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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PUDDINGSTONE EDITION

WORMS HEATH PUDDINGSTONE QUERNS:

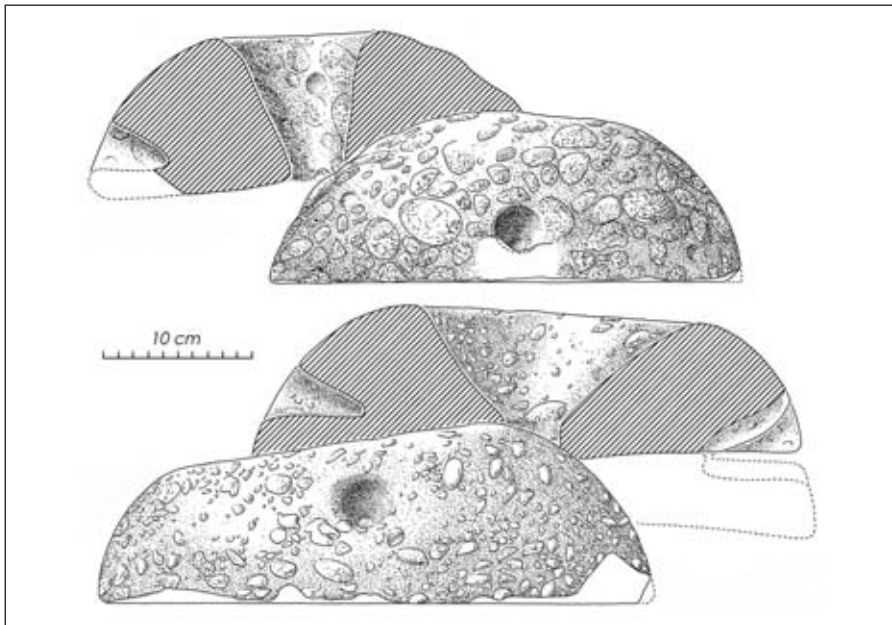
Crawford vindicated.

Chris Green and David Peacock

During a study of Late Iron Age and Roman puddingstone querns in Britain and France, the authors have come across a group of querns similar in shape to examples in Hertfordshire Puddingstone and French Puddingstone from the Seine Maritime, but in a most distinctive dark red or purplish flint conglomerate. The distribution was at first baffling, with isolated examples spread across Beds, Essex, Hants, Kent, Norfolk and Suffolk. But examination of the finds from Mucking (north bank of Thames in Essex) and Ruth Shaffrey's work at the Roman small town of Springhead (near Gravesend on the south bank) suggested the rock source might be in west Kent, as these sites respectively produced 9+ and 29 such querns. During May 2012 the Tertiary outcrops of Kent were searched for suitable rock, but the flint conglomerate of Worms Heath in east Surrey still provided the best match. A further visit uncovered a small cache of discarded rock, including a relatively unweathered sample, and provided a positive identification of the source.

This is not a discovery, but rather a re-discovery, for in 1953 O G S Crawford proposed Worms Heath as an ancient quern quarry in his book *Archaeology in the Field* (p 105), along with some other sites in southern England which combined suitable lithology and evidence of ancient pitting. Unfortunately he was unable to recall his source for the fact that quern/s had been found there, nor did he describe the rock or cite examples, and so his brilliant surmise became discredited for lack of evidence. Nor has archaeological publication rushed to the rescue, for we believe that only a single fragment (from Canterbury) has been illustrated in a site report between 1953 and 2010.

The forms of Worms Heath quern most likely to be encountered are illustrated here. They vary from 28 to 38 cms in diameter, and the distinguishing characteristics are well-rounded flint pebbles, from a few millimetres to 50 mm in diameter, packed in a dark red, purplish, or occasionally orange matrix. Usually some of the flint pebbles



are white (from partial chemical decomposition), while others are toffee-coloured or a more familiar bluish grey. The rock is variable, particularly in its matrix which may be finely sandy or gravelly. Technically it is a *ferricrete* flint conglomerate (pebbles cemented by iron oxides), unlike Hertfordshire and French Puddingstones which are *silcrettes* (silica cement). Nonetheless the rock is exceedingly tough when fresh, and must have required great skill in working. Unlike its silcrete cousins it is not chemically stable, and fares poorly in some soil conditions as its iron oxides undergo further change. It may also be susceptible to frost damage, and these factors must in part explain the lack of recognition to date.

Querns of this type will have had a long working life and so are difficult to date accurately. But there are several instances where Worms Heath querns have been found in just pre-Conquest deposits. Whether they were still made in the early Romano-British period (say, to AD 100) is very difficult to say as later finds may represent the use and final abandonment of old querns.

Worms Heath, near Warlingham (TQ 378579), lies close to the highest point of the North Downs. Historically it was singularly barren common land as a result of its unusual geology and very free drainage. The Heath is an outlier of the Eocene Blackheath Beds, and is thought to represent the local survival of an estuarine channel cut through the Chalk long before it was uplifted to its present height. The outlier is composed of sand and sea-rolled pebbles whose rapid drainage dissolved the Chalk beneath it in a dramatic series of 'pipes' with isolated pinnacles left between. Puddingstone formed patchily but in large masses through the percolation of iron-rich groundwater. The gravel formed an increasingly useful resource in post-medieval times, and the Worms Heath gravel pits grew exponentially until the area of the common land had been largely quarried away by about 1970; it was then backfilled and sadly there is no section to be seen today. The gravel was a kaleidoscope of purple, red, orange and yellow and was much studied by geologists, notably William Whitaker, in the early twentieth century. The puddingstone was a nuisance in later quarrying operations and photographs show it littering the side of the pit; some was broken and carted to Croydon for use in rockeries.

An earlier phase of quarrying has long been evident at Worms Heath in the form of numerous smaller depressions, typically 10m in diameter, mostly now quarried away but still remaining on the north-west margin of the Common. Around 1900 these were recognised as early 'pit-dwellings' (W Johnson & W Wright, *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, 1903) – wrongly of course but with the useful result that some were photographed and roughly surveyed. They seem certain to have been Late Iron Age and perhaps early Romano-British pits dug in search of fresh unweathered puddingstone. One may have been inadvertently photographed in section by N F Robarts of the Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society, while recording the geology of the working quarry in 1911: a substantial consolidated backfill can be seen above a large mass of conglomerate perhaps too solid or too deep for the quern makers to shift.

One outstanding problem remains: scarcely any Worms Heath querns have been reported from Surrey: there are three instances from Croydon (only the Sanderstead find, in Guilford Museum, has been examined), and a single (lost) quern stone from a medieval well less than a kilometre from the Heath. We ask SyAS members and others for their help in identifying more, remembering that the material may be fragmentary and hard to identify as a quern. Please communicate with Chris Green or the Bulletin editor.

Information on Croydon rockeries would also be appreciated, if any survive.

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ASHTEAD ROMAN VILLA AND TILEWORKS

David Bird

The seventh main season of excavation on Ashtead Common was undertaken by the Society's Roman Studies Group between 22nd August and 9th September this year, with extremely good results. The weather was helpful at first, as while only a short period was lost to rain the ground remained soft. Unfortunately, largely unbroken sunshine in the final week made photography and excavation difficult. Work was aimed at a better understanding of the newly discovered building, the Lowther villa and the tile kiln(s). It was also possible to learn more about the separate bath house. As project time is limited there was no further examination of the triangular earthwork now that its prehistoric origins have been demonstrated.

Part of trench 16 over the new building was reopened and it was extended to cover the whole of the area up to the adjacent trench 18 which was also reopened. This work was supervised by Gillian Lachelin with some assistance from Frank Pemberton. A satellite trench was placed to establish the length of the main building, now confirmed as being about 7m x 14.5m externally. In this last area in particular there were hints of some earlier features. The annexe was traced a little further to the east but without satisfactory evidence for an end or a turn. The tile rubble noted running along north of the annexe wall was found to overlie it towards its eastern end and in this area it was noticeable that the line of the main structure was extended to the east beyond its corner by a flint rubble spread in contrast to the annexe where there was mostly tile. There was also widespread evidence for burning, some right up against the walls and therefore likely to be related to accident or demolition. The



Work in progress on the new building.

tile spread also overlay an odd north-south linear feature in trench 18 composed mostly of small soft lumps of tile but including vitrified tile as well. One interpretation of this feature is that it was kiln waste used to provide support for a timber beam in the same way as the northern annexe flint-founded wall probably functioned. The latter was only very shallow and set on the natural surface, but the feature in trench 18 was later than a burning episode. Also in trench 18, a little to the west of the linear feature, were a number of possible post holes on a somewhat different north-south alignment, which may also be earlier than the tile rubble.

Related finds included more 1st century pottery (including samian, mortaria, and good quality grey wares), fine glass, window glass and what seem to be one or two pieces of decorative stucco work. Some pottery is probably 2nd century and there were several fragments of relief-patterned and combed flue tiles as well as over- and under-fired tiles that might suggest use of kiln seconds. There were also a few sherds of possibly prehistoric pottery, but this (and other dating) awaits confirmation from further study of the finds. Some of the pottery was found in noticeable concentrations outside the walls. Window glass, stucco and certainly early pottery together with amphora fragments all tend to support the suggestion that the flint-founded walls may be seen as a 'proto villa'. The evidence for burning might be interpreted as linked to final demolition. As found, both the annexe walls and those of the main structure heave and shift and they do this in parallel so tree action can be ruled out. Subsidence would not be unexpected on the London Clay subsoil, particularly with shallow foundations as in the annexe, which is especially uneven. If the walls suffered subsidence during the life of the building then it may be that this accounts for its abandonment and a move to the Lowther villa site, where much stronger foundations were in use (see below for evidence that this too was affected by subsidence even though it was much more strongly built).

A new trench (21) was opened over the junction of Lowther's villa house rooms 4, 6 and 7 (Lowther 1930, plan opp 148; cf 1927, 146, fig 1). It was supervised by David Calow with assistance from Emma Corke. The aim was to examine the odd wall junctions, taking advantage of a gap shown by Lowther in the floor of room 7. In fact this proved to be merely a segment of a wider roughly circular disturbance and it was possible to use this area to gain a great deal of useful information. The results were complex and no attempt is made to include all the details here. There was clear evidence from the foundations, consistent on both room 4 and room 7 sides, that room 6 was primary. The foundations were deeper and different in kind from those of the southern continuation between rooms 4 and 7 and its eastward turn. This turn seems to have been all of one build and no sign could be found of any earlier continuation of the wall lines under room 4 or room 7, which suggests that room 4 was not inserted into an earlier layout as had seemed possible.

Inside room 6 the well-known set of continuous box flue tiles were found to be still in situ with two adjacent exceptions; one of these gaps showed the marks of the relief pattern in the opus signinum lining of the wall face. Several (but not always alternate) tiles had openings in the front made to allow hot air to enter which would otherwise have been impossible. Opus signinum was also noted on the wall above surviving pieces of box tile and specifically seemed to fill deeper holes where surviving 'fish tails' that had once been attached to the tops of the rear of the boxes were still in the wall, marking where the top of the box tile would have been. This was just below a tile course in the wall. Impressions suggesting a second higher box tile row were visible on the wall face in Lowther's day (Lowther 1927, pl 4 lower, opp 152). The wall between rooms 6 and 7 was very well made at the western end but had clearly been rebuilt nearer the wall junction probably because of subsidence damage. This was marked by a clear crack in the wall which even went through a box tile, with the tiles beyond all sloping away and to some extent settling lower down. The subsidence had



Room 6 in the foreground with Room 4 beyond showing the parallel underfloor channels; Room 7 to right (Photo: Stella Fagg).

occurred even though the wall and tiles were set on a strong foundation with a very thick floor make-up of flints and mortar. This floor served as the base for large hypocaust tiles with one broken *pila* tile still in place (see (Lowther 1927, pl 4 upper, opp 152; presumably he later removed most of them). There was some sign of burning on the floor towards the north west corner of the trench – ie roughly opposite the location of the furnace pit recorded by Lowther (rather tentatively shown on Lowther 1929, 2, fig 1, with a different version on Lowther 1930, plan opp 148). The surviving top of the wall had tiles clearly set into it that presumably marked the position of a door from room 6 into room 7. If so, this gives the floor height for 6 as being slightly higher than for 7 where the later floor survived (see below).

It was possible to recognise the trenching made along the walls in the 1920s but it was also clear that much of the wall between rooms 6 and 4 had been robbed out, perhaps in the medieval period as Lowther suggested (Lowther 1929, 4). Otherwise the room 4 sub floor had survived, at a much higher level than in room 6 as it was set on the grey layer over the natural yellow clay noted elsewhere. It was made of parallel horizontal channels running east-west, as postulated but not apparently seen in this area by Lowther (1930, final plan opp 148). The channels were made of flint- (or occasionally tile-) faced dwarf walls with abundant mortar; there were indications of cross joins also. There was no sign of the box tiles set into the channels recorded by Lowther at the other end of the room (Lowther 1929, 4; section: 2, fig 1 and photo: pl 2c, opp 5; illustrations and text are not entirely consistent), although occasional fragments of dog and stag relief-patterned tile were recovered. Above the channels some of the original floor make-up and its tessellated floor survived in Lowther's excavation, and this would have been at about the same height as the surviving later floor in room 7.

The herringbone brick floor in room 7 was found very close to the modern ground surface. It was not in very good condition apart from some patches but enough survived to confirm the three different patterns found by Lowther (1927, 152, and 146, fig 1; though not as regular as indicated on the plans). In one place the floor, with bricks intact, had slumped into a small depression, and it was generally uneven. It had been set on yellow clay with some mortar in places and was clearly a later reuse of the bricks. Where it met the best-surviving part of the wall between rooms 7 and 6 it had trapped some painted wall plaster (as previously recorded in a different part of the room by Lowther: 1930, 136). Traces of a lower floor level were noted and against the east-west wall between rooms 7 and 4 a better surviving piece showed mortar with tiles set on it (not much was visible but it was possible to see that they were not herringbone bricks).



Work in progress in Trench 21. Room 4 in foreground with Room 7 to left and Room 6 beyond. The herringbone brick floor shows clearly and the disturbed nature of the wall line between the three rooms.

The new evidence gained raises many questions which are difficult to answer, but it is clear that the phasing is likely to have been complex and it will not be possible to recover it all without a complete excavation of the site – which is not an option. It may be noted that if room 6 is primary and there are two floor levels in room 7 then there is likely to have been a different original arrangement in room 6. The very strong foundations for this room may imply that it was completely stone built. This may have been necessary if it was originally a completely jacketed heated room, to cope with the increased loading and the dangers from fire. The layout of both rooms 4 and 7 continues to be a puzzle as does the nature of the heating system, if that is what it was, in room 4.

A small trench was excavated just outside the south east corner of the villa and supervised by Roger Brookman assisted by Jeff Reading. It was intended to investigate a marked concentration of flints seen in the path, which proved to be a

well-made surface, possibly a road running approximately eastwards. It is not easy to explain the nature of this feature which differed considerably in appearance from the road found in 2006, and interpretation must await further work. Nearby, the gutter coming from the south-east corner of the villa was located and seemed to be of the same construction as previously discovered round the villa itself. There was no sign of the box tiles set in it recorded by Lowther close by to the north (1930, plan opp 148). There was also no trace of the chalk-floored pre-villa structure, which helps to define its southern limit.

Another small trench, supervised by David and Audrey Graham, confirmed the location of the walls of rooms A and B in the separate bath house. It also confirmed that the wall of room A was curving round as shown by Lowther, and provided some details of the construction. A bonus was the discovery of several fragments of pila and combed and relief-patterned flue tile. Some of the latter were of die 4, which provides a link between the bath house and room 6 of the villa.

Two trenches were opened at the front and rear of the tile kiln(s), supervised by Nikki Cowlard. At the rear of the kiln more evidence was found for the tiled approach, presumably used for loading and unloading. There were relief-patterned tile fragments amongst the debris in this area. The tiled approach is an important feature



Stokehole end of tile kiln(s). The prominent ledge in the central flue marks the level at which the earlier flue was cut off and removed down to the base level of the later flue whose walls stand on top of it.

and it is intended to examine it and the back wall of the kiln in more detail next year. At the other end of the kiln it was possible to open a larger area of the stokehole than before by use of the mechanical excavator (and with the aid of soft ground). The area included the front of the kilns and as much of the stokehole as was accessible, bearing in mind the nature conservation constraints that meant that it was not possible to locate the end or sides of the stokehole, which may in fact have opened straight into the main quarry to the east.

The lower kiln flue was bottomed to natural in a section. This flue had much more related evidence for activity than the upper one, with several thin charcoal levels separated by thin levels of burnt clay which had built up the floor level considerably to what was presumably the last operating level. The tile walls of the lower flue had been badly fire-damaged nearer the stokehole end and had been rebuilt with fresh tiles at some stage. The rebuilding was set on surviving damaged walls that may have been sunk below the contemporary level in the partially filled flue. The final level of the first period flue had been floored with tiles which were a little below the level on which a feature constructed of complete tegulae standing vertically had been built. This first extended the line of the flue walls into the stokehole and then turned across the flue leaving a small gap in the centre. Horizontal tegulae had been placed across the top although many were found to have slipped forwards into the stokehole, perhaps disturbed when the whole area was filled in before construction of the upper kiln.

The stokehole had tile-built retaining walls on either side of the flue; that to the south was at a marked angle away from the kiln whereas the one to the north continued more or less at right angles to the flue and only for a short distance. It was possible to suggest some phasing for elements of these walls by their relationship to the later and earlier charcoal levels in the stokehole. The section through the stokehole fill showed a considerable depth of charcoal over the natural subsoil below a very thick deposit of burnt clay and tile fragments. This matched the level of the similar fill in the central flue and had obviously been dumped to raise the stokehole area and provide a new floor level for the flue. There was also charcoal associated with the upper kiln operating level. A narrow cut into the natural at the base of the stokehole hinted at the possibility of a drain but only had a tile rubble fill and did not run all the way from the flue entrance near which there was a rather deeper hollow. Here some tiles had clearly been placed for stokers to stand on in what was no doubt a sticky mess. In the lower charcoal fills there were several reasonably complete tegulae and some relief-patterned tile fragments. Several tiles of an unusual type were also found in the same area; they were curved rather like imbrices but had a much longer flat side continuation, like a J (without the bar) in profile except that none of the examples seen were unbroken on the hook side. Dr Ian Betts commented that they were rarely found and he considered them to be ridge tiles. Beyond the retaining walls of the stokehole the tile-built front walls of the kilns also showed two periods, the later one clearly bonded into the later central flue side walls.

The rebuilding of the lower kiln flue and the considerable build up of charcoal levels associated with it must suggest that the first kiln was in use for a considerable period of time and may go some way towards answering the question of the number of years these kilns might have been in use. Scientific work on the tile continues. Results so far suggest a wider than expected distribution. A final programme of work is planned to further test and hopefully confirm these results, which have exciting implications.

At the end of the excavation the kiln flues and the box tiles in trench 21 were carefully backfilled by hand and some areas of the site were covered in terram to await completion in 2013. That will be the final season of the current project and careful consideration will be given to what needs to be done to bring this programme of work to a satisfactory conclusion, as there is a great deal still to learn about the site.

Many thanks are due to everyone who took part, sometimes in very trying conditions. The interpretation offered here owes a great deal to discussion with the supervisors and diggers. Alan Hall kept recording and photography under control, David and Audrey Graham kindly provided site surveying expertise, Mairi Sargent carried out metal detecting (and proved adept at excavation as well), Stella Fagg coordinated volunteers, and finds work on site was undertaken by AARG, led by Isabel Ellis and Lou Hays. The Estate staff provided enthusiastic assistance and support as always; special thanks are due to Shaun Waddell, Sean O'Kelly, Luke Ellis, Luke Barley, Lizzie and Steve Bruce. Sean battled an uncooperative machine to provide crucial machining and Shaun and Lizzie led well-attended tours for the Heritage Open Days, when displays on and near the site were arranged by AARG, who explained a handling collection of finds throughout the day.

REFERENCES:

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FLEXFORD EXCAVATIONS: Autumn 2012

David Calow

Members of the Roman Studies Group returned to excavate at the Romano-British site at Flexford for two weeks in October. A mechanical excavator excavated and backfilled three large trenches so we were able to see more archaeology than before.

The first trench exposed part of a roughly circular depression about 10m in diameter and up to 50cm deep at the centre set in natural clay and lined with about 20cm of closely packed flints. The depression had filled with sediment which contained considerable amounts of pottery in forms associated with the third and fourth century. The flints partially overlay a ditch with a terminus with what appeared to be a placed deposit of half of the lower mandible of an ox. Magnetometry results show the depression is surrounded by other anomalies. It has been suggested that the depression may be a man-made pond lined with flints so that it could be used without becoming a sticky bog. It could, for example, have been for washing or retting fibres and washing animals or carts.

The second trench exposed a large flint surface at least 15m long, 5m wide and 30cm thick edged on one side by a ditch. Plentiful Roman pottery confirmed the feature was contemporary with the rest of the site. Frustratingly, although the feature looked more like a road than anything else seen at Flexford, the alignment was difficult to explain as a road. Magnetometry and resistivity show the feature continues and it will be examined further next year.

The third trench returned to the area of the possible funeral pyre discovered last year. A second similar feature was found with much more charcoal since dated by C14 analysis at 260-410AD with 95% confidence. This is at least 120 years later than the charcoal in the possible pyre found last year. Perhaps most importantly calcined bone was found in the charcoal. This appears to be human and will be examined by an expert at Cambridge University.

Metal detectorists Mairie Sargent and Dave Williams continued to add to our knowledge of the site and further magnetometry was done by our new team of Peter Brown, David Brown and David Hartley. My thanks are due to Emma Corke, Nikki Cowlard and Juliet Smith for supervising the trenches, to Isabel Ellis for arranging the finds processing and all the volunteers who kindly gave their time.

COUNCIL NEWS

SOCIETY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Society's subscriptions were last increased in April 2001. Unfortunately, with inflation, the ordinary subscription would need to be about £35 to have the same real value as then. The members decided at the Special General Meeting held on November 10 2012 that although a lot has been done to reduce the Society's administration costs we need to raise subscriptions from April 2013 if we are to maintain our activities. The increases will be as follows:

Ordinary membership from £25 to £30 a year

Associate membership from £2 to £5 a year

Subscriptions for Juniors and Students will not change. The subscription for institutional members within the historic and modern boundary of Surrey will not change but for those outside Surrey it will be increased to £40 a year and for those overseas to £50 a year.

Subscriptions of the groups of the Society are not affected.

NEW MEMBERS

Amanda Clements

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 membership application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Miss D Afeltra	Bookham	Field Archaeology, Lithic Technology
Miss A E Boy	Woking	Archaeology, History and Classical studies
Mr J Dickens	Purley	Roman, Iron Age and Medieval History
Miss C Gower	Woking	Archaeology and Social History
Mr R Hart	Woking	Saxon and Medieval History
Mr P Miller	Yateley	All forms of fieldwork
Mr H Siddle	Esher	Ancient Roman and Greek History
Mr P Smee	Woking	Medieval History
Mrs J Wainwright	Addlestone	
Mrs V White	Little Bookham	Local History and Saxon History
Ms H Olsen	Egham	Greek and Roman History
Mr B & Mrs A Cookson	Staines	Metal Detecting
Mr T J P Gould	Shepperton	Ancient History, Archaeology
Mrs V Kottler	Twickenham	Roman History
Dr M Cave	Kingston-Upon-Thames	Environmental Archaeology
Mrs J Mansi	Camberley	Roman and Medieval History
Mr J N Bond	Leatherhead	Studying Archaeology
Mr C Martin	Esher	History of Surrey
Miss I Simmonds	Cobham	Archaeology
Mr D Dawes	Cranleigh	Roman History
Mr S J Blyth	Richmond	Early Modern English History
Mr H Price	Godalming	Prehistory – Mesolithic/Neolithic

Ms S Crossley	Godalming	Local History
Mr J Gonasvaran	Great Bookham	Anthropology, Archaeology
Mr J von Habsburg	Windlesham	
Mrs C A Brown	Woking	Tudors/Woking Palace
Miss N Williams	Walton-on-Thames	Anglo-Saxons, Medieval History
Mrs A Rafatjoo	Woking	
Mr S Barnard	Egham	Ancient History, especially Greek and Roman
Miss A E Boyd	Woking	Archaeology, History and Classical studies
Mrs M J Dawson	Bletchingley	Roman Britain, settlement development, ancient industry and agriculture. Iron Age to Medieval
Mr T Edwards	Bramley	
Mrs S Felton	Leatherhead	Roman History
Mr C Foulkes	Guildford	
Mr T J P Gould	Shepperton	Ancient History, Archaeology
Mr A J Hale	Crawley Down	Pre-Roman, Roman, Early Medieval
Mr N A Hale	Farnham	
Mr S A Ince	Kingswood	Monastic, Medieval and Roman
Mrs V Kottler	Twickenham	Roman History
Mr E Mallett	Guildford	Tudor and Industrial History
Mr D White and	Bexley, NSW, Australia	Roman, Greek, Saxon and
Mrs N White,		Medieval History
Mr C Woodworth	Surbiton	Archaeology in general

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Society held its 158th AGM in Ashtead on Saturday November 10th 2012 after the Surrey Research Framework meeting.

The Annual Report, Statement of Accounts and the Independent Examiner's Report for the year to 31st March 2012 were adopted.

The President, Emma Corke, spoke to the meeting and remarked on the remarkable level of activity in the Society with seven separate excavations this summer and a full range of lectures, trips, training events and finds processing. She said the Society had even arranged an overseas trip to Trier.

She was sorry, however, to report that Alf Sargent had decided to stand down as Treasurer after forty-five years of service to the Society as Treasurer or Auditor. She spoke of his achievements and said how grateful the Society was for his support. She also explained that Richard Muir, a past President had decided to stand down from his position as a Vice-President and was pleased that both he and Alf Sargent would continue their involvement with the Society as Honorary Vice-Presidents.

The President, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Honorary Officers were re-elected. Mr Mike Edwards FCA was elected Treasurer and Mary Alexander, Nikki Cowlard, Lesley Hays, Chris Quinn, Juliet Smith and Chris Taylor were elected members of Council to retire in 2016.

M G Beattie & Co Ltd had been the Society's auditors and more recently independent examiners and had been willing to continue but following the change of Treasurer it was felt that it would be better to use a local independent examiner. Baker Tilly, a highly respected Guildford based company with numerous local charity accounts, had expressed their willingness to be the Society's independent examiners and were appointed.

OBITUARY

GRAHAM BROWN 19th September 1939 – 23rd September 2012

Graham Brown was one of twins born in Ealing but was in Scotland during the war and started school there. He often spoke of his time in Scotland and obviously had fond memories of it. He finished his schooling at Upper Latymer School where he became a state scholar, being particularly good at mathematics. He was a very active member of the Boys Brigade and was one of only two boys in Ealing to gain the Queen's Badge, equivalent to the Queen's Scout. He then went on to Birmingham University where he did a chemistry degree studying polymers, which led to a University of London Msc. Graham enjoyed technical writing which became his career, examining patents in the Patent Office.

We married in 1968 and had two sons, David and Martin, for whom he was a devoted father and proud of their achievements. He then got involved with the local residents' association and became the editor of their quarterly magazine.

As the boys got older and they joined the Scouts he joined the supporter's committee, helping out at sports days, jumble sales, etc. Graham liked crossword puzzles and spent a lot of time doing them, even compiling clues which were accepted by the papers.

He was fortunate that he was offered early retirement which enabled us to have holidays abroad seeing many historical sights and walking holidays which he loved doing so much that he walked with a group of other people some of the long distance footpaths and was eventually persuaded to lead walks for the local Ramblers Association.

His other great interest was archaeology which led him to take a Certificate of Archaeology at Birkbeck College and become involved in Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society being Secretary from March 2007 to October 2009.

Graham started doing voluntary work for the National Trust at Box Hill which he got a lot out of but unfortunately had to give that up when he became ill. He was also on the Surrey Archaeological Society Library Committee, their Local Secretary for some years and did voluntary work at Castle Arch.

He had three lovely grandsons which I am sure he would have taken a great interest in had his illness let him but for all that he seemed to get pleasure out of watching them play.

I think what most people will remember Graham for was his sense of duty to whatever he was involved with and his infectious laugh. After he became ill and could not communicate any more he would still find something to laugh about.

May I thank everyone who came to Graham's funeral at Randalls Park on Tuesday 9th October. He would have been very moved by the occasion.

Ann Brown

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE & SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

AUTUMN CONFERENCE THE RESEARCH FRAMEWORK: LOCAL HISTORY

The Surrey Archaeological Research Framework Conference was held at Ashted Peace Memorial Hall on Saturday 10th November 2012, and the event was combined with the Local History Committee's Annual Symposium.

The morning session, chaired by Gerry Moss, covered the medieval period to the early 19th century and outlined a wide range of topics and sources for research in local studies.

Prof. Chris Dyer, of Leicester University opened the symposium with a talk on '*Settlements in Landscapes*'. Professor Dyer's particular interest is the economic and social history of medieval England. Although his research is mostly focussed on the West Midland region he was able to bring a fresh perspective to medieval Surrey. He noted the high level of dispersed settlement in Surrey and stressed the importance of using both documentary and archaeological evidence.

Dr. Catherine Ferguson, General Editor of the British Academy Hearth Tax Project spoke about the *Hearth Tax* and showed us how the returns can be used to study the social and economic structure of communities and also trace developments in vernacular architecture during the later seventeenth century. She also outlined some of the problems in using the data.

Churches are a very important part of the study of local history and **Alan Bott** gave us give tips on how to research their history using examples from Godalming and surrounding villages.

Julian Pooley, from the Surrey History Centre spoke about the *Hassell watercolours*. Between them, John Hassell and his son Edward painted over 2,000 views of Surrey in the early 19th century, which are an invaluable source for Surrey historians. 2013 will mark the centenary of the Surrey Record Society and it is planned to devote the Centenary volume to the Hassell watercolors and the Surrey History Centre's collection of over 800 pictures has been digitized, with this in mind

The afternoon session, chaired by David Calow, looked at two 19th century social history projects in more detail. **Howard Bengé** spoke about *the filter beds at Seething Wells* in Surbiton and their importance in public health. During 2011 and early 2012 a group of local volunteers worked to find out the story of Seething Wells Water, what it was, who worked there, why it is there and how it helped defeat cholera.

The afternoon concluded with a talk by **Keith Atkins** on the records of *Cranleigh Cottage Hospital*. Cranleigh Hospital was the first cottage hospital in England, opened in 1859. A near complete set of patient records from 1860 to 1945 has survived along with building plans, correspondence and management committee minutes. The records are being digitised and will be invaluable resource for local and family historians, and for the study of social and medical history.

The meeting was very well attended and Local History Societies put on some very interesting displays. The Gravett Award for the best display was awarded to Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society for their display on the history of the bridge at Walton on Thames. A new bridge is currently under construction and the display told the story of the previous five bridges. Ewhurst History Society was the runner up with a display about their churchyard recording project.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

QUARTER SESSION AND ASSIZE RECORDS

Saturday Workshop

26th January 2013

Surrey History Centre, Woking 1.30pm to 4pm

The Tudors transformed Justices of the Peace from simple law enforcers to key administrators of local government. Together with the Assize records the documents reveal a wealth of local information from murder, theft and rape to bridge repairs and religious reform. This half day course will focus on the 16th to 18th centuries, and Catherine Ferguson will explain how the legal system worked, and then explore how we can use the documents to cast light on local history.

Cost: £5 payable on the day.

If you would like to attend please register with Phil Stevens, 22 The Avenue, Camberley, GU15 3NE, email - philstevens@ntlworld.com

VILLAGE STUDIES GROUP

The Group has organised a series of Study Days and palaeography classes for 2013 led by Dr. Catherine Ferguson.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES

Saturday 2nd March 2013

Surrey History Centre, Woking, 9.45am to 3.30pm

A day course focussing on probate documents and particularly their uses for the study of communities as well as individuals. The course will examine aspects of will-making and what it can reveal about attitudes to religion, literacy and social networks as well as clues to more material aspects of the a community; the economy, agriculture, trades, house history and consumer goods. We will be looking at a wide range of wills, enabling students to become familiar with their language and style.

Tickets: £7 payable at the door.

See flyer accompanying Bulletin for further details or contact Jo Richards, Tel: 01372 374034, or email jomrichards@yahoo.co.uk

PALAEOGRAPHY: Early modern sources for Surrey history

Abinger Heritage Centre

An eight week course, suitable for beginners and improvers, commencing on Tuesdays from 5th March to 30th April 2013 (excluding Easter Monday)

The course aims to give students the confidence to proceed with their own research using documents of the 16th and 17th centuries. Using a range of early-modern documents in secretary hand, students will learn to read and become familiar with common letter forms and abbreviations, words and phrases. A broad range of documents will be studied including parish registers, some taxation records, probate, manorial and other court documents.

Maximum number of students is 12, so early reservation is recommended. To reserve a place contact Audrey Monk at Bryony Bank Woodlands Road, Hambledon GU8.4HL; email bryonybank@btinternet.com; telephone 01428 682248

SURREY HERITAGE & THE FRIENDS OF WOKING PALACE

LIVING LIKE ROYALTY IN SURREY AND BEYOND

Saturday 23rd March 2013

Surrey History Centre, Woking, 10am to 4pm

An exciting day of talks exploring the Medieval and Tudor residences and lifestyles of the elite in an era of change.

Speakers will include Professor Martin Biddle, Rob Poulton, Professor Nigel Saul and Eliza Wheaton.

Tickets: £15, to include refreshments.

To book, please call Surrey History Centre on 01483 518737 or email shs@surreycc.gov.uk

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND THE TRANSITION TO POST MEDIEVAL PRODUCTION

Organised by the Medieval Studies Forum of SyAS in conjunction with the Medieval Pottery Research Group

Saturday 11th May 2013, 9.30am to 4pm

Surrey History Centre, Woking

Advance notice is given of this conference, which follows the Society's recent initiative in developing a greater awareness of post-Roman ceramics among members. It will include reviews of the known production sites in the county as well as important, recent documentary work on the later Border Ware industry. Application forms for tickets accompany this Bulletin.

- 9.30am - 10 Registration : Welcome and address *Richard Savage*
- 10 - 10.15 **Kingston pottery production** *Steve Nelson*
- 10.15 - 10.45 **East Clandon and other production sites of Coarse Border Ware**
Phil Jones
- 10.45 - 11 Coffee
- 11 - 11.45 **Documentary background to the Border Ware industry**
Peter Tipton
- 11.45 - 12.30 **Latest research on Border Ware** *Jacqui Pearce*
- 12.30 - 1 **Border Ware-type production in Addlestone** *David Barker*
- 1 - 1.45 Lunch
- 1.45 - 2.15 **The east Hampshire/north Sussex connection** *Ben Jervis*
- 2.15 - 2.45 **Cheam and the end of medieval whitewares** *Clive Orton*
- 2.45 - 3 Tea
- 3 - 3.30 **What lay behind the ceramic revolution?** *Graham Dawson*
- 3.30 - 3.45 **Questions and closing remarks** *Richard Savage*
- 4pm **Close**

Tickets: £8 in advance or £10 on the door

To obtain your ticket please return the enclosed application form.

MISCELLANY

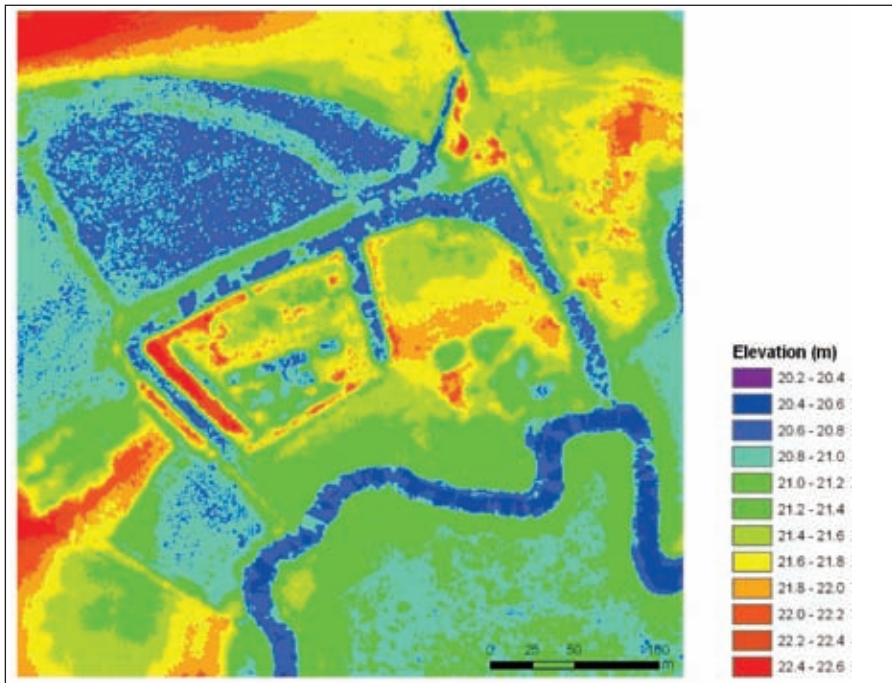
LIDAR: A MORE DETAILED VISUALISATION OF WOKING PALACE

Richard Savage

In his article in **Bulletin 433** (June 2012) Kevin Williams showed various 'visualisation techniques' that can be applied to LiDAR data. He included two 'renderings' of the area around Woking Palace, using quite a coarse gradation of 'false colours' representing height to show that the area is substantially down in the floodplain of the Wey.

A number of members have asked me to circulate the 'false colour' image of the moated site of the Palace using the much finer gradation (at 20cm intervals) that was shown at the Society's Annual Symposium in February 2012. In this image the colours indicating relative height range from red for the highest levels through yellow and green to blue for the lowest levels.

A key of the colours and heights (against OD) is shown alongside the image below. North is to the top of the image and the moats are placed centrally within it just north of the meandering River Wey.



The image was produced by Kevin Williams from data purchased from the Environment Agency. This note does not attempt a detailed analysis of this image; and, indeed, the significance of many features in it are still being debated by the Woking Palace team. At this stage we may note that the sinuous light blue curve crossing Sluice Mead (shown in darker blue) to the north of the moated site is believed to be associated with a storm water overflow constructed in the first two decades of the 20th century as a part of the works to establish the main sewage treatment plant for Woking (which lies just beyond the top edge of the image). The significance of Sluice Mead in medieval and Tudor times is still not understood; is this

perhaps the site of Henry VIII's Great Sluice? Documentary evidence of the time suggests the latter was closer to the river.

To the south-west of the moated site lies a substantial man-made trapezoidal water feature - shown in light blue and known in the 18th century as Madge's Hole - the dating and purpose of which has not been established. The most commonly accepted translation of the 1327 Inquisition Post Mortem refers to a 'reservoir' from which water is drawn to fill the 'moats', which could be moats as we understand the term today or possibly the fish ponds about whose water supply arrangements we know nothing archaeologically. However no feature corresponding to Madge's Hole appears on Norden's plan of the Palace and Park of 1607. There is much else of interest in this LiDAR visualisation which bears on the moats and water features generally.

Richard Savage would be pleased to hear from any member of the Society who would like to join a small team to work on these aspects of the landscape of Woking Park and Palace.

COCKS FARM VILLA: EXCAVATIONS IN 2013: CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

A fifth season of excavation will take place over two weeks in June (3rd - 7th and 10th - 14th). Trenches will be opened in both the scheduled area over the villa and in the adjacent field.

Volunteers from the Society will be given priority, and non-SyAS members will be charged £25 a week (or part thereof) to cover costs.

If you would like to register your interest please contact the volunteer co-ordinator, Nikki Cowlard, nikki.cowlard@btinternet.com / 01372 745432.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Joe Flatman

Introduction

In late March 2012 the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force, replacing the short-lived Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) of March 2010. PPS 5 had in turn replaced the old and well-known Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) 15 (on the historic environment, 1994) and 16 (on archaeology, 1990). Thus, in a little over two years, planning policy guidance in England and Wales for the historic environment has irrevocably changed - from the hundreds of pages of policy and guidance in PPGs 15 and 16 down to the two and a half pages of policy in the new NPPF.

Pros and Cons of the NPPF

The response to the NPPF from organizations like the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) and Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) has been a guarded welcome, with collective relief that the document continues to emphasise the need to protect the historic environment, empowering local planners to work to this end'. It is difficult, however, not to take heart from the fact that the historic environment is given direct attention in the NPPF. Previously, we had to rely on guidance notes and other second-tier interpretations of policy to establish the importance of the historic environment, but in the NPPF it is given equal status in a core policy document. There is also no significant change in content or definition from PPS5, although the wording of has subtly changed - for example in the definitions provided for key topics like archaeological interest, heritage assets, the historic environment, HERs and significance.

The majority of the core concepts of PPS5 remain in force under the NPPF, and broadly, the underlying principles of protection of the historic environment through the planning system remain unchangedⁱⁱ. The NPPF also makes clear that, within the overarching roles that the planning system ought to play, a set of core land-use planning principles should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking [17] ... [including] to 'conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'ⁱⁱⁱ. Prior to the NPPF heritage had much lower status in this context. Crucially, this includes the clear statement that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets^{iv}.

The most visible change between PPS 5 and the NPPF is that there is no longer a presumption in favour of the conservation of heritage assets as there was under PPS 5. This has been replaced by the infamous '*presumption in favour of sustainable development*'. However, this 'presumption' is not the great assault upon the environment that was first feared, since in the NPPF there are three stated dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and crucially environmental, the third including '*contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment*'. The policies of the NPPF *taken as a whole* constitute the Government's view on what sustainable development means in practice for the planning system, i.e. no one can pick and choose from its constituent elements. The NPPF also makes clear that policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development [15]. Consequently, the much vaunted 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' means presumption in favour of the policies and principles of the NPPF as a whole, including heritage assets, where the conservation of designated heritage assets in particular is given great weight in the system. There is a clear process of justification of substantial harm to or loss of heritage assets in this regard, within which LPAs should not permit the loss of heritage assets without taking all reasonable steps to ensure that the development will proceed after the loss has occurred. Thus, although the presumption in favour of sustainable development is something of a 'loss' for the historic environment community, it is not the *catastrophic* loss that was first feared.

In the NPPF, applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan (i.e. the Local Plan and neighbourhood plans which have been made in relation to the area), unless material considerations indicate otherwise – the NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions [2]. What is most important in this respect is that county, borough and district archaeology curators get local development framework (LDF) guidelines on the historic environment clearly laid out in all official documentation before March 2013: if such policies are not in place by that time then serious harm *will* undoubtedly come to archaeology, since it is unlikely to be picked up within the planning system – i.e. non-designated sites of equal significance to designated ones. This, then, is a potential problem in waiting, an archaeological 'time bomb' if local authorities do not get their development plans in order by the spring of next year.

Of greater concern than the two problems with the NPPF outlined above is the fact that the NPPF returns to an agenda based wholly on conservation, and the emphasis given to public and research benefits found in PPS 5 is largely lost. There is virtually no policy on public engagement and archives in the NPPF, which is a major loss – the NPPF is *very* narrowly focused. There is little sense of 'value added' in terms of either research or public engagement here: the NPPF is entirely process driven, and within it, archaeology is an 'issue' to be resolved by the planning system, ideally at

the lowest possible cost. It encourages the idea that archaeology is a negative problem, not a positive thing to be embraced that might result in unexpected benefits of all sorts, social, cultural, environmental, even economic. The policy also reinforces the assumption that resource conservation is the principal goal of archaeological endeavour, without any recognition of the need to identify and realize value. PPS 5 explicitly recognized the value of knowledge gain, which for many archaeologists is the chief reason for undertaking rescue fieldwork. Archaeology will be much the poorer if we lose sight of the research potential of the sites we investigate, and treat the exercise as being exclusively concerned with resource management rather than being about advancing our understanding of our past by capturing evidence from the historic environment.

Of similar concern, the NPPF also places considerable emphasis on *designated* heritage assets, at the potential expense of non-designated assets. This is reinforced by an emphasis in the document on undertaking work 'proportionate' to the importance of the resource, suggesting that different standards might apply to sites not of national significance. There is a risk that this may encourage the practice of producing Desk Based Assessments that offer little more than a list of things contained in the HER, and which thereby fail to properly identify potential and risk in under-studied landscapes.

There is as yet no sign of an NPPF Practice Guide that lets planners and developers know how best to navigate conflicts between the interests of development and conservation. Formal practitioner guidance of this type is needed to underpin the policies in the NPPF, and should address the importance of the knowledge-gain from archaeological investigation and identify the importance of archaeological standards and accredited expertise. A particular strength of PPS 5 was the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide that was published alongside it. Although the procedures of this earlier Practice Guide remain current, their legal status is unclear. For example there is no guidance in the NPPF on the need to prepare a 'written scheme of investigation' or any other form of project research design. This is likely to hamper curatorial attempts to set standards for archaeological work and monitor quality. A further worry is that there is no real commitment in the NPPF to publishing results, beyond lodging an archive with a local museum. British archaeology has achieved impressively high standards of academic publication. These studies are expensive and time-consuming to undertake. Whilst archaeologists working for local planning authorities may be able to insist that excavations lead onto funded programmes of post-excavation assessment, and the issue may be addressed in a Practice Guide, the published text of the NPPF as it presently stands fails to identify considered analysis as a necessary product of fieldwork.

Conclusion

The success of NPPF will depend on how it is implemented, and this will depend in large part on the resources available to those archaeologists working for local authorities, and the extent to which they can make sure that local plans provide a platform for structured archaeological conservation and research and that developers and planners have access to clear advice. The 'crunch' comes in the financial year 2013-14 onwards when the Localism Act is fully in force alongside wider sector reforms (especially the Penfold Review of Non-Planning Consents that will reform the process of 'Listing' historic buildings and 'scheduling' ancient monuments). By this time, legal challenges to the NPPF will also have had time to emerge and precedents of interpretation to be set.

In Surrey, the county council's Heritage Conservation Team is working closely with the local boroughs and districts to ensure that, crucially, their development plans are in order by the spring of 2013, with explicit guidance in place in these documents as

to the responsibilities of developers as regards the historic environment. Alongside such liaison, the team is also in the process of expanding and modifying the county HER, with new data-sets being added, old ones brought up to date, and planning underway for replacement database software that would make the HER more efficient. In the longer-term, the team is also making plans to comprehensively update key 'local' designations that inform the development control system of the county, crucially, the Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAPs) and County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAIs).

ⁱ For these and other responses to the publication of the NPPF see <http://www.theheritagealliance.org.uk/2012/03/27/publication-of-the-nppf-27-march-2012/>

ⁱⁱ For specific heritage policies in the NPPF see section 12, paragraphs 126-141, pages 30-32.

ⁱⁱⁱ These overarching principles for making and decision-taking in the NPPF are as follows: [1] localism – be genuinely plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings, with succinct local and neighbourhood plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area; [2] enhancement – don't just be about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives; [3] economics – proactively drive and support sustainable economic development; [4] design – seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity; [5] character – take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it; [6] energy – support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change; [7] natural environment – contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution; [8] resources – encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed ('brownfield' land); [9] land use – promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas; [10] heritage – conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations; [11] transport – actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling; [12] society – take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all.

^{iv} Some important things also remain the same in the NPPF: [a] *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* remains in force as regards listed buildings; [b] *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* remains in force as regards scheduled monuments; [c] the PPS 5 'Planning Practice Guide' remains in use for the heritage sections of the NPPF for now: a replacement guidance document is being drawn up to replace this. English Heritage has published a commentary document and PPS 5 / NPPF comparison charts – see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/about/news/eh-responds/national-planning-policy-framework/2012>

PUBLICATION

“Kingston Upon Thames Then & Now”

by Tim Everson

Published 16th October 2012 by The History Press, £12.99 Hardback ISBN 9780752471587

The first mention of Kingston is in an Anglo-Saxon charter of 838, and by the 10th century it was established as a thriving market town and the coronation place of kings. Now it is a thriving suburb of south-west London, which still boasts an impressive market and growing economic importance, thanks to the flourishing retail environment and the prestigious Kingston University. Reminders of Kingston's past linger throughout the town and although many historic buildings have been destroyed, remnants of the royal borough's past are still visible.

Tim Everson has collated a selection of 45 black and white photos and 45 full colour images which document the changes and developments that have taken place in Kingston through the years.

LECTURE MEETINGS

5th January

"London's Royal Parks" by Margaret Coombs to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Coopers Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th January

"Further work on the Thames Link Project" by Pre-Construct Archaeology to Southwark & 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. Enquiries Tel: 020 8764 8314.

10th January

"History of the Victoria Cross" by John Glanfield to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church,, South Street, Farnham at 7.45 pm.

10th January

"Introduction to finds" by Julie Wileman to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the United Reformed Church at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

11th January

Social evening and talk to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond from 7.30 pm Cost c£10;

12th January

"The Portsmouth Road" by Les Bowerman to Walton & Weybridge Local History in Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm. Society

14th January

"The churches of Sir George Gilbert Scott " by Geoff Brandwood to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, Tel: 020 8891 3825 or www.richmondhistory.org.uk

14th January

"Flexford update" by David Calow to Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Meeting Room of the United Reformed Church. Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £3. New members welcome.

15th January

"Industries of the Tillingbourne Valley" by Prof Alan Crocker, SIHG President, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

18th January

"Local war memorials" by Frank Haslam to Leatherhead & District Local History Society at Letherhead Institute, top of High Street, Leatherhead at 7.30 for 8 pm. All welcome, admission £1.

19th January

"Heraldry - mostly local" by David Haunton to Merton Historical Society at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 2.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

24th January

"Excavations at Holybourne Down" by Ginny Pringle to Farnham & District Museum Society in the United Reformed Church,, South Street, Farnham at 7.45 pm.

26th January

"Arts and Crafts houses in Ewhurst" by Janet Balchin to Bramley History Society in Holy Trinity Church Room at 2.30 pm, followed by tea, biscuits and a chat.

31st January

"Spelthorne at war" by Nick Pollard to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

29th January

"Surrey's Spas and Holy Water" by Dr Gerry Moss, Past Chairman SIHG, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

1st February

"St Petersburg" by Brian Phillips to the Friends of East Grinstead Museum at East Court Mansion at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.50.

2nd February

"Carshalton and Wallington before and after the railway" by John Phillips and Cheryl Bailey to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in Milton Hall, Coopers Crescent, off Nightingale Road, Carshalton at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th February

"Rats, lice and history" by Mike Fanya to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

6th February

"Fire Backs" by Jeremy Hodgkinson to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

6th February

"Surrey's medieval houses" by Martin Higgins to the Bourne Society at the Douglas Brunton Centre, Chaldon Road, Caterham-on-the-Hill at 7.30 for 8 pm. Further details from Gwyneth Fookes Tel: 01883 349745.

7th February

"Wraysbury - history and archaeology" by Tony Kimber to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group in Staines Methodist Church at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th February

"The Archaeology of the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar" by Catherine Sinnott to Richmond Archaeological Society in the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

11th February

"Isleworth and St Margarets in 1830 - a view from the Thames" by Andrea Cameron to Richmond Local History Society at the Duke Street Church, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Further information from Elizabeth Velluet, Tel: 020 8891 3825 or www.richmondhistory.org.uk

12th February

“The Butterley Company (1790-2009)” by Gwilym Roberts, Formerly Chairman Acer Group & President ICE, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of the 37th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

12th February

“The Guy’s Hospital Roman boat - to lift or not to lift” by Jane Sidell to Southwark & 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. Enquiries Tel: 020 8764 8314.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be six issues of the *Bulletin* next year. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
437	4th January	4th February
438	1st March	1st April
439	3rd May	3rd June
440	5th July	5th August
441	20th September	21st October
442	15th November	16th December

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next Issue: Copy required by 4th January 2013 for the February issue.

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