



Registered Charity No: 272098

ISSN 0585-9980

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD GU1 3SX

Tel: 01483 532454

E-mail: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Website: www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk

Bulletin 457

August 2016



Excavation in Charlwood, March 2016

Rose Hooker

In March 2016 further excavation took place in Charlwood. A trench (T3) was located across a magnetometry anomaly which appeared to be associated with the 'burnt bone' ditch revealed in 2014 (*Bull 449*). It had been decided that the 2014 feature needed some clarification to determine what the ditch might be related to, having been dated by both pottery analysis and C14 dating to the transition period of the Late Iron Age and early Roman Britain. Three test pits were also placed across magnetometry anomalies in the field to enable future plans for this project to be considered.



General view of excavations (including Trenches 3 and 5)



View of the reopened section of the 2014 ditch, showing one of the original sampling sections and nature of the cremated deposit

Test pits

Test pits 1 and 2 were set over anomalies near the northern field edge. TP1 was devoid of any features and TP2 revealed a layer of stone metalling interpreted as a path laid down to assist passage across the clay from field to field. Test Pit 3 was sited over a large magnetic anomaly and this proved to be a heavily burnt area at a depth of 25cm. It was decided to investigate this further and TP3 became Trench 4. An area of 4mx3m was opened and a linear feature formed by heavy burning extending beyond the baulks both

east and west was uncovered. A section across this revealed a burnt clay edge which suggested a post medieval date. This has been tentatively interpreted as the base of a possible charcoal burning clamp.

Trench 3

This 8mx3m trench (T3) was sited c3m north of the 2014 trench. Much of the area was devoid of features but a further ditch was uncovered on a similar alignment to the 2014 ditch. This new ditch (303) was not full of cremated material, though flecks of charcoal and bone were present as well as a small quantity of potsherds of similar LIA/ERB date to those found in 2014. As in 2014 the features are consistently found at c25cm below the land surface at the bottom of the ploughsoil and have been truncated.

Extensions to T3 to investigate other magnetic anomalies revealed nothing and an area over the 2014 trench was opened to confirm the relationship with ditch 303. It was also decided to cut some test pits on the probable eastern line of these ditches to see if they continued across the field. This proved that they were running east for at least a further 10m.

It has become clear that magnetometry in the heavy clay geology of this area does not pick up the ditches that have been found. Further work will be based on using the location of the 2014 and 2016 trenches to extend excavation across the field both east and west. It is hoped that excavation in 2017 will begin to answer the question as to the extent of these ditches and their purpose.



Working photo of ditch (303) in section 308

Cover image: Final view of Trench 4

A rescue excavation was undertaken by members of the Surrey Archaeological Society after two tile-on-edge hearths were noted in a builders trench.

This was continuation of the 2015 project to try and discover more about the manor complex of Bookham Courte in Great Bookham, which may have been an abbey farm set up by Chertsey Abbey. The 2015 site was north east of St Nicolas Church in Great Bookham.

A neighbouring property was demolished at the end of November 2015 and the footings for the new building appeared to show two tile-on-edge hearths and a chalk floor. Nigel Randall, the Archaeological Officer for Surrey, was asked to examine the footings and confirmed that there were two tile-on-edge hearths showing in the side of the trenches. One hearth was on the western boundary but this was soon covered in concrete as part of the new building, but the other hearth was outside the footprint of this building. Twenty eight pieces of grey brown sandware pottery (1150-1250) were recovered from alongside the exposed western tile-on-edge hearth before it was covered by the building works.

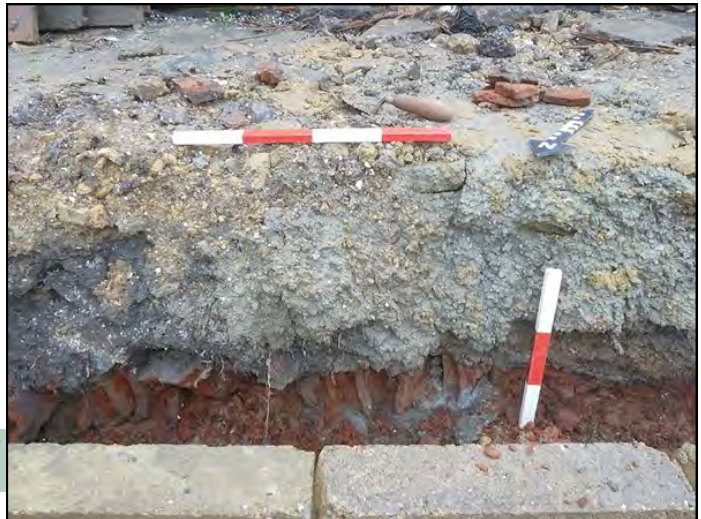


Figure 1 - Signs of a tile of edge hearth in the footings

The owner gave permission to excavate the southern hearth over a weekend in March 2016. A team of six Society members carried out the excavation and the remains of more than one tile-on-edge hearth were uncovered.

The main hearth was well preserved but the new building cut into part of it. The hearth measure 2m by 1m and a small, single brick wall of later construction overlaid part of it. At one end a single line of bricks could be seen.

The hearth was surrounded to the south by bright red burnt clay and in this layer could be seen the remains of two further degraded hearths. The removal of a soil pipe that went through the archaeology revealed layers of burnt clay, chalk and further burnt clay suggesting a succession of hearths had been on the site. The area to the north of the hearth was yellow clay and chalk which presumably was a base for a floor.



Figure 2 - The exposed tile-on-edge hearths

A radiocarbon date range of 1485 to 1650 was obtained for samples of charcoal taken from beneath the main hearth. Small pieces of grey/brown sandy ware pottery (1150-1250) were found in the burnt clay layer.

Grateful thanks go to Emma Corke, Pauline Hulse, Angela Mason, Geoffrey Gower-Kerslake, and Neil Merryweather.

A further excavation of Bookham Courte is planned for August 2016.

References

Bird, D., *Sutton Place*, 1981-1982, Site Code SPL, Surrey Archaeological Society.

Jones, P. and Members of the Medieval Pottery Group, 2015, *A Guide to the Medieval Type Series of Surrey*, Surrey Archaeological Society.

Spencer, L., *Great Bookham – The Development of a Surrey Village in Maps*, 2016, Leatherhead & District Local History Society

Anne Forster Epitaph Firebacks

Anne Forster died in 1591 and was buried in the chancel of St George's church, Crowhurst, beneath an elaborately decorated iron plate. Following her burial a number of different firebacks were cast, each bearing the identical memorial inscription panel that adorns her grave (Fig. 1). Several of these have been recorded at various locations and nine examples, at Lewes (four at Anne of Cleves House), Ardingly and East Grinstead Churches, at Billingshurst (The Six Bells PH) and in private houses at Horsham and Warnham, have been photographed and measured by Jeremy Hodgkinson, who is researching the circumstances behind their manufacture. A number of other examples

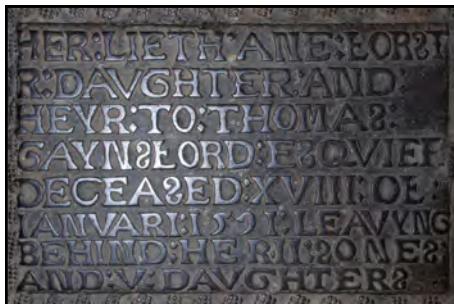


Fig 1 - The memorial inscription on Anne Forster's graveslab, copied onto all the associated firebacks

have been recorded in the literature, including examples formerly at Church Farm or Mansion House Farm, Crowhurst, at Baynards Park, Ewhurst, and others said to have been at Horley and Godstone. Jeremy is keen to locate the Baynards Park example, which was cast with the memorial inscription twice, and any others in private ownership, with a view to photographing and measuring them as part of his research. If anyone is able to help, please contact Jeremy Hodgkinson via the Editor.

Some Thoughts on the Origins of Cobham

David Taylor

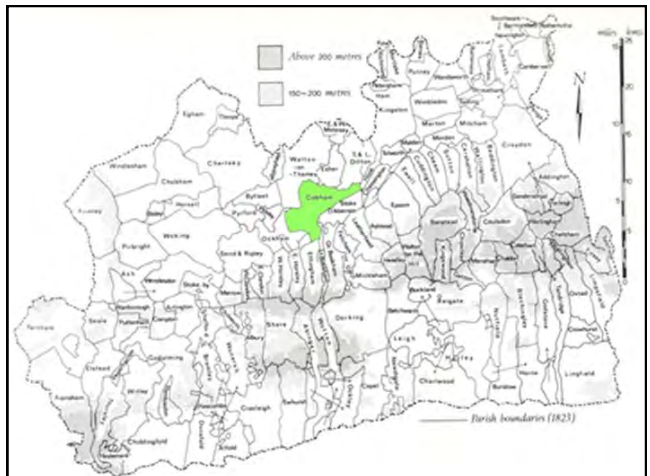
It is over fifty years since T.E.C. Walker's 'Cobham: Manorial History' was published in the Society's Collections.¹ This important paper, together with Walker's unpublished notes, which I inherited at his death, has been the starting point for much of my own work on Cobham and I continue to remain greatly indebted to him both for his scholarly research on Cobham as well as for his personal encouragement to me to start researching local history when I was still a school boy. This led to my joining the Surrey Archaeological Society in 1963 at the young age of sixteen. Walker's paper on manorial Cobham remains seminal but this paper follows on in an attempt to re-examine previously held theories in the light of recent discoveries and more general current thinking concerning early settlement patterns. It is also an attempt to revise earlier thinking about Cobham and nucleation which was published first in the Society's Bulletin and then in 'Aspects of Archaeology & History in Surrey' (2004).

Cobham's earliest known area of settlement was in an area well above the flood plain to the north of the river that is now called Leigh Hill. Until the early years of the last century this was called *Lay Hill*. An Iron Age settlement was excavated here in the early years of the last century.² A Roman site was found close to Cobham Bridge in the last century and in 1942 the Society excavated a Roman Bath House at Chatley Farm in the south of the parish.³

Cobham was formerly (and, to some degree, still is) surrounded by large expanses of common land. What common land remained was finally enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1793.

The Parish

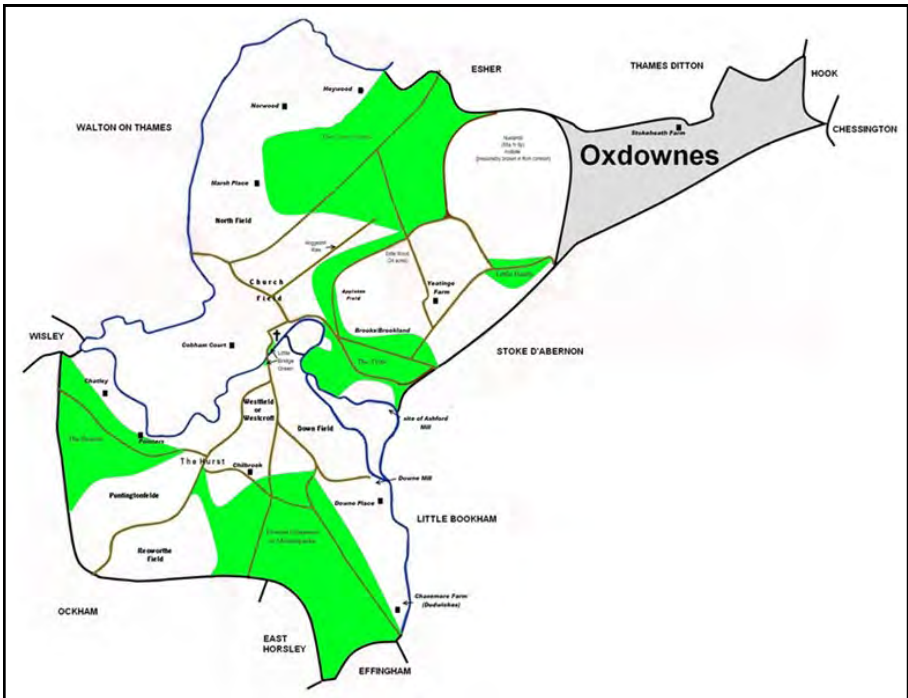
The ancient parish of Cobham was one of the largest in Surrey. It was surrounded by eleven other parishes. The river Mole divides the parish in two with largely unprofitable sandy heathland to the north and more profitable arable, pasture, and meadow on the clay lands to the south. The parish was divided into the tithings of Street Cobham, Church Cobham and Downside. Street Cobham and Church Cobham were kept apart by the large open field called Church Field until the early years of the last century. Downside, although no longer within the parish, still retains its own rural identity.



The Manor

The boundary of the former Manor of Cobham was largely contiguous with the ancient parish boundary save for the estate of Oxdownes (see later). Within the manor there were scattered holdings of land which formed part of the manor of Ham within Chertsey. These plots were principally facing the stretch of river by Cobham Mill and at Street Cobham around the former White Lion Inn and Post Boys Row. The Manor of Ham in Chertsey was granted to the Abbot of Chertsey during the reign of Henry I. In 1197 the manor was granted by the Abbot to William de Hamme and his heirs. The manor of Ham eventually passed to Dean and Chapter of St George's Chapel, Windsor.⁴

The Manor of Cobham has two early manorial surveys. These are by William Goodwyn (1546-9)⁵ and Ralph Agas (1596).⁶ Unfortunately neither has a map.⁷ Agas's survey is the more substantial although it is probably incomplete and the lack of a map is regrettable given his superb maps of Oxford, Cambridge and London. Agas lists the Common Fields as being *North Field*, *Church Field*, *Appletonfelde*, *Westfelde alias Westcroft*, *Dounefield*, *Puntingtonfelde* and *Reworthe*. A perambulation of the manor boundary is in the Chertsey Cartulary.⁸



As previously mentioned, for the most part manor and parish were contiguous save for an elongated block of land in the north east which formed the estate of Oxdownes. Angus Winchester has written of how 'the boundaries of a parish sometime swing out to embrace a tongue of land projecting into a neighbouring parish ... the projecting *panhandle* had been a separate estate which had come to be placed in the parish to which it now appears to form an uncomfortable appendage.'⁹

Getinges

Cobham was almost certainly part of an area named 'Getinges' which formed part of a massive settlement of land given by Frithuwald, Mercian subregulus of the province of Surrey, to the monastery of Chertsey in the first half of the 670s.¹⁰ This name is now remembered by the present day Eaton Farm which is on the slightly higher land in the north-east of the parish, and not far from the Iron Age site on Leigh Hill. By 1294 this was 'Etyng in parochia de Coveham'.¹¹ The loss of the initial 'G' (i.e. 'Y') can be found elsewhere such as in Easthampstead and Evendon which were Yezhamsteda (1180) and Yendon respectively.¹² Rob Briggs, who has done some important work on ingas place names, believes that Getinges was probably an outlier of a larger territory which took its name from 'Geat'. He is of the opinion that 'Ingas place names with masculine personal names in the prefix represent a human attributed with god-like qualities.' Briggs also suggests that ingas-named places went from being synonymous with large areas of land to tiny fractions of their previous extent.¹³ Other Surrey examples are Tyting, Eashing and Binton. However, other places such as Godalming, Woking and Dorking, remained large territories or estate and the names of 'central places'.

At the time of the Agas survey, Eaton Farm was 'Yeatinge Farm' and was held by Francis Gavell, the Lord of the Manor. The estate then comprised 14a 8r 36.5p of pasture, 6a of meadow, 93a 3r 17.5p of arable, and 15a 1r 37p of woodland. The estate extended in a southerly direction towards the Tilt Common from which it was separated by an area of boggy land known as 'Brooks also Brooklands'. This name continued in use when Brook Farm was built here in the early nineteenth century and today is found in the modern Brook Farm Road.

Coveham

Domesday records Cobham as 'Coveham'. The estate then answered for 30 hides before the conquest but only 12.5 at the time of the survey. A well-established community existed with land for 10 ploughs. 29 villagers and 6 cottagers with 9 ploughs are recorded together with 3 mills and woodland yielding a rent, or pannage, of 40 pigs per annum. The amount of meadow was surprisingly low – only one acre. Domesday does not record a church at Cobham but this does not mean there was not one at Cobham. The earliest parts of the present parish church date from about 1180. However, dedications to St. Andrew often date from the Saxon period.

The derivation of Cobham from 'Coveham' has led to some speculation in the past. I am now fairly confident that it is a 'hamm' name associated with the personal name Cofa. Cofa has been corrupted to 'Cov' in Coventry, Covingham and elsewhere. Gelling (1960) defines 'Hamm' as land in a river bend. Dodgson (1973) says of Cobham 'its site is a most obvious hamm'. There are still fields close to Cobham Court (the old manorial centre) which were known as Hamwell Meadows into the nineteenth century.¹⁴ I would like to suggest that this was the area of 'Cofa's Hamm', it being rich arable land which lies within a large curve of the river Mole but always remains above the flood plain. Of course Hamwell may not necessarily incorporate the element 'hamm' even if Cobham is a 'hamm name'. I would also suggest that the 'well' of Hamwell, now exists as a rather boggy area around a spring in a meadow between the cultivated higher land and the river. In recent years a number of artefacts dating from the Saxon period have been found in the fields here and it is hoped that further archaeological investigation of this area can take place at some future date.

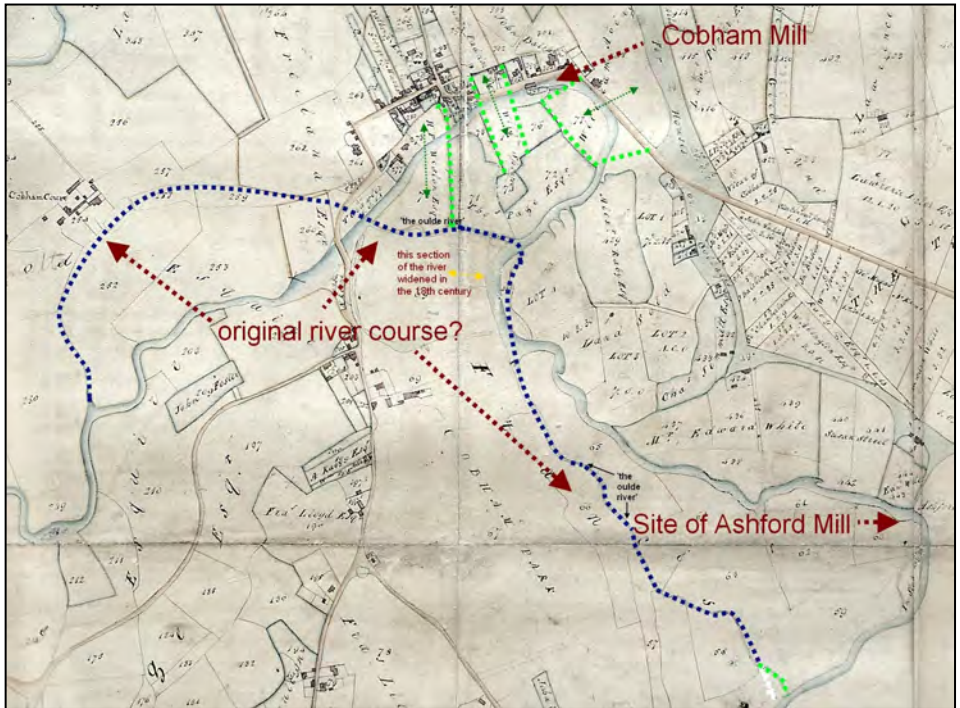
Cobham Court

The present Cobham Court chiefly dates from the early eighteenth century although the remains of an earlier structure survived here until they collapsed in the last century. This property almost certainly stands on the site of the manorial centre where the Courts Leet and Baron were held. In 1331 Abbot John de Rutherwyck repaired the chamber at Cobham and added a new chapel.¹⁵ The still extant areas of water to the south-east of the house are probably the remnants of the manorial fish ponds. Field boundaries and names suggest that these ponds were constructed on the line of the original water course and that the river Mole may have been diverted to the south-east at an early date. Agas records two fields immediately south-east of the ponds as being *Great Ylande* and *Little Ylande*.

In the reign of Queen Mary the Manor passed into private hands and in the time of Agas it was described as 'a pleasant building with a yard, a garden, an orchard and a fishpond.' It then comprised 111a 1r 35.25p of pasture, 46a 3r 0.75p of meadow, 104a 3r 34.75p of arable, and 35a 0r 37.25 of woodland.



Dr Judie English has been leading a team in surveying this area and evidence is emerging of the river Mole having been diverted at some early date and the introduction of a water management scheme in some of the fields closest to the house. It is hoped that further landscape work and archaeological excavation will take place around Cobham Court sometime in the near future and, following that, a fuller account of this site could be prepared.



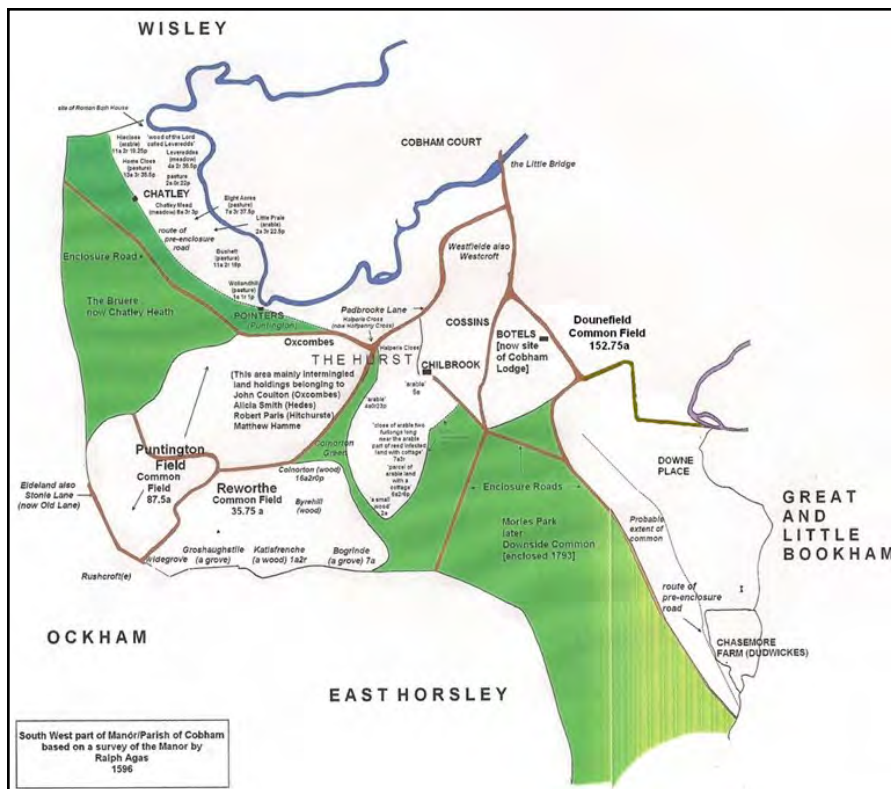
Conclusions

I would now suggest that what is now Cobham parish was, in the early medieval period, an area of dispersed settlement. Place names seem to provide evidence for this in the southern part of the parish. Chatley Farm (*Chattele* in 1242) was possibly 'Ceatts's clearing as it lies close to the heavily wooded area known as Chatley Heath. Close by is Pointers (*Pontyngton* in the thirteenth century). This is of the standard 'ingtun' formation i.e. a tun associate with one Pont or Punt. Next to Pointers is Hatchford but here, as late as the seventeenth century, there was an estate called *Oxcombes*. The road from Cobham to Chatley and Pointers which is now known as Plough Lane after the Plough public house, was one Padbrooke Lane, perhaps taking its name from the stream which crosses the road at Halfpenny Cross (once *Halperrie Cross* – the place of the cherry tree). Close by the cross roads is Chilbrook Farm which might have been the *ceole brook*. The stream just here passed through a steeply sided, narrow cutting and the Saxons called such a gully a 'ceole'.

Close to the parish boundary with Great Bookham is Chasemore Farm which takes its name from the family who lived in the eighteenth century. Before then it was *Dodewic* or *Dudwyck* – presumably 'Dudda's wic' or dairy farm. Another name of some significance is likely to be *The Worth*, which was the name of a field where the Cobham parish boundary meets that of Ockham, close to the present Black Swan. Between this field and Pointers is Cold Norton. Assuming this to be 'north ton', it raises the question of what it was north of.

Following the grant of the original estate to Chertsey Abbey, a manorial centre appears to have been developed around Cobham Court and a parish church was built in the twelfth

century close to the ford which crossed the river Mole before the first Downside Bridge was built. [This was known as 'the Little Bridge' to distinguish it from 'the Great Bridge' which takes the old Portsmouth Road across the river at the foot of Painshill.] As late as the eighteenth century there was an area of common land on either side of the river here which was called Little Bridge Green. As it seems unlikely that an area of common land would have been divided by a river, this might support the suggestion that the course of the river originally ran closer to Cobham Court. Interestingly, in times of severe flooding, the river flows over the approach to the present Downside Bridge and follows the line marked on the map on page 10.



The present church possibly stands on the site of an earlier building since it is difficult not to believe that, if Chertsey Abbey had acquired Cobham in the seventh century, the monks did not establish some sort of preaching centre here at an early date. The building of the church probably attracted further dwellings nearby including the Rectory (later the Vicarage) which lay between the church and the river on the site now occupied by the nineteenth century 'Rose Lodge'.

It has been suggested that Church Street represents an attempt at early town planning by Chertsey Abbey similar to that in neighbouring Great Bookham.¹⁶ The evidence for this hypothesis was the apparent layout of the properties in Church Street based on modern boundaries. However, my recent re-reading of a survey of the manor of Cobham by Ralph Agas in 1596 now makes it clear that south side of Church Street remained a simple one row settlement occupied only by three plots until the early modern period. These plots

These plots were occupied by the present Church Stile House; a property known as 'Christmas' (now represented by the eighteenth century 'Lime House'); and a property known as 'Somers' (now represented by the seventeenth Mole Cottage) which was between 'Christmas' and the High Street. 'Christmas' and 'Somers' each occupied about half an acre. The north side of Church Street was part of the large open Church Field and remained largely undeveloped except for 'Longboyds Farm' which occupied the corner of Church Street and the present High Street.

It is my further belief that the plots on the south side were originally accessed by a road that ran from the ford towards the centre of present Cobham and which followed the curving southern boundary of the Church Street properties. The present Church Street may have developed from a back lane separating the plots from the common field. Agas refers to a property called 'Tanners' abutting the old road which can be identified with the timber framed building known as 'La Capanna'. This property was occupied by glove makers and fellmongers into the eighteenth century and it is tempting to place a medieval tannery here. Across the present road, and next to the Bear public house, Agas refers to a cottage called *The Shoppes*. This, together with the irregular property boundaries around the junction of Church Street and what is now the High Street, might indicate that there had once been a market here.

Church Field and the other common fields were laid out around the manorial centre at an unknown date and the creation of the manorial centre, the construction of the parish church and the laying out of these fields resulted in the nucleated settlement we now know as Church Cobham.

There is still much to be done on piecing together the evidence for the forming of the present centres of Church Cobham and Street Cobham and this paper has raised a number of questions which require answers. However I believe that a picture is beginning to emerge of how the village developed as the nucleated centre of a large parish leaving the former dispersed settlement areas, still identifiable from by their early place names, to become scattered outlying farms.

This paper would not have been possible without the invaluable assistance and encouragement over several years of Rob Briggs, Judie English, John Pile and the late Dennis Turner. However, I must accept sole responsibility for what I have written and for the theories that have been proposed.

¹ Walker, T C, *Cobham: Manorial History*, SyAC, **58** (1961) 47-78.

² Smith, R *Discoveries at Leigh Hill, Cobham*, SyAC, **20** (1907) 233.

³ Frere, S S, *The excavation of a late Roman bath-house at Chatley Farm, Cobham*, SyAC **50** (1949) 73-98.

⁴ Malden, H E *The Victoria County History of the County of Surrey*, Vol. III, (Constable, 1911) p 409 and p 445.

⁵ TNA L.R. 2/190, ff.264

⁶ SHC 2610/29/3/1

⁷ I am very grateful to Dr Judie English who has kindly translated both the surveys for me thereby enabling me to attempt a reconstruction in map form of Cobham at the end of the sixteenth century.

⁸ Surrey Record Society, Vol. 12, pp 177-8.

⁹ Winchester, A, *Discovering Parish Boundaries* (2000), Shire Publications, p. 65.

¹⁰ I am grateful to Rob Briggs for his comments regarding the origins of 'Getinges'.

¹¹ Gover, J E B, Mawwr, A, & Stenton, F M, *Place-Names of Surrey*, The English Place-Name Society, Vol. XI, Cambridge (1934).

¹² Mawer, A & Stenton, F M, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, English Place-Name Society, Vol. XI, Cambridge, p. 88.

¹³ Robert Briggs, *Getting to the root of Getinges: tribal memory and group identity in Early Anglo-Saxon Surrey*. Posted on 4 June 2016 on <https://surreymedieval.wordpress.com> and later discussion with Briggs.

¹⁴ This appears to have been corrupted to 'Anvil' e.g. Anvil Lane at some time in the nineteenth century.

¹⁵ *Chertsey Abbey Cartularies*, no. XXXIV, 1933, Surrey Record Society, p. 318.

¹⁶ Dennis Turner, *Manor and other Settlements in Aspects of Archaeology & History: Towards a research framework for the county* eds. J. Cotton, G. Crocker and A. Graham. Surrey Archaeological Society, 2004.

Shirley Corke

Emma Corke

Shirley Frances Bridges was born on 23rd October 1924, on her grandfather (the Poet Laureate) Robert Bridges' 80th birthday. Her upbringing, starting in the nursery with Nanny and nursemaids, with Cook, and being driven to her grandparents in the country by their chauffeur, seems extraordinarily remote now, but it was one shared with most of her school contemporaries. An early childhood in London at Campden Hill Square, where she made many life-long friends, was followed at the age of eleven by a move to Headley, Surrey.

She went to Downe House from 1938-42, where she became head girl ("Someone had to be" as she said when one of her children uncovered this secret). Somerville followed, to read History. She had wanted to read English, but her father wouldn't allow it. In retrospect she felt that he had been right. She loved Oxford life, though it was not quite itself during the war, with most men only doing one-year war degrees. She and her friends, in particular Anne Adrian, joined (and ran) several societies simply in order to stop them folding before the men returned.

A year's war-work followed, teaching at the Farmhouse School, Wendover. This unusual school had lessons in the mornings and farm-work in the afternoons. While she was unsure of its effectiveness, it sparked a life-long interest in the education of children.

Back at Oxford, she studied for a B Litt, and then in 1948 gained a Rome Scholarship in Mediaeval Studies. She became highly proficient in Italian, honed her palaeographical skills and published a number of papers, co-authoring at least one with John Ward Perkins.

Returning to England in 1952, she became a Tutorial Research Student at Royal Holloway for a year, and then an Assistant at the department of History at Edinburgh University. Here she met Hilary Corke, then a lecturer in the English Department. From 1955 Shirley was Lecturer in Mediaeval European History at Birmingham University, until she and Hilary married in June 1957, moving to Abinger. She lived at Eversheds for the rest of her life.



Shirley and Hilary had four children. While they were very small she worked at home, translating from Italian. This included Ragghianti's 'The Painters of Pompeii' and a novel, Marotti's 'The Slaves of Time'.

In 1968 she took a part-time job as assistant to Dr Enid Dance at Guildford Museum and Muniment Room. This was an interesting and varied job, which included archival work such as listing and conservation of the papers of Guildford Borough, the Diocese, the Loseley Manuscripts, Parish Registers and other Public Records, together with curation of the archaeological and other collections. The staff all did whatever came to hand. On occasion, in those pre-PPG16 days – and pre-Health-and-Safety –, the whole staff (bar the caretaker) would abandon the building in order to excavate something found by building work. Once Shirley spent a week or two at the bottom of a pit in the Tunsgate, where she found an unusual green border-ware face-jug. This was christened 'Dame Shirley' by the rest of the team. She was a very long-term member of Surrey Archaeological Society, joining soon after the war. She served on Council and various committees, and was the Society's representative on the Surrey Hills AONB board from 1998 until her death. She was also a valued and active Committee member of the Surrey Record Society.

After Enid Dance retired in 1974, the museum and Muniment Room were separated. Shirley became the full-time Assistant Archivist at the Muniment Room, and then in 1982 the Archivist-in-Charge. She retired in 1989. During this time she was actively collecting papers of many sorts. Whenever she heard that some firm was closing or moving, she would get in touch and persuade the owners to let her rummage through – often filthy – stores. The 'kitchen' behind her office became a conservation room, always full of chests of papers undergoing fungicidal treatment. When Dennis moved, it contained hundreds of glass-plate photographs of fire-engines and thousands of blue-prints of engine-parts, all brought back in her car, all covered in decades of dust and mould. She didn't neglect the searchers, teaching palaeography courses and building up a team of volunteers to read and list the collections.

She also did her own research. Sometimes this came out of the Muniment Room work. When it was decreed that parishes should no longer store their registers in their ancient chests, but either deposit them in record offices or modern safes, it was Shirley's job to see that they complied. She noticed that the first registers of a number of parishes were physically identical, and this led to a study of civil marriage during the interregnum. The essay she wrote on this won a national essay prize. She also contributed the documentary research sections to a number of archaeological reports, wrote several local guide books (including 'Guildford: a pictorial history', Phillimore, 1990), and edited and contributed to a historical and literary magazine (Leaves, 1986-92).

After retirement from the Muniment Room, she became a self-employed researcher. She was engaged by the National Trust to produce historical landscape surveys for several of their properties. She enjoyed the detective element of this, going to obscure archives, and also tramping through undergrowth in search of ancient, almost flattened boundaries. She did the same thing for the Shere Manor Estate in support of their successful full bid to prevent four-wheeled vehicles using a track across the Hurtwood. At the same time she was the Archivist at Charterhouse. This was a time when public schools were starting to have professional archivists, rather than interested teachers. Shirley founded an association of school archivists to encourage this and to support the archivists who often worked alone and who sometimes were not very well qualified. She also wrote a history of the Charterhouse Mission in Southwark, which was published by the school.

Another project was a centenary history of the Leith Hill Musical Festival. Many members of Shirley's family had been involved in this, and she could contribute from her family archive as well as her writing. ('Music Won the Cause', 2005).

For the last fifteen or so years of her life she took up a project first started at Rome – a fictionalised life of Margherita Aldobrandesca. Unfortunately the research was so fascinating that she never actually wrote a word of the book.

Her interest in education meant that when the local authority decided to close Abinger Hammer School in 1982, she decided to try to keep it open as a non-fee-paying charitable institution. Keeping the school open was a huge undertaking, which took up vast amounts of Shirley's time. The school finally closed in 2009.

Her life was also full of painting, music and poetry. She drew and painted pen and water-colour drawings, and some of her closest friendships were with painters. She played the violin and sang, and loved to take part in chamber music. Her first volume of verse is dated 1934, while the last completed poem is dated 17th June 2014. She always had a notebook with her, in which she would write stray lines, later to be forged into what were often highly-wrought many-layered poems. Others are – on the face of it anyway – very simple. Her subjects range widely, from archaeology, politics, childhood, places, to thoughts on losing memory. All show an immense empathy with other lives and other times. She published 'Still Life with Pram' in 1984, and in many, world-wide journals. Poetry for her was an intensely private matter; she kept journals containing her work hidden from her children at the back of bookcases. This strategy failed when she won a South-East Arts 'Poetry on the Buses' competition and her work appeared on buses all over the region.

She will be remembered by her friends for erudite conversation, passionate advocacy of often surprising causes, warm affection, wonderful food and a brilliant smile.

Shirley (Bridges) Corke, 23rd October 1924 – 20th December 2015. Married Hilary Corke 1957, four children, three granddaughters.

Grants and Allocations

Research Committee

The Research Committee has decided that the Berton bequest will be directed towards funding scientific analyses. Such analysis is becoming increasingly important within modern archaeology and the committee wishes to encourage projects to consider using these techniques whenever possible. £4000 is available annually and applications for funding from the Berton bequest can be made using the Grants application form available from the office and on the website.

The Research Committee also wishes to remind members that applications for funds for projects by members are granted as allocations which are only valid for the financial year. If further funding is needed then a new application will be necessary.

Surrey Local History Committee Annual Symposium

Janet Balchin

Saturday 2nd April 2016

'Change and Continuity in Churches and Chapels in Surrey'

The Local History Committee held their Annual Symposium on Saturday 2nd April 2016 at The Ashted Peace Memorial Hall. The symposium covered various aspects of church history and also looked at useful sources for local historians.

David Calow chaired the morning session and Dr Catherine Ferguson opened the proceedings with a presentation on *'The Long Reformation in Surrey 1530-1670.'* Catherine explained the unique nature of the English Reformation, which fundamentally altered the relationship between Church, Parliament, monarch and people causing 150 years of religious and political upheaval. She considered the impact of these changes on belief and practise in parishes.

In *'The Parish, the People and the Powers That Be'* Liz Bradford Gibson, a PhD Research Student at Bristol University, showed how preambles to 16th century wills might be used to estimate the degree of peoples' catholic or protestant beliefs and how close manorial control, or lack of it could influence individual parishes in Surrey.

David Robinson, of the Surrey Record Society, spoke about *'Christianity in Victorian Surrey and the 1851 Religious Census'* explaining how the census was compiled and looking at the numbers of people attending services in the various denominations.

A large number of corrugated iron churches, mission halls and chapels were built in the 19th century to meet the needs of various expanding denominations. In *'The Tin Tabernacles of Surrey'*, Dr Gerry Moss described some of the many examples surviving in the county. It is intended that this will be an article in a future issue of *Surrey History*.

The afternoon session was chaired by Dr Gerry Moss, chairman of the Local History Committee.

Julian Pooley's talk *'Coarse in point of finish, but reliable for fidelity and local resemblance': Antiquaries, draughtsmen and the representation of churches in Georgian Surrey'* assessed the value of the many watercolours and engravings by John and Edward Hassell and other artists for the study of Surrey's religious buildings and explored the value of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for describing and illustrating Surrey's churches before so many of them were restored or rebuilt later in the 19th century. It also took a closer look at the draughtsmen, engravers and antiquaries whose skills created what may be seen today as a virtual museum of churches in Georgian Surrey.

Barbara Naylor, the Church Recording Area Representative, for NADFAS (the National Association of Decorative and Fine Art Societies) told us about *'The work of NADFAS Church Recorders.'* She explained how volunteer groups have produced comprehensive inventories of church fittings and furnishings. Each item is described in detail, with measurements, photographs and notes on the history of items. The finished recordings provide invaluable records for local historians.

After tea Dr Gerry Moss presented the Gravett Award for the best display. Entries were down on previous years, but the standard was high and winner was Egham Historical Society, with Ewhurst as runner-up.

Martin Higgins, Tower Captain at Betchworth church, gave a history of bells and bell ringing in *'Ringing the Changes in Surrey's bell towers'*. Martin explained that 'change ringing' is a peculiarly English form of Bell ringing and showed how it worked with the aid of a model and diagrams.

The programme concluded with a presentation on Guildford Cathedral and *'The People's Cathedral Oral History Project'* by Helen Ellis, Project Manager for 'The People's Cathedral'. Helen explained that volunteers have been specially trained to record the oral memories of some of the 200,000 people who 'bought a brick' to raise funds and those who were involved in the construction of the cathedral.

Medieval Studies Forum visit to Godalming *Brian Creese / Peter Balmer* 11 June 2016

The group gathered in the Octogan Centre adjacent to the parish church of St Peter and St Paul. **Rob Poulton** opened proceedings with a talk on late-Saxon Godalming. Excavations at the east end of the town near Bridge Street in 1991 produced evidence of occupation of ca850-1250. This was almost certainly a manorial centre, which by the early fourteenth century had moved elsewhere. Further west, the surviving font fragments in the present church must, suggest it must have been in existence by the ninth century, and had probably become the minster by the twelfth century. To the south of the church, the recent Priory Orchard excavations have produced evidence of about 300 inhumations (there were probably at least 2-3,000 altogether) dating from the ninth century onwards. Interesting burial forms include some with heads resting on "pillow stones", some with nails close to the head, and some with "ash halos". There were few artefacts. The nearby Mint Street excavations in 1990 produced pottery indicating late-Saxon occupation. Taken together, these various investigations suggest that late-Saxon Godalming consisted of two village-type settlements at either end of the present High Street.

The group then took a tour of the church led by **Alan Bott**, who pointed out contributions to the building from each century from over 1,000 years. Particular points of interest included the carved stones which were part of the earliest known Saxon font in England, surviving medieval wall paintings, the ostrich egg chandeliers and a visit to the bell tower.

Lia Betti (University of Roehampton) summarised the analysis of skeletons from 76 skeletons from the 2014 Priory Orchard excavation. Many were poorly preserved because of the acidic soil, so that age and sex could only be determined for comparatively few. 18 skeletons showed various pathologies, including arthritis, bone infection, healed fractures and perimortem trauma. Dental caries was equally distributed between males and females. Erosion of teeth was much greater than in a modern population.

The name of Godalming was placed in the broader context of *-ingas* place names by **Rob Briggs**. It was a group name rather than a place name, possibly deriving from a person called Godhelm. The name Godalming may date from ca700-900, later than the usual sixth or seventh century *-ingas* formation. John Blair's hypothesis of the name deriving from that of a *regio* in the south-west of Surrey has often been accepted as fact, but there is no compelling reason for this. Eashing is the only *-ingas* name mentioned in both the will of Alfred and in the Burghal Hidage, even though Godalming later came to overshadow Eashing. At present it is difficult to make a clear link between the name of Godalming and its archaeology.

The day continued with curator **Alison Pattison** leading a visit to Godalming Museum. This is housed in an interesting building considered to be the oldest in Godalming, mainly dating from 1446, but incorporating a smaller house of ca1400 all hidden behind a Georgian façade. Among the exhibits are a large early-Anglo Saxon spearhead from Farncombe and various objects from the town's industrial history, including a knitting frame. The library contains the transcriptions of a large number of historic documents relating to the town, many in private hands, made by Percy Woods (1842-1922), as well as his collection of Godalming deeds and transactions dating from 1511 onwards.

The day concluded with a walk through the town led by **Hugh Turrall-Clarke**, concentrating on the dates and transformations of numerous historic buildings as well as on the town's extensive industrial history. One short street contains buildings from every century between the 15th to the 20th, an extraordinary range of dates and styles.

At the end of the day I think many of us had a much greater appreciation of the long and fascinating history of this small market town.

New members

Hannah Jeffery

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

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

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
Miss A Abbott	Staines	Classical Studies
Mrs M Currell	Aldershot	
Miss S Jordan	Great Bookham	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval
Miss R Marsden	Dorking	
Mr James Withers	Leatherhead	
Ms Marilyn Page	Epsom	Social History

Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework

'Research Revisited'

SHERF Conference

Saturday 26th November 2016

The Abraham Dixon Hall, The Institute, Leatherhead

A programme and booking form is included with this issue of the Bulletin for the Society's Annual Research Framework Conference. This year the speakers are exploring what new insights can be revealed by revisiting earlier research work.

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

Further information on this conference can be found on the Society's website.

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

Guildford artefacts feature in Turner Contemporary exhibition

Two important historic objects will travel from their home at Guildford Museum to Turner Contemporary, Margate to feature in an exciting exhibition this summer.

A late Neolithic flint disc knife and a wheel from a Wanborough Roman head-dress will be on display at the prestigious gallery in the Seeing Round Corners exhibition. This is the first UK exhibition to explore how artists have responded to the circle, disc or sphere.

The exhibition is curated by artists David Ward and Jonathan Parsons and will showcase more than 100 items. It will focus on works by historical and contemporary artists and will feature paintings, drawings, sculpture, film, photography and performance in addition to historic artefacts.

The exhibition will run until Sunday 25 September. For more information visit www.turnercontemporary.org/exhibitions/seeing-round-corners.

Lithics Dayschool

A dayschool led by Matt Pope (UCL) on Palaeolithic artefacts has been arranged by the Prehistoric Group. It will be held on Saturday November 12th in the Small Hall of Dorking Christian Centre from 10.30 – 16.30. The cost will be £25 per person with a discounted price of £20 for members of Surrey Archaeological Society or CBA South East. You are encouraged to book a place as soon as possible since places are limited.

Contact: info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk or rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk

CBA-SE 2016 Annual Conference and AGM

Saturday 19th November

'Pots, Palaces and Parks: archaeology of the south-east AD 1000-1700'

Sevenoaks School (Recital Room), Sevenoaks, Kent
1015-1630

Speakers include:

* Andrew Mayfield *LiDAR, landscapes and Community Archaeology at Randall Manor*

* Andy Margetts *'The Hayworth', Herds and Husbandry*

* Richard Savage *Woking Palace Excavations*

* Mike Brace *Some of the story of St Mary Magdalen leprosy hospital, through the pottery*

* Nathalie Cohen *National Trust sites in Kent and Sussex: archaeology at Winchelsea, Bodiam and Knole*

* Anne Bone *South Downs National Park*

* Amanda Richardson (keynote) *Leaps and Bounds: deer parks and fallow deer in constructions of English national identity from the 16th to the early 18th century*



Ticket prices: £20/£16 (members only) - to include tea / coffee. Please apply to Vicky Owen, studentrep@cbasouth-east.org (for details see <http://www.cbasouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/>)

Southeast England Regional Conference

Saturday 26th November

'Geology, Landscape and Humans in Southeast England'

Exhibition Hall, Worthing Museum
0900-1800

Speakers include:

* Chris Duffin (Natural History Museum) 'The Iguanodon: Iconic Dinosaur of the Weald'

* Julian Murton (University of Sussex) 'Southeast England as a Periglacial Landscape'

* Sanjeev Gupta (Imperial College, London) 'The English Channel Megaflood: Implications for Pre-History'

* Julie Gardiner (Oxbow Books) 'Flint Mining: organisation, operation & significance'

* Brian Short (University of Sussex) 'Victorian Ashdown Forest: Environment and Politics'

* Jeremy Hodgkinson (Wealden Iron Research Group) 'Iron Working in the High Weald: 1600-1770'

* Annabelle Hughes (Wealden Buildings Study Group) 'The Wealden House: General Model or Complete Misnomer?'

* Tom Dommett (NT Regional Archaeologist) 'The Changing Landscapes of Petworth Park: Mediaeval to Modern'

* Roger Smith (Southern Testing Geoconsultancy) 'The Geological Hazards of Southeast England-- and How to Avoid Them!'

Conference Fee £25, including coffee/tea/biscuits and buffet lunch. Please address enquiries to Anthony Brook (anthony.brook27@btinternet.com)

Sussex School of Archaeology

8th October 2016

Neolithic Flint Study Day

Venue: The Redoubt Fortress, Eastbourne, Sussex, 10am-5pm

Join us for a day exploring the material wealth of our Neolithic Culture. Discover how to recognise and identify Neolithic flint tools or refresh your memory, learn about the importance of flint to the people of Neolithic Britain. Delve deep underground to the core of Neolithic industry, the flint mines of Sussex, discover how they were used and the history of their excavation. Watch a Neolithic-style axe being created, observe the techniques used and learn about the skilled craft of flint knapping. Tutors: Prehistoric Flint Expert **Chris Butler**, Field Archaeologist **Jon Baczkowski**, and Experimental Archaeologist **Paul Saddleton**.

Morning and Afternoon tea included. Tickets: £35 each (or £30 for Friends of the Sussex School of Archaeology). For bookings please contact: www.sussexarchaeology.org; Tel. 01323 811785.

22nd October 2016

Conference and book launch: The Archaeology of the Ouse Valley, Sussex

10am-5pm

Various speakers; lunch, tea and coffee provided for delegates. The new book on the same subject (eds D. Moore, M. Allen and D. Rudling) will be available at the conference at a one-off low price of £18. Conference Tickets: £35 each (or £30 for Friends of the Sussex School of Archaeology and Members of the University of Sussex Archaeological Society). For bookings please contact: www.sussexarchaeology.org; Tel. 01323 811785.

University of Cambridge Certificates and Diplomas in Archaeology

Part-time Certificate courses

Certificate courses are taught at FHEQ Level 4, equivalent to first-year undergraduate level. They are open to all, and no prior knowledge or qualifications are required. These courses are ideal for researchers, volunteers, professionals, those working their communities, and anyone with an interest in the field.

Part-time Diploma courses

The three Diploma courses can be taken in any order and in any combination, and are complementary to Certificates I and II. They are taught at FHEQ Level 5, equivalent to second-year undergraduate level. These courses are open entry, meaning that you can begin your study at Diploma level, although background knowledge at Certificate level is recommended.

Part-time Advanced Diploma course

The Undergraduate Advanced Diploma in Archaeology allows you to pursue your own research project with individual guidance from a Cambridge supervisor. It provides an excellent foundation in research methods for those wishing to pursue further study, including at Master's level, and is open to all who can demonstrate suitable experience and qualifications in Archaeology.

Short Courses

Weekend courses throughout the year, international summer schools, and online courses

For more information visit www.ice.cam.ac.uk/archaeology or email enquiries @ice.cam.ac.uk

Lecture Meetings

5th September

'Surrey War Memorials' by Hilary Underwood to Woking History Society in Double Tree, Victoria Way, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

6th September

'Medieval Addlestone, New Haw and Woodham' by David Barker to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

7th September

'Magna Carta through time' by Claire Kennan to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4.

8th September

'Sheen Charterhouse' by Bob Cowie, Project Officer at MOLA and lecturer at Birbeck, to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

'Local stars of Variety and Music Hall' by Jim Allen to Byfleet Heritage Society in St Mary's Day Centre, Stream Close, Byfleet at 20:15.

'Life and Labour in a Country Village' by Jane Lewis to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

13th September

'The Joe Lyons Story – Food for Thought' by Neville Lyons to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00.

14th September

'A Brief History of Life in 10 Fossils' by Dr Paul Taylor, research palaeontologist at the Natural History Museum, to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2.

16th September

'Farnham and its Castle' by David Graham to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Letherheard Institute, (top end of the High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

20th September

'100th Anniversary of the Battle of the Somme and the part played by the Queens Regiment' by Ian Chatfield to Send & Ripley Local History Society in Ripley Village Hall at 19:30.

21st September

'Confidence Tricksters and Fraudsters in early 19C London' by Martin Baggoly to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 19:45.

'British Deer' by Stephen Proud to Holmesdale Natural History Club in the Museum, 14 Croydon Road, Reigate at 20:00.

26th September

'Booze and Bastards: the tale of an eighteenth century Welsh squire' by Pam Buttery to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2.

27th September

'Engineering Edwardian Deterrence: HMS Dreadnought, Admiral Lord Fisher and the Anglo-German Arms Race' by Prof. Andrew Lambert, Dept of War Studies King's College London, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, The Cathedral, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £5.

'The Parish Register' by Les Mitchinson to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrews United Reformed Church, Hersham Road, Walton at 19:45.

29th September

'Sussex Church Court Records' by Jane le Cluse, Dorking Museum, to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3.

3rd October

'Brookwood Hospital' by Alison Craze to Woking History Society in Double Tree, Victoria Way, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

8th October

'Brief History of the Crystal Palace' by Michael Gilbert to Merton Historical Society in Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2.

10th October

'West Horsley Place' by Bamber Gascoigne to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Church, Duke Street, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4.

11th October

'Bat Boat to Red Arrows – the story of Kingston's aviation industry; Sopwith, Hawker, Hawker Siddeley and British Aerospace' by Chris Farara, The Hawker Association, to Surrey Industrial History Group in The Education Centre, The Cathedral, Guildford at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £5.

13th October

'Prehistoric and Iron Age Excavations at Virginia Water' by Rebecca Lambert, Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England, to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3.

'Beggars, Rogues and Vagabonds' by Cheryl Butler to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3.

'How can memorabilia help with Family History?' by Elizabeth Owen to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking at 19:50.

17th October

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

18th October

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

19th October

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

21th October

'St John's School in WW1' by Sally Todd to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute, (top end of the High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

25th October

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

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

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

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

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
458	16th September	17th October
459	11th November	12th December

© Surrey Archaeological Society 2016

The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next issue: Copy required by 16th September for the October issue

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