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WOKING PALACE

Filming for *The Real White Queen*

The Society's Roman Studies Group has carried out a fifth season of excavation at Abinger. It was decided to concentrate on the area of the villa as this was the final year of the current scheduled monument consent and there were many outstanding questions. Four trenches were opened, two in the orchard and two further up the slope, north of the hedgerow. A notable event in the Society's history was the day when the President, Secretary and Treasurer were all working in the same trench; surely a first, and an indicator of how active a Society this is!

Trench 15, under the supervision of Emma Corke, examined the area of the possible corridor to the west of the later, probably 4th century, range of rooms found in the 1990s. Much of the area along and on both sides of the main south wall had been robbed out to near the base of its foundation. No evidence was found for walls crossing the supposed corridor to match one found last year and therefore a corridor as such is confirmed, perhaps set between two end wing rooms. In one area a small portion of the opus signinum corridor floor survived, set on mortar over sand. It was possible to find and record evidence for two further north-south cross walls to the north of the main wall providing evidence for more rooms. Some information was also gained about their associated tessellated floors, which were slightly stepped up one after the other along the sloping ground from west to east. A small area of the mosaic found in the 1990s was exposed with a fresh piece alongside to provide a comparison in order to test how well it had survived reburial. It was found to be in good condition. Valuable information was recovered about the nature of the foundations of the main wall and the outer corridor wall.



Trench 15 from the east; the figure is on the line of the robber trench of the main wall. A surviving part of the foundations can be seen in the foreground. To the right, part of the mosaic and beyond that the remnants of other floors.

Further west, trench 14 examined the western end of the later range of rooms. It was found that the later building's north wall did not go as far west as previously assumed,

but turned to the south at a point where it had been cut into an earlier structure which was at a slightly different alignment, and is probably part of an earlier building. The later range's corner had been bonded into the wall of this earlier structure not far to the south of the latter's outside north-east corner, and the return wall of the earlier building was traced along the trench to the west to a point where it had been largely robbed out. There was some evidence suggesting that there had been rooms to the south but no cross walls could be located; a large amount of tile rubble with a high proportion of box tile fragments hinted at the former existence of heated rooms in the area. The wall's foundations had been stepped down the slope, so if the same roof and floor line was maintained, the rooms at the lower end would have been considerably above outside ground level. At each end of the trench parts of the 1990s excavation trenches were located, a valuable aid to overall surveying. This trench was supervised by Nikki Cowlard.



View of the wall join in Trench 14. Nearer the camera the more regular stonework of the later building wall can be seen cut into the pre-existing structure.

The two trenches (13 and 16) in the orchard were supervised by Gillian Lachelin and placed close together at the western end of the area to check previously found evidence for walls and accurately locate earlier excavations. Both had to be dug to around 1.5m deep with little surviving archaeology, but they not only located the walls but also provided evidence for heated rooms. Most walls in this area survive only just above the base of the foundations, but a very thick wall at the western end of trench 13 was found to survive to a much greater depth, cut deep into the natural. It proved to bound a hypocaust, with three pilae stacks surviving in the area available for excavation. The sub-floor of the room was covered by a loose, sooty black deposit with several box tile fragments, including some with relief patterning. A nearby apple tree restricted any further work to the west but it was possible to find another deep wall bounding the room on its north side, and show that the continuation of the north-south wall beyond it had very much shallower foundations more or less at once, indicating that there had not been another heated room to the north.



West end of trench 13; horizontal scale pole on main north-south wall, with pilae of heated room in the foreground and east-west return wall to the left.

To the south, trench 16 located another part of a heated room, this time almost completely robbed out right down to the well-preserved sub floor, on which traces of pila positions could be seen, with just one tile still in situ. On both east and west sides of the trench traces of walls were found positioned in a way that suggested there may have been an apse to the south, a theory also supported by irregularities in the pila positions. It is likely that this was a second room rather than a continuation of the

room in trench 13, although that cannot be ruled out. It seems to have been created by packing mortared wall foundations into deep trenches that effectively acted as shuttering and then digging out the space between them and covering it with a layer of small pieces of Greensand (roughly 100mm cubed) onto which a coarse white mortar mix was poured and levelled to form the sub floor base. Both wall foundations and floor base were set at the same level on the natural. Finds from the rubble infill included many box tile fragments, large pieces of opus signinum and painted wall plaster and two joining pieces of a beautiful polished Purbeck Marble slab (part of a table top?). These rooms are at the lowest point on the slope of the known villa complex, which would have made it the easiest place to create heated rooms.



Purbeck Marble fragments (approximately 185 x 120mm); the straight line to the left has a rounded edge.

It is likely that the newly found hypocausts were part of a baths suite attached to the back (west side) of the earlier villa, which probably faced east.

The area of the orchard is where evidence for a villa was first found in 1876 in the making of a kitchen garden (the documentary evidence used in the following discussion has been gathered together by Shirley Corke for publication as part of the final report). The trench sections now show two main upper levels, one mostly of black soil over another that varies but is generally sandier with flecks of mortar and tile but little else. This ends at a relatively flat base neatly slicing off the villa remains. In most places the wall foundations survive to such a shallow depth that it is clear that this slicing must have cut down well into the natural. Documentary records suggest that the trenching for the kitchen garden was two to two foot six inches deep, also 'that all the building including a coarse tessellated tile pavement was broken up before we had the least idea what it was'. This was recorded by the new owner, T H Farrer, who was almost certainly not present when it was being done, and it seems that by the time he arrived on site in 1877 all the building material the gardeners had encountered, including a large quantity of stones, had been removed from the future kitchen garden and was lying on the farm track. In due course Farrer had the adjoining ploughed field searched for further remains, which implies that he did not expect anything more to be found in the new kitchen garden area. The available evidence suggests that the Victorian gardeners did an extremely thorough job of removing an old orchard and all material likely to be unwelcome in the garden, with subsequent cultivation creating the different top level of black soil. Although it seems that what pottery survives in the area is no later than the second century, even if the earlier structure had been removed and the land put to another use in the Roman period it is most unlikely that no later material would have reached the area given that there is known to be later occupation only a little further up the slope. It is also difficult to imagine a scenario, which would see Roman-period demolition involving the removal of a thick layer of the natural sand.

As ever, many thanks are owed to everyone who took part. Nikki Cowlard set up the excavation with Emma Corke who arranged the necessary permissions and provided on-site facilities. Bill Meads provided metal detector expertise and other assistance; finds were managed by Isabel Ellis and members of AARG who yet again had to cope with a great deal of tile; and David and Audrey Graham provided key surveying expertise. This note was much improved by comments from members of the team, both on site and in draft.

WOKING PALACE Excavations in 2013

Rob Poulton

A fifth season of community archaeological excavation work at Woking Palace, involving the opening up of three trenches, was organised by the Friends of Woking Palace (FoWP) and took place between 16th September and 6th October 2013. This was the first year of excavation as part of a three year Heritage Lottery funded project called 'Woking Palace and its Park', which will also provide a rich variety of other educational and community initiatives (<http://www.woking-palace.org/hlf0313.html>). The work benefited considerably from a grant for archaeomagnetic dating from Surrey Archaeological Society, helped also by a contribution from an anonymous donor (the success of this work, as noted below, suggests that further archaeomagnetic dating, probably in conjunction with the 2015 season, is highly desirable).

A key part of the project was giving members of the public a chance to become involved in the excavations and a public Open Day also offered 400 visitors a tour, led by a Friend of Woking Palace, around the various trenches, where the discoveries

were explained by some of the many archaeologists who had worked on the site. More formal training in archaeological skills was also offered for the first time.

The excavation was only possible as a result of the efforts of a large number of organisations and individuals. We are grateful to them all but more specifically thanks are due to Woking Borough Council, the owners of the land; to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (acting on the advice of English Heritage) for granting consent for work involving a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 12752), and to those who took the lead roles in organising and assisting the excavation work: most particularly Pete Smee and Jean Follett (FoWP); the finds team, ably led by Ann Harvey; and Abby Guinness (Community Archaeologist), Hannah Potter (trainee Community Archaeologist) Nigel Randall (skills training) and Giles Pattison (site planning and photography) of Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The technical expertise and assistance provided by Archaeology South-East (University of London) and QUEST (Quaternary Scientific, University of Reading) is also acknowledged.

Trench 18

The excavations here explored the large medieval kitchen, parts of which had been previously examined. It appears that an early set of hearths were in the central area of the kitchen. When these were taken out of use they were covered by a clay floor, and the replacement hearths were set against the north wall. Archaeomagnetic dating shows this change happened in the later 13th century, suggesting, since the hearths were already patched and heavily worn, that the original kitchen belongs to the earliest phase of occupation on the site, beginning soon after the manor was granted to Alan Basset in 1189. Clearly the new moated site had, from the outset, an impressive range of manorial buildings

The new hearths were very distinctive, including a very blackened rectangular hearth likely to have been used for spit roasting, with next to it the base of a large oven. The



View of trench 18 showing the phase 2A hearth (1818 to right) with various phase 2B features under excavation within the robbed out kitchen wall 1833.



The phase 2B hearth (1854) with archaeomagnetic dating in progress.

kitchen was square and timber-framed above low stone walls, surmounted by a central louvre to extract smoke. It was detached from the main buildings because of fear of fire.

The square kitchen was taken out of use in the period 1375-1450, on the basis of archaeomagnetic dating. This must have occurred when a substantial stone wall, the greensand base of which survived although most stone had been robbed from it, was built on the east side of the kitchen. The wall formed part of a substantial new kitchen, for which evidence of burning and tile-on-edge hearths has previously

been found, connected to the Privy Lodgings to the south.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was opened in an important position next to the river where the water from the moat (now completely silted up) left the Palace site. This corner is the lowest part of the sand island and was the least suitable for occupation activities. The moat was created around AD 1200 but there were only a few finds in this area, including a nice jetton of Edward I, to suggest activity before the Tudor period.

In the late 15th century a substantial rectangular brick building was created, after first stabilising the ground with massive amounts of flint rubble. It may have been well



View of phase 3A contexts in trench 17, with the moat and brick jetty elements 1762 and 1716 in the foreground, and the north-east corner of the watergate (1713) centre left. At the rear is the foundation of the phase 3B gallery wall, 1741.

appointed as Valencian bricks were found in the demolition rubble. Its side walls are relatively narrow which indicates that they were sill walls for a timber framed building. Two wider and thicker brick pads were found set against the moat, perhaps forming a more substantial looking show front, with the objective of presenting an impressive façade to river traffic arriving at the site.

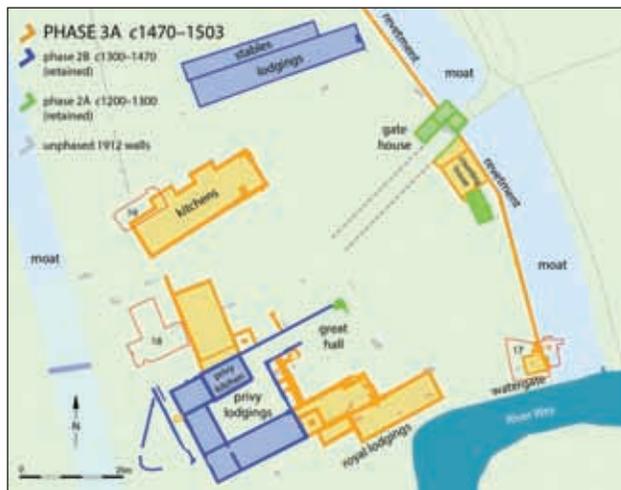


Provisional plan for Phase 2B (c1300-1425) of the manorial complex.

Further, isolated, brick walls project into the moat and seem to be elements of jetty arrangements (originally linked by long decayed timbers) for barges that handled both goods and people. All the evidence points to this being a water gate, controlling access by river to the site. On the land side a large brick wall was butted against the building and is the moat revetment wall.

The next phase of development was not until 1574/6 when Elizabeth I had a new gallery built. The wall facing the inner courtyard was found to have a continuous brick foundation whereas the wall facing the river was built off a series of separate piers – these would have been linked by arches enabling the view across the Wey and its flood plain whilst being an effective means of dealing with the difficult soil conditions adjacent to the river. The building was primarily for leisure and recreation and was

linked directly to the Queen's apartments to the east, ensuring a social division from anyone crossing the courtyard.



Provisional plan for Phase 3B (c1470-1503) of the manorial complex, when in the possession of Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.

Trench 19

Trench 19 examined a portion of the huge new Tudor kitchen that was built as part of the major reorganisation under Lady Margaret Beaufort between 1485 and 1503. The remains proved to have been badly robbed out, but a large rectangular area filled with demolition rubble was clearly an example of the (as

previously seen) deep pits dug to create brick piers placed at intervals along the line of the walls, and then linked by arches to support the continuous walls above. The pier in this location formed one end of an outshot chimney/oven, and beyond this it was possible to trace the line of the north wall to the point at which it turned to form the end (west) wall of the kitchen, where a little brick survived in situ.

Earlier evidence was not particularly expected in this trench, but a number of medieval coins and jettons were found, and a rather sophisticated stone and tile hearth was revealed. This was not oriented with the Tudor walls, but aligned with stone sill walls previously discovered nearby, which suggests that a significant medieval structure stood here, perhaps lodgings for leading followers of the Lord of the Manor.

FILMING AT WOKING PALACE

Richard Savage

Wednesday March 20th 2013, with its wintry sun hung over Woking Palace, would have been a good day for filming, but the film crew from Oxford Scientific, making the TV mini-series *The Real White Queen* featuring Philippa Gregory as Lady Margaret Beaufort, was still on location in the north of England.

Next day dawned overcast, with a strong west wind blowing intermittent clouds of rain and sleet across the palace all day. The film crew had shot scenes with Philippa at Westminster Abbey early that morning, and arrived at Woking just after 11am to set up equipment, with the director, Richard Sanders, touring the site to select locations and camera angles.



Philippa arrived a little later in the bitter cold to rehearse her lines in co-ordination with a progress through the chosen locations. Fortunately, wind direction meant less aircraft noise than usual over Woking, so her filming was finished by 1pm. When she left, background shots were begun, including a sequence with a portrait of Lady Margaret tracked to the standing Tudor walls. By then the wind was gusty, all were cold and the portrait kept blowing off its stand, but the sequence was filmed in several locations before the director was satisfied (see frontispiece photograph).

The finished mini-series, shown on television in the summer of 2013, is excellent, and we were delighted at the huge leap in enquires about the palace in the weeks that followed.

COUNCIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

Emma Coburn

Welcome to 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
Mr A Barnes	West Molesey	Molesey Local History
Miss G Cox	London	Roman; Medieval
Mr J Cox	London	Roman; Medieval
Mr N Cox	London	Roman; Medieval
Mr S Fuller	Addlestone	Archaeology
Miss V Howard-Smith	Chiddingfold	Greek and Roman Society; Women in Ancient Civilisation; Genealogy; Medieval Architecture; Relifacts
Mr S Jones	Weybridge	History, Transport, King Alfred and his times
Mr A Mackay	Wonersh	Medieval History, Medieval Literature, Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic
Mrs T Messent	Claygate	Tudors
Mrs C Paton	Camberley	General; Excavation/Digging
Dr N Sellars	London	Roman; Medieval

OBITUARY

GILLIAN HARVEY (née Drew) BA, MCLIP, 1946-2013 Honorary Librarian from December 1978 to August 2005

It was with sadness that we learned of the death of Gillian Harvey on the 15th December 2013 after a long illness. She had been the Society's Honorary Librarian from December 1978 to August 2005

Gillian Drew (as she was known to us) was born in Reigate in the east of the county, but for much of her life lived with her parents in West Surrey. She was one of the first students at Essex University where she read history, politics and Russian, but trained as a librarian at the North-Western Polytechnic where she first met her husband. Her first job was at the Guildford College of Technology where she was responsible for commissioning their new library. From there she became librarian at St Paul Boys' School at Barnes, and finally moved to the Pharmaceutical Consultancy at Elstead.

Gillian joined the Society in 1971 and soon joined the Guildford Group of the Surrey Archaeological Society where she is well remembered for a series of weekends away visiting archaeological sites, castles and country houses, which she meticulously organized with her mother Trudie Drew. Soon after, a series of events led Gillian to be approached by John Nevinson, Society's President from 1970 to 1975, to take over the role of Honorary Librarian. While sympathetic Gillian said she would only do so if paid professional help was available. Hitherto the Society's library had been managed entirely by volunteers but during his presidency John Nevinson had forecast that full-time professional part-time assistance would be required if the full potential of the Society's research material, prints maps and books were to be fulfilled. This coincided with the legacy of £125,000 by Ivan Margary in 1977, which revolutionized the Society's finances and enabled Gillian's request to be fulfilled; Gillian Drew was appointed Honorary Librarian and Chairman of the Library Committee, and Pat Ashworth part-time librarian. Together they instituted considerable changes and modernisation in the library.

Since the 1950s space had been a priority and was now urgent and Gillian, always a fierce advocate for the library, announced that unless space was found purchases would cease. Eventually space was found at Hatchlands, but there was always a time limit: the reserve stock moved soon moved to Clandon, and from there to Ewell, the

Guildford Institute, Cranleigh, and finally to Abinger – not without considerable effort on each occasion.

As funds became available Gillian instituted a rolling programme of conservation of some of the pictures and directories, and began to organize the collections of notes and ephemera. The growth in the collections and research material continued, together with the additions of maps, brass rubbings and additions to the Christie Collection of paintings to name but a few.

In 1996 Gillian secured funding from the British Library for professional help to catalogue, on computer, the research material, which continued with the help of volunteers to catalogue books and pamphlets, the forerunner of the sophisticated system we have to-day

Gillian was always keen to promote the Society's library and supported by her mother Trudie, they were familiar figures at most Society conferences bringing books from the library relating to the theme of the day, together with a selection of the Society's publications. Not long before her retirement she arranged for two exhibitions of the Society paintings at the East Surrey Museum, featuring Ernest Christie and Arthur Keen.

Beyond the library, Gillian researched and published books and papers relating to her home village of Wanborough, and later Elstead, after moving there in the 1980s. The death of her mother and her meeting of her library school co-student Richard Harvey at a party to mark his retirement from the Guildhall Library led to further meetings and their marriage in 2005 at St. Alban's, where they made their new home. Gillian soon was involved in local history and church activities, reorganizing the library of the St. Alban's and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society and becoming an expert on the city's history. She also became a guide at St. Alban's Abbey, helped in their library and wrote a book on Lord Grimthorpe, its 19th century restorer.

Gillian's stewardship of the Society's Library spanned twenty-seven years and her contribution to its development of the Society's library was enormous. Her enthusiasm and knowledge will be greatly missed in Surrey and in her new county of Hertfordshire where she achieved so much in seven years. Our sympathy goes out to her husband Richard, with whom she travelled widely and found new horizons in their few years together.

Audrey Monk

PREHISTORIC GROUP

TRIP TO DEVIZES MUSEUM *18th June 2014 at 11.30am*

A group visit is being arranged, but numbers will be limited and the ticket price is to be confirmed. Travel to and from Devizes is not included, so attendees may choose how long to stay in the area. Avebury and other monuments are not that far away for visiting in the afternoon.

For further information contact Rose Hooker at rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or through the office at Castle Arch.

VILLAGE STUDIES GROUP

TEST-PITTING IN GREAT BOOKHAM

Lyn Spencer

In 2011, the Society's Village Studies Group asked its members to put forward proposals for test pitting in their own village. Random test-pitting would provide useful evidence of any early settlements in those selected.

Great Bookham was put forward for such a project, and the first task was to complete a detailed report into its history. This report was finished in 2012, and accepted by the Village Studies Group and the Society.

The purpose of digging test pits across the settlement was to try to determine the earliest location of human occupation in the area, and how today's settlement grew from one or more farms or hamlets over a 1000 years or more. The Great Bookham test pits were not designed to try to find buildings or structures, but to recover evidence, under controlled conditions, of human activity in each locality.

Test-pitting was carried out in nineteen gardens in February, April and May 2013. The results confirmed some of our ideas about the development of the village and also produced some intriguing results. Statistical analysis of the finds from each test pit helped to establish the density of occupation at different locations. The results will be discussed in the planned Great Bookham Village Studies publication.

The test pits were dug by Society members and volunteers from the community, and one aspect of the project that was particularly successful was the enthusiasm generated by young and old in Great Bookham and the acquisition of new members for the Society.

SURREY HISTORY TRUST

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Leith Hill Place, 23rd June 2014, 6.30 to 9pm.

Our AGM will be held by kind permission of the National Trust.

Access is from the Trust's Rhododendron Wood car park, Tan Hurst Lane (RHS 6LU), and arrival should be from 6pm to allow time for a walk of 400m to the house through a field. After a brief AGM there will be an illustrated presentation on the History of Leith Hill Place, a remarkable building, which dates from the 16th century and has connections with the Wedgwoods, Charles Darwin and Ralph Vaughan Williams. This will be followed by an update on future plans for the building.

This event is open to non-members but numbers are restricted and places must be reserved in advance through the Surrey History Centre, Tel: 01483 5187737.

Restricted parking by the house is available for those unable to walk from the car park and, if required, this should be mentioned when making a reservation.

There is no charge for the meeting but non-members of the Surrey History Trust will be invited to make a donation on the evening. Light refreshments will be available.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

BELIEF AND UNBELIEF IN THE MIDDLE AGES

*Saturday 6th December 2014, 10.30am to 4pm
The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral*

The speakers at this next meeting of the Forum will include John Arnold, Professor of Medieval History at Birkbeck and Diane Watt, Professor of English Literature, who specialises in Medieval Literature and has a particular interest in anchorites.

There has, however, been a change to the date and venue of this meeting (see above). There is now no Forum meeting on 13th September.

Anyone wishing to join the Forum should e-mail medforum@hotmail.co.uk for details and an application form.

MISCELLANY

CHANGES AT THE SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL HERITAGE CONSERVATION TEAM

Tony Howe

An on-going review and restructure process at the Surrey History Centre has recently been concluded, the results of which have had some implications for the advisory and Historic Environment Record Services provided by the County Heritage Conservation Team (HCT).

SyAS members will recall the previous position of the team (*Bull 399*) as a part of Surrey Heritage within the Cultural Services section of the Customers and Communities Directorate. This remains unchanged, as does the location of the team at the History Centre in Woking still. However the review process and some unassociated staffing changes mean that the team has a slightly different look than before. The team now comprises:

Tony Howe *Heritage Conservation Team Manager*

Strategic planning advice at national, regional and county levels; team and project management; Guildford DAC Advisor; County Archaeologist; landscape archaeology and general historic environment advice.

email: tony.howe@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 01483 518 783

Martin Higgins *Historic Buildings Officer*

County Council Conservation Officer; advice on historic buildings and conservation area issues; Conservation Officer for Tandridge District Council; advice on the conservation and restoration of historic properties and the grants schemes of the Surrey Historic Buildings Trust.

email: martin.higgins@surreycc.gov.uk

Gary Jackson *Archaeological Officer (Development Control)*

Archaeological planning advice for Elmbridge, Epsom & Ewell, Mole Valley, Spelthorne and Tandridge; archaeological fieldwork monitoring and enforcement. general archaeological advice within these Districts and Boroughs.

email: gary.jackson@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 01483 517 773

Nick Truckle *Archaeological Officer (Development Control)*

Archaeological planning advice for Guildford, Reigate & Banstead, Runnymede and Waverley; archaeological fieldwork monitoring and enforcement. general archaeological advice within these Districts and Boroughs.

email: nicholas.truckle@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 01483 518 791

Alex Egginton *Archaeological Officer (Development Control)*

Archaeological planning advice for Surrey Heath and Woking; archaeological fieldwork monitoring and enforcement. general archaeological advice within these Districts and Boroughs. AHAP Upgrade Project Officer.

email: alex.egginton@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 01483 518 789

Emily Brants *Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer*

Manager of the HER and associated digital and hard copy data collections. Lead contact for HER enquiries via the HER email address HER@surreycc.gov.uk

email: emily.brants@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 01483 518 751

Laura Hampden *Historic Environment Record (HER) Assistark*

General HER search enquiries, compilation of data for Tandridge-specific pre-application planning searches.

email: laura.hampden@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 01483 517 803

Andrew Dearlove *Historic Environment Record (HER) Assistant*

General HER search enquiries, data entry, HER backlog

email: andrew.dearlove@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 01483 519 171

David Williams *Finds Liaison Officer*

Identification, recording and cataloguing of archaeological objects reported as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme by members of the public; general advice on archaeological finds.

email: david.williams@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 07968 832740

Heather Willis *Team Administrator*

Admin responsibilities including receipt of written correspondence, application registry and office management.

email: heather.willis@surreycc.gov.uk

Tel: 01483 518 847

The eagle-eyed amongst you will notice that familiar faces Joe Flatman and Sophie Unger are no longer in the team, both having left Surrey County Council in 2012 but with their former posts as Team Manager and HER Assistant only recently confirmed as being retained within the new team structure. We wish them both well in their roles at English Heritage and East Sussex County Council respectively.

Former HCT member and Exploring Surrey's Past Officer Phil Cooper has moved also – although in this case only to another team, as the phase two development of the Exploring Surrey's Past project and website takes him away from the HER and into a wider sphere with a greater outreach focus. ESP will now be hosted within Surrey Heritage by a new Public Services and Engagement Team.

The usual work of the Heritage Conservation Team – advising on the historic environment implications of planning proposals, monitoring archaeological projects and maintaining the HER will be continuing as before. There is also to be a new focus on modernising some of the policies and practices that are involved in this process – beginning with a reappraisal of the Areas of High Archaeological Potential which are involved in the planning consultation system. These were originally drawn up in the early 1990's and are now desperately in need of revision. Full details of this project, together with an invitation for SyAS members to participate, will be forthcoming soon.

Considering the current economic situation and the County Council's stated financial position, Surrey County Council should be commended for continuing to recognise the quality, professionalism and importance of the work of the Heritage Conservation Team and the rest of Surrey Heritage's services, and its commitment to continue this work, maintain the Historic Environment Record, and support and enhance the heritage of Surrey. Following the completion of the review process everyone at the revamped Heritage Conservation Team looks forward to a continued collaborative relationship with the Surrey Archaeological Society and the other heritage bodies in the county, to ensure the historic environment can be protected, enhanced and enjoyed in the future, as it has been in the past.

A FURTHER UPDATE ON ALEXANDER RABY AND DOWNSIDE MILL, COBHAM

Richard Savage

Jeremy Greenwood of the Historical Metallurgy Society, who is engaged on a major re-assessment of Henry Cort and successful puddling processes, has written to point out a number of errors in the update published in *Bulletin* 433 (June 2012). Firstly the title reads Downside Hill rather than Downside Mill (*ed - my fault entirely, apologies*). Secondly in the first paragraph the reference to "cold puddling" should be a reference to "dry puddling" and the references to Thomas Cort in that paragraph in that paragraph should be to his father Henry Cort. I am very sorry for these errors, which are a result of preparing the article too quickly.

Jeremy also points out that the letter in the Science Museum archives does not imply that Raby worked with Henry Cort on the development of the dry puddling process; rather the letter states that Raby knew Cort before the invention of dry puddling.

Jeremy has kindly referred me to evidence given to Parliament on 12th May 1785 by Raby the report of which (Journals House of Commons) reads as follows:

Q: Are you, or are you not, informed of the late important and valuable Discovery of Mr. Cort, by Means of which Wrought Iron, equal, or nearly equal, to foreign Wrought Iron, may-be made out of our worst English Cast Iron, by Means of our English Pit Coal?

A: I have been informed of such a Process upon Iron, but I am not convinced it is either a valuable or important Discovery nor do I believe that by that Mode it can be made equal either in Price or Quality to foreign-Iron in general.

Q: What is your Reason for so thinking?

A: It has been tried by a Number of Gentlemen, and upon Trial has been deserted, I believe by all; I have, to my Misfortune, tried it myself, and it did not answer.

I am now happy to be able to print in the Bulletin the concluding paragraphs from the final report from the English Heritage labs and David Cranstone. The full version of the specialist report will be included in the formal report of the Downside Mill excavations in the Surrey Archaeological Collections in due course. Any member of the Society who would like an e-mail copy of the full specialist report with bibliography ahead of the publication in the Collections should contact me.

The concluding paragraphs from the specialist report on Downside Mill metallurgy by Sarah Paynter, Matt Phelps, David Cranstone and David Dungworth (November 2013):

“So the question remains: what were the reverberatory furnaces at Coxes Lock and Downside Mill used for? At this time, reverberatory furnaces were used for reheating iron and for recycling scrap iron as well as for conversion processes such as puddling. One of the main arguments against the furnaces being used for puddling is that the process had only just been developed and was initially problematic. The puddling process was patented for fourteen years by Henry Cort. Although Cort went bankrupt in 1789, the crown confiscated his patent rights, which only expired in 1798 (Mott and Singer 1983). An ironworker in Cyfarthfa in Wales, named Crawshay, took a license to use the puddling process at his works in 1787. The transition was not without problems however, and puddling only became widespread from the beginning of the 19th century after Crawshay had introduced a prior refining stage, preceding the conversion proper. Puddlingforges then tended to be located near to blast furnaces and sources of coal fuel.

One of Raby's main ventures was the supply of essential iron items such as barrel hoops, particularly for the Navy. During Raby's time at Downside Mill and Coxes Lock, in the second half of the 18th century, much bar iron was imported but recycling was also important (Hayman 2004, King 2012). Reverberatory furnaces were used for reheating and consolidating scrap iron, which once rolled made good quality hoops, or simply for reheating iron between passes in rolling or hoop mills. Indeed many of the processes for converting coke pig to bar iron that were developed in the 18th century had origins in recycling practices (Hayman 2004). Without further evidence, it's not possible to tell definitively which of these related processes was taking place, however the slag block containing what may be the remains of a barrel hoop adds further weight to the idea that Raby's reverberatory furnaces were used for reheating and recycling iron during hoop fabrication, rather than puddling as we now think of it. Nonetheless the sites provide a rare snapshot of late 18th century Surrey ironworks and the adoption of the reverberatoryfurnace in this important but poorly understood transitional period”.

IRON AGE COIN FROM FARLEY HEATH ROMAN TEMPLE: An appeal for information

Jon Cotton

An Iron Age silver coin sold recently on ebay was accompanied by a hand-written label recording that the coin was found at the Farley Heath Roman temple in '[...] 1930' by 'Nash Esq'. A photograph of the label is attached. Does anyone recognise the handwriting, or know who Nash was? The vendor, living in Bognor Regis, could shed no further light on either matter.

The coin in question is a silver unit of Epaticcus: EPATI, head r., wearing lionskin; pellet in ring, behind / eagle displayed, head to l, holding serpent in claws; pellet in ring, above r. (Mack 263. Van Arsdell 580-1. Ancient British Coins 1346). This is a common issue, and is particularly well represented amongst the coins recorded from the Wanborough hoard, constituting the product of a number of different dies (Cheesman 1994, 50-2). Hobbs also notes an example of the Epaticcus bust/eagle issue from Farley Heath amongst the coins published by Tupper (Hobbs 2007, Table 11 no 37).

The reported find date of this latest coin, 1930, post-dates Winbolt's work at the site; it is possible that it was disturbed during his work and picked up afterwards, though this is pure speculation. Either way it can be added to the list of forty or so Iron Age coins purporting to have come from the vicinity of the Farley Heath temple site.

Any help in identifying the handwriting or 'Nash Esq' would be gratefully received. Thanks are due to David Bird, Audrey Graham and Hannah Jeffery at Castle Arch for their help with this thus far.

REFERENCES

- Cheesman, C, 1994 'The coins', in M G O'Connell and J Bird 'The Roman temple at Wanborough, excavation 1985-1986', SAC 82, 31-91
- Hobbs, R, 2007 'The coins', in R Poulton 'Farley Heath Roman temple', SAC 92, 106-19



YET MORE TRENCHES AND RANGES?

I was interested to read Richard Alexander's article, 'More Trenches and Ranges', in *Bull* 444, as I live in Horsell, Woking, where there are a number of small trenches on the common, principally in the area north of the road that crosses east-west (through map grid square 980590). These are probably well documented, but just in case they are not, you might like to know of them. They are not very big - about 5ft deep, or less, now, and up to 10ft in length, I think. They still fill with water, and, in a cold winter, freeze, to the delight of children visiting the common, but they dry out in summer. I have never counted them, perhaps because in the past I was frequently hauling my own children out of their icy depths.

I knew a woman who lived on the edge of the common within sight of the trenches, who remembered 'soldiers' coming to dig them 'to practice' when she was a child during the First World War.

Jan Mihell

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE AT GUILDFORD MUSEUM?

Regular visitors and those yet to discover Guildford Museum are invited to share their views in an online survey this month. The team at the museum is looking for feedback on the type of displays, activities and events people would like to see, plus any additional facilities visitors might enjoy. Gordon Jackson, Lead Councillor for Economic Development, says 'We would like to find out more about why people visit the museum and what they would like to see more of. Even if you've never been, we'd still like to hear your views - what kind of thing would make you consider a visit?' Guildford Borough Council is planning to make changes to the museum to bring it into the 21st century, make it an important tourist attraction for the town and a place that local people can be proud of. The online survey will help support a new application for Heritage Lottery Funding which will be submitted later this year. Cllr Jackson adds: "If you don't have access to the internet, please contact the museum and we will post you a copy of the survey." To complete the online survey visit www.guildford.gov.uk/museumsurvey

From a press release from Guildford Borough Council

GUILDFORD CATHEDRAL AND HISTORY PROJECT

The Story of the People's Cathedral

Guildford Cathedral has successfully secured initial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) for repairs to the cathedral fabric and development of its project: securing Guildford Cathedral's future: treasures, memories and stories revealed.

The project aims to carry out urgent repairs, and remove the acoustic plaster throughout the ceiling that contains asbestos to protect the cathedral for current and future generations. In addition, the project will also record the unique story of the 200,000 brick-givers, whose generosity completed the building of 'The People's Cathedral' between 1952 and 1961.

We looking for participants in an oral history project to capture the memories of the brick-givers and there are two ways you can get involved:

As a volunteer in recording interviews, writing summaries, selecting and editing audio, helping to promote the project at public events, on social media and through your networks. You will receive training, learn new skills and be part of an exciting project.

Or else you can tell us your story. Were you, or someone you know, a brick-giver? Do you know anyone who was involved in the building of the cathedral?

For more information contact Helen Ellis, HLF Project Manager at Helen@guildford-cathedral.org; 01483 547888 or Padmini Broomfield, Oral History Consultant at padm2000-guildford@yahoo.com

<http://www.guildford-cathedral.org/news/2013/guildford-cathedral-secured-heritage-lottery-fund-support>

PUBLICATION

“SHERDS”

125-page report available in pdf (A4) format and comprises a front cover, report and back cover for those who wish to print it out.

North East Hampshire Historical & Archaeological Society (NEHHAS) have completed the analysis of their collection of post medieval Border ware pottery from Farnborough and Cove, and a full report on this is now available.

The price in this format is £6. Should you want a copy please send cheque, made payable to NEHHAS, to Treasurer, 1 Longmead, Fleet, Hampshire, GU52 7TR.

LECTURE SERIES

HOLY TRINITY/ST MARY's, GUILDFORD

Thursday 19th June, 2.30pm **The Rise of Modern Guildford before 1914**

Matthew Alexander

Saturday 5th July, 2.30pm **From Surrey to K2; The 50th anniversary of its ascent: The extraordinary life of Haversham Godwin-Austen**

Catherine Moorehead

Wednesday 16th July, 8pm **Suffragettes & Suffragists in Guildford 1914**

Carol Brown

All lectures free, at St Mary's Church, Quarry Street, Guildford. Donations welcome in aid of Holy Trinity Church roof fund. For more information contact the Parish Office 01483 567716 - office@holytrinityguildford.org.uk

LECTURE MEETINGS

May 29th

"Steam to Mandalay" by Paul Whittle to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of The Literary Institute High Street, Egham. 8pm-9.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

4th June

"Coombe Conduit House, Kingston" by David Kennedy to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £4.

12th June

"Prisons in Kingston upon Thames 1264-1889" by David Kennedy to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Surbiton Library Hall, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

18th June

"John Evelyn in 17th century Surrey" by Isabel Sullivan to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 8pm

26th June

"Magna Carta" by Nigel Saul, RHUL, to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in Cooper's Hall, Strode's College, Egham. in the Main Hall of The Literary Institute High Street, Egham. 8-9.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2

27th June

AGM followed by "Streatham's history through its built environment" by Brian Bloice to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 8pm. Visitors welcome.

1st July

"Surrey in films 1914-1953: a community in peace and war" by Sarah Gray to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

1st July

"Metal detecting finds" by Mark Davison to Dorking Local History Group at the Follett Hall, United Reformed Church, 53 West Street, Dorking at 7.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

2nd July

"Memorial landscapes in archaeology – Stonehenge & the WW1 battlefields" by Scott McCracken to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome: £4.

16th July

“The Borough goes to war (WW1)” by Sean Hawkins to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at pm.

July 31st

“Eldridge Bell Founders 1614-1716” by Malcolm Loveday to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of The Literary Institute High Street, Egham. 8pm-9.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

5th August

“Sex and scandal in the Surrey Weald” by Jane le Cluse to Dorking Local History Group at the Follett Hall, United Reformed Church, 53 West Street, Dorking at 7.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS 2014

There will be three further issues of the Bulletin in 2014. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
446	4th July	4th August
447	19th September	20th October
448	14th November	15th 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 4th July for the August issue.

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