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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

Tel: 01483 532454

E-mail: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

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Surrey Archaeological Society and Guildford Museum

David Bird

This is an appropriate time to update members on the situation as regards the Society and Guildford Borough Council.

I hope that most members have seen the message on our website about the removal of the Society's Library from Guildford Museum, which will have taken place by the time this Bulletin appears. Negotiations between our officers and Guildford Borough Council at one point suggested that it might be possible to maintain the library somewhere within the Museum complex, but the most recent communication insisted that it be removed by 21 October 2016. For administrative reasons it became necessary to arrange the removal by the middle of September, and this did not allow sufficient time to prepare a note for the previous Bulletin, for which I apologise to members.



The Society's library and research centre at Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer, Surrey RH5 6SE



The Library will be moved by specialist contractors to our Abinger Research Centre (above) in the week beginning 12 September. It will be closed from 9 September and will reopen after 3 January to allow Hannah Jeffrey enough time for the necessary reorganisation. It should be possible to deal with urgent requests while the library is closed in October-December if necessary.

I am very sorry to say that Rosemary Hughesdon has decided to stand down as Honorary Librarian at the AGM. We thank her for her great support and encouragement during some difficult times. The Society's future library service is likely to make more use of on-line access to journals and other publications for Society members, and the Society is looking for an Honorary Librarian willing to take on the challenge of exploring the Library's functions in a changing world.

The Society's office will have to move from its existing space by 21 October. It is not yet clear whether the office will stay at Castle Arch or move to Abinger. At present it is anticipated that a desk space will be licensed at Guildford Museum for the meantime, while the future of the Museum is clarified. I am pleased to confirm that Hannah's future role will be as Administrator and Assistant Librarian.

More of the Society's research material will be moved to the Surrey History Centre as a temporary deposit. Thanks to Tim Wilcock the material is being digitised and will therefore be more readily available in the future. This will also make it possible for us to make sensible decisions about permanent deposition.

Much more finds storage is now available at the Abinger centre and it will be considerably augmented in the near future as the Society is pleased to announce that it has signed a licence for a unit at Heather Farm, Woking, associated with the Lighthouse. New shelving will be installed in a few weeks, after which the unit will be available for the re-assessment of finds that have been held in Guildford Museum stores. Heather Farm is an attractive and lively centre, which as well as providing storage and working space can also function as a platform to spread knowledge of the Society's activities.

The Society is now in a strong position to pursue its goal of fostering greater knowledge of Surrey's history and archaeology. The highly important and interesting results of work in recent years deserve a much wider audience, and the Society will be looking to work with a range of Surrey museums and other bodies and in other media to achieve its wider aims. We now have a great opportunity to take time to consider the longer term, and a working party will be set up with this aim, aided by the results of the questionnaire to which so many members responded earlier this year. The continued support of Society members during these changes has been extremely helpful.

Society Flotation Tank

Nikki Cowlard

The Society has finally taken possession of its very own flotation tank. It proved not at all easy to source, but eventually Palaeoecology Research Services in Hull found someone to make one for us. In the past we have processed our environmental samples thanks to the loan of a tank from Surrey County Archaeological Unit, but as we take more samples from our excavations this has become more problematic. Environmental samples can add much to the picture of a site; at Church Meadow (Ewell), for example, Roman ditch, pit and well fills have disclosed, amongst other things, carbonised grains, eel bones and water molluscs, which would never have been retrieved otherwise.

The tank is now based at the Abinger Research centre and has its own environmental storeroom (more of a cupboard really). Once we got over the hurdle of finding the right connectors to attach the water supply to the tank we were ready for action, and processing started at the beginning of September. First samples through the tank were Iron Age pit fills from Cocks Farm (Abinger). As with many procedures, the actual processing took far less time than the clearing up afterwards. As well as plenty more bulk samples from Abinger's 2015 and 2016 excavations, we have a number of samples to process from Ashtead Roman villa from Trench 23, a clay pit that lies between the villa and the excavated tile kiln. Results will be incorporated into the final excavation reports in due course.

Emma Corke processing an environmental sample with the SyAS flotation tank



The development of Old Woking: an update *Richard & Pamela Savage*

This report gives a summary of the archaeological work carried out in Old Woking village from 2008 to 2016; it does not include anything about the concurrent seven seasons of excavations at Woking Palace, the interim reports of which by Rob Poulton have featured regularly in the Bulletin.

We were encouraged by the late Dennis Turner to organise archaeological investigations in Old Woking to supplement the documentary researches being carried out by Richard Christophers and a Villages Study Group team from Woking History Society. Old Woking was thought to be of early to mid-Saxon date, bearing the name of Woking Hundred and also the probable site of the establishment of a Christian missionary church around AD 690. It was considered likely that the current parish church, St Peter's, sited on the gravel promontory close to the river, stands on the site of this first church. Dennis had hypothesised from early maps of Woking that the missionary church had been surrounded by monastic-type enclosure ditches. There was however no archaeological evidence to support or disprove this hypothesis.

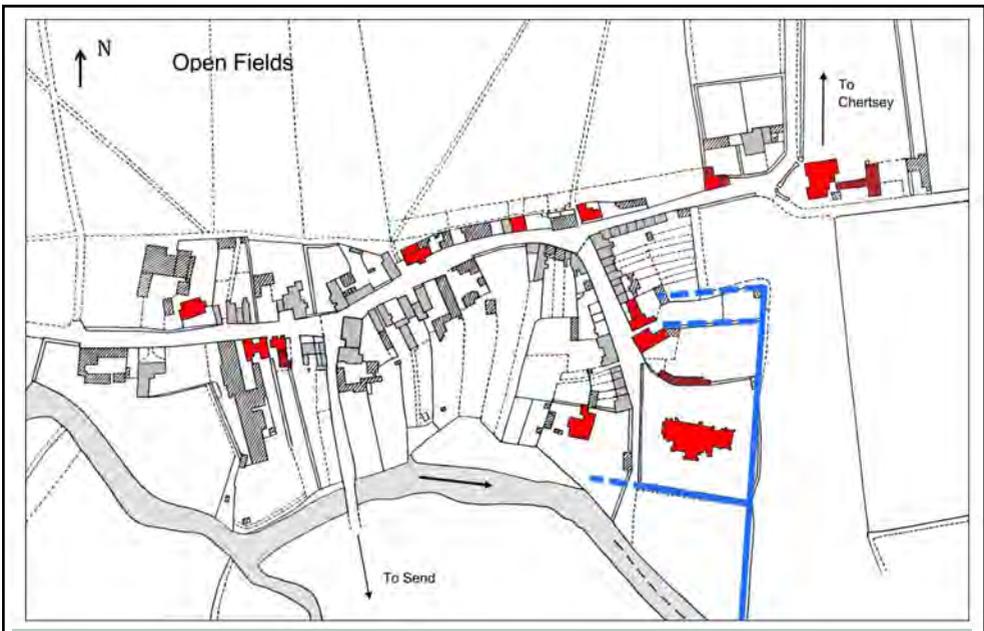


Fig 1—Old Woking in 1840 by the late Ken Bewsey, based on the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1840. Although the tithe map is a so called “first class map” (being one surveyed specifically for the purpose) it should be noted that the relative orientation of buildings and their relative dimensions are in places very inaccurate. There has been much redevelopment in Old Woking since 1840; the only buildings still standing from that time are shown in red. The blue lines represent the boundaries of the Saxon minster estate as suggested by the late Dennis Turner.

Maps from the early 17th century to the Tithe Apportionment map of 1840 (Fig 1) show a distinctive plan, which Dennis suggested indicated one or more periods of planned growth as the morphology of the plots to the south of the High Street is very different to that of the plots to the north of the High Street, both of which differ from those at the west end of the settlement. The map shows a single east-west road (Town Street, nowadays High Street), which turned abruptly northwards towards Chertsey at the eastern end of the settlement and two north-south roads, the eastern of which (Church Street) led down past St Peter's Church to the glebe lands bordering the River Wey and the western of which (now

Broadmead Road) led to a bridge over the Wey and onto the long causeway across the wide marshes of the Wey Valley and thence to Send and Guildford. The plan of the town, with a small marketplace at the junction of Church Street and High Street, suggested the town had grown westwards from the eastern end of the settlement. The junction that led to the bridge and the causeway to Send and Guildford seemed almost isolated at the western end of the High Street. While we cannot review all the documentary evidence in this article, we may note that the Broadmead itself (essentially what are elsewhere the 'Lammas-lands') on the southern side of the river was inter-communed by the people of Woking and of Send, a practice which almost certainly pre-dates the creation and formalisation of the parishes in the 12th century.

The construction of the substantial causeway linking Woking with Send remains undated – it may be of Roman, Saxon or early Norman date. As much of its length is aligned on the tower of St Peter's, many historians of Old Woking have hypothesised that the causeway originally ran direct from Send to the southern end of Church Street and that at some early date the northern end of the causeway had been swept away by a flood. The hypothesis continues that when this section was rebuilt it was on a new alignment to a crossing at the west end of the settlement. However, there was, and is, no archaeological or documentary evidence to support this view.

The question that immediately presented itself to us was whether Old Woking at the time of its creation was primarily a 'riverside' settlement or a 'river crossing' settlement. We may note that Old Woking is situated on the only spur of higher dry land which touches the north side of the River Wey between Sutton Place, 4.5 km upstream to the southwest, and Pyrford, 3.5 km downstream to the east. The settlement lies about 2m above the flood-plain of the Wey Valley, on a tongue of level gravels between the Wey and the Hoe Stream (the latter also known today as the Bourne and in a 10th century Saxon charter as the 'Fisscesburna' i.e. the Fish Stream). Relatively fertile soils have formed on this level tongue of land, which unusually for Surrey bear a Grade 1 classification for agricultural use. Woking seems originally to have had at least three large Open Fields, one of which (that immediately north of the High Street) remained in use as such until the 1920s.

Our initial targets for the archaeological investigation were to see if we could date the earliest occupation of Church Street, the earliest occupation of the High Street and the earliest occupation of that part of Broadmead Road north of the river. In Church Street we hoped to find evidence that demonstrated that St Peter's was on the site of mid-Saxon occupation (we could not of course dig in the churchyard itself). One of our chosen approaches was to trial in Surrey test-pitting using the CORS (Continuously Occupied Rural Settlement) methodology which had been so successfully developed for the study of village development in East Anglia (Lewis, 2007). The essence of the method is the digging of 1m x 1m test-pits in 10cm spits with all the excavated material being sieved through a 10 mm mesh, which ensures that recovery of artefacts is consistent from



Early stages of test-pitting in a garden

spit to spit and pit to pit and thus the results are amenable to statistical analysis. The excavation of a test-pit is generally ceased if natural is reached, the depth exceeds safety parameters or archaeological features encountered, in which case a future planned evaluation can be considered.

Before we could start on the test-pitting, horticultural work east of St Peter's turned up fragments of Roman tegulae and box flue tile, apparently in contexts with later material. Although most of the tile visible in the outer walls of St Peter's relates to 19th and 20th century conservation work, there are fragments of Roman tile low down on the exterior (12th century) north wall of the nave. In view of the Roman material, in 2009 we commissioned magnetometry and resistivity surveys of the field (with thanks respectively to D Calow, N Cowlard & A Hall and A & D Graham), and to our surprise discovered a large area slightly to the east of the Roman finds that turned out to be the remains of substantial brick-firing clamps (Savage, 2010). These cannot be independently dated but it seems likely that they are associated with the 15th or early 16th century works at Woking Manor/Palace. The clamps may lie just inside the medieval park pale although the precise line of the park pale at this point has not been established. As across all of this area east of the church we found only one piece of Roman domestic pottery (and that heavily rolled) – and only three very small chips of Roman pottery in stratified contexts across the whole of Old Woking – the Roman tile and other Ceramic Building Material (CBM) does not appear to be related to a Roman building in the immediate area. It seems more likely to have been brought to Woking when the presumably original wooden Saxon church was rebuilt in masonry in later Saxon or Norman times. Visual examination of the Roman tile fragments shows a variety of fabrics, a conclusion reinforced by a preliminary study using X-ray Fluorescence (courtesy of Dr Stuart Black at the University of Reading), a study we have yet to complete. The late Phil Jones, who analysed all the pottery and much of the CBM from the many Society interventions in Old Woking, categorised one substantial fragment within the CBM (with a very different fabric from any other CBM found in Old Woking) as part of a Saxon 'Great Brick'.

Space does not permit a detailed report of the findings of the 18 test-pits dug formally using the CORS methodology, some six evaluation pits and trenches dug less formally, three watching briefs carried out by us and two developer-funded evaluations by professional units (the extent of which being determined by SCC Heritage Conservation and Woking Borough Council based on the results of the first two seasons of test-pitting). However, we have summarised the results below.

Two of the test-pits confirmed the former presence and scale of the eastern and southern ditches surrounding St Peter's churchyard. One of these contained in its lowest levels the most impressive pottery assemblage discovered anywhere in our work in Old Woking, consisting of large (often joining) sherds including a large vessel of shelly ware of the 12/13th century, a grey/brown gritty ware 'fire cover' (a *couvre-feu* which is the origin of the word 'curfew') and a unique vessel, also in a grey/brown gritty ware, with no axis or plane of symmetry. The two sherds of this last vessel may be from a costrel modelled on a leather original (a so-called skeuomorphic vessel, i.e. one made to resemble earlier versions in other materials). Both of these test-pits lay on the lines of the Saxon Minster boundary ditches as hypothesised by Dennis Turner; in neither case however could the ditches be shown to be pre-Conquest although they may well have been re-cut after the Conquest (perhaps when substantial rebuilding was carried out at the church in the first quarter of the 12th century as determined by the dendro-dating of the church door) – it was not possible to determine whether there had been any degree of re-cutting within the bounds of the small 1m by 1m test-pits.

Cover Image: Society member supervising local residents who volunteered to dig and sieve

A further test-pit to the east of Church Street produced at a depth of about one metre an assemblage of mixed animal bones, mainly pig and cattle. Dr Martyn Allen has determined that the pigs were between seven and fourteen months of age when killed, earlier than is often the case on Saxon sites (see the discussion in Turner and Briggs, 2016, 186). Two of the pig bones and one of the cattle bones have recently been radiocarbon dated by the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre. Professor John Hines has very kindly reviewed all three results and confirmed that they may be treated as a single deposit; his report has concluded that 65% of the probability for the date of deposition falls in the range cal AD 663–721 and 30% in the range cal AD 741–768. As mentioned above, documentary sources suggest that St Peter's was founded as the first Christian missionary church in Old Woking around AD 690. This test-pit lies on one of the two probable northern boundaries of the Saxon Minster enclosure suggested by Dennis Turner. There are parallels elsewhere for mid-Saxon deposits of animal bones around sites that became early Christian centres (see Hamerow, 2012, 130–142). It is possible that this group of bones was a 'placed deposit' inserted in an enclosure ditch as part of a 'closing ritual' when a former pagan Saxon religious site was taken over for construction of the first Christian church in Woking.

Although one of the three test-pits immediately to the west of Church Street produced a redeposited Saxon sherd in the topsoil, it should be noted that the general absence of early material in lower spits in these three test-pits suggests that Church Street was never a through road leading to the causeway to Send. It may have led to a landing stage but this remains untested. By the time of the earliest surviving map of 1607 Church Street led only to the glebe lands bordering the river.

Four test-pits were excavated in 2011 behind the White Hart Inn on the south side of the High Street, three towards the top of the pub garden and the fourth down closer to the river edge. One of the test-pits at the north end of the site (behind the 19th century buildings but closest to High Street) produced at depth many small sherds of 11th/12th century pottery, possibly the result of manuring fields or gardens behind houses fronting High Street. There was also a single Late Saxon rim sherd in this assemblage. The White Hart was subsequently closed and the site redeveloped for residential buildings; Pre-Construct Archaeology dug three evaluation trenches and undertook a watching brief. The work confirmed the presence of medieval layers across the northern part of the site, although the density of medieval pottery recovered through trowelling in the PCA evaluation trenches was lower than that found on the same site by sieving all the soil through a 10mm mesh during the Society's test-pitting.

We were unable (for personal reasons) to continue the test-pitting programme in 2012 and 2013 but resumed in 2014 with an evaluation and a formal test pit in Riverside Gardens at the western end of the settlement, SW of the roundabout leading to the bridge and causeway to Send. The test-pit at the north end of the garden showed dumping of nearly 1m of London Clay in the 1960s to level up the slope down to the river, extending the plateau on which the Riverside Gardens housing estate was then constructed. Immediately below the London Clay we recovered an electroplated table-fork stamped SCC of the type issued to schools within the County. The southern evaluation pit indicated repeated episodes



A complete test-pit at The White Hart

of slumping of soils close to the river bank, both before and after the installation of sheet metal piling along the river's edge. Natural was not reached in either pit.

2015 saw four test-pits dug north of the High Street in the back garden of The Old (Rectory) Manor House. As we were unable to direct the fieldwork there we are grateful to Chris Hayward for organising and supervising the excavation of the four pits, three in April and one in August. One of the pits, towards the north end of the garden, included more sherds of prehistoric pottery than recovered in all the other interventions in Old Woking. The lowest levels of this test-pit included, just above natural, very small sherds of Late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and late Roman date. The most likely conclusion is that these lowest layers represent fields in use until the Saxon or medieval periods.

In 2016 Surrey County Archaeological Unit carried out a developer-funded evaluation at 134 High Street, today rather a misnomer as with the widening of Broadmead Road in the 1920s this plot today faces onto Broadmead Road, not the High Street. We understand that no evidence of occupation earlier than the mid-12th century was found (Rob Poulton, personal comm).

We have not been able to test the small plots on the north side of the High Street shown on the tithe map as these have all been subject to 20th century development, which has left at best one small garden towards the east end of the settlement.

One important matter remains to be discussed and that concerns the relevance of an apparent dearth of pottery from about 1350 to 1600 across the settlement. Phil Jones commented on this in his first report of the pottery from the test-pits and other exposures in 2009/2010, adding it could well be a feature specific to areas east of the church and that test-pits to the west of the church in the more densely centre of the settlement might paint a very different picture. He counselled us not to make too much of our suggestion that the relative dearth might suggest a severe contraction of the settlement following the Black Death. However, many of the subsequent test-pits and other interventions also indicate a relative dearth of pottery from 1350 to 1600. We discussed this with Phil in the summer of 2015 when he remained of the view that there was too little evidence to demonstrate any effect of the Black Death in Woking. Phil's unexpected and untimely death in January this year occurred before the publication in *Antiquity* of Carenza Lewis' major paper on the ability of test-pitting to investigate the effects of the Black Death (Lewis, 2016). We now intend to apply her latest statistical methodology to the analysis of the pottery recovered from all the Old Woking sites.

So to conclude, we show in Fig 2 our present suggestions for the broad developmental sequence in Old Woking. It seems to us that the balance of evidence suggests that the Old Woking settlement was primarily a 'riverside' settlement rather than a 'river crossing' settlement. We may envisage a small but high status Saxon estate centre next to a pagan religious site on the short promontory overlooking the river – the area today occupied by Church Street. After the Norman Conquest, settlement was established along High Street with the principal buildings on the south side of the road and one of the Open Fields to the north. Properties on the south side of the High Street had back plots that led down to the river bank (before a meander there became filled with water-laid deposits) and it is possible that each had its own landing stage. With the exception of the church the main buildings of the Tudor period lined the east-west High Street with virtually nothing on the short north-south approach from the west end of the settlement to the bridge and the causeway to Send. With the documented re-foundation of market fairs over the medieval period (perhaps implying the failure of earlier fairs) it all looks rather more rural than urban, until a determined revitalisation of the settlement in the 17th century by the Zouch family (the Lords of the Manor after demolition of the Palace) after which Woking began to exhibit some of the functions of a small town.

There is much more to be considered, including documentary evidence and the style of the buildings shown in early plans, paintings and photographs. Much of the centre of Old Woking was redeveloped between 1900 and 1908 with the demolition of several rows of timber-framed buildings at that time and another round of redevelopment removed more in the 1980s, just before the introduction of PPG16. We should like to excavate test-pits in another six or so locations (if consent can be gained from the householders) before proceeding to completion of the final report.

Acknowledgements

Our thanks are due to the householders and other landowners who allowed us to dig on their land, provided refreshments and helped with the digging of the test-pits. Thanks are also due to the late Phil Jones (for analysing all of the pottery and much of the CBM), to Professor John Hines (for his assistance with the radio-carbon dating analysis), to Dr Stuart Black (for the initial x-ray fluorescence tests on the CBM), to Dr Martyn Allen (for analysing the bones) and to the Estate of the late Ken Bewsey (for consent to use his version of the 1840 Tithe Map of Old Woking). We are grateful to Chris Hayward for leading the fieldwork in 2015 and to the many members of the Society who helped not only with digging the test-pits but also with surveying (particularly Andrew Norris) and geophysics (David Calow, Nikki Cowlard, Alan Hall, Audrey and David Graham), not forgetting members of the Society's Artefacts and Archives Recording Group and Medieval Pottery Study Group for post-excavation assistance.

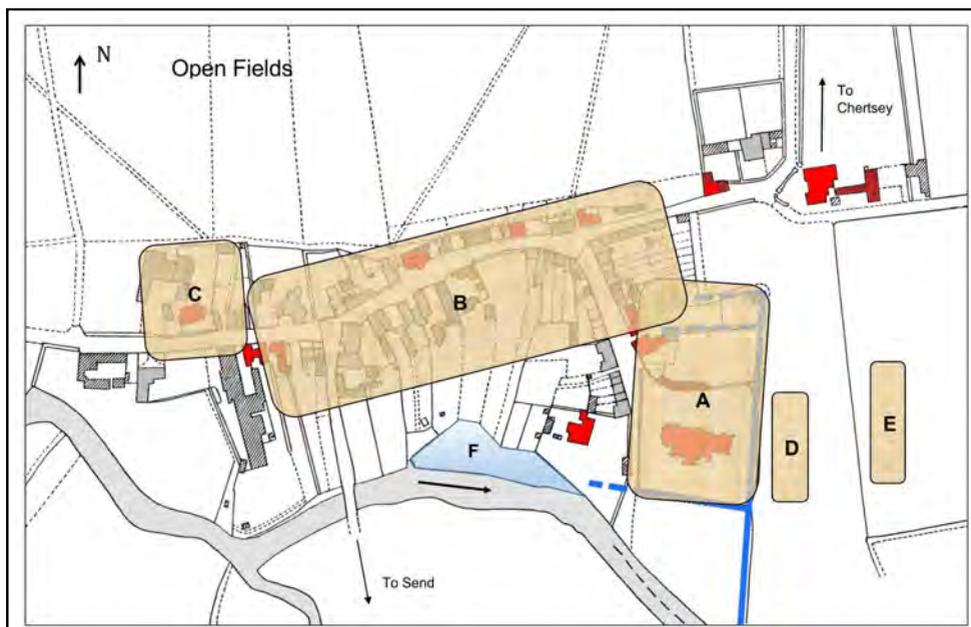


Fig 2—Old Woking in 1840 by the late Ken Bewsey, annotated to show the currently suggested sequence of development of the settlement.

Key:

- A Putative area of the Saxon Estate centre and religious site*
- B Probably developed from 11th/12th C*
- C Seems to have developed later than area D (in 12th/13th C)*
- D Area containing redeposited Roman brick and tile*
- E Area of brick clamps, probably 15th C and associated with Woking Palace*
- F Area shown by archaeology to be water-laid clays and silts*

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A New Exhibition featuring Woking Palace Richard & Pamela Savage

On Thursday 8th September members of the Society and others were welcomed by Marilyn Scott, Director of The Lightbox in Woking, to the official opening of a new permanent exhibition about Woking Palace and the seven years of excavation and historical research carried out from 2009. The last three years of the project and the creation of the permanent exhibition have been funded by a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) to the Friends of Woking Palace. Distinguished guests included Simon Thurley, the former Chief Executive of English Heritage and the leading scholar of Tudor Palaces, Jonathan Lord, MP for Woking, Anne Murray, the Mayor of Woking, and Ray Morgan, Chief Executive of Woking Borough Council. Richard Savage, member of Surrey Archaeological Society and Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Woking Palace and its Park project, spoke about the genesis of the project and its early funding by Surrey County Council, Woking Borough Council and Surrey Archaeological Society. He was followed by Rob Poulton, Director of the excavations, who spoke warmly about the community archaeology that was a key part of the project. Mr Thurley and Mr Lord spoke briefly about the importance of the palace project both nationally and locally. Lucy Robinson from the HLF warmly congratulated the Friends of Woking Palace and everyone involved in the many community activities which were key to the success of this outreach project. After the short speeches everyone was invited to view the new exhibition, which included artefacts from the excavations, videos and a model of the palace as it might have appeared at the end of Henry VIII's reign. The Lightbox is open Tuesdays to Sundays; entry to The Woking Story Gallery, which houses the new exhibition plus much else from Woking's past, is free although a donation is suggested. The final element of this project will be the publication of the archaeological report in the form of a Monograph, currently expected in the first quarter of 2017.



Bronze Age Penannular Gold Rings from Surrey

David Williams

In September 2014 I received an anonymous phone call from a man who believed he had found a Bronze Age penannular gold ring while metal detecting near Cranleigh. Both this and the two subsequent phone calls did not inspire any confidence that the ring was going to be correctly dealt with by the finder under the 1996 Treasure Act. In the second call I was informed by the finder that he had finds from Farley Heath (perhaps including the Scheduled Roman temple site), while in his final call the finder reported that he would, for reasons unclear, be reporting the ring to a Sussex museum, thus unnecessarily involving my Sussex colleague. It transpired that the ring was indeed later reported to a volunteer at the Marlipins Museum at Shoreham-by-Sea, though it was not delivered there. Both text messages and phone calls from both myself and my Sussex colleague went unanswered and eventually the coroner was asked to intervene. After some delay the police were informed and, acting speedily, were able to seize the ring from a house in Cranleigh some four months after the initial call to me. The finder, Mr Ricky Smith of Cranleigh, was charged under the Theft Act. Mr Smith turned down a police caution and then failed to attend an earlier hearing so was arrested and spent a night in a police cell. Appearing at West Surrey Magistrates' Court at Guildford on June 17th Mr Smith, who represented himself, was ordered to pay £530, including a £300 fine, a £30 victim surcharge and £200. The fine was later reduced due to his limited means. Sentencing guidelines for so-called Heritage Crimes were increased in 2016.

Among the other finds in the possession of Mr Smith, who told the court he had been detecting for 11 years, were a fragment of a Bronze Age axe, various Roman coins and a medieval lead seal matrix. Unfortunately none of these has a provenance and they have been returned unrecorded to the finder as they do not fall under the Treasure Act. However, the sandy deposits adhering to them do suggest they may be local to the country south of Guildford.

The Cranleigh ring is the fourth of its type from Surrey. The other three were all correctly reported under the Treasure Act and each has been acquired by a Surrey museum. In each case the finder and landowner have been rewarded in the usual 50/50 split following valuation and purchase. In the present instance the finder is unlikely to be rewarded.

Ring 1. Found near Brockham in c2002 and now in Guildford Museum.

Ring 2. Found near Reigate in May 2011 and now in Guildford Museum. SUR-B78614 on the PAS Database. Diameter 17.55 mm; weight 14.5g.

Ring 3. Found near Betchworth in October 2014 and now in Dorking Museum. SUR-8F221C. Diameter 17.17mm; weight 15.72g.



Ring 2, from Reigate



Ring 3, from Betchworth



Ring 3, from Cranleigh

Rings 1-2 form a concentrated group; two are from the Gault Clay at the foot of the North Downs and the other was found close to the River Mole to the south-west of Reigate. The Cranleigh ring can be considered a Wealden outlier. As far as I am aware these are the only Bronze Age gold objects from Surrey, at least from that part of the county away from the Thames.

These rings are small and distinctive objects and are currently the subject of academic research. They are commonly formed of two bands of differently coloured gold and some may have a bronze core. Current thinking places them in the Middle to Late Bronze Age, c1300-800BC. Their function is uncertain but they are likely to have been a body adornment and may have been placed on the nasal septum, a practice recorded in west Africa in modern times.

Dr Alan Massey, now an Honorary Fellow of Loughborough University, lived for many years in Surrey and collected a large number of unpatinated struck and worked flints from the edge of Holmbury Hill Car Park 1 (TQ 098 432).

A selection from this collection was recently given to David Williams, Surrey Finds Liaison Officer, for analysis. This has now been completed. From an assemblage of just over 400 flints there were 28 identifiable items which included 20 scrapers and a few blade flakes. There were 380 pieces of flint waste.

On the basis of the tool forms this assemblage can only be broadly assigned to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. It has been found in one specific area which may indicate the presence of a site, especially since Dr Massey reports finding no other such concentrations on Holmbury Hill.

For the full list of the analysed collection and more detail from correspondence with Dr Massey contact the Prehistoric Group at info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk or at Castle Arch.

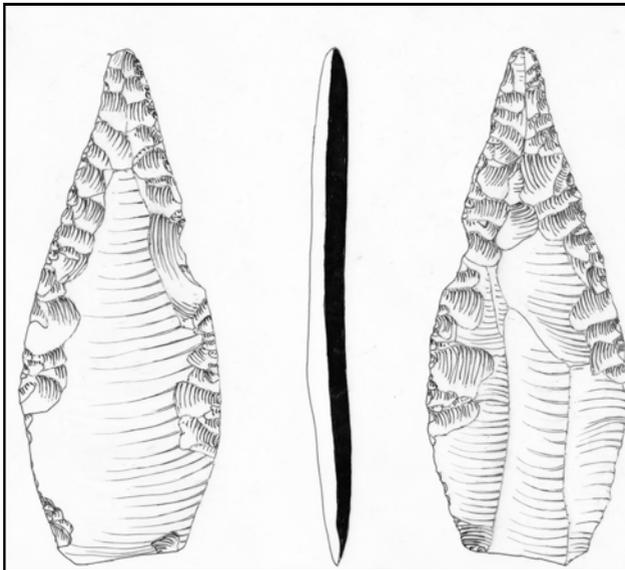
Thanks are due to Jenny Newell without whose dining room this could not have been achieved, also Judie English, Roger Ellaby, Robin Tanner, Chris Taylor, Ken Waters and Keith Winsler.

Flint projectile point from Woking

Judie English

Among the archive left by Phil Jones was a worked flint with a drawing prepared by him for publication, and contact details of the finder.

The flint is a bi-facially worked, leaf-shaped projectile point some 68mm long by 27mm wide by 5mm thick and is of probable Neolithic date. It was found in 2003 on Woking Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club land at Hook Heath (area TQ 00571) by Mr D Shrimpton. The finder has kindly agreed to donate the object to the Lighthouse, Woking.



**Worms Heath puddingstone fragments found at Ashtead.
Could they be the remains of an early Roman quern?**

Isabel Ellis



During the 2006-2013 Ashtead Roman Villa excavations two fragments of puddingstone were found when a trench was cut through the ditch of the triangular earthwork south-west of the villa. Puddingstone is not natural to the geology of the area so why was it brought there; what use did it serve?

It has been suggested by Chris Green (2011, 123) that puddingstone was used during the Late Iron Age/Early Romano British period for making small querns of up to 35 cm in diameter. Further studies on LIA/Early Roman puddingstone querns have identified a small number of querns from a source of stone quarried from Worms Heath near Warlingham, Surrey (Green and Peacock 2012).

Worms Heath puddingstone is characterised by a dark red, purplish or occasionally orange matrix, with rounded flint pebbles which can be up to 50 mm in diameter (Green and Peacock, 2012, 2). One of the fragments from Ashtead has the characteristic colouration seen in the Worms Heath stone, and has been accepted by Chris Green (pers comm) as being a text book example. The second fragment is similar and he considers it to be very probably from the same source.

Unfortunately Worms Heath puddingstone is chemically unstable and breaks down in acid soils (Green, in preparation). It may also be fragmented by frost damage (Green and Peacock 2012, 3). To date there have only been four W.H. querns reported from Surrey; three from the Croydon area, one of which is in Guildford Museum, and the fourth found near Worms Heath has since been lost. One from the Atwood site near Sanderstead which is in the Society's collections (see Little 1964, 38) is illustrated.



Worms Heath puddingstone quern from the Atwood site near Sanderstead

The Ashtead fragments have no remaining surfaces that could identify them as being part of a quern, but as puddingstone is not natural to the area it would strongly suggest they may have indeed been decayed quern fragments.

References

- Green, C, 2011. Hertfordshire Puddingstone querns – working with difficult rock, in D Williams & D Peacock (eds), *Bread for the People: the archaeology of mills and milling. Proceedings of a colloquium held in the British School at Rome 4th-7th November 2009*, 123-130. British Archaeological Reports International Series 2274, Oxford.
- Green, C, and Peacock, D, 2012. Worms Heath Puddingstone Querns. *SyAS Bulletin* 436.
- Green, C, forthcoming. Querns and millstones in late Iron Age and Roman London and south-east England, in D Bird (ed), *Agriculture and industry in south-eastern Roman Britain*, Oxford, Oxbow.
- Little, R I, 1964. The Atwood Iron Age and Romano-British site, Sanderstead, 1960, *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 61, 29-38.

David Bird

The recognition of fragments of a Worms Heath quern at Ashtead is yet another significant discovery from the site. It is also a testament to excellent work by the excavators of trench 20 and to the finds team led by Isabel Ellis, a lesson that the recognition of two unpromising lumps of out-of-place material and researching their origin can lead to very important results.

The find is of some significance for the date and distribution of Worms Heath products. Chris Green suggests that 'the Worms Heath quarry was directly or indirectly operated by the Gallo-Roman industry of Normandy' and that it can be shown to start in the pre-conquest period (Green forthcoming). It was not a long-lasting industry due to the nature of the material from which the querns were made.

The Ashtead fragments came from a probable late Iron Age occupation area just inside the ditch of the triangular earthwork. The primary silting of the second phase of this ditch

produced large storage jar fragments datable to around the time of the Claudian 'invasion' (Bird 2013). Thus a link between Worms Heath and the small earthwork at Ashtead at this time comes into prominence and raises questions about the nature of the relationship between Gaul and this part of Britain in the period between Caesar's expeditions and AD 43. It should also be relevant in some way to the early construction of a romanised building at Ashtead before the end of the 1st century AD.

The discovery of this evidence for Worms Heath querns shows that they did reach further west than previously recorded and should encourage us to look for more unpromising lumps of conglomerate on any of our sites that might date to the Iron Age/Roman transition period.

References

Bird, D, 2013. Ashtead Roman villa and tileworks, *SyAS Bulletin* 437.
Green, C, forthcoming. Querns and millstones in late Iron Age and Roman London and south-east England, in D Bird (ed), *Agriculture and industry in south-eastern Roman Britain*, Oxford, Oxbow.

Medieval pottery from Bridgecroft, Mickleham, Leatherhead

Stephen Nelson

During the 1970s a significant amount of medieval pottery sherds was retrieved from the right hand bank of the Mole near Mickleham, south of Leatherhead by Steve Poulter (TQ17005432). He prepared a simple catalogue and note of the material at the time but it was never published. Phil Jones referred to it in his paper on the Surrey medieval pottery type series (1998, 230) noting it as from Thorncroft Manor in the town, whereas the site is Bridgecroft near Mickleham, c 1 mile from Leatherhead town centre.

Although the material was collected over a number of years, as the bank was eroding, the assemblage seemed to come from a discrete deposit of limited extent within the bank. The pottery was made available recently by Judie English and analysed by the SyAS Medieval Pottery Group in line with the current Surrey medieval pottery type series. The collection comprises some 1730 sherds with many joining pieces and includes most fabric types common in the later 12th and 13th centuries.



(Left) Bridgecroft c 1959 (Surrey Wildlife Trust)
(Right) Bridgecroft river bank c 1970s (photo Steve Poulter)



Initial thoughts were that the deposit contained pottery of differing dates. However, given its limited extent and apparently sealed nature, it is thought that the group represents different pottery fabrics that had been current at the same time. The table below is a simple count giving the generally accepted date ranges for the differing types and showing that the start and end dates are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Fabric	Sherd	Weight	Date
IQ (early Surrey type residual)	1	21	c 1050-1150
S2 (Shelly types)	40	804	c 1050-1250+
QFL (flint tempered types)	571	15670	c 1080-1200
Q2 (grey/brown sandy types)	365	4545	c 1150-1250
LQ/FGQ (grey ware types)	14	225	c 1150-1400
OQ/FOQ (orange sandy types)	426	7391	c 1250-1500
WW1A/WW1B (Surrey white ware types)	6	191	c 1240-1500
Post medieval types	3	21	intrusive
	1731	34653	

In addition there are some traits that would seem to connect the differing wares – the use of thumbled strips and a distinctive “flick up” on the outer edge of the flat rimmed cooking pot/jars. There is also some similarity in fabric between the grey/brown, the orange sandy and, were it not for the flint, the QFL. Medieval flint tempered wares are considered to be more common to the west of the county. However, comparison with sample sherds from the Ashtead waster group, excavated by Shepherd Frere in 1939, shows a remarkable similarity both in rim form and fabric (Frere 1941).

The assemblage is an important one illustrating the apparently different ware types that may have been current at one time at least in this part of Surrey, probably in the first half of the 13th century. The similarity in fabric and form also raises the possibility of a related industry with potters utilising slightly different clay sources and tempering components. It is hoped to publish the full account of this material in the Collections.

References

- Frere, S S, 1941 The Medieval Pottery at Ashtead, *SyAC* 47, 58-66
 Jones, P, 1998 Towards a type series of medieval pottery in Surrey, *SyAC* 85, 211-38

Some Thoughts on the Origins of Cobham - NOTE

David Taylor

It must be noted that the article by David Taylor which appeared in the last edition of the Bulletin (August 457) was unfortunately published prematurely and not in its intended final form. A revised and corrected version is planned to appear in *Surrey History* in due course.

Apologies to Dr Taylor for this oversight!

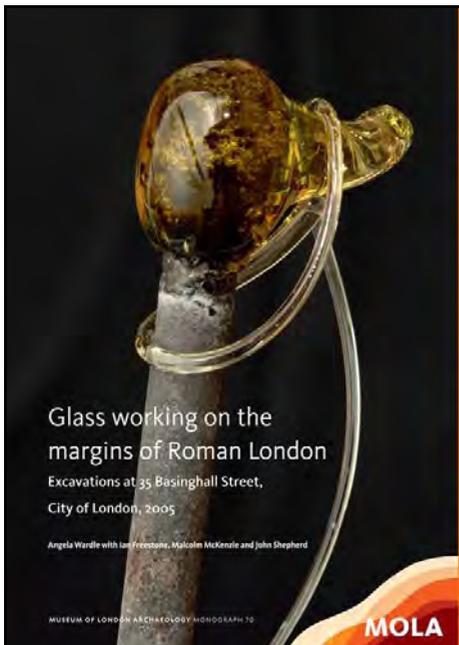
Fishbourne Visit in July

Nikki Cowlard

Saturday 23 July saw a very successful trip by the Romans Studies Group to Fishbourne Roman Palace. The visit started with an introductory video showing the development of the palace from its 1st century origins to its destruction by fire in around AD270, and its discovery and subsequent excavations from 1960 onwards. Then we were treated to a tour around the north wing, with its range of mosaics and its unused hypocaust system, by archaeologist Gordon Haydon. Gordon pitched his talk to just the right level, and imparted his indepth knowledge on the site with humour, answering our questions and pointing out discrepancies, deliberate or otherwise in the mosaic patterns. After a relaxed lunch in the cafe we were treated to a 'Behind the Scenes' tour of the Collections Discovery Centre by Fishbourne's Curator, Dr. Rob Symmons. We visited the conservation laboratory and viewed items currently being worked on including Roman coins from the site, Anglo-Saxon saucer brooches, a small wood and metal bucket and glass beads from elsewhere. We then visited the archive storage area and learnt how the collections were managed. Rob, who had been dragged away from the children's excavation trench, was most generous with his time, and showed us a range of artefacts from Palaeolithic hand axes, through Roman pottery, to a number of items with unknown uses or provenance. Thanks to all at Fishbourne for a fascinating visit and a particular thank you to our own Irene Goring for organising the day. If you are interested in taking part in future visits and activities, please have a look at our website page www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/content/roman-studies-group.

If you would like to learn more about Fishbourne Roman Palace visit www.sussexpast/properties-to-visit/fishbourne-roman-palace.

New MOLA Publication



Glass working on the margins of Roman London
Excavations at 35 Basinghall Street, City of London, 2005

Angela Wardle with Ian Freestone, Malcolm McKenzie and John Shepherd

MUSEUM OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY MONOGRAPH 10

MOLA

Excavations in the upper Walbrook valley in the north-west of the Roman city, recovered over 70kg of broken vessel glass and production waste from a nearby workshop, giving new insights into the workings of the glass industry and its craftsmen. The area was developed in the early 2nd century AD, with evidence of domestic buildings and property boundaries. Two later buildings constructed in the mid-2nd century AD signals the demise of the workshop, with the area reverting to open land by the 3rd century AD.

This publication includes studies on the various processes – from the preparation of the raw materials in the form of cullet, broken vessel and window glass, to the blowing and finishing of the vessel. All the glass originated ultimately in the eastern Mediterranean, which were supplemented by cullet collected locally for recycling. A review of the current evidence for glass working examines the implications for the industry.

Authors Angela Wardle with Ian Freestone, Malcolm McKenzie and John Shepherd
Price £20

If you would like to review this book please contact bookreviews@mola.org.uk

www.mola.org.uk/publications

Prehistoric Group Fieldwork

The Prehistoric Group will be recommencing landscape survey work in October 2016. As usual it will be on Sundays (weather permitting). We intend to concentrate on the survey of Old Park, Caterham. The aim of this project is to assist Caterham School to develop a woodland management plan. There are other potential projects being considered. Anyone interested in joining the current team in survey work should contact rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or the office at info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Medieval Studies Forum events

Pilgrims and Pilgrimage St Catherine's Village Hall November 5th 2016

Our next full day symposium will be on the topic of Pilgrims and Pilgrimage. Speakers include Dr Martin Locker from Oxford Archaeology who will consider 'When is a pilgrim not a pilgrim?', Dr John Jenkins from the University of York who will be looking at 'The Medieval experience of pilgrimage at English cathedrals' and Dr Catherine Ferguson from the University of Roehampton on 'Relics and shrines: the heart of the medieval pilgrimage'. Members will be circulated with full programme and details also posted on website.

Members Event The Institute, Leatherhead Spring 2017 (date tbc)

Our first meeting in 2017 will be a members forum where we invite members to share with us their own research and research interests. We also plan to invite external speakers to address some of the necessary skills for conducting historical and archaeological study of the medieval period. We would also like to invite members to discuss ideas for small group cooperation, allowing us to work together on issues of mutual interest.

Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework Conference

Research Revisited Saturday 26th November 2016 The Abraham Dixon Hall, The Institute, Leatherhead

The morning will be opened by **Michael Russell**, of Historic England, who will discuss the prehistoric ceramics from Weston Wood, Albury. **Judie English** and **David Bird** will present reassessments of Surrey Greensand hillforts and of Ashted Roman Villa. In the afternoon **Harvey Sheldon** will talk about new interpretations of Roman Southwark, **Martin Higgins** will ask what makes a Surrey Wealden house special and **Catherine Ferguson** closes by linking the Loseley Chapel, Guildford with the wider cultural world. Further information on this conference can be found on the Society's website.

The Research Committee would like to ask for volunteers to help with the smooth running of this event which will be followed by the Society's AGM. Help is needed with the ticket desk, teas and reporting on the conference for the Bulletin. Volunteers are asked to contact the office at Castle Arch.

Research Committee Annual Symposium

Saturday 25th February 2017
Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted

The Research Committee's Annual Symposium will, as usual, report on recent work in the county.

There will be talks about recent work at Nescot by Alex Haslam, PAS finds by David Williams, an update on Flexford by David Calow, recent commercial work in Surrey by SCAU, and a talk by Gerry Moss on 'Iron Pear Tree Water'. The keynote speaker will be Stuart Needham on Bronze Age barrows of the South East.

Tickets will be available in advance from Castle Arch.

Exhibitions for the Margary Award are welcome and will be on display.

Local History Annual Symposium

'Feeding the County – Agriculture in Surrey'
Saturday March 25th 2017

The Local History Committee will be holding their Annual Symposium on Saturday 25th March at The Surrey History Centre, 30 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 6ND. The symposium will cover various aspects of agricultural history and also look at useful sources for historians. We have a very full and varied programme with some excellent speakers which we are sure will be of great interest to local historians across the county.

A full programme will appear in the December Bulletin.

CBA South-East 2017 workshop series

Pottery Drawing Workshop
Saturday February 18th 2017
10am-4pm
Leatherhead Institute

This course, led by Jane Russell, will provide the basic conventions that are recognised in archaeological illustration. These are necessary for producing images in publications, whether you ink up the final drawings, or use computer programmes. You will look at whole pots, sherds, decorated and plain pottery and decide on the best way to give the maximum information to the reader.

Fees: Members £20 / Non-Members £25

Flint Drawing Workshop
Saturday April 22nd 2017
10am-4pm
Leatherhead Institute

To book or for more info, contact the Events Officer at events@cbasouth-east.org or visit <http://www.cbasouth-east.org/events/cbase-workshops-and-training-days/>

Screening of The Battle of the Somme 1916

On 11 November 2016, the seminal film *The Battle of the Somme* will be shown at Cobham Village Hall, almost 100 years to the day that was first shown in the old Village Hall.

The Battle of the Somme made cinematic history in August 1916. For the first time, a film that showed the British public “real warfare” opened at 34 London cinemas while the fighting was still in progress. It had a huge impact, pushing the boundaries of what was acceptable in British cinema.

One hundred years on, in order to commemorate the Battle, the film will be shown again, sponsored by the Cobham Conservation & Heritage Trust (Cobham Remembers Project) and supported by Imperial War Museum, Surrey Heritage’s Heritage Lottery Fund project Surrey in the Great War: A County Remembers and Surrey History Centre.

Tickets are £5 each, to include an interval drink, and are available by post from Cobham Conservation & Heritage Trust, PO Box 335, Cobham KT11 9AY or from The Cobham Bookshop. For further enquiries, please email cobhamremembers@aol.com or phone Victor Eyles, 01932 865628.

This year, Imperial War Museums (IWM) and members of the First World War Centenary Partnership are working together to show the UNESCO listed film *The Battle of the Somme*, to audiences across the world.

1914-1918
FIRST WORLD WAR
CENTENARY
LED BY IWM

The Battle of the Somme
SCREENING & TALK

Friday 11 November 2016 | 19:45–22:00 | £5

Cobham Village Hall, Lushington Drive, Cobham KT11 2LU
Tickets available by post from Cobham Conservation & Heritage Trust, PO Box 335, Cobham KT11 9AY (please enclose SAE) or from The Cobham Bookshop, Anyards Road.

For more information e-mail: cobhamremembers@aol.com

Sponsored by:
The National Lottery
Imperial War Museums
Cobham Heritage
Surrey Great War
Heritage Lottery Fund
Surrey History Centre

Lecture meetings

17th October

'Purley Way Industries' by Celia Bailey (with contributions by Paul Sowan) to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2.

18th October

'Artists, Antiquaries and Collectors: Illustrations of Surrey collected by Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking, c.1800' by Julian Pooley to Send & Ripley Local History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 19:30.

'The Mount Felix Embroidery' by Linda Powell to Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in Halliford School, Shepperton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2.

19th October

'Census Substitutes' by Les Mitchinson to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 19:45.

21st October

'St John's School in WW1' by Sally Todd to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute, (top end of the High Street) at 19.30 for 20.00. Visitors welcome: £2.

25th October

'Scientific Approaches to Understanding the Manufacture, Use and Conservation of Historic Window glass' by Dr David Dungworth, Historic England, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, The Cathedral, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £5.

'Victorian shopping' by Ian Waller to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrew's United Reform Church, Walton at 19:45.

27th October

'W H Allen his life and work' by Gill Arnot to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3.

31st October

'The Classical Roman World, with special reference to Roman Britain' by Stephen Humphrey to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2.

1st November

'Surrey in the Great War "How did Surrey answer the call?"' by Kirstie Bennett to Dorking Local History Group in the United Reformed Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2.

'The Daniells Family: Two Mineral Water Manufacturers and a Postcard Publisher' by Jocelyn Barker to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

2nd November

'The history of AC cars' by John Spencer to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4.

'Dig for Victory' by Russell Bowes to the West Surrey Family History Society in Friends Meeting House, Guildford at 19:30.

8th November

'The Construction of Gothic Cathedrals' by Doug Irvine, Civil Engineer, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, The Cathedral, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £5.

'Life and death of a Tudor sailor' by Trevor Spacey to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

10th November

'Were there Celts in Britain?' by Scott McCracken to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Joy Hunter, her life and experiences' by Joy Hunter to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3.

12th November

'Lavendar industries of Mitcham' by Alison Cousins to Merton Historical Society in Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2.

14th November

'The men of the Alberts and the Poppy Project' by Valerie Boyes to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Church, Duke Street, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4.

15th November

'Tales and Trails of the Tillingbourne Valley' by Anne Sassin to the Albury History Society in Albury Village Hall at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

16th November

'Sex and sin in early 18th c Surrey' by Alan Crosby to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 19:45.

'Surrey Christmases and customs in past times' by Matthew Alexander to Holmesdale Natural History Club in the Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 20:00.

18th November

'Birth, life and death of the River Mole' by Professor RC Selley to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2.

22nd November

'Who do you think they were? Discovering the lives of our ancestors' by Julian Pooley to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrew's United Reform Church, Walton at 19:45.

24th November

'The Corsham tunnels' by John Pritchard to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3.

30th November (NB Wednesday, not Tuesday)

'Tide Mills – More History and Archaeology' by David Plunkett, Chairman Mills Research Group, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, The Cathedral, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £5.

6th December

'The History of the Crystal Place "The world's first theme park"' by Ian Bevan to Dorking Local History Group in United Reformed Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2.

7th December

'Guildford's lost ships' by David Rose to the West Surrey Family History Society in Friends Meeting House, Guildford at 19:30.

8th December

'Aldershot and District Traction Company' by Phil Jacob to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3.

10th December

'Prehistory of South-West London' by Jon Cotton to Merton Historical Society in Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2.

12th December

'How the Arcadian view from Richmond Hill inspired the English landscape movement' by Jason Debney to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Church, Duke Street, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4.

13th December

Members' Talks Evening - Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, The Cathedral, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome: free.

'Frosts, freezes and fairs' by Ian Currie to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

[Please note that lecture details may have changed from when first advertised]

New members

Hannah Jeffery

I would like to welcome the following new members who have joined the Society. I have included principal interests, where they have been given on the membership application form.

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

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Miss Emily Etienne	London	Artefact and Archive Recording Group

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

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

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
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 11th November for the December issue

Editor: Dr Anne Sassin, 101 St Peter's Gardens, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey GU10 4QZ. Tel: 01252 492184 and email: asassinallen@gmail.com