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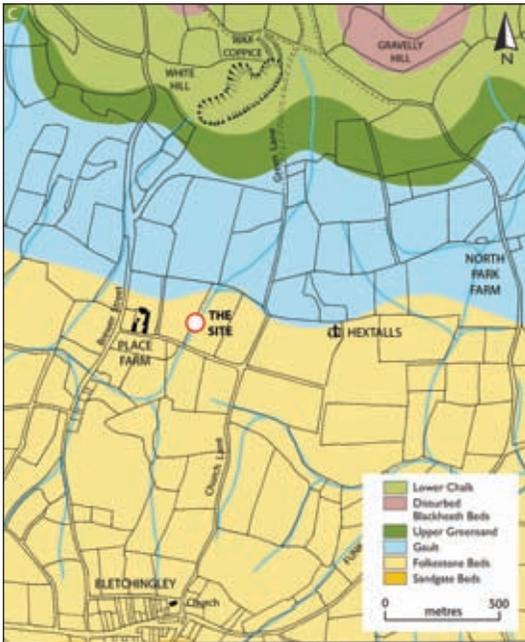


**AN EARLY MEDIEVAL ?INDUSTRIAL SITE IN
BLECHINGLEY**

Work in Progress

Introduction

A curious feature complex recently excavated in a sand quarry at Bletchingley in east Surrey, is dated from its finds, largely of pottery, to the 11th or early 12th century AD. The Surrey County Archaeological Unit has undertaken stage by stage contracts within the quarry for over twenty years, during which time it has uncovered the medieval and Tudor high status site of Hextalls/Little Pickle (Poulton 1998), a regionally important Mesolithic site (Jones 2013) and many other later prehistoric and post-Roman discoveries that await publication. This new site, which was excavated in 2013 with funds provided by the quarry owners Sibelco UK, warrants this special note on account of its unique character and because the author is eager to hear the opinions of others as to its purpose.



The location of the site, with topographical information from the Tithe map of 1843

The black deposit lay immediately east of a north-south field ditch of slightly later medieval origin, and had probably survived plough-churn by being sealed below an accompanying bank. It eventually came to lie below a bridle-way laid by quarry operatives to replace an earlier by-way.

The surface of the layer was cleared by hand of all remnants of subsoil and modern disturbances, some of which partly exposed some of its underlying features. Two of these were concentrically curving, and filled with the same black deposit, another comprised burnt daub and was at first thought to be a hearth towards the focus of the curving features, and other patches and possible pits and postholes were also noted.

Almost all of the black layer was eventually excavated, and, where most substantial within the area enclosed by the curving linear features, where it lay up to 0.15m deep, it was removed from five area 'boxes' separated by ≈ 0.1 m wide baulks to determine at a later stage the relative proportions and disposition of recovered finds.

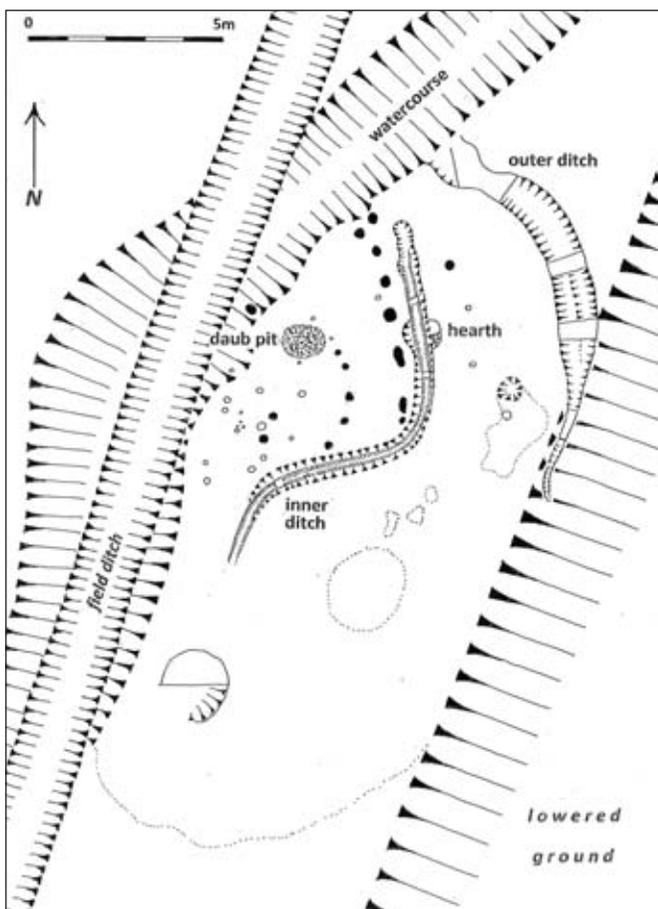
The complex lay ≈ 100 m north-west of a settlement of the same period found previously in 1989, with both having pre-dated the creation of the North Park of Bletchingley across the area during the later 12th or early 13th century. Of similar early medieval date were smaller feature complexes and parts of a field system with a drove-way that were investigated over the last decade in adjacent parts of the quarry east and north of the current finds.

The black layer

The new site was first noted as a relatively thick deposit of black, comminuted charcoal covering ≈ 125 m² of a lobe of solifluxion clays that extended into the quarry area from the north, having slumped down the scarp of the chalk downland and over the Folkestone Beds sands in the Late Glacial period. The

The buried features

Most of the fills of the two linear features, which proved to be fairly substantial ditches, were excavated, as also those of up to 17 large postholes that lay mostly within the inner of the two, and many smaller examples and possible stake-holes in the same area, although it was never certain how many of the latter had been root disturbances. A more substantial pit was sampled towards the south end of the complex, as well as some shallow, natural hollows sealed by the black layer, but of more significant topo-graphical importance was a contemporary, south-flowing watercourse that served as the



Plan of the site

western limit of the site. This sluggish stream became choked by the charcoal-rich deposit where closest to the feature complex, and its presence obscured by having been largely destroyed by the subsequent digging of the more engineered linear course of the field ditch that ran on roughly the same alignment.

The plan of the complex that finally emerged was more simple than first assumed, yet more enigmatic, and at least two phases of usage were apparent, with some of the complex having been swept away by the western watercourse.

The arc of the outer ditch formed the north-eastern limit of the feature complex, but its southern extent was lost in machine-lowered ground, although not before it was observed to begin an eastward turn. Its northern end was shallower than elsewhere, and might have fallen just short of reaching the bank of the watercourse. Where most substantial between those extant ends, it was ≈ 1 m wide and 0.25m deep with a fill of the same black layer as elsewhere on site.

The inner ditch was dissimilar to the above in its dimensions and morphology, and ran around 3.5m west from it over much of its length, except in the north where it came closer and in the south where it diverged. It comprised three linear stretches



The southern curve of the inner ditch



Section through the inner ditch showing hearth tumble and one of the postholes to the right (west)

conjoined in a reversed 'S' configuration by two opposing curves. From its northern, tapering and rounded end that lay $\approx 0.8\text{m}$ short of the stream bank, the first straight of $\approx 5\text{m}$ then curved westward into a shorter, $\approx 2.5\text{m}$ linear segment towards a southward curve and a final $\approx 1.7\text{m}$ straight that petered to nothing, although it may originally have drained into a pit 2.2m further south. Perhaps purposefully, the northern straight bisected an oval hearth of small blocks of Upper Greensand 'Reigate Stone' blocks surrounded by others of ferruginous sandstone, and both that straight, with the curve and the next straight beyond, focused attention upon the daub



View of the site looking east

feature by having been dug c2.5m equidistant from it. Also, a line of seven substantial posts were emplaced just inside the northern straight, with the last by the stream bank paired with one more, and almost all of the other fifteen or more postholes of the complex lay inside the part-enclosure afforded by the ditch, with five forming a curving alignment immediately east from the daub hollow. The remainder, however, together with an uncertain number of stake or root holes, were arrayed more randomly. The inner ditch also differed from the outer in having a wider and shallower upper profile above a central, narrow slot that was relatively flat-based and possibly represents a re-cutting. Whereas the upper fill, like that of the outer ditch, was wholly of black, charcoal-rich clay, the basal inner slot was filled with the parent clay mixed with lesser amounts of charcoal.

All of the above features held tertiary fills of the same charcoal-rich clay as the blanket layer, although the larger postholes, and markedly those of both rows, contained dark grey clays with lesser quantities of charred material in their basal parts, in similar manner to the basal slot of the inner ditch. Most artefacts from the site, largely pottery sherds, but with a few faunal remains of teeth and degraded bone, came from the black, upper parts of the inner ditch and some of the larger postholes, the 'near-bank' slumps of the same material into the watercourse and the outer ditch fill.

The daub-filled feature was perched close to the edge of the watercourse, although it was originally more distant from it, since the fill of a large posthole on the bank slope north-west from it was truncated, probably by water action. The buff-coloured daub comprised broken pieces of burnt wattle walling with thick wattle reinforcement represented by tubular voids. The fragments filled the upper 12cm of an oval pit measuring 1.1m by 0.89m with a shallow, bowl-like profile 0.2m deep. They surmounted a band of pale grey/beige silty clay that, in turn, lay over a primary deposit of charred material, both of which were more substantial over the northern base of the feature.



Work in progress and the clay walling-filled feature



The walling-filled feature and the depth of the black layer overlying it

Although level below the black layer, the surface of the daub infill was not fired anew, so the feature cannot have served as a hearth. What remains certain, however, is that the pit was dug, then filled and sealed with part of the remains of a structure destroyed by fire, but not one for which there was any other evidence within the feature complex apart from postholes. Some natural hollows filled with the black layer beyond the inner ditch towards the south-east contained comminuted fragments of slightly burnt clay, but such fire-hardened pieces as in the oval feature were not recovered elsewhere.

The finds

These include fifty-eight struck flints, largely of residual Mesolithic types (no surprise given the proximity of the extensive site of that period), 0.8kg of calcined flints that are probably residual prehistoric 'pot-boilers' although they may represent a by-product of contemporaneous firing, four small sherds of Bronze Age pottery including a prepared roundel that may have been curated and modified in medieval usage, three worn fragments of Roman tile and one of Late Roman pottery, a small iron nodule that could be a strike-a-light and fourteen identifiable pieces of animal bone/teeth and decayed remains of a few others (the site is very acidic). The only other finds are 8kg of pottery sherds from at least 30 Late Saxon to early medieval large jars, mostly of coarse shell and shell and sand-tempered wares, and a single decorated vessel that may be from the only pitcher that had been present.

Discussion

The 'burnt complex', with its two phases of usage indicated by the destruction of the hearth by the inner ditch, remains enigmatic. The hearthstones were allowed to tumble into the primary ditch rather than being collected, the walling in the focal pit is from a burnt structure for which no other evidence was found, and the ditches were not continuous. The walling dump also seems unlikely to have served as a hard standing because of its looseness and the relatively small size of most pieces, and its purpose remains unexplained.

The extent and depth of the black layer is sufficient to suggest that it may represent the waste from charcoal production for a local iron industry, although the lack of large pieces might suggest otherwise. It is most unlikely to have been produced on the hearth before it was partly destroyed, on account of its relatively small size, and since it represents the final event of filling the ditches and covering all other parts of the site, it is more likely that the charred material had been engendered elsewhere, before being re-deposited, perhaps as a deliberate act of levelling.

Since most pottery from the site was from the black layer and similar fills, it, too, comprises re-deposited material, which is reflected in so few joining sherds and the majority of vessels being represented by single, short lengths of rim. Their other parts probably remained in the primary location of the comminuted charcoal, to be swept away subsequently by flood. The 30 or more large cooking pot or cauldron-type jars

and one possible pitcher is an odd assemblage, since it represents a skewed range of vessel types that is atypical of most early medieval domestic assemblages in which bowls and jugs or pitchers are usually better represented.

All these aspects seem inexplicable within what is known about early medieval domestic practices, and the feature complex may represent, despite the reservations expressed above, an industrial or craft-related activity site that required the burning of large amounts of arboreal material. If the site had been prehistoric, the alternative of a 'ritual' function might more readily have been suggested, most especially, perhaps, with the emplacement of burnt walling as a focal event, but, in applying (Surrey-born) Ockham's razor, the most reasonable explanation is that it had been part of a charcoal burning site established a short distance from the settlement of its craftsmen, because of its closer proximity to woodland and running water.

Acknowledgements

This work and previous archaeological interventions in the North Park Quarry could not have been possible without the funding provided by Sibelco UK and the cooperation of its staff, most especially Mike Hurley, Jason Young and Mick Young, and their archaeological consultant Andrew Josephs. Special thanks are also due to the on-site team, especially Nick Marples, Simon Hind, Nigel Randall and Tom Munnery, and for the overhead camera work of Giles Pattison.

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THURSLEY UPPER HAMMER POND

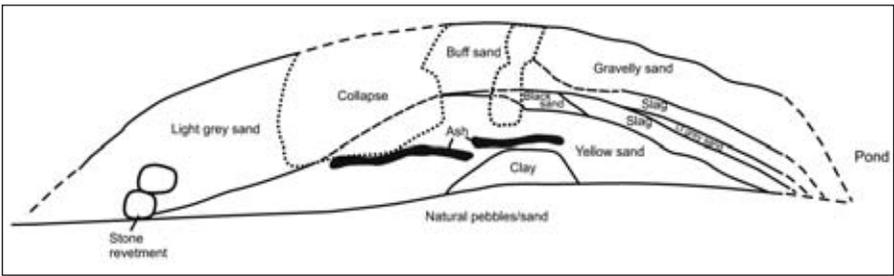
David and Audrey Graham

The Upper Hammer Pond (SU9157 4036) is the first of the Thursley iron works and is listed as the site of a forge and furnace. The earliest reference comes in a deed of 1610 when the works were described as 'lately erected and built' (Straker 1931, 447).

The exceptionally heavy rains of December 2013 overwhelmed the sluice system and the resulting overflow cut a section right through the dam, completely emptying the pond bay. This left a section exposed through the earthwork of the dam on the east side of the stream, which was photographed and recorded by the authors with the kind permission of Natural England and James Giles, the local warden. The only caveat is that the section was unstable, had partially collapsed and, in places, the streambed was soft and difficult to stand on. As a result of the potential hazards the results are not as clear as we would have wished, but while some detail may be lacking, we feel that the major elements of the stratigraphy are reasonably clear.



Photograph of east face of dam.



Schematic section of east face of dam.

The pond bay dam, as it currently exists, is slightly over 11m wide (it was not possible to reach the front, pond side, of the dam) and about 3.5m high from the underlying natural gravelly sand to the highest point of the earthwork. As can be seen from the schematic section, and perhaps on the photograph, the core of the dam consists of a dump of clay about 38cm high at its thickest and roughly lying in the centre of the dam. This had been covered by a much thicker deposit of yellow sand interspersed with several bands of ash – no doubt the result of various episodes of tipping during the construction process. On the pond side of the dam the yellow sand had been covered and partially cut into, by two very hard packed layers of slag and ash partially separated from each other by a thin layer of grey sand, and butting, in the centre of the dam, on a deposit of black sand. The upper of the slag layers also contained quantities of vitrified material – possibly the discarded lining of a furnace. These deposits presumably formed the face of the dam in contact with the water of the pond.

To the rear of the junction (the details of which were obscured by fallen soil and vegetation) between the yellow sand, black sand and the layers of slag, the yellow sand rose to be roughly level with the upper surface of the slag. Capping the front, pond side, of the dam was a thick layer of gravelly sand and to the rear this continued as relatively clean, grey sand from which we recovered a few fragments of roofing slate. To the front of the dam was the remains of a post and horizontal plank sluice, the remains of part of which can be seen in the photograph. The timbers are of unknown date but may be of some antiquity and had been preserved by being underwater and, until recently, covered by silt. The timberwork may perhaps have



Photograph of west face of dam, showing the brick culvert.

formed a temporary sluice when the 19th century brick sluice was installed (see below). It is also conceivable that it is of greater age yet and connected with the iron works themselves. To the rear of the dam the remains of a low revetment wall of stone showed in section and ran across the line of the stream. This probably also relates to the 19th century works.

It is, of course, unknowable how many times the dam was rebuilt during the lifetime of the works, but it seems likely that the now visible core of the dam relates to the period of iron working activity on the site. Sadly no finds of pottery or other artefacts were recovered to confirm this.

The upper layers of gravelly sand and, to the rear, grey/buff sand may well then belong to a later repair of the dam. Slate does not commonly appear in the area until after the coming of the railways in the mid 19th century. The find of occasional pieces of slate in the capping layer of sand could therefore be taken to suggest that the pond was refurbished in the mid to late 19th century.

This suggestion is supported by the fact that on the opposite (west) side of the cut the flood had exposed a double-skinned brick wall fronting the dam and a brick-built domed culvert through the dam – all part of a sluice system that, from the use of bricks with no frogs, again probably relates to works in the 19th century. This was capped by layers of gravelly sand and cleaner sand, completely different from the layers in the opposite face of the dam. This perhaps implies that the 19th century works were carried out in a cut in the pre-existing dam.

The only other point noticed was that, on the downstream side of the dam, a causeway now carries the main footpath across the stream valley behind the pond bay dam itself. Again this had been partially eroded by the floodwater, which had caused a collapse of part of the upper rear section of the causeway. This consisted of dark sand and a mass of concrete rubble, which implies that, at least the upper level of the causeway is fairly recent in date. The causeway itself is shown on the 1846 tithe map, so the concrete must relate to a modern repair, possibly connected with the use of the common as a military training area during or after WW2.

REFERENCE

Straker, E, 1931 *Wealden Iron*, London: Bell

EXCAVATIONS AT FLEXFORD

David Calow

The Roman Studies Group returned to the Romano-British rural site at Flexford in May 2014. The objective was to understand anomalies found by magnetometry at a relatively high point in the centre of the site. Six trenches were opened by excavator covering 300m² in total.

The ten hectare site was found by the landowner and first explored by Society members in 2008 as part of a search for a suggested east-west Roman road between London and Winchester. The site has been investigated by geophysics, excavation and metal detecting. It would have been encouraging to find an east-west road with a roadside settlement but although there is a north-south track there is no sign of an east-west road and few traces of a settlement have been found so far.

The site is a low ridge of sandy clay surrounded on three sides by wet and sometimes flooded land. The thin soil is not very suitable for cattle or cereals and probably too wet for sheep. The archaeological evidence is for blacksmithing, ditched enclosures, substantial flint platforms, a pond and wells, storage, weighing, coin deposition or coin loss and ritual and funerary practices. There is some Late Iron Age pottery, over 30,000 sherds of Roman pottery with many more thousands yet to be found, but almost no sign of activity on the site between the 5th and 15th centuries.

The largest feature shown by magnetometry in the central area of the site is a rectilinear ditched enclosure about 150m x 100m on the west side of the north-south track. This year, two trenches revealed the enclosure ditch and the adjacent flint surface of the north-south track.

Magnetometry showed the north-east corner of the enclosure ditch at an unexplained point in the centre of the site. Field walking and local knowledge suggested that although this was one of the higher points of the site it was also one of the wettest. The excavation found the earliest phase at this point was a possible circular feature about 5m in diameter. The enclosure ditch was probably cut in the 2nd century and appeared to turn at right angles around the circular feature. It was not clear whether the north-south track pre-dated the ditch, but once the ditch had been cut the track followed the north-south section of the ditch and appeared to change direction at the circular feature towards the north-west corner of the site. In a third phase the ditch was backfilled with substantial quantities of flint, burnt sandstone and roof tile. A flint surface was formed over part of the in-filled ditch and late 4th century coins were found in context between the flints. At the centre of the circular feature was a carefully built single posthole 30cm in diameter with, at its base, a rare worn brass *semis* coin of Trajan probably minted in Syria in AD 116. There were further postholes within the fill of the ditch. The interpretation is that the ditch formed a boundary perhaps initially marked by a mound, later by the corner of the enclosure ditch and track and later again by a large post. The carefully built single posthole with a rare worn coin located at its base suggests a symbolic marker and the close proximity to the finds discussed below raises more questions about this part of the site.

A trench 60m south of the enclosure corner also revealed the enclosure ditch and north-south track. The trench found an east-west ditch and a carefully cut U-shaped ditch 3m west of and parallel to the enclosure ditch and track. The U-shaped ditch had not continued to the corner of the enclosure. Two Roman period cremations were found intact at the side of the east-west ditch. One had been placed in a wooden box with a pig's head and two jars by the side and the other had been placed in a bag or skin with one jar by the side.

The U-shaped ditch contained early Roman pottery and had been partially filled with flints. A structure about 1m long x 30cm wide by 20cm deep apparently lined with clay about 4cm thick had been formed in the U-shaped ditch. Approximately fifty burnt sandstone blocks and flints were found above the clay but it was not clear whether these had formed part of the structure or had been deposited later.

There was a complete jar near the south-east corner of the structure and two jars with an ox or cow mandible at the north end. The clay lining was filled with an as yet unidentified friable and slightly greasy cream coloured material.

The U-shaped ditch had been cut by a pit approximately 60cm x 60cm x 1m deep. The pit contained three complete Roman jars one of which had been deliberately broken into two halves while the others were on their sides. A later pit 50cm deep had been cut into but not directly in line



Flexford: Roman boxed cremation with half pig's skull and two jars

with the earlier pit. One half of a red deer antler had been placed in the later pit. The white tips of the antler had previously been sawn off and the antler drilled and chamfered at two points so that it could be fixed to a flat surface.

The main enclosure ditch had been backfilled as at the enclosure corner. An uneven surface had been formed over the enclosure ditch and some of the U-shaped ditch. The surface extended beyond the trench but was at least 6m by 8m. Flints had been used for most of the surface but softer areas had been filled with about two tonnes of partially dressed but damaged greensand blocks. The antler pit had been lined with greensand and sandstone and had later filled with humic material. An unusual echinoid fossil was found at the surface of the pit.

The southern edge of the flint surface was a fill of compact humic material about 2m long, 50cm wide and 30cm deep. This had a straight edge to the south and an irregular edge to the north and contained 10 cattle and sheep mandibles, other cattle and sheep skull bones and about 10kg of pottery including the bases of seven pedestal jars.

Four other trenches were excavated in the same area. Two trenches revealed humic material with pottery and bone one of which provided evidence for a posthole and possible debris from an insubstantial structure.

Two trenches revealed circular features about 2.5m in diameter cut into natural with shelving sides at the upper level and more vertical sides at lower levels. One filled with relatively homogenous humic material with pottery and bone had a layer of clay at 1.2m, which was too thick to auger. The second was about the same size, shape and depth but had a different fill. At about 1.2m a layer of flint and clay contained a large section of a blacksmith's hearth, a remarkable skull-like natural flint, most of the base of a Lodsworth quern and a broken block of dressed Greensand about 60cm across with two smooth concave surfaces. Above this was layer with 36 horn cores, cattle mandibles and long bones together with a complete but broken jar. Above this was a humic layer with abundant charcoal around which were found 8 small horn cores. Both features were interpreted as pits or wells. The second feature had been backfilled in a more structured way than the first.

This is a complex part of the site and more excavation is needed to better understand the earlier contexts and the surrounding area. The interpretation is that this central area of the site provides evidence for ritual activity before the main enclosure ditch was cut, while the ditch was in use and after it had gone out of use suggesting the area had religious significance for perhaps three hundred years. There is no indication of a temple but there may have been a shrine. Magnetometry indicates further anomalies in the vicinity, which may provide additional evidence.

My thanks are due to Roger and Lynda Duckworth for their kind permission to excavate on their land, to Nigel Bond, Emma Corke, Nikki Cowlard and David Graham for supervising the trenches, to the Society members who helped with the excavation and to Isabel Ellis and her team for finds processing. Pottery and bone finds were particularly numerous and the finds team had to work hard to keep pace. As usual at Flexford the work of the metal detectorists was vital to our understanding of the site.

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 D Brown	Dunstable	Mycenaean Archaeology, Roman Britain
Mr S Diver	Ash	Prehistory
Mr D Milner	Bagshot	Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain
Mrs J Robins	Bagshot	Archaeology, Palaeontology, Family History and History
Mrs J Stanford	New Malden	Archaeology
Mrs H Wharmby	Dorking	
Miss L Williams	Walton on Thames	General History and Archaeology

PREHISTORIC GROUP

AN EARTHWORK IN MARGERY WOOD, REIGATE HILL

The late Chris Currie made a rapid survey of Colley Hill, Reigate Hill and Margery Wood in 1996 to study a proposed Area of Historic Landscape Value. Within Margery Wood he noted a bank and ditch earthwork (SHHER 14906) which he called 'enigmatic'. Members of the Prehistoric Group undertook a measured survey of this earthwork over the damp winter of 2013/14 under licence from the National Trust. The survey was designed to complement the community archaeology initiative at Reigate Fort run by Nigel Randall of SCAU and Paul Bowen of SCC.

The enigmatic earthwork could be interpreted as being of military nature and therefore possibly associated with Reigate Fort, which was built in 1898. It was truncated and partially destroyed without record during construction of the M25 and there have been no recorded archaeological investigations in Margery Wood prior to 1996 and this survey.

We are applying for permission for a small excavation later in the year hoping the method of construction may reveal more about the site. Optimistically we may obtain some dating evidence too!

Analysis of the results of the measured survey is now taking place and a report is to be prepared by Jenny Newell in due course.

REFERENCES

Currie, C, 1996 *Colley Hill proposed Area of Historic Landscape Value* (copy in Surrey HER)
Hooper, W, 1945, *Reigate: its story through the ages* Surrey Archaeological Society
R Hooker & J Newell

THE BLIAUX LITHICS COLLECTION

Some members of the Prehistoric Group have recently catalogued a small collection of lithics deposited at the Lightbox in Woking and collected by Mr Arthur Raymond Bliaux, who had been headmaster of Horsell Primary School from before WW2 until about 1946.

Richard Christophers kindly arranged for the group to access this collection and has provided some information about Mr Bliaux who was born in Jersey in 1881 but by 1911 was teaching in Alresford. During WW2 he was involved in assimilating evacuees around Horsell as well as being Chief Warden in Civil Defence, resigning from this in 1944 when a testimonial book (now in the History Centre) was given to him. In 1951 he was commissioned by the *Woking Review* to write a series 'North West Surrey in English history' and five years later was asked to revise it as 'Our forgotten past', which was again reprinted in 1971. There is a photo of him in the 23rd January 1953 issue of the *Woking News & Mail*, when he placed his services at the disposal of a Coronation pageant committee. In this article mention is made of his "fine collection of prehistoric and historic weapons, utensils and fossils". Mr Bliaux died in 1963.

Having catalogued the collection we would agree that there are some good examples of early stone tools. Highlights include eleven Palaeolithic handaxes, four leaf arrowheads, three barbed and tanged arrowheads, five scrapers and there are also a number of flakes and blades.

Unfortunately none are provenanced so have limited use as research material: however, they are excellent items for display and teaching purposes.

Our thanks must go to the working party of Judie English, Roger Ellaby, Chris Taylor, Robin Tanner, Keith Winseland Ken Waters. David Williams has also participated in some sessions.

For further information about our current work schedule contact: Rose Hooker – rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or Jenny Newell – janewell@talktalk.net

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Roman Studies Group AGM will be held on Tuesday 7th October 2013 at 7.30pm at the Letherhead Institute. The meeting will receive and consider the Chairman's and Treasurer's reports and elect officers together with up to three committee members. Nominations may be made to the Secretary, Alan Hall, c/o Castle Arch. The Institute is at the eastern end of the historic centre of Leatherhead. There is a nearby multi-storey car park.

The Group's winter programme of talks is in active preparation. The first meeting will be on 7th October following the AGM, and subsequent dates are as follows: 4th November, 2nd December, 6th January, 3rd February and 3rd March. Talks will as usual start at about 7.30pm. Please note these dates for your diaries. Further details will be circulated to members of the Group in due course.

David Bird

SURREY HERITAGE

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESIGNATIONS REVIEW: A formal consultation and call for proposals

Surrey County Council Heritage Conservation Team Archaeological Advisors work with the County Council and the eleven District and Borough Planning authorities in the care of archaeological remains and their protection and investigation through the planning process.

The main archaeological planning policy requires consultation on development proposals within two formal categories of sites:

County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAI)

Sites where there is a proven archaeological presence and where that archaeology is known to be of a standard and quality to require a definite presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ*.

Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP):

Areas likely to contain good evidence for the existence of archaeological remains. Not all sites of known archaeological discoveries are designated as AHAP's, but those considered of high significance due to comparative rarity and potential to further our understanding of the past. Development within an AHAP is likely to require the implementation of mitigation measures set out within the National Planning Policy Framework.

These areas were identified in the early 1990's and have since been effective in protecting the archaeological resource. However, since the original round of designation, an enormous amount of new archaeological information has come to light, revealing sites of great significance that should be preserved, but are currently lacking such recognition within the designation regime. Therefore the Heritage Conservation Team is undertaking a two-year programme to review and reassess existing designations, and designate new areas where appropriate.

As part of this review, the Heritage Conservation Team invite SyAS members to consider submitting proposed sites for assessment and possible designation. Sites should either be those that are currently unprotected, or ones that have had significant additional information revealed through investigation in the past 20 years which indicates they have a clearly identifiable heightened archaeological potential and significance. Sites will be considered for inclusion via assessment against a pre-defined series of Surrey-specific criteria, which are available on request.

Please send any submissions, along with any supporting information, to the project officer; Alex Egginton, Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey, GU21 6ND, email alex.egginton@surreycc.gov.uk

A COUNTY REMEMBERS: SURREY IN THE GREAT WAR

We would be grateful for your help in our Lottery Fund bid to support the project, '**A County Remembers: Surrey in the Great War**'.

The project intends to facilitate new and original research into Surrey's experience of the Great War, train volunteers in historical research techniques and help Surrey residents learn more about its impact on the places where they live. A website would showcase research around the county and publicise events commemorating the Great War, and the project would continue until 2018.

We are asking as many people as possible to help support the bid by filling in a questionnaire, and the more we receive the better. All information generated will be used to help our bid be the best it can possibly be. The questionnaire is fairly long, but all the questions are important, and we would really appreciate your time and effort.

The link to our research questionnaire is <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/YPJ96V2>

Please forward this email to friends, relations, volunteers, visitors or anyone else who would be interested in supporting the bid by participating in this research.

If you would like further information about the development of the project please contact acountyremembers@surreycc.gov.uk

<http://www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk/themes/subjects/military/surreys-first-world-war/remembers/>

MISCELLANY

GUILDFORD HERITAGE SERVICES COLLECTIONS INVENTORY

We are carrying out an inventory as part of a wider collections review to help us better understand our collections, and are seeking volunteers to help us with this work.

This first stage will inventory the Archaeology collections from May to November 2014. Volunteers do not need to have specific knowledge or experience of archaeology or other collections work, but will need to be comfortable using computers to type up results. The project will continue until all collections have been inventoried (to include needlework, local history and art). Volunteers are not being asked to commit to helping with the entire project.

This is an excellent opportunity for anyone who wishes to learn more about the archaeology of Surrey and the borough of Guildford, or emerging heritage professionals who want to gain practical, hands-on experience of collections work to build their CVs.

Email Catriona.smellie@guildford.gov.uk for more information.

Volunteers must be 18 or over and have:

- An interest in the heritage of Surrey or working in the heritage sector
- Confidence in using computers and basic word processing packages
- Good, legible handwriting
- Some experience of data entry
- Willingness to work as part of a team and take direction as required
- A careful, methodical approach to tasks and good attention to detail

You will gain:

- Training and experience in handling, packing and identifying museum objects
- Basic archaeological artefact knowledge as well as an understanding of how archaeological archives are formed
- Training in museum condition checking procedures and a basic awareness of signs of artefact deterioration or damage.

Weekly places available Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from Wednesday 14th May 2014, usually 10:30am to 3:30pm. Volunteers can join us on any or all three of these days to suit.

The location is the Woking Road depot near Bellfields Road and Mangles Road. No travel expenses are available but the store can be reached on foot or bicycle from the town centre (about 20-30 minutes' walk), and there is free parking onsite. Bus route no. 34/35.

ELMBRIDGE MUSEUM

As a result of some concerns about the fate of this long-established (1909) institution and its collections, I gleaned the following from the council website and some other comments made in response to enquiries.

ELMBRIDGE TO LAUNCH NEW 'MUSEUM WITHOUT WALLS' SERVICE

Elmbridge Museum is currently undertaking an exciting period of change. While continuing to offer a vibrant Museum service to meet the needs of its various local audiences, the Museum will soon offer a more accessible, relevant, cost-effective and comprehensive 21st Century service to the community.

The Museum's aspirations have long been to place its services closer to the community. Its mission statement is about 'Engaging people with their past, present and future by collecting, preserving and presenting selected and significant objects from the history of Elmbridge, for the purposes of learning and enjoyment.'

From 1st April 2014, Elmbridge Museum 'without walls' will provide all of the following services to the local community from its new location at the Esher Civic Centre:

- The preservation of over 40,000 objects and archives for the Borough
- New Museum website with option to search and view the collection and online exhibitions
- An active temporary exhibition programme displaying the Museum collection across the Borough
- A revitalised and expanded learning and outreach programme for schools and community groups
- Family fun activities and events
- Local studies resources and enquiry service
- Online shop

An exciting development for the Museum is the creation of a brand new website offering visitors a new interactive online experience. The new website will be a useful source of information featuring the latest exhibitions in the community and learning tools for schools, students and the community. Within a few months, the entire collection database will be accessible through a powerful search engine, allowing residents to discover a wealth of information and images relating to local historical artefacts. It will certainly allow for more free exploration and will act as an open invitation to delve into the Borough's past. The website is due to launch before summer.

The Museum will also be expanding its temporary exhibition programme at key public locations within the Borough throughout the year, bringing local history right into the heart of the community. Local schools will benefit from an enhanced Museum Learning and Education Service in line with the latest changes in the National Curriculum. Learning services will also be made more widely available to various groups in the community via workshops and seminars and the popular Family Fun activities and events will continue and develop.

Cllr Jan Fuller, Portfolio Holder for Leisure and Culture, said, 'The role of the Museum is changing as it seeks to fully engage with the community. Its new services will help residents to develop a deeper understanding of their local heritage while using the Museum resources to create their own experience of the past'.

ELMBRIDGE MUSEUM COLLECTION REVIEW

Elmbridge Museum was invited to talk about their recent Collection Review at the Museums and Heritage Show on Thursday 15th May at London Olympia. This project is unique in that no other Museum in this country has completed such a fundamental review of its entire collection. The review has been carried out in a transparent and open way with the support of many Museum stakeholders. In fact, because of the rigorous planning and procedures it has been following, the Elmbridge Museum Collection Review is being hailed as an example of best practice for museums across the country.

The project was given the seal of approval by Museum stakeholders whose views and opinions were sought at the very beginning of the review through a thorough consultation. Their feedback was instrumental in shaping the Collection Strategy.

So far, almost 4000 artefacts are being disposed of following a rigorous ethical process. The Museum is in the process of transferring these objects, wherever possible to other museums or heritage institutions.

As a result of the review, a number of artefacts have been rediscovered, which can go on display or be used for educational purposes. Overall, Elmbridge Museum now has a tightly focused collection comprising of objects closely relating to the local area.

The Museum Manager said, "We were honoured to have been asked to talk to other Museums about the Elmbridge Museum Collection Review and are pleased it was so well received by the audience. We have also had positive feedback from the community and museum stakeholders. The team has been working incredibly hard over the last few years to ensure the collection is relevant to the Borough and to preserve this wonderful historical heritage for the future generations to come".

And from a general enquiry:

Whilst the display gallery at the Weybridge site has been closed to the public since 1st June, all the other Museum functions are continuing ie outreach learning and displays, enquiry service, care of collections etc so as to remain an Accredited Museum. The Museum staff servicing these functions will be moving to the Civic Centre in Esher but probably not for some months yet.

The Museum has no on-site storage so research on the collections will carry on as before with specific items being brought to the Museum for viewing by pre-arranged appointment. This activity will continue from the Civic Centre in due course.

The Museum's Collection Review is on-going and the collections review and disposal process have followed established guidelines endorsed by the Museums Association. We are in the process of de-accessioning and disposing of objects which no longer fit with our collecting criteria but these do not include items of significance to the Elmbridge Borough Council area such as the Oatlands Palace archaeological material and archive.

All the above is in the public domain so you may refer enquirers to the Museum website <http://www.elmbridgemuseum.org.uk/> or the Council's website <http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/search/search.asp> to search on museum disposals.

What is not made clear is that the museum closed permanently on June 1st. Also, despite being asked, information about the whereabouts of the finds has not been made public. That link to the disposals cannot be accessed, but according to the BBC

website 3500 objects are to be 'removed', but 'only items in very poor condition will be destroyed', with the remainder moved to a 'purpose-built store' and all documents transferred to the Surrey History Centre.

SURREY HISTORY 1760-1832: THE MANNING AND BRAY BICENTENARY:

Review of a lecture by Julian Pooley of the Surrey History Centre to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society, January 2014

A full audience of members and many guests were addressed by our visiting lecturer who first explained the reasons for his interest in this topic. Since his student days he was absorbed in history and in particular the study of old texts as well as letters that he managed to acquire and in many cases to transcribe. He found a copy of "The Victorian History of the County of Surrey", dated 1911, of which he wrote a critique. Inevitably his attention was drawn to the two authors who were to be the main subject of his talk. Owen Manning, born in 1721 and William Bray born in 1736. They both grew up in Surrey and became the county's leading historians.

Manning was the rector at Godalming, an Anglo-Saxon scholar with an avid interest in local history. Without neglecting his pastoral duties he found that a study of parish records yielded much of interest. He made a study of the Domesday records for Surrey of which he undertook to write a facsimile. This became the first episode of what was to become a history of the county.

He travelled widely and met countless landowners and residents. Over thirty years he collected data on all aspects of Surrey's history. At one stage he circulated a 'round robin' type questionnaire. This phase was completed by 1789. His death came in 1801, and it fell to William Bray to attend to its publication. He was the ideal person. Bray lived in Shere and was a county lawyer with a practice in London. He had a taste for travel and research. His circle included antiquarians and academics. He was a member of The Antiquarian Society and eventually became a Fellow. He had all the talents needed to bring Manning's work to fruition.

The final publication was to run to three volumes, the first appearing in 1804. The work was completed in 1814. During this time he visited every parish in Surrey, making copious notes. His research extended to libraries and other archive sources such as Lambeth Palace. He visited Loseley House and Sutton Place, and he corresponded with all those who he felt could provide useful historical information. He discovered John Evelyn's diary, and developed a keen interest in archaeology. His publisher was John Nichols; however, a fire at the latter's premises was a great setback since much valuable material was lost as a result.

Volumes II and III followed in 1809 and 1814. It had taken 13 years to complete. Volume I dealt with the Domesday records and the history of Surrey churches. Volume II took the form of a historical dictionary, which was continued in Volume III. The latter included references to the national census, military history and that of local gaoles. Railways even got a mention.

Bray was a tireless worker and was active nearly up until the time of his death in 1831. He was 95. Another of his achievements was the transcription of the Loseley manuscripts. He also helped the writers of other county histories.

The talk concluded with many interesting questions from the audience, ending with a well deserved round of applause.

John Wettren

From the May Newsletter of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society, with many thanks

CONFERENCES

THE RESEARCH FRAMEWORK: A NEW EMPHASIS

Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework 2014 Conference

Saturday 15th November

Ashted Peace Memorial Hall, Woodfield Lane, Ashted

his Autumn conference, held once again with the support of SCC Heritage Conservation Team, continues the Research Framework process. Following the 2001 Conference *Archaeology in Surrey in the 21st century* and the subsequent publication of *Aspects of Archaeology and History in Surrey in 2004*, the Surrey Research Framework was launched in 2006. Since then, the framework has been used as a basis for the development of further research.

This year's conference focuses on the reassessment of the current Research Framework and the way forward for the next ten years. The conference will present the latest thinking on a range of subjects, and will provide a starting point for considering the direction of the Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework in the future.

9.30am	Registration
10	Opening Remarks: Chairman: <i>John Manley</i>
10.05	Introduction <i>David Bird</i>
10.15	Prehistory in Surrey: Where from Here? <i>Jon Cotton</i>
10.45	Coffee
11.15	The Late Iron Age to early Saxon period: <i>David Bird</i>
11.45	Later Saxon and Medieval: <i>Richard Savage</i>
12.15	Discussion
12.30	Lunch
1.30	Introduction to the Afternoon: <i>John Manley</i>
1.40	Social transition from 1600: <i>Catherine Ferguson</i>
2.10	Industrialisation and technology: <i>Pam Taylor</i>
2.40	Tea
3.10	Taking Concrete Decisions: <i>Tony Howe</i>
3.40	Discussion
3.55	Closing Remarks: <i>John Manley</i>
4pm	SyAS AGM

Tickets: £10 for members; £12 for non-members or on the day; £8 students under 25. Morning and afternoon tea/coffee available in the hall. Please make your own arrangements for lunch.

Booking forms from Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3SX

SCIENCE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

The Royal Archaeological Institute Annual Conference 2014

University of Bradford

17th- 20th October

Friday 17th October

12	Registration, Coffee, Welcome & Introduction
1.30	Visit to and tour of Bradford Cathedral
3	Guided tour of Bradford City Hall and reception from Bradford's Lord Mayor

6pm **Carl Heron** (University of Bradford). Archaeological Sciences –
The last 40 years

Saturday 18th October

9.30 **Paul Pettit** (University of Durham). Early Prehistory –
The last 40 years

10.15 **Adrian Evans** (University of Bradford). The Fragmented
Heritage Project

10.30 **Randolph Donahue** (University of Bradford). Hunter
gatherer social organisation during the Late Glacial in
Northwest Europe

10.45 Discussion

11 Coffee

11.30 **Richard Bradley** (University of Reading). The Neolithic and
Bronze Age – The last 40 years

12.15 **Sonia O'Connor** (University of Bradford).
Whale bone and ivory Bronze Age dagger pommels

12.30 **Alex Gibson** (University of Bradford). Wharfedale henges

12.45 Discussion

1 Lunch

2 **Tim Champion** (University of Southampton). Later Prehistory
– The last 40 years

2.45 **Emily Fiocoprile** (University of Bradford). Recent geophysics
and topographic survey at Huggate Dykes

3 **Lindsey Büster** (University of Bradford). Lighting up the dark:
3D laser-scanning of the Sculptor's Cave, NE Scotland

3.15 Discussion

3.30 Tea

4 **Gordon Cook** (SUERC). Radiocarbon Dating – The last 40 years

4.45 **Cathy Batt** (University of Bradford). Magnetic moments and
hot pots- developments in dating fired material

5 **Zoe Outram** (English Heritage). Dating Vikings

5.15 Discussion

5.40 – 7pm Wine reception

Sunday 19th October

9.30 **Vince Gaffney** (University of Birmingham). Remote Sensing –
The last 40 years

10.15 **Chris Gaffney** (University of Bradford). Not digging up the past

10.30 **Peter Turner** (University of Bradford). Beyond
anomalies: advanced geophysical and geochemical techniques
for studying cultural patterns in the European Iron-Age

10.45 Discussion 11.00 Coffee

11.30 **Ian Freestone** (University College London). Materials
Science – The last 40 years

12.15 **Ben Stern** (University of Bradford). Studying organic residues

12.30 **Rhea Brettell** (University of Bradford). Choicest unguents:
resins and mortuary rites in Roman Britain

12.45 Discussion

1pm Lunch

2 **Charlotte Roberts** (University of Durham). Human Remains –
The last 40 years

2.45 **Andy Wilson** (University of Bradford). Recent work on
Andean mummies

- 3 **Jo Buckberry and Andrew Wilson** (University of Bradford).
Digitised diseases
- 3.15 Discussion
- 3.30 Tea
- 4 **Terry O'Connor** (University of York). Animal Remains –
The last 40 years
- 4.45 **Julie Bond** (University of Bradford). Being human; animals,
identity and transformation in the first millennium A.D.
- 5 **Clare Rainsford** (University of Bradford). Taboo or Not
Taboo? Fish, wealth and landscape in Iron Age Britain
- 5.15 Discussion

Monday 20th October (optional): Two mile walk across Ilkley Moor led by Alex Gibson to visit the 12 Apostles stone circle, the Backstone Beck enclosures and several rock art panels. Two options for the afternoon: free afternoon in Ilkley, with Roman fort, riverside, Manor House Museum, or bring a packed lunch and we'll stretch the walk out a bit longer.

Delegates to arrange their own accommodation.

Enquiries: admin@royalarchinst.org; www.royalarchinst.org

It is advisable to book by 10th October.

1914: A WAR OF MANOEUVRE AND STALEMATE

Newhaven Fort, East Sussex

Saturday 6th September 2014, 10am to 5pm

Speakers will include Andy Robertshaw and Martin Brown.

Fee: £35. Further details from the Sussex School of Archaeology:
www.sussexarchaeology.org or Telephone 01323 811785.

DAY SCHOOLS

SUSSEX SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

RECORDING AND ANALYSIS OF FLINTS

Mays Farm, Selmeston, East Sussex

Saturday 30th August 2014, 10am-4pm

Tutor: Chris Butler.

Fee: £40.

IRON AGE AND ROMAN COINS

Fishbourne Roman Palace, West Sussex

Sunday 7th September 2014, 10am - 4pm

Tutor: David Rudling.

Fee: £40.

Further details of both the above from the Sussex School of Archaeology:
www.sussexarchaeology.org or Tel: 01323 811785.

LECTURE MEETINGS

1st September

“Chertsey and its Abbey” by Emma Warren to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

2nd September

“The Honourable East India Company” by Janet Bateson to Dorking Local History Group at the Follett Hall, United Reformed Church, 53 West Street, Dorking at 7.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

2nd September

“Colebrooke: secrets at Christchurch Ottershaw” by Sheila Binns to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

2nd September

First Tuesday (Informal members evening) at Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8pm.

3rd September

“The History of aviation, WWI – WWII” by Nicholas Dunnill to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome: £4.

9th September

AGM followed by “Sex and scandal in the Sussex Weald” by Jane le Cluseto Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome £1.

16th September

“Iron Age hill forts in Surrey” by Judie English to Send & Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 8pm.

17th September

AGM and President’s Lecture to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

19th September “The Roads of Surrey” by Gordon Knowles to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Letherhead Institute, top end of the High Street, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome, £2

25th September

“Farnham in the Civil War” by Lawrence Spring to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

25th September

“Prehistory of SW London” by Jon Cotton to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm.

26th September

“Zeppelin nights: London in the First World War” by Jerry White to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 8pm. Visitors welcome.

2nd October

"History of Roads in Britain" by Douglas Irvine, Structural Engineer, in Room G6, The Institute Leatherhead, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night, but please contact Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

6th October

"Historic prisons in Surrey – including the Surrey Prison and with special attention to the Marshalsea Prison" by Stephen Humphrey to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

7th October

"The Peak Forest Canal and Railway: their place in the development of canals and early railways" by Grahame Boyes, Railway & Canal Historical Society, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford GU2 7UP, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 39th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures in Guildford. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

7th October

"WW1 – the Dorking story" by Kathy Atherton to Dorking Local History Group at the Follett Hall, United Reformed Church, 53 West Street, Dorking at 7.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

7th October

"The Swing Riots in Surrey 1830-1832" by Judy Hill to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

9th October

"Old Ocean Liners" by Richard Mellor, Maritime Carrier Shipping UK Ltd, in Room G6, The Institute Leatherhead, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night, but please contact Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

9th October

"Coaching and coaching inns on the Portsmouth Road" by Matthew Alexander to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

11th October

"Housewives and heroines of Merton" by Sarah Gould to Merton Historical Society in Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.30pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

15th October

"Surrey's medieval houses" by Martin Higgins to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 8pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

16th October

"200 years of Steam Locomotives" by Peter Bosomworth, Engineer, in Room G6, The Institute Leatherhead, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night, but please contact Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

17th October

"The Roman villa in Ashtead Woods - a century of research" by David Bird to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society at the Letherhead Institute, top end of the High Street, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8pm. Visitors welcome, £2

21st October

"Traditional Tide Mills" by David Plunkett, Chairman Mills Research Group, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford GU2 7UP, 7.30-9.30pm. Part of the 39th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures in Guildford. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

21st October

"Roman Guildford" by Rebecca Lambert to Send & Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm.

23rd October

"Amberley Museum and Heritage Centre" by Museum Speaker, in Room G6, The Institute Leatherhead, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH, 10am-12 noon. Part of the Surrey Industrial History Group Leatherhead lecture series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night, but please contact Bob Bryson, 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk as seating is limited.

23rd October

"Migration during the 19th century" to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Farnham at 7.45pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

30th October

"First World War" by Alex Windscheffel to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm.

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:
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 19th September for the October issue.

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