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Leatherhead Community Test Pitting – May 2019

Nigel Bond

Our first Leatherhead Community Test Pitting activity took place between 4 and 22 May in the grounds of Rowhurst, a Grade II* listed building located on the north side of the town (National Grid Reference TQ 158 586). During the three weekends members of the public were given experience in both test-pitting and finds processing. There was a very well attended Open Day on Bank Holiday Monday, 6 May. An enthusiastic team of Society volunteers continued work throughout the three weeks. In total, ten test-pits and five small trenches were excavated. Initial finds processing was carried out on site and was completed at Abinger by the Artefacts & Archives Research Group (AARG) with expert review of early pottery by Louise Rayner (Assistant Director: Post-excavation and Specialist Services at Archaeology South-East). The finds were then returned to Rowhurst's owner Lucy Quinnell for safe-keeping. Finds recovered ranged from Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age to Modern but with a significant gap in the Medieval period. This was unexpected as timber from the Rowhurst house has been dendrochronologically dated to 1346. However, it now seems the site may have been deserted soon after that part was constructed, most likely due the Black Death. Building surveys carried out for the owner have suggested that this part of the building may have been left open to the



Attendees at Rowhurst open day in May 2019

elements without a roof for up to 100 years. One timber has a late 15th century date inscribed on it: this was most likely installed when the building was eventually restored and, presumably, reoccupied. The LBA/EIA finds are particularly interesting as Rowhurst sits on London clay and, as Martin Rose noted in August's Bulletin 475 (Rose 2019, 14), there is very little evidence of Bronze Age activity on the London clay across the county.

Why test-pit at Rowhurst?

Rowhurst is located in a prominent position on the crest of a clay ridge overlooking the River Mole floodplain with views down the valley towards the Mole Gap at Dorking. This ridge runs approximately northeast to southwest with small streams on either side, the Rye and the Strode, which flow towards the Mole to the southwest. Ashtead Iron Age Enclosure and Ashtead Roman Villa are on the same ridge, 2-3km to the northeast. An Iron Age or Romano-British site at Woodlands Park lies within 1km to the northwest. Below the end of the ridge The Mounts moated site, excavated by Lowther in the 1950s, sits alongside the Rye. There are several 16th-17th century Listed Buildings within 1-2km of Rowhurst. At the time of Domesday this area lay within Pachenesham manor. John Blair has identified Pachenesham as corresponding to the royal *vill* of Leatherhead mentioned in King Alfred's will (879-88) and the site of a Saxon minster church, now lost (Blair 1988, 28-30; Blair 1991, 101). That minster church is likely to have been located in a prominent position in the landscape, such as that occupied by Rowhurst.

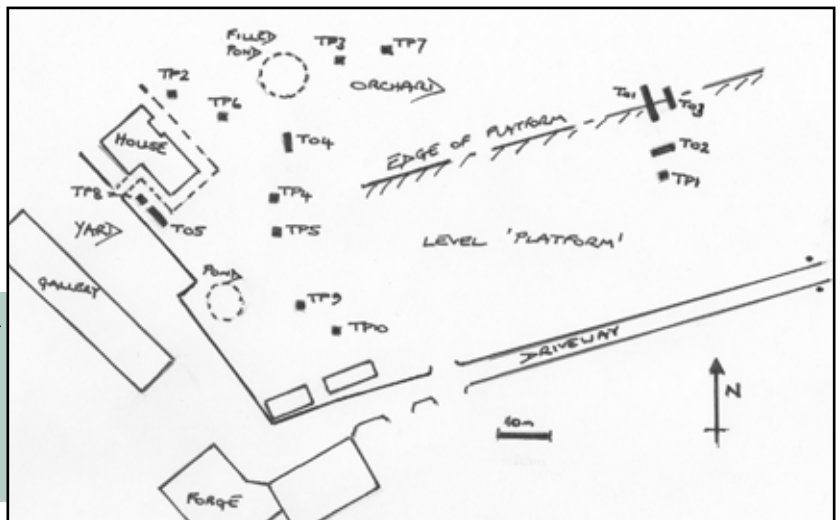
Stray finds from Rowhurst grounds indicated that the site has a long history. These included Bronze Age and Roman potsherds and an Iron Age gold stater. Pieces of a plaster frieze with egg and dart pattern found in an exploratory trench dug by the owner and part

of a column base found in one the ponds may have a Norman or earlier medieval date.

Rowhurst house itself is of considerable interest. The main part of the house was built in brick *circa* 1610. That brick structure is built over a very substantial flint and rubble square basement of unknown date: some have suggested a 16th century date, others medieval or much earlier. Attached to one side is the timber-frame part which includes the timber dated to 1346. Finds from within the house include a Bellarmine witch-bottle.

The grounds surrounding Rowhurst appear to have been subject to extensive landscaping. Along the crest of the ridge what appears to be a near level platform more than 100m long runs parallel to the current driveway with one long side corresponding to an 18th century or earlier field boundary between Pachenesham land and Leatherhead Common to the north. The house is at a slightly lower elevation than this platform, on the north side. The ground drops away steeply on the house's north side, more steeply than expected from the general topography of the ridge. Owner explorations close to the basement show that these foundations extend for a considerable depth below current ground level indicating either a very deep excavation or a considerable lifting of the levels around it. There are two ponds and one former pond within Rowhurst's grounds. The 1871 OS map shows the two largest ponds lay on the northern boundary of Rowhurst land and were largely on the Common side. The Rocque map of Surrey (1762) shows Rowhurst as a cluster of buildings at the sharp end of the central V of an unusual M-shaped approach road.

As well as our community outreach objectives of enhancing public engagement with their local heritage and with archaeology, the test-pitting objectives were to develop a better understanding of the development and use of the site over time and to identify areas for detailed exploration in future campaigns.



Overall sketch plan of the Rowhurst site with approximate locations of the May 2019 trenches and test pits

Placing our May 2019 test-pits and trenches

In preparation for test-pitting, Anne Sassin carried out a resistivity survey of the flat platform area described above and of half of the field on the opposite of the driveway. She also made a magnetometry survey of part of the platform area. Except for identifying the route of the water supply connection, these surveys yielded inconclusive results. In particular the resistivity survey showed only slight variations across the site, far less than usually seen. This was most likely due to the ground conditions: the surface clay was

hard, dry and heavily cracked.

Lacking clear guidance from the surveys, the test pits and trenches were placed to explore the length of the platform area as well as areas closer to the house. At the east end, furthest from the house, there was a 1m square test pit TP1 and three 1m wide trenches, initially 4m long. Two of these trenches, Trench 1 and Trench 3, were perpendicular to and across the line of the edge of the platform. The other, Trench 2, was parallel to this edge. At the west end TP9 and TP10 were placed close to places where there had been stray finds of Roman and Bronze Age potsherds; TP4 and TP5 were either side of the platform edge. Away from the platform and close to the house TP2 and TP6 were in the rear garden and TP8 close to the entrance pathway from courtyard to front door. TP3 and TP7 were in the orchard behind the rear garden, beyond the filled pond. Trench 5 was close to TP8. Trench 4 was in an area previously excavated by the owner between the platform and the rear garden and was simply to confirm that the cobbled surface already exposed had been laid directly on natural clay.

Dating and distribution of finds

From all our test-pits and trenches we recovered a total of 1563 sherds of pottery weighing 8341g. A minimum of 80% of sherds (70% by weight) are modern, post 1800. A minimum of 11% of sherds (8% by weight) are pre-1700 i.e. 164 sherds weighing 631g. Many of the remaining 9% might be 18th century but some could be earlier and some later. Of the 164 pre-1700 sherds, 67% are prehistoric (LBA/EIA 900-600 BC), 27% are Roman, 0% are Medieval (AD 400-1480) and 6% are Tudor and Stuart (AD 1480-1700). The relatively large quantity of LBA/EIA sherds is surprising given that Rowhurst is on London clay. It suggests we have found a potentially extremely interesting site which merits further investigation. From previous stray finds and known Roman activity in the vicinity, we had expected a significant number of Roman period finds. These too indicate we could hope to find further evidence of Roman period use of the site. We had hoped to find evidence of Early Medieval activity possibly associated with the lost Saxon minster but, if it exists anywhere in the area, it seems we need to look elsewhere in Rowhurst grounds or else in adjacent Teazle Wood. As discussed in the introductory paragraph the absence of Later Medieval evidence (other than the house itself) was a surprise which may be explained by the Black Death. A 1418 rental states that Richard Wrenne held "a field named Rowhurst" (Blair 1976, 336) which suggests any buildings were not in use at that time. The presence of Tudor and Stuart material is consistent with the known history of the house with rebuilding in the late 15th century and again in the early 17th century. From that time on we have evidence of continuing occupation of the site although we know from documentary sources that Rowhurst fell into disrepair more than once in succeeding centuries. For example, at the Court Baron of Pachenesham of 28 November, 1791 it was said to be in a ruinous condition (Benger 1961, 150).

Looking then at the distribution of dateable finds: almost all the LBA/EIA pottery was found on the flat platform area and was both in Trenches 1 and 3 at the east end of the platform area and in TP9 and TP10 at the west end, covering a span of 70m. This suggests either LBA/EIA activity taking place over this large area or a smaller, more intense, locus of activity which has then been spread by later landscape modification or ploughing. These sherds were dated by Louise Rayner. All are of similar fabric. One sherd from Trench 3 is part of a perforated clay plate, diagnostic of this period. According to Timothy Champion "perforated plates of fired clay have long been recognised as a component of Late Bronze Age material culture in south-eastern England...their function is still unknown but it is suggested that they were parts of ovens for baking bread, a new technology for food preparation in the later Bronze Age" (Champion 2014, 279). Champion notes that the largest assemblages of these plates are found at strongly defended sites, these being sites of social authority (ibid.). In an earlier review which considered a smaller sample of sites,

Joanna Brück concluded that these plates or plaques were primarily associated with ringworks (Brück 2007, 32). Other probably Prehistoric finds include a considerable quantity of calcined flint recovered from these same locations and 41 flints identified as being worked were distributed across the site. Several attractive smooth rounded pebbles which may have been deliberately collected and curated, one particularly nicely coloured, were found at the platform's east end.

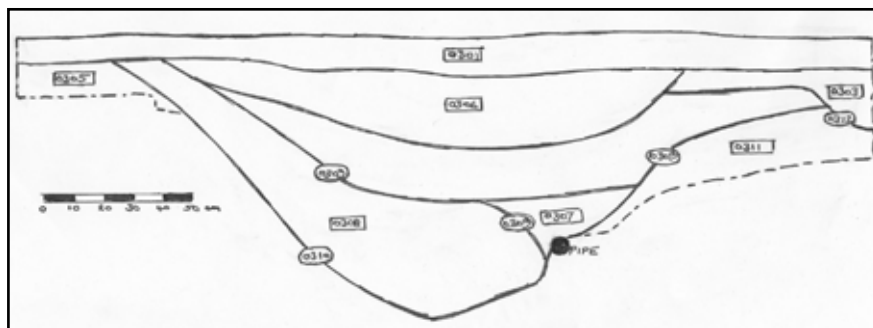


One of the possibly curated pebbles, named the 'fish stone' by the finds team

The Roman period pottery was also distributed along the raised platform area with 6 sherds from Trench 1 at the east end but with a greater concentration with 41 sherds from Test Pits TP9 and TP10. The majority are Reduced Sandy Ware and Alice Holt. There are also sherds of Ashtead Local Ware, Grog Tempered (one of which may be Prehistoric) and Fine Oxidised Ware.

The Post-Medieval/Pre-1800 pottery was, for the most part, recovered from the test-pits and trenches close to the house. Post-1800/Modern pottery was found throughout the site with most from test pits close to the house and also from the east end of the platform. There a considerable quantity of modern material including pottery, glass, metal scrap and some asbestos had been dumped at the transition between platform and the ground to the north, partly filling what must have been a significant ditch.

Features found



Section through the platform boundary ditch at Trench 3 – west elevation

Trenches 1 and 3 cut across the ditch at the east end of the platform area, on the north side. The lower contexts in this ditch contained prehistoric pot sherds. Higher up there was mixing with the modern fill noted above. Prehistoric sherds were also found outside the ditch or both sides.

Closer to the house features found include the cobbled area previously exposed by the owner and found again in TP3. It is therefore expected to extend around the now filled pond. Hard paving made from compacted cinders was found in TP6, TP8 and Trench 5.

The landscaping of the site is not well understood. The flat platform area is bounded by a ditch on the north side, proven by excavation at the east end and strongly suspected although not proven at the west end. It is not clear when the flat platform was created or whether it was deliberately formed or was simply a by-product of ploughing. Near the front of the house an auger proved that the smooth yellow-brown clay found at 30cm below the current ground surface extended a minimum of 80cm below that and so appears to be natural but could be redeposited. At the opposite corner of the house test pit TP2 was

excavated to 1.2m below current ground surface with pottery and CBM found in all 10cm spits with the pottery only moderately well stratified by date. Clay pipe pieces were found in five spits down to spit 7 and another in spit 11.

Plans for further work

This first dig at Rowhurst has raised more questions than it answered: it is clear we need to do more before we can begin to properly understand the site. There is more work to be done on the platform area to define its boundaries, to determine the extent to which it was deliberately constructed and when and to locate and date any features within it. The ponds have potential to yield evidence of their use through time. The uncertainty regarding the date of construction of the basement and its original function remains. The extent and dating of any landscaping immediately around the house is not well understood. Within adjacent Teazle Wood there are linear earthworks of unknown date, and vegetation changes in certain areas may indicate the presence of buried features. How was the site used in the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age? What was the extent of Roman period activity? Was there any significant Early or Later Medieval activity at Rowhurst and Teazle Wood?

We plan to return to Rowhurst in October for just over a week to excavate more of the platform and its boundary ditch closer to the house and to investigate the now filled pond. A clear learning for the May programme is the need for extreme care when excavating in the London clay: it is difficult to differentiate between natural undisturbed clay and meaningful features above and within the clay. The clay does not give up contained artefacts easily and must be searched carefully to ensure nothing of value is lost in the spoil-heap.

Acknowledgments

Many thanks to all the Society members and community volunteers who helped with this first Leatherhead Community Test Pitting activity. There are too many to mention all by name but two deserve special mention: Anne Sassin for leading the community activities and for the surveys and Lyn Spencer for providing invaluable guidance through all phases of the work, for leading finds analysis and for preparing the pottery report. Many thanks too to Rowhurst's owner Lucy Quinnell for her enthusiastic support and for being an extremely generous host to all in the team. Also a special thanks to Lucy's blacksmith husband Adam Boydell who restored many of our tools to better than original condition.

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Test Pitting Open Day at Bourne Hall, Ewell

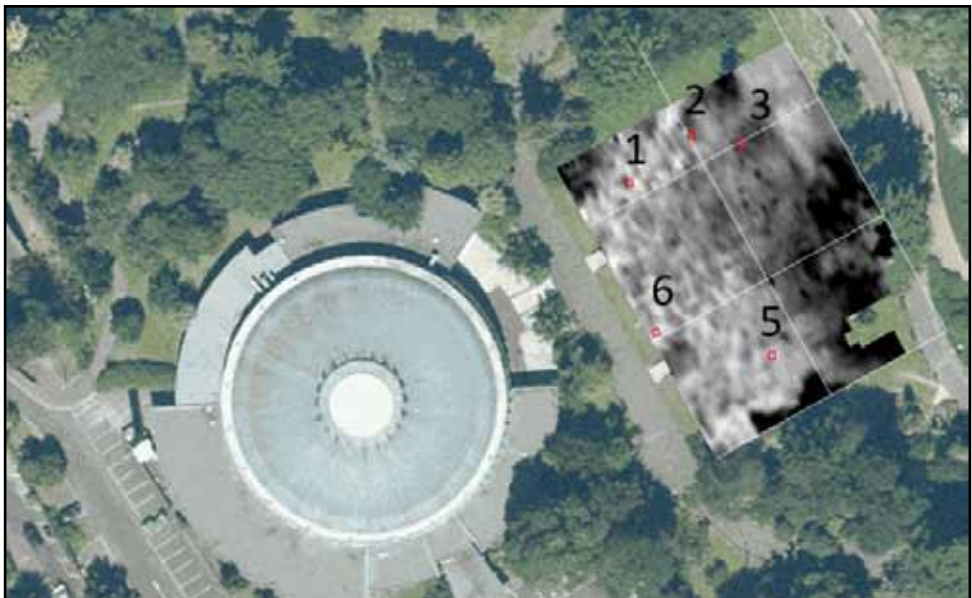
Steve Nelson and Nikki Cowlard

Five archaeological test pits (TPs 1-3, 5-6) were excavated on the lawn area in Bourne Hall, Ewell during the course of an Open Day on 25 May 2019. This work was carried out in accordance with a Project Design as part of the SyAS Test Pitting Programme (funded by a National Lottery Heritage Fund grant), and supported by Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society, and Bourne Hall Museum. This coincided with a number of Roman re-enactment displays which were very successful in engaging with local people, both young and older, many of whom assisted with the digging and processing. Although the work was programmed to be completed in the day, in the event a further two days were needed to complete all the TPs and fully record the results. Together with the preparation and arrangements for the day it was recognised that a significant amount of work was involved in ensuring the success of the project.



Butser IX Legion at Bourne Hall May open day

The central area of Ewell village has evidence of occupation from prehistoric to modern times. In particular it is believed that the current lawn area is the site of the 16th century mansion of Nicholas Saunder. This assumption relies on the interpretation of the contemporary Survey of Ewell in 1577 and the statement by Willis that the foundations were uncovered between the 18th century house and the lake in the early 20th century. In 2004 a chalk block foundation was discovered by the southern of the two steps from the path, in front of Bourne Hall, to the lawn. A resistivity survey carried out in April appeared to show differential areas of low and high resistance.



Bourne Hall aerial map showing test pit locations in relation to the resistivity survey

The TPs were sited along the northern edge of the lawn with one to the south and one by the southern steps. In the event only the one by the steps (TP6) revealed any archaeological features. The three TPs excavated along the northern edge of the lawn and the one to the south showed the same stratigraphy – 0.1-0.2m turf and topsoil, 0.1-0.2m of lighter loam and 0.1m of disturbed Thanet Sand natural. TP6 showed a similar basic stratigraphy but also contained a stretch of shallow mortared flint and Reigate stone wall foundation. It was only one “course” deep and slightly askew to the path and bank and to the line of the chalk block wall found in 2004 some 4m to the south. No sign of that wall was found continuing in TP6 so that wall, which is substantial, must stop or return between TP6 and the 2004 trench.



BHE19 Test Pit 6

The lack of any other archaeological features is odd given the suspected potential for significant buildings on the site, which included the mansion, gatehouse, forecourt, hall, parlour and other edifices. It may be that these Tudor buildings lay further to the south although no indication was found in TP5.

Finds

Archaeological material from all TPs was very limited and comprised mainly ceramic building material (CBM) in all TPs, particularly in TP2 which had a large amount of roof tile (12585gr) in spit 2. This material is of late medieval or post medieval date. There were no special finds of coins or other metal objects. However, at least 11 worked flint blades were recovered together with a quantity of flint debitage, suggesting flint knapping overlooking the springs.

The few pottery sherds recovered, 57 in total, comprised fragments of Prehistoric (3), Roman (28), Saxon (? 1), Medieval (15) and Post-Medieval (7) pottery.

This low level of archaeological material, other than CBM, is surprising although the total area excavated was only 6 sq m. By comparison nearly 9000 sherds of pottery of all dates were excavated from the 1960s excavations on the BH car park site. It suggests that this zone of the Bourne Hall site has been systematically cleared between building periods, maybe because the area has been landscaped to lawn following the building of the 18th century house. It is less clear now whether the Tudor complex occupied the lawn area, and this may warrant further investigation.

Thanks to Epsom & Ewell Borough Council for permission to excavate at Bourne Hall.

Possible LBA ringwork/fort at Northbrook, Bentley, Hants

David Graham

The last *Bulletin* (475) contained a note by Martin Rose on Bronze Age sites in the county. This included a summary of questions listed in the 2006 Research Framework -- the first of which was 'is there a centre in southwest Surrey comparable with [the ringworks] at Runnymede/Carshalton?'

By co-incidence a small team from the Society has just partially surveyed a candidate site about 0.5km into Hampshire along the A31 between Farnham and Bentley. So, it is probable that we have answered at least one of the research questions mentioned by Martin. The report follows...

Background

Aerial photographs (Figs 1 & 2) show the presence of a circular ring ditch in fields east of Bentley. It has a diameter of around 85m and, at least on the western side, is marked by two parallel channels. The site lies south of the A31 and on a slightly raised area above the flood plain of the river Wey. Centred at SU 80703 44423, it is bisected by a field boundary, between properties, with approximately one-third of the circuit lying to the west and the remainder to the east of the hedge line. The eastern section is in an area currently subject to proposals for large-scale development.



Fig 1 Extract from a 1971 monochrome aerial photograph showing the full circuit of the ring ditch (Courtesy of Surrey County Council Historic Environment Record (ref run 81, photograph 3896))

Fieldwalking in the 1980s to the south-east of the feature, led by Dr Mark Corney, then of Reading University, recovered worked flint identified as being of Late Bronze Age date.

It has, therefore, been suggested by several archaeologists, including Professor Richard Bradley of Reading, that the feature may be the remains of a Late Bronze Age ringwork dating to around 1000 BC. Eleven similar earthworks have been recorded in England, mostly in river valley locations and those that have been excavated have provided evidence for this type of monument being of very high status.

The survey

The survey took place on 10 and 11 September 2019, while the field was under stubble. The more extensive survey was with SyAS' Bartington Magnetic Gradiometer, and the resistivity survey (the position of which is shown on Fig 3 by the yellow box) used a TRA Systems resistance meter.



Fig 2 False colour infra-red aerial photograph looking south apparently showing two parallel ditches in the western field

The magnetometer results (Fig 3) were not as clear as hoped as lower features were partially

masked by an overlying herringbone system of field drains. Nevertheless, a series of dark curving lines show where expected from the air photographs.

The results of the resistance survey are clearer in that they show, particularly in profile (Fig 4), two or possibly three channels, the larger of which is about 17–20m wide and is likely to be a silted-up river channel. More interestingly, the inner ditch is about 10m wide and is sited on slightly higher ground adjacent to the main river channel. Taken in conjunction with the air photographs (and particularly Fig 1) this would appear to represent a circular enclosure about 80m in diameter, sitting in the bend of a now silted-up river channel shown on the LiDAR image (Fig 5). This interpretation is shown on Figure 6.

Conclusions

The survey and air photographs support the original interpretation of the site as a Late Bronze Age ringwork, albeit it now appears to be located in the curve of an old river channel, the course of which is visible on the LiDAR image. The ringwork would, therefore, appear to have a single ditch except to the west where it takes advantage of the river channel,

The only way of finally settling the question would be to carry out a geophysical survey on the eastern section of the ring followed by a test trench across one of the ditches. If it is confirmed as a ringwork, then the surrounding area is likely to form the immediate hinterland and have been under a pattern of contemporary field boundaries and stock enclosures.

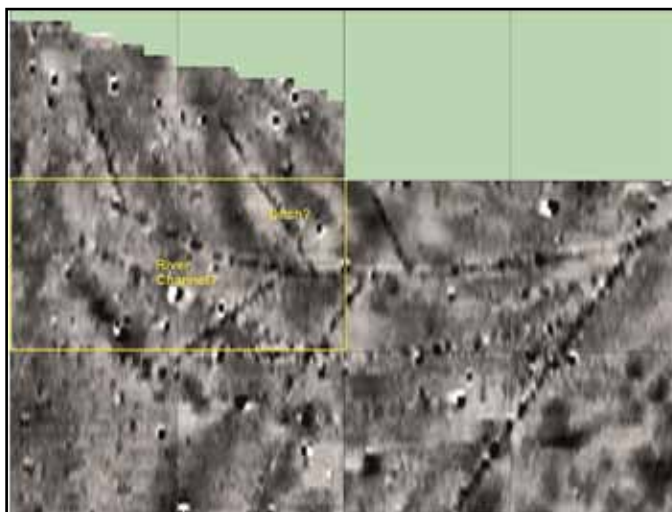


Fig 3 Magnetometer survey results (for location see fig 6). Area of resistance survey outlined in yellow.

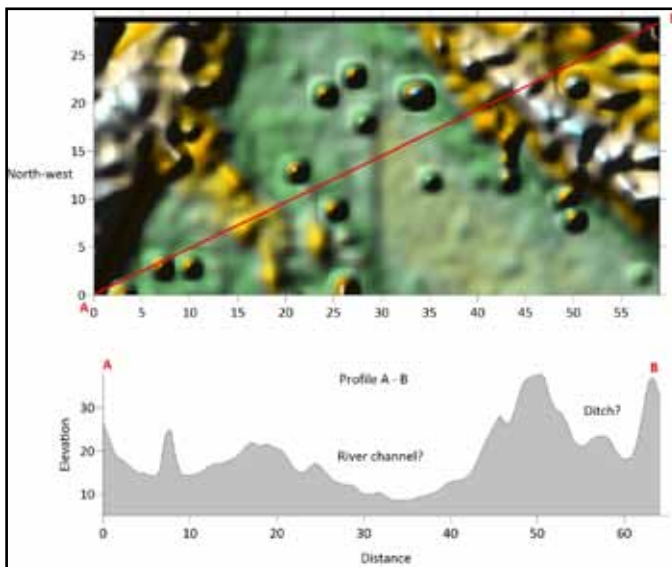


Fig 4 Resistance survey

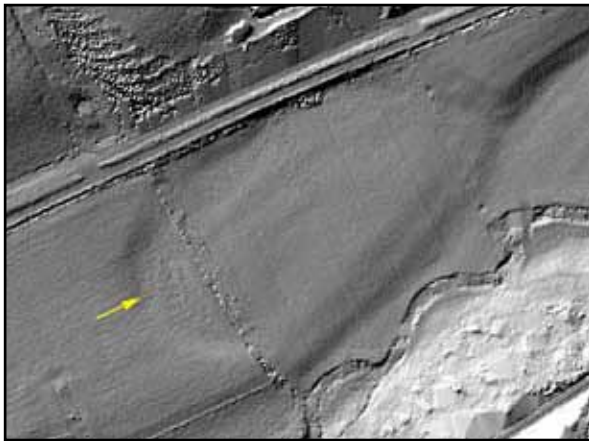
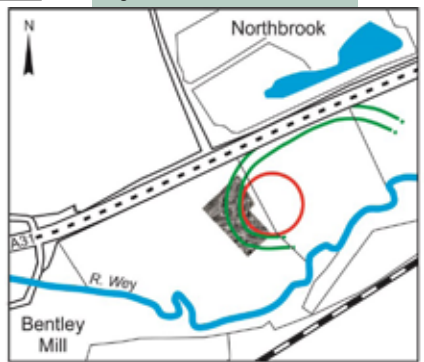


Fig 5 LiDAR image (1m resolution). Course of old river channel marked by arrow. (Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0).

Fig 6 Interpretation. Ringwork in red, silted-up river channel in green.



Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mr Harrap for permission to carry out the survey; to Anne Sassin and John Peters for help in undertaking the survey; to Tim Wilcock for setting out the datum points; to Rob Briggs, Eleanor Salkeld and Nigel Randall of SCC for the air photo and LiDAR image; and Audrey Graham for assistance on site and help with producing the report.

Badger Collection

Rose Hooker and Jen Newell

The Lithics group offered in Bulletin 474 (p14) to catalogue any collections held in store by Society members, organisations or those known to them. Following this, the group was contacted by Mark Badger, a member living in Dorking, who offered a small collection garnered from his allotment in Coldharbour Lane for cataloguing.

The Coldharbour Lane allotments are south west of Dorking and the soil is largely of a clay and sand mix. It seems that flint is not naturally found in the area though flint sources are not far away.

This collection has now been assessed and catalogued by the Reigate Lithics Group and there are 11 separately itemised groups of about 200 items. These lithics cannot be dated with any certainty though there are a few artefacts which are usually categorised as Mesolithic in nature including blades and a microlith. There are 9 cores and 3 scrapers. This is not an assemblage distinguished by outstanding tool forms but does exemplify more typical lithic scatters unbiased by selective collection. All have been itemised on a spreadsheet available from the Prehistoric Group (see contact below).

This work would not have been possible without the contributions of our current members: Roger Ellaby, Judie English, Robin Tanner, Chris Taylor, Ken Waters and Keith Winsler. This group is happy to receive other collections for cataloguing if required.

Reigate Castle and Norman control of the Roman ways into the Weald

Gavin Smith

Intriguingly, two pieces in *Bull.* 475 – by Jan Burbridge on Reigate and Cherchefelle, and David Bird on a possible cross-Weald Roman Steyning road – deserve to be considered together.

Cruc

Jan is I think broadly right in relating the probable *cruc* of Cherchefelle to a 'barrow' and to a whole set of English words including 'crook(ed)'. But the best research here was I think carried out many years ago by Allcroft¹ in an underrated book, where he notes that cognates include 'circle', 'circus' and 'church', and sources *cruc* (Welsh *crug*) in a pre-Roman concept not of barrows per se, but circular ritual enclosures – later occasionally becoming churchyards – with or without an attendant barrow. Where not '(religious) cross', or 'crooked', in England the placename meme *cruc* is rare: in Surrey, apart from in Reigate's early hundred name, occurring notably at Crooksbury Hill near Farnham with its unexplained Soldiers Ring enclosure.

Cherchfelle Hundred

I think we might agree that the real issue re Cherchfelle is whether Reigate's earlier hundred name refers to a site within Reigate manor, or else relates to the remarkable clutch of placenames in the Wealden part of the hundred including Thunderfield (*Thor*), Lowfield (*hlaw*, 'barrow') and Burstow (*stow*, even more rare in Surrey², and assessed by John Blair³ to mean 'sacred meeting place'). It is relevant that King Athelstan in the 10th century held a council at Wealden Thunderfield, not in the northern part of the hundred⁴. Previously, I have interpreted a lost Gatwick barrow (which did produce Roman finds)⁵ as a *cruc* in the centre of the rich grazing meadows of the Upper Mole valley; but the association with *cruc* might rather be the enigmatic moated enclosure known as Thunderfield Castle. This complex may thus be a local parallel to Northumbria's early royal centre at *Ad Gefrin* / Yeavinger by the flats of the rivers Glen and Till⁶; or the barrow deep in the Fens to which Saint Guthlac c. 700 AD was led by a local pagan man and where he subsequently founded Crowland Abbey (whose placename conceivably involves *cruc*⁷). I don't think my birth town of Reigate cuts this sort of mustard – but Thunderfield / Burstow just might.

Commonland

Jan's reading of the first element of Reigate, and its relation to Wray Common, we can agree on. It's the same as Peckham Rye, and refers to a stream (*ea*). But 'gate' cannot be the 'route' of the Wallace Brook, since the usage of 'gate' for 'way, street' is Scandinavian and restricted to the Danelaw. Far more likely, as at local Newdigate (into Ewood) and Parkgate, our 'gate' was a livestock gate onto a common (at Reigate, Wray Common), 'Hatch', as at Reigate's Woodhatch (onto Earlswood Common) and Slipshatch, is simply usage of similar meaning. Reigate's own historian Hooper⁸ would seem to confirm.

Our road inheritance?

Nonetheless, the site of Reigate town undeniably subsequently outshone Thunderfield/Burstow, and as a result relocated the focus of the hundred – for good reason. An excellent hillrise castle site, commanding the east-west (A25) Holmesdale Valley route, it offered ample toll possibilities, and was in addition a locality already significant from

Roman clay working. The latter workings certainly would have had Roman road access; and here perhaps David Bird's putative Ewell-Steyning Roman road may be relevant (except I would dub it a London-Steyning road).

Previously, I have suggested the route is still operative: it being perhaps Crawley High Street, Dovers Green Rd causeway (A217), Reigate Bell St., thence a typical Roman zig-zag up the Downs scarp via the holloway (today a footpath) still paralleling to the west the A217 cutting at Reigate Suspension Bridge, and thence approximately the straight A217 through Kingswood and Burgh Heath. H.E. Malden (see note 5) would appear to agree for the section through Horley parish. Probably there was (and is) a branch connector to Roman Ewell. But the main route – one midway between the north-south Roman roads through Croydon and Ewell (respectively the A23 and A24) – logically was (still is) the straight Sutton High Street, a bifurcation from Stane Street not from Ewell, but from further north at the Roman Merton station on the river Wandle. Just to complicate matters, it would seem not unlikely that the A217 road also had a connection to the Croydon road via the ridgeway Chipstead High Rd, and possibly a second route into the Weald via the straight B2032 down Pebble Combe and south through Betchworth, which could explain Betchworth's early importance (there was of course a Roman villa here too).

The strategic siting of Surrey's castles

Reigate Castle might be read as deliberately blocking the A217 Wealden causeway route: a sort of feudalistic control strategy on the part of the Earls of Surrey. This is exactly as the Bishops of Winchester's pile at Farnham conspicuously straddled the Roman London-Winchester road (and probably a branch crossing Farnham Park from the London-Silchester road near Bagshot); while royal Guildford Castle perhaps commanded David Bird's putative Roman road through Chiddingfold (or an option for it, bifurcating from the A3/A31 London-Winchester road at the probable lost Roman station at Burpham on the Wey).

On Roman-roading

Engineered Roman ways into the Weald, even when truncated, typically survived where they formed long causeways across damp ground: as at Ockley Causeway and Billingshurst on Stane Street, and Edenbridge Causeway on the lost West Wickham road that across the Downs has declined to being our county boundary. The long A217 Dovers Green Rd / Reigate Rd Horley / Gatwick / Lowfield Heath causeway, incidentally serving the Thunderfield area, could fit that pattern.

Regrettably, modern scholarship seems to find it hardest to contemplate Roman roads under today's extant main arteries (be it the A1/10/12/2/22/24 or A5, or indeed the A3, A217 or Crawley and Sutton High Streets). This is partly, no doubt, for very understandable practical (legal and engineering) reasons, when the Roman structure might be nearby but closely parallel. But partly, one suspects, it is because in a turf war between Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon historians, too few relish real analysis of cultural continuity from Roman into feudal times, let alone into modern times. But might one not reasonably hazard, for example, that 'English' feudalism dates from our late Roman major rural villas, becoming 'Anglo-Saxon' vils?

So while an interest in the economic geography of Roman road networks and their active survival seemingly is the archaeological equivalent of bus-spotting, in practice it affords excellent entry into the study of social continuity: a matter at last becoming fashionable, and one relevant to Cherchfelle, Reigate, and the transfer of centrality from the one to the other within Cherchfelle hundred.

- 1 Allcroft, A. H. (1927), *The Circle and the Cross: A Study in Continuity* (republished by Kessinger, 2003)
- 2 Except in *plegstow* names: 'meeting-place for playing – ie a village green – as in Lingfield's Plaistow
- 3 Blair, J. (2005), *The Church in Anglo-Saxon Society*, OUP
- 4 Thorpe, *Dipl. Angl. Sax.*, i. 217; Stenton, F. (1943), *Anglo-Saxon England*, OUP
- 5 *Victoria County History*, H.E. Malden, 1911, London (british.history.ac.uk. Victoria County History, Surrey, Horley parish)
- 6 Bede, 2, 14. *Eccl. Hist.* (Farmer, D., Ed.; Sherley-Price, L, trans, 1990, Penguin). Ad Grefrin is said to be Brittonic 'place of goats', has a goat burial at one hall entrance, and a large prehistoric stock-enclosure. A possible combined ritual and market function may be hinted at, perhaps again a parallel to Gatwick ('goat tradingplace'). Two other names Gatwick occur in Surrey, possibly likewise offering functional parallels: by Peper Harow (*hearg*, 'pagan temple') on the upper Wey flats; and at Chipstead ('trading Place') outside the Weald on a route to the Thames (see text).
- 7 Colgrave, B, trans., (1985), *Felix's Life of Guthlac*, CUP
- 8 Hooper, W. (1945), *Reigate: Its Story Through the Ages*, SAS

Another look at *Cherchefelle* and more besides

Rob Briggs

There was much of interest in Jan Burbidge's note in the previous *Bulletin* about the names of Reigate and its precursor, most often referred to by its Domesday Book spelling, *Cherchefelle*. It exemplified how local observations can be employed in suggesting the derivation of a place-name. But it also can be used to demonstrate why the written evidence, the primary type of evidence used for etymological investigations, cannot be treated lightly. Philology and phonology (respectively, the studies of the written outcomes and the sounds of languages) are neither immediately interesting nor especially easy to master, but are ultimately every bit as key to the linguistic interpretation of place-names as stratigraphy and context are to archaeology.

It is true that early spellings of a well-attested historic place-name were almost always the work of a variety of authors writing for a variety of purposes, but, instead of dismissing the varied data as so inconsistent as to be unintelligible, it is necessary to examine it closely to spot patterns and consistencies that can serve to point towards an etymology. This can be demonstrated by looking more closely at the early forms of the place-names Burbidge (2019, 20) claims to all derive from Old English (OE) *hearg* 'temple, altar, sanctuary' (Insley 2001, 435; but see also Semple 2007 and K. Briggs 2010 for important work offering different perspectives). Superficial similarities in the present-day spellings of Harrowsley, Horley and Horleyland are insufficient basis upon which to propose any kind of common origin. Furthermore, side-by-side comparison of early/mid-14th-century spellings of the three names illustrates how they almost certainly each had a very different derivation, none being from *hearg*:

Harrowsley < *Herewaldesle(e)* 1350 < OE **Herewaldeslēah* "Herew(e)ald's woodland/clearing" (*PNS*, 293–94)

Horley < *Hornleya* 1313 < OE **Hornlēah* either "woodland/clearing belonging to Horne" (*PNS*, 292) or 'horn-shaped common' (Ellaby 2010) or "Hornbeam woodland/clearing" (tentatively posited in Coates 2012, 222 footnote 8)

Horleyland < *Holyland* c. 1350 < OE *Hāligland* or Middle English (ME) *Hōlīlōnd* "Holy land/estate" (*PNS*, 294)

This can also be done for the three farm-names (Wilgers, Wiggy and Willey) Burbidge posits to derive from OE *wēoh*, *wīh* – actually different dialect forms of the same term

meaning 'idol' or 'temple' (see Insley 2001, 435). None has featured in the exhaustive searches for place-names derived from this element published in recent decades, and this is unlikely to be the result of repeated oversight (Gelling 1973, 123–27; Insley 2001, 436–37).

Now also seems an opportune context to point out John Blair's suggestion (1991, 19 and 181 note 39) that *Wedreshulle*, a place in the vicinity of Thunderfield recorded in 1273, contains the name of the god Woden should be rejected on philological grounds. The ME form should be **Wedneshulle*, and no similarly-early spelling of another place-name containing the theonym has <r> in place of the expected <n> (Gelling 1973, 123–24, 126; Insley 2001, 432–34). The fact Weatherhill Common (*Wetherhulle* 1332: *PNS*, 287) lies not so very far away from Thunderfield Castle, the present locus for this historic name, means we should probably look no further than there for the true identity of *Wedreshulle*.

***Cherchefelle* etc. – a sign of a cross?**

However it is interpreted, there seems to be unanimity over the first element of the name of the pre-urban settlement (and counterpart Hundred) first attested in Domesday Book as *Cherchefelle* going back to Primitive Welsh *crŷg*, which eventually became OE *crŷc*, *crŷc* (e.g. *PNS*, 281–82 and *CDEPN*, 497; for a thorough account of the name element, see Gelling and Cole 2014, 159–63). When not obviously used with regard to a barrow, the element has been suggested to identify 'a natural hill with an abrupt outline which makes a specially striking visual impact' (Gelling and Cole 2014, 159). Crooksbury Hill east of Farnham very much accords with the latter (as well as boasting appropriate historic name-spellings like *Crukesberg*' 1235; Meekings and Crook 1983, 394 – this attestation is earlier than any instanced in *PNS*, 170); the relief of the Reigate area not so much, and the same could be said of its extant archaeology.

Could there be justification for advancing a different etymology for *Cherchefelle* based on a different specific (i.e. first element)? Coates (2007, 49) has noted the range of spellings of place-names identified as descending from *crŷg* are 'collectively deserving [of] future study because of their perplexing historical phonology', so it is not that room for doubt does not exist. In these circumstances, and in the hope of future expert study designed to address the issue at a national level, we must be able to look afresh at the local evidence for each such place-name. The following discussion does not seek to remove the precursor name for Reigate from the corpus, but it does add a new possibility into the mix, at least in passing.

Derivation from 'crocker' (OE *croccere*, ME *crokker(e)*) is a novel suggestion, but falls down for three reasons. First, the archaeological evidence from the Doods kiln site (although the evidence for this function is not above question) seems to be rather too early to bear out Burbidge's hypothesis. I am unaware of the source of the etymological suggestion that Doods < OE personal name *Dodda* (as per Burbidge 2019, 20) but it is unconvincing in both phonological and morphological terms. Archaeology at the site and elsewhere has pointed towards its activity being confined to the middle of the Romano-British period, perhaps in the period *circa* 140-230 CE (Williams 2002, 4). Pottery from the nearby site at 80 Doods Road is even earlier, being dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century CE (Williams 2003). In light of this chronology, it would be truly remarkable for an accurate memory of ceramic production at the location to have persisted not just to the end of the Roman period, but long after it as well.

A second reason for objection is that the second syllable of *croccere* would be expected to be traceable in some of the early ME-period spellings. As Giles Graham-Brown (2017) correctly notes in relation to the place-name spellings found in the earliest references to

Reigate church, ‘every syllable is crucial’. Burbidge’s etymology ‘Crocker’s field’ should stand for OE **Crocceresfeld*, which in “normal” scribal conditions should yield at least in early ME **Crok(k)eresfeld*. However, while all four post-Domesday spellings have a medial <es>, none exhibits any sign of a preceding <er> (*Kircesfeild*, *Churgesfeild*, *Cruchesfeild*, *Crechesfeld*: as per Graham-Brown 2017 and 2010, 20). This consistency cannot be ignored.

Third, none of the early spellings has <o> as the first vowel. This contrasts with Crockford Bridge near Chertsey, probably OE **Croc(c)ford* ‘Crock/pot ford’: early attestations include *Crocford* [c. 670 x 675] c. 1260, *Crokford*, *Crockeford* 1263 (*PNS*, 109; see also Jones 2017, 235). Some of the later forms do start *Cro-*, but are followed by a <u> (*Crouchfeild*) or <w> (*Crowchfeilds*), marking out a different vowel sound from the short /o/ of *croccere/crokker(e)*. It is clear that many of the name-forms exhibit signs of analogical influence from other elements current in vocabulary at the time, but that were not the element used at the time the place-name was coined. Burbidge notes the obvious influence on the Domesday spelling *Cherchefelle* of OE *cirice* ‘church’; this could be extended to some of the slightly later forms, too. Moreover, in name-forms like *Cruchesfeld* and especially *Crouchfeild* and *Crowchfeilds*, the source of confusion would appear to be a different element, ME *crouche* ‘cross’. The choice of *crouche* for these later examples may nevertheless stem in part from the original first vowel having a sound that was something other than /o/.

Things get more complicated – but also more intriguing – here because ME *crouche* had an OE ancestor, *crūc*, as is alluded to at one point by Burbidge (2019, 19). The OE long vowel /ū/ as could yield in ME spellings with <u> or <ou> (nb. early forms of Crouch Oak in Chertsey given in *PNS*, 113). Conceivably, we might be looking at a late OE place-name **Crūcesfeld* ‘open country of the cross’ that combined OE *crūc* (in genitive singular inflection *crūces*) and *feld*, for which (Old) Malden < OE **Mældūn* ‘hill with a crucifix’ (Rumble 2006, 36) would be a parallel of sorts. In conjunction with this, it is impossible to resist noting the existence in Reigate parish church of a sculptural fragment identified as most likely being part of a cross-shaft fragment of 10th- or 11th-century date (Tweddle *et al.* 1996, 164).

It is imperative not to heap too much significance upon such ambiguous evidence. Taking a sceptical view of a link between OE *crūc* and the probable remnant of a 10th/11th-century cross becomes more reasonable when it is noted that OE *crūc* is considered to be a late addition to the language, and the extent of its use in toponymy is somewhat unclear (no clear examples of OE-period usage are provided in either Smith 1956, 115–16 or Rumble 2006, 32). Therefore, despite the recognised peculiarities of place-names from the Brittonic-derived *crūc* noted above and the continued need for more rigorous expert study, the OE element cannot be preferred at present over its somewhat better-attested and formally-indistinguishable older counterpart. For the time being, the latter should continue to be favoured as the source of the first element of *Cherchefelle* etc.

Conclusions

The late Margaret Gelling infamously stipulated in the introduction to the first edition of her much-admired *Signposts to the Past* that ‘it is not possible to invite general participation in the process of suggesting etymologies’ for place-names. The wider context in which this statement is made renders it rather more justifiable, but nonetheless the sentiment could have been worded in a less severe and intimidating way. Contrast this with the following, written by John Blair in his recent book, *Building Anglo-Saxon England*; ‘the definition of place names must acknowledge the problems of defining places’ (Blair 2018, 19). Here again, these words form part of a broader argument, this time in favour of the involvement

of archaeologists and geographers in place-name interpretation. However, the same could be said of those who possess detailed local knowledge of a place. Truly successful etymological analysis of a place-name requires understanding of the context of the place as well as the candidates for the element(s) making up the name.

Interpretations of historic place-names cannot start in the present day and work backwards; they must begin with the earliest attestations, upon which hypotheses can be built and tested. Orthographical variety is to be expected in this period, but dismissing an entire corpus of name spellings as incoherent without first attempting to find trends and patterns within the dataset is not the way to go about matters. Certain forms can be dismissed as being of less direct etymological relevance than others, but only after careful consideration and identification of the reason or reasons why. To assist this process, other types of evidence can be factored in, but ultimately a place-name is an item of language, and it is here that an interpretation of its composition and meaning must begin and end.

(The author had hoped to offer a new analysis of the place-name Reigate in addition to the above, but the evidence has proved a more knotty proposition than anticipated. Therefore, the work continues in the hope that it will see the light of day in a future issue of the *Bulletin* or elsewhere.)

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Shining a light on the first century AD in the South-East: conference Saturday 9 May 2020 at the Ashted Peace Memorial Hall

Following the great success of the 2018 conference on the transition from Roman to Saxon in the South-East, the Roman Studies Group is arranging another such event, this time focusing on the end of the Iron Age and the start of Roman Britain in our area.

In recent years the Group has carried out or assisted on fieldwork at sites such as Abinger, Ashted, Chiddingfold, Ewell and Flexford, all of which have added important information to our understanding of the period in the years before and after the time when our part of England became formally a part of the Roman Empire. We aim to set these discoveries in their wider setting in the South-East.

How much change had already taken place in the years following Caesar's expeditions in 55 and 54BC? How much real difference was made by invasion in AD43? The Roman Rural Settlement Project has demonstrated that there is little sign of change in the countryside, so was there business more or less as usual for the bulk of the population? How much did those in the South-East welcome becoming part of the Empire?

How great was the military presence in this early phase? What changes were there in taxation and land ownership? Were there many incomers to the SE and what impact did they have? How much effect was there for most Britons with the greater opportunities for trade and the availability of a far wider variety of manufactured objects and foodstuffs? What was the impact of new building methods? Of towns, roads, land management practices? Is there a real difference in religious practices after the conquest?

These and other questions will be tackled by a well-qualified group of speakers including Professor Mike Fulford, Professor Tony King, Louise Rayner (with Anna Doherty), Dr Martyn Allen, Dr Tom Brindle and Dr David Rudling.

It promises to be as enjoyable and stimulating a meeting as the one in 2018 and we look forward to attracting a similarly enthusiastic audience.

Please save the date and spread the word!

Are you interested in learning about and working with archaeological artefacts? Then come and join the Society's Artefact and Archive Research Group (AARG).

We are a friendly group who process the finds at most of the Society's excavations, where we sort, clean and mark the artefacts as they leave the trenches. Further processing is also carried out at our weekly meeting held at the Society's Research Centre in Abinger.



We handle all types of material including pottery, bone, glass, flint tools, building materials, clay tobacco pipes etc, and when necessary we involve relevant specialists.

Prior experience is not necessary, just enthusiasm and an interest in learning how to handle, process and record artefacts. There are also opportunities for involvement in training and other Society projects.

Our weekly Thursday meetings are held at the Society's Research Centre, Abinger where we deal with various types of artefacts. Wednesday evenings are at West Horsley where we identify and record Roman pottery.

If you would like to come and along or find out more about us and what we do please email me at isabel.ellis@talktalk.net.



Surrey's early medieval execution and deviant burials display

Rob Briggs

The Surrey HER has just finished a new display about the administrative County's early medieval execution and deviant burials, which is on show in our office at County Hall in Kingston for the next few months. Surrey's body of evidence for such burials is right up there among the very best in England (we might even go so far as to say it is *the* best of any English county, although we might be slightly biased!). The display looks at seven execution and/or deviant burial sites across the county, as well as aspects of the legal and social contexts prevailing during the period. It even offers one or two new interpretations of some of the sites – for example, how the post-hole clusters suggested to represent early medieval gallows at Goblin Works (Ashtead) and Guildown are much more likely to pertain to structures of a very different function.



Anyone is welcome to come and take a look at it provided they first email us at her@surreycc.gov.uk so that we can confirm the date and time of their visit in advance.

Surrey Historic Environment Research Framework Conference

This conference on Archaeological Sciences will be held in the Ashtead Peace Memorial Hall on 16 November 2019 from 10:00. Doors will open at 9:30. David Bird has organised an interesting day with speakers on the Surrey pottery fabric series, the analysis of brick and tile, isotopic analysis and DNA, geophysics and surveying, LiDAR, and the uses of carbon 14 dating.

A booking form was included in the August Bulletin and online booking is available from the Society website (tickets £15). The conference will be followed by the Society AGM which is open to all members free of charge.

The Hall has notified us that some work is being undertaken in the car park so space may be limited if this is not completed. When last used by the Society copious pound coins were needed for parking charges, though note the RingGo app can also be used.

Research Committee Annual Symposium

A programme for this event on Saturday 29 February 2020 in the Ashtead Peace Memorial Hall is in preparation. A number of talks include contributions about the HLF test pitting events. Simon Maslin, the Surrey Finds Liaison Officer, will cover recent finds in Surrey. Once finalised the programme will be available to view on the Society website and a booking form will be included in the December Bulletin.

We would like to see as wide a range of displays as possible so if anyone or any group wishes to participate please contact either rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk or info@surreyarchaeology.org to book a space. Volunteers to assist the committee in managing the day would be welcome.

Archaeological Perspectives on Links between the South East and the Continent

This joint Kent Archaeological Society and CBA-South East conference on Saturday 2nd November at University of Kent at Canterbury will address evidence for cross-continental links in the SE over multiple periods through talks via Dr Sophie Adams, Dr Michael Walsh, Jo Ahmet, Dr Leonie Hicks, Dr Murray Andrews, Gustav Milne and Dr Steve Willis.

Fee: £25 (£20 KAS & CBA Members; £10 students) – for full programme and booking form see <http://www.cbасouth-east.org/events/cbase-annual-conference/>.

Study Day at Fishbourne – Iron Age and Roman Coins in Britain

This study day on Saturday 16th November, led by Dr David Rudling, will start by examining primitive currencies and the development of coins in different parts of the world, especially in China, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy. Thereafter participants will look in more detail at the coins and other types of currencies used in Britain during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. By the end of the session participants should be familiar with the main sequences of coin types for these periods.

Fee: £115 (includes buffet lunch) – further details with andantetravels.com / 01722 671041

Lecture meetings

18th October

'The British Hedgerow – past and present' by Pat Wiltshire to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute (top end of High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

21st October

'Richmond and Mortlake's part in the founding of America and the launching of the British Empire' by Simon Targett (a joint event with The Barnes & Mortlake History Society) to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

22nd October

'Military Archaeology of the National Trust Surrey Estates' by Tom Dommett, National Trust Regional Archaeologist, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford at 19:30. Details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

24th October

'Birds of the Falklands, South Georgia and Antarctica' by Keith Betton to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'Noel Pemberton-Billing' by Colin van Geffen to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5.

25th October

'Revisiting Mary Toft (Godalming's famous 'Rabbit Woman'): Hoax or subversion?' by Mary Clayton to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

28th October

'The Nostradamus of South Norwood' by Stephen Oxford to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the East Croydon United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £2

31st October

'The swinging sixties' by C Jarvis to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

4th November

'The 1911 Census - progress so far' by Helen Gristwood and Dick Carpenter to Woking History Society in Hall 2, The Maybury Centre, Board School Rd, Woking at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'Clues on the Archive - a treasure trove in the museum attic' by Jane Le Cluse to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

[note, Monday not the normal Tuesday] 'Hearth & Home: Vernacular Building Materials of South East England' by Geoffrey Mead, University of Sussex to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford at 19:30. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

5th November

'From shops to chateau: W H Crossland architect of Royal Holloway' by Sheila Binns to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 20:00.

6th November

'The Vikings and my travels to Denmark and Stockholm' by Richard Watson to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

7th November

'The Dependants Cokeler Community of the Surrey/Sussex Border Villages' by Roger Nash to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'The History of Watermills' by Bryan Lawton, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

9th November

'Merton Park Film Studios' by Clive Whichelow to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

11th November

'The forgotten boys of the sea: Marine Society merchant sea apprentices, 1772-1873' by Caroline Withall to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

14th November

'Excavations at St Peters Church, Petersham' by Helen Chittock to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society at Surbiton Library Halls at 20:00.

'Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its impact on Society' by Richard Rumble to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

15th November

'Fashion and folly' by Jane Lewis to Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the main hall of the Leatherhead Institute (top end of High Street) at 19:30 for 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

19th November

'Bottles and bygones' by David Rose to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

'One Thames or Two? The Archaeology of London's River' by Jon Cotton, SyAS, to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford at 19:30. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

20th November

'Darwin and Huxley's Dilemma' by John Bennett to Godalming Museum in The Octagon, St Peter and Paul, Borough Road, Godalming at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £5

21st November

'Chalk cut figures' by Andy Skinner to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'Gustave Eiffel - Eiffel, the tower, the statue and the man' by Douglas Irvine to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

28th November

'Lost buildings of Staines' by N Pollard to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

'Ada Lovelace and Charles Babbage, computer pioneers' by Roger Price to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

29th November

'Tales and Trails of the Tillingbourne Valley' by Anne Sassin to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

2nd December

'Literary Mole Valley' by Kathy Atherton to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

3rd December

'RAE Farnborough - 100 Years of Aviation Research, Development & Innovation' by Graham Rood, Curator Farnborough Air Sciences Trust (FAST), to the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford at 19:30. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

5th December

'The golden age of postcards' by Michael Miller to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

'Development, growth and decline of bus services' by Richard Mellor to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

9th December

'The lost buildings of Kew' by Susanne Groom to the Richmond Local History Society at Duke Street Church, Richmond at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

12th December

'Great Canal Engineers' by Geoff Roles to the Surrey Industrial History Group at The Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead at 10:00. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: £5

14th December

'The Story of the Huguenots' by Joyce Hampton to Merton Historical Society at St James' Church Hall, Merton at 14:30. Visitors welcome: £2

17th December

Members' Talks Evening (Short talks by members plus refreshments and a chance to meet others) with the Surrey Industrial History Group at Church House Guildford, 20 Alan Turing Road, Guildford at 19:30. Details from meetings@sihg.org.uk. Visitors welcome: free

DATES FOR *BULLETIN* CONTRIBUTIONS

There will be one more issue of the *Bulletin* in 2019. To assist contributors relevant dates are as follows:

	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
477	9th November	12th December

Articles and notes on all aspects of fieldwork and research on the history and archaeology of Surrey are very welcome. Contributors are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the editor beforehand, including on the proper format of submitted material (please do supply digital copy when possible) and possible deadline extensions.

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The Trustees of Surrey Archaeological Society desire it to be known that they are not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next issue: Copy required by 9th November for the December issue

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