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Bulletin 467

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DAVID WYNN WILLIAMS (see p7)

Guiltdown reconsidered 4: the execution cemetery

David Bird

This is the fourth in a series of notes (*Bulletins* 464-6) that reconsider the excavation of the Guiltdown cemeteries and their interpretation. Readers may need to refer to the previous notes for explanation of some details and for the plans.

It was recognised more or less from the start that the cemetery was of two main periods: pagan Anglo-Saxon and then later Saxon. Although this has often been ignored, Lowther noted clearly that the later cemetery actually included a number of phases. He implied that there were at least three: those he thought were related to the 'Guiltdown Massacre' of 1036 and others earlier and later. As he put it, they were 'the skeletons of malefactors and prisoners put to death for their crimes and not considered worthy of a churchyard burial. In the case of the latter, they may cover a considerable period of time both before and after AD 1036' (Lowther 1931, 2; 30). This statement is slightly misleading as he thought the 'final burials in this cemetery' were only seven years later, the 'group of W-E triple burials' associated with a coin of Edward the Confessor (1931, 33). The specialist dating offered for this coin is '1042 say 1045' (1931, 32; ie presumably '1042 to say 1045'), but it appears just once in the text as '1043 (a possible two year variation either side of this date being allowed for)' (1931, 31) and usually just as 1043, a date that has incorrectly stuck. It ought to be seen as only a *terminus post quem* and it is in any case likely that burials continued into the Norman period and maybe even sporadically until at least the 17th century.

Lowther thought that the orientation of the graves was 'such as to give no indication' of date, 'the greater number' being 'quite haphazard both in position and direction' (1931, 32). Keith seems to have been more hopeful in this regard: 'The direction of the graves varies much; burials must have been made at various dates' (Lowther 1931, 46). Reynolds (2009, 239) suggests that the site had a 'long chronology' but notes only that 'the plan clearly shows at least one major change of burial orientation'. In fact a good case can be made for what must surely be several distinct groups of burials because of different alignments with some intercutting graves. This provides a measure of relative chronology even if not enough to provide an overall sequence across the site as a whole. It seems odd that it is usually accepted without question that the prominent line of triple burials is more or less of the same date while the same criterion is not applied to other groups on similar alignments because they are intermixed with others.

The north-east corner of the cemetery provides a good example (Fig 1). If the pagan burials are removed from the equation it is at once apparent that 108, 54, 52 and 51 share the same alignment (and are probably also to be grouped with others further south). Burial 54 is earlier than 53, while 108 is later than 107. The latter is aligned more or less as 57 and 58 (and maybe 92-94). Burial 59, which shares an alignment with 53, is over 58 which thus tends to confirm a sequence of three burial phases: 107+57+58; 108+54+52+51; 53+59. Similar groups can be suggested elsewhere in the cemetery. There could of course be burial by different teams at the same time, or some other explanation for different but contemporary groups, but it nonetheless does look as though many different events were involved. There is now supporting evidence from the recent excavations, which had evidence for at least another seven execution victims (Falys 2017, 2-4). Three of these had radiocarbon dates indicating that the burials were most probably of the 9th and 10th centuries but with the dates likely to be several decades apart.

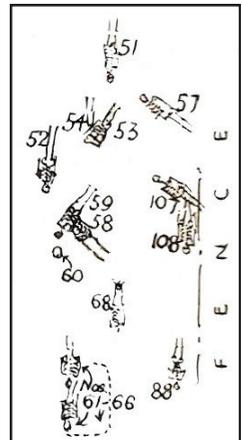


Fig 1 The NE cemetery corner showing only execution burials (with some round the edges removed for clarity), based on Lowther 1931, foldout opp 1

A key area of course is around burials 173-5, associated with the coin of Edward the Confessor (Fig 2). Lowther used this group as the basis for a statement that there were at least three periods in the cemetery (1931, 2), because this triple overlay another triple burial which itself displaced a '6th' century one. The plan and plate 23 lower (Fig 3) make this clear enough, even though the crucial 173-5 are not numbered on plan (fortunately 170-2 are). But the plan also shows a double burial (or two very close), 15 and 16, which, as drawn, must either cut or be cut by 173-5. From their numbering, 15 and 16 should have been found long before the 170s and they are recorded on Pickering's plan, so the balance of probability must be that they are later than 173-5. It was suggested in the previous note in this series that North's excavation seems to have been mostly bounded by the garden path, and the published photograph of 173-5 shows the path edge still in place, so possibly the area just to the east of the path was not re-excavated later on when the relationship to burial 15 would have been made clear; there is indeed no mention of 15 in the burials list under numbers 173-5.

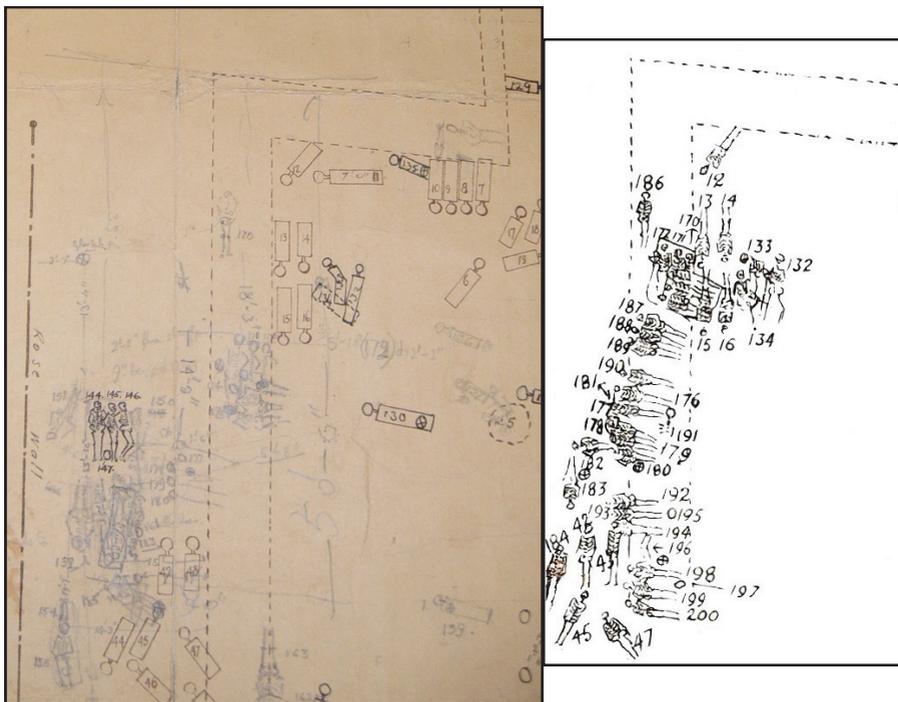


Fig. 2 Burials 173-5 and the surrounding area (pagan burials and some others on the edges removed for clarity). Extract from die line copy of plan by W J Pickering with additions by A W G Lowther, held in the Society's research material, and extract from Lowther 1931, foldout opp 1. Burials 173-5 are not numbered on Lowther's plan but can be seen to lie over 170-172.

Could burials 15 and 16 have been plotted in the wrong place? It may be noted that the locations of 12-16 more or less have to be where they are if these burials do not intercut. The path is on Pickering's plan and they are so close to it and its marked bend that it should have been easy to plot them accurately (he also had his grid to help). Lowther's pencilled additions to the Pickering plan include burials encountered after he drew his own second plan; it is possible he was using it to try to solve some problems he had with the way burials 173-5 and burial 15 interrelate, and he shows the former a bit to the south of the published version. But 173-5 also have to conform to the path and to burials 187-9 (which were not drawn by Lowther onto Pickering's plan); there would not be room for the latter if 173-5 were placed where they are shown in the pencilled version on the Pickering

plan. Therefore the interrelationship of the burials ought to be more or less as it is shown on Lowther's final plan, and in the end he fudged the issue by drawing the burials without indication of which was earlier. It should be noted that burial 43 also seems to be later than a triple burial in the main line (192-4) and it is on the same alignment as burial 15, although placed in the opposite direction. On the final plan it is drawn as cutting the head area of burial 194. Under that number in the burial list we find 'head and shoulders missing, probably by burial No. 43'.



GRAVES 173, 174 AND 175 LYING OVER AND DISPLACING NOS. 170, 171 AND 172, WHICH HAD, WHEN BURIED, DESTROYED A VI C. BURIAL

Fig 3 Photograph of burials 173-5 overlying 170-2 from Lowther 1931, pl 23

It is therefore reasonable to conclude that there was continued use of the cemetery after 1042-5. This is likely anyway as there is evidence that the system continued into the Norman period. A particularly nasty example is recorded for AD 1124: Ralph Bassett (probably acting as an itinerant justice) held a court of the king's thanes at *Hundehoh* in Leicestershire, and hanged forty-four thieves, six of whom were also castrated and had their eyes put out. This caused enough of a stir to warrant a disapproving mention in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Cox, 1971-2, 14-15).

It is often suggested that the execution burials at Guildown were grouped round a postulated barrow over burial 139 (eg Reynolds 2009, 139). But this burial does not seem to be one that is likely to be associated with a barrow and its seeming isolation is much less apparent when viewed only in the setting of the other pagan burials (see *Bulletin* 466). A link with mounds or barrows is noted at a number of execution burial sites but it should be noted that 'a factor worthy of note is that in no instance has evidence been recorded for an Anglo-Saxon gallows positioned on top of a mound' (Reynolds 2009, 156; 158-9). A Bronze Age barrow may once have existed near Henley Fort not far to the west of the Guildown cemetery site (Grinsell 1987, 24) but there is nothing to suggest any barrow at the site itself. It should be remembered that Lowther was very clear about the area strip excavation method and being able to see all disturbances in the chalk. It is unlikely that ploughing would have been sufficiently deep to remove all traces of barrow ditches which would certainly have been understood by North or Lowther (and it might be noted in passing that for the same reason a postulated square area marked out by a path or fence round the supposed barrow (Semple cited in Reynolds 2009, 141) can probably also be ruled out). Barrow ditches are to be expected on Guildown as the thin soils would need to be supplemented by some form of digging to provide sufficient material for the mound (*cf* the Saxon barrows at Gally Hills, Banstead, also on chalk (Barfoot and Price Williams 1976, 63)).

Indeed non-burial features *were* recognised in the most likely area for the postulated barrow but these were a group of four large post holes, said to be some two feet deep (Fig 4). They appear on Pickering's plan, and although probably added later to the die line copy they are not marked in Lowther's handwriting. The latter included them on his early plans and they were only omitted from the final version. In the report Lowther notes 'the

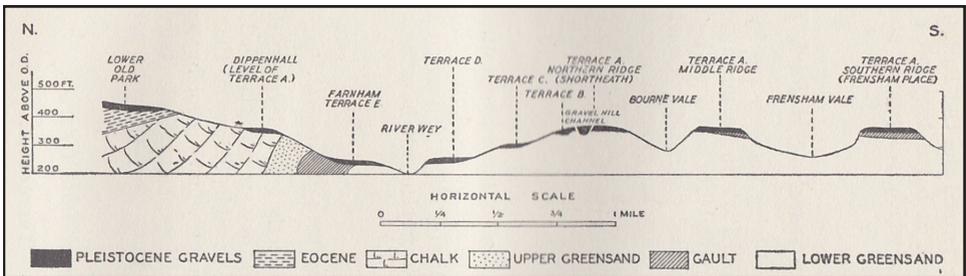
References

- (Page references are not given for the burial list (Lowther 1931, 34-46) as it is easy to look up the individual numbers cited).
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Prehistoric Group Farnham Palaeolithic Project

Rose Hooker

After the successful Palaeolithic dayschool in November 2017 and with the encouragement of Dr Matt Pope and Dr Beccy Scott, the Prehistoric Group is developing a project to assess and catalogue the Bury Collection archived at Farnham Museum. This project will be led by Chris Taylor. Although in the early stages of preparation we are happy to receive expressions of interest from members. Contact the office in Castle Arch or by email to rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk.



Diagrammatic section across the Farnham District, showing the gravel terraces (Oakley et al 1939)

Research Committee Grants

The Research Committee would like to remind all members that grants are available for Surrey projects: excavations, post-excavation, surveys, documentary research, training and scientific analyses are all suitable for consideration. Scientific analyses are also specifically covered by funds from the Berton bequest.

Applications are considered throughout the year and the committee decision is final. Details and an application form are available on the website or from the office.

The Surrey Industrial History Group also manages a grants fund for suitable projects. Please contact them through the website or from the office for details.

David Wynn Williams (31 August 1949 – 9 December 2017)

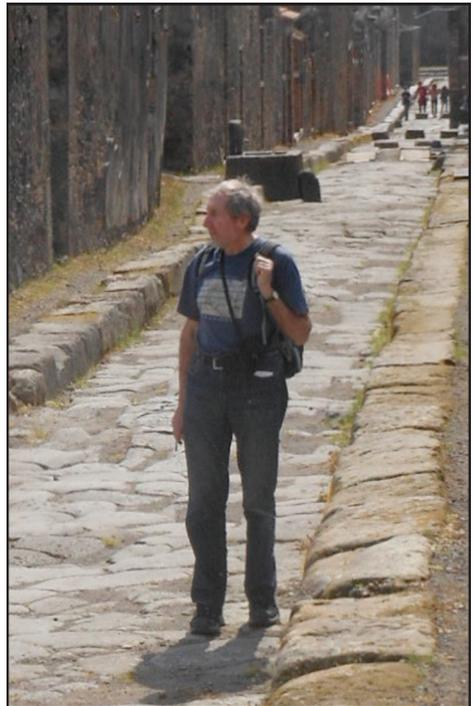
Emma Corke

The sudden death of David Williams on 9th December has deprived the Society of one of its most well-known and active members. He was an almost permanent member of Council (whether elected or co-opted) on many committees, and a member for most of his life, joining as a boy. He identified our small finds, dug on practically every one of our digs, directing several, and his drawings appear in virtually every one of the Collections published in the last thirty years. He was also of course immensely important in Surrey archaeology generally, being the county's first (and so-far only) Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) since 2003, and before that working with SCAU (Surrey County Archaeological Unit). Less well known to members may be his work with Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit, the Museum of Mankind, the Passmore Edwards Museum and St Albans Museums among many others; or the fact that he was a member of a British Archaeological Expedition to Iraq and worked in Bulgaria for several summers.

David's father, Arthur Meirion Williams, was an anaesthetist at Redhill Hospital, while his mother, Myfanwy (Haycock) was a poet and artist. The family lived at Buckland, and David's love of the countryside around Reigate began there. David – or Wynn as he was always known to his family – was devoted to his mother, and her death when he was fourteen, and his father's subsequent remarriage, hit him hard. Although he always had an interest in archaeology, this was not his first career choice. After obtaining a Diploma in Graphic Design he worked for publishers for thirteen years. The second of these jobs, at Michael Rice & Co, involved designing and editing archaeological journals and books, and designing for museums, mainly in the Middle East. In his time off he joined FH Thompson's early 1970s excavation at Holmbury hillfort, and directed several digs in and around Reigate.

The Society enabled him to give up this job and concentrate on archaeology in 1985, when he was employed on the rescue dig at Wanborough after the looting of the temple site. During the following year he produced illustrations for 'The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540' (SyAS 1987). He was now started on

an eighteen year career of short-term contracts and free-lance work. Most of this was drawing, and he became very well-known and sought-after for his meticulous and beautiful work. From time to time he was also employed to direct excavations; for example he returned to Wanborough to dig the circular temple (SyAC vol 93, 2007). In between contracts or at weekends he fitted in other excavations and research. In 1997 the latter resulted in the publication of 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: a Classification and Catalogue' (CBA Research Reports), still the standard reference book and typology.



David at Pompeii

Irregular free-lance work did however mean that he had to be careful with his money. An inheritance from his last beloved Welsh aunt eased that problem, and also brought him a treasured collection of papers and objects relating to his mother. The display of some of these in Pontypool Museum in 2009 gave him enormous pleasure.

His life was transformed when in 2003 he became Surrey's FLO. He was already the local go-to person for identification of finds, particularly metal finds, and had a good relationship with many metal-detectorists (not always easy in those post-Wanborough days of suspicion between detectorists and archaeologists). He wanted the job very much and felt that he could do it well, but worry that getting it wasn't a foregone conclusion led him to conquer his nerves and learn to drive. During the early days in post some rebuffs led to sleepless nights and he considered resigning but resolved to face it out. It was the right decision: as time went on he gained the trust and respect of finders, and the support and affection of his colleagues in the scheme and the recognition of all that he was someone who thoroughly knew what he was doing gave him great confidence. More recently he became FLO for East Berkshire as well as Surrey, and relished the expansion to a rather different landscape. During his last years he really enjoyed the job, and he coped comparatively easily with some extremely difficult and confrontational events that he could never have faced a few years earlier. His experience also enabled him to be an unofficial mentor to some younger FLOs, and he was a constant visitor to the PAS online forums. He had a real passion for finds, especially metal-work (he always maintained that he wasn't interested in and knew nothing about pottery – not really true) and was frequently excited about finds brought to him. Some would have excited anyone. David always told his finders to ring him if they thought they had a hoard, and he might then advise them to leave it in situ and he would then come and excavate it archaeologically, in order to know its context. One such call from Jim Mather in October 2015 took David (and me) to a cold wind-swept field in Oxfordshire. This turned out to be what is now known as the Watlington hoard. We block-lifted it so that it could be X-rayed and meticulously excavated at the British Museum. David very much enjoyed being able to tell the guards who challenged him as he wheeled it into the Museum on a trolley that it was Treasure, and that it was probably worth more than £1,000,000. Last year his book '50 finds from Surrey' (Amberley) was published, and this year his report of his dig at Betchworth appeared in volume 100 of the Collections. He recently re-started work on the report of the excavations at Reigate Old Vicarage.



Digging the Watlington hoard

Throughout his life he also always found time for his hobbies of long walks, cycling and bird-watching. In earlier years these took him all over England and Wales. More recently his holidays took him (primarily to see birds) to Patagonia, Madagascar and Costa Rica. A trip to Nepal was planned for this spring.

David's was a life of constant activity, unending curiosity and sometimes surprisingly directed energy. Who else would have organised a PAS team for 'Eggheads'? Led badger-viewing trips on Colley Hill? Gone on all-night walks on summer nights of full moon on the South Downs (where the moonlit white chalk path made a torch unnecessary) ending with hot bacon butties on Bignor Hill? The number of people at his funeral testified to all the different ways he had inspired affection. David – a modest and essentially private person – might have been surprised.

Medieval Pottery Study Group visit

Steve Nelson

On Saturday 13 January ten members of the Medieval Pottery Study Group visited the Museum of Farnham to look at some of the material curated there. Farnham Museum houses a large amount of pottery from excavations that have been undertaken in the town and immediate area. The medieval town acted as something of a hub for the pottery industry of the area and was involved in both marketing and production, with documentary references to trade and production in the medieval period (see Phil Jones' recent paper in *SyAC* 100, 2017). Two important groups have been published from the town, Borelli Yard and Castle St/Bear Lane (*SyAC* 85). There is also a large group of material from the Museum, Willmer House, excavated by David Graham, which would benefit from further study in relation to the material already published.

The MPRG has been busy looking at a number of pottery groups, principally from the east of the county. They are therefore keen to see more pottery types in the west. The Surrey type series, of post Roman pottery, is designed to cover the classification of all ware types in the county. However, sites near the borders may well include products of neighbouring counties. In the Farnham area there may well be contact/trade with east Hampshire products, such as the kiln site at Bentley near Alton.

The visit was kindly arranged by Anne Sassin and Audrey and David Graham with the Museum, in particular with Assistant Curator Emma Sutcliffe. Our grateful thanks go to them and to the Museum staff for the use of their room and accessing the material in store.



Summer study day to medieval churches

The 2018 summer outing for the group is planned for Saturday 9 June and will involve a full day of visits and talks around some of the finest of the Surrey medieval churches situated between Guildford and Dorking, including – but certainly not limited to – Compton, Wanborough, Shere and Wotton.

More details will be sent-out nearer the date and available on the website and in the June Bulletin.



LiDAR workshop

As part of the 2018 CBA-SE winter workshop series, the popular and over-subscribed LiDAR workshop led by Krystyna Truscoe of the University of Reading will be repeated on Saturday May 19th from 10.00-16.00. The course examines the use of LiDAR for archaeological projects, and provides an introduction to its use, what it is, how to get hold of it and how to interpret it. Production of different visualisations of data and their advantages, or dis-advantages, for interpretation will also be covered.

The day will take place again at the Leatherhead Institute, 67 High St, Leatherhead KT22 8AH. Cost for each course is £20 for CBA-SE and SyAS members (£25 for non-members). Please email events@cbasouth-east.org with any queries and go to www.cbasouth-east.org/events/cbase-workshops-and-training-days/ for the full programme and booking form.



Shining a Light on the 5th century AD in Surrey and the South-East: How did Roman Britain become Saxon England?

Saturday 5th May 2018

Ashtead Peace Memorial Hall, Woodfield Lane, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 2BE

9.30 Registration

10.00 Prof. Simon Esmonde Cleary, Chair's welcome and introductory remarks

10.10 Dr Peter Guest, Senior Lecturer in Roman Archaeology, Cardiff University 'Late Roman coinage in south-eastern England and beyond'

10.50 Coffee and tea

11.30 Dr James Gerrard, Senior Lecturer in Roman Archaeology, Newcastle University 'Pottery, power and small worlds at the end of Roman Britain'

12.10 Dr Sam Lucy, Fellow of Newnham College, University of Cambridge 'Thinking about transitions: perspectives from Eastern England'

12.50 Lunch

14.00 Dr Kate Mees, Postdoctoral Fellow, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Durham 'Inheritance and transformation: engaging with the past in the early medieval funerary landscape of south-east England'

14.40 Prof. Helena Hamerow, Professor of Early Medieval Archaeology, Univ. Oxford 'The Upper Thames Valley in the 5th Century and the origins of Wessex'

15.20 Tea

16.00 Prof. John Hines, Professor of Archaeology, Cardiff University 'A discussion of the material evidence for the transitional period' [to be read by Lisa Backhouse]

16.40 Dr Ellen Swift, Reader in Archaeology, University of Kent 'Exploring the post-Roman to early Anglo-Saxon transition in SE Britain: new perspectives from Quoit Brooch style metalwork'

17.20 Chair's discussion and closing comments

17.45 Close

Tickets £15

Book online at www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk or send postal bookings to Castle Arch.



Surrey Local History Committee

Annual Symposium 2018 – ‘The Changing Role of Women’ 21 April at The Surrey History Centre

The theme this year picks up on the centenary of Women’s Suffrage and will look at the role of influential Surrey women. There is a very full and varied programme with some excellent speakers which will be of great interest to local historians across the county.

9.30 Registration

9.55 Chairman’s introductory remarks

10.00 ‘Duxhurst, Lady Henry Somerset’s farm colony for inebriate women’, Ros Black, local author and speaker

10.40 Coffee

11.10 ‘Surrey Women in the First World War’, Carol Brown, Guildford Museum

11.50 A selection of short films from the Surrey History Centres collection

12.00 ‘The History of the WI in Surrey’, Linda Oliver, Archivist, Surrey Federation of Women’s Institutes

12.40 Lunch

1.40 Introduction to afternoon session

1.45 ‘Dame Ethel Smyth, Ground-breaking Composer, Writer, and Suffragette’, Dr Christopher Wiley, Senior Lecturer in Music, University of Surrey

2.25 Tea, followed by presentation of the Gravett Award

3.00 ‘The March of the Women: Surrey’s Road to the Vote’, Holly Parsons, Project Officer, Surrey History Centre

3.40 Chairman’s closing remarks and close

The cost will be £12 for the day. Places can be booked online at www.surreycc.gov.uk/heritageevents or phone 01483 518737. It is advisable to book early as places are limited. Morning and afternoon refreshments are included, but it is recommended to bring a packed lunch as there are no cafes near the Surrey History Centre.

Roman-period Pottery, Brick & Tile found in Sussex

Saturday 19 May 2018, 10am-4pm

A joint Whiteway Centre and Sussex School of Archaeology Study Day at Rottingdean, with a combination of powerpoint presentations and object handling, led by Gordon Hayden M.A. Cost £25. To book please email MikeGregory@rwc.org.uk or phone 07913 753493.



Flintwork Workshops

The Sussex School of Archaeology are offering two flintwork workshops this year: ie two separate whole-day flint working sessions:

Saturday 7 July: Practical Flint Knapping at Plumpton Roman villa, led by Grant Williams, cost £45 (covers materials, numbers restricted).

Saturday 8 September: Flint Tool Masterclass, led by Grant Williams, at Redoubt, Eastbourne. Knap and haft your own flint tool and take it home with you! £75 (covers materials, 5 students maximum).

Structured Deposits: definitions, developments and debates

CBA-SE Annual Conference and AGM (with SyAS) Chertsey Hall, Saturday 10 November 2018

Since its origins some thirty years ago, our understanding of the concept of 'structured deposition' has developed substantially – debates surround not only terminology and definitions, but applications in its use, resulting in a perceived tendency for over-utilization and 'ritual' interpretations in analysis. With recognition of such deposits ever-growing through the work of commercial units and the PAS, the contributions of critical and systematic academic attention are increasingly apparent. This day conference brings together research from the prehistoric to the medieval period, revealing new discoveries being made in southern England – and beyond – and the fascinating insights emerging from projects focussed on the processes of deposition.

- 9.15 Arrival, registration, and coffee
- 10.00 Introduction to the day (Dr Anne Sassin, CBA-SE Vice-Chair)
- 10.10 'The Archaeology of Ritual and Magic' (Jon Cotton, SyAS)
- 10.40 'Graves as Structured Deposits? Revisiting Early Bronze Age Burial Practices in Southern Britain' (Dr Catriona Gibson, University of Reading)
- 11.20 Coffee
- 11.40 'Hiding in Plain Sight? Iron Age hoards in the South East' (Rachel Wilkinson, University of Leicester/British Museum)
- 12.10 'Unusual Deposition on Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlements and Hillforts in the Thames Valley' (Dr Alex Davies, Oxford Archaeology)
- 12.50 Lunch
- 13.30 CBA South-East Annual General Meeting
- 14.00 'Ritual Behaviour in Roman Britain' (Prof Michael Fulford, University of Reading)
- 14.30 'The Frome Hoard and other Coin Finds – Money for the Gods?' (Dr Sam Moorhead, British Museum)
- 15.10 Coffee and Posters
- 15.40 'Abandoned buildings, doorways, and boundaries: Anglo-Saxon placed deposits in context' (Dr Clifford Sofield, University of Oxford)
- 16.10 'Hoards and Emotions in Later Medieval England' (Dr Eleanor Standley, Univ of Oxford)
- 17.00 Close

£20 for CBA South-East and SyAS members (and students); £25 for non-members.

For further details (including on student bursaries) and booking information, please visit www.cbasmouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/ or email the organiser, Anne Sassin, asassinallen@gmail.com.



Forest, Woodland and Settlement

Medieval Settlement Research Group Spring Conference 2018 Canterbury Christ Church University, 20-22 April

Hosted in collaboration with the Kent Centre for History and Heritage and the School of Humanities, this year's conference will focus on the theme of forests and woodland, which have long been studied by archaeologists and historians, but recent research including excavation and LiDAR is shedding new light on these important aspects of the medieval landscape. Confirmed speakers include Dr Amanda Richardson, Dr Paul Everill, Dr Gill Draper, Dr Della Hooke, Andrew Mayfield, and Dr Michael Bintley. Papers will address a range of themes including hunting lodges and deer parks, forest dens and settlement, timber buildings, and the application of LiDAR survey to woodland archaeology.

The conference will begin on Friday evening with a tour of historic Canterbury, which will take in many of the city's medieval sites, followed by an optional evening meal. Saturday's programme consists of academic papers addressing the conference theme and lunch; this will be followed by an optional conference dinner. On Sunday, the conference will be rounded off with a fieldtrip to the woodland landscapes of Shorne, including the site of 'Randall Manor' being investigated by the Shorne Woods Archaeology Group. The field trip will be led by Kent Community Archaeologist Andrew Mayfield.

£35 (Student rate £25); see medieval-settlement.com/events/conferences/.

Bridge Farm Excavations 2018

The dates have now been set for the Summer excavation at the Romano-British defended settlement at Bridge Farm, Nr Barcombe Mills, East Sussex. The dig will run from Monday June 4th to Friday July 13th; Monday to Friday 9-5 and Saturdays 9.30-5 (possibly some Sundays by arrangement). Fees remain as last year: £25 for up to 7 days, £40 for up to 14 days and £60 for the season. Camping to include dig fee is £50 per week. The project has a headquarters building with fully equipped kitchen, hot showers and flushing toilets. For more details and for booking please contact excavations@culverproject.co.uk or go to the website www.culverproject.co.uk.

Plumpton Roman Villa Training & Volunteering

Research and Training excavations will resume at Plumpton Roman villa between 2 July and 17 August 2018. Training will include five 5-day Excavation Techniques courses. Each course will provide both 'hands-on' and theory introductions to excavation, including basic surveying and geophysics, excavation methods, written records, planning and section drawing, photography, environmental archaeology, finds processing and Health and Safety. These courses are suitable for beginners, those with limited experience, A Level Classics students, people thinking of studying archaeology at university, and undergraduates. £200 per 5-day course. The project will also include several 1-day Saturday 'Taster' excavation days at £40 per day. Volunteering opportunities (i.e. for those with prior experience) are available for £25 for a 5-day week. Details of local accommodation and camping are available, and include staying indoors at Plumpton College for £45 per day. For information and for booking, contact the Sussex School of Archaeology www.sussexarchaeology.org; info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk; Tel. 01323 811785.

New members

Hannah Jeffery

I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the 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 Christopher Dallison	New Malden	Roman and General
Mr Stephen Dobinson	Redhill	Roman Archaeology
Mr Geoffrey Farrell	Bisley	Late Roman / Anglo-Saxon Settlement; Scandinavian Settlement and Burhs
Mrs Caroline Floyd	Dorking	Prehistoric, Medieval, Surrey Local History
Mr Mike Hord	Farnham	History
Nutfield History Group	Nutfield	Local History
Mr Martin O'Connell	Godalming	Excavation, Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon
Mr Richard Rumble	Fetcham	Industrial Heritage
Mrs Amanda Rumble	Fetcham	Roman Archaeology
Mr Robert Stone	Dorking	Prehistoric, Medieval, Surrey Local History
Ms Samantha Stones	Guildford	History, Archaeology, Heritage, Conservation
Miss Nathalie Suffield	Esher	Roman Archaeology

Lecture meetings

3rd April

'Treasures from the Thames' by Malcolm Head to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

4th April

'The Restoration of Clandon Park' by Tom Dommett to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

9th April

'Markets and trade in West Surrey and beyond 1100-1800' by Alan Crosby to Woking History Society in The Gallery, Christ Church, Jubilee Square, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

10th April

'History and Mystery of Maps' by Tony Painter to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

11th April

'The Green Belt' by Graham Lomas to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

12th April

'The Art of Heath Robinson' by Mike Miller to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'Liquid Assets: Interpreting the Pre-Historic Finds from the London Thames' by Jon Cotton to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

14th April

'For Valour – The Story of Merton's VCs' by Sarah Gould to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

16th April

'Tracing Convict Lives Using the Digital Panopticon, 1780-1925' by Bob Shoemaker to the Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

17th April

'The History of Brookwood Cemetery' by Kim Lowe to Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30.

'Henry Woodyer' by Robin Stannard to Ewhurst History Society at Ewhurst Baptist Church at 20:00.

'The Surprising Origins of the National Gardens Scheme' by Margaret Arnott to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

18th April

'Tracing Welsh Ancestry' by Jane Lewis to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00.

20th April

'Medieval Life in Surrey Villages' by Jane le Cluse to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute (top end of High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

24th April

'Bad King John' by Marc Morris to Acorns History Group at the Guildhall, Guildford at 10:30. Visitors welcome: £10 (email nicholasbale23@gmail.com to reserve a place).

26th April

'A History of English Architecture in 10 Great Buildings' by Brian Stater to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

30th April

'Sword Hilts' by Tony Tucker to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

1st May

'Farnborough's Empress' by Sheila Binns to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

2nd May

'Hubert de Burgh' by Richard Mantle to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

8th May

'Andrew Windsor Almshouses' by Bob Verner-Jeffreys to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

10th May

'From prehistory to WWII, a monuments inspector's travels round the south of England' by Rebecca Lambert to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

'Using Maps' by Les Mitchinson to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Woking at 19:50.

22nd May

'Understanding Civil Registration: a registrar's view' by Anthony Marr to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrews United Reform Church, Walton at 19:45.

31st May

'Restoring the Temperate House at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew' by Sue Rhodes to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

[Please note that lecture details may have changed from when first advertised]

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be four more issues of the *Bulletin* in 2018. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
468	28th April	30th May
469	30th June	1st August
470	15th September	17th October
471	10th November	12th December

Articles and notes on all aspects of fieldwork and research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor beforehand, including on the proper format of submitted material (please do supply digital copy when possible) and possible deadline extensions.

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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 28th April for the June issue

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