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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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WOKING PALACE 2012

Fig 1. Trench 16: Medieval and Tudor wall foundations and hearth.

A fourth season of community archaeological excavation work at Woking Palace was organised by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit and Surrey Archaeological Society, with the support, especially financial, of Woking Borough Council, and took place between 12th September and 30th September 2012.

The exceptionally large (over three hectares) moated site was the manor house of Woking from soon after it was granted to Alan Basset in 1189. During the next three hundred years it was sometimes in royal hands, and otherwise often occupied by those close to the throne, most notably Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII, who lived there with her third husband. In 1503 Henry VII decided to make it a palace, and it remained a royal house until 1620 when it was granted to Sir Edward Zouch, and soon after mostly demolished. Nevertheless its remains are exceptionally interesting and include well-preserved moats (fig 1), ruined and standing structures and fishponds.

The 2009 (trenches 1-3), 2010 (trenches 6, 9, 10, and 11), and 2011 (trenches 12-14) excavations (fig 2) confirmed that the site was newly occupied around 1200, and revealed that ashlar buildings had been constructed in the earliest phases. Around 1300 these were demolished and replaced by a much larger range of stone buildings that formed part of the privy lodgings, and were built on a sufficient scale to continue in this role until the palace was demolished. A midden deposit predated the buildings and included foods only eaten by people of high status. Nearby, part of the medieval great hall was found, next to its replacement, built by Henry VII in 1508. The principal manorial kitchen and its Tudor replacement were also identified. These were built

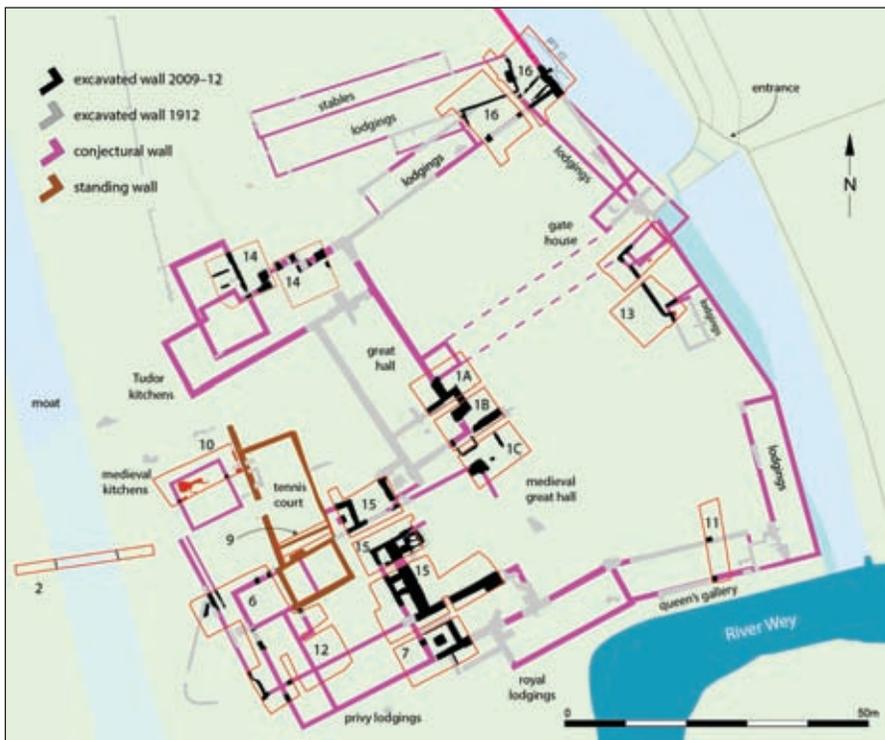


Fig 2. WOKING PALACE – Plan of all excavated features.



Fig 3. WOKING PALACE – Staircase newel to a tennis court viewing gallery?

during extensive developments in the later 15th century, shown also by the discovery of a substantial range of brick buildings, which extended and improved the privy lodgings.

The 2012 work took place in two locations. In trench 15, close to the standing structures, evidence was identified of considerable levelling-up in association with the early medieval privy lodgings. Further confirmation of their sophisticated character was given by the recovery of pieces of columns and a capital of Sussex marble. These came from the foundations of new structural elements of the early Tudor period that adapted and extended the earlier buildings. It is not always clear how the two periods of building worked together, but a particularly interesting feature was the external staircase, built as part of the construction of the partly standing early Tudor brick building, that also butted up to an early stone wall (fig 3). The brick building is of unproven function, but a strong possibility, in view of the apparent absence of windows at ground floor level, is that it was a tennis play (court). If so, a staircase in this position could have provided access to a viewing gallery, as well as to the first floor privy lodgings to the south.

Trench 16 examined a location not previously looked at in the 21st century excavations (cover). The sequence of building begins with two parallel stone walls, around 1.5m apart. They share their orientation only with the gatehouse structure to the south (fig 2), and this suggests they are dividing walls in a timber framed lodging, perhaps with a length of over 20m if continuous to the gatehouse. Their position, and that of the gatehouse structural elements recorded in the early 20th century, suggest that the moat may originally have been narrower and on a slightly different alignment in the medieval period. A large rectangular building, with a tile levelling course at the top of its sill walls, and a tile-on-edge hearth at the centre of its short side, seems likely also to be lodgings and of 15th century date. It must have been retained when early Tudor brick walls on a different alignment were built, as, while the north wall of a rectangular structure butts up to its south wall, the south wall of the new building is continued only as a courtyard wall further east. This wall, in turn, had been butted up to a substantial brick wall, forming a revetment to the moat, running at right angles to it. The orientation of the courtyard wall differs from that of the great kitchen, believed to have



WOKING PALACE – A newly-cleared view from the moat towards The Great Hall.

been built prior to Henry VII's acquisition of the palace in 1503, but is nearly the same as that of the great hall that was built in 1508 (fig 2). It seems that the two went together to create a layout similar to that of the typical large Tudor courtyard house.

A key part of the project, as always, was giving members of the public a chance to become involved in the excavations. In all some 128 adults and 285 children and young people with little or no previous experience were able to have their first taste of life in an archaeological trench. The public Open Day offered 223 visitors a tour, led by a Friend of Woking Palace, around the various trenches, where the discoveries were explained by some of the 40-plus archaeologists from SyAS who had worked on the site.

The excavation was only possible as a result of the efforts of many organisations and individuals, who are particularly to be thanked for their persistence when the clayey sand in trench 16 baked to near-concrete during the first two weeks of the dig.

More specifically, thanks are due to Woking Borough Council, the owners of the land; to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (acting on the advice of English Heritage) for granting consent for work involving a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 12752), and particularly to Richard Massey, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for his encouragement and support; and to those who took the lead roles in organising and assisting the excavation work: most particularly Richard and Pam Savage of SAS, for their work in all aspects of site organisation and management; Andrew Francis and his finds team from SyAS; the enthusiastic group, ably led by Ann Harvey who completed the processing and initial cataloguing of all the finds at SCAUs offices; Abby Guinness (Community Archaeologist), Hannah Potter (trainee Community Archaeologist) and Giles Pattison (site planning and photography) of SCAU; and the Friends of Woking Palace for refreshments and much else. The technical expertise and assistance provided by Archaeology South-East (University of London) and QUEST (Quaternary Scientific, University of Reading) was also hugely important.

WOKING PALACE AND ITS PARK

A Heritage Lottery-funded project

It is very gratifying that the success of the project, reported in the Bulletin over the last four years, was a major contributing factor to the successful bid by the Friends of Woking Palace to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a three year project: Woking Palace and its Park. A key element in this will be three further seasons of excavation. The first of these will take place this autumn from September 18th to October 6th. Working days will be Wednesday to Sunday inclusive in each week.

Full details will be available shortly, but we are very keen to hear from anyone who is interested in participating in the project, whether digging in the trenches or helping with finds.

Please contact education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk, or Tel: 01483 518772.

ASHTEAD ROMAN VILLA AND TILEWORKS

David Bird

In March members of the Roman Studies Group carried out a short programme of test pitting near the Ashtead Common Roman villa. As the site was extremely wet activity had to be restricted, but it still produced useful results.

Excavations in the 1920s had produced iron collars from wooden water pipes somewhere near the north side of the separate bath house (Lowther 1927, 154; 1930, 133), so a metal detector survey was undertaken by Mairi Sargent in difficult conditions in an attempt to find more collars and thus provide a clue as to the source of the water. Unfortunately none could be found. A probable Roman bronze coin was located but is likely to be unreadable. Only eight coins are known from the site (Lowther 1930, 137) and in general the lack of metalwork of any kind is very noticeable.

Three areas were tested, each with two test pits. The first was intended to assess a site examined by John Hampton in 1966 to the south east of the separate bath house. It had been found by geophysical survey carried out by the late Tony Clark and trenches had produced evidence that hinted at a possible structure (information and records supplied by John Hampton). The location was surveyed in as accurately as possible by David and Audrey Graham, working with considerable difficulty because of the surrounding vegetation. A large amount of tile rubble with some flint was located, in part suggesting a linear feature. Finds included some 2nd/3rd century pottery and a fragment of a relief-patterned tile. There was no sign of previous trenching and it is thought likely that Hampton's trenches were slightly further east, in an area which seemed to have signs of previous archaeological work but was too wet to dig.

The second area tested was where a linear series of anomalies had been identified in a magnetometer survey by Archaeology South East and interpreted (with many reservations) as a possible building (Cole and Meaton 2008). The plan crossed the line of the corner of the enclosure wall at an angle and would therefore have had to be of a different period. The two test pits were placed either side of the corner but produced very similar results. A shallow leaf litter layer overlay a seemingly natural yellow sandy soil, but sondages showed that this contained tile, including pieces of over-fired floor tile. In one case roughly a quarter of a tegula was found lying on the surface of the underlying natural clay. The nature of the yellow soil therefore remains to be clarified but there was no indication of an occupation layer or anything else suggestive of a workshop or similar building.

Finally the opportunity was taken to test the interior of the enclosure between Lowther's villa house and the enclosure wall to the east (see Hampton 1977, fig 2,

30). Two pits were opened at about 19 and 33m from the south-east corner of the villa, taking advantage of openings in the vegetation cover. The one nearest to the villa was found to contain only a loamy soil over the natural yellow clay, with scattered pottery and tile, but the other one had a similar yellow sandy soil layer to that found near the enclosure corner and below that was a rather amorphous feature of laid flint that will only be properly understood by examining a wider area, which will hopefully be possible later this year.

REFERENCES

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 Hampton, J N, 1977, 'Roman Ashtead', in A A Jackson (ed), Ashtead a village transformed
 B = Lowther, A W G, 1927, 'Excavations at Ashtead, Surrey', Surrey Archaeological Collections, 37.2, 144-163
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COUNCIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

Emma Coburn

Welcome to the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form. If you have any questions, queries or comments, please do not hesitate to get in contact with me on 01483 532454 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Mr L Andrews	Hampton	Field Archaeology. Any period, particularly Roman/Late Antiquity and Medieval
Miss E Bacon	Camberley	Archaeology and Ancient History
Miss M Clark	Great Bookham	History
Mr G Dicks	New Malden	Ancient Near East
Miss C Dover	Byfleet	Archeaology
Mr J Felton	Woking	Woking Palace
Mr D Guildford	Haywards Heath	General
Mr P Kelly	Cheam	Roman Britain
Miss J Manning	Coulsdon	Roman, Anglo Saxon, Medieval, Military
Miss A Poole	Guildford	
Miss L Smith	Ashtead	General

RESEARCH COMMITTEE GRANTS

The Research Committee would like to remind all members that it is the grant giving body of the Society. In the past financial year Grants or Allocations have been agreed for the excavations at Abinger and Flexford in 2013; to help a project intended to study the effect of the destruction by fire of the reconstructed Iron Age building at Sayers Croft; to assist attendance at a five day finds processing course; and for the study and translation of part of the Winchester Pipe Rolls relevant to Esher. In the past, grants have also been given for conservation work, expert reports and student projects. We wish to continue this broad range of support for archaeological and

historical research pertaining to Surrey and particularly to encourage research into topics of benefit to the Society and the study of Surrey archaeology and history.

An application form is available from the Secretary of the Research Committee: rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk; from the office of the Society at Castle Arch (Tel: 01483 532454) or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk, and can also be downloaded from the website www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

SOCIETY LECTURE

THE KITCHENS OF GEORGE III: THE DISCOVERY AND PRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL KITCHENS AT KEW PALACE

Friday, 7th June 2013

Menuhin Hall, Stoke D'Abernon

An illustrated lecture by Marc Meltonville
Food Historian and Archaeologist, Historic Royal Palaces

Tickets: £15 (to include a glass of wine)
Lecture starts 7.45 pm (Reception 7pm)

Book online at www.menuhinhall.info or Telephone the Menuhin Hall Box Office: 08700 842020 (local rate) or EMAIL: boxoffice@yehudimenuhinschool.co.uk

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

WOKING PALACE EXCAVATIONS 18th September to 6th October 2013

Funding is now in place, as a result of a substantial grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, for the fifth season of excavations at Woking Palace. The excavations will be looking at the development of the extensive medieval manorial complex into the Tudor palace.

As in previous years members of the Society are warmly invited to participate as experienced volunteer excavators or in on-site finds processing. It is expected that places will be available for beginners both in excavation and finds processing.

Excavations are planned to start on Wednesday 18th September and continue to Saturday 5th October with a public Open Day on Sunday 6th October.

Those interested in participating in any way should contact Richard Savage:-
e-mail: richard.savage@btinternet.com; Tel: 01483 768875; email: 22 Fairlawn Park, Woking, GU21 4HT

AN EXCURSION TO SOUTHWARK 7th September 2013

A Medieval Studies Forum study trip is being organised, with guided walks led by Stephen Humphries, around historic Southwark and the cathedral, to include talks from Graham Dawson and Alistair Douglas, of PreConstruct Archaeology at the John Harvard Library.

An exciting day, not to be missed. So please put a note in your diaries now.

Details will be posted on the Society's website or can be obtained from Brian Creese:
e-mail: bjc@briancreese.co.uk; or Tel: 07860 104012, or mail to 7 Acacia Road, Guildford, GU1 1HL

The meeting of the Forum on 16th March included a range of subjects that helped place Surrey in the eleventh century (and beyond) in a wider context.

The opening talk by **Dr Stuart Brookes** (University College London) described the *Landscapes of Governance Project*, which is seeking to explain Anglo-Saxon assembly sites. These were foci that defined communities and their territories and can assist in understanding political, legal, fiscal and military organisation. The majority of sites can be classified according to certain common characteristics: upland open sites with commanding views; nodal points such as crossroads, bridges and fords (with roadside barrows as a sub-group); hanging promontories; prominent landmarks; and extra-potentiary sites (i.e. outside towns or important enclosures). Some hundreds have several potential meeting places, which may represent chronological change or different places being used for different types of assembly. The form of hundreds varies greatly across England, possibly representing a palimpsest of administrative geography. Many do not conform to the nominal valuation of 100 hides, although most Surrey hundreds are close to this. The hundreds in the east and south of the county tend to be more regular, with a line of execution cemeteries demarcating the boundary between these and the less regular hundreds to the north and west. In the south and east of Surrey, assembly sites tend to be by stones or roadsides, in the north and west in extra-potentiary locations.

Dr Chris Lewis (King's College London) outlined a project on *the social structure of late Anglo-Saxon England* based on the land-holders identified in Domesday Book as displaced by the Norman invasion. Earlier studies have not distinguished between people sharing the same name, but various characteristics can be identified that can produce individual profiles. Domesday Book refers to some 27,000 parcels of land, of which some 20,000 can be associated with individuals, who have about 1,200 personal names. Detailed work has been completed on about 40% of this, and suggests that there may have been about 5,000 individual land-holders immediately before the Conquest. These can be classified by wealth and other indicators of social status, identifying groups that range from the king and his circle, through the court aristocracy, regional elites, local thegns, local officials, the king's priests, and urban merchants, to small landowners and richer peasants. Examples of all but the last can be found in Surrey.

The Thames Discovery Programme, which is investigating the inter-tidal zone within Greater London was described by **Nathalie Cohen** (Institute of Archaeology). Anglo-Saxon archaeological evidence is mainly confined to fish traps: an early barrier trap at Hammersmith, part of a sixth or seventh century V-shaped trap at Nine Elms, and mid-Saxon examples at Isleworth and Chelsea. All of these may have been above the Saxon head of tides, and consequently may have worked as fluvial rather than tidal traps. There is a long gap in evidence of fishing until possible late medieval baskets at Rotherhithe and a dated fifteenth century example from Millwall. There are a few foreshore burials, including in the Fleet River, at Chiswick and in the City (dating from the time the area was not inhabited (c670-880)). Some of these were possibly executed individuals. No evidence has been found of Saxon or later medieval boats, but there are various wharves at Greenwich, including one probably from the twelfth century (dated by its technology rather than by C14 or dendrochronology), and at the Tower. At Kew, a brushwood structure of the thirteenth or fourteenth century has been found.

Rob Briggs considered *the enigmatic church of St Martha's*, with its unique dedication. It formerly had a vast west tower, in which there was a groin vault on the ground floor, shown in an illustration of its collapse, suggesting an early Norman date. No cult of St Martha is known before 1187, and St Martha's is sometimes

referred to a Martyrhill in various documents, which together may suggest that its origins relate to martyrdom rather than to the saint. A sub-Roman or mid-Anglo-Saxon date would be improbable as no name of a specific martyr from either of these periods is linked to the church. One possibility would be an origin relating to a group of Normans killed near Guildford by Earl Godwin c1036. The form of the lost tower might be compared to palace chapels, possibly suggesting royal patronage at the time of Henry I, or its resemblance to Blechingley might suggest a de Clare connection.

The evidence for the Anglo-Saxon defences of Southwark was set out by **Graham Dawson**. They were first mentioned in the Burghal Hideage, but nothing now survives. Documentary and topographical evidence would place the southern edge by St George's Church, the earliest predecessor of which may even have originated in the gate tower. On the east side, a ditch is known to have existed behind the properties in Borough High Street. The location of defences towards the Thames on the east is difficult to interpret as Southwark is known to have grown in that direction in the later Middle Ages, but an L-shaped extension may have existed here in Saxon times. On the west, the southern alignment was almost certainly behind the Borough High Street properties. Further north, there are two main possibilities for where the defences ran, but they probably continued along the same line as those to the south. Within the defended area, the Anglo-Saxon minster church became the Priory, while the church mentioned in Domesday Book was probably St Olave's.

COURSES

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY: PROCESS AND PRACTICE

Part 1 - Saturday 6th July at Church Meadow, Ewell

Part 2 - Saturday 27th July at SyAS Research Centre, Abinger

This two-part course is aimed at those interested in learning practical skills in environmental sample collection, processing, and sorting. We specifically want to train a small team of keen volunteers who can then use their new skills to supervise and undertake environmental work on other upcoming SyAS projects.

In part 1 we will be looking at the methods involved with taking column and bulk samples, and processing soil samples through the flotation tank on site.

In part 2 we will focus on post excavation sorting of bulk sample residues, and identification of common ecofacts.

The course will be lead by Rebecca Lambert who is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, and has over 10 years experience in field and environmental archaeology in the county.

The course is free of charge and is supported by a training grant from the SyAS Research Committee.

Both days start with a 9.30am registration, and the training will run 10am-4pm, with refreshment breaks. This is a practical event, so be prepared to do physical work and to get wet and muddy!

If you want to book a place on the course please contact nikki.cowlard@btinternet.com, and if you would like more information before booking, please contact rebecca.lambert@english-heritage.org.uk.

Numbers are limited to a small group to allow for adequate hands-on opportunities, so don't delay in booking your place!

SUSSEX SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY Saturday Day Schools, Summer/Autumn 2013

Flint knapping

8th June; Tutor: Paul Saddleton; Venue: Bentley Woods, near Ringmer, Sussex

Making prehistoric toolkits

22nd June; Tutor: Paul Saddleton; Venue: Bentley Woods, near Ringmer, Sussex

Conservation in the field

20th July; Tutor: Chris Cleere; Venue: Isfield, Sussex

Finds recording and management

17th August; Tutor: Luke Barber; Venue: Isfield, Sussex

Iron Age and Roman Coins

7th September; Tutor: David Rudling; Venue: The Bridge Community Centre, Brighton, Sussex

Finds Illustration

19th October; Tutor: Jane Russell; Venue: Linklater Pavilion, Lewes, Sussex

For further details of these and other day schools, short courses and excavation training courses please contact: The Sussex School of Archaeology: Tel: 01323 811785; www.sussex.archaeology.co.uk

EXCAVATIONS

CHURCH MEADOW, EWELL Summer 2013

Volunteers wanted for our second season of excavations, which will take place between 3rd and 21st July, Wednesday to Sunday and from 10am to 4pm.

The site is within the Roman settlement and is traversed by Stane Street. Our first season last year uncovered Roman ditches, gullies and pits, as well as evidence for prehistoric activity (Bulletin 435, October 2012).

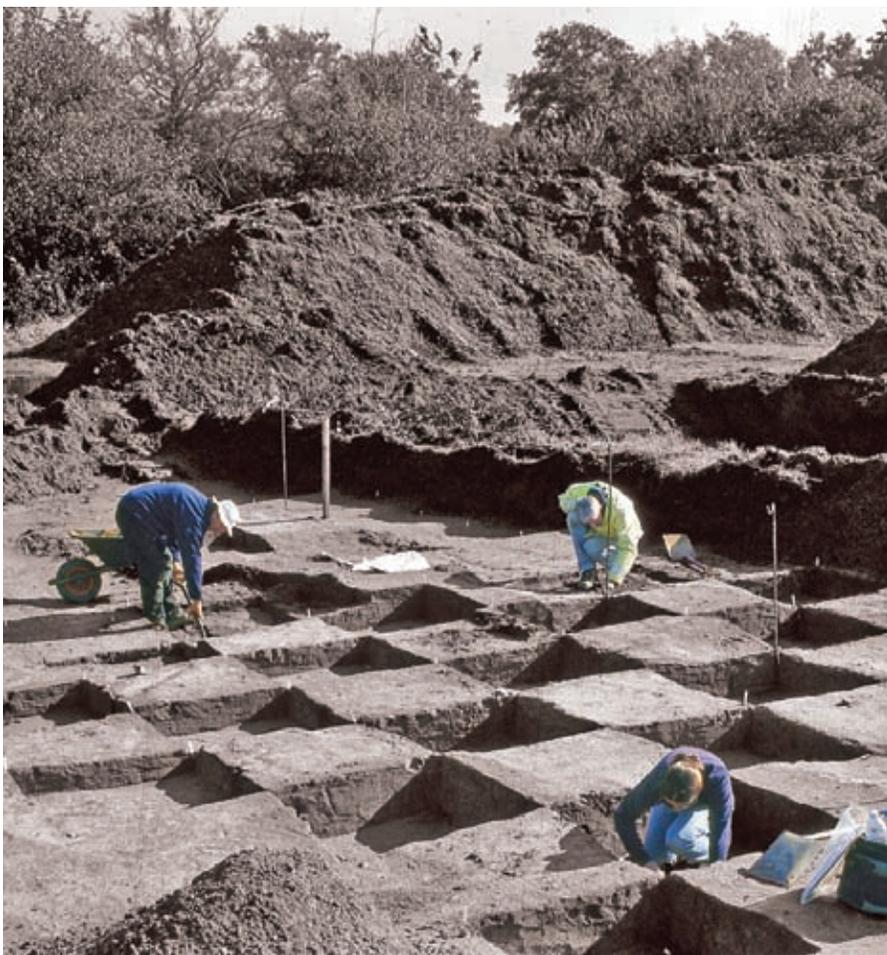
If you are interested in volunteering please register an initial interest with Lesley Hays- louhays@ntlworld.com or Tel: 01372 724172.

NEW BOOKS

“Upper Palaeolithic sites in the lower courses of the rivers Colne and Wey: excavations at Church Lammas and Wey Manor Farm” by *Phil Jones*

SpoilHeap Monograph 5, £15 + £3 p&p.

This volume includes reports on two sites where Late Upper Palaeolithic occupation has been revealed, and begins with a review that assesses how such fragile and elusive evidence can be more successfully identified in future archaeological work within lowland Britain.



UPPER PALAEO-LITHIC SITES IN THE LOWER
COURSES OF THE RIVERS COLNE AND WEY
Excavations at Church Lammas and Wey Manor Farm

Phil Jones

The site at Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone, was an undisturbed struck flint scatter of Creswellian type, probably belonging to the 12th millenium BC. The scatter includes almost 400 struck flints and represents a short-lived episode of butchering and re-tooling by a hunting party. Use-wear on 18 flints indicates butchering, hide working, tool and ornament manufacturing and weapon re-tooling.

The Church Lammas site, near Staines, revealed two clusters of flint debitage and tools, and animal bone fragments. They date to around 10000 to 9700 BC, and are identified as temporary camps associated with hunting of reindeer.

An important supplement is that laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometric trace element analysis was used to show a clear correlation of several artefacts from Wey Manor Farm to the Salisbury Plain source region and one from Church Lammas to the East Anglian source.

The monograph has been published with the aid of a grant from English Heritage.

Please visit the SpoilHeap Publications web page for details of how to order the book online from the Surrey Heritage Shop, or directly from SCAU, via the following link: bit.ly/SpoilHeap

“Archaeological investigations in Surrey 1997-2010” *TVAS Monograph 11, ed Steve Preston.*

A4 soft cover, 212pp, illustrated throughout including 21 colour plates. £15 plus £2.50 P&P, from Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 5NR.

This volume reports the results of archaeological investigations in advance of development at eight sites in Surrey, combining both rural and urban projects. The sites include a Late Iron Age to early Roman settlement enclosure at Merstham, Iron Age occupation along with Roman and medieval features at Burgh Heath, Saxon and medieval occupation near Staines and a multi-period occupation at Manor Park, Guildford. The urban sites were located in Egham and Guildford. Two sites were excavated on the High Street in Egham, with the notable finding of a pottery kiln and intensive activity in the 11th to 13th centuries followed by a period of decline or abandonment before the 17th century and later re-use. Two sites on the High Street in Guildford revealed a similar, but more complex sequence of deposits. Again, intensive occupation took place during the 12th and 13th centuries, followed by a phase of decline or inactivity before 17th century and later re-occupation.

MISCELLANY

THE WINTERSHALL PROJECT

Mike Borrell

I received an invitation in February from Mr and Mrs Hutley, the owners of the Wintershall estate, for the Society to do a full archaeological investigation, and in March Judie English and myself were given a tour of the house and grounds. The medieval estate was vast, stretching from Shalford to the Sussex border, and is still very large today. The importance of the estate in the history of south-west Surrey is demonstrated in "Medieval settlement in the Blackheath Hundred", an article published by Judie English and Dennis Turner in 2004 in the society publication "Aspects of Archaeology and History in Surrey"

The manor house hall is stunning, dating back to the 13th century, and there are written records of the estate that begin in 1227, and which are deposited on loan to the Surrey History Centre. A typed precis of the documents is over 60 pages long.

The intended work is to include historical research and archaeological investigations and will be a tremendous opportunity for society members to become involved in an exciting and long lasting project.

I am compiling a list of people who would like to be involved, and need names, addresses, telephone numbers, email addresses, and indication of interests and skills.

They can contact me: Tel: 01483 892800, or email jmborrell@talktalk.net, or by writing to 18, Blackheath Grove, Wonersh, GU5 0PU.

THE SUSSEX SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

With the collapse of Archaeology at Sussex University, a new provider of archaeology day schools and courses has emerged in the south-east.

The Sussex School of Archaeology is a new venture providing archaeology courses to the general public and more specialised training courses for amateur and professional archaeologists. It is run by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd under the direction of Chris Butler and managed by Lisa Jayne Fisher with David Rudling as Academic Director.

Course tutors are all specialists experienced in their fields, most of whom taught recently at the University of Sussex, thus providing some of the best archaeological training available.

Day schools, evening classes and trips, together with practical training courses will be provided to suit the interested armchair archaeologist as well as the keen amateur or professional looking to enhance their existing knowledge and skills. All courses can be valid for Continuing Professional Development for members of the IfA.

The Programme for 2013 can be found in the course brochure and application forms can be downloaded at www.sussexarchaeology.co.uk; email info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk or Tel: 01323 811785.

Additional courses include surveying courses at Shoreham Fort and a three day course working on the Fishbourne Mosaics - Conservation in action.

There are also plans for a new Research Excavation at Barcombefor which volunteers will be sought with roles ranging from excavators to finds supervisors. Future projects will hopefully achieve accredited status enabling students to use credits to further their education at higher educational establishments.

NORTH DOWNS PLATEAU ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP



Plateau continues to meet twice monthly for discussion and research into the archaeology and history of the North Downs, in the east of the county. Excavation has played a smaller role in the Group's activities over the last few years, in part due to redirecting our energies into researching local historical sites and analysing and writing up previous work. Fieldwork that has been carried out in the last couple of years has

tended towards small-scale 'keyhole' excavation, such as the digging of trenches in an extension to the graveyard of St Peter's Church, Woodmansterne in December 2011, the report being subsequently given to Surrey County Council.

Meetings tend to be a forum for informal discussion, and held on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month in Banstead. There is rarely a set topic but they follow a historical/archaeological theme. We are currently limited by space, but any member of the Society wishing to attend Plateau meetings should contact Peter Harp, Tel: 01737 356039, evenings.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

38th SERIES OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY LECTURES

Begins in October 2013, alternate Tuesdays 7.30 to 9.30pm
the Education Centre, the Cathedral, Guildford

The lectures will be:

1st October	Guildford Railway Station <i>Roger Nicholas</i>
15th October	Monorails of the 19th century <i>Adrian Garner</i>
29th October	The post-medieval Iron industry of the Weald <i>Jeremy Hodgkinson</i>
5th November	Meccano- "engineering in miniature?" <i>Frank Paine</i>
26th November	The ingenious Roman wooden water pump <i>Richard Stein</i>
10th December	Members talks
14th January	The Great Westminster Clock and Bells <i>Mike McCann</i>
28th January	Window glass from the 14th century to the present day <i>Don Tyzack</i>
11th February	Alexander Raby and Downside Mill- their place in the Industrial Revolution <i>Richard Savage</i>
25th February	Dennis Brothers motor vehicles <i>John Dennis</i>
11th March	British engineers in Europe <i>Sue Hayton</i>

SyAS/SIHG members: £35 (£30 if paid before 31st July).
Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, Tel: 01483 577809;
meetings@sihg.org.uk

THE HISTORY OF OUR LECTURE SERIES

Alan Crocker

In 1968 I was a member of staff of the Physics Department of the University of Surrey when it moved from Battersea to Guildford. Soon after coming to live in Guildford, my wife Glenys and I joined the Surrey Archaeological Society and I was asked to arrange for the society to launch a programme of adult education evening lectures at the university. I did this with David Bird, who had recently been appointed as the County Archaeological Officer. The first of ten weekly lectures was on 'The Romans in the South-east' and was very successful, with about 50 people attending. This was followed by other equally successful courses on such themes as 'Monastic Surrey' and 'Pottery through the Ages'. Then I saw an article in the Surrey Advertiser about industrial archaeology projects being supervised by Francis Haveron at Guildford Technical College (now Guildford College). I contacted Francis and he agreed to collaborate with me in organising a SyAS lecture course on industrial archaeology at the university. Over 150 people registered, and this clearly indicated that there was a tremendous interest in the subject within the county.

SyAS immediately set up an Industrial Archaeology committee to satisfy this need, and it was decided to arrange a series of ten fortnightly lectures every year administered, like the society ones, by the University's Department of Adult Education. These again proved to be very successful, and we have just completed the 37th course. However, the committee soon changed its name to the Surrey Industrial History Group (SIHG), still a group of SyAS, but with a separate membership. Also, after a few years, changes in the management of the university resulted in SIHG and SyAS administering the courses themselves. Francis Haveron, the first Secretary of SIHG, selected the speakers and chaired the meetings. When he died, however, Tony Stevens took over, and more recently, Bob Bryson. An enormous range of interesting topics have been covered, some of which have been on the fringes of industrial archaeology, but still important and neglected by other archaeological sections of the society.

Over the years, financial constraints imposed on all universities have resulted in the fees for using their facilities being increased enormously, and this has resulted in the cost of attending the SIHG courses rising steeply. In addition, many of those attending have retired, and access to the lecture halls at the university involves a considerable amount of walking and climbing. As a result, the numbers attending have declined to about fifty.

For the past few years the committee has therefore been looking for an alternative venue for our lectures, and at the end of 2012 we moved to the Educational Centre of Guildford Cathedral, adjacent to the cathedral and with a convenient car park. This has reminded me that, when the university moved to Guildford, the Bishop stated that it was the first time since the medieval period that a cathedral and a university had been established on the same site at the same time.

Anyway, we now look forward to many series of lectures at the new venue, which is not so expensive, and should prove to be more convenient.

From the 192nd Newsletter (March 2013) of the Surrey Industrial History Group, with many thanks.

CONFERENCE

THE IMPACT OF ROME ON THE BRITISH COUNTRYSIDE

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE in association with the
UNIVERSITY OF CHESTER

University of Chester, Riverside Campus

11th-13th October 2013

Friday 11th October

Chairman *Professor David Breeze*

7.30-8.30pm **Re-assessing the transformation of rural society in the Roman Rhineland**, Public lecture by *Professor Nico Roymans* (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Saturday 12th October

Chairman *Dr John Creighton*

9.30-10.15 **The Wroxeter environs project** *Dr Roger White*
10.15-11 **Survey and excavations in the Vale of Pickering, East Yorkshire** *Professor Dominic Powlesland*
11-11.30 Coffee
11.30-12.15 **The complexity of impact on a local scale: studies from Yorkshire** *Professor Martin Millett*
12.15-12.45 Discussion
12.45-2pm Lunch
Chairman *Professor David Hinton*
2pm **Rome on the British frontier** *Dr Nick Hodgson*
2.45 **From community to civitas: the impact of Rome on the southern Cotswolds** *Dr Tom Moore*
3.30 Tea
4pm. **The contribution of the Portable Antiquities Scheme to understanding the countryside,** *Sally Worrell*
4.45-5.30 Discussion

Sunday 13th October

Chairman *Professor David Breeze*

9.30 **Developer archaeology and the Romano-British countryside: a revolution in understanding?** *Neil Holbrook*
10.15 **A view from the east: the impact of Rome on Romania and Britain compared** *Dr Ioana Oltean*
11 Coffee
11.30 **Looking at the countryside** *Professor Brian Roberts*
12.15-1pm Discussion
2.30 Visit to the Grosvenor Museum and tour of Chester

Monday 14th October

Tour led by **Fiona Gale**, Denbighshire County Archaeologist

From Chester, the coach will travel to Prestatyn to see the Roman bath-house, and then on to the recently restored Cornish engine house and to St Winifred's, Holywell. We shall then travel on to Denbigh for the town walls, the castle and lunch (not provided). In the afternoon, we will go on to Ruthin, and a cruck-framed medieval town house. We shall return to Chester via Moel y Gaer hillfort on Halkyn Mountain, but we will not have time to climb it. The coach will drop off at the station, no later than 5pm.

Fee for 2 days (includes tea/coffee and lunch on the 12th): £95

Additional guided visit to North Wales on the 14th October: £20

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LIBRARY NEWS

ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY JANUARY-JUNE 2012

Each entry includes the author, title, date of publication, followed by the five digit accession number, and classification number indicating the shelf location of the book.

GENERAL

- Alcock, N.W. et al Recording timber-framed buildings: an illustrated glossary. 1996 10969 N6
- Alexander, Mary George Abbot's Guildford: Guildford and the Abbot family in Tudor and Stuart times. 2012 10964 ZA2 ABB
- Anderson-Whymark, H. & T.J. (eds) Regional perspectives on Neolithic pit deposition: beyond the mundane. 2012 10929 H2
- Barber, Martyn A History of aerial photography and archaeology: Mata Hari's glass eye and other stories. 2011 10979 E3
- Berry, George Taverns and tokens of Pepys' London . 1978 10958 N5
- Bird, David (ed) Dating and interpreting the past in the western Roman empire: essays in honour of Barbara Dickinson. 2012 10982 K1
- Blancquaert, Geertrui et al (eds) Understanding the past: a matter of surface-area. 2011 10974 E
- Brookes, Stuart et al Studies in early Anglo-Saxon art and archaeology: papers in honour of Martin G. Welch. 2011 10973 L2
- Bruce-Mitford, Rupert A Corpus of late Celtic hanging-bowls. 2005 10946 J1
- Christie, N, & Stamper, P. (eds) Medieval rural settlement: Britain and Ireland, AD 800-1600. 2012 10915 MB1
- Clark, John Romanesque work in some Surrey churches. 2003 10942 X5
- Cottam, Elizabeth et al Ancient British coins. 2010 10917 N5
- Crawford, Sally Anglo-Saxon England 400-790. 2011 10968 L2
- Department for Communities and Local Government National Planning Policy Framework. 2012 10978 C
- Gelling, Margaret The place-names of Shropshire. Part six: The hundreds of Brimstree and Bradford South. 2012 10983 Q2
- Green, C.T. Winding Dali's clock: the construction of a fuzzy temporal-GIS for archaeology. 2011 10975 E5

- Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson, B.M. Names on Terra Sigillata: volume 7 (P to RXEAD). 2011 10960 K1
- Jones, Rebecca Roman camps in Britain. 2012 10970 K2
- Malcolmson, P. & R. (eds) Warriors at home 1940-1942: three Surrey diarists. 2012 10955 & 10956 O2
- Marshall, Alistair Patterns of burning over archaeological sites and landscapes: prospection and analysis. 2011 10972 I2
- NEHHAS Finding the road. 2011 10931 K3
- Palmer, Marilyn Industrial archaeology: a handbook. 2012 10966 R1
- Paynter, S. & Dungworth, D. Archaeological evidence for glassworking: guidelines for best practice. 2011 10976 S4
- Pettit, P. & White, M. The British Palaeolithic hominin societies at the edge of the Pleistocene world. 2012 10945 H2
- Pluskowski, Alexander (ed) The ritual killing and burial of animals: European perspectives. 2012 10961 D2
- Scott, Becky Becoming Neanderthals: the earlier British middle Palaeolithic. 2011 10947 H2
- Skeates, R., McDavid, C. & Carman, J. The Oxford handbook of public archaeology. 2012 10951 E7
- Southern, Patricia Roman Britain: a new history 55BC - AD450. 2911 10971 K2
- Spicer, A. & Hicks, M. Southern History: a review of the history of Southern England, Vol. 33. 2011 10930 MB
- Stell, Christopher An inventory of nonconformist chapels and meeting-houses in eastern England. 2002 10923 X5
- Turner, S. & Silvester, B. (eds) Life in medieval landscapes: people and places in the middle ages. 2012 10914 MB1
- Van Pool, T.L. & Leonard, R.D. Quantitative analysis in archaeology. 2011 10913 E5
- Webley, Leo (et al) Development -led archaeology in Northwest Europe. 2012 10962 E
- Williamson, Tom Rabbits, warrens and archaeology. 2007 10944 T1
- Woodward, A. & Hunter, J. An examination of Prehistoric stone bracers from Britain. 2011 10916 H2

PLACES OTHER THAN SURREY

- Brown, R. & Hardy, A. Trade and prosperity, war and poverty: an archaeological and historical investigation into Southampton's French Quarter. 2011 10950 F35
- Momber, Garry et al Mesolithic occupation at Bouldner Cliff and the submerged prehistoric landscapes of the Solent. 2011 10949 F35
- NEHHAS A Probable pottery working site at 23 Tower Hill, Farnborough: report on a watching brief 2009. 2011 10932 F35
- Schofield, John London 1100-1600: the archaeology of a capital city. 2011 10967 F34

LECTURE MEETINGS

4th June

AGM and Members; talks to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th June

"Gomshall Tannery- the history of tanning at Gomshall", by Colin Woolmington to Dorking Local History Group, at the Friends Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking RH4 2 LE at 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th June

"Excavations in Church Meadow 2012" by Nikki Cowlard and Frank Pemberton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

13th June

"Early Roman quarrying and building stone use in southern Britannia" by Kevin Haywood to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Surbiton Library Hall, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £3.

19th June

"Sussex Bat Hospital" by Jenny Clark to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

20th June

"A History of Kingston School of Art" by Robert Knifton to the Friends of Kingston Museum at Kingston Museum, Wheatfield Way at 6.30 for 7 pm.

27th June

"A Tudor gentleman in Surrey - Sir William Moore" by Michael Page to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, Eghan at 8 pm.

2nd July

"Corsets and cameras: 19th century costume for dating old photographs" by Jane Lewis Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

2nd July

"Horsham Stone- its use from Sussex to Dorking" by Roger Birch to Dorking Local History Group, at the Friends Meeting House, Butter Hill, Dorking RH4 2 LE at 7.30pm. Visitors welcome £2.

3rd July

"Nonsuch Palace - a reflection" by Steve Nelson to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £4.

9th July

"A Fresh look at John Evelyn" by Peter Bennett to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

17th July

“Thomas Hope and the Deepdene ‘a lost landscape” by Alexander Bagnall to Holmesdale Natural History Club at The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

25th July

“Conservation” by Hazel Neill to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, Egham at 8 pm.

7th August

Members Evening of Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £4.

EDITORS NOTE

Apologies to members, but most especially to the author, in having omitted Audrey Monk’s name from the obituary for Dennis Turner in the last issue. She herself, of course, has an honourable record as editor of the Bulletin that he began.

DATES FOR BULLETIN CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be three further issues of the Bulletin this year. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
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 5th July for the August issue.

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