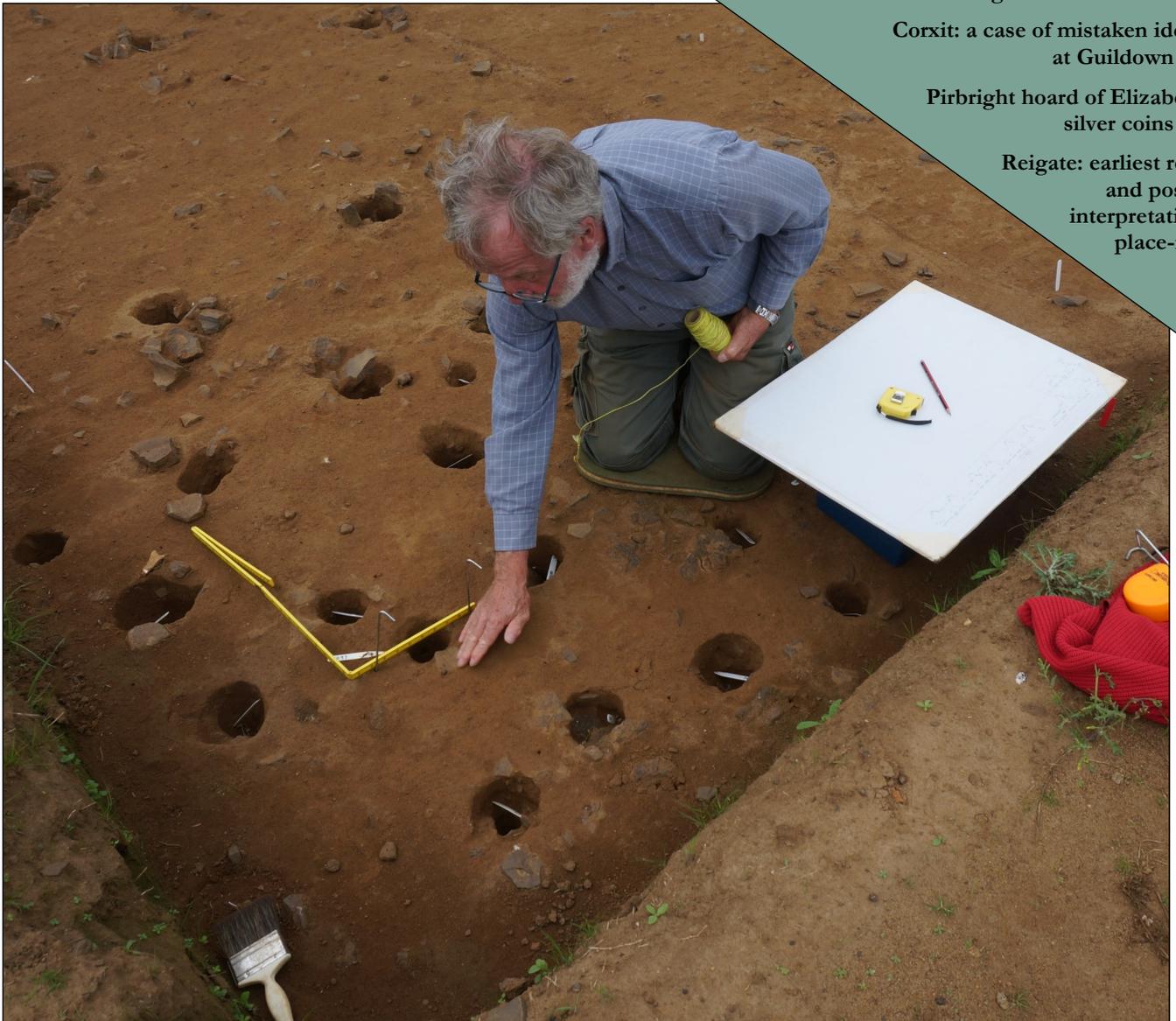


SURREY'S PAST



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Note from the Editor

By Anne Sassin

Welcome to the first of the Society's new-style 'Bulletin', re-christened and henceforth known as *Surrey's Past*. While the *Bulletin* has had an important role since its first issue in 1965 in updating members with details of upcoming conferences, lectures and other events, as well as short articles on local heritage, it has long been felt that its format and content are in need of an upgrade. With the recent monthly e-newsletters, which are sent by email to members and all those who have asked to be placed on the mailing list, the need for printed copy every couple months has significantly reduced. As a result, the frequency of *Surrey's Past* will now be cut from six down to three issues per annum (which will no doubt also be beneficial in reducing the Society's paper consumption and carbon footprint), and we will be working towards offering it as an electronic copy in the near future.

No doubt there will be many small changes and tweaks to both the design and content over the coming issues, but I hope the new format will continue to serve as the important outlet for news and heritage pieces which it always has, while offering a slightly more engaging and improved quality of production.

Welcome to new members

By 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 01306 731275 or info@surreyarchaeology.org.uk.

Name	Town	Principal Archaeological and Local History Interests
James Brown	Southampton	The National Trust Archaeologist for Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire
Izzy Horsfield	Haslemere	Ancient world; Ancient Roman and Greek Studies
Madeline Hutchins	Chaldon	Chaldon Village; Chaldon Court and Medieval timber framed buildings; Architecture; London History; Historical Landscape and Land use; Garden History
Jennifer Sinclair	Thames Ditton	The History of Surrey

There will be three issues of *Surrey's Past* per year, and two more in 2022. Next issue: copy required by **16 May** for the June issue.

Issue no:	Copy date:	Approx. delivery:
491 June	16 May	13 June
492 October	19 September	17 October

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 possible deadline extensions and the proper format of submitted material (please supply digital copy when possible and images in JPEG or similar image file format).

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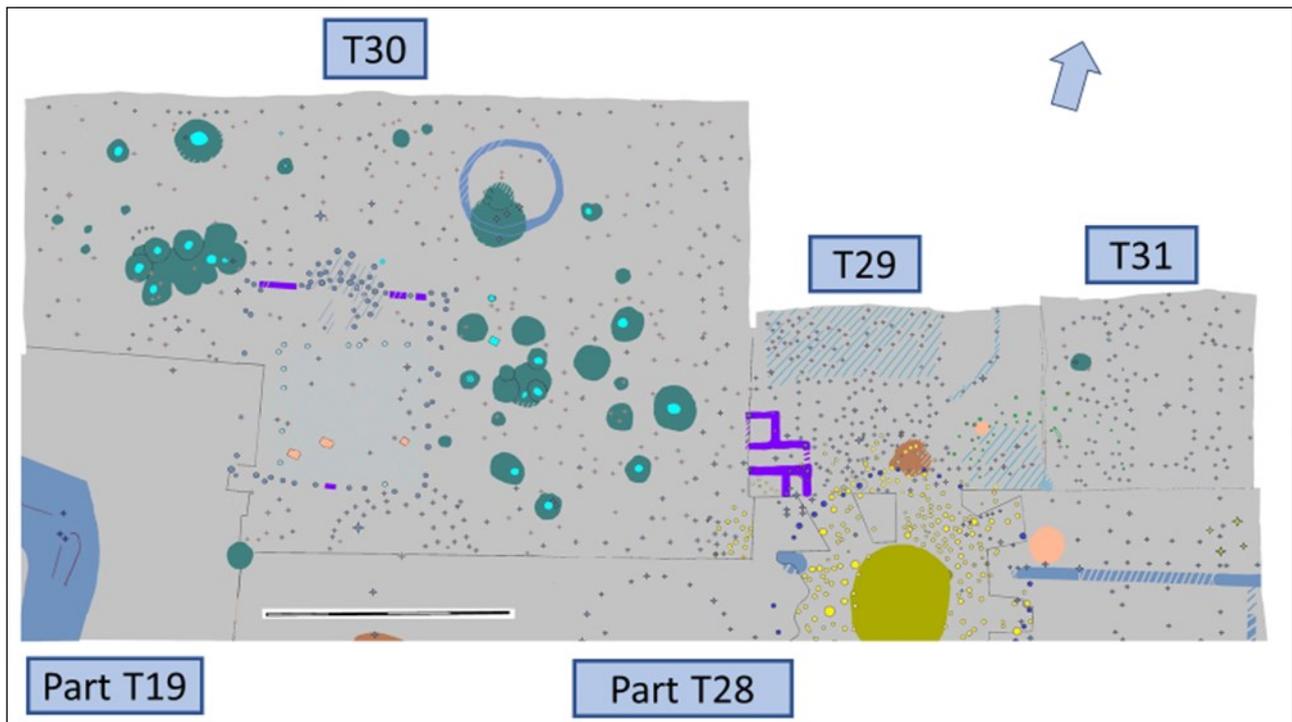
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Cocks Farm Abinger: 2021 excavations

By **Emma Corke**

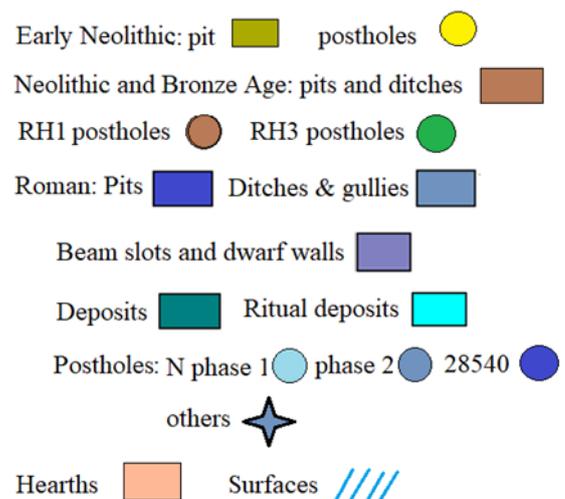
Three trenches were excavated, with a total area of about 450sqm, overlapping the north of 2020's T28 and the northeast end of 2016's T19. T29, in the centre, was dug in April/May under Covid 19's 'rule of six', while Ts30 and 31 (to west and east of T29) were excavated in August/September with a full team. This report will appear in two parts; the second will discuss the majority of features in T31, while this one describes everything else.



*Fig 1 Plan of 2021 excavations.
Scale shows 2m divisions.*

As expected, this flat area on the top of the promontory proved to be full of archaeology. Over 900 postholes were identified, although 186 of these were not excavated. Sondages in two floor or sub-floor layers showed that they overlay earlier phases of postholes; these were not explored further. The great majority of the postholes were Roman, although there were also a significant number of prehistoric ones, including several identified as part of the Early Neolithic features (the 'Abinger Anomaly') found in T28. Others formed part of two, or possibly three, roundhouses, two of several phases, which have yet to be dated.

It was established in T28 that the area around the Early Neolithic pit had been levelled to a horizontal surface (28520) into which posts had been driven, with packing stones placed on the surface around the posts (yellow circles show the postholes' positions; for clarity only pipes are drawn, not packing). Further from the pit this surface approached ground level, apparently in steps. T29 found more of this surface, and that it continued further from the pit than previously seen. As in T28, surface 28520 was horizontal closer to the pit, and then rose quite steeply,



the surface outside this rise being more uneven (in fact it was probably not a deliberately cut surface here, just a level where turbated natural merged into undisturbed natural). More postholes presumed to be Neolithic were seen in both T29 and T30; they continued outside the edge of surface 28520 but became smaller, less deeply driven and further apart with distance from the pit. In T28 a ring of Roman posts (28540) had been found to circle the Early Neolithic pit, with a small section missing to the north of the trench. The rest of this ring was identified in T29, together with a tangential line of posts running east/west which shared two posts with the ring. The Early Neolithic surface and associated postholes were found to extend beyond this Roman ring. The most probable reason for this is thought to be that the pit underlay a mound (supported by the posts) which by the 1st century AD had eroded to the area enclosed by the Roman posts. While evidence is slight due to the extensive

disturbance by many phases of later activity in the area it now seems quite possible that the original mound may not have been circular.

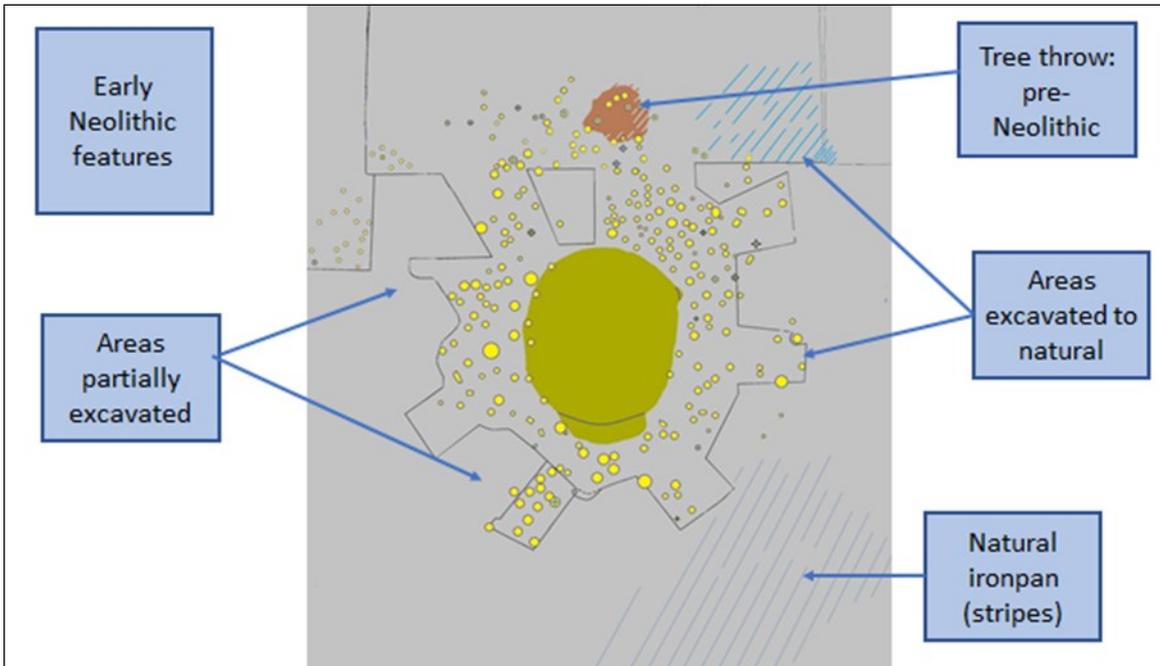


Fig 2 Neolithic features: pit (olive), postholes (yellow circles). Postholes that may be either Neolithic or later are overlain with blue stars.

Four (or possibly eight) Early Neolithic postholes were found to be cut into the fill of a tree-pit or throw. The tree therefore predated the Anomaly. So far six or possibly seven tree-pits have been found, five of which are definitely prehistoric, containing only flint and Bronze Age or Neolithic pottery within lower fills (the other one or two are modern). The implications of this are interesting, suggesting as they do that the area was continuously occupied from the Bronze Age in some way or another that prevented trees growing to any size.

Fig 3 Neolithic postholes cut into tree-throw fill. Surface 28520 is visible both in the fill around the Neolithic postholes and at the top of the photo outside the tree-pit. Roman postholes are preserved with their packing as rings around the pipes. Note tile in packing of one post (top right). This Roman posthole, which is part of the ring around the Anomaly, has cut a Neolithic posthole (lower right of the Roman posthole).



Parts of two, or possibly three, roundhouses were found. The northern part of Roundhouse (RH) 3 (green circles) lay across T29 and T31. It had not been identified in T28, perhaps due to the natural being sand, and where there were many Roman postholes (and probably some Early Neolithic). Its postholes were very clear in T29 where they had been cut into ironpan, and although they were harder to see, some were also identifiable in T31 where they were in either ironpan or very ferrous sand. The building was of at least three phases: the innermost circle of posts was clear, as was part of an outer concentric ring, but most of another further-out ring was hard to identify. Some of these posts may belong to a phase on the same site but overlying the small inner ring. Various options are drawn in Fig 4. To

the north-east of the roundhouse, a considerable number of largish flint-tempered, probably Bronze Age, pottery sherds were found, mostly within the packing of (Roman) postholes.

Fig 4 T29, parts of T28, 30 and 31. Roundhouse 3 (green circles). Some postholes shown as stars (or yellow circles) could be part of the roundhouse. Post 3161 is shown as a narrow green-edged oval.

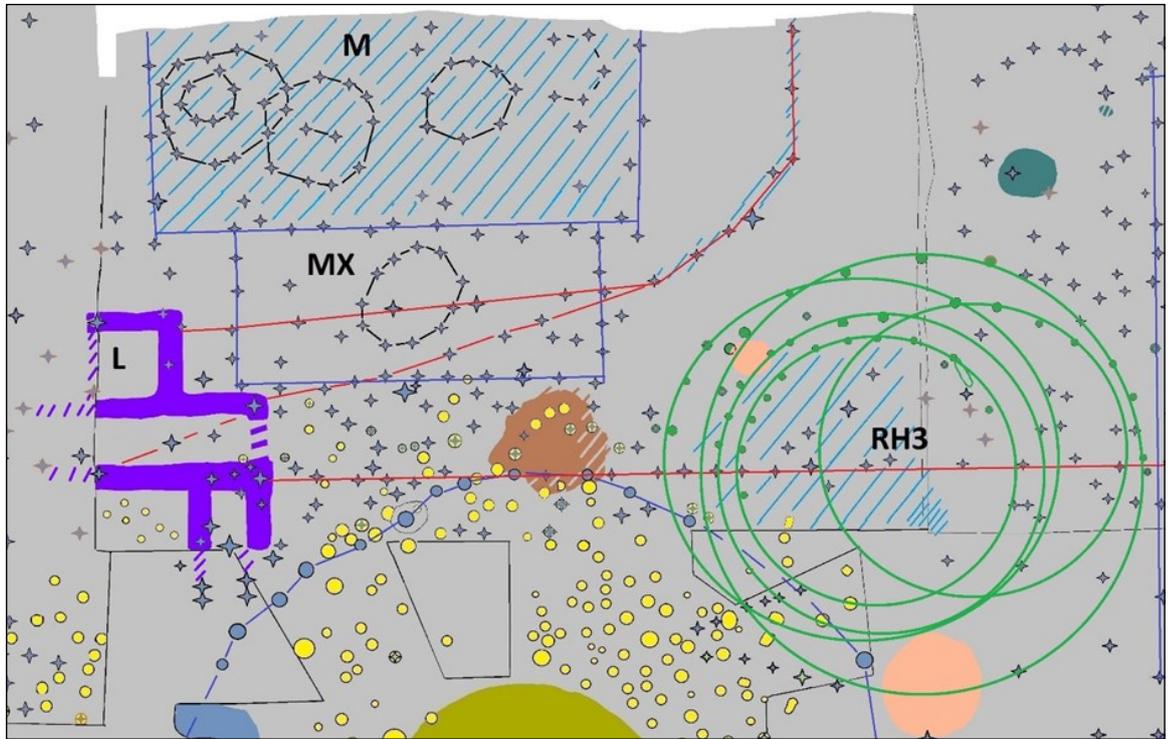


Fig 5 Post and posthole 3161. Post lies horizontally. Some of its packing stones lie under it, moved when the post fell.

Posthole 3161, which was almost certainly part of the innermost phase of the roundhouse, was found with part of its post lying beside it. The post was charcoal, and had broken off at or just below floor-level (as shown by the fact that it was lying horizontally). The broken

part within the postpipe was seen as (most of) a ring of charcoal with sand in the centre; presumably either the centre was not burnt and so rotted with the gap then filled by sand, or the centre had already rotted before the post was burnt. The establishment of a floor level is important; it was 40-45cms below current ground-level. This is almost identical to the floor level found in T30 in building N's first phase (see part two).

It is suspected that RH3 is prehistoric. Radiocarbon dating of the 3161 post, and also of charcoal from a small pit containing burnt material that underlay the middle ring of posts but overlay an outer posthole, is awaited and should tell us for certain. If RH3 is pre-Roman, it presents difficulties with the ring of posts surrounding the pit (28540); however, no post belonging to 28540 could be identified in the potential area of overlap, and it could be that the roundhouse cut into the supposed mound and that 28540 had a small indentation here. If on the other hand, RH3 is Roman, then there is no difficulty; we know that at some (Roman) point the mound was flattened and replaced by a courtyard.

A strip along the northwest edge of T28 had been left largely unexcavated in 2020, and T30 thus overlapped T28 by 2m. Roundhouse 4 was found in this area. Like RH3 it was of three phases, but these were all approximately concentric (probably not sufficiently so to suppose that one phase might be double-walled). Again only the northern part was found; it is likely that more could have been found if the overlap had been wider. The outermost ring was missing to the north, presumably destroyed by the erection of building N, the southern wall of which overlay it. RH4 is thought to be early Roman.



Fig 6 Roundhouse 4. The very large posthole postdates the roundhouse, as do the postholes of the south wall of building N (straight line) in the upper left side of the photo. On the left of the large posthole, stones between the postholes suggest a wall base.

The other possible roundhouse was to the north of T19. It was about 3m in diameter, with ten postholes around its edge and several substantial ones in its interior. Again only the northern part was seen, and it is certain that no more can remain in T19. It might have been something more in the nature of a field shelter than a roundhouse. This feature is also thought to be Roman.

All the trenches were full of evidence of Roman activity, in most areas of several phases: buildings (seen as postholes, dwarf walls and beam slots), fences (postholes), floors, subfloors and exterior surfacing (laid stones and sand), ritual (cist, deposits, placed objects) and other less-easily assignable features such as hearths and other burnt areas.

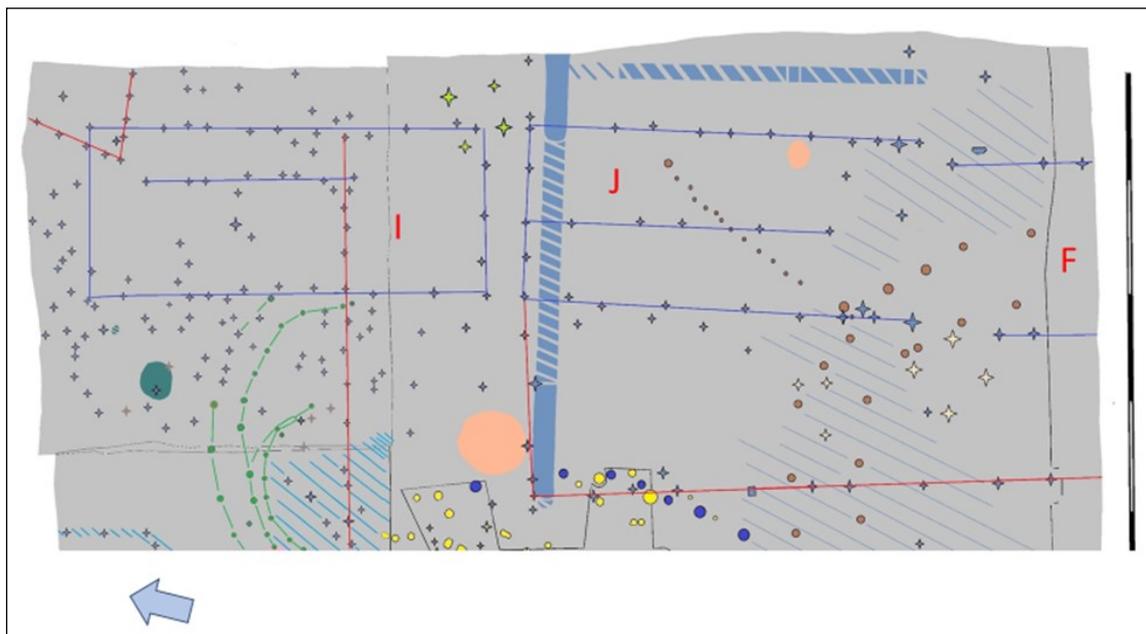
As mentioned above, the Roman ring of postholes that encircled the Anomaly was tangential to an east-west fence. This ran for about 11m through Ts29 and 30 and was formed of posts about 60cms apart – a contrast to the more usual c1.2m distancing of other fences seen. The spacing was too even to suggest a replacement fence. To the west it appeared to continue as a wall of building L, while to the east it ran under the placed sand floor of building I. Here it may have ceased or turned through 90° to the north, or possibly have once continued but been lost to the construction of I.

Building I had been seen in T28. It was now found to be about 3m wide and a little over 8 long – very similar to J which lay to its south on a similar alignment. The north wall of I was not entirely clear however (cf the south wall

of J). Like J, it had an internal north-south wall rather closer to the east wall than the west. The area between this internal wall and the west wall was full of very clean sand with almost no stones in it. Three sondages through this showed it to be about 20cm thick at most and overlaying earlier postholes. One of these, in roughly the centre of the building, had a postpad at its base consisting of a large greensand block 25cm x 15cm x 10cm. The top of the stone showed signs of wear. The east and west ends of the northern two sondages contained a tumble of stones (both ironstone and ironpan). The sand was clearly placed as a floor for building I, but the nature of the features below the building was not established. Several pieces of very degraded bone were found within the building, and a strip of iron (12cm x 8cm) (possibly a tool?) lay on the sand surface close to the northern sondage.



Fig 7 T31 (north at the bottom). Note the clean sand, overlying earlier features.
 Fig 8 Buildings I, J and part F. Buildings in blue, fences in red. The EW fence (vertical in plan) pre-dates I, while the V-shaped fence(?) in the NE corner post-dates it.



Building L was in the south-west corner of T29 (see Fig 4). Its existence had been surmised in T28, where pairs of substantial Roman postholes were found. It was elusive in T29, and if it continued into T31 (which it probably did), even more so there. It appears to have consisted of dwarf walls formed of stones mixed with sand and occasionally clay with quite widely spaced posts, mainly at wall junctions. The rooms were narrow, though this appearance may be actually due to there being more than one phase. Although the nature and function of L was so unclear, it had evidently preserved an area of the surface 28520 and seven Neolithic postholes beneath its floor (in the south-west corner of T29).

Fig 9 Building L at an early stage of the excavation. Lines of stones are the walls, with tags marking (mostly as yet undug) postholes. The string lines ensured Covid distancing.



Fig 10 T29 at the excavation's end (north at the top). The natural was sand everywhere in the trench apart from the SE corner where RH3 was over ironpan. All the stones visible elsewhere were introduced; the great majority are ironstone. See Fig 4 for interpretation.



Building M lay on the same alignment as the east-west tangential wall to the ring 28540 and L (and many other previously discovered buildings. Its north wall lay outside the trench. It had a floor of ironstone, and contained three (or possibly four) intriguing rings of postholes. The western-most two intercut, sharing two posts. The western of these two had an inner ring while the eastern had a pair in its centre. The posts were close together and quite substantial, and it seems probable that they were intended to support a considerable weight. What it was is unknown and no parallels have as yet been found. Suggestions have included watertanks and winepress; more ideas are welcomed. A gap in the postholes, and an area of stoneless sand here, suggests that there may have been a door from the south in M's south-west corner.

To the south (and avoiding this possible doorway) an apparently later extension (MX) held another of these posthole circles. The south wall of MX was about 2m from the east-west fenceline, while its west wall abutted L.

Between M and RH3 was a bent line of posts with stones between the posts that must have been some sort of solid fence or wall, possibly a wattle fence against which stones were placed at the base, or something still more substantial. Among the stones was a wide piece of ironstone 'pipe' that showed some signs of wear on its internal surface. Had it perhaps been used to hold a doorpost? Within MX, and presumably pre-dating it, was a line of posts that continued this solid boundary with a slight change of alignment; these were more widely spaced than those outside the building and there were no stones between the posts, though they could of course have been re-purposed when MX was built. There was also another possible line of postholes to the south of this clearer line; this continued the boundary line without bending and probably ran under L. The northern line met a wall of L and stopped. It seems likely that the southern line was the earlier and pre-dated L, while the northern coexisted with L but pre-dated MX, but as no postholes intercut, this can only be supposition.

It was a very great pleasure to see so many friends back on site this summer. As ever, I must thank the many people who took and are taking part, both on site and in post-excavation. Diggers, recorders (including drawers), finds team, surveyors, tools.... the list could go on. There are far too many people to mention them all, but special thanks are due to Nikki Cowlard who organises the volunteers and the logistics and generally holds everything together.

*Fig 11 Lunch in the rain
(Photo by Elvin Mullinger)
Fig 12 (cover image)
Preparing to draw Neolithic
postholes*



Corxit: a case of mistaken identity at Guildown

By **Rob Poulton**

The cemetery at Guildown on the Hogs Back above Guildford is a notable example of a site where early-mid Saxon furnished interments were succeeded by Late Saxon and Norman execution burials (Lowther 1931). It has attracted much recent comment, notably the series of review articles by David Bird (2017-8). There have also been some important new discoveries of both furnished and unfurnished burials and these, including excellently detailed analysis of the skeletal evidence, have been promptly published (Lewins & Falys 2019). It is with the Late Saxon examples of these newly discovered burials and their interpretation that this note is concerned.

Three of these burials were subject to radiocarbon dating and isotopic analysis. The former demonstrated their Late Saxon origins, while the latter study concluded that the isotopic signature indicated that ‘The most likely area of origin, considering both the oxygen and strontium isotope values, is south-west England, specifically the region of Cornwall’ (Lewins & Falys 2019, 36-7). This was the primary stimulus to a more general conclusion regarding this group of burials that ‘this small portion of the established burial ground was used by a subset of the Guildford population to bury their dead’. Subsequently Rob Briggs (2020)

reconsidered this group of burials and proposed that the most likely explanation was the use of the location as the burial ground of slaves with their origin in Cornwall.

A number of concerns can be raised with both these interpretations. The form and character of these burials, shallow graves of variable orientation in which the body was carelessly placed, is generally consistent with the well-known characteristics of interments within Late Saxon and Norman execution cemeteries (Reynolds 2009). The large number of such burials excavated by Lowther just a few metres away are one of the best examples of such a cemetery. This execution cemetery must have been under official control and an alternative use would surely have required formal permission, but it is hard to imagine why compromising the symbolic importance of the site as the locale of the administration of royal justice would have been allowed. The alternative of unofficial and covert use for interment seems improbable since keeping burial secret would have been very difficult, not least because the site would have been fully visible from the town, as indicated by the quotation from Daniel Defoe given by Bird (2018, *Bulletin* 489, 9) regarding 18th century hangings there: ‘the gallows...[are] so placed,

respecting the town, that the townspeople...may...see the criminals executed’. Moreover, there is considerable evidence for the power of organised christianity in controlling burial rites at this period and its insistence that it should occur in the cemeteries attached to its churches. The recent excavation of the burial ground belonging to the minster church at Godalming (Poulton 2018), with radiocarbon dates broadly contemporary with those from the ‘deviant’ TVAS burials, shows not only the precisely defined and uniform mode of supine east-west burial but also, from the sheer numbers involved, provides confirmation that the church was able to control the right to burial across the whole hundred that it served. In these circumstances, the question that must be asked is whether there is any likelihood that the establishment of a pagan or other cemetery, outside the established faith, in this prominent location, would have been possible?

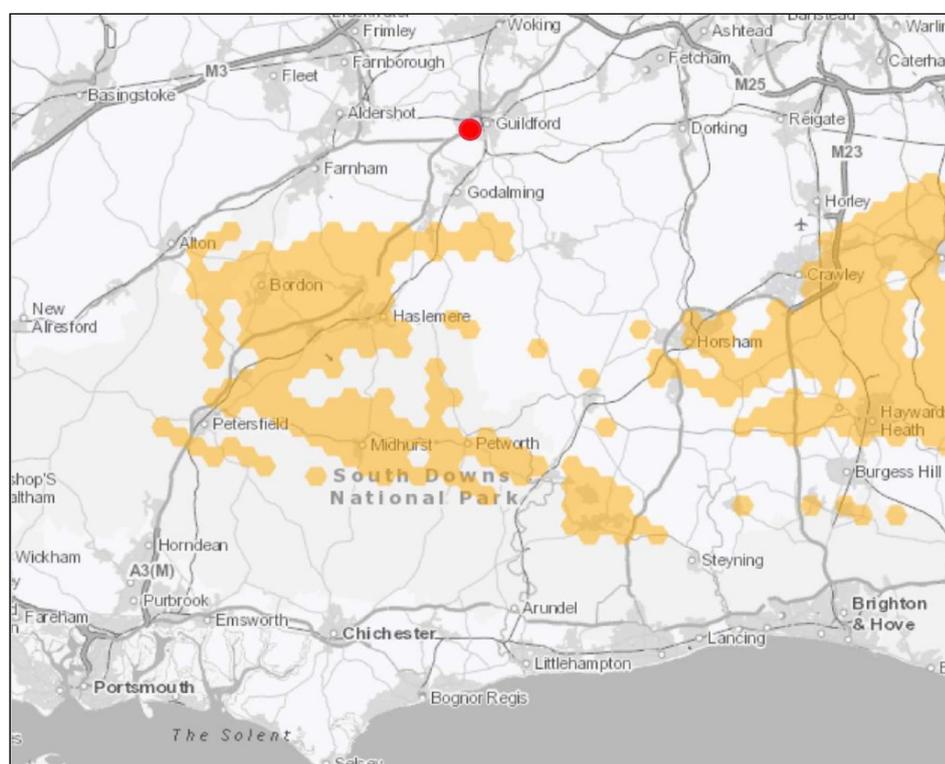
Pondering such issues, I looked more closely at the isotope study itself. In the paragraph preceding the suggestion of Cornish origin, it is suggested that the study ‘indicates that [the individuals analysed] did not originate in the local area or in any other areas of similar chalk geology’. This is a worrying statement since the chalk forms only a relatively narrow east-

west band near Guildford, with a variety of other geological strata within close proximity. The British geological survey provides an online resource ([Biosphere isotope domains \(Great Britain\) - British Geological Survey \(bgs.ac.uk\)](https://www.bgs.ac.uk/biosphere-isotope-domains-great-britain)) specifically designed to interrogate isotopic data for these purposes. Doing this for the Guildown examples provided surprising results. In all three cases locations to the south of Guildford and across the Weald to the east (Fig 1) are indicated as potential areas where these people grew up. In each case it remains possible that the individual's origin lies in some other part of Britain, but, taking them together, the swathe of country south and east of Guildford is the most consistently indicated. I have discussed this with specialists in the field and they are happy that this is a proper interpretation of the results, perhaps reflecting our evolving understanding of such data.

There is, then, no case to be made for a Cornish origin for these burials and the strong probability is that they are of people who had lived within reasonable proximity of Guildford. It is improbable that they are anything other than a further component of the well-attested execution cemetery. There is no doubt, though, that some features are of exceptional interest, including the notably careful reburial of skeleton SK65 (Lewins & Falys 2019). Removing the Cornish connection means that interpretation of this and other

details will need reconsideration. That lies beyond the scope of this note, but any attempt to do that should also take note of a review of the radiocarbon dates by John Hines (pers comm) suggesting that it is 'mathematically possible, not only that they are all from within quite a narrow phase, but even that theoretically all three of these could have died and been buried at exactly the same time ... which at 95% probability would be between cal AD 892 and cal AD 991'.

Fig 1 Map showing possible origin areas (yellow) in south-east England based on oxygen isotopic data for burial SK67 of the TVAS excavations at Guildown (approximately indicated by the red dot) (reproduced under Open Government Licence, contains British Geological Survey materials © UKRI, 2022)



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The Pirbright (1844) hoard of Elizabethan silver coins

By Murray Andrews

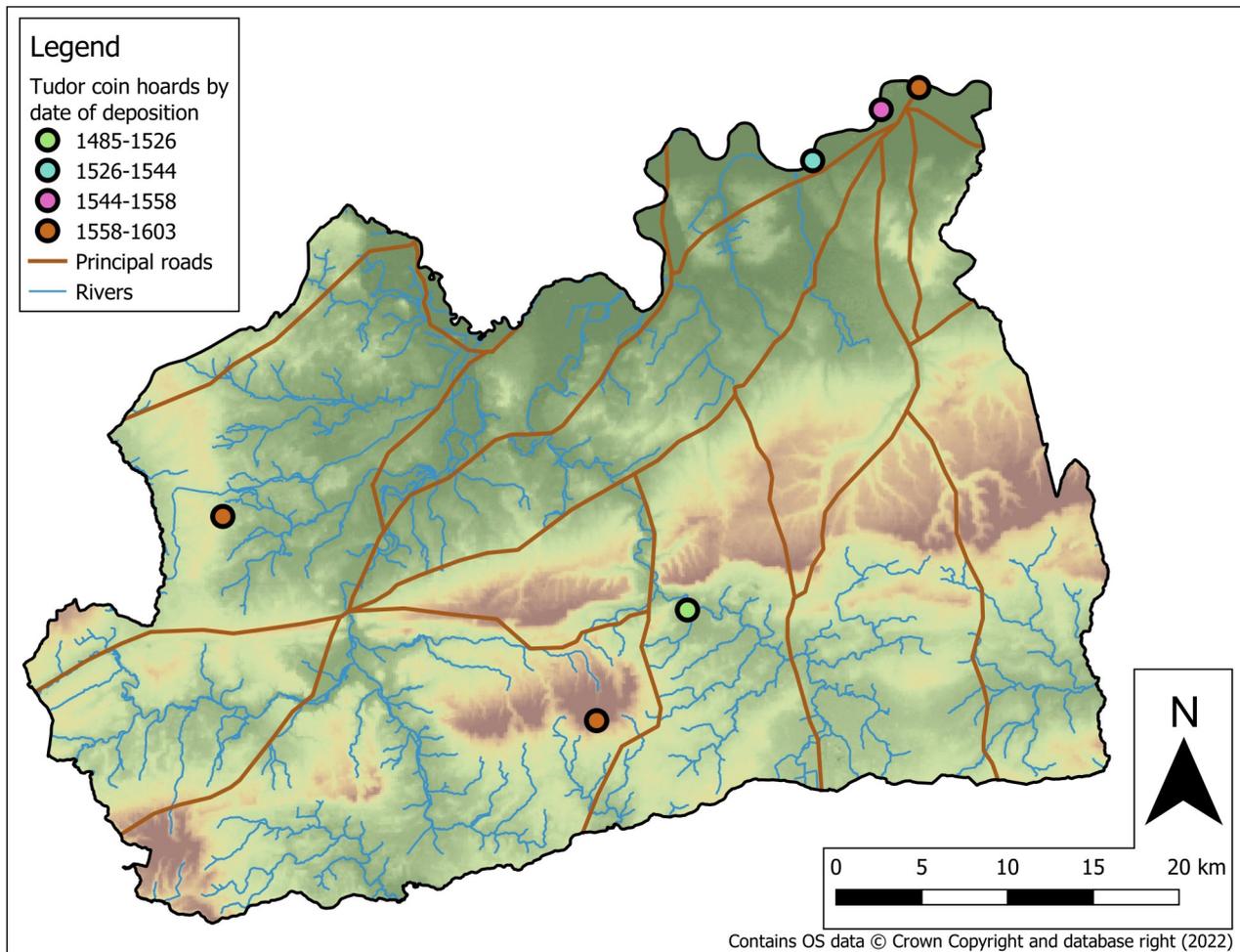
On 4 January 1844 a hoard of Elizabethan silver coins was unearthed on Pirbright Common, 6.5km south-west of Woking. No record of this find appears in the Surrey Historic Environment Record or Brown and Dolley's (1971) corpus of post-medieval coin hoards, but an account of its discovery was reported in the *Maidstone Gazette* and reprinted verbatim in other provincial newspapers (e.g. *Sun*, 18 January 1844, 9; *Reading Mercury*, 20 January 1844, 2). It reads as follows:

Pirbright - Discovery of Old Coins. On Thursday, the 4th inst., as William Russell, digger, was boring for stone on the common, at the foot of the hills running from Bagsbot to Farnham, he saw what he thought, on the surface, a button, but on examination it proved to be a coin of Elizabeth, 1565. On removing the earth, he found several others which caused him to search diligently, and he discovered 100 pieces more in a good state of preservation. They are all of Elizabeth, 1565 and 1567; some of the size of half-crowns, others shillings and sixpences, all silver, but much

thinner than the present coins. Several persons have searched since the 4th instant, and have found about twenty other pieces.

The principal finder, William Russell (1786-1875), was a Pirbright-born agricultural labourer resident at Burrow Hill at the time of the 1841 census (Kew, The National Archives (TNA), HO 107/1080/2, p. 9). What he and the 'several' subsequent finders did with the coins that they found on

Fig 1 Distribution map of Tudor coin hoards from Surrey



the Common is unclear; none appear to have been preserved in public collections, and in lieu of any evidence to the contrary we may suppose that they, like so many other coins from early finds, have since been dispersed, lost, or destroyed.

Though relatively brief, the newspaper report preserves some important information relating to the contents of this otherwise unrecorded Tudor coin hoard. The description makes clear that the hoard consisted of c120 silver coins of Elizabeth I, which were equivalent in breadth – but not thickness – to 19th-century halfcrowns (diameter 32mm), shillings (diameter 24mm), and sixpences (diameter 19mm). Cross-referencing these details with modern accounts of the Elizabethan silver coinage (Brown, Comber & Wilkinson 2019) suggests that the hoard contained a mixture of shillings (diameter 30-32mm, struck 1559-1561 and 1583-1603), sixpences (diameter 24-26mm, struck 1561-1603), and threepences (diameter 18-20mm, struck 1561-1583), and perhaps additionally groats (diameter 22-24mm, struck 1559-1561) and/or halfgroats (diameter 17-20mm, struck 1559-1571 and 1583-1603). The reference to at least two coins dated 1565 and 1567 further confirms the presence of sixpences and/or threepences, since these were the only Elizabethan silver coins to bear dates, and suggests a burial date somewhere in the later years of Elizabeth's Third Coinage (1561-1571).

Information relating to the archaeological context of the hoard, however, is less forthcoming. The stated findspot of the hoard, Pirbright Common (NGR SU 918 544), is a large expanse of open heathland located in the south-west of the parish of Pirbright, and has been used as common land since at least the medieval period. Exactly where the coins were found on the Common is unclear, but the observation that they were found while 'boring for stone' could localise the findspot to one of the two 'Old Gravel Pits' recorded near Foxholes Bottom (NGR SU 9237 5390) and Pirbright Camp (NGR SU 9289 5711) on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10,560 map of 1920. While there is no evidence for the use of a hoard container, we cannot exclude the possibility that the coins were originally deposited in a textile bag or purse, which would be unlikely to survive burial in the

acidic loamy and sandy soils that dominate Pirbright Common.

The Pirbright hoard is one of only six Tudor coin hoards known from the historic county of Surrey (Fig 1). Three of these hoards date to the reign of Elizabeth I: aside from the Pirbright find, these consist of a hoard of gold coins of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth I found in a ceramic jar near Leith Hill Tower in 1837 (Brown & Dolley 1971, 24, EN27), and a poorly-recorded hoard of gold and silver coins found while demolishing The Bear at the Bridge Foot Tavern in Southwark in 1761 (Woodhead 1996, 105, no. 116). Though composed exclusively of mid- to low-value silver coins, the Pirbright find compares favourably to these high-value gold hoards, with a face value of between £1 11s. 0d. and £5 18s. 9d. at the time of its deposition in the late 1560s – equivalent to one to five months' wages for a skilled labourer, or two to seven months' wages for a semi-skilled labourer (Rappaport 1989, 406). The hoard would therefore have represented a significant sum of money, but would not have been so valuable as to be out of the reach of a prosperous yeoman farmer like John Baker of Pirbright, whose will of 1586 includes monetary bequests to the value of £50 15s. 0d. (TNA PROB 11/69/621). The hoard may, therefore, represent an accumulation of household or personal savings belonging to a local farmer like John Baker, which may have been buried on Pirbright Common – a marginal location far removed from the village core – for the purpose of temporary safekeeping.

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Reigate: the earliest record and a possible interpretation of the place-name

By Roger Ellaby

In *The Place-names of Surrey* (Gover *et al* 1934, 304), the earliest mention of Reigate is c1170, as 'Reigata', from *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*. From documentary research by John Blair (1980, 97-126) the relevant and original deed appears to have been The National Archives E40/15430, the General Confirmation of Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, of 12th century Surrey endowments of Lewes Priory including two parts of the tithes of Reigate and Betchworth. The deed is reproduced (*ibid*, 101), transcribed and dated by internal evidence to 1153-67 (*ibid*, 116-17). If, as is stated by Poulton (2021, 143, 146), Reigate was founded as a planned town by Hamelin de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, in the period 1164 - c1170, then the evidence above, if correct, suggests that the foundation can now be more precisely dated to 1164-67.

The place-name Reigate, as suggested by Professor Ekwall, is a compound of ME *gate* and ME *reye* from OE *ræge* 'roe-deer' (Gover *et al* 1934, 304). In the Weald the element 'gate' sometimes seems to refer to places with entrances nearby to areas of forest, wood or parkland, thus it may be conjectured that 'Reigate' relates to an entrance to the lord's wood, apparently frequented by roe deer

in a notable way, on the prominent Lower Greensand ridge south of the town known in the 15th century as the Great or Old Park and later as Reigate Park (Hooper 1945, 47). For other possible interpretations of the place-name see Hooper (*ibid*, 22-3) and Poulton (2021, 147-8).

References

Blair, J, 1980 The Surrey endowments of Lewes Priory before 1200, *SyAC*, **72**, 97-126

Gover, J E B, Mawer, A, & Stenton, F M, 1934 *The Place-names of Surrey*, Engl Place-Name Soc, **11**, Cambridge: University Press

Hooper, W, 1945 *Reigate: its story through the ages*, Guildford: SyAS

Poulton, R, 2021 The origins and development of Reigate, in D Williams & Poulton, R (eds), 2021, *The medieval and later development of Reigate: excavations in Bell St and High St 1979-1990*, SpoilHeap Monograph, **25**, 138-54

Fig 1 Priory Park looking south into wooded Reigate Park



A rare survival of a Medieval textile girdle from Betchworth, Surrey

By **Simon Maslin**

Found in the environs of the Betchworth estate, Surrey and recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme as [SUR-1CD215](#), this trapezoidal copper alloy plate was one of a pair which flanked a forked spacer element as part of a late Medieval strap end of composite type (Egan & Pritchard 2002, 140-6). In of itself, this is a common type of find and is 14th or 15th century in date. The plate is decorated with an abstract geometric motif comprising a central band of alternating triangles each with a single small slashed line at the centre, surrounded by two rows of rectangular and triangular panels, each with decoration in the form of rocker-arm patterns or short incised lines.

What makes this particular object interesting however is that despite having lost its partner plate and spacer, it retains a portion of the girdle or belt to which it was

attached, in the form of a small patch of textile which remains on the rear edge of the plate. This fragment of organic fabric, measuring 19.8mm x 12.5mm, retains the full width of the girdle or belt (around 2cm) and is tablet woven from a coarse fibre, with neat parallel sides. It is most likely made of linen or worsted. Originally it was likely to have been dyed or patterned – however any colours have now faded and bleached due to the years of burial.

The strap end was attached to the textile strip using two copper alloy rivets mounted on the decorated rear edge of the plate. The corrosion of these rivets created



Fig 1 SUR-1CD215: a late Medieval strap end with preserved textile fragment



a high concentration of toxic copper salts in the immediate environment of the surrounding cloth which inhibited bacterial action and prevented decay – but only in the area where these salts penetrated. Consequently the rest of the textile has been lost. This surviving fragment demonstrates that only a short length of the end of the belt or girdle was retained within the strap end, clamped between the plates and spacer with the rivets at the rear, as was the typical method of attachment (Egan & Pritchard 2002, 37). The survival of the textile also suggests that the rest of the strap end has only recently become detached and may remain to be recovered.

Girdles and belts were ubiquitous elements of later Medieval dress, likely produced in standard widths and often subject to sumptuary laws. The changing fashions for tighter fitting clothing in the 14th century added to their social importance and they had a role in expressing identity (Gilchrist 2012, 99, 103). They were often highly decorated with mounts, buckles and strap ends which today are ubiquitous detecting finds and recorded in vast numbers on the PAS database. Despite being made variously from leather, silk, linen and worsted cloth, surviving examples are usually leather and almost exclusively recovered from waterlogged (usually urban) contexts. Consequently this textile fragment recovered from open agricultural land is a very rare survivor.

References

Gilchrist, R, 2012 *Medieval life: archaeology and the life course*, Woodbridge: Boydell Press

Egan, G and Pritchard, F, 2002 *Dress accessories 1150-1450: medieval finds from excavations in London*, Museum of London, Woodbridge: Boydell Press

Finds identification sessions in Guildford

Finds Identification Sessions with the Surrey Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) have returned to their normal Saturday slots in Guildford, currently held in Guildford House Gallery.

Have you discovered an interesting archaeological object? Bring objects you have found when out walking, digging in your garden or using a metal detector and show it to the Surrey FLO, Dr Simon Maslin (simon.maslin@surreycc.gov.uk). The FLO works to identify and record archaeological objects found by members of the public on behalf of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Sessions at Surrey History Centre in Woking or with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in Winchester are also available by appointment.

Free drop-in sessions at Guildford House Gallery (155 High Street, Guildford) take place the 2nd Saturday of the month (11:00-13:00).



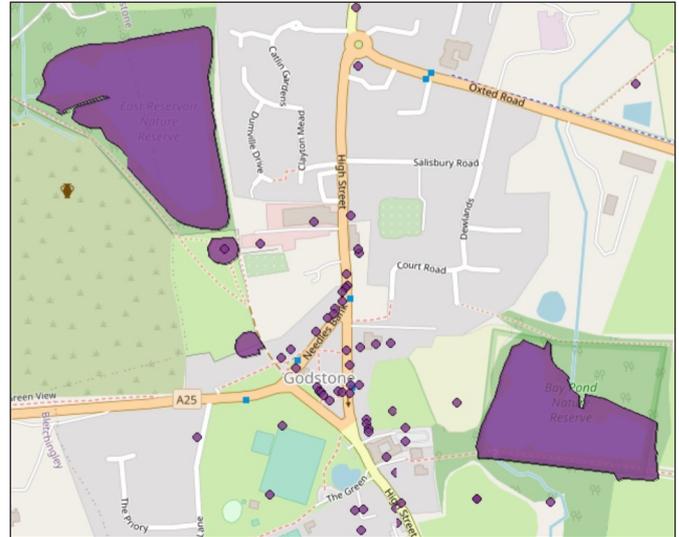
Updated Historic Environment Record data on Exploring Surrey's Past



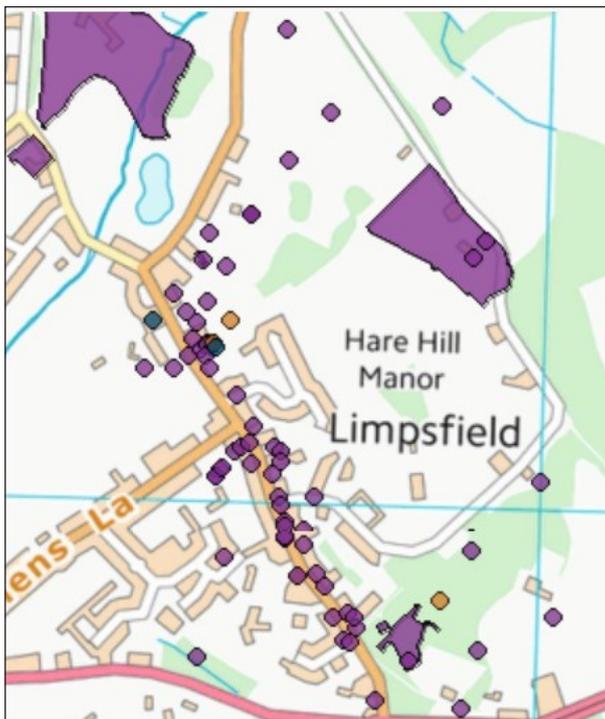
SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

By Rob Briggs

Exploring Surrey's Past (ESP, www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk) went live in February 2008 and has been an essential resource for finding out more about the history and archaeology of the county ever since. Historic Environment Record (HER) data have been an integral element of the website since the start – as detailed by Emily Brants in her contribution to *Bulletin 466* celebrating its tenth anniversary. What can be accessed on ESP are summary rather than full versions of the entries in the HER Monuments database; they do not show information about the sources that inform an entry, nor do they show all of the relationships with other records (this is why it is recommended you contact the HER at HER@surreycc.gov.uk when using its data for research purposes).



ESP mapping of online HER database entries for Godstone Green and environs, subject of a targeted HER data enhancement project in 2019-20 (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)).



ESP mapping of online HER database entries for Limpsfield village and environs, subject of a targeted HER data enhancement project in late 2020 (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)).

One issue with the online HER dataset has been that it was increasingly out of date. The HER database is added to on a daily basis, yet this does not feed through to what is available on ESP. Getting the data from the HER's database platform (HBSMR) and onto ESP is a highly technical endeavour; one so complex, in fact, that previous attempts had been commenced but not completed and hence the online data had not been updated since mid-September 2014. Not only did this mean HER entries created and/or revised since that date were not present on ESP, but also that some technical issues with the existing data could not be remedied (as anyone who'd contacted us having spotted a record marooned deep inside a neighbouring county or even out in the middle of the English Channel will have learned from the HER's apologetic reply).

I am pleased to report that the HER data on ESP have been the subject of a comprehensive update based on exports from HBSMR in mid-December 2021, the upload of which was completed in mid-January 2022 – so, almost seven and a half years after it was last done!

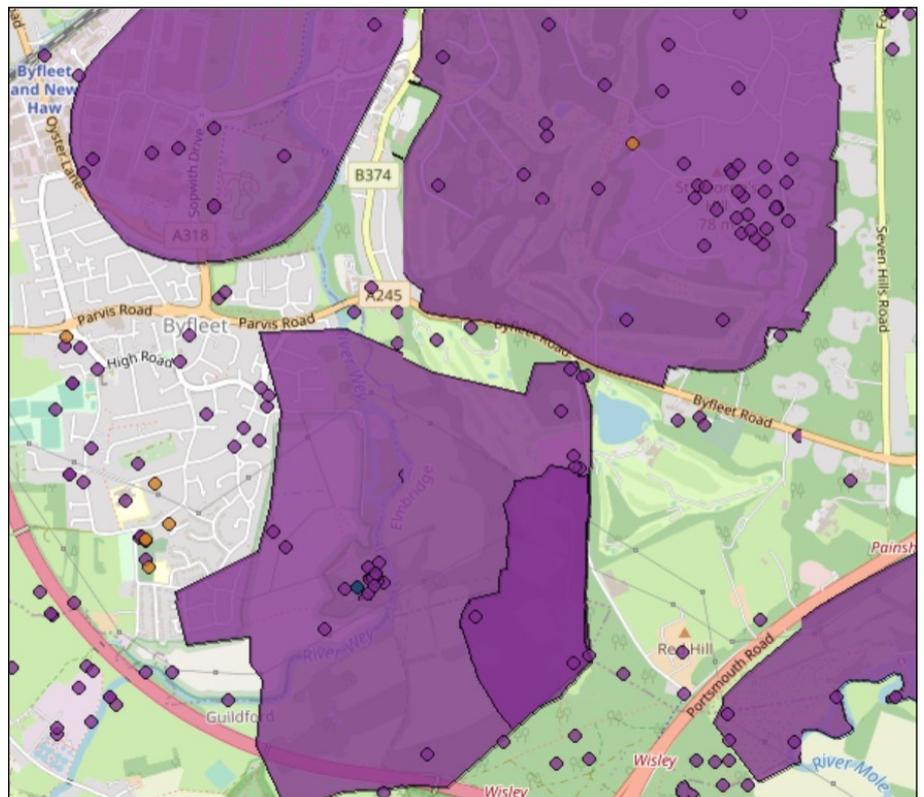
By estimate, between 40% and 50% of the HER entries now online are new to ESP or represent enhanced versions of what was previously available, constituting a substantial improvement to the resource (NB. a small percentage of records were excluded for reasons of sensitivity or data quality). These records represent the work of the HER team and volunteers over the past few years; to give some idea of the numbers involved, some 10,000 Monument records were subject to some form of editing – anything from creation to typo correction – between 2016 and 2021. They derive from all manner of sources: development-related archaeology, research (most notably that done or published under the auspices of the Surrey Archaeological Society), information reported by Surrey residents to the HER, and so forth. Also represented are outputs of projects done by the HER and our SCC Historic Environment Planning team colleagues, from the Lagham Park historic landscape survey (summarised in *Bulletin* 478) to the ongoing local heritage lists project.

Other benefits are that the mapping now shows polygonal as well as point features (not all linear features are shown owing to the constraints of the mapping interface), the creation of which is a key part of HER data creation/enhancement nowadays in a

way that was not possible due to the technology available in 2014. The page format has been rejigged, removing previous duplications and adding an encouragement to contact the HER with any further information about the subject – alongside the necessary warning not to use ESP versions of HER data for planning purposes.

The data update project was very much a collaborative effort. Thanks are due above all to Phil Cooper, ESP Officer based at the Surrey History Centre, and James Grimster of Orangeleaf Systems Ltd (who designed and maintains ESP), for their inputs and patience with me as we slowly but surely moved this project forward over the past couple of years. Special thanks as well to Shân Mughal, HER Assistant, who ran the queries and produced the exports that enabled the update to happen. Debts of gratitude are due to Seb Jones, Andrew Dearlove and other former Surrey HER colleagues whose work paved the way for this successful outcome. Lastly, Stephanie Leith, Heritage Officer at East Lothian Council and Giles Carey of Shropshire HER were kind enough to share documentation and advice on how to undertake much of the work involved; without them the update would still be a work in progress.

ESP mapping of online HER database entries for the area around Byfleet, including Byfleet Park and Foxwarren Park (the subjects of data enhancement work by HER team members in 2020-21), and portions of Brooklands motor racing circuit, St George's Hill estate, and Painshill Park (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)).



Surrey County Archaeological Unit

Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) is the only professional archaeological unit based in Surrey and has been revealing its past for over 30 years. The following note provides an update on some current projects.

Runnymede Explored

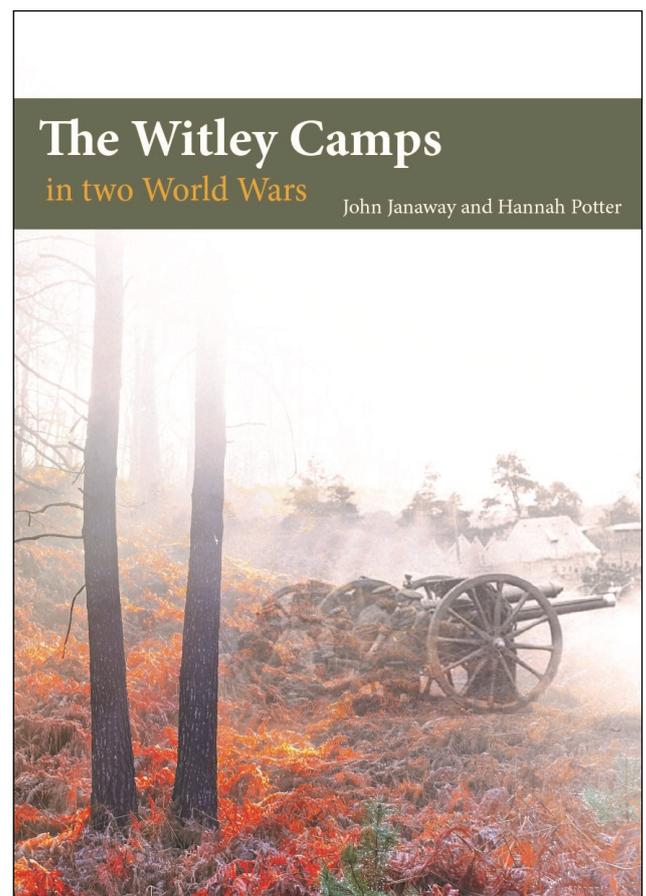
SCAU has recently been appointed by the National Trust to deliver the archaeological aspects of Runnymede Explored, a major National Lottery Heritage Funded project ([Runnymede Explored project | Surrey | National Trust | National Trust](#)). SCAU's Community Archaeologist is working as the Project Archaeologist, developing opportunities for volunteer and community groups to get involved and enhancing the Trust's knowledge and understanding of the history and archaeology of the site of the sealing of Magna Carta at Runnymede in 1215 and of the medieval Benedictine nunnery at Ankerwycke on the opposite bank of the Thames.

Witley Camp

In contrast, the community archaeology project at Witley Camp, also funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, is reaching its climax. During the First and Second World Wars the beautiful heathland of Milford, Witley and Rodborough commons was covered by massive army camps. Housing up to 20,000 men at any one time, many of them Canadian, the camps shaped the local experience of both World Wars. SCAU worked with Godalming Museum to enhance understanding and appreciation of these once bustling military camps, of which little trace remains. The results of documentary research, surveys, and excavations will be showcased in a forthcoming publication and a related exhibition at Godalming Museum.

The exhibition, running from Tuesday 1 March to Saturday 26 March, tells the story of the First World War Witley Camps, using artefacts excavated from the site, many images and original research. First exhibited in 2015, 'Witley Camps in the First World War' is being shown again to mark the opening of a new permanent display at the Museum. Accompanying the

exhibition will be a new book, *Witley Camps in Two World Wars*, co-authored by John Janaway and Hannah Potter. This well-illustrated publication is the first comprehensive account of the camps and brings together many years of research with the results of recent archaeological work. Military and domestic artefacts excavated from the site vividly evoke the everyday life of the soldiers who lived and trained in the camps in two World Wars. Plans, photographs and contemporary documents make clear the sheer scale of the operation. The book includes a section on the Polish Resettlement Corps, the administrative headquarters of which was based at the camp following the end of the Second World War.



Visitors to Witley and Milford Commons can download a self-guided walk, also produced by the project, from the izi TRAVEL app. This uses contemporary

photographs and descriptions to compare the extensive hutments of the First World War army camp with the beautiful heathland which covers the site today (<https://izi.travel/en/0a9c-witley-camp-in-the-first-world-war/en>) The walk starts from the National Trust carpark in Webb Road. You are recommended to download it before you travel as internet connection on the site is poor.

Iron Age excavation in south-west Surrey

Wayne Weller has recently completed an excavation of a later Iron Age site in south-west Surrey. There was evidence for at least three roundhouses, an enclosure ditch, several pits, and a number of probable cremations. The excavated area is clearly only a part of a larger settlement area. This is an important site, producing a relatively large amount of pottery and discovered in an area where Iron Age settlement has rarely been identified previously. Post excavation work has just commenced.



Eaves drip trench of an Iron Age roundhouse and other features under excavation on a site in south-west Surrey. Site conditions were frequently challenging, to say the least.

Late Saxon and Norman cemetery in Godalming

Three *Bulletin* notes (Poulton 2018) have explored the remarkable discovery of what is the largest secular Christian cemetery of this period in Britain. The human bone has been undergoing detailed study at Roehampton University under the direction of Lia

Betti, Senior Lecturer in Evolutionary Anthropology. As part of that research has been undertaken by others on a number of related aspects. In particular, Dr Sam Leggett at Oxford University undertook study of the isotopic signature of nearly a hundred individuals. This is not the place to explore the results of that both because it remains a work in progress and something that must be explained by the various experts involved, but it can be said that osteological/palaeopathological and biomolecular investigations have revealed evidence for significant pathologies, dietary variability and substantial long-distance migration in the Godalming population, which necessitate better phasing to contextualise these complex osteobiographies. The importance of this work has been recognised by a grant from the Natural Environment Research Council (through the National Environmental Isotope Facility) to enable radiocarbon dating of 93 individuals previously subject to isotopic studies. This will allow us to build a robust Bayesian model for the site's chronology which will enable a much better understanding of many aspects of the site.

Poulton, R, 2018 A Late Saxon and early medieval cemetery in Godalming, parts 1-3, *Bull SyAS*, 468-470

Publications

Many of the projects and key excavations SCAU have been involved with are now published and available to purchase from the Surrey Heritage online shop (www.surreyarchives.org.uk/shop) and selecting 'archaeology' under the product category. The publications are also available to purchase from the foyer of the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, during normal opening hours.

More Details

To get in contact with SCAU, you can email education.scau@surreycc.gov.uk or follow our Facebook page by searching for 'Digging Surrey's Past'.

Martin Morris (1942-2021)

By **Nikki Cowlard**



Until his death Martin Morris was one of the longest standing members of Surrey Archaeological Society, having joined the society in April 1960. He was born at 28 Seymour Avenue, East Ewell and went to Epsom College in 1955 as a day boy. In 1959 Martin took part in the Nonsuch Palace excavations under Martin Biddle, and in 1961 he led an excavation through the Long Ditch in Nonsuch Park. He was a member of the Nonsuch Diggers, a group set up to continue the camaraderie and interests of the Nonsuch Palace volunteers (later known as NEAS and now Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society). His interest in archaeology led him to frequent the churchyard in Ewell looking for Roman artefacts unearthed during grave digging, and in 1961 he recovered a flue tile which he subsequently reconstructed; this and a number of other Roman finds have now been donated to Bourne Hall Museum. From 1961-63 Martin studied Geology at Southampton University, and during this time discovered his passion for bellringing. After university he worked for the Inland Revenue and at Bentall's

Department store in Kingston. By 1968 he was living back in Seymour Avenue and was NEAS Treasurer, as well as being a member of SyAS and several other local and regional archaeology societies. He had been involved in the excavations at Bourne Hall 1962-65, carrying out site surveying for Norman Nail, the director. In the late 1960s he assisted John Hampton in excavations at the Roman tileworks on Ashted Common, and in 1967-8 he helped on the King William IV site in Ewell Village. In 1968 Martin was involved in building recording in Ewell and was responsible for recording photographically a number of Epsom buildings which were demolished in the late 1960s-70s.

In 1969 Martin married Jane Bewick, his first wife, and they moved to Heatherside Road in West Ewell. They divorced in 1974. He married his second wife Sandra in 1985 but their marriage was annulled in 1989. In 1971 Martin was involved in the Picton house inquiry in Kingston, campaigning successfully to retain the listed 18th century building. In 1973 he wrote a paper on the Bells of St Mary the Virgin, Ewell and in the 1980s became involved in Morris dancing, becoming N'Ddobbin, the Zebra with Pilgrim Morris. After a period living in Fleet, he moved to Alton, Hampshire where he became involved in local history with his partner, Jane. He was co-author of *Around Alton: photographic memories*, *Images of Alton: Alton and its Villages* and *Alton and its Villages through time*. During his time in Alton, Martin joined the bellringers of Chawton and Bentworth, became Treasurer of the Friends of the Curtis Museum and Allen Gallery and was joint editor of the *Alton Papers* No. 1-25.

Martin died suddenly at home on 27 October 2021, the day before his 79th birthday, and is survived by his partner Jane Hurst.

Geoff Stonehouse (1931-2021)

By Judie English

Sadly, another stalwart of archaeological fieldwork in Surrey over many years has died. Geoff worked for Shell International Petroleum Co. for many years including stints as Manager/Adviser to Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas and Bermuda based in Jamaica, as Sales Technical Adviser based in Lusaka, Zambia and Senior Technical Adviser based in Nairobi, Kenya. After retirement back to Britain, he taught chemistry at Tiffins Boys Grammar School, Kingston-upon-Thames.

He became involved in archaeology in the 1990s with the Surrey Historic Landscapes Project under the directorship of the late Steve Dyer, and many of us will remember him, always dressed in shorts, taking on the heavily vegetated slopes above the Mole in Norbury Park. On the same project, he took on organising the Young Archaeologist Club members when they came to help fieldwalking a Roman site at Park Corner and was also involved in looking after young volunteers during the first Society excavation at Abinger Roman Villa (1995-97). There, with Mike Rubra, he undertook part of the training program, teaching surveying techniques. He continued working on training excavations on Hopeless Moor, Puttenham and Tolworth Court Farm and undertook many analytical surveys including Holmbury and Hascombe hillforts, military earthworks around Aldershot, Newark Priory, barrows on Reigate Heath and elsewhere.

His scientific background came to the fore in the early days of GPS when only American data was available, and they built in errors for security reasons. Geoff worked out a formula for correcting this and giving increased utility to the British system.

In recent years he also transcribed a large number of documents about the Whitley Manor estate, Bramley. He looked after the Society's tools for many years, ensuring that they were cleaned and sorted every year, mending many in his workshop, and ensuring that they arrived at site in pristine order.

Geoff was an excellent archaeologist with a keen eye for an earthwork or a context change, and he was a huge asset to any team, always cheerful and with a fund of stories from his days in Africa and the Caribbean. He was also a much appreciated quiet support for any team leader who was feeling frazzled!



Geoff (in pink) with Emma Corke, the late Pauline Hulse and Ian Brown (Photo by Rose Hooker)

Lecture meetings

Please note that lecture details, in particular venues and format (ie online or in-person), are subject to change. It is recommended that up-to-date information be obtained from the individual organisations before attending.

1 March

‘The Lady with the Lamp – the Florence Nightingale Story’ by Paul Whittle to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Addlestone at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

2 March

‘10,000 years of Brentford’ by Jon Cotton to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

3 March

‘Housing munition workers in WW1’ by John McGuinness to Surrey Industrial History Group at 10:00 via Zoom. Visitors welcome: details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk

7 March

‘Suffragettes and Socialists in Surrey’ by Kathy Atherton to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

10 March

‘Ongoing excavations at Silchester’ by Mike Fulford to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

15 March

‘Clandon: a house reborn’ by Martin Ellis to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

16 March

‘The Journeyings of Charlotte and Edmund Byron of Coulsdon: international travel from the 1860s to 1910s’ by Nigel Elliott to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at 19:45 via Zoom. Visitors welcome: email cnhss.info@gmail.com

17 March

‘Merton Priory – a new chapter’ by John Hawks to Surrey Industrial History Group at 10:00 via Zoom. Visitors welcome: details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk

21 March

‘Quakers at War (in Surrey and elsewhere)’ by Frances Hurd to Dorking Local History Group at 19:30 via Zoom. See www.meetup.com/Surrey-History-Meetup/

24 March

‘The Eton College Collection’ by Eleanor Hoare to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:45. Visitors welcome: £3

25 March

‘Life and death in Tudor and Stuart West Surrey’ by Sue Jones to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

31 March

‘Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident - 2011 Japan’ by Richard Rumble to Surrey Industrial History Group at 10:00 via Zoom. Visitors welcome: details Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk

4 April

‘Death in Tudor and Stuart Dorking’ by Sue Jones to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

5 April

‘Rethinking the Old Poor Law. Once seen as profligate, extravagant and grievously flawed. Fact or Fiction?’ by Judy Hill to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, Garfield Road, Addlestone at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

6 April

‘Tour of 1894 Croydon’ by Carole Roberts to Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at 19:45 via Zoom. Visitors welcome: email cnhss.info@gmail.com

‘The Horton Light Railway’ by Stewart Cocker to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

7 April

‘Accents and dialects’ by Susan Purcell to Farnham & District Museum Society at United Reformed Church, South Street, Farnham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £3

14 April

‘A History of Staines Linoleum’ by Nick Pollard to Surrey Industrial History Group at 10:00 via Zoom. Visitors welcome: details from Bob Bryson meetings@sihg.org.uk

19 April

‘Guildford’s lost shops’ by David Rose to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall, Albury at 20:00, plus Zoom relay when possible. Visitors welcome: £3

25 April

‘Smuggling Days & Smuggling Ways’ by Mark Lewis to Dorking Local History Group at 19:30 via Zoom. See www.meetup.com/Surrey-History-Meetup/

28 April

‘The Victoria Cross – facts and fancies’ by Dan Allen to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

29 April

‘Panorama Mesdag: a Dutch Masterpiece’ by George Schmit to Puttenham and Wanborough History Society at Marwick Hall, School Lane, Puttenham at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £2

3 May

‘Locks & Weirs on the Thames from Staines to Sunbury’ by Nick Pollard to Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre, at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

4 May

‘Springs and Waterways of Carshalton’ by Peter Wakeham to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society in St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £4

9 May

'Amazing Women of the Temperance Movement' by Ros Black to Dorking Local History Group in the Crossways Community Baptist Church, Dorking at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

23 May

'Anglo-Saxon Surrey' by William Aers to Dorking Local History Group at 19:30 via Zoom. See www.meetup.com/Surrey-History-Meetup/

24 May

'Literary Mole Valley – local writers and Mole Valley in fiction' by Kathy Atherton to Albury History Society at Albury Village Hall at 20:00. Visitors welcome: £3

26 May

'The Gentleman's Magazine' by Julian Pooley to Egham by Runnymede Historical Society in United Church, Egham at 19:30. Visitors welcome: £2

Annual Symposium

On **Saturday 9 April**, the Annual Symposium will be returning to the Peace Memorial Hall in Ashted (Woodfield Lane, Ashted KT21 2BE) from 10:00-17:00, highlighting recent research and fieldwork in the county.

Programme

9:30 Registration

10:00 Chair David Rudling

10:10 Simon Maslin (Surrey FLO) 'The PAS in Surrey'

10:40 Matthew Alexander (SyAS) 'Folklore of Surrey'

11:10 Coffee/Tea

11:30 Michael Curnow (MoLA) 'Barn Elms: Going to town on an Iron Age oppidum'

12:10 Matt Nichol (Cotswold Archaeology) 'Worcester Park Gunpowder mill and the John Smeaton Waterwheel'

12:45 Lunch

14:00 Chair

14:10 Chris Constable (Southwark) 'Recent archaeological work in Southwark and a statue mystery'

14:40 Rebecca Haslam (Pre-Construct Archaeology) 'Chertsey pottery site'

15:10 Coffee/Tea

15:40 Tim Wilcock (SyAS) 'Badshot Lea moated site – a case for scheduling?'

16:10 David Calow (SyAS) 'Searching for Roman rural settlements in Surrey'

16:40 Closing Remarks

A booking form is included in this issue and online booking is available. If booking by post is preferred, please send the form and cheque to the Abinger Research Centre, Surrey Archaeological Society, Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer, RH5 6SE.

The Margary Award for displays will also be taking place; to book a space email rosemary.hooker@blueyonder.co.uk. Volunteers to assist with the tea breaks are always welcome (please contact Rose Hooker at the above address).

Medieval Studies Forum Lecture

The Medieval Studies Forum are running a special lecture on **Thursday 31 March** at 18:00 by Professor Alexandra Sanmark (University of the Highlands and Islands) on 'Medieval Sites of Power and Assembly in the Thames Valley', which includes a look in detail at the sites of both Kingston and Runnymede. After the lecture, the National Trust archaeology team will provide a short presentation and update on the Runnymede Explored project.

This talk will be held online, via Zoom. Although welcome to all, this lecture must be booked in advance (see the website for the event listing). The event is free for SyAS and MSF members, with a fee of £2 from non-members.



Sussex School of Archaeology

On **Saturday 19 March** (10:00-17:00), the Sussex Archaeology Symposium will resume at Kings Church, Lewes with its review of recent/ongoing archaeological research and fieldwork in Sussex. Speakers include Tristan Bareham, Martin Bell, Keith Bolton, James Brown, Lynn Cornwell, Amie Friend, Jaime Kaminski, Mark Roberts, James Sainsbury and Joe Seaman. The fee (to include a sandwich lunch) is £38.

A joint Sussex School of Archaeology and Rottingdean Whiteway Centre two-day course on Drawing Archaeological Artefacts, led by Jane Russell, will take place on **Saturday 26** and **Sunday 27 March** (10:00-16:00). Suitable for beginners and those who wish to refresh their skills, the fee is £48.

To book and for further info please visit www.sussexarchaeology.org or email info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk.

CBA-SE spring talks

Details of the first couple lectures in the winter-spring lecture series are out, with booking now available. Talks will take place on Thursday evenings, beginning at 19:30, and will be held online via Zoom. Although free, registration must be made in advance. See www.cbасouth-east.org/cbase-lectures for more info and to book.

Thursday 24 March at 19:30

Andy Margetts, Post-Excavation Project Manager, Archaeology South-East 'Medieval pastoralism in South-East England: lessons for our landscape'

Thursday 28 April at 19:30

Martyn Allen, Senior Post-Excavation Project Manager, Oxford Archaeology 'Animals and Roman Britain' (title tbc)

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