonger” by Ron Fowler to Leatherhead & District Local History Society at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 8 pm. Coffee served from 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

14th October

“Gatton Park” by Glyn Sherratt to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

20th October

“The Surrey Swing Riots” by Judith Hill to Send and Ripley History Society in the Annexe of Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

26th October

“Replicating British Army Aircraft No. 1” by David Wilson to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 35th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 577809.

28th October

“Aviation at Brooklands” by Mike Goodall to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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 17th September for the October issue.

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