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REYNOLDS HERNE, THORPE (see p24)

ROMAN AND BRONZE AGE ACTIVITY AT CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, GUILDFORD

Rebecca Lambert

In January 2007 an evaluation by SCAU staff took place at Christ's College School, Guildford (SU 9918 5173). The fieldwork took place ahead of development on the site, which consisted of the construction of new modern school buildings, as well as a completely new school for children with learning difficulties (Pond Meadow School).



Fig 1: Plan of site

remains survived (see fig 1). Area A contained an in-situ spread of burnt flint, sherds of pottery, and 182 struck flints all dating to the later Bronze Age. To the east of the site, in Area B, a number of pits and ditch segments were excavated which all suggested later Bronze Age settlement activity, and in Area C a series of Roman pits and ditches were revealed (Lambert 2007).

Following the evaluation, it was decided that full open area excavation should take place across areas B and C due to the intensive construction proposed in these areas. In contrast, Area A was preserved in-situ and covered by a protective gravel capping, as it was to undergo only minor landscaping. The excavation took place in May and June 2007, one of the wettest summers in living memory! Despite the testing weather conditions, much of the

The site was located on a gentle slope, on the cusp of the London Clay and Lower River Terrace Gravels, to the north of the River Wey. No previous archaeological exploration had taken place on the site, but a late 1st or early 2nd century Roman ditch and possible pit were identified at Northmead School, 350m west of the Christ's College site (Poulton 1997), suggesting the possibility of Roman remains in the area.

Thirty one trial trenches were excavated across the proposed development area, revealing three key areas in which archaeological

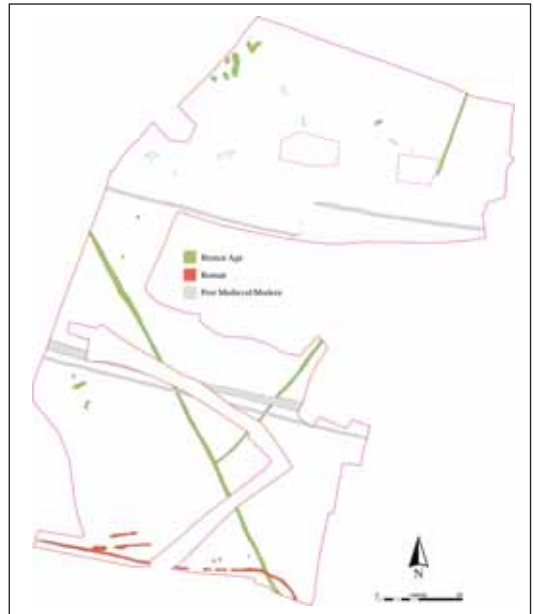


Fig 2: Area B



Fig 3: Area C

proposal area was carefully machine stripped and a record of the archaeology within the top and subsoil made, which included a further later Bronze Age flint scatter.

Stripping of Area B revealed several large ditches containing later Bronze Age flintwork that seemed to form part of either a field system or enclosure (fig 2). Clusters of pits and post holes contained similar dating evidence, which, combined with the two flint scatters found in Area A and Area B, suggests significant later Bronze Age settlement activity, previously unidentified in the local area. Two small pits to the south of the Area B excavation area appeared to be earlier in date than the other features, as one contained Middle Bronze Age pottery. The other contained a collection of flint artefacts, in the form of five similar waste flakes and a core that may be placed deposits, indicating the pits had a ritual or alternative social function.

The flintwork from the Christ's College site includes a total of 628 pieces of struck pieces, including cores, debitage, scrapers, piercers, notched, edge modified and combination tools. With the exception of a small quantity of flakes and cores, most of the collection is chronologically cohesive, and typical of later Bronze Age flint technology (Marple, in Lambert 2008). Such collections are rare, and few analyses have been undertaken, so the lithics hold great research potential.

After the machine stripping in Area C, a series of Roman ditches dated by pottery to the 3rd century, were discovered running on both north-south and east-west axes, seemingly creating a right angled field boundary or enclosure (fig 3). The stratigraphic relationships of the ditches suggested it was unlikely that all were contemporary, so some may be re-cuts of the same boundary, showing different phases of activity during the 3rd century. Within the boundaries of the ditches, a series of pits and a large waterhole produced a substantial amount of Roman pottery, as well as fragments of Lower Greensand quernstone, triangular clay loom-weights, and large flint nodules, tegula, imbrex, floor, and combed box flue tile, that indicate a building in the vicinity.

Overall, nearly 1000 Roman pottery



Christ's College School environmental sampling

sherds were retrieved, all of which seemed to be of 3rd century types, but with the proviso that some could belong to the later 2nd or earlier 4th centuries. The majority of sherds were of Alice Holt/Farnham grey/brown sandy fabrics, but finewares, mortaria and an amphora sherd are also represented (Jones, in Lambert 2008). All the vessel forms are of types associated with domestic activities, and this fact combined with the type of features investigated, suggested the excavation in Area C uncovered the periphery of a local 3rd century settlement that may have had its central focus to the west of the area examined.

The archaeological discoveries made at Christ's College School, are of great significance for both the local area and wider region. The information recovered will most certainly enhance knowledge of regional settlement patterns in the Roman and Bronze Age periods. An assessment report for the excavation has recently been completed (Lambert 2008), and work will begin on the production of a full publication in 2009.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by Davis Langdon consultants, on behalf of Christ's College School, and SCAU would like to thank both parties for their co-operation and support of the project. The fieldwork was directed by myself (Rebecca Lambert), under the project management of Rob Poulton and Nowal Shaikhley, and we wish to extend our thanks to the field staff; Tom Munnery, Simon Hind, Nick Marples, Lietta Marziali and Ian Groves, as well as Mercedes Planas of Souterrain surveying, who worked hard under variable conditions on site, including snow, heavy frost and summer flooding! The flint was studied by Nick Marples, the pottery and other finds by Phil Jones, and graphic work (including site plans) produced by Giles Pattison, all of SCAU.

References

(Available in the SyAS library at Castle Arch, and the HER at the Surrey History Centre, Woking):

- Lambert, R, 2007 *An archaeological evaluation at Christ's College School, Larch Avenue, Guildford, Surrey*. Client report prepared by Surrey County Archaeological Unit.
- Lambert, R, 2008 *An Assessment of the results of an archaeological excavation at Christ's College School, Larch Avenue, Guildford, Surrey*. Client report prepared by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (October 2008). [Publicly available May 2009].
- Poulton, R, 1997 *An archaeological evaluation of proposed development at Northmead School, Guildford*. Client report prepared by Surrey County Archaeological Unit.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, HAMBLEDON

Audrey Monk

Summary

Excavations were undertaken in 2006, prior to the commencement of building works to provide additional facilities at St. Peter's church, Hambledon (SU 978390). The existing church was largely rebuilt between 1840 and 1846 and substantially replaced an earlier church. The 2006 works involved demolition of the north chancel aisle and boiler house: no archaeological condition was placed on the consent but permission was obtained for a small group of volunteers to undertake excavation prior to the commencement of building works. The excavations, observation of trial holes and other work during construction, revealed that the present church conceals evidence of the medieval church believed to date from the early 12th century.

The area excavated was limited to two small trenches, each 1m x 2m, one adjoining the north aisle (Trench I) and the other abutting the north east corner of the chancel (Trench II). Trench I was sited to discover if evidence of the north chapel remained.



Drawing of St Peters Church, Hambledon by Cracklow in 1824



Hambledon Church. Exposure of north chancel wall

The result was inconclusive and the number of finds recovered was small: those from Trench I included Bargate and Horsham Stone building material, including one virtually complete Horsham Stone roofing tile, which do not relate to the existing building. It is probable therefore that the foundations of the medieval north chapel lie under the north aisle of the present church.

In demolishing the north chancel aisle in preparation for the new work, the contractors exposed the interior of the north chancel wall where the east wall of the north chancel aisle was keyed in to the existing structure (see photograph). A small sample of Caen Stone, decorated with chevron pattern and tenuous signs of red and green paint, was recovered from the debris. It is noteworthy that the dimensions of the medieval chancel are virtually identical to the present chancel. This and the architectural details revealed imply they formed part of the 12th century chancel, which remain buried within the existing church. Other building material recovered may have

been "field picked" and suggest that an earlier Saxon building may have existed in the vicinity.

I am indebted to Professor John Potter for his observations and comments on the building material recovered. Any conclusions drawn are however those of the writer. My thanks are also due to the Parochial Church Council who permitted access prior to the commencement of the works to enable the excavations and to the small team who took part in the excavation.

Any further work proposed within the existing church, particularly in the chancel and the north aisle, will provide an opportunity to provide firm dating of the medieval church and the elusive north chapel. Any future work within the Church should only therefore be undertaken after full archaeological investigation.

A full report will be deposited at Castle Arch in due course.

References

Blair, J 1991 *Early medieval Surrey - Landholding, Church and Settlement before 1300*: Alan Sutton and Surrey Archaeological Society
The Victoria County History of Surrey 1911 Vol III

COUNCIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

Susan Janaway

A special welcome to the following new members. I have again included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. I hope this will be useful for the Society's Local Secretaries and Committee Chairmen.

Name	Address	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Balfour, Mrs D	33 Danes Way Oxshott KT22 0LU	Local History, Maritime Archaeology
Bradlow, Mr & Mrs R	High Trees 46 Park Lane East Reigate RH2 8HR	General
Bridges, Mr & Mrs S	9 Fairholme Crescent Ashtead KT21 2HN	Roman
Cobbold, Mrs J	21 West Drive Cheam SM2 7NB	Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon
Ford, Miss A	Avalon Tandridge Lane Lingfield RH7 6LW	
Garrod, Mr & Mrs C S	5 Christ Church Mount Epsom KT19 8LU	General
Goring, Mrs I	29 Colcokes Road Banstead SM7 2EJ	Roman, medieval and industrial archaeology
Groves, Miss M	1 Gravel Road Farnham GU9 0JB	

Jennings, J S	17 Eversfield Road Reigate RH2 0PL	Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman
Jordan, Miss S	40 Eastwick Drive Great Bookham KT23 3PR	Roman, medieval and post-medieval
Lander, Miss A	6 Chichester Close Witley Godalming GU8 5PA	
Macara, Miss K	74 Greyhound Road Sutton SM1 4BJ	
Morris, J S	90 Church Street Leatherhead KT22 8ER	Maps, local history, Medieval Group
Nuttall, A	Highview House Buffbeards Lane Haslemere GU27 1LW	Roman and Medieval
Olding, K	Flat 2 132 Peperharow Road Godalming GU7 2PW	
Owen, Mrs E	26 Oak Road Cobham KT11 3BA	
Peers-David, Mrs A M	Cedar Court Castle Hill Farnham GU9 7JF	Timber framed building and archaeology pertaining to N W Surrey. Also Local History and Industrial Archaeology
Riordan, Ms J	4 Kings Road Woking GU21 5JP	General
Roth-Brown, Miss L	Little Primrose Church Road Farley Hill Reading RG7 1TU	Ancient and medieval history
Thomas, Miss O	12 Charterhouse Road Godalming GU7 2AG	Roman, finds
Townsend, Miss N	32A Meadow Godalming GU7 3HT	

SyAS ANNUAL LECTURE SERIES

ROYAL PALACES AND CASTLES IN SURREY

*Monday evenings 20th April to 1st June
Letherhead Institute*

Did you know that there were more than twenty major royal residences in the counties of Surrey and Middlesex? A few were close to London but the rest were either in strategic locations such as Guildford or in excellent riding and hunting country. This lecture series will cover just five.

Guildford Palace is the earliest to be considered: in the Middle Ages it was one of very few castles referred to as a palace. Documents have shown it to have been a

popular residence during the reign of Henry III (1216-72).

2009 is the five hundredth anniversary of the accession of Henry VIII. In his prime, he was a vigorous horseman and established the Honor of Hampton Court which includes three of our palaces: **Oatlands**, **Nonsuch** and **Hampton Court**. 2009 is also the fiftieth anniversary of the start of Martin Biddle's excavations at Nonsuch Palace. Our fifth talk will be about the Royal Manor and **Palace of Woking**.

We are fortunate in our speakers: Matthew Alexander, Jeremy Harte, Rob Poulton and Richard Savage are all old and valued friends. We also welcome Dr Lucy Worsley, Chief Curator, Historic Royal Palaces, to talk to the Society on Hampton Court, Henry VIII's palace.

Tea and coffee will be available before each lecture and there will be ample opportunity to put questions to all of the speakers. Full details are provided in the flyer which is enclosed with this copy of the Bulletin.

Book early!

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

Alan Crocker

SURREY HISTORY EDITOR

Following the appeal for a new editor for *Surrey History* in *Bulletin* 411 (November 2008), and various efforts to recruit other members to the Committee, it is encouraging to be able to report some success. Anne McCormack, who edited many issues of *Surrey History* in the 1980s, has undertaken to edit the next issue, although as she has only recently retired as an archivist at Kingston she is not able at present to make a commitment in the longer term. However, Phil Stevens, of the Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust, has also expressed interest, and in 2009 will begin producing a new twice-yearly *Newsletter* to provide information on current events and developments in local history.

NEW CHAIRMAN

I have stood down as Chairman of the SLHC and Janet Balchin has succeeded me. However I shall remain on the Committee and assist where I can.

FIRST WORLD WAR SYMPOSIUM

The Surrey Local History Symposium in October was a great success and Janet Balchin is thanked for arranging the lecture programme. The theme clearly appealed to many local societies and they produced particularly good displays this year, which were organised by Glenys Crocker. The Gravett Award for the best display was won by the Ewhurst History Society.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS:

MENTAL HOSPITALS IN SURREY

Spring Meeting

7th March Surrey History Centre

2pm Welcome and Introduction **Julian Pooley**

2.15 **The Horton Asylum and the Epsom Cluster** **Alan Thomas**

2.45 **Royal Earlswood - Learning for Life** **Anne Lea**

3.15 Questions and Discussion

3.30 Tea

4 **'Cheery Hamlet of Almshouses' - An Early History of Brookwood Asylum**
Anne Shepherd

4.30 Discussion and Close

Tickets: £5 including tea and coffee. The number of places is limited.

For further details and to book tickets Tel: 01483 518737

Summer Meeting

18th July, Addlestone

Early Houses and Domestic Life Symposium

24th October, Chertsey.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

SAXON SURREY

28th March

St Mary's Church, Guildford

Details were published in *Bulletin* 412 or can be obtained from Richard and Pamela Savage at 01483 768875 or medforum@hotmail.co.uk

RELIGION IN SOCIETY AND THE LANDSCAPE

Surrey Archaeological Research Framework (SARF) Conference

Saturday 10th October

Dixon Hall, Leatherhead

This year the SARF conference will be led by the Medieval Studies Forum, with as usual contributions from the other groups within the Society. Further details will be published in a future Bulletin but please reserve the date in your diary now.

SURREY'S MEDIEVAL TOWNS

Forum meeting of November 2008

Richard Savage

This was the first meeting of the Forum to be devoted to aspects of the origin and development of Surrey's towns and it attracted much interest.

The opening and very wide-ranging address was given by **Rob Poulton**, the head of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU), on the archaeological evidence for the origins of the principal towns within today's administrative County, much of which is summarised in the Extensive Urban Surveys for Surrey of 2003-2006, which are available on the ADS website at

http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/EUS/surrey_eus_2006/overview.cfm

By the end of the 11th century only Guildford and Staines exhibited more than a couple of Biddle's twelve criteria for urban status. And the only candidate for possible continuity from Roman times was Staines, where there was now evidence of occupation – albeit on differing locations within the town – from the Roman, sub-Roman, Saxon, Late Saxon and early medieval periods. The location of this site where the old Roman road from London to the west crossed the Thames was geographically significant, but continuity of occupation around the bridgehead on the

various 'islands' within the floodplain did not necessarily imply continuity as a 'town', although the late Saxon execution cemetery and the number of burgesses recorded in Domesday did suggest some elements of 'town life' here in the 8th to 11th centuries. The town may have been re-founded in the late 12th century (there was a change to the market day in 1218) with the building of a new bridge across the Thames and much interest from the Abbots of Westminster (possibly challenging the Abbots of Chertsey?).

Guildford seems to have been founded as a planned town in the 10th century, probably as a commercial successor to the *burh* created a little earlier at Eashing. Again, the presence of a late Saxon execution cemetery close by (the 1931 discoveries have only recently recognised as an execution cemetery) suggested a judicial function, one of the criteria of urban status. Rob suggested that the town plan may record the prior existence of a royal manor house in the area around St Mary's church, which could explain both the founding of the imposing pre-Conquest church and the later royal castle in this south-western quadrant of the town.

Godalming also had a pre-Conquest church and at the Conquest what appears to have been a small planned settlement, but one probably not amounting to a town. The plans in the Extensive Urban Survey suggest a complex development sequence, possibly based on an original royal or quasi-royal manor (a feature also suggested for many other of Surrey's small medieval towns). Rob suggested that Godalming would be a prime candidate for a thorough re-examination of the archaeological and historical archive based on a detailed topographical understanding.

More briefly, Reigate seems to be a Saxo-Norman settlement but not 'urban' until later (see the report of David Williams presentation below). Leatherhead has a late Saxon execution cemetery but the development of the urban area is complex and not well understood. The Castle Street area of Farnham was contained within a deep ditch similar to that dug for Guildford in late Saxon times, and later documentary evidence supports the theory that this may have been a sub-rectangular Borough (similar to that at Guildford) created in the late 12th century as a planned town, replacing the earlier centre around the church on the lower ground, a sequence apparent in a number of Surrey's medieval towns. Chertsey seems to have been a small planned town of the first half of the 12th century, in the form of a T-junction on the main London Road outside the gates of Chertsey Abbey (a morphology similar to that of the presumed re-founding of Staines); there are a number of buried watercourses that may originally have been linked to define the planned town. Betchingley seems never to have been enclosed by a ditch, and to have received its grant in the 13th century. Haslemere also appears to be a medieval creation.

Southwark, Kingston and Croydon are now all in Greater London and were not covered in Rob's review. Of the towns still within the administrative county, only Guildford seems to have amounted to much at the time of the Norman Conquest.

Patrick Molineux then spoke on what the Domesday Book could tell us of Surrey's towns. The evidence in respect of any towns in Surrey was much weaker than that recorded in many other Counties, with the only two definite urban sites being Guildford and Southwark (with the entry for Southwark being unsatisfactory as partial and obscure). Apart from Guildford, nowhere in Surrey had entries for more than 20 shops and trades. It was therefore necessary to attempt to analyse the manorial holdings shown in the Domesday entries for Surrey. By making five 'possibly heroic' assumptions, Patrick concluded that the evidence in Domesday Book suggested that after Guildford and Southwark, only Kingston, Godalming, Chertsey and Egham could be considered as probably small towns (but he stressed that on the documentary evidence for Surrey there was no clear dividing line between 'small towns' and 'large estates'). In the next category down he would place Reigate,

Croydon, Woking, Mortlake and Battersea (the last being apparently the main milling centre for London). Farnham and Bramley were not really susceptible to his method of analysis; both were known to be very large estates but neither contained any real indicators of an urban nature. Merton also had unusual features but was probably not urban to any degree. Guildford was interesting in that it had not only 75 dwellings (for 175 men and their families) but also a Reeve to administer it; given Guildford's possible history in the late Saxon period (see Rob Poulton's comments above) it was interesting to speculate whether it had once had both a King's Reeve and a Town Reeve.

It is impossible in this note to summarise with any justice the comprehensive review of the excavations in Reigate in the 1960s through to the 1980s given by **David Williams**, today the Surrey Finds Liaison Officer but then the director of many of the excavations. His review included the Old Vicarage site to the east of the town centre, with an underlying Saxo-Norman settlement and a very substantial medieval structure with hall and stair-tower encased within the Old Vicarage (demolished in 1847), possibly originally constructed in the early 12th century when a new settlement was constructed a little to the west. A Roman jar found in one of the Vicar's rubbish pits might be indigenous to the site or a curiosity collected by one of the Vicars! Other stonework from the site included a 15th century carving of angels, possibly from a tomb-chest in the old church. While the Saxo-Norman pottery has been analysed and published, the medieval pottery from this site is yet to be examined (any volunteers please contact Richard Savage). David also reviewed the important Bell Street excavations, with their 12th century kilns and timber-framed buildings, 13th/14th century cesspits, early 17th century stone buildings including a brewhouse, and 17th/18th century malting kilns when Reigate was an important supplier to the Royal Navy. He also commented on a range of watching briefs carried out along the High Street. In summary, he felt that after the new settlement was laid out in the early 12th century, Bell Street was developed in the 13th century with the southern side of High Street in the 14th century (the north side of High Street seems to have remained open until after the abandonment of the Castle in the early post-medieval period). The area around the Red Cross Inn at the west end of the High Street seems not to have been developed until the late 15th century onwards but does contain a medieval undercroft.

Many at the meeting felt that the story of the development of Reigate now merits at least an article in the Collections or perhaps a monograph.

Our invited speaker, **Helen Carrel** who is currently researching at York and in London, opened the afternoon sessions with a thought-provoking presentation based on her Cambridge PhD dissertation on 'civic government and identity in the late medieval town'. In her paper, she focused on urban topography, exploring how local politicians sought to shape the civic environment to conform with contemporary, idealised images of what a town ought to look like. It emerged that urban politicians were often keen to associate well-known topographical landmarks – such as gates and walls – with a town's ancient history and foundation. In particular, ancient myths were used in areas of disputed jurisdiction, to reinforce the town's legal claims and to encourage popular support in defence of these civic rights. It was very good to have a presentation that focussed so much on the medieval mindset; although the manipulation of public spending and building work is of course found in local, regional and national politics to this day it now does not seem to involve so many classical allusions!

This was followed by **Mary Alexander**, curator of archaeology at Guildford Museum, speaking specifically about Guildford from its presumed foundation in late Saxon times through to the end of the medieval period. Very little in the way of detailed documentary sources has survived.

Guildford seems to have been deliberately developed by the Saxon kings as the only urban place in Surrey from the 10th century. In 1257 Henry III gave it a charter making it the county town, but it must have had this status earlier. The late Saxon execution cemetery shows that royal justice was carried out in the area, and it may well have been the meeting place for the Saxon shire (later county) court. The meetings of the county court indicate the status of county town, though the court had, unusually, often been held at Leatherhead before 1257.

William the Conqueror built castles in the important towns of the kingdom, and the county court would normally be held there. It was also the site of the county gaol for Surrey and Sussex.

Another feature of a county town is several parish churches, and Guildford is the only town in Surrey to have more than one (not counting Southwark). St. Mary's was the original church, and seems to have been important early on, having a cruciform plan perhaps from before the Conquest.

There are still things we do not know about medieval Guildford. The Warenne earls must have had a house in the town, but we know nothing about it. The Bishop of Winchester had a property, but we don't know whether he stayed in it. There were several undercrofts along the High Street but we do not know who built them or traced from them.

Our two final sessions were devoted to Southwark. **Graham Dawson** spoke on the 'Grand Houses' built in Southwark in the 14th, 15th and early 16th centuries for both religious and secular lords from the southern Counties. These grand houses often stood back from the streets, often in courts fronted by shops and lesser residences. He noted in passing that grand houses for the northern lords seemed to have been built to the north of the Thames in the City and in Westminster, rather than to the south of the Thames in Southwark. **Chris Constable**, the senior archaeological officer for Southwark, finished the day with a wide-ranging review of the medieval archaeology of Southwark, illustrating the more important medieval buildings, the many watercourses that delineated property boundaries and the areas of the Borough where considerable scope remained for future discoveries of the archaeology of the medieval period.

Following the success of this meeting, we hope to arrange another meeting featuring some of the other medieval towns of the historic County, including Kingston, Croydon, Leatherhead, Farnham and Haslemere, in November 2009.

PREHISTORIC GROUP

LITHICS WORKING GROUP Inaugural Meeting/Workshop

21st March, 2-5pm

Holmesdale Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate.

The Prehistoric Group of Surrey Archaeological Society is in the process of forming a Lithics Working Group. This group will initially be working on the reassessment of the collections of Guildford Museum which will also be used as teaching material. In due course we hope that the proposed work will start to fulfil one of the aims of the Surrey Archaeological Research Agenda.

All are welcome to bring your own collection to this inaugural meeting/workshop, for which no previous experience is necessary.

If interested in the group or the event, contact Jenny Newell: janewell@talktalk.net or Rose Hooker via Castle Arch.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

FIELDWORK IN ABINGER

Nikki Cowlard

As part of an ongoing project to investigate Cocks Farm villa within its rural context, members of the Roman Studies Group have been carrying out a series of fieldwork around the site. In February 2008 a metal detection survey of the *Canterbury Field* to the north and east of the villa (centre TQ 10776 47496) revealed a number of lead and iron finds, of which none could be definitely attributed to the Romano-British period. One piece of curved and decorated copper alloy was found which may have been part of a RB decorative furniture feature. Pottery and flint retrieved from mole hills and rabbit scrapes in the same field included several sherds of Romano-British pottery, tesserae, a flint scraper, a microlith and a broken flint blade.

In March field-walking took place in two fields to the north-east of Crossways Farm, Abinger. The *Hither* field (centre TQ109475 47504) was walked east-west and west-east in 10 metre strips and finds included worked flint, abraded box flue tile, grog-tempered tile and a piece of blue Roman decorated glass. Whilst several sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery have been identified, only one sherd of Roman pottery (Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware) was retrieved. Several lumps of vitrified brick/ tile were found across the field. The field immediately to the east is named *Kiln Field* but no vitrified material was found here and the kiln giving the field its name may have been for lime production. Therefore it is possible that there was a kiln in the vicinity of *The Hither* producing tile for the villa.

Kiln Field (centre TQ11086 47473) was walked south-north and the sole identifiable find from the Romano-British period was a piece of much abraded box flue tile. Finds from other periods include: a microlith blade; a possible scraper; flint core; piece of medieval strap-end and a sherd of medieval pottery. The lack of any quantity of Roman finds in fields within 500m of the villa is perhaps surprising but suggests that the land may not have been ploughed whilst the villa was occupied. Neither does it suggest any villa-related habitation in this area. This information will help build up a picture of possible landholding and land usage associated with the villa estate. Finds will be deposited at Guildford Museum.

The first use of the Society's new magnetometer took place in *The Canterbury Field* and although only a small area (100m x 80m) has been covered it has already revealed linear features that may relate to the villa. The survey will be completed early next year and features excavated where relevant.

Thanks to Emma Corke and the Abinger Estate for their continuing support.

SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

EXPLORING SURREY'S PAST

Giles Carey

www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk

Now seems a good time to update you all on the progress of Exploring Surrey's Past. Surrey Heritage's website, launched last year, is designed to increase access to the substantial collections held by Surrey History Centre (in its collections catalogue and specialist databases), to the archaeological information held by Surrey's Historic Environment Record (HER) and to the data and images of partnership museums and local history centres.

The project has also continued to work with as many local societies, museums and groups as possible, creating overviews of the local history of all parishes in the county, brought together with images from, and links to, our collections.

If you have not visited for some time, the website has been undergoing constant developments throughout 2008 to continue improving the way it works, and looks and what it makes available.

With the help of many local societies, we now have really good coverage of the county's local history. Most of these pages feature images, some with galleries where you can enlarge photos held in our collections.

We also have a wide number of theme pages. These are mainly split into 'People', 'Places' and 'Times', but have you noticed the More Topics section on the front page? Visit <http://www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk/themes/subjects> and read about a whole host of topics related to Surrey's history and archaeology.

We are working to make as many digital images available on the site as possible. A recent addition has been many selected shots from the Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey - a Surrey-wide collection of images from the 1880s to 1950s. To find them - just go into the Advanced Search, enter *Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey* in the Title box and the Parish of your choice in the Where box.

We are always on the lookout for more themes, more pages and more comments on the website. We would love to hear from those who haven't yet contributed to the site, as well as those who wish to extend what they have written about their parish.

On a personal note, I left Surrey County Council at the end of last year, and would like to thank all those who have been so helpful and all the societies and museums who have made an enormous contribution to the site. A new project officer will have taken over the project by the time you read this, and I'm sure they can look forward to your continued support to keep growing and improving Exploring Surrey's Past.

STRICTLY COME TUDOR DANCING

Surrey Heritage & Nonsuch Dance Company

***Surrey History Centre, Woking,
Saturday 28th February 2009 1pm-5pm***

Surrey Heritage invites you to put on your Tudor dancing shoes, and join professional dancers from Nonsuch History & Dance Company who will be running three workshops, each covering a different style of dance from the Tudor court.

- 1-2pm Workshop 1 The Royal Court - Strutting like a Peacock (*pavane dance*)**
- 2.30-3.30 Workshop 2 The Elizabethan Jig - Cutting a Caper (*galliard/sinkapace*)**
- 4-5 Workshop 3 Country Matters - Line dancing (*circles/squares/longways*)**

Each workshop will cover the background history to the dances, and there will be ample opportunity to take part for those that wish too. Nonsuch will also perform an exhibition level dance.

Each workshop costs £3 adults and £2 under 16's. All children must be supervised at all times by a parent/guardian. Bookings can be made by contacting Kate Stuart on 01483 518 739 or kate.stuart@surreycc.gov.uk.

At the event you will also have the opportunity to see a Tudor juggler, try on Tudor costumes, handle archaeological artefacts and archive material from the period, and take part in family-friendly Tudor craft activities.

This event is part of Surrey Heritage's year of celebrating 'Royalty & Revolution: Surrey in 16th & 17th centuries'.

GUILDFORD PARK AND STOKE PARK

Dennis Turner

At page 5 of the excellent report of the excavations at Guildford castle and palace (Poulton *et al*, 2005), it is stated that the park at Guildford enclosed in 1166-7 is 'presumably that mentioned in 1086' (my italics). There would, however, seem to be little reason for this presumption. Higher on the same page, a drafting error leads to the statement that, in *Domesday Book*, Stoke-by-Guildford is recorded as lying within the king's park.

The date of emparkment of most medieval deer parks is extremely difficult to establish. The belief that deer parks were 'essentially a creation of the Norman kings' (Cantor 1982, 76) has long been under mild attack and five years ago was strongly and convincingly challenged in an accessible article by Dr Liddiard (2003). Liddiard concluded that the origin of the Anglo-Norman deer park should be sought before the conquest and that there is no clear evidence how the pre-conquest structures known as *haga*, *haia* or hays might have been different from the Norman park.

The first major source of relatively unambiguous information about deer parks is, of course, the Domesday Survey. Liddiard (*ibid*, 7) has shown that 37 parks in various parts of the country can be inferred from the *Domesday Book* folios to have been established by 1086 (a modest upwards revision of previous counts).

The only deer park in Surrey implied by the *Domesday Book* is one at Stoke-next-Guildford. *DB* mentions *woods* at Stoke-next-Guildford being in the king's park and this has often been taken as meaning Guildford Park. However, Stoke is an ancient royal manor from which the land for the town of Guildford seems to have been carved a long time before the conquest and there is no reason why Stoke should not have had a park of its own or, indeed, a pre-existing Anglo-Saxon hunting enclosure. What is unknown, of course, are the bounds of Stoke at the time of Domesday but there are some grounds for thinking that the manor extended west of the River Wey. Guildford Park, which lies almost entirely west of the Wey, is recorded as being enclosed by Henry II soon after his coronation at the end of 1154 (*Rot Claus* 9 Hen II) and in 1166-7 [a further?] £40 was spent on enclosing the park (*Pipe Roll*: 13 Hen II, 203). There is no reason for believing that the mid-12th century Guildford Park was not a new enclosure or, at the very least, a drastic enlargement of an 11th century Stoke Park.

Cantor, L M 1982 Forest, chases, parks and warrens, in L M Cantor (ed) *The English Medieval Landscape* (London: Croom Helm), 56-85.

Liddiard, R 2003 The deer parks of Domesday Book, *Landscapes* 4/1, 4-23.

Poulton, R *et al* 2005 *A Medieval royal complex at Guildford*.

Pipe Roll

Rot Claus

A NEW LOOK AT IRON FIREBACKS

Jeremy Hodgkinson

The decorated cast-iron plates that sat in many an old farmhouse inglenook have long been of passing interest to antiquarians. As early as 1788 the Gentleman's Magazine published a note on one found in Norwich (interestingly with a Surrey connection). Many museums in the south east acquired firebacks in the early years of the last century; Guildford has a small but representative collection.

While firebacks have generally been the subject of notes and queries in antiquarian journals, or of sub-sections in books on decorative ironwork, few writers have devoted any serious consideration to their origin, manufacture and decoration.



A 16th century Wealden Fireback at Grayswood, Surrey

Studies on the subject have been written in Germany, France, Norway and even America, but not in Britain.

Of course, firebacks are still in use, and for a century or more there has been a steady trade in reproductions. Several firms advertise a range of designs cast using earlier plates as the pattern, and modern designs as well. Many old firebacks are themselves copies, only detectable, where earlier versions exist, by their slightly smaller dimensions because iron shrinks on cooling.

Most early writers on firebacks tended to generalise and, in some cases, made sweeping statements about their provenance. Because it was not possible then to compare images of large numbers of firebacks at a time detailed similarities and differences were not easy to detect. Nowadays, our increased knowledge of the industry that produced them, together with the availability of digital images, has changed all that. It is already becoming possible to draw more reasoned conclusions about groups of firebacks through close examination of shared features.

I would like to enlist the help of society members and local history groups in telling me about firebacks they or their friends may possess, or which they have seen on visits to museums, pubs, and to houses, whether private or open to the public. I am assembling a catalogue of British fireback designs of the 16th to 18th centuries, to try to identify their age, what the designs refer to, and the places where some of them were made. Eventually it is hoped that the fruits of this research will be published as a book.

Please let me know of any firebacks you come across: Tel: 01293 886278, or email jshodgkinson@hodgers.com. If you can send me a picture, so much the better. I am keen to record examples not already encountered, for inclusion in the catalogue.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL AWARDS HONOURS CLIVE ORTON

At the British Archaeological Awards ceremony on 10th November 2008, hosted by the British Museum, our member, Professor Emeritus Clive Orton FSA, was given the first ever Lifetime Achievement Award presented by the awards panel. Congratulations Clive.

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME'S FUTURE ASSURED

The launch on 19th November 2008 at the British Museum of the annual report (for 2005/06) of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) was also used by Culture Minister, Barbara Follet, to say that an independent report into the workings and effectiveness of the PAS had come out strongly in favour of the scheme. The report - commissioned by the MLA (Museums, Libraries and Archives Commission) and written by Kate Clark - concludes that 'PAS is generally well managed with a clear sense of direction, efficient administration and excellent reporting on outputs ... PAS appears to be well-liked, delivering genuine partnership and good value for money.'

Commenting on the report, Hedley Swain, MLA's Head of Programmes, said 'I'm pleased to say that it endorses everything that's already been said about how important the PAS is ... the scheme is fit for purpose and should continue as it currently is. Indeed we shall seek for it to go from strength to strength.'

Roger Bland, Head of the Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, said the outcome was very positive: 'I would like to offer my thanks to the Society of Antiquaries and the readers of *Salon* who gave their support when the Scheme was in difficulties a year ago', he said, adding that 'our principal funding body, the MLA, and the Government have both confirmed their acceptance of the recommendations contained within the Report, which is very positive and recognises that the Scheme needs more funding'.

Specifically the Report recommends an increase in funding next year of 9.3 per cent, made up of increased contributions from MLA (which is putting in an extra £80K, or 6 per cent), the British Museum (which is putting in over £70K, up from £7.5K in 2006-07) and the thirty-two local partners where the posts are based (they are being asked to double their contributions to their posts from 5 per cent to 10 per cent). Roger said that, with the extra funds 'we will be able to reverse the cuts that we had to make this year; we will establish two new part-time Finds Liaison Officer posts in the North East and Berkshire and we will be able to strengthen the National Finds Adviser team',

Kate Clark's report makes no specific recommendations about the funding and management of the PAS beyond the current Spending Review period (to 31 March 2011); that will be a matter for discussion between the BM, MLA and the DCMS. Even so, Roger said that 'we now have a secure basis on which we can move forward over the next two-and-a-half years, in partnership with all our key stakeholders - finders, archaeologists and museums. One priority is to seek as much external funding to enable PAS to extend its activities and, now that the core funding has been secured, it will be able to do that. Another piece of good news for PAS is that the Headley Trust has decided to give funding for twelve six-month internships over three years, which is very encouraging as it will provide extra capacity to deal with backlogs of finds'.

Kate Clark's report is published on the PAS website (<www.finds.org.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/pas-final.pdf>), as is the Treasure Report 2005-06 (www.finds.org.uk/documents/TAR2005_2006HighRes.pdf).

SALON 24.XI.08

ON *-dic* AS AGGER, AND FRITHUWOLD'S SUB-KINGDOM OF SURREY

Gavin Smith

Following Rob Brigg's note on the *Fullingadic* (*Bulletin* 407) and my own acceptance (*Bulletin* 409) that this 7th century name probably refers to the 'lost' Roman road from London to Winchester and simultaneously our A3 Kingston-Burpham road, may I add further comment on Old English *dic*, but also on the role of Frithuwold, the 'sub-king of Surrey' and sponsor of the Chertsey Abbey charter in which the *Fullingadic* is cited.

I suggested that *dic* refers to a raised 'dyke' (rather than a 'ditch', or even a watercourse as otherwise proposed), though this was surmise on my part. In fact I was unsure a Roman road could realistically be described as a 'dyke'. Happily, an analogous example has presented itself. In August upon Slindon Down south of Bignor (grid ref SU970128) I stumbled across the *agger* – ie. the raised roadbed – of Stane Street (the Roman London-Chichester road), here abandoned (the medieval road presumably went via Arundel) as it crosses the crest of the South Downs scarp. Stane Street's *agger* strides across the down looking for all the world like a local Offa's Dyke: a substantial, raised linear platform now up to 5 feet high and maybe an eroded 10 feet wide. This monument – equivalent to the Chertsey charter's '*fossatum*' (ie. fosse) and equally 'antique' because it was Roman – could indeed be described by a term *dic*, whether the road was used or unused.

Our London-Winchester road presumably would have looked similar as it skirted the Thames flats by the Dittons (*dic tun*) and crossed the open commons (where another reference to an 'old *dic*' appears in the Esher bounds)¹. That this postulated substantial and very lengthy *agger* is unreported by archaeology strongly suggests it now lies buried within the A3 causeway at these sites, or alternatively was levelled by the subsequent construction of the 'Portsmouth Road' turnpike.

Now for the politics. Was the Winchester road's prominent *agger* newly used to define the boundary of the Mercian (but formerly Kentish) Chertsey *regio* ('district') because Chertsey Abbey as minster was here absorbing the prior Wessex *-ingas* named minster proto-Hundreds of *Getinges* (ie. Elmbridge Hundred) and perhaps Woking?² That such an *agger* could be so used in this era is illustrated by the Surrey / Kent boundary across the North Downs, aligned along a stretch (here abandoned) of a less substantial Roman road. On site inspection, one finds this latter relatively diminutive *agger* appears in places still visible as a 10 foot bank supporting a terrace-way (eg. grid ref TQ402593 up west flank of valley north of Beddlestead Farm), though appearing in other places (eg. up east flank of same valley) almost ploughed-out.

The notable thing about road-based boundaries is that they are arbitrary and presumably ignore previous estate boundaries. Such arbitrariness most likely has a military cause. The Mercian Frithuwold of the Chertsey charter was a conqueror, as was Egbert of Kent before him, adventuring south of the London Thames. The Kent boundary likewise has a military origin (in this instance perhaps the late fifth century London – Kentish wars of Cealwin and Aethelberht). In both cases we are witnessing the internecine struggles of the days of the Heptarchy or 'Seven Kingdoms', here fighting for control of London.

When Mercia penetrated south of the Thames it captured the Kentish-named territory of 'Surrey': a *-ge* name I have suggested was coined originally for a Kentish minster territory focussed at Southwark 'south' of St. Paul's cathedral. Frithuwold in the Chertsey charter specifically states (*Bulletin* 408, 2): 'I not only give the land, but confirm and deliver myself and my only son in obedience to Abbot Eorcenwald'. Were the two Mercians to become monks at the abbey (rather as King Caedwalla was later to abdicate and go on pilgrimage to Rome as described by Bede, V, 7)? If the term *regio* is as I suspect ecclesiastical Latin for '(minster) territory' (that of the royal

Wessex *-ingas* minster of Sonning neighbours Chertsey to the west)², then Chertsey's abbot Eorcenwald (subsequently bishop of London) must have persuaded sequentially both Egbert and the Mercians to adopt and charter his abbey as the replacement pro-cathedral of the western parts of 'Surrey'. But the fact that Chertsey's *regio* was defined on the east by the Winchester road suggests that at least one eastern minster (whether by then at Southwark, Kingston, Croydon or Bermondsey) also was in existence under the Mercians.

1 JEB Gover, *et al*, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, EPNS, 1934, p.92.

2 On *-ingas* see G Smith: *Surrey Place-Names*, Loughborough, 2005; *Getinges*, *Bull.*369: and '*-ingas* and the Mid-Seventh-Century diocese' *Nomina* (forthcoming).

ERRATUM

Congratulations to Dennis Turner on his obituary of Elizabeth Eames, she was a very great lady and "Elizabeth Stories" are legion. Sadly it contained an error: Elizabeth Eames was President of the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society from September 1982 until September 1991.

John Boulton

PUBLICATION

"The Archaeology of Water"

by Helen Chapman Davies.

We call the planet on which we live 'Earth', a strange name perhaps, given that Earth is a watery world of rivers, seas and oceans. In the deep and distant past, all life on Earth came out of water. Yet only a tiny fraction of water is fresh. Clean water for drinking and domestic use is an element so often taken for granted, a finite resource held in groundwater reserves, lakes and rivers.

The Archaeology of Water seeks to investigate the many aspects of water, including water - the great subterranean secret; prehistoric ritual and symbolism associated with water; early water technology and water-powered industries; wells and well sinking; the phenomenon of the spa; therapeutic waters and bottled waters; a review of improvements in drinking and domestic water provision, sanitation and sewerage; canals and water towers, how water reaches our taps today; and a great deal more. The book features many sites and references to the historic county of Surrey, and contains numerous illustrations in black and white and colour, with many original pictures taken by the author and a lavishly designed colour cover.

Published by The History Press at £17.99, *The Archaeology of Water* is available from the usual bookshops and outlets. ISBN 978-0-7524-4762-9

CONFERENCES

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 2009

Saturday 28 March 2009

*Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton
Centre for Continuing Education*

In conjunction with the Sussex Archaeological Society, this event provides illustrated accounts of recent archaeological fieldwork and research in Sussex.

9.15am registration. Tea and coffee will be available for purchase, various book-stalls will be open, and this (and break times) will be an opportunity to view

- some student archaeology
poster displays
- 10.00 Welcome by the Chairman, Peter Drewett (University of Sussex)
- 10.10 **New Research into the Mesolithic Era on the High Weald of Sussex**
Richard Carter, Nicholas Haken (both University of Sussex) and Michael Allen (freelance archaeologist)
- 11.00 coffee
- 11.30 **Pattern and Progress – a Perspective on Field Systems of the 2nd millennium BC** Judie English (University of Sussex)
- 12.00 **Recent Research on Experimental Archaeology and Earthworks including Fishbourne and Butser** Martin Bell (University of Reading)
- 12.45 Questions
- 1.00 Lunch
- 2.00 **A Late Iron Age Warrior Burial at North Bersted, West Sussex** Andy Taylor (Thames Valley Archaeological Services)
- 2.30 **Selhurst Park Farm and Other Volunteer Excavations in Chichester District** George Anelay (Chichester District Council)
- 3.15 tea
- 3.45 **Results of the First 5 years of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Sussex** Laura Burnett (PAS & Sussex Archaeological Society)
- 4.15 **Archaeological Surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren**
Chris Butler (University of Sussex)
- 4.45 Questions
- 5pm Close

Tickets: £25; concessions £15; £10 for 18s and under

For further information Tel: 01273 877888 or email www.sussex.ac.uk/cce

LOCAL HISTORY IN BRITAIN AFTER HOSKINS

Centre for English Local History, University of Leicester & the British Association for Local History
9th-12th July 2009

The conference aims to bring together local historians of all kinds, including academics, research students and members of local history societies, to discuss eight themes in local history. Sixty papers are planned over a 3-day period, with excursions, receptions and plenary lectures. The aim is to remember Hoskins's contribution to the foundation of local history, to survey the current state of the subject, and to look forward to new developments.

Information available from the local history website at Leicester, www.le.ac.uk/elh or from Christopher Dyer, Centre for English Local History, University of Leicester, 5, Salisbury Road, Leicester LE1 7QR

LECTURE MEETINGS

9th February

"Henry VII at Richmond Palace" by Sean Cunningham to the Richmond Local History Society in the Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond, Surrey at 7.30 pm for 8pm. Visitors welcome, £1.00

10th February

"Industries of Southwark, Bernondsey and Rotherhythe" by Stephen Humphrey to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

10th February

“The Lost Inns of Westcott” - The Cricketers” to Westcott Local History Group in the ‘Feathers Room’ at *The Prince of Wales* at 8 pm.

12th February

“Archaeology of the Bee Garden and Chobham Common” by Isobel Ellis to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Mayo Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

12th February

“A Trio of Surrey Ladies” by Bronwen Mills to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

12th February

“Choosing a family history package” by John Hanson to the West Surrey Family History Society at the Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 8 pm.

13th February

“Drapers Gardens: A Once in a Lifetime Roman Site in the City of London” by Neil Hawkins to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

14th February

“Clandon Park and the Onslow Family” by June Davey to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

16th February

“Coinage in England from the Conquest to the Reformation” by Richard Kelleher to the Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society in the Small hall of the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

17th February

“The Early Days of Plastics” by John Russell to Surrey Industrial History Group (33rd Series of Industrial History Lectures) in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Fee for single lecture £5 payable on the night.

18th February

AGM of Send & Ripley History Society, including talks by members on their finds and treasures, in the annexe of Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm.

18th February

“The Beginning of Public Utilities in Surrey” by Peter Tarplee to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

19th February

“Records of Free Emigrants at the National Archives” by Roger Kershaw to West Surrey Family History Society at St Saviour’s Church, Guildford at 8 pm.

20th February

“Leatherhead Hospital, Past, Present and Future” by Fred Maynen to Leatherhead & District Local History Society at Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. All welcome, admission £1 to members, visitors £2.

21st February

“The Power of Postcards” by Ann Golden to the West Surrey Family History Society at the Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 2 pm.

24th February

“Sources for Family History at Surrey History Centre” by Matthew Piggott to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton, at 8pm. Visitors £1.

24th February

“English Records for Irish Research” by Michael Gandy to West Surrey Family History Society at St Andrew’s United Reformed Church Hall, Hersham Road, Walton at 8 pm.

26th February

“Egham Past” by Richard Williams to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8pm. Visitors £2.

26th February

“Flora Thompson: beyond Candleford Green” by John Owen-Smith to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

28th February

“Recent Excavations at Bermondsey Abbey” by Alistair Douglas to Merton Historical Society at the Snuff Mill Centre in Morden Hall Park at 2.30 pm.

27th February

Informal meeting on presenting your family tree to West Surrey Family History Society in Leverton Hall, Beales Lane, Wrecclesham at 8 pm.

2nd March

“Out of sight, out of mind?” by Julian Pooley to Woking History Society at The Lightbox, Woking at 8.15 pm.

3rd March

“Dorking Through a Beerglass” by Mary Turner to the Dorking Local History Group at the Friends’ Meeting House, Butter hill, Dorking at 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

3rd March

“The Life of Donald Bailey and his bridge” by Pablo Haworth to Surrey Industrial History Group (33rd Series of Industrial History Lectures) in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Fee for single lecture £5 payable on the night.

4th March

The Holleyman Archaeology Lecture 2009 “Made for King Alfred?: The Alfred Jewel and recent discoveries” by David A Hinton, Emeritus Professor, University of Southampton, to the Centre for Continuing Education and the Sussex Archaeological Society at the Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, at 6.30pm, to be followed by a reception from 7.30–8.30pm. Entrance is by free ticket only available in advance from the Lecture Coordinator, Sussex Institute, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9QQ.

4th March

“Whose Heritage? The Problem of the Shobdon Arches” by Dr Ron Baxter to the British Archaeological Association in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0HS at 5 pm. Non-members are welcome but are asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and to sign the visitors’ book.

4th March

Annual General Meeting followed by a talk by Jon Cotton to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

7th March

Annual General Meeting, followed by slides of last May weekend and other outings at Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3 pm.

9th March

"Richmond in 1830 – a view from the Thames" by Christopher May to the Richmond Local History Society in the Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond, Surrey at 7.30 pm for 8pm. Visitors welcome: £1

9th March

"Just the same old line (the Building of the Reigate-Guildford Railway)" by Andrew Norris to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Jubilee Room, United Reformed Church, Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

10th March

"Recent Local Archaeological and Historical Work", by various speakers to Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society at The Housing Co-op Hall, 106 The Cut, almost opposite the Old Vic Theatre at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

10th March

"Surrey Union Hunt - Tally Ho!" by Julian Womersley to Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

10th March

"The County maps of Surrey" by Carole Garrard to West Surrey Family History Society at St Saviours's Church, Guildford at 8 pm.

12th March

"The Excavations at the Leper Hospital, St Mary Magdelene, in Winchester" by Julie Wileman to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Mayo Hall, United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

12th March

"County and Local sources of the SOG" by Sue Gibbons to West Surrey Family History Society at the Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 8 pm.

13th March

"Gathering Time: towards a History of the Early Neolithic of Southern Britain" (about causewayed enclosures), by Alex Bayliss to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

14th March

"The History of Maps" by Peter Maynard to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

18th March

"Darwin's Plants" by Jane McLaughlin to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

18th March

"Foch – Some Thoughts on his Art of Command" by Robert Pearson to the Surrey Branch, Western Front Association at The Day Centre, Lushington Drive, Cobham (behind Waitrose) at 7.45 p.m. Visitors very welcome. Suggested door donation of £3.

18th March

"Problems of Identity" by Alan Taylor to the West Surrey Family History Society at the Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 7.45 pm.

20th March

"Godalming Past and Present" by John Young to Leatherhead & District Local History Society at Letherhead Institute at 7.30 for 8 pm. All welcome, admission £1 to members, visitors £2.

24th March

"Finding Genealogy in the Internet" by Peter Christian to the West Surrey Family

History Society at St Andrew's United Reformed Church, Hershams Road, Walton at 8 pm.

24th March

"The Golden Era of Picture Postcards" by Paul Langton to the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton, at 8pm. Visitors £1.

27th March

"Jessie's Journal - Migration in late 19th century" by Geoff Bridger to West Surrey Family History Society in Leverton Hall, Beales Lane, Wrecclesham at 8 pm.

28th March

"Archaeology in London over the centuries" by Nathalie Cohen to Merton Historical Society at Raynes Park Library Hall at 2.30 pm.

1st April

"Delft Ware and Stone Age Pottery of South London" by Brian Bloice to Epsom & Ewell History and Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

1st April

"Markenfield Hall: The Early House Inside the Later" by Dr Andor Gomme to the British Archaeological Association in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0HS at 5 pm. Non-members are welcome but are asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and to sign the visitors' book.

6th April

"A Century of Dennis" by Gordon Knowles to Woking History Society at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

7th April

"Leith Hill in War and Peace in the 20 th Century" by Keith Grieves to the Dorking Local History Group at the Friends' Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking at 7.30pm. Visitors £1.

15th April

"Logistics – The Sinews of the Somme" by Andy Robertshaw to the Surrey Branch, Western Front Association at The Day Centre, Lushington Drive, Cobham (behind Waitrose) at 7.45 p.m. Visitors very welcome. Suggested door donation of £3.

Frontispiece: At the turn of the year Surrey County Archaeological Unit excavated a site with many medieval and post-medieval features within the heart of Thorpe village. The photo from the trench shows the original two-bay timber-framed part of Reynolds Herne that was built by Henry Bishop in the middle of the 16th century, possibly on the site of *Brokwardes*, mentioned in a document of 1431. A note on the results of the excavation, which also uncovered part of the medieval Kings Highway between Egham and Chertsey, is promised for a future *Bulletin*.

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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 6th March for the April issue.

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