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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

Tel/ Fax: 01483 532454

E-mail: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

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GERTRUDE JEKYLL'S BOOTS

(see p. 21)

The fifth main season of excavation on Ashtead Common was undertaken by the Society's Roman Studies Group between 25th August and 13th September last year. There were four new trenches and extensions to two from previous years, together with the re-opening of Trench 9. The main results were a new and somewhat enigmatic building west of the villa; the enclosure wall confirmed even further west than this; increased support for the theory that there were at least three main periods of building on the villa site; further knowledge of the tiled base area found in 2009; and full understanding of the tile kiln (now sampled for archaeomagnetic dating) – with the discovery, very late in the dig, of evidence suggesting that it was standing on top of an earlier one. All objectives for the season were thus achieved, but with a considerable sting in the tail.

A new trench (16) was placed to the west of the villa to explore the results of fieldwork by John Hampton in the 1960s, magnetometry previously carried out by Archaeology South East and test pitting in the spring. The line of a well-built flint wall foundation was found but with an odd configuration: there were two well-finished gaps either side of a 1.72m stretch of wall which had a covering tile course. The gaps were of different lengths: 470mm and 610mm. At its north end the wall turned to the east, and within the small part of the trench available there were also two narrow internal walls. A narrower and more roughly built wall joined the main wall at its corner at a slight angle and it too had a turn to the east. It did not quite abut the bigger wall and at this end had a tile setting within it, while there was a tile pad at its corner. Probably these two tile features were bases for a post at the junction and a bigger one on the corner. Both sets of walls must have been intended as foundations for timber structures (there were very few loose flints and the walls survived too neatly to have been robbed). Finds included a considerable amount of pottery, some of good quality. One grey ware pot apparently smashed in situ may have been a foundation deposit



Trench 16 from the north showing the new building with its annexe (nearer the camera).

(calling to mind others found in Trench 3 and (by Lowther) under the floor of Room 12 of the villa (1929, 3)). Two fragments of greensand were notable as this material is not commonly found on the site; one was possibly shaped and of a thickness that calls to mind the worked fragments recovered by Lowther from the tiled gutter in front of the villa (1929, 6).

Trench 18 was placed further to the east in an attempt to trace a continuation of either of the walls (partly on the basis of the results of test pitting in the spring), but only a rough tiled surface was found. This proved to overlie a burnt level associated with two probable post holes. Finds included considerable amounts of pottery and tile (of all types including box-flue). Excavation was not completed to natural in either trench as it was thought best to return to the area in future years to open up a much larger area. This will make it possible to

explore the size and type of the building (and its annexe) and hopefully clarify its link to the villa.

To the north of Trench 16 a new small trench (19) confirmed the course of the enclosure wall well to the west of the villa, again based on the results of test pitting in the spring. The wall could only be traced part of the way across the trench as a course or two of flints with two associated tiles (but not tegulae, which were the norm at the eastern end). It seems unlikely that it simply stopped at this point, although both in this trench and in Trench 15 east of the villa (the southernmost point to which it has been traced) the wall had a surprisingly neat end. Test pitting and probing has so far failed to pick up any continuations and further research is needed.

East of the villa in 2009 (and near the tile kiln) Trench 13 located a possible rough tile base and this trench was therefore extended to the east. No good evidence was found for a structure, but there were tiles scattered more or less flat across most of the trench area. Although they were a mixture of fragments of all types of tile (as previously) they were only one or two tiles deep and this lack of depth tends to support interpretation as a rough base rather than a rubbish dump. A good parallel would be the 'brickyard' found by Goodchild next to the tile kiln at Wykehurst Farm (1937, 79).

It had not been possible to complete the kiln trench (9) in 2009 and it was reopened and extended east, west and north. Reopening was greatly assisted by the use of a mechanical digger operated by Sean O'Kelly. The aims were to complete examination of the kiln in the original trench, to search for the stokehole and its drain, to test the area between the kiln and a large rubbish heap excavated by John Hampton in the 1960s and to confirm the back of the kiln in order to be able to record its overall dimensions. The test to the north produced no sign of any features, indicating that the kiln was not closely linked to any others in this direction. It was not possible to complete the search for the stokehole in the eastern extension largely because the backfill of the flue and the area assumed to be beyond it was very difficult to remove. The mixture of hard-packed burnt clay and masses of tile fragments (often very large) made for very difficult digging. Much of this material at the eastern side of the trench had filled a later feature that had been created in part at least by the removal of most of the top layers of the central flue walls. Perhaps this was done to salvage whatever had been used to make the front entrance (the Reigate kiln's stone blocks come to mind). The exact position of the eastern end of the central flue and of the stokehole therefore remains to be established, although completion of work on the stokehole – or rather stokeholes as will become clear – may prove to be impossible because of the proximity of a protected veteran tree.



A very important part of the work this year was the gathering of samples for archaeomagnetic dating from the walls of the central flue of the kiln. This work was carried out by a team from the Museum of London.

The western extension of the trench successfully located the back wall of the kiln, but beyond it was a well-laid

tiled surface set against the wall, whose purpose is not yet clear. The overall internal measurement of the kiln was about 3.5m long and 3.25m wide. Just enough evidence survived to show that it had probably had eight side flues, almost certainly of the inclined type, each being about 150mm wide. The side flues sat on a tiled floor, itself based on solid yellow clay. Only the very beginning of the central flue ends of the inclines of the side flues survived, made up with wedges of clay and odd pieces of tile (with one vitrified example near the back of the kiln). The central flue was about 650mm wide and had been backfilled with burnt clay and tile fragments over a relatively thin charcoal level presumed to be left from the final firing (samples are being examined by courtesy of English Heritage). The position of the side flues and the collapsed arch indicate that the oven floor must have been above the existing (and presumed contemporary) ground level. There was a large heap of tegulae and other tiles outside the north-east corner of the kiln which may have been an attempt to shore up this part of the structure – the nearby northern wall of the central flue in this area shows signs of slumping outwards.



The tile kiln from the east. The charcoal from the last firing can be seen in the base of the flue in front of a partial section of its fill. Beyond that, the remains of a side wall can be seen to the right and the collapsed remnants of the arch that carried another wall across the flue (see also photograph 2). The two yellowish rectangles to either side of the charcoal at a higher level are the clay base of the side chambers bounded by the vestigial remains of the kiln's side walls.

All surviving parts of the kiln were built of tile. In some places this appeared to be reused or fragmentary material which together with the fact that the kiln itself was robbed was taken to suggest that it was neither the earliest nor the latest on the site. That at least the last part of this statement was true was amply demonstrated just before tea-time on the final day, when sectioning of the clean yellow clay below the tiled base for the side flues showed that it was not natural but that there was another

tilled base below a thickness of about 250mm of the clay. What little was seen of the lower tiled base indicated that it was rather roughly laid and had not been subjected to heat. There was just time for more exploration of the depth of the central flue and this proved to be packed below charcoal level with fired clay and tile fragments to a depth of at least 300mm. The flue was reconsidered in the light of this evidence and it was established that there was a lower narrower flue and that some parts of the walls supporting a lower kiln's side flues survived, with the beginnings of some of the flues themselves. In the current state of our evidence it seems clear that we have one kiln on top of another. It appears that the lower kiln, with its narrower flue, was sliced off at about the point where the arching over of the central flue would have started. The central flue was then packed up to this level with kiln and tile waste and new walls were built to raise it to a new height and make it wider. The side chambers were raised by making a rough tiled base over the remains of the old side flues and packing the space above with a thick layer of clean yellow clay. Tiles were then laid over this to serve as the base for the new kiln's side flues. Probably the thickness of the clay was intended to serve both as a strong enough base for the new side flue walls and to prevent overmuch heat loss into the area under the new kiln. Confirmation of this interpretation must await further work.

The south-east corner of the villa was tested by a new trench (17) laid out as a dog-leg in order to avoid tree and path constraints. The main aims were to test the area east of ('outside') the eastern gutter, to test an area of the corridor where Lowther (1929, 2, fig 1) recorded that the floor did not survive and therefore there was a good chance to explore earlier levels without destroying surviving archaeology, and finally to explore the area south of the gutter line to see if any more evidence for pre-villa structures could be located this far east (ie to follow up on the chalk floor evidence from Trench 8, further west).



Trench 17 from the west with the early chalk level showing both sides of the later tiled gutter, whose outer wall can be seen. Part of its inner wall is also visible and a fragment of the east wall of the villa can be seen nearer the camera.

The results were very informative. The crushed brick top of the corridor floor survived at the west end of the trench about as far as Lowther had indicated. Beyond this was a disturbed area which may have been the result of an episode of robbing after or at the time of the abandonment of the villa (but see also below). A considerable amount of painted wall plaster was recovered from this area. The disturbance appeared to cut a surviving part of the yellow clay make-up used elsewhere for the corridor floor and had also removed most of the end wall of the building as well as the inner wall of the gutter and the tiles from its base. A little of the eastern end wall of the building survived but it was clear that unlike the front walls found in Trenches 3 and 8, it was not built on a deeper earlier wall. The outer wall of the gutter survived right across the trench as a well-marked line of rough chalk blocks. Beyond it was an earth bank running parallel with the east side of the villa and this is likely to be spoil from

Lowther's excavation of the gutter. It probably overlay some earlier disturbance associated with the material already noted on the opposite side of the gutter. On both sides of the eastern gutter the later disturbed material in due course gave way to a level chalk surface with a narrow north-south beam slot forming a T-junction with a wider one that was on the same alignment as one already noted in Trench 8 in 2009. This surface was associated with a thin layer of black material and had been cut by a robber trench for a wall that was difficult to disentangle from the disturbed material with wall plaster in the area above the chalk surface. Its presence had, however, been postulated from evidence seen in cleaning after the removal of topsoil and it is probable therefore that it was cut through the other disturbance.

On the southern leg of the trench a small section produced some fragments of painted wall plaster that were certainly sealed by the surviving corridor floor and therefore certainly belonged to an earlier period. They will hopefully make it possible to assign some of the other fragments to the earlier period. The front wall of the building was found but only at a low level and then the inner and outer walls of the gutter with its tiled base. On both sides of the gutter, resting on, and mostly at an angle to, its walls, one course above the base, large fragments of tegulae were found with the flanges along the edges nearest the centre of the gutter. Some had traces that suggested they had been mortared into the side wall (here mostly of flint). The best explanation seems to be that they were used as levelling courses in the gutter walls, which is in fact how Lowther describes these walls, perhaps from better-preserved examples ('the sides were formed of blocks of chalk set between courses of halves of flanged tiles' (1927, 150)). The tegulae found this year were all set with their flanges upwards, which calls to mind those previously found on the enclosure walls, perhaps suggesting a date for the latter. The area beyond the gutter in Trench 17 was a thick dark layer below some rubble, with no features and no sign of a chalk surface.

These results seem to confirm the interpretation of the evidence from earlier trenches. The first structure was a chalk-floored building with timber-founded walls. This can now be seen to cover at least the area from Lowther's 'porch' to beyond the eastern wall of the late villa. It was succeeded by a stone-founded building that in the area of the later 'porch' had two small apses on either side. Either this building did not extend as far as the eastern wall of the later villa, perhaps turning along the line of the inner robber trench found this year (or ending even further west), or it went further so that its eastern end wall was beyond that of the later building. Finally, the whole area of the villa was raised, often by a dump of yellow clay but probably also by the use of earlier building rubble. An interesting alternative is that the inner robber trench represents a wall matching the narrow turn recorded by Lowther at the opposite end of the villa, which would make the front of the late building symmetrical on either side of the porch. If so, there may then have been a still later phase, in which the corridor was extended out to a wall alongside the gutter. Lowther thought that the southern walls of Rooms 1 and 2 had been butted up to the wall at their western end (at least in their latest versions (1929, 5, but see also 1930, 137)), and both rooms were said to be full of building debris (in the case of Room 2 below its latest floor and including masses of wall plaster (1927, 151; 1930, 136. 1959, 75 is the only specific mention of painted wall plaster, and flatly contradicts the 1930 reference in the matter of hypocausts). If this episode is taken to match the plaster-filled level in Trench 17 then a comprehensive revamping of the eastern end of the villa is indicated, perhaps as a final phase. As usual, fresh evidence raises yet more questions but hopefully these matters can be settled by a small further excavation in a future year.

It is tempting to link the new phase represented by the building of a new or much altered villa at a deliberately raised level with the creation of the later kiln also at a higher level but there is no evidence as yet to show that this is the case, or indeed why it should have been so. If there is a link then one possibility would be that the site suffered from a number of years of particularly wet weather.

Many thanks are due to everyone who took part. We are lucky to have a dedicated digging team who as well as working very hard continue to challenge the director and delight in the production of evidence to show that the interpretation will have to be changed. Trench supervisors were David Calow, Nikki Cowlard and Gillian Lachelin; Alan Hall controlled site recording and Margaret Broomfield was finds supervisor. David and Audrey Graham kindly provided a detailed survey of the locations of all the trenches. As usual, finds work on site was carried out by AARG, who again had to cope with a huge quantity of tile debris in all conditions. Light relief was provided by other finds, including a fragment from a Cologne vessel with a barbotined hare (perhaps it was once being chased by the dog found last year); two possible iron t-shaped fixings for flue tiles; sherds from a Drag 37 of Cinnamus; and fragments of a high quality glass vessel, as well as the pottery and wall plaster already mentioned. Although mostly in small pieces, the plaster was certainly of interest, with some fragments having two or more colours represented, including green, red, white, and yellow, mostly on a white ground, in one case having both thin red and green lines. Hopefully it will be possible to link it to finds preserved from the Lowther excavations and indeed confirm that they are from Ashtead and not some other site such as the Farnham Six Bells villa.

The assistance and support of the Estate rangers (especially Sean O'Kelly and Shaun Waddell) and their nature conservation volunteers is absolutely vital, and provided not just efficiently but with enthusiasm. Dr Richard Massey of English Heritage and Ralph Hobbs of Natural England were again very helpful. Richard was instrumental in the provision of archaeomagnetic dating for the kiln, which was kindly set up by Dr John Meadows. This year the site was again 'open' for two of the Heritage Open Days with tours for over 200 people led by a Roman tunic-clad Sean O'Kelly. Displays on and near the site were arranged by Margaret Broomfield and AARG. Many other people visited the site on these days and over the three weeks.

The results obtained in the last few years are making it possible to look back at the Lowther reports and understand them much better. We continue to build on the results of his work (increasingly understanding the difficulties he faced) as well as that carried out by John Hampton and others. There remain many questions to answer and future plans may have to be revised because of the need to return to the tile kiln – or rather, kilns. In the meantime, we await the results of the archaeomagnetic (and charcoal) sampling with great interest.

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A ROMAN SITE AT SLIPSHATCH ROAD, REIGATE

David Williams

In 2004 a group of four unusual objects was found, as well as Roman coins and pottery, when members of the Weald and Downland metal detecting club were detecting in a field at Clayhall Farm, Reigate. Subsequent field walking in 2008 suggests a Roman site of uncertain extent.

The site lies in a field at the junction of Slipshatch Road and Whitehall Lane, South Park, Reigate. The findspot appears to lie on gravel terraces above the Mole flood plain on the edge of the Weald and on the eastern shoulder of a localised area of high ground which just rises above the 65m contour. Fieldwalking in 2008 showed that the spread of Roman pottery is confined to the southeast corner of the field and it is very probable that the site extends the other side of both adjacent roads. One grey soil mark was noted and could be seen as a possible terminal of a linear feature running beyond the field in a southeastern direction.



Fig. 1.

A large fitting (Fig 1), c85mm high, depicting a naked male figure wearing a cloak fastened over one shoulder and holding a lamb in his left arm. There are the remains of a curving staff against the figure's right shoulder and this was certainly held in the right hand, which is missing. The head of the figure is badly pitted but sufficient remains to suggest headgear, probably a Phrygian cap. The figure is cut off above the knees and emerges from a group of three large leaves which extend from a cupped hollow which is perforated with a large oval aperture. The object may originally have formed an attachment to a much larger object and appears to have been attached to that from above, leaving the figure prominent. (SUR-488165)



Fig. 2.

A worn figure of a quadruped (Fig 2, left), possibly a goat as there appear to be horns and a beard. Length 45mm. (SUR-33F772)

An object in the form of a human leg (Fig 2, centre). This may be a pendant as there appear to be the remains of a loop on the reverse. At the upper end is what appears to have been a lunate extension, now much worn. Length 45mm. (SUR-34EAA7)

A human figurine (Fig 2, right), now much abraded and without any detail or limb extremities. There may be hints of a head-dress of some sort. Height 64mm. (SUR-3414240)

Prof. Martin Henig identifies the figure depicted in 1 as Attys, consort of Cybele, who is often depicted as a shepherd with a bent staff, and considers the object to have been a table leg fitting of Vespasianic date (ie cAD70s); he cites a very similar



example from Pompeii (Fig 3). Prof. Henig knows of no other similar find from Roman Britain and suggests such tables would have been found in prosperous villas, such as that at Fishbourne.

The only brooch is a fragment of a 1st century AD Colchester bow brooch (SUR-F82625).

Metal detecting continues occasionally on the site. At the time of writing (December 2010) the coins from the site, which are mainly in poor condition, comprise:

Fig. 3.

SUR-764784	Illegible dupondius or as, 1/2nd century
SUR-F85A82	Illegible dupondius or as, 1/2nd century
SUR-F888C8	Illegible dupondius or as, 1/2nd century
SUR-F8A2D5	Denarius of Vespasian, AD 69-79
SUR-3512A1	Dupondius of Hadrian, AD117-138
SUR-F87811	Illegible Antonine sestertius, probably female, AD138-192
SUR-DBB995	A sestertius, probably of Faustina II (died 175), struck in reign of Marcus Aurelius (161-80), rev.IVNO S C
SUR-DFCB13	Worn sestertius of ?Faustina II, AD147-175
SUR-DB9CB8	Sestertius of Faustina II, AD147-175, rev. HILARITAS SC
SUR-DB7BB2	As of Severus Alexander AD 231-5
SUR-F84776	Sestertius of Postumus, AD 260-1, rev. VICTORIA AVG
SUR-391778	Barbarous radiate, AD 275-285
SUR-048AE2	worn ?radiate, AD 260-296
SUR-A293E7	Clipped silver siliqua of Arcadius (383-408), VIRTUS ROMANORVM, Milan, AD 395-402

The pottery recovered through fieldwalking was examined by Phil Jones. It is mainly of 3/4th century date but there are certainly earlier sherds dating to the 2nd century. The sherds include examples of shelly and sandy coarsewares, Overwey/Tilford coarse sandy ware, BB1 black burnished ware, samian and Oxford colour-coated wares as well as medieval sherds.

Clearly this is a long-lived site, or perhaps the edge of one, whose precise nature remains undetermined but which seems to include a ritual element. No roof tile is present which appears to rule out substantial buildings.

The metal finds and many of the coins remain in the possession of the landowner. The individual SUR references refer to the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database (www.finds.org.uk) where each object may be seen.

COUNCIL NEWS

LOCAL SECRETARIES NEEDED

Chris Taylor

This note is to ask if members would consider putting themselves forward to act as honorary Local Secretaries (LS) of the Society. A list of current LS appeared, as usual, in the Annual Accounts pp 15/16. From that it will have been evident that there are a number of vacancies. The main area where more are needed is the London Boroughs. There are also some vacancies in the remaining part of the historic county – for example, Elmbridge, Mole Valley and Tandridge areas.

The role of LS is essentially a link between the Society and local areas regarding anything of interest and relevance to archaeology and local history. Examples might be examples highlighting and sometimes initially identifying threats to local buildings or ancient sites, promoting the Society locally, especially in attracting new members and liaison with local community groups and other societies. LS can also act as a first point of call to new members to help them "get into" the Society and to note any special skills which they may wish to offer. This gives an idea of the role but it can be expanded if you wish to discuss other ideas with me.

If you would like to offer your time to take on this function I'd be glad to hear from you. You can contact me through the Office at Castle Arch.

EDITORS NOTE

*I have had to change my personal/Bulletin email address (ukonline closed down), and from now on can be contacted on **crockpot.jones8@gmail.com***

NOTE OF THANKS

Our distributor of the Bulletin, Ann Watson, has asked to thank Chris and Gaye Harris for all their help in this task at Well Cottage. To add to that, can I also, as editor, offer my personal thanks to Ann for all her indefatigable work for the Society.

TOOLS UPDATE

We would like to thank Geoff Stonehouse for his efforts as 'Tools and Equipment Officer' for the Society over the past few years. We would also like to welcome and thank Roger Brookman for taking on this important role.

If you require any information regarding tools or have any specific requirements, please contact Roger Brookman on bregor752@aol.com or Tel: 020 8661 0382. There is now an updated form, obtainable from Roger Brookman, via email or post for the request of the Society's tools and equipment to be used on various digs.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES GROUP & VILLAGES STUDY GROUP

TEST-PITTING AND VILLAGE STUDIES

***Surrey History Centre
Saturday 12th March 2011***

Dr Carenza Lewis, well known from television in programmes such as Time Team and more recently Michael Woods' series on Kidworth, has agreed to give the keynote presentation at this joint meeting, which is to be held at the Surrey History Centre in Woking, in conjunction with Surrey Heritage. The meeting will focus on the use of test-pitting to help elucidate the development of settlements, being perhaps the most important source of evidence until documentary sources become more available in the 16th century.

Carenza will talk about her work in leading the major project in East Anglian villages that has been running for the past five years. She will not only discuss the methodology of the CORS (Continuously Occupied Rural Settlement) project but also illustrate how the results have changed previously accepted views of the development of many settlements.

Other confirmed speakers during the day will include Richard Savage on the results of the Society's test-pitting at Old Woking in February and March 2010, Abby Guinness and Becky Lambert of SCAU on the potential of test-pitting for developing a broader based Community Archaeology programme across the county and Chris Hayward on incorporating test-pitting into all appropriate ongoing village studies. In

addition we hope to have a speaker on the importance of documentary research in understanding the social use of space over time. The day will be chaired by Dr Joe Flatman, County Archaeologist for Surrey.

The programme for the day will be posted on the Society's website when finalised. The charge for day meeting is expected to be £6, payable in advance with tickets being issued by Castle Arch. We expect that there is likely to be a high demand for tickets; if you are interested or would like further information please contact us by one of the means below as soon as possible.

Richard & Pamela Savage e-mail: medforum@hotmail.co.uk
Tel: 01483 768875; 22 Fairlawn Park, Woking, GU21 4HT

SURREY RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

BUILDING MATERIALS Annual Conference 2010

Chris Hayward

A packed house was treated to a very good day for the latest in the series of SRF conferences, this time under the excellent chairmanship of **Nigel Barker** from English Heritage.

David Dungworth began the day speaking about current English Heritage research into the dating of historic window glass. The starting point had been the broad dating provided by the changes in technology over the centuries until the production of continuous float glass production on liquid tin began in the 1950s. The various ways that had been used to produce glass, muff, crown, early plate, etc had left distinctive finishes which helped to identify them. Documentary evidence could also be used to date glass in buildings where records had been kept. Fragments from well stratified archaeological deposits were also of value. The next step had been to undertake a detailed chemical analysis of available samples and then use the results on *in situ* glass, a process now much helped by the use of portable XRF equipment. The results were at the stage where they could be used to help assess the value of *in situ* glass likely to be affected by planning applications. It had been discovered for instance that there was little sodium in mediaeval glass but that it was rich in phosphorous. Potassium had been added from 1600 onwards. Strontium was low in glass made with bracken or wood ash but there was a huge content in the 18th century because of the use of kelp. Arsenic and manganese were also found. From the examination of 800 samples it had been possible to distinguish eight phases of manufacturing. The next stage of the project is to undertake considerable desk and field work on glass production sites in the Weald and then to try to match the chemical compositions of glass from them with the samples already studied.

Ancient timber expert **Damian Goodburn** then explained how it was possible to reconstruct old landscapes from the analysis of waterlogged ancient wood and to use the results in dealing with later timber even if it was dry. Tree ring sequences were a help in doing this as was noting whether or not a tree had been used for wood or timber for constructional purposes. He illustrated what trees would look like if left standing after being used in different ways eg. shredding – using the branches for firewood but leaving the crown and waiting for re-growth (often seen in France), or pollarding which after some 30 years could produce wood and some timber. The Romans had introduced sweet chestnut which was pollarded for fencing. The process of coppicing to produce round wood was well known. Old texts had helped in the reconstruction process. The nearest thing today to the old natural forests is where trees are close together, tall and knot free. We heard how the Romans and Saxons felled and then worked trees with axes in the woods. Romans used saws on

trestles, not pits, in the towns to produce square timbers and planks for walls. Where wattle was used, it was vertical. Roman cleavage of logs produced studs and planks. The Saxons also liked to cleave timber because it lasted longer. Their axe-worked timbers were not properly square. The Normans did better on that count. Saxon wattle used a mix of timber, and was horizontal. While big trees began to reappear in Saxon times the wild wood disappeared in the 13th century. See-sawing using one trestle was introduced by the Normans around 1100. Pit sawing only came in in the 1400's. Tool marks tell much of the story of how wood has been worked. Parent logs can be reconstructed and then the parent tree.

The morning concluded with a talk from **Martin Higgins** on timber framing and how it was produced through the conversion of the standing tree. The trimming of the box heart with a side axe in the wood removed a third of the tree's weight. The right sized tree was used for each job- no point in doing more work than necessary. For instance, rafters would come from 50 year old trees. The tools were the side axe, adze and spoke shave, the latter often used to produce shingles. The numbering system of carpenter's marks was important since a frame would be produced in a yard and then taken to pieces to be transported to site and reassembled. Heartwood was known to weather best and a squared log would be split into four and the resulting pieces moved into position diagonally across each other so that any remaining sapwood would be protected inside the building. Saw pits were much used though most were temporary, in the woods with wattle walls. Occasionally, they were of masonry, like the one found at the back of Farnham Castle a few years ago. As to the growing of timber, a 10 year old coppice was worth more than arable land but less than pasture. It contained standards which were mostly left during the coppicing cycle being allowed to grow on. It took 150 acres to build a house each year or 30 acres of timber trees of about 90 years old. It took, on average, 330 trees to build a house but this reduced as time went on because of sawing. It is known that in 1297 in Norwich it cost £6 a mile for transporting timber 3 miles but that was covered by recovered wood. Broadleaf trees will coppice and ancient coppice has survived well into the present day. Chestnut frames are not found in Surrey. Ash is very little known, being mostly used for tool handles. Elm was worth six times that of oak, being fast-growing and easily sawn into boards. There is a building in West Horsley that has an elm frame. Timber is known from probate inventories to have been stock piled by being left standing. Copyhold tenants were allowed to use the landlord's timber, usually oak, to repair the buildings that they rented.

Following lunch, **Bob Bennett** spoke about lime and its uses, noting that it had been the principle binder in mortar for 12,000 years. Cement only appeared in 1928. Natural hydraulic lime is produced by heating chalk to 900⁰ C to drive off the carbon dioxide. Hydraulic Lime can be produced in three grades now, each used depending on the required strength of the mortar which is also affected by its ratio to the aggregate and the type of aggregate used. The setting and strength comes from the return of the carbon dioxide that has been driven off. Bob showed how mortar could be badly affected by an excess of water in it or in the material that it was being used to bed. He finished with some words on a sample of mortar from Woking Palace which he had been asked to look at. It had turned out to be gypsum rather than lime ash which has created another puzzle for the excavators to solve.

Roger Birch then provided an overall view of stone from the Weald where all the rocks are sedimentary and used for various purposes. The Lower Greensand varies in colour and texture within 2-3 miles. That found at Petworth is different from that at Midhurst. Local geology is reflected in the stone used in buildings and the facing at the front might well be different from that at the sides. The Weald is an anticline with its middle eroded so that the two sides are mirror images. We were taken on an illustrated journey to view the various stones. Tunbridge Wells and Ardingley were

mixed in a wall with the Ardingley light grey sandstone standing out. Only two quarries remain operating producing stone for restoration and maintenance. The problem is that stone from Asian quarries is so cheap that quarries are closing down. Wisborough Green Church is built of poor Wealden sandstone but has a Horsham Stone roof. It can be seen that even one type of stone may vary in quality. An Ardingley stone table tomb was crumbling away yet top quality material had been used since Roman times. Horsham Stone was first worked on a large scale by the Normans but thin slabs of it had been found on-end in the foundations of the Roman tile kiln at Itchingfold. Horsham Stone had been used for headstones before the 19th Century and its ripple stone, formed on sandbanks was seen on a church path. Sussex Marble was generally used for decorative purposes as in the pilaster from Woking Palace, rather than structural. The Romans had found it where it sits in thin seams in the Wealden clay on a line from Kirdford to Lewes. Petworth is a major source as it is close below the surface and recovered by delving rather than quarrying. Sussex Marble is distinguished by the size of the freshwater snails that it contains. At around 10mm they are larger than those found in Purbeck Marble. Hythe Sandstone, also known as rag, from the Lower Greensand is good for carving and dressing. More decorative, also from the Hythe beds is Midhurst Stone which is light in colour but warm in tone. Some Hythe stones will weather badly, as at Arundel Castle. Others like that at Pulborough station with a high percentage of blue silica are hard and resistant. Clymping Church is unusual in that it has burnt red Hythe sandstone in its walls. Bargate Stone is a nightmare to differentiate. There is good quality in Dunsfold Church and while used since Roman times, it is gritty and difficult to work.

David Bird followed with comments about Roman bricks and tiles, drawing on the experience of recent seasons of excavation at Ashted villa where a tile kiln had been found built on the remains of an earlier kiln. The Romans were the first to produce tiles and bricks in Britain and at Ashted box flue and hypocaust pillar tiles had been produced. Other kilns are known in Surrey from Reigate and Wykehurst Farm near Ewhurst. Surrey and Sussex seem to be the main area with roller stamp patterns on the flue tiles. One room in the Ashted villa has a herringbone pattern brick floor but it is not known why it is the only one. Rare double box flue tiles have been found along with segmented tiles which could be used for making false columns covered in stucco. One of the specific Ashted products is a box flue with a hole in the front and a tab at the back with which to anchor it into the wall. There are also some horizontal flues in situ and some that descend below floor level into the hypocaust itself. Its roller patterns have been found elsewhere and it is now known that Ashted tiles were used in London. Why that should have been so is one of the many questions that the ongoing excavations have raised. Not the least of those is whether or not the villa and the works attached to it might have been run by a legionary veteran.

Margaret Broomfield brought the day to an elegant close with a presentation on decorative tiles often produced by monastic establishments like mediaeval Chertsey Abbey which manufactured some of the best quality items in England for its own and others' use. The basic tiles were impressed with a stamp with the pattern or part pattern. The pattern was then inlaid with a clay slip. Before firing at between 950 and 1100 degrees, the surface was shaved flat and glazed. Tiles made at Westminster might have had the slip impressed at the time of making the pattern in the blanks because the finish was often messy. Manufacture was governed by a guild and Edward II had laid down rules of best practice. Place of manufacture could often be distinguished by the patterns used. One from Chertsey for instance had the head of a king and a lady, or an abbot, a lady and a king. Richard and Saladin also figured as a jigsaw of tiles. Good quality seconds had been used. Tiles from Newark also exist with pieces of the same tile found in different museums. A round tile with the

head of a lion parallels one from Chertsey. There were finds of tiles depicting horsemen in 1806 and others with animals and flowers in 1820. A waster found at Newark raises the possibility of a kiln on site. Some Westminster tiles have squared quatrefoils in the corner. Good quality tiles are laid in the chapter house there while really grotty ones are found elsewhere in the Abbey. Wessex type tiles can bear an eagle pattern. Newark/Chertsey border tiles are found with lettering and lions. Following a brief look at the late 15th century blue and white Valencian tiles from Woking Margaret put forward a number of ideas for future research on the Newark tiles: checking Bourne Hall Museum's collection for Newark tiles, fabrics to be sampled and compared, hotspots on the magnetometry survey at Newark to be explored, the tiles in Surrey museums to be examined in the light of recent research, what can tiles say about private and public use? She asked for volunteers to take this forward. Get in touch with Margaret if you are interested

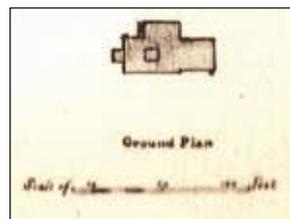
This was a very full day packed with information and much to think about.

MISCELLANY

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, HAMBLEDON

Audrey Monk

St. Peter's Church (SU 978390) is not recorded in the Domesday Book but, on the basis of architectural details, the medieval church is dated to the early 12th century. The present church, which was largely rebuilt between 1840 and 1846 by the Rector, the Reverend Edward Bullock, was believed to have substantially replaced the earlier medieval church with an attached chapel on the north side. In 2006 it was proposed to demolish a vestry and boiler house and shed abutting to the north wall of the chancel in order to provide additional space. Planning consent for the proposed works was given but no archaeological condition was placed on the consent. Permission was sought and obtained from the Parochial Church Council for a small group of volunteers to undertake excavation prior to the commencement of building works.



Cracklow's drawing and plan of the medieval church (1824).

As a result of the excavations, observation of trial hole and other work during construction, it is reasonable to assert that:

1. The present church conceals evidence of the medieval church. A small sample of dressed Caen stone, decorated with chevron pattern and tenuous signs of paint, was recovered from debris. This and the architectural details revealed suggest they formed part of the 12th century chancel, which remain buried within the new works. It is noteworthy that the width of the medieval chancel is virtually identical to the present chancel.

2. Foundations exposed provide evidence that the north chapel may remain beneath the north aisle built during the 1840-46 works.

3. It is possible that the Reverend Bullock was influenced by the mores of the Oxford Movement and extended the medieval chancel to enable the separation of choir and sanctuary and to form a recess on the north wall of the chancel. It is open to question whether or not this was built as a pseudo tomb recess and intended for use as an Easter Sepulchre.

It is of interest to note that after his death in 1850, the family of the Reverend Bullock commissioned a brass memorial, designed by AWN Pugin, commemorating the fact that he re-built the church. It is not suggested that Pugin was in any way involved with the rebuilding of the church or its design.

4. The abrupt change in level between the church and the gardens of Court Farm points to extensive ground work at some stage but whether this was during the rebuilding in 1840-46 or earlier could not be deduced with certainty.

5. Professor John Potter considers that some the type of rocks involved (which may or may not relate to the previous medieval church) may have been "field picked" and could suggest that an earlier Saxon building existed in the vicinity.



St. Peter's Church 2009

The presence of Caen stone is somewhat surprising in this remote location. Hambledon has remained a small isolated parish and St. Peter's was an independent church within the hundred of Godalming until 1997, when it formed part of the United Benefice of Busbridge and Hambledon. Cracklow (1824) describes the nave and chancel of 'rough materials, covered partly with tiles, and partly with stone slates'. Caen stone suggests an unsuspected degree of sophistication and patronage which belies its status.

I am indebted to Professor John Potter, for his observations and comments on the building material recovered. The conclusions drawn are however those of the writer.

Any further work proposed within the existing church, particularly in the chancel and the north aisle, will provide an opportunity to provide firm dating of the medieval church and the elusive north chapel. Any future work within the Church should only therefore be undertaken after full archaeological investigation

The full report will be deposited at Castle Arch.

THE HOOPER COLLECTION

Rose Hooker & Jen Newell

During 2010 the lithics section of the Prehistoric Group continued to reassess the collections held by Guildford Museum. One of the more interesting collections was that of Dr Wilfrid Hooper, LL D, FSA (1882-1950). There were 86 bags and boxes which included examples of lithic forms from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age collected largely from parishes between Dorking and Redhill. These items represent only a portion of a collection amassed by an enthusiastic prehistorian and member of Surrey Archaeological Society. Other parts of his collection are held in the Museum of the Holmesdale Natural History Club and in private hands.

Dr Hooper spend most of his life in Reigate and wrote '*Reigate: Its Story Through The Ages*' which is still a valuable introduction to the history of Reigate and was published by the Society in 1945. With a particular interest in prehistory he did not confine his interests to Reigate alone and his collections contain items from further afield including the rich Mesolithic sites of Chiddingfold and Leith Hill.

Dr Hooper joined Surrey Archaeological Society in 1921 and wrote several papers for the *Surrey Archaeological Society Collections*. In 1938 he became Honorary Secretary of the Society until 1947, and was elected a Vice-President in 1948. A brief obituary was recorded in volume 52 of the *Collections* after his death in 1950 and WF Rankine paid tribute to him in the same volume within his paper on the Surrey Mesolithic. Rankine noted that Dr Hooper had been a pioneer in Mesolithic research with papers published in the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* (now the Prehistoric Society) in 1927 and in the *Collections* in 1933 which discussed 'pigmy flints' (now known as microliths). Indeed, according to Rankine, Dr Hooper was the first to recognise what came to be known as the Horsham point.

The collection reassessed by the group is now available on a spreadsheet held both by the Prehistoric Group and by Guildford Museum and a copy of his personal code is attached to this as a pdf.

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

REFERENCES:

Report of the Council, *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 52, 1950-51,104
Rankine WF, Mesolithic Research in Surrey, *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 52, 1950-51, 1-10

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

NEW LIGHT ON ANGLO-SAXON CHURCHES **The Holleyman Archaeology Lecture 2011** **Wednesday 9th March 2011, 6.30pm** **University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton**

The lecture, by **Dr David Parsons**, Emeritus Reader in Church Archaeology at the University of Leicester, will illustrate the way in which traditional and modern methods are used in combination to gain new insights into the church buildings of the pre-Conquest period, their painted and sculpted decoration, and the way in which they were used both for liturgical and secular purposes. Wherever possible examples will be drawn from Sussex, a county rich in Anglo-Saxon churches, many of national importance.

The lecture will be followed by a reception from 7.30-8.30pm. Entrance is by ticket (price £7) only available in advance from Joe Francis, CCE, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RF; Tel: 01273 872718; email: j.francis@sussex.ac.uk

EVENTS COMMITTEE

FAITH EXPRESSED IN STONE: RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS IN SURREY AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND

*The Abraham Dixon Hall, The Institute, Leatherhead, 7.30 for 8pm
A lecture series commencing on consecutive Tuesdays from
3rd May 2011*

Many thousands of cathedrals, churches, chapels, synagogues, mosques and temples are to be found in towns and villages throughout the British Isles. They are visited both by worshippers and by those who come to admire their architecture and adornments. Each was built to meet the needs of its worshippers according to the rituals in use at that time and later may have been modified to meet the changing needs of the congregation.

This Lecture Series organized by Surrey Archaeological Society attempts to demonstrate how the space is used to express a deeper understanding of the differing doctrines and so enable their individual rituals and festivals to be observed and celebrated. It is the way in which these criteria are met which dictates the form and function of our religious building not only for worship but also for the social and physical needs of their members, some of whom may have travelled some distance.

Simon Roffey of the University of Winchester, will set the scene for the Series. **Merilyn Spier** will discuss Synagogue Design and Jewish Religious Practice. The Shah Jahan Mosque in Woking is the first purpose-built mosque in Britain and is represented by **Professor Nasim**, the Head of Education. The Nonconformist tradition will be described by **Peter Youngs** and another Society member, **Alan Bott** will complete the series, talking about two thousand years of the Church's architectural history.

The lecture series will be presented on five consecutive Tuesday evening starting on 3rd May 2011. Tea and coffee will be available before each lecture and there will be ample opportunity to put questions to all the speakers. Further details are provided in the flyer enclosed with this Bulletin. Book early!

FORTHCOMING EXCAVATIONS

ROMAN EWELL

Excavations are provisionally planned to take place in Ewell from 2nd to 20th March 2011 under the direction of Frank Pemberton, with the aims of revealing the western edge of the Roman Stane Street and the settlement known to straggle along the road.

Work is planned to occur from Wednesdays to Sundays (2nd-6th, 9th-13th and 16th-20th), with work starting at 9.30am and finishing at 4.30pm; with the usual breaks for tea/coffee and lunch.

As numbers will be limited priority will be given to those who can complete a five day excavation week. In addition there could be on-site finds processing made available.

Opportunities will be limited, but basic training in excavation techniques and finds work could be available through mentoring on site.

Members who are not Roman Study Group members are asked to pay a £5 covering charge for all three weeks, with other volunteers asked to pay £25 for each five day week that they attend.

Applications with full contact details and postal and email addresses and any details of experience or none, can be made by email to Lesley Hays (llmlawler@ntlworld.com).

WOKING PALACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT 2011

Following the very successful seasons of excavation at Woking Palace in 2009 and 2010 (see *Bulletin 424* for the initial report of the work in 2010) the Society will be participating in the project's third season of excavations in 2011. Setting up will take place on Monday 11th and Tuesday 12th July, with the main excavations starting on Wednesday 13th and continuing to Friday 29th July, with the Public Open Day to be held on Sunday 31st July.

Members of the Society who would like to dig during this third season of work are invited to register their interest in joining the team on this fascinating site. Members who have at least five days experience of digging may apply for any number of days from one to the full three weeks; in order to provide continuity on site a number of places will be reserved for those who can dig for at least a week but spaces will also be available for those who can only dig at weekends or for a small number of days. Members who do not have five days experience of digging may apply for a half-day place on the Community Archaeology programme. As in previous years AARG will be handling much of the on-site finds processing and those interested in participating in this aspect should contact Isabel Ellis.

If you are interested please contact Richard Savage (details above) so that further information may be sent to you as it becomes available.

COCK'S FARM, ABINGER DIG IN 2011 CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

After the successful excavations in June 2010 a further season is planned at Cock's Farm Roman Villa. The villa and its hinterland are currently the subject of a research project being carried out by the Roman Studies Group. The dates for 2011 are June 6th-10th and 13th-17th. For information on the 2010 excavations see *Bulletin 422*, pp.12-15.

If you might be interested in taking part please contact Nikki Cowlard at nikki.cowlard@btinternet.com or Tel: 01372 745432.

NEW BOOKS AND REVIEWS

"A complete history of The Tower of Esher A William Waynflete landmark" by Penny Rainbow

price £45. Hardback, 302pp, numerous illustrations. ISBN 978-0-9566977-0-7

For the past seventeen years Penny Rainbow has been researching and documenting the history of her home, Waynefleete Tower in Esher, culminating in the publication of this book and its impressive catalogue of residents. It encompasses more than 500 years of history and touches upon the social and political trends that had a direct bearing on the building's architectural development. The story is embellished with anecdotes and illuminating portraits of a succession of historic English figureheads, wealthy, fashionable and charismatic owners and visitors.

The Tower of Esher – named Waynefleete Tower after its 15th century builder William Waynefleete – was the former gatehouse to his grand Esher Palace, on the banks of the river Mole, and is all that remains today. His career began rather modestly as Headmaster of Winchester College, but he went on to become Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England, and was also Provost of Eton and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Subsequent owners of the Esher estate include kings Henry VIII and Edward VI, Queen Elizabeth I, the Duke of Northumberland, Henry Pelham, Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Lord D'Abernon, Richard Drake and John Latton (equerries), Sir Thomas

Lynch, John Spicer, Sir Raymond Francis Evershed (Master of the Rolls) and Frances Day (a stage and screen actress). Visitors included Sir Francis Drake, John Aubrey, Horace Walpole, Jane Austen and Anna Pavlova.

Cardinal Wolsey is perhaps the most universally known of the Tower's residents – the gatehouse is sometimes referred to as Wolsey's Tower. Wolsey stayed at Esher regularly as the guest of Bishop Fox, while supervising the building of his palace at Hampton Court.

Henry VIII was a regular visitor to the Palace of Esher and he had it annexed to his Hampton Court riding circuit. Richard Drake was established in Esher by 1583. He was a cousin of Sir Francis Drake and in 1588, following the defeat of the Spanish Armada, three Spanish grandees and their attendants were placed in Richard's custody, remaining interned at Esher for four and a half years.

In 1677, Sir Thomas Lynch, three times Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica, purchased the estate and proceeded to demolish the medieval palace. Only the gatehouse survived to become the core of his fine Jacobean residence.

Then in 1730, Henry Pelham, Britain's Secretary of War and future Prime Minister, purchased the estate. His brother, the Duke of Newcastle, was already established at nearby Claremont. Their respective properties became two of the most fashionable and famous houses of the period. Pelham commissioned William Kent, the King's architect, to create a property of grandeur and to landscape the estate. Between them, they are reputed to have invented the Gothic Revival at Esher.

In 1805, John Spicer purchased the estate from Pelham's heirs for £37,000. Spicer was a stockbroker who reputedly made his fortune as a result of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. He demolished all the additions that Kent had made for Pelham, but left Wayneflete's Tower to stand alone as a monument to the past.

At the end of the 19th century the house and estate, including the Tower, were purchased by Sir Edgar Vincent, who later became Lord D'Abernon. He extended the house to create a pseudo 18th century French chateau and Spicer's original house and stables formed the south-east wing.

Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, met the cost of building a theatre and an indoor royal tennis court. The grounds also incorporated an amphitheatre, water garden and bowling green. Pelham's landscape had matured to perfection by this time and the estate's paddocks were animated with Lord D'Abernon's finest bloodstock. However, after the First World War, the estate was broken up into various parcels of land and subsequently the private estate of Esher Place that can still be recognised today was developed.

During the 1930s the Tower was neglected and became a target for vandalism and, despite being protected by an Act of Parliament, demolition was mooted in 1939. However, in 1941 destruction was averted by Frances Day and Sir Raymond Francis Evershed, whose joint purchase saved the Tower. Wayneflete Tower has remained in private ownership ever since.

The final chapter of the book is dedicated to the 21st century archaeological excavations of the site and includes the findings of both Channel 4's *Time Team* and those of Surrey Archaeological Society. The Tower was the subject of a Channel 4 *Time Team* programme in 2006, and an excavation by Surrey Archaeological Society followed in 2007.

The author considers herself highly privileged to own a property of such national importance. The Tower stands as one of the finest architectural achievements in England and it is hoped that the book will assist in establishing the recognition and credit for its builder, William Wayneflete.

“AROUND LINGFIELD AT WAR

Wartime Experiences in South-east England 1939 – 1945” by Janet Bateson

Amberley Publishing ISBN 978-1-4456-0208-0, 320pp Price £16.99

Lingfield is a village in the south-east corner of Surrey on the borders of Kent and Sussex. This book is a fascinating account of the experiences of people living in the village of Lingfield and surrounding area during the period of the Second World War.

Much has been written about the military aspect of the war but little about the people and organisations fighting the war at home and the enormous social and economic changes to which a small rural community such as Lingfield was exposed.

Janet Bateson charts the formation of the Home Guard, plus the secret Auxillary Territorial service with its HQ at Wakehurst Place. The services of the Women’s Land Army, St John’s Ambulance and the WRVS are all recorded, together with the impact of rationing and the building of defence installations.

More people came into this community in the Second World War than left to serve in the armed forces. Evacuees from the bombs of London, Canadian soldiers, refugees from the Holocaust, enemy aliens and prisoners of war all came into this small community, which somehow coped and embraced them all with a stoicism and dignity that until now has not been fully recorded.

Personal accounts of what it was like to be a London schoolboy evacuee, a child rescued from a concentration camp or a soldier in the Home Guard vividly bring to life this extraordinary period in the lives of ordinary people.

There are also accounts of the now world-famous plastic surgeon Archibald McIndoe at the nearby Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, and his ground-breaking work with the badly burned RAF pilots with the subsequent formation of the Guinea-Pig Club.

Even a backwater such as Lingfield was not immune from attack and there are descriptions of the bombing of the village school in 1943 by a lone enemy plane on his way home, plus the devastating bombing of the Whitehall Cinema in East Grinstead, in which 108 people lost their lives and many hundreds of people were badly injured.

With meticulous research Janet Bateson has unearthed a great deal of information never before recorded and this, interspersed with eye-witness accounts, make this an eminently readable book for anyone interested in this period of history.

Sue Quelch

“Guildford’s Hidden History”

This new book by local historian Helen Chapman Davies, published by Amberley and illustrated throughout, is now available from the usual bookshops, the Tourist Information Centre and Guildford Museum. It tells of places and features not always evident or visible, long forgotten or unknown, and reveals some of the less familiar aspects of our past. We dwell awhile in the town centre and a hidden air raid shelter, ponder on pagan hill tops and ancient landscapes, the secrets of St Martha’s and Merrow, a prisoner of war camp and a horse-race course, Tyting’s lost house and secret war-time operations, explore our medieval royal deer park, and discover so much else.

SYMPOSIUM

Sussex Archaeology Symposium 2011

Saturday 9th April 2011, 10am – 5pm

University of Sussex

Centre for Community Engagement and the Sussex Archaeological Society have organised this event to provide illustrated accounts of recent archaeological fieldwork and research in Sussex. The programme will include:

The archaeology of a chalk downland site c4000 BC to AD 100 at Peacehaven
by Diccon Hart

Bronze Age cohesion in Coldean, Brighton by Lisa Fisher

Bignor Roman Villa 1811- 2011 by David Rudling

Southwick villa and its gold glass tesserae by Jeffrey Leigh

The stone mosaic materials at Fishbourne Palace: a geo-archaeological approach by Pari White

Roman Sussex revealed: the results of some recent geophysical surveys by David Staveley

The evolution of a medieval village: Eartham to AD 1550 by David Butcher

Revealing the Cuckmere's medieval past by Peter Bidmead

Contact: Conference Coordinator, Centre for Community Engagement, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RF. Tel: 01273 872718 / 678300, or email cce@sussex.ac.uk

EXHIBITION

100 Years: 1911 – 2011

Guildford Museum, Quarry Street

1st February – 26th March 2011

In 1907 the Surrey Archaeological Society accepted a donation from Miss Gertrude Jekyll, the celebrated garden designer, of her whole collection of objects relating to 'Old Surrey', and on 15th February 1911 a new gallery was opened in Quarry Street to house it.

This space which now links the museum buildings in Quarry Street has become the museum's temporary exhibition gallery. During February and March this year it will house the exhibition **100 Years: 1911 – 2011**, a display designed to celebrate the opening of the new gallery, and the relationship between the Museum and the Surrey Archaeological Society.

At the time of writing the content of the exhibition is still being finalised, but it is intended that the display will look at some of the early collectors, and collections acquired by the Society, and documents belonging to the Surrey Archaeological Society relating to the origins of the Museum.

Gertrude Jekyll's boots will be a highlight of the display (see frontispiece). Specially returned to us from Godalming Museum (where they have been on loan from Guildford Museum), they will be accompanied by drawings, note books and items associated with her, also kindly loaned by Godalming Museum.

We are very grateful to Surrey Archaeological Society and Godalming Museum for their support with this event

A series of events will be programmed to support the exhibition:

15th February: **Earth and Dust:** a lecture by Matthew Alexander, former Curator of Guildford Museum, explores the history of Guildford Museum and its relationship with archaeology in Surrey and the Surrey Archaeology Society.

1pm at Guildford Museum. Book in advance, tickets: £5.

15th March: Join Mary Alexander in the display area for an informal tour of the display. Free entry. (time to be confirmed)

For more information about these and other events please contact Guildford Museum
Tel: 01483 44751

LECTURE MEETINGS

7th February

“Commonwealth War Graves Commission” by Ian Small to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th February

“History reflected in churches” by Stephen Humphrey to the Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in the New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 020 8764 8314/

8th February

“King’s Cross Goods Yard - its history and archaeology” to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30pm. 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.

10th February

“Tudor and Stuart Church Monuments in Surrey” by Simon Watney to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45pm.

10th February

“A Journey through sites in Jordan” by Richard Watson to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at the Richard Mayo Centre, United Reformed Church, Eden Street, Kingston at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

11th February

“Searching for Roman Surrey” by David Calow and Alan Hall to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

12th February

“Wimbledon Theatre - then and now” illustrated talk to Merton Historical Society in Raynes Park Library Hall at 2.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

14th February

“Guildford Bridge” by Mary Alexander to Guildford Archaeology & Local History Group in the Meeting Room, United Reformed Church (side entrance), Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

14th February

“ ‘Richmond upon Twickenham’: a 1964 Joke that recalled three centuries of history” by Michael Lee to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

18th February

“Guildford Past and Present” by Phillip Hutchinson to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, top of High Street, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8pm. Admission £1. All welcome.

18th February

AGM followed by cheese and wines and talks by members to Send & Ripley History Society in the Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8pm.

22nd February

“Sir George Cayley, the Wright Brothers and the Achievement of Controlled, Powered and Sustained Flight” by Alan Thomas to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30pm. 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.

24th February

“Local Disasters” by Jill Williamson to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

1st March

“Treasures and the Tower” by Garry Wykes to Addlestone Historical Society at the Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

2nd March

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

3rd March

“The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)” by Roy Stephenson to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group at Staines Methodist Church, Thames Street at 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

5th March

AGM and Review of Society outings in 2010” by John Thotnton to Carshalton & District History and Archaeology Society at Milton Hall, Coopers Crescent (off Nightingale Road), Carshalton at 3pm. Visitors welcome £1.

7th March

“Village Fetes and Charter Fairs” by Peter Hammond to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th March

“Recent Local Archaeological and Historical Work” by various speakers to the Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in the New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 020 8764 8314/

8th March

“Betchworth Castle” by Martin Higgins to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room,, Institute Road, Westcott at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

8th March

“Carriers and Stage Coaches Before and After Turnpiking 1680-1840” by Dorian Gerhold to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30pm. 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.

10th March

“Fieldwork on Prehistoric Monuments in Wiltshire” by David Field to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at the Richard Mayo Centre, United Reformed Church, Eden Street, Kingston at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

10th March

“Stratfield Saye” by Neville White to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45pm.

12th March

“Here Yesterday - Gone Tomorrow” by David Roe to Merton Historical Society in Raynes Park Library Hall at 2.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

11th March

AGM followed by a talk on “Banstead” by Richard Mantle to Walton Local History Society at the Riddell Hall, Deans Lane, Walton at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

14th March

“Woking Palace” by Richard Savage to Guildford Archaeology & Local History Group in the Meeting Room, United Reformed Church (side entrance), Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

14th March

“Women don’t count, don’t count women: suffragettes and the 1911 census in Richmond” by Jill Liddington to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

18th March

“Exploring Local Family History” by John Slatford to Send & Ripley History Society in the Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8pm.

24th March

“Final excavations at Runfold Quarry of Iron Age and Roman settlements” by Rebecca Lambert to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45pm.

25th March

“Thames Tunnel: the archaeological impact on Wandsworth” by Suzanne Burgoyne to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street, SW18 at 8pm.

2nd April

“Food in Wartime” by Joan Alcock to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3pm. Visitors welcome £1.

2nd April

“World War 2 food rationing” by Joan Alcock to Carshalton & District History and Archaeology Society at Milton Hall, Coopers Crescent (off Nightingale Road), Carshalton at 3pm. Visitors welcome £1.

4th April

“The Spike: the Guildford Workhouse casual ward” by John Redpath to Woking History Society at The Lightbox, Woking at 8pm.

5th April

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

7th April

“The History of Lagonda, Staines” by Peter Maynard to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group at Staines Methodist Church, Thames Street at 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

7th April

“The Diaries of Sarah Hurst 1759-1762: the world of a young woman from 18th century Horsham” by Susan Djarbi to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45pm.

8th April

“Ancient Dairying” by Bas Payne to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

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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 4th March for the April issue.

Editor: Phil Jones, 5, Hampton Road, Newbury, Berks RG14 6DB. Tel: 01635 581182 and email: crockpot.jones8@gmail.com