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EDGAR PENNY FROM HEADLEY (see p8)

Cocks Farm Abinger 2016

Emma Corke

The eighth season proved to be as challenging and exciting as any previous year. The main 17x30m trench provided an interesting feature for every member of the large and hard-working team to dig, while the AARG finds team – run on site by Lou Hayes – were kept busy dealing with the considerable quantities of fragile Iron Age pottery. We were greatly assisted by the weather, which provided just enough rain to keep the ground soft and for features to show up. As a result we should not need to revisit this area. Thanks to all who took part, not least Mairi Sargent and Dave Williams, our invaluable metal-detectorists. Thanks also to Isabel Ellis, who sadly wasn't able to be on site much this year, and to her team, not only on site but for their post-ex work throughout the year; to Tim Wilcock for posting the Facebook blog, which kept diggers who missed days on site up to date; to Gillian Lachelin and Geraldine Missig for work on the bones, to David Bird for his support and advice; and above all to Nikki Cowlard, who managed the logistics, turned up at all hours if anything needed doing, and without whom the dig could not have happened.

A second trench, T20 (5x7m), supervised by Nikki Cowlard, was sited to the west of last year's trench over what was hoped to be the crossing of the enclosure ditch with what was thought to be a straight IA ditch. It had been suspected in 2015 that the archaeology is far less well preserved to the west, there having been much more erosion there. This proved to be very much the case.



The southern half of T19. A bovid burial is being recorded behind the fenced-off storage pits.

Only the bottom 10cm or less of the enclosure ditch survived, and that only in the eastern half of the trench, as opposed to 50cm or more further east. The base of a storage pit about 1.2m in diameter was also found, but only to a depth of about 60cms below plough-base, while pits of this width further east are usually 1m+ in depth. This finding shows why features in the magnetometry fade out to the west.

The main trench (T19) was sited to cover the north-east corner of last year's trench (5x20m), which had not been completed, and extended further NE to cover magnetic anomalies thought to include Roman ditches, the curving northern IA enclosure ditch, and probably more IA storage pits. The whole area dug here thus forms a trench about 30m EW and 45m NS, with the NW and SE corners undug (with some extensions). The multiple over-layering of archaeology in some places (in the most complicated 1.5x1.5m area a gully overlaid a gully which overlaid two postholes, over two parallel boundary slots, over a pit, over another pit, over yet another pit, all with extremely similar fills) at first threatened to pose more questions than it answered, but I'm glad to say that by the end of the dig this was not the case, with some of the most puzzling features of CFA 2015 now making sense. Where archaeology could be understood without removing notable upper

making sense. Where archaeology could be understood without removing notable upper contexts, they were left intact. This meant some pits were only very partially excavated; for example less than ¼ of one IA pit overlaid by many Roman postholes was dug.



IA pits and Roman postholes in the SW corner of T19. Cultivation gullies can be seen as darker stains.

I shall describe the site as I interpret it now, in the full knowledge that that may well be incorrect – and that I may change my mind next year.

There are two subcircular Iron Age enclosure ditches, each 30-40m across; the earlier one is to the NE of the later. This earlier one has a kink in it, and it may well have been extended to the NE in a second phase. Near to the northern arc are (so far) 29 storage pits. The ones excavated previously have on the whole a more ordered layout, with only one pit inter-cutting others. These nearly all have closing deposits. Most of those dug this year in the extension (as mentioned above) intercut, while those further SW, which would have been within the earlier enclosure, did not. It is hard to see how a pit cut into an earlier one would have had any structural strength – the sides dug into the old pit would surely have collapsed, but the fills showed that in most cases they were not open at the same time. There was a good deal of pottery in some of these pits, some beautifully decorated. Intriguingly, one very individual pot was found in two pits this year, and in one in 2014 (see the cover of Bulletin 450). Sherds conjoined from different pits, so it is certainly the same vessel. This pot is grog-tempered, with an impressed design of combing and dots on its burnished surface. Its closest parallel seems to be Mucking-Crayford style vessels. This seems to be a rather distant source, and we are looking at other possibilities. It is interesting to note that sherds of a very similar vessel have just been noticed from a site on the southern slopes below St Martha's, Chilworth. The lower fills of all of the larger pits is clean sand, tipped from one side in presumably one episode, while the upper is full of burnt material, including large amounts of carrstone. Pottery is generally in the upper fill. A possible explanation for this is that the clean fills gradually compressed (and the overhanging pit-tops sometimes collapsed), leaving the area full of depressions. These were then later all filled from the same source of industrial and household waste. This filling may not have been deliberate, but have resulted from a general build-up of the land surface.

The pits seem to be of three types: the earliest being 1.5-2.8m in depth, up to 3.5m diameter and bell-shaped, with sandy fills under dark; the second being 1-1.5m in depth, 1-1.2m diameter and generally straight-walled with only dark fills; and the last being about 1m in depth, up to 2.5m diameter, straight-walled and with dark fills. The second two types may be contemporaneous. (All depths in this note are from plough-base, so add 30-35cm to get to modern ground-level and probably a bit more to IA ground-level). Samples were taken from the pits, and in one – the final pit in the sequence mentioned above – was one fill which had a high concentration of burnt grain. This is the only grain found in any of the pits, though if any had contained un-burnt grain it would be very unlikely to have survived in the acidic sand conditions. Some of this grain has been C-14 dated to 170 BC - 5 AD (95% probability) with an intercept date of 50 BC.

Just to the south of the main pit area were cremation burials. To the south of that nothing IA remains, and it is tempting to imagine that this was where occupation (if any) lay.

It seems clear that when the Romans – or people adopting a Romanised life-style – came to the site, the northern enclosure ditch was still open, or at least marked in some way. They put in a boundary running NS over the pits, which stopped at the ditch. It then continued 4m to the north. This boundary was later replaced by six others. All but three left this gap. In the gap there were no features (but see below), and it seems likely that there was a track of some sort running EW along the top of the enclosure ditch. It may be that this is an IA track, and it was this that marked the old ditch's position. These Roman boundaries were of quite different constructions. It is hard to know which came first, but probably it was one that consisted of a palisade of upright timbers set 80cm or so (plus at least 30cm) into a steep-sided trench without any packing (the posts were probably driven in from the surface rather than a ditch being dug to receive them). This was later replaced by a line of well-packed postholes in the same position. This may have been replaced by another boundary 1.5m to the east, consisting of postholes with packing with uneven and bent beam-slots between them. These may have been branches (20+cms in diameter) set into a gully. The shape of the gullies possibly rather fancifully seemed to suggest oak branches. There was a posthole for a large post in the old IA enclosure ditch, and this may well have been a gate-post, as it was on the track-edge, and there were no further postholes to the north for 4m. It had been replaced by another post about 30cms from the first. Many of the postholes in this boundary had deposits of pots either beside or in them – presumably closing deposits. Another boundary in the form of a gully was seen further east, but the sand here is very soft, and it could not be determined if it included posts.

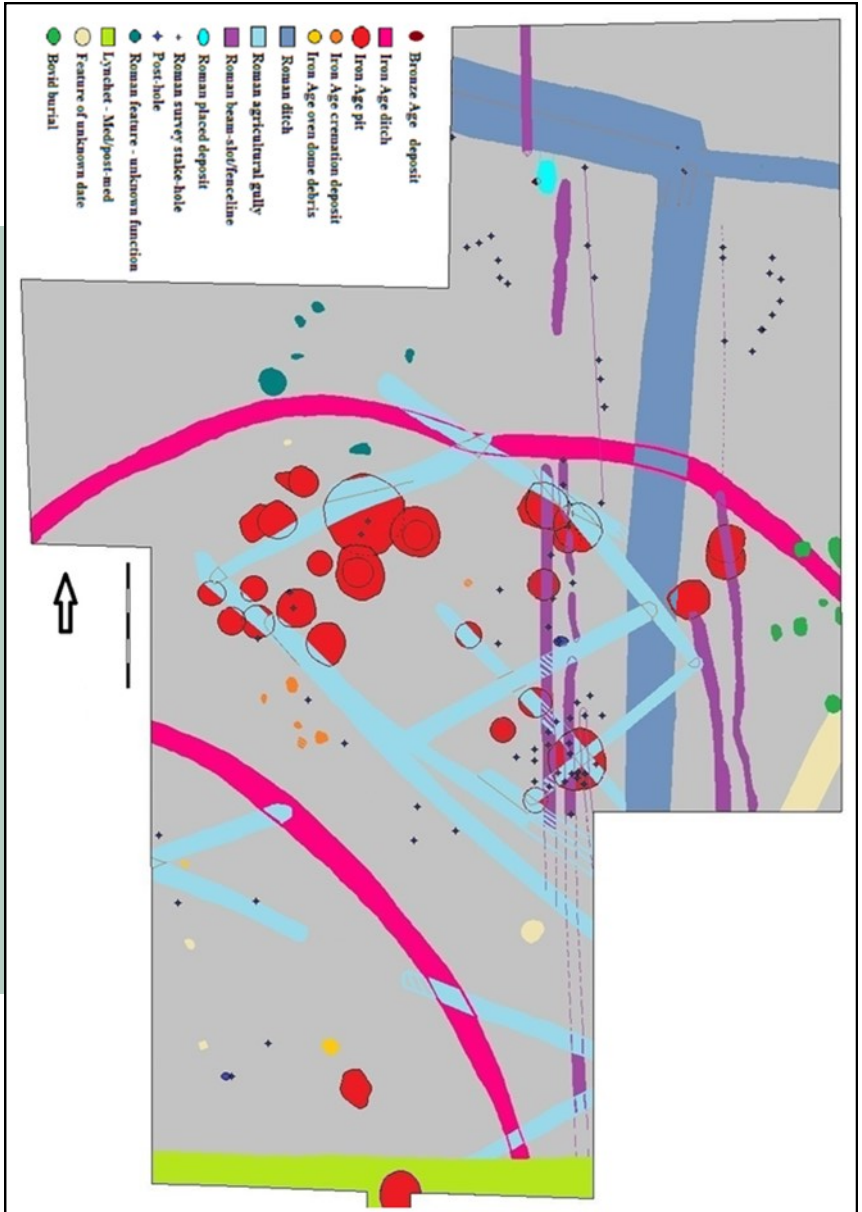
Probably the next boundary in the sequence was a ditch, 3m across and up to 1m deep. To the north it terminated as it met an EW ditch, which probably pre-dated it. In the corner where these two ditches met were three small, perfectly cylindrical stake-holes with pointed bases. They were in positions that suggested that they were made by the posts of surveying instruments employed to lay out the lines of the ditches. Two were for two successive phases of the EW ditch, which had at least three phases. We excavated a section of this ditch much nearer the villa in 2010, but there we only identified one phase. In an early phase it probably continued to the east, though it bent slightly to the north at the junction. Once the NS ditch was dug, this section was probably filled in, as the track (from the east)



The junction of the two ditches. North to the top.

appears to have been diverted to the north to go to the north of the EW ditch rather than the south. It may have been at this time that a thick and quite wide hedge appeared across the old track along the western side of the ditch. This hedge could be seen as many circular and oval stains in the clean sand of the sub-track natural. At some time there was similar hedge on the eastern side of the ditch.

Three other NS boundaries were found, two of which were formed of postholes with nothing seen between them. (Only two postholes were found of one so this may not have been a boundary. They are parallel to the others). The last boundary had a gully



Plan of T19, and 2015's T6/11, amended in light of this year's discoveries. NB north to left.

south of the old IA ditch/track and posts to the north of it. The lines of posts of these went across the old track.

To the north of the enclosure ditch were two sets of postholes, one on each side of the ditch. They may have belonged to some basic shelters, as they seem to only have two or possibly three sides. There was nothing to date them, but their general form was like the Roman postholes seen elsewhere.

Overlying all of this were features (pale blue on the plan) that we found very difficult to understand last year. In 2015 we had found a number of straight ditches, about 1.2m across and 60cm or so deep. They contained IA material, in one case a cremation deposit, clearly disturbed but all in an area only 30cms across. Another ditch was packed full of burnt carrstone, with some areas consisting almost entirely of what we interpret as the burnt clay of wattle-and daub oven domes, and four placed fossils. So we thought that these features must be IA, although their positions and function were puzzling. This year, these gullies were all over the place, overlying not only IA features, but also Roman ones – and what had to be later Roman ones at that (the NS ditch for example). I now think that they are cultivation ditches. They must have been re-filled very soon after being dug, so that deposits removed by the diggers were replaced without being dispersed. It is therefore rather surprising that they can be clearly seen in the magnetometry (generally as pale lines rather than the more normal darker ditches). Possibly some sort of manure or compost was put into the ditch, though they may be visible simply because the fills now in the base of the gullies came largely from an upper context now lost to centuries of ploughing. They are generally darker than the surrounding natural. The gully fills are thus an indication of what once lay in the layers above. They show that there were once large quantities of stone, pottery and other materials in what is now an almost barren plough-soil context. The gullies are about 5-7m long, and lie parallel to each other, with spacings of between 6-8m. Several phases can be seen, making a criss-cross over this part of the field. As said, some overlie the NS ditch, while others come up to it and stop, or are possibly cut by it. They overlie some of the boundaries and under others. They therefore seem to have many phases over a long period. Some are definitely associated with postholes – some along their edges, others actually in the gully. Comparing them with a succession of bedding-trenches found at Ampthill, Beds (Brown, 2010), their size and spacings are very similar. There, however, the gullies were continuous and only on one alignment, and there were no associated post-holes. No evidence survived to show what they had contained, but it was thought that soft fruit, hops and vines were possible, with vines being the most likely candidate. My best guess is that ours were also for vines, with the post-holes perhaps increasing this likelihood. Hops and soft fruit cannot of course be ruled out. The boundaries of this area are clearly extremely strong, and I suggest that they were intended to keep out not only domestic animals but also deer (which are still abundant). This was a field that was very close to the villa, with well-protected crops. It should be mentioned that the NS boundary in particular would have lain at or just beyond the limit where an inhabitant of the villa could see the ground.

The final Roman feature found supports this idea. In the corner where the NS and EW boundaries met there was a small heap of sandstone, pottery and roof-tile. Although there wasn't much tile there was more within this 1.5msquare than in the whole of the rest of the trenches. Beneath this was a small scoop-like pit, containing two deposits of cattle mandibles and other bones too decayed to be easily identifiable. The pit had apparently been lined with clay and it may be this that led to the lower deposit being much better preserved. This lower deposit has been C-14 dated to the third or fourth century, but this date may be later than the true date, as the carbon content of bone on this site appears to be unreliable. This pit had cut another, and this contained part of a Middle Bronze Age cremation deposit. The pot was a Deverel Rimbury vessel, of which only a small part remained. A very few small pieces of charcoal were found, and one of these was C-14

dated to 1005-840 BC (95% probability) with an intercept date of 920 BC. The soil from both around and within the deposit has been retained and will be further examined.

More BA pottery was found elsewhere (31 sherds from 14 contexts); some clearly from this same vessel were in the nearby ditch, while some of the other sherds are more likely to be from other pots. Struck flint came from everywhere, both meso- and Neolithic. It must be remembered that this site is on a promontory, and so everything recovered must have been deposited by human means not far from where they were found.



The BA deposit was block-lifted and later excavated at the Research Centre.

To the east of the main NS ditch and lying mainly in the IA enclosure ditch an articulated bovid skeleton was found. Later seven more were found close by. All were aged between 3 and 9 months. They had been buried in individual graves (apart from two where one partially overlay the other) just large enough to contain them, with their heads bent unnaturally backwards onto their backs and their back legs crossed (probably because they were tied together). This apparent ritual caused great interest on site, but when a bone was C-14 dated the earliest possible date was 1660. The good preservation of the bones compared to others on the site had always suggested that a late date was likely, so although this was disappointing it was not surprising. We await a sensible explanation for this curious discovery.

Next summer we will revisit the southern part of the strip left unfinished in 2015, and go east. The magnetometry shows some very large features – possibly a pit or another nest of pits. If we are very fortunate we might find the source of the burnt carrstone. There will also be a small trench to further investigate the jink in the enclosure ditch, and one between T19 and T20.

If you want to take part then go to the website or contact nikki.cowlard@btinternet.com.



One of the bovid burials

Bibliography

Brown, 2010: A possible Roman Vineyard on land off Tavistock Avenue, Ampthill, Bedfordshire. Northamptonshire Archaeology report 10/132.

A new type of Saxon penny, from Headley

David Williams

A penny of Edgar (king of the English 957-975) found by Paul Dunkley with a metal detector near Headley church in 2014 is of a previously unknown type (see Rory Naismith in *British Numismatic Journal*, **86** (2016), 232-4, A new pre-reform coin-type of Edgar) (PAS database no. SUR-8F4A0C). The obverse of the coin, which is incomplete, has been gilded which suggests it has been re-used as a brooch. Later Saxon coins are notably brittle and one of the breaks runs through a small rivet hole which also suggests a former pin attachment.

The obverse of the coin, which displays an open cross with sprigs in the angles and a central circle, can be completed as E[A]DG[A]R REX. The reverse reads [...]DELM [...] O SCEFT. Centrally on the reverse is a small cross between Alpha and Omega. The mint (SCEFT) is Shaftesbury. The name of the moneyer may be Aethelmaer who issued coins at Shaftesbury under Aethelred II in the early 980s.

The open cross has no precedent in the 10th century and can only be paralleled on a penny of Alfred the Great (871-99) and then only on a single surviving specimen found in the 1840 Cuedale hoard. The reverse has no exact contemporary parallels although alpha and omega appear elsewhere in the coinage of Aethelred II.

The conversion of coins into brooches is a well known phenomenon which continued well into the Middle Ages and usually, as here, it is the cross which is displayed.

As a coin which has been converted into a brooch it falls under the Treasure Act. Both the British Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum are interested in acquisition.

Cover image: Edgar penny, diameter 21.3mm

Research Grants

The Research Committee would like to remind all members that grants are available for Surrey projects: excavations, post-excavation, surveys, documentary research and scientific analyses are all suitable for consideration. Scientific analyses are also specifically covered by funds from the Bierton bequest. Applications are considered throughout the year and the committee decision is final.

Details and an application form are available on the website or from the office.

The Surrey Industrial History Group also manages a grants fund for suitable projects. Please contact them through the website or from the office for details.

Does your project need a helping hand?



About fifty years ago Frank T. Smallwood published notes on “The Hill-Peak Engravings of Surrey Churches”.¹ He concluded that the publication of the series by Evans in 1819 had been the first, despite the fact that one of the engravings was dated 1758.² But a date of around 1760 for the first production of the series was consistent with the dates of Henry Hill (1730-1774), and of James Peak, the engraver (1729-1782); and documentary evidence was conclusive that the series had been first engraved in a small run for the private use of Arthur Onslow (1691-1768).

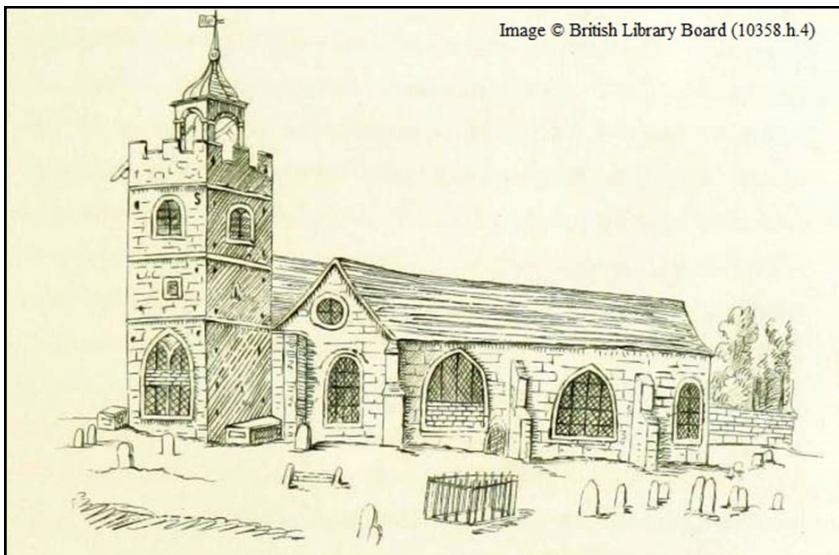
In his discussion, Smallwood raised a question that seems to remain unanswered. He wrote,

The print of Holy Trinity, Guildford, shows the tower with pointed spire that collapsed in April 1740, destroying much of the building. In 1740 Henry Hill, Windsor Herald, was ten. Did Manning and Bray confuse the Herald with his father, the Rev. Henry Hill, or is the phrase 'drawn by Hill' as applied to the Windsor Herald only partially true?³

In more general terms, why would an engraving produced about 1760 show a view that was at least twenty years old, dating to a time when the supposed draughtsman was a young boy?

Some help in answering this question may be given by another engraving in the series, that of the old church of St Giles in Camberwell, a building that burned down in 1841. There are many extant images of St Giles. Before considering the Hill-Peak example it is helpful to discuss two others of those extant images.

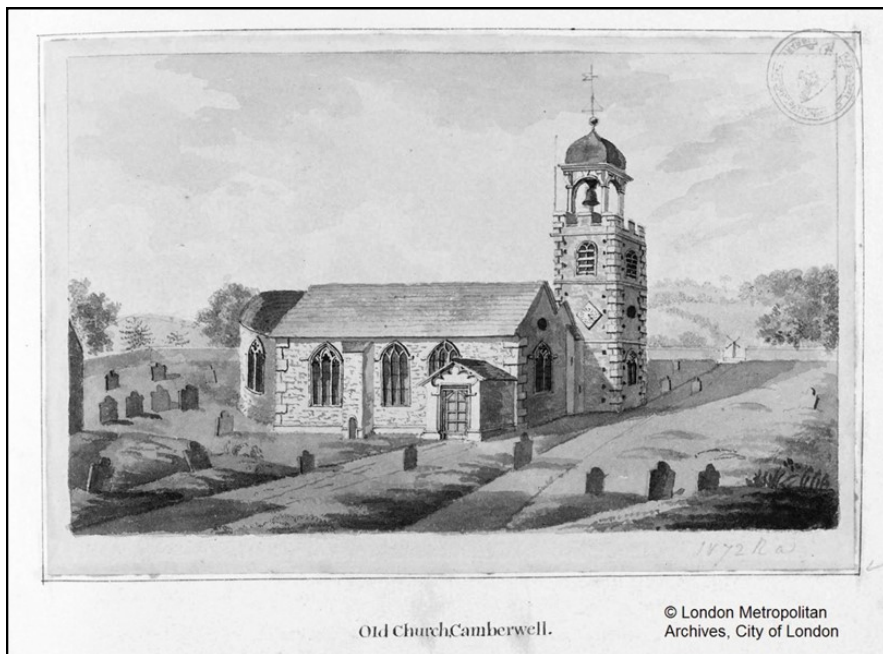
The first is a view of the church from the south-west, published by Allport.⁴



The draughtsmanship leaves something to be desired, but the sketch includes details that suggest that the artist conscientiously tried to depict what he saw. In the upper part of the tower there is an S-shaped iron tie; the west window of the tower is divided horizontally by what appears to be a band of brickwork; there is a small round, or roundish, window in the

west end of the south aisle; and there is a railed vault slab in the foreground. All these elements appear in later images, starting with one securely dated to 1750. But that 1750 engraving shows large trees immediately to the south of the church, whereas the Allport picture shows none. It is possible of course that the artist simply omitted them, wishing nothing to get in the way of his detailed portrayal of the church building. Otherwise, their absence argues for a date considerably before 1750.

The question of trees arises again with a second early portrayal of the Camberwell church, this one from the north or north-west, a wash drawing held by the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA).⁵



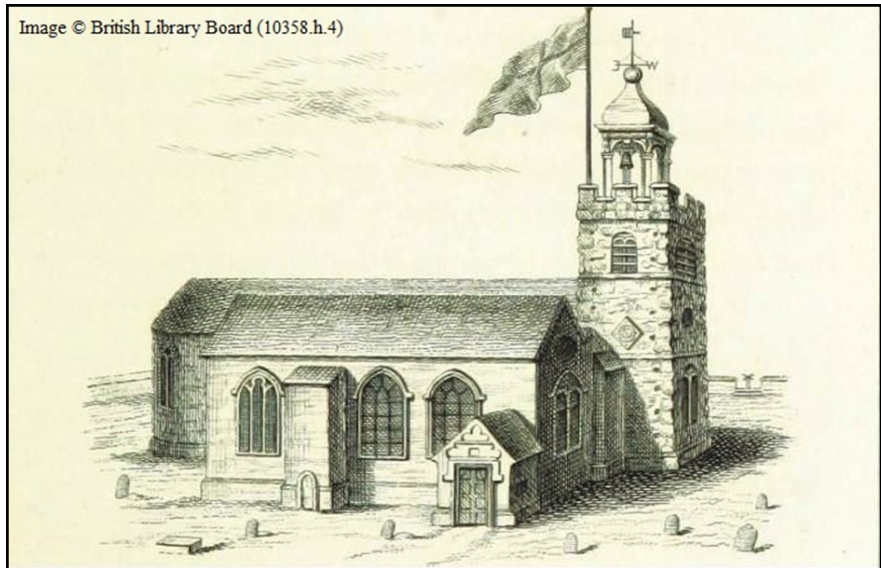
The picture is of unknown authorship. The LMA offers “c1750” as its date of execution, but the internal evidence of the picture suggests an earlier date. The small roundish window at the west end of the north aisle was installed, or at least ordered, in 1725, at the same time as the corresponding window in the south aisle, which puts an upper bound on the execution date.⁶ We do not however see the S-shaped iron tie in the tower, nor the horizontal band across the west window of the tower, nor the railed tomb, all of which suggest that this image is earlier than the Allport sketch. On the other hand, as with that sketch, elements in the picture suggest that the artist was trying quite hard to put in what he saw: the details of the church, the hills and trees in the background (topographically correct) and the curious stile in wall at the end of the churchyard. Again the draughtsmanship is poor – he contrives to give the impression that the wall, which in fact enclosed quite a small churchyard, was a considerable distance away; and he had great difficulty with the apse. In his rendering it looks semi-circular, whereas all later drawings show it as being semi-octagonal, and there is no mention in the vestry minutes or churchwardens’ accounts of work on the apse in the 18th century.

As to the railed vault slab, which appears in the Allport sketch but not in this one, a man called Thomas Bourne bought space for a vault in the churchyard in 1725.⁷ He died in 1729.⁸ His vault is one of the very few whose slab survives to this day, and it is

surrounded by iron railings. It is reasonable to believe that this vault, identified by its position and the railings, is the one that appears in the Allport sketch and later views of the churchyard from the south or west. As far as can be judged it lay on a north-south line clear of the tower, and six metres or so to the south of the south aisle. Accordingly it should have been visible in the LMA view. Its absence thus suggests a date for the view of before 1729.

The presence of the roundish window and the absence of the Bourne tomb together thus point to a date for this image of some time between 1725 and 1729; and the absence of visible trees in the churchyard here, as in the Allport sketch, is entirely consistent with such a dating.

Arguments from what is not portrayed must of course be treated with caution. The more general case here is that the assumption, on the basis of the details included in the two depictions, that both artists were trying accurately to represent what they saw, leads to no inconsistencies. The alternative, not impossible, but certainly less parsimonious, is to assume that the artists were not conscientious recorders and omitted, by chance, just those elements whose absence could be interpreted as putting both images well before 1750 and the LMA image earlier than that published by Allport.



It is now time to look at the engraving in the Hill-Peak series, and the notes on the series by Frank Smallwood.⁹ One is immediately struck, on looking at the Hill-Peak view of the Camberwell church, how much it resembles the LMA sketch. It has the details of the tower; the churchyard sparsely populated with gravestones; an apparently rather distant churchyard wall with its curious stile; and, as with the LMA sketch, it lacks the S-shaped iron tie, the Bourne tomb, and the horizontal band across the middle of the west window of the tower. It also lacks any trees in the churchyard. There are other interesting differences. There are no hills and trees in the background, indeed no background at all; the apse is unambiguously semi-circular; and we see the roof line of the nave.

None of the differences between the two images is inconsistent with the Hill-Peak view's having been completed at the same time as that in the LMA. But this is even more implausible than Hill's having produced a drawing of Holy Trinity when he was ten, since in 1729 he hadn't yet been born, and Peak, if he had been born, was just a baby.

The obvious alternative is that the Hill image is basically a copy of the earlier LMA sketch. It would have seemed necessary to tidy up the draughtsmanship; and omitting the background might have seemed desirable in order to make the actual age of the view less obvious. On this hypothesis, while Hill may have seen other engravings of the Camberwell church, he had never laid eyes on the building itself.

We have here then an immediate answer to Smallwood's question quoted at the beginning of this note. There was no confusion or half-truth – the drawing of Holy Trinity, Guildford was indeed by Henry Hill, and executed in 1758 or thereabouts; but it was a copy of an older image of the church from a period before the collapse of its steeple in 1740.

The question is then raised as to the general method behind the Hill-Peak series of engravings. Smallwood quoted a comment which seems to be relevant:

...In 1780 Gough published his two-volume *British Topography*, in which he recorded "Henry Hill esq., Windsor Herald, had collected church-notes, and had most of the churches engraved, but not faithfully, at the expense of the late speaker Onslow." (In addition Manning and Bray repeated this statement.) ...¹⁰

The statement by Gough could now very reasonably be interpreted as meaning that the method which Hill apparently adopted for St Giles, Camberwell and Holy Trinity, Guildford was in fact his general method. He "collected church notes", and these included existing images. They were engraved "but not faithfully" – the engraving may have been faithful enough, but they were not true to the church buildings as they existed in 1758 because they were engraved from amended versions of old views.

If this rather long logical train is accepted, and its final conclusion, it suggests that any Hill-Peak engraving should be regarded with suspicion as historical evidence until its origin, and in particular pre-existing images on which it may be based, have been identified.

Notes

¹ Sy.A.C., LXII (1965), 127-28; LXV (1968), 150-51; LXVI (1969), 131-32.

² Evans published the series twice in 1819 under very similar titles, each starting *The Ecclesiastical Topography of the County of Surrey containing ...*

³ Sy.A.C., LXII (1965), 127.

⁴ Allport, Douglas, *Collections, illustrative of the geology, history, antiquities, and associations, of Camberwell, and the neighbourhood* (1841), Pl.I, Fig.2, facing p.112. I know of no other occurrence of this image.

⁵ <https://collage.cityoflondon.gov.uk>, Record No. 23813, Catalogue No. p5352695. It is taken from the grangerized version of Lysons, Daniel, *The environs of London: being an historical account of the towns, villages, and hamlets, within twelve miles of that capital: interspersed with biographical anecdotes* (1796), Vol.1, Part 1, facing p.72 (LMA ref. SC/GL/LYS/001/001).

⁶ Southwark Local History Library, St Giles Vestry Minutes, 10 September 1725. The window was ordered to be "ovell" and appears from later drawings to have been possibly elliptical or possibly what we would now call "running-track shaped".

⁷ *Ibid.*, 30 March 1725.

⁸ <http://tinyurl.com/gqhxng5>. Bourne is remembered as the benefactor of the Bourne School in Berkhamsted, now part of Berkhamsted School.

⁹ The image is from the second Evans publication of 1819, *The Ecclesiastical Topography of the County of Surrey containing Forty-Seven Views of Churches &c. in that County*.

¹⁰ Sy.A.C., LXVI (1969), 131, referring to Gough, Richard, *British Topography* (1780), II, 263 and Manning, Owen, and William Bray, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey...* (1804 - 1814), III, 687.

The intention of this note is to unravel the meaning of the name of **Reigate**, my home town, whose traditional interpretations I have never found satisfying.

The Institute for Name-Studies' *Key to English Place-Names*¹ proposes for Reigate *ræge*, so 'female roe deer gate'; and although Ekwall² made a case for some place names to contain *ra*, 'roe buck', as in Rogate (*la Rogate* 1198, *la Ragat* 1229) in Sussex, the contrasting and very variable spelling of Reigate's prefix must evoke doubt.

Hitherto, I suggest, discussion of the town's name has failed to recognise the significant difference between 'scribal' and 'colloquial' pronunciations and spellings. First recorded as *Reigata* c. 1170, twelfth century forms include *Regate* and *Rigate*³. That a parallel and different pronunciation existed is strongly suggested by the early thirteenth century forms (variously for the manor or the hundred) *Reygate* and *Raygate*. Such divergences are well-known: viz. Cholmonderley pronounced 'Chumley'; Belvoir pronounced 'Beaver'. Locally note *Abyngworth* alias *Abinger* (1592) and *Ebbisham* alias *Epsom* (1560, thereafter *Epsome* by 1680). Abinger and Epsom are unusual in that their 'colloquial' rather than their 'scribal' form has survived as the now written form; normally it is the other way round – a situation which itself should give pause for thought. I argue elsewhere⁴ that many manorial or parish names – including those ending in the formulae visible in *Abyngworth* and *Ebbisham*, '-worth' and '-ham', are regular forms of estate (re)naming by elite literate personnel. Reigate, being a mediaeval 'new town'⁵, is perhaps distinctive in having acquired a local 'community' name: one probably pre-extant, recorded by the Earl of Surrey's scribes, but perhaps not understood by them. I suggest it is their garbled elite version that has become Reigate's 'official' name. I interpret *Reigata*, a form thereafter maintained in records, as probably a Norman French-speaker's attempt at reproducing a local spoken name. The truer colloquial form I take to be better preserved in the variants *Reygate* / *Raygate*.

Then, the element 'gate'. Is it really a 'gate' or pass in the Downs, or a 'deer gate', as usually proffered? Neither option can be regarded as satisfactory. There is no obvious 'pass' in the Downs (the Merstham Gap being four miles away); and although Reigate has its Priory Park, roe deer have never been domesticated or kept for hunting in England, and would anyway seem unlikely to require either gates or gaps as they jump rather well. Further, no place names of the type 'animal+gate' or 'gate as hill pass' recur in Surrey (which does not mean this cannot be one, but makes it less likely). In practice, the implication of 'gate' should be obvious to any Reigatian. The town was sited by a gate onto commonland. This is evident from three other local names.

Newdigate (*Niudegate*, c. 1167), a Wealden parish lying a few miles to the southwest, lies 'at the gate into **Ewood**' (*Iwode*, 1364, 'yew wood').⁶ Adjacent is the hamlet called **Parkgate** (of Nicholas *atte Parkgate*, 1307), 'the gate into the park', indicating probably that Ewood once was part of Holmwood Common but was emparked. Woodhatch (*Wodehacche*, 1369), my childhood home in the southern part of Reigate borough, is 'the hatch/gate onto **Earlswood** Common' (*Erleswode*, 1447). In *SAS Bulletin 385* I argued that *leah*, and subsequently *feld* and *wudu*, all initially were used to describe common grazing-land.⁷ The common onto which Reigate's gate led was **Wray** Common to the northeast of the town.

Wray Common (*the Ray*, 1550; *the Wray*, 1622), which *The Place-Names of Surrey* interprets as Middle English (*at*)*theree*, 'at the *ea* (stream)', is the source of the stream that runs through Priory Park lake before emptying into the Mole at Flanchford. Equivalent names exist. South London's **Peckham Rye** / 'The Rye' (*Rye*, 1512; *Rithe*, 1520 (*rið*, 'streamlet')) is a common; while *The Place-Names of Surrey* compares Wray Common

with **Wrythe Green** (*camp. voc. Rithe*, 1229; *la Rye*, 1484, *the Rye common*, 1847), a now built-over common in Carshalton. There is also the Rye (*re Henry ate Rithe*, 1332), a tributary of the Mole by Leatherhead, illustrating the underlying stream name. I am insufficiently trained (and the data too incomplete) to state that Reigate is therefore '(at) the gate onto Wray Common' - an option offered by *The Place-Names of Surrey* only to be dismissed - but this seems to me likely. It is an option compatible with the forms and sense of Newdigate, Woodhatch, Peckham Rye, Parkgate and Wrythe Green, and arguably makes considerably better sense than linguistic stabs at roe deer (whether buck or doe), or downland passes. There is a Deerleap Wood in Wotton, and a Dargetts Wood (thought to be 'deer gate') in Kent. Yet we should not ignore Reigate's eighteenth century colonial emigrants' version, as displayed in the names of Ryegate in both Vermont and Montana, which sound a bit like Peckham Rye.

So perhaps William Camden in his *Britannia* (1610)⁸ was not completely adrift when he said of Reigate: 'Rhei-gat, which if a man interpret according to our auncient language, is as much as *The Rivers course*'. It's just that both Camden's and the Borough Council's current spellings are self-consciously scribal and antiquarian, and obscure a meaning not difficult to ascertain.

Notes

1 Available at <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/>

2 Ekwall, E., 1960, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Place-names*, 4th edn., Oxford UP.

3 Unless otherwise stated, all Surrey forms are from Gover, J.E.B., *et al*, 1934, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, English Place-Name Society, Cambridge UP.

4 Smith, G, 2005, *Surrey Place-names*, Heart of Albion Press.

5 Beresford, M, 1967, *New Towns of the Middle Ages*, Lutterworth (republished by Sutton Press, 1988).

6 The alternative explanation as 'the gate to the new wood' would seem unlikely to be correct, given adjacent Ewood. An initial 'n' is not uncommon in Surrey resulting from Middle English *atten*, 'at the', before a vowel: as in Nower Wood in Headley (*La Ore*, 1313; home of Thomas *ate Nore*, 1332).

7 Smith G, 2005, *Old English leah, and Surrey's rough grazing commons*, pp. 7-10. Although topographic interpretations traditionally are assumed for each of *leah*, *feld* and *wudu*, D.Hooke has proposed 'wood pasture' for *leah*.

8 In the translation from the Latin by Holland (1610). Available at www.philological.bham.ac.uk/cambrit/.

The author wishes to thank Rob Briggs for helping to clarify his thoughts.

Field of Dreams

Rob Poulton

Rob Briggs' interesting article on LIDAR evidence for ancient field systems in the Puttenham area in Bulletin 460 included the following statement: 'Late Roman villas at Barnwood and Wyphurst Road...show signs of continuity with surrounding landscape of medieval or early modern date (Rippon et al 2015, 164-5)'.

I was surprised to hear this, having been closely involved with the archaeological work at both sites (for Barnwood, near Guildford (which is, to be pedantic, a farm complex associated with the Worplesdon Roman villa) see Poulton 2005, and for Wyphurst Road, Cranleigh (which is, less pedantically, not really Late Roman as activity ceases in the late 2nd or early 3rd century) see Hayman 2008). David Bird kindly provided me with copies of the relevant pages (actually 165-6) of the book referred to. For Barnwood, which bizarrely

the authors believe lies on the light sandy soils of the Bagshot Heath area rather than the sodden London Clay, some miles distant, we actually had to contend with, they state that it and the two other sites it is grouped with 'have third to fourth century ditches that share a common orientation with historic landscapes of indeterminate type but which, although probably of post-medieval origin may fossilise vestiges of preceding medieval land division....[and] suggest significant Romano-British legacy in the historic landscape around the headwaters of the Loddon valley'. Setting aside the problems that the authors have with both sentence structure and geography, this does not seem a very strong chain of reasoning. For Cranleigh the authors state that 'there is a common orientation between the Romano-British field system and a historic landscape characterised by enclosed medieval fields'.

At both sites the evidence for continuity amounts to a single modern field boundary that is broadly parallel, but not contiguous, with one of the excavated Roman enclosure ditches. In each case the field boundary forms part of a field, and field system, that has no further conformity to the rectilinear arrangement of the Roman enclosures. The modern field boundaries at each site are closely similar to those of the earliest large scale maps, such as the Tithe maps of around 1840, and in the case of Barnwood they can be shown (Crocker 2005) to belong to the fields and farms that were created following disparking of the medieval Guildford Park, within which the site lies, in the 17th century. The origin of fields in the Wyphurst Road area is less easily established but they resemble many others in this Wealden area that are likely to have their origins in the 10th to 12th centuries when the former wood pasture was converted to agricultural use (Blair 1991, 49-55).

In sum, continuity is impossible at Barnwood and highly implausible at Wyphurst Road. It is just possible that the remains of Roman occupation had enough landscape visibility to influence the course of the relevant boundaries when the fields were laid out, but that is a very different thing. This conclusion does not significantly affect the arguments that Briggs was advancing but it removes 33% of the evidence cited by Rippon et al for continuity in the Bagshot Heath area (!) and 100% of that for the Wealden area proper, leaving only four sites on the 'Weald margins'. I have not looked at the evidence for any of the other sites. Irrespective of what examination of that might show, it is an uncomfortable thought that the more general thesis of Rippon et al (2015, 167) of 'a pattern of broad continuity [across South-East England] between excavated Romano-British field systems and the historic landscape', probably already on its way to becoming an accepted truth, should rest, at least for these areas, on such shoddy foundations.

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Note on Wealden Glass Industry Report

Audrey Monk

Readers may be interested in reading the original excavation report and interpretation of Hambledon glasshouse by Eric Wood in 1965, *SyAC* **62**

My maternal grandmother in my home town of Birmingham frequently spoke of her much loved grandfather Sutcliffe Ormerod (1835-1907) and gave me many photographs of him. He had a beerhouse and shop, cycled with the Small Heath Cycling Club, and entertained his grandchildren with humorous stories. I became interested in tracing my family tree as a teenager and two of these stories excited my interest. When he was a young man he visited his Ormerod relatives in Luddenden Foot (near Halifax) where a chap said to him "ello Sutcliffe, I'm thi father", which seemed to bear out the other story that he was found under a gooseberry bush. In the days before on-line census indexes and images, I found him easily in the 1851 census in Birmingham Archives as a 16 year old Yorkshire lad lodging with my ancestors William and Ann Davis and their 13 year old daughter Sarah who was to become his wife. I knew it was him, but why was he named Sutcliffe Perkins?

By the time he married Sarah Davis in 1858, he had become Sutcliffe Ormerod, and the marriage certificate named his father as John Crossley, clogmaker, indicating that he was indeed illegitimate. I knew from my grandmother that he had a Yorkshire cousin Dennis Ormerod whom I found with his parents James and Isabella Ormerod in Luddenden in 1851. To my surprise, next door to them was one John Crossley, clogmaker, who will have been about 18 when Sutcliffe was conceived (and Ann 21) and whom I would like to bet was his father. James was the brother of Sutcliffe's mother Ann, their parents being Robert Ormerod and Sally Sutcliffe.



Sutcliffe ca 1878

Sutcliffe was baptised on 16 February 1837 at Cross Stone church just outside Todmorden as "Sutcliffe son of Ann Ormerod of Lobb Mill spinster, born 20 July 1835".

It seems likely that when Sutcliffe took a trip to Yorkshire in the 1850s he discovered that his name was Ormerod, not Perkins. As I found later, Perkins was the name of his step-father. Ann Ormerod married James Perkins, labourer, in Littleborough in February 1840 when Sutcliffe was four years old. Ann and James both lived in Gauxholme just south of Todmorden, and Littleborough is just south of that.

Where were this family in 1841? I laboriously searched the census returns for the most likely areas of Birmingham and Todmorden district but drew a blank. The mystery was solved in April 2006 when the 1841 census returns became available on-line on the Ancestry website. Even then, it needed some lateral thought. My search for them failed until I did a wildcard search for everyone in England and Wales whose forename satisfied the criterion Sut*. I found him! Indexed as Sutelifie Bekins! (ref: **HO107/1077/2 Folio 38 Blechingley, Railroad**). Looking at the image, I had some sympathy for the transcriber.

The 1841 census did not give actual places of birth, only Yes or No signifying that the person was or was not born in this county. The enumerator was only supposed to give ages of adults rounded down to the nearest 5 years, but unusually, in this case he noted exact ages.

James Perkins	24			Yes
Ann D	27			Yes
John D	27			Yes
George Crossley	33			Yes
Sutcliffe Perkins	6			No

Recently, I googled Blechingley Tunnel and found that Surrey Archaeological Society published in 1980 a paper by A G Barton entitled "The Blechingley Tunnel and the men who built it , 1840 – 1842". The Society's officers kindly provided me with the internet link to the journals of the Society enabling me to download this paper.

Parton observed that the tunnel gathered together “the largest concentration of railway workers in south-east England in 1841. The sinking of 12 shafts commenced in August 1840 and continued until February 1841. The railway was opened to the public on 26 May 1842. The summer of 1841, when the census was taken, was a period of considerable activity at Blechingley. In June 1841, 185 yards were completed; in July 264 yards; in August 228 yards”. Miners such as Perkins were paid 6/- and labourers 3/6d per day. Parton’s analysis showed that about two-thirds of households apparently consisted of barrack rooms occupied by a man and his wife with one or two young children and 10-20 railway workers who would have paid the wife for their board and lodging. About a quarter of the households were purely family groups, generally of more highly paid skilled men such as with the Perkins family.

From my analysis of the census book, about 1400 people occupied the shanty town of huts at the railway works. A few others lodged in local households. Parton’s paper is very useful. He states “the 1841 census constitutes the prime source (for his paper)” and he has clearly analysed the households in detail. So I am at a total loss to understand why he should say “Nearly all (railway workers) gave their place of birth as the County of Surrey”. Folios 14-41 of this enumeration district covered the tunnel works. A folio is a double page each side with 25 entries giving a total of 1400 labourers, brickmakers, bricklayers and miners, with quite a few wives and children. On all these pages the places of birth columns consisted almost entirely of N (for No - not born in Surrey), other than a small number where the place of birth was Ireland.

From my reading (e.g. “*The Railway Navvies*” by Terry Coleman) the railway navvies, both skilled and unskilled (and the strength and work-rates of the “unskilled” men digging with shovels was prodigious) moved to where the work was. Skilled miners would have been sought after by the contractors for tunnelling and I assume James Perkins moved to wherever he was needed. When he married Ann he was living in Gauxholme where he was presumably working on the construction of the Summit Tunnel. Work commenced on the tunnel in August 1838 and it was finished March 1841. At 2869 yards, it was the longest railway tunnel in the world at the time. 28 men were killed in its construction. The main tunnelling activity at Blechingley according to Parton was in summer 1841 so James may not have moved there until April that year.

That leads me to address why Sutcliffe was in Birmingham in 1851. He was clearly there some years before that as his mother (my 3x great grandmother) died of TB there in February 1843 aged only 29. Perhaps the family moved there in or before May 1842 when Blechingley Tunnel opened. I have not been able to find a tunnelling project in Birmingham at that exact time but a project requiring his skilled labour must have been going on.

Perhaps James and his wife and her son lodged with William and Ann Davis (they certainly took in lodgers) when they moved to Birmingham. After his wife died, James may have had to travel to some other railway project in the country leaving Sutcliffe with the Davis’s and sending them money for his keep. I have no idea what happened to him. His name is very common and I do not know where he was born, if he remarried or when and where he died. I do not know if Sutcliffe kept in touch with him. In any case, Sutcliffe became a much loved member of the Davis family. At least, through on line census indexes and Surrey Archaeology Society I at least know something of his interesting early life.

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Eve Myatt-Price (1921-2016)

Eve was born in Daventry in 1921. Her mother was a schoolteacher and her father a Captain in the Royal Engineers, later to have a career in the Civil Service. They moved to south London in 1923 and to Epsom and Ewell in 1935.

Eve attended Wimbledon High School and then King's College, London from where she graduated with a BA in History in 1942 and an MA in Medieval History in 1948. The MA was prepared as a part time student while she was working full time as a Temporary Assistant Principal in the Treasury and in the former Dominions Office. This was regarded as War Service during the Second World War.

Eve was appointed as an Administrative Assistant in the Registrar's Office at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and remained there for 34 years, attaining the rank of Deputy Registrar. On retirement from full time employment in 1981 she continued part time for a further 9 years, organising and directing pre-retirement courses, and planning provisions for assisting, if required, former employees of the LSE. She looked back on her years at the School with gratification that, with good fortune, she had spent her working life in a job which suited her temperament – dealing with young people, working with lively university teachers and planning thorough and well-organised administrative routines.

In an academic environment there were opportunities for writing and Eve published several articles about the history of accounting, based on her MA degree which had included a chapter on medieval accounting methods. These were published by local history societies in this country, by the National Trust, and by universities overseas – in Illinois and Sydney. She contributed to the Surrey Archaeological Society, joining in 1972 and serving on 3 Councils 1980-1994. She was a member of the Publications committee 1982-1994, and of the Library committee 1989-2009. Eve also became a committee member of the Nonsuch Antiquarians (later Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society) in 1972, was auditor 1976-1983, and became a Vice-President in 1993. She contributed to publications of the Society and wrote numerous reviews of other articles in history and archaeology, giving talks to local societies on these topics.



In 1985, on the basis of her published works, Eve was elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, an honour usually reserved for academic rather than administrative staff in universities. To be recognised as an historian by professional historians felt wonderful; in 2014 she was elected Emeritus Fellow. Eve was a founder member of the Historical Fellowship -- a group that started from a Holiday Fellowship course on archaeology. She held the offices of treasurer, secretary, vice-president, president and committee member at various times, and contributed to the Historical Fellowship's activities by organising weekend and day visits, lectures (some of which she gave), and week-long holidays.

Eve started attending St Mary's church in 1963 where she was at various times a sidesman, chalice assistant and member of the PCC and its committees. She loved music and was the founder chairman of the Friends of St Mary's music. She also wrote the 150th

anniversary guide book to St Mary's and a short history of the church for St Mary's website. Eve was a member of the Ewell Court Branch of the National Association of Women's Clubs and was awarded four pages in the annual Surrey Literary Competition for two essays – one on "Hadrian's Wall" and the other on the "New Memorial Window for St Mary's", and for two poems "The Bridge" and "Flower Power".

Eve believed in encouraging further education and in the value of prizes as incentives and rewards. She had founded prizes in archaeology and geology for part time students of the University of London; for schools in the borough of Epsom and Ewell; and at Tiffin Girls School in Kingston, of which she was a governor for 26 years. Two and a half years ago Eve moved into Roseland in Banstead where she was very comfortable and content, taking pleasure in getting to know all the staff by name and in introducing them to her visitors. Eve was a gracious lady, always well dressed — she was warm-hearted and generous with her time and talents. She would often say that she had had a good life: a good life, and a life lived well.

Marion Patricia Shipley FSA 1941-2016

Stephen Nelson and Anne McCormack

Marion Shipley, former Kingston Museum Curator and Heritage Officer died in Cornwall on 21 December 2016 aged 75. Marion was born (Marion Owers) in Hanworth and attended Twickenham County School, 1952-59. She then studied Classics at UCL achieving a 1st class hon and gained a post graduate diploma in archaeology while working on excavations, particularly for three seasons on the important Roman sites in Cirencester, 1963-65.

She came to Kingston Museum in November 1965 taking over from David Devenish as Assistant Curator; in those days the "Curator" was the Borough Librarian! She was professionally qualified as a field archaeologist and although this was not specifically part of her job she immediately set about organising archaeological excavation realising that the mid 1960s were a time of change and impending development in the Borough. The first site she directed was behind Mathews, Butchers off Union Street/Apple Market in 1966. Devenish had carried out some abortive work on the Tannery site off Bishops Hall and some antiquarian work had been done in the past (mainly Finney). However, Marion's initiative introduced the proper documented, archaeological interventions that have progressed since then. In fact, there have now been over 200 archaeological interventions of one sort or another in the Borough, a testament to Marion's pioneering work in the early days. She established KuTAS, in 1968, from the small group of volunteers who were assisting her with the excavation of the medieval pottery kiln site in Eden Street, this itself being the first demonstration of the important industry then only suspected from documentary records. Marion published a draft note on this which paved the way for much later work. The major excavation in 1977 in advance of the Eden Walk development demonstrated the existence of the buried channel of the Thames in prehistoric times and this was also published in the full report in Surrey Archaeological Collections. She was instrumental in negotiating the preservation of the remains of the medieval bridge and merchant's undercroft structure in the basement of John Lewis store – one of the largest "museum objects" in the county!

However, her job was not primarily archaeology; her role was a varied one of Museum curator with a responsibility for all aspects of the past. When she was appointed Heritage Officer additional responsibilities included the Archives Service which had formerly been the responsibility of the Town Clerk's post. All this involved considerable effort in fighting her corner for the Museum service in Kingston within the often changing politics of the

wider Council. (This is explained in fuller detail in Shaan Butters' book Kingston Museum 1904-2004.)

Marion married three times – Roy Canham, Ray Smith and lastly Derek Hinton. She took early retirement in 1991 and moved to Cornwall where she bravely fought MS and finally cancer for over 20 years, determined to be independent on her own until the last two months of her life. (She was sustained through this by a circle of friends in Cornwall particularly the local church in Philleigh where she lived and to which she was introduced by her ability to play piano. The address read at her funeral referred to her as “one who overcame”.)

Many will remember Marion from the “early days” of archaeology in the county and will be grateful for the encouragement and training she gave through work on sites, in lectures on archaeology and local history, adult evening classes and school talks – she taught the Diploma in Archaeology for some years. She also served on the Council of Surrey Archaeological Society for many years. She was a member of the Museums Association and elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1979.

Pauline Hulse

Judie English

Pauline Hulse, who died on February 5th 2017 had been a member of the Surrey Archaeological Society for many years and was a popular and valued founder member of several of its groups.

She was one of a number of people who cut their teeth in Landscape Archaeology with the Norbury Project with the late Steve Dyer in the early 1990s and continued with that strand on a number of projects identifying Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value under the leadership of the late Chris Currie. Her considerable excavation skills were put to good use at Guildford Castle in the early 1990s, at Abinger Roman villa from 1995-7 and during the subsequent and ongoing return to that site. In the intervening years Pauline dug the Romano-British and Medieval site at Tolworth with KuTAS and the Society's training dig at Hopeless Moor, Seale. More recently she had been involved at Cobham Mill, Ewell, Bookham Courte, Woking Palace, and in test pitting exercises at Effingham, Bookham and Old Woking.

After the excavations at Abinger in 1995 it was realised that we needed to formalise post-excavation work and for several years met once a week in various Guildford Museum premises to mark and second level record all the finds. Here Pauline's meticulous record keeping came to the fore as every sherd of pottery was measured, marked and, in many cases, drawn. The same group also took on the difficult task of sorting and recording finds from the late Joan Harding's excavation at Weston Wood, Albury and preparing the archive for expert report and, hopefully, eventual publication. These exercises

resulted in the formation of the Artefacts and Archives Research Group which has since provided post-excavation processing services for all the Society's excavations.



Pauline with a calf burial at Abinger Roman villa 2016



Drawing on Holmbury Hillfort

When it became clear that the Society needed to set up special interest, rather than local groups Pauline was a founder member of both the Roman Studies Group and the Medieval Pottery Group. With the former she combined fieldwork at Ashted Roman villa with continuing post-excavation recording. She was also responsible for editing a wonderful booklet – *A Guide to the Saxon and Medieval pottery type series of Surrey* – which made decades of experience from the late Phil Jones more accessible to all who need it.

Pauline also continued her interest in Landscape Archaeology as a stalwart on a number of analytical surveys – she undertook drawing in the field, one of the pre-eminent skills, at Holmbury and Hascombe hillforts, field systems on Whitmoor Common and in Cobham, the Bee Garden on Chobham Common and Newark Priory. Her work was characterised by accuracy and precision, she was very capable of telling the rest of us when our measurements didn't make sense – she will be sorely missed.

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
Mrs Emma Coburn	Chilworth	
Mr Kevin Sloan	Shamley Green	Landscape; Prehistoric; Romano-British; Medieval; Military; Twentieth Century
Mr Frank Harvey	Redhill	Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Norman, Industrial
Mrs Jill Harvey	Redhill	Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Norman, Industrial
Ms Amanda Williams	Dorking	Prehistory
Miss Amanda Colman	Redhill	
Mrs Joanna Mansi	Old Woking	Roman, Medieval, Fieldwork
Ms Sue Webb	Woking	General
Mr Rob Offord	Maidenhead	Fieldwork and Research
Miss Ella Norris	Aldershot	
Ms Christine Campbell	Godalming	History, Classics
Mr Ian McPherson	Leatherhead	

Medieval Study Pottery Group

Steve Nelson and David Hartley

In 2011/12 SyAS acquired a physical type series of late Saxon and Medieval pottery for the county based on the classification developed by the late Phil Jones for SCAU. This was funded by a research grant from the Society and the CBA. The type series is located in the SyAS research centre at Abinger and stored in a small plans chest. It includes a good, representative sample of the main types of late Saxon and medieval pottery types, individually marked with the identification codes. This increases the profile of Surrey in terms of a county type series with a "set" held by both SCAU and SyAC and available for study and comparison. Access to regional type series was an issue highlighted in the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), Research Framework document, 2011 and the recent *Standard for Pottery Studies*, 2016.



The acquisition followed from the formation of a small, informal group of members, under the aegis of the Medieval Studies Forum, interested in the study of medieval pottery in Surrey. Further work on post Roman pottery in Surrey was one of the issues raised in the SyAS Research Framework. It also followed implementation of the SyAS Test Pitting programme. Funding for the type series included some background documentation and a brief introduction and initial training, on the classification system. Sadly this proved timely in view of the unexpected death of Phil Jones who promulgated the type series and for long was the sole fount of

our knowledge of post Roman pottery in Surrey. This initiative coincided with the completion of the draft report by Alan Crocker on his excavations on the site of Guildford Park Manor. The Group took the opportunity to use this material to develop their understanding of the various types and forms and their processing; cataloguing the material onto standard record forms and completion of Excel spreadsheets based on the Museum of London spot dating system which has become the accepted standard among most pottery researchers and completion of Excel spreadsheet.

Since completing the catalogue of GPM in 2012/13 the Group has now worked through a further five large sites in Reigate, Leatherhead, Ewell and the small Newark Priory collection and completed pottery reports on them. The Group is currently working on a large collection of material from a Guildford excavation (WBH 82) by permission of Guildford Museum, facilitated by Catriona Wilson. It is only by looking at large groups of material, alongside the type series with their varying tempering agents and relative frequency that brings a familiarisation with the various fabrics which characterise the different types of post Roman pottery in Surrey. The Group published a user guide to the type series in 2015. This is being revised and will be available shortly.

One issue highlighted in the SyAS Framework document was a need for closer dating. This is something that has proved more difficult to address. There are very few good

groups of closely dated material in the county. Hitherto relative dating of the various types, at least for sites in the east of the county, has relied on a correlation with similar wares in London and dated there by independent means. This is not without problems – the type code names are different in London to those now used in Surrey and any correlation requires an understanding of the “makeup” of the ceramic fabric. Equally areas to the south and west will have less affinity with the London series and owe more to pottery traditions in neighbouring counties. The problem of a common terminology was also an issue raised in the MPRG Framework document, but this is nothing new! In addition much also relies on an intuitive recognition of varying shapes, particularly rim forms.

It is the understanding of tempering agents and their relative frequency which often proves most contentious and difficult to follow. In this sense the opportunity to work on material, hitherto unpublished, with the SyAS type series to hand, has been particularly useful and represents a significant development in the Society’s coverage of the medieval and later periods. Hopefully it may also lead to the publication of some of the past work on sites across the county. With an increasing experience of Surrey pottery types the Group is always willing to look at other material, new finds or old, from Surrey; particularly from the results of the TP programme which need to be correlated across the county.

With an increasing experience of Surrey pottery the Group is always keen to look at other material, new finds or old, from the county, particularly the results of the Test Pitting programme which need to be correlated across the county. The Group is also anxious to publicise the type series and would welcome new members interested in this aspect of the Society’s work.

MSF Study Days

Brian Creese

Members gathered on a bitterly cold Saturday with snow swirling outside to consider ways of promoting more research. Opening proceedings, Richard Savage, substituting for Stephen Humphrey who sadly passed away over Christmas, looked at documentary research from an archaeologists’ perspective. His wise words were to beware what you are reading. When looking at a source, consider its authorship, authority, originality, purpose and accuracy. Richard illustrated some of the pitfalls that await the investigator with reference to maps which did not, perhaps say what you might first think. Alex Egginton from SCC’s Heritage Conservation Unit then talked us through the process of deciding what importance, if any, potential archaeological findings have on the planning process and Hannah Jeffrey brought us up to date with the Society library’s move and the changes to the collection. After lunch Steve Nelson outlined recent developments in the Medieval Pottery Group, Peter Balmer looked at the daughter abbeys of Waverley, Graham Dawson suggested that Bermondsey Abbey was in fact founded by William I, Rob Briggs gave us an in-depth view of the likelihood of Eashing being the site of a West Saxon burgh and Audry Monk gave an account of the Godalming Chasse. Despite the weather it was a full and fascinating day dedicated to the work of members in the forum.

Our next event will be a Study Day to the ancient town of Kingston upon Thames, and will take place on **Saturday 3 June**. The day will include a visit to the Lovekyn Chapel, a talk on Anglo Saxon Kingston, a tour of All Saints Church and a town walk including viewing the medieval remains of Kingston Bridge. Numbers will be restricted to 25 for the day, and booking will open at the beginning of April for members and mid-April for non-members.

Our final meeting will be on **Saturday 14 October** at the Octagon in Godalming and will look at Medieval Industries. We have three external speakers lined up for this event, Dr David Dungworth from Historic England; Doug Irvine, a civil engineer who will talk about the construction of medieval cathedrals, and Ian West, a specialist in medieval brickwork.

Prehistoric Group Lecture

A talk has been arranged in the Dorking Christian Centre on May 10th at 7.30pm.

George Anelay of West Sussex Archaeology will speak on the People of the Heath project which has been excavating Bronze Age barrows on Petersfield Heath. He will discuss the results so far and what is planned for the final season of excavation taking place from June 27th to July 15th.

All are welcome: £2



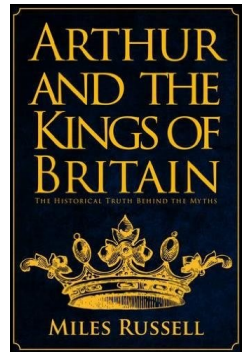
Sussex Holleyman Lecture

Thursday 11th May 19.00-21.00

'Arthur and the Kings of Britain: archaeology and the 'lost voice' of pre history' by Dr Miles Russell (Bournemouth University)

The University of Sussex, Fulton Building Lecture Theatre A

Entrance by ticket purchased in advance priced £8 for members of the Sussex School of Archaeology, the University of Sussex or the Sussex Archaeological Society; others £10. The lecture will be followed by a drinks reception and sale/book signing of Dr Russell's new book on the topic of this lecture. For tickets please contact www.sussexarchaeology.org; email info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk; or phone 01323 811785



North Cyprus Archaeology Tour

Following the success of the tour to South Cyprus in 2016, this year (17th-24th May) Baxter Hoare Travel Ltd in association with the Sussex School of Archaeology will be offering a similar multi-period tour to see the main archaeological sites in North Cyprus. Sites to be visited include Famagusta (where we will stay for 3 nights), Girne (Kyrenia) (where we will stay for 4 nights), Nicosia (including the Cyprus Archaeological Museum), Salamis, Othello Tower, Soli, Vouni, Bellapais Abbey, Hilarion Castle, Aphendrika, St Barnabas Monastery, Kantara Castle, and the important UNESCO World Heritage site, a Neolithic settlement, at Choirokithia (in South Cyprus). The Tour Leader will be Dr David Rudling, FSA, MCIfA.

The tour fees include transportation, accommodation (breakfasts and evening meals only), the services of the tour leader and local guides, and most entrance charges. Fees £1399 pp if sharing a room; otherwise £1694 pp. For a brochure and booking forms please see the Sussex School of Archaeology website www.sussexarchaeology.org.



Plumpton Roman Villa, Sussex: Training & Volunteering

Research and Training excavations will resume at Plumpton Roman villa between 26 June and 5 August 2017. Training will include six 5-day Excavation Techniques courses. Each course will provide both 'hands-on' and theory introductions to archaeological excavation, including: basic surveying and geophysics, excavation methods, written records, planning and section drawing, photography, environmental archaeology, finds processing and Health and Safety. These courses are suitable for beginners, those with limited experience, A Level Archaeology students, people thinking of studying archaeology at university, and undergraduates.

Tuition fees £175 per 5-day course. The project will also include several 1-day Saturday 'Taster' excavation days: fees £40 per day. Volunteering opportunities (i.e. for those with some prior experience, such as participation on one of the Training Courses) are available for £25 for a 5-day week. Details of local accommodation and camping are available, and include staying indoors at Plumpton College for £40 per day (3 meals). Contact The Sussex School of Archaeology www.sussexarchaeology.org.



CBA-SE Tours 2017

Full-day tours to current research excavations and historic sites and towns across the south-east, led by local experts.

Tour 1

Saturday, May 20th 2017 – 10:00-16:00
'Medieval Graffiti' tour, Bodiam Castle*

Tour guide: Nathalie Cohen (National Trust)

This tour takes in the 14th century moated castle of Bodiam, including a special tour of some of the newly surveyed medieval inscriptions carved on its walls – after lunch the tour will resume around the grounds. Tour £2.50 for all / please note admission applies to non-NT members

Tour 2

Saturday, May 17th 2017 – 10:00-16:00
Fishbourne Roman Palace and Chichester Harbour*

Tour 3

Saturday, July 8th 2017 – 10:00-16:00
Abinger Roman Villa and Felday Hillfort

To book, contact events@cbasouth-east.org. Fees may apply at some sites (see tours marked*).

Council for British Archaeology South East

Site and Town Tours 2017

Tour 1
Bodiam Castle and Medieval Graffiti Tour, East Sussex
Saturday 20th May – 10am-4pm

Tour guides:
Nathalie Cohen/Lance Woodman (National Trust)

This tour takes in the 14th century moated castle of Bodiam, including a special tour of some of the newly surveyed medieval inscriptions carved on its walls – after lunch the tour will resume around the grounds

Tour £2.50 for all / please note admission applies to non-NT members

Please bring either a packed lunch or money for a pub/café

Visit <http://www.cbasouth-east.org/events/> for booking details, or email our Events Office at events@cbasouth-east.org

Lecture Meetings

3rd April

'Woking's railways' by Alan Norris to Woking History Society in The Gallery, Christ Church, Jubilee Square, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Sopwith aircraft and the Great War' by David Hassard to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

4th April

"A Tonic to the Nation" London 1951 and the Festival of Britain' by Michael Gilbert to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

5th April

'The history of Brookwood cemetery' by Kim Lowe to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

6th April

'First World War – Farnham and its villages' by Gillian Devine to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'What's up Doc?' by Janet Barber to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Woking at 19:50

8th April

'Mills of the Wandle' by Mick Taylor to Merton Historical Society in Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

10th April

'Ham's eccentric princess' by David Williams to Richmond Local History Society in Duke Street Church, Duke Street, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

11th April

'Tales of the Tillingbourne Valley' by Jim Munro to Shere Museum and Local History Society in Shere Village Hall, Gomshall Lane, Shere at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

13th April

'*Individuals in prehistory*' by Judie English to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

18th April

'The Chocolate Kitchen at Hampton Court' by Marc Meltonville to Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in Halliford School, Shepperton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

19th April

'The wreck of the Lilly Bell II' by David Rose to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00

24th April

'Tom Byron: emigrant to Canada and pioneer cattle rancher' by Nigel Elliott to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

25th April

'Handbag to Handcuffs - The Journey of Women Officers in the British Police Force' by Sheila Willis to Albury History Society in Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

2nd May

'Local landscapes in art' by Jill Williams to Addlestone Historical Society in Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

3rd May

'Worms, ashes and bone: excavations at Cocks Farm, Abinger 1876-2016' by Emma Corke to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

9th May

'Gals for the vote: the Guildford suffrage movement' by Carol Brown to the West Surrey Family History Society in United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 14:00

10th May

'Loyal To Empire: The Life of General Sir Charles Monro 1860-1929' by Col Patrick Crowley at Surrey History Centre, Woking at 11:00. Book via SHC. Visitors: £5

11th May

'Timber framed buildings in historic Surrey' by Ian West to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in Main Hall at Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'A journey in search of convict ancestors' by Judy Davies to the West Surrey Family History Society in Woking Methodist Church Hall, Woking at 19:50

16th May

'Cowper-Coles and Sunbury' by Sherard Cowper-Coles to Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society in Halliford School, Shepperton at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

17th May

'London cemeteries and burial grounds' by Kathy Chater to the West Surrey Family History Society in Camberley Adult Education Centre, France Hill Drive, Camberley at 14:00

23rd May

'Researching brewery and publican ancestors' by Simon Fowler to the West Surrey Family History Society in St Andrew's United Reform Church, Walton at 19:45

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

Members should have received a copy of *Surrey History* 15 (2016) with the December issue of the *Bulletin*. Further copies are available for sale from Castle Arch.

The contents are:

Peter Shipley, The Great Landowners of Victorian Surrey: Continuity & Change

John Squier, Henley Park Four Years On An Update: New Light on the Characters of Henley Park

Michael Page, Accessions Received by Surrey History Centre, 2015.

Work is in progress on the preparation of the 2017 volume. We are looking for additional articles for this issue. Articles of up to about 6000 words are suitable, preferably with some appropriate illustrations.

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

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

Next issue: Copy required by 28th April for the June issue

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