

REPORTS ON THE CENTENARY YEAR 1985

THE FIELD CLUB

Secretary's Report

1985 was distinguished by the celebration of the Centenary of the Field Club's distinguished history and by its continuing contribution to the study and publication of Hampshire's past.

Pride of place belongs to the Centenary Exhibition on the theme of the Society's history. Conceived and largely executed to a high professional standard by Miss Robinson, it drew on extensive contributions from the sections and other individuals, among whom Mrs Taylor and Miss Martins of Hampshire Record Office deserve to be singled out. The Society acknowledges the generosity of Hampshire Record Office and Winchester City Museum, which lent their stands for a six month period, and of the County Libraries Service, which provided the venues and moved the display around. It was also available at the Centenary General Meeting, the Centenary Conference, and the Archaeology Section day conference and received favourable comment wherever it went.

Apart from the usual activities reported below, two extra events deserve special mention. On 23 February at King Alfred's College, Winchester a joint conference was held with Southern History Society on the theme 'Crime in Hampshire and Southern England'. Fifty people attended a highly successful day, which is reported in the Spring 1985 *Newsletter*. Secondly, on 31 May, a reception at the Winchester Guildhall jointly hosted by the Field Club and by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology launched Monograph 2, *The Prehistoric Settlement at Winnall Down*, by Peter Fasham. This was financed by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission and it is hoped will inaugurate a series of monographs containing reports too large for *Proceedings*.

The Centenary General Meeting at King Alfred's College, Winchester on 8 May was

graced by the Centenary Exhibition and was accompanied by refreshments. No revolutionary changes were proposed. Dr Hicks, Secretary, and Mr Caudell, Treasurer, were re-elected and Mrs Moore was elected an Ordinary Member of Council. Other newcomers to Council are Mr Sturgess, Mr Denford and Miss Dunhill as section chairmen and Deputy Presidents and Mr Hughes as a co-opted member.

Council met four times during the year. One preoccupation was the state of the membership records, which relied on outdated technology. Mrs Turnbull joined Mrs Cleford as Joint Membership Secretary and together they were able to retrieve many lost members and place the data on the Hyde Historical Resources Centre word-processor. This will enable the Society to use the efficient sticky-label system and should also permit rapid print-outs of different categories of member. Their combined efforts should produce some recovery in subscriptions in 1986.

The December Council was asked for vastly increased section grants. A working party was established to consider the financial state of the Society and to make recommendations to Council in March 1986.

Finally, Mr Qualmann resigned as Business Editor of *Proceedings*. His term of office was exceptionally successful, distinguished by volumes of unusual length, quality and variety. It is fortunate that he is to remain on the Editorial Board as Monographs Editor.

Centenary Conference at New Hall, Winchester College on Saturday 7th September 1985.

The Centenary Conference was held in the splendid setting of Winchester College's New Hall and its reset 17th-century panelling. The theme was 'Hampshire and the Kingdom' and nine short talks, most of them illustrated, assessed Hampshire's national importance from the

Saxon period to the present day. For many of the hundred members present, it was the first opportunity to see the centenary exhibition, organised by Annie Robinson, and Peter Fasham's new monograph on the prehistoric settlement at Winnall Down, published jointly by the Society and the Wessex Trust for Archaeology.

The day began with talks on 'Apogee and Aftermath: Winchester under the Norman Kings' by Professor Martin Biddle and 'Saxon and Norman Hampshire' by Dr David Hinton. The post-coffee session, on the theme of 'Leisure and Pleasure', featured Dr Michael Hicks on 'The Royal Hunt in Medieval Hampshire', Mr Colin Haydon on 'Charles II's Hampshire Pleasures', and Dr Paul Ranger on 'The Rivals: Two Georgian Theatre Managers'. The session after lunch was devoted to 'Defence and Offence': Mr Nicholas Riall discussed 'Henry of Blois' Castles in North Hampshire', Mr Jude James 'The Castles of the Solent', and Mr Adrian Rance 'The Southampton Blitz'. Finally, to sum up, Mr Emery-Wallis – a Past President of the Society and currently Leader of the County Council – spoke on 'Hampshire and the Kingdom today'.

In a salutary introduction Dr Hinton dispelled many mistaken assumptions about pre-Conquest Hampshire. It may not be true that the Kingdom of England grew out of a Kingdom of Wessex that itself originated in Hampshire and its capital of Winchester. Early references to Hampshire, generally pejorative, refer to the territory dependent on Hamtun (modern Southampton): Hampshire may have been no more important than the territory of the Meonware or Basingas and the four mid-9th century burhs of Portchester, Southampton, Winchester and Twynham (now Christchurch) probably together administered the whole modern county, Winchester enjoying no particular pre-eminence. By 1066, it is true, Winchester contained royal and episcopal palaces and three minsters in its south-eastern corner and the whole area within the Roman walls was again built-up, but it was not in any modern sense a capital city.

That opportunity came at the Conquest,

when the Norman kings imposed their will both on Winchester, covering a street of stone houses with the motte of their new castle, and on Hampshire itself, where the whole south-west corner became William I's New Forest. For 60 years massive works constructed in stone the new castle, a bigger royal palace, the cathedral, two abbeys and the bishop's palace at Wolvesey. The royal treasure was kept at Winchester and every Easter until 1104 the Norman kings ceremonially wore their crowns in the Old Minster. Before the more impressive Norman Cathedral was completed about 1120, however, royal visits at Easter became irregular and other palaces rivalled and even eclipsed Winchester. The opportunity to become the capital passed and the city degenerated gradually into a county town.

Hampshire, however, remained especially attractive to our medieval kings because of the splendid sporting facilities offered by its many forests – not just the New Forest, but Bere and Portchester in the south-east, Alice Holt and Woolmer in the north-east, Pamber in the far north, Freemantle in the north-west, and Chute spanning the Wiltshire borders. Within these forests, draconian laws protected the game that might otherwise have been exterminated for food, like the Père David deer in revolutionary China. Vermin, like wolves and wildcats, were deliberately exterminated and royal huntsmen systematically culled deer for the royal feasts at Winchester and elsewhere. Even after Winchester ceased to be an alternative capital, a separate mews for falcons was established there and Edward I and Edward III hunted from well-appointed lodges at Lyndhurst. Visits to the distant New Forest gradually became less frequent than to those in north Hampshire, more convenient for the royal palaces in the Thames valley, and from the late 14th century kings ceased to visit even these.

In the 17th century the New Forest recovered its popularity for royal hunting, perhaps because other forests had been cleared of trees and game and Charles II went there frequently to hunt and hawk. Anxious to develop the city as a tourist centre, the far-sighted Winchester city council lured him down in 1683 to the Winches-

ter races, for which it presented the prizes, and 'sold' him the castle site for a palace for 5 shillings. While building was in progress, the king resided at the deanery, leaving his arms and beasts scattered about, and his courtiers built some of the houses in Winchester today. Winchester's chance to move from country town to another Bath disappeared abruptly on Charles' death in 1685: in the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries Hampshire was a term denoting rural dullness and its theatre was genuinely provincial.

While pale reflections of the London stage, the rival theatres of Gosport and Portsmouth – though renowned for their slipshod productions – operated profitably to full-houses of soldiers and sailors, who pelted the actors with fruit and hot potatoes and participated with undue enthusiasm in the drinking scenes. By then, the centre of gravity in Hampshire had shifted southwards as it became the most militarised county in England. For the Norman kings, Normandy was a friend: it was against enemies from the north that Winchester was defended in 1141 and that Henry of Blois built his castles at Farnham and in north Hampshire. By the 16th century, the danger came from France and Spain. It was the Solent estuary that Henry VIII fortified with castles, all of novel design and equipped with guns to sweep the maritime approaches to Southampton. So formidable were they that even the Invincible Armada of 1588 preferred to give them a wide berth. Portsmouth became the greatest fortress in the kingdom, the base of the royal navy, and coastal fortifications were repeatedly modernised as military installations grew. By 1885 over half the Hampshire population lived along the coast. The British army selected Aldershot as its headquarters and, as befitted a trooping port, Southampton was exceptionally well-prepared for World War II. The city appointed its Aid Raid Precautions Officer as early as 1936 and in 1937 the first blackout in England was organised there. Reality, regrettably, far exceeded expectations and amid appalling destruction morale sagged and services broke down. The effects on Southampton's appearance were as fundamental as those wrought by the Conquest in Winchester,

but in retrospect the Second World War had little longterm effect on Hampshire.

1885–1985, the century of the Field Club's existence, has seen Hampshire become the largest English county. Greater Portsmouth and Greater Southampton have populations of 500,000 and 400,000 respectively and south Hampshire, no longer purely military and maritime, contains the most manufacturing and most services of any area of southern England outside London. It is a centre of high technology. Between 1971 and 1981, when the British economy shrank, Hampshire's grew and 43,500 new jobs were created. A subsidiary theme of Mr Emery Wallis' paper, which applies also to the conference as a whole, was the way in which unforeseen circumstances – the Crimean and Falklands war, the development of air traffic, changes in international alliances, the opening of Heathrow airport – have affected Hampshire. Important though the county is, it is not an island and from Anglo-Saxon times has never been insulated from formative outside influences.

Centenary O.G.S. Crawford Memorial Lecture at King Alfred's College, Winchester on Saturday 7th December 1985.

Eighty members attended the final event of the Centenary Year. The speaker was the internationally renowned archaeologist Barry Cunliffe, now Professor of Archaeology at Oxford University. He was Professor of Archaeology at Southampton University and Secretary of the Society, when he last delivered the Memorial Lecture. The topic was 'Hampshire and the Iron Age in Britain', which enabled the speaker to draw extensively on his own work at Chalton, at Danebury and latterly at Hengistbury Head.

The first half of the talk treated the development of our knowledge of Iron Age Hampshire. Professor Cunliffe then turned to the current interpretation of the Iron Age in Britain.

The talk began by focussing on the outstanding group of Hampshire archaeologists before and after the Great War, notably Williams-Freeman, Heywood Sumner and their younger contemporary O G S Crawford, who were charmingly captured for the audience in some contemporary photographs. These were topog-

raphers or fieldworkers, who skilfully surveyed Hampshire's earthworks on the ground or, in Crawford's case, from the air. Their lasting monuments are their classic books, but all three also published extensively in the *Proceedings* of the Field Club, in which they were leading lights. Somewhat younger was Stuart (now Professor Emeritus) Piggott, whose survey of the unfinished hillfort at Ladle Hill is a model of its kind.

The topographers were joined in the 1920s and 30s by the excavators, notably Christopher (now Professor Emeritus) Hawkes, who directed Field Club excavations each year at St Catherine's Hill, Barksbury, Buckland Rings and other hillforts. Hawkes' aims were carefully defined, his excavations limited but precise in scope, and the results were rapidly published in *Proceedings*. In the 1930s Hampshire and Sussex took the lead in the study of the Iron Age and the methods of Hawkes, Piggott and Crawford, like Williams-Freeman and Heywood Sumner before them, provided models for archaeologists everywhere to follow.

A third phase came in the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s and has now foundered in financial crisis. Large scale excavation, much in advance of motorways, exposed more Iron Age sites in Hampshire than in the whole of the rest of Great Britain put together. While much remains unpublished, much has been printed by the Field Club in *Proceedings* or, this year, in the monograph *Winnall Down* by Peter Fasham, published by the society in association with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. The time has now come for more limited excavations with precisely defined aims to answer specific questions formulated in advance.

While important, Hampshire was not typical, but shared characteristics with the rest of central southern England stretching from Sussex to North Wales. It is distinguished by a density of hillforts exceptional both in England and northern France.

The earliest hillforts of the 8th and 7th centuries BC were large, poorly defended, and apparently uninhabited. They may have been merely pastoral enclosures and should be seen with settlements like Old Down Farm near

Andover, which were the centre of substantial farming systems.

About 650–550 BC many new hillforts were established. Generally smaller, of only 10–15 a., they were strongly defended and had two entrances. Danebury originated in this way: it had clearly defined roads and was filled with huts and pits for storage.

About 400 BC many such hillforts were abandoned and a few like Danebury were more strongly fortified. Such forts dominated a large hinterland and were repeatedly repaired, all evidence of a coercive power. Perhaps as many as 500 people inhabited Danebury, and the Test Valley as a whole was thickly settled and intensively cultivated.

A fourth change occurred about 100 BC as a result of increasing commercial contacts with the Romans via Hengistbury Head. In return for wine and salt, Britain supplied metals, corn and slaves, for which the Romans had an insatiable demand. By this protohistoric stage Hampshire was the territory of the Atrebates, who were based on *oppida* (towns) at Silchester and presumably Winchester. Commercial contacts led eventually to the Roman conquest.

M.A.H.

ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

The section continued its policy of holding joint meetings and field trips, with varied success. The lecture programme consisted of three talks. M Morris spoke about the excavations at Nunaminster, Winchester, at a joint meeting with Southampton City Museum Archaeology Society held at the Tudor Merchants Hall, Southampton, on 19th February. On 11th March, D Allen lectured on excavations at Basing House at a meeting held in conjunction with the Lower Test Valley Archaeological Society at King John's House, Romsey. 'Recent discoveries at Roman Winchester' was the title of the talk given by K Qualmann on 14th November, held jointly with the Basingstoke Society at Chute House, Basingstoke.

Two field trips were held. The first one, archaeological remains in the Denny Wood area

on 4th May, was jointly organised with the New Forest section and the following week Mike Hughes led a small party along part of the Wayfarers Walk. Unfortunately bad weather cut this excursion short.

As usual, the main event was the annual Conference, this year entitled '100 Years of Hampshire Archaeology', held at Winchester Guildhall on 16th November. Over 100 people attended this fascinating review of archaeological development in the county, given by some of the people intimately involved in past and present fieldwork. Dick Whinney opened the proceedings with a talk entitled 'Hampshire Archaeology – Past, Present and Future'. John Collis lectured on 'Hampshire Landscape and Settlement', recalling the excavations at Owslebury in the 1960's and emphasising how much recording and processing techniques have improved since then. He also examined the problem of the role of hillforts in the light of evidence from rural settlements such as Owslebury and Winnall Down. After lunch Martin Biddle reviewed the archaeology of Southampton and Winchester under the title 'Two Cities'. He concentrated on the development of these centres as urban places, contrasting the functions of the international trading emporium of mid-Saxon Hamwic with the proto-urban royal and ecclesiastical centre at Winchester. He also went on to outline the changes which led to the decline of Hamwic and the transformation of Winchester into the major town in the region.

David Ball lectured on 'Archaeology and the Ordnance Survey and Beyond'. He sketched out the main characters involved in the development of this service with special emphasis on its founding father O G S Crawford. The service which the Archaeology Section of the Ordnance Survey is providing in the 1980's was also described. 'Looking Back and Looking Forward' formed the title of the final lecture of the day, given by Christopher Hawkes. Drawing from personal involvement in Hampshire archaeology going back more than 60 years he spoke about some of the other great figures of the Field Club. He emphasised the concern of the pioneers, such as Williams-Freeman and O G S Crawford, to see individual sites in their context,

and described how the use of aerial photography provided the answer to this hitherto intractable problem. Two exhibitions were also on display: the centenary exhibition prepared by Annie Robinson and 'The Saxons in Hampshire' (concentrating on the Worthy Park cemetery and the Worthy Down site) which was prepared by Sonia Hawkes and Dick Whinney.

The role of the Archaeology Section was discussed at the AGM, which was held during the Annual Conference. Decreasing attendance at field trips had been apparent over recent years. In order to reverse this trend it was agreed that field trips should concentrate on sites of national interest both inside and outside the region which the average Field Club member would not normally visit.

Finally, there have been a number of changes to the Committee: Dick Whinney resigned as Chairman and the Committee wishes to thank him for his many years of effective service in this post. Geoffrey Denford has now taken over this position. Also, Mark Brisbane resigned and is to be replaced by Jonathan Drake.

M.M.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS SECTION

The Historic Buildings Section is now a flourishing part of the Field Club. Meetings have usually been well attended, notably those summer events held at buildings not normally open to the public. We have established good links with amenity societies, especially in fieldwork and practical activities, and these links have in turn made more effective our increasingly important role in monitoring the County's architectural heritage, in the name both of the Hampshire Field Club and of the Council for British Archaeology.

The 1984–5 Winter Season opened on Saturday, November 10th with a Day Conference on the subject of 'Bricks, Tile and Terracotta in building'. We were fortunate in procuring some excellent speakers, including a knowledgeable local brickmaker, Mr Noel Pycroft, of Hayling Island, who combined technical detail and delightful anecdotes in a memorable account of

brickmaking processes. His talk was illustrated with slides and a film of the Hayling Island Brickworks made by members of the Chichester Camera Club. The other speakers were Dr Martin Doughty (Brickmaking in New Hampshire, USA and at Shortwood Brickworks, Bristol); Mr Terence Paul Smith, Editor of the BAA 'Brick Section' (An outline history of the use of brick); Miss Annie Robinson (Medieval floor-tiles at Clarendon Palace); and Mr Grahame Soffe (Excavation of a Roman brick kiln).

The other events in the winter programme consisted of a talk on 'Recent Research on Church Wall Paintings' by Mr David Park, who has recently published an important paper on wall paintings in Winchester Cathedral; a lecture entitled 'The Medieval Carpenter' by Mr Julian Munby, who gave a lucid, illustrated description of the development of medieval carpentry and included many Hampshire examples; and a talk by the Section Secretary 'The Winchester Diver', based on the book with that title of which he is co-author.

During the summer months we benefited from the expertise of two people with a specialist interest in two important Hampshire buildings. The Architect to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, Mrs Corinne Bennett, kindly conducted two groups around parts of the Cathedral not normally open to the public. So great was the interest that participants had to be elected by ballot. And in May the City Archaeologist, Mr Kenneth Qualmann, gave a guided tour of Wolvesey Palace. We are grateful to Mrs Bennett and Mr Qualmann for their contribution to our summer season.

An innovation this year was an open meeting, entitled 'Aspects of Current Building Research and Recording in Hampshire', at which members of the Section were invited to talk for a quarter of an hour or so on their local interests.

The main event of the summer season was a Day Conference on 'The Elizabethan Country House' held at Grove Place, Nursling by kind permission of the Headmaster, Northcliffe School. This employed the proven and successful formula of specialist lectures given in a historic setting not normally open to the public. The speakers were Mr Peter Reid (Introduction

to the Elizabethan country house), Mrs Frances Musker, of the Victoria and Albert Museum (Textiles and Internal furnishings in the Elizabethan Home), Miss Rosemary Dunhill, Archivist, Hampshire County Council (The Documentary approach to studying Tudor buildings) and Miss Krysia Bilikowski (Elizabethan Gardens). Participants enjoyed the opportunities given to tour the house; and we took note of their comments that at such events in the future more time might profitably be allotted to this part of proceedings.

Finally, in September Mrs Audrey Sutton, assisted by Mr Tom Maile, organised a practical measuring session of a dovecote at Langrish Manor Farm, which was much enjoyed by participants, some of whom felt sufficiently confident to consider undertaking similar projects on their own behalf in the future.

The Section continues to monitor applications for Listed Building Consent, and we are grateful for the enthusiastic support of a small team of 'Listed Building Correspondents' who have undertaken to examine applications for their planning districts. A full account of how the system operates may be found in HFC Newsletter No. 4, Autumn 1985. During the period January-June 1985 53 applications were received. Of these, it was felt that no further action was needed in 25 cases; the Society sent letters of 'no comment' in 16 cases; objected to 8 proposals; and offered advice in 4 cases.

The Section has made full use of the pages allotted to it in the Newsletter; and informed articles have been published on a variety of subjects, ranging from a late 12th-century *lavabo* from Southwick to an account of staddle stones in Hampshire. The Newsletter Editor, Karen Parker (address c/o Winchester City Museums, Hyde House, Hyde Street, Winchester) would welcome contributions.

Finally, various changes have taken place to the composition of the Section's Committee. At the Section AGM, held on October 12th 1985, the following appointments were confirmed: Chairman and Minuting Secretary *pro tem.*, Dr Martin Doughty; Treasurer, Francis Green; Programme Secretary, Grahame Soffe; Newsletter Editor, Karen Parker; Listed Building Rep-

representative, John Crook; Editorial Board Representative, Nicholas Molynèux.

P.M.J.C.

LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

1985 was a successful year. As usual, a symposium was held in conjunction with Southampton University's Adult Education Department in April, this year's theme being 'Change in the Hampshire Countryside'. The speakers were Miss E M Brooks, Mr U W R Casebourne, Mr M Hughes, Dr T B James, Mr G Soffe, and Mr C J Silman. The talks covered aspects from medieval times to the 19th century and Miss Brooks outlined some of the main archive sources for rural history.

Two outings were organised. The first, to Farnham, took place on 10 May in conjunction with the Farnham and District Museum Society. The group visited Farnham Castle, built by Henry of Blois (Bishop of Winchester 1129-71), and received hospitality from the Farnham society. Sadly the second outing to Titchfield and the Weald and Downland Museum at Singleton on 10 June was cancelled due to insufficient support: it is hoped to run the Titchfield part of the trip at a later date.

The Annual General Meeting was held at King John's House, Romsey in October. Arrangements were greatly facilitated by the help of members of the History Section of the Lower Test Valley Archaeological Society. The day opened with a description of the work of King John's House by its manager, Olwen Sherratt, and this was followed by a lecture by Mrs Diana Coldicott on 'Romsey Abbey at the Dissolution'. After a visit to the abbey and lunch, there was a tour of Romsey and King John's House. Following the A.G.M., the day ended with a talk by Colin Haydon on the case of Alice Lisle.

At the A.G.M. the officers reported on the general success of the Section's activities in the preceding year. Rosemary Dunhill was re-elected as Chairman and Tom Mayberry as *Newsletter* Editor. Bethanie Afton and Alison Savage were elected Secretary and Treasurer

respectively, replacing Colin Haydon and Mark Housby.

Throughout the year, the Section has contributed valuably to the Field Club *Newsletter*. It is hoped that this will continue and in particular that future issues will provide more space for reviews of local history publications. The Section also contributed to the Field Club's Centenary Exhibition a display on its own history and activities.

C.M.H.

NEW FOREST SECTION

The Section held several meetings and lectures during the year. In January Professor Whitehead spoke on 'Ecology and the Conservation Conflict' and in February Dr Fay Stranack gave a talk on 'Parasitology', to which the New Forest Commoners Defence Association was invited. At the Annual General Meeting Mr Nicholas Banister, retiring Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, spoke on 'New Forest Policy'. The 1985-6 winter season was opened by Mr Kenneth Hudson with a thought-provoking and amusing talk on 'All the Museums of the World'. This was followed by a lively discussion on the projected New Forest Museum.

Outdoors, Mr A H Pasmore led a field walk on the earthworks of Denny Wood, and Mrs J Irvine took members on a summer evening's walk in Rushpole Wood. Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society's excavation at Corfe was visited in August and a fungus foray was held in Roydon Woods, led by Mr Gordon Dickson of the British Mycological Society.

About one-third of the work on recording the features in Roydon Woods is now completed.

Developments and Planning in the New Forest

Two projects have caused particular concern during the year. Southern Gas wish to lay a pipeline for 12 miles from Stoney Cross to Sopley. Despite reassurances on reinstatement we share the view of other organisations that mature heathland is not likely to be satisfactorily reinstated in the soils peculiar to the New Forest, a view put forward by the Nature Conservancy Council. The added hazards of fencing

off the working area for up to five years, plus erosion of track and adjacent areas led the Section to make strong protest against this proposal, and to ask for an alternative route to be sought. This is being done.

Hampshire County Council produced a document on 'Strategy for Minor Roads in the New Forest' for consultation. In many cases this would result in an increase in the road width, and in almost all cases it is considered that improvement for traffic will result in increased speeds, and hence accidents, particularly to animals; the latter are still causing grave concern. The opinion, again shared by other Forest societies, is that this is a charter for traffic and not for the conservation of the New Forest.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the Lyndhurst bypass, and wrote objecting to route 5A being proposed for adoption in the Forest and Downland villages Local Plan, on the grounds that the Inspector's recommendation that further routes should be fully investigated had been ignored, and that the cost estimates were extremely questionable. The Secretary of State has 'called in' the adoption, which is in effect a 'holding' action.

Section Affairs

We suffered a loss on the resignation as treasurer after twenty years of Mr R A D'Arcy, who has been unstinting in his work for the Section. A presentation was made at the Annual General Meeting to mark our appreciation.

A professional display stand was purchased to replace one which had done good service but was cumbersome to transport. The new one is easy to carry and erect and has been shown at the New Forest Show, Lyndhurst Community Centre open evening, the Leisure Exhibition at Lymington and two indoor meetings.

As its contribution to the Centenary year the Section has published a modern version by Mr A H Pasmore of 'A Winter Walk in the New Forest' by Heywood Summer, first published by the Hampshire Field Club in 1925. The present booklet, 'The New Forest and Heywood Summer' also contains a short biography by Mr Jude James. Copies are obtainable from the Hon Secretary, 4, Clarence Road, Lyndhurst, Hants, price £1.50 including postage.

The Field Work Group carried out its annual excavation on a return visit to Church Green with a successful week that added more information on this extensive site. A full report appears in the Section's annual report for 1985.

Finally, a small but perhaps significant event on the 'plus' side. The Section has consistently opposed the siting of car parks and camp sites under trees of the Ancient and Ornamental woods owing to the likelihood of the trees being found to be dangerous and then felled, a prophecy all too often borne out. This year the Deputy Surveyor announced that the car park in South Oakley was to be reduced in size, instead of the offending trees being felled.

J.I.