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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

Tel/ Fax: 01483 532454

E-mail: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

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**“THERE IS A MIS-MATCH BETWEEN THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPERATIVE AND THE
CAPABILITIES OF MUSEUMS”**

Imagine for a moment that your regional museum, having filled its stores to maximum capacity, decides it will no longer accept archaeological archives. Planning applications for development work continue, however, with some that concern sites of archaeological interest. The preparation of schemes by Council Heritage Officers to enable archaeological investigations of these proceed as before, with contractors agreeing to standards of practice about what should be done and the logistics of such work, and with commitments for the archives to be deposited at the local museum. As the applications rumble onward, however, the museum now raises objections to their approval since, having closed its doors, no such conditions about archive deposition can be fulfilled.

Far-fetched? Not so in Wiltshire, currently, as Devizes Museum has closed its doors and has raised objections to several planning applications in a stand-off with the council that is still to be resolved, and which might yet become a precedent for other repositories with similar problems.

Such was the background to an open meeting in Birmingham on 7th March, in which a varied group of interested parties discussed the concluding recommendations of a recent survey into the collection and curation policies of museums, contracting units and others responsible for holding archaeological archives across England. The survey has been compiled under the auspices of English Heritage, the Society of Museum Archaeologists and the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers, and if you are at all uncertain, by archives is meant all 'finds', associated paperwork, plans and digitised material.

The eight recommendations were discussed in turn and are itemised below with some of the comments from the floor appended, I alone, from my scratched notes, should be held responsible for the accuracy of these.

1 Produce a policy statement on the significance of archaeological archives nationally, and their importance as a key resource in the future:

It is essential for all of us to acknowledge that the results of all archaeological work across the country contribute to an understanding of our national, as well as local, heritage.

There was general agreement, with few comments made, except for the first of many concerning the major role that local government archaeological planning officers could play in promoting the significance of archives and upholding standards in both their creation and deposition. A memorable quote of the esteemed Rosemary Cramp made the previous week was shared, that 'the world is full of facts, but more important is to turn them into knowledge'.

2 Promote the potential of archaeological archives as a resource for engaging all communities:

The Archaeological Archives Forum, the Society of Museum Archaeologists and the Institute for Archaeologists should develop a strategy for promoting the use of information held in archaeological archives

And many voices said not enough people, not enough resources, an urgent need to train trainers- too many museums with no archaeological abilities. Again, the importance of planning officers in the implementation of such a strategy was stressed, and the big bad wolf of 'The Consultant' emerged, with some citing these intermediaries between contractors and clients as the 'privatisers of archaeological events'. A show of hands yielded none that belonged to such a beast, causing a little

murmuring. As for planning officers, our ex-own Dinah Saitch pointed out that they have a scarcity of enforcement powers for many things, including the greater promotion of archives. It was noted that archaeology remained, as yet, on the fringes of the currently fashionable 'big society' Neighbourhood Planning Discussions, and had missed out on the first bandwagon wave of the Community Infrastructure Levy, that could have served as a substitute for the long-lost battle for a tax on developers to better enable archaeology and the deposition of archives in suitable repositories.

Prominent voices came from Carlisle, with its public symposia after three of their biggest digs, Hampshire, with its out-reach handling sessions for university students (their courses, apparently, now include even less instruction on finds than on digging skills) and a pilot project by MoLS on the Ipswich and Nottingham archives intended for greater public accessibility. Such problems of accessibility were illuminated by the misgivings of those involved in the 140 miles of HS2, with the hope that the previous glitch-fest won't be replicated in this giant railway project. Protracted negotiations with landowners, councils and museums ensured that it was only last year that the HS1 archives were finally deposited.

One voice, suggesting that to better facilitate public understanding of archived finds, bones, for example, should be separately bagged and labelled as cattle, pig, whatever, met with toe-curling exasperation. A limp discussion of this 'mythical box of bones' and its implications followed, and was gratefully concluded with Duncan Brown's account of having abandoned bagging pottery by fabric type, because of the far greater size of the archive he created. We must be committed to reducing the bulk of our stored materials, not increasing them.

3 Establish a national strategy for archive completion as a means of providing easy access to the archaeological record:

The Archaeological Archives Forum should investigate possible solutions such as a national index of archaeological archives and universal standards for archive creation.

In the discussion that followed, Francis Grew asserted that, although the 'completion' of an archive was difficult to define, it ought to be the primary objective of the archaeological process, with single-year deadlines, as at Danebury, for the completion and availability of finds assessments, matric compilations etc, before any considerations of full publication or further research. Another suggestion was that there should be no 'signing-off' of archaeological projects until archives had been delivered. Other thoughts included the allocation of accession numbers and the involvement of relevant museums prior to the beginnings of any fieldwork as well as the assurance of title to any finds. As for universal standards, might this include common box sizes? I could have added, but didn't, universal standards for plastic finds bags. If, upon opening the 'mythical box of bones' it contains stapled bags (as at MoLA and now PCA and perhaps others) rather than self-sealers, readier access will be inhibited by the requirement of a stapler, dust-pan and brush.

4 Develop a national strategy for the storage and curation of archaeological archives:

For the national resource presented by archives to be accessible, attention needs to be paid to how and where material is stored; what is selected for retention as archives are prepared; what can be discarded from older archives.

Two big themes in a single statement: how and where stored, and what should we dump. As for storage, four suggested options and their reactions were: local/county museums (HURRAH), the same, but with some sent down a saltmine (hurrah), regional depositories (hurrah) or a national repository (straggle of limp and lonely hands). It is not commonly known that Cambridgeshire has signed a 20-year contract

for 39000 boxes to be archived with Deepstor in the saltmines of Cheshire, with 24-hour access, but only if the archiving is done right. The concept of regional stores, now over 20 years old, seems increasingly dead in the water after the rejection of Kent's bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund, although it was suggested that the weakness of the 'community'/'big society' component in that application may have dealt it a fatal blow. It was also pointed-out, however, that, even if successful, the Kent store would have required up-front fees of £20 per box, and that, in any case, HFL funding would have been for set-up costs, with no realistic proposals as to how such a body was to be funded in perpetuity. That is why Francis Grew mooted a national archive, possibly under British Museum auspices, but his proposal led to the least agreement. As John Shepherd pointed out, the LAARC repository, the only successfully established 'regional' store, was enabled because it served a single unitary body and was answerable to just one board of governors. Amongst the murmurings was that Deepstor would be 'out of sight, out of mind', and why only archaeological archives are being considered for entombment. Costumes down the salt-mine? It is useful here to recall one of the findings of the survey: that, far from making up the bulk of stored items in museums, on average they represent 22%, in contrast to local history collections that account for 45% of available space.

As for what should or should not be retained, this was not fully addressed in the meeting, and nor should it have, as such matters ought to be discussed by relevant specialists. These are, however, long overdue, and there is some movement, as in the role that Wessex Archaeology have adopted in the reduction of the physical archive (most obviously the CBM) of old excavations in Winchester and Salisbury. As Helen Rees of Winchester pointed out, however, such procedures are in themselves very costly.

5 Ensure that the significance of archives is fully recognised at all stages of planning-led archaeological work:

Encourage cooperation between planning teams, museum curators and archive creators to ensure that standards are understood, methodologies are agreed and transfer is straightforward.

Problems were exemplified by the experience of Bristol Museum, the recipient from two local authority areas, who declared that all archaeological contractors fail to contact them until they get the call that says 'we've started, so when can we bring the boxes'. Julie Edwards from Chester offered the view that the deposition of archives are mere afterthoughts in the schemes of contractors. It was generally agreed that arrangements for archive deposition ought to be integral to WSI's (Written Schemes of Investigation), but again, Planning Officers with responsibilities for archaeology are already hard-pressed, with just 380 of them in 2007 and declining in numbers ever since. It should become best practice for a contractor, at the very least, and before any work begins, to talk to the intended repository and receive an accession number, and inform them at an early stage of the post-excavation process as to how many boxes are involved.

6 Seek solutions for archive material that currently cannot be transferred to a repository:

These may be interim measures, but they would alleviate the pressure on contracting organisations while decreasing the risks to the archaeological record.

Introduced with the disturbing observation that, despite the absence of suitable repositories, archaeological work is proceeding in Northampton and Kent, which triggered the radical response that we should all STOP DIGGING! As expressed from

a Cambridgeshire perspective, just how many more Iron Age farmsteads do we need to exhume? But, the public perception may regard the 'first medieval sherd found in my village as more important than a whole Roman pot from down the road'. As Barney Sloane re-iterated, the purpose of all our work is for the public benefit.

As for practicalities, some were spelt out by Lorraine Mephram of Wessex Archaeology: 8-9000 boxes with no home to go to, costing 70-80 grand storage fees per annum. And even after ruthless selection. Their thoughts are leading towards charging clients for such storage after five years, but it was pointed out that responsibilities for archives follow land ownership, and if a site has become a housing estate, what then?

It came back to box-charging, of course, and the need to build in such costs into the WSI's (your problem, yet again, PO's).

7 Develop a framework for the provision of archaeological archive advice to practitioners in planning authorities, contracting organisations, museums and community groups:

A national network of advisors and specialists would help to ensure that standards for the creation and care of the archaeological record are maintained.

Getting late in the day and we would have agreed to anything. Yes, we need courses for curators (60-70% of museums have no archaeological curatorial expertise), and yes, this should involve all species of specialist. Will the traffic out of Birmingham be busy?

8 Promote and publicise the Collecting Areas Map:

The online map of collecting areas is intended as a resource for use by those carrying out archaeological work across England. For the map to be relevant and continue to be useful, contracting archaeologists, museum curators, and all involved need to be aware that it is there, and that they should provide regular updates.

I can only guide you towards that by giving its website address, but it clearly needs fine-tuning or a better presentation:

archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/sma_map

Finally, where does Surrey stand? The survey received inputs from the museums of Chertsey, Elmbridge, Kingston, Farnham and Spelthorne, but in six other entries that refer to the situation in the county, the phrase 'Guildford Museum acts as museum of last resort' is repeated. The survey was only published in January, but for Surrey, clearly, it is already out of date.

Where do we go from here?

Brown, D H, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum.

Edwards, R, 2013 *Archaeological archives and museums 2012*, Society for Museum Archaeologists.

WW1 MILITARY PRACTICE TRENCHES ON THE ALDERSHOT TRAINING AREA

Richard Alexander

This article has come about as a result of work done towards an assignment for my Masters degree in 20th century Conflict Archaeology at Bristol University. The training area straddles the Hampshire/Surrey border, and the military first acquired land around Aldershot as a response to training needs following the Crimean War.

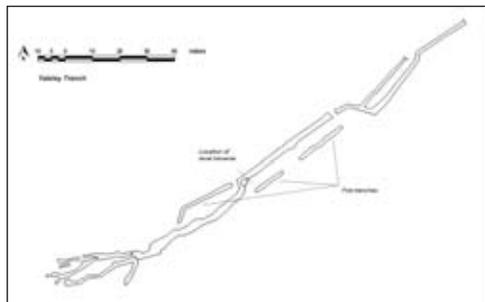
The land was cheap, due to its low agricultural value, and chosen because of its good rail and canal links.

In 2008 the Historic Environment Service of Cornwall undertook an analysis of the landscape of Hampshire. This work analysed 1940's aerial photos and identified two sets of military practice trenches in the training area, but no fieldwork was undertaken to establish further details of the features. They did, however, state that the finding of military practice trenches was significant, given the lack of such identified features in the area. In undertaking this recent work another six sets of trenches have been identified of WW1 and WW2 date, of which none are listed in local HERs. This article provides a very brief overview of two sets of WW1 trenches surveyed on Yateley Common (SU83685909), and Hawley Common (SU84825774). Being in wooded areas both were not identified by the 2008 work, as they are not visible on either modern or 1940's aerial photos, and neither is shown on contemporary or present-day OS maps.



Yateley Common trenches.

The trench on Yateley Common is a section of communication trench in a thin strip of woodland, running approximately east/west. Towards the western end the trenches fan out into five branches. This is where the frontline of the trench system would have been, and there are possible vestiges of this in the open land just to the west. Much of the length of the trench runs in dog-legs, with shallower fire trenches running adjacent. The trench is up to 150cm



Yateley Common plan of trenches.



Corkscrew picket at Yateley Common.

deep in sections and well preserved, as are the fire steps, and the overall design is in line with communication trench design of the period (War Office, 1997). What is particularly rare in this section of trench is the preservation of material culture still in place - specifically right-angle pickets, corkscrew pickets, and a small piece of barbed wire found in association with a corkscrew picket. The usage of corkscrew pickets and the type of barbed wire found confirms the date the feature to WW1.

The trenches at Hawley Common form a system of c200 by 500m. Rather than just a short stretch of trench, they appear to be vestiges of an entire system comprising a north-facing front line and a south-facing front line, with remains of a communication trench leading to each of them. Both the front line sections follow the distinctive crenelated pattern expected for the period. There was no material culture found in situ in these trenches. As with those at Yateley Common, these trenches are also significant. The two opposing front lines are unusual; the bulk of trenches on Salisbury Plain, for example, form single front lines without an opposing front line.

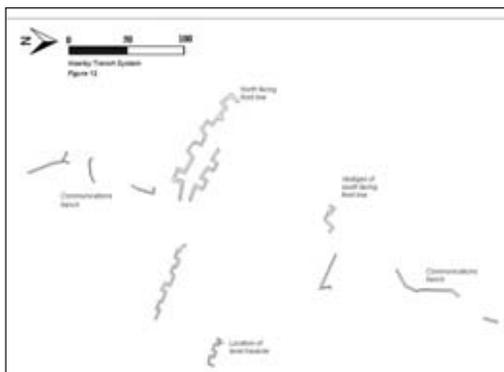
No contemporary records have been found for these or other trench systems in the area, but the design and lay-out indicate that they are of the WWI era. Confirmation that trench training took place in the area at the time is available via the Illustrated

War News of 10th October 1917, which carries three pages of pictures of military efficiency competitions carried out in the area, including trench practice.



Hawley Green trenches.

In essence, the contemporary military archaeology of Aldershot training area's is far less studied than similar features on Salisbury Plain or Porton Down,



Plan of Hawley Common trenches.

but these two features alone suggest that there is a much greater depth of contemporary archaeology within the area to be studied.

A full report has been undertaken for Bristol University's Archaeology and Anthropology department, of which a copy has been made available to the relevant HER's and English Heritage.

Acknowledgements

With thanks to J. Blatchford, M. & L. Dixon and J. Harriss for surveying at Yateley Common.

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OBITUARY



DENNIS JOHN TURNER
BSc FSA FSA(Scot)
March 1932 - January 2013

With the death of Dennis Turner, following a long battle with cancer, the Society has lost a long-standing and valued member.

Although born in Middlesex, Dennis spent nearly all his life in Surrey. During his early life and WW2, he lived in Croydon with his parents. They were keen cyclists and family holidays were spent on the North Downs exploring the Surrey countryside, which perhaps presaged his move to Reigate in 1966.

Dennis left school in 1948 and joined the Society where he immediately took part in the excavations at Farthing Down: this was clearly a defining moment as much of his

life subsequently was devoted to studying every aspect of Surrey's historic past. In the same year he started work with the London County Council (later to become the Greater London Council) before entering the Royal Air Force between 1950-2 to serve his National Service: this was spent in Canada where he trained as a navigator, a role he much enjoyed. Afterwards he returned to the LCC, but left soon to join the BBC at Bush House, where he remained until retirement. Whilst at the BBC he obtained his BSc and became a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. He worked initially in Outside Broadcasting before moving to the Engineering Research Department and finally the Secretariat.

At the same time, as the *Collections* testify, he excavated widely in historic Surrey, undertaking rescue excavations as well as furthering his particular interest in the medieval period. This resulted in investigations of moated enclosures, kiln sites, timber-framed buildings, castles, churches and religious institutions both in the United Kingdom and further afield in Europe, particularly Burgundy.

Dennis was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries (Scotland) in 1967 following his excavations at Breachacha Castle on Coll, which he directed jointly with J G Dunbar, and later, Achanduin Castle on Lismore.

Dennis was elected a member of the Society's Council in 1961 and was soon urging Council to publish a monthly newsletter of notes and queries. After some persuasion this was tentatively agreed to in 1965 on a trial basis for six months, and he and his wife Molly were joint editors until December 1969: it was obviously deemed a success and the *Bulletin* continues to-day. He served as Hon. Sec between 1969-1976 and was appointed Vice-President of the Society in 1977 and President from 1990-1994. In 1969 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

His stewardship of the Society between 1969-76 was an important period in the life of the Society. The explosion of road building, including the M25 and commercial development during this period, was before legislation such as PP15 and 16 appeared, and represented a crisis for archaeology. This led to the appointment of David Bird as County Archaeologist in 1972 and establishment of two archaeological units, one working in administrative Surrey and the other in south-west London. The Units were funded by the then Ministry of Works, but managed by the Society for seven years, before being transferred to the SCC and Museum of London. In 1974 the Society became a Company limited by guarantee.

All these events put a tremendous burden on the Honorary Secretary who, at that time, had no administrative support.

He strove tirelessly to correct 'myths' that had entered into the historic record: one such is the description of the track-ways across the North Downs, known as 'Pilgrims Way' and 'Pilgrim' roads, churches and corners, which scatter the landscape of Surrey. His forensic examination of the North Downs track-way published in the *Collections* did, to his dismay, nothing to dispel the myth.

His seemingly tireless energy enabled him to become involved in numerous Surrey County Council Structure Plans in an attempt to influence the policies of the Council towards protecting the heritage of the County. He was also Trustee of Merton Priory (where he had undertaken early preliminary excavations to reveal part of the complex) the Surrey Historic Buildings Trust, the City of London Archaeological Trust and Council for British Archaeology, of which he was a Trustee for a period. He attended Public Enquiries on behalf of the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Reigate Society, and was for many years a member of the Southwark Diocesan Advisory Committee.

Dennis described himself as an historical geographer, and his concern was always to ensure that the historic environment was recognised and protected when and

wherever possible. Inevitably he did not win all his battles and he could be acerbic in his comments when he felt those in official positions, who should have known better, fell down on the job.

Perhaps engendered by those early cycle rides, another of Dennis' passions was the historic landscape, and this was reflected in two initiatives of the Society. Firstly, collaboration with the Heritage and Countryside division of the County Council to establish surveys to identify Areas of Special Historic Landscape. The purpose was to get such areas delineated on the Structure Plans of borough councils to ensure some protection when development proposals were being considered. The second was to initiate research into the origins and development of Surrey villages, which was launched at a two-day conference in 2000. This work is continued by the Village Studies Group, which has published four Studies and has four others in the pipeline.

Dennis was a modest and private man, with an innate sense of justice. He had a mischievous sense of humour, which enlivened many meetings and conversations: a master of irony – often missed and seldom appreciated. He could be critical of others when they fell short of his expectations, but would be equally critical of himself when he felt he had failed to meet his own high standards. To those who sought his advice, he was generous in offering support and guidance. Since his death many past students have commented that it was at an archaeology class he led, or an excavation directed by him, that first caught their imagination, leading some to a career in archaeology and others to a lifetime's absorbing hobby. He often lamented the fact that our interests cause us to spread ourselves too thinly and this conflicted with his desire to foster an awareness of the value of archaeology in informing the social and economic conditions of the past to a wider audience.

A little known fact is that Dennis was awarded a medal by the Society of Antiquaries in 1997, and the following are extracts from the President's address:

"It has been said that if you look closely at any archaeological organisation in London you will find Dennis Turner, either in person or else the seat still warm. He was a founding member of SCOLA (Standing Conference on London's Archaeology). He has appeared as a witness at Public enquiries, was much involved with the Treasure Trove business, is on many regional London Committees and has the very special, but rare, talent of being a good listener and, following from this a brilliant facilitator." This was equally true of Dennis and his wish to take every opportunity to further the aims and objectives of our Society. Ultimately all we have to give is our time and to share our knowledge, and of his he gave most generously. The Society has lost a good and true friend, and he will be greatly missed.

COUNCIL NEWS

LIBRARY CARDS

For many years the Society has posted Library Cards to all members each year so that they can borrow the library key at Castle Arch from museum staff when the library is shut. However, with the regular increase in postage costs this has become very expensive.

The Society's Council has therefore decided to discontinue sending Library Cards by post from April 2013. Annual Library Cards will still be available at Castle Arch and can be collected on request as long as subscriptions are up to date. Alternatively we can email the image of an up to date Library Card to you – just ask.

OFFICE STAFF AT CASTLE ARCH

Emma Coburn is back from maternity leave and will be in the office at Castle Arch every Friday from 9.45-12.45 and 1.15-4.15.

Two experienced Society members have very kindly volunteered to help. Anne Lea will be in the office on Tuesdays and Rose Hooker on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Both Anne and Rose are currently members of Council. As volunteers they will normally be available from when the museum opens at 11am.

Hannah Jeffery, our Assistant Librarian, will be in the Library as normal on Mondays, Tuesdays (except the Tuesday preceding the first Saturday in each month), Wednesdays and the first Saturday in each month.

This means that except for sickness and holidays there will be someone in the office at Castle Arch every weekday.

NEW MEMBERS

Amanda Clements

I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Miss M Bennett	Guildford	Ancient Civilisations; Ancient History; Romans; Excavations
Mrs K Clayton	Forest Green, Dorking	General
Mr M Cleovoulou	London	
Mr T Greatrex	Shere	Shere
Mrs E Grodzka-McDowell	Epsom	Archaeology
Mrs K Meddings	Aldershot	General, inc Bronze Age and Iron Age and early post Roman
Mr L H Price	Horsham	Roman and Medieval
Mrs M Sargent	Redhill	General Archaeology, Roman and Medieval
Mrs S Sinclair	Billingshurst, West Sussex	Archaeology and History
Mrs S Solarski	Great Bookham	General, especially Pre-History

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM 2013

The 9th of February saw members of the Society and others once again gathered at Ashted Memorial Hall for the Annual Symposium. As **Alan Hall**, who was due to chair the day, was indisposed, **David Calow**, SyAS Secretary, chaired the morning session and **Emma Corke**, SyAS President, chaired the afternoon session.

David Williams, Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey, who in past years has presented the final session of the day, opened the Symposium this year with illustrations of some of the more interesting finds reported to him in 2012. Of particular interest were Iron Age coins from Dorking and Horley. From Ropley in Hampshire came a bronze bowl, shown by a subsequent excavation to be associated with a cremation and two pedestal beakers dated to the Late Iron Age. Most Roman artefacts came from

outside the county although there were two brooches from Surrey. There were few Saxon finds from the county but some interesting medieval finds including a unique 12th century harness pendant with a mounted dragon from Cobham. Among the post-medieval finds were two lead seals, again from Cobham, issued by the Post Office, one dated to 1690 - 1708 and the other 1708 - 1715. David encouraged members to make use of the vast resource provided by the Portable Antiquities Scheme database on which details of these and all the other finds can be found. This can be viewed at www.finds.org.uk

The two following presentations featured community projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. **Paul Bowen** (Surrey County Council) spoke about the test-pitting carried out at Chobham using funding from the HLF 'Young Roots' programme and **Abby Guinness** (Surrey County Archaeology Unit) spoke about the test-pitting carried out under the 'Godalming Staycation Project' funded by the HLF 'Your Heritage' scheme and sponsored by Godalming Town Council. Both indicated that these were interim reports as there was still more post-excavation analysis to be completed. In both cases the test-pits were excavated according to the protocols developed by CORS, the Currently Occupied Rural Settlement project based at Cambridge, which had been explained by Dr Carenza Lewis when she addressed a meeting of the Society in March 2011 and already trialled by the Society at Old Woking. At Chobham thirteen test-pits have so far been excavated by young people organised through the Young Archaeologist Club based at Bagshot, led by Phil Stevens. Chobham had been held by Chertsey Abbey and the investigation focussed on an area close to the mill in the heart of the old settlement, which is currently not densely occupied by buildings. The project is due to be completed by August 2013. At Godalming the main aim was to involve as many sectors of the local community as possible, with test-pits being dug in the town itself, on both private and public land. The final test-pit of the 'Stay Put and Dig In' project was dug in the Town Park as the archaeological component of a fun day featuring many activities. Altogether over 200 local people took part in the archaeological project. Again, post excavation work is still to be completed before the results can be reported back to the people of Godalming.

Turning to a project of much longer duration **Phil Jones** (Surrey County Archaeology Unit) gave an overview of the results of 30 years of excavation at North Park Farm, Bletchingley. The site encompasses a large area of Folkestone Beds, and sand has been, and continues to be, commercially extracted by quarrying. The first major discovery was the lost manor of Hextalls (also known as Little Pickle), which was occupied from about 1275 and demolished c1550 (published by Rob Poulton in 1998 and available for free at the symposium!). The site may have begun and ended as a hunting lodge and the compendium of animal and bird species represented amongst the bones and the collection of imported wares are indicative of feasting at the site during the early 16th century. Since 2001, thirteen hectares have been examined, including a shallow valley sampled by excavation in 2005, and which produced c65000 mesolithic struck flints. These include over 1000 microliths, and from extrapolation, over 17000 may have been present across the whole of the site. With continued English Heritage support, the monograph of that work is to be published later this year. Areas of the site examined since 2006 have found many more Mesolithic features, a Late Neolithic pit dug on the edge of the shallow valley, many other pits and post-holes of Bronze Age date, including two small cremation cemeteries, of which one was of urned burials, and an area of Early Iron Age iron-working. A cluster of Saxon features was also uncovered, and along the southern edge of the quarry part of a late 11th and 12th century occupation site was sampled next to Place Farm Road. Both this settlement, and its associated system of fields and drove-ways, was abandoned when the area was emparked, as the North Park of

Bletchingley, in the early 13th century. An important conclusion of the fieldwork is that, despite the serial usage of this large area during the prehistoric period, a field system was not created until the early medieval period, in contrast with the gravel terraces of the Thames terraces where such enclosed farming landscapes had been laid out during the Middle Bronze Age. One area in the south west of the North Park Farm quarry area remains to be excavated this year, with the possibility of finding a settlement associated with the western of the two Bronze Age cemeteries.

Reaching further back into the prehistoric **Will Mills** (studying for an MPhil at Oxford) gave an introduction to the research he is carrying out on the Lawson Collection of late Upper Palaeolithic flint implements found at Brockhill near the Parley Brook north of Woking in the 1920s. Today the collection is held at the British Museum. The Lawson Collection contains over 1,600 struck flint artefacts including backed blades, shoulder points and burins, all found in a single field through informal field-walking after ploughing. This is potentially an important site, being one of only four 'open air' sites (as opposed to caves) where such blades have been found in southern England. Mr Mills explained that his research was directed to the question of the technologies used to produce the distinctive blades and whether these could be assigned to the *Feddermesser* tradition seen in Northern Europe during the Late Glacial from 14000 to 13000 years ago. Evaluation test pits and trenches organised by SyAS member Nancy Hawkins in the mid-1970s and directed by Clive Bonsall, had suggested that the original deposits at Brockhill had been severely disturbed by the plough. Nonetheless, with help from members of the Society, in 2012 Mr Mills had carried out an augur survey to examine whether any areas still had the potential to yield environmental samples of the late Upper Palaeolithic deposits and had also directed the excavation of two test pits to establish the presence of Late Upper Palaeolithic and/or Mesolithic lithics (the latter found in nearby developer-funded evaluations undertaken by SCAU in 1993). The research is still in progress and a paper will be published in the Society's Collections in due course.

The **Margary Award** was made to AARG for an outstanding display on tiles through the ages, with the runner-up being the Church Meadow Ewell project for a comprehensive display on the first season of investigations at that site.

After lunch **David Bird** (Chairman of the Research Committee of Surrey Archaeological Society) spoke briefly on the need for all groups within the Society to begin to review the Surrey Research Framework document published in 2006 in order to meet the commitment in the Society's Rolling Strategy to produce an update of the Framework in 2015. Decisions would need to be reached as to whether the 'resource assessment' should be updated, to the form of any conference to discuss the issues and to the form of the publication of an updated Framework – and volunteers would need to come forward to help with all this.

Nikki Cowlard (Church Meadow Ewell Project) spoke on the background of the site within the context of the Roman settlement at Ewell, explaining this was the last area of open ground within today's settlement that held real prospects for determining the course of Stane Street, with its associated roadside buildings, through the village. In this first year of excavation much time had been given to unexpected linear features composed largely of flints running in an east/west direction. As excavation progressed it was decided these were probably the result of a single (or a very few) instances of steam ploughing in the 19th century, scattering and re-depositing an earlier flint surface of unknown date. There was only a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery in the soil layers but Roman sherds were plentiful. A Roman period ditch was found running south-south-east/north-north-west across most of the trench, along or parallel to the expected alignment of Stane Street, but further work would be necessary in coming years to understand the precise significance of this feature. While much of the pottery dated to the first half of the Roman period (up to



The Margary Award being presented to the AARG.

250AD) most of the 180+ coins recovered in the trench date to the later 3rd and 4th centuries. This is not a particularly unusual coin distribution but dating of the ditches will need to be reviewed as further seasons of excavation take place. As at Hatch Furlong in Ewell a few years ago, a small amount of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware was recovered and this may hint at the ritual nature of the springs at Ewell over a very long period. A good deal of attention was paid to outreach activities and over 330 school children paid organised visits to the site.

Leaping forward two millennia **Jenny Newell** (Surrey Archaeological Society) combined historical documents and field archaeology in her presentation of the recent study of the First World War prisoner of war camp for German soldiers within the banks of Felday Hillfort above Holmbury St Mary. The documentary research had encompassed not only items such as the local Parish Magazine and War Employment Committee documents of December 1916 and local newspapers relating to the sale of surplus equipment from such camps but also formal reports, now held in the Swiss Federal Archive, made in 1917 and 1918 on conditions in the camp by a Swiss legation of the *Department Politique Suisse* which supplied copies to the Red Cross and Germany. In 1986 a sketch by a local resident, Beate Ede, who had been six years old in 1917, was found. The sketch showed some of the key buildings in the camp. Following the clearance of rhododendrons from the site in 2010, probing of the surface had found concrete foundations in a number of locations. Various areas were then exposed and partly with the aid of the sketch these could be identified with the camp kitchen, the generator house and the ablution block serving the camp of 32 huts each 24ft by 15ft. The camp was constructed by the 60th Royal Defence Corps and photographs have been found of some of the team engaged on this work. The purpose of the camp in this location was for the POW's to work on cutting timber needed for war needs from the surrounding hillsides. For this purpose a narrow gauge railway – of a type known as the Decauville system – was constructed on the site. The hill was cleared of timber in just over one year.

Despite being constructed at a time just within living memory and a period that many would expect to be well understood most knowledge of this site had been lost.

Anne Lea (SIHG) then spoke on the intriguing subject of 'James Henry Pullen: Boatbuilder of Royal Earlswood'. Born in 1835, one of 13 children (of whom six died in infancy) James had at an early age become a resident at the 'Earlswood Asylum for Idiots', this being a contemporary term for those who were mentally disadvantaged but not disturbed. The building of Earlswood Asylum began in 1853. It was the first purpose-built learning disability asylum in England and was designed to take 700 residents, plus staff. The Asylum had its own workshops, laundry and farm with the aim that all residents should learn a trade. On admission James had been described as a deaf mute, although he could speak a few words. He responded well to the help offered and would later be described as an 'idiot savant', someone with a mental disability, but extremely gifted in a particular way. James Pullen was an extraordinary draughtsman and 'mechanic' in wood and other materials. He built furniture and bookcases for the Asylum but his greatest delight was in building model ships, many of considerable size and great detail. Initially the models were of real ships; his model of HMS Alexandra featured working pulleys. His model of the *Great Eastern*, 10 feet long and built from his own sketches, took three years and three months to complete and was exhibited at the Fisheries Exhibition in 1883. As time passed his models of ships and other objects took on a more fantastical character and incorporated materials such as ivory. Throughout much of his life he produced a pictorial 'autobiography' on a year-by-year basis. James Pullen died aged 81 in 1916. The surviving models can be seen at the Langdon Down Museum at Hampton Wick. Dr Langdon Down, who first described Down's Syndrome while at Earlswood, had been the medical Superintendent there during the time that James Pullen was a resident.

After tea **Judie English** (SyAS Prehistoric Group) presented a summary of her recent research on hillforts of the western Weald, commending the 'inquisitive approach' advocated by Bowden. Not all were defensible, and it seemed likely that the location and design of some were based primarily on their visibility from afar and control of routes through the hills encircling the western Weald. Both Hascombe and Holmbury were sited close to the top of hills, but significantly not around the actual peaks; both had views over the Weald to the south and in both cases the natural geology seems to have been enhanced by vertical cuts to produce terraces on the southern flanks, which would have made a strong statement of presence. A reassessment of the pottery from both sites indicated they were used primarily in the Middle Iron Age and had been abandoned by the Late Iron Age. On the assumption that Holmbury and Hascombe were contemporary, then between them the occupants would have had a 360° viewshed. She noted that seven of the hillforts in Surrey and Sussex were similarly located on the scarp slope overlooking the Weald. However many others were located on the dip slope of the encircling hills or otherwise did not have extensive views, citing among these Felday and Anstiebury in Surrey and Squerries in Kent. Others were located on isolated hills, including Dry Hill Camp (with three banks and ditches) and Saxonbury within the Weald and War Coppice on the North Downs. All could have functioned either as controlling routes through the encircling hills or as way-points once down into the Weald. Following a thorough description of the key points of existing theories Judie eloquently challenged the rest of us to consider solutions to these puzzling sites.

In the final session of the day **David Bird** (as Chairman of the Society's Roman Studies Group) spoke on 'Ten Years of the RSG: achievements: lessons learnt, and the future'. The achievements were many, starting with the work of the Roman roads group with further substantial work at Chiddingfold, Titsey, Flexford, Abinger and Ashted with much help given at Hatch Furlong and Church Meadow in Ewell. All

have been the subject of initial reports in the *Bulletin*. Discoveries at Flexford, Abinger and Ashted have been of far more than local significance. A very wide variety of talks and conferences had been arranged, the conferences covering topics of national significance to a very high standard. Many visits had been arranged, including those to Swallow Tiles, Andover Glass, Chedworth, Crofton, Silchester, Dorchester-on-Thames, Barcombe, Colchester, and Trier and Aachen. The Group had developed close links with specialists to ensure that research was not being carried out in a vacuum. None of this could have been done without the many volunteers for all sorts of activities and the focussed and fun approach generated within the Group. Future challenges included: understanding more about Roman landscapes in Surrey, with special attention to the underlying geology; understanding more about three key transitions in Surrey (the first being from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period, secondly that occurring around 200AD and thirdly the transition after 410AD to the Saxon period); and unlocking the potential of as yet unpublished material. Greater use of GIS databases should help greatly with research into the inter-relationship of sites across the County.

MISCELLANY

COTTAGE HOSPITALS

Keith Atkins

With reference to M J Leppard's informative article on the pre-history of Cottage Hospitals, the following may provide scope for further investigation.

In 1870, Horace Swete MD, published the 'Handy Book of Cottage Hospitals'.¹ Swete opened one of the early Cottage Hospitals at Wrington, Somerset in 1864, later moving to Weston-Super-Mare as Honorary Superintendent of the West of England Sanatorium. He describes East Grinstead Cottage Hospital as having opened 14 October 1863 with seven beds. He makes no reference to the involvement of a religious order or to the concept having been proposed in the mid 1850s.

Swete's entry is as follows:

'This Hospital is one of the brick-and-tile cottages, common in Surrey, and was founded by Dr. ROGERS, who had considerable up-hill work in carrying out his intentions. At his own expense he built a large room to the rear of the cottage, which is seen in the illustration, with a timber bay-window.'² The special feature of this hospital is the garden, which teems with a profusion of flowers, Dr Rogers being an enthusiastic botanist and florist.

The furnishing of the hospital cost, with the surgical instruments, appliances etc, £167 9s 0d. The annual expenditure is on average about £120, of which nearly £40 is paid by the patients. The hospital is conducted on the Cranleigh model.'³

East Grinstead was a very early cottage hospital, possibly the fifth to open in Great Britain along with St Mary's, Dorking, which also opened in 1863. Given East Grinstead's proximity to Cranleigh, it is not surprising that it followed that model and it is also reasonable to assume that Dr Rogers and Dr Napper were acquainted.

There are examples of the involvement of Anglican religious orders in setting up and providing nursing in a few of the early cottage hospitals, two being Middlesbrough (1860) and St George's, Barrow-in-Furness (1866).

1 Swete, H 1870 *The Handy Book of Cottage Hospitals*, London (available as a print-on-demand paperback from Lightning Source UK Ltd, Milton Keynes).

2 In the preface Swete notes that 'to Dr Wynter and the Editor of 'Good Words'', he is indebted for the privilege of re-publishing the views of Cranleigh and east Grinstead Village Hospitals.

3 *ibid*, 128

LOCAL HISTORY CHIEF EGGHEAD ADMITS 'GIFT' BUNG IN BROWN PAPER ENVELOPE SHOCK

THE WILLIAM KNIGHT COLOUR MILLS MAP OF c1690

Di Stiff

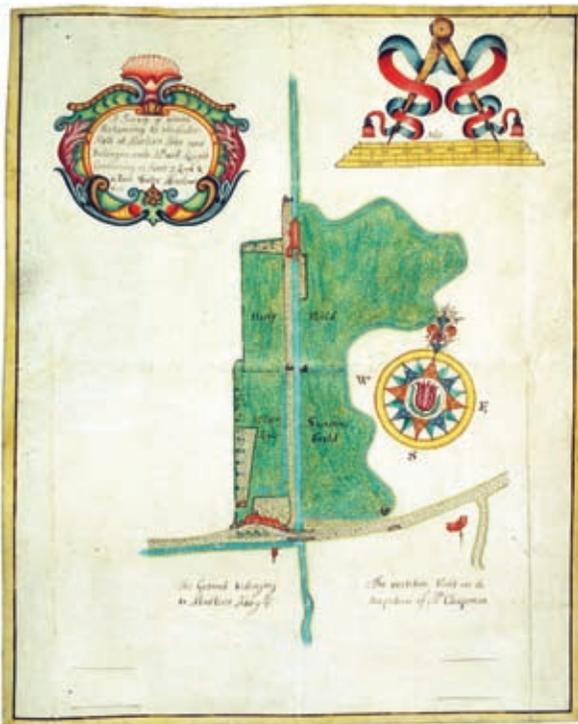
A few years ago, Julian Pooley was in attendance at an archives conference in London, when he was given a document in a brown paper package that the donor said would be of interest to the History Centre. Not until he was with colleagues that evening in a pizza house, did he glance inside and realise the importance of the gift. It is a rare map of c1690, drawn in ink and watercolour on parchment and showing the Merton Abbey colour mills of the potter William Knight, and it was found by chance in Chester City Library in 1992. Such serendipity is an example of how a document of no significance where it was found, proves invaluable elsewhere, as here and for Surrey historians (SHC archive catalogue ref: 4079)

A cartouche on the map bears the title: *'A survey of ground Pertaining to the Coulter Mills at Martins Abby now belongin unto Mr Will: Knight Containing 15 Acers 3 Roods & 12 perch Walter Henshaw Fecit'*. Surveyed by Walter Henshaw, the plan is masterfully drawn and decorated by hand with the cartouche, scale and compass all highly coloured, and the compass ornamented with a beautiful purple tulip.

William Knight was a manufacturer of 'whiteware' pottery in St Botolphs parish, Aldgate, London. He was a potter of some importance since, as well as manufacturing 'Delft' pottery at Hermitage Dock, Wapping with John Campion, he was also involved in the campaign to limit the import of foreign earthenware to this country.

The Treasury Books at the National Archives contain two petitions on this subject signed by him in 1687 and 1689, and in 1693, he testified in support of another potter, John Robins, who was accused of illegally importing fuller's earth.

The main source for William Knight comes from Llewelyn Jewitt, author of *The Ceramic Art of Great Britain* (1879), who was in possession of a deed of 1690 showing that Knight purchased a plot of land and premises situated 'by the river running from Merton Mills to Wandsworth in the county of Surrey' from Mary Crispe, widow of Ellis Crispe, late of Wimbledon. Intriguingly, the deed described Merton Mills as 'formerly used for a Fulling



Merton Abbey colour mills map of c1690.

Mill and Brasill Mill and now and of later used for a Colour Mill for Grinding Colours for the Glazeing of White Ware'.

'White Ware' was the term for earthenware with a tin glaze and decorated in the style of Dutch 'delftware', and 'Delftware' was the widely used term, from the 18th century onwards, that referred to such pottery made in Britain, rather than abroad. Tin-glazing allowed potters to decorate their wares with coloured pigments applied over a lead glaze made opaque by the addition of tin. Until the 1660's the only decorative pottery was imported from the Continent, with Spanish, Italian and Dutch or Flemish tin-glazed wares the most common types found on excavated sites. Thereafter, with the expansion of London potteries producing this ware, the demand was high for blue, green and yellow glazes to decorate 'white ware' and create more colourful products. In the 17th century, tin-glazed factories were set up close to the Thames in Southwark and Lambeth and at Rotherhithe and Vauxhall. South of the river a factory was established in Putney c1680, and to the west, another in c1665 at Hermitage Dock, Wapping, for Knight and Campion's pottery.

Knight's map shows the full extent of the mill buildings and mill wheel. Houses, a tower, gardens, trees, hedges, roads, a bridge and watercourses are also depicted, as also two swans painted on the water at the bottom of the plan. The background of the document is not coloured, but has a yellow and black border. Helpfully, the names of surrounding plots of land and landowners are given; including 'Harty Field', 'Mr Peter Rayes', 'Samsons Field', 'The Ground belonging to Martins Abby' and 'The Wetstars Field in the Occupation of Mr Chapman'. Unfortunately, no further references to the surveyor, Walter Henshaw, or other examples of his work have been found.

Merton Abbey Mills takes its name from Merton Priory, one of the most important Surrey monasteries, which had stood close-by and had owned much of the surrounding land. By 1600, textile mills were attracted to the nearby River Wandle, not only as a source of power, but also because of the special quality of its water, which was a chalk stream ideally suited to the washing, dyeing and printing of textiles. By 1792, over a thousand people were employed in the area by the various print works or associated businesses

The area surrounding Merton Abbey Mills continued to have a colourful industrial future. The famous Regent Street store Liberty mixed dyes for printing its fine cottons and silks there during the later 19th century and ran a printing works nearby from 1904 to 1970. William Morris moved his famous textile and stained glass workshops downstream of its site in 1881, and close-by, the Arts and Crafts potter William de Morgan built his pottery in 1892. Channel 4's Time Team excavated the Merton Abbey Mills site in 2003, but due to redevelopment found no evidence of industrial usage prior to the 18th century.

Apologies to Julian from the editor, who couldn't resist the addition to the title

THE LEPER HOSPITAL AT GUILDFORD

Mary Alexander

Despite Rob Briggs' admirable academic caution there is very little doubt that the hospital at the junction of the London and Epsom roads east of Guildford was St. Thomas' Hospital, and was a leper hospital. The site has always been known as that of a hospital because, unusually, it survived until 1791 and the street leading to it was called SpitalStreet until 1901. (The fastidious wife of an umbrella maker thought the name vulgar, not knowing that it was a standard abbreviation for 'hospital' and had it changed to Upper High Street.) Nowhere else in Guildford is linked with a medieval hospital.

The site is at the triangle where the roads to London and Epsom fork. The High Street is on the line of an old road from the south and west to London: one route running through Kingston and the other through Epsom. In the Middle Ages the site was outside the borough, as leper hospitals had to be, and was an excellent place for seeking alms from travellers on this major route. The Saxon borough boundary probably ran across the High Street at the point where Chertsey Street and North Street join it, but by the 16th century it had moved east to just past where the Royal Grammar School is. There was ribbon development from at least the 13th century judging by pottery found at 196 High Street (Pandora's) some years ago. Although the hospital was outside Guildford, in Stoke parish, it came to be regarded as part of the parish and by 1739 it was included within the borough as a separate island of land. (1739 is the date of the *Ichonography*, the earliest true map of Guildford.) The link with Guildford may have been because the site was acquired by the Poyle charity for Henry Smith's charity.

Briggs notes the early reference to a leper hospital in 1199. As there are no medieval corporation documents surviving for Guildford, it is not possible to throw any more light on William Norreys in the hospital, or the hospital itself. However, in the *Liberate* rolls for Henry III's reign there are several payments to the chaplain in the hospital of St. Thomas. For example, in 1249 'to the sheriff of Surrey ... to cause two chaplains ministering in the chapel of the king's castle of Guldeford, and one in the hospital of St. Thomas in that town, to have 50s each yearly for their wages'. In 1257 the order is to pay 'the king's three chaplains of Gudeford, two celebrating in the king's court there and the third at the leper hospital outside Gudeford'. It is almost certain therefore that the leper chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas. From 1259 the two chaplains in the castle are specified as serving the king's and queen's chapels, St. Stephen's and St. Katherine's. (This has led to some confusion with St. Catherine's chapel outside Guildford, which has no link with the king.)

I have long wondered if this payment by the king means that the hospital was founded by Henry II as part of his penance following the murder of the Archbishop but have not been able to find any evidence for this in published sources. Henry II spent time at Guildford, and probably built the new royal apartments in the bailey in the 1160s, moving down from the keep. It is also possible that the king, or someone else, re-dedicated an existing hospital and the king paid the chaplain's salary as part of his penance.

The connection with a house of Crutched Friars should be discounted. John Speed was clearly misinformed, and G.C. Williamson should never be relied on (or even read) because he is known to have falsified documents to enhance Guildford's history. It is highly likely that the Dominican Friars took over their house in about 1275. The excavations showed an earlier building on a different alignment, and Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, was at the Council of Lyons in 1274, which suppressed all small religious orders and amalgamated them with existing larger orders. Her son Henry died at Guildford Castle in c1274 and the Dominican Friary was almost certainly founded in his memory, either by her or by her mother-in-law Eleanor of Provence, who had been looking after the grandchildren while Edward and Eleanor were on crusade. What better way to found a new friary than to convert an existing one, which would have gone out of use anyway? The Friary was rebuilt, presumably to make it larger.

St. Thomas's Hospital had a fascinating after-life. It should probably have been closed down at the Reformation under one pretext or another, but it survived and became an almshouse or poor house, called the Spital. There were burials of people from the Spital at Holy Trinity from 1579 to 1697, and even baptisms. Once Abbot's Hospital had opened in 1622 burials from there are noted as being from the Hospital,

to distinguish between the two. There was a Master who died in 1665. Provision of poor relief in Guildford is another article.

REFERENCES

'With ramparts crown'd' *The early History of Guildford Castle* discusses the boundaries of Guildford.

Information about the Spital is from the parish registers of Holy Trinity.

SURREY MAPS

The following selection of Surrey manorial and enclosure maps are now available on CDs from Surrey History Centre. Some relate to parishes for which there is no tithe map, because much of the land in the district had not been subject to tithe. All can be viewed in the search room at Surrey History Centre.

Like our Tithe map CDs, there is one disc for each map, containing high resolution coloured digital images, with software that allows you to navigate around the map and zoom in on sections. A transcript of the key to the map is provided where these exist. They require Microsoft Windows to run.

Cobham Manor 1807, *SHC ref 2610/1/38/21*. Map includes names and acreages, but does not have a separate key.

Crowhurst Manor 1679, *SHC ref 6960/1*. Map, transcript of key, and for further research an Excel spreadsheet containing the transcript of the key in reference number order.



1719 map of Woking Manor.

Ewell Enclosure 1802, and **Award 1803**, *SHC refs 6054/1 and 8887/1*. Map, transcript of the Award and Award schedule and images of the original Award; and for further research an Excel spreadsheet containing the Award schedule data in plan number order.

Molesey East and West Enclosure 1821, *SHC ref QS6/4/30/1*. Map includes names and acreages, but does not have a separate key.

Molesey Matham and Molesey Prior Manors 1781, *SHC ref K81/3/1*. Map and transcript of the key; and for further research an Excel spreadsheet containing the transcript of the key in parcel number order.)

Thorpe Manor 1809, *SHC ref 2675/81/11-12*. Map, transcript of the key and images of the original key; and for further research an Excel spreadsheet containing the transcript of the key in plan number order.

Woking Manor 1719, *SHC ref G97/5/63*. Map, transcript of key to the map and images of the original key; and for further research an Excel spreadsheet of the key.)

The CDs are £30 each (plus £2.80 postage and handling for UK; £4 for overseas) from the Surrey Heritage online shop. When you order, please ensure you tell us which map you would like. Alternatively, you can send a cheque made payable to Surrey County Council to Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 6ND.

Please see our website for a list of tithe map CDs which are also available www.surreycc.gov.uk

CONFERENCE

MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND THE TRANSITION TO POST MEDIEVAL PRODUCTION

Organised by the Medieval Studies Forum of SyAS in conjunction with the Medieval Pottery Research Group

Saturday 11th May 2013, 9.30am to 4pm

Surrey History Centre, Woking

This conference follows the Society's recent initiative in developing a greater awareness of post-Roman ceramics among members. It will include reviews of the known production sites in the county as well as important, recent documentary work on the later Border Ware industry.

9.30am - 10	Registration : Welcome and address <i>Richard Savage</i>
10 - 10.30	Kingston pottery production <i>Steve Nelson</i>
10.30 – 11.15	East Clandon and other production sites of Coarse Border Ware <i>Phil Jones</i>
11.15	Coffee
11.30 – 12.15	Documentary background to the Border Ware industry <i>Peter Tipton</i>
12.15 – 1pm	Latest research on Border Ware <i>Jacqui Pearce</i>
1- 1.45 –	lunch
1.45- 2.15	Border Ware-type production in Addlestone <i>David Barker</i>
2.15 - 2.45	Cheam and the end of medieval whitewares <i>Clive Orton</i>
2.45 - 3	Tea
3 - 3.30	What lay behind the ceramic revolution? <i>Graham Dawson</i>
3.30 - 3.45	Questions and closing remarks <i>Richard Savage</i>
4pm	Close

Attendance **by ticket only**. As there is a limit to the number of delegates that can be accommodated in the room, please check availability before travelling if you have not purchased a ticket in advance.

Tickets: £8 (or £10 on the door if available) from The Treasurer, Medieval Studies Forum, c/o 22 Fairlawn Park, Woking, GU21 4HT (Mob 07711 372252). Please enclose a cheque payable to Surrey Archaeological Society and a S.A.E. with your request for tickets.

LECTURE MEETINGS

3rd April

"The story of bee-keeping" by Liz Knee to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

4th April

"Roman Army" by John Smith to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group in Staines Methodist Church at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th April

"Not to be sneezed at!" by Brenda Matthews to the Friends of East Grinstead Museum at East Court Mansion at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.50.

6th April

"Tin-glazed tiles" by Ian Betts to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in the Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3pm. Visitors welcome £2.

9th April

"The Roman and medieval landscape at Bermondsey Square" by Pre-Construct Archaeology 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 Tel: 020 8764 8314.

11th April

"The Thames through the ages, 6000BC to the present" by John Minelly to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £3.

11th April

"Edmond Halley - his life and work" by John Price to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.45pm.

12th April

"Zeppelins, Andersons and ack-ack: the 20th century conflict archaeology of London" by Andy Brockman to Richmond Archaeology Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

15th April

"Who do you think they were? Discovering the lives and experiences of our ancestors" by Julian Pooley 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

17th April

“The Three Graces of Clandon Park” by Pat Lock to Send & Ripley History Society in the annexe of Ripley Village Hall at 8pm.

19th April

“Bygone Ashtead” by Geoff Powell 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.

20th April

“Drought, deluges and dust-devils” by Ian Currie to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Elm Grove Meeting Hall at 3pm.

22nd April

“William Cobbett” by Richard Thomas to Woking History Society at St Mark’s Church Hall, Westfield Road, Woking at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

27th April

“London Film” by Ian Christie to Merton Historical Society at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

1st May

“Chile and Easter Island” by Jeff Cousins to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

2nd May

AGM of Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group in Staines Methodist Church at 8pm.

7th May

“Addlestone’s Home Front in the First World War” by Jim and June Knight to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

9th May

Speaker tba to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

10th May

AGM followed by “Science and archaeology: on site and in the laboratory” by Caroline Cartwright to Richmond Archaeology Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

11th May

Annual General Meeting followed by members’ short talks to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3pm.

13th May

“The history of Quakers in Godalming” by Ruth Martin to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room of the United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £3. New members welcome.

14th May

“Excavations at the Royal Mint 1983-88, East Smithfield” by Ian Grainger 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 Tel: 020 8764 8314.

14th May

“The Pilgrim’s Way ; medieval holiday route or Victorian invention” by Elyot Turner to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

15th May

“The Constable and Grece families of Reigate” by Jennifer Smith (Claire Constable) to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 8pm.

20th May

AGM followed by lecture tba 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

3rd June

“Surrey War Hospitals 1914-1918” by Laurence Spring to Woking History Society at St Mark’s Church Hall, Westfield Road, Woking, GU22 9NG at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th June

AGM and Members; talks to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th June

“Excavations in Church Meadow 2012” by Nikki Cowlard and Frank Pemberton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

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

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
439	3rd May	3rd June
440	5th July	5th August
441	20th September	21st October
442	15th November	16th 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 3rd May for the June issue.

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