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Bulletin 478

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Charlwood excavation 2019

Rose Hooker

In November 2019 the final season at this muddy site took place. The intention was only to complete excavating a few features which had been left unfinished in 2018 when the team had to leave the site due to the deeply unpleasant conditions caused by the 'Beast from the East'. Fortunately 2019 was rather kinder and in spite of some rain the weather was largely dry enough for the work to take place within a few days.

Post-excavation work will now take place and specialist reports sought before a paper can be submitted to the Collections.

My thanks must go to those intrepid volunteers who helped to finish the excavation during 2019: David Calow, Emma Corke, Mary-Jane Dawson, Jen Newell, Christine Pittman, Mairi Sargent and Ken Waters.



Volunteers hard at work during 2019 excavations at Charlwood

Guildown: landscape contexts of the first phase of the cemetery

Rob Briggs

As someone whose earliest memories of Society membership centre on the image of a skull juxtaposed with a conical glass beaker on the front cover of the YAC newsletter, David Bird's series of notes (*Bulletins* 464 to 470) reassessing aspects of the Guildown cemetery made for especially compelling reading. Independent (indeed, ignorant) of the recent archaeological discoveries at No. 12 Guildown Avenue that were the catalyst for those contributions, I had long had it in mind to share some thoughts of my own about the cemetery. The publication not only of Dr Bird's notes but also of the Thames Valley Archaeological Services (hereafter TVAS) report with the results of the recent archaeological recording action (Lewins and Falys 2019) have provided plenty more food for thought, and now seems like an opportune time to get these ideas out into the public domain so as to contribute towards future research objectives (or at least spur further consideration) regarding this immensely interesting site.

Following on from my contribution to the previous *Bulletin* identifying a possible 'mortuary house' structure at Guildown, this note assesses the site and situation of the cemetery; how it is not as remote from other early medieval cemeteries and archaeological find-

spots as is often suggested, and why it was located on high ground at the east end of The Hog's Back ridge. It will be followed in forthcoming *Bulletins* by contemplations of the significance of grave 78 of the original excavations, and the status of the men whose skeletons were found in the more recent TVAS excavation and were subsequently shown through stable isotope analysis to have grown up in Cornwall.

Not such an isolated cemetery

Regionally significant and locally unusual though it may be, the Guildown cemetery as excavated by North, Lowther and now TVAS should not be seen in isolation, as it feels like it often has been ('The [...] cemetery is out on a limb, seeming to be the only link between groups of others well to the east and west' – Bird 2017b, 2; cf. Harrington and Welch 2014, 100). For one thing, there is a significant and growing number of 5th-/6th-century brooches and other items of metalwork known from the area along the dip-slope of the North Downs between the Wey and Mole (set out in Briggs, in prep). Secondly, the early medieval mortuary landscape in terms of other proven or probable burial places certain of the period in the immediate vicinity of Guildown is more complex than has been acknowledged before now.

As was relayed all too briefly in Lowther's 1931 report, a fluted urn, pottery fragments and two whetstones/hones of comparable date to ones from the first phase of the Guildown cemetery were found in 1930 on lower ground to the north-east, opposite the junction of The Mount and Mount Pleasant. This was simultaneous to the discovery of a number of human skeletons (Lowther says ten, Morris twelve) 'close by', but on unspecified grounds these were interpreted as being 'of later date' (Lowther 1931, 4 Fig. 1, 27-28; Anon 1931; Whimster 1931, 190; Morris 1959, 142). Consultation of Ordnance Survey Third and Fourth Edition maps suggest the impetus for these discoveries was the construction of a stretch of road linking what was then the easternmost portion of Wherwell Road to Mount Street (subsequent to which they were renamed Wodeland Avenue and The Mount).

It is clear that the Guildown cemetery did not extend as far west as No. 18 Guildown Avenue, where an earlier TVAS watching brief noted no archaeological features or finds (Porter 2012). However, this does not mean the two inhumation graves found and in one case hastily excavated over a kilometre to the west in 1962 can be dismissed as wholly irrelevant (Anon 1962, 10; Surrey HER Monument 2740). The excavated skeleton was found to be missing all vertebrae, suggesting mutilation. This could be taken to indicate a non-normative burial, but is far from diagnostic. It is notable that a pierced *nummus* of the House of Constantine (307-361 CE) has been found nearby (PAS SUR-922894). The piercing is possibly a post-Imperial modification, one paralleled by grave finds from Hawks Hill, Fetcham (PAS SUR-3DDC68; Munnery 2014, 70, 73 Fig. 2.35) and other Surrey cemeteries. On the other hand, a pierced Roman coin has also been recovered from a 5th-/6th-century sunken-featured building excavated at Mortlake (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 53).

Thus, it appears the east end of the Hog's Back ridge – earlier named Guildown in its entirety – was the site of two or more distinct burial places by the mid-6th century. This is without mentioning Whimster's tantalising passing references to the earlier discoveries of burials hereabouts, both within the Mount Cemetery (see Bird 2018, 8) and on the north side of The Mount ('various graves apparently of Anglo-Saxon date have been occasionally found when building houses lower down the hill, on the other side of the old road [from the Guildown cemetery]': Whimster 1931, 190). The existence of an intermediate burial-place at least partly overlain by the Victorian cemetery is particularly intriguing, as it would form the missing link in a chain of discrete cemeteries arranged along the axis of The Mount and/or the chalk ridge.

A recently-excavated and well-understood analogue for the possible presence of multiple proximate-yet-separate burial sites is at Saltwood in Kent, where extensive excavations in advance of the construction of a tunnel for the High Speed 1 rail line uncovered three (if not four) separate inhumation cemeteries, all of which were in use between the late 5th/early 6th and late 7th centuries (Reynolds 2011, 350-64). There is a little over 100 metres between the edges of the 'western' and 'central' cemeteries, and 150 metres between those of the 'central' and 'eastern' cemeteries. Such distances would be easily accommodated by the spatial distribution of the evidence from the east end of the Hog's Back, particularly if early medieval burials were indeed found within the Mount Cemetery. The later 6th- and 7th-century burials from Watersmeet and Hawk's Hill west of Leatherhead likewise could attest to a number of separate funerary loci; indeed, arranged in a comparable linear fashion along a significant road between an area of high ground and a river crossing (see comments by Rob Poulton in Munnery 2014, 86. including Fig. 2.39, although he sees the significant correlation being with the Fetcham parish boundary).

What makes the Saltwood analogy more thought-provoking is that the cemeteries appear to have lain close to, if not been coincident with, an early medieval hundred meeting-place (Reynolds 2011, 366-67). Guildford was not a hundred meeting-place, of course (it lay on the edge of Woking Hundred), but when it does emerge into the early medieval documentary record it is very much as a central place. Sarah Semple (2004, 151) singled out Guilddown as an example of 'early centres of funerary practice and tribal ritual', and it could be that the inhumations (and cremations?) were one component of an area of multi-faceted religious activity at the east end of the Hog's Back ridge. It may not be asking too much of the evidence to posit a link between this early funerary/ritual centrality and Guildford's later economic centrality as an emergent town and minting place.

What lay behind (or beneath) the choice of site?

Another aspect of the Guilddown cemetery that is particularly striking is its topographical situation, something that has not been lost on a number of commentators (Lowther 1931, 3; Harrington and Welch 2014, 100; Bird 2018, 9). When seen from vantage points in the surrounding area, such as from Stag Hill to the north (Figure 1) and the top of Guildford Castle great tower to the east (Figure 2), two things stand out: the prominence of the ridge-end as a landform, and the siting of the Guilddown cemetery significantly higher than the burials from the junction of Wodeland Avenue and The Mount, and similarly those rumoured to have been found in and around the Mount Cemetery.

But the choice of site may have been guided by more than elevation and the resultant prominence in the wider local landscape. Reuse of monuments like prehistoric barrows and Roman villas is widely attested and the subject of an ever-growing body of scholarly literature, including regional/shire-level studies for some of Surrey's neighbouring counties (West Sussex – Semple 2008 and 2013, 16-26; Hampshire – Mees 2019, 27, 39, 41-42, 47-50). To date, there has been much less discussion of this topic in Surrey, where scholarship has, for better or worse, chosen to focus predominantly on the chronology and ethnic implications of excavated burials.

A noteworthy example of the collocation of a prehistoric monument and early medieval burials in Surrey is the 7th-century inhumation cemetery found atop a chalk spur overlooking the Mole Gap north of Dorking in 2003, the siting of which was unquestionably determined by a Neolithic hengiform monument (Rapson 2004; Horne 2016, 4-5). The Neolithic earthwork arguably confirms David Field's prediction of a major monument of that period in the Mole Gap (albeit he envisaged a megalithic tomb or other long barrow: Field 2004, 170). The Guilddown cemetery and its nearby counterparts may not be superimposed on or associated with an equivalent Neolithic monument associated with the Wey/Guildford

Gap, and neither Lowther's nor the TVAS excavations recovered any evidence of prehistoric archaeology. But a Bronze Age urn was found in 1781 in a field not so far away near Henley Grove, possibly (but by no means certainly) denoting a former barrow site (Gardner 1924, 6-7; Grinsell 1987, 24, called the east end of The Hog's Back 'a likely [location] for a barrow'). More recently, a fragment of a Bronze Age sword exhibiting signs of reuse as a knife has been recorded from a find spot near to The Mount west of the Guilddown cemetery site (PAS SUR-9C7F97).



*Figure 1 (top) - Panoramic view of the east end of the Hog's Back and the Guildford/Wey Gap viewed from the top of Stag Hill, showing the locations of the Guilddown cemetery and other known and likely early medieval burial places. Guildford town centre is on the left; Henley Grove out of shot to the right.
Figure 2 (bottom) - Panoramic view of the east end of the Hog's Back and the Guildford/Wey Gap viewed from the top of Guildford Castle great tower. The locations of the Guilddown cemetery and other known and likely early medieval burial places are again shown. Note Henley Grove is visible as the area of woodland on the horizon in between Mount Cemetery and Wodland Avenue.*

Despite Lowther's triumphant comment that the part of the Guilddown cemetery he and North excavated 'was not further complicated by any traces of Roman or pre-Roman occupation' (1931, 5), with only partial investigation of the cemetery (the combined excavation plan in Lewins and Falys 2019, 2 Fig. 2 shows more clearly than ever how a considerable number of burials and perhaps other features remain unexcavated), let alone the other burial sites at the east end of the Hog's Back, we are still a long way from being able to state that there was no connection between them and one or more pre-medieval monument. Judging from the many instances known at regional and national levels, it would come as little surprise if evidence of this nature is found one day in the vicinity the Guilddown cemetery and its near-neighbours.

I am grateful to Katja Alissa Mueller for helping to produce Figures 1 and 2.

[This note will be followed by a second one (Part 2) in *Bulletin 479*].

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Gavin Smith's piece in *SyAS Bulletin* 476 offered interesting theories about Reigate's Roman roads being centralised by the town's medieval castle and later becoming the A roads still used today. I wish to draw attention to two documents which shed some light on Reigate's roads to London in the medieval period. The first is to be found in a footnote in M&B attached to a passage about the chapel of the Holy Cross on Reigate High Street:

Thomas Son of Albert de Colley, by deed without date, granted unto the Master and Brothers of the Hospital of the Holy Cross of Reigate, all that parcel of Reigate Hill with the appurtenancies, in Reigate, containing by estimation 60 acres, called part of Reigate Hill, lying between the Highway leading towards Kingston on the West part, and the Highway leading towards Croydon on the East part, and upon a way called Kingswood Lane on the North part, and on the South part next the Highway between the said Lands and certain other lands called Brokesfield.¹

Hooper is right to point out that this refers not to the chantry chapel but to Reigate Priory "under its early name" of hospital.² The documentary evidence for Reigate Priory's 13th century existence as a hospital is compelling; but for this brief note it is enough to say that Walter de Colley appears twice in documents relating to the hospital of the Holy Cross, the first as a witness to a charter c.1230s, and the second as a warrantor in a case of seisin in 1241.³ So Thomas de Colley would be at least two generations on from Walter, and therefore this document dates to the second half of the 13th century.

The second is my translation of the first sentence of a manuscript now residing in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archives:

This Indenture, made on the 28th day of October in the 11th year of the reign of King Henry VII, testifies that Alexander Shott Prior of the house and church of the Holy Cross of Reigate and the Convent of the same place demised and leased to the noble men Thomas Duke of Norfolk and Thomas Earl of Derby lords of the manor of Reigate for and in consideration of 40 marks first payment to the same Prior and Covent for the aforesaid Duke and Earl so that land enclosed by estimation sixty acres with appurtenances in Reigate called Reigate Hill and for better supplement and accommodating free warren for the same lords of the manor aforesaid of which certain 60 acres through estimation lying on the east part upon the road called Croydon Way and from the west part upon the road called Kingston Hill and from the north part against the lands called Kingswood Londs and from the south part against lands called Brokisfeld.⁴

Therefore, we have documentary evidence that Reigate had routes going to Croydon and Kingston which were in continuous use for at least 200 years. I'm fairly confident that this block of 60 acres is still to be identified on the OS map, but as Mr Smith is a geographer he would be better qualified to pinpoint its location and see how these ancient roads fit in with his theories.

¹ Manning, O, and Bray, W, *The history and antiquities of the county of Surrey*, Vol I (London, 1804), p.288, fn.y. The footnote continues: "These lands are on the highest part of Reigate Hill, and the Roads mentioned as leading to Kingston and Croydon were used to those places 'till the present Turnpike Road was made. From the information of Mr Glover."

² Hooper, W, *Reigate: Its Story Through the Ages* (Guildford, 1945), p.78.

³ BL Add. Ch. 7599; TNA JUST 1/867 m3d.

⁴ CAM 588/T321. A brief mention of this document first appeared in Ward, A, *Discovering Reigate Priory: The Place and the People* (Reigate, 1998), p.41.

Lagham Park, South Godstone: historic landscape survey report

Rob Briggs

The Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) team has produced a report about the historic landscape of Lagham Park, a former hunting park of medieval origin in south-east Surrey. It is reckoned to have been one of the largest hunting parks in the county (comfortably encompassing the entirety of the modern village of South Godstone), and its boundary is unusually complete in terms of how easy its line can be traced on modern-day Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery.

At the heart of the park area lies Lagham Manor, a Grade II*-listed building, surrounded by a vast moat adjudged to be one of the largest non-military moats in south-east England. There can be no doubt that the moat is the direct result of the licence to crenellate granted to Roger St John for Lagham (along with the neighbouring manor of Walkhampstead) in 1262. Archaeological excavations in 1973-78 led by Lesley Ketteringham did much to elucidate the development of the manor, from humble origins, through its later 13th-century elaboration, to sudden decline in the middle of the 14th century, and something of a revival in the 17th century (Ketteringham 1984). By comparison, little is known about the history and archaeology of the park. It was certainly in existence by 1316, and subsequent attestations attribute progressively higher acreages to its extent, none of which matches the present figure of approximately 580 statute acres. Partly this may be a consequence of the different types of acre that were used to quantify areas of land in the Middle Ages, but to a greater degree it suggests that the park boundary as we see it today may be the last (and lengthiest) of a number that enclosed Lagham Park.

Background

The original impetus for this project came last year, when the HER was made aware that an application to Historic England to have the park pale earthworks of Lagham designated as a Scheduled Monument (like the moat around the manor: NHLE entry number 1012795) had been rejected at the initial assessment stage. The associated report took a somewhat negative view of the level of survival, stating 'there is little evidence regarding the surviving pale earthworks thus their interpretation and date are uncertain' (Historic England 2019, 3). Reading the report laid bare a significant shortcoming of the initial assessment; no site visit was undertaken as part of the process. Nevertheless, whatever the limitations of the means by which the decision to reject was reached, the conclusion that 'the sections of the park pale at Lagham Park are insufficiently understood' (Historic England 2019, 3) was hard to disagree with – which is where the HER saw an opportunity.

Our report is not designed to challenge Historic England's decision, which was based on more than just a perceived lack of clarity concerning the level of park pale earthwork survival. Instead, we hope that it will inform future archaeological and historical investigations in the park area or its immediate surroundings, much of which falls within the area of the proposed South Godstone Garden Village. Producing the report has also acted as a professional development exercise for HER team members, as well as resulting in the acquisition of a considerable volume of new information that can be used to enhance existing HER entries and create no small number of brand new ones.

Methodology

We identified six separate locations where the line of the park pale is crossed by or runs alongside a public right of way. Each was visited and measurements of the size of the boundary earthworks taken so far as they could be accessed; in a number of cases best-

guess estimates had to be made. Photographs and written notes were also taken to document other aspects of the site and situation (no cross-section drawings were produced owing to limitations regarding access to upstanding earthworks). In conjunction with these recording exercises, a walkover survey was also conducted, taking in sites (again limited to those accessible/visible from public rights of way) that had been identified from HER entries or historic maps, to ascertain their present state of survival. Photographs and notes were taken to document each site and therefore form the basis of records in schedules of sites of historic landscape interest located inside and immediately outside of the park area.

Subsequent to the site visits, thorough assessments of the archaeological and historical background of the park and environs were produced. These include overviews of the previously-known archaeology of the park and its recorded history; a map regression exercise; and analyses of aerial photographs and Lidar data (the majority but not totality of the park area at present is covered by the latter). Once all these assessments had been completed, we were able to combine different types of information to draw conclusions about the development of the landscape of Lagham Park.

Key findings

The earthworks of the Lagham Park pale were found to survive to remarkably varying degrees. In some places, such as on the south-western edge of South Godstone village, they exist as a substantial bank (over 3 metres wide) with associated outer ditch. By contrast, elsewhere, such as where the boundary is bisected by the mid-19th-century Eastbourne Road (A22), the bank has been destroyed or substantially eroded and the ditch filled by development and agriculture. At two points along the park's northern boundary, near Paygate Wood and north of Old Hall Farm, there was no sign of a wide bank, only much more modest features indistinguishable from normal field boundary banks. Whether the park boundary at these points was radically remodelled, or was never as physically substantial and sufficed to be comprised of a fence and/or thick high hedge instead, remains unclear. The most visually impressive stretch of the boundary is along the west side of Tandridge Lane, with the height from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the bank being 3 metres in places. However, this height is in no small measure likely to be a product of deliberate cutting and erosion caused by the passage of traffic along the adjacent historic north-south route.

Within the former park area, very few historic features survive as ruined structures or earthworks. A particular object of interest was Lagham Lodge (as opposed to Lagham Lodge Farm, a later 20th-century development to the east), the name of which would seem to indicate a former hunting lodge located within the park. It appears on maps from at least the 18th century until the middle decades of the 20th (the indications are it was demolished in the 1960s), but a trio of early post-medieval Portable Antiquities Scheme find spots coincident with or very close to its site may indicate a late 16th- or 17th-century date of inception for the original lodge. Nowadays, however, the site is a featureless corner of a grass-covered field. We found that several other structures or features shown on 19th-/



Wide bank and external ditch delimiting the park boundary immediately west of the A22 near Posterngate Farm, South Godstone; Cover image: south-west corner of former area of Lagham Park



Narrow bank and wide ditch on the park boundary north of Old Hall Farm, Tandridge parish

early 20th-century OS maps were no longer in evidence above ground, indicating the 20th century had taken a heavy toll on such elements of the historic landscape.

Another unexpected finding of our research relates what Clinch and Montgomerie in the *VCH* described as ‘a curious small moated inclosure’ (1912, 402) situated very close to the south-east corner of the Lagham Manor moat. It is shown clearly on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps (and more ambiguously on earlier maps as far back as Rocque’s county survey of the 1760s). The site is now another flat grassy field corner, although elements of its southern

and eastern arms may survive in adjacent field boundaries (albeit they are clearer on Lidar than on the ground). Our initial hypothesis was that it was a precursor to the moat of *circa* 1262, but thanks primarily to opinions received from landscape archaeologists on Twitter, we are now confident that it instead represents a ‘garden moat’, an ornamental landscape feature that may have enclosed a small building. Its proximity to a causeway formed across the main moat in the 17th century points to a post-medieval date of creation, and it was probably coeval with the ‘ornamental moat’ within the island of main medieval moat that Ketteringham (1984, 239) dated to the 17th or 18th century.

Indeed, a variety of evidence points to the 17th century as a period of considerable significance in the life of Lagham Park, connected to its ownership by the Gardiners who remodelled Lagham Manor *circa* 1620, or the Luxfords who possessed it from 1630 until 1699 (although a 1661 reference to the “Old Park” at Lagham may count against the candidacy of the latter family). It may well be the case that the park boundary as can be traced today dates from the early post-medieval period, not the Middle Ages as has been assumed previously, although it may incorporate sections of the pale of earlier, smaller incarnations of Lagham Park. More generally, the 17th century represents one of a number of “spikes” in importance interspersed between longer periods of lower-level activity typical of many other parts of the Surrey Weald.

Copies of the report

In addition to the HER, copies of the report have been deposited with the Society’s library at Abinger Hammer and the Surrey History Centre in Woking. We are also making the report freely available to anyone who would like a copy, in digital or hard-copy format. To obtain a copy, please email HER@surreycc.gov.uk or write to us at Surrey Historic Environment Record, Surrey County Council, Room 340, County Hall, Penrhyn Road, Kingston KT1 2DN. Please use the same addresses to contact us if you would like the team to undertake a similar study in your local area.

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Research Committee Annual Symposium

A programme for this event on Saturday 29 February in the Ashted Peace Memorial Hall is now online. A number of talks include contributions about the HLF test pitting events. Simon Maslin, the Surrey Finds Liaison Officer, will cover recent finds in Surrey. A booking form was distributed with the December Bulletin and online booking is available. If booking by post is preferred then please send the form and cheque directly to the Abinger Research Centre, Surrey Archaeological Society, Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer, RH5 6SE.

Sussex Archaeology Symposium 2020

This event will take place on Saturday 28 March at Kings Church, Lewes from 10:00-17:00. Confirmed speakers include Stewart Angell, Lynn Cornwell, Daryl Holter, Carolina Lima, Tessa Machling, David Martin, Paul McCulloch, Steve Patton, David Rudling, Jo Seaman, Simon Stevens, Richard Toms and Roland Williamson. More details are available from the Sussex School of Archaeology at info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk and www.sussexarchaeology.org.

Trench Supervisor Training

This will take place at the Cocks Farm Abinger excavation during June and July 2020. The training will be suitable for experienced excavators who wish to advance their skills to the point where they can take charge of a trench or small site with the knowledge and confidence to produce successful outcomes to a good standard. To this end, the training will include the choice of methods of excavation, recording (including the good use of context sheets, surveying, drawing and photography) and the writing of a simple report.

Trainees will be expected to attend at least one session before the excavation starts, when they will be familiarised with the site and the paperwork used by SyAS. This will be a requirement: trainees who have previously worked on the site will have to attend. Trainees will not be expected to attend the whole of the excavation, but will be expected to put in the time necessary to complete the entire assignment. Reports will be expected to be handed in by the end of September at the latest.

Training will be run by Emma Corke (site director) with the assistance of Nikki Cowlard (assistant director) with the aid of others on site who have particular fields of expertise. Help and advice will be available at all times, and it is hoped and expected that trainees will take full advantage of this. However, trainees will be encouraged to make decisions and take responsibility for their trenches.

It is anticipated that this course will be over-subscribed: the number of small trenches is necessarily limited. There will therefore probably have to be a selection process. To aid this, potential trainees will be asked to submit an application listing their experience, reasons for applying, and giving a referee with whom they have excavated.

If you are interested please email Nikki Cowlard (nikki.cowlard@btinternet.com) or Emma Corke (emma@corke.org) for more information. Applications are due by 1 May 2020.

Tour of Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall

On Friday 12 to Friday 19 June 2020, Baxter Hoare Travel in association with the Sussex School of Archaeology will be running a fly (from Gatwick) and coach (from Edinburgh) tour of various archaeological sites in the north of Britain. The main emphasis is Roman and especially the two famous walls built under the emperors Hadrian and Antoninus Pius respectively. Sites/places to be visited include: Berwick-on-Tweed, Lindisfarne (Holy Island), South Shields, Wallsend, the Great Northern Museum (Newcastle), Housesteads, Corbridge, the Temple of Mithras, Chesters, Vindolanda, Tullie House (Carlisle), Maryport, Melrose, Bearsden, Rough Castle, and the National Museum of Scotland (Edinburgh).



Prices start at £1349 per person, based on 2 sharing and include: Return scheduled flights from Gatwick to Edinburgh (outwards at 10.55am with BA; return at 15.35pm with Easyjet - tbc); 7 nights bed, breakfast and evening meal accommodation in at least 3 star accommodation; Services of the tour leader (Dr David Rudling, FSA) and a professional guide and entry fees where appropriate; Transportation by air conditioned coach; ATOL and ABTA protection.

To book your place or get more information please contact Baxter Hoare Travel, 61 Great Dover Street, London SE1 4YF; tel: 0207 404 5492 or email: enquiries@baxterhoare.com and ask about the Hadrian's Wall Tour. A more detailed itinerary leaflet is available. There is the possibility to extend your stay in Edinburgh (if interested in this option please ask for further details).



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
Paul Crooks	Peaslake	Pre-History, Family History, East Surrey, Docks, Tillingbourne Valley
Ella Danks	Epsom	Iron Age and Roman Archaeology
Carl Holland	Hindhead	Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Archaeology
Jason Pagulatos	Woking	Prehistoric Archaeology
Colin Whiting	London	Iron Age and earlier

Lecture meetings

3rd February

'Building Stone Castles in NW Wales: Medieval Construction and Regional Geology' by Ruth Siddell to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

'Fast Track – grand house to Grand Prix: the Brooklands story' by Anthony Saunders to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

4th February

'The History of Westland Aircraft & Reminiscences of an Apprentice' by Bill McNaught, retired aerospace & defence industry MD, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7YF at 19:30. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Emile Zola – his exile in Surrey' by David King to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

5th February

'Social history set in east London spanning 100 years of immense social change 1862 – 1962' by Joyce Hampton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

6th February

'The Industrial Archaeology of Brooklands' by Julian Temple, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH at 10:00. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Farnborough Aviation History' by Graham Rood to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

8th February

'History of Croydon Airport' by Graeme Roy to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

10th February

'The industrialisation of Kew and North Richmond in the First World War' by Martin Stilwell to the Richmond Local History Society (joint with the Kew Society) at St Mary Magdalene Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

11th February

'Old Bermondsey & Rotherhithe; Photographs by A L Wood' by Darren Knight to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Cut Housing Association at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £1

13th February

'Royal Trains' by Graeme Payne, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Catching up with Family Search' by Sharon Hintze to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

'The Old Stones – The Megalithic Sites of Britain and Ireland' by Andy Burnham to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

15th February

'Westward Ho!' – Emigration from the British Isles to North America' by Sharon Hintze to West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00.

18th February

'Industrial History at the Mills Archive' by Ron & Mildred Cookson, The Mills Archive Trust, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford at 19:30. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

20th February

'Guildown Saxon Cemetery excavations in Guildford' by David Bird to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

24th February

'The History of Croydon's Sewage Treatment 1852–1969' by Robin Ashford to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

25th February

'Tracing your Irish Ancestors' by Jane Lewis to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Walton on Thames at 19:45.

27th February

'Britain's Military Railways' by Geoff Roles, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Rusham and Stroud' by J Williams to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

28th February

'Crime in the 2nd World War: Spivs, Scoundrels, Rogues and Worse' by Penny Legg to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

2nd March

'The Deepdene, a Landscape Recovered' by Alex Bagnell to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

'West Horsley Place' by June Davey to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'My Pound Shop Pot Garden' by Penny Frith to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

3rd March

'Daniel Thorne, Addlestone Antiquarian and the Armada' by David Barker to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

'Sentinels of the Sea – The Amazing History of Light Houses' by Mark Lewis, Association of Lighthouse Keepers, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford at 19:30. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

5th March

'Surrey Iron Railway' by Eric Shaw, Wandle Industrial Museum, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Life and Labour in a Country Village – or Learn to Love your Ag Labs' by Jane Lewis to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

9th March

'The social history of Queen's Road, Richmond' by Charles Pineles to the Richmond Local History Society (joint with the Museum of Richmond) at St Mary Magdalene Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

10th March

'The Lambeth Riverside' by Alan Piper to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at Cut Housing Association at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £1

'Guildford Cathedral' by Janet Mathews to West Surrey Family History Society in United Reform Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

12 March

'RNLI' by John Partington, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'The Mary Rose' by Alan Turton to West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

13th March

'Viking Age Non-Ferrous Metal Working' by Justine Bayley to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

14th March

'More Than 300 Years of Cricket on the Mitcham Cricket Green' by Adrian Gault to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

19 March

Members' Talks to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead KT22 8AH at 10:00. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

'Ongoing excavations at Silchester' by Mike Fulford to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

21st March

'A Grandmother's Legacy' – 5 Generations of a British Raj family' by Jenny Mallin to West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00.

23rd March

'Edmund Byron, Squire of Coulsdon 1863-1921: Domestic and estate management' by Nigel Elliott to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

24th March

'Parish registers online' by Peter Christian to West Surrey Family History Society in Ashley Church of England Primary School, Walton on Thames at 19:45.

25th March

'Saxon Life and Death: A unique cemetery in Godalming' by Rob Poulton to Godalming Museum in The Octagon, St Peter and Paul, Borough Road, Godalming at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

27th March

'Bargate Stone: its use over eight centuries in and around Godalming' by Hazel Morris to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be five more issues of the *Bulletin* in 2020. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
479	23rd February	28th March
480	27th April	30th May
481	29th June	1st August
482	14th September	17th October
483	9th 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 Trustees of Surrey Archaeological Society desire it to be known that they are not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next issue: Copy required by 23rd February for the April issue

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