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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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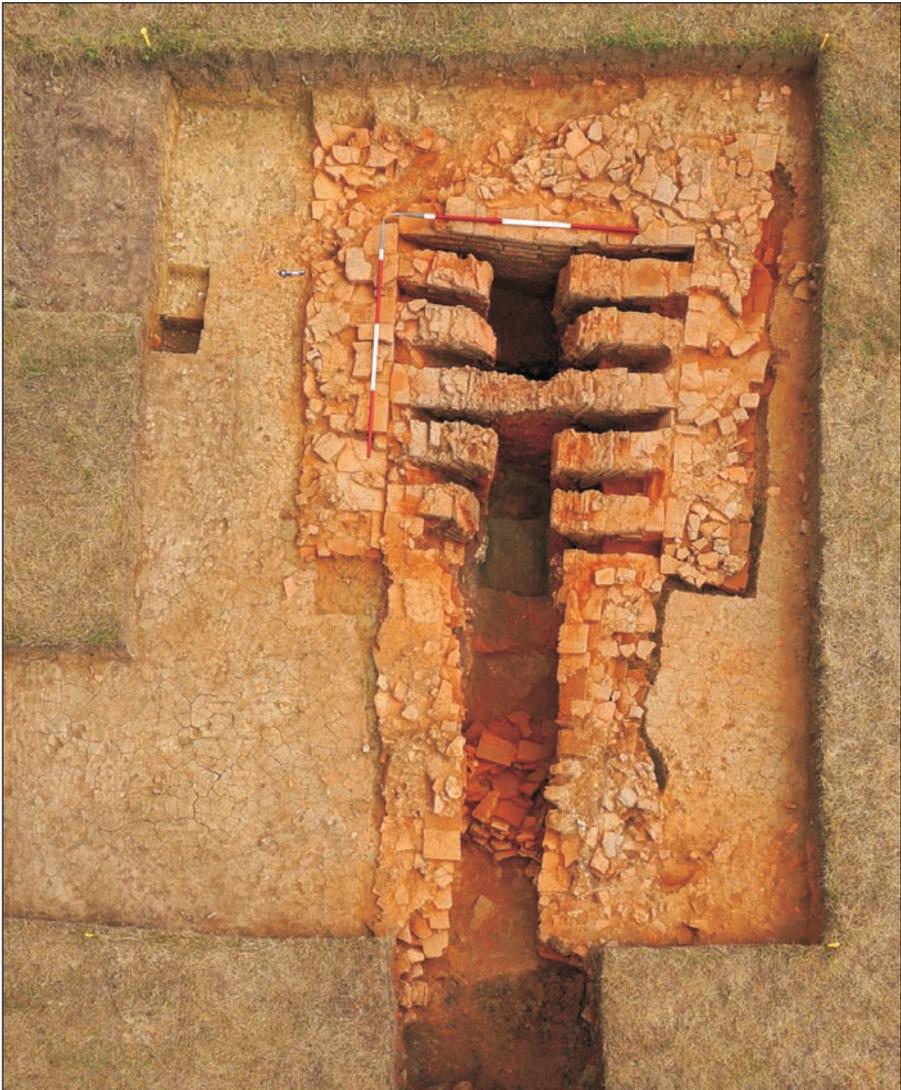
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Bulletin 453

October 2015



DOCKENFIELD ROMAN TILE KILN (see p12)

Members will be aware of the current situation concerning the Society and Guildford Museum from the previous Bulletin (452), and from messages on our web page.

Guildford Borough Council has told the Society to move out of Castle Arch, thus breaking the close partnership that has existed for over 100 years. This includes the clearance of all our material from the displays and in store in Guildford Museum. The Society has also been told that rent will be charged for storage of our material in the Museum's off-site store.

The Society's officers have made it clear to the Borough Council that it would not be possible to remove everything from the Museum with due care in the time allotted. Recognising the difficulties, and that this would result in a virtually empty Museum, the Borough Council has indicated that it wishes to find a way to keep the Society's material in the Museum for a period beyond January 2016. The Society's Council has agreed that it would prefer to see the Society's material remain there for the moment if the alternative was that it would be at risk.

The Society's Council has decided not to pursue the Borough Council's offer to sell to the Society 48 Quarry Street, the nineteenth century building next to Castle Arch which currently houses archaeological displays and museum offices. The cost, including repairs and the extensive refurbishment required to make the building fit for our purposes, would have been well over a million pounds and would therefore have had a completely unacceptable impact on the Society's ability to function. There was also no guarantee that Guildford Museum would remain at Castle Arch and no access to the Castle grounds. The Society understands that the building is likely to be sold to a third party.

The Management Committee has been active in seeking short-term solutions for the office and library should they be necessary and to explore longer-term options with other organisations to be able to provide better information at the AGM and the meeting on 27 February following the spring symposium. A questionnaire is being prepared for the December Bulletin which we hope as many members as possible will return so that the wider membership's views are known.

Solutions may involve moving out of Guildford Borough. It is important to recognise that this will inevitably lead to a new perspective for the Society and may well open up new opportunities. Our longstanding agreement with the Borough Council was on the basis that all of our collections were held together with the Guildford Museum collections. Several other museums have already expressed interest in our collections and alternative locations may be offered on the basis that we take our county-wide collections with us. In short the situation would be reversed and material directly relevant to Guildford may be displayed away from the Borough.

The Borough Council has announced a short period of consultation about the future of Guildford Museum ending in November 2015. Members who wish to express a view are encouraged to write to James Whiteman, Director of Environment, Guildford Borough Council, Millmead House, Millmead, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 4BB or send an email to James.Whiteman@guildford.gov.uk.

The Society has always supported proposals to upgrade the existing Museum location at Castle Arch by creating new galleries and, most importantly, a new entrance into the Castle grounds. This would provide the area needed for displays of the archaeology and history of Surrey and the many different county-wide themes that can be developed. Regular use of the open space in the adjoining castle

grounds, part of the royal palace, should be encouraged as it was when museum visitor numbers were at their peak. Sadly, in our view, it seems unlikely that this is what will happen.

The situation may change and it may not be possible to keep members up to date by use of the Bulletin. Members who have not already done so are encouraged to send their email address to Emma Coburn at Castle Arch (info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk) so that they can receive emails about any new developments.

A LATE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD SWORD FROM THE THAMES AT VAUXHALL IN THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM *Rob Briggs*

Regular Bulletin readers may recall a couple of contributions printed a few years back detailing the 'rediscovery' of ancient artefacts with a Surrey provenance in museum collections: a Bronze Age shield from the Thames at Hampton Court (Gossage & Baker 2011), and two pieces of Viking-era silver bullion from the so-called Croydon Hoard (Anon 2012). This note follows in their footsteps, as in May I was fortunate to be able to visit the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, Canada, and made good on a wish to see the finest of the four early medieval swords in its collection, which is said to have been dredged from the bed of the River Thames during the reconstruction of Vauxhall Bridge around 110 years ago. This note differs from the aforementioned contributions insofar as the provenance of the sword seems never to have been forgotten, and both the circumstances of its discovery and subsequent sequence of ownership are reasonably well documented - if at times eccentric! If the Vauxhall sword is obscure for no reason other than the distance between Surrey and its present home in Toronto, I hope the following will allow it to become better known and appreciated by those on this side of the Atlantic with an interest in the archaeology of the historic county.

Description

The Vauxhall sword (accession number 925.48 according to the explanatory text in the museum display, but 928.42 in the ROM Images online database) is dated to the 10th or early 11th century. It currently forms part of a display of weaponry entitled 'The Viking Raids', in which the likelihood of the sword and its counterparts being connected to Scandinavian warriors is arguably overstated; it could just as easily have belonged to one or more person of 'Anglo-Saxon' (indeed, in the later stages of this period we can legitimately talk in terms of English) ethnicity.

Sometimes in the flesh early medieval artefacts are a slight disappointment size-wise, but the Vauxhall sword more than met my expectations, being almost 96cm (38 inches) in length from the tip of its steel blade to the top of its rounded Wheeler-Oakeshott Type VII pommel (cf. Oakeshott 2002, 3 Fig. 1.1). The blade bears an inscription on one side, now illegible, but perhaps representing the name of the sword-maker. This particular weapon is celebrated for another reason besides its dimensions and overall design. The pommel and cross-guard are embellished with inlaid filaments of copper and silver (early reports of the precious metal being gold seem to have been overturned by more recent analysis). The level of craftsmanship this decorative scheme represents sets the Vauxhall example apart from all but the finest swords known from the so-called Viking period (9th-11th centuries AD) in Europe.

Modern ownership

A short note published in the Bulletin of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology of January 1929 provides some delightful detail about how the Vauxhall sword was discovered and what became of it next (L. R. 1929). According to Sir Guy Laking, Director of the London Museum 1911-19, it was retrieved from dredging associated with the bridge reconstruction by an eagle-eyed labourer, who 'climbed out on the mud' to claim it. However, the finder seems to have attached surprisingly little value

to it from either an historical or financial perspective, since he sold it to 'a passer-by' on his walk home for a mere shilling. The sword reportedly changed hands two or three more times, eventually coming into the possession of one Mr Whawell, who sold it to Laking for the sum of £200 - a marked improvement on the cost of the first purchase!

The sword was on display for a time at the London Museum, apparently during Laking's directorship. Images and a brief description of the sword appear in the first volume of his sprawling *European Armour and Arms*, in which he identified himself as its owner (Laking 1920, 14, 16 Fig. 19A). This was not published until the year after his death, and it is possible the sword was sold once again around this time. It entered the collection of the ROM in 1928, the gift of Sigmund Samuel, a leading Toronto industrialist and museum patron. The history of the sword in the intervening years is unclear. ROM records mention a sale at Sotheby's and indicate the involvement of G. F. Lawrence, aka 'Stoney Jack', a Wandsworth antiques dealer who was also head of new acquisitions for the London Museum. Lawrence was well known for securing artefacts dug up on building sites from the labourers who found them, selling them on to the Museum for personal profit (most notably the celebrated Cheapside Hoard), but his involvement in the case of the Vauxhall sword came much further down the line from the point of discovery (see Morton 1951, 16-19, for a charming and sympathetic portrait of the somewhat notorious Lawrence).

Whawell evidently sold the sword to Laking in the 1910s. As a personal possession of Laking, it may have been sold soon after his death as part of an auction of his estate. The descent of a late fifteenth century ballock dagger now in the collection of Saint Louis Art Museum might offer clues in this regard. It is recorded as being successively owned by Whawell, Laking, and Henry Griffith Keasbey before 1924, when it was sold in an American Art Association auction of 'European Arms and Armor' in New York ('Ballock Dagger', SLAM). If the analogy is justified, whoever bought the Vauxhall sword from Laking must have sold it again at Sotheby's a matter of years later. Whatever the truth, it seems credible that Lawrence, as an influential antiquarian even after the termination of his role with the London Museum in 1926, was engaged to act on Samuel's behalf to secure the sword and sent it on its way across the Atlantic to Toronto and thence the ROM. I would be delighted to hear from any reader with further knowledge of Lawrence who might be able to confirm or correct my interpretation of events.

Provenance

The find-spot of the Vauxhall sword warrants deeper consideration. Beneath the southern terminus of Vauxhall Bridge is the diverted mouth of the Effra River. The name appears to be a back formation (potentially of early modern antiquarian institution) from a landscape feature that was the start and end point of the two extant Old English boundary descriptions of the Battersea estate which are considered to date from the period as the sword: *heg efre* (S 645) and *heah yfre* (S 1248). The name seems to signify something like 'high (river) bank' (cf. PNS, 3), although this entails the acceptance of the second element having a sense attested in literature but rejected for toponyms by Gelling and Cole in favour of 'flat-topped ridge with a convex shoulder' (Gelling and Cole 2014, 199).

Increasingly, scholars are reinterpreting many river finds of weaponry, including swords, as ritual depositions (eg Lund 2010, 53-54). One high-quality 10th century sword from a similar confluence location between the River Hull and an artificial channel was found in intimate association with wooden piles representing a 'bridge abutment or jetty' accessed by a metalled causeway (Dent et al., 218-19, 228-30). Keith Bailey has speculated the *heah yfre* might have been an artificial construction, albeit in his mind as a flood defence (Bailey 2009, 3). An alternative interpretation would see the 'high (river) bank' as an accessible, raised construction used for the ritual deposition of the sword and maybe other artefacts.

A site utilised for Anglo-Saxon-period riverine depositions would have a pair of much earlier potential analogues close at hand. The fragmentary remains of two prehistoric pile-driven wooden structures have been identified on the Thames foreshore on either side of Vauxhall Bridge and hence in vicinity of the Effra's outflow. Downstream from the bridge, the earlier of the two is of Mesolithic date, as demonstrated by radiocarbon dating and lithics (including a fine tranchet adze), and has been claimed to be 'London's oldest prehistoric structure' (Milne, Cohen & Cotton 2010). Approximately 600 metres upstream west of Vauxhall Bridge, a Middle Bronze Age wooden bridge or jetty-like structure was first recorded in 1993 and investigated several years later by Time Team. Finds from this site include two bronze spears, both of which had been deliberately deposited tip-down (Cotton 2004, 29-30). Whether as the junction of two watercourses or the periodic tidal head of the Thames, the Effra mouth/Vauxhall Bridge vicinity would seem to be a site of persistent or recurrent local (and potentially supra-local) significance in both the prehistoric and early historic periods, at least as late as the time when a precious metal-inlaid sword was deposited in the water here to await its rediscovery and passage across the ocean around a millennium later.

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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, Tel: 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Mr D Clayton Mrs R Culshaw Miss G Miller Dr and Mrs S Miller Mr G Morgan	Dorking Woking Guildford Guildford Guildford	Excavation; processing finds; Roman Roman Period Medieval Period Local History; Medieval Surrey; Author of Guildford Guy Riots
Mr and Mrs R Scott Mr D Shepherd	Farnham Bookham	Prehistory and Roman Roman; Anglo-Saxon; Archaeology; Genealogy;
Mr J Sims Mr R Spencer	Newbury, Berkshire Epsom	Excavation and Fieldwork

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY DAY AT FISHBOURNE PALACE

Saturday 18th July dawned bright and early for most of us attending this course, which was due to start at 9.45. However, one person overslept meaning a hair-raising drive into deepest Sussex for one driver and their passenger. (You mean her hair always looks like that?)



The Roman Studies Group at Fishbourne

The day was organised by Irene Goring with her usual panache, (which included co-opting me into writing the notes, an act she may well regret). Our lecturer, the knowledgeable Garrard Cole from UCL, began the day with an overview of the function of a skeleton: apart from providing a frame so that mammals can manoeuvre without rolling around spilling their internal organs, they give shape to the human and animal form, protect the organs, support muscles and ligaments, provide a host area for blood cells and a reserve for calcium. I had no idea they were so busy.

Garrard drilled down into what makes up hard tissue (pun intended), and the organic and inorganic ratios- the various scales involved in determining the characteristics of the bones and their function- the changes in mineral composition and what analysis can tell from this. He also named the average 206 bones present in an adult skeleton from skull to tarsals and phalanges.

He produced interesting facts like a conjuror; seemingly inner ears are fully adult sized at birth, as there is no room inside the skull for growth; that it is sometimes possible to sex a neonate from the ears; and that bones grow from the centre out.

There is no point in my detailing every interesting fact we discovered because many readers may well already know and those who do not should have attended the course. However, one fact shone out like a torch, Anglo-Saxon males were generally far larger, taller and with heavier bones than other races or tribes. After the coffee break Garrard illustrated this by piecing together the almost complete skeleton of an Anglo-Saxon male, and some of the sexually dimorphic bones of a female to underline the differences. As he had omitted to bring a tape measure to facilitate the calculation of the height we co-opted our nearest thing to a hunky Anglo Saxon male to measure the femur against; take a bow David Calow, although he did draw the line at lying down beside the bones to make full comparison easier.

After lunch, we studied the difference in size between humans from Mesolithic to Medieval; followed by forensics, pathology and trauma, covering disease, infection and whether or not cause of death can be identified from bones, luckily it was after lunch. For the macabre minded, the answer is not always, as disease of soft tissue will not necessarily affect the bones.

This was yet another very successful day for the Roman Studies Group, and our thanks go to Irene for organising it and to Garrard for sharing his passion and expertise.

Lou Hays

PREHISTORIC GROUP

FLINT-KNAPPING DEMONSTRATION

October 27th 2015 at 7.30pm

Dorking Christian Centre

Paul Saddleton has been recommended by contacts in Sussex, and will bring a display of his work as well.

There will be a charge of £5 to cover costs. Register your interest at rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

A VISIT TO DOWN FARM, CRANBORNE CHASE

Arrangements are in hand for a visit to Down Farm on Cranborne Chase. Martin Green enabled an extensive research project to take place on his land. There is now a trail that includes burial mounds, henges, parts of the Dorset Cursus and Ackling Dyke Roman road. Martin also has a small private museum packed with interesting items. He has indicated that he will be happy to guide a group around Down Farm and we are looking at a date in June 2016. Register your interest now. Details will be confirmed late in 2015.

FIELDWORK

The Prehistoric Group has arranged for two landscape surveys to take place during autumn 2015 to spring 2016, commencing in October. As usual they will be on Sundays (weather permitting).

NORTH DOWNS NEAR CHALDON

Continuing work on what may be the remnants of a prehistoric field system.

WOODS RECENTLY PURCHASED BY CATERHAM SCHOOL

Where the late Peter Gray and Gwyneth Fookes suggested that a number of earthworks exist (Bull 268, 1992). The aim of this project is to assist Caterham School to develop a woodland management plan.

Anyone interested in joining either or both of these surveys should contact rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or the office at info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

STUDY DAY IN CHICHESTER

Twenty-five Forum members and friends gathered outside Chichester Cathedral on Saturday June 6th, for a stimulating day that included some unexpected delights even for those who thought they knew medieval Chichester well. The starting point was a tour of the Cathedral, which was very informative, and could have lasted longer had the itinerary not demanded that we move on. **Peter Balmer** gave a brief account of the very unusual cloisters before the group entered the Bishop's Palace to view the Sherborne Room, with its spectacular panelled ceiling, painted by Lambert Barnard (1485 -1567) and the Chapel, one of the oldest parts of the building dating from the early 13th century. There are a number of fascinating features in the chapel including the Chichester Roundel, painted between 1225 and 1250, one of the finest examples of English wall painting. The chapel also contains a 14th century south German statue of St John the Evangelist and a relic of St Richard of Chichester.

After lunch the group visited the remarkable St Mary's Hospital. The hospital probably originated in the late 12th century, but moved to the current site in about 1290. St Mary's is the same general design as many medieval hospitals (almshouses) throughout Europe, being an east-west line with a large hall used as the infirmary and a chapel at the east end, all under one roof. The chapel has survived with little alteration, but today residents have more space than their medieval predecessors and there are only four living under the original medieval roof, each in their own small living quarters created in the late seventeenth century. The hospital is set in lovely grounds, which are slowly being restored to reflect their medieval heritage. Finally Peter Balmer led us on a short walk around the medieval town finishing at the remains of Chichester Castle, about which we will hear more at a meeting in March next year.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE LIFE

***Saturday October 3rd
East Horsley Village Hall***

Horton Court: *Rupert Goulding* of the National Trust on this prebendal manor house, which has the earliest surviving roof in the NT and some wonderful renaissance design.

Food and the medieval peasantry: Chris Woolgar of the University of Southampton. Plus members of the Forum with particular interests in aspects of the theme.

Details will be circulated to all members of Medieval Studies Forum and also posted on the Society's website. If you would like to register as a member of the Forum please contact medforum@hotmail.co.uk.

PARKS AND GARDENS

***5th December 2015
The Abraham Dixon Hall, The Institute, Leatherhead***

A reminder that the Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework conference this year is focussing on the development of Parks and Gardens from 1000 to 1800. We are fortunate to have as keynote speakers both Paul Everson on archaeological aspects and Paula Henderson on documentary research.

Full details were published in *Bull 452*, and are also available on the Society's website or from Castle Arch.

CASTLES AND CHURCH TOWERS

12th March 2016

This day conference will include external speakers include *Michael Shapland* and *Terry Carlyle*. There will also be a discussion of a paper by Dennis Turner. In addition *Jo Richards* is expected to give a presentation on the experience of the Esher Villages Study Group team in researching and publishing their forthcoming volume in the VSG Series.

Details will be issued to members of the Forum and posted on the society's website

STUDY DAY IN GODALMING

11th June 2016

A day of talks and visits illustrating the long history of this settlement.

Attendance at the meetings is open to everyone.

Advance notice is issued to members of the Forum and anyone wishing to join the Forum should contact Pamela Savage at medforum@hotmail.co.uk

MOATED SITES AND CHURCHES IN THE LANDSCAPE

A Summary Report on the March meeting

Richard Savage introduced the morning session by outlining the main themes of the study of moated sites, particularly through the work of the Moated Sites Research Group both before and after its merger with the Medieval Settlement Research Group. The national questions addressed in these studies included: how many moated sites could be identified, of how many types, of what dates and what was their significance within society at large? He discussed these in some detail quoting from the work of the Moated Sites Research Group at a national level and from

Dennis Turner's and Chris McLees' publications and research notes on moated sites in Surrey. He illustrated some of the problems with a discussion of two early local sites, Elmers End (South Norwood Sewage Farm) where some documentary evidence had been linked with the site and Old Hall, Send, a 'complex' moated site without any known documentation. Summing up he concluded that there was a wide variety of moated sites, few of which were specifically dated, with little known about their setting in the wider landscape and less about the circumstances in which so many went out of use. Morphological studies had not been particularly successful and future discoveries were likely to depend on fieldwork, including a programme of geophysics and evaluation excavations of moated sites and their surrounds. The Society was keen that Dennis Turner's research archive should be preserved by transcription or other means and a volunteer to carry this out would be sought. Ideally someone (possibly pursuing a Masters or similar advanced degree) could be persuaded to review not only Dennis' and Chris' published and more recent unpublished work but also the large body of grey literature built up in Surrey since 1990 (where the pressure of development in areas now within the Greater London area had suggested the presence of many formerly unknown moated sites). There followed a number of contributions by members and visitors including **James Wright** from MoLA on a non-Surrey site, Strelley in Nottinghamshire. Strelley Hall, a small manor house with a dry moat was excavated in 2006. The moat was substantial (7m wide and 3m deep) and finds included 16th century pottery and a coin dated 1588. The family fortunes had been traced through documentary sources showing a rise in status across the 14th and 15th centuries followed by a period of decline.

Rod Wild showed some excellent pictures of his own house, by his account a fairly straightforward Surrey open-hall farmhouse dating from around 1500, which sits in a moated site to the north-west of Guildford. He concluded that the moat appeared to pre-date the house and may have been created as a 'fashion statement'.

Phil Stevens looked at the evidence for several sites in north-west Surrey, including Bagshot Park, Chobham Park, the vicarage in Chobham and Frimley Farm, concluding that every case was open to interpretation.

Peter Hopkins examined seven possible moated sites identified by Dennis Turner in Merton, Mitcham and Morden. Once again the difficulties of establishing the true origins of the moats was highlighted with the impact of ecclesiastical management of land, creation of fishponds and farming particularly spotlighted. He also reported a record of a very humble cottage in Lower Morden being 'enclosed with hedge and ditch' showing that the moat was not just a feature of houses for the elite.

Finally **Janette Henderson** examined evidence for a possible moated grange at Tollsworth on the North Downs near Chaldon. There were two possible moated sites, though neither was definitively a moated site. There was slight, though not conclusive, evidence of a moat around Tollsworth Manor House. However, the earthwork to the south of the manor house showed more signs of being a moat.

The afternoon session was focused on churches in the landscape, and was opened by **Peter Balmer** with an overview of Surrey churches at the end of the Middle Ages, when there were some 147 churches and parochial chapels in Surrey. The vast expansion in the number of churches since then, mainly in the nineteenth century, has largely been due to suburbanisation. Peter gave examples of churches that have disappeared (eg St Olave, Southwark), churches rebuilt many times (Newington), churches moved by the landowner (Titsey), new churches near original sites where part of the old church survives (Ewell), a new church built near the site of its destroyed predecessor (Tooting), and some wholly rebuilt old parish churches (Weybridge). Peter then looked at the positioning of churches in the physical

landscape, including riverside churches such as along the lower Wey, raised but close to the river, the 20 churches along the spring line north of the Downs, , and the far lower density of churches in the Weald, often located on sandstone ridges in the Weald Clay. In the Surrey part of the North Downs all the medieval churches are on the plateau, unlike the dry valley locations of churches in the South Downs. In the human landscape, Peter elaborated on various locations related to markets or centres of power such as manor houses or palaces. It seems that in general Surrey churches did not attempt to dominate the landscape, although some are locally prominent.

Anne Sassin gave an account of church orientation, based on her research on churches in Wales. Although churches are assumed to be oriented to the East, Anne found a wide range of orientations and on average churches are oriented north of due east. She examined various suggested reasons for this deviation, but found no clear pattern – however, when a church was oriented blatantly off east-west, it was recognized that landscape constraints often dictated orientation. In summary it was clear that one reason alone could not account for alignments. She suggested a need for an integrated landscape approach, both large-scale survey and case studies, and highlighted the implications of such a study on medieval churches in Surrey.

Rob Briggs was unable to attend the meeting, but had forwarded a paper to **Brian Creese** to present on his behalf. This paper looked at the evidence for attributing age to Puttenham Church. After looking at a wide range of evidence centered on its positioning and nearby excavation findings Rob concluded that there were convincing arguments pointing to the church being a foundation of the very late 11th or early 12th century.

Finally, **Nigel Bond** examined the evidence from a variety of sources for Leatherhead having had a Saxon Minster and its possible location. In addition to the presentations there were static displays by various members exhibited in the hall. The day was varied, stimulating and well appreciated by members.

A full report of the day will appear in the Medieval Studies Forum Newsletter.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

SYMPOSIUM 2016 **27th February 2016.** **Ashted Peace Memorial Hall**

Arrangements for this event are well in hand. A programme has been arranged including talks on the **Woking Palace** and **Abinger** excavations. This symposium will end at 3.30pm and will be followed by a session free to all members of the Society to discuss the future plans for the Society. The full programme is available to view on the website.

Displays are of importance to this event since they highlight the amount of work which is done by members throughout the year. If you wish to arrange for display space please contact Rose Hooker at Castle Arch or via rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk

MISCELLANY

A VERY RECENTLY EXCAVATED ROMAN TILE KILN AT DOCKENFIELD

David and Audrey Graham

Excavations were completed in early September of a Romano-British tile kiln near Dockenfield, just on the Surrey side of the Hampshire/Surrey border (see frontispiece). It was in operation during the late 3rd and early 4th centuries, largely producing tegula (a type of roofing tile).

The excavation followed field walking and a geophysical survey (*Bull 450*), and was carried out by a joint team from Surrey Archaeological Society and Basingstoke Archaeological Society. This co-operation was enjoyable and allowed an exchange of ideas including the discovery that, in Basingstoke, the site director regularly produces freshly baked cake for the volunteers – Surrey directors please note!

A full report will take some time to complete but will be published in the Collections in due course.

A RE-APPRAISAL OF THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY OF BROOKLANDS

Phil Jones

Thirty-eight years ago the Society published the results of excavations at this important site just outside the old racing circuit (Hanworth, R, & Tomalin, D J, 1977 Brooklands, Weybridge: the excavation of an Iron Age and Medieval Site 1964-5 and 1970-71, SyAS Res vol 4). As part of research into the prehistoric pottery of Surrey, and to better inform a re-analysis of Iron Age assemblages from two nearby sites excavated by the Surrey County Archaeology Unit in 1989/90 (Hayman 1991), I decided to re-assess this material. Since an examination of the complete collection would have been protracted, the study was of only the illustrated material, and I extended this to look at those of the later pottery, to re-classify its 158 pieces in accordance with the Surrey medieval type series (Jones 1998). This note summarises that pottery, and includes a re-classification of the illustrated pieces (employing the original fig nos) and a discussion of the most salient aspects of chronology and status. In most of what follows ‘cooking pot’ is abbreviated to cp.

The Saxon pottery (fig 28 nos 1-10)

Two rim sherds are missing (nos 1 and 10), two are of Iron Age fabrics (nos 2 and 8) and one is of the medieval GQ1 fabric as below (no 7). Four of the other rims are from hand-made jars in GT Grass/chaff-tempered ware (nos 3, 4, 6 and 9) with the last, similar, but with some additional quartz sand (no 5).

The medieval pottery (figs 35- 44, nos 1-148)

Two items are missing, including an almost complete jug, probably in whiteware (no 82), and part of a fire-cover, perhaps of grey sandy ware (no 87). One rim is of Iron Age form and fabric (no 112), and is that which is omitted and not illustrated in the catalogue of prehistoric pottery (no 229). Two others are post-medieval, which was acknowledged in the original report. Both the jug and probable tripod pipkin are in Border whiteware (nos 147 and 148).

S1 Late Saxon Shelly Ware: Three rim sherds from wheel-thrown vessels are present, including two from cp/jars (nos 1 and 34) and another from a bowl (no 36).

S2 Shelly Ware: Seventeen rim sherds are all from jar forms, with at least five large enough to have served as storage jars (nos 33, 107, 113, 122 and 124) and twelve cooking pots (nos 47-49, 50-53, 56, 58, 60, 64, 106 and 109). The full profile of one of the storage jars bears applied finger-impressed ribbon strips (no 33) and a smaller rim is finger-impressed along its top (no 48).

SNC 'Saxo-Norman Chalky Ware: Two finger-impressed rims and the lower part of another vessel are of this probably tufa-tempered ware, in a variety that has no other inclusion types (SNC3A). All three are from wheel-thrown vessels, including the rim of a bowl (no 91), the other rim from a cp/jar (no 70) and the base from yet another (no 5).

IQ Ironstone Sandy Ware: Two rims, one of a cp/jar (no 27) and the other of a lamp (no 66).

FLQ Flint and sand-tempered fabrics: Two rim sherds of cp/jars (nos 4 and 6) and the lower part of another (no 2). All have additional small amounts of shell or chalk.

QFL Sand and flint-tempered fabrics: Five of the thirteen illustrated examples also include some rare to sparse shell or chalk. There are six rims of cp/jars (nos 23, 39, 55, 62, 76 and 121), two from bowls (nos 21 and 94), one from a spouted bowl (no 44) and four decorated body sherds (nos 79, 80, 85 and 108). Two of the cp/jars and one of the bowls are fettled (knife-pared) below their rims (nos 23, 39 and 94). Another bowl rim is finger-impressed (no 121), one of the cp/jar rims is punctured along its top (no 121) and that of the spouted bowl has a series of lateral grooves (no 44). Three body sherds are decorated with applied scales, with a brown slip below glazing (nos 79, 80 and 108) and another is glazed over a scheme of impressions (no 85).

GQ1 Poly-tempered coarse sandy ware: Nine pieces have large quartz sand grains and sparse to moderate amounts of chalk and/or flint. Five are cp/jar rims (nos 35, 90, 116, and that of the 'Saxon' fig 28 no 7), of which no 116 is diagonally knife-slashed along its top. Two more are of bowls (nos 115 and 118), with the latter grooved along the rim top and the other more upright and larger than is shown. The other two may be kiln props (nos 40 and 144) and are more fully considered in the Discussion.

GQ2 Coarse Grey/brown sandy ware: Twenty-two illustrated items of this coarsest variant of the Surrey-wide Grey/brown sandy ware tradition, of which seven also include rare flint inclusions. There are rim sherds from eleven cp/jars (nos 3, 10, 11, 18, 45, 54, 57, 59, 72, 92 and 117), three bowls (nos 12, 13 and 16), two lamps (nos 97 and 123), and single examples of a spouted bowl (no 43), dripping dish (no 111), fire-cover (no 69), and decorated body sherd (137). Four cp/jars are finger-impressed along the rim top (nos 45, 59, 72 and 117), the rim of the spouted bowl is serially punctured, and the top of the fire-cover sherd has a piercing, but no applied strips. The single body sherd has scored decoration.

Q2 Standard-type Grey/brown sandy ware: These include the rims of twelve cp/jars (nos 7, 19, 37, 41, 63, 67, 95, 105, 119, 120 and 126), a storage jar (no 110), three bowls (nos 15, 17 and 38), a possible pipkin (no 20) and the foot of a cauldron (no 74). All but one of the cp/jars is wheel-thrown (no 7) and two of the others have finger-impressed rims (no 41 and 67). The profile of the pipkin-like vessel is more upright than is shown and the foot bears shallow combing.

FQ2 Finer Grey/brown sandy ware: All three illustrated items are from glazed jugs and all include parts of their strap handles. Two are the lower springs of plain types (nos 22 and 68) and the other includes part of the rim and upper spring that is incised and has finger impressions down each edge (no 86).

OQ2 Orange sandy fabric: All illustrated examples are from glazed jugs, and include four rim sherds (nos 71, 83, 99 and 104), the last of which includes part of a bridge spout. Both this and a lower spring of a rod handle (no 88) are cream-slipped below their glaze, and the latter has combed wavy lines on the body, as also a body sherd (no 89). Another jug rim has brown and cream slips (no 99) and a lower spring, probably of a strap handle, has a finger-impressed strip down its middle (no 101).

FOQ2 Finer orange sandy fabric: Two jug rim sherds have applied vertical strips on their necks, with one splash-glazed (no 128) and the other with a cream slip under the glaze and a vertical row of applied scales between two sets of such strips (no 135). A splash-glazed strap handle segment has a central line of stabs (no 133), and there is a base angle from another jug (no 146). Another sherd is of odd form and decoration, and may be part of the end of a flat handle, perhaps from a bleeding bowl (no 129).

WW1A Coarse whiteware: Only two cp/jars are illustrated (nos 78 and 81), as well as a bowl (no 143), a spouted bowl (no 77) and a pipkin (no 145). In addition, however, six rims (nos 84, 96, 98, 127, 131 and 132), six handles (nos 24, 29, 42, 103, 136 and 139), three decorated sherds (nos 73, 75 and 130) and three 'pie-cruste'd' base angles (nos 32, 65 and 141) are from green-glazed jugs. Two rims have rilled necks (nos 96 and 98), and two others have necks with combed decoration (nos 131 and 132) like two body sherds (nos 73 and 130), whereas the other body sherd has both combed decoration and a series of vertical ridges (no 75). There is also a rim with part of a bridge spout that has stabbed and slashed line decoration (no 84). Three rod handles include two upper springs with central rows of knife-stabs within twin grooved lines (nos 24 and 29), and a lower spring has only the two grooved lines (no 103). The other three are strap handles, with one having lateral comb stabs (no 42) one with three rows of knife stabs (no 139) and the last with only a central row of the same (no 136). There is also another 'pie-cruste'd' base angle of only 6cm diameter that is more prominently finger-impressed on its underside (no 140).

WW2 Finer whiteware: There is the rim of a jug (no 30), the 'pie-cruste'd' base of another (no 100) and the lower spring of a rod handle (no 102).

Imported jugs: Two rim sherds are most likely to be from France. One in a fine pale orange fabric with cream surfaces has a collared, undercut rim and a horizontal row of rouletted diamond impressions (no 138). It has external yellow splash-glazing and includes part of its upper handle spring below the collar. There are parallels of 12th century date in the Paris area.

The other is an upright rim sherd in a fine cream/buff ware with alternate vertical rows of applied scales and diamond-rouletted strips (no 28). Brown slip fills the rouletted impressions, a pale green glaze intermittently covers the outside surface of the sherd and part of the scar of the upper handle (or spout) spring is present on its left side. Similar body sherds with brown, slip-inlaid rouletted strips within the collection, but without scales, have been misidentified on their museum labels as Badorf Ware, as a French source and 12th to early 13th century date is much more likely.

Discussion

Of 105 illustrated medieval rim sherds, more than half are of wheel-thrown sand-tempered types that were most common between the later 12th century and 14th century. They represent the ceramic traditions of grey/brown sandy ware (GQ2/Q2/FQ2: 37), orange sandy ware (OQ2/FOQ2: 6) and whiteware (WW1A/WW2: 13), and during that later stage of the occupation of the site these would have been accompanied by perhaps most of the seventeen cp/jars and storage jars of S2 shelly ware, although some of these may have been earlier.

Those with mixed tempers of sand and flint are largely of 12th century hand-made types, such as the FLQ, QFL and GQ1 fabrics, but few others are earlier. They include, however, three rims of S1 Late Saxon shelly ware, two of IQ Ironstone sandy ware and two of SNC 'chalky' ware, all of 11th to early 12th century date and from wheel-thrown vessels. The hand-made grass/chaff-tempered vessels from the site, however, cannot be precisely dated within the Saxon period because of the longevity of the ware in the district, and the conservative nature of its jar types.

Most vessels from the site (59) are jars, probably intended for cooking, with six larger examples suggested to have been for storage, and a rim sherd of small diameter probably from a pipkin (with a side-handle). There are also thirteen rims of bowls, three more socketed examples (frying-pans) and another more likely to be a dripping-dish. There are also two basal sherds, but no recognisable rims, of fire-covers, and, rather unusually, three rims from small open forms likely to be lamps.

Also of note is that the fourteen jug rims from local sources, and another twelve handle segments, are of the finer grey/brown sandy ware FQ2 (one and two respectively), orange sandy ware OQ2 (four and two), finer orange sandy ware FOQ2 (two and one) coarse whiteware (six and two) and finer whiteware (a handle segment). The only other jugs represented are two rim sherds that both seem likely to be French imports of 12th to early 13th century date.



BROOKLANDS: kiln prop?



BROOKLANDS: kiln prop? Section.

Two more items are worthy of comment. The illustrations show them as the thick ends of narrow, tubular forms, and they are described in the catalogue as water pipes (nos 40 and 144). Both are in the coarse sandy GQ1 poly-tempered fabric range, with the former also containing some rare flint and chalk, whereas the latter has only flint. They are unlikely to have been intended as water pipes on account of the narrowness of their bores, however, and they resemble similar objects found at two medieval pottery production sites in Surrey (Jones 1977, 65; Jones 2012) and one in Buckinghamshire (Farley & Leach 1988, 75), but not in any domestic assemblage that I am aware of. It is suspected that these short, tubular objects served as kiln props in an as yet undefined way, and if these Brooklands examples do represent such kiln furniture, then the implication is that close to those excavations may still lie an undiscovered medieval pottery production site.

Many thanks to Catriona Wilson of Guildford Museum for providing access to the collection. Does anyone know the whereabouts of the near complete jug (no 82)? On display, somewhere?

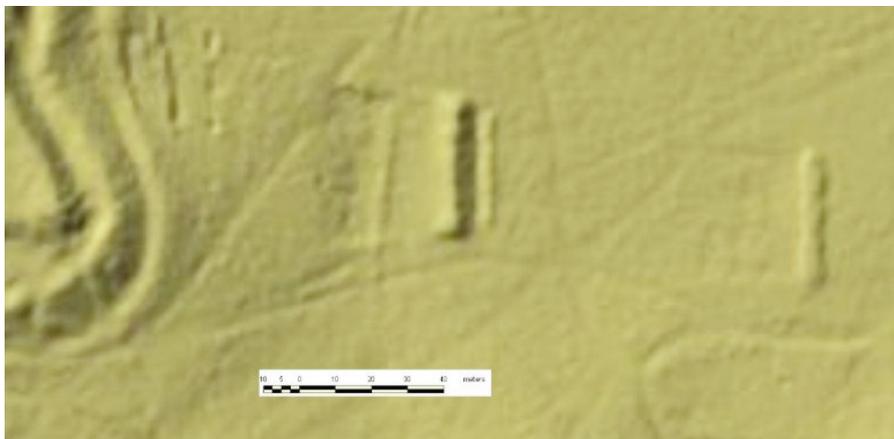
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LINEAR FEATURES ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF BRICKSBURY HILL

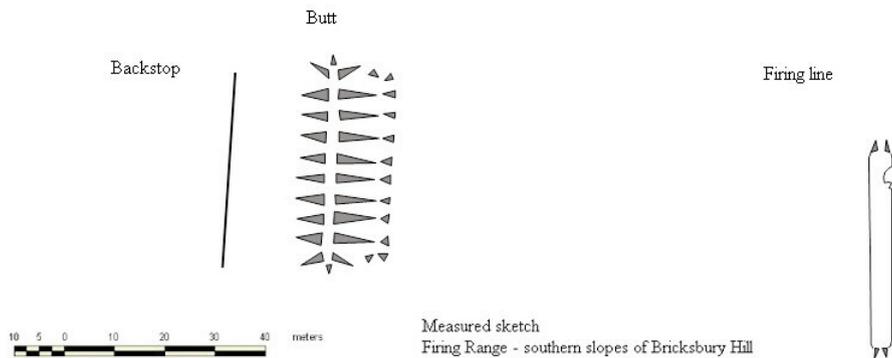
R J Alexander

The following features were identified whilst studying Lidar data during investigation of the nearby Horse Pool (Bull 452). As they lie within woodland at present, none are visible on current aerial photos, but whilst tree cover means they do not show in Lidar DSM (digital surface model), they do appear in Lidar DTM (digital surface model). Ideally, higher resolution Lidar data would be used, but currently, data for this area is only available at 1m resolution.



BRICKSBURY HILL: Detail of lidar data showing linear earthworks

Six linear features running approximate north/south in woodland on the southern slopes of Bricksbury Hill appear to fall into two associated groups. One group of two linear features running parallel to each other and located further to the west on steeper ground (centred around SU83654988), and a larger group of four linear features also running parallel to each other to the east on more level ground (centred around SU83774985).



Measured sketch



Photo of the butt

This second of these groups is a firing range, and the firing line is furthest east. It is 0.6m high with near vertical sides, flat-topped and up to 4m wide and 36.6m long, with sections of pipework and angle iron driven into the ground at points along its edge - this being similar to some of the WWI firing lines described in *Bull 440*. Ninety metres west of the firing line is a ditch, 32.5m long and up to 1m deep, and behind it is a butt that is 34m long and 3m tall. Twelve metres further west is a slight terrace measuring 36.6m long. With the land gently sloping and providing no natural backstop this would have held a backstop, most likely of wooden construction.

Overall the firing range is reasonably well preserved. The butt has suffered some erosion, which appears to have most likely been caused by mountain biking. This is predominantly restricted to two areas. The firing line has suffered some damage, mostly to its western side, and particularly to its northern end, which looks to have been caused by burrowing creatures.

Unlike the firing ranges described previously (*Bull 440* and *Bull 444*) this range cannot be identified by map regression, so can't reliably be dated from maps. The construction of the firing line, however, is similar to that of the WW1 rifle ranges covered in *Bull 440* so this suggests a similar date. Likewise, 1940s aerial photos show that much of the range at that point was within woodland, which also supports an early 20th century date. Given the relatively short length of the range it is most likely that it was used for handguns or machine guns rather than rifles.

The two features further west are higher up the sloped ground, adjacent to the hillfort earthworks. They appear to be two shallow terraces cut into the slope. At the time of my initial visit they were inaccessible due to heavy ground cover, but from what was visible they do not appear to be associated with the firing range.

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PUBLICATION

“A GUIDE TO THE SAXON AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY TYPE SERIES OF SURREY”

by members of the Medieval Pottery Group

This new guide, with text by Phil Jones, is illustrated by photographs of examples of pottery from the type series of Saxon and medieval pottery in Surrey, which has been developed by Phil over a number of years. His work will help researchers of medieval sites gain a better understanding of the pottery used in the county. The guide is intended for use in conjunction with the pottery samples held at the Abinger Research Centre.

A GUIDE TO THE SAXON AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY TYPE SERIES OF SURREY

**with a note on post-medieval stonewares
and London post-medieval pottery codes**



by members of the medieval pottery study group
of the Surrey Archaeological Society Medieval Forum
for use with the type series prepared by Phil Jones

There are detailed section photographs that show the composition of the fabrics, and tables of information that provide further details about them. The guide also explains the key features that help identify and date sherds of Saxon or medieval pottery and suggests the main areas of the county where specific types may be found. A brief section at the end of the guide gives some details of post-medieval pottery.

The guide is available to SyAS members at a cost of £4.

Please contact pahulse@btinternet.com for more details or to order a copy.

CONFERENCE

LIFE IN THE MESOLITHIC AND NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE MESOLITHIC/NEOLITHIC TRANSITION

CBA South-East Conference
Surrey History Centre, Woking
Saturday 14th November 2015

Our understanding of the Mesolithic in Britain has increased substantially in recent times, due to the considerable contributions made by commercial and community archaeology alongside continued academic attention. This day conference brings together talks from each of these sectors, revealing new discoveries being made on the Mesolithic in the South-East of Britain and introducing some of the fascinating insights emerging from projects focussed upon the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition from other areas of the country.

- 9.30 Arrival and registration
10:15 Introduction to the day *Dr Martyn Allen* (Chair, CBA South-East)
10:20 **The Mesolithic of the Wetland and Coastal Edge in Southern Britain**
Prof Martin Bell (University of Reading)
11.00 Coffee
11.20 **Mesolithic Remains at Bletchingley and Mesolithic Surrey** *Phil Jones*
11.50 **Mesolithic Technology at Bouldnor Cliff: Was it 2,000 Years Ahead of its Time?** *Garry Momber* (Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology)
12:20 **New Mesolithic Discoveries on the Bexhill Relief Road Scheme, Kent**
Mike Donnelly (Oxford Archaeology)
12.50 Lunch and posters
1.30 CBA South East Annual General Meeting
2.00 **Stepping Stones to the Neolithic: Seafaring, Connectivity and the Mesolithic/Neolithic Transition** *Dr Fraser Sturt* (Uni. Southampton) and *Dr Duncan Garrow* (Uni. Reading)
2.30 **Caves, Springs and Depositing Things: Approaching the Mesolithic and Neolithic in the South West** *Dr Jodie Lewis* (University of Worcester)
3.00 Coffee
3.30 **Violent Times in the Neolithic? A Review of the British Evidence**
Dr Rick Schulting (University of Oxford)
4.00 **Public Engagement in the Mesolithic and Neolithic** *Don Henson* (University of York)
4.30 Close

Tickets: £16 for CBA South-East members; £20 for non-members
For further details and booking information, please visit our website at <http://www.cbasouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/> or email the organiser, Dr Martyn Allen, at m.g.allen@reading.ac.uk

COURSES

POTTERY WORKSHOPS

Council of British Archaeology South-East Training programme

This winter will see the first of the CBA-SE's new annual training day series, which for 2016 will focus on ceramic identification and interpretation.

They will be run by local experts of various periods, and the sessions will begin with two general introduction days to ceramics analyses, followed by four period-based workshops (prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-Medieval) at various locations across the south-east.

INTRODUCTORY SESSIONS

*TONBRIDGE, St Peter and Paul Church, Saturday January 16th, 10am-4pm, or
PETWORTH, Northchapel Village Hall, Saturday January 30th, 10am- 4pm*

Phil Jones

PREHISTORIC

*PETWORTH, Northchapel Village Hall
Saturday February 6th, 10am-4pm*

Phil Jones

ROMAN

*LEATHERHEAD, Letherhead Institute
Saturday March 12th 10am-4pm*

Louise Rayner

MEDIEVAL

*LEATHERHEAD, Letherhead Institute
Saturday April 23rd 10am-4pm*

Jacqui Pearce

POST-MEDIEVAL

*TONBRIDGE, St Peter and Paul Parish Church
Saturday May 7th 10am -4pm*

Luke Barber

Cost: £15 for members of CBA, £20 for non-members.

Please follow updates of the programme line-up on the website (<http://www.cbasouth-east.org/events/cbase-workshops-and-training-days/>), or contact the Events Officer, Anne Sassin (events@cbasouth-east.org Tel: 01252 492184), for queries and sign-up.

SUSSEX SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

DAYSCHOOLS

Mays Farm, Selmeston near Lewes

WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTH-EAST

Saturday 7th November, 10am-4pm

Tutor: **Dr Mike Allen**. Fees: £40.

BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE RITUAL

Saturday 14th November, 10am-4pm

Tutor: **Steve Patton**. Fees: £40.

RECORDING AND ANALYSIS OF PREHISTORIC FLINTWORK

Saturday 21st November, 10am-4pm. Fees: £40.

Tutor: **Chris Butler** (author of the book: Prehistoric Flintwork).

THE CIVIL WAR IN SUSSEX

Saturday 28th November, 10am-4pm

Tutor: **Helen Poole**. Fees: £40.

STONEHENGE

Plumpton College, Plumpton, near Lewes

Saturday 12th December, 10am-4pm.

Tutor: **Julian Richards**, archaeologist, author and TV presenter, who has studied Stonehenge and its landscapes for over 35 years.

Fees: £40 including lunch.

Contact: The Sussex School of Archaeology
www.sussexarchaeology.org or Tel: 01323 811785.

LECTURE MEETINGS

20th October

“The lost lady found: the life and work of Lucy Broadwood” by Irene Shettle to Send and Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm.

21st October

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

22nd October

“Bridging the gaps” by Walter Noronha to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

29th October

“The Battle for Runnymede” by Stuart Burgess to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm.

30th October

“A load of old rubbish: artefacts from the Walbrook valley and life in early Roman London” by Michael Marshall to Wandsworth Historical Society in the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8 pm. Visitors welcome.

2nd November

“The Guildford Suffragettes” by Carol Brown to Woking History Society at the Holiday Inn, Victoria Way, Woking at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

3rd November

“Magna Carta in Egham – a light-hearted look” by Richard Williams to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

4th November

“Contemporary illustrations of Nonsuch Palace” by Iain McKillop to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £4.

4th November

“History of the lumps and bumps on the City of London’s Coulsdon and West Wickham Commons” by Andrew Scott to the Bourne Society at the Douglas Brunton Centre, Chaldon Road, Caterham-on-the-Hill at 7.30 for 8 pm.

5th November

“Margaret Beaufort” by Karen Rex to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

5th November

“Restoration of the Temperate House at Kew Gardens” by Sue Rhodes to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group at the Fordbridge Centre in Ashford at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

7th November 2015

“The Lushingtons and Their Circle” by Dr David Taylor to launch his new book 'Under The Cedar' - The Lushingtons of Pyports. A Victorian Family in Cobham. Church Gate House, Cobham. 7pm. Tickets: £8 to include light refreshments. Tel: 01932 867883

7th November

“Ashted Roman Villa” by David Bird to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Coopers Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3 pm.

7th November

“The diaries of a RAMC Private, 1915-1919” by John Smith to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at the St James’ Parish Centre in Weybridge at 3 pm.

9th November

“The 600th anniversary of the foundation of the Shene Charterhouse” by Paul Velluet to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £4.

10th November

“Boxhill saved” by Ben Tatham to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £1.

10th November

“The complications of history – from the classical world to date” by Stephen Humphrey to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at 106 The Cut, Co-operative housing almost opposite the Old Vic at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome: £1.

12th November

“Restoration of the Temperate House at Kew” by Susan Rhodes to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

13th November

“Zeppelins, Ack Ack and Sparklets: defending London against the first Blitz” by Andy Brockman to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

14th November

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

17th November

"A new light on medieval Woking" by Richard Savage to Send and Ripley History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm.

17th November

"Thames Finds" by Malcolm Head to Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton at 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

18th November

"Badgers and their homes" by Dave Williams to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

19th November

"Britain from Above" by Philip Jacob to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

26th November

"Medieval Windsor" by David Lewis to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm.

27th November

Members' Evening of Wandsworth Historical Society in the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8 pm.

28th November

"Geology and landscape of Bramley" by Richard Seabourne to Bramley History Society at the Holy Trinity Church Room at 2.30 pm.

1st December

Social Evening at Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre at 8 pm

2nd December

"The Battle of Rorkes Drift in 1879" by Craig Appleton to Walton on the Hill & District Local History Society at St John's Church Hall, Tadworth at 8 pm.

3rd December

"Fanny Burney" by Rosemary Wisbey to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church Hall, South Street, Dorking at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

3rd December

Christmas Social of Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Society in Spelthorne Museum at 8 pm.

5th December

"The Iron Duke" Wellington portrayed by Margaret Coombs to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Coopers Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3 pm.

7th December

AGM and Members' Evening at Woking History Society at the Holiday Inn, Victoria Way, Woking at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £3.

8th December

“A Look at Lambeth’s riverside through time” by Brian Bloice to Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society at 106 The Cut, Co-operative housing almost opposite the Old Vic at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome: £1.

10th December

AGM and Christmas Party at Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society the Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 8 pm.
e: £3.

11th December

“Late Roman fortifications and their social implications” by James Bromwich to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

12th December

“Persevering with Father Thames” by Bob Wells to Merton Historical Society at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome: £2.

12th December

“Bells and the Eldridge Bell Founders of Chertsey” by Malcolm Loveday to Walton & Weybridge History Society at Hersham Village Hall at 3 pm.

14th December

“Asgill House’s links with George Washington” by Philip Soar to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome: £4.

15th December

Christmas Social of Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society at the Orangery, Squires Garden Centre, Shepperton.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS 2015

There will be one further issue of the Bulletin in 2015. To assist contributors relevant date is as follows:

454	Copy date: 13th November	Approx. delivery: 14th December
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Next issue: Copy required by 13th November for the December 2015 issue.

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