

SURREY'S PAST



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moots and routes**

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or box lid
from West
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Welcome to new members

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Jackie Andrews	Walton-on-Thames	Victorian and 20th century social history
Helen Stenning	Walton-on-Thames	Tudor, Medieval, royal palaces
Zia Stehrenberger	Redhill	Roman
Avril Hinds	Godalming	
Maddie Tennant	Dorking	Roman or prehistory
Georgina Churchlow	Guildford	
Theo Mardell	Banstead	Human evolution and deep history; classical antiquity and the Anglo Saxon period in Britain, though fascinated with all periods of history
Gideon Dewhirst	Shalford, Guildford	Roman archaeology and history enthusiast
Rachael Balls	Godalming	Local history (Surrey, Godalming and surrounding areas), WWI (and the use of horses), medieval period and 'dark ages'
Tony Pilmer	Lightwater	Digging, local history, libraries, archives
James Worley	Surbiton	
Naomi Taylor	Grayswood, Haslemere	
Liam Clifford	Hindhead	
Stephen Groom	East Horsley	Railway history
Annabelle Cooper	Camberley	Classical Civilisation
Alan Pritchard	Headley, Epsom	Roman history and local history in general
Luke Harvey	Redhill	Social history; municipal history; natural history; rights of way and access; commons; transportation; early modern and pre-modern
Lucia Laurent	Woking	
David Milne	Guildford	Guildford and surrounding areas, geophysics, prehistory to modern
James O'Sullivan	Shepperton	Geology
Tamsin Dewe	Dockenfield, Farnham	Medieval and early modern
Peter Stenning	Walton-on-Thames	Architecture, aviation, engineering, Roman, medieval and industrial history
Quentin Andrews	Walton-on-Thames	Archaeological investigation, early and pre-history, Tudor, architectural heritage particularly Surrey vernacular and the 'Surrey Style', Surrey life through the ages
Sam Riley	Walton-on-Thames	Ancient, Roman and Medieval Surrey and Britain
Stuart Ryan	Guildford	Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Classical era, Medieval era, Early Modern era
Peter Pell	Redhill	Tudor and Roman periods of British history, but all periods of history generally
Susan Stratton	Bookham, Leatherhead	Romans, Medieval, Victorians

Contributor information

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Articles and notes on all aspects of research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas beforehand, including possible deadline extensions and the proper format of submitted material.

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Geophysical survey at West Horsley Place

By Anne Sassin

This note serves as a brief summary of the geophysical survey undertaken at West Horsley Place in spring and early summer 2023 with the help of a small volunteer group led by the Surrey Archaeological Society outreach team. The survey was undertaken across the front and west lawns of the house, with an aim of trying to uncover evidence of potential features related to the house's earlier phases, thus complementing the findings of the community dig led by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) which took place only a year prior. A more complete analysis of the results will appear in the pending final geophysical report, and this note only intends to highlight a few observations. For more detailed information on the history and phasing of the site, see Rob Poulton's account in *Surrey's Past* 495 and blog post on the Surrey Heritage website ([Before the Stuart façade: the hidden history of West Horsley Place](#)).

Background

A manor house dating as early as the 13th century is presumed to have existed on the site of the current house, whose complex development originates much earlier than its 17th-century façade.

Dendrochronological dating of the central Great Hall has placed its creation *c*1500 (Moir 2023), though building analysis by Martin Higgins has concluded this replaced an earlier (presumably medieval) hall which was part of a courtyard plan incorporating ranges to the south. Evidence for the medieval structures is difficult to interpret and largely limited to flint foundations to the south of the current west wing uncovered in the 2022 community excavations led by SCAU, which may form part of the former medieval range, but was shortened at some point before the 1735 estate map. An eastern range of 16th-century date is also speculated from the excavations but was similarly demolished by 1735 (Poulton 2023; Weller *et al.* 2023).

Fig 1 Noted features from the 2022 SCAU excavations apparent in the geophysics, including the possible foundations related to the medieval wing and early post-medieval brick-built drains and culverts

The survey results

An electrical resistance survey was carried out over two days in May as a training exercise with both of the Society's RM Frobisher TAR-3 resistance meters. The survey was just over 1.4km² in size and done at a resolution of 0.5m by 0.5m, resulting in high clarity of the buried features and the most detailed geophysical survey to date of the property. As the technique measures the patterns of buried features with varying moisture content, higher resistance features such as brick or stone walls are likely to stand out compared to the surrounding soil.

The maps of the results (Figs 1 & 2) depict the areas of higher resistance (shown in white) versus low resistance (black). As is common in surveys with such a large number of anomalies, interpretation is not always easy, particularly without excavation to help date potential features. However, study of the historic maps and comparison to excavated features in 2022 has aided in identification of at least some of the higher resistance linears which appear.

Assessment of the 2022 trench plans and comparison with the geophysics has identified the building foundations from the former west wing (features 118 and 123) from the site's likely pre-1450 phase 1a (see Weller *et al.* 2023). Other features from phase 1B (*c*1450-1500) or phase 2a (*c*1500-1750) include a brick-built drain and soakaway (features 106 and 110) and culvert (feature 205). Where these features clearly continue on the geophysics beyond their excavated portions, a more complete picture of their extent can be ascertained (see discussion).





Fig 2 Electrical resistance survey of West Horsley Place, with tentative features identified

The lawn west of the house, known as the ‘champagne lawn’, had not previously been subject to survey or excavation, making interpretation of the slightly gridded series of high resistance linears – possibly former garden beds? – difficult to interpret, with little indication from either earlier maps or aerial photography as to a possible date.

A magnetometry survey across the front lawn took place in July, though the results were less conclusive. Although the walk-over nature of the magnetometry allowed the drive to be surveyed (not possible with the probes of the resistance equipment), there was too much magnetic debris from material underlying the recently laid gravel in the centre of the courtyard to detect any former foundations, with the modern service drains also potentially masking the archaeology. One positive linear area at the lawn’s southern edge however may be a potential feature of interest, notably in the area where a possible enclosure ditch for the house has been speculated (Poulton 2023).

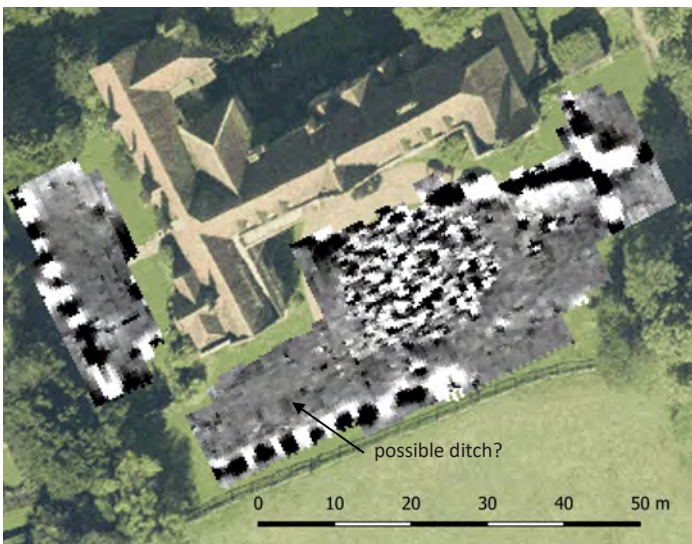


Fig 3 Magnetometry survey of West Horsley Place

Discussion

As is often the case in geophysics, interpretation is limited without excavation or other evidence to help phase features. Some can be more easily identified, such as the post-medieval culvert, which clearly forms the perimeter of the courtyard apparent on the 1735 map. The foundations of the former medieval west wing, although evident, are less obvious to phase precisely. Whilst the east wing also likely extended further south, it is not obvious on the survey, and in fact, appears as an area of particular low resistance, with a higher resistance area to its east. There are no signs of the purported ‘ghost wing’ which extended south from the hall’s centre, though given the drive here, this is not surprising.

The potential circular garden beds on the west lawn are intriguing, as there are no indications of a former garden here from historic maps, with the exception of the First Edition OS map which depicts a series of paths by the later 19th century, though only vaguely in this layout. Despite their prominence in the survey, which would suggest relatively shallow depth, they are possibly earlier than the 1735 map, especially given the lack of anything other than a plain lawn here in later 20th-century aerial imagery. More questions than answers in many ways, though another bit of evidence which lends itself to the exceptional story which West Horsley Place tells.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks as always to the amazing team of volunteers who undertook the survey, with few having done resistivity before. Thanks are due as well to Jo Ellison and West Horsley Place Trust for accommodating the survey, and to Rob Poulton and others at SCAU for sharing their findings.

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Prehistoric finds from fieldwalking on Bocketts Farm and in Norbury Park, Fetcham and Mickleham

By **Judie English**

Background

In the late 1980s Dave Field and this author discussed setting up a landscape survey in the county – recognising that Surrey had fallen behind much of the rest of the country in terms of landscape survey. Eventually the Surrey Historic Landscapes Project developed as a joint initiative between Surrey County Council and the Surrey Archaeological Society under the leadership of the late Steve Dyer. The original brief was to study and record the landscape archaeology of the Mole Gap as a three-year project (1991-1994), but as work progressed it became clear that the density of features found, together with the difficulty of accessing them in what had been extensively wooded terrain until the storms of 1987 and 1991, meant limiting the area studied to the west side of the river. A report on the survey of earthworks on the western side of the river has already been produced (Dyer 1996) and the east side was later investigated as the Mickleham Downs Project and designated an Area of Special Historic Landscape Value (ASHLV) under the leadership of the late Chris Currie (Currie 2000).

The aim of this note is to record the prehistoric finds from field-walking, undertaken by members of the Surrey Archaeological Society, Leatherhead and District Local History Society and Surrey Young Archaeologists' Club, of ploughed land on the western side of the Mole, primarily on Bocketts Farm. A second note will deal with Romano-British and later finds.

Geology, topography and present land use

The location of the area under study is shown in Figure 1. The river Mole passes through the North

Downs in a series of wide meanders leaving alternating series of areas of low-lying meadow and high river cliffs on either side. Only a narrow band of alluvium and terrace gravels exist on either side of the river. On the west side of the river the chalk downs achieve a height of 144 metres OD north of Westhumble before sloping steeply to the south and more gradually to the north.

Bocketts Farm occupies much of the northern portion of the dip-slope and is now a leisure farm. Much of the top of Fetcham Downs and the side of the Mole Valley are covered by woodland and scrub with extensive public access. A small area of private land on top of the downs surrounds Norbury Park House, an Italianate mansion of 1774.

Field-walking

The fields examined are shown in Figure 2. Fields were walked in lines placed 10m apart with walkers returning half way between the lines. Collection strategy excluded post-medieval building material, 19th-century and later pottery and all glass and plastic.

Worked flint

A total of 1395 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the 51.3 hectares of arable land field walked. The breakdown in forms found in each field is shown in Table 1; the numbers of most types of artefact were too small for the distribution to be statistically meaningful. The majority of pieces are undiagnostic but appear to represent low-level activity from the Mesolithic period onwards, with some evidence of clustering around water sources. Thorncroft Six Acres is situated on a gravel terrace on the west bank of the Mole whilst Fetcham Field is on a gentle north-facing slope immediately south of a spring point at Bocketts Farm.

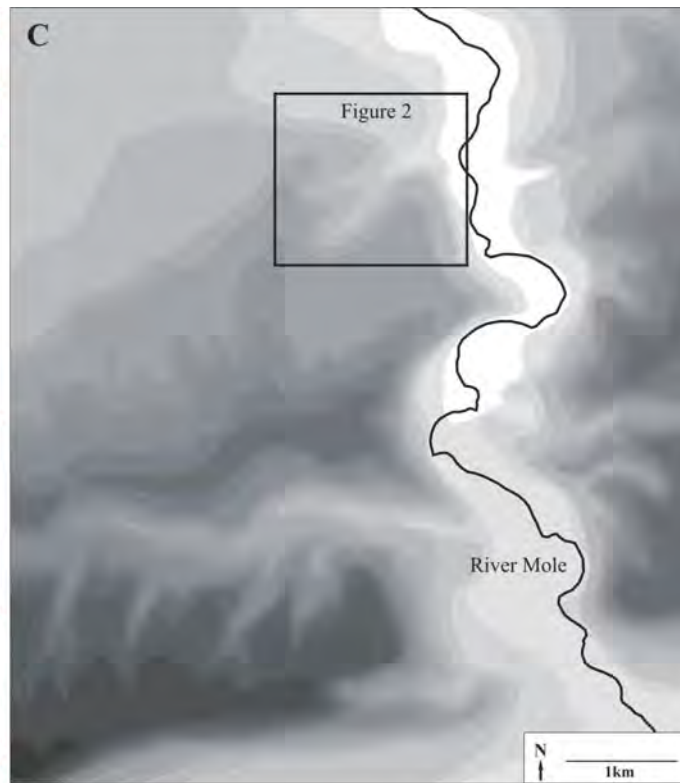
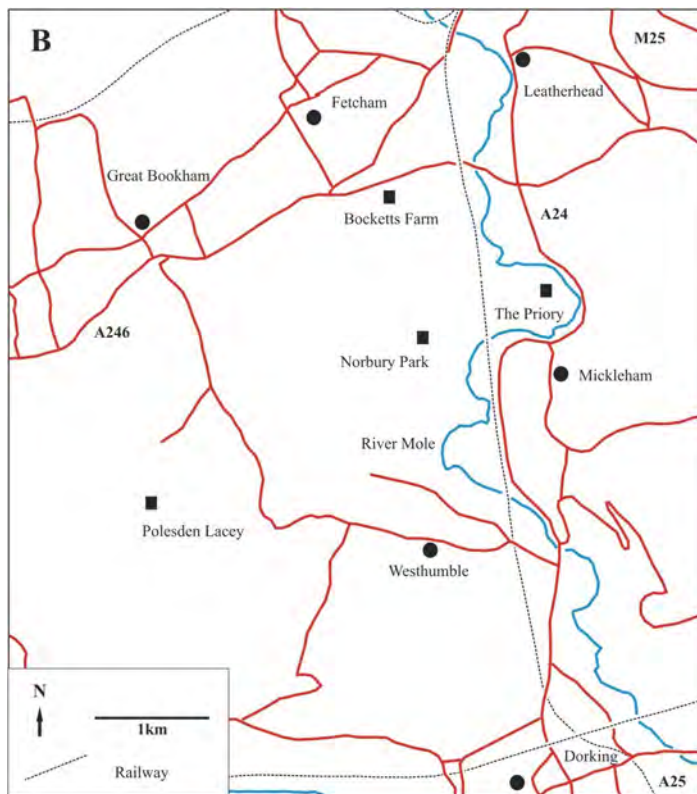


Fig 1 Location and topography of the area field walked set within the Mole Gap. Contours are shown at 10m intervals with land below 40m OD remaining white.

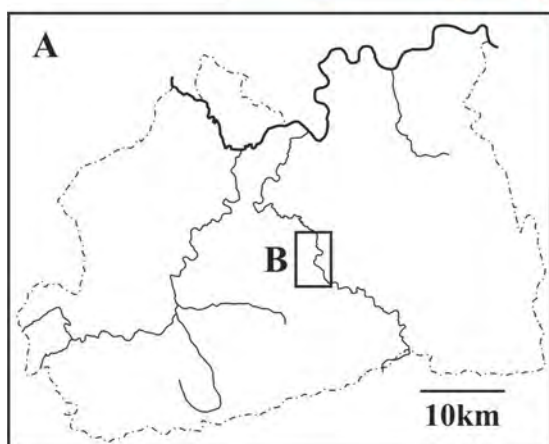


Fig 2 Fields by name – the black star indicates the location of Bocketts Farm

T6A	Thorncroft Six Acres	TLF	Thorncroft Lower Freehold
BSB	Bocketts Swayback	BFF	Bocketts Fetcham Field (part)
BHD	Bocketts Howes Field	BFD	Bocketts Fetcham Field (part)
BHH	Bocketts Hawkes Hill	BFL	Bocketts Further Longcut
BWF	Bocketts Well Field	BPC	Bocketts Park Corner Ten Acres
BHF	Bocketts High Field	BRB	Bocketts Round Bush, part of Eight Acres and Middle Field

A small number of the more interesting pieces are shown in Figure 3. From Thorncroft Six Acres comes a combination tool created from a thick, keeled blade comprising an end scraper at the proximal end, and two small scrapers on the ‘horns’ of a Y-shaped distal end, one of which incorporates a point usable as a borer or piercer, with effectively a notched scraper between the two ‘horns’ (Fig 3.1). From the same field come part of a possible knife (Fig 3.2), a fabricator (Fig 3.3), an obliquely backed point (class 1a microlith; Jacobi 1978) (Fig 3.4) and a short, round, steeply-flaked end scraper (Fig 3.5).

Bocketts Howes Field produced an end scraper with almost the entire edge of the flake ground smooth probably by using an abrasive stone (Fig 3.6). Another end scraper, this time on a blade was found

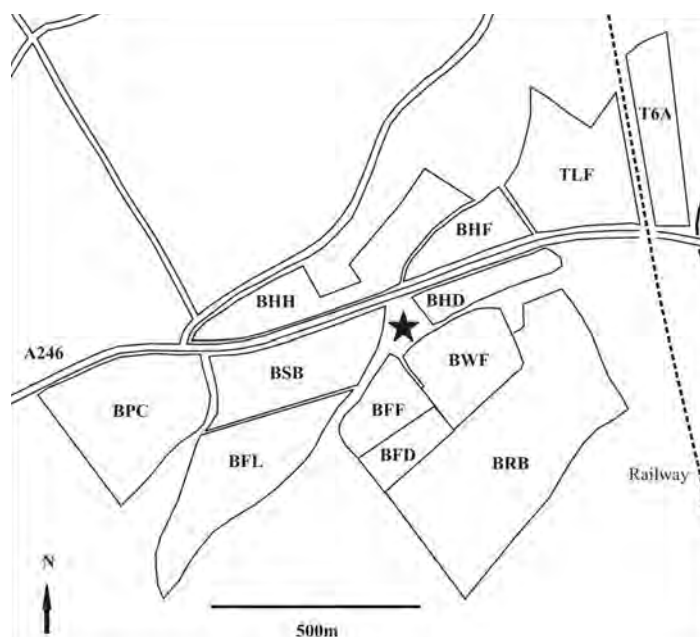
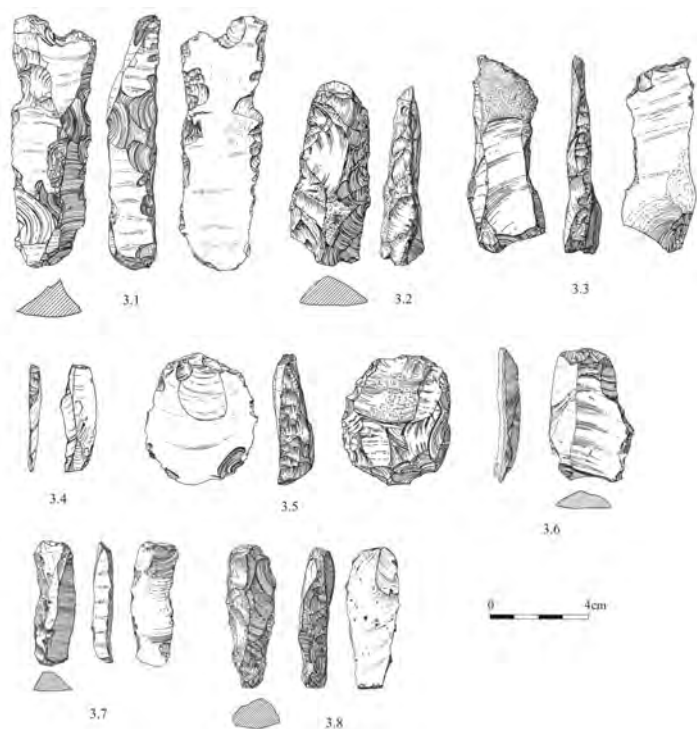


Table 1 Worked flint recovered during field-walking

Field	ha	Blades	Blade cores	Flakes	Flake cores	Scrapers	Core trimming / rejuvenating flakes / tablets	Awls / borers	Utilised pieces	Total
BPC	6.89	7	0	93	0	6	2	4	15	
BFL	3.25	4	2	53	0	1	0	1	1	
BHH	6.25	4	0	87	0	1	0	0	8	
BSB	3.96	1	0	84	0	4	0	0	4	
BHF	2.48	0	0	59	0	2	0	0	1	
TLF	4.73	4	0	93	0	1	0	1	0	
T6A	2.40	31	1	158	0	10	2	0	7	
BHD	1.68	1	0	55	0	1	0	0	0	
BFF	2.09	4	2	53	0	1	0	1	1	
BFD	1.57	5	0	383	0	3	1	0	7	
BWF	3.50	2	0	61	0	1	0	0	2	
BRB	12.50	4	0	53	0	1	1	1	0	
Total	51.30	66	5	1232	0	32	6	8	46	1395
Number / ha		1.29	0.10	24.02	0.00	0.62	0.12	0.16	0.90	27.19

Fig 3 Selected flint implements recovered during field walking (drawn by Christopher Taylor)



in Bocketts Further Longcut (Fig 3.7) and from Bocketts Park Corner came a piercer with the point worked all the way round, thus a ‘rotating awl’ (Clark *et al.* 1960) (Fig 3.8).

Prehistoric pottery, identified by Mike Seager Thomas

Only a very small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered and the identification is shown in Table 2. The great majority comes from Bocketts

Park Corner and dates to the Late Bronze Age (LBA) / Early Iron Age (EIA) – hardly surprising since the area is set within a co-axial field system most likely of Bronze Age date.

Discussion

The North Downs are notably bereft of evidence of prehistoric activity, particularly when compared to the South Downs (for example Field 1998) and within Surrey it is accepted that early use was concentrated on the greensand and the Eocene sands of the east of the county (Needham 1987). The Mole Gap appears to have been something of an exception to this general rule; two clusters of barrows, both on the east side of the river, bracket the Mole Gap, with eight to the north on Leatherhead Downs (Poulton & O’Connell 1984) and two more to the south on Box Hill. One of the contour lynchets associated with this field system had been used for the deposition of a metalwork hoard dated to between *c*1150-1000BCE (Williams 2008) and pottery recovered during excavation of one of the lynchets on Mickleham Downs suggested use during the Middle – LBA and Early Iron Age (Currie 2000). Recent excavation of an area of downs to the east of the Mole located a number of ditches dated to the LBA and evidence that much of the land had been cleared and was in use for cereal production and as pasture (Hogg 2019). The small amounts of pottery found by field-walking would fit within this scenario.

However, the average density of worked flint recovered during this field walking exercise in the Mole Gap, at 27 pieces per hectare, is substantially less than that found on the greensand to the south where a density of 80 pieces per hectare was achieved using the same methodology and many of the same individuals (Winser *et al.* 2018). Prehistoric interest in the Mole Gap may well have been engaged by the periodic ‘disappearance’ of the river down the many swallow holes – the hoard of Bronze Age metalwork had been contained within a cairn of white-patinated chalk nodules together with one pink stone of non-local rhyolite built overlooking a cluster of large swallow holes. But, in general terms this project confirms the view that most activity took place on the lighter soils of the greensand.

Acknowledgements

The late Steve Dyer was, at the time, employed by Surrey County Council who also owned the land, and whose funding, together with that from the SyAS, made this project possible. Many people took part in the fieldwork and particular thanks is due to Julian French, the late Pauline Hulse, Jo Jones, Pat McKenna, the late Pat Nicolaysen, Mike Rubra, the late Geoff Stonehouse, the late Richard Watson and Julie Wileman. Finds processing was undertaken by members of Kingston-upon-Thames Archaeological Society. Lithic finds from the field-walking were identified by members of the Lithics Group of the Surrey Archaeological Society: Rose Hooker, Jenny Newell, Robin Tanner, Chris Taylor, Ken Waters and Keith Winser. To all these, and, with apologies, to any I have forgotten, my grateful thanks.

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Table 2 Prehistoric pottery (identified by Mike Seager Thomas)

Field name	Fabric	No sherds	Period	Comments
Bocketts Park Corner	BPC GQ	1	LIA / ERB	
Bocketts Park Corner	BPC F	1	LBA / EIA	
Bocketts Park Corner	BPC FQ	10	LBA / EIA	Two are from the shoulder of a PDR-type shouldered jar, and another has incised lines
Bocketts Further Longcut	BFL FQ	1	LBA / EIA	
Bocketts Further Longcut	BFL F	1	LBA / EIA	
Bocketts Howes Field	BHF FQ	1	LBA / EIA	
Thorncroft Lower Freehold	TLF G	1	Beaker or LIA / ERB	
Thorncroft Lower Freehold	TLF FQ	3	LBA / EIA	

Perforated stone implements from Outwood

By Robin Tanner & Judie English

Extensive fieldwalking by Robin Tanner (RT) in Outwood in the Low Weald has located a pebble hammer, and an implement, best characterised as a cushion macehead, which has been published but not fully appraised previously (Rapson 2003, 7; also Surrey HER Find Spot 5599).

The pebble hammer was recovered from Rainbow Field at approximate grid reference TQ 3150 4770. It comprises a large, reddish rounded cobble of quartzite measuring 170mm long by 125mm wide and 57mm thick, and weighing 1639g. It has a centrally-located circular hour-glass perforation the surface of which has been ground smooth. However, slight traces of pitting remain visible, suggesting that the perforation was produced by pecking with a hammerstone rather than by drilling.

The other piece was discovered by the late John Nicholson on Burstow Park Farm at approximately TQ 323 474 and given to RT. It was shaped from a well-rounded flattened ovoid pebble of mid-grey quartz dolerite (*contra* Rapson 2003) with a thin buff-coloured surface staining. It is 152mm long by 90mm wide and 58mm thick, weighing 1299g. Both narrow ends of this artefact exhibit use-wear that takes the form of finely pecked facets c22mm long by 8mm wide, which probably result from delicate use as a hammer, and areas of polish suggest further use as a rubber or burnisher.

The classification of this implement is uncertain. Pebble hammers have been said to ‘grade almost imperceptibly into shafthole adzes and cushion maceheads’ (Field & Woolley 1984, 93). This example is made from a shaped pebble, unlike pebble maceheads, and does not have the ratio between length and width of at least two, usually seen on shafthole adzes. It is probably best described as a cushion macehead. Only two other examples were known from Surrey in 1984: one in greywacke and the second, of micaceous sandstone, this latter being described as a hybrid between a cushion macehead and a shafthole adze (*ibid.*, 93–5).

Discussion

Very few pebble hammers have been found in secure archaeological contexts and, as such, their dating is uncertain. They are frequently considered to date to the Mesolithic period on the basis of having been recovered from flint scatters of that date, but in a few cases Neolithic or Bronze Age connections have been evidenced (Roe & Radley 1968, 173–4). The majority of these implements, 21 out of 24 found in Surrey before 1984, were made from pebbles of either quartzite or sandstone, both locally available (Field & Woolley 1984, 93).

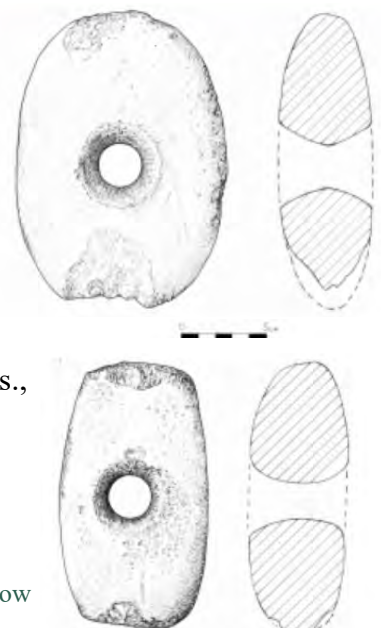
Cushion maceheads are dated to the Neolithic period, a point emphasized by the discovery of the micaceous sandstone example described above together with a ground axe of stone from west Cornwall. Quartz dolerite is not available locally, but without a more detailed examination it is not possible to identify the source of this particular piece.

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Perforated implements from Rainbow Field (*top*) and Burstow Park Farm (*bottom*), Outwood drawn by Gabby Rapson

Buckle up: notes on some belt fittings and associated evidence from the Guildown cemetery

By **Rob Briggs**

I spent the afternoon of 22 August 2024 at Guildford Museum, examining and recording a number of artefacts from Dorking and Guildford. One of my main items of interest was the decorated bronze disc derived from a late Roman belt attachment (AS 7337 SyAS) found as part of a necklace in grave 78 of the Guildown cemetery excavated by A W G Lowther, as it has not been published to a satisfactory level of detail previously (Lowther 1931, 12, 36; Harrington & Welch 2014, 100, 167; Briggs 2020, 2).

Unfortunately, the object could be located in its expected location in the museum's stores. It was a stroke of luck, therefore, to find a large print of a high-quality colour photograph of the front face of the disc on temporary display following a water leak in 2023 which affected the Guildown display at the front of the museum (Fig 1). This confirms it is an unusually well-executed example of a Hawkes and Dunning Type VI disc-attachment, albeit shorn of its suspension loop and without the central rivet (Hawkes & Dunning 1961, 65-7; comparison with the illustrations suggests the rivet hole on the Guildown disc has been bored/drilled wider as a secondary modification). Further comments on elements of the grave 78 assemblage are offered below.

I was able to inspect several other finds from Guildown that were not satisfactorily presented either in the 1931 excavation report or in subsequent publications. New light can be shed on their dating or characterisation by more recent research, plus the wealth of artefacts recorded in the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. My primary focus here is on two bronze (copper-alloy) buckles from multiple burials, hence their provenances being described as burials rather than graves (on multiple burials, see Kay & Koncz 2023, especially 124-5 for a valuable new assessment of the evidence from Guildown). The terminology employed for the parts of the buckles – frame, loop, plate, pin – is as per

Portable Antiquities Scheme guidance (Flynn & Speed, 2016/2020).



Fig 1 Photograph of the modified late Roman disc-attachment from Guildown grave 78 (All images courtesy of Surrey Archaeological Society and Guildford Heritage Service)

Buckle from burial 208

Lowther presented a brief, largely descriptive account of this buckle (AS 7395 SyAS; Fig 2), culminating with the observation that “very similar” buckles had been found elsewhere, including Long Wittenham in what is now Oxfordshire (Lowther 1931, 26, also Plate XVI number 10). In the Guildford Museum list of accessioned objects from Guildown, it is entered as a ‘Bronze buckle with stamped decoration and traces of leather’ dating from the period 410-650 CE. The Beyond the Tribal Hidage Objects data table assigns it to Marzinzik Type II.1a (Brookes & Harrington 2019); this is equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Type III B (1961, 58, 60). Sonja Marzinzik – who did not study any Guildown buckles for her typology – dates her Type II.1a to the 5th century based on associated assemblages, with the buckle Lowther must have

had in mind, that from Long Wittenham grave 57, being part of a late 5th-/early 6th-century grave group (Marzinzik 2003, 35).



Fig 2 Guildown burial 208 buckle, showing how the loop and plate are separate

Close examination of the burial 208 buckle (total length 33mm, frame maximum width 29mm, plate width 24mm; weight 9.18g) reveals such early suggested dates are not sustainable when it is analysed in terms of the key features of Marzinzik Type II.1a. It has a plate that is almost square rather than trapezoidal/rectangular in shape, and the loop lacks ‘animal heads either end of the axis’ (Marzinzik 2003, 35). Most crucial of all, the Guildown buckle is comprised of a frame and separate plate, whereas a key characteristic of Marzinzik Type II.1a buckles is that the loop is fixed to the frame (the fact it appears in Brookes & Harrington 2019 as ‘Buckle Loop and Plate’, suggesting a bipartite buckle, makes its typological attribution all the more strange).

Without any other credible parallel in Marzinzik’s typology, the burial 208 buckle instead can be identified as an example of Meols type 2, from the period c1150-1400 (Egan 2007, 84, 88). With its D-shaped frame, offset strap bar and separate plate, it

is akin to various examples recorded on the PAS database – notably an example from Sperrall in Warwickshire (PAS unique ID [WAW-D6DE75](#)) which, in common with the Guildown buckle, boasts rouletted decoration on the front of its plate. A closer parallel for the narrow loop is another buckle from Sperrall (PAS [WAW-727F5D](#)), though the type is by no means a West Midlands speciality (e.g. Egan & Pritchard 2002, 68, 70 (nos. 271, 274, 277), 74–5 (nos. 303–4)). Lowther’s report does not mention the patches of blue colouration on the front of the plate as these are most likely to be later, either a corrosion product or remnants of a conservator’s coating such as wax (Dr Simon Maslin, pers. comm. August 2024).

The buckle was found at the waist of the skeleton of burial 208 with remains of a leather belt but no other grave goods (Lowther 1931, 44). This information indicates it was not an accidental inclusion from another, disturbed burial. The skeleton was found buried with another, numbered 209, ‘in same grave, side by side’ (*ibid*); the latter was not associated with any accompanying artefacts. The published account leaves it uncertain if the two burials were contemporaneous. 209 clearly was interred partly on top of 208 (‘Left arm and shoulder over right arm and shoulder of No. 208’; *ibid*) and thus must be later, if not by much. Leaving aside questions chronology, the Beyond the Tribal Hidage project’s typological identification of the Guildown burial 208 buckle is manifestly incorrect and instead we are dealing with a later, probably 13th- or 14th-century buckle and (?double) burial.

Buckle from burial 196 or 197

This buckle (AS 7387 SyAS; Fig 3) clearly interested Lowther, but more for what he fancied was its iron shield-pin – ‘a feature of the elaborate Kentish buckles’ (logically referring to what is now understood as Marzinzik Type I.2, mostly dated to the 6th century: Lowther 1931, 26; Marzinzik 2003, 19-23). Even so, while he hinted at a 6th-century dating in his brief discussion of the buckle, Lowther did not depict what he identified as its provenance – burial 196 – as being of this date. The buckle does not feature in the Beyond the Tribal Hidage Objects list, implying it was deemed of later date. David Bird has published a reinterpretation of this artefact, drawing upon expert correspondence from the

1980s, with the conclusion that it is a 13th-/14th-century buckle that was deposited originally with either burial 196 or 197 (Bird 2018, 8-9; in the Guildford Museum catalogue it is assigned to the period 1260-1340). Nevertheless, if only to reinforce the benefits of being able to examine objects in person, it is worth rehearsing the key elements of an alternative interpretation offered by Vera Evison, who, in a 1955 article, published a lengthy discussion of it as an early buckle placed in a 6th-century grave.

Evison (1955, 30) proposed the burial 196/197 buckle appears 'to have close affinities to the Dorchester type, although the projections are knobs instead of horses' heads'. By this she meant a twist on Hawkes and Dunning Type I B (and Marzinzik Type II.1b; 2003, 36) – she also highlighted a late 4th-/early 5th-century Gaulish buckle with 'olive' shaped projections (Evison 1955, 31). The Guilddown burial 196/197 buckle's plate, now in several fragments, is of iron, not bronze as is standard for Type I B, but has similar elongated dimensions and rivet hole positions identical to extant examples (compare Evison 1955, Plate Vf with Hawkes & Dunning 1961, 46 Fig. 15). Moreover, an x-ray indicated metal inlay in the row of indentations around the border of the plate; Evison also found by the same means that the kidney-shaped iron buckles from graves 130 and 135 appeared also to be inlaid with 'transverse wires' of a different metal (Evison 1955, 40 – their shape and use of inlay would place them in Marzinzik Type I.7a, of later 5th to mid-6th-century date; Marzinzik 2003, 25-6).



Fig 3 Rear side of Guilddown burial 196 or 197 buckle, showing narrowed portion of frame between knobs, unusual iron pin, and attached remnants of iron plate

As with the burial 208 buckle, Evison's case for an early origin collapses under closer scrutiny. Although the 25mm width of the buckle frame is within the size range of Hawkes and Dunning Type I B/Marzinzik Type II.1b (cf. Hawkes & Dunning 1961, 47-50), the loop's lack of the diagnostic horse heads is a fundamental failing, and the same may be said of the plate being made of iron. Lastly, Hawkes and Dunning Type I B buckles are unknown from the historic area of Surrey at present, though, as they have been found in surrounding counties (e.g. PAS [SUR-A026B0](#) from Overton, Hampshire), this is perhaps nothing more than an index of the limited number of late Roman buckles recorded to date.

The burial 196/197 buckle is far more consistent with a later medieval single-loop oval buckle with lobed corner knobs, belonging to Meols Type 12 (Simon Maslin, pers. comm. August 2024). Examples of broadly similar buckles have been found in Surrey (e.g. PAS [SUR-AD9CB0](#) and [SUR-20A8C4](#), both from Bletchingley parish and both given a date-range of c1250-1400). These originally incorporated a separate broad sheet roller in the constriction between the knobs (as per Egan 2007, 84, 90), and personal inspection of the Guilddown buckle confirms its form is consistent with the same original provision. The pitted decoration of the iron plate identified through x-ray is also paralleled by local finds, albeit ones made of copper alloy (PAS [SUR-7A0FC6](#) of c1300-1400 from Bletchingley, and [SUR-966D67](#) for an identically-dated plate with frame and pin still attached from Compton).

A published photograph of buckles found during the excavation of the Stockbridge Down execution cemetery in Hampshire in 1935-6 includes one closely comparable to the Guilddown burial 196/197 buckle (Reynolds 2009, 121 Fig. 23b). T D Kendrick dated the Stockbridge Down buckles to after 1066, but had previously dated similar examples from another Hampshire execution cemetery, Meon Hill, to before the Norman Conquest (Reynolds 2009, 177). The simple knopped form of one of the Stockbridge Down buckles reveals, in much the same way as those from Guilddown burials 196/197 and 208, that the execution cemetery continued in use for a substantial period of time after 1066 (or was revived prior to or in the 13th/14th century). Radiocarbon dating results from the execution cemetery at Weyhill Road, Andover (yes,

Hampshire again!) Indicate either unbroken or repeated usage as late as the 13th/14th century (Walker, Clough & Clutterbuck 2020, 170). The focus on the Anglo-Saxon-period existence of excavated execution cemeteries at Guildown and elsewhere is understandable but it should not obscure the growing body of evidence for continuity or reuse of such sites for burials long after 1066.

Grave 78 again

These findings leave the buckle from grave 78 (AS 7335 SyAS; Fig 4) as the only bronze buckle from the first, i.e. 5th-/6th-century, phase of burials at Guildown found to date (Lowther 1931, 25-6). The frame is as long as it is wide (34mm in both dimensions) and fits best with Marzinzik's Type I.10e (as per Brookes & Harrington 2019; also Marzinzik 2003, 31). More importantly perhaps, the buckle is stout (weighing 15.73g) and well executed – the latter observation applies as much to the bronze pin as to the frame. There is a high degree of regularity in the cabled decoration on the loop, and it is without the casting flaws Marzinzik proposes are present on the comparably-decorated buckle from Morningthorpe (Norfolk) grave 153 (which she also refers to as 'very similar' to the Long Wittenham grave 165 buckle that Lowther claimed as a close analogue of the one from Guildown grave 78: Marzinzik 2003, 30, 352 Plate 30; Lowther 1931, 26).



Fig 4 Front side of buckle from Guildown grave 78

Comparably complimentary things can be said of the bronze bracelet and finger-ring from grave 78 (AS 7338 and AS 7334 respectively; Fig 5). Neither can be characterised as flimsy, and their predominantly banded longitudinal decoration is even in execution

(although the width of the ring itself does vary). In the Guildford Museum catalogue it is speculated that the ring may have been formed from a piece cut off one end of the bracelet. Inspection of the surface decoration of the two items suggests this is unlikely.

The respective surface decoration corresponds most closely at the long tapering ends of the bracelet and ring. On the bracelet, the outer bands of linear decoration here contain rouletting, whereas on the ring (unsurprisingly the more worn of the two) the legible decoration is dotted (Lowther 1931, 22 misses this feature). As such, it is more credible that the two items were made separately, but by the same maker or workshop. This is evidently the case for the near-identical pair of small long brooches from grave 78, with highly unusual headplates comprising lozengiform central areas and trefoils of integral flat, sub-circular projections (AS 7331 and AS 7332 SyAS; Lowther 1931, 20, Plate XV; of the few good parallels recorded for PAS, the closest are [OXON-B0BEF5](#) and [YORYM-93BA9D](#), both dated c450-550).



Fig 5 The finger-ring (top) and bracelet from Guildown grave 78; a poor quality photograph, but nevertheless one showing the comparable linear decoration of the two objects

These grave goods and others show how, separate to the mechanism by which the late Roman disc-attachment came to form part of a necklace deposited in grave 78, the early Guildown burial community were able to access good-quality new metalwork, whether by their own commission or procurement ready-made, and either locally or further afield, in the late 5th to early 6th centuries. This is more clearly embodied artefacts from other first-phase graves. The applied brooches buried with the deceased in grave 123 were linked to a number of others found across south-east Britain by Martin Welch, who saw them as the product of a single workshop, possibly in the Mitcham area (Welch 1975, 91; the notion of a common provenance has been questioned by Inker 2006, 48).

I wish to make one further point here about Guildown grave 78. In my previous published contribution on the grave, I followed multiple scholars in identifying discordance between the elements indicative of official, maybe even military, status (disc-attachment, buckle, knife) in an otherwise apparently female-gendered burial (hence the brooches, necklace beads and perhaps bracelet, plus the modest – 5 feet 3 inches – reported skeletal height) and seeing it as the product of profound changes in the significance of such objects during the 5th century (Briggs 2020, 5). This line of interpretation may well be simplistic – and perhaps even sexist.

James Harland has recently offered a new perspective as part of a rereading of the mixed-rite cemetery at Wasperton (Warwickshire). He argues for the preferability of graves containing material like late Roman belt fittings as those of ‘family members who represented particular lynchpins in their local community’, be they male or female, who engaged in the ‘active wielding of power to forge and maintain social bonds’ – fitting well with Bird’s own characterisation of Guildown grave 78 as that of someone with ‘an ancestor who had been a late Roman military officer or functionary’ and whose manner of burial may have expressed ‘generational links with family traditions’ (Harland 2021, 230; Bird 2020, 7). Harland furthermore contends;

‘Given that, in the face of the collapse of civic norms, power was expressed through the language of the late Roman military elite, there is little reason

to expect that women expressing power and allegiance would not draw upon similar symbolism’ (Harland 2021, 230).

Restraint must be exercised here, so as not to overstep the mark in how the items in Guildown grave 78 derived from or otherwise evoking markers of late Roman authority are interpreted (not least a belt fitting remodelled and buried as part of a necklace). Even so, it is an inhumation with several indicators of socio-economic distinction, and quite possibly local eliteness (cf. Harrington & Welch 2014, 167). If it is the burial of a cisgender female (and recent research underscores that such things should not be assumed in early medieval burial contexts on the basis of either skeletal traits or grave goods: Levratto Francese 2020; Davison 2023), then she may well have been a powerful woman, someone with the agency and means to draw knowingly upon the past as well as the present in order to construct and maintain social superiority in life, and for this to be replicated in the selection of objects with which she was interred after her death.

Thanks

I am very grateful to Sarah Leary of Guildford Museum for making the arrangements necessary for me to examine the artefacts discussed in this note. Thanks are also due to Dr Simon Maslin, our fantastic county Finds Liaison Officer, for helping me with the typological identifications of the burial 196/197 and burial 208 buckles.

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Moots, routes and the new Centenary Woodland at Langley Vale, Epsom

By **Rob Poulton**

Back in 2020 we published what I suggested would be the first of an occasional series showcasing popular presentations that Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) had been involved with (Pattison & Poulton 2020). This note represents a very belated continuation.

In March 2014, The Woodland Trust acquired 259 acres of land at Langley Bottom Farm, Langley Vale, near Epsom in Surrey, with the intention of it becoming one of four First World War Centenary sites. As part of this a car park and visitor shelter were proposed in the fields located at the corner of Headley Road and Downs Road (grid reference TQ2009 5733), for the purpose of servicing the new woodland. This location was defined on one side by an ancient banked boundary, named in medieval documents as Nutshambles; a nearby field shared that name.

Nutshambles is a corruption of *Motschameles*, a name recorded in 1496 and derived from Old English *mōt-sceamolas*, meaning ‘benches where the moot assembly sat’. A moot was a place where people met to debate important matters and ensure that the laws were upheld, and there can be no doubt that this was the site of the moot for Copthorne Hundred. It lay on the highest ground, at the centre of the Hundred, whose origins lie in the later Anglo-Saxon period, and just to the west was a field called

Copthorne, the original location of the ‘pollarded thorn tree’ from which the territory was named. Direct ancient routes led to it from all its major centres (Nail 1965).

Archaeological interest in the banked boundary can be traced back to 1964, when it and the associated ditch located on its western side were sectioned. The excavators concluded that the bank had been built from a turf core topped by chalk rubble, whilst the associated ditch was cut to a maximum depth of 1.72m. However, no construction date for the feature was established (Coward 1965). The new visitor shelter and carpark did not directly impact upon the bank but the nearby areas they covered were subject to trial trench evaluation and watching brief work. This did not reveal any trace of ‘benches’ or any evidence for the assembly. It is likely that everything that was needed was brought to each meeting and that there were no permanent structures. As part of the programme of archaeological work an interpretation board has recently been erected at the new car park.

The accoutrements of the moot may have been temporary but, astonishingly, direct evidence has been found for how justice was delivered there. Criminals who were sentenced to death were taken a short distance along the road that led to Ashted, before (or possibly after; the evidence for a gallows



Fig 1 An artist's impression of an assembly of the moot at Nutshambles (Giles Pattison)

at the Esso House site is not conclusive) being executed by hanging or beheading, with their bodies thrown into hastily-dug graves. The choice of this location was undoubtedly influenced by its earlier use as a pagan burial ground in the late 6th-7th centuries (for details of the Esso House cemetery see Poulton 1989 and Hayman 1991-2).

Nor is this link the only one to earlier developments to consider. The Roman road that heads south-east from the Ashtead Roman villa (Lowther 1927, 145; cf Bird 2016 and 2023 for more general reviews of the site) points directly towards the Nutshambles meeting place. That seems an unlikely coincidence unless the latter was already a location where routes met. If the intention was only to connect with Stane Street, that could have been achieved as, or more,

easily over a long stretch of that road. The implication is that straight metalled roads were only a small part of the Roman communications network, a conclusion that should not be surprising but rarely receives the attention it should.

Indeed, we can go further and suggest that the new Roman roads are perhaps best seen as cutting across an earlier network of routes, rather as they do field systems (for a very nice illustration and discussion of this widespread phenomenon from nearby Leatherhead Downs, see the Surrey HER blog post [‘Having a field day with Lidar in the Surrey HER’](#)). In the present example, the straight road leaving the villa has not been traced much beyond the edge of Ashtead Common. It can be speculated that it linked with an earlier unmetalled route, which originally

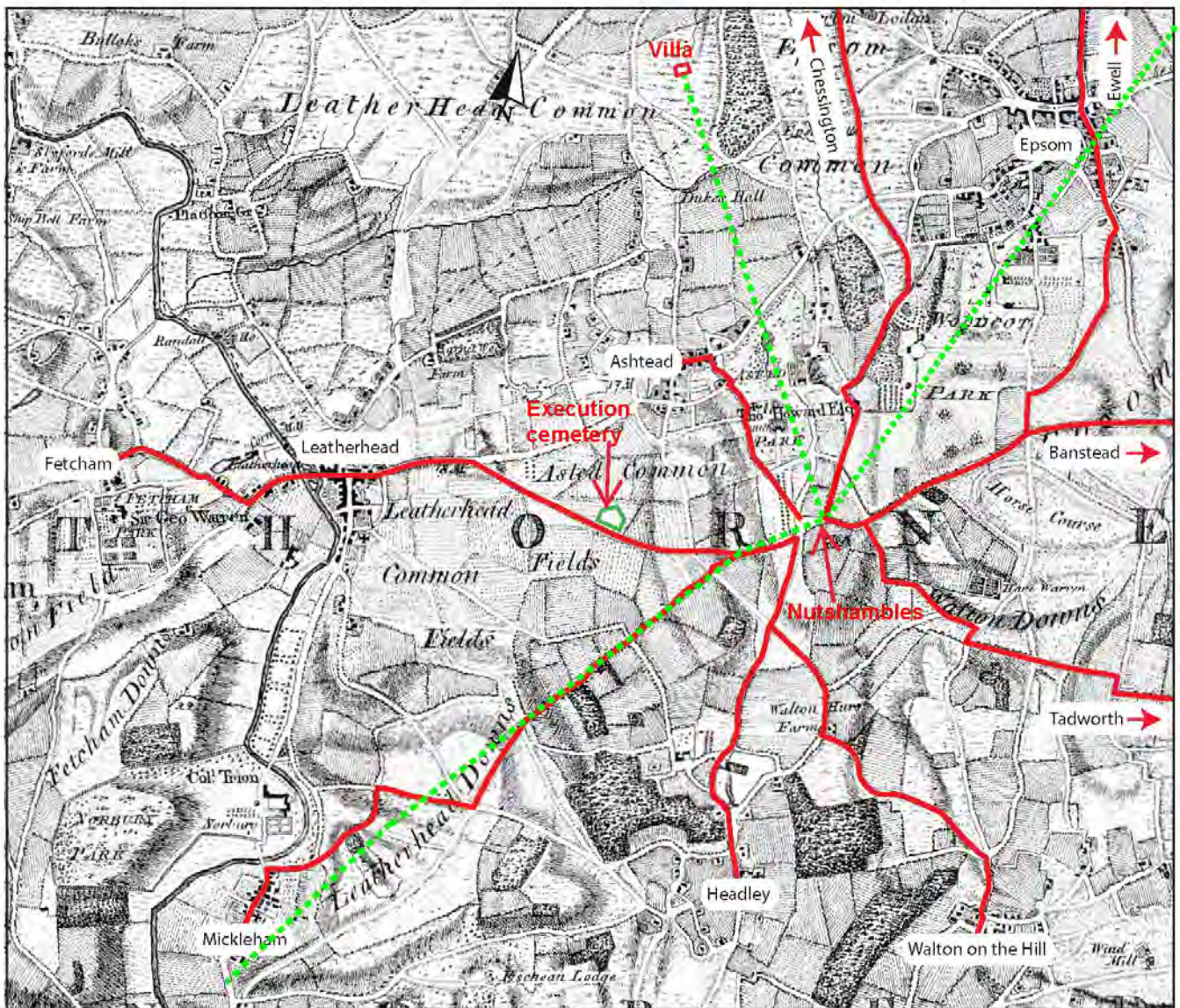


Fig 2 The roads from the principal centres of Cophthorne Hundred to the moot at Nutshambles, highlighted on John Rocque's county map of about 1768. The green dashed lines show the approximate lines of the Roman roads (proven and projected lengths not distinguished)

terminated at the major Iron Age earthwork on the Common that preceded the villa. In other words, the moot at Nutshambles was sited at a long established meeting of the ways.

These suggestions are hard to prove directly but resonate with other recent claims for the prehistoric origins of routes emerging from the Weald (e.g. Marples & Poulton 2019, 179-81 and Bell 2018). These examples provide pointers to ways in which such interpretations can be supported and how placing sites within their communications network can improve understanding of prehistoric and Roman patterns of settlement.

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Fig 3 The pagan cemetery at Esso House was chosen as a suitable site for the burial of those executed for crimes that placed them outside the faith of Late Anglo-Saxon-period Christian society. Both these skeletons had their hands tied behind their backs before they were hanged and put in shallow graves. At least 16 execution burials were found.

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Fig 4 Interpretation board at Langley Vale Woodland Trust car park

A Medieval seal or box lid from the time of Edward III

By **Simon Maslin**

Lead is a metal which has been widely used for all sorts of prosaic and everyday functions for centuries due to its low melting point and relative ease of working. As a result, a huge range of lead scrap and unidentifiable odds and ends gets found by metal detectorists; more often than not, such material relates to relatively recent activities, such as weighting nets, fence lines, poachers' "priests" and golf clubs as well as scraps of roofing and window lead, solder and plumbing waste. Amongst all of this material however can also sometimes be items of considerable archaeological importance.

This unusual lead alloy disc, recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme ([SUR-54C30A](#)), is one such item of interest. Found during an organised metal detecting survey in the grounds of West Horsley Place, it is 57.4mm in diameter with one side displaying a heavily worn design incorporating a shield with three lions *passant guardant* facing right (the arms of England), with a palm branch along each side of the shield and a decorative vine scroll motif, possibly incorporating a now illegible inscription around the outside. The other side is blank. On one edge of the disc is a worn stump of a hinge or attachment tab which may give a clue as to its purpose.

A very similar find, recorded from Winterborne Stoke, Wiltshire, and now in the collection of the Salisbury Museum (published by John Cherry in

P & E Saunders 1991, 29-39, number 28), is suggested to be a box lid. The inscription on that example reads EDW T R ANGLI DNS BR LONDON, which references Edward III and suggests a date range of between AD 1327-1340. Similar items have also been recorded on the PAS database including [OXON-633CB9](#) and [DOR-2BF15C](#); the latter having a similar inscription around the edge to the Wiltshire example. Other suggested functions for these items have included document or cloth seals or perhaps livery badges.

The coherence of the design and form of these items certainly suggest a commonality of purpose, although what that may actually be is not likely to be resolved without finding one in situ on whatever they were originally attached to. The use of the royal arms suggests a relatively high status or administrative function, so conceivable identifications could include a seal for official documents, batches of goods or part of a container for weights or jettons used in official transactions or estate management. The context of this find is particularly interesting with regards to this debate, as the post medieval house at West Horsley Place has late medieval origins and may have been a relatively high status residence at the time this item was in use (as detailed in *Surrey's Past* 495).

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SUR-54C30A: A 14th-century lead alloy box lid from West Horsley, Surrey

Roman Studies Group summer visits

By John Felton

David Rudling was our guide at Fishbourne Palace for our RSG group visit on Sunday 16 June. It was a sunny day and we started off outside on the grass covering the western wing of the palace. David described the palace and its history including earlier buildings on the site with the aid of handouts of plans of the palace. He pointed out how the plan related to the open area we were standing in and how the palace continued to the south under the gardens and houses. We then went inside and viewed the mosaics and visited the museum.



Hypocaust at Fishbourne

After lunch we went for a walk round the historic village of Bosham and visited the church. The church pre-dates the Norman Conquest and is depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry.



Bosham Church on as depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry



Bosham Church (right)

RSG members at Bosham (below)



On Wednesday 10 July, we continued our Sussex excursions and started our visit at Bridge Farm in the finds unit as it was threatening to rain. David Millum and some of the finds team had put out their best finds and were at hand to discuss them.

We then went to view the trench and didn't find it too muddy as we had all come prepared. Standing on the edge of the trench we got a good view of numerous pits that had been excavated and a row of post holes. We were allowed into one part of the trench to look down a well which still has its wooden liner.

We returned to the HQ where David gave an overview of the site and its development from the late 1st to 4th century. It does not have the buildings associated with a town, and the settlement may have been a location for trans-shipping goods for import/export.



Well at Bridge Farm

After lunch we went to see the excavations at Rocky Clump. Our guide, John Funell, led us from the car park to the excavation site stopping in the grove on the hilltop to show us the two large sarsen stones that give the location its name and the location of several burials. The current excavation is on the southern slope close to the copse with marvellous views towards the coast. It lies to the north of last year's trench where they found a number of linear shallow ditch features, pits and post holes.

In contrast to Bridge Farm, the archaeology at Rocky Clump is shallow. To date they have dug a number of test sondages to determine the depth of soil, and the location of the natural chalk. They are now excavating the areas between them.



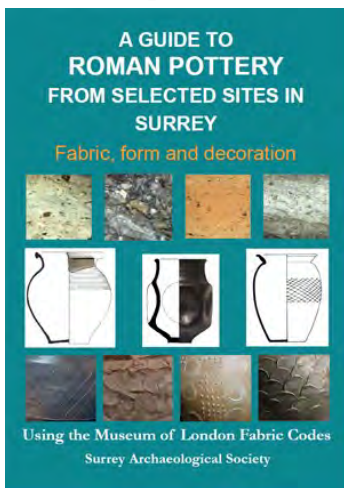
New pottery guides available

By Lyn Spencer

The three new and updated guides cover Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery found in Surrey. These guides are very useful in identifying pottery sherds, and the new Post-Medieval guide complements the series by covering pottery that dates between 1500 and 1900.

A Guide to Roman Pottery from Selected Sites in Surrey

This updated quick guide to Roman Pottery in Surrey uses the Museum of London Fabric Codes and helps to identify pottery sherds found during fieldwalking, on excavations or in your garden. The Guide has a clear description of the pottery fabric and the typical forms for each fabric. Images at high magnification show the fabric of the many types of pottery found in Surrey and provide dating details for the different fabrics. Other images show decoration techniques frequently used on the surface of Roman pottery.

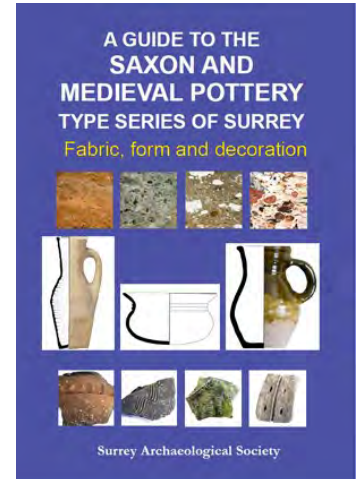


Size A5 with a laminated cover, 53 pages with 80 photographs and 5 tables and illustrations.

A Guide to Saxon and Medieval Type Series of Surrey

This is a quick guide to Saxon and Medieval pottery in Surrey based on Phil Jones's Medieval pottery type series, developed over many years of studying Medieval pottery found in Surrey. The Guide has a clear description of the pottery fabric and the typical forms for each fabric. Images at high magnification show the fabric of the many types of pottery found

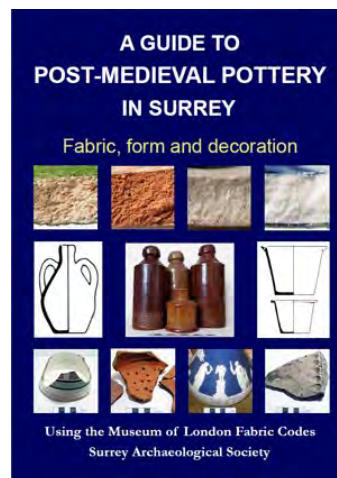
in Surrey. Other images show typical sherds, and the decoration and glazes frequently used on the surface of Medieval pottery.



Size A5 with a laminated cover, 38 pages with 72 photographs and 8 tables and illustrations.

A Guide to Post-Medieval Pottery in Surrey

This quick guide to Post-Medieval pottery in Surrey uses the Museum of London Fabric Codes and helps to identify pottery sherds found during fieldwalking, on excavations or in your garden. The Guide has a clear description of the pottery fabric and the typical forms for each fabric. Images at high magnification show the fabric of the many types of pottery found in Surrey. Other images show typical sherds, and the decoration and glazes frequently used on the surface of Post-Medieval pottery.



Size A5 with a laminated cover, 52 pages with 86 photographs and 6 tables and illustrations.

The Guides should be used in conjunction with the physical type series held at the Abinger Research Centre (please contact the Library for more information). Price: £2.00 for p+p.

Lecture meetings

Please note that lecture details, in particular venues and format, are subject to change. It is recommended that up-to-date information be obtained from the individual organisations before attending. If you would like your programme included in future editions, please contact the editors.

23 October

‘Highclere Castle and its archive’ by David Rymill to Surrey Heritage on Zoom at 17:30. Bookings welcome (<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/events>): £6

27 October

‘Three Around Farnham after fifty years’ by Raymond Williams to Farnham & District Museum Society at The Garden Gallery, Museum of Farnham, West Street, Farnham at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £3

24 October

‘Ivan Donald Margary: the Roman Roads Man’ by David Rudling to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

30 October

‘Behind the Scenes in Conservation’ by Rachel Marsh to Surrey Heritage on Zoom at 17:30. Bookings welcome (<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/events>): £6

31 October

‘The History of Swan Upping’ by David Barber to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

4 November

‘The Bomber in the Back Yard’ by John Griffiths-Colby to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

5 November

‘A Story of Shepperton Studios’ by Nick Pollard to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

11 November

‘Sketches of Richmond’ by Charles Leon to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

13 November

‘William Harvey – the Ladieswear Specialist’ by Nick Bale to Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Village Hall, High Street, Ripley at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

‘Surrey Writers’ to Surrey Heritage on Zoom at 17:30. Bookings welcome (<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/events>): £6

15 November

‘Sun Lane Bronze Age and Saxon Cemetery, Alresford’ by Robert McCulloch to Farnham & District Museum Society at The Garden Gallery, Museum of Farnham, West Street, Farnham at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £3

19 November

‘Medieval London’ by Toni Mount to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

‘Albury Park and Mansion’ by Trevor Brook to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

27 November

‘The afterlives of executed bodies from Kennington Common’ by Anna Cusack to Surrey Heritage on Zoom at 17:30. Bookings welcome (<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/events>): £6

28 November

‘Huntley and Palmer’s Biscuit Factory 1800 to 2000’ by Joe Doak to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

2 December

‘Mary Neal & the Suffragettes who saved Morris Dancing’ by Kathy Atherton to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

9 December

‘Masters of Mirth’ by Mike Storr to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

‘The almshouses of Richmond’ by Juliet Ames-Lewis to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

13 December

‘The Tidal Thames – its Folklore and Traditions’ by Mark Lewis to Farnham & District Museum Society at The Garden Gallery, Museum of Farnham, Farnham at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £3

14 December

‘West Barnes and Motspur Park 1920-1940’ by Toby Ewin to Merton Historical Society at St James’ Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome.

6 January

‘Oliver House: The story of a 16th century cottage’ by Sarah Pettyfer to Surrey Heritage on Zoom at 17:30. Bookings welcome (<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/events>): £6

13 January

‘Gordon Pask, cybernetician, inventor and polymath’ by David Upton to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

15 January

‘The afterlives of executed bodies from Kennington Common’ by Anna Cusack to Surrey Heritage on Zoom at 17:30. Bookings welcome (<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/events>): £6

20 January

‘William de Warenne – The First Earl of Surrey’ by Sharon Bennett Connolly to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

24 January

‘Flaggoners of Farnham’ by Guy Singer to Farnham & District Museum Society at The Garden Gallery, Museum of Farnham, Farnham at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £3

29 January

'Finding Ivy: A Life Worthy of Life. The story of the British-born victims of the Nazi war on disabled people' by Helen Atherton and Simon Jarrett to Surrey Heritage on Zoom at 17:30. Bookings welcome (<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/events>): £6

30 January

'The Settle to Carlisle Railway – history and evolution' by John Harrison to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

3 February

'Origins and history of Juniper Hall' by Peter Almond to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

10 February

'Henry VII' by Nathen Amin to Richmond Local History Society, Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

17 February

'The Mayflower Connection' by Helen Baggott to Dorking Local History Group via Zoom at 19:30. Visitors welcome.

Research Committee Grants

The Research Committee would like to remind all members that grants are available for Surrey projects and are available to Society groups with no budget and to external groups with limited resources.

Applications are considered throughout the year and the Committee's decision is final. Details and an application form are available on the website (<https://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/content/research-committee-grants>) or from the office.

Annual Symposium

The Annual Symposium of the Society will be held on **Saturday 8 March 2025** in the East Horsley Village Hall. Please save the date and more details will be added as they are confirmed.

CBA SE Annual Conference

This year's annual CBA-SE conference on Saturday 16 November (10:00-17:00) will be a memorial event in honour of Dr Malcolm Lyne who was a leading Roman pottery specialist, but also had other research interests throughout the south-east.

The event will be run by the Sussex School of Archaeology and History in association with CBA-SE. The venue for the 'live' event will be Kings Church, Lewes, East Sussex, with an online zoom option. Tickets are priced £25 for the in-person fee, £20 for CBA-SE members, Sussex School USAS lecture series subscribers and full-time students; online viewing £15. The link for tickets is now available on Eventbrite.

Confirmed talks include:

Dr Steve Willis (University of Kent): 'Malcolm's Life and Contribution: a Vignette'

Anna Doherty (ASE): Malcolm's Roman pottery research work in the SE

Chris Butler (CBAS): 'The Hassocks Roman and Saxon Cemetery and the Wickham Barn Roman Pottery Kilns'

Lilian Ladle (Bournemouth University): 'The South-East Dorset Black Burnished Ware Industry – Malcolm's Legacy'

Thomas Martin: 'Roman [pottery] forms in Saxon fabrics'

Dr Philip Smithe (PAS): "'Rutupine Reviver": Malcolm Lyne's impact on the Richborough Archive'

Professor Mike Fulford (University of Reading): 'Malcolm's Excavations at Pevensey Castle 1936 to 1964'

Dr Sam Moorhead (PAS): 'Finds of Carausian and Allectan coins from the Saxon Shore'

Dr Anthony Durham: 'Roman and Early Saxon Place Names around the Solent'

Arthur Franklin (Lewes Priory Trust): 'Malcolm and Lewes Priory'

Kevin Trott (Wessex Archaeology): 'Excavating Malcolm's Archives'

Margary Award 2025

The Research Committee initiated a new approach to the Margary Award in 2024 with the following guidelines, and now invite submissions for 2025.

- i) The award is a recognition of a new contribution to the knowledge of the past of the historic county of Surrey.
- ii) The research or its demonstration should have taken place within the previous year, and not previously made public.
- iii) Any individual or group may enter provided there is no professional input.
- iv) Submissions for the award could take a variety of forms such as illustrations, PowerPoint displays, videos, short reports and traditional displays, with physical evidence available to view at the Annual Symposium required. This need be no more than a digital photograph which could be used as part of a rolling PowerPoint during the day.
- v) Nominations should be received by the committee by **31 December 2024**, with completed entries submitted at least one month before the Symposium.
- vi) The judging panel will be the choice of the Research Committee, and may still be formed by the Chair of the Research Committee, the President of the Society and an invited third party.
- vii) There will be one award of £300. There will be a runner-up if the number of entries justifies it.

This is an opportunity for community activities, youth groups and individuals to be creative in how they approach publicising their work. Nominations can be made at any time by contacting the Research Committee via info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

For interest in our outreach projects, training and fieldwork, including the Society's LiDAR project (<https://surreylidar.org.uk/>), please contact outreach@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

For further events taking place around the region, please follow the Society's monthly e-newsletters. To be placed on the mailing list, email info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.