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NIGEL RANDALL OF SCAU UNCOVERING A COMPLETE LODSWORTH-TYPE QUERN AT RUNFOLD, FARNHAM

RUNFOLD FARM QUARRY: 2009 Fieldwork Summary

Rebecca Lambert

Over the last 20 years, the Surrey County Archaeological Unit has been periodically undertaking archaeological fieldwork at Runfold Farm Quarry (now Farnham Quarry), and in the wider Blackwater Valley area. In 2009 the final phases of this work were completed.

The quarry lies within the broad plain of the river Blackwater, and the present valley was created, and became greatly diminished in size, when its headwaters were captured by the River Wey around 50,000 years ago (Wymer 1987, 17). This left a wide valley that was not prone to flooding, and suitable, therefore, for occupation (*cf* Poulton 2004, 58). The 2009 excavation site lay along the edge of the floodplain, on sandy clays with gravel deposits and chalk flecks that reflect the variable geology of the surrounding area.



Soil-sampling for environmental and possibly industrial remains.

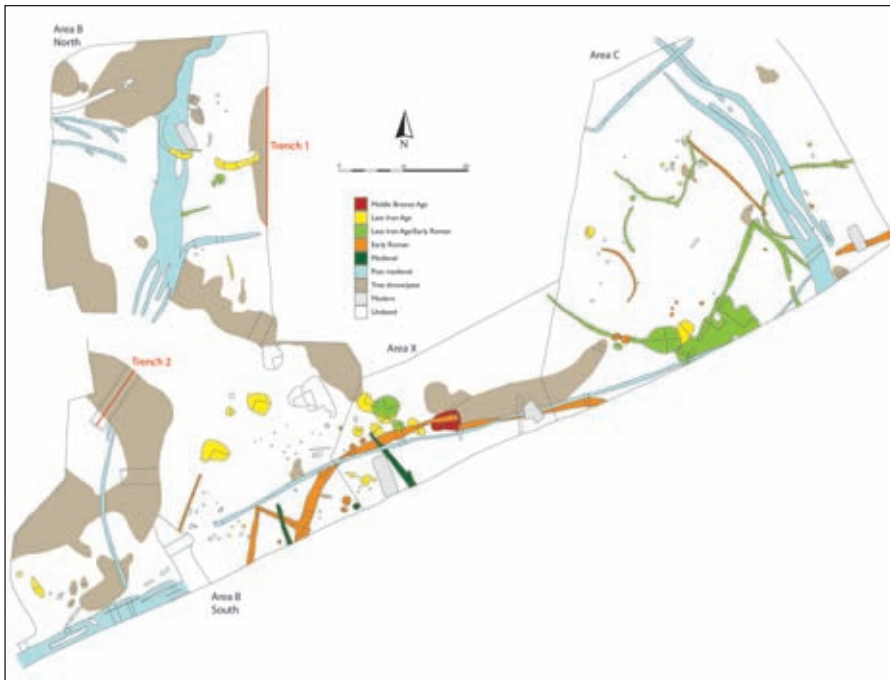
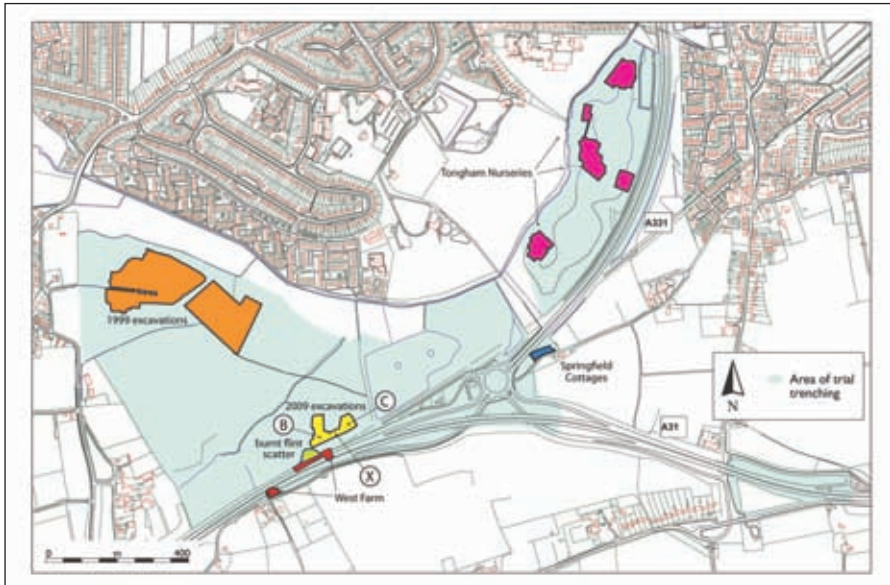
Initial investigations in June and July 2009 began with a watching brief on the stripping of the site, which revealed much more extensive activity than was expected, with field boundaries, enclosure ditches, roundhouse ring gullies, and numerous pits, postholes and waterholes seemingly belonging to the later prehistoric and early Roman periods. Limited investigative excavations established the extent of the archaeological remains, and enabled an assessment to be made about whether it might be possible to preserve the area with a protective covering that

would leave the archaeology in situ. Many of the features, however, were deemed too shallow to survive further ground-working activities, and this factor, combined with the value of the underlying aggregate, meant that an open area excavation was necessary.

The main phase of excavation took place between September and December 2009, when two areas (B and C) were investigated, along with a further area (X), which linked the two sites. The excavation in area B showed Late Iron Age through to early Roman period settlement activity, in the form of ditches, pits, postholes, and waterholes. Finds of note included the complete lower stone of a rotary quern, and a copper alloy brooch and toggle fastening, all of which may have been placed deposits. Area C revealed a number of roundhouse ring gullies set within enclosure ditches, and surrounded by pits and waterholes. These features primarily dated from the Late Iron Age up to the end of the 1st century AD, thus indicating continuity through the transitional period. Area X revealed further Iron Age and Roman features, mostly pits and ditches, and some



Early Roman hearth being excavated.



of the material present indicated industrial activity, probably relating to pottery production, in the vicinity. Both urned and un-urned cremations were also discovered, which alongside the placed deposits, indicates elements of ritual behaviour among the settlement evidence.

Evidence for the later Iron Age and Early Roman economy was provided by animal bone, plant macrofossils and charcoal, though all of these were poorly preserved. In addition, the assessment of pollen provided a stronger framework, supporting the results of the bulk sample analysis. Pollen indicated open grassland and disturbed ground in the immediate environment surrounding the settlement, with some evidence of either cereal cultivation or crop processing nearby. The charred macrofossil samples also contained charred wheat and barley, providing direct evidence of crop consumption. It is not clear however, whether cultivation definitely took place on the site, as much of the evidence could also relate to crop processing.

Animal bone evidence shows the presence of cattle, sheep/goat, equid and pig. Cattle were the most prevalent taxa, followed by equid and sheep/goat in similar numbers, with pig being relatively scarce. These results are similar to those at the other Blackwater Valley sites, and this may be an indicator of the suitability of the valley floor environment for grazing and breeding livestock (*cf* Powell and Clark, in Hayman forthcoming).

The pollen and charcoal assessments have also provided evidence of vegetation cover, extending beyond the open environment of the valley floor. The multiple species identified indicate open deciduous mixed woodland and scrub habitats in the environs, with damp ground species probably representing limited growth along the river margins. The scrub species (such as hazel and blackthorn) may also be classed as hedgerow plants, and given the number of ditches and boundaries, and the seemingly well-organised layout of the Blackwater Valley sites, it also is possible that the scrub species may be representative of hedgerows, dividing areas of habitation and grazing.

A small number of medieval and post medieval features also indicated land use in the later periods, and a series of curving ditches and gullies can be identified as boundaries on the 1840 Tithe map of the area.

A background scatter of prehistoric flintwork was retrieved from the site, as well as Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint spreads in area B, that may have originated from a burnt mound, identified previously to the south of the excavation area. One pit in area X also contained an important deposit of flintwork and Middle Bronze Age pottery, which probably originated from a nearby midden. The flintwork from this feature is the largest collection of securely dateable Bronze Age material found in the area to date.

A further element to the 2009 fieldwork, was the discovery of preserved peat deposits within hollows in the undulating terrain. Many of these had already been lost to machining beyond the area of investigation, however some of the deposits lay within, or on the edge of excavation areas, where they could be studied. A comprehensive sampling program was therefore undertaken by the environmental contractor QUEST at Reading University, and the results of this greatly add to the excavation work. The results show that from the Middle to Late Mesolithic period, peat accumulated on the valley floor. This was followed by stabilisation of the peat surface and development of alder carr wetland woodland. This is a very different environment to the open landscape divided by field systems, which developed during the Later Iron Age. With further pollen analysis it should be possible to reconstruct a detailed vegetation history of the area during the later Mesolithic period.

The 2009 excavations at Runfold are of some importance, adding to a growing body of evidence for intensive settlement activity during the later prehistoric and Roman

periods in the Blackwater Valley. The evidence shows continuity in architecture and lifestyle, between the Iron Age and Roman periods, but also indicates continued shifts in settlement around the valley floor, and onto the higher ground of the Hogs Back foothills to the south. An assessment report for the work has recently been completed (Lambert 2012) which contains more detailed references, and analysis of the material discovered. The report is available via the Surrey HER and SyAS library at Castle Arch.

Acknowledgements

The work was carried out with the generous support of Hanson Aggregates, the quarry operators. The fieldwork was directed by myself (Rebecca Lambert), and project managed by Rob Poulton and Nowal Shaikhley, and we would like to thank all the SCAU staff who participated in the project, our external specialists, and Dominique deMoulin at English Heritage, and Tony Howe at SCC for monitoring and advising on the project.

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THURSLEY REVISITED

Rob Briggs



This note begins with an admission of error. In *Bulletin 416* I claimed to have discovered a series of early 13th century forms of the place-name Thursley, pre-dating by several decades the earliest forms of the name hitherto noted and analysed by place-name scholars, which I contended strengthened the case for the first syllable to derive from the name of the Germanic god Thunor. Subsequent to publication I discovered that all of these name-forms in fact stem from a lost minor place-name in Pyrford latterly remembered by Townslow Lane, but now all but expunged from the map by Wisley Golf Course (Gover *et al* 1934, 132-33). It was a salutary lesson in the intricacies of place-name analysis, but having learned my lesson the hard way, I believe there are a number of positives to be drawn from the experience. Firstly, it shows we should remain aware of the potential insight provided by newly-published place-name forms, corollary to which is the potential for new published editions of primary sources to yield fresh evidence to substantiate or cast doubt on existing interpretations. What is more, it has encouraged me to reconsider Thursley 'in the round' and draw upon additional forms of information (archaeological, topographical, architectural) in order to go beyond a contemplation of the name and its meaning, and assess early Thursley as a place.

Another post-publication discovery was a brief note by philologist Carole Hough, which makes an expert case for the place-name to represent *Thunres-leah*, “Thunor’s *leah*” (*Thunres* being the genitive singular form of the name) by analogy with other names of this composition (Hough 1996). I have yet to find this cited as a reference in any subsequent work that has had cause to consider Thursley in this light (eg Hines 1997, 385; Watts 2006, 615), although none of these have diverged from the interpretation of it being a Thunor place-name. (Nearby Tuesley continues to be suggested to contain the name of the Germanic goddess Tiw - see Blair 1991, 20; Hines 1997, 385; Semple 2007, 365 note 3; Walsham 2011, 25 - despite the persuasive argument first put forward in Gelling 1973, 116, that it more than likely does not.) It should be noted that it is not impossible for Thunor in this instance to be a male personal name rather than that of a deity, but the evidence that is presented strongly suggests that there was something particularly numinous about Thursley, which tallies well with the idea of it being connected to the commemoration of a god. The two most recent scholarly works making mention of Thursley as a theophoric place-name have been written by Sarah Semple (Semple 2010; 2011). They are especially important as she has chosen to use Thursley to exemplify particular types of non-Christian sacred loci related to woodland (I eschew the frequently-encountered term ‘pagan’ as this is somewhat pejorative and outmoded; similarly, it seems wise to avoid referring to such names as ‘pre-Christian’ since this presupposes a chronology of religious practice that cannot be proven from the known documentary and archaeological records). Semple, accepting Dela Hooke’s recent reinterpretation of the Old English place-name element as being indicative of open woodland/wood pasture (eg Hooke 2009), suggests that a *leah* associated with Thunor was a place that was ‘cut back, coppiced and maintained’ (Semple 2010, 26). This suggestion is echoed in her more recently published piece, where she posits *Thunres-leah* place-names belonged to ‘defined and maintained and actively managed areas of open wood or wood pasture’ (Semple 2011, 745).

The immediate inclination might be to suspect that the eponymous *leah* is congruent with the site of the present parish church (as intimated by Bott 2003, 82). It stands on a spur overlooking a curving dry side-valley, and the steepness of the slopes to its north and east afford it extra prominence (*cf* Blair 1991, 115). However, there are two immediate reasons why it is unlikely that this was the solitary focus of any activity associated with the cult of Thunor. The first is Thursley’s status as just one of a series of local *leah*-names that can be correlated with large areas of common grazing land: Witley, Ockley (*ocan lea* in a tenth-century charter boundary clause: Sawyer [S] 382), probably Hankley. The implication is that they took on their tree-less historic open character (which all retain to varying degrees) not in the Bronze Age or before as traditionally thought, rather at a point subsequent to the coinage of their names. It may well be connected to an expansion of sheep husbandry after the Norman Conquest. Sheep are virtually absent from the Domesday Book entries for properties in Surrey, whereas woodland was widespread (albeit recorded in a manner that neither quantifies it as an acreage nor permits straightforward interpretation as an areal measure). If this supposition is correct, then - following Hooke - ‘Thunor’s *leah*’ could have been one of a series of large tracts of semi-open wood pasture in the locality.

The second reason for doubt is the recovery of an urn or pot of Anglo-Saxon date during the construction work some 150 metres north-east of the church (Hope-Taylor 1950). Myres assigned it to a group of narrow-mouthed globular vessels which he argued to date from the 6th century; however, convincing challenges to his belief that some Anglo-Saxon pottery found in England pre-dated the end of Roman rule mean that it is possible it might be of a slightly later date (Myres 1977a, 6, 143 & 1977b, Fig. 37; Hines 1990, 20-22). There are few details concerning the circumstances of

its discovery; at a depth of 'about two feet' and close to a deeper-buried layer of charcoal, though this may have been of post-medieval date (Hope-Taylor 1950, 153). The lack of any contemporary artefacts accompanying it may point to an origin as a deliberate non-funerary deposition. A recently-excavated urn of early to mid Anglo-Saxon date from Telex Field, Betchworth, found at the edge of a tree root cast, has been characterised as 'an offering to a sacred ash tree' (Entwistle 2010, 5). Proposing the species of tree the vessel was buried under is questionable, at least in terms of this analysis, although it is worth remembering the well-known connection between Thunor/Thor and oak trees. More important is that the deposition of the vessel could have served a votive function. A small urn found atop St Martha's Hill may be analogous; it is of a type Myres identified as persisting from the 5th to 7th century AD (Woods 1955, 41-42; Myres 1977a, 5, 141 & 1977b Fig. 34). Without large-scale excavation (as at Betchworth, where an early Anglo-Saxon cremation burial has been found close to Telex Field in Franks Sandpit) the context of the Thursley vessel is hard to establish, but it certainly points to a depositional element to the cultic significance of 'Thunor's *leah*' (cf the early Anglo-Saxon burials noted by Welch 2011, 871, at Slonk Hill, Sussex and Blacklow Hill, Warwickshire, interpreted as probable sites of non-Christian religious activity). If it was of a votive nature, then it does not contradict the idea of a defined area sacred to Thunor as proposed by Semple (2011, 745). All the same, if the location of the parish church was determined by the former presence of non-Christian activity on its site, this suggests that the notion of a monofocal sacred grove implied by some earlier philological interpretations may be inappropriate in the case of Thursley.

As well as providing, what to date, are the most contextual interpretations of Thursley as an early Anglo-Saxon name and place, Semple has pioneered the evaluation of place-names implicit of non-Christian religious significance by considering them in terms of the '*longue durée*' - that is to say their archaeological profiles across several periods instead of just the Anglo-Saxon period alone - through an article scrutinising the archaeological biographies of three minor place-names thought to derive from Old English *hearg* (Semple 2007). It is worth adopting and adapting this approach to appraise Thursley in terms of its early landscape archaeology. Many prehistoric worked flints have been found in the locality, in particular on Thursley Common where two Bronze Age mounds survive on the parish boundary (Graham, Graham & Nicolaysen 1999; Graham, Graham & Wiltshire 2004). In the area to the south of the modern-day village are a number of findspots of Romano-British material recorded in the English Heritage PastScape and Portable Antiquities Scheme databases (tabulated at <http://surreymedieval.wordpress.com/work/thursley-revisited/>). Spanning the 1st to the 4th centuries AD, some may remember sites of permanent or temporary settlement, while others could represent ceramic material deposited through manuring of arable land (as per the published reports for several large-scale field-walking projects, eg Dyer 1990, 102-103, for Pendock in Worcestershire). Together they suggest that, far from being marginal and unutilised, the area of Thursley parish saw sustained (or repeated) activity in the Roman era.

The picture for the post-Roman centuries is even harder to interpret. Analysis of a pollen sequence reportedly of early to mid Anglo-Saxon from Boundless Copse might offer important evidence for the environmental context of activity at 'Thunor's *leah*' around the time the name was coined (Manning 2009, 2). A glimpse into the nature of the late Anglo-Saxon landscape hereabouts - post-dating the Christian conversion of the area, but not necessarily the cessation of non-Christian sacred activity at Thursley - is offered by the series of boundary marks named in the vernacular clause from S 382 delineating the Farnham estate immediately to the west. It must be remembered that, as a non-continuous description of a periphery, it cannot be understood as an accurate transect through a 'normal' landscape (if such a thing can

ever exist). Nevertheless, it is worthy of note because the compound *Thunres-leah* is known from four other sets of Old English charter bounds, as if they were habitually situated in liminal places; it may be no accident that the settlement presently known as Thursley sits close to the course of the boundary recorded by S 382. The names of the five points suggest a varied, populated landscape. The first two, *pudan more* (Pudmore, 'Puda's marsh') and *crudan sceat* (formerly Cricht Field, '?Cruda's corner of land'), support the sense of marginality, but also that individuals owned or were otherwise associated with particular places. To the south, *hegcumbe* (Highcombe Bottom, 'hay valley') points to the exploitation of the valley bottom for winter grazing fodder, while *wulf horan* (lost, 'wolf flat-topped ridge') evokes the contemporary or antecedent wildness of the environs. Perhaps most interesting of all is *finleage* (formerly Fingley, 'wood-pile open pasture'), since this insinuates arboreal management of a *leah* in a fashion much like Semple has postulated took place at Thursley.

The final element of early medieval Thursley to be considered here is the earliest fabric of the present parish church. There must have continued to be something numinous about the vicinity (at least in the local collective memory) for it to be chosen as the site of a chapel, rather than Milford, Enton or another settlement within the estate/parish of Witley. It is beyond question that the Anglo-Saxon-style architectural details of the earliest extant phase are so similar to those of its mother church at Witley that the two must have been the products of a single concerted building project. What remains in dispute is the date of these two buildings. Alan Bott (2003, 82-85) has made the case for a pre-1066 date, ignoring the opinion of John Blair (1991, 115) that they are later, possibly of early 12th century construction. The crux of the argument is whether the patron of the works was the pre-Conquest or post-Conquest lord of Witley as recorded in Domesday Book. Only one church is attributed to Witley in the Survey, which may be an error, but the ecclesiastical recording of Surrey (at least in terms of the existence of a church in named properties) was demonstrably more accurate than those of other shires. As a result, despite the initial credibility of connecting the construction of the two buildings with the powerful pre-1066 lord Harold Godwinson, the probability that there were not two churches (or rather a church and a chapel, as recorded at Chobham) at the time of the Domesday Survey points to their being commissioned by the first Norman lord, Gilbert de l'Aigle. This tallies with the Saxo-Norman style of the two buildings, as well as the observation made by Patrick Molineux on his now-defunct *Surrey Domesday* website that Gilbert de l'Aigle held only one other estate in England, and this was a much smaller and less valuable holding in Suffolk. Consequently, he may have been minded to invest heavily in renewing the ecclesiastical infrastructure of his main English property.

It is not impossible that the Domesday church was in fact sited at Thursley, not Witley. Indeed, a couple of features of the present church building at Thursley might be interpreted as reflective of prior importance. Simple two-celled Saxo-Norman church buildings tended to have square or sub-square eastern chambers, but at Thursley the chancel is unusually long in the east-west dimension. This is clearly connected to the sizeable offsets on the internal faces of its north and south walls, which must have supported the joists for a floor. Devoid of visible internal details, it is very hard to interpret quite what this first-floor level was used for; one possibility is that it served a residential function for a priest. The other feature of interest is the massive tub font. With its band of simple chevron decoration, it would appear to be broadly contemporary with the earliest fabric at Thursley (the pre-Conquest date suggested by Bott 2003, 99, is untenable in view of the preceding paragraph). Consequently, unless it was brought from Witley at a later date (the font there being of the thirteenth century: Bott 2003, 34), it indicates that the chapel had baptismal

rights from the time of its construction, seemingly very early for a daughter chapel. However, there are a significant number of 12th century fonts in subsidiary chapels in Surrey, and as such the example at Thursley may be merely the earliest to survive (see Blair 1991, 155).

It is not out of the ordinary for medieval churches and chapels to go unmentioned in written records until the late thirteenth century, often well in excess of a century after the date of their earliest surviving or known fabric. At Thursley there are perhaps as many as three phases of work earlier than the first relevant documentary testimony. The first, the Saxo-Norman fabric of the chancel and part of the nave, has been assessed already. Its double-splayed window apertures containing wooden frames differ sufficiently from the single-splayed form of the small round-headed window in the north wall of the nave as to indicate the latter pertains to a separate, slightly later phase of work perhaps effected in the early 12th century (see Bott 2003, 84-85). Finally, towards the end of the thirteenth century there seems to have been a programme of internal alterations (new chancel arch, wall paintings) with some additional fenestration (Bott 2003, 86). All of the above had been completed by the time of the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291, which records the existence of a chapel associated with Witley church, unnamed but indisputably Thursley (*Taxatio* 1802, 208). The following year marks the first known occurrence of the place-name (Watts 2006, 615). Its failure to appear in earlier ecclesiastical records is to an extent understandable, since they are fairly infrequent, but its invisibility until so late in the far more abundant secular documentation of the period is remarkable. That said, although my supposed examples may have proved to be a false dawn, but nonetheless I remain convinced that earlier forms of the place-name Thursley await discovery in the documentary sources, which will bridge the gap between the archaeological and architectural evidence on the one hand, and the historical record on the other.

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THE BUILDING ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH DATABASE

Revealing the history of timber-framed buildings

THE ONLY WAY IS SURREY!

Barry Cox

It all really began with the collection of over 1000 'records' of Surrey's old timber-framed buildings that the Domestic Buildings Research Group, under the leadership of its founder Joan Harding, had built up since 1970. Comparison of the architectural sequences shown in the development and modification of individual buildings had made it possible to list the order in which the different features of their architecture had appeared over the years. Once the important features characterizing these changes had been identified, it was possible to enter the information from each building on a standard form - the 'tick box' system designed by Rod Wild of the DBRG. This in turn made it easy to enter the data into a computer, so allowing the integration of data from different buildings, which revealed the patterns of association of the different features, and their patterns of appearance and disappearance through time. But, because only a very few buildings could be accurately dated, it was still impossible to know exactly *when* these changes took place.

Enter dendrochronology (the Greeks had a word for it!). This relies on the fact that the annual growth rings found in oak trees vary in width according to the growing conditions of each year - wide in good years, narrower in bad years. So, over the lifetime of a tree, its succession of growth rings will show a pattern of narrow or wider rings that is unique to that period of time. By studying trees of different ages (both living trees and ancient timbers) it is possible to construct a master series of tree-ring chronologies that extends far back in time. So, if the timbers of an old house are sampled by taking a small core that shows their pattern of growth rings, it is possible to match this against the master pattern and establish when the trees were alive. If

the core includes either the bark or the outer sapwood, it is possible to deduce just when the tree was felled - which, as carpenters almost always built with 'green' oak, indicates when the house was built.

Realizing the potential of this, in 1997 the DBRG ran a trial programme of dendro-dating, commencing with nine houses in Surrey Heath and Charlwood and were later given funding for a further 16 houses in Charlwood, while the SyAS used the method to date Thursley and Witley churches. The results, while encouraging, also showed that the costs of a full programme would be beyond the groups' financial capabilities, and in 2002 they therefore jointly applied for support from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The Fund agreed to provide a grant of £14,000, while the SyAS added a further £4,000 and committed to covering the publication costs. With the appointment of a dendrochronologist, Andy Moir of Tree-Ring Services, in 2004, the 'Surrey Dendrochronology Project' was at last under way.

The philosophy was to work mainly in 'clusters', as this would make it easier to identify local variations in fashions and styles and might also reveal the way in which changes gradually spread across the County. These were selected on the basis of the presence of an adequate number of suitable buildings and of helpful local people who would aid us in getting the co-operation of house owners. In the end, our six clusters were the South Mole and East Guildford, Godalming and the Greensand, Farnham, Cranleigh and Nutfield. These gave us a reasonable spread across the county.

In outlining the likely uses of the project, we had suggested that it would provide interesting material for historians, opening opportunities for research by answering some, at least, of the questions that have been posed in the past. Does Surrey have its own style of architecture? Or can we distinguish separate regions in the County that are in some way architecturally different? How was the architecture of Surrey affected by that of its neighbours in Hampshire, Kent and London – for example, the Wealden style houses of Kent, with wings at each end of an open hall, and a recessed front? When did new architectural designs appear – for example, the change from open halls to the introduction of smoke control features, or the relationship between timber-framed smoke control systems and brick chimneys? How did rates of building vary through time? For example, is there evidence that the 'Great Rebuild', which is thought to have taken place after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, led to wealth filtering down through society and perhaps freeing people to introduce new ideas?

Well, we can now reveal that analysis of our data provides significant, new information on such questions, and on many others. This has been made possible by the fact that our Dendrochronology Project dated a total of 165 buildings, while dates from other laboratories, dates from just across the Surrey borders, and documentary dates bring the total to 250. Rod Wild is now completing our final Report, which contains over 40 pages of text and histograms, which will be published in due course, with members of both groups eligible to receive a printed copy.

But the future lies in web-based documentation, which is permanently available for updating and consultation. Andy Moir conceived the idea of transforming the data derived from Rod's tick-boxes into an on-line database, and the DBRG agreed to fund its design and construction, which was carried out by Andy and a consultant, Denis MacDermott. The result is BARD, the Building Archaeology Research Database, which contains the details of all the DBRG's 4029 entries and of the Project's 250 cases. The data in BARD can be accessed in a whole variety of ways, for example by parish, by postcode or by architectural features, and can provide particularly useful listings of key features, in date order, for any chosen subset. This venture has now been extended by entering data from the Hampshire Field Group and from the work in Kent of the Royal Commission on the Historic Buildings of

England, so that we are now moving from a database covering only Surrey to one covering all of south-east England.

On paying a small annual fee, other organizations can be given access to the system so that they can join in the fun. The Wealden Studies Group has already decided to do so, and we have given a similar option to the Surrey Archaeological Society. This would include an agreement that some members would be given a level of access that would allow them to enter new data. We very much hope that members will support this venture. Surrey now possesses not merely the best record of timber-framed buildings, but the finest analysis of them, unmatched by anything else in the country. And it all began with Joan Harding in 1970.

PREHISTORIC GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND LECTURE

Dorking Christian Centre

October 16th, 7.30pm

Our AGM will be followed by a talk by *David Field* on the **STONEHENGE ENVIRONS PROJECT**.

All are welcome and there will be a charge of £2 to cover expenses.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

WINCHESTER VISIT IN JUNE

Brian Creese

Members of the Forum gathered in (or outside if they were put off by the steep medieval stairs) the Westgate Museum, ready for a long and interesting day in the old capital of Wessex. Once gathered the group ambled the short distance to **Winchester Cathedral**, one of our great ecclesiastical centres. There we split into two for our 'Medieval Tour', a fascinating glimpse of some of the features of the cathedral you are unlikely to notice on a normal visit. I was particularly interested by some of the old Romanesque sections, and also by the unexpected discovery of the very un-medieval statue by Anthony Gormley in the crypt. The knowledge and enthusiasm of the guides was much appreciated by the groups, and most of us were left wanting to return for more.

After a brief lunch break we gathered in the Education Centre at the cathedral for two talks. Dr Ryan Lavelle started things off with a talk on '**Winchester, Wessex and the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England**' an entertaining and informed account of the role of Winchester in the 10th and 11th centuries. He was followed by Graham Scobie, recently retired Winchester City archaeologist with his '**Views of a Medieval Community**'. He chose the year 1299 and using both archaeological and documentary evidence painted a picture round three contrasting households excavated in the city centre, building up an intriguing account of medieval Winchester at its height.

Finally, the group took a walk down the river to the **Hospital of St Cross**, founded by Henry de Blois in the 1130s. After a much needed cup of tea, one of the brothers who live at St Cross gave us a most entertaining account of the history of the almshouses and impressive parish church, interwoven with many anecdotes and stories. The highlight for me, at least, was the Restoration carving, only recently returned to the church, and of astonishingly high quality.

We finished rather later than planned, and I think everyone was quite tired, but overall it was a successful, interesting and very full day in one of England's finest medieval towns.

THE MEDIEVAL MIND
East Horsley Village Hall
Saturday November 24th

The Medieval Studies Forum is holding a study day on aspects of the medieval mind. Speakers confirmed include **Dr Sophie Page** from University College, London, who will address **Magic and Religion in the Late Middle Ages** and **Professor John Henderson** from Birkbeck College, who is speaking on **Understanding Plague: lessons from the Italian experience**.

As a forum, however, we are always keen to hear from members about their own knowledge and experience of the topic in question, so if you have a contribution to make, long or short, please contact Brian Creese (bjc@briancreese.co.uk). The more contributions we receive from members, the better the meeting.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING & 10th ANNIVERSARY EVENT

David Bird

Notice is given that the Roman Studies Group AGM will be held on Saturday 13th October 2012 at 1.30pm 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 an event to celebrate the Group's 10th anniversary (see below).

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Alan Hall

It is almost 10 years since we set up the Roman Studies Group and progress has been steady throughout, such that we presently have a membership of over 100 members.

I sense that most of us are proud of what we undertake and our programmes of visits, talks and fieldwork offer something of quality which is suited to all tastes. Accordingly, we feel that 10 years is something to celebrate and we are arranging a social occasion, with presentations on what we have achieved, following the AGM.

As we intend to cater (drinks and nibbles etc.), we need to know numbers in advance and entry will be by way of ticket (a souvenir brochure) at a nominal charge of £5 per head to defray costs. Unfortunately, we will not be able to handle late entries at the door.

Will you, therefore, please let me know as soon as possible if you propose to attend. Cheques, made payable to Roman Studies Group, should be sent to me at 24, Windfield, Leatherhead, KT22 8UG

WINTER PROGRAMME OF TALKS

The Group's winter programme of talks is in preparation. Our first meeting will be on Tuesday 9th October when **Professor Tony King** will talk on **Rural villas, estates and the rural landscape of Roman Wessex**. He is well known for the Hayling Island temple site, the Meonstoke building façade, and as a specialist on religion and animal bones in Roman Britain. Recently he became even better known to those Group members lucky enough to have the benefit of his expertise on the Group's study tour to Trier and Aachen. His talk will be particularly relevant to our own consideration of Roman-period rural sites in Surrey.

Information about other talks in the programme and future visits will be placed on the Society's website and circulated to Group members by email as usual.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN ROMAN BRITAIN

This, the Group's 3rd biennial conference, was held at Chertsey Hall in May.

The Roman occupation of Britain provided the necessary stimulus to both demand for industrial goods and their local production. Important forces driving the development of industry in Southern Britain included the development of towns (particularly London) which led to major growth in demand for building materials including bricks and tiles; the Roman army in Britain which increasingly depended on British sources of supply, whilst new and better roads facilitated the transport of goods more speedily and over longer distances; meanwhile, the emergence of an urban or villa-based elite provided a growing market for consumer goods such as pottery, metalware and glassware.

Under the Chairmanship of Professor Mike Fulford, six sectors of industry were covered at the conference: iron production, non-ferrous metal-working, tiles, pottery, leather and glass working.

Jeremy Hodgkinson focused on **The Development of Iron Production in the Roman Weald**. Iron making had been established in the Weald for at least two centuries before the Claudian invasion, and the Romans were quick to exploit this resource, using a combination of commercial and later military control (under the British fleet). Major production was concentrated on a small number of large sites with export to London and other parts of Britannia the likely purpose, although iron was widely produced on smaller sites in the Weald, probably for local needs. Production of iron in the Weald declined from the mid 3rd century.

Justine Bayley in her paper on **Roman Non-Ferrous Metalworking in Southern Britain** reminded us that during the Roman period, copper and its alloys, gold, silver, lead, tin and pewter were all used to make a wide range of decorative and utilitarian objects. Whilst some of these objects were imported from other parts of the Roman Empire, there is a growing body of evidence for production in Britain. Justine explained the processes used to turn newly smelted and recycled metals into objects and showed examples of the archaeological finds which provide evidence for these processes in Britain. She also showed how assemblages of metalworking finds from sites across southern Britain can be interpreted to give a broader picture of the place of metalworking in southern British society.

Two presentations focused on tiles and pottery and the changing patterns of supplies to the London market. **Ian Betts** spoke about **The Supply of Tile to Roman London** and **Louise Rayner** covered **The Development of the Pottery Industries supplying Roman London**. Whilst it has long been assumed that the majority of Roman tiles used in London were made in or close to the city, the first conclusive evidence of London tile has only recently been discovered. For the 1st through to the

mid 2nd centuries, tiles found in excavations were made in or close to London, supplemented by additional supplies from Kent, Sussex and possibly Hampshire. But many of the local kilns which formerly supplied London seem to have ceased production in the mid 2nd century. Instead, London was obtaining tiles from new sources including the Reigate area and Ashted in Surrey, south Essex, Bedfordshire and East Sussex.

Louise Rayner concentrated on the origins, development and significance of three major Roman pottery industries located in southern Roman Britain, which all contributed significantly to the pottery vessels in use in Roman London during the 1st and 2nd centuries. These were the Highgate Wood, Verulamium/Brockley Hill and Alice Holt/Farnham industries. Louise considered their location, resources, kiln technology as well as the products themselves and also explored the evidence for pottery production within Roman London, including Sugar Loaf Court Ware and local oxidised products more recently excavated at a site on Fenchurch Street.

Roman Leather Working was the focus of *Jackie Keily's* interesting paper. She explained that although we hear of evidence for tanneries being found, recent analysis of the evidence for Britain suggests that many of these sites are probably not really tanneries. Evidence for the manufacture of leather items, mainly shoes, is more widespread, in the form of waste trimmings and off-cuts, as well as tools. But preservation conditions are very variable and can affect our interpretation of the evidence. Recent work in London on the leather from Drapers Gardens in the City by Quita Mould and Sue Winterbottom, is adding to our knowledge.

Finally, *John Shepherd* in his presentation on the **The Glassworkers of Roman London** pointed out that in the Roman period glass was more common than we think, rather than being a rare luxury item. The reason we find so little is because of recycling. Broken glass, cullet, was being reworked throughout the Empire in small workshops, making all sorts of utilitarian vessels and tablewares. London was no different. Glass vessels were being made, with totally recycled glass, on over 20 sites in the Roman city. The earliest site identified so far has been dated to the AD 70s. By the 2nd century a number of workshops existed (probably not all at the same time) in the area of Upper Walbrook, just south of modern-day Moorgate. The latest glassworking site, in the area of the Tower of London, was established at the end of the second century and brought to a conclusion the industry in Roman London. It is not clear why there was no more activity.

Previous day conferences organised by Roman Studies Group have covered Water in Roman Britain and Agriculture in Southern Roman Britain. The proceedings of the latter conference held in 2010 are being prepared for publication by Oxbow Books. The next biennial conference will be held in the spring of 2014.

VILLAGES STUDY GROUP

AUTUMN MEETING

Saturday 6th October 2012, 10am to 4pm

Hambledon Village Hall, Malthouse Lane, Hambledon

10am	Registration. Tea and coffee available
10.25	Welcome and Introduction by <i>David Taylor</i>
10.30	Reading Documents: explaining sources and their use to enhance understanding of settlements <i>Catherine Ferguson</i>
11.15	Reading the landscape <i>Judie English</i>
12	Questions

12.30	Lunch
1.45	Optional short walk around part of Hambledon, led by <i>Audrey Monk</i>
2.45	Update on Hambledon <i>Audrey Monk</i> , and including a contribution from <i>Judie English</i> suggesting the relevance of features in the landscape.
3.15	General discussion
3.45	Plans for the future
4pm	Close

Cost: £6 payable on the door.
All SyAS members welcome.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE/SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

LOCAL HISTORY AUTUMN CONFERENCE

Saturday 10th November 2012
Ashted Peace Memorial Hall

This year, the theme for the Surrey Archaeological Research Framework Conference will be 'Local History' and in view of this it has been decided not to hold a separate Local History Symposium this year. The programme will cover a wide range of periods and topics with the emphasis on research projects and sources.

We are particularly honoured to have **Professor Chris Dyer** of Leicester University as our key note speaker. Professor Dyer is a Leverhulme Research Fellow and Emeritus Professor of Regional and Local History with a particular interest in the economic and social history of medieval England. Local historians are often wary of tackling this early period and we hope that Professor Dyer's talk will inspire new work in this area.

Dr. Catherine Ferguson, General Editor of the British Academy Hearth Tax Project will speak on the Hearth Tax and how the returns can be used to analyse the economic structure, social profile and population density of communities and also trace developments in vernacular architecture during the later seventeenth century.

The history of parish churches is a central theme in local history. **Alan Bott** will give tips on how to research their history using examples from Godalming and surrounding villages.

Many local historians will be familiar with the early 19th century watercolours of John and Edward Hassell. **Julian Pooley**, from the Surrey History Centre will show us how the Hassells bridged the gap between antiquaries who demanded clear, accurate drawings of historic buildings and followers of the picturesque, who looked for more romantic visions of ivy-clad ruins. Julian will also tell us how the Surrey Record Society is helping to digitise the 800 or so Hassells in the SHC collection in preparation its centenary volume in 2013.

In the afternoon we will look at two 19th century social history issues. In the late 1840s the Lambeth Water Company established a major engineering feat by building filter beds at Seething Wells in Surbiton. They were soon followed by the Chelsea Water Company and within 10 years there was a sophisticated complex of water filtration. **Howard Bengel** will tell us why did they this and what significance the water beds played in the story of public health.

The afternoon will conclude with a talk by **Keith Atkins** on the records of Cranleigh

Cottage Hospital. Cranleigh Hospital was the first cottage hospital in England, opened in 1859. A near complete set of patient records from 1860 to 1945 has survived along with building plans, correspondence and management committee minutes. The talk will show how the records reveal the social conditions, the diseases of poverty and medical treatments in the late 19th century in some rural Surrey parishes.

As usual at the Local History Symposium, Local History Societies are invited to put on displays. This year they can be on any research projects and the Gravett Award will be made for the best display.

The meeting will be followed by the Surrey Archaeological Society Special General Meeting and AGM.

For the full programme and application for tickets please see enclosed flier.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

RURAL LIFE CENTRE RECEIVES CONSERVATION AWARD



The 2012 Conservation Award of the Surrey Industrial History Group was presented to the Rural Life Centre at Tilford on Saturday 7th July 2012 in recognition of the construction there of a working half-scale replica of a Wealden Iron blast-furnace and hammer, as used in the Sussex and Surrey

Weald before the industry

moved north in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The award was commemorated by the presentation of a plaque by Miss Emma Corke (President, Surrey Archaeological Society) to Mr Gerald Baker, a volunteer at the RLC, who leads the project.

This award is the 30th in the series of annual conservation awards made by the Surrey Industrial History Group.



The bellows of the blast furnace.

MISCELLANY

STAY PUT AND DIG IN

An exciting archaeology project in Godalming

Staycation is promoted by Godalming Town Council as a 'holiday at home', with a variety of events and activities aimed at the whole family. Almost all events will be held within a stone's throw of the historic town centre, the interesting and lengthy history of which is still evident to in its range of buildings and architecture, including the 19th century town hall, nicknamed the Pepperpot.

This year's Staycation takes place between 11th and 19th August, and Godalming Town Council has just been granted funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund for the project. It will include a series of hands-on archaeology experiences, with lots of opportunities for local people to get involved in digging up Godalming's past.

During the 2012 Staycation the council is running an archaeology project and we want you and your family to get involved. The archaeology project will provide an opportunity to see what remains of Godalming's history beneath the ground.

More details about these archaeological activities will appear online (<http://www.godalming-tc.gov.uk/staycation.htm>) and in the local press in due course, If you would like to express an interest in joining in the archaeological project please contact Louise Goodfellow, Town Clerk at Godalming Town Council on 01483 523575 or at townclerk@godalming-tc.gov.uk.

DIG PRESTON

Preston Archaeological Project goes Dig-ital!

Abby Guinness (Community Archaeologist, SCC)



Jules Becker from The Beacon School looks at the footage taken by Roger and Geoffrey.

to put together a community documentary about the archaeology project and the dig last year. It has been a real learning curve, and we have had lots of fun shooting scenes, giving interviews, writing scripts and drawing up storyboards.

It is still a work in progress but we hope by late Summer/early Autumn the Preston Community Archaeology Project/Dig Preston group will have produced a community film, interpretation board for on-site, report and small display of finds. We plan to hold an Open Day to show-case all the findings at the end of the project. To keep up to date with progress you can follow us on Facebook at <http://www.facebook.com/diggingsurreyspast>

Following the dig last November the group has been doing its best to keep warm and dry. We are still working our way through the 1952 dig archive, and are in the process of writing a report about the results from the new excavation. However, this Spring we started a new element to the project, working in partnership with The Beacon School's Community Leader Jules Becker.

Jules has been training the group in how to use digital cameras, and how



Joan, Ruth and Brenda get to grips with the cameras.

The Preston Community Archaeology Project Group continues to meet regularly to work on the archive and the results of the new dig. This project has been kindly funded by a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. For more information on the project and how you can get involved please visit www.surreycc.gov.uk/digpreston or email Abby Guinness, Surrey County Council's Community Archaeologists on education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk

EXHIBITION

PAPER TAPESTRY

The origins of English wallpaper and its use at the spa town of Epsom Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell
14th to 25th August 2012

Through fragments of wallpaper found in the buildings of Epsom's spa town, the history of the earliest English wallpaper between 1680 and 1720 is explored in this unique exhibition.

On public display for the first time, the samples illustrate the development of the ground-breaking design concept of wallpaper and its impact on the English upper and middle classes as they struggled to maintain their status in a rapidly changing society. This free exhibition will display samples of original wallpapers rescued from period properties before their redevelopment during the 1970s and 1980s. Containing some unique designs, these paper tapestries have provided historians with the missing link in the process of evolution from textile hangings to modern wallpapers.

The exhibition will be held in the main foyer of Bourne Hall with free entry 9am to 5pm, Tuesday to Saturday.

Further information is available from Bourne Hall Museum, Bourne Hall, Spring Street, Ewell, Surrey, KT17 1UF. Tel: 020 8394 1734. <http://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/EEBC/Leisure+and+Culture/Bourne+Hall/>

WOKING PALACE

2012 EXCAVATIONS OPEN DAY

The public Open Day to view the result of the fourth season of excavations at Woking Palace will be held on Sunday 30th September, with entry from 11am and the final guided tour leaving at 4pm. There is no public parking close to the site or along the narrow private access road. Visitors are asked to park in Old Woking and follow the signed route of approximately 1 mile to the site. See www.woking-palace.org for details.

A very small amount of parking will be made available close to the site for those with limited mobility; to arrange an allocated timed slot for such parking please contact Richard Savage, Tel: 07802 224537.

DIG FOR A DAY

Be an Archaeologist for a day at Woking Palace

Following three year's of very successful excavations, the 2012 season will be the fourth to take place at Woking Palace. The **Dig for a Day** scheme, funded by Surrey County Council and Woking Borough Council, offers those who have not been

involved in archaeology before the chance to try digging for themselves, free of charge, through the excavation of Henry VIII's Royal Palace, a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Dig for a Day sessions will take place on 14th, 15th, 16th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 28th September. The weekend days of 15th and 16th September and 22nd and 23rd are reserved in the first instance for those who work Monday to Friday.



Some of last years volunteers.

To permit the widest possible chance for novices to get involved the opportunity to participate is restricted to a single day or two-half days. Please note that 15 and 16 year olds must be accompanied on site by a parent.



Wayne gets dirty.

If you would like a day in the trenches please apply for a chance to participate to Abby Guinness, Community Archaeologist for Surrey County Council, at education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk or Tel: 01483 518737.

Any queries about this press release should be sent to Abby Guinness email: abby.guinness@surreycc.gov.uk or Tel: 01483 518772

Further information about the project can be found on the following websites:

<http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/communityarchaeology>

<http://www.facebook.com/diggingsurreyspast>

<http://www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk/wokingpalacevideoblog/>

WOKING PALACE AND ITS PARK

Successful bid for Heritage Lottery Funding

It is a very exciting time for the Woking Palace Archaeology Project. The Friends of Woking Palace with professional support from the Surrey County Archaeological Unit have just been successful in securing Heritage Lottery funding to begin the first stage of a major three year community archaeology project called 'Woking Palace and its Park'. The initial ideas for the project will be developed over the next few months, and we will be consulting with local residents and SyAS members about the project as we go along.

If anyone is interested in finding out more about the project, or would like to express an interest in being involved, please contact Community Archaeologist Abby Guinness, Tel: 01483 519737 or email education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk.

PUBLICATION

"Epsom and Ewell through time"

by Jeremy Harte

ISBN 978 1 4456 0340 7: 96 pages - approx 180 illustrations

Epsom and Ewell have been attracting visitors since Henry VIII built his lost Palace of Nonsuch in the Surrey countryside. Known worldwide as the home of the Derby and Epsom Salts, the district has sheltered many strange characters, from a clergyman who campaigned for polygamy to a Prime Minister who valued horses before politics. Epsom was a spa town in the days of Charles II, and its assembly rooms and mansion houses still echo to the tread of elegant ghosts.

On the windswept Downs, nine successive grandstands have let royalty and ruffraff view the world's greatest horse race, never forgotten in a town where every fifth pub is named after a racehorse. The Gothic turrets of Epsom College, the gaunt towers of five mental hospitals, and the yews and cedars of Victorian gardens mark out a landscape where the outer edge of London's suburbs gives way to fields and woods.

CONFERENCES

MARKING PAST LANDSCAPES

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST

Large Hall, Dorking Christian Centre, Dorking

October 13th 2012

2pm	Welcome by David Rudling
2.05	Geological Markers (provisional title) <i>Roger Birch</i>
2.50	Places of significance and transformation in the Medway alley: creating the earliest Neolithic communities in Britain. <i>Paul Garwood</i>
3.35	Tea and AGM
4.15	Netting the land: social context of prehistoric field systems <i>Judie English</i>
4.55	Close

Tickets: £10 non-members; £8 members and students
Bookings from: Mrs R Hooker, 59 Thornton Place, Horley, Surrey RH6 8RZ
rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk

**RECENT RESEARCH ON ANGLO-SAXON KENT
COUNCIL FOR KENTISH ARCHAEOLOGY**

***The Old Sessions Lecture Theatre, Canterbury Christchurch University
North Holmes Campus
Saturday 20th October, 2-5 pm***

Monastic foundation and the Christianisation of Anglo-Saxon Kent: a review of recent excavations at Lyminge *Alexandra Knox, Reading University*
Kentish Anglo-Saxon acquisitions from the British Museum *Sue Brunning, British Museum*

Discovery of a major Anglo-Saxon settlement at Eynsford *Brian Philp*
Tickets: £5 available from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, Kent TN1 8HP (SAE please). Website www.the-cka.fsnet.co.uk

LECTURE MEETINGS

3rd September

“John Evelyn in Surrey” by Isobel Sullivan to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th September

“The Five Fine Gardens” by Bill Tomlins to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th September

“Medieval Leper Hospital in Winchester” by Julie Wileman to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

10th September

“Guildford Guy Riots” An illustrated lecture by Gavin Morgan to Guildford Archaeology & Local History Group at the United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30pm. Parking at the rear. Fee for non-members £3.

11th September

“Gomshall Tannery” by Colin Woolmington to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

13th September

“Berlin from 1913 to 1989” by Alan Grace to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45pm.

14th September

“Oh rats, it’s the black death” by Barney Sloane to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation. Further information from Peter Brown Tel: 020 8948 0070.

19th September

"A Night of Terror!" A special event with David Rose at Send & Ripley History Society T Ripley Village Hall or Village Hall annexe at 8pm.

19th September

AGM followed by President's Lecture "Global Warming, Climate Change and Nature" to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum. 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8pm.

21st September

"Weather Forecasting" by Ian Currie to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the Abraham Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, (top of the High Street) at 7.30 for 8pm. All welcome admission £1.

22nd September

"Memories of Morden between the Wars" a 'chat show' hosted by Peter Hopkins for Merton Historical Society at St Martin's Church, Camborne Road, Morden at 2.30pm. Free to all - visitors welcome.

25th September

"Churchill and Reigate during World War II", illustrated talk by Grace Filby to Albury History Society at 8pm at Albury Village Hall. Visitors welcome £2.

27th September

"History of Kew Gardens" by a speaker from The Royal Botanic Gardens to Epsom-by-Runnymede Historical Society at The Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

27th September

"The Story of the English newspaper to 1899" by Bob Clarke to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45pm.

28th September

Local history talk tbc to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8pm. Visitors welcome.

1st October

"Prehistoric settlement around Guildford" by Becky Lambert to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

2nd October

"Alexander Raby and Downside Mill: their place in the Industrial Revolution" to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

3rd October

"So you want to research your family history?" by Bert Barnhurst to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

5th October

"Gunpowder mills in Surrey" by Andrew Norris to Walton on the Hill and District Local History Society at The Riddell Hall, Deans Lane, Walton at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th October

“Spies and Petticoats” An illustrated talk by Carol Brown to Guildford Archaeology & Local History Group at the United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30pm. Parking at the rear. Entrance fee for non-members £3.

23rd October

‘Gomshall Tannery’, illustrated talk by Colin Woolmington to Albury History Society at 8pm at Albury Village Hall. Visitors welcome £2.

EDITOR’S NOTES

ABINGER PIT DWELLING

I mistakenly attributed the painting of the Mesolithic ‘pit dwelling’ in Bulletin 433 to Cherry Clarke’s aunt, but she has since informed me that it was the work of Brian Hope-Taylor. I had not realized he had been involved in the project, or that he did a bit of daubing.

DOCX

No can do. Unless someone can inform myself, Maureen and our printer how to do it, we are unable to transfer such documents into the draft Bulletin.

DATES FOR BULLETIN CONTRIBUTIONS

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

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
435	21st September	22nd October
436	16th November	17th 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 21st September for the October issue.

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