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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Bulletin 459

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IRON AGE AND EARLY ROMAN SITE AT CHILWORTH (see p4)

Test trenching at Wanborough

David Graham

Many long-standing members will be familiar with the iconic site of an Iron Age religious site and two later Roman temples at Wanborough - north of the Hog's Back and between Farnham and Guildford. The site was first excavated in 1979, again in 1985/6 following large-scale treasure hunting and most recently in 1999 when David Williams directed an excavation that revealed a second earlier circular temple in addition to the square one found in 1985 (SyAC vols 75, 82 and 93 respectively).

The immediate site of the two temples is now a scheduled monument and the field in which they are partially set has been subject to geophysical surveys and test trenching. However, immediately to the west is a second field - triangular in shape in which three test trenches were excavated in 1999, two of which produced Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and, in one case, exposed a charcoal filled pit.

In August 2016 a small team from the Society carried out a magnetometer survey of the triangular field using equipment that was not available in 1999. This revealed an 8m-wide straight double-ditched linear feature running roughly north-south, parallel to and slightly in from the eastern boundary of the field. The survey also showed numerous anomalies and signs of ridge-and-furrow ploughing.

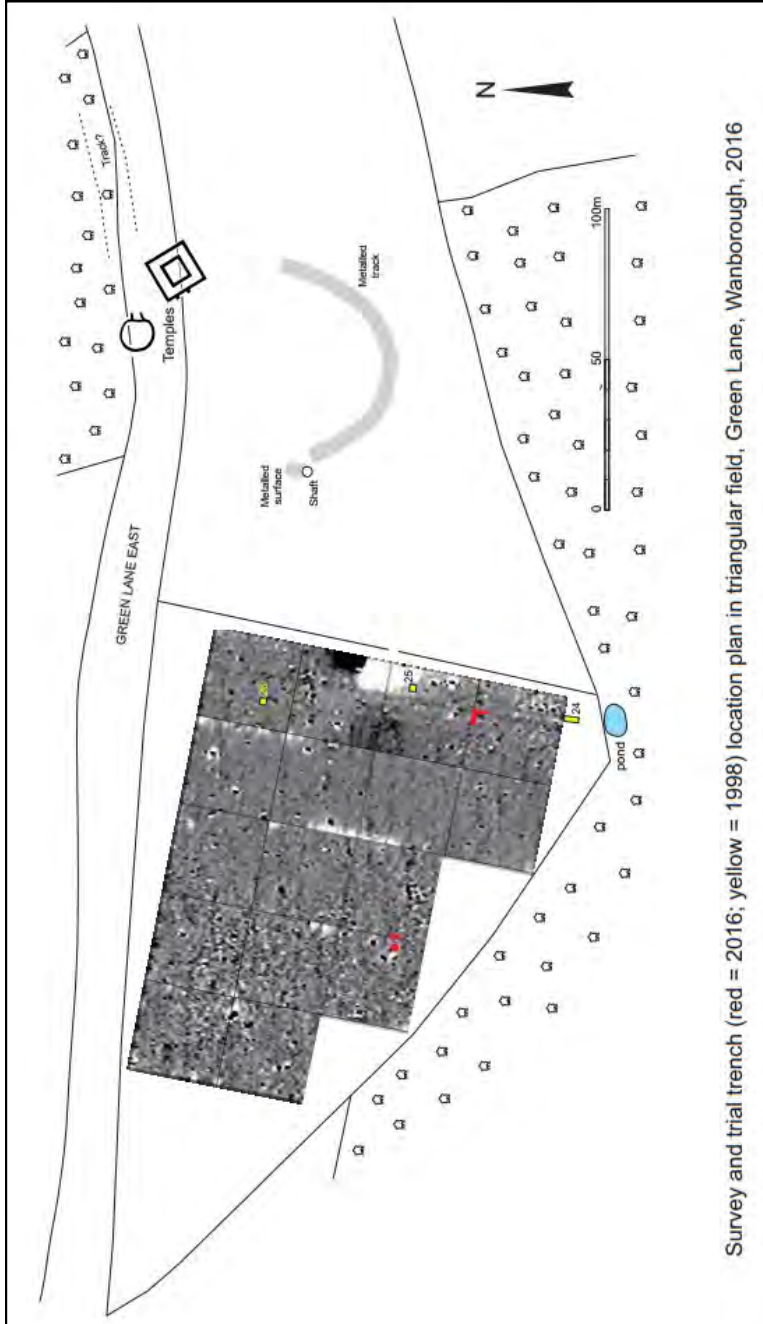
With the kind permission of the landowners two test trenches were excavated in September - the first over the eastern ditch and half-way across the linear feature and the second near the top of a rise in the field and over one of an apparent group of three large geophysical anomalies.

The linear feature was found to consist of an 8m wide clay 'agger' with a shallow ditch to the east and, from the geophysics, a parallel one to the west. Ploughing had damaged the 'agger', but there was no sign that it had ever had a metalled surface. The ditch produced a light scatter of sand-tempered and flint-tempered pottery, some Roman tile and a fragment of thinnish red tile. The pottery appears to be Late Iron Age or early Roman in date and the thinnish tile could be Roman, but could equally be rather more recent. The balance of probabilities are that the linear feature is early Roman in date, but the pottery and tile could be residual and only further work might resolve the question of date. In any event the feature is most likely to be a local trackway and, being very straight, perhaps associated with one or more phases of the nearby temples.

The second trench, near the top of the rise, commands clear views over the site of the temples, and the geophysical anomaly turned out to be a shallow, but deeply buried, fire pit with reddened edges and filled with charcoal and ash. No dating evidence was found but samples of charcoal were collected and will, hopefully, provide a C14 date. If it turns out to be Roman then it is not impossible that many of the other magnetometer anomalies will turn out to be similar in nature and perhaps have been cooking pits or something similar. Perhaps this slight hillside, overlooking the religious centre, was the site of some sort of communal gathering at regular intervals as is known to have happened at other Roman religious sites. We must await the C14 date and perhaps further work but, for now, what is certain is that something was going on in the field that left a general scatter of pottery, bone (recorded in 1999) and ash. In due course a fuller report, complete with the magnetometer survey and trench sections and plans will be put on the Society's website database of minor research reports. As a final note the field has been closely checked for metal objects over the years and none have been found.

At this point it is usual to thank the SyAS team for their hard work under difficult conditions, and in this case is certainly justified. Anyone who has excavated at

Wanborough will know how ghastly the London Clay can be - concrete in summer, a sloppy goo in winter and diggable for about two days a year. The team of Nikki Cowlard, Emma Corke, Audrey Graham, Tim Wilcock and Davids Brown and Calow certainly earned my thanks.



Survey and trial trench (red = 2016; yellow = 1998) location plan in triangular field, Green Lane, Wanborough, 2016

An Iron Age and early Roman site at Chilworth

Emma Corke and David Williams

Some years ago one of us (DW) was made aware of an excavation which had taken place near Chilworth in the 1980s and which had remained unreported. The circumstances as related to us are that Mr Bob Stonard of Mayford was fieldwalking for flint when the farmer began to deep plough the field. This resulted in much pottery of Late Iron Age and Roman date being brought to the surface. The farmer consented to Mr Stonard carrying out some preliminary excavations which were carried out between October 1984 and February 1985. A contiguous series of square trenches were excavated, only one of which was open at one time; the excavated area appears to have been around 65 sq.m. For various reasons Bob did not feel able to report this work which he carried out by himself or with the help of his young son. Now that Bob has allowed access to the site plan and photographs, as well as the excavated material, we are able to provide a brief preliminary note on this work together with some observations.



One of the cremation burials as excavated (photo Bob Stonard)

The site lies on about the 70 metre contour on the slopes below St Martha's Hill and above the Tillingbourne in a field called Great Long Furrow on the Tithe map. From the site plan and from discussing the site with Bob, three areas of activity can readily be discerned. The area that Bob excavated first comprises an early Roman cremation cemetery which is situated on the east of the excavated area. From this cemetery twenty-one cremation jars and their associated burials were recovered, and a good number of these pots remain complete. Snaking away from this cemetery is what appears to be a length of curving ditch infilled with large amounts of local iron stone. This ditch leads to an area of activity which contains large amounts of mainly late Iron Age pottery together with carbonised grain and other material. In this area were recovered a complete lower stone

from a rotary quern, while a fragment of a second was found in the ditch. Having realised that he had found what appeared to be the edge of an occupation area Bob stopped digging.

Most of the cremation pots contain considerable quantities of bone, all preserved by Bob within their pots. Some are associated with smaller pots, placed beside or on the cremation vessels. The plough has damaged or removed the rims of some of these, and all of the pottery found in the cremation area (apart from the cremation vessels themselves) was within the ploughsoil. The pottery recovered from the Iron Age area was also predominantly from the ploughsoil. It is in very good condition and some is highly decorated. Of particular interest for those who dug at Abinger this summer are four sherds of a grog-tempered ware with incised line and dot decoration very like the unusual 'dimpled' ware found there.

The querns. Both lower stones, the upper is exceptionally thick. The lower, broken quern appears to have been re-used as a whetstone (photo David Williams)

Cover image: Some of the burials as reconstructed and displayed by Bob. The plastic bags contain the cremated bone contents of the pots (photo David Williams)



Other finds include two burnt clay discs, about 10cm across, with dents made by fingers. Their purpose is obscure – possibly crude lids? There is a fine burnishing stone, and other small finds. Bob also took some bags of soil samples.

There is therefore potential for a lot of research here, even without re-visiting the site. We are grateful to Bob Stonard for giving us the opportunity to investigate this intriguing and potentially very important site.

Effra and out: an update on the Vauxhall Bridge Sword Rob Briggs

In a note published in *Bulletin* 453, I drew attention to an early medieval sword found in the River Thames and now housed in the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) in Toronto, Canada. At the time, all available evidence indicated the sword was found during the construction of Vauxhall Bridge. Subsequent to my note appearing in print, I was contacted by John Clark, Curator Emeritus of the Museum of London (MoL), who has been studying metalwork recovered from the Thames for many years. He drew my attention to the fact that a second, broken sword of similar date remains in London in the Museum's collection. More importantly, he later shared with me information he turned up in archival files that proved both swords came not from near the Surrey end of the present Vauxhall Bridge, but from the Middlesex end of a temporary bridge that spanned the river a little downstream, in front of the Tate Britain gallery.

Recently John has written up his research, focusing primarily on the sword in the MoL collection, in a fascinating blog post entitled 'The broken sword and the vanishing bridge' (<https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/broken-saxon-sword-vanishing-vauxhall-bridge>). It proves that, contrary to earlier impressions, the sword and its much more distinguished ROM counterpart unfortunately cannot be claimed as Surrey finds, and consequently large parts of my note must be disregarded!

Prior to these new insights came Graham Dawson's brief response to my note in *Bulletin* 454, which focused on the Effra and its course in the period when the ROM sword was manufactured and deposited in the Thames. I am more than willing to bow to his vastly superior knowledge of the historic locality, but feel there is more to be said in relation to his statement 'The name Effra [...] pertains to the river, not to some feature at its mouth'.

The river name stands out for its very late first attestation. *The Place-Names of Surrey* gives its earliest record as being from Brayley's *Topographical History of Surrey* of 1840 (*PNS*, 3). In an earlier article, Arthur Bonner (1927, 127) noted that an 1824 map names Effra Road (presumably the same as the present A204 running south from Brixton?) but not the adjacent river. Earlier names for the watercourse include The Shore, New River, and Vauxhall Creek (Bonner 1927, 126-27; *PNS*, 3), none of which has the look of an early, Old English-period formation.

Bonner's article provides the information that it was W. Basevi Sanders who was responsible for making the connection between the names Effra and *heah yfre/efre*, the start and end point of Battersea's two sets of Old English bounds, in a work published in 1883 (Bonner 1927, 128-29). In it he corrected the earlier interpretation of the Old English boundary mark having a name meaning 'High Effra', with the second element unexplained — around the same time John Ruskin wrote that it came from 'Effrena', a dubious reconstruction of a Celtic name meaning 'the "unbridled" river' (Bonner 1927, 128). Instead, he identified the second element as a noun recorded elsewhere with a probable meaning of 'edge (or bank)'. This would seem to be an instance of Old English **yfre*, identified as a variant of the noun(s) *ofer*, *ufer* (Gelling and Cole 2014, 202). However, the context of its use at Battersea — which must be placed in the vicinity of Vauxhall Bridge, whatever the pattern of watercourses thereabouts in the earlier medieval period (see map in Taylor 1925) — does encourage a similar link to be made with the recorded noun *ofer*, with suggested meanings included 'river-bank' and 'sea-shore' (Gelling and Cole 2014, 199).

But can a link be made between this early-recorded riverside name and that of the Effra? Presumably the name can be no earlier than Dawson's 12th- or 13th-century dating of the diversion of the river away from Bermondsey. This broadly fits the sources and dates of

first attestation of the present names of the two other Surrey tributaries of the Thames, the Mole and Wandle. They are back-formations from Molesey and Wandsworth respectively, and both river-names are first documented in the 16th century (*PNS*, 4, 7). Formally, the Battersea boundary point is identical to the name of Hever in Kent, first recorded as *Heanyfre* in 814, as well as several others in which the second element was *ofer* or *ufer* (Gelling and Cole 2014, 202). A tiny minority of subsequent spellings of Hever (and the derivative Kentish place-names Hever Place in Kingsdown and Hever Court Farm in Ifield) show loss of the initial *H-* (e.g. *(de) Eure* 1210-12, 1240, 1296; *Evor* 1374; Wallenberg 1934, 44, 83, 100) but the vast majority do not. This sets them apart from the name of the Effra, as do the modern-day forms of all three names, which together suggest previous authorities were right to doubt the validity of the link between boundary point and river-name.

All in all, it is highly likely that Effra is not an old name, and may well be a transfer from the adjacent road. At best, it may be an 'antiquarian revival' (in the words of *PNS*, 3) of the lost Battersea boundary start/end point, albeit one that not only missed the location of its inspiration, but also made a very bad job of coming up with a credible modern spelling of an Old English name. Perhaps local historians know of another means by which the Effra came to acquire its name?

References

- Bonner, Arthur, 'Surrey Place-Names. II. River Names', *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, **37** (1927), 117-43.
- Gelling, Margaret, and Ann Cole, *The Landscape of Place-Names* (Stamford: Shaun Tyas, 2000).
- Gover, J. E. B., A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names in Surrey*, English Place-Name Society, **11** (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1934).
- Taylor, John George, *Our Lady of Batersey: the Story of Battersea Church and Parish Told from Original Sources* (Chelsea: George White, 1925).
- Wallenberg, J. K., *The Place-Names of Kent* (Uppsala: Appelbergs Boktryckeriaktiebolag, 1934).

Kingston Bridge's Medieval Chapel?

Giles Graham-Brown

That medieval bridges were sometimes endowed with chapels is well known. Only a few survive, and only a few of the non-surviving ones appears in the documents. I should like to add Kingston Bridge to the latter list. The document in question, a Surrey Feet of Fines TNA CP 25/1/225/4 No 22, is cited by VCH: "There is no evidence to determine at what date the great bridge of the Thames was built, but it was already endowed with land for its maintenance in 1219, when Master William de Coventry was master of the bridge." As this brief reference doesn't do the document justice, here's my translation:

This is the final concord made in the court of the Lord King at Bermundesey on the quindene of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the 3rd year of the reign of King Henry son of King John. At court Lord B Rolf Bishop, John de Gestling, Jacob le Saunaleg, Henry de Cobeham, Radulf Cabel, Gilbert de Abinggeworth, justices itinerant, and others faithful to the lord king then there present. Between Gilbert de Cruce and Alice his wife, plaintiffs, and Adam son of Segar and William Godeman, tenants, concerning half a virgate of land with appurtenances in Subertone, which land Adam and William acknowledged themselves not to hold at the time from Master William de Coventry, the master of the bridge of Kinggestone, and whence an acknowledgement of morte d'ancestor was

summoned between them in that court: namely, that Gilbert and Alice surrendered and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Master William and his successors the entire right and claim that they had in the entire land forever. And for this quitclaim, fine and concord Master William and the brothers of the bridge of Kinggestone received Gilbert and Alice his wife in individual benefits and their prayers forever.

Crucial to my claim is that William de Coventry isn't in charge of the operation of Kingston Bridge but of its chapel. The circumstantial evidence for my outrageous allegation is that, whilst used alone the words master, successors and brothers in the Feet of Fines can have secular applications, together they point to an ecclesiastical one. However, for me the irrevocable evidence for its religious function is the last sentence: "... *idem magister Williamus et frates pontis de Kinggeston recepunt predictos Gilebetum et Alicam uxorem suam in singulis beneficiis et oratioibus suis in perpetuum.*" A Feet of Fines charter often ends with the party who received the land or rents giving money to the other party, but here Master William offers spiritual services to those who have donated land to him and his brothers. Whilst we have to wait until 1242 for the phrase *singulis beneficiis et oratioibus* to be used again in the Surrey Feet of Fines it occurs another 24 times during the reign of Henry III, and every time with a religious house, usually with abbeys and priories, but twice with the Knight Templar and once with St Paul's Cathedral, London.

Master William and his brothers therefore had a spiritual role on the bridge, and the most obvious answer is that they served in a chapel either on the bridge or at one of its ends. That this appears to be the only reference to its existence could mean that its life was brief. Indeed, VCH points us to a *Rotuli Litterarum* which explains that by 1223 the operation of Kingston Bridge had become so destitute that the king had entrusted its custodianship to Henry de St Alban and Matthew son of Galfrid de Kingestun.

References

The National Archive CP 25/1/225/4 No 22

VCH: *The Victoria History of the County of Surrey* (ed H. E. Malden), Vol III (London, 1967), 488f

Hardy, Thomas Duffus (ed), *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum In Turri Londinensi Asservati* (London 1883), 558 (<http://ub-goobi-pr2.ub.uni-greifswald.de/viewer/image/PPN848631250/616/>)



Abinger research work space

Library open day

All library books have now been moved from Castle Arch to the Abinger Research Centre. The collection is now being reorganised before the library reopens in January 2017. Members are advised to book a time slot at librarian@surreyarchaeology.org.uk or the office at info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk or by phone at 01483 532454.

There is no parking available at the centre but there is a small car park in Felday Road. Street parking is possible. An alternative is to use the bus: no. 32 travels between Guildford and Redhill on an hourly basis. Coffees, lunch and teas are available at the Tea Rooms in Abinger and can be recommended.

An Open Day on Saturday 4th February is planned so that members can familiarise themselves with the new premises and layout.

Material from the Research Room is now lodged with the Surrey History Centre. Journals are not stored at the Abinger Research Centre and will only be accessible on request.



Abinger library and research centre



Dr A R Graham

Dr Bob Graham, who lived in Cobham and who was a member of the Society from 1985 to 2011, has very kindly left a legacy to the Society in his will.



Dr Bob Graham with his wife Zene

Bob Graham's working life was spent as an industrial chemist in the petrochemicals division of BP, but he always had a lot of other interests, and one of these was archaeology. On one happy occasion he managed to combine the two and used a new glue developed by BP to enable a Roman mosaic to be rolled up from the site where it was found and moved to a museum. He was very well-read on the subject of archaeology (as on many other subjects, especially geology) and travelled to see sites all over Britain, in Europe, North Africa and

South America, but he also enjoyed the practical involvement of taking part in 'digs'. The photograph shows him in the summer of 1996 – by which time he was 72 – showing his wife and daughter around the excavations at Abinger. His daughter says the family endured a lot of his groan-inducing jokes the year of the excavations at the Goblins site!

Rob Poulton recollects that not only did Bob help on the excavations but he also assisted with post-excavation work in County Hall. He was always an asset to the projects combining careful work with a sharp brain that regularly posed difficult and often fruitful questions about how and why things were done and what the evidence meant. Even after he gave up digging, Bob continued to take an active interest, to attend lectures and help distribute the *Collections*. His daughter says his membership of the Society gave him a great deal of enjoyment and she hopes his legacy will help us bring that enjoyment to others.



Bob Graham with his wife Zene and daughter Clare visiting the Society's excavations at the Roman Villa at Abinger in 1996

Roman Studies visits to Chedworth Roman villa

Nikki Cowlard

Due to the popularity of this visit two trips were organised for Saturdays early in October. Chedworth villa, run by the National Trust, can be found in a secluded coombe just off the Fosse Way in Gloucestershire. The tour was led by Roger Box, a retired forensic archaeologist who had lived in the area all his life. After his last job excavating massacre victims in Srebrenica he is now a volunteer at Chedworth, and had also discovered four Roman villas in the area, including one in his back garden. Roger started our visit by putting the villa into context, both within the landscape, its prehistoric past and tribal situation around the time of the Roman conquest.

The interpretation of the villa is complex, having been first discovered in 1864, and excavated by the Victorians; the original identification and function of some of the rooms is now thought to be questionable. We heard that Darwin had visited the villa as he did our own Cocks Farm villa. The villa is surrounded on three sides by rising ground, facing south, with its own spring, its own microclimate, and fertile land able to provide the large amounts of grain needed by the Roman army. It is calculated that this area had a villa every two miles, each with an estate of 5-6000 acres. This is much the size of the current estate of Lord Vestry which surrounds the NT property. Whilst there is evidence for intense archaeology outside the immediate villa area the NT is not permitted access to investigate further. Saying that, we were taken down a public footpath on the estate to view a mound on which a temple had been discovered, and excavated in the past. How frustrating not to be able to add to one's understanding of the wider estate knowing the evidence is close at hand!

The visitor is able to see the walls of the villa in the western and northern ranges, together with a number of surviving mosaics, and the hypocaust systems below. After they were excavated in the Victorian period walls were extensively rebuilt, using Roman rubble and capped with roofs or flat slabs to protect them. Whilst the first evidence for the building of parts of the western, northern and southern ranges is the second half of the 2nd century the villa's heyday was the 4th century with major renovations taking place. There is evidence for two bath complexes fed by the spring, and a *nymphaeum* or water shrine. If you have not visited Chedworth villa it is well worth the trip, and as one stands looking across the valley one can imagine how impressive the sight of the villa complex with its ancillary buildings and shrine must have looked. Our thanks must go to Irene Goring for meticulously organising both, and leading the first trip.

See <http://www.archaeologynationaltrustsw.wordpress.com> for the blog on this year's excavation at Chedworth



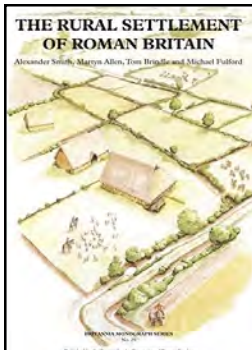
Part of Chedworth group



Chedworth mosaic



Roger Box and hypocaust system



Rural Roman Settlement of Britain New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain: Volume 1

Alex Smith, Martyn Allen, Tom Brindle, Michael Fulford

It has often been stated that Roman Britain was quintessentially a rural society, with the vast majority of the population living and working in the countryside. Yet there was clearly a large degree of regional variation, and with the huge mass of new data produced since the onset of developer-funded archaeology in 1990, the incredible diversity of Roman rural settlement across the landscape can now be demonstrated. A new regional framework for the study of rural Roman Britain is proposed, in which a rich characterisation has been developed of the mosaic of communities that inhabited the province and the way that they changed over time. Centre stage is the farmstead, rather than the villa, which has for so long dominated discourse in the study of Roman Britain; variations in farmstead type, building form and associated landscape context are all explored in order to breathe new life into our understanding of the Romano-British countryside.

Available at Oxbow: <http://www.oxbowbooks.com/oxbow/new-visions-of-the-countryside-of-roman-britain-volume-1.html>

Woking Palace Excavations – the Report

The formal report on the excavations that have taken place in the years up to 2015 will be published as a Monograph by SpoilHeap Publications, probably during the first quarter of 2017. This will be a substantial volume, the cost of which will be subsidised from the grant made to the Friends of Woking Palace by the Heritage Lottery Fund for the 'Woking Palace and its Park' project. Members of the Society who would like to purchase a copy (at an expected price of £10 to £15 before p&p) are invited to register their interest with Richard Savage either by e-mail to medforum@hotmail.co.uk or by writing to Richard Savage c/o Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, GU1 3SX. The size of the print run will be determined in the light of such expressions of interest.

Medieval Studies Forum Members Meeting

The next meeting of the Medieval Studies Forum will be held on Saturday 11th February 2017 in the Dixon Hall at the Leatherhead Institute. It will take the form of a **Members' Meeting** which, as in the past, will provide members with an opportunity to share their current research and ongoing studies with other Forum members.

The day will also include presentations from some current heritage professionals working in Surrey on resources and facilities which may be helpful to those undertaking or contemplating research, whether historical or archaeological.

Offers of contributions, either in the form of short presentations to the meeting or static displays are encouraged. Please contact Brian Creese at bjc@briancreese.co.uk.

Please note the date of 11th February 2017 in your diary. The full programme will be circulated as usual to registered members of the Forum and will then be posted on the Society's website. As always visitors are very welcome at the meeting.

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
Mr Michael Grinter	East Horsley	History
Mrs Margaret Grinter	East Horsley	Metal Detecting
Miss Selina Springbett	Lingfield	Iron Age and Roman Period
Dr Judith Carmel-Arthur	Farley Green	

Research Committee Annual Symposium

Saturday 25th February 2017

Peace Memorial Hall, Ashtead

The Annual Symposium will, as usual, report on recent work in the county.

A booking form with programme details is available in this Bulletin and on the website. Tickets will be available in advance from Castle Arch. Volunteers to help with refreshments, the ticket desk and reporting would be welcome.

Exhibits for the Margary Award will be on display but more offers can be accommodated.

Surrey Local History Committee Annual Symposium

'Feeding the County – Agriculture in Surrey'

Saturday 25th March 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.

- 9.30 Registration
- 10.00 Catherine Ferguson, Surrey Archaeological Society
Welcome to the Morning Session & Chairman's introductory remarks
- 10.05 Professor Peter Edwards, University of Roehampton
Agriculture and Rural Society in Surrey in the Early Modern Period
- 10.50 Coffee
- 11.15 *Clues to our Agricultural Past - Three short presentations*
Dr. Judie English, Surrey Archaeological Society
Agricultural lime burning in South-West Surrey and the Low Weald
Sue Jones, Research Student, Continuing Education Department, University of
When shall we marry? Marriage seasonality and agriculture in Early Modern Surrey
Janet Balchin, Surrey Archaeological Society
Agriculture in the mid 19th century – information in Tithe Maps and Census
- 12.15 Lunch
- 13.00 Gerry Moss, Surrey Archaeological Society
Introduction to the Afternoon Session
- 13.05 Dr. Judith Hill
Agricultural poverty and unrest in the early 19th Century
- 13.50 Jane Lewis, Professional Genealogist, Surrey History Centre
Life and Labour in a Country Village
- 14.35 Tea
- 15.00 Presentation of the Gravett Award
- 15.05 Professor Brian Short, University of Sussex
The Battle of the Fields in Surrey: the county 'War Ag' in the Second World War
- 15.50 Close

Cost £12.00 if registered in advance, either online at www.surreycc.gov.uk/heritage-culture-and-recreation/archives-and-history/surrey-history-centre/heritage-events or phone 01483 518737. It is advisable to book early as places are limited. Tickets will not be sent out – please pay on the day. Morning and afternoon refreshments are included.

Lecture Meetings

3rd January

'The Port of London Story' by Geoff Roles, SIHG, to the Surrey Industrial History Group in the Education Centre, the Cathedral, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome £5

4th January

'The restoration of Ewell Court House' by Sandeep Kumar and Mark Graham to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

9th January

'A Social History of Polesden Lacey' by Christopher Bishop to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

10th January

'The Golden Age of Postcards' by Michael Miller to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00

12th January

'Woodland Crafts and Industries' by Tim Winter to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Woking at 19:50

'Rock Steady – The Gibraltar Story' by Paul Whittle to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

16th January

'Jane Austen – People and Places' by Sylvia Solarski to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

'Crown Lands in Kew – The Public Record Office and beyond' by Paul Davies to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Church, Duke Street, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

17th January

'Cambrai and the Development of the Tank' by Nigel Scott to Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in Halliford School, Shepperton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

18th January

'Life and times of William Cobbett' by Katherine Stearn to Holmesdale Natural History Club in the Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 20:00

21st January

'Volunteers in Action - More Stories about Red Cross VADs during the First World War' by Vivien Bennett to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 19:45

23rd January

'Beddington Sewage Works 1960 to 1987' by Robin Ashford to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

24th January

'Life of the poor and emigration from England at the beginning of the nineteenth century' by Judith Hill to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrew's United Reform Church, Walton at 19:45

26th January

'The Death of William Rufus' by Donald Bryan to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

31st January

'The Majestic Age of the Ocean Liner' by Richard Mellor, ex Union Castle Lines and P&O to the Surrey Industrial History Group in the Education Centre, the Cathedral, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome £5

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

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be six issues of the *Bulletin* in 2017. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
460	30th December	1st February
461	24th February	28th March
462	28th April	30th May
463	30th June	1st August
464	15th September	17th October
465	10th November	12th December

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