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WOKING PALACE 2010

A medieval stone channel, probably constructed to flush the toilets – the romance of archaeology!

WOKING PALACE EXCAVATIONS

Rob Poulton

A second season of community archaeological excavation work at Woking Palace was organised by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (part of Surrey County Council) and Surrey Archaeological Society, with the support of Woking Borough Council, and took place between 13th July and 1st August.

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

The 2009 excavations confirmed that the site was newly occupied by around 1200, and revealed part of the medieval great hall. Its replacement, by Henry VIII in 1508, was also examined, notably the projecting oriel window that would have lit the high end of the hall. More briefly examined were a number of brick walls belonging to the 16th century and an area where kitchen refuse was being dumped.

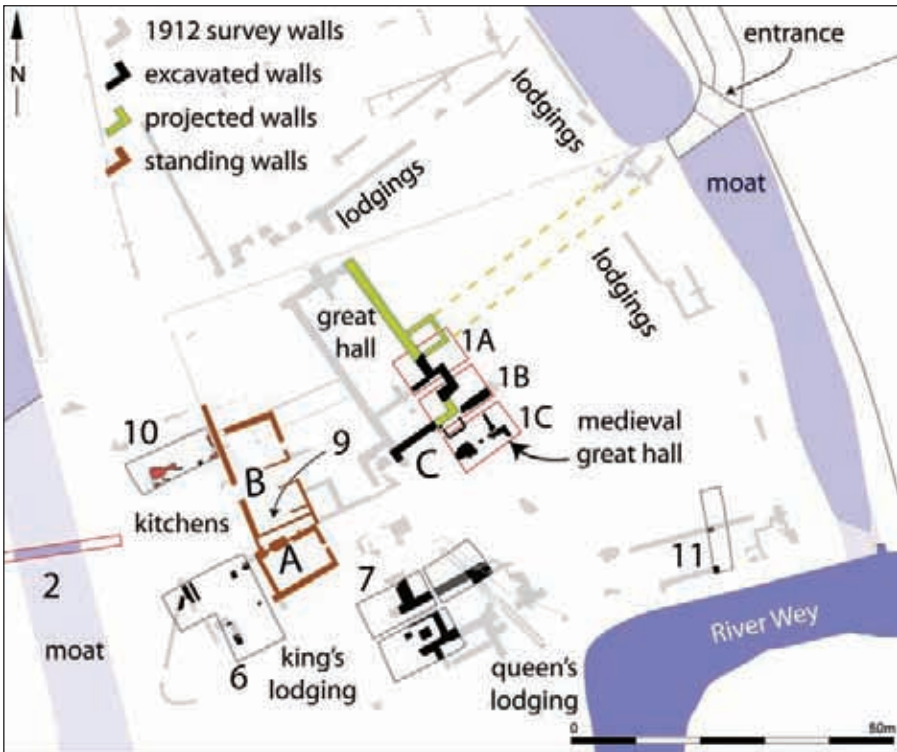


Fig 2 Woking Palace 2010:
Plan showing the principal results of the excavations.



Fig 3 Woking Palace 2010: Excavation of the midden area in trench 6, behind (west of) the late 15th century stone building.

These latter areas formed two of the principal foci of the 2010 excavation (fig 2). The kitchen refuse in trench 6 (fig 3) revealed substantial amounts of animal bone and pottery which showed that it was being deposited in the late 13th or early 14th century. The bone includes foods only eaten by people of high status, including deer, wild birds, and lamb. This important collection is to be studied at the University of Nottingham. The refuse was sealed and preserved below the floors of a new range of stone buildings, erected around 1300, that seem likely to have been part of the privy lodgings (frontispiece). A few metres to the north, in trench 10, a number of hearths were identified. They were constructed using roof tiles laid on edge (fig 6) and undoubtedly belonged to the principal manorial kitchen, and seem to have been taken out of use around 1500. It is uncertain how early they were in existence.

The 2009 trench 7 was greatly enlarged to examine the brick walls in more detail. This revealed part of a substantial range of brick buildings, probably of late 15th century date. At one end were the foundations of a large staircase (fig 4), with a central brick core (newel) around which the stairs would have wound to provide access to the second floor, where the principal lodgings would have been. Trench 11, in the south-east part of the moated site, revealed later brick foundations belonging to a gallery built by Elizabeth I in 1576.

A number of further examples of the elegantly patterned late 15th century blue and white tiles imported from Valencia, in Spain, were also found. They have now been found across a wide range of site locations, suggesting that they were widely used. This must have made the internal appearance of Woking very distinctive, given the extreme rarity with which they have been found at contemporary high status sites. An individual find of interest was a broken ceramic horse, probably a 14th century child's toy (fig 5).



Fig 4 Woking Palace 2010: Tudor brick walls under excavation, with square core (newel) of the staircase visible.

A key part of the project was giving members of the public a chance to become involved in the excavations. In all some 155 adults and 140 children and young people with little or no previous experience were able to have their first taste of life in an archaeological trench and to experience at first hand the processes through which evidence of the past is obtained from the soil. Also of general interest may be that a film crew from 360° Productions were on site for two days filming for a programme commissioned by BBC 2 in their "Digging for Britain" series for screening in 2011.

It is intended that work in future years will reveal a much more complete picture of how Henry VII transformed the manorial site into a favourite residence, and its subsequent development. In the meanwhile, a full report on the work is being prepared, and the findings from the dig will also be revealed at the Surrey Archaeological Society annual symposium in February 2011.

The excavation was only possible as a result of the efforts of a large number of organizations and individuals, who



Fig 5 Woking Palace 2010: A ceramic toy horse of later medieval date.



Fig 6 Woking Palace 2010: Overhead view of tile-on-edge hearths in trench 10 being cleaned.

laboured hard and skillfully through the cold, wet, wind and occasionally heat of a typical summer. They all deserve enormous thanks, and the following may be mentioned specifically. Thanks are due to Woking Borough Council, the owners of the land; to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (acting on the advice of English Heritage) for granting consent for work involving a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 12752), and to those who took the lead roles in organizing and assisting the excavation work: most particularly Richard Savage of the Surrey Archaeological Society; Abby Guinness (the Community Archaeologist, supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund) of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit; Joe Flatman, County Archaeologist; and the Friends of Woking Palace for refreshments and much else. The technical expertise and assistance provided by Archaeology South-East (University of London), QUEST (Quaternary Scientific, University of Reading), and Surrey Archaeological Society was also hugely important.

A 16 page colour booklet *Woking Palace- excavating the moated manor* has also been produced and is available from Surrey County Archaeological Unit, Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking GU21 6ND (tel 01483 518779, e-mail scau.archaeology@surreycc.gov.uk) at the very reasonable price of £5 post free.

MEETING PLACE OF THE BRIXTON HUNDRED

Graham Gower

To most people Brixton is a familiar name, a place in the London Borough of Lambeth. It is also an integral part of South London, but unlike its surrounding neighbours, it has a shallow history. Brixton finds its roots in the progress of ribbon development and with the arrival of public transport during the 19th century and not, as one would expect, in the advent of Saxon or medieval settlement. However, as a name Brixton heralds antiquity, reaching back to the formative years of Saxon Surrey, and bestowing its name upon one of the fourteen hundreds that constituted this ancient county.

The Hundred was an administrative organisation introduced during the Saxon period, probably before the 10th century. Although the origin of the term 'Hundred' is uncertain, it is generally thought to refer to a group of a hundred people or families,

or even to a hundred hides, a unit of land sufficient to support a family. It is an area generally considered to be around 120 old acres. At these meetings, which were held in the open air at a place of significance, representatives from the villages of the hundred assembled to discuss matters of administration, taxation and war. Following the Norman Conquest, the importance of the hundred meeting gradually declined, although the use of the Hundred as an administrative area continued until the Local Government Act of 1888.

Although Brixton as a place is a modern creation, the name holds a history, and finds its true location lying south of its modern namesake - at the northern border of Streatham at Brixton Hill. The summit of this hill is a dominant feature in the local landscape and reaches to 45m above mean sea level and commands an overview of a substantial part of South West London. To the east and south east of the hill, the land rises to form the Norwood and Crystal Palace heights. This area of high ground was in historic times dominated by the Great North Wood, an intractable expanse of woodland which curtailed extensive settlement until the early stages of suburban development during the 19th century.

The spot name Brixton derives its origin from being the location for the meeting place of the Brixton Hundred. The first indication that the meeting place lay somewhere on the summit of the hill comes from the wording of a charter dated cAD1250, a copy of an earlier charter attributed to the year AD 1062. This charter briefly describes the land boundaries of Lambeth, an estate whose boundaries are identifiable with those of the later Stockwell manor. This was noted in 1814, when the bounds of Stockwell were 'lately walked' and considered to follow those of the Lambeth charter. An important element in the Lambeth boundary charter is the starting and finishing point. This was at a place called *brixges stane*, which as the charter states was located at a point along the 'east street'. This was the old Roman Road, the London to Portslade Road, which presently passes through Brixton and Streatham as the A23.

As the charter and the bounds indicate, *brixges stane* lay somewhere on the summit of Brixton Hill. As the words in the Stockwell manor bounds record, the starting point for the bounds was '*on the top of Brixton Hill in the turnpike road*'. From here the Stockwell boundary progressed west down hill to meet with Roman Stane Street at Clapham North via the ancient route of Lyham Road. This initial stretch of the Stockwell boundary is reflected in the statement of the Lambeth charter, whereby the boundary went along the east street to *brixges stane* and then turned west, passing through woodland to meet with the boundary ditch, indicating an artificial course, and most likely to be Stane Street. This implies the meeting place lay in the proximity of the turnpike road, and at the point where the boundary turned west. This focuses our attention to the area where present Moorish Road meets with Brixton Hill and a point where the parish boundary of Streatham turns. Here probably stood the marker stone for the meeting place.

This postulated location is further emphasised by an entry found in a Custumal and Rental of the Streatham manor of Leigham, taken in 1340/41, which covered the northern part of Streatham parish. In the recital of field names, which appear to be listed geographically, there is an entry stating that a hide of land lay between '*brxistone and oldfinches*'. Evidently, this shows that *brixges stane* was still standing at this date, or its location known, for it to be used as a positioning point. Although we cannot be definitive as to where the hide of land lay, the geographical sequence of the named fields in the document places it in the vicinity of the summit of the hill.

Returning to the east street, the alignment and route of this Roman road, which travels up the gradient of Brixton Hill and takes a serpentine route along the high ground of Streatham before descending to Norbury and Croydon, is curious. A much easier route to Croydon could have been achieved by leaving Stane Street between

Balham and Tooting for example, and not at Kennington. This would have avoided the high ground of Streatham and its difficult terrain. The reasons for this alignment/route over the high ground are obscure. May be an existing Celtic route was utilised, or the need to open up and exploit the Great North Wood, or perhaps the attraction of settlement. An answer may lay in the old name for the roadway as it approached the hill. This stretch of ancient thoroughfare was originally called '*Burstow Causway*', a name which embodies the Saxon word element '*stow*'; a flexible word having the meaning of a place, a position or religious meeting place. Also, we see the use of the word *stow* in the Surrey place-name of Burstow, which has been interpreted as meaning a meeting place by a stronghold. Perhaps the summit of Brixton Hill was a location for such a feature.

The existence of the hill with its dominant position in the landscape would not have escaped the attention of prehistoric people. Possibly the hill had seen the raising of earthworks on its summit, as hinted in the recital of the lands of Stockwell and Clapham Manor held by Juliana Romayne in 1326. An intriguing entry in the recital refers to the '*four acres on the bergh*'. A study of the lands listed suggests that the *bergh* lay within Stockwell Manor. Noting that the land over which the manor lay is generally flat and low lying, save for Brixton Hill, the most likely place for *on the bergh*, which implies an elevated position, would be on the summit of Brixton Hill. The use of the Old English word *bergh* is of interest, although its similarity to *burh* and *beorge* warrants caution. The word *burgh* was used to describe a feature such as a hill enclosure, whilst *beorge* described a small hill. In the context of Brixton Hill, it is unclear whether *on the bergh* means the hill or alludes to some earthwork sited there. Also, it is interesting to note that the four acres appears to be confirmed in a field of the same acreage which covered the summit of the hill during the 18th century.

There is also the wider picture to view. This shows the extent of early activity in this part of old Surrey. Some 1.5kms to the west of Brixton Hill ran the boundary of the Saxon estate of Battersea, a boundary which was later used to mark the Streatham parish boundary. In the boundary lists for Battersea, attributed to the years AD 693 and AD 957, are a number of landmarks which carry some evocative names such as *uckebyrge*, *bernneardes byriels* and *leoddebeorge*. These Saxon burials sites, possibly prehistoric in origin, show a pattern of early settlement activity that occurred along the higher ground of west Streatham. Similar activity is shown around the slopes of Brixton and nearby Balham hill, with the lost settlements of *bodley* and *pagingworth*, again redolent of early settlement activity. Furthermore to the east, just 1km away at West Norwood, and in the area of Knight's Hill, previously known as Oakdunhill, are more names which engender interest. Here we have *crocstat*, *frankingham* and *shoebury*, lost settlements which occupied the lands through which the River Effra flowed.

These Saxon names are those which survived time and are probably just a sample of those settlement names which were once familiar to local people. One unnamed settlement was discovered during 1994, when excavations took place by the Streatham Lambeth boundary at Upper Tulse Hill. On this site Saxon settlement activity, attributed to the period AD c450 to 600 was found and complimented by finds of Roman and prehistoric origin. This important site, just 500m east of the summit of the Brixton Hill, shows early Saxon settlers had an appreciation of the hills importance, and as the Roman and prehistoric finds suggest, were continuing the long occupation of the high ground by people since early times. Perhaps this group of Saxons was settled as *feoderati* to guard the road to London and from whom the place-name of Streatham may well have originated.

Attributing further interest to this area is the above mentioned *leoddebeorge*. This is an intriguing name, which can be interpreted as meaning the people's barrow, with the element '*liode*' referring to people. This implies an earlier meeting or assembly

place – a probable Celtic moot, which would have become redundant with the setting up of *brixges stan* nearby. With the establishment of Saxon England, a move to Brixton Hill would be a response to the creation of the Hundred and to the pattern of Saxon settlement that had unfolded across southwest London, thus superseding *leoddebeorge*. Moreover, the new assembly point was placed on a prominent hill, visible from the surrounding countryside and geographically in the centre of the nineteen known communities that constituted the hundred. A similar centring of a hundred meeting place can be seen in the adjoining Kingston and Wallington Hundred and in nearby Copthorne Hundred.

As we have noted, the Lambeth charter and the Leigham Manor Custumal and Rental imply that a marker stone for the meeting place lay somewhere on the summit of Brixton Hill. The mention of a 'stone' inevitably raises questions about its origin. With the geology of the area excluding the use of naturally deposited stone the marker evidently came from elsewhere, or found its origin in a nearby object, such as a Roman wayside altar or milestone. A further possibility would be an architectural item removed from the ruins of a nearby Romano-Celtic building. This would presuppose a degree of Roman settlement activity close to the hill, as indicated by the archaeological finds made at Upper Tulse Hill. But whatever the case we know that the stone was of reasonable size, as portrayed in the Eadwine Psalter (c1160-1170), where an illustration shows an animated discussion taking place at the Brixton meeting place among those standing by a pillar like object.

This finally leads to the origin of the stone's name, which history presents with a variety of spellings, such as *brixges stane*, *brixgi stane*, *bricsi ston* and *brigsi stan*, with the modern spelling Brixton eventually appearing by the 14th century. Moreover, it has been suggested that the name comes from the stone of *beorhtsige/brihtsige*, a Saxon personnel name of which *bricsi/brix* is considered to be a shortened version. This personal name appears later in the Domesday Survey, where it is recorded that a certain Brici held a number of estates in Surrey prior to the conquest, among which was Hatcham. This estate lay in the north eastern part of the Brixton Hundred and close to that of Peckham. Whether this Brici had any involvement with the forming of the hundred or the selection of the meeting place is unlikely, bearing in mind the hundred was probably formed a century or so before the conquest.

But whoever the person was, his stone appears to have been standing during the Middle Ages, a landmark pronounced enough to be used to describe the relative position of local fields. Following the demise of the open air meetings during the Norman period the site would have soon lost its importance. If there had been any earthworks on the hill centuries of weathering and ploughing would have seen to their erosion, with *brixges stane* eventually falling to the ravages of time. Maybe it is still there, lying broken and buried beneath the buildings that now cap the summit of Brixton Hill. Only through a chance find or the skills of archaeology will the antiquity of the summit become truly known.

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COUNCIL NEWS

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 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	Address	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Mrs Julia Brocking	10 Fengates Road Redhill Surrey RH1 6AH	History
Mrs John Brocking	10 Fengates Road Redhill Surrey RH1 6AH	History
Dr Martin Burke	45 Ash Street Ash Surrey GU12 6LF	Prehistoric, Saxon-Early Medieval
Mr J Clarke	Binscombe Farmhouse Binscombe Godalming Surrey GU7 3QL	Photography, Art Galleries and Museums
Mr Nathan Greenway	17 Lysons Road Aldershot Hampshire GU11 1NH	Surrey History
Mr Gavin Heaton	64 Chatsworth Road Sutton Surrey SM3 8PN	
Mr David Hughes	12 Howard Gardens Guildford Surrey GU1 2NX	Early History – From Iron Age, Roman and Saxon Periods
Mr Ian Komor	1 Athelstan Cottages Brentmoor Road West End Surrey, GU24 9NN	Digging at Woking Palace
Miss T McNamara	17 Lysons Road Aldershot Hampshire GU11 1NH	Guildford History and Heritage, Geology
Mr Richard Neville	97 Granville Road Oxted Surrey RH8 0BY	Prehistory, Flintwork, Archaeology

Mr John Parsloe	1 Woodcote Green House Woodcote Green Road Epsom Surrey KT18 7DF	House and Family History
Mrs M Parsloe	1 Woodcote Green House Woodcote Green Road Epsom Surrey KT18 7DF	
Mrs Alix Smith	27 Middle Green Brockham Surrey RH3 7JL	
Mr Jon Smith	27 Middle Green Brockham Surrey RH3 7JL	
Mr Peter White	104 Crockford Park Road Addlestone Surrey KT15 2LP	All aspects of archaeology and British History

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CLOSURES

The Office and Library at Castle Arch will be closed from mid afternoon on Christmas Eve and will be open again on Tuesday 4th January 2011. Emma, Hannah and Sue would like to wish all members a very merry Christmas and a peaceful New Year.

NEWS OF THE YEAR AT THE 'TOOLS'

Geoff Stonehouse

The last Bulletin mentioned the many digs, surveys etc carried out in 2010. For them 'Tools' has been busy preparing, issuing and checking back the required tools. A brief glance at our records gave the following totals for just some of them:

17 wheelbarrows	54 spades	33 forks
46 shovels	68 hand shovels	76 buckets, and hundreds of finds trays

Happily all but a very few came back in good clean condition. Our thanks therefore to the site people responsible.

During the year we had the added excitements of a fire next to one of our garages and both garages broken into. Happily little was stolen and thanks to the Borough for replacing both doors.

We have just had our annual winter "make-do-and-mend" session and all should be ready for 2011's requirements. Thanks to Rose, Judy, Jen and Pauline for doing this yet again. Roger Brookman joined us. Not for the last time, I hope, because he will take over from me (and Pauline Hulse, my trusted assistant- many thanks P!) as Tools Officer on 1st December. So this note is my 'swan song' as I think that I leave Tools in good working condition and 'fit for purpose'.

I hope and trust that you will give Roger the same good and amiable cooperation that I have so much enjoyed over the last 10 or more years and for which I thank you all.

SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

LONDON'S PLAYGROUND

The Local History Committee's Annual Symposium took place at Chertsey Halls on Saturday 30th October. The theme 'London's Playground' explored how Surrey has

proved a magnet for Londoners to escape to the countryside for leisure and recreation, with particular emphasis on the period 1850 – 1950 when the railways and public transport links opened up travel for ordinary people.



Les Bowerman and Clare McCann of Send and Ripley History Society with part of their display.



Members from History Society Send and Ripley, Woking History Society, Sunbury & Shepperton History Society, and Walton & Weybridge History Society.

The key note speaker Keith Grieves of Kingston University spoke on *The pleasure-grounds of London: recreational space in the Surrey Countryside 1850-1950*. As well as showing how the countryside was opened up to city dwellers for leisure and recreation he also talked about people's emotional attachment to the countryside as life became increasingly urban.

We were very privileged to have Handa Bray as our next speaker. Local historians in the audience were interested to hear that she is the great, great, great, great granddaughter of William Bray the famous Surrey historian. In *'Air and exercise' - the story of the Hurtwood Control*, Handa explained how, following the 1925 Property Act, her uncle had been one of the first landowners to allow public access to commonland.

During the lunch break members were able to view the displays put on by local history societies. Photos of day trips, tea rooms, ramblers etc were prominent and many made use of the wonderfully evocative art work used for railway advertising posters. The standard was very high, but the judges (Keith Grieves, David Calow representing the Society and Sally Jenkinson from the Surrey History Centre) had no hesitation in awarding First Prize to Send and Ripley History Society for their splendid display on early cycling which included a 'penny farthing' bicycle and dummies dressed as early cyclists. Woking History Society was runner up with Sunbury & Shepperton and Walton & Weybridge both highly commended

In the afternoon Les Bowerman's talk *A wheel in Surrey 1850 – 1950* covered cycling; and Graham Davies, from the Youth Hostel Association told us about *The development of the YHA from 1930 to the early 1950s, with particular reference to Surrey*. The afternoon concluded with Jeremy Harte on *English Carnival – Derby Day on the Epsom Downs*, the classic 'big day out' for many Londoners

VILLAGES STUDY GROUP

"Gomshall, Peaslake and Ewhurst: Rural Villages from Royal Vill"

The latest volume in the Villages Study series will shortly be available. Produced by the very experienced local team of Ann Noyes, John Whitaker, David Hicks (Gomshall and Peaslake) and Janet Balchin (Ewhurst) the volume is the first in this series to examine an area larger than a single 'nucleated village'. The authors have employed a variety of techniques to illustrate the development of the area, supplementing retrogressive map studies based on areas within the Domesday manor of 'Gomeselle' with chapters based on documentary and other evidence. The study examines the growth of the three neighbouring settlements in the Surrey Hills. The following two extracts illustrate the wealth of detail in the book (of 72 pages with 32 maps and illustrations):

"There were three Poll Taxes between 1377 and 1380 and it is fortunate that the return for the 1380 Poll Tax for the vill of Gomshall is among those that have survived. The Poll Tax was levied on all those of fifteen and over. This gives a total of 267 recorded in Gomshall. However, this figure needs to be treated with caution as the unpopularity of the tax, which was a cause of the Peasants' Revolt, led to widespread evasion. Assuming that between a third to one half of the population may have been under the age of 15 (as was still the case in the 1841 Census) the population for the whole vill may have been around 500 to 550 people, or more, depending on the level of tax evasion." (Page 39)

"We have seen how, in the 19th century, many farms in the parish [of Ewhurst] were owned by landowners from outside the parish and newcomers who had acquired much of their land over a relatively short period. However, as we look back to the 17th and 18th centuries we find land ownership resting in mostly local families, some of

whom had lived in the parish for centuries. For example, manorial records and deeds show the Dendy family to be associated with Breach, Woolpit and Downhurst; Knight als Ellis to be connected with Bramblehurst, Isemongers and Slythehurst; the Rydes with Oldhouse, Bildens, Longhurst Hill, Coxland and Mapledrakes. These and other names including Tidy, Longhurst, Sayers, Hill etc. also dominate the parish registers, which date from 1614. Many of these families could trace their descent from prosperous Tudor yeoman farmers, yet by the 19th century many people bearing these names appear in the census as agricultural labourers.” (Page 50)

Although earlier volumes in the Villages Study series were distributed free of charge to all members of the Society, the Council has decided that this and future volumes in this series will be made available on a subscription basis, with print runs dependent upon the number of copies ordered.

The book is available now for order at a cost of £5 per copy plus p&p (or free collection from Castle Arch, from any Villages Study Group meeting or from the Society's Annual Research Symposium at Ashted on 26th February 2011). An application form is included with this edition of the Bulletin; otherwise please contact Emma Coburn at Castle Arch.

Three of the authors will be talking about the production of the study at a meeting of the Shere, Gomshall and Peaslake Local History Society on Tuesday 8th February 2011.

MEDIEVAL STUDIES FORUM

ANGLO-SAXON SURREY

The Forum is planning a meeting of the Forum on Anglo-Saxon Surrey in March next year. Details will be published in the next Bulletin and circulated to members of the Forum in due course.

MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY

Peter Balmer

The meeting of the Forum on 6th November heard talks on diverse aspects of Surrey's medieval agriculture and rural economy. **Richard Savage** gave an overview of agriculture in the period from the departure of the Romans to the 16th century, placing Surrey in a broader context. During this long period, life centred on agriculture for most people and, although change was slow, it was far from absent, either technologically or socially. Pure arable farms were never possible before the modern period, but the ways in which crops and livestock were managed varied greatly. Few Surrey villages had pure open fields on the Midland model, although variations on open fields featured as part of a complex mix; the first open fields seem to have been created in the 9th century. In the example of Woking, Remnant's 1719 map shows evidence of a surviving open field, smaller enclosed fields, and later small fields dating from when Woking Park, enclosed as a park in the 13th century, was returned to agriculture in the 17th. Near Woking village, the Wey flood plain is in Send parish, but narrowly divided strips by the river belonged to inhabitants of both Send and Woking. Overall, medieval agriculture in Surrey has not been greatly researched and would benefit from multi-disciplinary collaboration including detailed work on primary historical sources and landscape archaeology.

Phil Stevens examined specific characteristics of medieval agriculture in Surrey Heath. Agricultural land was concentrated around Chobham and Bisley, and in the Blackwater valley near Frimley, with much of the remainder of the area consisting of poor sandy soils. The position was complicated by the inclusion of much of the district in the royal forest of Windsor after the Norman Conquest until 1217, which

brought prosperity to Bagshot with its hunting lodge and advantageous position on an important road. Chobham belonged to Chertsey Abbey whose chartularies provide much detail on rural life and reveal the efforts of the Abbey, for example under Abbot John Rutherwyk (1307-46), to increase its revenues through various improvements including new ponds and mills. While Chobham's alluvial land was very fertile, the higher surrounding ground was used for grazing. Its open fields survived into the 19th century.

Rob Briggs demonstrated that it was possible to reach an understanding of medieval agriculture in a parish with very few written records – Puttenham – through detailed examination of landscape and place name evidence. Some field names suggest former woodland cover, cleared in the post-Roman period, but most indicate pasture in Anglo-Saxon times, while Redessolham (the manorial centre by the time of Domesday, now Rodsall) may have had cultivated land. Later a new nucleated village with three uneven and irregular open fields, the present Puttenham, was developed further north. A new planned hamlet at Rodsall had its own field system. Sheep were grazed on Puttenham's commons; irregular boundaries suggest the open downland may originally have extended further south. As at Woking, there is evidence of Puttenham inhabitants holding land beyond the parish boundary, in Farnham and Wanborough parishes.

In a change of scale, **Peter Balmer** reconstructed aspects of the agricultural geography of east Surrey in 1535, based on information on agricultural tithes contained in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Henry VIII's valuation of all church income. In east Surrey, the breakdown of agricultural tithes by type of produce is among the most detailed in the country recorded in this document (while no comparable information was included from the west of the county). Despite some problems with the data, a clear picture of domination by cereals emerges (some 60% of all agricultural output by value). Wheat was the most valuable crop, and dominated on the north edge of the North Downs and on the Downs plateau, but oats (valued at less than one-third of wheat) were grown in greater quantities, mainly close to the London market and in the south-east of the county, where there appears to have been significant dairying, with cheese production centred on Oxted. Wool was important in all the downland parishes.

The theme of wool was developed by **Mary Alexander**. There is little direct information on the wool trade in Surrey. Early in the Middle Ages wool was probably exported, with the wool trade in west Surrey encouraged by Waverley Abbey. With fulling mills in Guildford by 1251, Woking by 1271, and Farnham by 1300, it is clear that at least some wool was made into cloth. The famous "Guildford blue" cloth was made over a wider area than just Guildford. Clothiers in Guildford in the 16th century complained that the manufacture of cloth in nearby villages such as Womersley was damaging their trade, but their wills and inventories suggest that they were still well off.

MISCELLANY

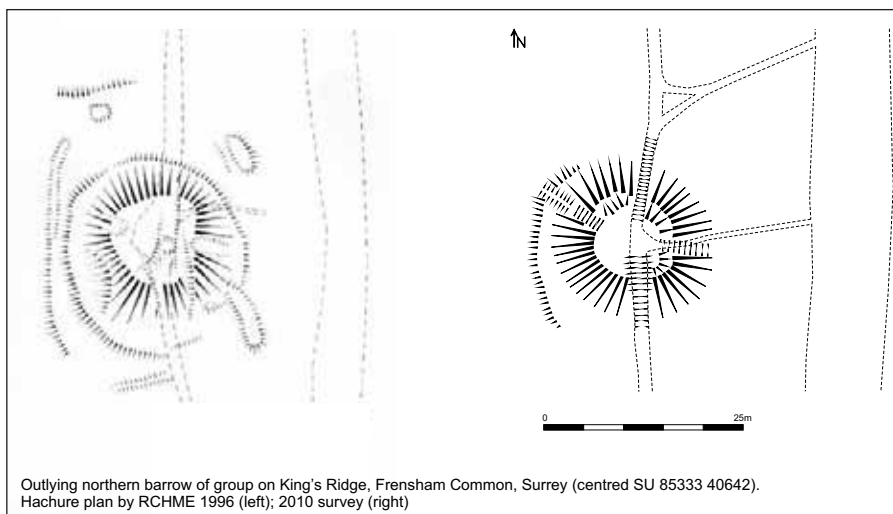
SOB – SAVE OUR BARROWS

David Graham

The early part of summer this year was exceptionally dry and large areas of the heathland south of Farnham were severely damaged by fires – believed, in at least one case, to have been started by some idiot lighting a campfire. As a result, much of the heather and gorse covering the King's Ridge between Frensham Great and Little Ponds has been lost, leaving a barren landscape of sand and ash. The fire also raced across the group of four barrows that line the crest of the ridge and removed most of the vegetation that had provided them with at least some protection.

The state of the barrows was recorded by Grinsell in the early 1930s (SyAC 42), re-appraised by him in the 1980s (SyAC 78) and, more recently, were surveyed by the Royal Commission in 1996 in advance of work undertaken to repair erosion caused by the footpath that crosses all four of the mounds.

The fire this summer and the damage caused by an emergency firebreak bulldozed between two of the barrows, led English Heritage to ask Audrey and myself to undertake a survey of the group - which we have now done. The group, consisting of three linked and one outlying barrow, is therefore perhaps unique in Surrey, in allowing a study of the rate of erosion over a period of nearly 80 years from the 1930s to 2010.



Outlying northern barrow of group on King's Ridge, Frensham Common, Surrey (centred SU 85333 40642). Hachure plan by RCHME 1996 (left); 2010 survey (right).

What this reveals is alarming to anyone who values the historic landscape. When Grinsell first visited the group, the barrow ditches were 0.5m deep and the mounds were between 0.5 and 1m higher than they are today. Although Grinsell did not survey the mounds, it seems likely that much of the surrounding detail – such as the linked ditches and outer banks – still survived at that time. By the 1980s much of that detail had already been lost – most probably during the Second World War when the area was used extensively for military training. However, in 1996 the Royal Commission were still able to record the line of the ditch around the northern barrow and some of the detail around the other three. Since then increasing public pressure on the Common in the form of horse riders, cyclists and, to a lesser extent walkers, have almost completely obliterated the ditches and outer banks. The path, which crosses the mounds and which was repaired 14 year ago, is again cutting into the core of some of the barrows (compare the two surveys of the northern barrow). The recent bulldozed firebreak has also added to the damage. If the current rate of deterioration continues unchecked, the barrow group, which has dominated the surrounding countryside for the last 4000 years, will, within the foreseeable future, have disappeared forever.

Fortunately, in co-operation with the local Countryside Rangers and English Heritage, a plan is being produced to close the footpaths, fence off the barrows and to cap them with a protective layer of sand, with the expectation that the vegetation will

regenerate and slow further erosion. It was noticeable that, during the survey, most passers-by walking over the mounds had not realised that they were man-made, so a notice board will also be erected to explain the barrows and their significance in the landscape.

While the situation at Frensham may, hopefully, soon be under control, it is obvious that many of the Bronze Age barrows, and indeed other historic earthworks on the County's heathlands are under increasing pressure from the sheer numbers of people using the Commons. If nothing is done, future generations will inherit a severely impoverished countryside. Perhaps our Local Secretaries and the Monuments Monitoring Scheme volunteers could raise the issue with the appropriate land managers in their areas?

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY SURREY SITES ARCHIVE

Rose Hooker

Pre-Construct Archaeology has recently deposited in Guildford Museum archives from ten of their excavations in Surrey. They are listed below with site summaries where available and with the relevant Guildford Museum Accession Numbers should anyone wish to look at them.

AG 24196: 19, High Street, Reigate

AG 24197: Ladygrove Farm, Guildford

AG 24198: 18-28 Oyster Lane, Byfleet

AG 24199: Queen Elizabeth Park, Guildford. This was the subject of an evaluation and excavation in 2002 when a large Roman ditch forming a probable rectangular enclosure was uncovered. The artefact evidence suggests an early date. There was also evidence for post medieval agricultural activity. A site summary is available from www.pre-construct.com

AG 24201: 93-101 London Road, Redhill. Five trenches across the site found no archaeological features. A site summary is available from the above website.

AG 24202: the former SEEBoard Dept, Woodbridge Road, Guildford. A report on the microlithic industry found on this site has been published in SyAC 94.

AG 24203: 63, West Street, Reigate. Five trenches across the site revealed no archaeological features. A site summary is available from the PCA website.

AG 24204: Battlebridge Lane, Merstham. The fieldwork at Battlebridge Lane followed an evaluation which demonstrated the potential of the site for remains dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and Medieval periods. A limited area excavation unearthed the remnant of a late 12th century ditch and recovered Mesolithic and Bronze Age flintwork in 1999.

AG 24205: former Earlswood Hospital, Earlswood

AG 24206: Gomshall Tannery

Guildford Museum has some grey reports for these sites and Pre-Construct Archaeology lists and summarises much of their fieldwork for the past few years on their website.

A PUGIN MONUMENT IDENTIFIED:

St. Peter's Church, Hambledon, Surrey

Audrey Monk

A commemorative slab and brass plaque placed within a small recess of the north wall of the Sanctuary has recently been identified by Dr. Margaret Belcher¹ as the work of Pugin It commemorates the death of the Reverend Edward Bullock on the 11th January 1850 and consists of a black marble slab decorated with an elaborate cross.



Along the foot of the slab the inscription reads:

**“In memory of Edward Bullock MA
Rector of this Church
died January 11th AD MDCCCL”**

At the foot of the cross a further inscription reads:

Rebuilt this Church AD MDCCCXLVII

Above it is a brass plaque, the central element of which is a hand holding a church inscribed in black within a simple design highlighted in red and blue mastic.

This device is one used by Pugin elsewhere and usually indicates the donor or restorer of a building, symbolically offering it to God in thanksgiving. It has always been understood that Edward Bullock was responsible for rebuilding the earlier medieval church between 1840 and 1846 but, surprisingly, until Dr. Belcher's visit, there appeared to be no acknowledgement of his benefaction within the Parish.



¹ Dr. Margaret Belcher, the Collected letters of AWN Pugin Vols 1-3

TIME CHEAM PROJECT

The project took place in the Europa Gallery of Sutton Central Library in July as part of the Council for British Archaeology's annual Festival of British Archaeology. Seventeen volunteers, most from local archaeological societies, took part under the tuition of Professor Clive Orton of UCL Institute of Archaeology and supported by five student facilitators, also of UCL.

The main aim was to study, catalogue and prepare for storage the pottery from an excavation carried out from 1978 to 1980 in the garden of Whitehall, Cheam, under the direction of Norman Nail (site codes WH78–80). The finds from this excavation are currently stored in the London Borough of Sutton Museum and Heritage Service's museum store. A small working party had pre-sorted the finds, and the pottery had then been washed and transferred to Sutton Central Library for this project. In the time available, it had been possible to sort about half of the finds; the rest remains in store and will be sorted and washed at a later date.

Over four days all the pottery at Sutton Central Library was sorted by fabric and form, measured and weighed, catalogued and (if necessary) drawn. About 9000 sherds, with a total weight of about 115 kg, were sorted. On the final day (Saturday) a small exhibition was mounted to explain the project's activities and discoveries to the public.

Outcomes

Most of the pottery consisted of Cheam white ware, the product of 14th century kilns in the village of Cheam. Some examples were clearly wasters, showing signs of over-firing, distortion, adhering fragments of other vessels, or glaze dripping onto or flowing over broken surfaces. There were also fragments that appear to derive from

a kiln structure, but the majority of such fragments had already been set aside for further study at the pre-sorting stage. There were also small amounts of other types of pottery: Roman, Saxon, other medieval wares, Cheam red ware, border ware, 17th century stoneware and tin-glazed ware, as well as larger quantities of post-medieval red ware (including flower pots) and 'modern' pottery (i.e. 19th and 20th century). The post-medieval pottery was catalogued in a more cursory fashion (sherd count and weight only), so that it could be located by future researchers.

Most of the Cheam white ware was what one would expect, based on evidence from previous sites (Parkside, High Street). A large majority of the pottery was from jugs, with biconical jugs predominating over the larger rounded jugs, and with rare examples of baluster jugs. There were few cooking pots and other forms. New discoveries which expanded the known range of forms were:

Small straight-sided bowls with narrow flat-topped rims (three examples were drawn).

Small rounded jugs, but with sagging bases instead of the usual (for Cheam) flat or indented bases. Such bases appear to be thumb-pressed, probably with groups of three impressions. Unusually, many were glazed on the underside of the base only.

Sherds of a jug with north French (Rouen) style decoration. There were only a few small body sherds, well scattered across the site, and no rims or bases. They were photographed.

A few sherds of closed forms which appear to have had rectilinear holes cut in them. Their purpose is unknown. They were photographed.

Evaluation

As an archaeological exercise, the project went very well, and the feedback has been very positive. Half the pottery from a very large assemblage has been catalogued and prepared for final storage, and several members of local archaeological societies have been trained in the recognition and handling of medieval pottery.

The 'public' aspects of the project were less successful. There were few visitors during the week, and recruitment to local societies and the CBA (secondary aims) was low. Activity in the Library as a whole seemed to be low that week, and if the exercise is to be repeated, the timing needs to be reconsidered, even if this means not coinciding with the Festival of British Archaeology. A date which would enable school parties to be invited seems particularly attractive.

Future work

The outstanding tasks are to:

1. enter the catalogue onto a computer spreadsheet, and to produce totals and percentages.
2. sort and wash the remaining finds; a working party will be set up to do this.
3. catalogue this remaining material (Time Cheam 2?).
4. study the kiln fragments.
5. understand the existing site documentation, which is vestigial.
6. produce a final report, probably of a length suitable for submission to *Surrey Archaeological Collections*. A popular account of all the findings in the village, relating to the medieval pottery industry, would be an attractive possibility.

Acknowledgements

The project was funded by fees paid by the participants, and by generous grants from the Council for British Archaeology's Challenge Fund, Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society (CDHAS), the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society (EEHAS), and the Friends of Whitehall (FoW). Financial management was provided by CDHAS. Space in the Europa Gallery was provided free of charge by Sutton Library Service.

COCK'S FARM VILLA & HINTERLAND RESEARCH PROJECT SUMMER DIG 2011: Call for volunteers

After the successful excavations in June 2010 a further season is planned at Cock's Farm Roman Villa at Abinger. The villa and its hinterland are currently the subject of a research project being carried out by the Roman Studies Group. The dates for 2011 are June 6th-10th and 13th-17th. If you might be interested in taking part please contact Nikki Cowlard – nikki.cowlard@btinternet.com or 01372 745432.

For information on the 2010 excavations see SyAS Bulletin, **422**, August 2010, pp.12-15.

A POTHOUSE IN THAMES DITTON

Following the inclusion of Michael Readhead's letter in a recent Bulletin, Steve Nelson of the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society has made the following response:

I read with interest your note in Bulletin 422 on the references to a potter and pothouse in Thames Ditton. As I am sure you are aware this augments the research carried out by the late T S Mercer in the 1960's, on the Melting/Smelting house there and which it is assumed became the famous bronze foundry in the 19th century.

Mercer's notes also refer to the leasing of the property by John Phillips, referred to as a potter and pot maker in the 1680's. These references to potter and pot maker are related to the 'melting house' references and seem to indicate that both metal-working and potting were carried out on the same site or close-by. Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society and I have been interested in this possible pottery site for some time, but have never found anything conclusive about it.

We have long wondered what sort of pottery was made by Phillips during his occupation of the site. From your reference to his connection with Ralph Gonner, the earlier owner, and the Wapping delftware pottery, it is tempting to surmise that tin-glazed earthenware was being made in the 17th and early 18th century. However, there has never been any finds of kiln waster material from Thames Ditton. Particularly, when the foundry site was redeveloped in the 1970's, although no formal excavation was possible, there was no evidence of pottery wasters etc being found. I wonder whether we will ever know!

HAMELIN'S TOWN: REIGATE

Giles Graham-Brown

There has long been the theory that the Saxon settlement of Churchfelle, centred around St Mary's Church, was superseded by the Norman town of Reigate, gathered below the castle. Rob Poulton's work on both the archaeological and documentary evidence has to date offered the most comprehensive examination of this hypothesis (SyAC **77** 17-94); but there is a 12th century document which has not yet been brought into the discussion. SHC 4624 Box 2 contains, amongst others things, John Blair's transcript of Southwark Priory's cartulary. This includes the four occasions on which the de Warennes donated Reigate Church to Southwark Priory, and the last of these (dated c1164-1189) gives a tantalizing glimpse into the mechanics of the move. The following is my translation of Professor Blair's transcription:

Be it known to all the faithful, both present and future, of the holy church of God that I Hamelin earl de Warenne and Isabella my countess, for the love and honour of God and the blessed virgin Mary and all the saints, and for the souls of the kings of England Williams I and II and Henry I and all their [families], and for the soul of my father Galfrid earl of Anjou and for the souls of the earls of Warenne Williams I, II & III and for the soul of Gundred countess and Isabella countess and for the salvation

of King Henry II and for our salvation and all our relations, friends and families, we have conceded and by this present written deed have confirmed in perpetuity to the church of St Mary of Southwark and to the canons there serving God the church of Crechesfeld with the church of Betchworth and the church of Leigh and all their appurtenances as in tithes so in land and all other rents and services. Moreover, I give to them ten acres from our demesne land on the eastern part of the church next to the cemetery, in exchange for their burgage which they have in my town, excepting the farm of Ailmer Pur' which he holds from them in alms and the road in and out of his field Yngleswurde. And I wish that they might hold it well and freely and peacefully that none among them might let himself in above me; and that if anyone might wish to refute or frustrate or transfer from the aforesaid church by some thoughtless deed, might he be brought to the point of excommunication until he come to his senses with amends. By these witnesses: Thomas the almoner, Philip the chaplain, Master Ciprianus, Reginald de Warenne, Dode Bardulfus, Robertus de Teil, Robert son of Fulchon, Bartholomue de Chernel, Robert Lurdulfus, Roger son of Edward, Gocellin, Herbert the chaplain, Alexander the clerk, Maurice de Cassell, Gunter de Reigate.

So this is a rare example of both settlements being named in the same document – albeit that Reigate is only mentioned as a surname. And that Churchfelle is described as “our demesne land” (*dominio nostro*) and Reigate as “my town” (*mea villa*) is evidence that the two are seen as distinct. But crucially we see that Hamelin de Warenne is eager to divest of lands in the dying Churchfelle in exchange for a burgage in the more vibrant Reigate.

My thanks to the staff of the Surrey History Centre and to Professor Blair for his permission to cite his transcript.

COURSES

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX Weekend Day Schools in Spring 2011

15th January	Understanding Prehistoric Pottery Tristan Bareham
22nd January	Archaeological Conservation Adrian Tribe
5th February	(at Fishbourne Roman Palace): Identifying and Quantifying Roman Pottery Clive Orton
19th February	The Identification of Archaeological Metalwork, Stone and Post Medieval Ceramic Building Materials Luke Barber
26th February	(at the Ashdown Forest Centre, Wych Cross, Forest Row) Potential and Practical Use of LiDAR Imagery Vivian Blandford and Lyn Palmer
27th February	(at Fishbourne): Human Remains Sarah Green
5th March	An Introduction to Flintwork Chris Butler
5th March	(at Parham House, Storrington): Reading Between the Lines: Tudor and Stuart Handwriting Catherine Ferguson
12th March	Buildings of Ancient Egypt: Pyramids, Temples and Tombs Rob Wallace
13th March	(at Fishbourne) An Introduction to Maritime Archaeology Dudley Moore and Sarah Green

Continuing Professional Development Courses

Recording Historic Vernacular Buildings in South-East England Course X3157, six Saturday sessions starting 15th January. Tutor: David Martin. This course is recognised by The Institute of Historic Building Conservation for CPD purposes.

The Recording and Analysis of Artefacts and Pottery Course X3155, twelve

Wednesdays, 7-9pm and 4 Saturday day schools, starting 12th January; tutors: David Rudling, Luke Barber, Chris Butler, et al.

Geographic Information Systems Course X3019; 11 Mondays and 2 Wednesdays 6.30-8.30pm and 4 Saturdays 10am-1pm, starting 10 January; tutors: Katherine Crowder and Sarah McKenzie

www.sussex.ac.uk/cce/prospectivestudents/cpd

Applications for F/T or P/T MPhil or DPhil archaeology research degrees are welcome

Contact: Centre for Community Engagement, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RF; T 01273 678300; E cce@sussex.ac.uk; W www.sussex.ac.uk/cce

Once again it's that time of year again- they seem to come round ever quicker- so, from Maureen and myself best wishes for Christmas, and keep that copy rolling in during the New Year.

LECTURE MEETINGS

9th December

'All The Fun of the Fair' by Jeremy Harte, Manager of Bourne Hall Museum, to the Esher District Local History Society at the Holy Trinity Hall, Church Road, Claygate, at 7.30pm. Visitors £2.

5th January

"Military and civilian Roman brooches from London and its hinterland" by Frank Pemberton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

6th January

"The Thames Discovery Project" by Gustav Milne to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group at Staines Methodist Church, Thames Street at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

8th January

"Lost rivers of London" by Roger Squires to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society at Milton Hall, Coopers Crescent (off Nightingale Road), Carshalton at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

10th January

"Results of a magnetometry survey around Flexford" by David Calow to Guildford Archaeology & Local History Group in the Meeting Room, United Reformed Church (side entrance), Portsmouth Road, Guildford at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

11th January

"The Edwardian Architecture of Lambeth" by Edmund Bird to the Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in the New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 020 8764 8314/

11th January

"Clan Line - a Merchant Navy Class Locomotive 60 years on" by Bob Gillett to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 35th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 577809.

11th January

"Logie and the history of television" by Jon Weller to Westcott Local History Group in the Westcott Reading Room, Institute Road at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

13th January

"Finds Recognition Roadshow" conducted by Julie Wileman to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at the Richard Mayo Centre, United Reformed Church, Eden Street, Kingston at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

13th January

"The Hearth Tax" by Catherine Ferguson to the Domestic Buildings Research Group at the Upper Hall, Shalford Village Halls, Kings Road, Shalford, 8.00 pm. Contribution of £2 requested towards hall hire and refreshments. Visitors welcome. Enquiries to Carol Coyne tel. 01932-226374.

13th January

"Bouldnor Cliff Excavations" by Gareth Owen to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

14th January

New Year's Party of Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm.

14th January

"Sources for fraternalism and freemasonry in South London" by Len Reilly to the Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in the New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 020 8764 8314/

15th January

"History of Weather Forecasting" by Ian Currie to Walton & Weybridge Local History Society at Weybridge Library Lecture Hall at 3 pm.

17th January

"Richmond theatres" by Christopher May to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Baptist Church, Richmond at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

19th January

"Poisoning of botanical origin" by David Donaldson to Holmesdale Natural History Club in The Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 8 pm.

22nd January 2011

'A Portrait of Life Below Stairs in the 19th Century' With Dr. Judy Hill to the Esher District Local History Society at the Holy Trinity Hall, Church Road, Claygate, at 2.30pm. Visitors £2.

25th January

"The Life and times of the miller at Mapledurham" by Mildred Cookson to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 35th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 577809.

25th January

"Experiments in Moving-Image Projection, the extraordinary history of the Skladanowsky Brothers in Berlin" by Stephen Barber to the Friends of Kingston Museum in the Museum Art Gallery at 6.30 for 7 pm. NB This is a special lecture to coincide with The Museum's major Muybridge exhibition and seating is limited - please ring 020 8547 6460 to reserve a seat.

27th January

"Excavations at TASIC, Thorpe & St Ann's School, Virginia Water" by Tom Mummery to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society

27th January

“Simon de Montfort and Eleanor of England; 13th century couple at home” by Rupert Willoughby to Farnham & District Museum Society in the hall of the United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 7.30 for 7.45 pm.

2nd February

“The work of Surrey Archaeological Society” by David Calow to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

3rd February

“History of British Airways” by Keith Hayward to Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group at Staines Methodist Church, Thames Street at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

5th February

“History of local town halls” by Cheryl Bailey to Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society at Milton Hall, Coopers Crescent (off Nightingale Road), Carshalton at 3 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

7th February

“Commonwealth War Graves Commission” by Ian Small to Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

8th February

“History reflected in churches” by Stephen Humphrey to the Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society in the New Cut Housing Co-operative Hall at 7 for 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome £1. Enquiries 020 8764 8314/

8th February

“King’s Cross Goods Yard - its history and archaeology” to Surrey Industrial History Group in Lecture Theatre F, University of Surrey, Guildford, 7.30-9.30 pm. Part of 35th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lecture Series. Single lectures £5, payable on the night. Enquiries to Programme Co-ordinator Bob Bryson, tel. 01483 577809.

10th February

“A Journey through sites in Jordan” by Richard Watson to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at the Richard Mayo Centre, United Reformed Church, Eden Street, Kingston at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

11th February

“Searching for Roman Surrey” by David Calow and Alan Hall to Richmond Archaeological Society at the Vestry Rooms, Paradise Road, Richmond at 8 pm. Visitors welcome by donation.

12th February 2011

‘Craftsmen in the big houses of the 17th and 18th Centuries’ with Miss Sylvia Oliver M.A. to the Esher District Local History Society at the Holy Trinity Hall, Church Road, Claygate, at 2.30pm. Visitors £2.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

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

	Copy date	To Phil		To AW by	Approx delivery
425	7th January	14th January	20th January	1st February	5th February
426	4th March	11th March	17th March	29th March	2nd April
427	6th May	13th May	19th May	31st May	4th June
428	8th July	15th July	21st July	2nd August	6th August
429	23rd September	30th September		6th October 18th October	22nd October
430	18th November	25th November	1st December	13th December	17th 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 7th January for the February issue.

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