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WW1 PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AT HOLMBURY

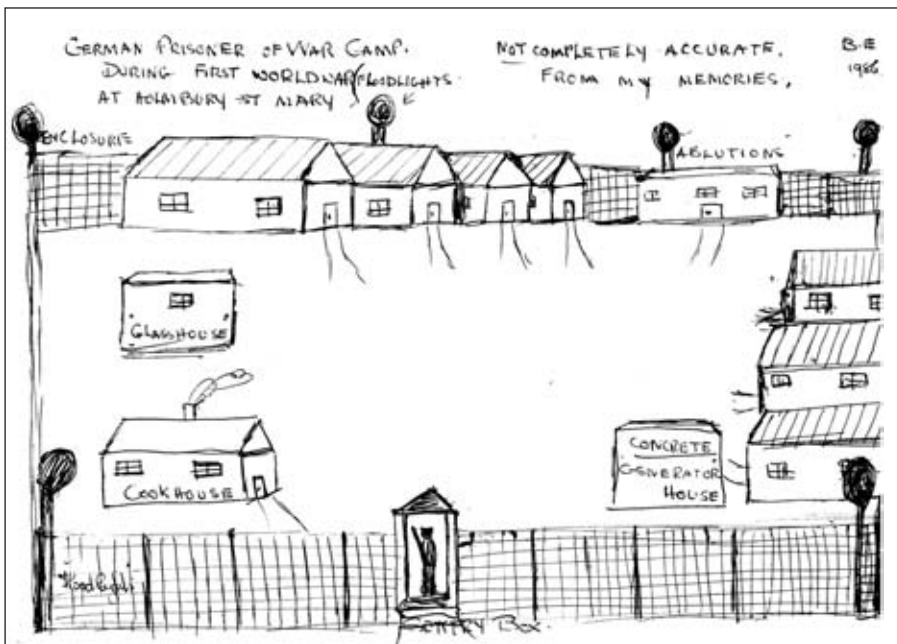
*Rose Hooker and Jenny Newell measure the generator base
(turn round ladies!)*

The removal of invasive rhododendrons provided an opportunity to survey the Iron Age hill fort above Holmbury St Mary. They were polluting the watercourse and the Friends of the Hurtwood removed them, leaving the hilltop bare of ground cover. The enclosure was last surveyed in 1985 by Dave Field, when there was anecdotal evidence for the existence of a prisoner of war camp, but no written records were then known. Keith Winsor and Ken Waters, both raised in Holmbury St Mary, knew of the existence of the camp, and local tales suggested that it may have interned Germans during the Second World War.

We were lucky to be given copies of a statement and drawing made by a local resident, Beattie Ede, in which it was clear that the camp had been in use during the First World War. She had been interviewed by Pat Nicolaysen (remembered by many of you) in 1986, who recorded her memories. The drawing became the basis of our investigations and, by probing the ground, we discovered evidence of building platforms in concrete and stone that seemingly matching her plan.

Very little is known of World War 1 prisoner of war camps and there are very few examples surviving, so the site is of some importance, and of interest to English Heritage.

The camp is noted on the Surrey HER (15518) but does not appear to have been recorded on any of the known national lists. It has been described by local historian Margaret Bird as a civilian internment camp for prisoners, thought locally to have been Italian, although this seems unlikely, who were employed in the local timber industry. The identification as either a POW camp or an internment camp required clarification. Post-holes, timber slots, concrete foundations for a kitchen block, floors and drains are mentioned and the site is also described in a recent survey of part of the Hurtwood (Bannister 2003). We also discovered the concrete base of the generator house.





The 60th Royal Defence Corps, who were responsible for preparing the camp in 1917, outside the Royal Oak in Holmbury St Mary.

Reference to the Swiss Federal Archive also disclosed contemporary reports of the camp, written for the Red Cross and the Germans.

Extract of report dated 16th October 1917

16th October, 1917.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to submit a report covering a visit of inspection to the Prisoners' of War Working Camp at HOLMBURY ST. MARY, nr. Dorking,

Surrey, on October 11th, 1917. This Camp was opened on August 24th, 1917.

DIRECTION. *The Commandant is Lieut K.H.Thorneycroft. Dr. Cory, a medical practitioner at Shere, about 5 miles distant, is camp physician.*

PRISONERS. *There are at present 147 German military prisoners in the camp, including the Camp Leader Feldwebel Meerbutte and 4 Unteroffiziere.*

DESCRIPTION OF CAMP *The Camp is healthily situated on high ground, and is surrounded by pine woods. The prisoners have, until lately, been under canvas, but they have now built huts, into which the last batch of men were moving on the day of my visit. The huts are of the regulation army type - length 18 metres, width 4.75 metres, height at the side 2.35 metres, height at the gable 3.65 metres. The roofs are of wood, covered with rubberised felt.*

Each hut is capable of holding 30 men. Stoves for heating are now being put in, and the Commandant informed me that the lighting will be supplied from an acetylene plant. Each man has the usual bed-board and trestle bed and four blankets. Two dining huts are in course of construction. In the meantime the prisoners take their meals in a marquee tent. "

A full report on the camp is being written with a view to publication in the near future.

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THE WESTERN BELL BARROW ON HORSELL COMMON

Audrey and David Graham

Horsell Common lies to the north of Woking town centre and is unique in Surrey in being the site of one disc and two bell barrows - nearly all other similar monuments in the county are of the more common type known as bowl barrows. The common itself is largely under pine trees, although the clearing around the bell barrow in question consists of typical Surrey heathland. As elsewhere in the county, the

common is under increasing pressure and the land managers, the Horsell Common Preservation Society, were concerned at the rate of erosion being caused by the footpath that crosses over the mound of the bell barrow. Accordingly, a few years ago the authors carried out a topographical survey of the western bell and the adjacent disc barrow (*Bulletin 419*) - the second bell barrow being a few hundred metres to the east.

Following discussion with English Heritage, it was decided to divert the footpath and carry out limited restoration work to the mound of the western bell barrow. The Society was asked to excavate a trial trench into the side of the mound, in advance of the restoration work, to try and establish the structure of the mound and to obtain environmental samples from any buried soil level and turves that might survive *in situ*.

This investigation was carried out at the end of July/beginning of August and involved cutting a 9m x 1.8m trench radially into the mound, sited largely along the line of what appeared to be an early disturbance to the monument.



The trench at an early stage - foxhole visible at centre.

What soon became apparent was that the barrow had been subject to a large number of interventions in the past - probably starting with an antiquarian shaft dug into the centre of the mound in the 19th century and followed by the construction of a World War 2 steel-lined foxhole or machine gun post overlooking the bridge crossing the nearby canal. There were a number of other smaller relatively recent pits and several rabbit holes had also cut into the stratigraphy. However, despite everything, enough of the original barrow structure survived intact to indicate that the area of the mound seems to have been originally stripped of turf, that a layer of white sand had then been deposited and the turf relaid. This rather odd sequence has been noted in several other heathland barrows and presumably relates to some ritual element connected with the construction of the barrow. In any event, above the turf/soil layer, the core

of the mound consisted of what appears to be a deposit of light grey sand and probable turves, which in turn was covered by a thick layer of light brownish/yellow sand. Above that, the stratigraphy had been too disturbed to say whether the yellowish sand was the original outer layer of the mound or not. If it was, then the angle of the upper level of the deposit would possibly indicate that the mound was originally about 1m higher than it is today.

The only finds, apart from teacup sherds, lino and a motor cycle headlamp from the foxhole, were several pieces of fire-cracked flint and a few examples of crude Bronze Age flintwork from the core of the mound.

The final report will have to await the results from the environmental samples taken by Reading University, but what is quite clear at this stage is that, despite considerable modern disturbance, the barrow still retains enough of its core to be well worth preserving.

The authors are very grateful to the Horsell Common Preservation Society for their support, to Surrey County Council and the Society for funding the work, to Richard and Pam Savage for organisational backup and most of all to the volunteers who carried out the hard work. The only slight disappointment was that there was no sign of Martian invaders (mentioned in the site Health and Safety briefing) - as you may know Horsell Common was the site of the Martian landing in H.G. Wells' *War of the Worlds*. Perhaps next time ...

THE MEDIEVAL LEPER HOSPITAL OF ST THOMAS IN GUILDFORD

Helen Chapman Davies

The existence of a leper hospital at Guildford, known as St Thomas's, comes from the Calendar of the Liberate Rolls. These rolls contain records of pensions and other allowances made under the monarch's Great Seal. Thus in 1249, and on several occasions in subsequent years, the king ordered the Sheriff of Surrey to pay the wages of *two chaplains ministering in the chapel of the King's Castle of Gudeford and one in the hospital of St Thomas in that town to have 50 shillings yearly for their wages*. In 1257 it was written *'To the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex to let the King's three chaplains of Gudeford, two celebrating in the king's court there and the third at the leper hospital outside Gudeford have their wages of 50 shillings each yearly from this Easter so long as he is sheriff'*.

It has been suggested that St Thomas's Hospital may have been founded by Henry II soon after Thomas Becket's murder in 1170. As the king paid the wages of the chaplains, the leper hospital was almost certainly a royal foundation.

St Thomas's was founded at the top of the High Street on the peninsula of land that divides what became the Epsom and London Roads, outside the boundary of the town. This peninsula of land fell within the manor of Stoke, and at the time the hospital was founded, the manor of Stoke still belonged to the king. The area where the road widens at the beginning of the London and Epsom Roads was called the *Spital*, after the Hospital of St Thomas, and was marked on the Ichnography or Ground Plan of Guildford of 1739. The length of road from the Grammar School to the beginning of the London and Epsom Roads became known as Spital Street. In 1879 Spital Street was added to the High Street, involving the renumbering of properties.

The hospital provided isolation and shelter for those suffering from leprosy, probably under the administration of a warden with perhaps the assistance of lay members of the Church. Although there was no medical care, the chaplain was there to minister to the souls of the suffering. It seems likely that once leprosy had died out in England, the hospital evolved into an almshouse or shelter for the infirm, aged and sick, administered by the town authorities.

Reference was made by George C. Williamson in his 1904 publication *'Guildford in the Olden Time'* to a friary that once stood on the same angle of land between the London and Epsom Roads, founded by the Crutched Friars or Crossed Friars. No historical information has been forthcoming to confirm the existence of such a friary. It could be that Williamson had seen a reference by Manning & Bray who wrote in 1804 that a small building was still to be seen on that angle of land in the vicinity of Poyle House *'which is manifestly of great antiquity and was probably a chapel'*. Perhaps Williamson then romantically attributed that small building to a foundation of Crutched Friars. The Crutched Friars was a Roman Catholic religious order of mendicant friars. They appear to have first arrived in England from Italy in 1244 when they presented documents from the Pope to a synod of the Diocese of Rochester in Kent, asking to be allowed to settle in England. The Order established a small number of foundations in England, the first either in Colchester, Essex or Reigate,

Surrey in 1245. They settled in London in 1249, their foundation giving its name to Crutched Friars, near Tower Hill. Other houses were founded at Oxford, York, Great Welnetham in Suffolk, Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire, Brackley in Northamptonshire and Kildale in Yorkshire, but nothing in Guildford. It seems likely that local history writers misconstrued the documentary sources available, in similar manner to the unfortunate misconception that there was a foundation of Greyfriars on the site of the Angel Hotel in the High Street. (The undercroft beneath the Angel Hotel was a medieval merchant's shop, similar to the undercroft on the opposite side of the High Street which is open to the public to visit during the summer months).

It has not proved possible to establish quite when St Thomas's Hospital ceased to exist as an almshouse, but it seems to have fallen into disuse by the mid to late 18th century. Two sketches were made by the artist John Russell, R.A in March 1791 of the exterior and interior of the small building referred to later by Manning & Bray. Russell shows what appear to be the south and east elevations of a small, single storey, rectangular, pitched-roof building. The interior is derelict and open to the rafters. An arched entrance has been bricked up and a small window inserted. A maypole is shown standing next to the building on its south side, which remained in situ until around 1840. By 1935, the remnants of St Thomas's Hospital along with Poyle House and the other buildings on the peninsula of land had been demolished, to be replaced by the present parade of premises facing onto the Epsom and London Roads, where various businesses were established.

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BISHOP WAYNFLETE'S BRICK TOWER OF FARNHAM CASTLE

D J Turner

The architectural detail of the well-known brick tower at Farnham (1470-75) has been compared by M W Thompson and others with the gatehouse at Esher, now, apparently, dated to 1464-7 (M W Thompson 1960; S Thompson and V Birbeck 2010; Rainbow 2010), but the comparison is not close. Nairn et al (1971, 201) noted that 'the design [of Farnham] has no close equivalent . . . the obvious place to look is Esher but the character of this is quite different . . .' As surviving today, the tower at Farnham is more severe than the gatehouse at Esher and has no string courses below the false machicolations: the force of the elevations, despite the segment-headed windows inserted in the 18th century, is utilitarian or even military while the string courses at Esher (if they are indeed original, which is far from certain) lightened the structure towards prettiness even before Kent's alterations.

The tower at Farnham is at the south-west corner of the hall ('at the door of the hall') and was built on the lines of a donjon with false machicolations between octagonal corner turrets and shallow mouldings below the crenellated parapets of the turrets: as Nairn pointed out, had the 'machicolations' been carried round the corner turrets they would have given a more effective military impression. However, the tower is sited to dominate the town.

The corner turrets at Farnham are asymmetrical and the four-centred entrance arch

is off-centre and dovetailed into the base of the right-hand turret. The external archway with grooves for portcullis and external half-label, as if to receive a drawbridge when raised, gives access to steps which, instead of leading directly to the courtyard as might be expected, lead to the cross-entry or screens passage of the hall. Thus, functionally speaking, the Farnham tower is not a gatehouse but a chamber block at the 'lower' end of the great hall incorporating a porch to that hall.

The Farnham tower has a rectangular projection to the east: a wing containing a private staircase (no longer the original) to the much altered chambers in the upper storeys of the tower. The Farnham tower and the 'lost' chamber tower at Esher (Thompson and Birbeck 2010) probably had much in common functionally as well as stylistically with the famous surviving tower built (prob. 1445-6) by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, at Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire. Goodall (2011, pl. 286) draws functional comparisons between the upper section of Farnham and that of the tower at Ashby de la Zouche, Leicestershire (1472ff). Some of the functional ancestry of the Farnham tower, however, appears closer to hand.

The stair to the upper levels of the Farnham chamber tower was easily reached from the hall, but just as easily reached from outside. This can be seen as a development of the arrangement put in place at East Meon, Hampshire, c1400, by an earlier building bishop, William of Wykeham (bp.1367-1404). At East Meon, Wykeham installed a suite of very private rooms at first-floor level, in a cross-wing at the 'lower' end of the great hall – the hall and private rooms still stand (Roberts 1993; Roberts et al 2003). These rooms have their own access stair from the porch, available equally from the outside and from the 'lower' end of the hall. While the construction at East Meon is of a single private suite and not a chamber tower, the opportunity of access directly from outside and the 'lower end' provides a precedent from among the bishopric's own buildings to the circumstance at Farnham.

The somewhat casual ascription by some writers and firmer attribution by Goodall (2011, 389-90) of Waynflete's tower at Farnham to one of the 15th century masons named John Cowper would seem, on examination, to lack foundation. All sourced ascriptions to him seem to rest on Harvey 1984, but even on a possible misreading, Harvey's entry on Cowper may be thought a mite confused and, unusually, lacks any supporting reference for its central claim, but this is a subject to which the writer hopes to return.

The Farnham tower is firmly documented to 1470-75 (M W Thompson 1960; Wood 1965, 159; Harvey 1984, 67) and, according to these authors, in 1470 and 1472-3 at least, the contractor for bricklaying (the brekemason) at Farnham was a John Cole, the only member of a construction team directly associated with the tower in the published record. John Goodall (2002, 256, 262n49) noticed a Henry Cole and a John Cole among the two-score or so named 'brickmen' recorded at Eton between July 1441 and Michaelmas 1445, but the two buildings are a generation apart. Otherwise, nothing seems known about the Cole family.

There seems to be no documentation linking the Cowper family to the Farnham tower and between 1470 and 1475 a John Cowper was busy rebuilding Tattershall church.

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COCKS FARM, ABINGER: EXCAVATION IN 2012

David Bird

The Society's Roman Studies Group has carried out a fourth season of excavation at Abinger. The weather was particularly unseasonable, making site work unpleasant and causing some loss of time. Very high winds brought disaster to the Society's tents and heavy rain also damaged the finds team's gazebos and left the team working in very muddy conditions. Nevertheless almost everyone stuck admirably to the task and as a result most of this year's aims were achieved. There was even a plus from the wet weather, in that features are much easier to see and work on the sandy soil when wet – but it dries out remarkably quickly.

Three small trenches were opened in the villa area under the overall supervision of Emma Corke, with assistance from Jeff Reading and David Calow. As intended, they located trenches opened in the 1990s, to ensure that these could be accurately located and to allow further examination of probable features first located then, together with a wider area around them. Features only survived at foundation level but it is now possible to see that there are different phases of walling represented first by greensand foundations and then by rather odd mortared foundations with rubble lines along one side whose interpretation is still open to debate. Two trenches were in the orchard while the third was north of the hedge in the area explored by Farrer and Darwin in 1877. Here an early foundation wall corner preceded a later, rougher foundation on a somewhat different alignment. The latter had varied stone partly pitched and was stepped up the slope. It may have been a retaining wall for the upper terrace on which the late building stood but other explanations are possible. This later foundation cut across a small pit containing burnt material, three pots represented by large fragments and the first definitely Roman slag found on the site; large pieces of



Overhead view of Trench 10 showing corner of foundation wall (1009); remnants of mortared foundation (1014) and rubble alongside it (1019), and a possible robber trench or later disturbance (1018). Photo: Alan Hall.

another pit found in and on the other side of the foundation may have originated in the same pit, but were more likely a separate deposit.

In the centre of the field a large trench (50 x 5m) was opened just to the west of trench 6 (dug in 2011) and supervised by Gillian Lachelin. It crossed a large part of a marked circular anomaly identified by magnetometer survey with many apparent features inside it. During the dig the magnetometer was run over the trench and showed that although unburnt ironstone does not give a reading, burnt ironstone does. This may account for some of the internal 'features' showing on the survey. Considerable care was given to the excavation of this area to try to trace any ephemeral remains in the hope of finding traces of occupation, but in the area that could be examined it appeared that, as last year, only features cutting into the natural subsoil have survived. It was possible to locate the higher, northern side of the circular feature as a relatively shallow ditch; nearby were some small deep pits with burnt material, with rather odd profiles probably as a result of disturbance by animal action. The central area of the trench could not be completed, in part because of the weather and related problems; it is intended to return to it next year. In the lower part of the trench a later lynchet-like feature was identified in an area where finds included modern material. This is likely to be a former boundary seen on maps from at least 1772, and also recorded in last year's excavation. Similarly the continuation of the probably Roman period field boundary ditch from trench 6 was identified, with a nearby curving gully. Between the ditch and the modern boundary another curving ditch line was examined. It is visible on the magnetometer survey but its relationship to the higher part of the circle is not clear.



Gillian Lachelin contemplates the northern part of the very large trench 11. The darker soil in front of her masks the circular ditch and an area of small dark-filled pits.

It is now evident that the circular anomaly is placed at the top of a slope up from the villa to the west and also from the bottom of the field to the south, on the edge of a wider plateau. It appears to be located at the centre of two different field systems. Pottery and querns and the pits with burnt material all suggest that it was an occupation area. If there were buildings (and some of the magnetometry hints at 90° turns) then some tree cover might be expected in view of our experience with the tents. It is not possible to be certain that the circle and the other features are all contemporary but so far there is little to suggest pre-Roman occupation except that pottery among recent finds may be LIA/RB. It seems likely that we are dealing with an 'activity area' associated with the villa; if so, this is something not often studied and potentially very important. Evidence of much earlier activity at this location is shown by the discovery of flint debitage and worked flints including microliths.

Finally, a small but increasingly deep trench was placed downslope from the limekiln to explore the nature of the slope seen on the south-eastern edge of last year's trench. It proved difficult to manage because of the weather conditions, but it was possible to establish that the slope quickly evened out and continued more or less level in the direction of the existing holloway (White Down Lane). A considerable bonus was the discovery of a scatter of small lumps of chalk on or close to the natural subsoil, sealed beneath over 1.50m of largely featureless sandy soil with occasional medieval or later tile. The chalk must surely have reached there as part of the lime-burning activities, thus suggesting a Roman period date for the level immediately above the natural. Not far above this was a darker level with associated charcoal, possibly also related to the lime-burning. The evidence suggests that in the Roman period the area was comparable to that now visible on the western side of the villa, where a cart track is terraced into the side of the slope above a wide valley bottom. East of the lime kiln there is today a deep holloway, but the land on the far side is not as high as in the kiln field. Thus there may have been a track terraced into a slope in the Roman period, serving as the entrance route for chalk for the kiln among other things. If so, in due course it must have been succeeded by adjacent tracks until one of them became the forerunner of the modern White Down Lane.

As ever, a great deal is owed to everyone who took part, and many thanks are due to them all, particularly given the unpleasant weather conditions. Members of the Roman Studies Group were assisted by a pleasing number of newcomers including several students. Nikki Cowlard set up the excavation with Emma Corke who arranged the necessary permissions and provided on-site facilities. Alan Hall coordinated recording and coped with the overhead camera; Bill Meads again provided metal detector expertise and other assistance; finds were managed by Isabel Ellis and members of AARG; and David and Audrey Graham provided key surveying expertise. This note was much improved by comments from members of the team.

CHURCH MEADOW, EWELL: EXCAVATIONS IN 2012

Nikki Cowlard

The first of a series of seasons of excavation in Church Meadow, Ewell, has been completed. Over the next few years it is intended to excavate a 10m wide strip in the rough pasture meadow, running parallel to Churchyard no. 4, and which has been consecrated to be incorporated into the graveyard in due course. This is the last open space in the centre of the village that affords a chance to carry out open area excavations.

The projected line of Stane Street, the Roman road between London and Chichester, runs through the site and it is hoped to confirm its alignment and find evidence for roadside activity. Archaeological excavations have been carried out across Ewell since the 1930's and the Roman settlement is usually interpreted as a ribbon



David Brooks with a school visit to the site.

development (eg. Bird 2004, 60). It is also hoped that excavation will uncover evidence for Ewell's prehistoric and post-Roman past which has previously commanded less attention, but is of considerable interest and importance in its own right (eg. Poulton 2003).

Church Meadow Project is run by an independent steering group, but for the first season all volunteers were either members of Surrey Archaeological Society or Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society. Each society contributed financially to the project and this was supplemented with grants from the Council for British Archaeology and Surrey County Council's Local Committee Fund. Reverend Russell Dewhurst and the Parochial Council of St. Mary's Church have supported the project from its inception, as has Bourne Hall Museum, where the artefacts and written records will be archived.

A number of excavations have previously taken place in Church Meadow and the adjacent churchyard (see Pemberton 1973, Orton 2000), with evidence for buildings, yards, pits, Romano-British pottery and coins. Geophysical surveys undertaken in the 1990s and 2000s show a substantial linear feature, or features, running diagonally across the site, and as part of this project, pre-excavation fieldwork has included a topographical survey carried out by Audrey and David Graham, that indicate the possible remains of the medieval furlong. A resistance survey, using the Society's newly purchased machine, show a linear feature which may relate to Stane Street, and a number of indistinct features, some of which were shown to represent geology when excavated. The site lies at the junction of the Reading Beds and the Thanet Sands. A metal detecting survey was also carried out prior to the excavation to plot areas of concentrated finds and to reduce the risk of illegal metal detecting activity. Only one Roman coin was retrieved, however, and it was concluded that any finds were below the approximate 30cm reach of the machines, since during the excavation a large number of Roman coins and worked metal were retrieved from lower levels.

About seventy volunteers were involved over the three week period of excavation, either digging or in finds processing. A 10m wide by 30m long trench was opened by JCB, and the turf and 30cm topsoil removed. This topsoil may be meadow build-up

and contained few finds. Finds within the plough soil beneath this layer included a few medieval and post-medieval finds but Roman pottery, coins and other objects from this period dominated. A number of flint spreads were identified within this layer, together with three pits/ scoops towards the Church Street end of the trench. The field has been used to graze dairy cattle in the past and these flint spreads may represent hard-standing over boggy areas around a cattle trough, for example. The pungent smell indicative of farmyards was particularly noticeable during the backfilling of the trench.

At the base of the plough soil were a series of narrow flint linear features running NNW-SSE, ie. across the width of the field. Initial interpretation suggests that these narrow ridges are all that remains of a flint surface that has been ploughed out. It seems likely that a single event of deep ploughing, possibly by steam plough after 1850, had taken place, in which the plough had been knocked off course by the flint, or misaligned, with the narrow strips of unploughed archaeology having survived. Between some of the lines, clumps of flints appear to have been deposited after the plough had dragged them along, and then jumped over the obstruction before continuing. The direction of the ploughing could be observed in the way the flint clumps have been deposited. The flint area appeared to be concentrated towards the middle of the trench and may represent an area of hard-standing or a building platform. It is likely to be of Romano-British date with one episode of deep ploughing responsible for the large unabraded sherds of Romano-British pottery above it. They include several pieces of a samian cylindrical bowl form, Dr. 30, datable to cAD 140-180. It is likely that the many small abraded sherds present resulted from shallow medieval and post-medieval ploughing up to the late 18th century, after which there is little pottery evidence for activity in the meadow.

A ditch of Romano-British date was identified running NNE-SSW, and parallel to the alignment of Stane Street as identified from previous excavations in the churchyard (Pemberton 1973). The ditch appears to have either been re-cut, or else a shallower ditch had been cut along its south side after it had gone out of use. A pit was found to have cut the main ditch, and a substantial part of an amphora was found lining its north-east quadrant. The fabric of the vessel is badly laminated, but parts of, at least, two more vessels, both of reduced ware, were found within it. The pit was lined with mortar and it is possible that, together with the amphora, it represents an industrial process of some kind.

Two gullies identified towards the south-west end of the trench run perpendicular to the line of Stane Street, with one containing a linear spread of charcoal and the other cut through an earlier pit. These gullies may represent boundaries and/or may have been used for drainage. The earlier pit, when sectioned, revealed an almost complete bowl, provisionally identified as a 2nd century Marsh & Tyers form 4H, of 2nd century date. A number

of flint flakes were also found in this area of the trench, as well as two sherds of Neolithic Durrington Walls-style Grooved Ware. This pottery is often found in a



Roman Brooch.

but is rare in Surrey, although several sherds were found at Hatch Furlong on the southern edge of Ewell (Cotton & Sheldon 2010). Also found was a sub-circular flint surface within a mortared bowl, possibly a fire pit, of unknown date, but at a similar level to the Romano-British pits and ditches. The trench will be re-opened as part of next year's excavation to complete investigation of the identified features.

Full identification of the pottery and coins has not yet taken place but the range of Romano-British pottery fabrics and forms retrieved spans both high quality fabrics such as samian and Nene Valley colour-coated ware, as well as Alice Holt reduced wares from both the earlier and later industries, rusticated ware, and pottery from the Verulamium and Oxford industries. Identification and quantification of the pottery will help ascertain when the settlement was active. More than 150 Roman coins were found either during excavation or by the metal detectorists on the team, Bill Meads and Mairi Sargent. Many coins are 3rd and 4th century small denomination coins, but there are also larger denomination coins of several periods. Other metal finds included at least three complete, or near complete, Roman brooches. These are datable and will add to the picture of activity on the site. Non-metal finds include bone pins, a large decorated bone toggle, and a gaming die and counter.

Part of the project's remit was to raise awareness of archaeology within the community, and this was taken forward in two ways. Firstly, David Brooks of Bourne Hall Museum co-ordinated several school visits from Ewell Grove School, Greenways School and Ewell Castle School. Three hundred and thirty children visited the site over three days and their enthusiasm was palpable, especially when Roman coins were found as they watched on. Secondly, an Open Day was held on 14th July to coincide with the Ewell Village Fair. A display of artefacts found this season, together with information boards on the project and replica pottery, were exhibited. More than 150 visitors were shown round the site, including Museum Club youngsters and their families. A more detailed display is being organised for St. Mary's Church Hall in November for local residents, who have been enthusiastic about the archaeology on their doorstep.

The trench was ably supervised by Assistant Director, Emma Corke, supported by trench supervisors Roger Brookman, Rose Hooker, Nick Moore, Jenny Newell and Phil Stanley. The finds team was directed by Frank Pemberton, supported by Chris and Gay Harris, and Lou Hays who also organised the volunteers. My thanks go to all of them for their hard work and support. Thanks, too, to David Bird, the project director, and to members of the steering group, Clive Orton, Jon Cotton, Steve Nelson, Jeremy Harte and Harvey Sheldon, for their advice and direction. Jane and Rob Peddler, owners of Church Barn, were most generous, allowing us access for storage, water supplies and wet weather finds processing. Russell Dewhurst gave us permission to carry out the dig, allowed access through the vicarage drive, and visited often to see our progress. David Slatery, who maintains the churchyard, kindly gave up his time to mow paths and strim areas for the tents. My final thanks go to all the volunteers who turned up day after wet day, and worked enthusiastically and without complaint (well almost!).

This is an amended version of an article that was published in the September issue of the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society newsletter.

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Cotton, J. Sheldon, H. 2010, Hatch Furlong 2009: The Final Season, *SyAS Bulletin*, **422**, 2-5
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RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Saturday 9th February 2013

Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead

The Research Committee's Annual Symposium will, as usual, report on recent work in the county.

- 10am chair: *Alan Hall* (Vice President SyAS)
10.05 **Recent finds in Surrey** *David Williams* (SCC)
10.30 **The pitted history of Chobham village** *Paul Bowen with Abby Guinness*
11 tea/coffee
11.30 **The Lawson collection of Late Upper Palaeolithic flints from Brockhill** *William Mills* (Oxford University)
12.10 **The later prehistoric and medieval archaeology of North Park Farm, Bletchingley** *Phil Jones* (SCAU)
12.45 **The Margary Award**
1pm lunch
2.15 **The Research Framework** *David Bird* (SyAS)
2.20 **Excavations at Church Meadow Ewell** *Nikki Cowlard* (EEHAS)
2.35 **The WW1 prisoner of war camp at Felday** *Jen Newell*.
2.50 **James Henry Pullen: Boatbuilder of Royal Earlswood** *Anne Lea* (SIHG)
3.20 tea/coffee
3.50 **Hillforts of the western Weald** *Judie English* (Prehistoric Group SyAS)
4.20 **Ten years of the RSG: achievements, lessons learnt and the future** *David Bird* (Roman Studies Group)
5pm close

Tickets: £10 in advance from Castle Arch, £12 on the door.

Exhibitions for the Margary Award are welcome and will be on display.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

THE MEDIEVAL MIND

East Horsley Village Hall

Saturday 24th November

This will be the next full day meeting of the Medieval Studies Forum, and we are fortunate to have two speakers from Universities – Dr Sophie Page of University College, London will be speaking on **Magic and Religion in the Late Middle Ages** and Professor John Henderson of Birkbeck will be speaking on aspects of **Understanding Plague in Late Medieval Italy**.

In addition there will be presentations by Forum members Peter Balmer, Rob Briggs and Brian Creese on a variety of subjects within the overall theme.

The charge for the day will be £10, to include tea and coffee. All members of the Society are welcome to attend. Full details will be sent directly to members of the Medieval Studies Forum and will be posted on the Society's website. Further information is available from Brian Creese (Tel: 07860 104012 or e-mail: bjc@briancreese.co.uk).

SURREY HERITAGE

CHANGES AT THE COUNTRY HERITAGE CONSERVATION TEAM

Joe Flatman

As of mid September there have been changes in the membership of the county council's Heritage Conservation Team which provides development control advice on archaeological sites and monuments, advice on historic buildings and portable antiquities, and the provision of historic environment data, including the county HER (Historic Environment Record) and ESP (Exploring Surrey's Past).

Team manager and county archaeologist Joe Flatman has left the team (and also his other position at University College London) to take up the single post of Head of Central Casework and Programmes at English Heritage, based at their central London offices. There he has responsibility for, among other things, leading on the scheduling of ancient monuments, which will keep him in touch with Surrey on a regular basis.

At the same time as Joe's departure, HER Assistant (and acting HER Officer) Sophie Unger left to take up the position of HER officer at East Sussex County Council, where she has responsibility for managing and developing that county's HER.

Interim measures have been put in place to cover the workload of the Team Manager and Historic Environment Record Assistant, and we look forwards to filling both posts on a permanent basis in the near future. The remainder of the team continue on as normal, with Tony Howe and Gary Jackson working on archaeological development control, Martin Higgins on historic buildings, Emily Brants on the HER (currently on maternity leave), assisted by Alex Egginton and Wayne Weller, Phil Cooper on ESP and David Williams on the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Particularly for HER enquiries, until Emily's return, email enquiries should be directed to the generic email address HER@surreycc.gov.uk, not to personal email addresses.

FIRST STEPS IN READING OLD HANDWRITING

Palaeography Workshop

Thursday 25th October 2012, 2-4pm

The Adult Learning Centre, Sydenham Road, Guildford

How do you begin to read old handwriting? In this practical session two archivists from Surrey History Centre will take you through the first steps in reading 16th and 17th century handwriting. Aimed at beginners, this session will begin by taking a look at a late 17th century document, which provides examples of handwriting features shared by earlier records. We will think about how you might approach reading such a document and look at letterforms and common abbreviations. You will then have the chance to try your hand in transcribing two documents from the collections at Surrey History Centre: an Elizabethan parish register and a will of 1610.

Tickets: £15, available from early September through the Guildford Festival. Booking is essential. Tel: 01483 444334/444789 or www.guildfordbookfestival.co.uk

HISTORIC SURREY RECORDS TO GO ONLINE

Images of thousands of historic documents are to be published online by Surrey County Council and the family history website Ancestry.co.uk.

The documents contain unique information about millions of people who lived in Surrey since the Tudor Age from all sections of society and from all walks of life. Among the records to be digitised are Church of England baptism, marriage and burial registers going back as far as the reign of Henry VIII; 18th century tax lists; electoral registers listing all those allowed to vote in elections from 1832 to 1945; admission registers for some of the huge Victorian mental hospitals in the county; and lists of all the men who joined the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment and the East Surrey Regiment in the years between the two World Wars.

This project will allow members of Surrey libraries to search the records for their Surrey ancestors free of charge in any local library in the county and subscribers to Ancestry.co.uk across the world will also be able to view them in the comfort of their own home.

Visitors to Surrey History Centre will have the advantage of free use of Ancestry.co.uk and in addition will be able to consult all the other original records held by the Centre to find out more about their ancestors and the communities in which they lived. New computers at the Centre will have a range of equipment to allow easier use by people with disabilities.

The original records, on paper and parchment, are all held in Surrey History Centre in Woking where they are preserved in temperature and humidity controlled strongrooms. Through this partnership, these precious documents will become far more accessible to researchers around the world whilst at the same time protecting and preserving the fragile originals for future generations.

Photographing the records will begin in July and, once they are indexed, the first records will be published on Ancestry.co.uk in 2013

As the UK's favourite family history website, Ancestry.co.uk contains more than one billion records in collections including the most comprehensive online set of England, Wales and Scotland Censuses from 1841 to 1911, the fully searchable England and Wales Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes, the World War One British Army Service and Pension records, UK Parish Records and the British Phone Books.

Ancestry.com Inc is the world's largest online family history resource, with 1.9 million paying subscribers. More than 10 billion records have been added to the site in the past 15 years. Ancestry users have created more than 34 million family trees containing approximately four billion profiles.

Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 6ND
Tel: 01483 518737, shs@surreycc.gov.uk;
www.surreycc.gov.uk/surreyhistorycentre

MISCELLANY

MARY ALEXANDER

I have taken early retirement from Guildford Museum because I could no longer support the current management, but am setting up the Guildford History Consultancy to answer questions about the town and to offer a research service. It is

my intention to continue to research and write my own books on Guildford for the general public.

My email addresses are mary_alexander@hotmail.co.uk and guildfordhistory@gmail.com

CHALLENGING HERITAGE CRIME IN SURREY

Joe Flatman

On Wednesday 11th July, over 40 people met at the Leatherhead Gold Club to discuss the issue of heritage-related crime in Surrey. While Surrey generally has a very low crime rate compared to many counties, four particular areas of concern currently exist as regards specifically heritage crime in Surrey:

1. The threat to historic properties and churches, especially of lead theft from roofs, burglary and vandalism, and more generally of unauthorised works to listed buildings by owners and owner-occupiers;
2. The threat to historic landscapes, especially through anti-social behaviour like unauthorised off-road driving on green lanes and 'BOATS' (Byways Open to All Traffic);
3. The threat to isolated historic structures, especially of vandalism and theft of materials such as metal plaques on war memorials;
4. The threat of theft from museums and archives, especially our smaller independent museums.

The meeting was jointly organised by the county council's Community Safety Unit and Heritage Conservation Team. English Heritage, which has national responsibility for this issue, provided support, and the event was opened by Cllr. Helyn Clack and attended by Cllr. Angela Fraser, along with many other county partners, including representatives of the Surrey Police, district and borough councils and amenity and charity groups, including the Surrey Archaeological Society and Surrey Historic Buildings Trust. Speakers included:

- Mark Harrison (English Heritage), who outlined the scale of the problem with heritage crime at the national level, and the steps that English Heritage are taking to deal with it (see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/heritage-crime/>).
- Bob Jenkin (Surrey Police), who outlined the steps already being taken to tackle heritage crime in the county, and how this particular issue is being integrated into existing crime and anti-social behaviour policing.
- Mark Trezise (Surrey Police), who outlined the particular problems of rural heritage crime, especially anti-social behaviour like unauthorised off-road driving, in the county (see <http://www.surreyhills.org/surrey-hills-board/off-road/>).
- Paul Franklin and Paul Playford (Ecclesiastical Insurance), who outlined the level of crime being suffered by churches and other religious buildings at present, and who explained some of the strategies being used to combat this problem (see <https://www.ecclesiastical.com/forbrokers/insurance/heritage/index.aspx>).
- Martin Higgins (Surrey County Council), who closed the event, discussing the particular problems of unauthorised works to historic properties in the county, outlining some of the problems experienced in trying to monitor and enforce listed buildings legislation, especially the lack of interest in and low penalties set by many magistrates' courts for such behaviour.

There are a series of next steps as regards how this issue is addressed in the county:

- The provision of additional briefing sessions on this issue to specific groups, including potentially Elected Members, police officers, and other interested groups;
- Membership of the English Heritage 'Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage' (ARCH), a voluntary national network that is taking forward initiatives to tackle heritage crime. This has no financial or other formal commitment, and members can be organisations, groups or individuals (see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/heritage-crime/arch/>);
- The signing of a formal Memorandum of Understanding between English Heritage and the County Council to confront this problem. This also has no financial commitment, but does require formalised closer working between existing crime prevention and heritage organisations within the council. Ten other local authorities are already signatories of MOUs of this type.

Enhanced working on the issue of heritage crime prevention is cost-neutral, as primarily it is a matter of awareness-raising among the police, CPS, magistrates and other groups. Most heritage crime currently goes either un-reported or mis-reported, and such crimes are often related to wider problems of anti-social behaviour and criminality (e.g. individuals who steal metal plaques from war memorials are often involved in other petty theft). Tackling heritage crime can thus contribute to broader agendas of community policing and crime prevention.

SURREY-WIDE DATABASE OF TITHE RECORDS

David Young

A Surrey-wide database of tithe records has been installed at the Society's library at Castle Arch, Guildford. It covers the 109 tithe districts within the boundary of the post-1965 county and has records of around 83,000 land parcels, 15,000 people and 700 named blocks of land such as farms. The new database is very flexible and allows members to search all the records for the county quickly and simply.

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

Last year the library made available the tithe records for the individual tithe districts in Surrey. These include high resolution coloured digital images of the tithe maps and the apportionment schedules (lists of land parcels).

The new database permits greater flexibility, allowing users to search many different aspects of the database and print just what they need. For example a user could:

- List all the tithe districts that mention a particular person, showing whether they were landowners or occupiers or both. For example, the Earl of Onslow was a landowner in 12 districts.
- Find out what land a particular person owned or occupied. For example, William Baker owned 12 parcels of land in Abinger totalling nearly 24 acres.
- Summarise the acreage of land owned by an individual, broken down by tithe district. For example, various members of the Onslow family owned around 7,900 acres across the county, the largest holdings being in Guildford, Pyrford, and Send & Ripley.
- Analyse how land was used – arable, meadow, pasture etc. For example, 20 percent of Abinger was woodland compared to only 10 percent in nearby Ewhurst.

- Search for farms and find their owners, occupiers and acreage.
- Look for land with industrial associations, such as brick fields or clay pits.
- Find out how much 'rent charge' was being paid to different title owners or paid by different landowners. For example, in around 1845 Felix Ladbroke was entitled to receive tithes of over £890 from landowners in Lingfield.

For ease of analysis, all search results can be sorted according to the user's preferences before printing.

Members are encouraged to try the system for themselves. It takes only a few minutes to work out how to use it; and Hannah Jeffery, the Librarian, will be happy to provide a helping hand.

All the tithe records, including the new database, are also available to use in the search room at Surrey History Centre. You can also order CD copies of records for individual tithe districts from Surrey History Centre or from the Surrey Heritage online shop (website page <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/?a=196899>).

The database has been provided courtesy of Society member David Young and the Surrey History Centre.

Search for land parcels owned by William Baker in Abinger.



Land use in Abinger.

CONFERENCE

THE LOCAL HISTORY RESEARCH FRAMEWORK Surrey Archaeological Society Autumn Conference 2012 *Saturday 10th November 2012 9.15am-4pm* *Ashted Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted*

Join Surrey Archaeological Society for a day of talks exploring aspects of local history research framework including Julian Pooley, Surrey Heritage Manager, giving a talk on the **Hassell Watercolours of Georgian Buildings in Surrey**, based on items held at the Surrey History Centre.

For more details, a full programme and how to book please visit: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

BOOK REVIEW

“Paper Tapestry – Epsom Wells and the origin of English Wallpaper 1680-1720”

by Séan Khan

From the Middle Ages the élite of society were accustomed to hanging large textile tapestries on the walls of their homes. Tapestries were extremely expensive and less

well-off people turned to wallpapers, or paper tapestries as they were first known as, to brighten up their rooms. Large sheets of patterned paper consisting of smaller sheets joined together were sometimes hung loose on the walls in the style of tapestries, but it was more general for smaller rectangular pieces of paper to be pasted on.

Such luxuries were banned at the time of Cromwell, so with the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 there was a great demand for wallpapers, particularly among the middle classes. 1660 also saw the take-off of Epsom Spa (Epsom Wells): many houses were built by people sufficiently well-off to have their walls papered, and this probably explains why remnants of wallpaper found in Epsom houses during restoration or demolition have been so useful to the study of the history of wallpaper. Wallpaper as we know it in long continuous rolls did not become available until the introduction of machinery in the late 18th C.

Séan Khan, one-time Curator of Bourne Hall Museum, during whose period of office many of the specimens came to light, has written a book with the title as in the above heading. He starts with the historical background and describes the nature of Epsom Wells and its houses. The various methods of printing the patterns on the paper are explained and how the types of patterns have been derived from textiles such as lace, embroidery and damask. There is then a collection of colour plates showing the pieces of paper found in a variety of Epsom Houses, the date range of the papers being from c.1680 to c.1720.

There is reference to a paper found with the watermark of William Jubb who made paper at the Lower Mill, Ewell for some years in a period starting in 1732, although it is outside the study period of the book. As well as the plates the book has numerous charming illustrations presumably drawn by the author.

One might think that a book on wallpaper would be largely of specialist interest, but by introducing so many different aspects of the subject, Séan Khan has produced a work with a much wider appeal.

Copies of *Paper Tapestry* can be bought at the Friends of Bourne Hall Museum Shop at Bourne Hall, Ewell or from the author, Séan Khan, Flat 2, 13 Tame Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire. Tel: 01584 811974.
E-mail seankhan2000@yahoo.co.uk

Charles Abdy

LIBRARY NEWS

ACCESSIONS IN 2011 *(continued from Bulletin 433)*

SURREY – LOCAL

- McNicoll-Norbury, James *Clewborough House School, St Catherine's Road, Frimley, Surrey: an archaeological evaluation (Phase 1)*. 2010 10789 F31 FRI
- Milbank, Danielle *Former BT Depot, Poplar Road, Ashford, Surrey: an archaeological evaluation*. 2010 10783 F31 ASF
- Milbank, Danielle *Old Rectory Cottage, Grove Cross Road, Frimley, Surrey: an archaeological evaluation*. 2019 10790 F31 FRI
- Monk, Audrey *St Peter's Church, Hambledon & The Reverend Edward Bullock MA: a Pugin monument rediscovered*. 2010 10770 P31 HAM
- Monk, Audrey *Excavation report: St Peter's Church, Hambledon, Surrey: 27th - 28th August 2006*. 2010 10771 F31 HAM
- Montague, E.N. *The Cranmers, the Canons and Park Place*. 2011 10741 P31 MIT
- Museum of London Archaeology *John Donne Primary School, Wood's Road, London, Borough of Southwark: watching brief report*. 2010 10754 F31 SOU

- Nicholas, Roger ‘...*And the Lord taketh away*: how the Mount Cemetery came into being and pen-pictures of some of those buried here. Guildford Museum 2004 10732 P31 GFD
- Norris, Andrew *Tower at Farnham Castle: photographic record 2010*. 2011 10764 F31 FRN
- Packham, Roger *Chelsham & Farleigh: Bourne Society Village Histories 8*. 2004 10879 P31 CHM
- Pine, Jo *Clewborough House School, St Catherine’s Road, Frimley, Surrey: an archaeological evaluation (phase 2)*. 2011 10784 F31 FRI
- Poulton, Rob *et al Woking Palace: excavating the Moated Manor*. 2010 10759 F31 WOK
- Rainbow, Penny *A Complete history of the Tower of Esher: a William Wayneflete landmark*. 2010 107521 P31 ESH
- Rapson, Gabby *EDF Loseley Park ANOB Undergrounding, County of Surrey: archaeological watching brief report*. 2010 10869 F31 ART
- Riccoboni, Paul & Moreno, Juan F. *An archaeological evaluation of 199 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PD*. 2011 10774 F31 SOU
- St Mark’s Church *St Mark’s Church, Alma Road, Reigate 1860-2010 consecrated 22nd May 1860*. 2010 10736 P31 REI
- Savage, Richard W. *Archaeology in Croydon: excavations in Old Town 1972-1875 also in Waddon 1972 & Edridge Road 1973 & 1975*. 1982 10832 F31 CRY
- Shere Gomshall and Peaslake Local History Society *Shere: a Surrey village in maps: a record of its growth and development*. 2001 10728 P31 SHE
- Smith, John D. *Leopold Redpath, Fraudster and Philanthropist*. 2011 3867(71) P31 WAL.T
- Surrey Archaeological Society, Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group *Explore Guildford : 5 walks around historic Guildford. 6th edition*. 2010 10830 P31 GFD
- Surrey County Archaeological Unit *A research design for the publication of the report on excavations at Guildford Castle 1990-4*. 1996 10816 F31 GFD
- Taylor, Andy *Croydon Golf Centre, 175 Long Lane, D+Croydom, London Boriugh of Croydon: an archaeological evaluation*. 201- 10791 F31 CRY
- Yutt, Dorothy (ed) *Warlingham: Bourne Society Village Histories 4*. 1999 10875 P31 WAR
- Wallis, Dean *Brenley Park, Mitcham Common, London Borough of Merton: an archaeological evaluation*. 2011 10777 & 10778 F31 MIT
- Weale, Andrew *An early Neolithic Mortlake Ware pit and Neolithic land division (?) at Parsons Mead School, Ottways Lane, Ashtead, Surrey: an archaeological excavation*. 2009 10780 F31 AST
- West Surrey Family History Society *The Elmbridge Collection*. 2007 10742 CD13
- West Surrey Family History Society *Early Woking buildings and their occupants*. 2006 10743 CD14

LECTURE MEETINGS

25th October

“Cebba’s Ham the history of Chobham” by Colin Flower to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

25th October

“Yvonne Arnaud” by Janet Hildersley to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 2.30pm.

30th October

"Crossing London's River" by Geoff Roles, SIHG member, to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

2nd November

"Charles Dickens" by Mark Charles Dickens (great grandson) to the Friends of East Grinstead Museum at East Court Mansion at 8pm. Visitors welcome: £2.50

3rd November

"Florence Nightingale" by Wendy Matthews to Carshalton & District History and Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Lane, Carshalton at 3pm.

5th November

"Make do and mend and the Home Guard" by Rob and Jean Fleming to Merton Historical Society at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.50pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th November

"Aspects of Addlestone (every picture tells a story)" by David Barker to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

7th November

"More of 20th century Ewell" by Ian West to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

8th November

Half Term Visit to Milestones in Basingstoke. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead Course, but open to others, subject to room on the coach. Meet at Leatherhead Leisure Centre, Guildford Road, Leatherhead; the coach leaves Leatherhead at 9.30am sharp, and will pick up in Guildford at 10am opposite Sainsburys, Burpham. Advance booking is essential. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

8th November

"The History of the Great Clock and Big Ben" by Michael McCann to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall at 8pm.

9th November

"Recent projects in London's Scheduled Monuments" by Jane Sidell 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.

9th November

"Iron Age to Jet Age - the story of Heathrow" by Nick Pollard to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the United Reformed Church (corner of Eden Street and Union Street) at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

10th November

AGM followed by "A History of Nelson Hospital" by Bea Oliver to Merton Historical Society at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.50 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

12th November

"A mystery revealed: the Great War record of a Richmond sports club" by Stephen Cooper to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, Tel: 020 8891 3825 or www.richmondhistory.org.uk

13th November

"Between the wars architecture of Lambeth" by Edmund Bird to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic theatre at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 0308764 9314.

13th November

"Thomas Newcomen: 300 years of his Engines" by Prof David Perrett, Past President Newcomen Society, to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

13th November

"Newdigate Church and its carvings" by Jane Lilley to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

15th November

"Gertrude Jekyll at Godalming Museum" by Alison Pattison at The Octagon, Parish Church at 7.30 for 8pm. Tickets £5 available from Godalming Museum.

16th November

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

17th November

"The Metropolitan Convalescent Institution and other 19th century charities" by John Smith to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Elm Grove Meeting Hall at 3pm.

17th November

An autobiographical account by Wimbledon resident Jack Swaab to the Wimbledon Society at the Village Hall, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon at 4 pm.

21st November

"Notable people with local connections" by Sean Hawkins to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8pm.

22nd November

"Cave cinematography in the UK 1933-2005" by Maurice Hewins to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall at 8pm.

23rd November

"The History of gardens" by Margaret Willes to Send & Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

24th November

"Miss Jekyll's memories of Bramley" by Jill Bryant to Bramley History Society in Holy Trinity Church at 2.30pm. Admission members £1, non-members £2.

27th November

"The Coming of Railways to Mid-Surrey" by Peter Tarplee, SIHG Hon. Member, to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

29th November

"A woman of wax - the remarkable life of Madame Tussaud" by Tony Weston to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

3rd December

AGM and members evening at Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th December

"Excavations at St Mary Magdalen Leper Hospital, Winchester" by Julie Wileman to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall at 8pm.

8th December

"The History of the Christmas card" by Anna Flood to Merton Historical Society at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.50pm. Visitors welcome £2.

10th December

"Searching for the lost prince" by Rab MacGibbon to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, Tel: 020 8891 3825 or www.richmondhistory.org.uk

11th December

AGM and Presidential Lecture "These sherds belong to you and me - the Time Cheam Project" by Clive Orton to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic theatre at 7 for 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 0308764 9314.

13th December

AGM and Christmas refreshments at Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the United Reformed Church (corner of Eden Street and Union Street) at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

14th December

"All change now - how the Portable Antiquities Scheme Roman coin data is helping to re-write Roman-British history" by Sam Moorhead 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.

15th December

"Goody, goody gum drops!" by Wendy Sturgess followed by seasonal refreshments at Walton & Weybridge Local History Society in Elm Grove Meeting Hall at 3pm.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be one further issues of the *Bulletin* this year. To assist contributors the relevant date is as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
436	16th November	17th December

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Next Issue: Copy required by 16th November for the December issue.

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