



SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Bulletin 456

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Phil Jones (1948-2016): An Appreciation

Jon Cotton

Phil's untimely death at home in Newbury in January at the age of 67 came as a great shock to those of us who knew him well, and leaves a void within the county, within the Society, and well beyond. Born in London, brought up in Little Chalfont, and educated at Dr Challoner's Grammar School in Amersham, Phil's archaeological career took off in Staines with Kevin Crouch and Sue Shanks in the late 1970s. He moved across to SCAU shortly after and was soon excavating sites throughout Surrey.

How to characterize Phil? Three words often used of him by those with whom he worked were 'energy', 'enthusiasm' and 'expertise'. These qualities manifested themselves in a number of ways: Nigel Randall, part of Surrey County Council's planning section, was struck by Phil's ability to bring even the most mundane site to life, and the electricity that sparked off him when he had his teeth into something that had grabbed his interest – 'you couldn't help but get swept along'. Others mentioned his cheerfulness, his attention to detail, and his capacity for hard work. Becky Lambert also noticed that Phil tended not to appear in site photos, not because he was naturally diffident (though he always regarded himself as a shy person), but because he was usually behind the lens, taking those all-important 'people shots' to illustrate publications and talks. His passion for sharing results in this way was a key trait – and very much in evidence during the many site open days that he organized and led.

Off-site he was, of course, the finds specialists' Find Specialist, and able to turn his hand to pretty much anything that was thrown at him. For a Saxon and Medieval pottery buff he knew a surprising amount about other stuff too – though his long-standing membership of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and email address with its distinctive 'crockpot' moniker shows where his sympathies really lay. And as Nellie Shaikhley reminded me, he was responsible for hundreds of finds reports on material from across Surrey and beyond, inspiring colleagues and members of local societies to pursue their own researches.

Many of his reports have now appeared in print (with others still in press), and he had an enviable publication record which had started to come to full fruition via the recently established SpoilHeap imprint. A succession of important monographs authored or co-authored by Phil serves as his testimonial. He was particularly proud of the volumes on Roman and Medieval Staines (with Rob Poulton), and the nationally important Upper Palaeolithic sites at Wey Manor Farm and Church Lammas, which as David Bird has noted, changed our understanding of the county's – indeed the country's – early past. Moreover, not only did he write or co-write these reports, but he also invariably produced the finds illustrations that enlivened them. It comes as no surprise to learn therefore that he had attended art school in his younger days, was a regular visitor to the Royal Academy exhibitions and was latterly an enthusiastic supporter of City Arts Newbury.

Quite apart from his own meticulously researched output, however, he will be well known to members of the Society as the Honorary Editor of this Bulletin for some 20 years, having taken over from Audrey Monk in February 1997. By my reckoning he and Maureen Roberts at Castle Arch oversaw the production of around 150 issues during that period – an extraordinary (if largely unsung) achievement in its own right given the continuous quest for suitable copy to fill 20 pages and meet punishing print deadlines. Maureen and his wife Jan both noted that the copy, print and delivery dates shaped their lives, for no



Gotcha! Phil channels his inner hunter-gatherer on Salcombe Hill, near Sidmouth, Devon (photo Jan Jones)

sooner had one issue been dispatched to the printers than it was time to put another together.

And as editor, of course Phil was never anything other than his own man, and spoke and wrote as he found – which occasionally got him into trouble. He had a sheer bloody-minded devotion to his subject and was never interested in toe-ing any lines. Indeed, his independent – one might say maverick – spirit simply wouldn't allow him to sidestep issues of concern, or to ignore what he saw as a less than adequate approach to fieldwork or its reporting. He called it as he saw it, and pithy editorial asides and quirky captions were an inseparable part of the Jones *modus operandi*.

Phil's single-minded devotion to his work can be illustrated in other ways too. Back in the day he used to buzz about on an old motorbike. One wet morning in the early 1980s, when on his way to deliver some medieval pottery for sampling, he was involved in a serious road accident. But before allowing himself to be sedated and carted off to have his badly broken leg pinned back together, startled fire-fighters and ambulance crews were cajoled into not only retrieving the sherds that lay strewn across the carriageway, but also putting them back in the right bags. Fast-forward twenty years, and at a millennial conference at the University of Surrey Phil gave a talk on '6000 Years of Pottery' which was illustrated, as the session Chair gleefully pointed out, by about 6000 pots. What he couldn't know was that every one of those pots had been painstakingly drawn by Phil in his own time – in lunch hours, after hours and at weekends. Sadly, that paper never saw the light of day, though Phil made sure that none of those drawings went to waste – and many have appeared in site reports published since.

Phil was laid to rest on the south-facing slopes of Acorn Ridge just outside Newbury on a crisp clear February morning while a pair of buzzards rolled and tumbled overhead in the cloudless pale blue sky. The spot was well chosen, because he drew such inspiration from the landscape, its geology and its deep human past. This was nowhere more in evidence than at the Neolithic ring ditch at Staines Road Farm, Shepperton where he'd excavated twenty-six years earlier. Here, as Phil noted in his site report, in the fading cold light of a November Sunday after the rest of the team had gone home, he 'shuffled a dance inside the ring' in homage both to the spirit of the place and to the shades of the people who had built it some five and a half millennia earlier. It was an act entirely in keeping with his independent turn of mind and spirit. Next day 'at dawn and in thick fog [the site] was bulldozed flat.'

It is still difficult to come to terms with the fact that Phil is no longer around. His breadth of knowledge, his passionate fizzing enthusiasm, and of course that characteristically infectious laugh are going to be much missed. Our thoughts are with wife Jan, step-daughters Anjuli and Josie, Linda, son Seth, daughter-in-law Marsha and granddaughter Leah at this difficult time.

Surrey Archaeological Society – Future of the Society

David Bird

A meeting for Society members was held on 27 February 2016 to discuss the Future of the Society following the threatened eviction of the Society from Guildford Museum

The meeting was held after the Annual Symposium in Ashted and was chaired by the President, Dr D Bird assisted by the Treasurer Mr M Edwards and Secretary Mr D Calow. 75 Society members were present including Honorary Vice-Presidents, Council members, Ordinary members, representatives of Institutional members and members from Historic England, Surrey County Archaeological Unit and Surrey County Council.

The President thanked members for staying on after the Symposium and explained that although the meeting was not empowered to take decisions he hoped it would provide a good opportunity for members to express their opinions about the Future of the Society following the disruption caused by decisions taken by Guildford Borough Council (GBC). He reminded members that the Society depended on volunteers and proposals had to take that into account.

He said the Treasurer had kindly summarised the results of a questionnaire that had been circulated to members with the recent *Bulletin* and said that the Secretary had received a 'without prejudice' email dated 26 February 2016 from Ms Sue Sturgeon, Managing Director of GBC. The email was addressed to the Members of Surrey Archaeological Society and set out how she saw the situation on behalf of GBC.

The Secretary referred members to the email from Sue Sturgeon, copies of which had been distributed to members attending the meeting, and read out the key points:

1. Ms Sturgeon confirmed her opinion that serving the Section 25 Notice on the Society was an appropriate course of action for GBC to take.
2. GBC was prepared to grant a new 'excluded lease' for approximately 117 sq ft of office space for the Society within Guildford Museum for a fixed term of five years subject to either party being able to terminate on six months' notice. The rent would be £15 per sq ft per year (£1,755 per year).
3. GBC would charge between £8,000 and £10,000 a year (VAT would be extra if required by HMRC) plus charges for additional services as required for the Society's collections to remain in the museum stores at Woking Road.
4. GBC required the Society's library to be removed from Guildford Museum by 29 April 2016.
5. GBC have a provisional sum of £2.3m to invest in Guildford Museum to tell Guildford's story in a refreshed and exciting way and want the Society to be part of the project.
6. GBC plan to redevelop their Woking Road site within the next five years and to create a new museum store at ground level.

Members asked questions for clarification. The general discussion suggested members were disappointed with the approach taken by GBC. No-one suggested accepting the proposed terms and the impression was that members did not see strong reasons apart from short term practicalities to treat Guildford Museum differently from the other museums in Surrey.

The Treasurer said over 100 questionnaires had been returned by the date of the meeting. There were 660 individual members so this represented a 15% response rate which was

encouraging. He had summarised the points made on flip charts which had been on display during the day.

He said about 60% of respondents wanted the Society to keep the library in the current format and together with the office but about 60% said that it was not important for the library and office to stay in Guildford. About 20% of respondents held the opposite view and the remainder were undecided.

There was a discussion about whether it was essential to retain all the current elements of the library. Whilst some members said that was important the feeling of the meeting seemed to be that the most important aspect was to have the more frequently accessed books, journals and leaflets available and for these to be kept up to date. Documents could be loaned to Surrey History Centre and back copies of journals relating to areas outside SE England were not essential especially if they were accessible by internet or inter-library loans. Whilst there was no need for the library and office to be in Guildford members said an alternative location should offer parking and access by public transport. There was support for locating the library to make it more accessible to the centre and east of the county. Alternative locations were suggested and members with contacts said they would try to see what could be done.

The Treasurer said about 60% of respondents thought a Surrey wide archaeological store was a possible long term vision while 20% were against but only 34% thought it was worth buying premises while 9% would rent and 57% were undecided. The discussion suggested renting would be relatively expensive and that while buying should be better value for money it would significantly reduce the Society's disposable income. Income generating assets – effectively a substantial proportion of the investment portfolio - would have to be sold and premises related costs, including paid staff to look after the buildings, would increase. Members with experience of other organisations warned that owning buildings, particularly listed buildings, required a significant amount of time and money and was not recommended. The Treasurer said owning buildings would create liabilities and a prudent Treasurer and Director of the Society would have to reserve cash to meet potential maintenance, repairs or structural costs which would further reduce the money available for the Society's charitable activities. There was, however, support for the small rented storage unit for which details had been circulated as it appeared to offer good facilities for a reasonable price.

There was a discussion about why people joined the Society and the comment was made that one reason was the chance to take part in excavations. However, the point was also made that certain types of excavation generated large quantities of finds which would typically create a requirement for costly post-excavation conservation and storage. The Society had to take a responsible approach to balance these requirements and live within its means. This was particularly important when larger scale projects were being considered. The Society should keep in mind that projects which involved substantial documentary research and research into existing excavation archives were likely to cost less than new excavations.

The Treasurer said 44% of respondents thought the Society's publications should continue as hard copy and 33% of respondents thought the Society's training was appropriate while about 40% wanted more training and about 40% thought publications should be more internet based. 60% thought the Society should do more to display its research results. There was a general discussion that suggested the Society should not be tied to Guildford Museum and should make its collections available wherever they could be on display in

the same way, although there might be a members' only part of the website, most publications should be freely available to the public. The idea of a virtual museum was popular although it would require a lot of volunteer time to create.

The meeting concluded with a strong plea for the Society to maintain control of its destiny. The example was given of another local archaeological Society which had deposited its archive material with its local museum only to find that a change of policy by the local authority meant the museum store was moved to an inaccessible location elsewhere in the country and contact with the archive was lost.

The President thanked members for their contributions and in turn members expressed their support for the Management Committee in trying to find a solution.

A message from the President on the progress of negotiations with Guildford Borough Council since the Society's meeting on 27 February 2016

David Bird

It became clear that negotiations with GBC would not produce signed agreements for accommodation and collections storage by 29 April 2016 so the Society's lawyers sought a further extension without prejudice to the Society's position that the Section 25 Notices were invalid. GBC agreed a further extension to 29 July 2016 but also sent a fourth Section 25 Notice. This seeks to end the Society's tenancy of all parts of Guildford Museum occupied by the Society, including the exhibition rooms, on 21 October 2016.

James Whiteman, GBC Director of Environment, and Jill Draper, GBC Heritage Manager, attended the Society's Management Committee meeting on 5 April. They said GBC planned to develop Guildford Museum at the Castle Arch site with an entrance to the castle, a café, extra display areas, new toilets and better disabled access. This would be done within the £2.3m capital available so that GBC was not dependent on grants. A separate fund raising initiative would be started to raise additional finance which could, for example, help equip the new buildings. GBC would also redevelop the Woking Road site and provide a new museum store in the new development. They had stressed that the relationship of the Society with GBC and Guildford Museum was very important to GBC and to the museum redevelopment project.

I had a meeting with Sue Sturgeon, Managing Director of GBC at her request on 19 April. She raised the subject of rebuilding trust between the Society and GBC. I reminded her of the importance of Guildford Museum reflecting the role of Guildford as a County Town and the need for an up to date library to provide back up to the exhibits. This asset was important to local residents, museum staff and Society members and I said I thought the Society's contribution had not been appreciated and valued. I confirmed that the Society did not intend to pay rent to the museum for its collections but that we had always been willing to consider making a contribution to the cost of redeveloping the museum. I emphasised the wide range of skills of Society members and the voluntary status of the Society and explained that many items in Guildford museum, whether now owned by the Society or by GBC, had been collected by members of the Society. We have learned that 55% of all the items in Guildford Museum are owned by the Society and it is clear that GBC and Guildford Museum want to retain the Society's material.

The Executive of Guildford Borough Council met on 19 April 2016. The following extract

from the minutes of the meeting published on the GBC website sets out the decisions taken by the GBC Executive in respect of Guildford Museum and may be of interest to Society members:

- (1) That a feasibility and costing report be commissioned for the proposed new build extension to the current Museum buildings and that the vision of developing an updated and exciting museum offering at that site be approved.
- (2) That the sum of £240,000 be transferred from the provisional capital programme (ED18(p) Museum and Castle Development scheme to the approved capital programme to carry out the work referred to in paragraph (1) above.
- (3) That the Director of Environment in consultation with the Lead Councillor for Economic Development, Heritage and Tourism be authorised:
 - (i) to establish a Development Group, consisting of internal representatives and external partners, to assist in the delivery of improvements to the Museum; and
 - (ii) to develop a fundraising strategy and related fundraising committee with a view to identifying and securing external grants and funding for improvements to the Museum
- (4) That the Museum Working Group be requested to review and make recommendations on the future of the Victorian Schoolroom, including the possible sale of 39½ Castle Street should the Schoolroom be discontinued.
- (5) That the Action Plan in Appendix 3 to the report submitted to the Executive, be approved and that the Museum Working Group be requested to continue its work to deliver the Action Plan.

Reason for Decision:

To fully review the museum offering for Guildford with a view to improving the service and making it more cost effective.

Alternative options considered and rejected by the Executive:

The option to move the Museum to another site in the town centre was rejected as an appropriate existing building could not be identified. The option for a new build museum was rejected on cost grounds.

Following the GBC Executive meeting James Whiteman wrote to me on 22 April as follows:

‘As you may be aware, on 19 April, the Executive of Guildford Borough Council considered a report relating to the review of Guildford Museum and approved a number of recommendations. These approvals allow us to progress development of a refreshed museum on the current site. I am delighted to let you know that we will now be moving forward with plans to deliver an exciting new museum.

An issue of some longstanding interest to the Society is the question of a town or county museum. Of course, governance and funding of the museum is provided by Guildford Borough Council. However, when undertaking the review, the majority opinion was that the new museum should tell the story of Guildford and the surrounding area, set in the context of the county. This is our intention.

Although the focus will be on Guildford town and borough, the new museum will celebrate Guildford’s role as the county town of Surrey. We will not enforce borders rigidly, fully aware of the changeable nature of administrative boundaries and their failure to respect

heritage integrity, but will highlight collections from a broader area for their ability to relate to, or shed light on, the borough's history. In addition, we will present material from sites outside Guildford where they illustrate stories for which we have no surviving local evidence or where sites are of especial interest and importance to the story of the County.

In summary, we wish to draw on the range of material we hold in concert to make the new museum a landmark attraction and resource both for our community and visitors. I hope this explains and clarifies our position.

We are now working to consider the possibility of retaining the library in the museum and of possibly uniting it with our own museum library to create a valuable reference resource for researchers, the Society and Heritage staff. We are also exploring the option of the Society making a financial contribution to the museum development instead of a storage and curatorial charge. We will continue to liaise with you on these points and hope to reach agreement in the near future.'

The decisions made by the GBC Executive and the letter from Mr Whiteman have been seen by members of the Society's Council as positive both for Guildford Museum and for the Society. Your Council has decided that the Society should continue negotiations with GBC to achieve the best possible resolution and I will keep you informed about further developments.

News from Castle Arch

After six years as our Administration Assistant Emma Coburn has secured an excellent position as Head of Care and Conservation at London's Imperial War Museum. Emma has taken on many new challenges while she has been at Castle Arch. We are very grateful for everything she has done and wish her every success as her career develops.

Hannah Jeffery, our Assistant Librarian, has said she is willing to take on Emma's work by reorganising her own and working extra hours on Tuesdays. Emma has very kindly said she can come in to the office to train Hannah and to make sure we keep up to date during the handover.

So far, despite notices to quit, we have kept the office and library open. Rose Hooker is willing to continue to volunteer in the office and so, at least for now, the office and library will be open from Monday to Thursday and the first Saturday morning of each month. Our grateful thanks to Hannah and Rose for their support through these difficult times.

Thank you Maureen

David Calow

For many years Maureen Roberts has worked hard to help make the *Bulletin* a success both while she was at Castle Arch and, more recently and very generously, as a volunteer in her retirement. She collated many of the miscellaneous contributions, liaised with all involved and helped make sure everything went smoothly. One of her special tasks was to gather careful details of lecture meetings from around the county and list them in date order to make them easily available to Society members.

Maureen has decided the time has come to step back from the *Bulletin* and on behalf of the Society I would like to thank her for everything she has done and wish her well for the future.

All Change at the Tool Store

After five years as our Tools Manager Roger Brookman has reluctantly decided to throw in the trowel. He and his wife are going to live in Dorset which is just that bit too far away to sort out our wet tarps and missing lamp irons. Roger has done a great job, installing new metal shelving and upgrading barrows, tapes and tents. Before and after each excavation come rain and shine he has been ready to help load and unload in record time. Many thanks Roger, you have been a great help.



Happily David Brown has very kindly agreed to take on the role and Kathy French, our assistant tools manager, can still help out when needed. David's contact details have been circulated separately so from now contact David if you need tools.

New members

Emma Coburn

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 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 A Anderson	Kingston-Upon-Thames	
Mrs J Boots	Old Woking	All periods; fieldwork; Roman group
Mr P Bowen	Westerham, Kent	Medieval. Roman
Mr J Fazzalano	Guildford	Archaeology (Roman); buildings; all aspects of history and heritage
Mr K Fuller	Stoughton	Buildings; Footpaths
Mr D Godden	Guildford	
Mrs S Hinde	Lower Bourne, Farnham	Field Archaeology. Roman. Saxon-Medieval
Mr C Hustings	Chilworth, Surrey	Roman History, Ancient History, Medieval History
Mrs D Johnson	Reigate	Medieval; Roman
Mr T W Keogh	Guildford	Industrial; Maps
Miss B Khoshnaw	Ham	
Miss E Shaw	Godalming	Roman. Prehistoric
Mr D Small	Oxshott	Romans

Note on Website

Tim Wilcock

You may already have noticed that the Society's website has recently been upgraded and now has a much more attractive look to users. This follows an extended re-design and update project led by the Society's webmaster advised and helped by the Website and Social Media group. For those of you who have not yet seen the new site, a screenshot is shown below:

Surrey Archaeological Society

Enter your keywords

Contact Us  

Home Events Membership Library Publications Groups Research About Us

Welcome

Explore this site for information about our activities in the archaeology and history of the county of Surrey.

Find out more about us here.

Important news : Library move is now postponed.

Library

The Society has the best specialist archaeological library in the county, and holds a valuable archive of Surrey material.

Library Resources Recent acquisitions
Catalogue Past acquisitions

Publications

The Society publishes several regular journals as well as books about Surrey archaeology and history.

Surrey Arch Collections Publication Sales
Bulletins Annual Reports
Surrey History Notes for authors

Groups

The Society has several Special Interest Groups, specialising in certain periods or areas.

Roman Studies Artefacts and Archives
Prehistoric Surrey Local History
Surrey Industrial History Medieval Studies Forum

Research

The Society encourages research into the history and archaeology of Surrey.

Surrey Research Framework Excavation Site Codes
Excavation Recording Manual Society Grants

Join Us

Join the society and support the study of Surrey's history and take part in the practical investigation of archaeology in the county.

- Membership benefits
- Subscriptions
- Join us

Upcoming Events

- Petersfield Barrows and Portchester castle and church
14 May 2016 - 11:00
- Palaeo2020
19 May 2016 - 10:00
- Winchelsea and Pett levels
4 Jun 2016 - 15:00
- Down Farm, Cranborne Chase
10 Jun 2016 - 11:00
- Medieval Studies Forum - Study visit to Godalming
11 Jun 2016 - 10:00
- Excavation at Abinger Roman villa June-July 2016
13 Jun 2016 - 10:00
- Roman villa and gunpowder works
9 Jul 2016 - 11:00
- Folkestone and Dover
6 Aug 2016 - 11:00
- Ovingdean and Lewes
17 Sep 2016 - 11:00
- Colmore Romano-British site and Farnham
15 Oct 2016 - 10:00

See all upcoming events...

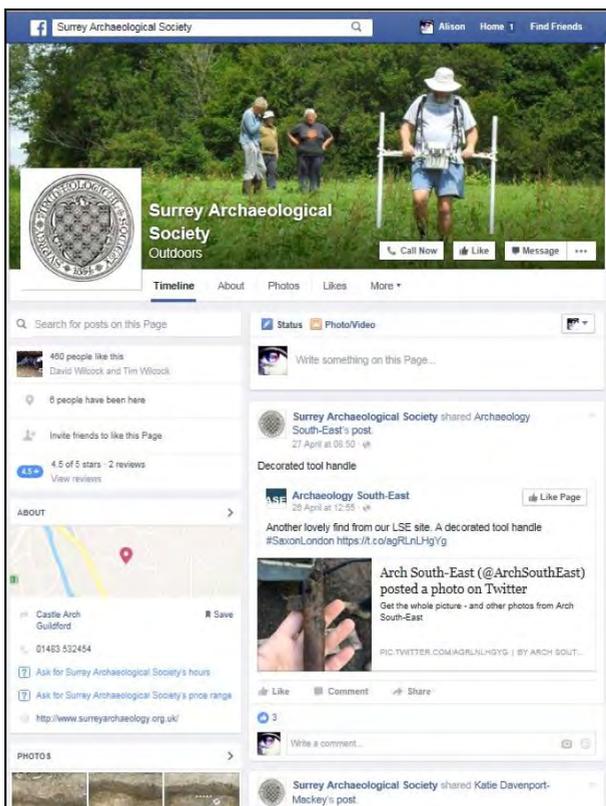
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The new site is much easier to navigate to find what you need. You can access pages of interest using the menus, and also search across any content using the search box in the top right of all pages. The site automatically changes its look to better suit the screen size of mobile devices like iPads, other tablets and most phones. You can continue to keep up to date with our Events programme, but also see news from the Special Interest Groups and access the Library Catalogue and review recent Library additions and also the latest articles about Surrey in periodicals and journals.

For the latest news the Society also runs a very active Facebook page, which can be found by searching for the Society from Facebook or clicking on the Facebook icon on our front page. This is where up to the minute news of Society fieldwork and other archaeological discoveries can be found. Every article on Facebook is also added to our Twitter feed. If you want to see these you do not need to join Facebook or Twitter; if you are already a member of these social sites you can Like us or Follow us to get regular updates.

The website is not just for latest Group news, events and Library news. We also hold downloadable copies of every *Bulletin* since January 2000. Also there are links to the complete back numbers of the *Collections*, back to issue 1 in 1858. And we also have downloadable copies of *Surrey History* from volume 8 to volume 13 (2014). All these publications can be searched to word level using Google. We will continue to add *Bulletin* issues once they have been with members for six months.

Now that the re-design is live, we can start work on two large projects – introducing web shopping on the site for subscriptions, conference bookings and publication sales; and adding a lot more content: the remaining *Bulletin* editions back to number 1, selected items from the Library archives and also a large Grey Literature database for Surrey sites.



Please support us by visiting the site regularly. We can be easily found by searching on Google for “Surrey Archaeology”, or by going directly to the site at <http://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk>. Also if you use Facebook please ‘like’ us or ‘follow’ us on Twitter.

Woking Palace excavations 2015

Rob Poulton

A seventh season of community archaeological excavation work at Woking Palace was organised by the Friends of Woking Palace (FoWP) and took place between 09 September and 27 September 2015. This was the final year of excavation as part of a three year Heritage Lottery funded project called 'Woking Palace and its Park', which will also provide a rich variety of other educational and community initiatives (<http://www.woking-palace.org/hlf0313.html>).

A key part of the project was giving members of the public a chance to become involved in the excavations and a public Open Day also offered over 400 visitors a tour, led by a Friend of Woking Palace, around the various trenches, where the discoveries were explained by some of the many archaeologists who had worked on the site. More formal training in archaeological skills was also offered.

The excavation was only possible as a result of the efforts of a large number of organisations and individuals. We are grateful to them all but 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 Historic England) for granting consent for work involving a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 12752), and to those who took the lead roles in organising and assisting the excavation work: most particularly Pete Smee and Jean Follett (FoWP); the finds team, ably led by Liz Felton, Fiona Dunstan, Teresa Franzkowiak and Jane Nott; and Hannah Potter (Community Archaeologist), Nigel Randall (skills training), Kayt Marter Brown (finds management), Wayne Weller (excavation supervision) and Giles Pattison (site planning and photography) of Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The survey assistance provided by Archaeology South-East (University of London) is also acknowledged.

Trench 24

The 2015 excavation works took place in two principal locations, trench 24 and trench 25. Trench 24 was, however, itself two areas separated by a distance of 5m and referred to as 24A and 24B. Both lay just inside the eastern arm of the moat around the site with 24B immediately north of the ancient and modern entrance and 24A further north again.

A major medieval building, around 13m by 6m internally, was revealed, with broad foundations that were taken much deeper at its corners (to over 1m below ground level) and consisted of mortared ferricrete lumps and flint nodules. This type of foundation belongs to the earliest group of buildings on site, with origins in the early 13th century. Midden debris of 13th century and later date was found outside the building, on the berm between it and the moat. It was a substantial two storey structure, well-built (as shown by stones from Reigate greensand window mullions) and likely to have been the location of that important part of a medieval manor, the counting house. This building continued in use until the general early 17th century demolition, although indications of Tudor refurbishment were found, including the renewal and raising of floor levels, the replacement of an original tile-on-edge hearth with a brick one, and the insertion of a brick wardrobe serving the first floor accommodation.

Cover image: Overall plan showing excavated elements and reconstructed outlines of buildings of all phases

A further building butted to the north wall of the counting house, although it was offset to the east from the latter's alignment. It could not be established, due to subsequent robbing of the foundations, whether they were of one build, but the flint rubble base of the more northerly structure suggests it is likely to be of similar date. The walls were significantly narrower, though, indicating a slighter building, which seems most likely to have provided lodgings for principal followers of the lord of the manor.

This latter structure was demolished in the early 15th century and subsequently, in the late 15th century, a large brick wall was constructed inside the moat that ran at an angle to the medieval buildings and cut across its east end. Remarkably a substantial stretch of this wall, surviving to eight or more courses high, proved to have slipped off its foundations from above a tile levelling course, and had moved over 0.5m towards the moat. Hitherto this wall has been referred to as a 'revetment wall', with the implication that it formed one side of the moat, but it is now clear that it was a free-standing perimeter wall built inside the moat. This confirms that its construction was intended to demonstrate the status of the site, providing an imposing façade as visitors approached.

Trench 25

This trench was placed on the east side of the privy lodgings to the south of the great hall. It had unfortunately been partially destroyed by the excavation of a deep hole in the post-palace period, and excavation was also hampered by an unusually high water table that prevented proper investigation of the archaeological levels at the south end.



Looking east across the clay floor of the northern medieval building to the perimeter wall with the moat beyond



Looking west, with the entrance to the site on the left and, from front to back, the brick wall to one side of the bridge across the moat, the square brick pier at the end of the perimeter wall, and the stone foundations of the counting house

Valuable results were nevertheless obtained. The corner of a medieval building with flint and ferricrete foundations was identified, although its eastern extent had been destroyed. It was not possible to trace its full extent northwards within the trench but its alignment suggested that it may have butted up to the end of the medieval great hall. However, the evidence for that had itself been badly damaged by the construction of its Tudor replacement. It was clear, though, that demolition of the medieval building had been followed by raising of ground level, associated with the construction of a new wall with chalk foundations. The latest pottery within the raised ground was of early 14th century date and confirms that the works were part of the extensive replanning and replacement of the privy lodgings for which much previous evidence has been obtained. The purpose in this location was to create a courtyard area in front (to the east) of the privy lodgings.

Previous work has shown that an important new suite of royal lodgings was built in the late 15th century on the river side of the privy lodgings. This was part of a thorough modernisation designed to make this residence of Lady Margaret Beaufort a 'palace' fit for use by her son Henry VII. This improvement of Woking Palace also, we can now see, included the development of the courtyard with a substantial brick perimeter wall and an imposing entrance porch. Henry VII himself was responsible for the erection of a new great hall in 1508 and the excavations showed how this was integrated into earlier work with



Looking south-east at the excavation of the stair tower to the Tudor great hall

the creation of an external staircase that allowed the king to access the high end of the hall (which was at first floor level) from the privy lodgings.

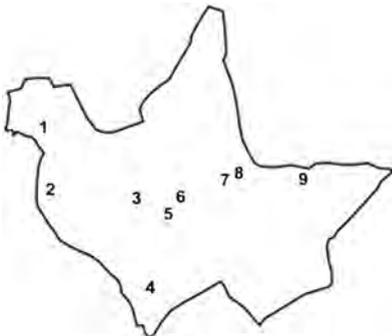
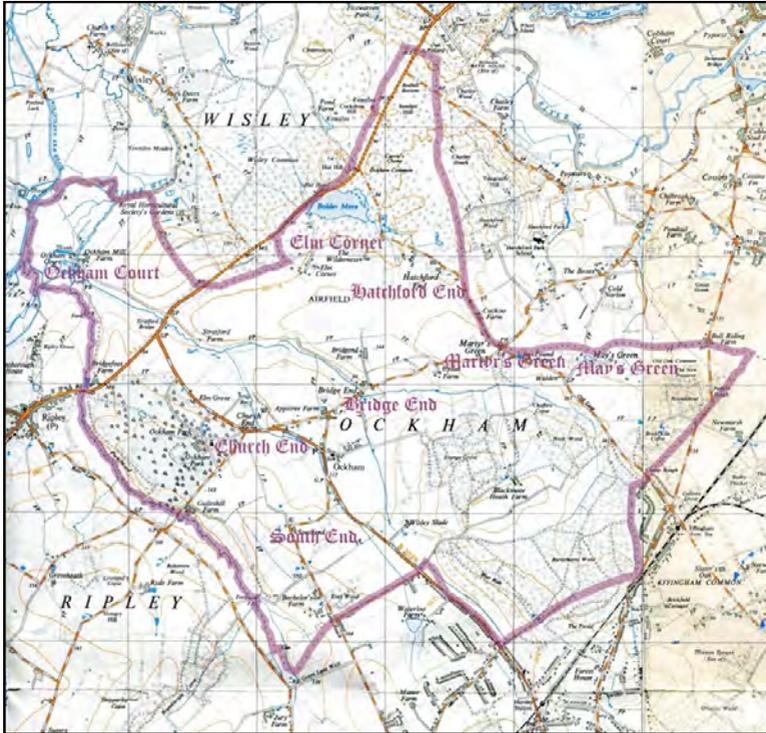
Archaeomagnetic dating

Dating of three features was attempted but only one was successful. This was hearth 2203, a tile-on edge hearth within lodgings on the north side of the palace. Unfortunately the measurements coincide with a 'looping' portion of the UK Master Curve and the date could be either AD 1260-1290 or AD 1400-1435. The latter is much the most probable. Failure to date a second tile-on-edge hearth was probably due to it being disturbed when the 'tennis court' wall was cut through it. The third feature, a smelting furnace, contained a highly anomalous set of archaeomagnetic vectors, with 8 of the 12 samples being reversely magnetised. A possible explanation is that a body of iron was adjacent to the structure during the last cooling event which distorted the geomagnetic field sufficiently to reverse the local polarity. Alternatively, the structure may have actually been used to smelt (magnetic) iron ore.

Next steps

Completion of the fieldwork means that attention must now turn to presentation of the results. Work has begun on the preparation of a permanent display at the Lightbox, Woking. A full academic report is also being developed and a final version of the popular booklet will also be produced.

Ockham is made up of several hamlets in an area of more than 2000 acres. The number of dwellings has increased from around 45 at the time of the 1662 Hearth Tax to approximately 150 at the present time (Lachelin and Primrose 2013). Seventeen one metre square test pits were dug in 2012 and 2014, in 10cm spits, in gardens over a wide area of the dispersed settlement and the soil was sieved. The pottery sherds retrieved were identified by members of the medieval pottery study group of the Surrey Archaeological Society with reference to Phil Jones' recently published guide to the Saxon and Medieval Pottery Type Series of Surrey.



Outlines of Ockham superimposed on 1959/1960 OS map and with sites of pits (for site names see next page)

In nearly every case the ground had been disturbed but nonetheless a considerable amount of medieval pottery was retrieved. The depth of some pits was limited by drains and pipes in Church End (3), Long Reach-4a (Bachelors) and Mays Green (9) (Apple Tree Cottage), a well in Long Reach-4b (The Old Cottage), a brick construction at Bridge End-6b (Yew Tree Cottage) and a layer of cobbles at Yarne (8). The amounts of medieval pottery found are summarised in the table.

Site	Date current house begun	Pits/ Spits	Pot c1100-1300 Sherds/weight	Pot c1300-1500 Sherds/weight	Pot c1500-1600* Sherds/weight
1 Ockham Mill	19c	1/7	-	1/2g	1/36g*
2 Bridgefoot Farm	17c	1/9	1/6g	-	-
3 Church End	15c	5/22	19/155g	54/249g	25/123g*
4 Long Reach-a	16c	1/4	1/4g	-	5/20g*
	-b 17c	2/8	-	-	-*
5 Alms Heath	19c	2/9	-	-	-*
6 Bridge End-a	18c	1/4	-	3/18g	4/8g*
	-b 18c	1/6	-	-	-*
7 Upton	15c	1/10	-	2/22g	18/251g*
8 Yarne	15c	1/3	1/6g	3/8g	-*
9 Mays Green	18c	1/5	1/4g	1/2g	-*

*A considerable amount of post medieval red ware (PMR) was found at nearly all the sites where medieval pottery was found but because it was often difficult to distinguish between early post medieval red ware (PMRE: 1480-1600) and PMR (1600 onwards). The PMRE sherds were not included in the table.

The oldest piece of pot was a sherd of handmade Surrey Shelly S2 ware found at Yarne, one of the oldest houses in Ockham. The oldest pot previously documented from Ockham consisted of 32 substantial sherds (690g) of wheel thrown Surrey Shelly S2 ware (Lachelin and Watson 2012) from Ockham Court, which is probably on the site of the medieval court house – in area 1 on the map. A more recent older find is the Ockham hoard consisting of Middle Bronze Age axes, bracelets and finger rings, found just north of area 5 on the map (Williams 2013).

The greatest concentration of medieval pottery was found around the medieval hall house at Church End (Ashlea/Church Gate Cottage), which has been dendrochronology dated to 1469.

All the pottery dated to earlier than 1300 was grey brown sandy ware (Q2: 1080-1300) other than 5 sherds of Limpsfield ware (LQ: 1150-1300) from Church End and one from Bridgefoot Farm and the S2 found at Yarne.

The pottery dated to c.1300-1500 was mainly various types of whiteware (WW1A&B, WW2&3 and RWW: 1240-1550), some orange sandy ware (OQ: 1250-1500) and one sherd of Langerwehe (LANG: 1350-1500).

No medieval pottery was obtained from the gardens of two Lovelace houses built in the 1860s in Alms Heath (5) or from Long Reach-4b where the pits were over a well where a great deal of more modern pottery and glass had been deposited. Only one medieval sherd was found at Bridgefoot Farm where the test pit was sited over a modern bank.

At every site, except Bridgefoot Farm, where medieval pottery was found there was pottery from subsequent centuries indicating continuity of occupation.

The date of the pottery found also indicates, not surprisingly, that there may have been habitation at some of the sites before the construction of the current houses on those sites was commenced. This is known to have been the case at Ockham Mill (1) which was rebuilt by Lord Lovelace in the 19th century. There has been a mill on that site for several centuries.

In addition to pottery building material, metal (mainly nails), glass, clay pipes, and bone were found in all the pits. Two coins (a 1913 sixpence and an 1850 Swiss 20 centimes) and two metal thimbles were found at Church End. One of the clay pipe bowls, found at Upton (7), had the crest of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers embossed on it.

The results of this test pitting exercise are interesting in demonstrating the types of medieval pottery present in the Ockham area and also in illustrating some of the difficulties in the design and interpretation of relatively small scale village test pitting, particularly in a dispersed settlement.

Test pits cannot be randomly situated as their siting is dependent on the willingness of owners to allow test pitting on their property and the constraints that they sometimes put on exactly where the pits can be dug. If pits are dug near a dwelling the ground will often have been disturbed for the laying of drains and pipes or for building up banks (as at Bridgefoot Farm and Upton). It was also of interest that two pits dug near each other, in front of the house at Church End, had very different yields of medieval pottery with 1 sherd (7g) in one and 19 sherds (116g) in the other. This was probably related to the laying of a pipe at the bottom of the one with the least pottery but serves to illustrate the somewhat chance nature of what is found in test pits.

I am extremely grateful to all those who allowed us to dig in their gardens and to all those who helped with the test pitting and with processing the artefacts, especially Anita Marshall, and to Angela Mason, Steve Nelson and Lyn Spencer for their expertise in identifying the pottery.

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Alexander Raby and Downside Mill – a new Naval connection?

Richard and Pamela Savage

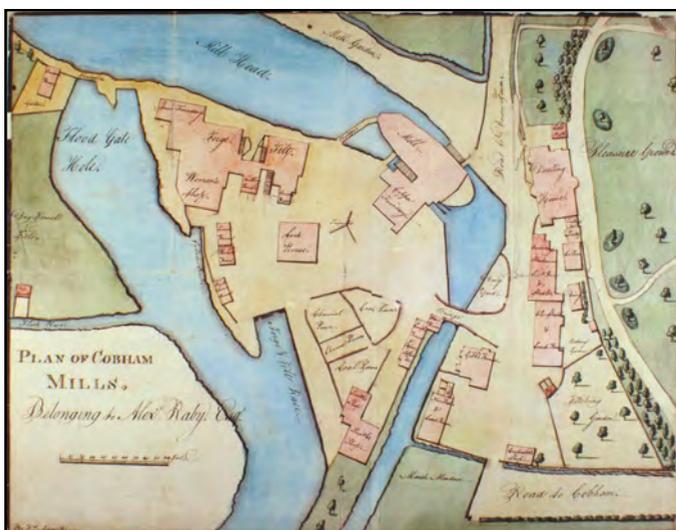
Much background to Alexander Raby and his metal-working activities in Surrey in the late 18th and early 19th centuries is contained in *Alexander Raby, Ironmaster* (ed. Crocker, 2000), in which the collected papers from the conference held at Cobham in 1998 were published. Following this conference the Society organised a nine day training excavation at Downside Mill in the summer of 2008 to evaluate the degree of survival of the remains of what was apparently the earliest mill on the site during Raby's time there from 1770 to 1807; for the brief interim report of this and updates see Howe (2008) and Savage (2012, 2014). Publication of the final report has been postponed pending completion of further documentary research, particularly concerning the range of iron and copper products being manufactured at Downside Mill between 1770 and 1807.

Jeremy Hodgkinson has written of the 18th century iron mills on the Rivers Wey and Mole that "the variety of ironwares produced at these sites was not consistent, and included hoops and wire, as well as domestic items such as pots and pans for which copper plating would be needed (which explains the presence of a copper foundry at Raby's Downside Mill at Cobham)" (Hodgkinson, 2004, p 241). Others had also concluded that Raby had moved beyond the manufacture of iron plate, bar and hoops into a range of tinned and copper-plated utensils for the burgeoning 'domestic household' market in late 18th century London. There seemed a general assumption that the copper foundry at Downside had been set up to service such markets. However there is no direct evidence to hand for the manufacture of such items at Downside, while Raby's earlier and later career suggests he was involved primarily in producing iron bar and plate, including tinplate (that is, iron plates coated with tin). Research continues into the range of products that might have been made at Downside Mill.

We have been concerned that the size of the copper foundry at Downside seems larger than would be required for the manufacture of articles for the domestic market alone. Alexander Raby's connection with the 18th century Royal Navy through gun-founding and the manufacture of iron hoops (for masts and barrels) is well established and recent research suggests that the copper foundry at Downside may have been set up to meet demand for copper sheets from the Royal Navy for the newly introduced practice of copper-sheathing of the hulls of warships (primarily to reduce fouling by barnacles and seaweed but also to counteract the destruction of timber by *teredo navalis*, the naval ship-worm). After a number of years of experimentation, the Navy Board adopted proposals in 1763 for copper-sheathing of smaller warships, extending this to larger warships in the 1770s. For discussions of the many scientific and administrative difficulties of this technological revolution see Knight (1973) and Staniforth (1985), both available online. Staniforth states (p.25) that by the middle of 1784 Raby was one of a number of contractors supplying copper bolts for the sheathing. The sheathing and the increasingly specialised nails and bolts for fixing it to the hulls of ships needed to be replaced every few years and Raby was one of a number of contractors who had entered into arrangements with the Navy Board under which the price of new sheathing was abated by an allowance for old copper sheets and bolts returned for reprocessing. These arrangements were made on a national basis so that old copper returned from any Navy dockyards could be credited against the cost of new copper sheets (standardised over time at 32 ounces and 28 ounces) supplied to that or any other Navy yard. As an example, a Navy Board letter at The National Archives (ADM 106/1291/133) reveals that the Navy

Officers at Plymouth recorded that in the six months to 24th November 1787 they had received from Raby 2,594 new copper sheets of 32 ounces each (weighing nearly 11 tons) and 519 new copper sheets of 28 ounces each (weighing just over 2 tons) at an aggregate price of £1,306 8s 9d. Old copper sheets weighing 10½ tons had been delivered to Mr Raby and were valued at £782 13s 4d, together with the return of 19 old packing casks valued at £2 17s. The Navy Officers certified that the net sum to be paid by the Plymouth Officers to Mr Raby was the balance of £520 18s 5d. A further letter at The National Archives (ADM 106/1289/267) a few days later states that the 10½ tons of old copper to be credited to the Plymouth Officers had actually been returned to Raby by the Chatham yard – and also that Chatham now had so much old copper encumbering the yard that they would have to send it to contractors other than Raby, unless he could let them have details of additional new copper sheets supplied against which its value could be credited. To understand a little more of what the above delivery to Plymouth, totalling 3,113 sheets weighing c.13 tons, might achieve we may note that the initial sheathing of HMS Victory in 1780 required 13 tons of copper sheets (Staniforth p.25) and the re-sheathing of the ship in 1815 required 3,640 sheets at a weight of ‘over eleven tons’ (Knight, 1973, p 308, fn 12 with the documentary sources).

Raby’s copper sheets for the Navy may well have been made/re-processed in his large copper foundry at Downside Mill. Although we have found no direct evidence that this was carried out at Downside we know of no other Raby facility in the 1780s with the capacity to do so. We know that iron for processing at Downside was brought overland by horse and cart from Weybridge and we may assume that if old copper sheets for re-processing were brought to the site from Naval yards in the Thames Estuary they too came by road from the Thames.



Plan of Cobham [Downside] Mills belonging to Alexander Raby c.1798, from the Buttriss Archive (SyAS Research Collections). The training excavation in 2008 took place over the oval mill adjacent to the copper foundry.

If any reader of this note has further information regarding the copper foundry at Downside Mill or of the range of iron and copper products manufactured there we would be pleased to hear from them. Additionally, does anyone know of evidence that any Alexander Raby facility manufactured household items, other than relatively simple forged iron items such as hearth-backs and stoves, for the domestic market before 1800?

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Great Bookham – The Development of a Surrey Village in Maps

Lyn Spencer

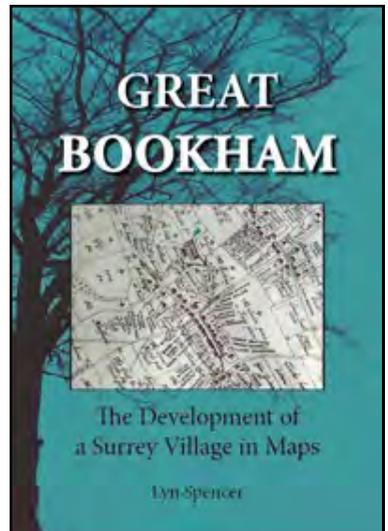
This new publication in the Society's Villages Project records the growth and development of Great Bookham village in the centre of Surrey. The information is presented through a series of maps from the medieval period through to the early 19th century.

There are detailed maps and diagrams explaining the geology and geomorphology of the area and documentary sources are used to illustrate the rural nature of the village.

A conjectural map, based on the earliest map of Great Bookham, provides a road layout for 1100 and then builds on this to show how the village developed over the centuries.

The book is available at a cost of £10. Please contact: Sales Secretary L&DLHS, Leatherhead Museum, 64 Church Street, Leatherhead, KT22 8DP. Packing & Postage: Please add UK postage of £2.60 unless otherwise stated. Cheques should be made payable to L&DLHS.

Size A4: 86 pages including 35 maps and 26 illustrations and photographs.



Annual Symposium 2016

Mary Korndorffer

There was a good turn-out of members and visitors for the Annual Symposium at Ashted on Saturday 27th February, chaired by Tim Wilcock.

Rob Poulton on behalf of SCAU brought us up to date with *Country life at Woking Palace*. Since 2009 community excavation at Woking Palace has revealed a wealth of important information about the structure of the manor and palace from its beginnings before 1200 until its near total demolition in the early 17th century.

The establishment of the site came in the middle of a period of rapid change in the Surrey landscape, with new towns, new villages and changed agrarian methods. Woking in the 13th century was one of the first examples of another important innovation, the moated Manor House set in a deer park, and was exceptional in the scale on which it was built. It may not have been the primary residence of its owners but these powerful people (Bassetts, Despencers) ensured that it was equipped to function as a principal country residence and administrative centre.

In 1466 Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of the future Henry VII, acquired the manor. Most of its principal buildings were by then over 150 years old and it seems likely that it was a rather old-fashioned residence. She proceeded, especially after Henry VII became king, to develop it on a grand scale for a larger household. The works were all in brick, and part of a sudden emergence of important buildings constructed in that medium, of which Woking was a manufacturing centre. The great men of the kingdom had acquired a taste for country houses, including nearby Esher, Oatlands (Weybridge) and Hampton Court, located conveniently a day's ride from London. Henry VII did not long resist, taking over Woking from his mother in 1503.

We were delighted to welcome Martyn Allen from the University of Reading, who reviewed *Zooarchaeology in Surrey*. He has studied bone assemblages across the county, but the acidity of the Bracklesham beds in West Surrey prevents preservation, and there is little prehistoric matter south of the chalk ridge. To understand the bone remains it is important to consider what were the ancient practices for disposal, and what are the modern conditions for preservation. During the Neolithic there were differences between occupational deposits and monumental or ritual deposits.

We can see whether cattle or pigs were prevalent in the economy. Strontium analysis can indicate the origin of the animals, and it has been surprising to find how far animals were brought to Durrington Walls. Dairy herds can be identified as they have older cattle, a high ratio of cow to bull remains and many young beasts. There is a trend in the later Neolithic to beef production and meat consumption. He has looked at bone assemblages at Beddington, where there was a change from sheep to cattle over time; at Thorpe Leas where a high proportion of horse bone indicated use for tools. At Roman sites wild animal bone is frequently found: deer, boar indicative of hunting, also fowling and fishing.

At Guildford Castle he found a change during the 13th century: as the woollen industry declined there are fewer sheep; as woodland decreased there was less pig husbandry, and as parkland was impaled for hunting, more fallow deer are found.

Martyn recommended that there should be standard practices for recovery and analysis of bone, especially as sieved matter gives a more precise result.

Recent excavations at *Cocks Farm, Abinger* were described by Emma Corke (SyAS); they concentrated on the newly-discovered Iron Age site on the hillock above the Roman Villa in the Tillingbourne Valley. In exception to that, one trench was dug across a magnetometry anomaly about 150 m north of the villa. A clearly Roman rock-cut ditch was

found. Several phases have been identified in the Iron Age site. A northern, possibly D-shaped enclosure contained 12 storage pits. Only two intercut, although they were very close to each other. The later of these had a closing-deposit of bones, saddle-quern and other objects that gave a radiocarbon date of 145±30 BC. Other closing deposits were querns, both rotary and saddle, potins, pottery, and fossils. The pits were deliberately back-filled. Most pits had a later, upper fill containing burnt stones and burnt clay with wattle-marks. This probably came from oven or kiln domes. Also within this enclosure and close to the pits were four cremation deposits, which were block-lifted. The ditch of a later, southern, enclosure overlapped the northern, and contained pottery, some of which may be transitional/Roman. There was a cross-ditch and two more storage pits.

The whole area was overlain by later features, including two phases of gullies (which had cut cremations and pits), and many post-holes. Most of these were on the eastern side of the trench, where archaeology seems to have survived better. Features seen here were Roman, and at a higher level than the Iron Age ones to the west. This year's excavation will investigate these further and go beneath them to the Iron Age levels.

Finds of Neolithic pottery, many struck flints, mediaeval coins and other objects point to a very long and continuous use of this little promontory.

The programme of *Test pitting by the Society in Surrey* was described by Chris Hayward (SyAS). As part of the Esher Village study, several pits were dug at 7 More Lane, which appears on Treswell's map of 1606 as part of the settlement around Esher Place, known as Middle Green. Although some Medieval pottery was found, and a late 19th-century Pratt Ware lid for bear grease, it was felt that evidence of earlier occupation was scant.

At Esher Church of England High School, following an assessment by Jo Richards in connection with her recently published book on Esher Village, pupils and parents joined in the pitting. Six pits were dug between current school buildings and Waynflete Avenue. Significant amounts of pottery appeared with a wide range of dates, including a possible piece of collared urn.

Lyn Spencer assessed 18 pits dug in Great and Little Bookham, including the Tithe Barn, seeking evidence of Saxon origins and any possible Roman activity. Two pieces of un-abraded Saxon pot were found near Flushings Meadow, not far from the early mill site. In Eastwick Park Avenue Roman pottery was found.

In Ockham, preliminary work by Gillian Lachelin and the Villages Study Group resulted in 14 pits being dug in a variety of locations in this still very evidently dispersed community.

At Effingham, following Anne Vallis' desk based assessment, 12 pits were dug, based on the listed buildings in this dispersed settlement. It was hoped to find evidence of Saxon activity, and to supplement the Roman finds in Browns Field. Study of the artefacts is in train: there is a wide range of pottery and one possible post pad at Home Farm, so additional pitting will be done later this year.

Richard Savage continued the story in Old Woking, referring to Dennis Turner's suggested Saxon Minster boundary around St Peter's Church. It is thought that the Woking area, previously part of Wessex, was occupied by Mercia in c.690 AD. Monks were sent from Medeshamstede (later Peterborough) Abbey to set up a missionary church in Woking to convert the pagan West Saxons to Christianity. Roman brick and tile visible in the walls of St Peter's today (and also found in test pits in fields to the east of the church) was probably brought to the site when a postulated early timber church was replaced by a masonry building. Material visible today in the 12th-century north wall of the nave is likely to be re-used from the early masonry church when it was enlarged/rebuilt around 1115 AD. A test pit in a garden to the north of the church has recently been shown to contain deposits of animal bone (including pigs and cattle) dated by radiocarbon to the period 670 to 770 AD with a likelihood that it was deposited earlier in the period rather

than later. This may well be an Anglo-Saxon "placed deposit", comparable with similar deposits recorded by Helena Hamerow (2012). Such placed deposits have been found in ditches surrounding ritual sites, including those later graced by a Christian church.

Amongst other test pitting reported in Woking was that at the White Hart in 2011, where pottery was found from 11th and 12th centuries, the site later being examined in more detail by PreConstruct Archaeology during redevelopment. In addition pits at the Old Manor House (Rectory Manor) in 2015 revealed ancient plough soils, showing occupation from Late Bronze Age through to Roman times. Analysis of this site is still in progress.

Jan Spencer of the SIHG gave a comprehensive history of *Archimedean screw pumps and conveyors and turbines*. Archimedean screw pumps, consisting of several helical flights within a cylinder, have been in use in Egypt from at least the 3rd century BC. Archimedes researched the geometry of spirals, and may have helped to rediscover their practical use during visits to Egypt. Vitruvius provided a clear description of how to construct a screw pump in the 1st century BC. Leonardo da Vinci, a known admirer of Archimedes, drew designs for workable screw pumps.

Recent studies suggest that the origin may have been much earlier, in the 7th century Assyrian Kingdom of Sennacherib, where they could have enabled the water supply to the "Hanging Gardens of Babylon", (now thought more likely to have been at Nineveh, 350 miles north).

Variations on the Archimedean screw have been developed more recently to convey uniform small items such as pills, gravel or agricultural produce. Now, the reverse screw, acting as a turbine to produce electricity, is becoming established; there are two in Surrey. Jan's display of working models of various type of screw helped us to understand their function, and were educational fun for all ages.

Margary Award: Emma Corke commended all the exhibitors for their displays. The winner was the display by Jan Spencer of the SIHG, for his explanation about Archimedean Screw Conveyors, and his complex models and practical demonstrations. Nicki Cowlard accepted the runner-up prize for the clearly set-out presentation about excavations at Church Meadow, Ewell.



Emma Corke presents the Margary Award to Jan Spencer, representing the SIHG, for their display on *Archimedean screw pumps and conveyors*



Alex demonstrating an Archimedean screw

Emma Corke summarized *recent finds in Surrey*, reported to David Williams (Surrey PAS Finds Liaison Officer). The Neolithic provided a polished axe from Horley and a fine, leaf-shaped flint from Peper Harow; three Iron-age gold quarter-staters also came from Horley. A figure head came from a small Roman statue and feet from a vessel. Two gilded brooches: one late Saxon with a cloisonée image; the second a 14th-century annular brooch had an enigmatic inscription. A lead document seal could be dated to 1414-18 when Pope John XXIII ruled from Pisa. A gold signet ring of 16th century and a copper medallion from the War of the Spanish Succession dated 22 November 1739, inscribed "He took Portobello by courage". The latest item was a dog's collar belonging to The Rt Hon Thomas Harley of Hooley.



Emma Corke presents the Margary Award to Nicki Cowlard

Emma further described the excitement of digging in Watlington last November, following an alert by a metal detectorist. A 9th-century Viking hoard of silver was lifted in a block, and taken to the British Museum where it was X-rayed and excavated under controlled conditions. It comprised 15 silver ingots, some with Viking marks; 3 arm rings and other jewellery, including a small gold piece; nearly 200 coins, the latest of Alfred in 879 AD. Thirteen of the coins were of a type known as "two emperors", the same coin being issued by Ceolwulf II of Mercia and Alfred of Wessex. Only two of these had ever been seen before. This deposition of 879-880 AD was near the Icknield Way, at the time when the "Great Heathen Army" was pressing southwards.

A new group has been established within SYAS to study *The Early Modern period (1500-1700)*. Catherine Ferguson explained that during this period Surrey underwent changes to employment, wealth, religion and politics. Source material is available e.g. parish registers, assize sessions, hearth tax, wills and inventories. There is scope for research and an education programme is planned. Members are encouraged to register their interest at surreyemgroup@gmail.com.

The *SyAS Web site* is an important medium to inform and publicise the society. Tim Wilcock has been leading the re-development of the web site, which went "live" in March. Members are encouraged to use it as first port of call for information, and group leaders will be trained in keeping their sections current. Facebook and Twitter give immediate news items a public platform. <<http://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/>>

After tea there was an opportunity to discuss *The Future Development of the Society* in the light of recent developments at Guildford Museum.

Thanks are due to Rose Hooker for arranging the programme and to Isabel Ellis and helpers for refreshments. This proved to be yet another year of amazing finds and intriguing developments in the study of the history and archaeology of Surrey.

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See also her research student's paper: Clifford Sofield (2012), *Placed Deposits in Anglo-Saxon Settlements before and during Christianization (5th-9th century)*.

Medieval Studies Forum Meeting on “Castles and Church Towers”, 12 March 2016, Leatherhead

Brian Creese and Peter Balmer

The morning session of the meeting concentrated on the debate about the relationship between Anglo-Saxon tower-naves and the origin of castles, including the *burh-geats* of Anglo-Saxon defences, with particular reference to the tower of St Mary's at Guildford. **Michael Shapland** (Archaeology South East) delivered a wide-ranging overview. Tower-naves date from the late Anglo-Saxon and early Norman periods and were free-standing towers containing no nave. Being tall and elaborate, but with very little capacity, suggests they must have been of high-status origination and intended for private rather than congregational worship. Some 35 have been identified, of which Dr Shapland had studied 21 in detail. While they may have their origins in royal examples they may also have been inspired by similar monastic structures. The tradition of timber towers at Anglo-Saxon manorial sites may also have played a role, although these were not known to have contained churches. The case of Caistor, Lincolnshire, illustrates the relationship between tower-naves and enclosures; a Roman wall enclosing Caistor existed, but no Roman stone was used in the mid-eleventh century tower, whereas many later buildings there use Roman stone, suggesting that retention of the enclosure wall was important when the tower was built. The Caister tower is also close to a major route. Similarly Langford, Oxfordshire, was built post-Conquest by an Anglo-Saxon lord, and also appears to have been within an enclosure. The Promotion Law (*Geþyncdo*) of ca1000 may have encouraged lords to emulate royal building in order to demonstrate their status. Tower-naves may have had a function in war as well as their ecclesiastical and status roles. David Wilson suggested in 1970 that Anglo-Saxon towers were the origin of medieval stone keeps. Although we think of castles as a Norman innovation, a lot of mottes date from rather later than the Conquest period, which was also a time when the construction of stone keeps was quite rare. Many of the earliest Norman castles were more like Anglo-Saxon defended enclosures, and there were functional similarities. Philip Dixon has identified two types of early stone keeps: palatial keeps such as Colchester, which were definitely Norman in origin and were in effect tall stone halls; and tower keeps, such as at Exeter, Okehampton, Bramber and West Malling, which had closer links in form to Anglo-Saxon tower navens. Some Norman castles incorporate tower-naves in their defences, such as at Oxford and Hastings castles, showing an aspect of continuity.

Mary Alexander opened the session on the tower of St Mary's in Guildford by placing it in the context of the town's development. Guildford seems to have begun as a pagan settlement on Guilddown from the fifth century. In the eighth century there may have been a move to a new site in the Quarry Street area, which possibly included a church, although whether this would have been used for congregational or private worship is not clear. The planned town of Guildford probably originated ca920-975, possibly with Holy Trinity being established as the town church at this time, although the straight line boundary dividing Holy Trinity and St Mary's parishes splits the town in two. This might suggest that both churches had a parochial role from this time, although the boundary could have been formalised later. A case could be made for the tower-nave of St Mary's being built either ca950 or ca1050. It may originally have had an attached chancel. Michael pointed out that the Austin estate map of ca1600 suggests an enclosure once existed around St Mary's, and the curve to the east is still visible in the street pattern. His thought is that St Mary's may have been a private, elite Tower Nave within its own enclosure.

Richard Savage summarised some of the argument in **Dennis Turner's** recently published notes on *The Church of St Mary and the Burh of Guildford*. If a tower was a chapel and

also a *burh-geat*, the defended entrance would have needed to be next to the tower, not through it. Towers built at this time may have fulfilled a variety of functions. "Appearance doors" at an elevated level are a frequent feature (often too high up to have been an entrance accessible by ladder, and in any event at a level capable of being accessed internally). Guildford's street plan is typical of Wessex *burhs*, but the area round St Mary's is different and probably indicative of an earlier settlement. St Mary's is on the edge of the *burh* and stands just north of the probable hundred boundary, which may explain its north and south facing appearance openings. However, it was pointed out that a Saxon *burh* was a relatively uninhabited place and may have been more a place for mustering forces than actually living in. The debate was taken further in notes contributed by **Derek Renn**. He considered a possible defensive role for St Mary's tower. Unlike the term tower-nave, *burh-geat* is not descriptive, although large upper openings are diagnostic. A gate could potentially be through or adjacent to the tower. Overall, the evidence for the tower of St Mary's being built as a *burh-geat* is slight. On the question of who built it, references to Guildford in Domesday Book provide some clues. One possibility would be royal patronage. Another would be that it was built on the instigation of a bishop, either Aethelwold, Bishop of Winchester 963-84, or Stigand, Bishop of Winchester 1047-70 (and also Archbishop of Canterbury 1052-70). Another possibility would be that the tower was a secure base for the town reeve.

In the afternoon, **Terry Carlisle** spoke on Chichester Castle, which, like many castles built in towns already in existence at the time of the Norman Conquest, dates from the early post-Conquest period. It was probably built by Roger of Montgomery, who was given the western part of Sussex by King William. It appears to have always been a timber castle, and could have been as elaborate and as defensible as a stone castle. By 1142 it was in the hands of Adeliza of Louvain, widow of Henry I; her second husband became Earl of Arundel. By 1173 it was a royal castle and there are records of expenditure on the castle in the reign of Richard I. During the Barons' War with King John it fell to the French, perhaps rather too easily! There was a royal order to destroy the castle in 1217, and a gaol was commanded to be built on the site in 1219. In 1269 a grant of the site was made to the Franciscans, the choir of whose church survives as it became the Guildhall for the city in 1541. The site later became the grounds of two successive substantial houses and later a public park. Part of the castle motte survives, and parch marks seen in 1996 suggested that it was surrounded by a substantial moat or ditch. Pits dug in 2012 showed that layers in the mound had become mixed up. A ground-penetrating radar survey in 2015 confirmed the existence of the large ditch and suggested that there could have been another smaller ditch further out. The probable outer wall of the castle, now the boundary of the park, appears to have cut off pre-existing streets, but there is no record of demolitions when the castle was first built; Chichester would have been only sparsely populated at that time.

Information derived from recent maintenance work at St Mary's Church Guildford was the subject of a second talk by **Mary Alexander**. The work included re-facing the west wall, re-roofing the north-east chapel, re-plastering the south-east chapel and the chancel, and test pits for drainage in the nave. Walls were shown to have been generally coarsely constructed, with various post-medieval repairs. There was a blocked possible priest's doorway in the south wall, with a timber lintel. Packing of cereal stalks was found under the roof tiles: rye, barley, and wheat in different places. The timbers of the roof of St John's Chapel appear to have been re-arranged in the fourteenth century. The nave roof is mostly fifteenth century. The chancel roof is probably late thirteenth century, with a crown post. Dendrochronological investigation may be possible in future. Further knowledge may be gained if the nave floor is lifted to install under-floor heating. Plaster on

the walls of the ringing chamber may need to be removed, which could reveal interesting details about the tower.

The day concluded with a talk by **Jo Richards** about the recently published village study on Esher. Research revealed that there were two principal medieval settled areas, both close to the river, with the main manorial centre in between. The site of the church, some distance away, may, however, have Anglo-Saxon origins. The modern main road, which passes through the present centre of Esher, roughly follows the line of Henry VIII's chase pale. There was much eighteenth century parkland in the parish, including that of Esher Place, which blocked the old road nearer the river, and of Claremont. Inns and public houses became numerous as the importance of the Portsmouth Road grew.

Villages Study Project – Esher, now published

The most recent study in the VSG series - that on Esher – was published in December. Jo Richards and those who have helped her with the study have been fortunate in the wealth of documentary and map sources for the area, including both a late Saxon boundary charter and the Bishop of Winchester's Pipe Rolls which reveal much concerning the running of the principal manor in the medieval period. The completed study - with many maps - throws considerable light on how Esher has developed over the past 1000 years and is thoroughly recommended. A number of copies are still available at the pre-publication price of £9. It is expected that the post-publication price will be £12. Copies can be posted (for an additional charge of £2.95 to cover the postage & packing). Copies can be reserved by e-mail to medforum@hotmail.co.uk or by calling the Society's office on 01483 532454.

Future Medieval Studies Forum meetings in 2016

Saturday 11 June STUDY VISIT TO GODALMING

This will include presentations by Rob Poulton of SCAU on 'The Priory Orchard cemetery and the early development of Godalming'. We are hoping that Lia Betty of Roehampton will be able to speak about what the bones from the Saxon Cemetery reveal about the people of Godalming at that date. The day will also include a guided tour of the church, a visit to Godalming Museum and a town walk. Further details will be circulated to members and then posted on the website.

Saturday 5 November 'PILGRIMS AND PILGRIMAGE'
at St Catherine's Village Hall, Guildford

This will be the first time that this important and many faceted topic has been featured at a meeting of the Medieval Studies Forum. Speakers will include John Jenkins from York University and Martin Lockyer from UCL.

All are welcome at meetings of the Medieval Studies Forum. Details will be sent to all members of the Forum in the first place and then posted on the Society's website.

Anyone wishing to join the Forum should contact the Membership Sec. by e-mail at medforum@hotmail.co.uk or via Castle Arch for details and an application form. Membership is free as the Forum is funded by attendance charges for meetings.

Roman Studies Group visit to Bath Museum Saturday 17th October 2015.....

Lou Hays

.....at least, that is the date that most of the party had pencilled in. Four of us agreed to travel together, meeting at early o'clock on Saturday morning. However one person woke on Friday in the mistaken belief that they were late, but a befuddled phone call restored calm until Saturday when our driver turned up sans caffeine or carbohydrates and with hair on end as their alarm had failed. Again! (Vide: the Osteoarchaeology day. That is one Christmas present sorted).

We arrived in Bath in good time to meet the other members of the group including an affectionate reunion with "Our Man in The West", the suave Alan Hall. We were welcomed by our guide for the morning, Lucca, who provided a whistle stop tour of the baths and museum with his 'one size fits all' talk. The spectacular display of recently excavated portions of the pediment of the temple was one of the first things we saw, which is a unique find in this country. We noted numbers of conjoined hypocaust flue tiles, one set used as a voussoir, and a video suggesting their putative manufacture; intriguing to those of us who have dug at Ashted and seen the various patterned tiles. Many of us had visited the Baths before but agreed that the new layout was an improvement showing many more artefacts. However, the increase in displays meant a decrease in space and since the whole city appeared overrun with tourists it allowed plenty of opportunity to play the oriental-elbow-dodging-game. Seeing the re-enactors dressed as Roman citizens and the holograms giving an impression of Romans going about their everyday chores were entertaining. Some of the artefacts on display were fascinating and not unlike some of the fragments found on our own dear sites; although *perhaps* somewhat larger and more varied. A few of us sampled the waters, which, it is claimed, have therapeutic properties, so if you see people resembling Mr, or Mrs, Hyde at the next RSG meeting this could be the reason.

After a brief break for lunch we returned to hear a talk on the Beau Street Hoard given by the Keeper of Collections at the Museum, Susan Fox. This is stated to be the fifth largest hoard found in Britain to date, consisting of 17,600 Roman coins, mainly Denarii and Radiates dating from 32 BC to 274 AD as dated by the British Museum. This very rare find was discovered in 2007 by professional archaeologists within walking distance of the museum, and conservation and recording work is in progress including research into where the silver was mined. The 8 leather bags of various sizes in which the coins were originally deposited have decayed over time and are only indicated by fragments and coloured sediment, but replicas drawn from pictorial examples from around the Empire were on display. The fact that the hoard was within the Roman city wall is unusual, as most of those found so far have been discovered in rural areas. We were also given the opportunity to handle some of the coins that were in a remarkable state of preservation.

Our thanks as always to Irene Goring for her superb organisation and to the Curator, Guides and Keeper of Collections for providing such an interesting day, and allowing us to examine some of the coins from the hoard.



Digitisation of Surrey Archaeological Collections and Research Volumes

Audrey Graham

The Society has now completed the project to digitise back numbers of the *Collections* and *Research Volumes* and make them available free of charge via the Archaeology Data Service website (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>. Select Archives, then Journals and Series).

Collections volumes 1-66 inclusive and the cumulative indexes were digitised by arrangement with the University of Toronto. Volumes 67-90 and all the *Research Volumes* were digitised with the aid of a generous grant from the Marc Fitch Fund.

The volumes have been divided into individual articles (including microfiche) to make download times shorter. All the files are in Adobe portable document format (pdf) and saved as 'image over text'. This means that it is possible to search the files electronically, but please bear in mind that they will be subject to the errors that occur with optical character recognition (OCR) of a document. The more recent volumes (91 onwards) have been output by the printers and will be accurate, but with volumes 1-90 the earlier the volume the lower the accuracy of the OCR process.

I am grateful to Professor Nigel Saul for kindly drawing my attention to the Marc Fitch Fund as a source of grants for this work.

Redhill & Reigate Through Time

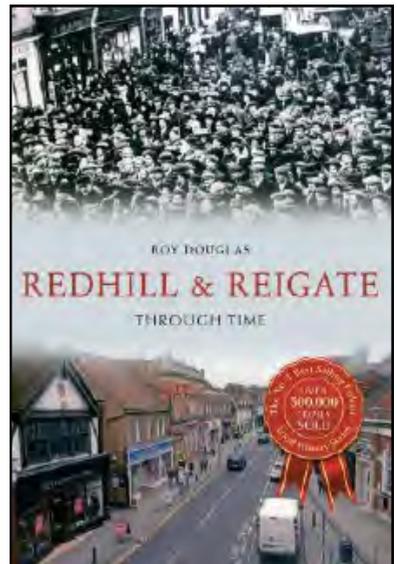
by Roy Douglas

Published by Amberley Books, 2016, price £14.99. Softback, 96 pages, ISBN 978-1-4456-3323-7. Further details on the website: www.amberley-books.com

This new book from Amberley Publishing is the latest title in its *Through Time* series. It contains a fascinating selection of photographs that traces some of the many ways in which Redhill and Reigate have changed over the last century.

Redhill is home to a lively railway station that serves the rest of the county as an important junction. With parts of the town in Victorian build, Redhill provides both residents and visitors with an area steeped in history that is pleasant on the eye also.

Once based around railway expansion and the work of windmills, today Reigate is centred on Bell Street and High Street where shops, cafés, bars and restaurants, and Priory Park are situated nearby. Surrey enthusiast Roy Douglas takes the reader on a fascinating journey through time to see all that has changed and all that has stayed the same in Redhill and Reigate.



New publications by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit

Rob Poulton

Surrey County Archaeological Unit has just published two new volumes in its Occasional Papers series.

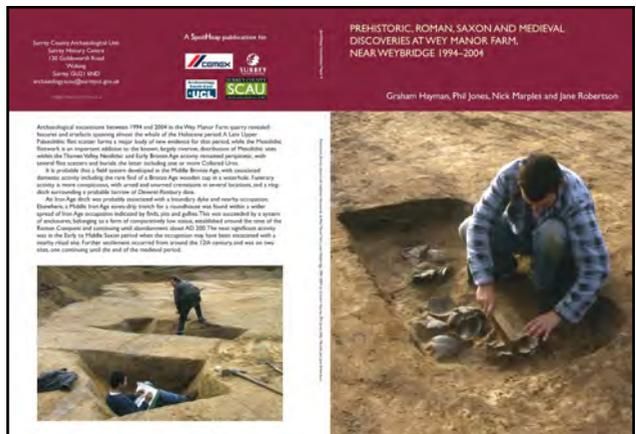
***Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval discoveries at Wey Manor Farm, near Weybridge 1994–2004* by Graham Hayman, Phil Jones, Nick Marples and Jane Robertson, SpoilHeap Publications, Occ Paper 6**

Occasional paper 6 brings together a series of archaeological excavations between 1994 and 2004 in the Wey Manor Farm quarry that revealed features and artefacts spanning almost the whole of the Holocene period. A Late Upper Palaeolithic flint scatter forms a major body of new evidence for that period, while the Mesolithic flintwork is an important addition to the known, largely riverine, distribution of Mesolithic sites within the Thames Valley. Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity is shown to have remained peripatetic, with several flint scatters and burials, the latter including one or more Collared Urns.

It is probable that a field system developed in the Middle Bronze Age, with associated domestic activity including the rare find of a Bronze Age wooden cup in a waterhole. Funerary activity is more conspicuous, with urned and unurned cremations in several locations, and a ring-ditch surrounding a probable barrow of Deverel-Rimbury date.

An Iron Age ditch was probably associated with a boundary dyke and nearby occupation. Elsewhere, a Middle Iron Age eaves-drip trench for a roundhouse was found within a wider spread of Iron Age occupation indicated by finds, pits and gullies. This was succeeded by a system of enclosures, belonging to a farm of comparatively low status, established around the time of the Roman Conquest and continuing until abandonment about AD 200. The next significant activity was in the Early to Middle Saxon period when the occupation may have been associated with a nearby ritual site. Further settlement occurred from around the 12th century, and was on two sites, one continuing until the end of the medieval period.

The volume includes full details of the excavation results, specialist reports (especially on pottery by the late Phil Jones and an important analysis of the flintwork by Nick Marples), and an overall review setting the work in context.



A Bronze Age ring-ditch and Mesolithic and medieval activity at Waitrose, South St, Dorking, Surrey, by Tom Munnery, SpoilHeap Publications, Occ Paper 7

Occasional paper 7 presents the results of archaeological work at the Waitrose, Dorking site between July and November 2013. The earliest evidence, from both features and many flint artefacts, belongs to the Early Mesolithic period, with a radiocarbon date of 8625-8465 cal BC from hazelnut shells. It is evident that hunting parties came to retool and for other purposes in both the Middle and Late Mesolithic, which indicates extensive exploitation of this part of the Surrey Greensand throughout the Mesolithic.



A Bronze Age ring-ditch probably defined a round barrow, and appears to have been deliberately closed during the Middle Bronze Age with the deposition of near complete ceramic vessels, ferruginous sandstone blocks (perhaps originally part of a barrow structure) and scatterings of cremation deposits). A cremation, also dated to the Bronze Age, was found just to the west of the barrow. Less certain is the identification of ditches that may be elements of a larger Bronze Age field system, potentially of considerable importance as none have previously been identified on the Surrey Greensand.

The main medieval features were ditches, the earliest of which were probably used to create agricultural divisions, in the 11th or 12th century origin. They were superseded by a realignment of boundaries during an expansion of Dorking in the mid-late 13th century, when the excavated area became part of the backlands of properties fronting on to South St and West St.

The volume includes full details of the excavation results, specialist reports (especially on flintwork by Nick Marples), and an overall review setting the work in context.

These latest volumes in the SpoilHeap series are available from the Surrey History Centre and at its online shop (<http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/heritage-culture-and-recreation/archives-and-history/surrey-history-centre/surrey-heritage-shop>). Please have a look and see what is available as it seems that the earlier works are perhaps not as well known in Surrey as they should be. In particular I would like to draw the attention of those interested in prehistoric pottery to the late Phil Jones' report on the Thorpe Lea Nurseries pottery in Hayman, G, Jones, P, & Poulton, R, 2012 *Settlement sites and sacred offerings: prehistoric and later archaeology in the Thames valley, near Chertsey*, SpoilHeap Publications Monogr, 4. In the introduction to this he sets out the type series for all of his studies of prehistoric pottery from Surrey.

Prehistoric Group Visit to Down Farm, Cranborne Chase

A visit to Down Farm on Cranborne Chase has been arranged for 10th June. Meeting in the car park at Down Farm at 11am to allow plenty of time to get there.

A farm visit usually consists of a walk around Fir Tree field to see the 'great shaft' – a geological feature which produced a remarkable sequence of deposits spanning 2500 years from 4400-2000BC, and restorations of the pond and bowl barrows excavated in the early 1980s. These latter restorations include timber elements and positioning of the burials uncovered. This will take about 2 hours.

After lunch, a slightly longer walk will take in a dramatic piece of the Ackling Dyke Roman road and restored Neolithic henge monuments and house footprint on Wyke Down.

Finally, the museum contains displays of local archaeological finds, a small rural life collection and geological specimens from the Dorset coast. Also, Southampton University will be digging there on that day, so there is plenty to do and see. There is a pub about 5 mins away.

Martin Green, the owner, will escort us and does not make a charge for this, but welcomes a donation to his favourite charity 'The Cherry Tree Nursery' which helps people with mental issues.

Contact Rose Hooker at info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk or rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or via the office to register an interest.

The People's Cathedral Project Needs Your Memories

Do you remember the construction of Guildford Cathedral? Were involved in making the kneelers? Did you attend a special service? Or can you remember its early days? If so, we want to hear from you.

"The People's Cathedral Project", a term coined in response to the 200,000 ordinary people who 'bought a brick' to pay for the completion of Guildford Cathedral, is an ambitious 30 month initiative combining urgent building repairs with an exciting community engagement programme to capture and reveal the rich heritage and history behind this stunning 20th century building.

As part of the People's Cathedral Project, we are collecting these fascinating memories to share with our visitors and to use in educational workshops. Memories will also be placed in the Surrey History Centre to enable future generations to benefit from this rich social tapestry.

We have a team of fully trained oral historians, willing to record memories either at your home or at Guildford Cathedral at a time to suit you. To arrange an interview, or to find out more, please contact Helen Ellis on 01483 547888 or email helen@guildford-cathedral.org



CBA-SE Site and Town tours 2016

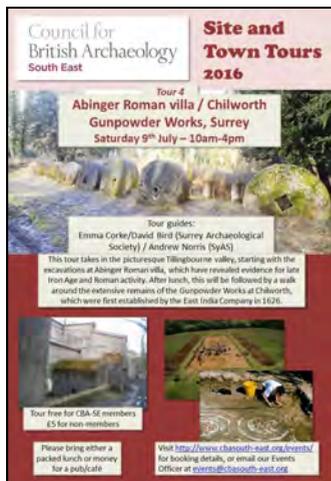
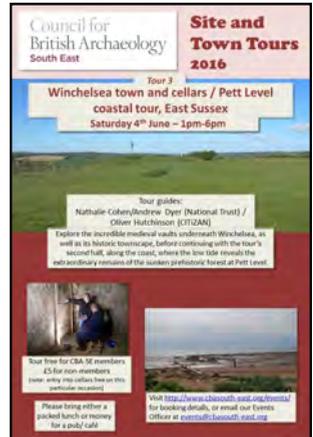
Full-day tours to current research excavations and historic sites and towns across the south-east, led by local experts. Seven tours in total, between April and October, with sites ranging from Roman villas to Tudor Palaces!

Free to all CBA-SE members - £5 for non-members (entry fees may apply at some sites). Limited spaces, thus early booking recommended. Directions and joining instructions available upon sign-up – please email any queries to our Events Officer at events@cbasouth-east.org or visit <http://www.cbasouth-east.org/events/cbase-tours-and-field-trips/>.

Tour 3 - Winchelsea town and cellar / Pett Level coastal tour, East Sussex

Saturday, June 4th 2016 (13:00-18:00)

Led by Nathalie Cohen and Andrew Dyer of the National Trust and Oliver Hutchinson of CITIZAN, this tour will explore the incredible medieval vaults underneath Winchelsea, as well as its historic townscape, before continuing with the tour's second half, along the coast, where the low tide reveals the extraordinary remains of the sunken prehistoric forest at Pett Level.



Tour 4 - Abinger Roman villa / Chilworth Gunpowder Works, Surrey

Saturday, July 9th 2016 (10:00-16:00)

Led by Emma Corke, David Bird and Andrew Norris of the Surrey Archaeological Society, this tour takes in the picturesque Tillingbourne valley, starting with the fascinating excavations at Abinger Roman villa, which have revealed extensive evidence for late Iron Age and Roman activity. After lunch, this will be followed by a walk and talk around the extensive remains of the Gunpowder Works at Chilworth, which were first established by the East India Company in 1626 and only ceased manufacturing in 1920.

Tour 5 - Folkstone Roman villa / Dover town and castle, Kent (6 Aug)

Tour guides: Andrew Richardson / Keith Parfitt, Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Tour 6 - Ovingdean medieval settlement / Lewes town and castle, Sussex (17 Sep)

Tour guides: John Funnell, Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society / Simon Stevens, Archaeology South East

Tour 7 - Colemore Romano-British site, Hants / Farnham town and castle (15 Oct)

Tour guides: Juliet Smith, Liss Archaeology / David Graham, SyAS

Lecture Meetings

1st June

“John Probert, the medical profession and the development of Epsom College in the 19th century” by Alan Scadding to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4.

6th June

“St Mary’s Church, Byfleet” by Jim Allen to Woking History Society in the Double Tree by Hilton (formerly the Holiday Inn), Victoria Way, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

7th June

AGM and Members talks to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2.

9th June

“Ordnance Survey ancient and modern’ A History of Ordnance Survey” by Colin Brown to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Surbiton Library Hall, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

11th June

“Gravels, their economic exploitation, and their archaeological content” by Peter Harp and Paul Soean to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the Small Hall of the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove at 19:45.

15th June

“Thirty years of Reigate Are Conservation Volunteers” by Simon Elson to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 20:00.

18th June

Founders Day Meeting of Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 20:00.

24th June

AGM followed by “The Great Fire of London of 1666” by Dorian Gerhold and others to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 20:00. Visitors welcome.

30th June

“History of Holloway Sanatorium” by Joy Whitfield to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the United Church, Egham High Street at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2.

4th July

Members’ evening – Outing to St Mary’s Church, Byfleet by Woking History Society in the Double Tree by Hilton (formerly the Holiday Inn), Victoria Way, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

5th July

“Battlefield archaeology” by Julie Wileman to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2.

6th July

“Archaeology of the NESCOL site” by Alexis Haslam to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4.

9th July

“The Chislehurst chalk mines and their secondary uses” by Rod le Gear to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the Small Hall of the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove at 19:45.

1th July

TBC at Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Surbiton Library Hall, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

20th July

“Coach roads to Brighton” by Geoff Hewlett to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, Croydon Road, Reigate at 20:00.

28th July

“The history of the Lagonda Car Company” by Peter Maynard to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the United Church, Egham High Street at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2.

29th July

TBC to Wandsworth Historical Society at the Friends’ Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Wandsworth Town Hall) at 20:00. Visitors welcome.

3rd August

Members Evening at Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be three further issues of the *Bulletin* in 2016. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
457	1st July	1st August
458	16th September	17th October
459	11th November	12th 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 1st July for the August issue

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